

LEAD IN WATER

Lead and your family

Lead is a metal formerly used in soldering joints in plumbing systems. It is now prohibited, but many houses still have lead in their plumbing systems. An excess amount of lead in the water can have effects on the brain, kidneys, and nervous system.

In 1986 as a result of legislation written in congress, a new EPA standard for lead and copper became effective. The standard is intended to help communities around the nation reduce their exposure to lead/copper from all sources, including air, lead based paint, soil and dust. Lead paint is the main source of lead poisoning. However, lead contamination from water can contribute 10 to 20 percent of a person's exposure.

For more information about lead found in paint and other sources, call us.

Lead Plumbing



Lead solder

Signs that Lead may be present in YOUR water supply

Although water supplied from your water treatment plant may be free from lead, contamination from your piping system may cause lead to dissolve (leach) into your water supply if, any of the following apply:

- You have a lead service line connecting your home to the main in the street.
- Your home has lead water

supply pipes.

- You have lead containing soldered joints in your copper supply pipes (1983-86)
- Your plumbing fixtures contain lead.
- In rare cases, some lead leaches from dead end streets.



HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

Lead can pose a significant threat to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells, and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that will not hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development of young, growing bodies. In addition, a child at play often comes into contact with sources of lead contamination—like dirt and dust— that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often, and only allow food in the mouth.

Testing for Lead in Water

1. IMS—Intermediate Metal Sample is taken to determine the maximum concentration of metals present in the water as from being undisturbed for a minimum of 6 hours.
2. NMS—Normal Metal Sample is taken to determine the base water quality and to follow up on high IMS results.

If your lead results are above the **acceptable level, 0.015mg/L**, you may have to do follow up testing, check the pH, filter the water, or use an acid neutralizer for the pH.



more information: **502-894-8644**

For
inspecthomes4u@aol.com