

HARDNESS

The two most common causes of white residue on dishes and household plumbing fixtures are water hardness or issues with home water heaters. Learn how to determine which it is.

WATER HARDNESS BASICS

Hardness in water is made up primarily of two elements: calcium and magnesium. Both naturally exist in groundwater and surface water supplies. Periods of low precipitation can cause hardness levels to increase for short durations. These levels usually decrease after rainfall or snowmelt due to dilution in the raw water sources.

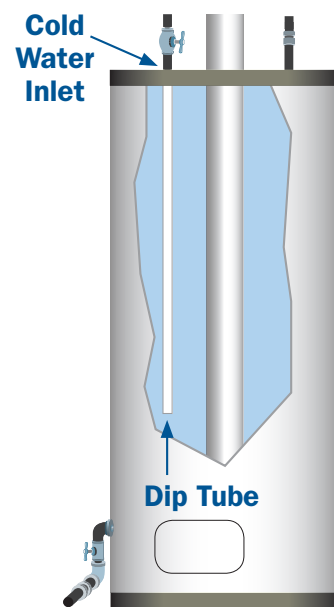
New Jersey American Water does not soften the water, because calcium and magnesium pose no health problems and can promote stronger bones.

Conversely, removal of these components through advanced processes has the potential to increase sodium levels in the drinking water, which could be harmful for those who have high blood pressure. Softer water is also more corrosive and might shorten the life of your home plumbing.

WHAT'S CAUSING YOUR WHITE RESIDUE?

Here are a few ways to find out:

- Collect some of the white residue and add a few drops of vinegar to it. If the residue is calcium carbonate (hardness), it will foam and dissolve. If it does not dissolve, it may be due to a faulty dip tube in your hot water heater.
- Dip tube particles float. Hard water mineral buildup usually sinks.
- Calcium carbonate can easily be crushed into a powder when rubbed between your fingers. Particles that are present due to dip tube problems will not crush easily.



HOW HARD IS YOUR WATER?

The degrees of water hardness are described in the chart below. If you'd like to see where your water system's water falls, check out our water quality fact sheet located online at newjerseyamwater.com. Under Water Quality, select Water Quality Reports and view the water quality summary for your water system.

Degree of water hardness	Range in parts per million (ppm)	Range in grains per gallon (gpg)
Soft	Less than 17	Less than 1
Slightly Hard	17 to 59	1 to 3
Moderately Hard	60 to 119	4 to 7
Hard	120 to 179	7 to 10.4
Very Hard	Greater than 180	Greater than 10.5



FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Jersey American Water Customer Service Center:

1-800-272-1325
M-F, 7 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Check us out online
newjerseyamwater.com

For more information on drinking water standards: Contact the EPA Hotline at 1-800-426-4791



DID YOU KNOW?

More than 85% of American homes have hard water.



WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN “HARD” AND “SOFT” WATER?

Hardness is a term used to describe the high level of calcium and magnesium in the water. Excessive hardness can cause scale (white spots) to be deposited in boilers, pipelines, faucet aerators and shower heads. Hard water also requires the use of large amounts of laundry soap to achieve the desired results. Soft water is either water that is low in calcium or magnesium, or water that has been treated in a softener.

WHY DOES MY DISHWASHER LEAVE SPOTS ON MY GLASSES?

The spots that might appear on glassware after it is washed and air-dried are caused by harmless minerals (usually calcium), which remain on the glass when the water evaporates. Commercial products are available that allow the water to drain from the glassware more completely. Spots on glass shower doors appear for the same reason.

WHY ARE THERE WHITE DEPOSITS AROUND MY SHOWERHEAD?

If a particular area has hard water, it is most likely a result of the mineral deposits which form when the water evaporates. There are commercial products available in stores that will remove this buildup. Soaking the showerhead in a solution of white vinegar will also dissolve the deposits.

COULD MY WATER HEATER HAVE A FAULTY DIP TUBE?

Between 1993 and 1997, nearly all the major water heater manufacturers were buying the same defective plastic dip tubes from the same manufacturer and installing them in their gas and electric units. Unfortunately, many problems were reported regarding these tubes breaking, crumbling and/or dissolving into various size pieces. Many homeowners have also experienced clogged aerators or valves as pieces of the disintegrated plastic tubes travel through the hot water and build up in faucet nozzles.



ABOUT HOME WATER SOFTENERS

A water softener can improve the aesthetic qualities of your household water. For example, soap products perform better in softer water.

Water softeners do not improve the safety or quality of your water. Most water softeners exchange sodium for existing calcium and magnesium in the water and therefore, increase the sodium content of the water. The sodium increase in softened water may be a concern to you. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you might want to consult your physician prior to purchasing a system.

Also, there is evidence that softened water might be corrosive to certain metallic pipe materials.

The cost of softening water is another factor that must be taken into consideration. According to Consumer Reports, water softeners can consume from 15 to 120 gallons of water for every 1,000 gallons of water processed. The decision to purchase a home water softener is therefore one of personal preference.



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