CONSUMER CONFIDENCE WATER QUALITY REPORT

Rockford Water Division



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THE CITY OF ROCKFORD ILLINOIS, USA

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Rockford Water Division

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Rockford IL 2010300
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by ROCKFORD is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Jamie Rott, Water Superintendent
Phone: 779-348-7654

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 -426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water .

Information About Inorganic Contaminants

Iron: This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Manganese: This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Sodium: There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician about this level of sodium in the water.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory

Need help?

Water Quality 779-348-7151
After Hours Emergencies 779-348-7300
Billing Problems 779-348-7300

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water quality section at 779-348-7151. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/ recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx

Source of Water: ROCKFORD. To determine Rockford's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the Well Site Survey and IRWA's recharge area survey were reviewed. During the surveys of Rockford's source water protection areas, the Rockford Water Division recorded potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the 200 or 400 foot minimum setback zones, 1,000 foot maximum setback zones, and IRWA recorded the sites in the regulated recharge areas. Following are the results of the surveys conducted. Only the wells that have associated sites are listed. The well name is followed by the number of sites within the minimum zone, the maximum zone, and the recharge area, respectively. Group well #1 has 11 sources within 400 feet and 10 within 1,000 feet. Five additional sources are located outside the 1,000 foot zone. Group well #2 has 9 sources within 400 feet and 15 within 1,000 feet. Five additional sources are located outside the 1,000 foot zone. Group well #4 has 3 sources within 400 feet and 19 within 1,000 feet. One additional source is located outside the 1,000 foot zone. Group well #6 has 1 source located within 400 feet and 7 within 1,000 feet. Two additional sources are located outside the 1,000 foot zone. Unit well #4 has 7 sources within 400 feet and 4 sources within 1,000 feet. Unit wells #5 and #5A have 2 sources located within 1,000 feet. Unit well #9A has 8 sources within the recharge area. Six additional sources are located outside the 1,000 foot zone and recharge area. Unit well #10 has 3 sources located within 200 feet and 8 within 1,000 feet. One additional source is located outside the 1,000 foot zone and recharge area. Unit well #11 has 3 sources within 400 feet and 16 within 1,000 feet. Three sources are located within the recharge area and 1 additional source is located outside the 1,000 foot zone and recharge area. Unit well #12 has two sources within 400 feet. Unit well #13 has 1 source within 200 feet and 1 within 1,000 feet. Unit well #15 has 3 sources within 400 feet and 7 within 1,000 feet. Unit well #16 has 2 sources within 200 feet and 12 within 1,000 feet. Unit well #17 has 1 source located within 1,000 feet. Unit well #18 has 2 sources within 200 feet and 1 within 1,000 feet. Ten sources are associated with abandoned unit well #19. Unit well #20 has 3 sources within 200 feet and 22 within 1,000 feet. Unit well #21 has 12 sources within 1,000 feet. Unit well #22 has 8 sources within 1,000 feet. Unit well #23 has 1 source within 1,000 feet and 15 within the recharge area. Six additional sources are located outside the 1,000 foot zone and recharge area. Unit well #24 has 2 sources within 1,000 feet and 3 within the recharge area. Seven additional sources are located outside the 1,000 foot zone and recharge area. Unit well #25 has 1 source within 200 feet and 5 within 1,000 feet. Unit well #26 has 9 sources within 1,000 feet. Unit well #27 has 2 sources within 1,000 feet. Unit well #28 has 1 source within 400 feet and 2 within 1,000 feet. Three additional sources are located outside the 1,000 foot zone and recharge area. Unit well #30 has 1 source within 200 feet. Unit well #31 has 2 sources located outside the 1,000 foot zone and recharge area. Unit well #35 has 4 sources within 400 feet and 9 within 1,000 feet. One additional source is located outside the 1,000 foot zone and recharge area. Unit well #36 has 3 sources located within 1,000 feet. Unit well #40 has 1 source located outside the 1,000 foot zone and recharge area. The Illinois EPA considers the source water of this facility to be susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, the available hydrogeologic data on the wells, and the land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Copper Range: No Detects to 1400 ppb

Lead Range: No Detects to 130 ppb

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data contact our water quality department at (779) 348-7151

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory contact Matt Moorman at (779) 348-7374

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.62	1	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2025	0	15	14	8	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfection level or MRDL: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A: not applicable.

ND: not detectable at testing limit.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppt: nanograms per liter, or parts per trillion.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	1	0.6 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[1]	2025	5	0 - 7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)[1]	2025	11	5.85 - 14.52	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs)

	Collection Date	Highest Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2025	0.14	0.14 - 0.14	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2025	0.849	0.849 - 0.849	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2025	3	0 - 3.3	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2025	5.4	5.4 - 5.4			ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

Inorganic Contaminants cont. (IOCs)

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Iron	2025	0.1	0 - 0.14		1.0	ppm	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2025	6	1.4 - 7.2	150	150	ppb	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

	Collection Date	Highest Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2025	3	0 - 3.76	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alphas Excluding Radon & Uranium	2025	6	0 - 5.98	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs)

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Tetrachloroethylene	2025	2.1	0 - 2.1	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Trichloroethylene	2025	1	0 - 1.3	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2025	19	0 - 19	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene	2025	1	0 - 0.98	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	0.8		0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old. Our water system is required to monitor for the contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Schedule (UCMR).

PFAS Analyte*	Acronym	Collection Date	Analytical Result at Well 06 (including UCMR5)	Analytical Result at Well 23	Analytical Result at Well 26	Units	Violation
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFBS	2025	ND - 2.0	ND	ND	ppt	No
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid	PFHxS	2025	5.8 - 6.7	2.4 - 3.4	ND	ppt	No
Perfluorohexanoic Acid	PFHxA	2025	2.0 - 2.2	ND	2.0 - 2.7	ppt	No

* Only analytes with detections have been included for this table. (this includes UCMR5 testing)

PFAS Statewide Investigation

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are contaminants you are now seeing in your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) recently tested our water system for compounds known as Per– and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) as part of a statewide investigation of community water supplies.

Recent developments in analytical technology for PFAS compounds have enabled laboratories to test for PFAS compounds at the part per trillion (ppt) range versus the previous level in parts per billion (ppb). This represents an order of magnitude improvement in analytical capability that have identified compounds in the water that previously would have been undetected.

On April 10, 2024 US EPA finalized a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) establishing legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA as contaminants with individual MCLs, and PFAS mixtures containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS using a Hazard Index MCL to account for the combined and co-occurring levels of these PFAS in drinking water. EPA also finalized health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for these PFAS.

The final rule requires:

- Public water systems must monitor for these PFAS and have three years to complete initial monitoring (by 2027), followed by ongoing compliance monitoring. Water systems must also provide the public with information on the levels of these PFAS in their drinking water beginning in 2027. The City of Rockford has been monitoring for these PFAS since 2020.
- Public water systems have five years (by 2029) to implement solutions that reduce these PFAS if monitoring shows that drinking water levels exceed these MCLs. Based on monitoring results, the City is in compliance and no solutions need to be implemented at this time.
- Beginning in five years (2029), public water systems that have PFAS in drinking water which violates one or more of these MCLs must take action to reduce levels of these PFAS in their drinking water and must provide notification to the public of the violation.

Additional monitoring is being conducted on an ongoing basis. For more information about PFAS , please visit our website at https://rockfordil.gov/315/PFAS-Drinking-Water

What Are PFAS?

Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances are a group of thousands of chemicals collectively known as PFAS. Since the 1940s, PFAS have been used in manufacturing, firefighting, water- and oil-resistant products, and many consumer products such as carpet, clothing, cosmetics, and food packaging. Two of the most common compounds within this class, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), stopped being produced in the United States (U.S.) in the early 2000s, but these compounds may still be present in imported goods.

PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these chemicals. Both chemicals are very persistent in the environment and in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for City of Rockford

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We do our best to collect all of our required samples from all of our wells throughout the City, but unfortunately some samples were missed during the most recent sampling period due to some clerical errors. Changes in our sampling process/result monitoring have been made in order to ensure that these mistakes do not occur again.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

After the missed samples were brought to our attention, resamples were immediately taken and all results came back at acceptable levels.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, the period in which the violation occurred, and an explanation of the violation:

2,4,5-TP (Silvex)			
Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring, Routine Minor	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.
2,4-D			
Some people who drink water containing 2,4-D in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring, Routine Minor	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.
Chlordane			
Some people who drink water containing Chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring, Routine Major	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Dalapon			
Some people who drink water containing Dalapon in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney changes.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring, Routine Minor	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.
Dinoseb			
Some people who drink water containing Dinoseb in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring, Routine Minor	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the

Gross alpha including radon and uranium			
Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased rick of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring, Routine Major	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Pentachlorophenol			
Some people who drink water containing Pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring, Routine Minor	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

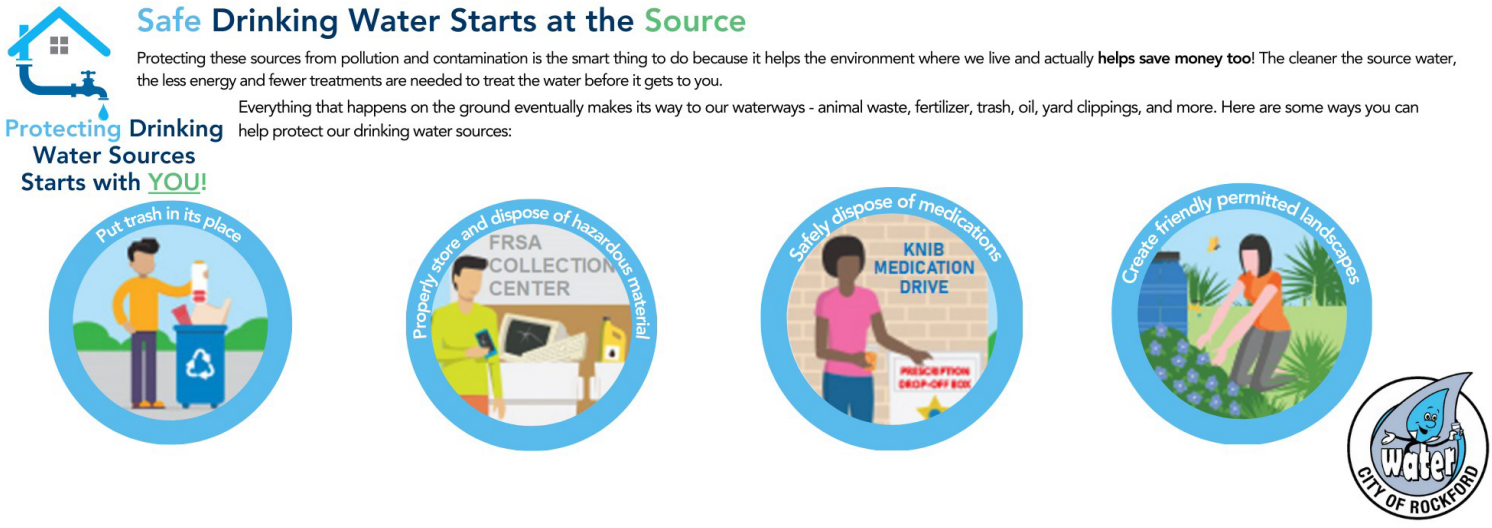
What happened? What is being done?

The City of Rockford has 25 wells that undergo frequent testing to ensure that customers are provided safe, quality drinking water and that all drinking water standards set by the EPA are adhered to. Once the City was made aware of this error, samples were collected and analyzed immediately. Results of those samples were under the MCL set by the EPA. Please note that there is no history of these contaminants testing above the EPA MCLs in our finished water system.

For more information, please contact Josh Baylor at (779) 348-7151 or 1111 Cedar Street, Rockford IL, 61102.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Rockford Water System ID# 2010300 Date distributed June 2026.



Lead Awareness At The City of Rockford

Lead in Drinking Water

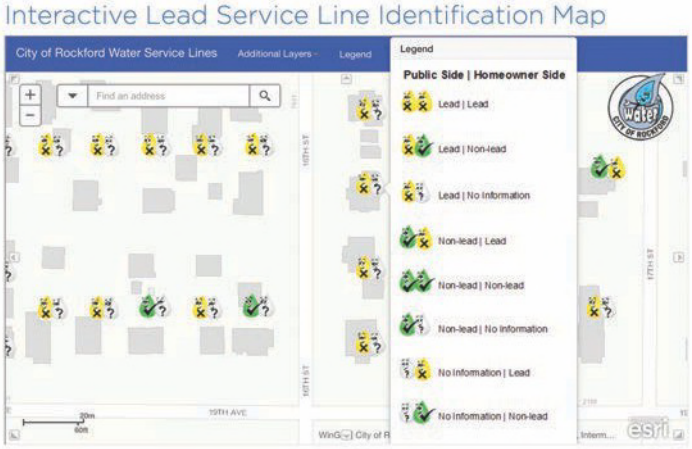
Drinking water that the City of Rockford Water Division delivers to each of the service connections in the community contains no detectible levels of lead. Drinking water is essentially lead free when leaving the water treatment plant, but lead can be released when the water comes in contact with pipes and plumbing fixtures that may contain lead. Lead sources and lead levels will vary from home to home, so it is important to identify and remove any lead sources in each household. Lead in drinking water is primarily attributed to the corrosion of lead-based materials associated with service lines and household plumbing. The water service line, which is owned by the property owner, connects the water main in the street via a cut-off box located at your property line. The City owns the small portion of piping that runs from the cut off box to the water main completing the connection. The City of Rockford Water Division is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing components.

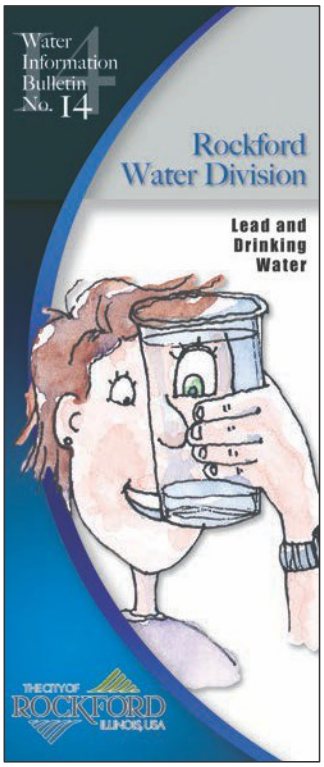
Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Rockford is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact our water quality lab at 779 -348-7151. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead or https://rockfordil.gov/320/Lead-Drinking-Water .

Service Line Map

Use our map to check for lead service lines on your property

Lead service lines were predominantly installed prior to 1960 in the City of Rockford. You can use our service line map to see the information the Water Division has about your service line. https://rockfordil.gov/320/Lead-Drinking-Water





Download Our Brochure

Lead And Drinking Water

Visit rockfordil.gov or contact us at lead@rockfordil.gov

Reminder: Remove and clean faucet aerators every 3 months

THE CITY OF ROCKFORD ILLINOIS, USA

Pipe Identification Procedures

How To Identify A Lead Water Service Pipe

Tools Needed:

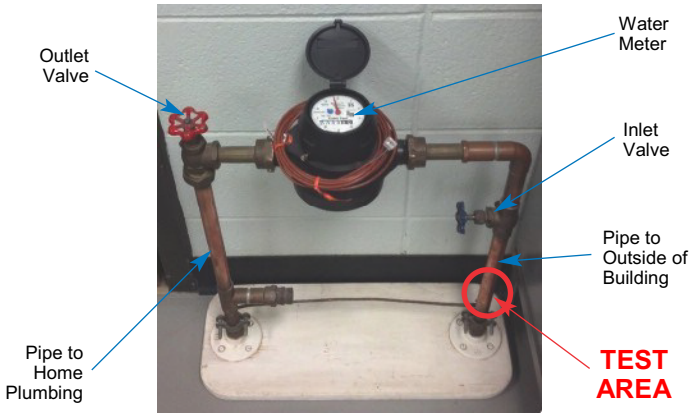
Flathead Screwdriver, Refrigerator Magnet & A Penny (or other coin)

Step 1:

Locate the water service line coming into the building.

This is typically found in the basement. An “inlet valve” and the water meter are installed on the pipe after the point of entry.

Identify a test area on the pipe between the point where it comes into the building and the inlet valve. If the pipe is covered or wrapped, expose a small area of metal.



Step 2:

Scratch the surface of the pipe.

Use the flat edge of a screwdriver or other tool to scratch through any corrosion that may have built up on the outside of the pipe

Step 3:

Compare your pipe to the chart below.

Each type of pipe will produce a different type of scratch, react to the magnet differently and produce a unique sound when tapped with a metal coin.

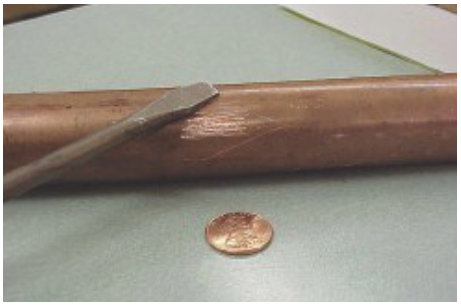


Lead Pipes

The Scratch Test
If the scraped area is shiny and silver, your service line is lead.

The Magnet Test
A magnet will not stick to a lead pipe.

The Tapping Test
Tapping a lead pipe with a coin will produce a dull noise.

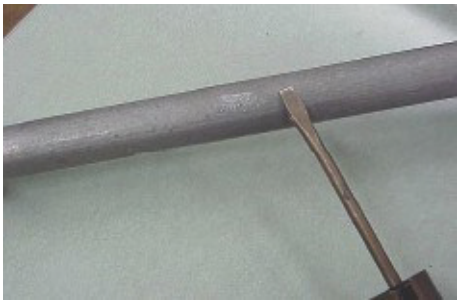


Copper Pipes

The Scratch Test
If the scraped area is copper in color, like a penny, your service line is copper.

The Magnet Test
A magnet will not stick to a copper pipe.

The Tapping Test
Tapping a copper pipe with a coin will produce a metallic ringing noise.



Galvanized Pipes

The Scratch Test
If the scraped area remains a dull gray, your service line is galvanized steel.

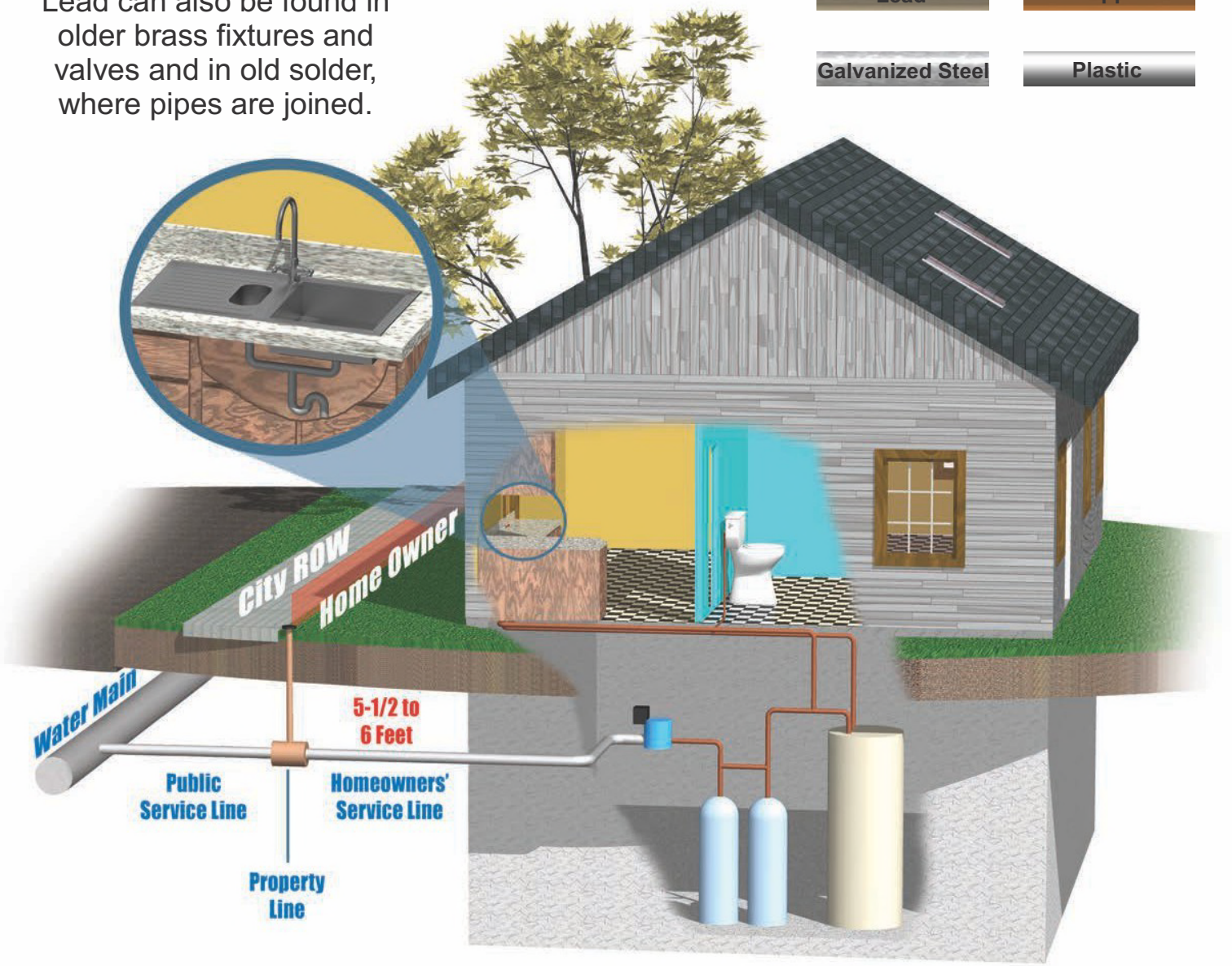
The Magnet Test
A magnet sticks to a galvanized pipe.

The Tapping Test
Tapping a galvanized pipe with a coin will produce a metallic ringing noise.

Where Can Lead Be Found In Home Plumbing?

The City's water main system is lead free. However, some homes may have a water service line, (running from the water main to homes) that is made of lead.

Lead can also be found in older brass fixtures and valves and in old solder, where pipes are joined.



Water Service Line:

Homeowners' pipes may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic.