Lead in the Water

Data reveals elevated levels of lead in Philadelphia school drinking water

PennEnvironment
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Written by Emma Horst-Martz, David Masur and John Rumpler

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CONTENTS

Executive Summary

Lead is highly toxic, especially for children. Since the crisis in Flint, Michigan, many communities across the country have tested for and found lead in their drinking water - even in schools, where our children go to learn and play each day.

Both state and city law require lead testing in Philadelphia schools, but the testing process has been slow and remains incomplete. Four years into the District's testing process, only 29% of public schools have been tested and the results posted publicly. And while District officials are required to post all results within 30 days, it's unclear if the information has properly been posted for public access. Still, the data that is currently available for 1,932 outlets in Philadelphia's public schools reveals district-wide lead contamination.

The review of self-reported lead testing results as of February 1st, 2022 by the School District showed:

- 61% of outlets tested showed lead contamination (>1 ppb);
- Of the 65 schools where water outlets were tested for lead and publicly reported, 98% of the schools tested had at least one tap where lead was detected at 1 ppb or greater in the tap water;
- Some schools' outlets showed extremely high levels of lead contamination, such as an outlet at The Duckrey School with 8,768 ppb.

Given that 71% of schools still need to be tested, this is just the tip of the iceberg. Many school buildings have at least some lead in their pipes, plumbing, or fixtures.[1] And where there is lead, there is risk of contamination.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), even low levels of lead can cause behavior and learning problems, lower IQ, and hyperactivity. Lead exposure has even been linked to damaging children's central and peripheral nervous systems. More than 24 million children in the U.S. are at risk of losing IQ points due to low level lead exposure.[2] Lead in tap water is a nationwide health problem, yet most states and school districts are not taking protective steps to reduce kids' exposure to lead to the lowest possible level.[3]

Philadelphia's children deserve safe drinking water, especially at the schools where they go each day to learn and play. As this data shows, it is critical that Philadelphia decision-makers take immediate action to get the lead out.

The School District of Philadelphia should:

- Replace all drinking fountains across the Philadelphia School District with water bottle filling stations, also known as hydration stations equipped with filters that remove lead.
- Install point of use filters on fountains, taps in classrooms, kitchen or used for cooking or beverage preparation.
- Shut off taps where tests have detected lead in the water until they are replaced with lead-removing filters.
- Ultimately, get the lead out. While filters are excellent short-term fixes, risks will remain as long as there is lead in our schools' water delivery systems. The district should remove lead-bearing plumbing and fixtures over time, wherever feasible.

The federal government should:

- Set a 1ppb limit for lead in school drinking water, reduced from the current 15 ppb action limit;
- Provide substantial funding, beyond the Bipartisan Infrastructure package passed in November 2021, to help states and communities remove lead in water infrastructure, including in schools; and
- Marshal the authority of all relevant federal agencies to protect public health from contamination of drinking water.

Introduction

As our city rushed through a century of unprecedented economic growth, we allowed several toxic health threats to become embedded into the infrastructure of our lives. One of the more enduring threats is the presence of lead.

For the past few decades, public health officials have been working to undo the damage. Lead was banned in gasoline and paint to remediate toxic air pollution and childhood lead poisoning. Yet until the tragedy in Flint, Michigan few Americans knew about the pervasive threat of lead in drinking water.

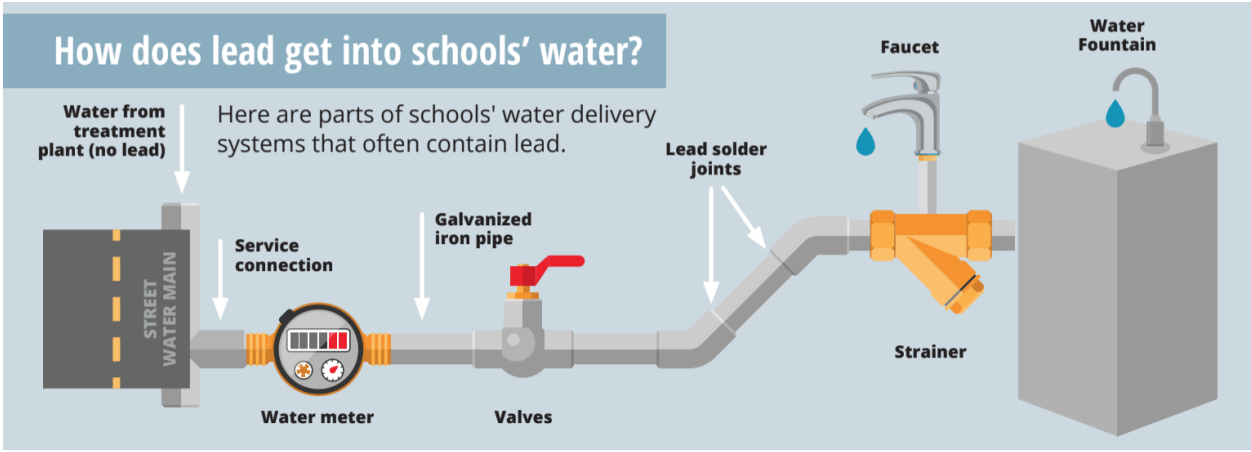
Recent studies show that lead contamination is a significant problem in schools across Pennsylvania, with 89% of schools tested showing lead in the water.[4]

This report presents data reported by the School District of Philadelphia as of February 1st, 2022, which confirms that lead remains a critical public health threat across the city.[5]

Lead is Harmful to Children - Even at Low Levels

Lead is a potent neurotoxin that is particularly damaging to children. Children absorb as much as five times more lead into their bodies than adults from any given source.[6] Once ingested, lead flows from the blood to the brain, kidneys, and bones. Children's organs and bones are not fully developed and thus more vulnerable to lead contamination than adults. They also have an incomplete blood-brain barrier, which, in the face of lead, can lead to behavior and learning problems.[7] According to the EPA, "In children, low levels of [lead] exposure have been linked to damage to the central and peripheral nervous system, learning disabilities, shorter stature, impaired hearing, and impaired formation and function of blood cells."[8] A Wisconsin study found that 3,757 fourth-graders with relatively low lead levels in their blood "scored significantly lower on reading and math tests than those without elevated blood-lead levels"- an adverse effect that persisted for these children seven to eight years later.[9] The American Academy of Pediatrics concluded that "[e]xtensive and compelling evidence now indicates that lead-associated cognitive deficits and behavioral problems can occur at blood lead concentrations below 5 µg/dL"(micrograms per cubic deciliter).[10]

Moreover, because lead flows from blood and can be stored in the organs and bones within several weeks, its damage to a child's health may not be detected in blood tests. Lead is a persistent toxicant, so once absorbed, the lead remains in the body.[11] Therefore, a child who drinks water from a fountain at school that episodically contains lead might not show elevated blood-lead levels a month or two later. But the neurologic harm has occurred and the lead may persist in their body. Philadelphia children are particularly at risk because they also experience lead exposure from other sources like paint and soil and it all adds together to cause harm. Parents can get their children tested for lead, but comprehensive action is needed to prevent kids from ingesting lead in the first place.



How Do Philadelphia Schools Perform?

An analysis of self-reported data from the School District of Philadelphia found that 61% of the 1,932 outlets tested had elevated levels of lead, above 1 part per billion (ppb). 16% of outlets had lead above 10ppb, the city's action level. Of the 65 schools tested, 98% had at least one outlet where lead was detected at 1 ppb in the water.

Lead contamination is a pervasive threat, spread across Philadelphia's public schools. Elevated levels of contamination were found in every school but one that had available data. Before 2014, school buildings were allowed to be built with pipes that contained significantly higher amounts of lead than is allowable now.[12] Given that the average Philadelphia's school building was constructed 75 years ago, this puts the infrastructure in these buildings at a high risk for lead.[13]

The actual lead contamination of water in Philadelphia schools is likely even worse than the data reviewed for this report. This is likely the case due to:

1. Only first draw samples were collected, which only flags contamination at the point the water exits the outlet—not further back in the the pipes or solder that is typically a more common source of lead, and;
2. 98% of the schools and 61% of the outlets tested had lead contamination, which indicates that this pattern would be consistent across the other public schools and many more outlets.
3. Lead testing is highly variable, and so any handful of samples from any given outlet may or may not capture maximum contamination.[14]

Solutions to Ensure Safe Drinking Water At Philadelphia's Schools

All of our children deserve safe drinking and cooking water, especially in the place they go to learn every day. Yet the Philadelphia schools still have lead pipes and fittings in the water supply system, which creates and ever-present risk of contamination.

The School District of Philadelphia should implement the following solutions to stop this contamination and ensure safe drinking water at school:

- Replace all drinking fountains with hydration stations equipped with filters that remove lead. This solution eliminates one common source of lead (fountains) and captures lead coming from plumbing or pipes. Moreover, data shows that school-aged children tend to

drink more water when they have access to hydration stations, so there's an added health benefit to this solution.[15]

- These hydration stations should be installed at a ratio of 1 per 100 students and staff. They should have filters certified to meet NSF/ANSI standards 53 for lead reduction and 42 for fine particulate, and indicator lights so parents and teachers can see when the filters need to be replaced.[16]
- The hydration stations should include a connection to building plumbing, an indicator to show filter performance, and the functionality to fill bottles or containers for water consumption.
- Point of use filters should be installed and maintained on all taps that could be used for drinking water, cooking or beverage preparation.
- Any taps that have been tested and show any lead in the water should be shut off until they are fitted with lead-removing filters.
- Other lead-bearing fixtures or plumbing should be replaced over time.
- Lead service lines should be replaced in any school that has them, as soon as possible. Lead service lines are pipes made of lead that bring potable water into a building from the outside source.
- New school construction or renovation should use taps and fixtures that meet the strictest lead-free standards, and include adequate hydration stations for students and staff.[17]

Funding Opportunity

In March of 2021, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act into law. This allocated funding to the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund and the School District of Philadelphia was promised $1.1 billion from the Fund.[18] This provides a unique opportunity to address health and safety facilities problems that are barriers to learning and have long plagued the District, such as lead in schools' drinking water. The money must be used by September 2024, so with a plan and design for health and safety remedies, this funding will enable the District to use its annual budgets more strategically for years into the future.

The School District of Philadelphia should use a small portion of the $1.1 billion in ESSER III funding to replace the old water fountains in schools with lead filtering hydration stations. Based on the cost of buying, installing, and maintaining a hydration station, it could cost between $2 million and $4 million to replace every water fountain in the Philadelphia public schools.[19][20] That is less than 1% of the ESSER III funding that the District received.

Policy Recommendations

School districts and local elected officials are not the only entities with a responsibility to address this crisis. The state legislature should adopt a 1ppb standard and require that lead-certified filters are installed on all taps used for cooking and drinking. The federal government should provide funding for school districts to replace old water fountains with lead filtering hydration stations across the country as a first step to address this health crisis.

Methodology

The Philadelphia lead testing data in this report were obtained from the School District of Philadelphia website.[21] There were 1,932 publicly available samples taken across 65 schools, as of February 1, 2022. We first downloaded the separate PDFs with testing data for these 65 schools from the District website. The data were then loaded into a database platform called Airtable, which enables analysis, reporting, and visualisation. The relevant data points used included: the date testing was done, school name, school address, the number of outlets sampled, the level of lead found listed in ppb, and the percentage of samples that showed >1ppb (1.1 or greater).

While these results are extensive, there were some limitations or caveats with the data.

The range of the data is unclear. The lead content reporting starts at *less than 1*, but it is impossible to determine if those results are 0.99 ppb or .001 ppb or even zero ppb. With this data, we were unable to determine if any schools had no lead, only if they had no results higher than less than one. Therefore, we consider a test result of greater than 1ppb to be “lead positive.”

The data in this report was collected between October 18, 2018 and August 4, 2021. The data in this report reflects what was available on the District's website as of February 1, 2022. Data was available for 65 schools out of 220 public schools and 1,932 outlets out of an unknown number of total outlets. We did not include charter schools, pre-schools, or alternative education programs; our study focused exclusively on public schools managed by the School District of Philadelphia. It is possible that more outlets and schools have been tested and the results have not yet been published online. However, given the strong trend of lead contamination in schools that have reported test results, it is probable that these results represent an accurate spread of the lead content of drinking water in public schools across the city. The schools with data available are spread across different geographic areas and span elementary, middle, and high schools.

In 2018, the District began a testing program that required them to test every school once every five years.[22] If an outlet tests positive for more than 10ppb it is supposed to be taken out of service within 24 hours. An action plan must be developed within 30 days of the test result and when remediation is completed, a notice must be posted on the city's website within 10 days. The reports on the District's website list whether action is needed to remediate the outlet, based on the 10ppb standard and some schools' reports indicate what action was taken.

Appendix A

Appendix A includes lead test results from the School District of Philadelphia. These schools can be found on our website at pennpirg.org/PhillyLeadMap. The map is interactive and searchable.

School	Latest Test	Outlets Tested	Outlets >1ppb	% of Outlets >1ppb	Highest Lead Level (ppb)	City Council District	State House District	State Senate District	Congressional District
Alexander Adaire	2018	11	5	45.45%	6.2	5	175	1	2
Alternative Middle Years at James Martin	2019	12	3	25.00%	3.6	6	177	5	2
Add B. Anderson	2019	17	10	58.82%	3307	3	191	8	3
Mary M. Bethune	2019	41	37	90.24%	2281	5	197	3	2
James G. Blaine	2019	35	31	88.57%	206.6	5	195	3	3
Bridesburg	2019	58	16	27.59%	5.3	6	177	5	2
Henry A. Brown	2018	11	0	0.00%	1	1	175	2	2
H.S. of Engineering and Science	2019	34	11	32.35%	299.8	5	181	2	3
Benjamin B. Comegys	2019	33	26	78.79%	68.5	3	188	8	3
Russell H. Conwell	2019	30	14	46.67%	72.4	7	175	1	2
Jay Cooke	2021	21	15	71.43%	287.4	8	201	3	2
Anna B. Day	2019	30	13	43.33%	47.4	8	200	4	3
William Dick	2019	36	30	83.33%	356.6	5	181	2	3
Tanner G. Duckrey	2019	7	7	100.00 %	8768	5	181	2	3
Franklin S. Edmonds	2019	25	19	76.00%	43.5	9	200	4	3
Lewis Elkin	2019	60	44	73.33%	411.4	7	180	2	2
Ethel Allen	2021	28	18	64.29%	30.43	5	195	7	3
Horatio B. Hackett	2019	29	21	72.41%	38.5	1	175	2	2
Andrew Hamilton	2019	46	37	80.43%	381.4	3	190	8	3
Warren G. Harding	2019	25	20	80.00%	389.2	7	179	2	2

School	Latest Test	Outlets Tested	Outlets >1ppb	% of Outlets >1ppb	Highest Lead Level (ppb)	City Council District	State House District	State Senate District	Congressional District
Avery D. Harrington	2019	18	12	66.67%	26.9	3	188	8	3
John F. Hartranft	2018	17	13	76.47%	1538	5	181	2	2
Francis Hopkinson	2019	26	9	34.62%	1633	7	180	2	2
Henry H. Houston	2019	22	15	68.18%	13.2	8	200	4	3
Julia W. Howe	2021	14	8	57.14%	41.79	9	201	2	2
William H. Hunter	2019	42	14	33.33%	52.4	7	197	2	2
Jenks Academy for Arts and Sciences	2019	19	10	52.63%	12.4	8	200	4	3
Juniata Park	2019	67	40	59.70%	152.9	7	180	2	2
William D. Kelley	2019	23	15	65.22%	229.4	5	195	3	3
John B. Kelly	2019	28	17	60.71%	2974	8	198	3	3
Kenderton Elementary	2019	27	22	81.48%	940	8	198	3	3
Kensington High School for Creative and Performing Arts	2018	15	1	6.67%	2	7	175	1	2
Kensington High	2018	19	8	42.11%	7.2	1	175	2	2
Kensington Health Sciences	2019	24	9	37.50%	103.1	1	175	2	2
Henry C. Lea	2019	12	3	25.00%	5.4	3	188	8	3
Alain Locke	2020	14	5	35.71%	25.8	3	190	7	3
James Logan	2019	13	6	46.15%	4326	8	198	4	3
William C. Longstreth	2019	56	49	87.50%	197.4	3	188	8	3
Jules E. Mastbaum Area Vocational Technical H.S.	2019	58	39	67.24%	377.7	1	175	1	2

School	Latest Test	Outlets Tested	Outlets >1ppb	% of Outlets >1ppb	Highest Lead Level (ppb)	City Council District	State House District	State Senate District	Congressional District
John F. McCloskey	2019	13	8	61.54%	152.8	9	200	4	3
William McKinley	2018	12	8	66.67%	7.8	7	197	2	2
John Moffet	2018	30	27	90.00%	1754	7	181	1	2
Thomas G. Morton	2019	44	38	86.36%	434.3	2	185	8	5
Motivation H.S.	2019	31	22	70.97%	473.5	3	191	8	3
Honorable Luis Muñoz-Marín	2021	39	26	66.67%	26.9	7	197	2	2
Thomas M. Peirce	2019	13	7	53.85%	8	8	197	3	3
Sadie Alexander	2019	68	23	33.82%	80	3	188	8	3
Penn Treaty High	2018	22	13	59.09%	107.4	5	175	1	2
Joseph Pennell	2021	26	19	73.08%	25.05	8	201	4	3
Samuel Pennypacker	2019	25	18	72.00%	287.4	9	203	4	3
Prince Hall	2021	48	27	56.25%	119.3	8	201	4	3
A. Philip Randolph Career and Technical H.S.	2019	33	22	66.67%	33.5	4	194	7	3
E. Washington Rhodes	2021	23	11	47.83%	30.84	4	198	7	3
Richmond	2018	20	13	65.00%	8.9	1	177	1	2
William L. Sayre H.S.	2019	45	23	51.11%	130.8	3	191	8	3
Philip H. Sheridan	2019	15	7	46.67%	78.5	7	180	2	2
Solomon Solis-Cohen	2021	29	24	82.76%	130	6	202	5	2
Allen M. Stearne	2019	32	25	78.13%	74.3	7	179	2	2
James J. Sullivan	2019	32	20	62.50%	1407	6	179	5	2
The Workshop School	2019	8	3	37.50%	3.9	3	188	8	3
The U School	2018	19	13	68.42%	54.1	5	181	3	2

John H. Webster	2019	58	35	60.34%	386.2	1	180	5	2
John Welsh	2018	13	6	46.15%	8.4	7	197	2	2
Widener Memorial	2021	62	46	74.19%	149.1	8	198	4	3
Frances E. Willard	2019	69	15	21.74%	8.5	1	175	1	2

Appendix B

Appendix B includes the schools for which there were no lead test results as of February 1st, 2022. These schools can be found on our website at pennpirg.org/PhillyLeadMap. The map does not include these schools, but they are included in the searchable chart.

School	Latest Test	Outlets Tested	Outlets >1ppb	% of Outlets >1ppb	Highest Lead Level (ppb)	City Council District	State House District	State Senate District	Congressional District
Abram S. Jenks		0	0		0	1	184	1	5
Academy for the Middle Years at Northwest		0	0		0	4	194	7	3
Anne Frank		0	0		0	10	174	5	2
Chester A. Arthur		0	0		0	2	186	1	3
Bache-Martin		0	0		0	5	195	1	3
Baldi		0	0		0	10	152	2	2
John Barry		0	0		0	4	190	7	3
Clara Barton		0	0		0	7	197	3	2
John Bartram H.S.		0	0		0	2	185	8	5
Rudolph Blankenburg		0	0		0	4	190	7	3

School	Latest Test	Outlets Tested	Outlets >1ppb	% of Outlets >1ppb	Highest Lead Level (ppb)	City Council District	State House District	State Senate District	Congressional District
William W. Bodine H.S.		0	0		0	5	175	1	2
F. Amedee Bregy		0	0		0	2	185	1	5
Joseph H. Brown		0	0		0	6	172	2	2
William C. Bryant		0	0		0	3	191	8	3
Building 21		0	0		0	9	203	4	3
H.S. for Creative and Performing Arts		0	0		0	2	182	1	3
Laura H. Carnell		0	0		0	9	202	2	2
Lewis C. Cassidy Academics Plus		0	0		0	4	192	7	3
Joseph W. Catharine		0	0		0	2	191	8	5
Cayuga		0	0		0	7	197	3	2
Central H.S.		0	0		0	8	198	4	3
George W. Childs		0	0		0	2	186	8	3
Roberto Clemente		0	0		0	7	180	2	2
Watson Comly		0	0		0	10	170	5	2

Constitution H.S.		0	0		0	1	175	1	3
School	**Latest Test**	**Outlets Tested**	**Outlets >1ppb**	**% of Outlets >1ppb**	**Highest Lead Level (ppb)**	**City Council District**	**State House District**	**State Senate District**	**Congressional District**
Cook-Wissahickon		0	0		0	4	194	3	3
William Cramp		0	0		0	7	180	2	2
Kennedy C. Crossan		0	0		0	10	202	5	2
Julia de Burgos		0	0		0	7	197	2	2
Stephen Decatur		0	0		0	10	170	5	2
Hamilton Disston		0	0		0	6	173	2	2
Murrell Dobbins Career and Technical H.S.		0	0		0	5	181	2	3
James Dobson		0	0		0	4	194	7	3
Paul L. Dunbar		0	0		0	5	181	2	2
Thomas A. Edison H.S.		0	0		0	7	180	2	2
Ellwood		0	0		0	9	203	3	2
Eleanor C. Emlen		0	0		0	8	200	4	3
Ethan Allen		0	0		0	6	172	2	2

Louis H. Farrell		0	0		0	10	174	5	2
School	**Latest Test**	**Outlets Tested**	**Outlets >1ppb**	**% of Outlets >1ppb**	**Highest Lead Level (ppb)**	**City Council District**	**State House District**	**State Senate District**	**Congressional District**
D. Newlin Fell		0	0		0	2	184	1	5
Samuel Fels H.S.		0	0		0	9	203	2	2
Feltonville Intermediate		0	0		0	7	197	3	2
Thomas K. Finletter		0	0		0	9	203	3	2
Fitler Academics Plus		0	0		0	8	198	3	3
A.L. Fitzpatrick		0	0		0	10	173	5	2
Franklin Learning Center		0	0		0	5	182	1	3
Edwin Forrest		0	0		0	6	173	5	2
Fox Chase		0	0		0	10	172	2	2
Frankford H.S.		0	0		0	7	179	2	2
Benjamin Franklin H.S.		0	0		0	5	182	1	3
Benjamin Franklin		0	0		0	9	203	2	2
Feltonville of Arts and Sciences		0	0		0	7	197	3	2

Furness H.S.		0	0		0	1	184	1	5
School	**Latest Test**	**Outlets Tested**	**Outlets >1ppb**	**% of Outlets >1ppb**	**Highest Lead Level (ppb)**	**City Council District**	**State House District**	**State Senate District**	**Congressional District**
Girard Academic Music Program		0	0		0	2	185	1	5
George Washington H.S.		0	0		0	10	170	5	2
Edward Gideon		0	0		0	5	195	3	3
Stephen Girard		0	0		0	2	185	1	3
Philadelphia H.S. for Girls		0	0		0	8	198	4	3
Samuel Gompers		0	0		0	4	192	7	3
Joseph Greenberg		0	0		0	10	152	2	2
Albert M. Greenfield		0	0		0	2	182	1	3
Grover Washington, Jr.		0	0		0	9	203	3	2
John Hancock Demonstration		0	0		0	10	174	5	2
Charles W. Henry		0	0		0	8	200	4	3
Edward Heston		0	0		0	3	190	7	3

School	Latest Test	Outlets Tested	Outlets >1ppb	% of Outlets >1ppb	Highest Lead Level (ppb)	City Council District	State House District	State Senate District	Congressional District
Hill-Freedman World Academy		0	0		0	8	200	4	3
Thomas Holme		0	0		0	6	174	5	2
H.S. of the Future		0	0		0	4	190	7	3
Andrew Jackson		0	0		0	1	182	1	3
John Marshall		0	0		0	7	179	2	2
General Philip Kearny		0	0		0	5	181	1	2
Francis S. Key		0	0		0	1	184	1	5
Eliza B. Kirkbride		0	0		0	1	184	1	3
Robert E. Lamberton		0	0		0	4	192	7	3
Lankenau H.S.		0	0		0	4	194	7	3
Henry W. Lawton		0	0		0	6	173	5	2
The LINC		0	0		0	7	180	2	2
Abraham Lincoln H.S.		0	0		0	6	177	2	2
Anna L. Lingelbach		0	0		0	8	201	4	3
William H. Loesche		0	0		0	10	170	5	2

School	Latest Test	Outlets Tested	Outlets >1ppb	% of Outlets >1ppb	Highest Lead Level (ppb)	City Council District	State House District	State Senate District	Congressional District
James R. Lowell		0	0		0	9	197	3	2
James R. Ludlow		0	0		0	5	181	1	2
Martha Washington		0	0		0	3	190	7	3
Julia R. Masterman		0	0		0	5	182	1	3
Mayfair		0	0		0	6	177	2	2
General George A. McCall		0	0		0	1	175	1	3
Alexander K. McClure		0	0		0	7	197	3	2
Delaplaine McDaniel		0	0		0	2	185	8	3
Morton McMichael		0	0		0	3	195	7	3
General George G. Meade		0	0		0	5	181	2	3
Austin Meehan		0	0		0	6	177	2	2
William M. Meredith		0	0		0	1	182	1	3
Thomas Mifflin		0	0		0	4	194	7	3
S. Weir Mitchell		0	0		0	3	191	8	5

School	Latest Test	Outlets Tested	Outlets >1ppb	% of Outlets >1ppb	Highest Lead Level (ppb)	City Council District	State House District	State Senate District	Congressional District
Martin Luther King H.S.		0	0		0	8	201	4	3
J. Hampton Moore		0	0		0	9	202	2	2
Robert Morris		0	0		0	5	195	3	3
Andrew J. Morrison		0	0		0	8	179	3	2
Middle Years Alternative		0	0		0	3	190	7	3
Northeast Community Propel Academy		0	0		0	6	172	2	2
George W. Nebinger		0	0		0	1	182	1	3
Northeast H.S.		0	0		0	10	172	5	2
Olney		0	0		0	9	179	3	2
Overbrook Educational Center		0	0		0	4	192	7	3
Overbrook Elementary		0	0		0	4	192	7	3
Overbrook H.S.		0	0		0	4	192	7	3
Academy at Palumbo		0	0		0	2	182	1	3
Parkway Center City		0	0		0	5	181	1	2

School	Latest Test	Outlets Tested	Outlets >1ppb	% of Outlets >1ppb	Highest Lead Level (ppb)	City Council District	State House District	State Senate District	Congressional District
Middle College H.S.									
Parkway Northwest H.S.		0	0		0	9	201	4	3
Parkway West H.S.		0	0		0	3	190	7	3
John M. Patterson		0	0		0	2	185	8	5
Pennypack House		0	0		0	6	173	5	2
Penrose		0	0		0	2	185	8	5
Phila. Juv. Justice Services Ctr.		0	0		0	3	190	7	3
Philadelphia Learning Academy North		0	0		0	7	180	2	2
Philadelphia Learning Academy South		0	0		0	3	190	7	3
Philadelphia Military Academy		0	0		0	5	181	3	2
Robert B. Pollock		0	0		0	6	174	5	2
Potter-Thomas		0	0		0	7	197	2	2
Samuel Powel		0	0		0	3	195	7	3

Philadelphia Virtual Academy		0	0		0	5	182	1	3
School	**Latest Test**	**Outlets Tested**	**Outlets >1ppb**	**% of Outlets >1ppb**	**Highest Lead Level (ppb)**	**City Council District**	**State House District**	**State Senate District**	**Congressional District**
Rhawnhurst		0	0		0	10	174	5	2
James Rhoads		0	0		0	3	190	7	3
Paul Robeson H.S. for Human Services		0	0		0	3	188	7	3
Theodore Roosevelt		0	0		0	8	201	4	3
William Rowen		0	0		0	9	203	4	3
Roxborough H.S.		0	0		0	4	194	7	3
Arts Academy at Benjamin Rush		0	0		0	10	173	5	2
Walter B. Saul H.S.		0	0		0	4	194	3	3
George W. Sharswood		0	0		0	1	184	1	5
Shawmont		0	0		0	4	194	7	3
Isaac A. Sheppard		0	0		0	7	180	2	2
Science Leadership Academy		0	0		0	5	182	1	3
SLA at Beeber		0	0		0	4	192	7	3

School	Latest Test	Outlets Tested	Outlets >1ppb	% of Outlets >1ppb	Highest Lead Level (ppb)	City Council District	State House District	State Senate District	Congressional District
SLA M.S.		0	0		0	3	188	7	3
South Philadelphia H.S.		0	0		0	1	184	1	5
Southwark		0	0		0	1	184	1	3
Spring Garden		0	0		0	5	181	1	2
Gilbert Spruance		0	0		0	7	202	5	2
Edwin M. Stanton		0	0		0	2	186	1	3
Edward T. Steel		0	0		0	8	198	3	3
Strawberry Mansion H.S.		0	0		0	5	195	7	3
Swenson Arts and Technology H.S.		0	0		0	10	170	5	2
John H. Taggart		0	0		0	1	184	1	5
Bayard Taylor		0	0		0	7	197	3	2
Thurgood Marshall		0	0		0	8	201	2	2
William T. Tilden		0	0		0	2	185	8	5
Vare-Washington		0	0		0	1	182	1	3

School	Latest Test	Outlets Tested	Outlets >1ppb	% of Outlets >1ppb	Highest Lead Level (ppb)	City Council District	State House District	State Senate District	Congressional District
Vaux H.S.: A Big Picture		0	0		0	5	195	3	3
General Louis Wagner		0	0		0	8	201	4	3
Laura W. Waring		0	0		0	5	195	1	3
West Philadelphia H.S.		0	0		0	3	188	7	3
Woodrow Wilson		0	0		0	9	202	2	2
Richard R. Wright		0	0		0	5	195	7	3
William H. Ziegler		0	0		0	7	202	2	2

Endnotes

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