



Freshwater is necessary for all life on earth, but it is also a limited resource. Canada is home to nearly 20% of the world's freshwater supply, but only about half of it is accessible and of high enough quality to be usable. Although water may seem like an infinite resource, there are many factors that are putting stress on this precious resource. These include the energy and water-intensive needs of public water treatment facilities, the pollution associated with wastewater, and the effect of climate change on water access. No matter where your water comes from, it is important to use water responsibly by implementing water-saving strategies.

Use this worksheet as a guide to:

- Explore how water is being used at your school (Part 1, p.1)
- Conduct a school water audit (Part 2, p.2)
- Create a plan to reduce water use at your school (Part 3, p.4)

This activity is a great way to get out of the classroom and engage critical thinking skills to solve a real-life problem!

Part 1 Identify Water Uses at Your School

Complete the following questions by doing research, brainstorming ideas, and observing your school building and grounds.

WATER SOURCE

How do you get your water at school?

- Municipal water supply
- School's well
- Other (describe)

If your water comes from surface water, what is the name of that body of water?

\$

Is the water from your school

safe for drinking?

Yes

No

By the end of Part 1, you should have a deeper understanding of where and how water is being used at your school.

Where does you school water come from?

- Groundwater
- Surface water (i.e., local lake, river)

What is the name of your watershed?

WATER USES

Which classes or activities involve the use of water at your school? List all the activities you can think of! *Examples: Bathroom, cooking class, cleaning, science lab, swimming class.*

INDOOR WATER

What indoor devices or systems use water at your school? List everything you can think of! *Examples: Air conditioner, bathroom faucet, dishwasher, drinking fountain, toilet.*

OUTDOOR WATER

What are the outdoor devices using water at your school? List everything you can think of! *Examples: Drinking fountain, faucet, fire hydrant.*









Part 2 Conduct a School Water Audit

The table below describes water-saving strategies to support schools in reducing their overall water use. Walk around your school and record if, and how well, you are achieving these strategies. To choose the best answer, you may observe water use around your school and ask questions to other students, staff, custodians, and administrators. Understanding your current practices and behaviours is an important first-step to improving water conservation.



By the end of Part 2, you should have a solid understanding of how your school already saves water as well as areas for improvement.

WATER SAVING STRATEGIES

For each water-saving strategy, put a check-mark in the most appropriate box to indicate how your school implements each action.

Not implemented		nning to plement	Implemented		d	Extensively Integrated	
this water-saving strategy. implement but there is		hool does not this strategy yet, already a plan to e it happen. Your school uses this water-saving strategy already			This water-saving strategy is already a core part of how your school operates.		
Water-saving strate	gies	Date		Audit No.		vill conduct more than one water audit r, indicate if this is the first, second, etc.)	
Behaviours / Policie	25		lanning to nplement	Implemented	Extensively Integrated	Comments	
Students, staff and other building u encouraged to conserve water thro variety of media and communicatio	ough a						
Non-bottled water is readily available (water fountains, access to water in cafeterias, etc.).							
Taps are turned off completely when not in use (include washrooms, classrooms, staff areas and outside).							
Trash is put in appropriate waste receptacles – toilets are not used to dispose of garbage.							
Water consumption is measured, recorded and communicated to staff and students on a regular basis. (See the EcoSchools School Water Footprint action for guidance).							









Landscaping / School Grounds	Not implemented	Planning to implement	Implemented	Extensively Integrated	Comments
Rain water is collected to water plants/gardens.					
Water is used wisely outdoors (e.g., watering during the coolest part of the day and on non–windy days to reduce water loss from evaporation).					
Plants selected for school yard greening are native or drought resistant to reduce or eliminate the need for watering.					
Soil is covered by mulch or ground-covering plants to reduce evaporation.					

Plumbing/Hardware/Cleaning	Not implemented	Planning to implement	Implemented	Extensively Integrated	Comments
Water faucets, toilets and pipes are checked regularly and problems are reported promptly.					
Leaks in the water system are repaired promptly.					
Flow rates are set at the minimum for existing toilets.					
Older tank style toilets are fitted with a water saving device (water dams or displacement bottles, early closure or dual flush mechanisms).					
Urinals are waterless or water saving models.					
Aerators are used on high flow faucets.					
Only the most water efficient hardware is purchased when replacing parts (self-closing faucets, ULV toilets, low-flow showerheads, etc.).					
Automatic dishwashers and washing machines are run only when full.					
Outside pathways are cleaned with push brooms instead of water.					
Other (describe)					







Create a Plan to Reduce Water Use at Your School



Now that you understand how water is being used at your school, it's time to make a plan for conservation! Here are some tips for deciding which water-saving strategies to implement.					
1 Look at your responses in Identify Water Uses at Your School (Part 1). Based on your observations, which water-uses might be the most wasteful? Wasted water is an opportunity for conservation.					
	I Water Audit (Part 2). Are there any water-saven Part 1, these strategies might be a good placent				
Behaviours / Policies (e.g., water saving campaigns, turning off taps)	Landscaping / School Grounds (e.g., rain barrels, drought-resistant plants)	Plumbing / Hardware / Cleaning (e.g., repairing leaks, water saving devices)			
Other					
3 Create a plan. Consider the resources that would be required to implement your water-saving strategy (i.e., time, money, expertise, etc.) and make a plan to collect these resources, if possible. Do additional research and determine what water-saving strategies will best meet the needs of your school.					

After implementing your School Water Audit and water-saving strategies, login to app.ecoschools.ca. Use your responses from part 3 to answer Certifications Questions #8 and 9 in your School Water Audit action.



Part 3

