

How can I tell if my water has too much lead?

You cannot see, smell or taste lead. However, you can have your household tested. SPRWS offers free lead testing to its retail customers. Call 651-266-6350 for more information.

Testing is especially important in high-rise buildings where letting your water run may not help with a potential lead problem. If your water test shows too much lead, contact your landlord to help you find the source of the problem.



Will home water treatment devices help?

Some treatment devices that can reduce the amount of lead in drinking water include reverse osmosis and distillation units. However, these devices also soften water, so they should be installed at the faucet. They can be expensive and require regular maintenance to work well.

A few types of water filters can also remove lead. Check the product information to make sure it's been certified by NSF International for lead removal. Go to <http://nsf.org> for more information.

Saint Paul Regional Water Services is taking the lead in getting the lead out by:

- Testing our raw source water as well as treated water for lead content
- Treating the water in the system to reduce the amount of lead dissolved from plumbing
- Offering a lead assessment program to St. Paul property owners to make it easier financially to replace lead services on their property
- Replacing lead service lines in the water supply system

Other questions about lead?

The following agencies can also answer your questions about lead contamination and related health issues:

Minnesota Department of Health

651.201.4700

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1.800.426.4791

*Or you can find out more at
www.epa.gov/safewater
and
www.health.state.mn.us/lead*

Keeping Lead Out

Information about lead in water



Water supply systems all over the country are testing their water for lead. This testing is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as part of the federal Safe Drinking Water program. Water tested in the Saint Paul water system meets all state and federal requirements for lead levels. Even so, water in certain homes may still contain undesirable amounts of lead.

How does lead get into household water?

Lead gets into water after it leaves the treatment plant. Most likely sources are lead pipes, lead solder and brass fixtures within homes. In older communities, lead service lines may connect homes to water mains under the street. When water stays in pipes for extended periods of time, it can absorb small amounts of lead.



Where else does lead come from?

Lead is a common contaminant that can be found in lead-based paint, soil, household dust, pottery, pewter, some types of food, as well as tap water from lead-based plumbing materials.

For more information on common sources of lead go to www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/lead/fs/common.html

Why is lead a problem?

If inhaled or swallowed, lead builds up in the body over time. Lead can be harmful. If too much is consumed, it can damage the brain, nervous system, red blood cells, and kidneys.

It can impact normal physical and mental development in babies and young children, cause deficits in attention span, hearing and learning disabilities of children, and increase blood pressure in adults.

Why are children and pregnant women at greater risk?

Amounts of lead that won't hurt an adult can be very harmful to a child. Smaller bodies absorb lead more rapidly. Drinking water is only one source of lead. Children may also come in contact with other sources – like dust and dirt – when they play.

For infants whose diets consist mostly of liquids mixed with water, lead is a special problem. Mental and physical growth can be harmed permanently from ingesting too much lead for children. Thus, pregnant women should also be concerned about levels of lead.



If you have any questions, call
SPRWS Customer service:

651.266.6350

What can I do to reduce lead in water?

Saint Paul Regional Water Services works around the clock to reduce lead in your drinking water, but here are some easy tips that can ensure clean water for you and your family.

- Do not drink or cook with water that has collected in your plumbing for more than 6 hours (for example, overnight or during the work day)
- Clear your pipes – let cold water run from your faucet for 3-5 minutes to clear water
- To reduce the amount of time you need to run the water, you can shower, flush the toilet, or run the dishwasher. However, you will still need to run water from any drinking water faucets for a short period
- Do not use hot water directly from the faucet because lead dissolves more quickly in hot water
This is especially important when making baby formula

The water you let run out of your pipes doesn't have to go to waste. It can be used for washing or watering plants. Running the water out of your pipes only adds a few cents to your water bill and ensures you have clean drinking water!

