

Reverse Osmosis Drinking Water Systems

A reverse osmosis system pushes water through a membrane with pores small enough to reject dissolved solids - lead, nitrate, fluoride, PFAS, sodium and the minerals behind that flat municipal taste. Ours finishes with an alkaline stage so the water tastes clean instead of empty.

Signs you need this

- You are still buying bottled water every week
- Tap water tastes like chlorine, metal or the pool
- Coffee and ice come out cloudy
- Your ZIP report flagged lead, PFAS or high TDS
- You mix formula or fill pet bowls from the tap

How it works

1. Sediment and carbon pre-stages

Stages 1–3 strip grit and chlorine so the membrane is protected; these are changed every 12–16 months.

2. The RO membrane

Stage 4 rejects dissolved contaminants down to a fraction of a micron and typically lasts 2–5 years depending on feed water and usage.

3. Polish and alkaline finish

Stage 5 polishes taste and stage 6 reintroduces calcium and magnesium; both are replaced every 12 months.

What you get

- Removes up to 99% of dissolved contaminants
- Clear ice and better-tasting coffee and tea
- Cheaper than bottled water within the first year
- Dedicated faucet plus optional fridge and ice-maker line

Frequently asked questions

Does RO waste a lot of water?

Modern membranes recover far more than older units. On softened feed water the ratio improves again, which is one more reason we usually pair RO with a softener.

Where does it install?

Under the kitchen sink, with a dedicated faucet on the countertop. Most installs take about two hours.

Free in-home water analysis

A certified technician tests your water at the tap, explains the results in plain language and leaves you written findings. No obligation, no pressure.

Call (855) 684-7663 or book at icwaterus.com

Recommendations depend on your tested water. Equipment and results vary by home.