Troubleshooting Low Water Pressure:

<u>Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV)</u>: If the low pressure condition is present throughout the system, you should check your PRV. This is usually a bell-shaped device and is most often found where the line enters the building (although it may possibly reside at other locations). If the PRV is improperly adjusted, or has failed, it can result in a pressure loss or even no water downstream. You may need to consult a licensed plumber to evaluate the condition of your PRV and determine if it is affecting your pressure.

<u>Clogged Aerators</u>: If the low pressure is isolated to a certain faucet, the problem may simply be a clogged or blocked aerator. Unscrew the end of the faucet, and check the aerator screen for rust, debris, scale, or other particles that may be restricting flow. In some cases it may be easier to simply clean or replace the aerator altogether.

<u>Hot Water, Low Pressure</u>: If the low pressure seems to only be affecting the hot water, there could be a problem with your water heater. Check the shut-off valve near the water heater, making sure it is fully open. You may need to consult a licensed plumber to evaluate the condition of your water heater and determine if it is affecting your pressure.

<u>Shut-Off Valve</u>: Many homes and businesses have a master shut-off valve. The location can vary, but most of the time it will be located in a separate box behind the meter or near the PRV. This valve, which allows for you to shut off the flow of water to the home, can restrict the flow if it's not fully open. Even if slightly closed, this valve can restrict flows and decrease the water pressure.