

COMMON WATER PROBLEMS

Cause	Problem	Description	Typical Solutions
Iron	Red/Brown stains in sinks, tub, dishwasher, laundry. Metallic taste.	A naturally occurring mineral. Shows up in two forms; Dissolved (ferrous) and in solution or precipitated (ferric) particulate iron.	Ion Exchange, Oxidation, Filtration
Manganese	Brownish-black staining in dishwasher & other plumbing fixtures.	Also a naturally occurring mineral. Will react with chlorine bleach to intensify staining.	Ion Exchange, Oxidation, Filtration
Corrosion (Low pH)	Green/Blue stains in sinks and other fixtures. Shortened life for plumbing, water heaters, etc.	Low pH usually caused by excessive carbonic acid. pH is a measure of the acid or alkaline content of water. 7.0 is considered neutral. Low pH can cause pinhole leaks in copper piping, requiring replacement.	Acid Neutralization, Corrosion Inhibitor, Aeration
Hardness	White Scale on pipes and fixtures. Difficult to make soapsuds. Hot water heaters and other appliances failing in less than their expected useful life.	Dissolved calcium and magnesium. Excessive hardness is undesirable because it causes scale build-up in pipes and puts stress on water using equipment. This can significantly reduce the useful life of water heaters, dishwashers, washing machines and other fixtures and appliances	Water Softener / Ion Exchange
Hydrogen Sulfide	Rotten Egg smell. Silver tarnishes easily.	Dissolved hydrogen sulfide gas, can also be caused by iron or sulfide reducing bacteria	Oxidation, Filtration, Carbon Adsorption, Aeration
Tastes & Odors	Fishy, musty, or oily smell and taste.	Volatile organic substances, usually, but not always, harmless	Sediment Filtration, Activated Carbon
Turbidity	Water appears cloudy. Faucet screens may clog frequently.	Suspended solids may hamper disinfection efforts.	Sediment Filtration, Coagulation, Filtration, Activated Carbon
Radon	Impossible to detect without appropriate laboratory tests.	Typically originates in deep wells that tap radon contaminated groundwater. Releases into air when water is turned on in showers, faucets, etc. Can be serious health threat.	Aeration. Carbon may be used at low levels, but is not considered a good long term solution.
Arsenic (AS)	Impossible to detect without appropriate laboratory tests.	Occurs naturally through rock decomposition or from industrial uses. Mostly found as As III or as IV. Can be serious health threat.	Depending on the form, As III or As IV. Removal techniques include precipitation, ion exchange, reverse osmosis.
Salt Water Intrusion	Salty taste, heavy corrosion & salty build-up.	Usually shows up in wells dug near marshy or coastal areas.	Reverse Osmosis at the point of entry into the home.

**ANY QUESTIONS?
WE CAN HELP!**



We treat your water well

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