



Learning about lead

in your drinking water

What is lead and how does it get into your drinking water?

Lead is a naturally occurring metal which has been used in a wide variety of products including drinking water service lines and plumbing materials. Service lines are the pipes that bring water from the provider to your house. Lead service lines were common in the U.S. until the mid 1950s. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 intended to protect the quality of drinking water and ultimately banned the use of lead in pipes, solder and other plumbing materials in 1986. However, lead pipes installed previously, still exist. Lead in drinking water typically occurs because these lead-containing pipes and plumbing materials corrode over time.

How can I find out how much lead is in my drinking water?



Contact your water provider

If you receive a water bill, you are connected to a public drinking water system. If your water bill is included in association dues, contact the manager to determine which public water system provides your water. Contacting your water provider is a good first step as they may have important information and resources to help you determine the level of lead in your water.

Have your water tested

Testing is the only way to know whether your water contains lead. You cannot see, taste or smell lead in drinking water. Testing is important if your home has lead pipes, lead-containing fixtures or lead solder.

Often, your water provider or local health department will be able to provide assistance with testing your water. If not, you should contact a certified lead testing laboratory in your area. A list of certified labs is posted on our webpage below.

How much is TOO much?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set a lead action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

That is equal to:



If your water is above this level, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recommends you take action to minimize your exposure to lead in the water.

Who is most at risk?

Infants and children are more vulnerable to lead than adults. This is because their smaller bodies need to eat, drink and breathe more often. Because they spend the majority of their time on the floor or ground, they may eat or breathe-in more dirt or dust than an adult. Any dirt or dust ingested that contains lead then enters their blood and can affect their rapid growth and development.



Are bottle-fed infants higher risk?

Yes, they are especially vulnerable to lead in drinking water because tap water is used to make up 90% of their diet. If you know you have elevated lead and do not have a lead reducing filter, use bottled water to make your infant's formula and to wash their bottle.



For more information and resources on lead, visit our webpage:
colorado.gov/cdphe/lead-drinking-water



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What are the health effects?

Lead builds up in the body over time, so ongoing exposure, even at low levels, may eventually cause health effects. Exposure to lead can result in high blood pressure in adults, delays in children's physical or mental development, lower birth-weight infants and kidney problems.

If you or your family have confirmed you have been drinking water with lead levels above the EPA action level, contact your healthcare provider to find out how to get tested.

What about other uses of water?

- Bathing, showering, washing dishes, and washing clothes in water that contains lead is safe. Human skin does not absorb lead in water and very little water will remain on clothes or dishes after washing.
- Because infants and toddlers are especially sensitive to lead exposure, wash baby bottles and sippy cups with filtered or bottled water.

What about my pets?

Lead poisoning in animals is rare, but you can follow the tips below to reduce your pet's exposure to lead. If you are concerned about your pet, check with your veterinarian.



Simple tips if you have lead in your water:

Use a water filter or a home water treatment device.

Many (but not all) water filters and water treatment devices are certified by independent organizations for effective lead reduction. Verify the claims of manufacturers by checking to make sure that filters are listed as NSF International standard 42 and 53. Look for certified drinking water treatment units by searching for lead in drinking water at www.nsf.org.

If you do not have a water filter or treatment device:

Let your water run before drinking.

If it has not been used for several hours, run the cold water tap until the temperature is noticeably colder. Sometimes it can take two minutes or longer. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.

Always use cold water for drinking and cooking.

Never cook or drink water with water from the hot water tap.

Boiling water will not remove lead.

Do not boil water to try and remove lead from your drinking water. Boiling results in evaporation of some water, but leaves the lead behind. There is less water, but the amount of lead stays behind.

Periodically remove and clean the faucet's strainer/aerator.

While removed, run water to remove debris.

Use bottled water.

Not all bottled water has been tested for lead and other contaminants. If you choose to use bottled water, you should verify that the water has been tested (NSF International).

If you have questions about your tap water, contact your water provider for further information.