

Lead

- Scratch test: Soft and appears shiny when top layer is scratched away
- Magnet: Will not attract
- A "wiped joint" or bowed feature may be present (see picture on right)
- Pipe may be confused with galvanized steel and may be painted.



Lead Pipe (Green Bay Water Utility)



Lead Service Line (KBreker)

Copper

- Scratch test: Color will typically be a shiny copper depending on piping age
- Magnet: Will not attract
- Oxidized pipes may appear green and may be painted.



Copper Pipe (Green Bay Water Utility)



Oxidized copper pipe (Tom W. Sulcer)





Brass

- Scratch test: Will reveal a shiny yellow color
- Magnet: Will not attract
- Pipe fittings are mostly threaded but lead solder may be present.

Brass Fitting

Galvanized Steel

- Scratch Test: Typically a dull grey but may appear a shiny-silver color similar to lead
- Magnet: <u>WILL</u> attract
- Some galvanized steel contains lead
- Pipe may be painted.



Galvanized steel pipe (Green Bay Water Utility)





Solder

• Most common with copper pipes. No scratch test for this and plumbing age may be the best indicator. "50/50" solder is the most common- 50% lead and 50% tin. Swabs are available for purchase but not provided to IGWS teams.





Copper pipes with lead solder and a brass fitting

Faucets & Spigots

• Faucets & spigots may be brass, an alloy made mostly of copper and zinc. Until 2014, brass could contain up to 8 percent lead. The new standard is 0.25% for wetted surface drinking water faucets. You will be asked to note faucet materials during the sample plan site visit.



Summary Points

- Lead was historically used in piping (lead and brass) and leaded solder.
- Magnet and scratch tests can be used to identify pipes.
- Lead solder cannot be visually identified. Over-thecounter swab tests are available.
- Both the faucet/fixture and the underlying piping should be identified, if possible, as both may be a source of lead.