

ewg's healthy living: Home Guide

Water Filters

Water filters are necessary to remove or reduce the myriad chemicals that contaminate our nation's drinking water, some of which are linked to cancer and endocrine disruption.

Healthiest Water Tips

- ✔ Choose a filter certified by NSF International or the Water Quality Association
- Change filters on schedule
- Use EWG's Water Filter Buying Guide
- Use BPA-free reusable water bottles

Do's & Don'ts

1. Don't assume your tap water is free of worrisome chemicals.

Check or your local water utility's website for its drinking water quality report.

2. Don't buy bottled water.

Despite the marketing hype, it is not necessarily any safer than tap water, can be contaminated with chemicals, and costs hundreds of times more than tap water.

3. Don't reuse single-use bottled water bottles.

The plastic can harbor bacteria and break down to release chemicals.

4. Make sure filters are certified by NSF International or the Water Quality Association.

5. Change your water filters on time.

Old filters harbor bacteria and let contaminants pass through.

6. Search EWG's Water Filter Buying Guide.

Find a filter that can remove the contaminants in your water.

7. If you want extra protection, consider a whole-home carbon filter.

Whole-home carbon filters remove contaminants from the steamy vapors you inhale while showering and washing dishes.

- 8. For a decent filter at a decent price, get a carbon filter.
- 9. Carry stainless steel or other BPA-free bottles.

Skip aluminum and hard plastic bottles, which can contain bisphenol A, or BPA.

Dirty Details

No matter where you live, or how pure you think your water is, your tap water likely contains chemicals you should not be drinking. In fact, a 2017 EWG investigation of drinking water data found more than 250 chemicals in U.S. public water systems. More than half of these chemicals are not regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency and are not subject to any safety standards

Know Your Local Contaminants

To learn what's in your tap water, check <u>EWG's Tap Water Database</u> or your local water utility's website for its drinking water quality report, which contains information on water testing. Utilities are required to produce these reports annually.

Below are a few common contaminants of concern:

- Trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. These contaminants, which have been linked to cancer, are routinely found in drinking water, sometimes above EPA-regulated limits.
- Arsenic. It is a known human carcinogen that can cause bladder, lung and skin cancer, as well as harm to the skin and lungs. Arsenic can come from natural, industrial and agricultural sources. It is released in emissions from industrial processes, and it is also used as a wood preservative and a pesticide.
- Perchlorate, the explosive component of rocket fuel. It remains unregulated by the EPA despite widespread contamination. There is strong evidence linking the chemical to thyroid problems.

Find a Filter

Although there are hundreds of brands and models of home water filters, they usually come in six main forms—pitcher or large dispenser, faucet-mounted, faucet-integrated, on-counter, under-sink or whole-house. All filters rely on a small number of technologies: carbon or activated carbon, reverse osmosis, deionization, ion exchange, mechanical filters, ozone, ultraviolet and water softeners. Carbon filters, a common choice, are affordable and are effective in removing or reducing many common water contaminants, like lead and byproducts of treatment processes. Reverse osmosis filters are also popular and remove contaminants that carbon filters can't eliminate, like arsenic and the rocket-fuel chemical perchlorate, but they can be quite expensive.

Look for a filter certified by NSF International or the Water Quality Association, both of which are independent, third-party organizations. These trusted certification bodies test water filters' capabilities for reducing contaminants. And use <u>EWG's Water Filter Buying Guide</u> to decide which filter will work best for your home.

Infant Formula Safety

If your water is fluoridated, it is safest to use a reverse osmosis filter for tap water that goes into your baby's formula, as fluoride can damage developing teeth. For the same reason, if you choose bottled water for your infant, make sure it's fluoride free.

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