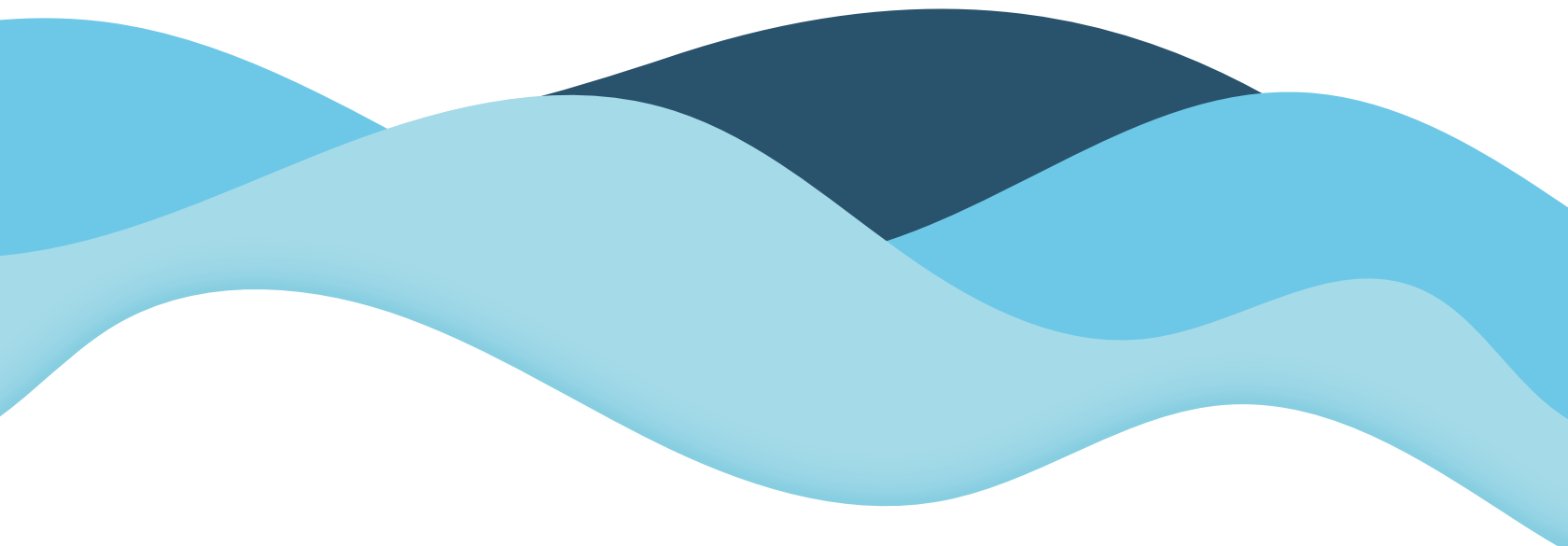




SERVICE LINES & PLUMBING FIXTURES

Frequently Asked Questions about
Lead and Copper in Water

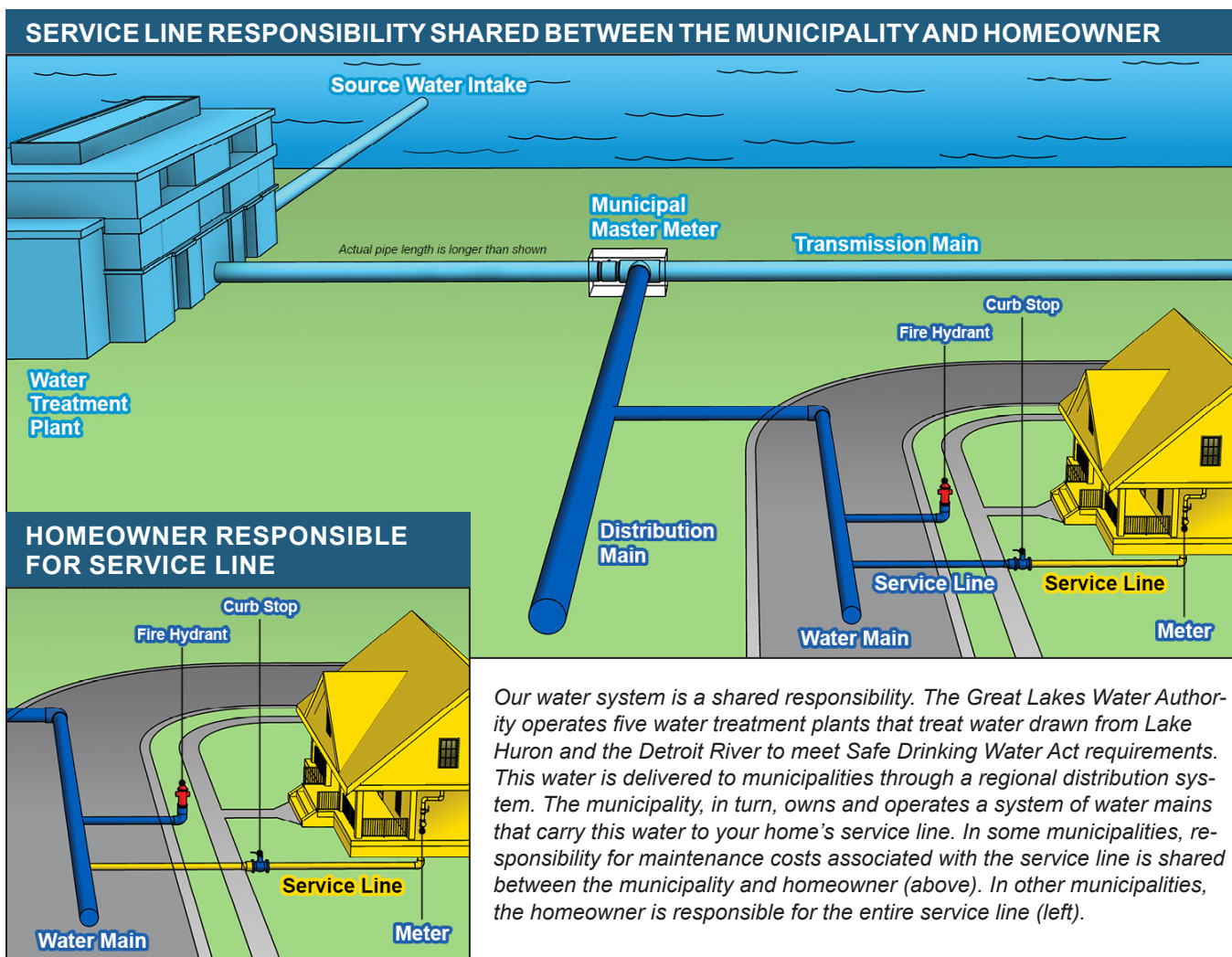





SERVICE LINES AND PLUMBING FIXTURES

Responses to Frequently Asked Questions about Lead and Copper in Water

1. What is a service line and who is responsible for it?

A service line is the pipe that connects a home to the water main. Homeowner (property owner) responsibility for the service line varies by community. In some communities, the homeowner is responsible for the portion of the line from the curb stop in their yard, where the shutoff valve is, into their home. In other communities, homeowners may own the entire service line from the home to the water main connection. If you have a question about who owns which components of the water system, contact your local municipality.



-  Great Lakes Water Authority
-  Municipality
-  Property Owner



2. How do I determine what material my service line is made of?

Service lines can be made of galvanized steel, lead, copper, or plastic. Local construction practices and ordinances impacted the type of pipe material used in communities at specific times. Local ordinances in the Detroit area began prohibiting the use of lead pipe in plumbing codes as early as 1947. Some communities used a small connector pipe made of lead, commonly called a gooseneck, to connect a galvanized steel service line to the water main. The presence of a lead gooseneck cannot be determined by examining plumbing in your home. If you are unsure about the type of service line at your home, contact your local municipality.

Two simple tests can be performed using a screwdriver and a magnet to help determine the service line material entering your home. Locate where the service line comes through the floor or wall into your home (see bottom right picture). This should be near your main water shutoff valve and water meter.

If you have a metal pipe below the first shutoff valve, use the flat edge of a screwdriver to carefully scratch through any corrosion that may have built up on the outside of the pipe. Place a magnet on the scratched area. If the magnet sticks to the pipe, it is galvanized steel. If the magnet does not stick and the scraped area is:

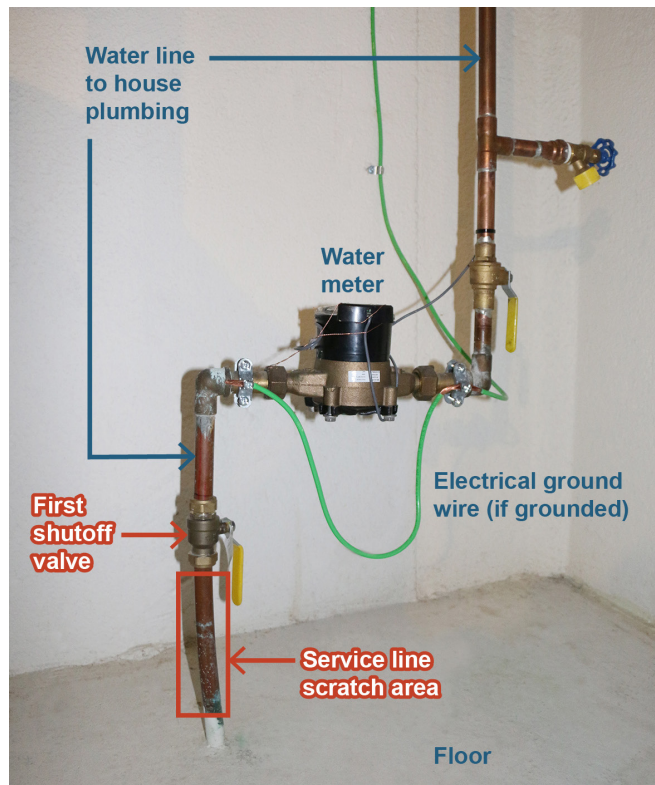
- shiny, silver in color, and looks like a nickel, the pipe is made of lead.
- copper in color and looks like a penny, the pipe is made of copper.

If the pipe feels like plastic, is white or gray in color, and joined with a clamp, glued or screwed together, it is plastic and no further tests are required.

3. How can I tell if my plumbing fixtures have lead or lead solder in them?

If your home was built before 1986, your home's plumbing likely contains faucets and pipes with some lead content and lead solder. Brass and chrome-plated brass faucets and fittings contain some lead. Brass fixtures and copper pipes can be joined with lead solder. From 1986 to 2014, brass faucets and fittings sold in the US that were labeled as "lead free" could contain up to 8% lead. In January 2014, the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act redefined "lead free" as "not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures."

PIPE MATERIALS USED IN SERVICE LINES



Identify a test area on the pipe between where the service line comes into the home (typically the floor) and the first shutoff valve. If the pipe is covered or wrapped, expose a small area of metal. Follow instructions in response to Question 2 to determine the pipe material.

NOTE: The piping above the shutoff valve, known as the water line to house plumbing, should not be tested as it is likely made of a different material than the service line.

Consumers can increase their confidence level by purchasing products certified as meeting the Safe Drinking Water Act lead-free requirements. Information can be found at www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf.

4. *Do I need to test my water for lead if I have a lead service line or plumbing with lead solder?*

Testing is the only way to confirm if lead is leaching from your plumbing into your drinking water. Samples are taken from the faucet that is normally used for drinking water.

If you are concerned, a lead test can cost between \$10.00 and \$75.00. A list of local certified drinking water chemistry laboratories that perform lead and copper testing can be found on the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality's website at www.michigan.gov/egle/0,4561,7-135-3307_4131_4156-36940--,00.html. Some local communities offer lead testing for their residents. Contact your community for further direction and information. You can also contact your County Environmental Health Department.

Some laboratories report results in different units of measurement. Parts per billion (ppb), the detection level unit for lead, is the equivalent of micrograms per liter (ug/L).

5. *What should I do if my water quality results indicate a presence of lead?*

A measure of household consumer safety for acceptable lead levels in drinking water has not yet been determined. The USEPA has established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal for lead of 0 ppb. Therefore, if your analytical results reveal a presence of lead, you may consider the following practices to minimize your exposure to lead:

- Running your water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your family's health. Run your cold water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for 6 hours or more, such as in the morning, when you've been away during the day, when you return from vacation, and when an individual tap in your home is not used regularly. Household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes and running the dishwasher are effective methods for flushing the pipes.

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS REGARDING YOUR SERVICE LINE, CONTACT YOUR MUNICIPALITY



Testing is the only way to confirm the presence of lead in your drinking water. Tests must be performed by a certified drinking water chemistry laboratory that will send you a sampling kit. A list of certified laboratories can be found on the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality's website.

- Always use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.
- If you have a lead service line, you should use a water filter for preparing baby formula. You may also choose to use a water filter for drinking and cooking, particularly if you are pregnant or have children under age 6. Make sure the filter meets the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) standard 53 for lead removal. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for replacement. Contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or visit their website at www.nsf.org for more information.
- Remove and clean the faucet screen/aerator monthly.
- Consider replacing faucets installed prior to 2014.

Additional information can be found at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.