Tips to Identify a lead service line in your home

Age of service is a good indicator

- 1986 or newer (Should not have lead- Lead was banned in June, 1986)
- o 1960's to 1986 (most likely not lead)
- 1930 to 1959 (possibly lead but lead was being phased out by 1930's)
- o 1929 or older (More likely to be lead)

• Service line size

- Most frequent lead service lines are 1 inch or
- Almost all lead services are 2 inches or less
- Very rarely lead service lines are 3 inches or larger

Types of pipe your service line may be made of:



A dull, silver-gray color that is easily scratched with a coin. Use a magnet - strong magnets will *not* cling to lead pipes.



A dull, silver-gray color. Use a magnet - strong magnets will typically cling to galvanized pipes.



Plastic

White, rigid pipe that is joined to water supply piping with a clamp.

Tools for Identificaion: Flashlight, Magnet, Screwdriver or coin to scratch pipe if necessary.

Step 1: Find your main service line. This is typically where your main shutoff is and is inline with your water meter outside.

Step 2: Visually inspect pipe. Scratch pipe and test with a magnet to see if it sticks.

Step 3: Identify pipe from the matrix below. Please notify our office if you think you have a lead service line or fill out our survey at (insert link) and upload a picture to help us identify or confirm your service line material for you.

	Lead	Galvanized Iron	Copper	Plastic
Outer Appearance	Dull gray, bendable; Often curves between wall/floor and valve	Dark gray or black; Straight rigid pipe	Brown; Can have green corrosion spots	Rigid plastic pipe that is typically clamped or crimped
Threads at connections	None	Yes	None	None
Scratch Test (coin or key)	Shiny silver	Hard to scratch, remains gray	Copper, like a penny	Blue, white or black
Magnet Test	Does not stick	Magnet WILL stick	Does not stick	Does not stick





Galvanized Iron





Copper





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