[Free Report] How to Ensure Your Drinking Water is Clean

While many Americans have stable access to clean water, many others do not.

Water contaminants can lead to gastrointestinal disease, reproductive issues, and neurological disorders.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the presence of over 90 waterborne contaminants, including *E.coli*, *Salmonella*, and parasitic *cryptosporidium*.

Thankfully, the EPA also requires your public water system to notify citizens if testing reveals water does not meet standards or if it detects a waterborne disease emergency.

Of course, detecting contamination in your water doesn't solve the problem.
You still need clean water to cook, clean, and drink.

This report details methods for securing your access to clean water.

How do Contaminants Get Into My Water?

There are many sources of contamination in our water systems.
The most common include local contamination from farming and manufacturing processes, naturally occurring chemicals and minerals, wastewater system malfunctions, and sewer overflows.

Although the use of lead is prohibited in new water systems, many existing lead pipes, fixtures, and soldering remain. This means lead contamination is still present.

Even buildings with no lead can still experience contamination if they live in an area with lead pipes in their water systems.
Hundreds of major U.S. cities still use lead pipes to deliver water, although any level of lead consumption is unsafe.

Private wells are more susceptible to contamination as they are not regulated by the EPA. Private well owners must do their own testing.
If contaminants are detected, they're also responsible for their water treatment.

Water Testing

Several forms of testing assess the quality of your water.
The most accessible is the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) which your local water authority must produce annually.
If you want tests for your specific property, you can purchase at-home test kits to determine if your water is contaminated.

However, if you are concerned about your water's safety, it's better to get testing through a state-accredited analysis lab. You can reach out to your local environmental department to find them. Then, you only have to deliver a tap water sample for testing.

Water Treatment and Filtration

Discovering a water contamination is only half the battle.
The other half is determining how to decontaminate your water.

Different contaminants require different purification methods, which can make it unclear which one you need.

Household **water filters** are useful for removing large particles.
Check your filter to see what it can and cannot remove from your water.

Reverse osmosis systems push water through a thin membrane that filters out many contaminants. They are effective at removing the majority of lead and chemical contaminants. However, most bacterial microorganisms and dissolved gasses will remain.

Distillation systems are among the most effective solutions for removing contaminants from water. By vaporizing water before allowing it to recondense, these systems can separate most pollutants from the finished product. This process will not remove any substance with a lower vaporization temperature than water.

These systems are a considerable improvement over unfiltered water, but they won't work for every contaminant.

Emergency Water Solutions

Sometimes you don't have time to invest in a new clean water solution.
When emergencies strike, you may be in a situation where you need clean water fast.

Here are some actionable techniques you can employ at a moment's notice.

1. Staining your water with a clean cloth, paper towel, or coffee filter is the most basic filtration. These methods trap larger particulates that are unsafe for consumption.

2. Boiling your water before use or consumption kills germs, bacteria, viruses, and parasites in water. Simply bring the water to a rolling boil for 1-3 minutes.
   If the water is cloudy, allow any sediment to settle and skim water from the top.
   Boiling does not remove lead or chemical contaminants.

3. Adding a carefully measured amount of unscented chlorine bleach to water is another disinfection method.
   Make sure to take careful note of your bleach's concentration of sodium hypochlorite.
   Follow manufacturer instructions if available, or refer to a guide specified to your bleach's concentration.

4. Similarly, some tablets utilize iodine and chlorine to disinfect water. However, these treatments will not kill *Cryptosporidium* parasites. They are also not intended for long-term consumption lasting more than a few weeks, especially for pregnant women.

Don't Wait for an Emergency-
Secure Your Water Supply

The best prevention against unsafe water is planning.
Familiarize yourself with contaminants related to your property, water supply, and region.

If you're thinking there must be a better solution than planning for a contamination event, you're right!

You can install a self-sustaining system today that produces clean, drinkable water that exceeds the EPA's standards.

Atmospheric Water Generators (AWGs) are compact, box-like units that can be installed on any flat, sturdy surface. With a simple electrical plugin, AWGs convert the humidity in the air into pure filtered water.

Different models produce different volumes and max out at over 10,000+ liters per day!

Best of all, this method side-steps most of the contamination issues discussed above. When your water doesn't come from the ground or a pipe, there are far fewer safety concerns to address.

AWGs utilize multi-stage air and water filtration and purification to ensure the water is safe for all uses.
This technology is designed to maximize water output, allowing it to produce gallons for an average of 9 cents.

If you're ready to set up your long-term clean water solution,
reach out to [REMOVED FOR PRIVACY] 's professionals for a free consultation.