



---

## FULL HOUSE FLUSH INSTRUCTIONS (SIMULTANEOUS METHOD)

When a lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or unknown material service line is disturbed, small particles of lead can loosen and enter plumbing due to movement and vibration during construction, operation, or maintenance.

Running COLD WATER through all faucets at full flow for 30 minutes helps flush those particles from your home's plumbing into the drain. The water consumed to perform this flush is estimated to cost \$3–\$4.

It is very important NOT TO USE ANY HOT WATER before the cold water flush is complete, since doing so could draw particles into the water heater. Flushing all cold lines is the recommended industry practice endorsed by the American Water Works Association to help reduce the risk of lead exposure following service line replacement.

---

## WHEN TO FLUSH

Cold water flushing should occur immediately after water service is restored, especially anytime lead has been removed or still remains in any portion of the service line, when customers are being reconnected to a new water main, or operation or maintenance work has been completed which disturbed any portion of the service line.

Notices will be left on your door the day your water service is restored.

---

## INSTRUCTIONS

### 1. Remove all aerators.

Begin by removing the aerator screens from every faucet and fixture in your home. Place each aerator in a small container or bowl near the faucet it came from so it can be reattached later.

- If a bathtub has both a tub faucet and a showerhead, use only the tub faucet for flushing. If a showerhead is the only outlet and cannot be removed easily, skip that fixture.

### 2. Bypass filters and treatment systems.

Disconnect or bypass all faucet filters, under-sink filtration units, and whole-house treatment systems to prevent clogging or damage during flushing.

### 3. Identify the starting point.

Find the faucet closest to where the water service line enters your home. If this is an outdoor spigot, start there. If not, begin at a basement or lowest-level faucet. Turn on the cold water at that faucet to full flow.

### 4. Open all cold-water fixtures.

Move through your home and open every cold-water faucet, including sinks, tubs, utility sinks, and outdoor spigots. Work from the lowest level to the highest, leaving each faucet fully

open. Once every faucet is running, all should remain on at the same time.

### 5. Flush the system.

Let the cold water run through all open fixtures for at least **thirty minutes**, or until it runs clear and cold at every outlet. This sustained high flow helps remove stagnant water and any accumulated particles.

### 6. Turn faucets off.

After thirty minutes, turn off the faucets in the same order they were opened, starting with the first one you turned on.

### 7. Clean and reattach aerators.

Clean each aerator thoroughly before reattaching it. If an aerator cannot be cleaned, leave it off until a replacement can be installed. See the Aerator Cleaning Instructions on the back.

### 8. Restore filters and treatment units.

Reconnect or turn back on any filters or water treatment systems that were bypassed earlier.

### 9. Optional hot-water flush.

If desired, repeat the same process using hot water to flush the hot-water system. Follow the manufacturer's instructions to safely drain and flush your water heater if you choose to include it



---

## AERATOR CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

An **aerator** is a small device attached to the tip of a faucet. It mixes air with the water flow to reduce splashing, improve pressure, and conserve water. Inside the aerator is a fine screen that can trap small particles, sediment, or debris from the plumbing system, which is why periodic cleaning or replacement is important.

---

## WHEN TO CLEAN AERATORS

Aerators can collect small particles, mineral deposits, and sediment from household plumbing over time. After construction, plumbing repairs, or service line replacement, these particles may include debris or metal fragments such as lead. Cleaning or replacing aerators ensures that water flows freely, prevents clogging, and helps maintain water quality at the tap.

---

## INSTRUCTIONS

### 1. Remove the aerator.

Unscrew the aerator from the faucet tip by hand. If it is difficult to remove, place a small bag filled with white vinegar over the faucet tip and let it soak to help dissolve mineral buildup.

### 2. Use the proper tool if needed.

Some faucets have recessed or “cache” aerators that require a special aerator key or a small wrench. Plastic faucet wrenches and aerator keys are available at most hardware stores. If you use a metal wrench, take care not to scratch or damage the fixture.

### 3. Disassemble and clean.

Remove the internal screen and other parts, keeping them in order so you can reassemble them correctly. Rinse each piece with clean water. If you see scale or residue, soak the parts in white vinegar for about 20 minutes, then scrub gently with a small brush and rinse again.

### 4. Reassemble and reinstall.

Reassemble the aerator in the correct order and screw it back onto the faucet. Tighten by hand only, do not overtighten. Turn on the faucet to confirm water flows evenly.