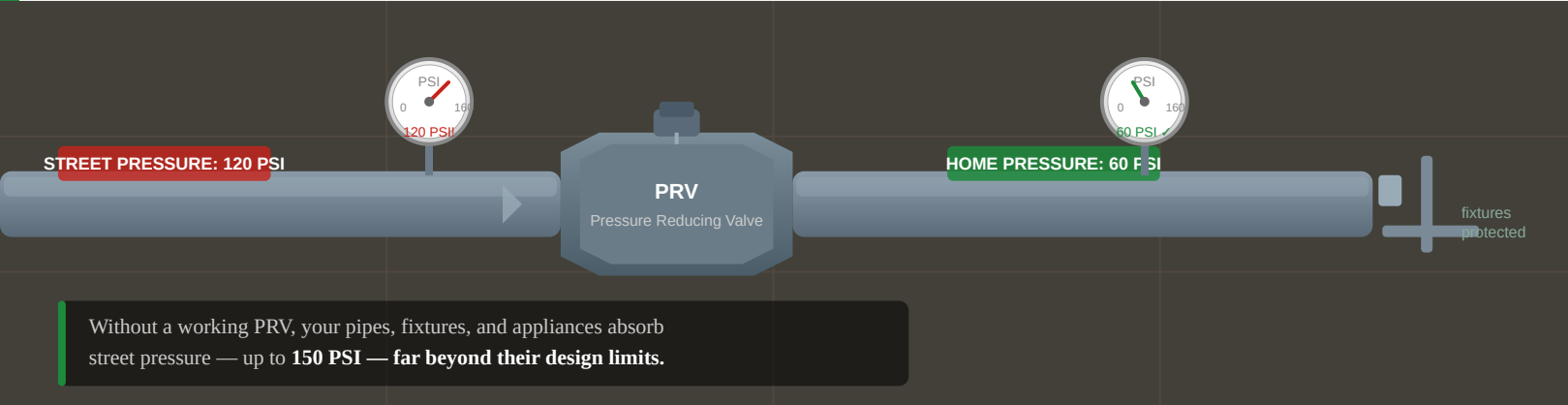


THE SILENT THREAT TO EVERY FIXTURE YOU OWN



Pressure Reducing Valves: What They Do & Why They Fail

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A **Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV)** is installed on your main water line where it enters the home, and it performs one of the most critical protective functions in your entire plumbing system. Municipal suppliers deliver water at street pressure — often **80 to 150 PSI** — because that force is needed to push water through miles of distribution mains. Your fixtures, supply lines, and appliances are designed to handle 60–80 PSI at most. Without a properly functioning PRV, every faucet you open and every appliance that cycles absorbs shock waves that fatigue joints, stress washing machine hoses, and hammer water heater tanks.

PRVs have a lifespan of 7–12 years. A failing valve allows pressure to creep upward gradually — homeowners rarely notice until a supply line ruptures or the water heater relief valve starts weeping. An annual pressure test at your hose bib takes 30 seconds and tells us immediately whether yours is working.

The symptoms of high pressure are easy to dismiss: banging pipes when a valve closes (water hammer), dripping faucets that won't fully seal, and premature failure of braided supply lines. A new PRV **protects every single fixture and appliance simultaneously** — one of the highest-leverage infrastructure investments a homeowner can make.

- Extends life of all fixtures & appliances
- Prevents supply line blowouts
- Required by code in many jurisdictions
- Eliminates water hammer & pipe noise
- Reduces water heater stress & wear
- Free pressure test during any service visit