



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

For Home & Office Water Treatment

Q. Is my municipal water safe to drink?

A. Municipalities do a good job of treating the water within their limited budgets, however many man-made contaminants are not targeted in the treatment process. After your drinking water is treated at the water treatment plant, it passes through a large network of pipes before arriving at your tap. While traveling through these pipes, water can pick up unpleasant tastes and odors as well as organic compounds leaving the water tasting unpleasant. Chlorine is typically used as a disinfectant to kill harmful bacteria yet it is ineffective at killing viruses and cysts. Because pipe lines are so long, in some cases chlorine residuals may have to be maintained at a higher than normal level. High levels of chlorine taste bad, cause skin irritations and are thought to have a link between some cancers. A whole house filtration system will provide comfortable water for bathing. A low cost under the sink reverse osmosis system will provide safe drinking water for a fraction of the cost of a bottle of water.



Q. I have an older house. Should I be concerned about lead leaching from my copper pipes?

A. Several years ago solder containing 50% lead was commonly used to solder copper pipe together. In time under the right conditions this lead may leach into your water. With the increasing awareness of the effects of lead exposure, one should take means to remove lead from their drinking water. An under the sink filtration system or reverse osmosis unit would be a wise choice.

Q. Why does soft water feel slimy or greasy?

A. When you bathe in soft water you are rinsing all soap residues from your skin, leaving your skin's pores free of soap residue. Some people do not like the feel of soft water. There are new innovative smart softeners on the market that works like a conventional softener but the innovative catalyst keeps the water from feeling slimy or greasy.



Q. Do salt free softeners really work?

A. There are different salt free softeners on the market today. There are technical differences in their theory of operation. These units do not remove the hardness but theoretically bind the hardness to make it harmless to pipes and appliances. If one test for hardness from one of units, one would see no difference in the water that is feeding one of these units.

Q. I have seen sulfur and iron removal systems in the past, which look complicated and labor intensive to maintain. Have there been any advances in these systems?

A. Yes, there are new and innovative sulfur and iron removal systems on the market today. Most are chemical free and take up very little floor space. These systems are inexpensive and easy to maintain and provide a more consistent quality of water.



Q. How do I know what type of treatment I need on my well?

A. Every water source is uniquely different. A simple water analysis must be performed to adequately design a system to fit your needs. For example an under the sink reverse osmosis unit removes up to 98% of the dissolved solids and bacteria from your drinking water. A water softener would treat the whole house and remove the calcium and magnesium to provide a softer, better quality of water for bathing, laundry, cleaner and brighter dishes, and to extend the life of your appliances. A softener will reduce the amount of soap and detergents used and will minimize scaling of faucets, water heater elements, and fixtures.