The Problem

- Lead is commonly found in school drinking water across the country, including in Michigan.
- Lead in school drinking water is common because most plumbing materials contain lead that leaches into drinking water, even new faucets & fixtures marked “lead free.”
- On weekends and seasonal breaks, water is stagnant in school plumbing systems, which reduces the effectiveness of corrosion control chemicals meant to reduce lead leaching into water.
- There is no enforceable federal mandate to test school drinking water for lead.
- Testing drinking water point sources in schools is costly.
- If tests detect lead, they only confirm the lead source without preventing or reducing the exposure.
The Solution 🌿

Filter First

- Filtered drinking water stations, often called Hydration Stations, are drinking water fountains and bottle fillers with filters that remove lead and reduce other impurities.

- These devices can replace old water fountains, be retrofitted for existing fountains, or be installed independently.

- These devices must have a filter that meets the NSF 53 standard for lead reduction.

- To ensure adequate access to clean water, schools should install 1 Filtered Drinking Water Station per 100 students and staff.

- Install point of use filters in kitchens and where filter stations are not practical.

- These Stations are being installed to remove lead that was found in school water in Detroit, Flint, Royal Oak, Ann Arbor, & Dearborn schools.

Policy proposals

- Support a supplemental budget allocation for the installation of filtered drinking water stations in all Michigan public schools.

- Additional funds should be provided for replacing filter cartridges and follow-up testing for lead and copper.

- Support legislation that requires schools to install filtered drinking water stations that meet NSF standard 53 for lead reduction.

- Ensure that one filtered drinking water station is installed for every 100 students and that stations and filters are properly maintained.