GETTING THE LEAD OUT OF UTAH’S SCHOOLS

In a proactive step to ensure the safety of Utah students, Utah’s Division of Drinking Water is encouraging every school to sample its drinking water for lead this year. This is an entirely voluntary partnership between the State, water suppliers, local health departments and school districts.

- **Hot water** dissolves lead in pipes and plumbing more quickly than cold water.
- Galvanized iron piping was commonplace in the U.S. from the late 1800s until around 1960.
- Utah has 899 public schools.
- There are 572,982 students enrolled in Utah public schools.

Violation of the EPA Lead and Copper Rule triggers water quality monitoring, corrosion control treatment, and lead service line replacement.

- One way lead can enter drinking water is when service pipes that contain lead corrode, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content that corrodes pipes and fixtures.

For more information on Utah’s drinking water, visit deq.utah.gov.