

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

LEAD EXPOSURE RISKS AND RESPONSES IN PENNSYLVANIA

**Report of the Advisory Committee and Task Force
on Lead Exposure**

April 2019



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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Since 1937*

REPORT

Report of Lead Exposure Risks and Responses in Pennsylvania

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A fourteen-member Executive Committee comprised of the leadership of both the House of Representatives and the Senate oversees the Commission. The seven Executive Committee members from the House of Representatives are the Speaker, the Majority and Minority Leaders, the Majority and Minority Whips, and the Majority and Minority Caucus Chairs. The seven Executive Committee members from the Senate are the President Pro Tempore, the Majority and Minority Leaders, the Majority and Minority Whips, and the Majority and Minority Caucus Chairs. By statute, the Executive Committee selects a chairman of the Commission from among the members of the General Assembly. Historically, the Executive Committee has also selected a Vice-Chair or Treasurer, or both, for the Commission.

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¹ Act of July 1, 1937 (P.L.2460, No.459); 46 P.S. §§ 65 – 69.

² Consensus does not necessarily reflect unanimity among the advisory committee members on each individual policy or legislative recommendation. At a minimum, it reflects the views of a substantial majority of the advisory committee, gained after lengthy review and discussion.

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The Commission periodically reports its findings and recommendations, along with any proposed legislation, to the General Assembly. Certain studies have specific timelines for the publication of a report, as in the case of a discrete or timely topic; other studies, given their complex or considerable nature, are ongoing and involve the publication of periodic reports. Completion of a study, or a particular aspect of an ongoing study, generally results in the publication of a report setting forth background material, policy recommendations, and proposed legislation. However, the release of a report by the Commission does not necessarily reflect the endorsement by the members of the Executive Committee, or the Chair or Vice-Chair of the Commission, of all the findings, recommendations, or conclusions contained in the report. A report containing proposed legislation may also contain official comments, which may be used in determining the intent of the General Assembly.³

Since its inception, the Commission has published more than 350 reports on a sweeping range of topics, including administrative law and procedure; agriculture; athletics and sports; banks and banking; commerce and trade; the commercial code; crimes and offenses; decedents, estates, and fiduciaries; detectives and private police; domestic relations; education; elections; eminent domain; environmental resources; escheats; fish; forests, waters, and state parks; game; health and safety; historical sites and museums; insolvency and assignments; insurance; the judiciary and judicial procedure; labor; law and justice; the legislature; liquor; mechanics' liens; mental health; military affairs; mines and mining; municipalities; prisons and parole; procurement; state-licensed professions and occupations; public utilities; public welfare; real and personal property; state government; taxation and fiscal affairs; transportation; vehicles; and workers' compensation.

Following the completion of a report, subsequent action on the part of the Commission may be required, and, as necessary, the Commission will draft legislation and statutory amendments, update research, track legislation through the legislative process, attend hearings, and answer questions from legislators, legislative staff, interest groups, and constituents.

³ 1 Pa.C.S. § 1939 ("The comments or report of the commission . . . which drafted a statute may be consulted in the construction or application of the original provisions of the statute if such comments or report were published or otherwise generally available prior to the consideration of the statute by the General Assembly").



General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

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Dear Members of the General Assembly:

Senate Resolution 33 of 2017 directed the Joint State Government Commission to appoint an advisory committee to conduct an assessment of the public health threat posed to children by lead exposure in Pennsylvania's water systems and in dwellings, schools, daycares, and other places where they spend a majority of their time. Further, the resolution required a comprehensive analysis of how Pennsylvania's and other states' laws, regulations, policies, and procedures address lead testing, remediation, and abatement.

Accordingly, this report contains recommendations to enable the Commonwealth to provide an environment for children to live and play that is safe from lead exposure. Among these are recommendations to create a program to certify that residential rental properties are lead free or lead safe, a statewide registry of lead free and lead safe rental housing, universal blood level testing for children, and inspection and certification of facilities that serve children, including daycares and schools. Also included are recommendations to encourage and accelerate drinking water tests in schools and the replacement of lead service lines.

The Commission thanks the members of the Task Force and Advisory Committee for their contribution of guidance, expertise, and resources. It is their willingness to lead on problems such as these that makes progress toward solutions possible.

Sincerely,

Glenn J. Pasewicz
Executive Director

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INTRODUCTION

Lead is a highly toxic metal when ingested or inhaled. A suspected carcinogen, it is toxic to the brain and nervous system, but also effects most of the body's other organ systems. Some researchers have suggested a link to developmental and behavioral disorders in children. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, there is no safe level of lead in the human bloodstream. The effects of lead exposure and lead poisoning are cumulative and largely permanent. Children are particularly susceptible to lead poisoning, and infants and toddlers are at the greatest risk. Children are exposed where they spend the bulk of their time – in their homes, daycares and schools. Pennsylvania has the third oldest stock of housing in the country in terms of total numbers, and its infrastructure in general reflects its age. While that age is appealing from an historical and architectural perspective, it is the foundation for a ubiquitous risk of lead exposure Commonwealth-wide. The historically attractive qualities of lead – as a malleable, noncorrosive source of water pipes, and as an additive to paint that makes it more durable and weather-resistant – resulted in its use nationwide until lead-based paint was banned for residential use in 1978 and lead in residential plumbing fixtures in 1990.

The dangers of lead are not always immediate. They arise when lead paint deteriorates into dust and chips that can be inhaled or ingested and when drinking water system pipes and service lines are disturbed, dislodging lead particles in to the water supply. *In situ*, undisturbed, neither lead paint nor lead plumbing will harm an individual. However, aging homes, apartment buildings, schools and drinking water systems are more prone to deterioration, and risk rises accordingly with neglect and lack of maintenance.

Lead's long history of use as an industrial metal and its nature as an inert, non-biodegradable element has resulted in a build-up of lead in formerly industrial urban areas throughout the country. Once released into the atmosphere, lead particles eventually settle into the surrounding soil and remain there. Lead from gasoline, paint, coal-burning electric generating stations, and factories has contributed to what is sometimes called "legacy lead" contamination in many of the Commonwealth's urban residential areas. While lead hazards in a home are contained within a finite space, lead-contaminated soil is spread over a wider area and is subject to being spread by wind, rain, and contact with people. Thus, remediating soil-contaminated lead can pose a challenge. The EPA's Superfund Technical Support Center for Engineering and Treatment has issued technical guidance on remediation of lead-contaminated soil.⁴

⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency, "Superfund Engineering Issue: Treatment of Lead-Contaminated Soils," April 1991. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-06/documents/leadcontam_sites.pdf.

As with lead paint particles in indoor dust, lead in soil from legacy uses can be ingested by children (and adults) when the soil is kicked up into dust and inhaled, or when a person touches the soil and then touches their face or mouth without washing their hands. A 1998 study concluded that soil-based lead is at least as important as lead-based paint as a pathway of human lead exposure because both lead-based paint and lead-contaminated soil are biologically-relevant, high-dose sources.⁵

In 2016, the news broke that people living in Flint, Michigan had been exposed to dangerously high levels of lead through their drinking water system. As the role of aging infrastructure emerged as one of the many factors contributing to this health crisis, Pennsylvania's lawmakers and others living and working in Pennsylvania became increasingly concerned that the homes and drinking water systems in their communities might be susceptible to the combination of human error and aging, deteriorated properties that plagued Flint. Accordingly, Senate Resolution 33 of 2017 (Printer's No. 749) was adopted on June 6, 2017. The resolution called for the appointment of an advisory committee consisting of:

- Government officials or their designees, including the secretaries of the Departments of Health, Environmental Protection, Labor and Industry, the chair of the Public Utilities Commission, the executive director of the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency, and the Physician General
- Two medical professionals with recognized experience in pediatric care and lead poisoning
- The parent of a child with elevated lead levels or a representative of an organization with recognized experience in children's health
- Representatives of water companies, including municipal authorities, rural water companies, and a water utility regulated by the PUC and incorporated in Pennsylvania
- A county or municipal health department
- Urban and rural school districts
- An individual certified to remediate lead
- The executive director of the Housing Alliance of Pennsylvania

⁵ H.W. Mielke and P.L. Reagan, "Soil is an Important Pathway of Human Lead Exposure," *Environmental Health Perspectives* 106, supplement 1 (Feb. 1998): 217-229.

The resolution called for a comprehensive review and analysis of laws, regulations, policies and procedures of the Commonwealth and other states regarding an assessment of lead exposure as a public health concern, and a report of the advisory committee containing recommendations for changes to those statutes, regulations, practices, policies and procedures. Specifically, the resolution called for:

- 1) An assessment of the age of this Commonwealth's housing stock, public housing units, water pipelines, school buildings and day-care facilities.
- 2) An assessment of the threat lead exposure poses to public health.
- 3) An assessment of the prevalence of lead in homes, schools, daycare centers and other places in which children spend a majority of their days.
- 4) An assessment of the Commonwealth's approach to lead testing, abatement and remediation and how it compares to other states.

The final report is due within 18 months of the formation of the advisory committee, which is April 2019. The advisory committee met in-person and via conference call on December 8, 2017; January 11, 2018; May 10, 2018; August 2, 2018; November 1, 2018; January 8, 2019; March 8, 2019 and April 5, 2019. The advisory committee concluded that there are multiple approaches to addressing lead exposure and poisoning, and they can essentially be divided into two groups: before lead has been allowed to accumulate in the blood stream, and after it has already taken up residence.

The after the fact approach is relatively simple. The greatest number of persons who test positive for elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs) are young children. Identifying their exposure at a young age has two significant benefits. Data is needed to help identify the distribution and determinants of lead exposure (its epidemiology) in order for state and local governments to be able to focus efforts on risk reduction where they are most needed and most cost effective. At this point in time, Pennsylvania can identify high-risk areas and target testing of children in those areas, but not everywhere, despite the likelihood of either lead paint or lead service lines throughout the Commonwealth. Once screening has been performed for a sufficient amount of time to allow the Department of Health to fully understand the epidemiology of lead exposure, universal screening may become unnecessary. Additionally, these children serve as the proverbial canary in a coal mine – they alert those around them of the dangers of lead in their immediate surroundings and can trigger an appropriate abatement or remediation effort. In the fight against lead exposure, this is morally defensible as a “prevention” tactic only as a part of an arsenal of preventive measures. True prevention requires approaches that address lead paint and lead in water before it has time to become concentrated in a person's blood stream.

Accordingly, this report contains recommendations to ensure that the environment that children live and play in is safe from lead. While both paint and water are potential sources of lead poisoning, lead-based paint poses the greater threat by nature of its widespread use in homes and schools throughout Pennsylvania for decades. Accordingly, these recommendations include the creation of a program to certify residential rental properties as lead-free or lead safe, creation of a statewide registry of lead free or lead safe rental housing, universal blood level testing for children, and inspection and certification of facilities that serve children, including daycares and schools. Lead in drinking water service lines and fixtures are a potential hazard as well, and thus recommendations are included to encourage and accelerate replacement of lead service lines as well as testing drinking water supplies in schools. Additionally, recommendations are included to provide for public education about the dangers of lead plumbing fixtures.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Significant Findings

Much of Pennsylvania's housing, school buildings and drinking water supply systems were originally constructed before the potential health hazards of lead exposure were widely recognized, and before bans and restrictions on the use of lead in plumbing materials and paint were implemented.

Given the age of Pennsylvania's infrastructure and history as an industrial center, it is safe to assume that there is a potential for lead exposure in all areas of the Commonwealth.

Exposure to lead-based paint is the primary cause of lead poisoning and a much wider-spread area of risk than public drinking water systems.

While the harmful effects of ingesting or breathing lead-contaminated air, water, soil, and paint are well-known and recognized, there is no known "safe harbor" level of lead in the bloodstream that can be considered acceptable.

Children are at the greatest risk of lead poisoning, which can cause neurological damage, organ damage and death, but adults and the elderly can also suffer health concerns from lead exposure.

Specific inquiries used in risk assessments vary among health care providers, and may lead to a false assumption of the level of risk based on the socio-economic status of the child's family and the geographic location of the child's home, and may not identify all locales where the child spends a large amount of time. Thus determination as to which children are tested can be arbitrary, yet the Pennsylvania Department of Health has concluded that all of Pennsylvania is "at risk" for lead exposure.

Drinking water supply systems are responsible for water lines from the source to the property line of a home or business. The service lines from the "curb to the meter" and the plumbing and fixtures are owned by and the responsibility of the property owner. It is estimated that at least 160,000 of these service lines made of lead exist in Pennsylvania, connecting to homes, schools and daycare facilities.

Many schools do not have their own private drinking water sources and receive their drinking water from public community water systems. Once the water leaves the public system, it can be exposed to lead via older service lines to the building, and interior plumbing and fixtures that may have been in place since the building was constructed.

Older school buildings, particularly those constructed before 1960, have a substantial risk of containing internal lead drinking water distribution systems and lead paint.

Not all plumbing supplies are required to be lead-free and consumers sometimes inadvertently purchase products containing lead for use in their personal residences.

Private wells are not subject to state regulation, and few municipalities have guidelines for safe construction and connection of water lines to the home or business.

Regulations governing child care facilities address lead-paint activities as they occur in such facilities, but do not require lead inspections or certification in order to obtain or maintain licensure.

Prevention of lead exposure and poisoning should be addressed from multiple perspectives.

Legislative Recommendations

Recommendation #1: Require universal blood screenings for children.

Testing of infants and toddlers at approximately one and two years of age should assist in identifying those persons who are most vulnerable to the long-term effects of lead exposure at the earliest possible point in time. In addition, if children have not been tested previously, testing at the time of enrollment in school will help identify children who have elevated blood levels to prevent further damage from previously undetected exposure. Data collected from screenings can be used to help guide state and local lead policies. At some time in the future, when the epidemiology of lead exposure is better understood, universal screening may be reevaluated by the Department of Health to determine its future practicality. *See Proposed Legislation, 35 Pa.C.S. Ch. 32, infra p. 21.*

Recommendation #2: Mandate inspections/certifications of child-care facilities and facilities with vulnerable populations.

Facilities that provide services to young children and persons with medical vulnerabilities should be inspected for lead-based paint and lead in the drinking water in order to protect them from exposure. Facilities constructed in 1990 or later, facilities that have been certified as lead free, or facilities have been certified as lead safe in the previous 36 months are exempt from this inspection requirement. *See Proposed Legislation, 35 Pa.C.S. § 3301, infra p. 26.*

Recommendation #3: Ensure safe housing is available to families with young children.

Residential rental properties constructed prior to 1978 should be certified as lead safe or lead free from lead paint, and residential rental properties constructed prior to 1990 should be certified as lead safe for drinking water. The proposed legislation accompanying this recommendation mandates that any housing where children under the age of six reside must be so certified. To address concerns that residential rental property owners may try to circumvent these provisions by refusing to rent to anyone whose household includes a young child, a presumption is created that any residential rental property with an occupancy limit of more than two people is intended as housing for children under the age of six. See Proposed Legislation, 35 Pa.C.S. § 3404, *infra* p. 32.

Recommendation #4: Establish a statewide rental housing registry.

In order to allow potential tenants to verify if housing they are considering will be safe for their children, a statewide registry of housing that has been certified as lead free or lead safe should be established. See Proposed Legislation, 35 Pa.C.S. Chapter 34, Subchapter A, *infra* p. 30.

Recommendation #5: Establish a lead abatement grant program to assist property owners in conducting lead abatement.

This program would be administered by the committee to be established under recommendation #6 and would be funded, in part, by a surcharge on paint sold in the Commonwealth. See Proposed Legislation, 35 Pa.C.S. Chapter 34, Subchapter B, *infra* p. 39.

Recommendation #6: Establish an interagency council to coordinate implementation of lead prevention programs and policies among the relevant state agencies.

The Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee, composed of the Secretaries of Education, Human Services, Health, Environmental Protection, and Community and Economic Development would also administer lead abatement grants and make an annual report to the General Assembly and Governor on prevention of lead exposure and poisoning. See Proposed Legislation, 35 Pa.C.S. § 3103, *infra* p. 15.

Recommendation #7: Require all school drinking water systems to be inspected and certified.

Water outlets in schools that are used for drinking and preparing food should be inspected and certified every three years to protect school-age children from lead exposure. See Proposed Legislation, 35 Pa.C.S. § 3302, *infra* p. 27.

Recommendation #8: Clarify plumbing system lead ban.

DEP's existing Lead Ban Surveillance Program provides outreach and education to retailers who sell plumbing components and supplies. This recommendation would provide for signage in retail stores that provide information to consumers about the lead plumbing ban to assist them in purchasing approved materials for home drinking water system repairs. See Proposed Legislation, 35 Pa.C.S. § 3104(b), *infra* p. 16.

Recommendation #9: Permit municipal authorities operating public drinking water systems to replace lateral lead service lines.

Municipal authorities should have the same ability to replace privately owned lead lateral service lines that drinking water systems owned by public investors have under 66 Pa.C.S. § 1311.

Recommendation #10: Require lead service line replacements and restrict partial lead water service line replacements.

Lead service lines are one of the biggest sources of lead contamination in drinking water. Lead service lines are owned partially by the community drinking water system, but only to the curb at the homeowner's property line. The service from the curb to the house and other buildings is owned by the homeowner. Research has shown that partial lead service line replacements can result in increased levels of lead in drinking water. Federal and state regulations provide procedures to be followed to apprise homeowners of the risk of partial line replacements, and follow-up testing protocols to ensure the water is safe to drink. The advisory committee recommends that the General Assembly further restrict the installation of partial lead service line replacements and provide additional guidance to water companies in obtaining homeowner consent to full lead service line replacements.

Other Recommendations

Recommendation 11: Adopt the Uniform Property Maintenance Code.

Amending the Pennsylvania Construction Code is a complicated process involving the General Assembly and Uniform Construction Code Review and Advisory Council (RAC). Revisions and amendments to the Code, to include some of the UCC revisions released in 2015, were recently adopted, and were effective October 1, 2018. However, Pennsylvania has yet to adopt the Uniform Property Maintenance Code. The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly direct RAC to review and adopt, as appropriate for Pennsylvania, the provisions of the Property Maintenance Code.

Recommendation #12: Provide guidance on private wells.

Pennsylvania is one of the few states that does not provide a statewide law regarding the construction of private wells. The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly adopt a statewide law on the siting of private wells in order to protect groundwater from potential contamination. While not directly related to lead exposure, this recommendation is meant to encourage protection of drinking water supplies in general.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Proposed amendments to Chapter 35 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes:

Title 35 HEALTH AND SAFETY

PART II PUBLIC HEALTH

SUBPART A

LEAD EXPOSURE AND POISONING

Chapter

31. General Provisions

32. Blood Lead Level Testing

33. Child-Related Facilities

34. Lead in Housing

35. Lead Service Lines

CHAPTER 31

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.

3101. Short title.

3102. Definitions.

3103. Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee.

3104. Educational materials.

3105. Presumption.

3106. Certification as lead free.

3107. Certification as lead safe.

Section 3101. Short title.

This subpart shall be known and may be cited as the Pennsylvania Lead Poisoning Prevention Code.

Section 3102. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Child.” An individual under 21 years of age who is a resident of this Commonwealth.

“Department.” The Department of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

“Blood lead level testing related services.” Include:

(1) Materials and supplies used to obtain blood specimens for quantitative blood lead level or erythrocyte protoporphyrin (EP) analysis.

(2) Laboratory analysis of submitted samples for quantitative blood lead level or EP.

(3) Evaluation of results obtained from laboratory analysis of samples submitted for quantitative blood lead level or EP analysis, as well as related consultation, referral and follow-up.

“Elevated blood lead level” or “EBLL.” A confirmed elevated level of blood lead as defined in regulations adopted by the department using reference levels no higher than the 97.5th percentile of blood lead levels in children established by the most recent national health and nutrition examination survey adopted by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. EBLL shall be determined by a Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA)-certified facility.

COMMENT

The current level of 5 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) is used to identify children with blood lead levels that exceed most other children. This level is based on the U.S. population of children ages 1-5 years who are in the highest 2.5% of children when tested for lead in their blood. The CDC has stated that this level will be re-assessed every four years.

NOTE

The Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) regulations include federal standards applicable to all U.S. facilities or sites that test human specimens for health assessment or to diagnose, prevent, or treat disease. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC), in partnership with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), supports the CLIA program and clinical laboratory quality.

“Exterior surfaces.”

(1) All fences and porches that are a part of the property.

(2) All outside surfaces of the property that are accessible to a child and that are:

(i) attached to the outside of the property; or

(ii) other buildings and structures, including play equipment, benches and laundry line poles that are part of the property, except buildings or structures that are not owned or controlled by the owner of the property.

(3) All painted surfaces in common areas such as stairways, hallways and entrance areas in multi-unit residential properties.

“Government program.”

(1) The children's health care program under Article XXIII-A of the act of May 17, 1921 (P.L.682, No.284), known as The Insurance Company Law of 1921.

(2) The Commonwealth's medical assistance program established under the act of June 13, 1967 (P.L.31, No.21), known as the Human Services Code.

“Health care practitioner.” As defined in section 103 of the act of July 19, 1979 (P.L.130, No.48), known as the Health Care Facilities Act.

“Insurance policy.” An individual or group health insurance policy, contract or plan issued by or through an insurer or a government program that provides medical or health

care coverage by a health care facility or licensed health care provider. The term does not include accident only, fixed indemnity, limited benefit, credit, dental, specified disease, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) supplement, long-term care or disability income, workers' compensation or automobile medical payment insurance.

“Insurer.” An entity or affiliate entity that issues an insurance policy that is offered or governed under any of the following:

(1) The act of May 17, 1921 (P.L.682, No.284), known as The Insurance Company Law of 1921.

(2) The act of December 29, 1972 (P.L.1701, No.364), known as the Health Maintenance Organization Act.

(3) The act of May 18, 1976 (P.L.123, No.54), known as the Individual Accident and Sickness Insurance Minimum Standards Act.

(4) 40 Pa.C.S. Ch. 61 (relating to hospital plan corporations).

(5) 40 Pa.C.S. Ch. 63 (relating to professional health services plan corporations).

“Lead service line.” A service line made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet and any lead fitting which is connected to such lead service line.

“Plumbing component.” Any pipe, pipefitting, plumbing fitting, solder, flux or fixture through which drinking water may pass.

“Residential property.” A dwelling unit, common areas, building exterior surfaces, and any surrounding land, including outbuildings, fences and play equipment affixed to the land, belonging to an owner and available for use by residents, but not including land used

for agricultural, commercial, industrial or other nonresidential purposes, and not including paint on the pavement of parking lots, garages, or roadways.

“School.” Every public, private, parochial or nonpublic school, including intermediate units and special education, cyber and charter schools enrolling children from no later than 8 years of age until the age of 17 or graduation from a high school, whichever occurs first, that is subject to the act known as the Public School Code of 1949.

Section 3103. Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee.

(a) Committee established.--The Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee shall be established in the Office of Child Development and Early Learning in the Pennsylvania Department of Education.

(b) Composition.--The committee shall consist of:

(1) The Secretary of Education, or his or her designee;

(2) The Secretary of Human Services, or his or her designee;

(3) The Secretary of Health, or his or her designee;

(4) The Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection, or his or her designee;

(5) The Secretary of the Department of Community and Economic Development, or his or her designee; and

(6) The Secretary of the Department of Labor and Industry, or his or her designee.

(c) Administrative matters.--

(1) The representative of the Department of Education shall service as chair of the committee.

(2) The committee shall meet quarterly.

(3) The members shall not be entitled to compensation, but may receive reasonable expense reimbursement.

(4) The Department of Education shall provide administrative services to the committee.

(d) Powers and duties--The committee shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) The members of the committee shall coordinate the implementation of lead prevention programs and policies among their respective departments.

(2) The committee shall submit an annual report of recommendations to improve prevention of lead exposure and poisoning to the General Assembly and the Governor.

Section 3104. Educational materials.--

(a) Lead screenings.--The department, in consultation with the Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee, shall develop and distribute readily understandable information and educational and instructional materials regarding risk factors associated with lead exposure emphasize lead screening and testing procedures required by law in accordance with the following:

(1) Lead educational materials shall be provided to the parent or guardian of a child by:

(A) A health care practitioner, to a pregnant woman at any prenatal visit.

(B) The health care facility where the child was born at the time of discharge or the health care practitioner who assisted with the birth if the child is born outside of a health care facility;

(C) a health care practitioner at the time of a child's six month checkup or the first checkup after the child attains the age of six months; and

(D) a school at the time of a child's first enrollment at the school.

(2) Materials shall be provided without cost to the parent or guardian of the child by the department and may be made available in a downloadable format on the department's website.

(b) Lead poisoning posters and brochures.--

(1) A retailer, store or commercial establishment that offers paint or other supplies intended for the removal of paint shall display a poster in a prominent and easily visible location and make available to its customers brochures containing statements that the dry sanding or scraping of paint in dwellings built before 1978 is dangerous and that the improper removal of old paint is a significant source of lead dust and the primary cause of lead poisoning. The poster and brochure must also inform consumers about where they may obtain more information on lead poisoning and paint removal.

(2) A retailer, store or commercial establishment that offers plumbing components shall display a poster in a prominent and easily visible location and make available to its customers brochures containing statements that plumbing components and plumbing systems containing lead are dangerous and can contribute to lead poisoning of drinking water. The poster and brochure must also inform consumers about where they may obtain more information on lead poisoning and drinking water.

(3) The department shall produce posters and brochures to meet the requirements of paragraph (1) and (2) and shall provide paper copies to retailers, stores and commercial establishments and post copies for downloading on the department's

website. A retailer, store or commercial establishment may display posters and provide brochures that differ from those provided by the department if the posters and brochures provide the information required under paragraphs (1) or (2) and may create one poster combining the information required under paragraphs (1) and (2), if appropriate.

(4) An establishment described in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall also provide the requisite information on its website.

(5) An establishment described in paragraph (1) and (2) that offers paint or plumbing supplies through an online retail site to residents of Pennsylvania shall provide similar notification on its website.

COMMENT

In 1978, the Consumer Product Safety Commission banned the sale of paint containing in excess of 0.06% lead intended for consumer use. (16 CFR Part 1303). The federal lead plumbing system ban was enacted by the Safe Drinking Water Amendments of 1986 (Public Law 99-339). Pennsylvania implemented this ban in the act of July 6, 1989 (P.L. 207, No. 33) known as the Plumbing System Lead Ban and Notification Act.

Section 3105. Presumption.

For purposes of this subpart, all paint on the interior or exterior of any residential building on which the original construction was completed prior to January 1, 1978, shall be presumed to be lead-based.

Section 3106. Certification as lead free for paint.

In order for a property to be certified as lead free, an accredited inspector or risk assessor must test the property for the presence of lead-based paint in accordance with standards and procedures establish by the Department of Labor and Industry by regulation and verify that:

(1) all interior and exterior surfaces of the property are lead free; or

(2) all interior surfaces of the property are lead free, and:

(i) all exterior painted surfaces that were chipping, peeling or flaking have been restored with non-lead based paint, and

(ii) all exterior painted surfaces at the time of the inspection were not chipping, peeling or flaking.

(iii) The property does not contain any lead dust or lead contaminated soil.

§3107. Certification as lead safe for paint.

In order for a property to be certified as lead safe for paint, an accredited risk assessor must test the property for the presence of lead-based paint in accordance with standards and procedures establish by the Department of Labor and Industry by regulation and verifies that:

(1) all chipping, peeling or flaking paint on exterior and interior surfaces has been removed and repainted;

(2) any structural defects of the property that is causing the paint to chip, peel or flake that the owner of the property has knowledge of or, with the exercise of reasonable care, should have knowledge of, has been repaired;

(3) all interior lead-based paint or untested painted windowsills have been repainted, replaced or encapsulated with vinyl, metal or any other material in a manner and under conditions approved by the department;

(4) caps of vinyl, aluminum or any other material have been installed in all window wells where lead-based paint or untested paint exists in order to make the window wells smooth and cleanable; in a manner and under conditions approved by the department;

(5) all doors have been rehung in order to prevent the rubbing together of a lead painted surface with another surface.

§ 3108. Certification of drinking water systems.

In order for a property to be certified as lead safe for drinking water, an accredited inspection or risk assessor shall verify that all water outlets used for drinking and preparing food have been tested for lead contamination by a Department of Environmental Protection accredited laboratory in accordance with the safe drinking water standards promulgated by that department.

COMMENT

Because lead is a naturally occurring element, it is impossible to ensure that drinking water is 100 per cent free of any traces of lead. Accordingly, the lead safe standard for drinking water must comply with Department of Environmental Protection regulations that seek to ensure drinking water is as free of lead contamination as current technology permits.

CHAPTER 32
BLOOD LEAD TESTING REQUIREMENT

Sec.

3201. Requirement.

3202. Exemptions.

3203. Health benefits coverage.

3204. Health care practitioner responsibilities.

3205. Duties of school administrators.

3206. School reports.

Section 3201. Requirement.

(a) Initial screening.--A child residing in the Commonwealth shall receive a blood lead level test via a blood sample obtained from venipuncture or finger/heel stick capillary blood collection according to the following schedule:

(1) Between nine and 12 months of age.

(2) At approximately 24 months of age.

(b) Previously untested children.--A child who has not had a blood lead level test by the age of 24 months shall have a test as soon as possible after age 24 months but before six years of age or entry into school, whichever occurs sooner.

(c) School-aged children.--A child six years of age or older shall receive a blood level lead test upon recommendation of a health care practitioner.

(d) Confirmation.--All capillary test results showing an elevated blood lead level shall be confirmed by a venous draw.

(e) Municipal program.--No provision of this chapter shall be construed as preempting or otherwise limiting any municipal ordinance, code or regulation established before the effective date of this act that contains equivalent blood lead level testing requirements. All blood lead level testing conducted by a municipal program covered by this subsection shall

be reported to the department for data collection and analysis purposes in accordance with reporting criteria established by the department.

Section 3202. Exemptions.

(a) Medically inadvisable.--A child is not required to have a blood lead level testing according to Section 3202 (relating to requirement) if a health care practitioner provides a written notation in the child's medical record that blood lead level testing may be detrimental to the health of the child. When the health care practitioner determines that blood lead level testing is no longer detrimental to the health of the child, the child should have their blood lead level tested according to Section 3202.

(b) Religious objection--A child is not required to have a blood lead level testing according to Section 3202 if the parent, guardian, or emancipated child objects in writing to the blood lead level testing on religious grounds or on the basis of a strong moral or ethical conviction similar to a religious belief.

(c) Parental refusal.--If a parent or guardian refuses to allow a health care practitioner to perform a blood lead level test, the refusal shall be noted in the child's medical records. Parental refusal shall be an affirmative defense in any action against a practitioner for failure to identify lead exposure or poisoning in a child.

Section 3203. Health benefits coverage.

All insurance policies offered in the Commonwealth shall provide coverage for the screenings and tests required under section 3201 and all lead-related testing services.

COMMENT

Children who receive Medicaid benefits (referred to in Pennsylvania as Medical Assistance) have coverage for the screenings set forth in 3102 at 12 and 24 months. Children previously untested are required to be tested between the ages of three and six years of age. This provision supplements this mandate by requiring coverage for both insured and otherwise uninsured children.

Section 3204. Health care practitioner responsibilities.

(a) Testing.--Health care practitioners shall have the duty and responsibility to:

(1) perform blood level testing for their patients in accordance with the schedule set forth in Section 3201.

(2) report the results of blood level testing in accordance with applicable regulations.

(b) Referrals--A child may be referred for neurodevelopmental assessments under the following conditions:

(1) The Department shall develop and distribute educational materials and programming to inform health care professionals about the special neurocognitive injury risks associated with childhood lead exposure.

(2) All children shall be deemed eligible for early intervention services under the act of December 19, 1990 (P.L. 1372, No. 2120, known as the "Early Intervention Services System Act," accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (Public Law 91-230, 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq.) if they have an elevated blood lead level.

(3) A health care practitioner may refer a child with a blood lead concentration of 10 or more micrograms per deciliter (10mcg/dL) for an early intervention neurodevelopmental assessment.

(4) A health care practitioner may refer a child with an elevated blood lead level for an early intervention neurodevelopmental assessment if:

(i) the child is a Medical Assistance recipient;

(ii) the child exhibits evidence of developmental delay on office screening;

(iii) an informed clinical opinion exists that the child is at risk of developmental delay; or

(iv) the child's family requests an early intervention neurodevelopmental assessment.

Section 3205. Duties of schools and school administrators.

(a) Preliminary assessment.--The administrator in charge of every school shall appoint a knowledgeable person to:

(1) Inform the parent or guardian at registration or prior to registration, if possible, of the requirements of Section 3201 and provide information regarding risk of lead exposure in accordance with Section 3104 (relating to educational materials).

(2) Ascertain the blood lead level testing status of every child prior to enrollment in to the school.

(b) Record.--Each school shall maintain on file a record of blood lead level testing for every child enrolled in the school.

(c) School enrollment.--Failure to have or document the blood lead level testing required by section 3201 shall not prevent a child's enrollment and attendance at school.

Section 3206. School reports.

(a) Annual report.--Every school shall provide an annual report of enrollment blood lead level testing data to the department by October 15 of each year on forms provided by the department.

(b) Contents.--The content of the annual blood lead level testing data report shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) The identification of the school including the name of the school, the school district, the intermediate unit, and the type of school.

(2) The month, day, and year of report.

(3) The number of children enrolling at the school for the first time.

(4) The number of children enrolling at the school for the first time who have had their blood lead level tested.

(5) The number of children enrolling at the school who did not have their blood lead level tested due to medical exemptions.

(6) The number of children enrolling at the school who did not have their blood lead level tested due to religious exemptions.

(7) Other information as required by the Department.

CHAPTER 33
CHILD-RELATED FACILITIES

Section

3301. Day care, day programs and child residential facilities.

3302. School drinking water systems.

Section 3301. Day care, day programs, and child residential facilities.

(a) Annual inspection.--The Department of Human Services shall require a child care facility, an early learning program, a child residential or day treatment facility, or a community home for individuals with an intellectual disabilities to undergo an annual inspection for lead-based paint in the facility and testing for lead in the drinking water of the facility, in accordance with Section 3302 (relating to school drinking water systems).

(b) Abate or remediate.--A facility found to have lead-based paint or lead contaminated drinking water shall abate or remediate to at least a lead safe status.

(c) Exemptions.

(1) A facility may be exempt from this section if it was construction in 1990 or later.

(2) A facility may be exempt from the annual inspection for lead-based paint under subsection (a) if:

(i) it has been certified as lead safe under section 3107 (relating to certification as lead safe for paint) within the previous 36 months; or

(ii) it has been certified as lead free under section 3106 (relating to certification as lead free for paint).

(d) Programs located in schools.-- An early learning program that is housed in a school building subject to section 3302 (relating to school drinking water systems) shall not separately be required to be inspected for lead in drinking water under this section.

(e) Approval dependent on compliance.--A facility described in subsection (a) may not be licensed, registered, certified or otherwise approved unless it is in compliance with this section.

(c) Definitions.--The following words and phrases when used in this section shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Child care facility.”--A child day care center, family child day care home or a group child day care home.

“Child day care center.”--As defined in 55 Pa. Code Chapter 3270.

“Child residential or day treatment facility.”--As defined in 55 Pa. Code Chapter 3800.

“Community home for individuals with an intellectual disability.”--As defined in 55 Pa.Code Chapter 6400.

“Early learning facility.” An individual or organization that provides center-based pre-school programs, including Head Start, Early Head Start, Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts, Early Intervention, and nursery schools licensed as private academic schools by the Department of Education.

“Family child day care home.”--As defined in 55 Pa. Code Chapter 3290.

“Group child day care home.”--As defined in 55 Pa. Code Chapter 3280.

Section 3302. School drinking water systems.

(a) Testing requirement.--No later than December 31 of the school year beginning after the effective date of this act, a school shall conduct testing of water from all water outlets used for drinking and cooking for lead contamination, in accordance with safe drinking water standards promulgated by Department of Environmental Protection, and remediate

any lead contamination identified. The testing and remediation shall be conducted every three years thereafter in accordance with the regulations established by the Department of Environmental Protection under subsection (c).

(b) Duties of school--Upon attaining the results of the testing of all water outlets used for drinking and cooking for lead contamination under subsection (a), the school shall have all of the following duties:

(1) Taking any water outlets used for cooking or drinking with lead contamination out of service within 24 hours of receiving the testing results.

(2) Providing written notice of the testing results and remediation plan to the parents or guardians of the students and staff members of the school when lead testing is conducted.

(3) Displaying the testing results and remediation plan in a prominent location at the school and posting the testing results and remediation plan on the school's publicly accessible Internet website within 10 days of receiving the testing results if lead contamination is present.

(4) Submitting the testing results and remediation plan to the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Education if lead contamination is present.

(c) Regulations.--The Department of Environmental Protection, in consultation with the Department of Education, shall establish regulations regarding the testing of water outlets used for drinking and cooking for lead contamination and the remediation of lead contamination as required under this section. The regulations shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) The minimum criteria for testing water outlets used for drinking and cooking for lead contamination.

(2) The exclusive administration of the testing of water outlets used for drinking and cooking for lead contamination in accordance with protocols established by, and conducted by a laboratory accredited by the Department of Environmental Protection.

(3) Procedures to ensure that students have access to water free of lead contamination, including before and during remediation.

(4) Procedures for the remediation of water outlets used for drinking or cooking if lead contamination is present.

(d) The Departments of Environmental Protection and Education shall post all test results on their respective websites.

(e) Definitions.--As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Lead contamination.” The presence of lead equal to the level identified by the Department of Environmental Protection regulation.

“Remediation.” The reduction of a water outlet's lead level below the level identified as lead contamination.

CHAPTER 34
LEAD IN HOUSING

Subchapter

A. Lead Certified Rental Housing

B. Lead Abatement Program

SUBCHAPTER A
LEAD CERTIFIED RENTAL HOUSING

Sec.

3401. Short title.

3402. Applicability.

3403. Definitions.

3404. Lead poisoning prevention program.

3405. Owner's duties.

3406. Repair or maintenance.

3407. Inspectors.

3408. Lead certified rental housing registry.

3409. Enforcement.

3410. Penalty.

3411. Regulations.

§ 3401. Short title.

This subchapter may be known and shall be cited as the “Lead Certified Rental Housing Act.”

§ 3402. Applicability.

(a) General rule.--This subchapter shall apply to all properties constructed before January 1, 1978 that contain at least one residential dwelling rental unit, including an individual rental dwelling unit within a multifamily residential rental property.

(b) Public housing.--This chapter shall not apply to a property owned or operated by a unit of federal, State or local government, or any public, quasi-public, or municipal corporation, if the property is subject to lead standards that are equal to or more stringent than the requirements of this chapter.

(c) Subsidized housing.--This chapter shall apply to all properties described in subsection (a) that are qualified for and accept government-subsidized rental housing vouchers issued under any federal or State law.

(d) Presumption.--Unless satisfactorily proven to the contrary, it shall be presumed that a property offered for rent as a residential rental dwelling unit with an occupancy limit of more than two people is intended to accommodate a family with a child under the age of six years.

§ 3403. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Department.” The Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development.

“Owner.” A person, corporation, guardian, conservator, receiver, trustee, executor or legal representative who, alone or jointly or severally with others owns, holds, or controls the whole or any part of an interest in property subject to this chapter, with or without actual possession.

“Related party.” Any:

(1) Person related to an owner by blood or marriage.

(2) Employee of an owner.

(3) Entity in which an owner, or and person described in paragraphs (1) and (2) has an interest.

“Residential rental dwelling unit.”

(1) Includes a room or group of rooms that form a single independent habitable rental unit for permanent occupation by one or more individuals that has living facilities with permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

(2) Does not include:

(i) an area not used for living, sleeping, eating, cooking or sanitation.

(ii) a unit within a hotel, motel or similar seasonal or transient facility;

(ii) an area which is secured and inaccessible to occupants; or

(iv) a unit which is not offered for rent.

§ 3404. Lead poisoning prevention program.

(a) General rule.--Within one year of the effective date of this chapter, no owner of a residential rental dwelling unit may rent to a household with a child under the age of six years unless the property has been certified as lead free in accordance with Section 3107 (relating to certification as lead free for paint) or lead safe in accordance with Section 3108 (relating to certification as lead safe for paint) and lead safe for drinking water in accordance with section 3108 (relating to certification for drinking water systems).

(b) Municipal programs.--No provision of this chapter shall be construed as limiting the power of any municipality to adopt more restrictive ordinances, codes or regulations for the certification of lead free or lead safe residential rental dwelling units.

(c) Re-certification.--Except as provided in subsection (d), every 10 years the owner shall submit a statement to the department by an accredited inspector or risk assessor stating that the property remains lead free or lead safe.

(d) Early recertification.--A residential rental dwelling unit shall be recertified as lead safe within six months of the completion of any lead abatement, repair or renovation activities triggered by the occurrence of the following events:

(1) Renovations are made that are subject to the federal renovation, repair and paint rule issued under the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq., must be recertified as lead safe within six months of the completion of the renovations.

(2) Repairs are required because of a structural problem that is creating crumbling paint.

(3) If a child residing in the dwelling unit is found to have an elevated blood lead level.

§ 3405. Owner's duties.

(a) General rule.--It shall be the duty of the owner of property subject to this chapter to verify its continuing compliance with its lead safe or lead free certification in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(b) Change in occupancy.--A each change in occupancy, before the next tenant occupies the property, the owner shall:

(1) Verify the condition of the property as lead safe by passing Environmental Protection Agency approved tests for lead-contaminated dust and drinking water.

(2) Provide the tenant with a lead poisoning information packet prepared or designed by the Department of Health, which shall be delivered in a verifiable method 14 days prior to the execution of the lease.

§ 3406. Repairs or maintenance of property.

(a) Persons not be present.--Whenever the owner of a property intends to make repairs or perform maintenance work that will disturb the paint on interior surfaces of a property, the owner shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that all of the persons residing in any residential dwelling units within the property are not present in the area where the work is performed and that all pregnant women and children under the age of six are removed from the property when the work is performed, in accordance with federal guidelines.

(b) Access.--After receipt of reasonable notice, a tenant shall allow access to a property, at reasonable times to the owner to perform work required under this chapter.

(c) Temporary relocation.--If a tenant must vacate a property for a period of 24 hours or more in order to allow an owner to perform work that will disturb the paint on an interior surface, the owner shall pay the reasonable expenses that the tenant incurs directly related to the required relocation.

(d) Relocation during certification as lead safe housing.--If a tenant must vacate a property for a period of two weeks or more in order to allow an owner to perform repairs needed to attain certification as lead safe under section 3107 (relating to certification as lead safe for paint) of this chapter, the owner shall pay the reasonable relocation expenses that the tenant incurs, including moving and hauling expenses, cleaning of all upholstered furniture, payment of a security deposit for lead safe housing and installation and connection of utilities and appliances.

(e) Effect of refusal to relocate by tenant.--If, after receiving reasonable advance notice of the need to vacate, and reasonable efforts on the part of the owner to assist in the relocation, a tenant refuses to vacate the residential rental dwelling unit in order for the

owner to perform repairs or maintenance needed to attain or maintain lead safe status for the unit, the owner shall not be liable for any damages arising from the tenant's refusal to allow access.

§ 3407. Inspectors and risk assessors.

(a) Accreditation.--Inspectors and risk assessors who perform certifications under this chapter shall be accredited by the Department of Labor and Industry.

(b) Restrictions.--An accredited inspector or risk assessor may not be a related party to the owner of a property to be inspected.

§ 3408. Lead certified rental housing registry.

(a) Establishment of rental housing registry.--The department shall:

(1) Establish an internet registry of lead certified rental housing in this Commonwealth, grouped by counties and searchable by street address.

(2) Engage in a public information campaign to ensure that tenants and owners are aware of the requirements of the registry.

(b) Registration by owner.--Within one year of the effective date of this chapter, the owner of a property that has been certified as lead safe or lead free shall register the property with the department on forms prepared by the department and made available on the department's website. The owner shall provide the following information:

(1) The name and address of the owner or owners;

(2) The address of the property;

(3) If applicable, the name and address of each property manager employed by the owner to manage the property;

(4) The name and address of each insurance company providing property insurance or lead hazard coverage for the property, together with the policy numbers of that insurance or coverage;

(5) The name and address of a resident agent, other agent of the owner, or contact person in the State with respect to the property;

(6) When the property was built;

(7) The date of the latest change in occupancy of the property;

(8) The dates and nature of treatments performed to attain or maintain certification as lead-free or lead safe;

(9) The latest date, if any, on which the property has been certified as described in section.

(10). The name and mailing address of the accredited inspector or risk assessor who certified the property as lead free or lead safe.

(11) If applicable, a copy of the certification received under a municipal program described in section 3404(b).

(c) Renewal.--The registration of the property shall be:

(1) Renewed annually on or before December 31 of each year.

(2) Updated within 30 days after any change in the information required under subsection (a), including any change in ownership.

(d) Public information.--

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection, the information provided by an owner under subsection (b) of this section shall be open to the public.

(2) The department shall not disclose an inventory or list of properties owned by an owner or the address of an accredited inspector or risk assessor.

(e) Optional registration.--The owner of a residential rental dwelling unit not otherwise governed by the chapter may elect to list the property on the registry.

(f) Fees.--Each registration and every renewal of a registration shall be accompanied by a fee of \$30 to be paid into the State Treasury and [XX] percent shall be credited to the Department of Community and Economic Development for the operation and maintenance of the Lead Certified Rental Housing Registry and [XX] percent shall be credited to the Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee established in section 3103 (relating to Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee) to fund grants under the Lead Abatement Program. If a municipality maintains its own registry and the owner has registered the residential rental property with the local registry, this fee shall not apply.

§ 3409. Enforcement.--

A report of a rental agreement entered into in violation of this chapter shall be filed with the Department of Community and Economic Development by:

(1) A tenant who discovers that the property in which they reside has been rented in violation of this chapter;

(2) A municipal codes enforcement officer who discovers the violation in the course of his or her duties;

(3) A health care practitioner who determines that a child under the age of six or a pregnant woman has an elevated blood lead level and resides in a property leased in violation of this chapter;

(4) Any other person with knowledge that a violation of this chapter is occurring.

§ 3410. Penalty.

(a) Violation.--An owner who violates this chapter commits a misdemeanor of the third degree and shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$5,000.

(b) Disposition of fines.--Fines collected under subsection (a) shall be paid into the State Treasury and be credited to the Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee to fund grants under the Lead Abatement Program.

(c) Denial of rent.--When an owner violates this chapter, the owner shall be denied the right to collect rent during or for the period of noncompliance.

(d) Retaliation against tenants.--There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any attempt by the owner to raise rents, curtail services, refuse to renew, or attempt to evict a tenant within six months after any report to the local municipality or the owner or any enforcement action in connection with a suspected lead exposure based upon an elevated blood lead level and subsequent investigation is a retaliatory action in violation of this chapter. After six months, the defense of retaliatory eviction shall remain available to the tenant but without benefit of the presumption.

§ 3410. Regulations.

The department may issue regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SUBCHAPTER B
LEAD ABATEMENT GRANT PROGRAM

Sec.

3421. Lead Abatement Grant Program.

3422. Lead Abatement Assistance Fund.

3423. Imposition of surcharge.

Section 3421. Lead Abatement Grant Program.

(a) Establishment.--The Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee established under section 3103 (relating to Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee) shall establish a program that issues grants to municipalities for lead abatement by individuals who are not covered by a municipal program.

(b) Use of grants.--Grants must be used to provide assistance to owners of single-family homes and owners of rental housing, whether or not utilized as rental housing, for lead abatement.

(c) Eligibility.--To receive a grant under this section, a municipality must demonstrate that the municipality has an existing or planned lead abatement assistance program that complies with the program established by the department under subsection (a).

(d) Competitive awards.--The Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee shall issue grants under this section to municipalities annually on a competitive basis according to the following criteria:

- (1) Whether the municipality demonstrates a financial need for the grant.
- (2) The overall age of the housing stock located within the municipality.

(3) The number of households in proportion to the total population, with household incomes less than 50% of the median area income.

(4) Whether the municipality gives priority consideration to households with household incomes less than 50% of the median area income.

(5) Whether the municipality gives priority consideration to residences in which children under six years of age reside.

(6) The department shall take into consideration geographical distribution of funds awarded to municipalities to ensure that all areas of this Commonwealth participate to the greatest extent possible.

Section 3422. Lead Abatement Assistance Fund.

(a) Establishment.--The Lead Abatement Assistance Fund is established within the State Treasury. The money in the fund is hereby appropriated to the Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee on a continuing basis for the purposes specified in this chapter.

(b) Deposit.--Money collected from the surcharge established under section 3423 (relating to imposition of surcharge) shall be deposited in the fund.

(c) Use of money.--

(1) The fund shall be used by the Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee exclusively for the purpose of issuing grants provided for under section 3421 (relating to Lead Abatement Grant Program).

(2) The Intergovernmental Lead Poisoning Prevention Committee may utilize up to 10% of the total money collected and deposited in the fund within a fiscal year to cover the costs associated with administering this chapter.

Section 3423. Imposition of surcharge.

(1) A surcharge of ten percent of the purchase price shall be imposed on each gallon of paint sold in the Commonwealth.

(2) The fee shall be collected by the owner or operator of any retail or commercial establishment that sells paint in the usual course of business.

(3) The fee shall be collected and remitted to the Commonwealth on a quarterly basis.

CHAPTER 35
LEAD SERVICE LINES

Sec.

3501. Authorization to replace private lead service lines.

3502. Lead service line replacements.

§ 3501. Authorization to replace private lead service lines.

(a) Scope.--Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, in addition to the powers granted to an authority under 53 Pa.C.S. § 5607 (relating to purposes and powers), an authority may perform the replacement or remediation of private lead water service lines for customers of the authority if the authority determines that the replacement or remediation will benefit the public health or public water supply system, in accordance with the following:

(1) No authority that has performed a replacement or remediation shall be deemed to be the owner of a private lead water service line or be obligated to perform any other duties unless determined necessary by the authority.

(2) An authority may use public funds and utilize authority employees for the replacement or remediation of private lead water service lines if the authority determines that the replacement or remediation will benefit the public health or public water supply system.

(3) Before using public funds the authority shall consider the availability of public funds, equipment, personnel and facilities and the competing demands of the authority for public funds, equipment, personnel and facilities.

(b) Definitions.--As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Authority.” An authority incorporated under 53 Pa.C.S. Ch. 56 (relating to municipal authorities).

“Private lead water service line.” A service line or lateral made of lead that connects a water main owned by an authority to a customer’s building inlet, and a lead pigtail, gooseneck or other fitting that is connected to the lead line.

3502. Lead service line replacements.

(a) Replacement.--When a community water system, in the course of conducting a scheduled plan of lead water service line replacements, discovers that a lead service line connects from the community water system’s portion of a lateral water line to a lead service line on the private property portion of the lateral water line, the provisions of this section shall apply.

(b) When authorized.--A community water system described in subsection (a) shall not conduct a partial lead service line replacement except as provided in subsection (c).

(c) Temporary partial lead service line.--The community water system may create a temporary partial lead service line for a period of 90 days if:

(1) the property owner and the utility are coordinating or scheduling a replacement of the private property side of the line for a later date within the 90 day time period; or

(2) the property owner cannot be reached within 24 hours, the authority or utility may move forward with the partial placement on the authority or utility side of the service line.

(d) Notification.--Whenever a partial lead service line is created, the community water system shall:

(1) Notify the residents and owner of the property that a partial lead service line has been created, the risks of partial service line replacements and offer to provide lead water testing in accordance with the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

(2) Identify in the system's annual consumer confidence report the street name and block where a partial lead service line replacement has occurred.

(e) Costs.--The property owner shall not be liable for the costs of removal and replacement of a partial lead service line conducted in accordance with subsection (c).

(f) Property owner refusal.--If a property owner refuses to grant permission to allow the community water system, to effect a partial lead service line replacement, the owner shall disclose the existence of the partial lead service line to any potential buyer of the property and every time a new tenant takes occupancy of the property.

(g) Emergency exception.--In the event of an emergency or unplanned repair in which a lead service line is unearthed, the community water system may proceed with replacing the community water system owned end of the service line with a partial service line replacement, subject to the requirements of subsection (d).

LEAD EXPOSURE AS A PUBLIC HEALTH RISK

Lead toxicity is not a new phenomenon. Records of the effects of acute lead poisoning among workers who came in regular contact with the metal exist from the Roman Empire and later.⁶ “Epidemiological studies and clinical observations provide evidence of a progression of adverse effects of lead in humans in association with” blood lead levels (BLLs) greater than 10µg/dL and less than 60µg/dL. Adults with blood lead levels in this range have experienced neurological effects, thyroid hormone alterations, decreased fertility, increased blood pressure, depressed kidney functions and anemia.⁷ Recognition of acute lead poisoning in children and the link to lead paint in their environment was known in the medical community since the beginning of the 20th century.⁸ Lead poisoning in children can result in vomiting, constipation, colic, and abdominal pain, symptoms that are found in a number of childhood diseases and were often misidentified. More severe cases were diagnosed as meningitis and encephalitis of unknown origin.⁹

With the phaseout of leaded gasoline in the early 1970s, the ban on residential lead paint in 1978, and the 1990 ban on lead in drinking water systems, blood lead levels nationwide declined. With increasingly sophisticated and refined testing methods, blood lead level testing has become more accurate at increasingly lower levels of exposure. These improvements in diagnostic abilities have coincided with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) finding that there is no safe level of lead, especially for children, who are most susceptible to its toxic effects. As of 2018, data from the CDC has indicated that there are approximately half a million U.S. children ages one to five with BLLs above 5µ/dL, the reference level at which the CDC recommends public health actions be initiated.¹⁰

⁶ Sven Hernberg, MD, PhD. “Lead Poisoning in a Historical Perspective.” *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*. 38:244-254 (2000), at 244-245.

⁷ U.S. Department Of Health And Human Services. Public Health Service. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. “Toxicological Profile for Lead.” 2005, at pp. 31-32.
<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp13.pdf>

⁸ Richard Rabin, MSPH. “Warnings Unheeded: A History of Child Lead Poisoning.” *American Journal of Public Health*. Vol. 79, No.12, 1668-1674. (1989)

⁹ *Id.*, at p. 1669.

¹⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Lead, (Oct. 10, 2018),
<https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm>.

Lead Poisoning

Acute, higher level lead poisoning presents itself in a variety of physical symptoms in adults and children. Almost all adult blood lead levels higher than 25µg/dL are the result of occupational exposure.¹¹ Principal occupations include battery manufacturing, lead and zinc ore mining, and painting and paper hanging industries. Health effects can include impaired cardiovascular and kidney functions, cognitive impairment, and decreased reproductive functioning.¹² Of the 28 states reporting blood lead levels of greater than or equal to 10µg/dL to the CDC under its Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology and Surveillance (ABLES) programs in 2013, Pennsylvania had the third highest prevalence rate at 49.1 per 100,000 employed adults aged 16 or older. This is more than twice the average of 20.4. Pennsylvania had the highest prevalence rate for blood lead levels greater than or equal to 25µg/dL at 25.7. The average rate at this blood lead level was 5.2. Recent studies have “found decreased renal function associated with BLLs at <5µg/dL and increased risk of hypertension and essential tremor at BLLs <10µg/dL.”¹³ While the bulk of the recommendations in this report address the needs of children, it is important to remember that preventing lead exposure and poisoning of adults is also necessary.

Intensive medical studies have found that young children are particularly vulnerable to the toxic effects of lead and can suffer profound and permanent adverse health effects, most notably affecting the development of a child’s brain and nervous system. A child with a high level of exposure to lead can suffer severe damage to the brain and nervous system, resulting in coma, convulsions, and even death. It is believed that young children are particularly vulnerable to lead because they absorb four to five times as much ingested lead as adults from a given source. It is further believed that this can be partially attributed to a child’s innate curiosity and their age-appropriate hand-to-mouth behavior which is often occasioned with their mouthing and swallowing of lead containing or coated objects. According to the World Health Organization, this common route of exposure is magnified in children with persistent and compulsive cravings to eat non-food items, who may pick away at, and eat leaded paint in the form of flakes from walls, door frames and even furniture.¹⁴

The most common effects of unsafe childhood exposure to lead is its subclinical impact on the central nervous system leading to both biological and neurological damage.¹⁵ The biological and neurological damage linked to cognitive and behavioral impairment in young children from high lead exposure is supported by numerous scientific and medical studies. Some studies have shown a significant association between lead exposure and

¹¹ Walter A. Alarcon, MD; State Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology and Surveillance (ABLES) Program Investigators. “Elevated Blood Lead Levels Among Employed Adults – United States, 1994-2013.” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 2016; 63:59–65. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6355a>

¹² CDC, The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology and Surveillance (ABLES). <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ables/default.html>. Accessed February 1, 2019.

¹³ *Supra* n. 9.

¹⁴ “Lead poisoning and health,” World Health Organization, (Feb. 9, 2018), p. 1.

¹⁵ “Lead poisoning and health,” World Health Organization, (Feb. 9, 2018), p. 2.

children's IQ.¹⁶ Specifically, data from an early nineties meta-analysis revealed that an increase in blood lead from 10 μ /dL to 20 μ /dL was associated with a decrease in 2.6 IQ points.¹⁷ According to Joel Schwartz of the Harvard School of Public Health, such decrease is likely due to lead binding and interfering with neural pathways within the brain that are believed to be critical for learning processes.¹⁸ Similar results regarding IQ levels and behavioral changes have been found by scientists in China.¹⁹

To further determine the detrimental effects on small children from lead exposure, a study was conducted in Detroit, Michigan public elementary and middle schools between 2008 and 2010. The study was conducted by doctors within the Biostatistics and Epidemiology Departments of both the University of South Florida and the University of Michigan, along with other professionals within the Detroit's Department of Health and Wellness. The stated objective of the study was to assess the long-term effect of early childhood lead exposure on academic achievement in mathematics, science, and reading among elementary and junior high school children. To achieve this stated objective, the study reviewed early childhood blood lead testing surveillance data against academic achievement. The study population consisted of students in public schools in Detroit who had taken at least one of the three tests in mathematics, science, and reading from the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) in 2008, 2009, and 2010, and who had had a venous blood lead test between the ages of birth and six years.²⁰

The results of the study revealed that there is a significant association between early childhood lead exposure and academic achievement within the Detroit Public Schools, as measured by the MEAP tests for students in grades 3, 5, and 8. The study suggests that the higher a student's BLL in early childhood was, the more likely the student would perform worse on the tests. Moreover, the odds of scoring less than proficient for those whose BLLs were greater than 10 μ /dL were more than twice the odds for those whose BLLs were less than 1 μ /dL after adjustment for potential confounding circumstances.²¹

¹⁶ Joel Schwartz, "Low-Level Lead Exposure and Children's IQ: A Meta-analysis and Search for a Threshold," *Environmental Research, Environmental Epidemiology Program, Dep't of Environmental Health, Harvard School of Public Health*, (Dec. 10, 1992), pp. 42-54.

¹⁷ *Id.* at p. 42.

¹⁸ *Id.* at p. 53.

¹⁹ Shuangxing Hou, Lianfang Yuan, Pengpeng Jin, Bojun Ding, Na Qin, Li Li, Xuedong Liu, Zhongliang Wu, Gang Zhao, and Yanchun Deng. "A Clinical study of the effects of lead poisoning on the intelligence and neurobehavioral abilities of children." *Theoretical Biology and Medical Modeling*. 2013, 10:13. <http://www.tbiomed.com/content/10/1/13>.

²⁰ Nanhua Zhang, Harolyn W. Baker, Margaret Tufts, Randall E. Raymond, Hamisu Salihu, Michael R. Elliot, "Early Childhood Lead Exposure and Academic Achievement: Evidence From Detroit Public Schools, 2008-2010," *American Journal of Public Health* 103, no. 3 (March 1, 2013); pp e72-e77. DOI:10.2105/AJPH.2012.301164

²¹ *Id.* at p. 9.

Risks of Low Level Exposure to Children

While there is substantial evidence that high levels of lead are dangerous to young children, recent research has indicated that even smaller levels of lead can pose life-altering threats to cognitive ability. According to the CDC, permanent neurological damage and behavioral disorders have been found to be associated with lead exposure at BLLs at or below $5\mu\text{dL}$.²² The American Academy of Pediatrics as well has recognized that low level elevated blood lead levels (less than $5\mu\text{g/dL}$) can effect cognitive function and academic performance in children.²³

A recent study out of Australia in 2016 examining the impact of low-level lead exposure on IQ for children ages seven to eight years found that BLLs below $5\mu\text{dL}$ can still have a detrimental impact on children's cognitive abilities.²⁴ In this study, data were collected from 147 families in Port Pirie and Broken Hill; two Australian communities with present-day and historical links with the lead smelting and mining industries respectively. In addition, blood lead data was obtained from 127 children ranging from seven to eight years of age.²⁵

Blood samples were collected from each child with an instrument calibrated to cover a range of 0-4.83 μmol lead per litre of blood.²⁶ The results of the blood samples were measured against each child's Full-Scale IQ (FSIQ). According to the data produced, there was a significant inverse association between FSIQ and blood lead levels at blood lead levels lower than $5\mu\text{g/dL}$.²⁷ The study's data also explained that a change in lead from 1 to $10\mu\text{g/dL}$ is predicted to reduce FSIQ by 13.5 points.²⁸ The authors of the study ultimately concluded that there is a significant negative correlation between lead concentration and IQ in children aged seven to eight years; a time period critical to cognitive development.²⁹ Such results were confirmed even after controlling for relevant socioeconomic, environmental, and familial variables.³⁰

In addition to persistent and damaging effects on cognitive abilities, lead exposure can also lead to behavioral disorders of young children. The CDC notes that behavioral disorders have often been associated with lead exposure at detectable BLLs at or below the reference level of $5\mu\text{g/dL}$.³¹ National studies have indicated that lead exposure can result

²² *Supra*, n. 8.

²³ American Academy of Pediatrics. Council on Environmental Health. "Prevention of Childhood Lead Toxicity." *Pediatrics* 2016:138 (2016). DOI: 10.1542/peds2016-1493.

²⁴ Rachel Earl, Nicholas Burns, Ted Nettelbeck, and Peter Baghurst, "Low-level environmental lead exposure still negatively associated with children's cognitive abilities," *Australian Journal of Psychology* 2016, (Apr. 3, 2015), pp. 98-106.

²⁵ *Id.* at p. 99.

²⁶ *Id.* at p. 100.

²⁷ *Id.* at p. 104.

²⁸ *Id.* at p. 103, Table 2.

²⁹ *Id.* at p. 104.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ Jaime Raymond, Mary Jean Brown, "Blood Lead Levels in Children Aged < 5 Years – United States, 2007 – 2013," CDC, (Oct. 14, 2016), pp. 66-72.

in what psychologists call externalizing behavior problems, such as aggressiveness and bullying, which in turn, may also lead to truancy and even incarceration as children get older.³² However, a cohort study of 553 New Zealanders has concluded that childhood lead exposure does not correlate to later criminal behavior. The study followed a group of individuals born between April 1, 1972 and March 31, 1973. They were tested for BLLs at age 11, and their self-reported criminal offending was monitored until they reached age 38. A key aspect of the study was that there was no association between BLL and childhood socioeconomic status. The study concluded that prior studies associating EBLs and criminal activity were the result of the greater risk of exposure to lead of those living in poverty.³³ Children with higher BLLs have also been identified as having internalizing problems, such as anxiety and depression.

What Happened in Flint

What happened in Flint, Michigan tells a cautionary tale for older communities nationwide. Flint, a city once renowned for being an industrial engine of the U.S. automotive industry, is located roughly 70 miles northwest of Detroit. As the domestic auto industry collapsed in and around Flint, the city fell into years of economic distress. Fiscal recklessness, mismanagement of the city's water supply and treatment system, and alleged criminal malfeasance coalesced around a drinking water system that contained 4,376 known lead service lines and plunged Flint into a public health crisis that first surfaced in August 2014.³⁴

In 2013, during the tenure of a state-appointed emergency manager for Flint, the city entered into a contract with the Karegnondi Water Authority (KWA) to supply the city with water from Lake Huron.³⁵ The contract was signed April 16, 2014, at a time when Flint had been under contract to purchase its water from the Detroit Water and Sewerage

³² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institutes of Health. News Release. "Lead in kids' blood linked with behavioral and emotional problems," June 30, 2014, <https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/lead-kids-blood-linked-behavioral-emotional-problems>; J Liu, X Liu, Wang W, L McCauley, J Pinto-Martin, Y Wang, L Li, C Yan, WJ Rogan, "Blood lead levels and children's behavioral and emotional problems: a cohort study," (2014), *Pediatrics*; doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2014.332.

³³ Beckley AL, Caspi A, Broadbent J, et al. "Association of Childhood Blood Lead Levels With Criminal Offending." *JAMA Pediatrics*. 2018;172(2):166–173. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2017.4005.

³⁴ Jacob Abernethy, Alex Chojnacki, Arya Rarahi, Eric Schwartz, and Jared Webb. "Active Remediation: The Search for Lead Pipes in Flint, Michigan." In *KDD'18: The 24th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery & Data Mining, August 19-23, London, United Kingdom*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, Article 4. 10 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3219819>. See also, University of Michigan. Press Release. <https://news.umich.edu/getting-the-lead-out-data-science-and-flint-pipes/>. Another 4,000 lead service lines are estimated to exist, based in part on the age of housing in the city. Records could not be found for another 11,000 residential service lines, some of which are likely to also have lead service lines.

³⁵ Letter of Andy Dillon, State Treasurer, to Edward Kurtz, City of Flint Emergency Manager (April 11, 2013).

Department (DWSD).³⁶ Following failed negotiations between Flint and DWSD to have Flint reconsider its decision to contract with KWA, on April 17, 2014 DWSD informed Flint that it would no longer provide water to the city and terminated the contract. Since KWA estimated that construction of the new water system would take approximately 30 months, Flint found itself without a water supply.

Consequently, the city began using water from the Flint River as a temporary source until the KWA project could be completed.³⁷ Both the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (“DEQ”) and The Flint River Watershed Coalition verified that the quality of the water met applicable drinking water standards and would be safe to drink.³⁸ However, subsequent treatment measures (or the lack thereof) created a chemical imbalance between bacterial contaminant control measures and corrosion control efforts that were not easily stabilized and which caused the drinking water to become unsafe for an extended period of time.

Shortly after switching to Flint River water, the DEQ began receiving complaints that the water looked, smelled, and tasted different, and made cleaning laundry and dishes more difficult.³⁹ Eventually, more serious problems became known. From August 2014 to June 2015, tests showed the water was in violation of a number of national primary drinking water regulations, including maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations for acute and non-acute coliform and trihalomethanes.⁴⁰

Water tests revealed the presence of lead in February 2015 and again in a retest done in March 2015.⁴¹ In September 2015, further testing showed that 40 percent of households had first draw samples with lead at a concentration in excess of 5 parts per billion. Flint’s 90th percentile lead value was discovered to be 25 parts per billion, in excess of the Lead and Copper Rule’s 15 parts per billion “action level.” Several samples exceeded 100 parts per billion and one sample exceeded 1000 parts per billion.⁴²

³⁶ Jason Cooper, “Flint Officially Begins Using Flint River Water as Temporary Primary Water Source,” *1470 WFNT*, April 25, 2014. <http://wfnt.com/flint-officially-begins-using-flint-river-water-as-temporary-primary-water-source/>.

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ Ron Fonger, “State Says Flint River Water Meets All Standards But More Than Twice the Hardness of Lake Water,” *MLive*, May 23, 2014. https://www.mlive.com/news/flint/index.ssf/2014/05/state_says_flint_river_water_m.html.

⁴⁰ United States Environmental Protection Agency, “Transmittal of Final Report – High Lead at Three Residences in Flint, Michigan,” at p. 3 November 4, 2015. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/transmittal_of_final_redacted_report_to_mdeq.pdf.

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² Dr. Marc Edwards, “Our Sampling of 252 Homes Demonstrates a High Lead in Water Risk: Flint Should be Failing to Meet the EPA’s Lead and Copper Rule,” September 8, 2015. <http://flintwaterstudy.org/2015/09/our-sampling-of-252-homes-demonstrates-a-high-lead-in-water-risk-flint-should-be-failing-to-meet-the-epa-lead-and-copper-rule/>.

Upon investigation by the EPA, it was discovered that Flint failed to use corrosion control treatment as required by the federal Lead and Copper Rule and had changed other treatment chemicals. These chemical changes increased corrosiveness of the water, which in turn caused protective scale coatings in the pipes to disintegrate and allow lead to leach from service lines.⁴³

Despite a January 2015 offer from DWSD to provide Flint's water, the city did not reconnect to DWSD until October 2015, approximately 17 months after water quality problems were first documented in August 2014.

In 2016, a medical team led by Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha, a pediatrician at Hurley Children's Hospital in Flint, published a study based on data showing that the number of children in Flint with elevated blood lead levels increased since the water change from 2.4 percent to 4.9 percent. Some neighborhoods experienced larger increases in elevated blood lead levels.⁴⁴

As of 2018, Flint's water is returning to its normal relatively lead-free state. According to the EPA, from January 2016 to November 2016 there was a 260 percent increase in lead samples from Flint homes of less than 1 part per billion, and a 65 percent decrease in lead samples of greater than 15 parts per billion. Lead levels have substantially decreased and orthophosphate continues to improve the passivation coating inside the pipes. The renewed orthophosphate layer inside the water mains also allows the water to keep chlorine in the distribution system.⁴⁵ The EPA maintains an aggressive water monitoring campaign in Flint, testing for chlorine on a biweekly basis and collecting samples for lead analysis on a bimonthly basis. Additionally, the EPA is also testing for trihalomethanes and other disinfectant byproducts.⁴⁶

⁴³ *Id.*; see also Terese M. Olson et al., "Forensic Estimates of Lead Release from Lead Service Lines During the Water Crisis in Flint, Michigan," *Environmental Science and Technology Letters*, vol. 4 no. 9 (July 19, 2017): 356-361. doi:10.1021/acs.estlett.7b00226. See also, Kelsey J. Peiper, Min Tang, and Marc A Edwards. "Flint Water Crisis Caused by Interrupted Corrosion Control: Investigation 'Ground Zero' Home." *Environmental Science and Technology*. 2017, 51 (4), pp. 2007-2014. DOI: 10.1031/acs.est.6B04034.

⁴⁴ Mona Hanna-Attisha MD et al., "Elevated Blood Lead Levels in Children Associated With the Flint Drinking Water Crisis: A Spatial Analysis of Risk and Public Health Response," *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 106 no. 2 (Feb. 2016): 283-290. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2015.303003.

⁴⁵ United States Environmental Protection Agency, "Update on Water Quality." <https://www.epa.gov/flint>.

⁴⁶ United States Environmental Protection Agency, "Flint Water Sampling Objectives." <https://www.epa.gov/flint/flint-water-sampling-objectives>.

PREVALENCE OF LEAD IN PENNSYLVANIA

The prevalence of lead in Pennsylvania is fundamentally tied to the age of the Commonwealth’s housing and infrastructure. Lead paint and dust, lead-contaminated soil, and lead that has leached into drinking water are the main points of exposure for children. Exposure from lead paint tends to be the product of the deterioration of lead paint in homes, schools, and child care facilities. Exposure from lead in drinking water can come from several sources: lead plumbing and fixtures within the home or facility, lead lateral service lines (water lines running from the water company’s main transmission line in the street to the building), lead joints and solder used in older metal mains and service lines, and corrosive control disturbances.

Lead Paint in Housing

Newer homes are generally safe from lead, as lead-paint was banned from residential use in 1978, and lead in drinking water systems was banned in 1990. Unfortunately, most of Pennsylvania’s housing, private and public, as well as its school buildings were built before those bans took effect.⁴⁷ According to the EPA, 24 percent of homes built between 1960-1977 are likely to contain lead-based paint; 69% of those built between 1940-1969 are likely to contain lead-based paint; and 87% of those built before 1940 are likely to contain lead-based paint.⁴⁸ Based on estimates of housing stock in the United States by age, Table 1, below reveals that Pennsylvania ranks 6th nationwide in the percentage of housing stock constructed before 1980, with 71 percent of its housing believed to be constructed prior to the lead paint ban.⁴⁹

Table 1				
Ranking of U.S. Housing Stock Age by State				
Rank	State	Total Housing Units	Pre-1980 Construction	
			Total Units	Percent of all Housing Units
1	New York	8,191,568	6,854,227	83.67%
2	Rhode Island	462,657	344,180	74.39
3	Massachusetts	2,836,658	2,066,592	72.85
4	Ohio	5,146,944	3,694,767	71.79
5	Connecticut	1,493,798	1,068,018	71.50
6	<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i>	<i>5,592,175</i>	<i>3,970,959</i>	<i>71.01</i>

⁴⁷ See Section entitled “Age Assessments and County Evaluations” *infra* for more specific information.

⁴⁸ EPA. “Protect Your Family from Exposures to Lead.” <https://www.epa.gov/lead/protect-your-family-exposures-lead>. Accessed January 30, 2019.

⁴⁹ Age of housing is listed by decade, e.g. 1970-1979.

Table 1
Ranking of U.S. Housing Stock Age by State

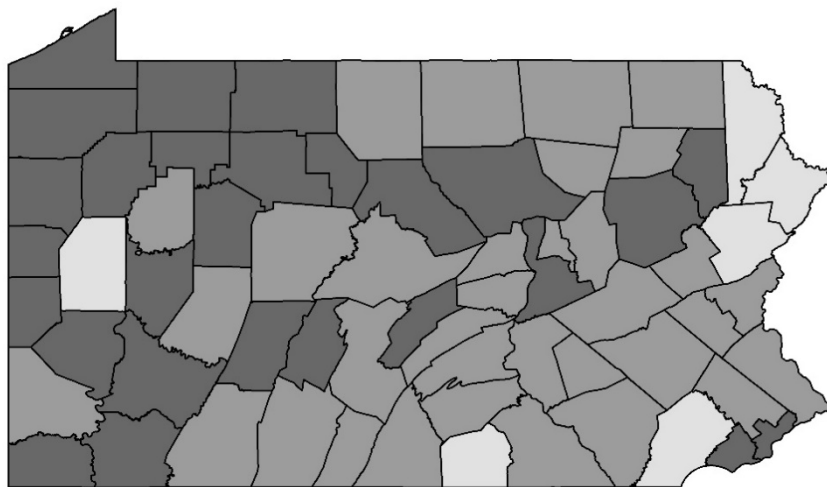
Rank	State	Total Housing Units	Pre-1980 Construction	
			Total Units	Percent of all Housing Units
7	Illinois	5,310,327	3,594,941	67.70%
8	New Jersey	3,586,442	2,426,959	67.67
9	Iowa	1,362,619	920,106	67.52
10	Michigan	4,544,920	2,988,312	65.75
11	Nebraska	815,006	523,268	64.20
12	Kansas	1,248,955	770,569	61.70
13	Wisconsin	2,649,597	1,626,087	61.38
14	California	13,911,737	8,436,911	60.65
15	West Virginia	884,728	535,890	60.57
16	Indiana	2,830,669	1,704,508	60.22
17	Vermont	326,812	195,951	59.96
18	Maine	727,127	426,041	58.59
19	South Dakota	375,866	217,372	57.83
20	North Dakota	350,134	200,477	57.26
21	Missouri	2,738,774	1,561,795	57.03
22	Minnesota	2,382,855	1,350,547	56.68
23	Maryland	2,421,909	1,345,537	55.56
24	Montana	491,439	276,234	56.21
25	Oklahoma	1,699,462	945,076	55.61
26	New Hampshire	620,729	342,074	55.11
27	Oregon	1,706,290	932,975	54.68
28	Wyoming	267,987	144,995	54.11
29	Hawaii	530,289	285,312	53.80
30	Louisiana	2,011,700	1,068,014	53.09
31	Kentucky	1,951,090	1,018,276	52.19
32	Washington	2,966,814	1,471,369	49.59
33	Virginia	3,445,357	1,672,521	48.54
34	Alabama	2,209,335	1,044,251	47.27
35	Tennessee	2,873,478	1,352,577	47.07
36	New Mexico	912,445	428,852	47.00
37	Colorado	2,284,863	1,068,154	46.75
38	Mississippi	1,295,242	601,145	46.41
39	Delaware	417,927	192,970	46.17
40	Utah	1,024,047	469,179	45.82
41	Idaho	686,013	310,845	45.31
42	Arkansas	1,341,391	605,833	45.16
43	Texas	10,441,643	4,339,998	41.56
44	Alaska	309,171	126,935	41.06
45	North Carolina	4,453,767	1,778,770	39.94
46	South Carolina	2,192,041	861,711	39.31
47	Florida	9,152,815	3,593,741	39.26
48	Georgia	4,156,518	1,516,038	36.47
49	Arizona	2,913,541	976,494	33.52
50	Nevada	1,200,517	296,360	24.69

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
5-Year Estimates.




https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_B25001&prodType=table.

Table B-1 in Appendix B breaks down the age of housing in Pennsylvania by county, and by housing-age risk level. Pre-1980 housing as a percentage of total housing per county ranges from a high of 88.89 percent in Philadelphia, to a low of 34.37 percent in Adams County. Of further note is the fact that only three counties, Adams, Monroe, and Pike, contain pre-1980 housing that is less than 50 percent of the total housing in the county. A total of 28 counties are above the state average of 71.01 percent. Thirty-three counties are higher than the national average of 55.3 percent, but lower than the Pennsylvania average. Only six counties are below the national average.

Distribution of Pre-1978 Housing by County Compared to State and National Averages



Percentage of Pre-1978 Housing Stock

-  Below National Average
-  Between National and Pennsylvania Averages
-  Above Pennsylvania Average

In 1987 Congress amended the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act directing the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to develop a “comprehensive and workable plan, including any recommendations for changes in legislation, for the prompt and cost effective inspection and abatement of privately owned single family and multifamily housing.”⁵⁰ In response to this Congressional mandate, the Department of Housing and Urban Development conducted a national survey of lead paint in housing.⁵¹ Subsequently, in 1990 the EPA developed a report based on the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s survey, which took a more in-depth look at the survey’s methodology and provided revised estimates of the extent of lead paint in housing.⁵²

The 1990 EPA report estimated that, at the time, 64 million homes contained lead paint, 12 million of those homes were occupied by families with children under the age of seven, and that 17 percent of the pre-1980 housing stock had dust lead levels in excess of the federal guidelines.⁵³ The report discovered that although a majority of the pre-1980 housing stock contained lead paint, most of them had relatively small areas of lead paint coverage, averaging 601 square feet on interior surfaces and 869 square feet on exterior surfaces. The report also revealed that the amount of lead paint in a given house depended on its age. Houses built before 1940 had, on average, three times as much lead paint as those built between 1960 and 1979.⁵⁴

The presence of lead-based paint, by itself, is not a hazard. Initially, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 defined a “lead-based paint hazard” as any lead-based paint containing 1.0 mg/cm² of lead as determined by x-ray fluorescence.⁵⁵ Under this definition, inert lead-based paint, by itself, was considered a hazard. However, with the passage of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, this definition was amended to define “lead-based paint hazard” as “any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, lead-contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects”⁵⁶

⁵⁰ Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 § 566(a), 42 U.S.C. §4822(d)(4); Pub. Law 100-242, 101 Stat. 1815.

⁵¹ United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, “Comprehensive and Workable Plan for the Abatement of Lead-Based Paint in Privately Owned Housing,” December 1990. Available at https://www.huduser.gov/portal/publications/affhsg/comp_work_plan_1990.html.

⁵² United States Environmental Protection Agency, “Report on the National Survey of Lead-Based Paint in Housing,” June 1990. Available at <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/r95-003.pdf>. Hereinafter “1990 EPA Report.”

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ *Id.*

⁵⁵ Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 § 566(c), Pub. Law 100-242, 101 Stat. 1815; 42 U.S.C. §4822(a)(3)(D).

⁵⁶ Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, Title X of Pub. L. 102-550, 106 Stat. 3897; 15 U.S.C. § 2681 *et seq.*

This minor definitional change recognized that the true danger of lead paint is that deteriorating or damaged lead paint – which chips, peels, and cracks – creates dust which can be inhaled or settle on flooring or in soil. The 1990 EPA report estimated that 14 million homes had more than five square feet of damaged lead paint, and that nearly half of those houses that had excessive levels of lead dust. Numerous studies have found a correlation between lead dust and an elevated lead blood level, making this discovery particularly important.⁵⁷

One study published in the journal *Pediatrics* in 1980 found that lead dust and “hand lead” (small particles of lead that gets on the hands of typically small children who tend to touch the floor and their mouths) were strongly correlated with elevated blood lead levels (which the researchers classified as 40 to 70 µg/100 ml) in inner city children.⁵⁸ A 1983 study conducted in Baltimore analyzed whether dust control measures, in addition to other lead-based paint remediation methods, would lower blood lead levels. The researchers concluded that the addition of a lead dust control program would reduce blood lead levels more than just the standard lead paint remediation in the home.⁵⁹

A 1986 study explored the pathways for lead to enter the blood. This study determined that the lead in lead-based paints do not directly impact the blood lead levels of occupants, but rather impacts blood lead levels by becoming dust and either being inhaled or becoming ingested through hand-to-mouth contact. The study concluded that, except for children with pica (an abnormal craving to eat non-food substances such as dirt), lead dust is the major source of elevated lead blood levels in children and that lead-based paint is the primary contributor to the lead dust.⁶⁰ A study in 2003 revealed that blood lead levels in children declined faster where lead in soil and interior dust was abated than where there was no soil or lead dust abatement, indicating that soil lead and lead dust is associated with elevated blood lead levels in children.⁶¹

These and other studies have formed the foundation of the consensus that lead dust, either from indoor lead paint deterioration or outdoor soil contamination, is a major contributor to elevated blood lead levels in those who occupy homes which were built prior to the 1978 lead paint ban. The Department of Housing and Urban Development states in its guidance materials that “[t]he most common cause of poisoning is the ingestion—through hand-to-mouth transmission—of lead-contaminated surface dust.”⁶²

⁵⁷ 1990 EPA Report, *Supra* n. 52.

⁵⁸ Evan Charney *et al.*, “Increased Lead Absorption in Inner City Children: Where Does the Lead Come From?,” *Pediatrics*, Vol. 65 No. 2 (Feb. 1980).

⁵⁹ Evan Charney *et al.*, “Childhood Lead Poisoning: A Controlled Trial of the Effect of Dust-Control Measures on Blood Levels,” *New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 309 No. 18 (1983).

⁶⁰ R.L. Bornschein *et al.*, “The Cincinnati Prospective Study of Low-Level Lead Exposure and Its Effects on Child Development Protocol and Status Report,” *Environmental Research* No. 38: 4-18.

⁶¹ Bruce P. Lanphear, “The Effect of Soil Abatement on Blood Lead Levels in Children Living Near a Former Smelting and Milling Operation,” *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 118 (March – April 2003).

⁶² United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, “Guidelines Pursuant to Section 1017 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992.” Available at <https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/LBPH-03.PDF>.

In 2006, the Department of Housing and Urban Development published another survey, known as the American Healthy Homes Survey. Conducted between June 2005 and March 2006, this survey estimated the prevalence of lead and lead hazards as well as arsenic, allergens, pesticides, and mold in homes throughout the country. The survey includes estimates for the prevalence and levels of lead in dust and soil.⁶³

According to the 2006 HUD survey, there were 37.058 million housing units (which the survey defined as “occupied, non-seasonal non-institutional housing unit in which children are permitted to live”) which contained lead paint.⁶⁴ This is significantly less than the 64 million estimated by the 1990 EPA report, but this discrepancy can be partially explained by the survey methodology, with the 1990 EPA report placing its estimate within a 7 million homes margin of error (meaning the number of housing units with lead could be as high as 71 million or as low as 57 million) among other methodology differences.⁶⁵ Further, the 1990 EPA report may have been assuming that all homes built before the 1978 lead paint ban contain lead, as the 2006 HUD survey estimated that there were roughly 65 million pre-1978 housing units in 2005.⁶⁶ Another factor could be a substantial loss in pre-1978 housing units from various causes such as hurricanes, floods, fires, tornadoes, and abandonment between the 1990 EPA report and the 2006 HUD survey.

The 2006 HUD survey may overestimate the amount of housing units with lead-based paint, as it did not take into consideration the housing units lost to Hurricane Katrina in 2005 because New Orleans and the Mississippi Gulf Coast was not included in the sampling used for the survey. It also counts 4.4 million housing units as containing lead-based paint hazards solely because they have lead in ceramic surfaces.⁶⁷

The 2006 HUD survey found that 15.3 million housing units across the country contained deteriorated lead paint, 13.7 million had lead-based paint dust hazards, and 3.8 million had lead-based paint soil hazards. While this would indicate that there are more homes with deteriorating lead-based paint in 2006 than in 1990, the 2006 HUD survey compared its results to the 1998 National Survey of Lead and Allergens in Housing and noted that, in comparison with the 1998 study’s findings, the number of homes with dust lead and soil lead declined more precipitously than homes with deteriorating lead paint.⁶⁸

⁶³ United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control, “American Healthy Homes Survey – Lead and Arsenic Findings.” Available at https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/AHHS_REPORT.PDF. Hereinafter “2006 HUD Survey.”

⁶⁴ *Id.*

⁶⁵ 1990 EPA Report, n. 32.

⁶⁶ 2006 HUD Survey, n. 44.

⁶⁷ *Id.*

⁶⁸ *Id.*

Manufactured Housing

The first government-mandated construction and safety standards devised for mobile homes, also known as manufactured homes, were developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1976.⁶⁹ The manufactured home construction and safety standards issued by HUD prohibit the use of lead plumbing.⁷⁰ Although these standards do not reference lead paint, the 1978 lead paint ban is applicable to manufactured housing, as it prohibited the use of lead-based paint in any residential structure.⁷¹

The threat posed by lead to residents of manufactured homes is the same as it is to those who live in other homes where lead may be present. There are, however, two points to consider regarding manufactured housing and their concomitant lead hazards. First, the use of manufactured housing exploded in popularity after World War II, with the decade between 1960 and 1970 seeing the largest number of such housing constructed.⁷² During this period, lead paint was still commonly in use. Second, many of the older mobile homes which may contain lead are deteriorating, thereby damaging any lead paint and hastening its dilapidation. An investigation by the Public Broadcasting Service found that 1970s-era mobile homes in the Northwest are susceptible to water damage, mold, poor insulation, and structural issues.⁷³

Public Housing

There are between 85 and 90 public housing authorities in Pennsylvania, operated by counties and cities. They administer three different types of programs, and the type of program/housing can be important for lead exposure risks. The U.S. Housing Act of 1937 began the process of the federal government providing assistance to low-income renters. Most of these were multi-unit high-rise apartment buildings, or “towers.” The bulk of public housing built in the era of lead paint are these types of buildings. Local housing agencies own the buildings, using funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to build, operate and maintain them. The rental subsidy is tied to the building, and tenants must live at a designated public housing project to receive the assistance. HUD estimates that 59,583 public housing units were available in Pennsylvania in 2017, with a 94 percent occupancy rate.⁷⁴

⁶⁹ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, “Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards.” <https://www.hud.gov/hudprograms/mhcss>.

⁷⁰ 24 CFR § 3280.609(d)(3)

⁷¹ Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971, Pub. Law 91-695, 84 Stat. 2078.

⁷² United States Environmental Protection Agency, “Abandoned Mobile Homes Toolkit Best Management Practices Resource Guide,” April 13, 2011. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/best_practices.pdf.

⁷³ Public Broadcasting Service, “Aging Mobile Homes Burden Owners with Huge Power Bills and Mold,” August 22, 2013. <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/aging-mobile-homes-burden-the-grid-and-their-owners>.

⁷⁴ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. Dataset: Assisted Housing: National and Local. “Picture of Subsidized Households.” <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/assthg.html>. Accessed February 4, 2019.

Tenant-based assistance has been the most common form of housing assistance since the mid-1970s. Sometimes called “Section 8,” the correct title of the program is “Housing Choice Vouchers.” Under this program, a person receives a rental subsidy that can be used to rent property from any private owner whose housing meets quality standards and other program requirements. Lead risks in these types of rentals vary with the age of the rental property, in much the same way as any other private housing stock. HUD estimates that 90,487 units accepting housing choice vouchers were available in Pennsylvania in 2017, with an 85 percent occupancy rate.⁷⁵

A third-type of public housing is known as privately-owned, project-based housing. These properties are owned by private landlords who contractually received a subsidy from HUD that pays the difference between tenant rent and total rental costs. These tend to be townhouse or single-family developments. As these have evolved since the late 1970s, the risk of lead paint being used is minimal. HUD estimates that 61,151 project-based housing units were available in Pennsylvania in 2017, with a 96 percent occupancy rate.⁷⁶

Lead Paint in Child-Related Facilities

School Buildings

Deteriorating lead paint in schools presents the same risks that it does in homes. “The most common lead hazards in schools are lead-based paint, lead dust and contaminated soil. Other lead sources are older plumbing fixtures, vinyl mini-blinds, painted toys and furniture using lead-based paint.”⁷⁷ As with homes, the age of the school building and its overall condition are important factors in determining the prevalence and risks of lead.

A national study commissioned by the U.S. Department of Education evaluated the condition of the country’s public school facilities in 2012-2013. Among their findings was that the average reported number of years since the construction of the main instructional building was 44 years. Schools reporting major renovations indicated that they had occurred on an average of 12 years previously, while major building replacement or additions happened on average 16 years ago.⁷⁸ An earlier iteration of this study covering years 1994-1996, found the mean age of all public schools in the United States to be 42

⁷⁵ *Id.*

⁷⁶ *Id.*

⁷⁷ EPA. “Lead Concerns During Renovations for a Healthy School Environment.” <https://www.epa.gov/schools-healthy-buildings/lead-concerns-during-renovations-healthy-school-environment>

⁷⁸ Debbie Alexander and Laurie Lewis. U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics. “Condition of America’s Public School Facilities: 2012-2013.” First Look (NCES2014-022). March 2014. P.4. <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch>.

years.⁷⁹ The Center for Rural Pennsylvania provided a grant for a study of rural school district enrollment and building capacity in 2009. That study found that 15 percent of rural schools in the survey had a functional age of 35 years or more.⁸⁰ A school facilities survey conducted for the Pennsylvania Department of Education in 2014 received responses from 211 local education agencies and 2 charter schools, representing 1,194 school buildings, or approximately 40% of all the school buildings in the Commonwealth. The survey found that 46 percent of public school buildings were originally constructed prior to 1959. Another 32 percent were originally constructed between 1960 and 1979. Only 22 percent of the school buildings in the survey were constructed in the post-lead ban period.⁸¹

The City of Philadelphia passed an ordinance in December 2018 that will require School District of Philadelphia to “certify its buildings as ‘safe from lead-based paint hazards’ or meet a 90-day deadline to repair damaged paint. Until that happens, the district must clean up hazards daily and restrict student access during repair work.”⁸² This ordinance comes six months after emergency funding of \$15.6M in city and state funds allocated to assist the district in abating lead in 59 of its school buildings.⁸³

Child Care Facilities (Daycares) and Preschools

The prevalence of lead in daycares and preschools will be consistent with the buildings they are located in. For example, Pittsburgh City School District has 36 early childhood education programs located in various school buildings throughout the district. These programs provide educational opportunities for children from infancy to age 5.⁸⁴ Daycares can be found in private homes, churches, commercial buildings, and some high schools. Some Head Start programs can also be found in public school buildings. Daycares are licensed as child care centers, family child care homes, and group child care homes. Child care centers are defined as facilities in which out-of-home care is provided at any one time to seven or more children 15 years of age or younger.⁸⁵ Family child care homes are defined similarly, but are limited to four, five or six children who are not related to the

⁷⁹ Cassandra Rowand. U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics. Office of Educational Research and Improvement. “How Old Are America’s Public Schools?” Issue Brief. (NCES1999-048). January 1999.

⁸⁰ Wenfan Yan, Ph.D. “Rural School District Enrollment and Building Capacity: Projections for the Next 10 Years.” The Center for Rural Pennsylvania. September 2009.

⁸¹ Susquehanna Polling and Research. “2014 School Facilities Survey.” Found at American Institute of Architects, Pennsylvania Chapter website. <https://aiapa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/School-Facilities-Survey-2014.pdf>.

⁸² Wendy Ruderman, Barbara Laker and Dylan Purcell. “Philadelphia school kids will get added protections from lead paint perils.” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*. December 13, 2018. <https://www.philly.com/news/philadelphia/lead-paint-philadelphia-schools-protections-toxic-city-20181213.html>

⁸³ Wendy Ruderman, Dylan Purcell and Kristen A. Graham. “Wolf pledges millions to tackle lead paint in city schools.” June 29, 2018. https://www.philly.com/philly/news/special_packages/toxic-city/stories/lead-asbestos-toxic-city-schools-emergency-repairs-wolf-kenney-hite-20180629.html

⁸⁴ Pittsburgh Public Schools. Discover PPS. <http://discoverpps.org/eccarsenal>

⁸⁵ 55 Pa. Code § 3270.3.

operator.⁸⁶ Group child care homes are limited to no more than six but fewer than 16 older school age children (those attending 4th grade at school and higher) or more than six but fewer than 13 of any other age level who are not related to the operator.⁸⁷ Head Start programs are also included as childcare programs under the Department of Human Services. Facility-based Head Start programs provide services to children ages 3 until enrollment in school.⁸⁸ While licensed daycares must pass Department of Human Services' inspections, they are not specifically screened for lead. However, peeled or damaged paint or damaged plaster is prohibited on indoor and outdoor surfaces and replacement paint may not contain more than .06% lead.⁸⁹

The Pennsylvania Department of Education lists 863 licensed private academic schools in its database of school entities.⁹⁰ Licensed private academic schools are also known as nursery schools or preschools. Like daycares, they can be found in churches, and public school buildings, as well as public buildings like community and recreation centers, and commercial buildings.

Lead in Drinking Water Systems

While the sources of Pennsylvania's drinking water (which include rivers, lakes, streams, wells and ground water) are generally not contaminated with lead, the systems that transport the water from the source to the faucet can be or have the potential to be contaminated.

Lead in drinking water at the customer tap is almost exclusively the result of water contact with lead containing components of the distribution system or household plumbing. Components include piping, fixtures, or fittings in the service line from the utility distribution system pipe to the household and other plumbing within the house prior to the tap as well as water contact with lead-containing scales precipitated inside service lines and premise plumbing.

* * *

Distribution system pipelines, pumps, valves, fittings, etc. in the utility-owned distribution system up to the service line are not typically major sources of lead in the US.⁹¹

⁸⁶ 55 Pa. Code § 3290.3.

⁸⁷ 55 Pa. Code § 3280.3.

⁸⁸ Pennsylvania Department of Human Services. Office of Child Development and Early Learning. The Pennsylvania Key. <http://www.pakeys.org/getting-started/ocdel-programs/head-start/>

⁸⁹ 55 Pa. Code §§ 3270.77, 3280.77 and 3290.75.

⁹⁰ Pennsylvania Department of Education. Pennsylvania Education Directory/Maps. EdNA (Education Names and Addresses). <http://www.edna.pa.gov/Screens/wfSearchEntity.aspx>. Accessed February 13, 2019.

⁹¹ Richard Brown, Nancy McTigue, and David Cornwell. "Controlling Lead in Drinking Water." American Water Works Association and the Water Research Foundation. Web Report #4409 (2015). <http://www.waterrf.org/PublicReportLibrary/4409.pdf> at pp. 1-2

In 1991, the EPA introduced the lead and copper rule (LCR) to control the corrosion of pipes used by a public water system.⁹² Corrosion of water pipes may cause lead or copper to leach into the drinking water supply. As a result, the EPA established new treatment technique requirements for lead and copper applicable to public water systems. These treatment technique requirements include corrosion control treatments, source water treatment, lead service line replacement, and public education.⁹³ Pursuant to §300g-2a of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, Pennsylvania adopted its own lead and copper rule.⁹⁴ The specific treatment technique required for a given public water service depends on the amount of lead and copper measured at consumer's taps. The lead and copper rule applies to both community water systems and nontransient noncommunity water systems.⁹⁵

A 2017 report by DEP indicated that there are over 8,400 public water systems in Pennsylvania. They include:

- Community water systems (N=1,951). Defined as a system to provide water for human consumption that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.⁹⁶ These are public water systems owned by a municipality, municipal authority or investor-owned and Public Utility Commission regulated. Community water systems also include mobile home parks, retirement communities, condo and townhome associations, and other residential developments that have their own water supply systems.
- Nontransient noncommunity water systems (N=1,086). Defined as a public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least six months per year.⁹⁷ These include schools, child care facilities, institutions such as prisons, residential treatment facilities, personal care homes, military bases, colleges and universities, and businesses, etc.
- Transient noncommunity water systems (N=5,214). Defined as a public water system which is not a community, nontransient noncommunity, bottled or vended water system, nor a retail water facility or a bulk water hauling system.⁹⁸ These include restaurants, campgrounds, amusement parks, resorts, industrial parks, and hotels/motels, etc.
- Community water systems are further broken down by size:
 - Large systems serve greater than 50,000 (N=33)
 - Medium sized systems serve 3,301 to 50,000 people (N=299)
 - Small systems serve 3,300 or fewer people (N=1,619)⁹⁹

⁹² Maximum Contaminant Level Goals and National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for Lead and Copper, 56 Fed. Reg. 26460 (Jun. 7, 1991).

⁹³ 40 CFR §141.80 *et seq.*

⁹⁴ See 25 Pa. Code § Ch. 109.1101 *et seq.*

⁹⁵ 25 Pa. Code §109.1101(b).

⁹⁶ 25 Pa. Code § 109.1.

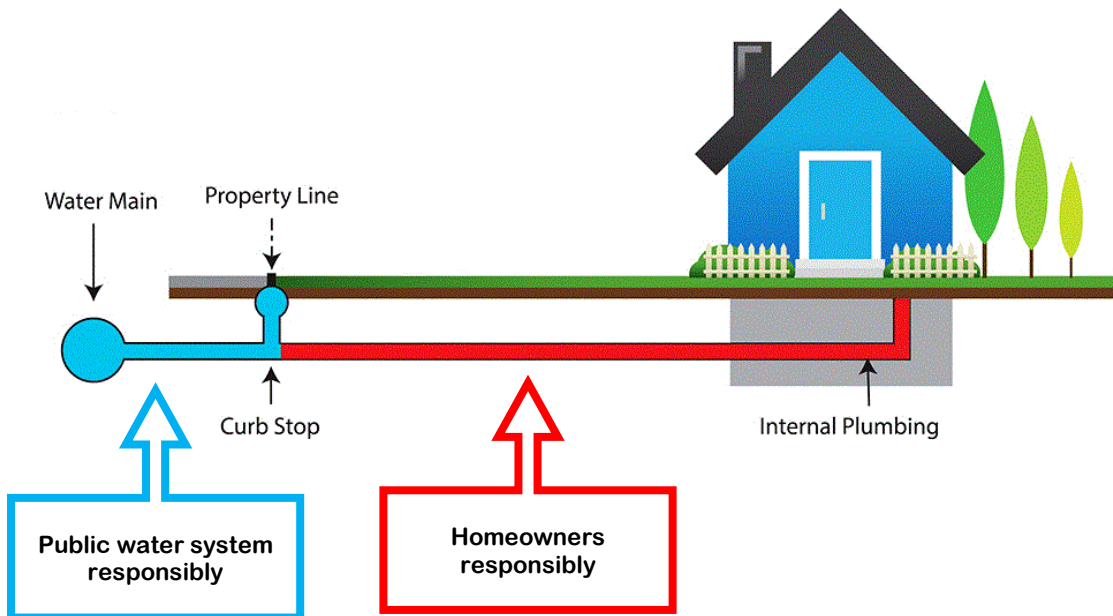
⁹⁷ *Id.*

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ DEP, Pennsylvania Public Water System Compliance Report for 2017 at p. 10.

Lead can be found in three principal places in the water delivery system: (1) lead service lines that connect the water main in the street to the individual home or building; (2) lead solder used in connecting pipes; and (3) interior fixtures and faucets that may contain lead.¹⁰⁰

Responsibility for water service lines is shared by the public water system and the home owner. The following diagram illustrates this.



Lead Service Lines

As part of a public water systems, pipes (or lines) transport water from the source to the treatment and storage facilities and then to the customers. The lines that reach into the community, called transmission or distribution lines, are owned by the water company, which is responsible for their maintenance and replacement. Service lines branch off from the main that runs underneath the public thoroughfare in front of or behind the property and run to the curb or property line of the customer. Service lines that run from the property line or curb into the customer's house or building are the property of the customer, and the customer is responsible for their maintenance and replacement. Many of these service lines put in place in the earlier part of the 20th century were composed of lead.

http://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/BSDW/DrinkingWaterManagement/PA_DEP_2017_Annual_Compliance_Report_Final%20Revised%20Aug%202018.pdf

¹⁰⁰ Plumbing Manufacturers International, "Lead in Plumbing." Position Papers.

<https://www.safeplumbing.org/advocacy/health-safety/lead-in-plumbing>. Accessed February 5, 2019.

In a national survey, the American Water Works Association estimated that 160,000 lead service lines exist in Pennsylvania.¹⁰¹ The actual number is not known. The survey contacted community water systems that served 500 or more people. Given that 83 percent of Pennsylvania's community water systems are small systems serving less than 3,300 people, and service to 25 people defines a community water system, the number of lead service lines may have been underestimated due to the parameters of the survey.

Since the ban of lead service lines was imposed in 1986, water companies have been replacing lead service lines as they come upon them. The average pipe replacement rate in the United States is 10 percent per year.¹⁰² At the time of the adoption of the Lead and Copper Rule in 1986, there were 10.2 million lead service lines in this country."¹⁰³ "Buildings constructed before the 1920s are most likely to have lead service lines. Those built between 1920s and 1950s may have some lead. The use of lead for service lines continued to decrease until the 1980s, and its use was banned in 1986."¹⁰⁴ In Pennsylvania, 1.4 million housing units were built through 1939, and another 1.2 million during the period 1940-1959.¹⁰⁵ A total of 4.5 million housing units were constructed in Pennsylvania through 1989.¹⁰⁶

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection administers the Safe Drinking Water Act. Water systems are monitored for lead and copper at the tap at specific intervals, ranging from six-months to three years, depending on the size of the system and its history of compliance.¹⁰⁷ Lead service line replacement is triggered when then lead and copper tap monitoring reveals that the water at the tap exceeds the lead action level.¹⁰⁸ Specific protocols are laid out in the regulations issued under the Safe Drinking Water Act, and include notification to the property owner that the water system will be replacing its portion of the lead service line and offering to replace the homeowner's as well. If a partial replacement is done, residents of the property are to be notified of the proposed action, the possibility of temporarily increased lead levels in the drinking water and steps that can be taken to minimize any lead exposure. After the partial replacement, the water is to be tested and a copy of the analysis provided to the residents.¹⁰⁹

The Lead and Copper Rule requires public water systems to replace lead service lines if their systems fail to meet the lead action level after installing corrosion control and source water treatment.¹¹⁰ Further, the regulation specifies that public water systems "shall replace annually at least 7 percent of the initial number of lead service lines in its

¹⁰¹ David A. Cornwell, Richard A. Brown, and Steve H. Via. "National Survey of Lead Service Line Occurrence." *Journal AWWA*, April 2016, 106:4 at E189. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5942/jawwa.2016.108.0086>.

¹⁰² *Supra* n. 99 at 24.

¹⁰³ National Conference of State Legislatures. "Lead Water Service Lines: Lead in Service Lines." (2/15/2018). <http://www.ncsl.org/research/environment-and-natural-resources/lead-water-service-lines.aspx>

¹⁰⁴ *Supra* n. 91 at p. 23.

¹⁰⁵ See Table B-1 in Appendix B.

¹⁰⁶ See Table B-2 in Appendix B.

¹⁰⁷ 25 Pa.Code § 109.1103.

¹⁰⁸ 25 Pa.Code § 109.1107(d)(1).

¹⁰⁹ 25 Pa.Code § 109.1107(d)(4).

¹¹⁰ 40 C.F.R. §141.84(a).

distribution system.”¹¹¹ However, a public water system is not required to replace a lead service line if the lead concentration in all service line samples from that line does not exceed 0.015 mg/L (or 15 ppm).¹¹² Importantly, the federal rule mandates only that public water systems “replace that portion of the lead service line that it owns,” known as a partial lead service line replacement.¹¹³

In 2011, the EPA’s Science Advisory Board (SAB) released a study analyzing the scientific data regarding the effectiveness of partial lead service line replacements (PLSLR) in reducing drinking water lead levels. Relevant to this report, the SAB study examined the association between PLSLR and childhood blood lead levels, tap water lead sampling data before and after PLSLR, comparisons between partial and full lead service line replacements, and the impact of galvanic corrosion on lead service lines.¹¹⁴

The SAB’s analysis found that there was no scientific evidence that PLSLRs reduce childhood blood lead levels within one year of the line replacement, and that in fact, there was evidence that PLSLRs resulted in higher childhood BLLs within one year. The SAB noted that this finding was consistent with the observation that drinking water lead levels often increase after PLSLR replacement. However, the only study relied on by the SAB’s analysis suffered from several drawbacks, including low sample size and failure to account for the duration of residence in the housing that underwent PLSLR.¹¹⁵

The SAB’s analysis also suggested that the weight of the evidence shows that PLSLRs tend to increase the amount of lead in drinking water over the short term, but that those levels tend to gradually stabilize over time following the PLSLR, and sometimes at levels that are below or above those observed before the PLSLR. The magnitude and duration of the elevated tap water lead levels following PLSLR may be influenced by the extent of disturbance of the lead service line, any measures taken to counteract such effects, the quantity and characteristics of the lead service line and the downstream plumbing materials as well as the chemistry of the local water supply, including any anti-corrosion treatment undertaken by the public water supplier.¹¹⁶

The SAB found that, in the studies it reviewed, the time periods of evaluation of lead concentrations following partial and full LSLR have been inadequate to fully evaluate the effectiveness of either replacement protocol in reducing drinking water lead levels. Nevertheless, for the data which were available, the SAB concluded that “in water distribution systems optimized for corrosion control, full LSLRs have been shown to be a generally effective method of reducing” drinking water lead levels. The SAB concluded that in water systems where corrosion control is optimized, full lead service line

¹¹¹ 40 C.F.R. §141.84(b).

¹¹² 40 C.F.R. § 141.84(c).

¹¹³ 40 C.F.R. § 141.84(d).

¹¹⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency, Science Advisory Board, “Drinking Water Committee Augmented for the Review of the Effectiveness of Partial Lead Service Line Replacements,” EPA-SAB-11-015, September 2011. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/sab_evaluation_partial_lead_service_lines_epa-sab-11-015.pdf.

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

¹¹⁶ *Id.*

replacements are a generally effective method of reducing drinking water lead levels. However, PLSLRs have not been shown to be reliably effective in reducing drinking water lead levels, at least with the given scientific data available at the time.¹¹⁷

More recently, a study published in 2017 in the journal *Environmental Science and Technology* found that PLSLRs resulted in drinking water lead levels increasing immediately after the partial replacement, with “erratic particulate lead spikes” observed over the 18 month post-PLSLR monitoring period. According to the researchers, the level of lead released after the PLSLR is indicative of galvanic corrosion and scale destabilization. Further, the researchers observed that households which received a PLSLR had lower drinking water lead levels in comparison to those households which did not have any replacement of their lead service lines.¹¹⁸

Another study, this one from 2016 and also published by the journal *Environmental Science and Technology*, compared full and partial lead service line replacements by sampling water from single-unit residences before and after the lead line replacement. This study found that full LSLR reduced lead levels by 50 percent within 3 days and within one month, lead levels were significantly lower in every sample liter. Conversely, PLSLR was found to more than double lead levels in the short term and did not reduce lead levels in the long term. Six months after the PLSLR, 27 percent of first-draw lead levels were greater than 15 ppm, compared to just 13 percent pre-replacement.¹¹⁹

The reason the Lead and Copper Rule only requires public water systems to replace the portions of lead service lines that they own is that the portion of the lead service line that is underneath the house and which typically runs from the house to the curb is considered to be the property of the homeowner. As a result, the public water system cannot replace this portion of the lead service line without the homeowner’s consent. Additionally, the cost of the replacement generally must be borne by the homeowner, as most utility regulations prohibit water systems from passing on the cost of replacing a private homeowner’s service line to other customers of the water system.

Because of concerns with the potential negative effects of partial lead service lines, Pennsylvania authorized community drinking water systems regulated by the Public Utility Commission to capitalize the original cost incurred by the public utility for the replacement of a customer-owned lead water service line. This allows the water company to conduct simultaneous replacements and spread the costs of the lead service line replacements among the homeowners in the community.¹²⁰ Similarly, Act 44 of 2016 included a provision to grant municipal authorities the power to “[p]erform the replacement or remediation of private water laterals and private sewer laterals for customers of the

¹¹⁷ *Id.*

¹¹⁸ E. Deshommes, et al. “Short- and Long-Term Lead Release after Partial Lead Service Line Replacements in a Metropolitan Water Distribution System,” *Environmental Science and Technology* 51 no. 17 (Sept. 5, 2017): 9507-9515. doi: 10.1021/acs.est.7b01720.

¹¹⁹ B.F. Trueman, et al. “Evaluating the Effects of Full and Partial Lead Service Line Replacement on Lead Levels in Drinking Water,” *Environmental Science and Technology* 50 no. 14 (July 19, 2016): 7389-7396. doi: 10.1021/acs.est.6b01912.

¹²⁰ Act of October 24, 2018 (P.L. 738, No. 120), amending 66 Pa.C.S. § 1311(b).

authority if the authority determines that the replacement or remediation will benefit the public health, public water supply system or public sewer system.”¹²¹ However, the entirety of Act 44 was struck down as unconstitutional by a federal court for reasons unrelated to this provision.¹²²

Prior to the 2018 Public Utility Code amendments that addressed investor-owned public water systems, the York Water Company petitioned the PUC in 2016 to waive a tariff that prohibited York Water from replacing customer-owned service lines at the company’s cost. York Water requested this waiver so it could assume the initial cost of replacing customer-owned lines which presented a lead hazard. The Administrative Law Judge granted York Water’s petition, limiting the tariff waiver to two phases. In the first phase, York Water was given a four year window “involving the replacement, at the Company’s initial cost, of lead customer-owned service lines discovered when the Company replaces its own lead service.” The second phase is a nine year period involving the annual replacement of customer-owned lead service lines as they are discovered, allowing York Water to replace customer-owned lead service lines when they are connected to the company’s non-lead lines. York Water also agreed to provide the PUC with annual progress reports, use any available grants or other low- or no-cost funding sources, and engage in an outreach campaign to educate its customers about lead service lines.¹²³

With York Water’s approach, it is the utility and not the homeowner who bears the cost of replacing the lead service lines. Viewing lead pipes as a public health hazard, other states are volunteering money in the form of grants to ease the financial burden of lead service line replacement for both the homeowner and the utility. For instance, Wisconsin offers grants “to assist disadvantaged municipalities in replacing lead service lines on private property for projects that result in full lead service line (LSL) replacements.”¹²⁴

States, cities, and municipalities are also taking proactive steps to ensure that any lead service line replacements within their jurisdiction are full and not partial replacements. Green Bay, Wisconsin, and its local water utility offer grants to help homeowners with the cost of replacing their portion of the lead service line. Green Bay also keeps track of how many homes have lead service lines, to ensure that all properties have their line properly replaced.¹²⁵ In 2017, Wisconsin enacted a law to permit its public water utilities to financially assist homeowners with replacing their lead service lines if the city, town, or village where the public utility provides its services has enacted an ordinance to permit the water public utility to provide the financial assistance, the homeowner consents, and the public utility commission consents to the financial assistance.¹²⁶

¹²¹ Act of October 30, 2016 (P.L. 725 No. 44), § 1719-E(c).

¹²² Pennsylvania Professional Joint Liability Joint Underwriting Association v. Tom Wolf, Civil Action 1:17-CV-2041 (May 17, 2018).

¹²³ Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission, Order, Case P-2016-2577404, March 8, 2017.

¹²⁴ Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, “Private Lead Service Line (LSL) Replacement Funding Program.” <https://dnr.wi.gov/Aid/documents/EIF/privateLSLreplacementFundingProgram.html>.

¹²⁵ Green Bay Water Utility, “Who is Affected by Lead Service Lines?” <http://gbwater.org/water-quality/who-is-affected-by-lead-service-lines/>.

¹²⁶ Wis. Stat. § 196.372.

The Lansing Board of Water and Light, Lansing, Michigan’s water utility, has a policy of proactively replacing all lead service lines within its jurisdiction. However, Lansing’s situation is unique, as the Lansing Board of Water and Light owns all service lines from the meter to the main. As of December 2016, Lansing has replaced all of its lead service lines, making it the second municipality in the country to do so after Madison, Wisconsin. The cost to replace all lead service lines was \$44.5 million.¹²⁷

Lead Solder

The Plumbing Manufacturers International states that nearly all homes built before the 1980s “still have lead solder connecting copper pipes.”¹²⁸ Table B-2 in Appendix B, breaks down the age of housing in Pennsylvania by county from the perspective of the lead plumbing ban. Over 80 percent of Pennsylvania’s housing was built before 1990, the date of the lead plumbing ban. Nationally, 68.99 percent of United States housing was built before the lead plumbing ban. The possibility that most of Pennsylvania’s homes have at least some lead in their drinking water fixtures is high.

The lead plumbing ban, both at the federal and state level, mandates that pipes, pipe fittings, solders or fluxes commonly used in plumbing systems must be lead-free¹²⁹ (defined as “solders and flux containing not more than 0.2% lead, and, when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings and fixtures, the term refers to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings and fixtures containing not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead”¹³⁰). Plumbing systems are defined as “all piping, fixtures and appurtenances used to transport water to, within and from a building, including all residential and nonresidential facilities and source, transmission, treatment and distribution facilities of public water system,” which are further defined as “a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption which has at least 15 percent service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.”¹³¹

An important aspect of the lead solder in plumbing ban is that it only applies to drinking water systems. There are other uses for lead solder and lead solder is not banned from sale for those uses, although they may not be sold side-by-side and solder that is not for use in drinking water systems and fixtures must be clearly identified as such. In implementing the lead plumbing ban, DEP developed a Lead Ban Surveillance Program. A public outreach campaign began to notify distributors, retailers, manufacturers, public water suppliers, plumbers, plumbing contractors and the general public about the ban and the hazards of lead in drinking water. Since 1991, DEP has conducted a surveillance

¹²⁷ Lansing Board of Water and Light, “Lead Service Advisory Information – Lead Service Line Replacement Process.” <http://www.lbwl.com/Community-Impact/Water-Quality/Lead-Service-Information/>.

¹²⁸ Plumbing Manufacturers International, “Lead in Plumbing.” Position Papers.

<https://www.safeplumbing.org/advocacy/health-safety/lead-in-plumbing>. Accessed February 5, 2019.

¹²⁹ The act of July 6, 1989 (P.L.207, No.33), known as the Plumbing System Lead Ban and Notification Act, § 4.

¹³⁰ *Id.* at § 3.

¹³¹ *Id.*

project each summer to gather data to ensure compliance with the ban. All stores previously known to sell solder and any new stores in selected counties are visited to determine if they are selling banned solder, or selling restricted solder in the plumbing section or with plumbing solder. The project aims to survey 20 percent of retail facilities in the Commonwealth each year. In 2017, the counties surveyed were: Armstrong, Berks, Butler, Cumberland, Dauphin, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Lebanon, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Venango, and York. A total of 430 stores were visited, finding 281 stores that sold solder. Of those, 57 percent sold only lead-free solder. Eight percent of the stores were found to be selling solder in violation of the ban (22 stores); 7 percent were selling banned solder (20); and less than 15 were selling restricted solder in the plumbing section (2).¹³²

Interior Plumbing

There is no legal requirement for an inspection for lead in drinking water in home sales or rental transactions, whether publicly or privately funded in Pennsylvania. Some lenders may require it and most recommend a buyer obtain a home inspection, but home inspections do not generally include tap water testing.

Lead can be found in metal faucets and fixtures made from brass, which often contains lead impurities. Brass fittings on certain types of submersible pumps used in groundwater wells (both public and private) can also corrode and release lead into the drinking water.¹³³ As with many other aspects of the possibility of lead fixtures and interior plumbing in housing, the date of construction will dictate the relative likelihood that items containing lead were used in the drinking water system.

Cast Iron Pipes

A variety of materials have been used over time for pipes used in drinking water systems, including steel, cast iron, ductile iron, asbestos cement, reinforced concrete, pre-stressed concrete, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), high density polyethylene, and molecularly oriented PVC. While each of these materials has its positive and negative attributes, cast iron pipes are important for this study, as for many decades, joints between these pipes were made of lead and they were connected to lead service lines. Cast iron pipes were commercially available through the 1980s, although their period of predominant use was from the late 1880s through the mid-1950s. Cast iron pipes from the pre-1920s era were expected to have an average useful life span of 120 years. These pipes were very thick and strong, but had no interior or exterior corrosion protection. Evolution of the techniques to create cast iron pipes progressed in the 1920s, resulting in a thinner walls but still no

¹³² DEP, Lead Ban Surveillance Project 2017.

http://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/DrinkingWater/Lead/2017_Lead_Ban_Report.pdf. See also, DEP Press Release. “DEP Completes Lead Surveillance Program to Keep Banned Solder Products Off Shelves.” March 19, 2018. https://www.media.pa.gov/pages/DEP_details.aspx?newsid=966

¹³³ The Pennsylvania State University. State College of Agricultural Sciences. PennState Extension. “Lead in Drinking Water.” <https://extension.psu.edu/lead-in-drinking-water>. Accessed February 7, 2019.

corrosion protection until cement linings came into popular use in the mid-1930s, reducing their average useful life to 100 years. While cast iron is the most durable material for pipes, those installed in its heyday (up until the mid-1950s) almost all had lead joints. The only exception during that time period was the World War II era, when lead was in scarce supply, and a compound called “leadite,” which did not contain lead, was used. Leadite was commercially available from the late 1920s until the early 1970s, but had no other period of prominent use and was prone to splitting and corrosion, resulting in high failure rates. Cast iron pipes with lead joints remained commercially available through the 1980s, and thus any public water system that installed cast iron pipes prior to the 1990s has the potential to contain lead.¹³⁴ Pre-1960 cast iron pipes are reaching the end of their useful life, and most are expected to need replacement in the next 10 to 20 years. As these older cast iron pipes fail, lead in their systems and any lead service lines connected to them are likely to release lead into the drinking water they are conveying.

Every three years, the EPA conducts an assessment of public water infrastructure needs. In the 2015 survey, it was determined that Pennsylvania needed \$16 billion in capital improvements over the next 20 years. Of the amount, \$11 billion was needed for transmission and distribution lines and mains replacements.¹³⁵ Pennsylvania’s need has nearly doubled since 1995.¹³⁶ A 2018 “Report Card” issued by the Pennsylvania State Council, representing the Central Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Sections of the American Society of Civic Engineers, rated Pennsylvania’s drinking water infrastructure as a “D: Poor: At Risk” on a scale of A to F. This grade was due to the age of water mains, an increase in water main breakage, an aging workforce in water treatment operators, financial difficulties, lack of vulnerability assessments of small water systems, and limited standards for domestic well construction.¹³⁷ “Cast iron, which makes up a majority of Pennsylvania’s water mains, saw break rates of nearly 35 per 100 miles per year, a 43% increase since 2012.”¹³⁸ Small water systems (those serving less than 3,300 households) are 83 percent of all community water systems.¹³⁹

¹³⁴ EPA. “Deteriorating Buried Infrastructure Management Challenges and Strategies.” Distribution System Issue Paper. (May 2002) at pp. 2-4. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/2007_09_04_disinfection_tcr_whitepaper_tcr_infrastructure.pdf. See also, National Research Council 2006. *Drinking Water Distribution Systems: Assessing and Reducing Risks*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/11728>.

¹³⁵ United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, Drinking Water Protection Division. “Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment.” Sixth Report to Congress. 2015 at 36.

¹³⁶ *Id.* at 41.

¹³⁷ Pennsylvania State Council of the American Society of Civil Engineers. “Report Card for Pennsylvania’s Infrastructure. 2018 at pp. 29-33. https://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/ASCE-PA-report_2018.pdf

¹³⁸ *Id.* at 29.

¹³⁹ *Supra* n. 99.

Private Wells

The EPA estimates that over 13 million households use private wells for drinking water in the United States.¹⁴⁰ Over a million of them are located in Pennsylvania.¹⁴¹ Neither the EPA nor DEP regulate private drinking water wells – the quality of the water is the responsibility of the property owner.

Pennsylvania is one of the few states that does not regulate the construction details of private wells.¹⁴² While Pennsylvania's Water Well Drillers License Act¹⁴³ does require well drillers to possess a Water Well Driller's license, a valid rig permit, and also requires drillers to provide the state and homeowner a copy of a Water Well Completion Report, there are no state requirements with respect to location, construction method, materials, yield or water quality for the installation of private wells. There are a few municipal and county governments,¹⁴⁴ however, that have adopted certain standards and regulations for private wells. These standards only relate to new wells, which are prohibited from using lead products.

Since the mid-1960s, well drillers have submitted water well completion reports that allows the Pennsylvania Groundwater Information System (PaGWIS) to collect data regarding private wells.¹⁴⁵ As lead joints and solder were mostly in use prior to the mid-1950s, the database is of limited use in determining the potential for lead exposure from private well pipes, solder, and fixtures.

Penn State researchers conducted testing of private wells in Pennsylvania in 2007. First-draw water samples were collected from 251 wells. Elevated lead levels were found in 12 percent of the wells tested. Corrosion of lead from plumbing components was identified as the likely source of the contamination. Most of the wells tested had copper plumbing systems and 70 percent of the wells with high lead levels were part of plumbing systems that had been installed before the enactment of the federal lead and copper rule.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁰ EPA, Private Drinking Water Wells. <https://www.epa.gov/privatewells>

¹⁴¹ Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. Pa. Groundwater Information Systems. Well Water Data.

<https://www.dcnr.pa.gov/Conservation/Water/Groundwater/PAGroundwaterInformationSystem/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁴² Bryan R. Swistock and William E. Sharpe, Penn State Extension, "Protecting Wells with Sanitary Well Caps and Grouting", 2014,

<http://www.wellwater.bse.vt.edu/files/WF6sanit%20well%20caps%20grout.PDF>, p. 1.

¹⁴³ The act of May 29, 1956 (P.L.1840, No.610), 32 P.S. § 645.4.

¹⁴⁴ Pursuant to the Local Health Administration Law, Act No. 315, August 24, 1951, P.L. 1304, 16 P.S. §12001 et seq., counties (except counties of the first class) may establish county departments of health under Section 12005 and shall have the authority to execute the powers and duties vested in it or in local health authorities generally by the laws of the Commonwealth, and the rules of the State Department of Health and other departments, boards, or commissions of the State government...and shall have the right to prevent or remove conditions which constitute a menace to public health under Section 12010.

¹⁴⁵ *Supra* n. 141.

¹⁴⁶ Bryan R. Swistock, MS, Stephanie Clemens, MS and William E. Sharpe, PhD. Pennsylvania State University, School of Forest Resources and Institutes of Energy and the Environment. "Drinking Water Quality in Rural Pennsylvania and the Effect of Management Practices." January 2009. Study sponsored by a grant from The Center for Rural Pennsylvania. Link to survey imbedded on webpage

TESTING FOR LEAD

“Lead testing” encompasses a number of different types of procedures in the context of lead risks and exposure. These include blood lead level testing; testing for lead paint, dust and soil in and around properties; testing for lead in drinking water systems; and certification of persons in lead occupations.

Blood Lead Level Testing

Given that children aged six and under are the most impacted by an elevated blood lead level, it is imperative that young children be tested for lead to determine their exposure. However, determining which children are tested, when they are tested, and how the cost of such a test is paid varies from state to state. Some states require universal screening; however, Pennsylvania does not. This report recommends legislation requiring universal blood lead level testing for children; while this is the consensus of majority of the advisory committee, there were concerns raised as to the effect of removing physician discretion from the determination of the need for testing in any individual case, as well as the potential to result in diversion of resources from other public health concerns of equal import.

Universal Testing of Children Receiving Medicaid

Children who receive Medicaid coverage are required by federal regulation to be tested for lead at 12 months and again at 24 months. Additionally, any child between 24 and 72 months with no record of a previous blood lead test must receive one.¹⁴⁷ The Pennsylvania Department of Human Services requires providers participating in the Commonwealth’s pediatric preventive health care program, Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program (EPSDT) to test children on Medical Assistance (Medicaid) at ages 1 and 2.¹⁴⁸ Similarly, lead testing is covered as pediatric preventative care under Pennsylvania’s CHIP (Children’s Health Insurance Program).¹⁴⁹ In 2017,

<https://extension.psu.edu/lead-in-drinking-water>.

¹⁴⁷ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, “Lead Screening.”

<https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/benefits/epsdt/lead-screening/index.html>.

¹⁴⁸ Pennsylvania Department of Health. Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. “2017 Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report.” December 2018, p. 10.

¹⁴⁹ Pennsylvania Department of Human Services. Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Eligibility and Benefits Handbook. April 5, 2017 at 51.

www.chipcoverspakids.com/Eligibility/Documents/CHIP%20Eligibility%20and%20Benefits%20Handbook%202017.pdf

151,756 children under the age of 6 were tested for elevated blood lead levels, representing 18 percent of the children in the Commonwealth in that age group. Of those children, 7,190 had blood lead levels ranging from 5-9.9µg/dL. 2,135 had levels equal to or greater than 10µg/dL. While a few very rural counties had less than 5 children identified with elevated blood lead levels, every county in the Commonwealth had affected children.¹⁵⁰

Although the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (the federal agency which administers the Medicaid program) allows states to request approval to implement a targeted lead screening program, so far only Arizona has done so.¹⁵¹ Beyond testing for lead in children with Medicaid, eight states have targeted screening policies. Many of those state policies test children who attend childcare facilities located in high-risk areas, children who live in high-risk areas, or children who are receiving some other form of state support, such as SNAP or WIC benefits.¹⁵²

Despite Medicaid's requirement that children under the age of six receive a lead blood test, many children receiving Medicaid do not get tested. Philadelphia's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Advisory Group found that "[i]n practice, lead testing for children is often delayed." However, 76 percent of children in Philadelphia were tested by their second birthday and 88 percent were tested by their third birthday, with 41 percent of children tested twice by the age of three.¹⁵³

Universal Blood Testing: Other States

For states which require universal blood lead testing independent of Medicaid's requirements, data indicate that the percentage of children under 36 months who actually receive a lead blood test range from a high of 58 percent in Massachusetts to a low of 28 percent in Louisiana.¹⁵⁴ However, these states have differing age ranges targeted by their respective universal testing requirement, and generally report more tests within that targeted age range than within the under 36 months age group. Massachusetts, for instance, reports that it tested 76 percent of children aged between 9 and 47 months in 2015.¹⁵⁵ In Pennsylvania, which does not require universal lead screening, only 27.8 percent of children aged zero to 23 months received a blood lead test in 2015.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵⁰ *Id.*

¹⁵¹ *Id.*

¹⁵² Safer Chemicals Healthy Families, "States Requiring Targeted Childhood Lead Testing." <https://saferchemicals.org/children-at-risk/table-1b/>.

¹⁵³ Philadelphia Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Advisory Group, "Final Report and Recommendations," June 20, 2017. <https://www.phila.gov/health/pdfs/Lead%20Advisory%20Group%20Report.pdf>.

¹⁵⁴ *Supra note 152.*

¹⁵⁵ *Id.*

¹⁵⁶ Pennsylvania Department of Public Health, "Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention in Pennsylvania." <http://www.health.pa.gov/My%20Health/Infant%20and%20Childrens%20Health/Lead%20Poisoning%20Prevention%20and%20Control/Documents/2015%20Childhood%20Lead%20Surveillance%20Annual%20Report.pdf>.

Maryland has adopted a universal screening provision in its public health regulations. Since 2016, Maryland has required all children born on or after January 1, 2015 to receive blood tests for lead poisoning at 12 and 24 months from the child's primary health care provider. Maryland also requires that childcare providers in high-risk areas administer a blood lead test.¹⁵⁷

Rhode Island requires that licensed child care providers ask for evidence that any child they care for between the ages of 9 months and 6 years has been screened for lead poisoning. Rhode Island also permits a signed statement by that child's parents or guardians stating that blood testing is against their beliefs in lieu of evidence of a blood lead test.¹⁵⁸ In total, eleven states and Washington, D.C. have some form of universal screening requirement for all children in their state.¹⁵⁹

With the exception of Delaware and Iowa, all jurisdictions which require universal blood lead tests require the screenings take place at or close to the ages of 1 and 2. Some states have additional requirements, such as Massachusetts, which mandates universal testing at age 3 and targeted screening for children living in high-risk areas at age 4. Iowa requires all children be tested for lead before entering kindergarten or age 6, whichever is sooner. Iowa's data show that 100.5 percent of children born in 2009 have received blood lead tests. The state explains that its targeted test rate is over 100 percent because of children moving into Iowa from other states such that there were more children tested than were born in Iowa in 2009. Duplication of data was also suggested as a contributory factor to the greater than 100 percent testing figure.¹⁶⁰

Some localities require universal blood lead testing for children within their jurisdiction. Allegheny County's health department recently adopted a rule requiring all children in the county to receive a blood lead test between the ages of 9 and 12 months and again at 24 months. If a child has not had his or her blood lead level tested at these intervals, then the child must receive a blood lead test as soon as possible after 24 months of age but before 72 months of age or entry into kindergarten, whichever is sooner. Allegheny County's rule became effective January 1, 2018.¹⁶¹

Beginning in 1978, the CDC recommended a policy of universal blood lead screenings for children between the ages of 9 months and six years. However, in 1997, recognizing that rates of elevated blood lead levels in children had fallen precipitously from previous decades and that the risk of lead exposure varied substantially by geographic location, the CDC replaced its universal screening recommendation with a recommendation for targeted screening of those children most at risk of having elevated

¹⁵⁷ Maryland Department of Health, "New Requirements for Lead Testing in Maryland." <https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/OEHFP/EH/Pages/Lead.aspx>; Md. Code Ann. Health-General § 18-106; COMAR 10.11.04.

¹⁵⁸ Rhode Island Health & Safety § 23-24.6-8.

¹⁵⁹ Safer Chemicals Healthy Families, "States with Universal Childhood Lead Testing Policies." <https://saferchemicals.org/children-at-risk/table-1a/>.

¹⁶⁰ Safer Chemicals Healthy Families, "States with Universal Childhood Lead Testing Policies." <https://saferchemicals.org/children-at-risk/table-1a/>.

¹⁶¹ Allegheny County Health Department, Article XXIII, Universal Blood Lead Level Testing (May 3, 2017).

blood lead levels. To that end, the CDC also recommended that the states analyze their blood lead level data adopt a state screening policy consistent with state and local risk patterns.¹⁶²

Other states have what are known as “targeted screening” policies. Targeted screening is screening for some, but not all, children in a given area. Targeted screening programs select children for screening based on characteristics such as residence in a high-risk zip code or neighborhood, or membership in a population that is at increased risk of lead exposure, such as lower-income children, minority children, and children of occupationally exposed adults. Personal risk questionnaires given to parents by schools or medical professionals is another targeted screening practice.¹⁶³

A study published in 2018 in the *American Journal of Public Health* evaluated the potential impacts of California Assembly Bill 1316, which would require universal blood lead screening and mandatory insurance coverage for blood lead tests of children. The researchers found that the adoption of universal screening in California would likely lead to a 273 percent increase in childhood blood lead tests and detect an additional 4,777 exposed children within one year of implementation. The researchers concluded that, when weighed against potential harms of universal screening such as increased health care costs and false positives, targeted screening of children at higher risk for lead poisoning based on California-specific risk factors would be a more effective policy.¹⁶⁴

Reporting Data

Obtaining a comprehensive data-driven analysis is difficult, as the CDC has generally received incomplete data from reporting states. Further, the CDC can only require lead blood test data from the 35 state and local health departments it funds for lead surveillance. Pennsylvania is not one of the states presently receiving lead surveillance funding from the CDC, although Philadelphia is one of five funded cities. Reporting is voluntary for states not receiving CDC lead surveillance funding. Making data analysis more difficult is that data collection methods vary from state to state, so the CDC cannot accurately compare data across states or counties.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶² United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Screening Young Children for Lead Poisoning: Guidance for State and Local Public Health Officials,” 1997. <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/guide/guide97.htm>.

¹⁶³ United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Questions and Answers on CDC’s New Guidance on Childhood Lead Screening.” https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/publications/1997/q_a.htm.

¹⁶⁴ S.B. McMenamin et al., “Universal Lead Screening Requirement,” *American Journal of Public Health* 108 No. 3 (March 2018): 355-357. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2017.304239.

¹⁶⁵ United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Learn More about CDC’s Childhood Lead Poisoning Data.” <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/learnmore.htm>.

According to the CDC, Pennsylvania and all other states (plus Washington, D.C.) use an “NEDSS-compatible integrated surveillance information systems to send case notifications to [The CDC’s National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System].”¹⁶⁶ In the early 2000s, Pennsylvania adopted a version of the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (“PA-NEDSS”), a web-based application for doctors, hospitals, and laboratories across the Commonwealth to submit disease reports so the Pennsylvania Department of Health can track, monitor, and collect data on a variety of diseases.¹⁶⁷ Pennsylvania requires that all clinical laboratories report all blood lead test results for persons under 16 years of age to the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program of the Department of Health.¹⁶⁸ If the test results show that the person has “lead poisoning,” it must be reported to the state Department of Health within 24 hours.¹⁶⁹ This regulation, last updated in 2002, defines “lead poisoning” as a blood lead level of 20 µg/dL.¹⁷⁰ Despite the outdated regulation, the Department of Health began using the “new case” definition of blood lead level of greater than or equal to 5µg/dL, which was officially implemented by the CDC in 2016.¹⁷¹

Prior to the CDC’s adoption of the “new case” definition, children were described as having a blood lead level “of concern” if they tested for a level of 10 µg/dL. However, in 2012 the CDC received a recommendation from the Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention to lower its threshold for its blood lead level of concern based on a growing number of scientific studies that showed that even a low blood lead level can cause lifelong negative health effects in children. The CDC subsequently eliminated the definition of “level of concern” and adopted a “new case” definition based on the population of children aged 1-5 years in the U.S. who are in the top 2.5% of children when tested for lead in their blood. Currently, that level is 5µg/dL.¹⁷²

Other states also require all tests to be reported to the state’s health department or similar governmental body. New York, one of the states that requires universal blood lead screenings (at ages 12 and 24 months), requires that all “laboratories that conduct blood lead testing ... report all results of such testing to the Department.”¹⁷³ Washington State, which does not mandate universal testing, also requires the results of all blood lead tests to

¹⁶⁶ United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), “Integrated Surveillance Information Systems/NEDSS.” <https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nndss/nedss.html>.

¹⁶⁷ Pennsylvania Department of Health, PA-NEDSS, “New User Guide,” 2012. <https://www.nedss.state.pa.us/nedss/FILES/V15/New%20User%20Guide.pdf>.

¹⁶⁸ 28 Pa. Code §27.34(a).

¹⁶⁹ 28 Pa. Code §27.21a.

¹⁷⁰ 28 Pa. Code §27.34(b).

¹⁷¹ *Supra* n. 148 at 5.

¹⁷² United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Blood Lead Levels in Children – What Do Parents Need to Know to Protect Their Children?” https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/lead_levels_in_children_fact_sheet.pdf.

¹⁷³ New York State Department of Health, “Guidance for Point-of-Care Blood Lead Testing and Reporting.” https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/lead/health_care_providers/blood_lead_testing_reporting_guidance.htm.

be reported to the state, with all elevated levels reported within two days and all other test results reported within one month.¹⁷⁴

Testing Standards

The testing protocol for lead blood levels is standardized across the country. An initial blood lead test is done with a capillary test, in which the child's finger is pricked for a drop of blood. The test is small and portable and can be done in a doctor's office, a school, or even the child's home. The results of the test are available within minutes. The machine that analyzes the capillary test costs between \$2,200 and \$3,200 dollars, and the cost for each test strip or assay is between six and eight dollars.¹⁷⁵ However, this is the cost of the device from the device manufacturer or retailer to the medical professional end-user – it is not a reflection of what may be billed to the child's insurance or paid out of pocket by the child's parents.

If a child's capillary test shows an elevated blood lead level (at or above 5µg/dL), a second test is required to confirm the result. This test is usually a venous test, in which a larger blood sample is taken from a vein, usually in the arm. The sample is sent to a laboratory and the results are available in about a week. Under the CDC's recommendations, a confirmed elevated blood lead level is defined as either a venous blood lead test showing a result of 5µg/dL, or two capillary tests showing a result of 5µg/dL within 84 days (12 weeks) of each other.¹⁷⁶

Testing for Lead Paint

Housing inspections for lead paint are not mandatory under Pennsylvania law generally; however, the sale or lease of housing constructed prior to 1978 that is federally owned or receiving federal assistance must comply with the Lead Safe Housing Rule.¹⁷⁷ Excepted from the rule are housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities (unless a child of less than 6 years of age resides or is expected to reside in such housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities) or any zero-bedroom dwelling (e.g. efficiency and studio apartments and dormitories). Federally-funded target housing includes public housing projects and housing units rented with project-based and tenant-based rental assistance.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁴ Washington State Department of Health, Blood Lead Test Reporting. <https://www.doh.wa.gov/ForPublicHealthandHealthcareProviders/HealthcareProfessionsandFacilities/ProfessionalResources/BloodLeadTestingandReporting/BloodLeadTestReporting>.

¹⁷⁵ Robert L. Jones, Ph.D., National Center for Environmental Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention LeadCare II slideshow. <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/ACCLPP/October2006/Attachment%20B%20-%20Jones-%20%20LeadCare%20II%20Talk%20Final.pdf>. See Also School Health, "LeadCare II Blood Lead Testing Program," https://www.schoolhealth.com/leadcare-ii-blood-lead-testing-system?gclid=EAiaIQobChMI0IaDyLmP2wIVx0GGCh1gDwq4EAQYASABEgKPPfD_BwE.

¹⁷⁶ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention in Pennsylvania, n. 41.

¹⁷⁷ Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures. 24 U.S.C. Part 34, Subpart B.

¹⁷⁸ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. HUD Housing Assistance Programs and the Lead-Safe Rule. https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/enforcement/1012housinglist

Specific lead-based paint activities for the various types of HUD-financed housing programs are set forth below.

Type of Program	Requirements
Subpart C. Disposition of Residential Property Owned by a Federal Agency Other Than HUD	Risk Assessment Abatement for pre-1960 properties
Subpart D. Project-Based Assistance Provided by a Federal Agency Other Than HUD	Risk Assessment Hazard Reduction
Subpart F. HUD Owned Single Family Property (HUD insured mortgage)	Visual Assessment Paint Stabilization
Subpart G. Multi-Family Mortgage Insurance	Risk Assessment for pre-1960 properties Ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities
Subpart H. Project-Based Assistance (housing units receiving >\$5K in HUD funds)	Risk Assessment Ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities
Subpart H. Project-Based Assistance (housing units receiving <\$5K in HUD funds and single family properties)	Visual Inspection Paint Stabilization Ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities
Subpart I. HUD-Owned and Mortgagee-in-Possession Multifamily Property	Risk Assessment Ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities
Subpart K. Acquisition, Leasing, Support Services, or Operation (for special populations)	Visual Inspection Paint Stabilization Ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities
Subpart L. Public Housing Programs	Inspection Risk Assessment Abatement

The National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program, or NLLAP, was established “to recognize laboratories that demonstrate the ability to accurately analyze paint chips, dust, or soil samples for lead.” Fixed site laboratories, mobile labs, and businesses that operate portable equipment are all eligible to obtain EPA recognition under NLLAP. A lab can choose to be recognized under one, two, or all three sample types – soil samples, dust, and paint chips. Laboratories recognized by the EPA under NLLAP are required to undergo periodic inspection by an accrediting body approved by the EPA and participating in NLLAP. NLLAP-recognized laboratories must participate in the Environmental Lead Proficiency Analytical Testing (ELPAT) Program, which is an EPA-approved program administered by the American Industrial Hygiene Association to ensure that laboratories continue to accurately analyze samples for lead. In states which have obtained authority from the EPA to administer their own lead abatement program, the use of a laboratory or testing firm recognized by the EPA under NLLAP is required. The EPA maintains a list of all NLLAP-recognized lab facilities.¹⁷⁹ Pennsylvania has four NLLAP-recognized lab facilities.¹⁸⁰

To scientifically determine whether an intact painted wall contains paint an XRF analyzer must be used. An X-Ray Florescent, or XRF, analyzer is a small handheld device which uses elemental isotope analysis to determine whether a surface coating contains lead.¹⁸¹ ThermoFisher Scientific, a producer of XRF analyzers, lists two portable, handheld analyzers, the Niton XL5 and the NitonXLP, for detecting lead paint. The cost of a ThermoFisher XRF device can range between \$6,000 and \$13,000.¹⁸²

Aside from the XRF analyzer, there are several other EPA-approved lead test kits. The 3M LeadCheck is a much simpler device which can help determine that lead-based paint is not present on wood, metal, drywall or plaster surfaces. It is a swab that is rubbed against a surface and turns red if lead is present. It is designed for use by RRP Rule-compliant contractors and costs less than \$5 per swab.¹⁸³

Based on the results from its Environmental Technology Verification Report of vendor-submitted lead tests kits, the EPA has recognized that the D-Lead Paint Test Kit developed by ESCA Tech can reliably determine whether lead-based paint is present on wood, ferrous metals, drywall, or plaster surfaces. As with 3M’s LeadCheck, this product is generally for use by certified renovation contractors, not by the general public.¹⁸⁴ A 24-

¹⁷⁹ United States Environmental Protection Agency, “National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) List, April 2018.” https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-04/documents/nllap_.pdf.

¹⁸⁰ United States Environmental Protection Agency, “The National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP).” <https://www.epa.gov/lead/national-lead-laboratory-accreditation-program-nllap>.

¹⁸¹ ThermoFisher Scientific, Niton XLP 300 Series XRF Analyzer. <https://www.thermofisher.com/order/catalog/product/NITON300>.

¹⁸² Manufacturer’s Suggested Retail Price is not readily available and can range widely based on the model chosen. Staff conducted a survey of prices for “XRF Analyzer” on eBay.com, on August 14, 2018, to arrive at an estimated cost.

¹⁸³ 3M LeadCheck Sales Brochure. <http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/8159790/3mtm-leadchecktm-trifold-brochure-08-28-2012.pdf>.

¹⁸⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency, “Lead Test Kits.” <https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-test-kits>.

pack is available online for \$66.¹⁸⁵ The EPA has also recognized the Commonwealth of Massachusetts's NIST lead test kit, which is authorized to detect lead-based paint on drywall and plaster. It is unclear what the cost of this particular test would be to a contractor.¹⁸⁶

Testing for Lead in Drinking Water

Although children are more likely to come into contact with lead from dilapidated lead-containing paint, given the age, number, and difficulty of replacing pipes which may contain lead alloys, lead solder, or lead-containing brass pumps and valves, exposure to lead through the water supply is still a major concern. Therefore, it is important to look at how water is tested for, and protected against, lead contamination at the two places where lead can be tested – where it is treated and where it comes out of a faucet in a home.

Because the lead (or copper) that is leached into drinking water from pipes typically results from corrosion (rather than the presence of lead in the source water), the Lead and Copper Rule instructs states to determine what causes such corrosion and to discover ways to eliminate or mitigate it. The rule authorizes states to “require any small or medium-size system that exceeds the lead or copper action level to perform corrosion control studies ... to identify optimal corrosion control treatment for the system.”¹⁸⁷

In addition to the corrosion control regulations, the Lead and Copper Rule also requires that public water systems investigate source water as potential source of lead if the lead action level of 15 ppb is exceeded and make a treatment recommendation to the state.¹⁸⁸ The state is required to complete an evaluation of the results of all source water samples submitted by the water system to determine whether source water treatment is necessary to minimize lead or copper levels in water delivered to users' taps. If the state determines that treatment is needed, the state may require the installation and operation of the source water treatment recommended by the public water system or make its own recommendation for treatment. However, public water systems are not required to treat source water if it can be demonstrated that such treatment is not necessary to minimize lead levels at users' taps.¹⁸⁹

Testing for lead in water must be done by a laboratory. The cost of having a water sample tested for lead, like the cost of having a blood lead sample tested, varies. In the case of testing lead for water, the relationship is typically between the consumer and the laboratory, rather than patient-doctor-laboratory-insurer as is the case for testing for blood

¹⁸⁵ Supreme Safety, Inc., “D-Lead Lead Paint Test Kit.” <https://www.supremesafetyinc.com/products/d-lead-lead-paint-test-kit-24-tests-per-kit-new-ptkit-24-1-0-epa-etv-tested>.

¹⁸⁶ *Supra*, note 258.

¹⁸⁷ 40 C.F.R. § 141.82(b).

¹⁸⁸ 40 C.F.R. § 141.83(a).

¹⁸⁹ 40 C.F.R. § 141.83(b)(1).

lead levels. DEP maintains a list of all laboratories certified to perform lead water tests.¹⁹⁰ According to Penn State Extension, the cost of a water lead test for a consumer ranges from between \$15 and \$100 in the Commonwealth.¹⁹¹

Testing School Drinking Water

The Lead and Copper Rule puts the onus on public water systems to test for and control lead, and schools are not responsible for the quality of their water unless the school owns its own public water system, which occurs fairly rarely in Pennsylvania.¹⁹² As part of the search for sources of lead exposure when a child has an elevated blood lead level, an environmental assessment or inspection may occur, which looks at all potential sources of exposure to the child, but routine testing of water supplies inside school buildings is not mandated.

The Pennsylvania General Assembly passed a law in the 2017-2018 session regarding testing for lead in school drinking water. The law recommends – but does not require – a school to annually test for lead in its drinking water.¹⁹³ A school that does not test for lead in its drinking water must discuss lead issues at a public meeting, which could be held as a separate meeting or as part of a larger meeting.¹⁹⁴ If lead is found in excess of the EPA’s national primary drinking water regulations in one of the school’s drinking water facilities, the school must immediately implement a plan to ensure that no child or adult is exposed to the lead contaminated water and that alternative sources of drinking water are made available.¹⁹⁵ Additionally, the school must report elevated drinking water levels to the Department of Education, and the results will be posted on the Department’s publicly accessible website.¹⁹⁶ The law became effective beginning in the 2018-2019 school year.¹⁹⁷

Numerous schools across the country have been impacted by lead-tainted water. In Baltimore, city schools have been giving bottled water to students since 2007 because of the impracticability of replacing old pipes and fixtures. Some old water lines are beginning to be replaced now, however.¹⁹⁸ Newark, New Jersey schools began shutting off faucets and drinking water, supplying bottled water instead, to 30 of the city’s 67 schools in 2016 as a result of repeated high lead levels found in samples of the schools’ drinking water.¹⁹⁹

¹⁹⁰ Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, DEP Reporting Services, Lead Drinking Water. http://www.depreportingservices.state.pa.us/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?LABS/LAB_CERTIFICATION.

¹⁹¹ Penn State Extension, “Lead in Drinking Water.” <https://extension.psu.edu/lead-in-drinking-water>.

¹⁹² See “County Evaluations” chapter.

¹⁹³ Act of June 22, 2018 (P.L. 241, No. 39) § 3.1; 24 P.S. § 7-742.

¹⁹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁹⁸ Liz Bowie, “Water From a Fountain? Not in Baltimore City Schools,” *Baltimore Sun*, April 9, 2016. <http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/maryland/baltimore-city/bs-md-ci-lead-in-water-20160409-story.html>.

¹⁹⁹ Patrick McGeehan. “Newark Schools to Test Pupils for Lead as Officials Cite Longstanding Problem.” *New York Times*. March 16, 2016. <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/03/17/nyregion/newark-school-officials-to-offer-lead-testing-to-youngest-students.html>

Two months later, New Jersey Governor Chris Christie announced a \$10 million program to provide mandatory testing of all 3,000 New Jersey public schools. Results are to be posted on each school's website.²⁰⁰ Ithaca, New York schools have also switched to bottled water as a temporary solution to lead contamination recently discovered in its schools' water. The Los Angeles Unified School District has allotted funds to retrofit or remove 48,000 water fountains after discovering that new brass fittings were leaching lead into the water consumed by its students. New York City is replacing all water lines bringing water from mains into schools.²⁰¹

New York state law requires that every school conduct periodic first-draw tap testing of its potable water supply systems to monitor for lead contamination. When a finding of lead contamination is made, the school must continue first-draw tap water testing, and provide occupants of the school building with an adequate supply of clean drinking water until the lead contamination has been eradicated as determined by regulation. Written notice to parents and guardians of children attending the school of the lead test results is required, and the school must post the results of the lead test on the school's website. The school must also publish its plan to remediate the lead hazard on its website.²⁰² This law became effective in 2016.

California law includes the Lead-Safe Schools Protection Act, which directs the state Department of Health Services to conduct a sample survey of schools for the purpose of developing risk factors to predict lead contamination in public schools, and develop a lead poisoning prevention program within the schools determined to be at risk.²⁰³ However, this law does not specifically require schools to test their drinking water for potential lead contamination. One possible solution to mitigate the hazards posed by lead is replacing the lead service lines providing water to schools. California has embarked on an ambitious plan to replace all lead service lines in the state by 2020.²⁰⁴

Another possible solution is to install NSF-certified filters in all potable water taps in schools. An assessment carried out by the EPA in 2016 in Flint, Michigan in the wake of that city's acute drinking water lead contamination demonstrated that when installed and maintained properly, NSF-certified point-of-use faucet filters are effective at removing lead. The average concentration of lead in tested water samples passed through such filters was less than 1 ppm.²⁰⁵

²⁰⁰ Marc Santora. "Christie Orders Lead Tests for All New Jersey Public Schools." *New York Times*, May 2, 2016. <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/05/03/nyregion/christie-orders-lead-tests-for-all-new-jersey-public-schools.html>

²⁰¹ Michael Wines et al., "Schools Nationwide Still Grapple With Lead in Water," *New York Times*, March 26, 2016. <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/03/27/us/schools-nationwide-still-grapple-with-lead-in-water.html>.

²⁰² N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 1110.

²⁰³ Cal. Educ. Code §§ 32240 – 32245.

²⁰⁴ Cal. Health and Safety Code § 116885.

²⁰⁵ United States Environmental Protection Agency, "Flint, MI Filter Challenge Assessment," June 22, 2016. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-06/documents/filter_challenge_assesment_field_report_-_epa_v5.pdf.

Local Government Activities to Identify and Respond to Lead Hazards

Generally, local municipalities govern the construction and use of properties within their jurisdiction through building, zoning, occupation, and property maintenance ordinances. These “codes” vary from municipality to municipality, with some locales adopting very minimum standards, while others adopting much more extensive and specific ones. Frequently, counties adopt model ordinances. A model or uniform code allows a city council or other governing body to easily create an ordinance by reference to the name, authoring organization, and year of the code.

Municipal Building and Property Maintenance Codes

Until the mid-1990s, there were three model codes used throughout the United States.²⁰⁶ The Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA) was used in the Northeast, the Southern Building Code was used in the South, and the International Conference of Building Officials was used on the West Coast.²⁰⁷ However, the three groups merged to form the International Codes Council (ICC), and now publish the “Uniform Codes,” of which the International Property Maintenance Code (IPMC) is one.²⁰⁸ However, because municipalities adopted their property maintenance codes at different times, some may still use the BOCA code or an earlier version of the IPMC.

The IPMC previously had two provisions which relate to lead-based paint. The first simply requires that “all interior surfaces, including windows and doors, shall be maintained in good, clean, and sanitary condition. Peeling paint ... and other defective surface conditions shall be corrected.”²⁰⁹ This general provision is still part of the 2018 IPMC, which is the most current version.²¹⁰

Older versions of the IPMC had a provision specifically addressing lead-based paint, requiring that lead paint on interior and exterior surfaces of dwellings and child and day care facilities be removed or covered. Warning signs alerting people to the lead content of such a surface must also be posted.²¹¹ Although this provision dealing specifically with lead-based paint does not appear to be current, many of the municipalities which adopted the IPMC adopted an earlier version with this provision intact.

²⁰⁶ E-mail Communication between JSGC Staff and Joseph A. Cocciardi, November 2, 2018.

²⁰⁷ *Id.*

²⁰⁸ *Id.* See also International Code Council, “2018 International Property Maintenance Code.” https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IPMC2018/preface?site_type=public. Hereinafter referred to as “IPMC.”

²⁰⁹ 2018 IPMC PM-305.3. <https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IPMC2018/chapter-3-general-requirements>.

²¹⁰ *Id.*

²¹¹ IPMC PM-305.4. Undated scanned copy provided by Joseph A. Cocciardi.

While the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry adopted the International Building Code for construction throughout the Commonwealth, it did not adopt the International Property Maintenance Code.²¹² Because property maintenance is separate from construction, the adoption of maintenance codes, including the International Property Maintenance Code, was left to individual municipalities.

The following is a sampling of the property maintenance ordinances of some of the Commonwealth’s municipalities:

Table 2 Property Maintenance Ordinances Select Pennsylvania Municipalities		
Municipality	Code	Notes
York City	IPMC	--
Heidelberg Township	IPMC	Some sections not adopted
Town of McCandless	Other	Created its own code; does not address lead paint specifically
City of Lebanon	IPMC	--
Pittsburgh	IPMC	Includes provision for mandatory testing of lead plumbing
Scranton	IPMC	2009 Version; Separate section requiring abatement of lead-based paint hazards
Philadelphia	Other	Created its own code requiring lead abatement in interior of buildings occupied by children; Separate ordinance requires rental units be lead-safe if occupied by child <6
Nanticoke	IPMC	1998 First Edition Version
Reading	IPMC	2012 Version
Meadville	IPMC	2009 Version
Johnstown	IPMC	--
Harrisburg	IPMC	2000 Version; Altered to define lead paint as one milligram per centimeter or greater
Wilkes-Barre	Other	Requires inspection prior to sale or lease
Gettysburg	IPMC	2009 Version

²¹² Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, “UCC Codes.” <https://www.dli.pa.gov/ucc/Pages/UCC-Codes.aspx>.

Regardless of whether a municipality adopts the IPMC, uses an earlier model code such as BOCA, or creates its own property maintenance code, the municipality must dedicate resources toward the enforcement of the ordinance. Some, like Gettysburg, outsource their property maintenance code to a private organization which is tasked with investigating potential violations.²¹³ Philadelphia, by virtue of its size, has its own code enforcement unit within the City Solicitor's office.²¹⁴ Some smaller municipalities share a code enforcement officer such that one officer works part-time for multiple jurisdictions, which is what Marysville, Bloomfield, Landisburg, and Oliver Township in Perry County have done.²¹⁵

Another method to abate lead hazards, which may be less resource-intensive from the point of enforcement, is a lead-free or lead-safe rental housing registry similar to Maryland's state-wide statutory program. Lancaster has a lead-safe registry whereby homeowner-applicants will receive financial assistance to reduce lead hazards found in the home through a risk assessment.²¹⁶ Licensed contractors then perform any work needed to make the property lead-safe, and a lien is placed on the property for five years.²¹⁷ After five years of remaining lead-safe, the city expunges the lien.²¹⁸ To qualify, the property must have been built before 1978, a child under the age of six must reside at the property or visit at least six hours a week, and at least 50 percent of the dwellings assisted with the city's funds must be occupied by or made available to families with incomes at or below 50 percent of the area median income.²¹⁹

Municipal Lead Hazard Programs

The following table identifies which counties within the Commonwealth have an ordinance regulating rental properties and potential lead paint hazards within them by creating a "lead-safe" properties registry or subsidizing the abatement of lead-based paint hazards. While few counties have ordinances dealing with rental property, many of the larger municipalities have rental ordinances that require an occupancy license, inspection of the premises, or registration of the property or tenants. However, because these ordinances are not "lead-safe" registries or directed toward abating lead hazards, they are not included in the following table. Staff searched each county to determine if a lead paint hazards program existed in either the county seat or the county's largest municipality.

²¹³ Borough of Gettysburg, Pa., "Code Enforcement." <https://www.gettysburgpa.gov/code-enforcement>.

²¹⁴ City of Philadelphia, "Code Enforcement Unit." <https://www.phila.gov/law/litigation/Pages/CodeEnforcementUnit.aspx>.

²¹⁵ Jim T. Ryan, "Marysville May Decide to Share Codes Officer," *PennLive*, June 23, 2018, updated August 16, 2018. https://www.pennlive.com/perry-county-times/index.ssf/2018/06/marysville_may_decide_to_share.html.

²¹⁶ City of Lancaster, "Lead Hazard Control Program." <http://cityoflancasterpa.com/resident/lead-hazard-control-program>.

²¹⁷ *Id.*

²¹⁸ *Id.*

²¹⁹ *Id.*

Table 3
Municipal Lead Paint Regulations and Programs
Selected Pennsylvania Municipalities

<i>Municipalities With Lead Paint Hazard Programs</i>		
County	County Seat or Largest Municipality	Description of Regulation or Program
Armstrong	Kittanning	Only ordinance on paint requires that peeling paint be eliminated on interior surfaces
Blair	Altoona	Altoona mandates rental inspections every three years, property cannot have deteriorated paint. No mention of lead.
Cambria	Johnstown	Loan program to address lead-based paint hazards in owner-occupied and rental homes. Loan may be forgivable. No registry. ²²⁰
Dauphin	Harrisburg	City has program to pay for lead abatement; no registry of lead-safe rental properties ²²¹
Elk	St. Mary's	N/A
Erie	Erie	Lead-safe home registry, assistant to income-qualified owner-occupants to address lead hazards ²²²
Greene [^]	Waynesburg	N/A
Lackawanna	Scranton	Owners required to abate lead paint hazard; Cannot evict tenants; no registry ²²³
Lancaster	Lancaster	City has program to pay for lead abatement; lead-safe rental registry ²²⁴
Lawrence [^]	New Castle	N/A
Lebanon	Lebanon	N/A
Lehigh* [^]	Allentown	Owners required to abate lead paint hazard; Cannot evict tenants; no registry ²²⁵
Luzerne	Wilkes-Barre	Low-income owner-occupied rehabilitation assistance, loans and grants; no registry ²²⁶

²²⁰ City of Johnstown, Pa., “Residential Development.” <http://cityofjohnstownpa.net/residential-development/>.

²²¹ City of Harrisburg, “Lead Safe Program.” <http://harrisburgpa.gov/leadsafeprogram/>.

²²² City of Erie, Erie Redevelopment Authority, “Lead Safe Registry,” http://www.redeveloperie.org/lead_hazard_reduction/lead_safe_registry/; City of Erie, Erie Redevelopment Authority, “Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation.” http://www.redeveloperie.org/residential_programs/owneroccupied_housing_rehabilitation/.

²²³ City of Scranton Ordinances §§ 278-6 – 278-9.

²²⁴ City of Lancaster, “Lead Hazard Control Program.” <http://cityoflancasterpa.com/resident/lead-hazard-control-program>.

²²⁵ City of Allentown, Article 1159 Lead Poisoning and Prevention Control. <https://www.allentownpa.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=Och5A3MpJoE%3d&portalid=0>.

²²⁶ City of Wilkes-Barre, Office of Economic and Community Development, “Five Year Consolidated Plan, 2015-2019.” https://www.wilkes-barre.city/sites/wilkes-barrepa/files/uploads/5_year_consolidated_plan.pdf.

Table 3
Municipal Lead Paint Regulations and Programs
Selected Pennsylvania Municipalities

<i>Municipalities With Lead Paint Hazard Programs</i>		
County	County Seat or Largest Municipality	Description of Regulation or Program
Lycoming	Williamsport	Low-income housing rehabilitation grants and loans up to \$5,000; no registry ²²⁷
Mercer [^]	Hermitage	N/A
Mifflin [^]	Lewiston	N/A
York	York	Owners must remediate lead hazards; Cannot evict tenants; No registry ²²⁸
<p>*County and city have separate programs. [^] Counties with general residential rehabilitation programs, which may cover lead abatement, but are not limited to or specific to remedying lead hazards. The counties are Greene,²²⁹ Lehigh,²³⁰ Lawrence,²³¹ Mercer,²³² Mifflin,²³³ and Monroe.²³⁴ Some municipalities also have general residential rehabilitation programs, such as Norristown.²³⁵</p>		

²²⁷ City of Williamsport, Community & Economic Development, “Housing Rehabilitation.”

<https://www.cityofwilliamsport.org/departments/community-economic-development/house-repair>.

²²⁸ City of York, Codified Ordinances, §§ 1139.01 – 1139.99.

²²⁹ Greene County, “Housing Rehabilitation Program, General Project Guidelines.”

<http://www.co.greene.pa.us/secured/gc2/depts/hs/housing/3Proj-GuidelinesSec8.pdf>.

²³⁰ Lehigh County, “Lehigh County Housing Rehabilitation Program.”

<https://www.lehighcounty.org/Portals/0/PDF/econDev/Brochure%20Revised%202018.pdf?ver=2018-07-13-134152-177>.

²³¹ Lawrence County Community Action Partnership, “Lead and Healthy Homes Program Opportunities.”

<https://lccap.org/lead-and-healthy-homes-program-opportunities/>.

²³² *Id.* Lawrence and Mercer County are both served by the Lawrence County Community Action Partnership, which administers the program.

²³³ Mifflin County, “Housing Rehabilitation.”

<http://www.co.mifflin.pa.us/dept/PlanningDev/Pages/HousingRehab.aspx>. Interested homeowners should apply in person; two-year waiting list for county housing rehabilitation grants.

²³⁴ Monroe County, “Housing Rehabilitation Program.”

<http://www.monroecountypa.gov/Dept/Commissioners/Documents/CurrentRedevelopmentBrochureEffective6-15-17.pdf>.

²³⁵ Municipality of Norristown, “Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Deferred Loan Program FY 2017.” <http://www.norristown.org/DocumentCenter/View/301/Occupied-Housing-Rehabilitation-Information-Packet-PDF?bidId=>.

Three counties have been identified as having county-wide lead hazard programs. They are:

- Allegheny County: Owners required to abate lead paint hazards.²³⁶
- Delaware County: Provides qualifying low-income homeowners with free lead hazard abatement.²³⁷
- Philadelphia County: Lead Paint Disclosure and Certification Law – Rental properties built before 1978 occupied by child six years or younger must be certified lead-free or lead-safe.²³⁸

Some counties and municipalities have other ordinances that pertain to abating the risks of lead hazards. For instance, Chester County has a childhood lead poisoning prevention regulation, enforced by the county health department, which requires the inspection of the dwelling if a child under the age of six years is “determined to have environmental intervention blood lead levels.”²³⁹

Funding Local Programs – Community Development Block Grants

One commonality between all of the government-subsidized renovation or abatement programs listed in the table above is that the funding ultimately comes from the federal government in the form of the Community Development Block Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.²⁴⁰ This grant program provides funds awarded annually on a formula basis to cities and counties to enable them to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment.²⁴¹

Eligible recipients of the CDBG are principal cities of metropolitan statistical areas, other metropolitan cities with populations of at least 50,000, and qualified urban counties with populations of at least 200,000. The funds may be used for the rehabilitation of existing residential structures, among other things. Rehabilitation work would include remediation of lead hazards. However, 70 percent of the CDBG funds must benefit low- and moderate-income persons.²⁴²

²³⁶ Allegheny County Code § 835.28.

²³⁷ Delaware County, Office of Housing and Community Development, “Housing Initiatives,” January 2018. <https://www.delcopa.gov/hcd/pdfs/HousingInitiatives.pdf>.

²³⁸ City of Philadelphia Health Code § 6-800 *et seq.* https://www.phila.gov/media/20181108140841/Phila_Lead_Disclosure_and_Certification_Law_12_21_11.pdf.

²³⁹ Chester County Code § 405.3.1.

²⁴⁰ See U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, “Community Development Block Grant Program – CDBG.”

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs.

²⁴¹ United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, “Community Development Block Grant Program - CDBG.”

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs.

²⁴² *Id.*

Through the CDBG, HUD finances several initiatives which touch upon housing rehabilitation. The first is the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, which provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and other physical development projects. According to HUD, the flexibility of the loan guarantee program makes this one of the most important financing tools that HUD offers state and local governments. However, the Section 108 Loan funds typically are a part of a state or local government's Community Development Block Grant and are generally spent on larger physical and economic revitalization projects capable of revitalizing entire neighborhoods.²⁴³

Pennsylvania allows for the expenditure of CDBG funds on lead-based paint testing and abatement, as well as screening for lead poisoning,²⁴⁴ although it is unclear how much of the funds are spent on lead abatement versus other aspects of housing rehabilitation.²⁴⁵ Additionally, Pennsylvania requires that housing rehabilitation work undertaken by the expenditure of CDBG funds comply with Title IV of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act and the federal regulations promulgated pursuant to that act.²⁴⁶ The federal regulations, in turn, require that the recipient of the grant funds must either test any paint on surfaces to be disturbed or replaced or assume that such surfaces are coated with lead-based paint.²⁴⁷ Further, if a property receives an average of more than \$25,000 per unit in federal rehabilitation assistance, all lead-based paint hazards must be abated.²⁴⁸ Properties receiving less funding must still implement safe work practices during the rehabilitation process.²⁴⁹

If the goal of a rehabilitation project is not lead abatement, these regulations requiring testing and abatement can become an impediment to providing housing rehabilitation grants. At least one county did not go through with a planned rehabilitation of two low-income owner-occupied residences because of a lack of lead-based paint inspectors and contractors needed to provide services to the project.²⁵⁰

²⁴³ United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD Exchange, "Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program." <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/section-108/>.

²⁴⁴ Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, "Community Development Block Grant Program," Program Guidelines, August 2018. <https://dced.pa.gov/download/cdbg-program-guidelines/?wpdmdl=65545>.

²⁴⁵ See e.g. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "State Disbursements." https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/budget/disbursementreport/s/pa. Across the United States, a total of \$97 million was disbursed for "housing rehabilitation" out of a total of \$867 million expended for CDBG. There is no further breakdown of "housing rehabilitation" in the data.

²⁴⁶ Community Development Block Grant Program Guidelines, *Supra* n. 283.

²⁴⁷ 24 CFR § 35.930.

²⁴⁸ *Id.*

²⁴⁹ *Id.*

²⁵⁰ Pam Mative, Warren County, Resolution #3118, "3118 CDBG Budget Modification for FY 2016." <https://warrencountypa.net/download/3118-cdbg-budget-modification-for-fy-2016/>.

Further, some of the housing rehabilitation programs are of limited duration, have cap of available funds, or both. For instance, Monroe County’s housing rehabilitation program had \$498,000 to spend, which was estimated to help 20 homeowners.²⁵¹

Other Federal Funding Sources

The EPA’s Environmental Justice Small Grants Program was developed to support and empower communities working on solutions to local environmental and public health issues. The grants are small amounts and are awarded to community non-profits. In 2017, in order to better increase outreach to affected communities in the United States and U.S. Territories, the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program placed special emphasis on providing support for underrepresented states – defined as states which have received three or fewer such grants in the past five years – as well as newer grantees, which are those organizations which have not received a grant in the preceding five years. Projects addressed lead exposure, other toxic substances, clean water, clean air, land remediation, green infrastructure, solid waste disposal, and environmental education.²⁵²

Examples of projects which have received EPA Environmental Justice Small Grants Program for Lead Exposure include the Childhood Lead Action Project in Providence, Rhode Island, which used the grant money for “promoting effective lead prevention practices, developing Lead 101 and worker safety trainings, and providing training and technical assistance.” Other projects include education and outreach to families with children under 7 to engage them on lead issues and opportunities for lead screening, meeting with refugees to assess their proficiency in identifying and mitigating lead paint hazards, and a project by the Women for a Healthy Environment in Pittsburgh to hold community workshops, engage community residents on lead risks, conduct advocacy training, and distribute faucet filters which remove lead in water.²⁵³

The EPA has also created the Lead-Based Paint Program Grant to develop and carry out authorized programs to ensure that individuals employed in lead-based paint activities are properly trained, that training programs are accredited, and that contractors employed in such activities are certified. By regulation, recipients must use the lead-based paint program funding in a way that complements any related assistance they receive from other federal sources for lead-based paint activities.²⁵⁴ Any agency or instrumentality of a state or territory is eligible to apply for the grant. These grants are also known as Toxic Substances Control Act Section 404(g) Grants.²⁵⁵

²⁵¹ “Housing Rehabilitation Program for Monroe Homeowners,” *Pocono Record*, January 13, 2015. <https://www.poconorecord.com/article/20150113/news/150119730>.

²⁵² United States Environmental Protection Agency, “2017 Environmental Justice Small Grants Program Project Summaries by Project Type.” https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-11/documents/ejsg_2017_project_summaries_0.pdf.

²⁵³ *Id.*

²⁵⁴ 40 CFR §§ 35.270 – 35.272.

²⁵⁵ United States Environmental Protection Agency, “TSCA Section 404(g) Lead-Based Paint Programs – State, Territory, District of Columbia, Tribal and Federal Guidance for FY18,” October 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-12/documents/2017tscagrnt-stag.pdf>.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development also provides monies through two grant programs. The Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Grant Program funds agencies of state and local governments for implementation of comprehensive programs to identify and remediate lead-based paint hazards in privately owned rental or owner-occupied housing.²⁵⁶ The Hazard Reduction grant is targeted toward urban jurisdictions which have 3,500 or more pre-1940 occupied rental homes.²⁵⁷

The Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant program is the largest program in terms of dollar amount and number of grants. Unlike the Hazard Reduction grant, the Hazard Control grant is available for any urban, suburban, or rural jurisdiction.²⁵⁸ The City of Allentown received a \$1.4M grant under this program in 2016.²⁵⁹ Northampton County received a \$1.65M grant under this program in July 2017 to help low and moderate income homeowners in Easton and Bethlehem with lead abatement in their homes.²⁶⁰

In 2016, Pennsylvania received \$2.5 million in funds in a Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control grant and an additional \$400,000 from the Healthy Homes Supplemental funding provided by HUD. The Pennsylvania Department of Health used this grant money to assist low-income residents with children under 6 years old by providing lead inspections and abatement of lead hazards in their homes. The DOH anticipated providing inspections in 279 homes and abating lead hazards in 186 homes. The Healthy Homes Supplemental funding was used to address non-lead hazards in the home.²⁶¹

In 2016, Congress passed the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act which, among other things, directs the Administrator of the EPA to establish a grant program to provide financial assistance to eligible entities for lead reduction projects throughout the country.²⁶² Eligible entities include community water systems, nontransient noncommunity water systems, and municipalities or state, interstate, or intermunicipal agencies.²⁶³

²⁵⁶ United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, “FY 2018 Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction (LBPHR) Grant Program.”

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/spm/gmomgmt/grantsinfo/fundingopps/fy18lbphr.

²⁵⁷ United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, “Lead-Based Paint and Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Programs.” https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/lbp/lhc.

²⁵⁸ *Id.*

²⁵⁹ City of Allentown. “City Awarded \$1.4MM Lead Paint Abatement Grant.” July 20, 2016.

<https://www.allentownpa.gov/Home/News-Details/ID/548/City-Awarded-14MM-Lead-Paint-Abatement-Grant>

²⁶⁰ County of Northampton. “County Employee Recognized for His Work to Reduce Lead Exposure.” March 1, 2018.

<https://www.northamptoncounty.org/CTYEXEC/Documents/030118%20lead%20paint%20program.pdf>

See also, Joe McDonald, “Northampton County, Easton and Bethlehem to get the lead paint out of old houses.” WFMZ. March 3, 2017. <http://www.wfmz.com/news/lehigh-valley/northampton-county-hooks-up-with-easton-and-bethlehem-to-get-the-lead-paint-out-of-old-homes/370699273>

²⁶¹ Pennsylvania Pressroom, “Department of Health Awarded \$2.5 Million Housing and Urban Development Grant for Lead Based Paint Hazard Control,” July 22, 2016. <https://www.media.pa.gov/Pages/Health-Details.aspx?newsid=320>.

²⁶² Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016, Pub. L. 114-322, Title II, § 2105, 130 Stat. 1720; 42 U.S.C. § 300j-19b(b).

²⁶³ 42 U.S.C. § 300j-19b(a)(2).

In providing grants, the Administrator must give priority to those entities that the Administrator determines, under criteria established elsewhere, to be a disadvantaged community and those that propose to carry out a lead reduction project at a public water system or nontransient noncommunity water system that has exceeded the lead action level at any time during the previous three years.²⁶⁴

Importantly, the statute authorizes grant recipients to use the grant funds for lead service line replacement for low-income homeowners.²⁶⁵ However, there are some caveats to this allowance. For non-low-income homeowners, the entity receiving grant funds may only offer to replace the privately-owned portion of the lead service line at cost.²⁶⁶ For low-income homeowners, the entity may only offer to replace the privately-owned portion of the lead service line at a cost that is the cost of replacement, minus the amount of assistance available to the low-income homeowner under this grant program.²⁶⁷ The entity receiving the grant monies cannot carry out the planned replacement of a publicly-owned portion of a lead service line unless the homeowner agrees to the simultaneous replacement of the privately-owned portion of the lead service line, and the entity must notify each homeowner of this fact.²⁶⁸ The entity must also demonstrate that they have considered other options for reducing the concentration of lead in its drinking water, including an evaluation of options for corrosion control.²⁶⁹

Other states, in addition to receiving grants targeted toward lead issues, have been creative in applying other federal funding streams toward lead poisoning prevention and lead abatement projects. In 2017, the U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) approved an application by the Maryland Department of Health to launch a \$4.17 million initiative to reduce incidences of lead poisoning through the abatement of lead and other lead-related repairs in housing. Known as the “Healthy Homes for Healthy Kids Program,” Maryland used \$3.67 million in Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds plus \$500,000 in state matching funds to pay for lead abatement contractors via local health organizations and non-profits.²⁷⁰

The provision that allows Maryland (and other states) to use CHIP funds to conduct lead abatement in homes is a provision within CHIP known as the Health Services Initiative. Under this initiative, states can leverage federal funding to develop and implement preventative programs for low-income children, which would include programs that support lead testing, prevention, and abatement. According to the State Health and Value Strategies program of the Woodrow Wilson School for Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, 19 states have received approval for CHIP HSIs for a

²⁶⁴ 42 U.S.C. § 300j-19b(a)(3).

²⁶⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 300j-19b(a)(5).

²⁶⁶ 42 U.S.C. § 300j-19b(a)(6).

²⁶⁷ *Id.*

²⁶⁸ *Id.*

²⁶⁹ *Id.*

²⁷⁰ Maryland Department of Health, “Lead Poisoning in Maryland Drops to Lowest Recorded Level, Testing Increases in First Year of State Initiative,” October 25, 2017. <https://health.maryland.gov/newsroom/Pages/Lead-poisoning-in-Maryland-drops-to-lowest-recorded-level,-testing-increases-in-first-year-of-state-initiative.aspx>.

variety of child health initiatives. Michigan received \$24 million in CHIP HSI monies to support its lead abatement initiative.²⁷¹ States have the option to use federal matching funds for certain non-coverage expenditures so long as those expenditures do not exceed 10 percent of the total amount that a state spends on CHIP health benefits.²⁷²

To use their federal CHIP funding for a Health Services Initiative, a state's health department must submit a CHIP state plan amendment to CMS and demonstrate a need for the initiative, describe an HSI proposal that is targeted at improving the health of low-income children, identify the source of the state's share of the funding for the initiative, estimate the number of low-income children who will be served, include a clearly defined timeframe for the initiative, and meet specific program design criteria.²⁷³

²⁷¹ Cindy Mann et al., *State Health and Value Strategies*, Woodrow Wilson School for Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, January 2017. <https://www.shvs.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/SHVS-Manatt-Leveraging-CHIP-to-Protect-Low-Income-Children-from-Lead-January-2017.pdf>.

²⁷² Title XXI of the Social Security Act, Pub. L. 105-33, title IV, §4901(a), 111 Stat. 560; 42 U.S.C. § 1397ee.

²⁷³ *Supra*, note 280.

LEAD ABATEMENT AND REMEDIATION

In 1971, Congress passed the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act which, in addition to providing financial assistance to states and municipalities for eliminating lead-based paint hazards, prohibited the use of lead-based paint in federal or federally-funded construction and rehabilitation projects.²⁷⁴ In 1978, the Consumer Product Safety Commission banned the manufacture of lead-containing paint, as well as toys and furniture which are coated with or otherwise contain lead paint.²⁷⁵ The 1978 rule defined “lead-containing paint” as those paints or surface coating materials in which the lead content was greater than 0.06 percent by dry weight.²⁷⁶ In 2008, Congress passed the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act, altering the definition of “lead-containing paint” to such materials where lead is greater than 0.009 percent by dry weight.²⁷⁷

In addition to the ban on lead-based paint, the federal government has two main regulations governing abatement of lead-based paint, and renovations and repairs that may disturb painted surfaces. The first is the requirement for contractors engaging in work to abate lead in buildings to be certified by the EPA or an authorized state. Lead abatement is referred to as “lead-based paint activities” in statutes and their implementing regulations. The other major federal regulation is broader and requires anyone who is paid to perform work that disturbs paint in housing or child-occupied facilities built before 1978 to be certified. This regulation is known as the RRP Rule and it was implemented in 2008. It conceivably applies to general contractors and home renovators as well as specialty trades contractors such as electricians, plumbers, painters, and HVAC installers, if their work disturbs paint in the structures targeted by the rule.

Lead Abatement

In 1992 the Toxic Substances Control Act was amended to address lead exposure from paint, dust, and soil.²⁷⁸ This amendment, known as the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, added the lead exposure reduction title. One part of this amendment required the EPA to promulgate final regulations governing “lead-based paint activities” to ensure that individuals engaged in such activities are properly trained, that their training programs are accredited, and that contractors engaged in such activities are

²⁷⁴ Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971, Pub. L. 91–695, § 401, 84 Stat. 2079; 42 U.S.C. § 4831.

²⁷⁵ 16 CFR § 1303.4

²⁷⁶ 16 CFR §1303.2(b).

²⁷⁷ Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 §101, Pub. L. 110-314, 122 Stat. 3016.

²⁷⁸ Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, Title X of Pub. L. 102–550, 106 Stat. 3897; 15 U.S.C. § 2681 *et seq.*

certified. By statute, such regulations must include standards for performing lead-based paint activities, taking into account reliability, effectiveness, and safety.²⁷⁹

The EPA lead abatement program's rules include training and certification requirements for those who are engaged in lead-based paint activities.²⁸⁰ No individual or business may engage in lead-based paint activities unless they are certified by the EPA or their state's EPA-approved program to do so.²⁸¹ A "lead-based paint activity" is defined by way of regulation to include any inspection, risk assessment, or lead abatement in any target housing or child-occupied facilities.²⁸² Lead abatement includes any activity which is designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards, including dust or soil containing lead.²⁸³ Further, this regulation was amended in 2000 to include work practice standards for conducting lead-based paint activities.²⁸⁴

A state may administer and enforce the standards, regulations, or other requirements under the lead abatement program if the state develops and submits an application to the EPA administrator and the administrator approves. The administrator may only approve a state program if the state program is at least as protective of human health and the environment as the federal program and the state is able to provide adequate enforcement of its program.²⁸⁵

Pennsylvania submitted an application to the EPA for approval of its state lead abatement program in 1998.²⁸⁶ Prior to this, Pennsylvania also enacted its own statute to provide for the certification and training of individuals and businesses engaged in lead-based paint activities.²⁸⁷ The Commonwealth's statute closely resembles the federal statute, and provides standards for the accreditation of training providers, training of individuals to engage in lead-based paint activities, certification of persons to perform lead-based paint activities, certification of contractors to perform lead-based paint activities, and performing lead-based paint activities.²⁸⁸

The statute also requires the Department of Labor and Industry (L&I) to adopt federal regulations for performing lead-based paint activities.²⁸⁹ Additionally, L&I is required to grant accreditation to all lead occupation training programs approved by the EPA and to any other training programs which the department determines to have met the approval standards of the EPA.²⁹⁰ Political subdivisions are prohibited from developing programs or procedures that deviate from those performed or approved by the

²⁷⁹ 15 U.S.C. § 2682(a)(1).

²⁸⁰ 40 CFR §§ 745.225 and 745.226.

²⁸¹ 40 CFR §§ 745.225 and 745.226.

²⁸² 40 CFR § 745.223.

²⁸³ *Id.*

²⁸⁴ 40 CFR §745.227.

²⁸⁵ 15 U.S.C. § 2684.

²⁸⁶ Lead-Based Paint Activities in Target Housing and Child-Occupied Facilities; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Authorization Application, 63 Fed. Reg. 52266 (Sept. 30, 1998).

²⁸⁷ Act of Jul. 6, 1995 (P.L. 291, No. 44); 35 P. S. §§ 5901 *et seq.*, known as the Lead Certification Act.

²⁸⁸ *Id.* §§ 4 and 5; 35 P. S. §§ 5904-5905.

²⁸⁹ *Id.* §13; 35 P.S. §5913.

²⁹⁰ *Id.* §§4 and 5; 35 P.S. §§ 5904-5905.

Commonwealth.²⁹¹ L&I is the agency that certifies lead abatement contractors who perform lead abatement work in the Commonwealth.²⁹² L&I must be notified of work where lead-based paint is present and that persons certified by the Department perform this work whenever the following will occur:

- Lead-based paint is to be removed or abated using a method that will last longer than 20 years from housing in which children (less than 6 years old) are present and this removal is not taking place as part of a renovation/alteration of housing.
- Lead-based paint is removed or abated using a method that will last longer than 20 years from "target housing" --- any housing constructed prior to 1978 or housing units with bedrooms. (If the removal is part of a renovation/alteration project, no notification is required.) Abatement program regulations are required to be implemented only by an individual trained and certified by EPA or the authorized State, meaning any individual working as an employee on a lead abatement job must be certified as a Lead Worker or Lead Supervisor, and work under a Certified Lead Supervisor because the goal of abatement is to create a lead free setting.²⁹³

Certification and Training for Lead Occupations

L&I certifies lead contractors, lead workers, lead project designers, lead inspectors, lead risk assessors and lead supervisors. Each lead contractor must have a lead supervisor on staff to be certified. There are 111 certified lead abatement companies licensed in Pennsylvania. The Commonwealth currently has 725 individuals licensed to perform lead occupations. Some people are certified in more than one occupation, and thus the total number of licenses issued is more than the number of licensees. As of February 18, 2019, licenses were issued as follows:

Occupation	Number of Licensees
Worker	329
Supervisor	183
Risk Assessor	124
Building Inspector	55
Project Designer	17

There are a dozen accredited training providers for the lead certification system.²⁹⁴

²⁹¹ *Id.* §15; 35 P.S. § 5915.

²⁹² Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, "Lead Occupations: Certification and Other Requirements." http://www.dli.pa.gov/Individuals/Labor-Management-Relations/bois/_layouts/mobile/mbllists.aspx.

²⁹³ *Id.*

²⁹⁴ *Id.*

Several members of the advisory committee raised concerns about the availability of a sufficient number of lead-certified trainers and all levels of lead occupations. Of particular concern is the impact of mandated annual increases in fees for lead paint occupations. Amendments to the Administrative Code of 1929 added in 2017 state that

All fees listed in this section shall increase at the rate of inflation as outlined in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers in the Northeast Region for the most recent 12-month period for which the figures have been reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. If the rate of inflation does not increase, all fees shall remain the same as they were for the previous year. The department shall publish fee increases in the Pennsylvania Bulletin.²⁹⁵

Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule

Pursuant to the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, the EPA devised regulations applicable to anyone engaging in any modification of any existing structure, or portion thereof, which results in the disturbance of painted surfaces, unless that activity is performed as part of work conducted to specifically abate lead.²⁹⁶ This regulation is known as the Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule (RRP Rule) and it applies to “target housing and child-occupied facilities,” which are buildings used as day cares or pre-schools and any housing built prior to 1978.²⁹⁷ This regulation was devised in order to reduce the risk of exposure to lead in connection with renovation and remodeling of homes containing lead paint. The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act specifically directed the EPA to establish guidelines for the conduct of renovation and remodeling activities which may create a risk of exposure to dangerous levels of lead, and distribute such guidelines to hardware and paint stores, employee organizations, trade groups, and through other appropriate means.²⁹⁸

In order for a home remodeler, contractor, or other similar business to be permitted by federal regulation to perform renovations a house built before 1978, they must first be certified by the EPA.²⁹⁹ For a renovator to become certified, they must successfully complete a renovator course accredited by the EPA.³⁰⁰ The regulation also includes work practice standards which govern how the renovation work must be performed by the

²⁹⁵ § 613-A(c) of the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L.177, No.175), known as the Administrative Code of 1929, as amended by the act of Oct. 30, 2017 (P.L. 379, No. 40).

²⁹⁶ 40 CFR §§ 745.80 – 745.92

²⁹⁷ 40 CFR § 745.83 (Referring to 40 CFR §745.103 which defines “target housing” as “any housing constructed prior to 1978 except housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities or any 0-bedroom dwelling (unless any child who is less than 6 years of age resides or is expected to reside in such housing)”; 15 U.S.C. § 2681(17) (defining same).

²⁹⁸ 15 U.S.C. § 2682(c).

²⁹⁹ 40 CFR § 745.89. Pennsylvania does not have a separate RRP Rule.

³⁰⁰ 40 CFR §745.90.

certified businesses or individuals.³⁰¹ Minor repair and maintenance activities that disturb 6 square feet or less of paint per room inside, or 20 square feet or less on the exterior of a home or building are exempt from the RRP Rule. However, window replacement, and partial and full demolition activities, are always covered regardless of square footage.³⁰²

EPA regulations require renovators, working for compensation, to distribute a pamphlet to owners and occupants of most housing built prior to 1978 before commencing renovation activity. The pamphlet, entitled *Renovate Right: Important Lead Hazard Information for Families, Child Care Providers, and Schools*,³⁰³ discusses basic facts about lead and personal health, how to choose a contractor if you are a property owner, what tenants, and parents/guardians of a child in a child care facility or school should consider, how to prepare for the renovation or repair job, what to look for during and after the job, and where to get more information.

The RRP Rule applies to renovation contractors, maintenance workers in multi-family housing, and painters and other specialty trades. The work must be done by a certified renovation firm, using renovators with accredited training.³⁰⁴ There are 11 firms located in Pennsylvania that provide training for renovators. Of them, three also provide training for dust sampling technicians. There are a total of 228 providers nationwide, but only eight of them provide online training for initial renovator certification.³⁰⁵

Related Occupations

There are certain building trade professionals who are on the “frontlines” of ensuring lead-free housing by virtue of the nature of their work. These professionals generally consist of home inspectors, plumbers, plumbing inspectors, and building code enforcers. Additionally, home renovators may have a role to play if the property being renovated was built in 1978 or earlier. If that is the case, they are subject to the EPA’s Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule.

Home Inspectors

Before transferring any interest in real property, the sellers are required to disclose to the buyers any material defects known to the sellers.³⁰⁶ Sellers are not required to undertake a home inspection, but it is common practice for a buyer to inspect the property

³⁰¹ 40 CFR § 745.85.

³⁰² EPA. Renovation, Repair and Painting Program: Contractors. <https://www.epa.gov/lead/renovation-repair-and-painting-program-contractors>

³⁰³ <https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/RENOVATERIGHTBROCHURE.PDF>

³⁰⁴ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule. https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/training/rrp/rrp

³⁰⁵ EPA. Lead. Locate an RRP Training Class or Provider in your area. <https://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/pub/index.cfm?do=main.trainingSearch>

³⁰⁶ 68 Pa. C. S. § 7303.

before it is transferred. Under Pennsylvania’s Home Inspection Law, a home inspection is defined as a “noninvasive visual examination of some combination of the mechanical, electrical or plumbing systems or the structural and essential components of a residential dwelling designed to identify material defects in those systems and components.”³⁰⁷ A “material defect” is further defined as “a problem with a residential real property ... that would have a significant adverse impact on the value of the property or that involves an unreasonable risk to people on the property.”³⁰⁸

Home inspectors are not required to be licensed in Pennsylvania, but are subject to certain requirements under the Home Inspection Law. Home inspectors are required to be a full member in good standing of a national home inspection association and be in compliance with the ethical standards and code of conduct or practice of that association.³⁰⁹ The home inspection report must be in writing and the law delineates what the home inspection report must include.³¹⁰ Home inspectors also must maintain insurance against errors and omissions in the performance of a home inspection, as well as general liability insurance.³¹¹

Plumbers

Plumbers also have contact with potential sources of lead in homes. As with home inspectors, there is no statewide licensing of plumbers in Pennsylvania. Instead, licensure is by municipality, and many municipalities require plumbers to be licensed with them in order to work in their jurisdiction. Examples of municipalities which require plumbers to be licensed are Allentown, Harrisburg, City of Lancaster, Philadelphia, Reading, and Allegheny County.³¹²

The states that license plumbers and plumbing contractors are Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia.³¹³ All other states either have local level licensing, require only registration of those working as plumbers or plumbing contractors, or do not have any rules regarding regulation of plumbers.

³⁰⁷ 68 Pa. C. S. § 7501 *et seq.*

³⁰⁸ 68 Pa. C. S. § 7102.

³⁰⁹ 68 Pa. C. S. § 7506.

³¹⁰ 68 Pa. C. S. § 7508.

³¹¹ 68 Pa. C. S. § 7509.

³¹² Act of June 24, 1895 (P.L. 232, No. 133), 53 P.S. §3752 (Authorizing “the boards of health in cities and boroughs” to regulate plumbers); Act of June 7, 1911 (P.L. 680, No. 272), 53 P.S. § 15321 *et seq.* (Authorizing first class cities to license plumbers); 11 Pa. C. S. § 12603 (Authorizing third class cities to license plumbers).

³¹³ Home Advisor, “Contractor Requirements, State by State.” <https://www.homeadvisor.com/r/state-by-state-licensing-requirements/>.

Pennsylvania has adopted the Uniform Construction Code, and as a part of that adoption, requires residential and commercial plumbing inspectors for certain construction activities. The Department of Labor and Industry certifies residential plumbing inspectors, commercial plumbing inspectors, and plumbing plans examiners.³¹⁴

Home Improvement Contractors

In 2008, the General Assembly enacted the Home Improvement Consumer Protection Act. This law requires all home improvement contractors to register with the Bureau of Consumer Protection in the Office of Attorney General. Home improvement contractors are defined to include construction, replacement, installation or improvement of driveways, swimming pools, pool houses, porches, garages, roofs, siding, insulation, solar energy systems, security systems, flooring, patios, fences, gazebos, sheds, cabanas, certain landscaping jobs, painting, doors and windows, and waterproofing. It explicitly does not pertain to plumbers.³¹⁵ However, home improvement contractors may still need to be certified to renovate homes with lead paint depending on the work performed.

State Programs and Policy Strategies on Lead Paint

While the regulations governing lead testing, abatement, renovation of target housing, and sale of target housing are uniformly set by the federal government, states and even cities have differing policy approaches to when and how to test for, remediate, and abate lead-based paint hazards, depending on their unique needs.

Other States

Forty-four states and Washington, D.C. have at least one law addressing lead hazards.³¹⁶ The states which do not have any laws addressing lead hazards are still covered by the federal statutes and EPA regulations on the subject. Thirty-nine states have an EPA-authorized lead paint abatement program. In the states of New York, South Carolina, Florida, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and South Dakota the EPA directly administers the required lead paint abatement regulations.³¹⁷

Many states have statutes to address lead paint hazards that are beyond the scope of the federal lead abatement program or the Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule and are unique to their needs and concerns. Oklahoma, for example, has a program created by

³¹⁴ 34 Pa. Code § 401.6.

³¹⁵ Act of October 17, 2008 (P.L. 1645, No. 132); 73 P.S. § 517.1 *et seq.* Known as the Home Improvement Consumer Protection Act.

³¹⁶ National Conference of State Legislatures, “Lead Hazards Project.”
<http://www.ncsl.org/research/environment-and-natural-resources/lead-hazards-project.aspx>.

³¹⁷ United States Environmental Protection Agency, “Lead-Based Paint Activities Professionals.”
<https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-based-paint-activities-professionals#map>.

its Lead Impacted Communities Relocation Assistance Act which authorizes its Department of Environmental Quality to “make grants from monies appropriated for that purpose, to state beneficiary public trusts serving communities affected by historic lead and zinc mining and located within the boundaries of federal Superfund sites.” The grants are to pay for relocation costs for individuals or married couples with children six years old or younger living in the affected areas.³¹⁸

At the state and city level, the variety of policy measures adopted to combat lead exposure can be broken down into primary and secondary policies. Secondary policies are the most common – these policies consist of screening children for lead exposure, and if a child is found to have an elevated blood lead level, the city, county, or state works to abate the lead hazard in the home where the child resides or is cared for (such as a relative or caregiver’s home, or a daycare or kindergarten). Some states and localities are now opting for primary policies, which seek to abate lead in housing units that are known or suspected to contain a lead hazard, remedying the danger before a child is exposed to lead.

Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Washington, D.C. all have laws and regulations focused on implementing primary policies. Maryland, for instance, requires all rental properties constructed before 1978 to register with the Maryland Department of the Environment annually, and since 2015, all such rental properties must obtain a new lead inspection certificate at the change of each occupancy.³¹⁹ Additionally, Maryland requires that rental units pass a lead dust “wipe test” at every tenant turnover, regardless of whether the rental unit will be occupied by a child six years of age or younger.³²⁰

Rhode Island has a set of policies designed to prevent injury from lead poisoning. The state requires that landlords hire a Certified Environmental Lead Inspector or Technician to inspect their rental property every two years or at tenant turnover, whichever period is longer. If a landlord has the same tenants for a two-year period, the landlord may conduct a visual inspection instead of hiring a Certified Environmental Lead Inspector. Landlords must also take lead hazard awareness training, for which they receive a certificate that must be presented to the lead inspector when their units are up for inspection. Landlords must also cover any bare soil within five feet of any painted surface of their property.³²¹

Municipal Lead Paint Ordinances

Additionally, numerous cities have ordinances designed to effect primary lead-based paint policies. Baltimore City requires the remediation of lead paint in all housing units, as it classifies the “existence of paint containing lead pigment on surfaces in the

³¹⁸ 27A Okla. St. Ann. §2203.

³¹⁹ Maryland Department of the Environment, “Lead Registration.” <http://mde.maryland.gov/programs/LAND/LeadPoisoningPrevention/Pages/LeadRegistration.aspx>.

³²⁰ Md. Code Ann. Env. §§ 6-815 – 6-816.

³²¹ State of Rhode Island Department of Health, “Lead Poisoning Information for Landlords.” <http://health.ri.gov/healthrisks/poisoning/lead/for/landlords/>. Explaining regulations implemented by the Department of Health pursuant to Rhode Island Health & Safety § 23-24.6-17.

dwelling unit” itself a “serious defect” and therefore a violation of the city housing code.³²² From a practical standpoint, however, under Baltimore City’s separate lead abatement regulation, an investigation into a dwelling is not triggered until a child is identified as having an elevated blood lead level.³²³

Listed below are some of the larger municipalities that have adopted lead paint programs.

Philadelphia, PA Lead Paint Disclosure and Certification Law (2012)	Before turnover of rental unit to tenant with children 6 or under, landlord must certify property as lead-free, provide the tenant with a copy of a lead safe or lead free certificate, and provide Philadelphia Dept. of Pub. Health with same, signed by tenant; rules for renovating properties containing lead paint. ³²⁴
Rochester, NY Lead-Based Paint Poison Prevention Act (2006)	Limits amount of deteriorated paint acceptable for a certificate of occupancy for any pre-1978 housing, and a visual inspection; Such housing in high-risk areas shall be wipe-tested to test for the presence of lead in dust; rules for renovating properties containing lead paint. ³²⁵
Burlington, VT Paint Ordinance	Pre-1978 rental housing shall be free of deteriorated paint greater than 1 sq. ft. in aggregate; Landlord must conduct visual assessment annually and at tenant turnover for deteriorated paint; Landlord must clean horizontal surfaces at tenant turnover; Lead-safe work practices for renovations/abatement. ³²⁶
Charleston, SC Responsibility of Owner to Remove Lead-Based Paints	Requires owners of pre-1978 housing to remove lead paint, but only if board of health determines that the presence of such substances constitutes a danger to health. However, no requirement for city code enforcement inspection. ³²⁷
Chicago, IL Lead-Bearing Substances	Provides code enforcement with broad authority to enter and inspect properties; Paint stores and childcare facilities must provide educational materials on lead; Children in daycare must be tested for lead. ³²⁸
Cincinnati, OH Regulation of the Sale or Use of Paint Containing Lead	Loose and flaking paint on interior or exterior surfaces must be abated; Any lead surface, when found to be the probable cause of lead poisoning in human beings, must be removed, covered or made inaccessible to small children (regardless of whether it is visually deteriorating). ³²⁹
Detroit, MI Rental Unit Lead Clearance	Landlords must obtain lead inspection for required annual lead clearance. ³³⁰
Cleveland, OH Lead Hazards	Require notice of lead hazards in pre-1978 housing; Gives right to enforce ordinance to non-profit environmental health or housing rights organizations; Creates lead-free certificate program entitling participating properties to a presumption of no lead paint. ³³¹

³²² Baltimore City Code, Housing and Urban Renewal, Article 13, § 8-1(d).

³²³ Baltimore City Health Department, Lead Hazard Abatement Regulations, § 2-101(a).

³²⁴ Philadelphia Health Code §§ 6-802 – 6-8011; Philadelphia Building Construction and Occupancy Code § 4-200 PM 102.1 *et seq.*

³²⁵ Municipal Code of the City of Rochester §§ 90-50 – 90-65.

³²⁶ Burlington Code of Ordinances § 18-112.

³²⁷ Municipal Code of the City of Charleston § 7-117.

³²⁸ Municipal Code of Chicago §§ 7-4-010 – 7-4-160.

³²⁹ Cincinnati Municipal Code § 00053-15(c).

³³⁰ Detroit Municipal Code §§ 9-1-91 – 9-1-98.

³³¹ Cleveland Charter and Codified Ordinances §§ 240.01 – 240.99.

Grand Rapids, MI Adopting Amendments to 2012 International Property Maintenance Code	Requires Abatement of loose paint particles; restrictions on bare soil exposure; Requirement of adherence to EPA Lead Safe Work Practices. ³³²
New York City, NY Local Law 1 of 2004	Building inspector checks for lead hazards at all regular inspections; Landlord must inspect for deteriorating paint, notify tenants, and abate lead paint hazards; Target properties are multi-unit buildings from 1960 and older with children under 7 residing therein. ³³³
Washington, D.C. Paint Hazards and Paint Stewardship	May inspect housing unit upon “reasonable belief” of lead hazard; Landlords must disclose to tenants the presence of lead paint or lead hazards in pre-1978 housing; Work practice standards; Must obtain certification from city before conducting abatement. ³³⁴
San Diego, CA Lead Hazard Prevention and Control Ordinance	Requires lead hazards to be abated; Clearance inspection must be performed and reported to the city after all activities which disturb or abate lead paint; Rental units require visual inspection for deteriorated paint at tenant turnover; City may inspect and require remediation of any structure at any time. ³³⁵

Lead Paint Litigation

In 2000, the County of Santa Clara, California, filed a lawsuit on behalf of the people of California against several companies, alleging that their promotion and sale of lead-based paints and products created a public nuisance that endangered the health of the residents of California. Several other counties and cities in the state joined the suit. A judgment was entered in 2013, awarding \$1.1 billion to create a lead abatement fund. Appeals continued over the next five years, until a settlement agreement was reached in 2018, resulting in the establishment of a \$60.18 million fund to address lead abatement in homes.³³⁶

Following that settlement, interest has arisen in Pennsylvania to have the presence of lead paint in residential properties declared a public nuisance and hold the paint industry liable for abatement. Montgomery and Lehigh Counties have filed suit against the Sherwin Williams Company in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in November 2018.³³⁷ Several other counties, including Delaware, Erie and York have been in discussions with legal counsel as to the appropriateness of also filing suit. In response, the Sherwin Williams Company filed for injunction relief prohibiting Delaware County from filing a complaint, on the grounds that doing so would deprive Sherwin Williams of its constitutional rights to free speech and due process.³³⁸

³³² Code of the City of Grand Rapids, MI § 8.504-304.2.1.

³³³ Administrative Code of the City of New York §§ 27-2056.1 – 27-2056.18.

³³⁴ Washington D.C. Official Code §§ 8-231.01 – 8-231.20.

³³⁵ San Diego Municipal Code §§ 54.1001 *et seq.*

³³⁶ *California v. Atlantic Richfield Co.*, 1-00-CV-788657, Santa Clara Superior Court. *See also* County of Santa Clara. County News. May 16, 2018.

<https://www.sccgov.org/sites/opa/newsroom/Pages/settlementwithnindustries.aspx>

³³⁷ *The County of Montgomery v. Atlantic Richfield Company et al.*, 2:18-CV-05128, November 28, 2018 and *The County of Lehigh v. Atlantic Richfield Company et al.*, 5:18-CV05140, November 28, 2018.

³³⁸ *The Sherwin Williams Company v. The County of Delaware, Pennsylvania.* 2:18-CV-04517, January 7, 2019.

AGE ASSESSMENTS AND COUNTY EVALUATIONS

Senate Resolution 33 calls for “an assessment of the age of this Commonwealth’s housing stock, public housing units, water pipelines, school buildings, and day-care facilities.” In the nearly 340 years since William Penn received his land grant from King Charles II in 1681, Pennsylvanians have been constructing houses, schools, churches and public buildings in Pennsylvania. Many of the homes currently occupied were built in the 18th through 20th centuries. The public school system was organized in 1911, and many schools still in use were constructed in the 1920s through the 1950s. Construction of public housing units began in the late 1930s, and tapered off after the early 1970s. Public drinking water systems grew in popularity in the late 1800s; by the late 1950s, many community drinking water systems were operating. Despite the continuous new construction throughout the Commonwealth, many currently occupied structures were built before the health risks of lead exposure became widely known, before the lead paint ban of 1978, and before lead in drinking water was banned in 1990. Consequently, every county in Pennsylvania has some homes, schools, daycares or drinking water systems that contain lead hazards.

This chapter provides an evaluation, county by county, of the age of private housing, public housing units, schools and public drinking water systems. Maps are provided to indicate where lead hazards are most likely to exist in school buildings and drinking water systems on the basis of age. The EPA divides housing into three groups based on the likelihood that lead paint was used in its construction, and has indicated that similar standards apply to school facilities.³³⁹ They are as follows:

Percentage of Housing Believed to Contain Lead	Construction Time Period
24%	1960-1977
69%	1940-1959
87%	Pre-1940

³³⁹ EPA. “Sensible Steps to Healthier School Environments.” 2012.
<https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyNET.exe/P100EQOE.txt?ZyActionD=ZyDocument&Client=EPA&Index=2011%20Thru%202015&Docs=&Query=FNAME%3DP100EQOE.TXT%20or%20%28%20epa%20or%20sensible%20or%20steps%20or%20healthier%20or%20school%29&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&TocRestrict=n&Toc=&TocEntry=&QField=&QFieldYear=&QFieldMonth=&QFieldDay=&UseQField=&IntQFieldOp=1&ExtQFieldOp=1&XmlQuery=&File=D%3A%5CZYFILES%5CINDEX%20DATA%5C11THRU15%5CTXT%5C00000005%5CP100EQOE.txt&User=ANONYMOUS&Password=anonymous&SortMethod=h%7C-&MaximumDocuments=10&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150y150g16/i425&Display=p%7Cf&DefSeekPage=x&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS&BackDesc=Results%20page&MaximumPages=1&ZyEntry=13>

Based on these estimates, Commission staff have identified three groups of school buildings, those constructed prior to 1940, those constructed between 1940 and 1959, and those constructed from 1960 to 1979. In each county evaluation provided in this report, the first two groups are indicated on the maps as those schools most at risk to contain lead paint. The ages of most of Pennsylvania's public schools have been found. While many of the oldest schools have undergone renovations and expansions since their original construction, they have been categorized by their original construction date. It should be noted that construction dates found for schools have, in essence, a +/- 2 year error rate. This is because most school building projects span two years on average, and some school districts identify the construction date of a building based on the date of groundbreaking, while others use the date the building was completed. The dates are also sometimes used inconsistently amount sources within a given school district. The tables of school buildings in each county evaluation show dates of renovations that may be helpful in determining the degree of risk that the oldest portions of the school buildings represent.

Determining the age of Pennsylvania's daycares is much more difficult. Daycares are frequently found in private residences, churches and commercial buildings, and thus the age of daycares is roughly equivalent to the age of housing stock. To the extent a certain percentage of a county's housing stock is found to be within a certain age range, the presumption is made that the same percentage applies to daycares in the county. The county analyses have identified the number and type of daycares registered with the Department of Human Services. There is no database of relative or neighbor child care, but given that this care usually occurs in private homes, the age of the county's housing stock applies.

Experts estimate that 160,000 lead service lines (the pipes that connect water mains to buildings) are underground in Pennsylvania, and the locations of very few are known. It is impossible to determine their locations without excavation. The greatest risk of lead in drinking water, aside from lead in service lines, is the use of lead for joints and solder in the water system transmission mains that convey drinking water from the system to each property owner's service line. Lead joints and solder were used to connect cast iron pipes, particularly from the late 1800s to the mid-1950s. Pennsylvania's drinking water reporting system, regulated by DEP, is the repository for data and information for all drinking water systems in the Commonwealth. It is incomplete, as systems are responsible for reporting information regarding composition of the various parts of the system and when they were installed. There are gaps where local records are missing, no longer exist, or were never maintained in the first place, especially with very old systems.

To the extent possible, Commission staff have identified water systems with cast iron transmission mains that were installed prior to 1960 as those most likely to contain lead or be connected to lead service lines. These have also been identified on the maps. With respect to the main transmissions lines, the maps are far from complete – some systems identify their pipe composition as "other" and many others do not identify the composition or installation date of the mains at all. Of Pennsylvania's 1,951 community water systems, over 230 active systems do not identify the installation date or materials used in their transmission mains. Another 20 were constructed prior to 1960 but do not

identify the construction materials used. Public water systems that have at least one identified cast iron transmission main constructed prior to 1960 are identified by a symbol at their principal address. The section of the data sheets for water systems include community water systems owned by a municipality, municipal authority, an investor, or a water association. Most schools and daycares receive their drinking water from community water systems. To the extent a school or daycare has been identified as owning its own water system and has cast iron transmission mains installed prior to 1960, it is listed separately on the data sheet. Similarly, noncommunity, nontransient water systems such as residential developments, residential treatment programs or other institutions that own their own water system that have identified pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines in their reports are also separately.

While the public drinking water system information all comes from DEP's database, sources for the age of school buildings is varied. School building ages were culled by commission staff from numerous documents, websites and databases. Some school districts list the age of their schools on their websites; many do not. Sources within school websites include district level plans, feasibility and facilities studies, Act 34 Hearing Booklets, and building/construction plans. Some charter schools provide information about their buildings in their annual reports to the PDE. Another source of data on school building age, has been the Official Statements of school districts issued with municipal bond offerings. An inventory of the school's physical assets is included in almost every official statement and is supplied by school officials. Other sources include the National Register of Historic Places, and the March 2007 Pennsylvania Schools Survey Summary Report by the Historical and Museum Commission. The principal source of information for Philadelphia was the Parsons Environmental and Infrastructure Group's January 2017 "School District of Philadelphia, Facility Condition Assessment." Other sources included the William Penn Foundation database entitled "Philadelphia Architects and Buildings" and the School District of Philadelphia's Charter School Directory. Most information for Pittsburgh's schools came from the Pittsburgh Public Schools "Building Excellence: Blueprint for the Future: Final Report," issued November 2, 2009 and The School District of Pittsburgh "Asset Maximization Plan for Unused School Properties" released April 9, 2013. As a last resort, newspaper articles, especially when new construction is planned or a new charter school is opening, were also a source.

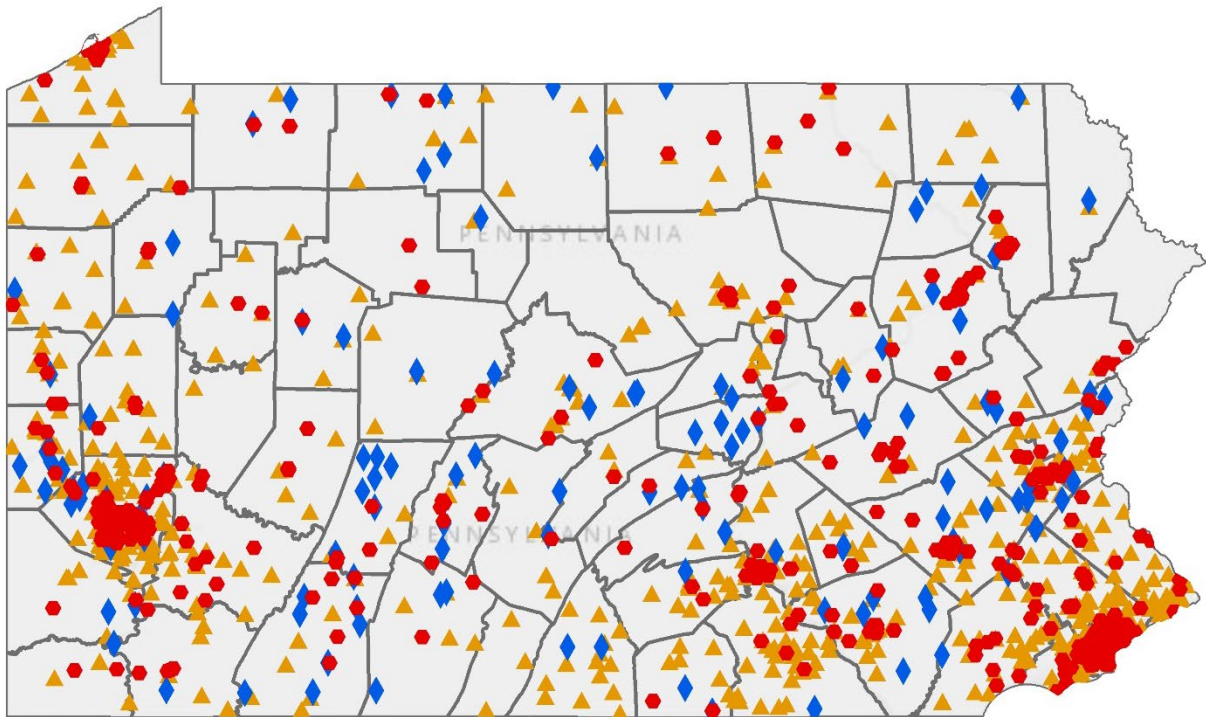
Data about housing stock in general was pulled from the U.S. Census' 2012-2016 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates. Public housing units that were constructed prior to 1960 are also listed. Staff culled information about Pennsylvania public housing developments from HUD's database of public housing³⁴⁰ and the individual websites of the various municipal and county public housing authorities in Pennsylvania. Information is incomplete in HUD's database, and thus an accurate construction date for many projects could not be found. Information about daycares and preschools is derived from the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services, Office of Child Development and Early Learning, Child Care and Early Learning Online Child Care Provider Search,

³⁴⁰ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) Enterprise Geospatial Information System (eGIS)
https://hudgis-hud.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/52a6a3a2ef1e4489837f97dcedaf8e27_0

available through the department’s Compass webport. Numbers of types of child care providers were accurate at the time the Compass webport was visited; however, these counts change almost daily, and thus should be considered a close approximation only.

Data for this chapter was gathered over the time period of summer 2017 to spring 2019. Projects may be initiated after the dates collected, and thus some recently initiated activities may not be included.

The map below illustrates areas where lead paint or lead water service lines may be present. It does not guarantee lead’s presence – it merely points out areas at risk. It should be noted that approximately 1 in 4 school buildings constructed between 1960 and 1979 is likely to contain lead based paint. That time period saw a wave of school consolidations and new school construction. These buildings are not shown on the map for two reasons: (1) their level of risk is significantly lower than that of pre-1960 buildings and the goal was to identify highest risk locations; and (2) adding all those buildings to the map would likely make it incomprehensible. Those lower risk schools are identified, however, in the individual county school building tables.



The following tables and maps are color coded as follows:

Red	School building constructed prior to 1940
Orange	School building constructed from 1940 through 1959
Blue	Water systems with at least one cast iron transmission main installed before 1960

ADAMS COUNTY DATA

HOUSING STOCK:

41,344 housing units of which:
19.83% were built prior to 1940
 11.17% were built between 1940 and 1959
 21.21% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

17 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes:
None that accept children are reported to have been built prior to 1979, although construction dates were not found for five of the complexes.

WATER PIPELINES

65.74% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines.
13 municipal or municipal authority-owned community water systems
 2 systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
 Littlestown Borough
 Gettysburg Municipal Authority
5 schools and daycares with their own public water systems; no information on transmission main age or composition.
11 Mobile Home and manufacture housing communities with public water systems:
3 do not identify information or transmission main age or composition
4 Reginal/housing developments with public water systems:
1 does not identify information or transmission main age or composition.

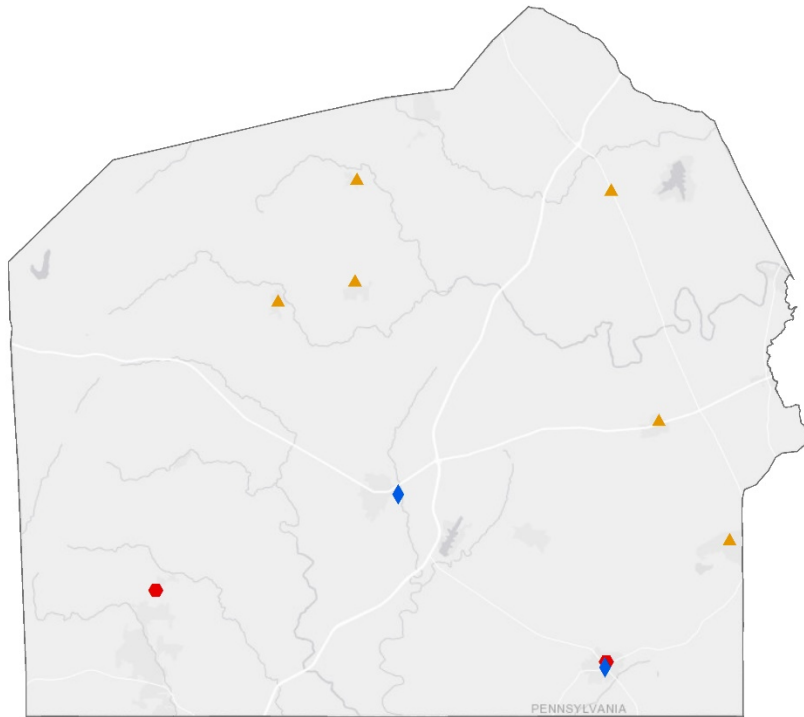
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

11 Child Care Centers
16 Family Child Care Homes
1 Group Child Care Home
14 Head Start programs
4 Pre-K Counts programs

SCHOOLS:

6 school districts containing 23 buildings:
 2 buildings built before 1940
 6 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Adams County

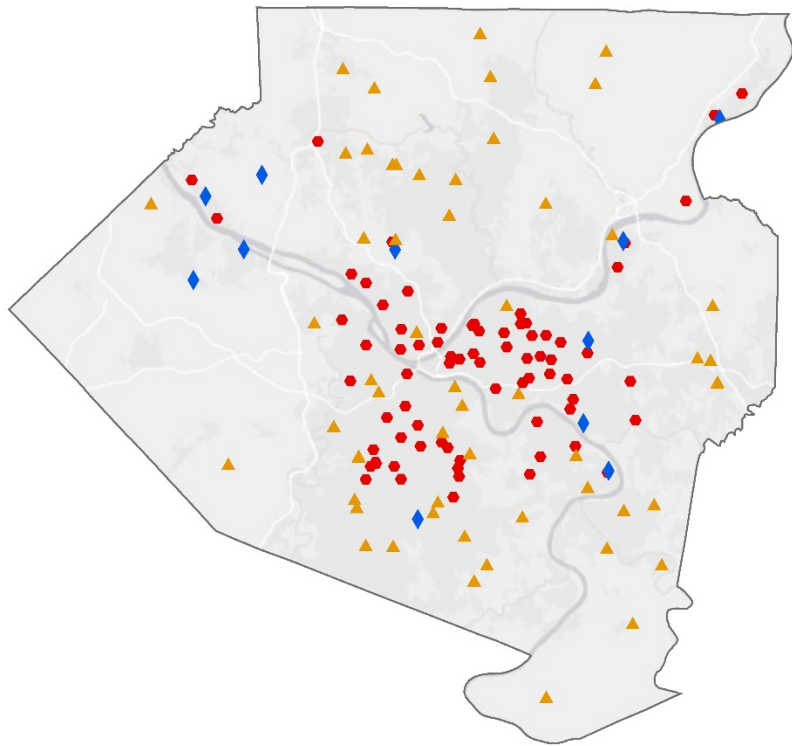


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

ADAMS COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Bermudian Springs	Elementary	K-4	1990	--
	Middle	5-8	1977	1992
	High	9-12	1959	2008
Conewago Valley	Conewago Township Elementary	K-3	1958	1972, 9185, 2003, 2011
	New Oxford Elementary	K-3	1954	1969, 1985, 2003, 2011
	Conewago Valley Intermediate	4-6	2006	2011
	New Oxford Middle	7-8	1976	1995, 2003
	New Oxford High	9-12	1960	1995, 2003
Fairfield Area	Elementary	K-4	1970	1991, 1998
	Middle-Senior High	5-12	1930	1954, 1963, 1979, 1983, 1998, 1999, 2005
Gettysburg Area	Franklin Township Elementary	K-3	1962	1986, 2013
	James Gettys Elementary	K-3	1969	2004, 2012
	Lincoln Elementary	4-5	1962	1963, 2000
	Middle	6-8	2014	--
	High	9-12	1997	--
	Adams County Technical Prep	11-12	2012	--
Littlestown Area	Alloway Creek Intermediate	K-5	2004	--
	Maple Avenue Middle	6-8	1932	1973, 1991
	High	9-12	1961	1977, 1978, 1990, 2002
Upper Adams	Biglerville Elementary	K-3	1993	---
	Arendtsville Elementary	4-6	1955	--
	Bendersville Elementary	4-6	1951	--
	Upper Adams Middle/Biglerville High	7-12	C. 1950	--

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
590,150 housing units of which: 30.28% were built prior to 1940 28.69% were built between 1940 and 1959 22.60% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
80+ public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Three public housing authorities: Allegheny County, City of McKeesport and City of Pittsburgh Seven pre-1960 complexes that house children were found: Allegheny County HA: Usana Village in McKees Rocks (1953) City of Pittsburgh HA: Addison Terrace (1940) Allegheny Dwellings (1944) Arlington Heights (1943) Bedford Dwellings (1940) City of McKeesport HA: E.R. Crawford Village (1943) R.R. Harrison Village (1943)
WATER PIPELINES:
93.96% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 35 Community Water Systems: 11 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: 10 Municipal or municipal authority-owned: Braddock Borough Water Authority Coraopolis Water & Sewer Authority Duquesne Water Department Edgeworth Borough Municipal Authority Moon Township Municipal Authority Oakmont Water Authority Sewickley Borough Water Authority Tarentum Borough Water Department West View Water Authority Wilkinsburg-Penn Joint Water Authority 1 Investor-owned: Pa. American Pittsburgh
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
146 Child Care Centers 66 Family Child Care Homes 43 Group Child Care Home 104 Head Start programs 1 Early Head Start program 96 Pre-K Counts programs 8 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
45 school districts containing 266 buildings: 78 buildings built before 1940 53 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Allegheny County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Allegheny Valley	Acmentonia Primary	K-6	1971	--
	Springdale Junior/Senior High	7-12	1931	1958, 1977, 2012
Avonworth	Avonworth Primary Center	K-2	2014	--
	Avonworth Elementary	3-6	1962	2000, 2014
	Avonworth Middle	7-8	2000	--
	Avonworth High	9-12	1969	2000
Baldwin-Whitehall	McAnnulty Elementary	K-1	1956	1994, 2017
	W. Robert Paynter Elementary	K-5	1970	1957, 1964, 1977
	Whitehall Elementary	2-5	1955	1985, 1986, 1998, 2009
	J.E. Harrison Middle	6-8	1972	1994, 2017
	Baldwin Senior High	9-12	1939	1957, 1964, 1977, 1985, 1986, 1998, 2009 Most of the original bldg demolished in 2009; gym, auditorium, kitchen, library and boiler room renovated
Bethel Park	Abraham Lincoln Elementary	K-4	1966	1999
	Benjamin Franklin Elementary	K-4	1955	1999
	Bethel Memorial Elementary	K-4	1948	1966
	George Washington Elementary	K-4	1966	2015
	Neil Armstrong Middle	5-6	1969	2014
	William Penn Elementary	K-4	1961	1970
	Independence Middle	7-8	1975	1991
	Bethel Park Senior High	9-12	2012	
Brentwood Borough	Elroy Avenue Elementary	K-5	1920	1997
	Moore Elementary	K-5	1914	1997
	Brentwood Middle/Senior High	6-12	1930	2001
Carylton	Crafton Elementary	K-6	1913	1978
	Carnegie Elementary	K-6	1954	1980
	Carlyton Junior/Senior	7-12	1969	1984

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Chartiers Valley	Primary	K-2	1994	2007
	Intermediate	3-5	1960	1989, 1993, 2007, 2010
	High/Middle Complex	6-12	1970	1989, 1993, 2000, 2007
Clairton City	Education Center	K-12		No dates found
Cornell	Education Center	K-12	1976	2005
Deer Lakes	Curtisville Primary	K-2	1956	1998
	East Union Intermediate	3-5	1965	1976, 1998
	Middle	6-8	1942	1953, 1975, 1998
	High	9-12	1973	
Duquesne City	Duquesne Education Complex	K-6	1914	1929, 1941, 1962, 1964, 1999; Grades 7-12 attend other SDs
East Allegheny	Logan Elementary	K-6	2008	
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1970	1996
Elizabeth Forward	Central Elementary	K-5	1951	1955, 1972, 1997
	Greenock Elementary	K-2	1950	1955, 1972, 1976, 1997
	Mt. Vernon Elementary	3-5	1962	1997
	William Penn Elementary	K-5	1955	1972, 1976, 1997
	Middle School	6-8	1966	1976, 1990
	Senior High	9-12	1966	1976, 1990
Fort Cherry (Washington)	Elementary	K-6	1989	2014
	High	7-12	1960	1995, 2014
Fox Chapel Area	Fairview Elementary	K-5	1958	1966, 1992, 2017
	Hartwood Elementary	K-5	1974	1992, 2005
	Kerr Elementary	K-5	1924	1955, 1958, 1975, 1992, 2003; new construction in 2019
	O'Hara Elementary	K-5	1964	1992, 2001, 2018
	Dorseyville Middle	6-8	1965	1992, 2017

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	Fox Chapel Area High	9-12	1961	1968, 1988, 2001, 2017
Gateway	Dr. Cleveland Steward, Jr. Elementary	K-4	1955	2009
	Evergreen Elementary	K-4	1958	1998
	University Park Elementary	K-4	1960	1998
	Ramsey Elementary	K-4	1970	1998
	Moss Side Middle	5-6	1960	1998
	Middle	7-8	1954	1998
	High	9-12	1958	2004
Hampton Township	Central Elementary	K-5	1971	1997
	Poff Elementary	K-5	1962	2009
	Wyland Elementary	K-5	1956	1992
	Hampton Middle	6-8	1941	2003
	Hampton High	9-12	1970	2000
Highlands	Early Childhood Center	PreK-K	1992	--
	Elementary	1-4	1915	1927, 1974, 2009
	Middle	5-8	1923	1956, 1977
	High	9-12	1969	1988, 2009
Keystone Oaks	Dormont Elementary	K-5	1995	--
	Fred L. Aiken Elementary	K-5	1959	1994
	Myrtle Avenue	K-5	1929	1996
	Keystone Oaks Middle	6-8	1996	--
	Keystone Oaks High	9-12	1969	1974, 2001
McKeesport Area	Francis McClure Elementary	K-5	1959	2011
	Twin Rivers	K-5	2013	--
	Founder's Hall	6-8	1940	1981, 2003, 2014 (6 th grade annex)
	High	9-12	1960	1987—1991, 1999, 2003
Montour	Elementary	K-4	2015-2016	--
	David E. Williams Middle	5-8	1964	1996
	High	9-12	1957/1966	1976, 2011, 2017

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Moon Area	R.D. Hyde Elementary	K-4	1971	1989, 2015
	J. H. Brooks Elementary	K-4	1965	1995, 2015
	Bon Meade Elementary	K-4	1959	1977, 1989, 2000
	J.A. Allard Elementary	K-4	1965	1989, 2015
	McCormick Elementary	K-4	1969	2007
	Lower and Upper Middle	5-8	1968	1989, 2009, 2012
	High	9-12	2011	--
Mount Lebanon	Foster Elementary	K-5	1940	2003
	Hoover Elementary	K-5	1963	2005
	Howe Elementary	K-5	1929	2003
	Jefferson Elementary	K-5	1950	2004
	Lincoln Elementary	K-5	1925	2004
	Markham Elementary	K-5	1929	2004
	Washington Elementary	K-5	1921	2005
	Jefferson Middle	6-8	1959	1998
	Mellon Middle	6-8	1938	1998
	Mount Lebanon Senior High	9-12	1930	1995, 2015
North Allegheny	Ingomar Elementary	K-5	1959	1999
	Bradford Woods Elementary	K-5	1958	1962, 1972, 1991, 2014, 2015-2016
	Franklin Elementary	K-5	1936	1950, 1966, 1992, 1999, 2008
	Hosack Elementary	K-5	1972	1999, 2013
	Marshall Elementary	K-5	1992	2015-2016
	McKnight Elementary	K-5	1955	1969, 1999
	Peebles Elementary	K-5	1952	1953, 1966, 1999
	Carson Middle	6-8	1969	2005
	Ingomar Middle	6-8	1958	2005
Marshall Middle	6-8	1993	2013, 2015- 2016	

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
North Allegheny	Intermediate High	9-10	1954	1957, 1963, 1997, 2017
	North Allegheny Senior High	11-12	1974	2001-2003
North Hills	Highcliff Elementary	K-6	1956	2009
	McIntyre Elementary	K-6	1966	2009
	Ross Elementary	K-6	1963	2010
	West View Elementary	K-6	1927	1998
	North Hills Middle	7-8	1958	1998
	North Hills High	9-12	1973	2008
Northgate	Avalon Elementary	K-6	1927	1993
	Bellevue Elementary	PrK-6	1915	1993
	Middle/Senior High	7-12	1977	1993
Penn Hills	Penn Hills Elementary	PrK-4	2014	--
	Linton Middle	5-8	1968	1991, 2010
	Penn Hills Senior High	9-12	2012	--
Penn-Trafford	Some Allegheny County students attend Penn-Trafford but all schools are in Westmoreland County			
Pine-Richland	Hance Elementary	K-3	1955	1999
	Wexford Elementary	K-3	1959	1997
	Richland Elementary	K-3	1956	1994
	Eden Hall Upper Elementary	4-6	2008	--
	Middle	7-8	1960	1996
	High	9-12	1993	2012
Pittsburgh	Allegheny Elementary	K-5	1904	1936, 2000
	Arsenal Elementary	PreK-5	1930	1939
	Banksville	K-5	1936	--
	Beechwood	PreK-5	1908	1923
	Concord	K-5	1938	2008
	Dilworth	PreK-5	1914	--
	Faison	K-5	2004	--
	Fulton	PreK-5	1893	--
	Grandview	PreK-5	1961	--
	Liberty	K-5	1911	--
	Lincoln	PreK-5	1931	--
	Linden Avenue	K-5	1903	--
	Miller	PreK-5	1906	--
	Minadeo	PreK-5	1957	--
Montessori	PreK-5	1899	2006	

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Pittsburgh	Phillips	K-5	1958	--
	Roosevelt	PreK-5	1959	--
	Spring Hill	K-5	1898	--
	Weil	PreK-5	1942	--
	West Liberty	K-5	1938	--
	Westwood	K-5	1956	--
	Whittier	K-5	1938	--
	Woolslair	PreK-5	1897	--
	Arlington	PreK-8	1955	2016
	Brookline	PreK-8	1907	--
	Alice M. Carmalt	PreK-8	1935	--
	Colfax	K-8	1911	2008
	Greenfield	PreK-8	1921	1923, 1999
	King	PreK-8	1973	--
	Langley	K-8	1923	1927
	Manchester	PreK-8	1964	--
	Mifflin	PreK-8	1932	--
	Morrow	PreK-8	1895	--
	Sunnyside	PreK-8	1954	--
	Pittsburgh Gifted Center	K-8	1974	--
	Conroy Education Center	Ages 5-21	1867	1895
	Pioneer Education Center	K-12	1960	--
	Allegheny Middle	6-8	1904	1936, 2000
	Arsenal	6-8	1930	1939
	Classical	6-8	1974	--
	Schiller	6-8	1938	--
	South Brook	6-8	2001	--
	South Hills	6-8	1976	--
	Sterrett	6-8	1899	1910; 2004-2011
	David P. Oliver Citywide Academy	3-12	1924	--
	Academy at Westinghouse	6-12	1921-1931	2004-2011
	Clayton Academy	6-12	1956	--
	CAPA	6-12	2003	--
University Preparatory at Margaret Milliones	6-12	1928	2008, 2009, 2010, 2012	
Barack Obama Academy of International Studies	6-12	1902	1911, 1925, 1975-1978, 2008, 2013	

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Pittsburgh	Science and Technology Academy at Frick	6-12	1927	2008, 2009, 2012
	Student Achievement Center	6-12	1908	--
	Taylor Allderdice High	9-12	1925	--
	Brashear High	9-12	1976	--
	Carrick High	9-12	1924	--
	Perry High	9-12	1901	1921, 1925
Plum Borough	Center Elementary	K-6	1955	1960, 1985, 2000
	Pivik Elementary	K-6	2012	--
	Holiday Park Elementary	K-6	2015	--
	A.E.Oblock Junior High	7-8	1968	2000, 2001
	Senior High	9-12	1960	1966, 1975, 1989, 2002
Quaker Valley	Edgeworth	K-5	1975	1997
	Osborne	K-5	1975	1997
	Middle	6-8	1926	1988, 1995, 2011
	High	9-12	1926	1988, 1995
Riverview	Tenth Street Elementary	K-6	1925	1960, 1990, 2002, 2010, 2013
	Verner Elementary	K-6	1937	1975, 1990, 2002, 2010, 2013
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1954	1990, 1998, 2010, 2013
Shaler Area	Marzolf Primary	K-3	1969	1971, 1986, 1989, 1997
	Reserve Primary	K-3	1965	1971, 1986, 1989, 1997
	Burchfield Primary	K-3	1964	1968, 1971, 1980
	Scott Primary	K-3	2018	--
	Shaler Elementary	4-6	1957	1963, 1969, 1986, 1990, 1996, 2008
	Shaler Middle	7-8	1998	--
	Shaler Area High	9-12	1979	1990, 1996, 2008

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
South Allegheny	Early Childhood Center	K-1	1958	1978, 1991, 1994
	Elementary	2-6	2002	--
	Middle-senior High	7-12	1963	1991, 1993, 2013
South Fayette Township	Elementary	K-2	1974	1989
	Intermediate	3-5	2013	--
	Middle	6-8	1958	1991
	High	9-12	2002	--
South Park	Elementary Center	K-5	2001	--
	Middle	6-8	1976	2005
	High	9-12	2005	--
Steel Valley Steel Valley	Barrett Elementary	1-5	1921	1975
	Park Elementary	1-5	1909	1919, 1928, 1952
	Middle	6-8	1995	--
	Senior High	9-12	1978	--
Sto-Rox	Primary Elementary	K-3	1997	--
	Upper Elementary	4-6	2002	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1923	1926, 1965, 1978, 2002
Upper St. Clair Township	Albert F. Baker Elementary	K-4	1969	2004
	Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary	K-4	1957	1961, 2004
	Carl R. Streams Elementary	K-4	1966	2004
	Boyce Middle	5-6	1969	1991, 2011
	Fort Couch Middle	7-8	1949	1952, 1968, 1988, 2011
	Upper St. Clair High	9-12	1962	1971, 1974, 1999
West Allegheny	Donaldson Elementary	K-5	--	--
	McKee Elementary	K-5	--	--
	Wilson Elementary	K-5	--	--
	Middle	6-8	--	--
	High	9-12	--	--
West Jefferson Hills	Gill Hall Elementary	K-2	1955	1962, 1992, 2002
	McClellan Elementary	K-2	1956	1958, 1981- 1982, 2002

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	Jefferson Hills Intermediate	3-5	1993	--
	Pleasant Hills Middle	6-8	1965	2004
	Thomas Jefferson High	9-12	1953	1992
West Mifflin Area	Clara Barton Elementary	K-3	1958	--
	Homeville Elementary	K-3	1939	2948, 2953, 2993
	New Emerson Elementary	K-3	1954	1989
	Middle	4-8	2012	--
	High	9-12	1958	1995
Wilkesburg Borough	Kelly Primary	Pre-K-2	1969	2003
	Turner Intermediate	3-6	1927	2003
	High school closed 2016	--	--	Grades 7-12 attending Westinghouse
Woodland Hills	Edgewood Elementary	K-3	1892	2001
	Wilkins Elementary	K-3	1939	2000
	Promise Rankin	K-12	1931	1984
	Academy	K-8	1919	1978
	Primary Intermediate	K-12	1929	1994, 2017
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1963	2001

On February 1, 2019, Pennsylvania's Attorney General filed 161 criminal charges against the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority for failure to abide by the lead service line replacement regulations, in particular those requiring notification of the pending replacement and sampling the water lines following the replacement. These charges are misdemeanors of the third degree brought under Section 13(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The charges are for willful or negligent violations of the act or any rules, regulations or orders of DEP, and carry fines that can range from \$1,250 to \$12,500 for each separate violation. Violations on separate days are considered separate violations.³⁴¹

³⁴¹ The act of May 1, 1984 (P.L. 206, No. 43) known as the Safe Drinking Water Act, §13(i).

ARMSTRONG COUNTY DATA

HOUSING STOCK:

32,427 housing units of which:
30.28% were built prior to 1940
 22.41% were built between 1940 and 1959
 21.35% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

18 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes:
Five complexes are designed for families, but construction dates were not found for any of them..

WATER PIPELINES

84.43% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines.
19 municipal or municipal authority-owned community water systems
 2 systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
 Buffalo Township Municipal Authority Freeport
 Dayton Municipal Water Authority
1 system with cast iron transmission mains that are not dated Rural Valley Water works
2 Regional systems, neither of which has pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines

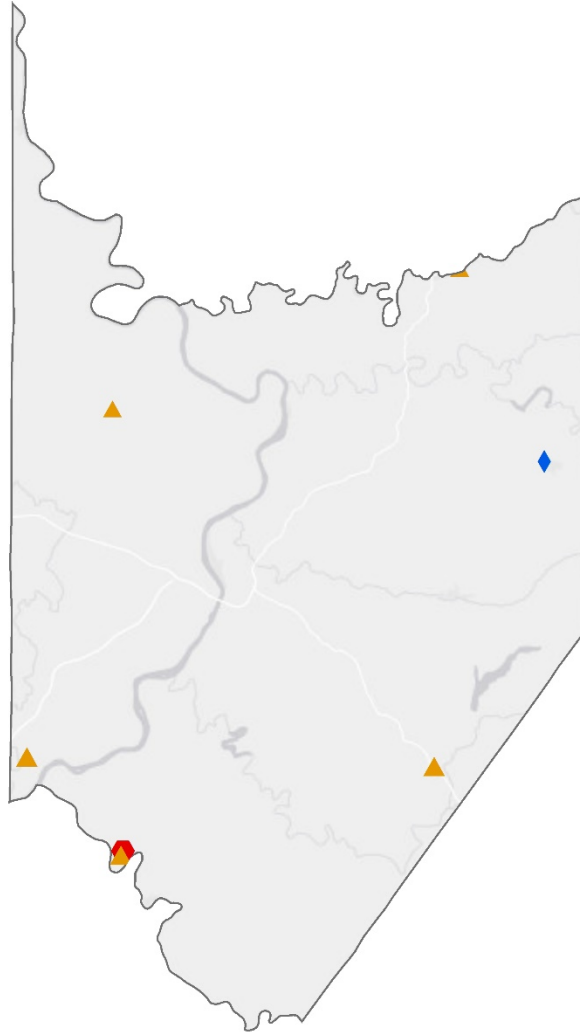
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

9 Child Care Centers
12 Family Child Care Homes
3 Group Child Care Home
6 Head Start programs
7 Pre-K Counts programs

SCHOOLS:

8 school districts in the county, but only 5 have buildings in the county, totaling 13 buildings in the county::
 1 building built before 1940
 3 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Armstrong County

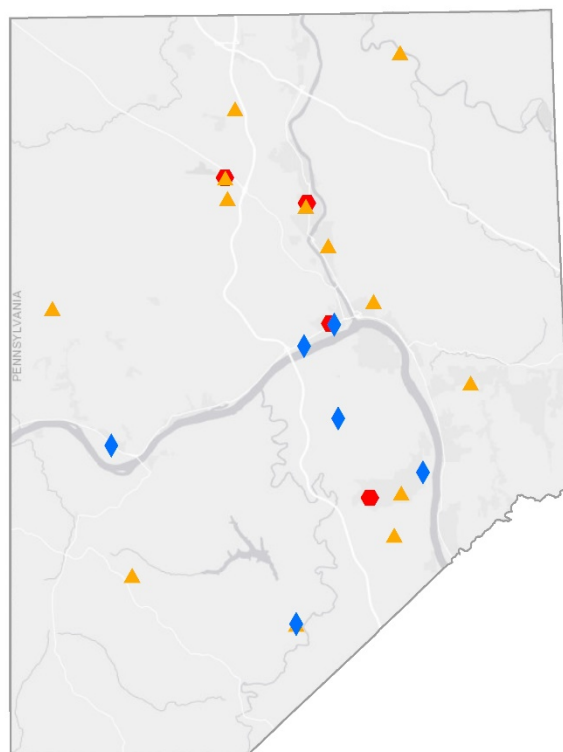


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

ARMSTRONG COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Allegheny Clarion Valley	Some Armstrong County students attend ACV but all schools are in Clarion County			
Apollo-Ridge	Elementary	K-5	2003	
	Middle/Senior High	6-12	1975	1986
Armstrong	West Hills Primary	K-3	1972	2006
	West Hills Intermediate	4-6	2006	
	Dayton Elementary	K-6	1961	1994
	Elderton Elementary	K-6	1950	1962, 1980
	Lenape Elementary	K-6	2007	
	Shannock Valley Elementary	K-6	1963	1972
	Armstrong Junior/senior High 1-6	1954	2007	
	West Shamokin Junior/Senior High	7-12	2000	
Freeport Area	South Buffalo Elementary	K-5	1954	2007, c. 2015
	Some Armstrong County students attend FA at Buffalo Elementary, Freeport Area Middle School and Freeport Area High School, all located in Butler County			
Karns City Area	Some Armstrong County students attend KCA but all schools are in Butler County			
Kiski Area	Some Armstrong County students attend Kiski but all schools are in Westmoreland County			
Leechburg Area	David Leech Elementary	K-6	1955	1995; renovations planned 2018
	Middle/Senior High	7-12	1922	1967, 1995; renovations planned 2018
Redbank Valley	Some Armstrong County students attend RBV but all schools are in Clarion County			

BEAVER COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
78,304 housing units of which: 24.56% were built prior to 1940 32.38% were built between 1940 and 1959 23.51% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
50+ public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Housing Authority of the County of Beaver Five pre-1960 complexes that house children were found: Crestwood Village in Ambridge (1943) Linmar Terrace in Aliquippa (1943) Midcrest Homes in Midland (1953) Morado Dwellings in Beaver Falls (1942) Pleasant View Homes in Beaver Falls (1942)
WATER PIPELINES:
93.34% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 19 Community Water Systems: 5 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: All five are municipal or municipal authority-owned: Municipal Water Authority of Aliquippa Beaver Borough Municipal Authority Center Township Water Authority Midland Borough Municipal Authority Vanport Township Municipal Authority Independence Elementary School has its own water system and a pre-1960 cast iron transmission line
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
17 Child Care Centers 6 Family Child Care Homes 2 Group Child Care Home 15 Head Start programs 4 Early Head Start program 15 Pre-K Counts programs 0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
14 school districts containing 45 buildings: 5 buildings built before 1940 14 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Beaver County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools built from 1940-1960
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems Built through 1959

BEAVER COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/Additions
Aliquippa	Elementary	K-6	1931	1954, 1975, 2009
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1959	1997, 2009
Ambridge Area	State Street Elementary	K-6	1960	2000
	Economy Elementary	K-6	2002	--
	Highland Elementary	K-6	2004	--
	Junior High	7-8	1959	1987
	Senior High	9-12	2008	--
Beaver Area	College Square Elementary	K-2	1926	2009
	Dutch Ridge Elementary	3-6	2004	--
	Middle School-High School	7-12	1960	1996
Big Beaver Falls Area	Big Beaver Elementary	K-5	1954	2001
	Central Elementary	K-5	1954	2003
	Beaver Falls Middle	6-8	1932	1948, 1962, 1997
	Beaver Falls Senior High	9-12	1878	--
Blackhawk	Northwestern Primary	K-2	1955	1963
	Patterson Primary	K-2	1963	1978, 2012
	Blackhawk Intermediate	3-5	1932	1991
	Highland Middle	6-8	1959	1964, 2013
	Blackhawk High	9-12	1971	2009
Central Valley	Center Grange Primary	K-2	2007	
	Todd Lane Elementary	3-5	1971	1993
	Middle School	6-8	1963	1974, 2010
	High	9-12	1966	1991, 2006
Ellwood City Area	Some Beaver County students attend ECA, but all schools are located in Lawrence County			
Freedom Area	Primary Center	K-2	2015	
	Middle	3-8	1960	1998
	High	9-12	1968	1998
Hopewell Area	Elementary	K-4	1960	1999
	Independence	K-4	1954	2000
	Margaret Ross	K-4	1963	2001
	Junior High	5-8	1954	2001
	Senior High	9-12	1963	2000
Midland Borough	Midland Elementary-Middle School	K-8	1972	1995; High school students attend school in Ohio
New Brighton Area	Elementary	K-5	1973	1992, 2001
	Middle	6-8	1957	1992, 2002
	High	9-12	1973	1992, 2002
Riverside Beaver County	Elementary	PreK-5	--	--
	Middle	6-8	1996	--
	High	9-12	1959	1990
Rochester Area	One complex	K-6	1972	1991, 2011
	--	7-12	1959	1991

BEAVER COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/Additions
South Side Area	Elementary	K-5	1956	1970, 1991, 2006
	Middle	6-8	--	
	High	9-12	1956	1961, 1974, 1990, 2013
Western Beaver County	Fairview Elementary	Prek-5	1954	1968, 2011
	Junior/Senior High	6-12	1961	2011

BEDFORD COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

24, 029 housing units of which:
27.31% were built prior to 1940
14.54% were built between 1940 and 1959
22.81% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

5 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of the County of Bedford
2 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction dates available

WATER PIPELINES:

76.84% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
15 Community Water Systems:
2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Municipal or municipal authority-owned:
 Hyndman Borough Water Department
 Waterside Loysburg Water Supply
1 Water Association: New Enterprise

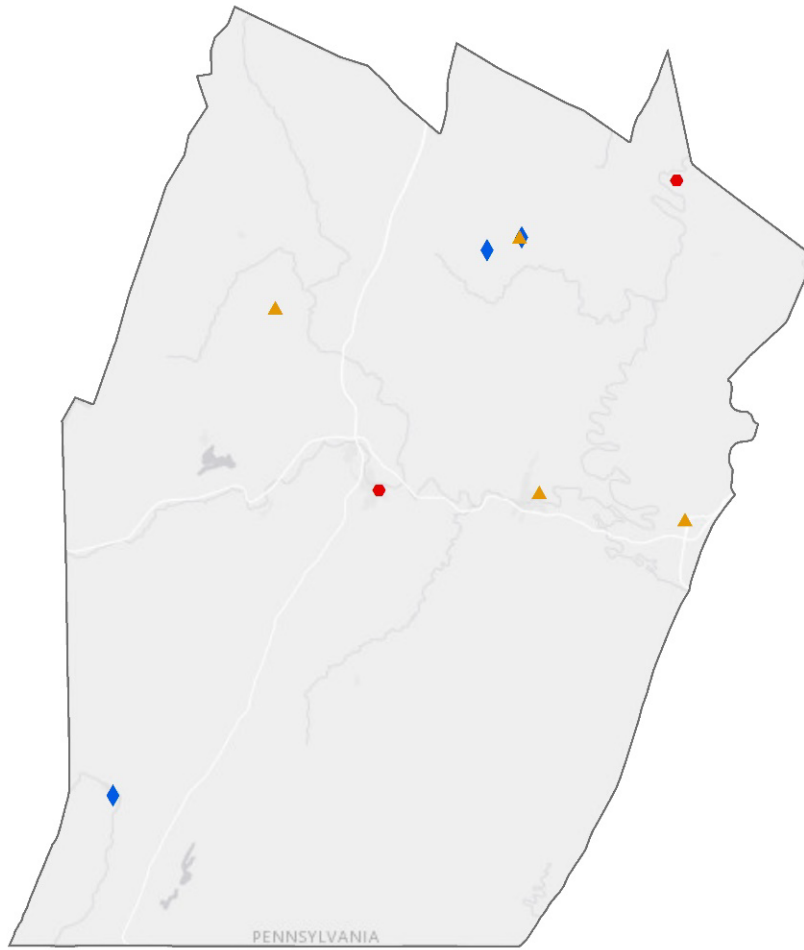
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

5 Child Care Centers
3 Family Child Care Homes
2 Group Child Care Home
8 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
11 Pre-K Counts programs
1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

5 school districts containing 13 buildings:
2 buildings built before 1940
3 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Bedford County

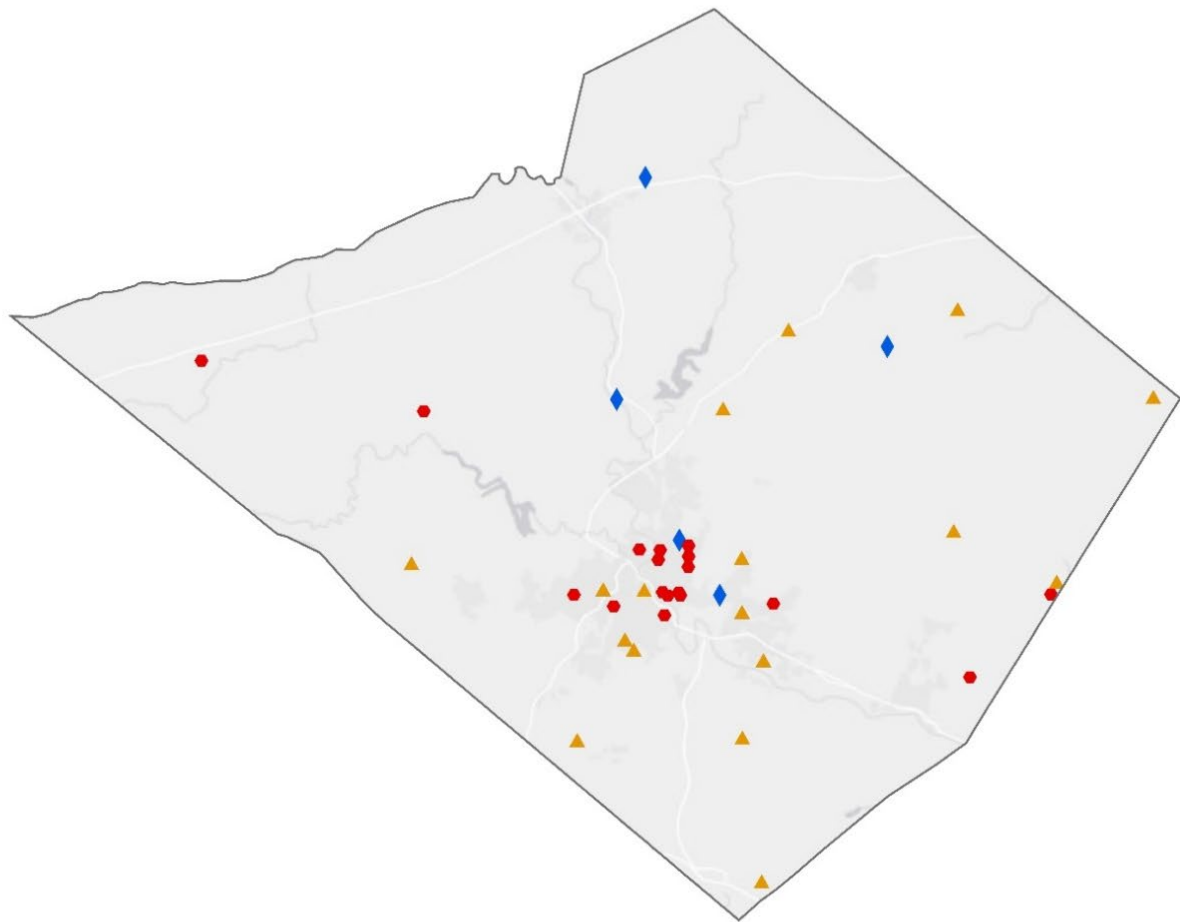


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

BEDFORD COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Bedford Area	Elementary	K-5	1997	--
	Middle	6-8	1979	2011
	High	9-12	1925	1995
Chestnut Ridge	Central Elementary	K-2	1960	1993
	Middle	3-7	1954/1955	1984, 2006
	Senior High	8-13	1982	2007
Claysburg-Kimmel	Some Bedford County students attend CK but all schools are located in Blair County			
Everett Area	Breezewood Elementary	K-5	1954	1990
	Everett Area Elementary	K-5	1979	--
	Everett Area Middle/High	6-12	1955	2010
Northern Bedford County	Elementary	K-5	1988	--
	Middle/High	6-12	1962	2011
Tussey Mountain	Elementary	PreK-4	1935	1978, 2011
	Junior/Senior High	5-12	1960	1968, 1989, 2010

BERKS COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
<p>164,853 housing units of which: 27.90% were built prior to 1940 16.89% were built between 1940 and 1959 21.12% were built between 1960 and 1979</p>
PUBLIC HOUSING:
<p>80+ public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Two public housing authorities: County of Berks, and Reading Housing Authority 14 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction dates available</p>
WATER PIPELINES:
<p>76.36% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 40 Community Water Systems: 5 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: All municipal or municipal authority-owned: Hamburg Municipal Water and Sewer Authority Leesport Borough Water Authority Lyons Borough Mt. Penn Borough Municipal Authority Reading Area Water Authority Lutheran Home at Topton is identified as having pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines</p>
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
<p>39 Child Care Centers 9 Family Child Care Homes 1 Group Child Care Home 18 Head Start programs 1 Early Head Start program 24 Pre-K Counts programs 0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools</p>
SCHOOLS:
<p>18 school districts containing 98 buildings: 19 buildings built before 1940 17 buildings built between 1940 and 1959</p>

Potential Lead Sources in Berks County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

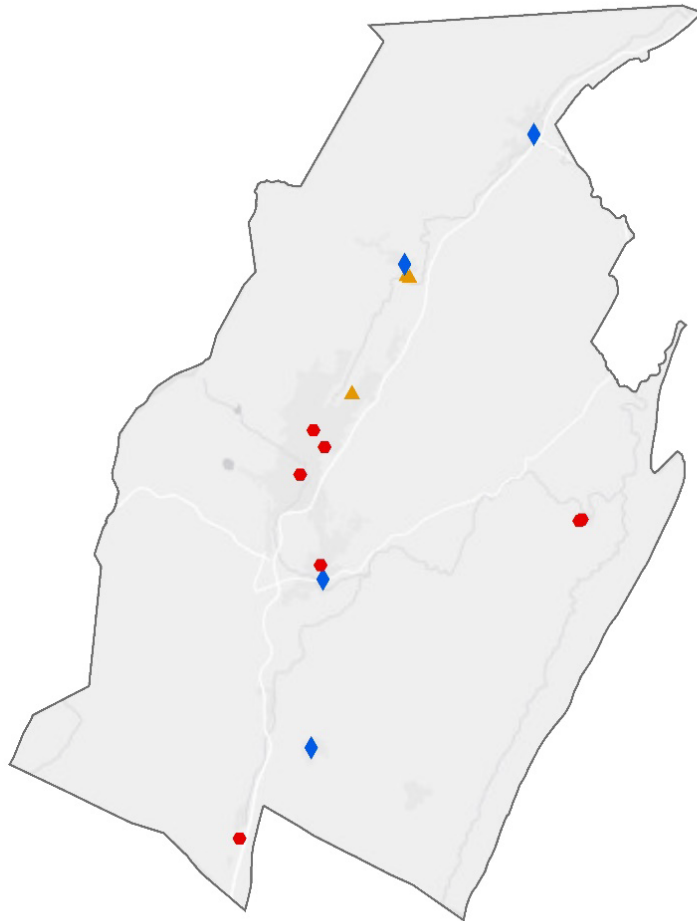
BERKS COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Antietam	Mount Penn Primary Center	K & 1	2005	--
	Mount Penn Elementary Center	2-6	1970	1979, 1988, 1996, 2011
	Antietam Middle/Senior High	7-12	1953	1973, 1988, 1996, 2005, 2011
Boyertown Area	Boyertown Elementary	K-5	1970	--
	Colebrookdale Elementary	K-5	1954	1961, 1991
	Earl Township Elementary	K-5	1954	1961, 1991
	Gilbertsville Elementary	K-5	1930	1958, 1986, 1991, 1995
	New Hanover – Upper Frederick	K-5	1955	1960, 1996, 1991
	Pine Forge Elementary	K-5	1932	1957, 1986
	Washington Elementary	K-5	1961	1986, 1995
	Boyertown Middle East	6-8	1972	2006
	Boyertown Middle West	6-8	1965	1998
Boyertown Senior High	9-12	1923	1935, 1957, 1992, 2017	
Brandywine Heights Area	Elementary	K-3	1960	1981, 199, 2016
	Intermediate	4-5	1954	1966, 1994, 2011, 2017
	Middle	6-8		
	High	9-12	2002	
Conrad Weiser Area	CW East Elementary	K-4	1990	
	CW West Elementary	K-4	1968	2012
	Middle	5-8	1958	2004
	High	9-12	2001	
Daniel Boone Area	Birdsboro Elementary	K-5	1990	
	Monocacy Elementary	K-5	2008	
	Amity Intermediate	3-5	2002	
	Middle	6-8	2005	
	High	9-12	1998	
Exeter Township	Jacksonwald Elementary	K-4	1937	1990
	Lorane Elementary	K-4	1959	1992
	Owatin Creek Elementary	K-4	2011	
	Reiffon Intermediate	5-6	2003	
	Exeter Twp. Junior High	7-9	1963	1996
	Exeter Twp. Senior High	7-12	1955	1994, 2003
Fleetwood Area	Andrew Maier Elementary	K-4	1951	1973, 1992
	Willow Creek Elementary	K-4	2009	
	Richmond Elementary	K-4	1955	1973, 1992-1993
	Middle	5-8	1989	1999
	Senior High	9-12	1998	
Governor Mifflin	Brecknock Elementary	K-4	1954	1990
	Cumru Elementary	K-4	1957	1961, 1991
	Mifflin Park	K-4	2008	

BERKS COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	Intermediate	5-6	1974	2008-2009
	Junior High	7-8	1961	1991, 1993
	Senior High	9-12	1955	1960, 1990, 2006
Hamburg Area	Tilden Elementary	K-5	2008	--
	Perry	K-5	2014	--
	Middle	5-8	1996	--
	Senior High	9-12	1974	2001, 2002
Kutztown Area	Greenwich-Lenkerville	K-5	--	--
	Kutztown Elementary	K-5	--	--
	Middle	6-8	--	--
	Senior High	9-12	1961	1974, 2015-2016
Muhlenberg Township	Muhlenberg Elementary Center	K-4	1967	1996
	C.E. Cole Intermediate	5-6	2008	--
	Middle	7-9	1991	2010
	Senior High	10-12	1970	--
Oley Valley	Elementary	K-5	1993	--
	Middle	6-8	2003	--
	High	9-12	1960	1967, 1974
Reading	Amanda E. Stout Elementary	PreK-5	1935	--
	Glenside Elementary	PreK-5	1926	1939, 1950, 1989
	Lauers Park Elementary	PreK-5	1960	1968, 2002
	Millmont Elementary	PreK-5	1923	1982
	Northwest Elementary	PreK-5	1969	1978, 2001
	Riverside Elementary	PreK-5	1924	1979, 2001
	16 th & Haak Elementary	PreK-5	1968	2001
	10 th & Green Elementary	PreK-5	1968	--
	10 th & Penn Elementary	PreK-5	1995	--
	13 th & Green Elementary	PreK-5	1968	--
	13 th & Union Elementary	PreK-5	1929	1953, 1970, 2001
	12 th & Marion Elementary	PreK-5	1968	--
	Tyson-Schoener Elementary	PreK-5	1928	2004/05
	Northeast Middle	6-7	1922	1971, 1987
	Northwest Middle	6-7	1935	1987
	Southern Middle	6-7	1924	1987, 1995
	Southwest Middle	6-7	1929	1936, 1976, 1987
	Reading Intermediate High	8-9	2010	--
Reading Senior High	10-12	1926	1972, 1989	
Schuylkill Valley	Elementary	K-4	1993	--
	Middle	5-8	1976	--
	High	9-12	1960	--
Tulpehocken Area	Penn-Bernville Elementary	K-6	1931	1950, 1960, 2001
	Bethel Elementary	K-6	1900	1910, 1930, 1954, 1979, 2010
	Junior and Senior High	7-12	1964	--

BERKS COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Twin Valley	Honey Brook Elementary	K-4	1994	--
	Robeson Elementary	K-4	1954	1967, 1991
	Twin Valley Elementary	K-4	2005	--
	Middle	5-8	1991	2008
	High	9-12	1959	1996, 2001, 2007
Upper Perkiomen	Some Berks County students attend Upper Perkiomen but all schools are located in Montgomery County			
Wilson	Cornwall Terrace Elementary	K-5	1974	1991, 2007
	Whitfield Elementary	K-5	1963	1969, 1990, 1991, 2006
	Shiloh Hills Elementary	K-5	2000	2013
	Spring Ridge Elementary	K-5	1996	2013
	Green Valley Elementary	K-5	2006	2013
	West Middle	6-8	2010	--
	Southern Middle	6-8	1974	1998
	Wilson Senior	9-12	1928	1936, 1946, 1958, 1964, 1986, 1997, 1999
Wyomissing	Wyomissing Hills Elementary	K-4	1957	1987, 1989
	West Reading Elementary	5-6	1952	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1939	1965, 1993

BLAIR COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
56,059 housing units of which: 32.498% were built prior to 1940 20.849% were built between 1940 and 1959 23.74% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
25+ public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Two public housing authorities: Blair County Housing and Redevelopment Authority, and Altoon Housing Authority One pre-1960 complexes that house children were found: Pleasant Village in Altoona (1951) 11 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction dates available
WATER PIPELINES:
84.83% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 23 Community Water Systems: 4 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: All municipal or municipal authority-owned: Bellwood Borough Authority Hollidaysburg Municipal Authority Roaring Spring Municipal Authority Tyrone Borough Water Authority
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
11 Child Care Centers 3 Family Child Care Homes 0 Group Child Care Home 15 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 9 Pre-K Counts programs 0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
7 school districts containing 28 buildings: 6 buildings built before 1940 4 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Blair County

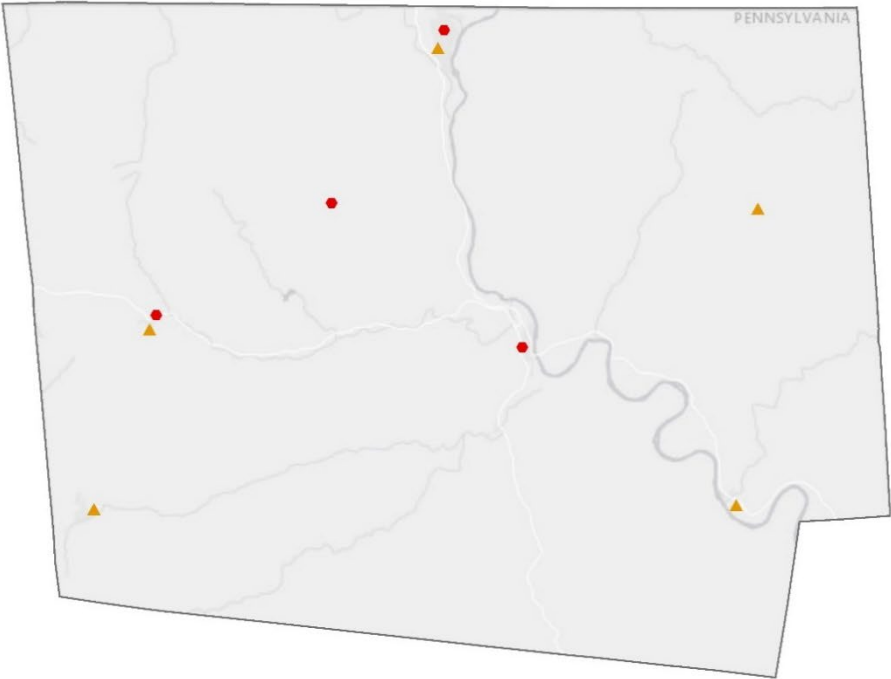


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

BLAIR COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Altoona Area	Baker Elementary	K-6	1912	1958, 1998
	Irving Elementary	K-6	1960	1996
	Juniata Elementary	K-6	1982	--
	Juniata Gap Elementary	K-6	1997	--
	Logan Elementary	K-6	1959	2001
	Mowrie A. Ebner Elementary	K-6	1989	--
	Penn-Lincoln Elementary	K-6	1962	1995
	Pleasant Valley Elementary	K-6	1998	--
	Altoona Area Junior High	7-9	2008	--
	Kimmel Alternative	7-12	1923	1954
	Altoona Area High	10-12	1927	1972; New building under construction 2019-2020
Bellwood Antis	Lewis M. Myers Elementary	K-4	1955	1988, 2008
	Middle/High	5-12	1955	1989
Claysburg-Kimmel	Elementary	K-6	1992	2009
	Junior/Senior	7-12	1935	1954, 1968, 2004, 2007
Hollidaysburg Area	Charles W. Longer Elementary	K-6	1982	--
	Foot of Ten Elementary	K-6	1993	--
	Frankstown Elementary	K-6	1992	--
	Junior High	7-9	1936	1956, 1975, 1995
	Senior High	10-12	1970	2007
Penn Cambria	Some Blair County students attend Penn Cambria but all school buildings are located in Cambria County			
Spring Cove	Martinsburg Elementary	K-5	1990	--
	Spring Cove Elementary	K-5	2009	--
	Middle	6-8	1969	2002
	Central High	9-12	1960	1991, 2002
Tyrone Area	Elementary	K-4	1999	--
	Middle/Senior High	5-12	1962	1999
Williamsburg Community	Elementary	K-6	1942	1955, 1999
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1918	1937, 1942, 1964, 1979, 1999, 2012-2013

BRADFORD COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
30,107 housing units of which: 33.87% were built prior to 1940 10.76% were built between 1940 and 1959 24.16 % were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
19 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Bradford County Housing Authority/Tioga Bradford Housing and Redevelopment 6 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction dates available
WATER PIPELINES:
78.99% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 9 Community Water Systems: No transmission line materials listed
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
5 Child Care Centers 4 Family Child Care Homes 2 Group Child Care Home 9 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 16 Pre-K Counts programs 1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
7 school districts containing 19 buildings: 4 buildings built before 1940 5 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Bradford County

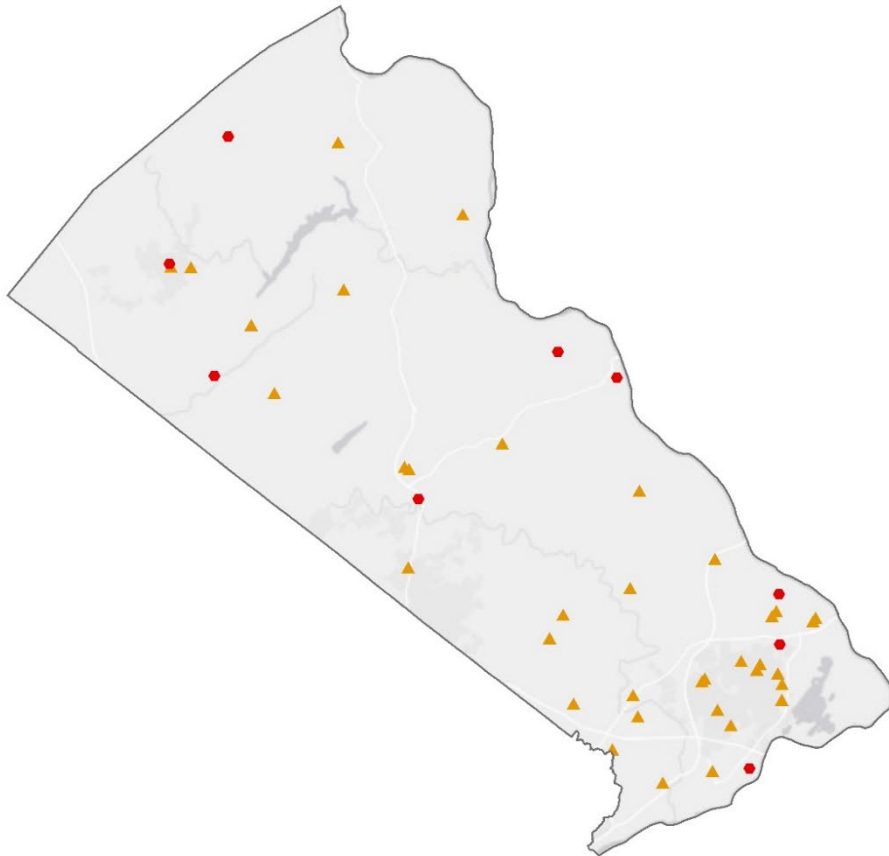


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

BRADFORD COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Athens Area	Audrielle Lynch-Ellen Bustin	K-5	1967	2002
	SRU Elementary	K-5	1936	1976
	Harlan Rowe Middle	6-8	1974	1977
	High	9-12	1959	2004
Canton Area	Elementary	K-6	1971	1997, 1998
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1951	1958, 1978, 2002; plans for renovations to MS in 2018
Northeast Bradford County	Elementary	K-6	1970	1994
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1955	1969, 1995
Sayre Area	H. Austin Snyder Elementary	K-6	1973	--
	High	7-12	1928	Late 1960s to early 1970s
Towanda Area	J. Andrew Morrow Primary	K4-2	1966	2004
	Elementary	3-6	1914	1960, 2006
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1970	2005
Troy Area	W.R. Croman Elementary	K-2	1954	1966, 2003
	Intermediate	3-6	1964	1955
	Commons Building	7-12	1973	2007
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1923	1935, 1939, 1954, 1973, 2007
Wyalusing Area	Wyalusing Valley Elementary	K-6	2011	--
	Wyalusing Valley Junior/Senior High	7-12	1956	1960, 1986, 1996, 2005

BUCKS COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
246,869 housing units of which: 10.55% were built prior to 1940 20.17% were built between 1940 and 1959 30.67% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
30+ public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Bucks County Housing Authority 11 complexes that accommodate families, but only two construction dates available (both post-1960)
WATER PIPELINES:
74.40% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 44 Community Water Systems: 1 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: Municipal or municipal authority-owned: Reigelsville Water Authority 17 public schools with their own water systems but no transmission line material data available
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
65 Child Care Centers 8 Family Child Care Homes 6 Group Child Care Home 25 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 31 Pre-K Counts programs 1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
13 school districts containing 128 buildings: 9 buildings built before 1940 37 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Bucks County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

BUCKS COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Bensalem Township	Belmont Hills Elementary	K-6	1959	2004
	Benjamin Rush Elementary	K-6	1964	1997
	Cornwells Elementary	K-6	1998	--
	Russell C. Struble Elementary	K-6	1957	2004
	Samuel K. Faust Elementary	K-6	1956	1970, 1992, 2008
	Valley Elementary	K-6	1975	2009
	Cecilia Snyder Middle	7-8	1960	2009
	Robert K. Shafer Middle	7-8	1980	2008
	Bensalem High	9-12	1969	1973, 2002-2006,2011-2015
Bristol Borough	Snyder-Girotti Elementary	K-6	2008	--
	Middle/High	7-12	1932	1958, 1966
Bistol Township	Mill Creek Elementary	K-6	2016	--
	Keystone Elementary	K-6	2016	--
	Brookwood Elementary	K-6	2016	--
	Franklin D. Roosevelt Middle	7-8	1958	1995
	Neil A. Armstrong	7-8	1971	--
	Harry S. Truman High	9-12	1959	1999
Centennial	Davis Elementary	K-5	2012	--
	McDonald Elementary	K-5	2013	--
	Willow Date Elementary	K-5	1970	2011
	Klinger Middle	6-8	1964	2017
	Log College Middle	6-8	1967	1969; asbestos abatement and other renovations underway in 2018
	William Tennant High	9-12	1973	2011
Central Bucks	John Barclay Elementary	K-6	1965	1968, 1971, 1990, 2006
	Bridge Valley Elementary	K-6	2004	--
	Buckingham Elementary	K-6	1955	1964, 1971, 2003
	Simon Butler Elementary	K-6	1964	1966, 1990, 2006
	Cold Spring Elementary	K-6	1995	--
	Doyle Elementary	K-6	1966	1968, 1990
	Gayman Elementary	K-6	1960	1965, 1971, 1990, 1998
	Groveland Elementary	K-6	2000	--
	Jamison Elementary	K-6	1997	--
	Paul W. Kutz Elementary	K-6	1936	1954, 1958, 1963, 1971, 1990

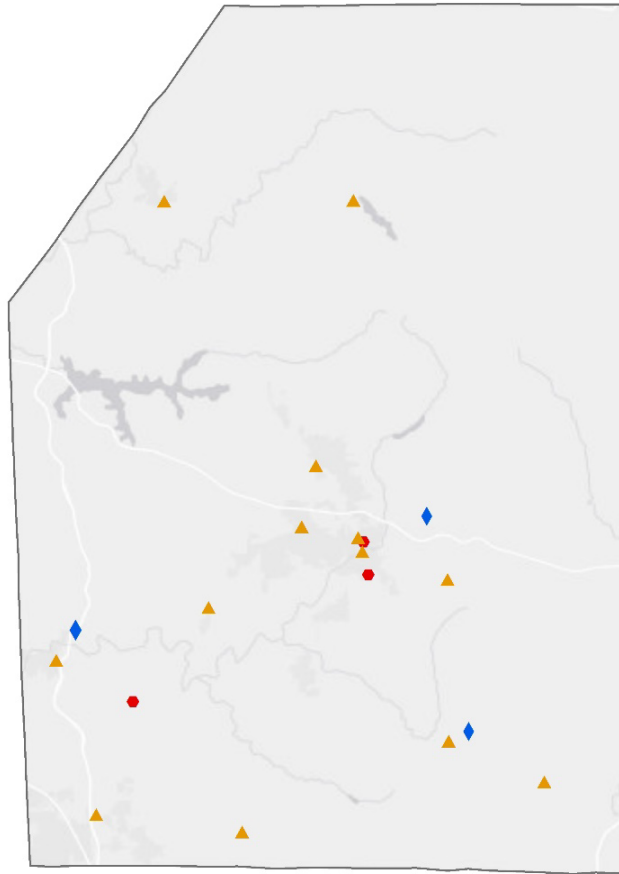
BUCKS COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Central Bucks	Linden Elementary	K-6	1960	1968, 2006
	Mill Creek Elementary	K-6	2000	--
	Pine Run Elementary	K-6	1971	1990, 2006
	F.D. Titus Elementary	K-6	1951	1955, 1957, 1962, 1979, 1990, 2003
	Warwick Elementary	K-6	1990	--
	Holicong Middle	7-9	1971	1998
	Lenape Middle	7-9	1956	1995
	Tamanend Middle	7-9	1960	1990, 1995
	Tohickon Middle	7-9	2002	--
	Unami Middle	7-9	1964	1997
	Central Bucks East Senior High	10-12	1969	1974, 1997
	Central Bucks South Senior High	10-12	2004	--
Central Bucks West Senior High	10-12	1950	1972, 1989, 1996, 2005	
Council Rock	Churchville Elementary	K-6	1959	1964, 1971, 2010
	Goodnoe Elementary	2-6	1963	1998, 2013
	Hillcrest Elementary	K-6	1989	--
	Holland Elementary	K-6	1965	1966, 2013
	Welch Elementary	K-6	2000	--
	Newtown Elementary	K-6	1994	1995
	Richboro Elementary	K-6	1989	--
	Rolling Hills Elementary	K-6	1971	1980
	Sol Feinstone Elementary	K-6	1951	1969, 1989
	Wrightstown Elementary	K-4	1958	1964
	Holland Middle	7-8	1975	--
	Newtown Middle	7-8	1954	1959, 1998
High School North	9-12	1970	1976, 2002, 2006	
High School South	9-12	2000	--	
Morrisville Borough	Grandview Elementary	K-2	1957	--
	Intermediate	3-5	1959	1975; schools share one complex
	Middle/High	6-12		
Neshaminy	Pearl S. Buck Elementary	K-4	1969	--
	Joseph E. Ferderbar Elementary	K-4	1958	1959, 1962, 1997
	Tawanka Elementary	K-4	2016	--
	Herbert Hoover Elementary	K-4	1962	1966
	Walter S. Miller Elementary	K-4	1958	1997
	Albert Schweitzer Elementary	K-4	1959	1961, 1967

BUCKS COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Neshaminy	Carl Sandburg Middle	5-8	1959	1998, 2000
	Maple Point Elementary	5-8	1975	1993
	Poquessing Middle	5-8	1957	1961, 1997, 2006
	Neshaminy High	9-12	1953	1992, 1996, 1997, 2006-2009
New Hope Solebury	Lower Elementary	K-2	1937	1977, 2007
	Upper Elementary	3-5	2004	--
	Middle	6-8	1998	2017
	High	9-12	1932	1998, 2008, 2017
North Penn	Some Bucks County students attend North Penn, but all school buildings are located in Montgomery County.			
Palisades	Durham-Nockamixon Elementary	K-5	1980	--
	Springfield Elementary	K-5	1911	1954, 1962, 1979, 2003
	Tinicum Elementary	K-5	1958	1972, 2010
	Middle	6-8	1991	--
	Senior High	9-12	1951	1958, 1964, 1966, 2004
Pennridge	Bedminster Elementary	K-5	1957	1963, 1989, 2008
	R.B. Deibler Elementary	K-5	1956	2001, 2009
	J.M. Grasse Elementary	K-5	1963	2002, 2010
	Guth Elementary	K-5	1963	1989, 2008, 2011
	M.M. Seylar Elementary	K-5	1953	2003, 2009
	West Rockhill Elementary	K-5	1990	2007
	Sellersville Elementary	K-5	1964	1967, 1989, 2009
	Central Middle	6-8	1998	
	South Middle	6-8	1930	1957, 1993, 2009
	North Middle	6-8	2007	--
High	9-12	1975	2007	
Pennsbury	Afton Elementary	K-5	1997	--
	Edgewood Elementary	K-5	1966	1969
	Eleanor Roosevelt Elementary	K-5	1963	2012
	Fallsington Elementary	K-5	1916	1952, 1996
	Makefield Elementary	K-5	1934	1965, 1996, 2011
	Manor Elementary	K-5	1954	1958, 2004
	Oxford Valley Elementary	K-5	1958	1960, 1964, 2004
	Penn Valley Elementary	K-5	1954	1958, 2004
	Quarry Hill Elementary	K-5	1958	1960, 1964, 2004
	Walt Disney Elementary	K-5	1955	1964, 1969, 2006
	Village Park Academy	4-12	1957	1969
	Pennwood Middle	6-8	1951	1952, 1972
William Penn Middle	6-8	1992	1998	

BUCKS COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Pennsbury	Charles Boehm Middle	6-8	1957	--
	High School East	9-12	1965	1969
	High School West A	9-12	1960	1972, 2005
	High School West B	9-12	1954	2005
Quakertown Community	Neidig Elementary	K-5	1974	--
	Quakertown Elementary	K-5	1929	1967
	Richland Elementary	K-5	1957	2010
	Trumbauersville Elementary	K-5	1999	--
	Pfaff Elementary	K-5	2005	--
	Strayer Middle	6-8	2004	--
	Freshman Center	9	1967	2005
	Senior High	10-12	1956	1966, 1988
Souderton Area	Some Bucks County students attend Souderton but all buildings are in Montgomery County			

BUTLER COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
<p>80,168 housing units of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.59% were built prior to 1940 15.78% were built between 1940 and 1959 22.61% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
<p>25 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Housing and Redevelopment Authority County of Butler 9 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction dates available, except for one post-1960 complex</p>
WATER PIPELINES:
<p>65.43% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines</p> <p>12 Community Water Systems: 2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: 1 Municipal or municipal authority-owned: Harmony Borough Water Authority 1 Investor-owned: Pa. American Butler</p>
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
<p>26 Child Care Centers 8 Family Child Care Homes 4 Group Child Care Home 13 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 10 Pre-K Counts programs 2 Licensed Nursery/Preschools</p>
SCHOOLS:
<p>8 school districts containing 38 buildings: 3 buildings built before 1940 14 buildings built between 1940 and 1959</p>

Potential Lead Sources in Bulter County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

BUTLER COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Allegheny Clarion Valley	Some Butler County students attend ACV but all schools are in Clarion County			
Butler Area	Center Township Elementary	K-4	1950	1952, 1956, 1964, 1968, 1990, 1997
	Connoquesnessing Elementary	K-4	1957	1962, 1998
	Emily Brittain Elementary	K-4	1956	1996, 2002
	McQuiston Elementary	K-4	1930	1969, 1999
	Northwest Elementary	K-4	1956	1988, 2008
	Summit Elementary	K-4	1959	1998
	Middle	5-6	1917	1994
	Center Avenue	K-12	1956	1994
	Intermediate	7-9	1972	2006
High	10-12	1960	1999	
Freeport Area	Buffalo Elementary	K-5	1955	2002; c. 2015
	Middle	6-8	2014-2015	--
	High	9-12	1960	1987
	Some Butler County students may attend South Buffalo Elementary in Armstrong County			
Karns City Area	Chicora Elementary	K-6	1960	1995
	Sugarcreek Elementary	K-6	1953	1994
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1962	1995
Mars Area	Primary Center	K-1	1951	1957, 1970, 1984, 1992, 1994
	Elementary	2-4	2000	2011
	Centennial	5-6	2007	2011
	Middle	7-8	1971	Renovations starting June 2019
	High	9-12	1960	1985, 1986, 11992, 1999, 2004, 2010
Moniteau Area	Dassa McKinney Elementary	K-6	1966	2004
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1958	1981, 2007
Seneca Valley	Connoquesnessing Valley Elementary	K-4	1958	1991, 2003
	Evans City Elementary	K-6	1939	1946, 1959, 1964, 1989; 2018 bond issue to replace this school
	Haine Elementary	K-6	1968	1985, 1990, 1996
	Rowan Elementary	K-4	1951	1959, 1990
	Middle	7-8	1972	2002, 2003
	Intermediate High	9-10	1964	1991, 1996, 2003
	Senior High	11-12	1994	2002, 2007
Slippery Rock Area	Slippery Rock Area Elementary	K-5	1963	1997
	Moraine Elementary	K-5	1962	1990
	Middle	6-8	1972	2002
	High	9-12	1958	2005, c. 2013

BUTLER COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
South Butler County	Primary	K-3	2002	
	Intermediate Elementary	4-5	1971	2002
	Knock Middle	6-8	1996	1996
	Knoch High	9-12	1958	1963, 1996

CAMBRIA COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

65,215 housing units of which:
33.27% were built prior to 1940
28.50% were built between 1940 and 1959
21.19% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

30 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Johnstown Housing Authority
82 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction dates available; another 11 complexes not do not indicate if for families or seniors only, of which 4 have pre-1960 construction dates:
Coopersdale in Johnstown (1959)
Oakhurst Homes in Johnstown (1943)
Prospect Homes in Johnstown (1943)
Solomon Homes in Johnstown (1959)

WATER PIPELINES:

89.65% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
35 Community Water Systems:
8 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
All municipal or municipal authority-owned:
Cambria Township Water Authority
Ebensburg Borough Municipal Authority
Greater Johnstown Water Authority Saltlick
Hastings Municipal Authority
Northern Cambria Municipal Water
Patton Borough Water Department
Portage Borough Municipal Authority
West Carroll Township Water Authority Bakerton

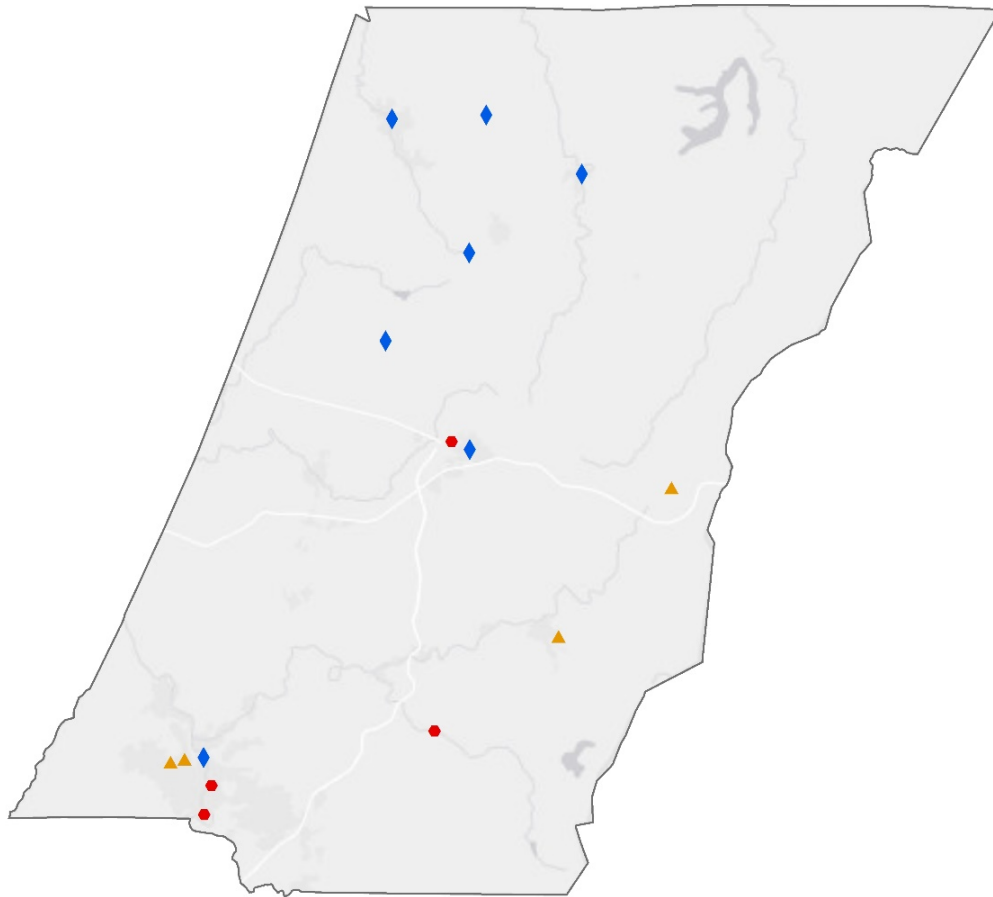
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

18 Child Care Centers
10 Family Child Care Homes
9 Group Child Care Home
4 Head Start programs
2 Early Head Start program
12 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

12 school districts containing 32 buildings:
4 buildings built before 1940
4 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Cambria County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

CAMBRIA COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Blacklick Valley	Elementary Center	Prek-6	1974	1979, 2014
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1969	1989, 2013
Cambria Heights	Elementary	K-5	1992	--
	Middle	6-8	2001	--
	Senior High	9-12	1970	Renovation planned for 2020
Central Cambria	Cambria Elementary	K-5	1972-1973	--
	Jackson Elementary	K-5	1962	1987
	Middle	6-8	1929	1936, 1976, 2011
	High	9-12	1972-1973	2000
Conemaugh Valley	Elementary	PreK-6	2014	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1966	1992
Ferndale Area	Elementary	K-6	1951	2002
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1924/1936	1977
Forest Hills	Elementary	PreK-6	1976	2002
	Middle	7-9	1960	1993
	High	10-12	1922	1938, 1960, 1995
Glendale	Some Cambria County students attend Glendale but all school buildings are in Clearfield County			
Greater Johnstown	Elementary	PreK-4	1961	1992
	Middle	5-7	1971	1983, 1995
	High	8-12	1920	1972, 1983, 2002
Northern Cambria	Elementary/Middle	K-8	1975	2006
	High	9-12	1963	1993
Penn Cambria	Pre-Primary	Pre-K	1979	--
	Primary	1-2	1962	--
	Intermediate	3-4	1962	1999
	Middle	5-8	1962	1999
	High	9-12	1958	1992
Portage Area	Elementary	K4-6	1973, 1975	1987, 1997, 2010
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1957, 1959	1983, 1989, 1991
Richland	Elementary	K-6	1963	1997
	Senior High	7-12	2006	--
Westmont Hilltop	Elementary	K-6	1953	1957, 1980, 1994, 2017
	High	7-12	1960	1996, 2017
Windber Area	Some Cambria County students attend Windber but all school buildings are located in Somerset County			

CAMERON COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

4,403 housing units of which:
25.46% were built prior to 1940
30.16% were built between 1940 and 1959
19.42% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

No public housing authority in Cameron County – no family public housing

WATER PIPELINES:

83.03% of the county’s housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
2 Community Water Systems:
1 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Investor-owned:
Emporium Water Company

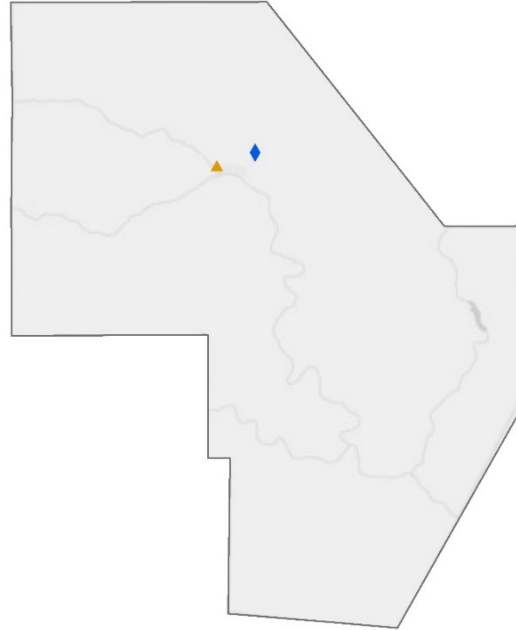
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

0 Child Care Centers
1 Family Child Care Homes
0 Group Child Care Home
1 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
1 Pre-K Counts programs
1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

1 school districts containing 2 buildings:
0 buildings built before 1940
1 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Cameron County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

CAMERON COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Cameron County	Woodland Elementary	K-6	1963	1994
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1955	1963, 2001

CARBON COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

34,387 housing units of which:
34.17% were built prior to 1940
10.50% were built between 1940 and 1959
18.54% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

10 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Carbon County Housing Authority
Three complexes accommodate families, but no construction dates were found

WATER PIPELINES:

79.61% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
9 Community Water Systems:
2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Both are municipal or municipal authority-owned:
Jim Thorpe Borough Water West
Lehighon Water Authority

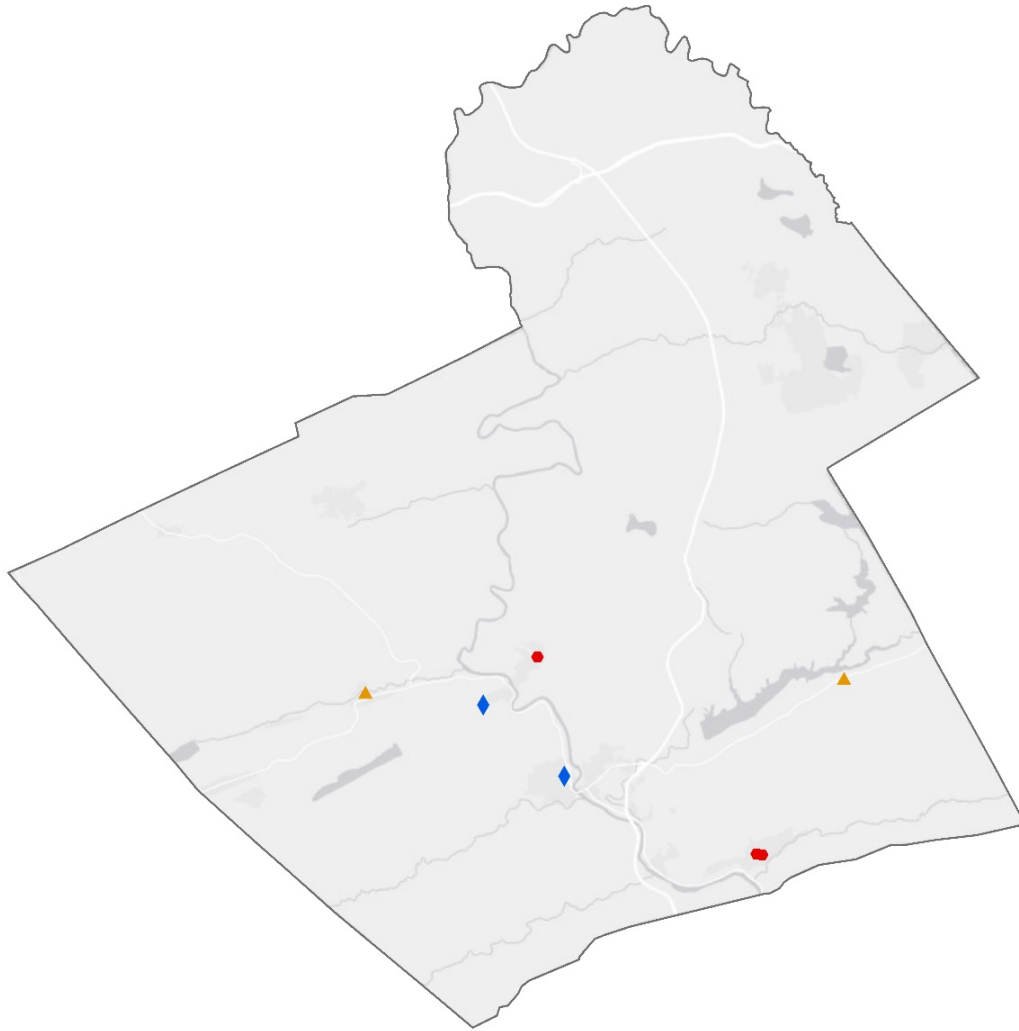
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

10 Child Care Centers
1 Family Child Care Homes
2 Group Child Care Home
2 Head Start programs
2 Early Head Start program
11 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

5 school districts containing 16 buildings:
3 buildings built before 1940
2 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Carbon County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

CARBON COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Hazleton Area	Some Carbon County students attend HA but all school buildings are in Luzerne County			
Jim Thorpe Area	L.B. Morris Elementary	K-8	1978	1989, 2004, 2007
	Penn Kidder Campus	K-8	2003	--
	Senior High	9-12	1931	1964, 1974, 2001
Lehighton Area	Elementary Center	PreK-5	2018	--
	Middle	6--8	1964	1993, 2017
	Senior High	9-12	1993	2017
Palmerton Area	Parkside Education Center	K-1	1919	2008
	S.S. Palmer Elementary	2-6	1924	1929, 1956, 1987
	Towamensing Elementary	K-6	1954	1986, 2006
	Junior High	7-8	1987	2018
	Senior High	9-12	1965	1987
Panther Valley	Elementary	K-3	1958	1993
	Intermediate	4-6	2007	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1973	2018
Weatherly Area	Elementary/Middle	K-8	1960	1975; renovations planned for June 2019
	High	9-12	1991	Renovations planned for June 2019

CENTRE COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

64,938 housing units of which:
 14.97% were built prior to 1940
 14.16% were built between 1940 and 1959
 26.84% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

27 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Centre County Housing Authority
16 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction dates found.

WATER PIPELINES:

70.50% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
23 Community Water Systems:
 4 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
 3 Municipal or municipal authority-owned:
 Braddock Borough Water Authority
 Centre Hall Borough Water Department
 Milhelm Borough Water Company
 1 Investor-owned: Haines Aaronsburg Municipal Authority
Rockview State Correctional Institution is identified as having pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines

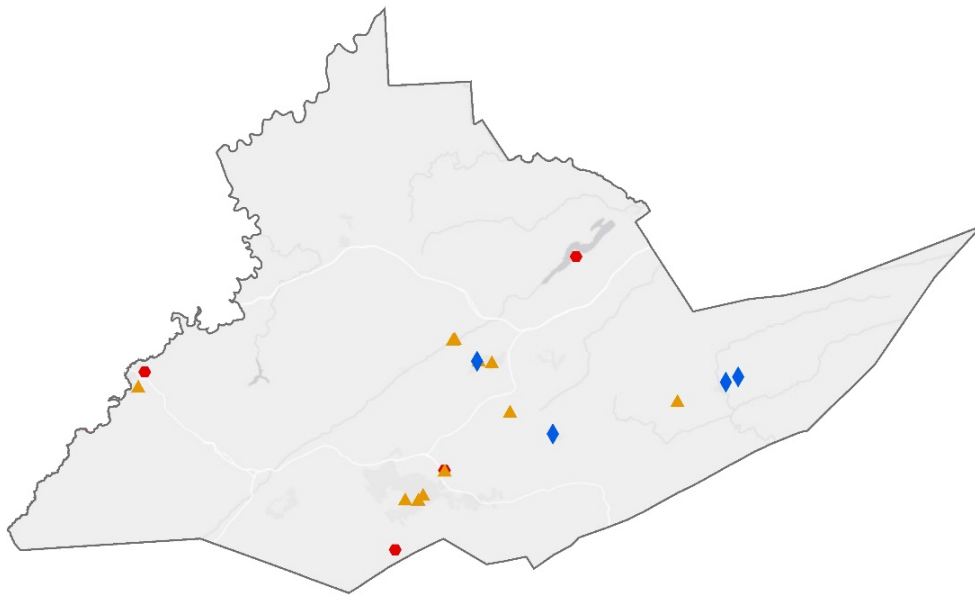
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

12 Child Care Centers
15 Family Child Care Homes
3 Group Child Care Home
10 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
19 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

4 school districts containing 29 buildings:
 3 buildings built before 1940
 11 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Centre County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

CENTRE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Bald Eagle Area 2018 feasibility study- elementary closures possible	Howard Elementary	K-6	1922	1936, 1970, 1998
	Port Matilda Elementary	K-6	1965	1971, 1998
	Mountaintop Elementary	K-6	1962	1970, 1995
	Wingate Elementary	K-6	1953	1962, 1967, 1990
	Middle/High	7-12	1955	1963, 1968, 1975, 1992, 2005
Bellefonte Area – new elementary school under consideration 2019	Bellefonte Borough Elementary	K-5	1942	1964
	Benner Elementary	K-5	1961	1983
	Marion-Walker Elementary	K-5	1950	1983, 2007
	Pleasant Gap Elementary	K-5	1950	1954, 1976
	Middle	6-8	1962	1999, 2007
	High	9-12	1955	1973, 2007
Keystone Central	Some Centre County students attend KC but all school buildings are in Clinton County			
Penns Valley Area	Centre Hall – Potter Elem.	K-4	--	--
	Miles Township Elementary	PreK-4	--	--
	Elementary/Intermediate	K-6	--	--
	Junior/High	7-12	1955	1967, 1995, 2017
Philipsburg-Osceola Area	Some Centre County students attend POA but all school buildings are in Clearfield County			
State College Area	Corl Street Elementary	K-5	1952	1961, 1996; renovations planned 2019
	Easterly Parkway Elementary	K-5	1955	2002
	Ferguson Township Elementary	K-5	1931	1956, 2010
	Gray’s Woods Elementary	K-5	2002	2011
	Houserville Elementary	3-5	1959	1968; being replaced in 2019 with Spring Creek
	Lemont Elementary	K-2	1939	1966; to close after Spring Creek finished c. 2019
	Park Forest	K-5	2005	--
	Radio Park	K-5	1963	Renovations planned 2019
	Mount Nittany Elementary	K-5	2011	--
	Spring Creek Elementary	K-5	--	Under construction 2019 at Houserville site
	Mount Nittany Middle	6-8	1995	--
	Park Forest Middle	6-8	1971	1995, 2007
	High School South	9-10	1965	1971; renovations to be completed 2019
	High School North	10-12	1957	1965, 1971, 1978, 1988; renovations to be completed 2019
Tyrone Ares	Some Centre County students attend Tyrone Area SD but all schools are located in Blair County			

CHESTER COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

195,720 housing units of which:
14.17% were built prior to 1940
12.19% were built between 1940 and 1959
25.51% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

44 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of Chester County
16 complexes that specifically accommodate families, but only two construction dates found, both post-2000

WATER PIPELINES:

66.36% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
30 Community Water Systems:
1 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Municipal or municipal authority-owned:
Borough of Atglen

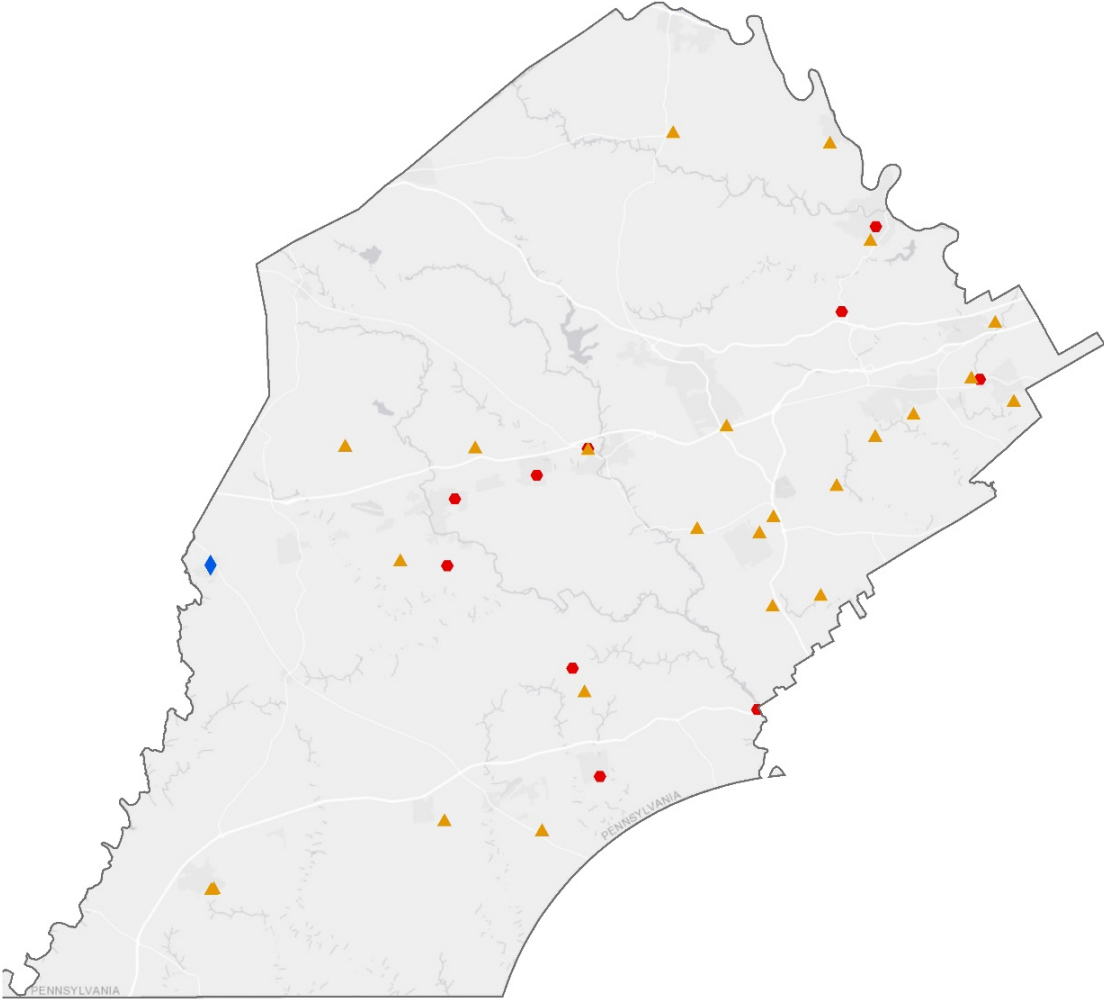
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

45 Child Care Centers
9 Family Child Care Homes
7 Group Child Care Home
13 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
23 Pre-K Counts programs
3 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

12 school districts containing 95 buildings:
10 buildings built before 1940
23 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Chester County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

CHESTER COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Avon Grove	Penn London Elementary	K-2	1991	2002
	Avon Grove Intermediate	3-6	2002	--
	Fred S. Engle Middle	7-8	1970	2009
	High	9-12	1957	1995, 1997
Coatesville Area	Caln Elementary	K-5	1926	1951, 1998
	East Fallowfield Elementary	K-5	1939	1966, 1986
	Friendship Elementary	K-5	1960	1970
	King's Highway Elementary	K-5	1955	1982, 1997; replacement planned for 2019
	Rainbow Elementary	K-5	2009	--
	Reeceville Elementary	K-5	1990	--
	Scott Middle	6-8	1938	2003
	North Brandywine Middle	6-8	1958	1982
	South Brandywine Middle	6-8	1958	1982
High Campus	9-12	1965	2010	
Dowington Area	Beaver Creek Elementary	K-5	1960	2004
	Bradford Heights Elementary	K-5	1990	--
	Brandywine Wallace Elementary	K-5	1960	2008
	East Ward Elementary	K-5	1968	1997
	Lionville Elementary	K-5	1960	1997
	Pickering Valley Elementary	K-5	2006	--
	Shamona Creek Elementary	K-5	1990	2006
	Uwchlan Hills Elementary	K-5	1972	2003; new building to be finished in 2020
	West Bradford Elementary	K-5	1966	2006
	Springton Manor	K-5	2008	--
	Marsk Creek 6 th Grade Center	6	2014	--
	Lionville Middle	7-8	1997	2006
	Downingtown Middle	7-8	1997	2006
	STEM Academy	9-12	1932	2011; addition in 2019
Downingtown Senior High East	9-12	1968	2000	
Downingtown Senior High West	9-12	1959	2002	

CHESTER COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Great Valley	Charlestown Elementary	K-5	1925	1964, 1968, 2003
	Kathryn D. Markley Elementary	K-5	2001	--
	General Wayne Elementary	K-5	1957	1975, 2001
	Sugartown Elementary	K-5	1959	1967, 2005
	Middle	6-8	2000	--
	High	9-12	1962	1968, 1995, 2006
Kennett Consolidated	Mary D. Lang Kindergarten Center	K	--	2011
	Bancroft Elementary	1-5	2011	--
	Greenwood Elementary	1-5	1963	1984
	New Garden Elementary	1-5	1955	1960, 1966, 1989, 1994, 1998
	Middle	6-8	2002	--
	High	9-12	1930	2005
Octorara Area	Primary Learning Center	K-2	--	--
	Elementary	3-4	--	--
	Intermediate	5-6	--	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	--	--
Owen J. Roberts	West Vincent Elementary	K-6	2006	--
	East Vincent Elementary	K-6	2015	--
	North Coventry Elementary	K-6	1999	--
	East Coventry Elementary	K-6	1962	New building began in 2017
	French Creek Elementary	K-6	1964	--
	Middle	7-8	1966	2009-2010
	High	9-12	1957	2000, 2008
Oxford Area	Jordan Bank Elementary	K	1951	1991
	Elk Ridge Elementary	1-2	1992	2003
	Nottingham Elementary	2-4	1972	1991
	Hopewell Elementary	5-6	1963	2003
	Penn's Grove Middle	7-8	1952	2014
	High	9-12	2005	2010
Phoenixville Area	Early Learning Center	K	2017	--
	Barkley Elementary	2-5	1930	1991, 2016
	Manavon Elementary	2-5	2017	--
	Schuylkill Elementary	2-5	2006	--
	Middle	6-8	2012	--
	High	9-12	1955	1968, 2002; in progress 2018-2019

CHESTER COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Spring-Ford Area	Some Chester County students attend SFA but all school buildings are in Montgomery County			
Twin Valley	Some Chester County students attend TV but all school buildings are in Berks County			
Tredyffrin Easttown	Beaumont Elementary	K-4	1961	1995, 2002
	Devon Elementary	K-4	1956	1959, 1966, 1995
	Hillside Elementary	K-4	1960	1965, 1995
	New Eagle Elementary	K-4	1963	1866, 1974, 1995
	Valley Forge Elementary	K-4	1957	1958, 1995, 2002
	Tredyffrin-Easttown Middle	5-8	1908	1970, 1999
	Valley Forge Middle	5-8	1965	1999
Unionville- Chadds Ford	Conestoga Senior High	9-12	1955	1967, 1988, 1999, 2003; expansion to run 2020-2022
	Chadds Ford Elementary	K-5	1927	1963, 1970, 1978, 2003
	Hillendale Elementary	K-5	1962	1987
	Pocopson Elementary	K-5	2001	--
	Unionville Elementary	K-5	1923	1927, 1952, 2002
	Charles F. Patton Middle	6-8	1973	1981, 1987, 1998
West Chester Area	Unionville High	9-12	1959	1965, 1980, 1994, 2006, 2012
	East Bradford Elementary	K-5	1958	1966, 1970, 1989, 2013
	East Goshen Elementary	K-5	1955	1960, 1964, 1967, 1995, 2001
	Exton Elementary	K-5	1940	1953, 1957, 1991, 1992, 1993, 2000
	Fern Hill Elementary	K-5	1955	1960, 1989, 2016
	Glen Acres Elementary	K-5	1966	1997
	Hillsdale Elementary	K-5	1976	2007
	Mary C. Howse Elementary	K-5	1962	1965, 1997
	Penn Wood Elementary	K-5	1966	1970, 1989, 2001, 2012
	Sarah W. Starkweather Elementary	K-5	1991	1998
	Westtown-Thornbury Elementary	K-5	1954	1956, 1989, 2012
	E.N. Peirce Middle	6-8	1963	1998, 2001, 2003
	G.A. Stetson Middle	6-8	1959	1961, 1998, 2003, 2007
	J.R. Fugett Middle	6-8	1969	2009
	Bayard Rustin High	9-12	2003-06	
East High	9-12	1973	1976, 1992, 1993, 2004	
B. Reed Henderson High	9-12	1951	1956, 1964, 1976, 1994, 1998, 2004	

CLARION COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

20,034 housing units of which:
26.76% were built prior to 1940
14.39% were built between 1940 and 1959
26.02% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

10 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of the County of Clarion
5 of the complexes accommodate families, but no construction dates were found:

WATER PIPELINES:

76.39% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
No pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines identified

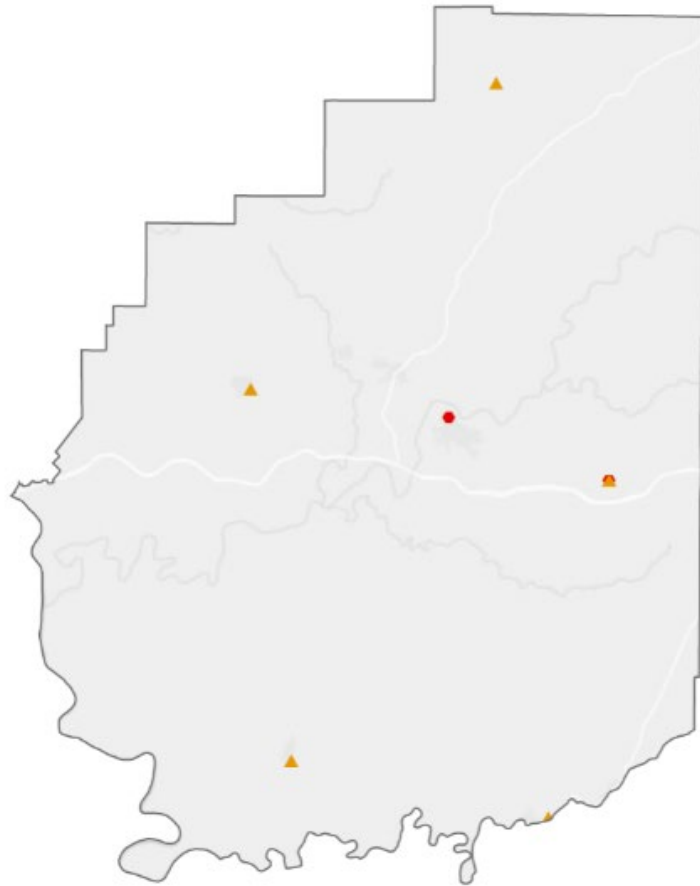
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

6 Child Care Centers
2 Family Child Care Homes
3 Group Child Care Home
10 Head Start programs
5 Early Head Start program
13 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

7 school districts containing 16 buildings:
2 buildings built before 1940
5 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Clarion County

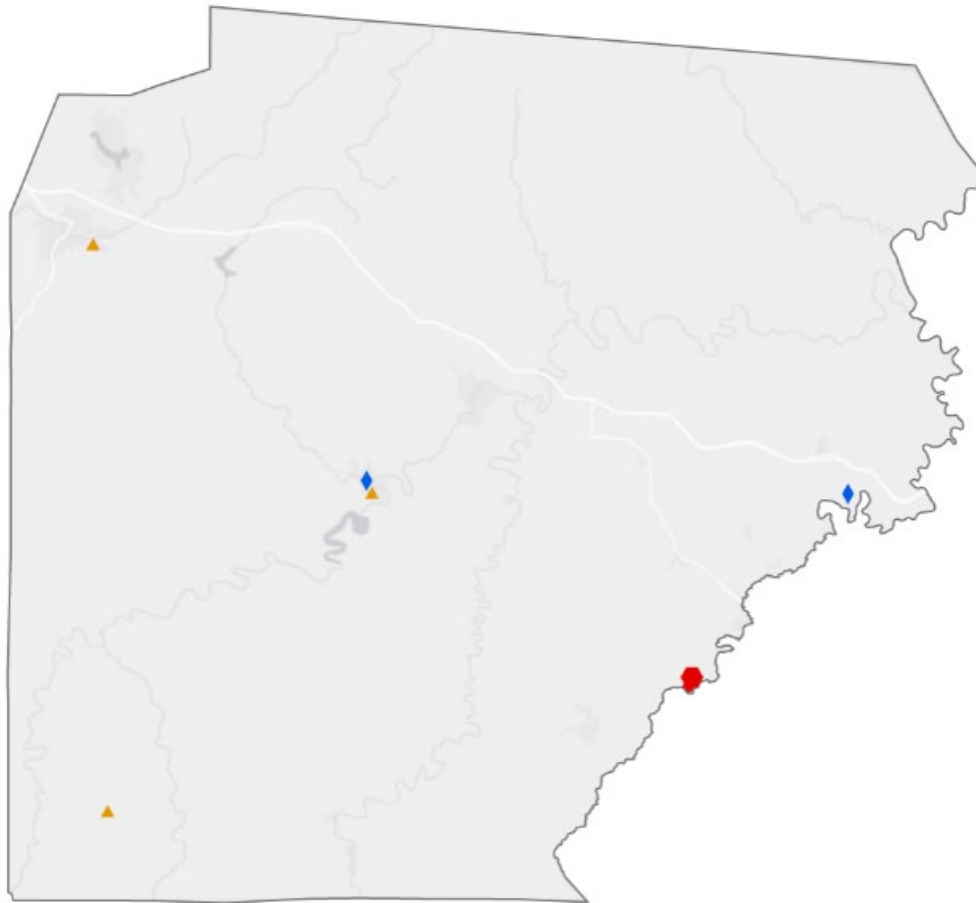


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

CLARION COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Allegheny Clarion Valley	Elementary	K-6	1996	--
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1964	2002, 2006
Clarion Area	Elementary	K-6	1968	2000
	High	7-12	1928	1996
Clarion Limestone Area	Elementary	K-6	1959	1969, 1991
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1936	1938, 1954, 1976, 1995
Karns City Area	Some Clarion County students attend KCA but all school buildings are located in Butler County			
Keystone	Elementary	K-6	1972	--
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1954	1993
North Clarion County	Elementary	PreK-6	1967	1973, 2000
	Junior Senior High	7-12	1955	1975, 1995
Redbank Valley	Primary	K-2	1962	1990, 2003, 2006
	Intermediate	3-6	1960	1987, 2006
	High	7-12	1957	1996, 2007
Union	Sligo Elementary	K-3	1967	1990
	Rimersburg Elementary	4-6	1967	1990
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1957	1990, 2006

CLEARFIELD COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
<p>38,627 housing units of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30.43% were built prior to 1940 16.93% were built between 1940 and 1959 21.07% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
<p>15 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Two public housing authorities: Clearfield County Housing Authority and Housing Authority of the City of DuBois 8 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction dates found</p>
WATER PIPELINES:
<p>79.81% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines</p> <p>17 Community Water Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: Both are municipal or municipal authority-owned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooper Township Municipal Authority Pike Township Municipal Authority
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
<p>10 Child Care Centers 16 Family Child Care Homes 6 Group Child Care Home 17 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 15 Pre-K Counts programs 0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools</p>
SCHOOLS:
<p>8 school districts containing 22 buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 buildings built before 1940 5 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Clearfield County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

CLEARFIELD COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Clearfield Area	Clearfield Elementary	K-6	1996	1996, 2014-2015
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1975	2014-2015
Curwensville Area	Elementary	K-6	1961	1972, 1991; one campus – possible renovations
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1954	
Dubois Area	CG Johnson Elementary	K-4	1955	2001
	Juniata Elementary	K-4	1966	1976, 2012
	Oklahoma Elementary	K-4	1952	1975, 1994
	Wasson Avenue Elementary	K-4	1977	--
	Middle High	5-8 9-12	1996 1963	-- 2000
Glendale	Elementary	K-6	1977	1997, 2000; one campus
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1969	
Harmony Area	Elementary	K-6	1980	1995
	Middle/High	7-12	1952	1980, 1995; one campus
Moshannon Valley	Elementary	K-6	1977	1992, 2004
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1963	1988, 1995, 2005
Philipsburg-Osceola Area	Osceola Mills Elementary	K-4	1905	1929, 1958, 1994
	Philipsburg Elementary	K-4	1929	1972, 2005
	Philipsburg-Osceola Junior High	5-8	1968	2010
	Senior High	9-12	1958	1997, 2003
Purchase Line	Some Clearfield County students attend Purchase Line but all school buildings are located in Indiana County			
West Branch Area	Elementary	K-5	1971	1993
	High School	6-12	1962	Addition 2005

CLINTON COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

18,985 housing units of which:
25.43% were built prior to 1940
17.77% were built between 1940 and 1959
27.84% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

19 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of Clinton County

9 complexes that accommodate families were found; 6 constructed post-1960, construction dates for 3 not found

WATER PIPELINES:

80.86% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
16 Community Water Systems:
No systems identified as having pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines

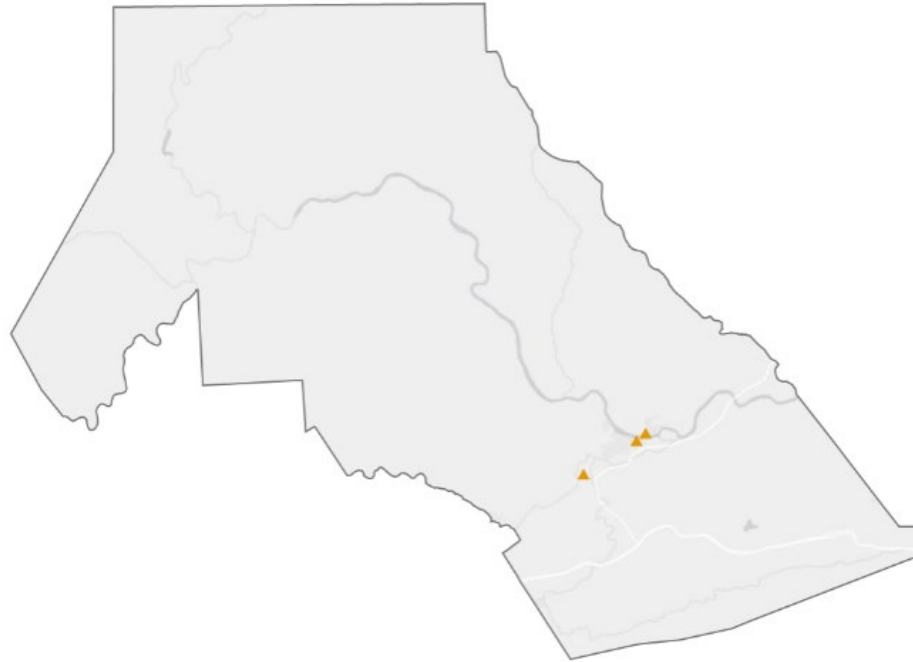
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

2 Child Care Centers
1 Family Child Care Homes
1 Group Child Care Home
1 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
4 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

1 school district containing 9 buildings:
0 buildings built before 1940
3 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Clinton County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

CLINTON COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Jersey Shore Area	Some Clinton County students attend JSA but all school buildings are located in Lycoming County			
Keystone Central	Dickey Elementary	K-5	1966	--
	Liberty Curtin Elementary	K-5	1967	1987, 1990
	Mill Hall Elementary	K-5	1973	2008
	Renovo Elementary	K-6	1973	2010
	Robb Elementary	K-5	1959	1993, 2005
	Woodward Elementary	K-5	1952	1968, 2009
	Central Mountain Middle	6-8	1956	1963, 1997, 2002
	Bucktail Middle//High	7-12	1969	1996
Central Mountain High/AVTS	7-12	1999	2001	
West Branch Area	Some Clinton County students attend WBA but all school buildings are located in Clearfield County			

COLUMBIA COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

29,596 housing units of which:
34.02% were built prior to 1940
14.91% were built between 1940 and 1959
20.01% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

23 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Columbia County Housing and Redevelopment Authorities

9 complexes that accommodate families, but construction date post-1980 found for one complex; no other construction dates found

WATER PIPELINES:

79.94% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines

7 Community Water Systems:
2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
1 Municipal or municipal authority-owned:
 Catawissa Municipal Water Authority
1 Investor-owned: Pa. American Berwick

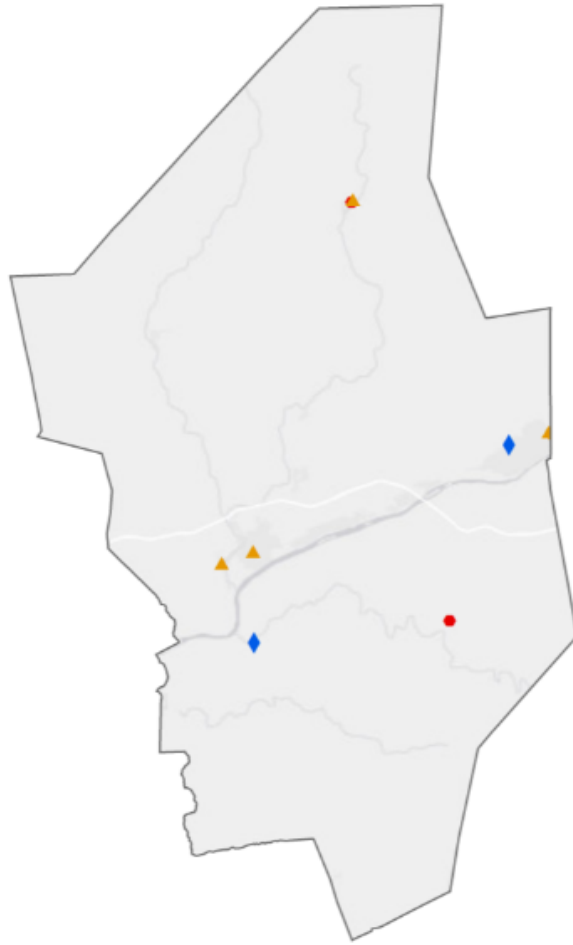
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

6 Child Care Centers
2 Family Child Care Homes
1 Group Child Care Home
6 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
2 Pre-K Counts programs
1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

6 school districts containing 19 buildings:
3 buildings built before 1940
5 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Columbia County

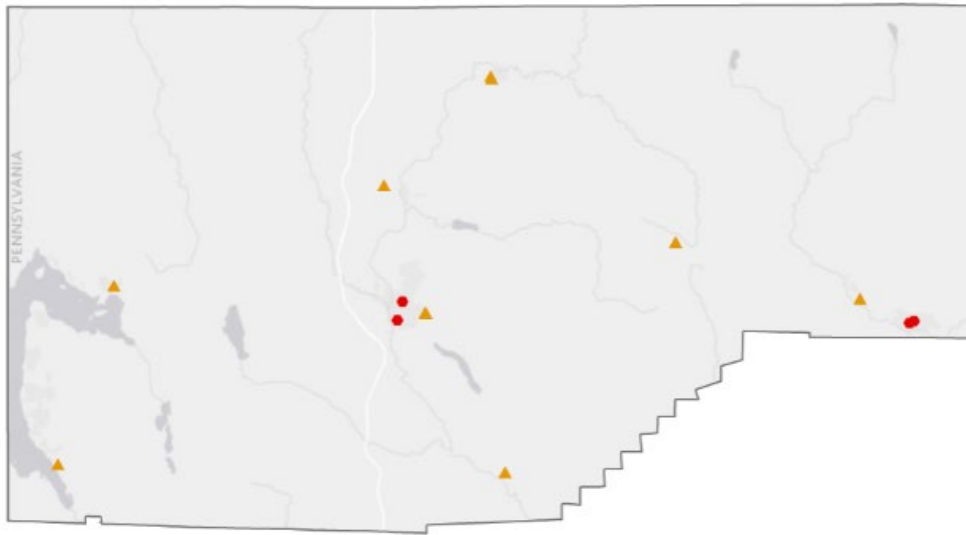


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

COLUMBIA COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Benton Area	L. Ray Appleman Elementary	K-5	1954	1967, 1999
	Junior-Senior High	6-12	1927	1958; 2002
Berwick Area	Nescopeck Elementary	K-4	1932	1942, 1982, 1994; renovations planned 2019-2020
	Salem Elementary	K-4	1954	1969, 1997
	West Berwick	K-4	2016	--
	Middle	5-8	1978	2003
	High	9-12	1958	1989, 2003
Bloomsburg Area	Memorial Elementary	K-5	1953	2003
	W.W. Evans Elementary	K-5	1956	1962, 2003
	Beaver Main Elementary	K-5	1936	--
	Middle	6-8	1971	--
	High	9-12	1962	2009
Central Columbia	Elementary	K-4	1989	--
	Middle	5-8	1971	2007
	High	9-12	1962	1985, 2015
Millville Area	Elementary	K-6	--	--
	Junior-Senior	7-12	--	--
Mount Carmel Area	Some Columbia County students attend MCA but all school buildings are located in Northumberland County			
North Schuylkill	Some Columbia County students attend NS but all school buildings are located in Schuylkill County			
Southern Columbia Area	C.G. Hartman Elementary Center	K-6	1975	1991, 2014
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1961	1991, 2000, 2004, 2010, 2014

CRAWFORD COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
<p>44,386 housing units of which: 28.07% were built prior to 1940 18.06% were built between 1940 and 1959 25.48% were built between 1960 and 1979</p>
PUBLIC HOUSING:
<p>17 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Two public housing authorities: Housing Authority of the City of Meadville and Titusville Housing Authority 10 complexes that accommodate families: 2 constructed post-1960, no construction date found for the other 8</p>
WATER PIPELINES:
<p>81.27% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 15 Community Water Systems: No pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines found</p>
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
<p>9 Child Care Centers 3 Family Child Care Homes 0 Group Child Care Home 8 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 16 Pre-K Counts programs 0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools</p>
SCHOOLS:
<p>3 school districts containing 19 buildings: 2 buildings built before 1940 8 buildings built between 1940 and 1959</p>

Potential Lead Sources in Crawford County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

CRAWFORD COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Conneaut	Conneaut Lake -Sadsbury Elementary	K-4	1966	2004
	Conneaut Valley Elementary	K-4	1966	2007
	Conneaut Lake Middle	5-8	1966	2004
	Conneaut Valley Middle	5-8	1965	2003
	Area Senior High School	9-12	1953	2003
Corry Area	Some Crawford County students attend Corry but all school buildings are located in Erie County			
Crawford Central	First District Elementary	K-6	1938	2009
	Second District Elementary	K-6	1929	2009
	Neason Hill Elementary	K-6	1978	--
	West End Elementary	K-6	1988	2012
	Cochranton Elementary	K-6	1968	1989, 2010
	Meadville Middle High	7-8	1955	1998
	Meadville Senior High	9-12	1955	1998
Cochranton Junior-Senior High	7-12	1954	2000	
Jamestown Area	Some Crawford County students attend JA but all school buildings are located in Mercer County			
Penncrest	Cambridge Springs Elementary	K-6	1958	1960, 1966, 1970, 1990, 1999
	Maplewood Elementary	K-6	1959	1990, 1995, 1998
	Saegertown Elementary	K-6	1959	1991, 1998
	Cambridge Springs Junior Senior High	7-12	1953	1966, 1991, 1999
	Maplewood Junior Senior High	7-12	1973	1990, 1999
	Saegertown Junior Senior High	7-12	1971	1990, 1998
Titusville Area	Some Crawford County students attend TA but all school buildings are located in Venango County			
Union City Area	Some Crawford County students attend UCA but all school buildings are located in Erie County			

CUMBERLAND COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

102,772 housing units of which:
16.65% were built prior to 1940
16.18% were built between 1940 and 1959
25.84% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

34 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing and Redevelopment Authority of Cumberland County
13 complexes that accommodate families found; one constructed post-1980, no construction dates found for the others:

WATER PIPELINES:

71.29% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
14 Community Water Systems:
1 Community water system with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Carlisle Borough Municipal Authority

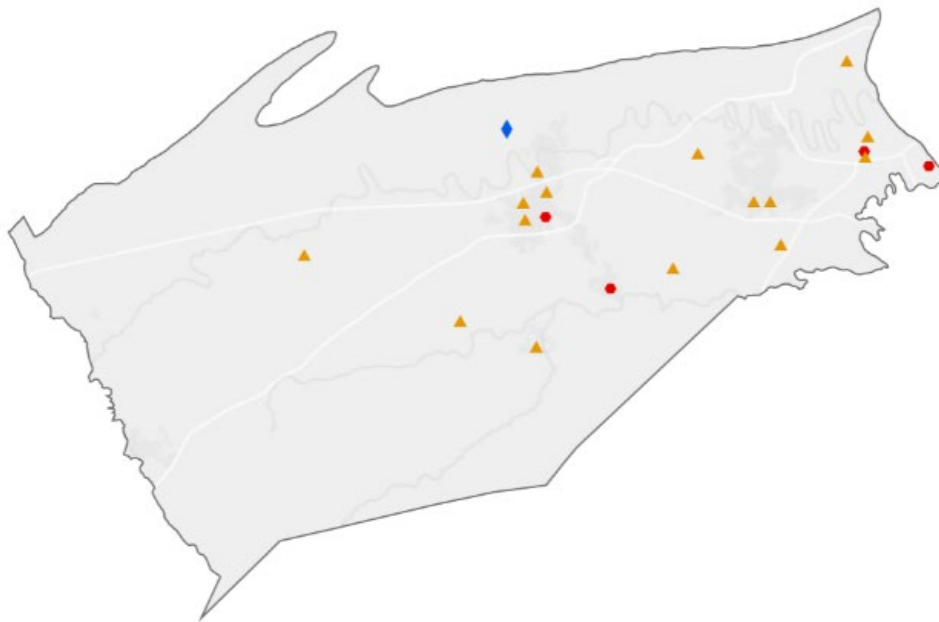
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

30 Child Care Centers
13 Family Child Care Homes
1 Group Child Care Home
10 Head Start programs
2 Early Head Start program
13 Pre-K Counts programs
2 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

8 school districts containing 51 buildings:
3 buildings built before 1940
16 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Cumberland County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

CUMBERLAND COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Big Spring	Mount Rock Elementary	K-5	1968	1975; renovations in 2019
	Newville Elementary	K-5	1963	2007, 2010; renovations in 2018-2019
	Oak Flat Elementary	K-5	1992	--
	Middle	6-8	1955	1979,2005
	High	9-12	2003	--
Camp Hill	Hoover Elementary	K-2	1949	1966, 1983; renovation plan announced 2018
	Eisenhower Elementary	3-5	1955	2010
	Middle/High	6-12	1938	1952, 1960, 1977, 2002; renovation plan announced 2018
Carlisle Area	Bellaire Elementary	K-5	2006	--
	Crestview Elementary	K-5	1955	1989, 2015
	Hamilton Elementary	K-5	1958	2006
	Letort Elementary	K-5	1936	1993, 2013
	Mooreland Elementary	K-5	1958	2006
	Mt. Holly Springs Elementary	K-5	1955	1989
	North Dickinson Elementary	K-5	1955	2010
	Lamberton Middle	6-8	1979	2014
	Wilson Middle	6-8	1979	2014
High	9-12	1955	2005	
Cumberland Valley	Green Ridge Elementary	K-5	1962	1992
	Hampden Elementary	K-5	1968	1998, 2000
	Middlesex Elementary	K-5	1968	1969, 1999
	Monroe Elementary	K-5	1958	1969, 1991
	Shaul Elementary	K-5	2009	--
	Silver Spring Elementary	K-5	1956	1974, 1989
	Sporting Hill Elementary	K-5	1998	--
	Winding Creek Elementary	K-5	2017	--
	Eagle View Middle	6-8	1995	--
	Good Hope Middle	6-8	1966	1997; to be replaced by Mountain View Middle under construction 2018-2019
High	9-12	1954	1959, 1972, 2000, 2003	
East Pennsboro Area	West Creek Hills Elementary	K-4	1966	1989, 2000
	East Pennsboro Elementary	K-4	1993	1997
	Middle	5-8	1970	1974, 1989, 2000
	High	9-12	1958	1962, 1989, 2003

CUMBERLAND COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Mechanicsburg Area	Kindergarten Academy at Filbert Street	K	1962	1967, 1994
	Shepherdstown Elementary	1-3	1952	1962, 1992, 2006
	Broad Street Elementary	1-3	1954	1995
	Northside Elementary	1-3	1967	--
	Upper Allen Elementary	1-3	1965	2006
	Elmwood Academy	4-5	1956	1961, 1965, 1989, 2005; 2018
	Middle	6-8	2002	2011
	High	9-12	1968	1981, 2002
Shippensburg Area	James Burd Elementary	K-3	1960	1986, 1995, 2008
	Nancy Grayson Elementary	K-3	1960	1986, 1995, 2008
	Grace B. Luhrs University Elementary	K-5	--	--
	Intermediate	4-5	2007	--
	Middle	6-8	1955	2000
	Senior High	9-12	1970	1999, 2009
South Middleton	William G. Rice Elementary	K-2	1961	1968, 1995, 2017
	Iron Forge Education Center	3-5	1923	1951, 1988, 1994, 2017
	Yellow Breeches Middle	6-8	2000	--
	Boiling Springs High	9-12	1975	2006
West Shore	Some Cumberland County students attend West Shore but all school buildings are located in York County			

DAUPHIN COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

121,889 housing units of which:
22.30% were built prior to 1940
21.17% were built between 1940 and 1959
24.49% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

58 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Two public housing authorities: Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin and Harrisburg Housing Authority
5 pre-1960 complexes that house families were found:
Harrisburg Housing Authority:
George A. Hoverter Homes (1940)
Hillside Village (1952)
John A. F. Hall Manor (1953)
M. W. Smith Homes (1959)
William Howard Day Homes (1941)
32 complexes that accommodate families identified but no construction date found

WATER PIPELINES:

78.67% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
15 Community Water Systems:
1 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Investor-owned: Suez Water

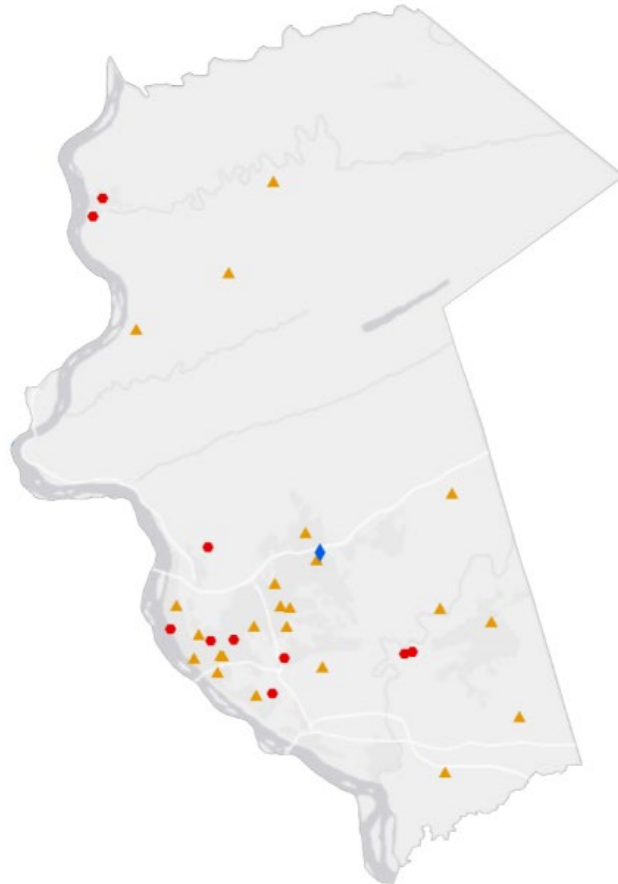
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

51 Child Care Centers
18 Family Child Care Homes
3 Group Child Care Home
26 Head Start programs
1 Early Head Start program
19 Pre-K Counts programs
2 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

11 school districts containing 64 buildings:
9 buildings built before 1940
23 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Dauphin County



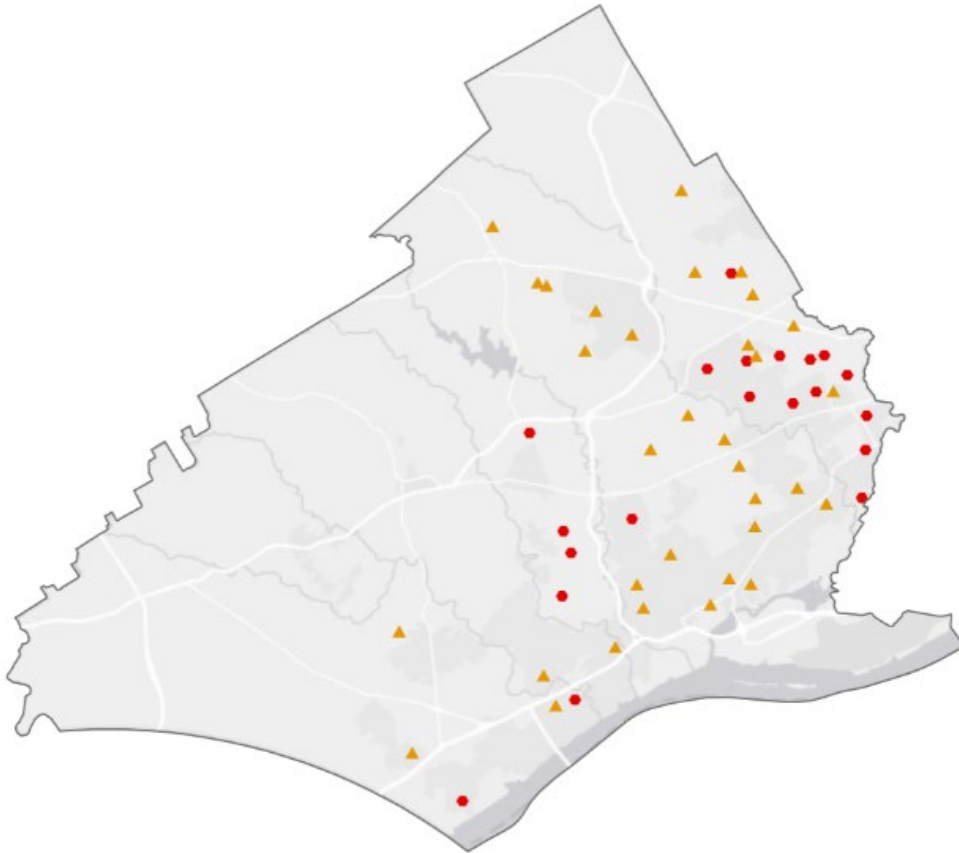
- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

DAUPHIN COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Central Dauphin	Chambers Hill Elementary	K-5	1959	1966, 1978, 1999
	Lawnton Elementary	K-5	1928	1950, 1959, 1990
	Linglestown Elementary	K-5	1954	1956, 1976, 1995
	Middle Paxton	K-5	1990	--
	Mountain View Elementary	K-5	1963	1994
	North Side Elementary	K-5	1958	1966, 1985, 1995
	Paxtang Elementary	K-5	1973	1999
	Paxtonia Elementary	K-5	1956	1963, 1984, 1999
	E. H. Phillips Elementary	K-5	1954	1977, 1996
	Rutherford	K-5	1997	--
	South Side Elementary	K-5	1958	1966, 1979, 1998
	Tri-Community	K-5	1971	1999
	West Hanover	K-5	2019	--
	Middle	6-8	1954	1971, 1983, 2008
	East Middle	6-8	1963	1980, 2008
	Linglestown Middle	6-8	1974	2008
	Swatara Middle	6-8	1927	1956, 1983, 1992, 2003, 2008
	High	9-12	2004	--
East High	9-12	1961	1971, 1980, 1991, 1992, 2004	
Derry Township	Hershey Early Childhood Center	K-1	2002	--
	Hershey Primary/Intermediate Elementary	2-5	1954	1991
	Hershey Middle	6-8	1966	2013
	Hershey High	9-12	1996	2007
Halifax Area	Enders-Fisherville Elementary	PrK-1	1958	1988, 2002
	Halifax Elementary	2-5	1968	1988
	Middle/High	6-12	1958	1968, 1979, 1987, 1998
Harrisburg City	Melrose Elementary	PreK-4	1961	2002
	Ben Franklin Elementary	PreK-4	1961	2005
	Downey Elementary	PreK-4	1953	2004
	Foose Elementary	PreK-4	1953	2001, 2005
	Scott Elementary	PreK-4	1942	2000, 2005
	Camp Curtin Academy	5-8	1952	2005
	Marshall Academy and Marshall Math/Science Academy	5-8	2002	--
	Rowland Academy	5-8	1942	1999
	John Harris High	9-12	1926	2005, 2007
	Sci-Tech High	9-12	1946	
	Cougar Academy- district charter school housed in Lincoln Building	K-12	1905	2003
Cougar PAWS, Achieve and Excel (Alternative Ed) housed in Hamilton Building	K-12	1891	1954, 1998	

DAUPHIN COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Lower Dauphin	Annie B. Nye Elementary	K-5	1925	1972, 1993, 2004
	Conewago Elementary	K-5	1956	1991, 2012
	East Hanover Elementary	K-5	1952	1963, 1992, 2004
	Londonderry Elementary	K-5	1954	1981, 1991
	South Hanover Elementary	K-5	1956	1963, 1991, 2004
	Elizabeth Z. Price (alternative education)	6-12	1891	1981
	Middle	6-8	1995	2003
Middletown Area	Senior High	9-12	1960	1995, 2003
	Lyall J. Fink Elementary	K-5	1960s	2000s
	Robert G. Reid Elementary	K-5	2003	--
	John C. Kunkel Elementary	K-5	1960s	--
	Middle	6-8	2007	--
Millersburg Area	Senior	9-12	2016	--
	Lenkerville Elementary	K-5	1936	1952, 1960, 1972, 1992
Steelton Highspire	Middle/High	6-12	1932	1936, 1960, 1972, 1992
	Elementary	K-6	2008	--
Susquehanna Township	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1958	1996
	Sara Lindemuth/Anna Carter Primary	K-2	1967	1989, 2009
	Thomas J. Holtzman, Jr. Elementary	3-5	1929	1989, 2004
	Middle	6-8	1952	1967, 2008
Susquenita	High	9-12	1960	1967, 2008
	Some Dauphin County students attend Susquenita but all school buildings are located in Perry County			
Upper Dauphin Area	Elementary	K-4	1990	2002
	Middle	5-8	1973	1990
	High	9-12	1958	2002
Williams Valley	Elementary	K-6	1992	--
	Junior-Senior	7-12	1972	--

DELAWARE COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
221,969 housing units of which: 21.71% were built prior to 1940 39.30% were built between 1940 and 1959 21.61% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
57 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Two public housing authorities: Housing Authority of Delaware County and Chester Housing Authority 2 pre-1960 complexes that accommodate families were found: Chester Housing Authority Ruth L. Bennett Homes (1940) William Penn (1942) 26 other complexes that accommodate families found, but no construction dates identified
WATER PIPELINES:
88.76% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 3 Community Water Systems: No systems identified with pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
82 Child Care Centers 20 Family Child Care Homes 18 Group Child Care Home 6 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 25 Pre-K Counts programs 5 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
15 school districts containing 103 buildings: 21 buildings built before 1940 38 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Delaware County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

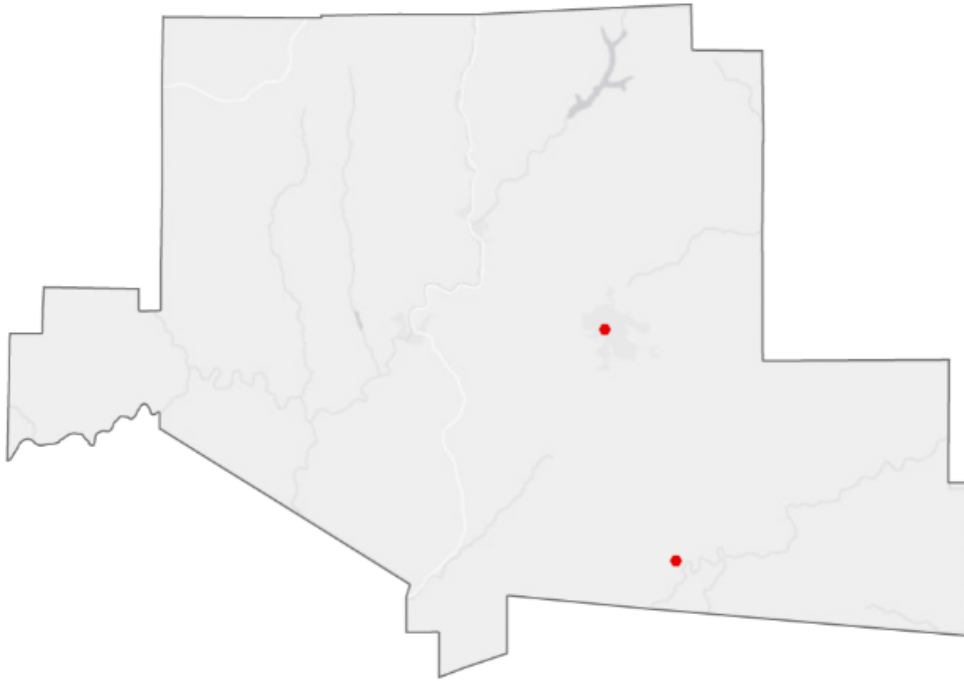
DELAWARE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Chester Upland	Main Street Elementary	PreK-5	1954	1974
	Stetser Elementary	PreK-5	1955	--
	Chester Upland School of the Arts	PreK-5	1918	1979
	Toby Farms Middle	6-8	1964	1969
	Chester High	9-12	1974	--
	STEM at Showalter	7-12	1958	1981
Chichester	Boothwyn Elementary	K-4	2010	--
	Hilltop Elementary	K-4	2006	--
	Linwood Elementary	K-4	1998	--
	Marcus Hook Elementary	K-4	1918	1960, 1987, 2007
	Middle	5-8	1953	1995, 2014
	Senior High	9-12	1963	1972, 2002
Garnet Valley	Concord Elementary	K-2	2006	--
	Garnet Valley Elementary	3-5	1997	2000
	Bethel Springs Elementary	1-5	2001	--
	Middle	6-8	1991	2000
	Senior High	9-12	1963	2005
Haverford Township	Chatham Park Elementary	K-5	1955	1990
	Cooperstown Elementary	K-5	1958	1991
	Chestnutwold Elementary	K-5	2006	--
	Lynnewood Elementary	K-5	1951	1987; replacement new building planned 2019
	Manoa Elementary	K-5	2008	
	Middle	6-8	1922	2012
	Senior High	9-12	1956	1979, 1998
Interboro	Kindergarten Academy	K	1997	--
	Glenolden	1-8	1951	1969, 1981, 1997
	Norwood	1-8	1956	1960, 1971, 1981, 1992
	Prospect Park	1-8	1948	1973, 1981, 1988
	Tinicum	1-8	1966	1981, 1988
	High	9-12	1975	1992, 2002
Marple Newtown	William Culbertson Elementary	K-5	1957	1960, 1969, 2001; renovations planned 2019-2020
	William F. Loomis Elementary	K-5	1957	1964, 1998, 2000
	Charles H. Russell Elementary	K-5	1954	1060, 2002
	Jay W. Worrall Elementary	K-5	1956	1959, 1964, 2001
	Paxon Hollow Middle	6-8	1954	1991, 2000
	Senior High	9-12	1956	1964, 2001, 2009, 2012

DELAWARE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Penn Delco	Aston Elementary	K-5	1944	1955, 1967, 1995
	Coebourn Elementary	K-5	1955	1996, 1998, 2013
	Parkside	K-5	1919	1962, 2002
	Pennell	K-5	1969	2004
	Northley Middle	6-8	1969	1998, 2012, 2013
	Sun Valley High	9-12	1959	1968, 1990, 2004, 2017
Radnor Township	Ithan Elementary	K-5	1963	2016
	Radnor Elementary	K-5	2001	--
	Wayne Elementary	K-5	1971	2016
	Middle	6-8	2007	--
	High	9-12	1953	1964, 1970, 1999, 2015
	Ridley	Amosland Elementary	K-5	1952
Eddystone Elementary		K-5	1966	2003
Edgewood Elementary		K-5	1955	1956, 1966, 1997
Grace Park Elementary		K-5	1955	1958, 1964, 1966, 1997
Lakeview Elementary		K-5	1964	2003
Leedom Elementary		K-5	1945	1952, 1956, 1966, 1967, 2002
Woodlyn Elementary		K-5	1942	1953, 1963, 1964, 2003
Middle		6-8	1968	1969, 1994, 2001
High		9-12	2001	--
Rose Tree Media	Glenwood Elementary	K-5	<1966	1992
	Indian Lane Elementary	K-5	<1966	1992
	Media Elementary	K-5	1915	1929, 1951, 1992
	Rose Tree Elementary	K-5	<1966	1992, 1996
	Springton Lake Middle	6-8	1972	1992
	Penncrest High	9-12	<1966	1992
Southeast Delco	Kindergarten Center	K	1954	1971, 1983, 2008
	Darby Township Elementary	1-8	1960	1985, 2008
	Delcroft Elementary	1-8	1960	1963, 1966, 2003
	Harris Elementary	1-8	1959	1973, 2006
	Sharon Hill Elementary	1-8	1954	1966, 1969, 2002
	Academy Park High	9-12	1962	1984, 2013
Springfield	Literacy Center	K-1	2010	
	Scenic Hills Elementary	2-5	1950	1952, 1959, 1998, 2002
	Sabold Elementary	2-5	1954	1955, 1978, 1998, 2003
	E.T. Richardson Middle	6-8	1960	--
	High	9-12	1953	1957, 1969, 1978, 2003; new construction 2019-2020
Unionville-Chadds Ford	Some Delaware County students attend Unionville-Chadds Ford, but all school buildings are located in Chester County			

DELAWARE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Upper Darby	Kindergarten Center	K	1929	1995
	Aronimink Elementary	1-5	1937	--
	Bywood Elementary	1-5	1929	1988
	Charles Kelly Elementary	1-5	2007	--
	Garrettford Elementary	1-5	1909	1921, 1942
	Highland Park Elementary	1-5	1954	--
	Hillcrest Elementary	K-5	1951	--
	Primos Elementary	K-5	1950	1992
	Stonehurst Hills Elementary	1-5	1929	1988
	Walter M. Senkow Elementary	1-5	2005	--
	Westbrook Park	K-5	1958	--
	Beverly Hills Middle	6-8	1930	2000
	Drexel Hills Middle	6-8	1954	--
	Upper Darby High	9-12	1897	1950, 1971, 1975, 2000
Wallingford-Swarthmore	Nether Providence Elementary	K-5	1939	1967, 2014-2015
	Swarthmore-Rutledge Elementary	K-5	1910	1994, 2003
	Wallingford Elementary	K-5	1930	1969
	Strath Haven Middle	6-8	1924	1985, 2011
	Strath Haven High	9-12	1970	1997
West Chester Area	Some Delaware County students attend West Chester Area, but all school buildings are located in Chester County			
William Penn	Alden Elementary	K-6	1978	--
	Ardmore Avenue Elementary	K-6	1930	1966, 2012
	Bell Avenue Elementary	K-6	1938	1946, 1973
	Colwyn Elementary	K-6	1933	2002, 2003
	East Landsdowne Elementary	K-6	1940	--
	William B. Evans Elementary	K-6	1963	--
	Park Lane Elementary	K-6	1977	--
	Walnut Street Elementary	K-6	1971	--
	Penn Wood Middle	7-8	1964	2003-2004
	Penn Wood High – Cypress Street Campus	9	1930s	1981
	Penn Wood High – Green Avenue Campus	10-12	1927	1981, 2012

ELK COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
17,536 housing units of which: 29.54% were built prior to 1940 22.02% were built between 1940 and 1959 20.85% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
9 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Housing Authority of the County of Elk 3 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction dates found
WATER PIPELINES:
83.01% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 9 Community Water Systems: No pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines identified
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
3 Child Care Centers 8 Family Child Care Homes 0 Group Child Care Home 5 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 5 Pre-K Counts programs 0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
3 school districts containing 9 buildings: 2 buildings built before 1940 0 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Elk County

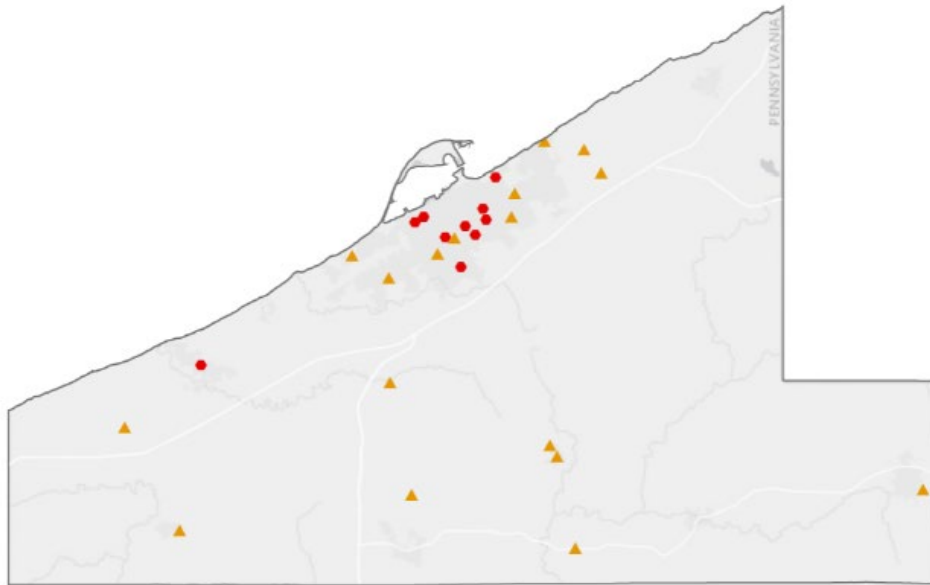


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

ELK COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Brockway Area	Some Elk County students attend Brockway but all school buildings are in Jefferson County			
Forest Area	Some Elk County students attend FA but all school buildings are in Forest County			
Johnsonburg Area	Elementary	PreK-6	1971	1997
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1964	1995
Kane Area	Some Elk County students attend Kane bu all school buildings are in McKean County			
Ridgway Area	Elementary	K-5	1974	1996
	Middle/High	6-12	1961	1995
Saint Marys Area	Bennet Valley Elementary	K-5	1922	1942, 1957, 1992
	Fox Township Elementary	K-5	1963	1968, 1970, 1992
	South St. Mary's St. Elementary	K-5	1924	1954, 1960, 1992, 2005
	Middle	6-8	1973	2009
	High	9-12	1968	1992

ERIE COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
<p>119,931 housing units of which: 26.66% were built prior to 1940 22.23% were built between 1940 and 1959 23.55% were built between 1960 and 1979</p>
PUBLIC HOUSING:
<p>52 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Three public housing authorities: Erie County, City of Corry and City of Erie 27 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction dates found; 2 pre-1960 complexes, but unclear if they accept families or are senior citizen/persons with disabilities only Harbor Homes in Erie (1942) Horan Garden Apartments in Erie (1941)</p>
WATER PIPELINES:
<p>81.31% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 23 Community Water Systems: No pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines identified</p>
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
<p>28 Child Care Centers 35 Family Child Care Homes 16 Group Child Care Homes 3 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 51 Pre-K Counts programs 0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools</p>
SCHOOLS:
<p>13 school districts containing 62 buildings: 11 buildings built before 1940 16 buildings built between 1940 and 1959</p>

Potential Lead Sources in Erie County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

ERIE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Corry Area	Corry Primary	PreK-2	2007	--
	Corry Intermediate	3-5	1963	2010
	Middle/High/Career & Technical Center	6-12 CTC- - 12	1954	1992
Erie City – major district-wide renovations planned 2019-2022	Grover Cleveland Elementary	PreK-5	1955	1969
	Joanna Connell Elementary	PreK-5	1958	1969
	Diehl Elementary	PreK-5	1954	1968
	Edison Elementary	PreK-5	1923	1969
	Harding Elementary	PreK-5	1924	1995
	Jefferson Elementary	PreK-5	1930	1995
	Lincoln Elementary	PreK-5	1916	1978
	McKinley Elementary	PreK-5	1901	1995
	Perry Elementary	PreK-5	1912	1995
	Pfeiffer-Burleigh Elementary	PreK-5	1980	--
	East Middle	6-8	1999	--
	Strong Vincent Middle	6-8	1928	2013
	Wilson Middle	6-8	1927	1979
Erie High	9-12	1956	1986, 2017?	
Northwest Collegiate Academy	9-12	1917	1976	
Fairview	Elementary	K-4	1996	--
	Middle	5-8	1961	2003
	High	9-12	1973, 2003	--
Fort LeBoeuf	Mill Village Elementary	K-5	1957	1987, 1993, 2001
	Robison Elementary	K-5	1967	1987, 1994, 2002, 2009, 2013
	Waterford Elementary	K-5	1955	1963, 1987, 1997
	Middle	6-8	1968	1976, 2000
	Senior High	9-12	1955	1958, 1987, 1996
General McLane	Edinboro Elementary	K-4	1960	1997
	McKean Elementary	K-4	1956	1997
	James W. Parker Middle	5-8	1970	1997
	General McLane High	9-12	1959	1993
Girard	Elk Valley Elementary	PreK-4	1963	1999
	Rice Avenue Middle	5-8	1914	2016
	Girard High	9-12	1974	1997
Harbor Creek	Clark Elementary	K-6	1959	1990, 2015
	Klein Elementary	K-6	1955	1990, 2014
	Rolling Ridge Elementary	K-6	1970	2002
	Junior High	7-8	1991	1997
	Senior High	9-12	1959	1997
Iroquois	Elementary	K-6	2007	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1963	2001

ERIE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Millcreek Township	Asbury Elementary	PreK-5	2004	--
	Belle Valley Elementary	PreK-5	1990	--
	Chestnut Hill Elementary	K-5	1965	1968, 2014
	Tracy Elementary	K-5	1998	--
	Westlake Middle	PreK, 6-8	1958	1970, 1996
	James S. Wilson Middle	6-8	1967	2007
	Walnut Creek Middle	PreK, 6-8	1993	--
	McDowell Intermediate High	9-10	1972	1989, 2014
	McDowell Senior High	11-12	1953	1961, 1965, 1988, 2014
North East	Earl C. Davis Primary	K-2	1967	1999
	North East Intermediate Elementary	3-5	1999	NEIE was added to ECD Primary in 1999
	Middle	6-8	1989	--
	High	9-12	1979	2012
Northwestern	Elementary	K-5	1967	1970, 2000
	Springfield	K-5	1926	1959, 1971, 2000
	Middle	6-8	1953	1958, 1989
	Senior High	9-12	1972	1989
Union City Area	Elementary	K-5	1970	2002
	Middle/High	6-12	1960	1995. 2004
Wattsburg Area	Elementary Center	K-4	1995	--
	Middle	5-8	1993	--
	High	9-12	1972	2004

FAYETTE COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

62,798 housing units of which:
32.66% were built prior to 1940
19.72% were built between 1940 and 1959
23.50% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

39 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Two public housing authorities: Fayette County Housing Authority and Connellsville Housing Authority
11 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction dates found; 4 pre-1960 complexes, but unclear if they accept families or are senior citizen/persons with disabilities only
East View Terrace in Uniontown (1943)
Fort Mason Village in Masonville (1952)
Gibson Terrace in Connellsville (1943)
South Hill Terrace in Brownsville (1952)

WATER PIPELINES:

84.24% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
23 Community Water Systems:
1 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Municipal or municipal authority-owned:
Fairchance Borough Water Department

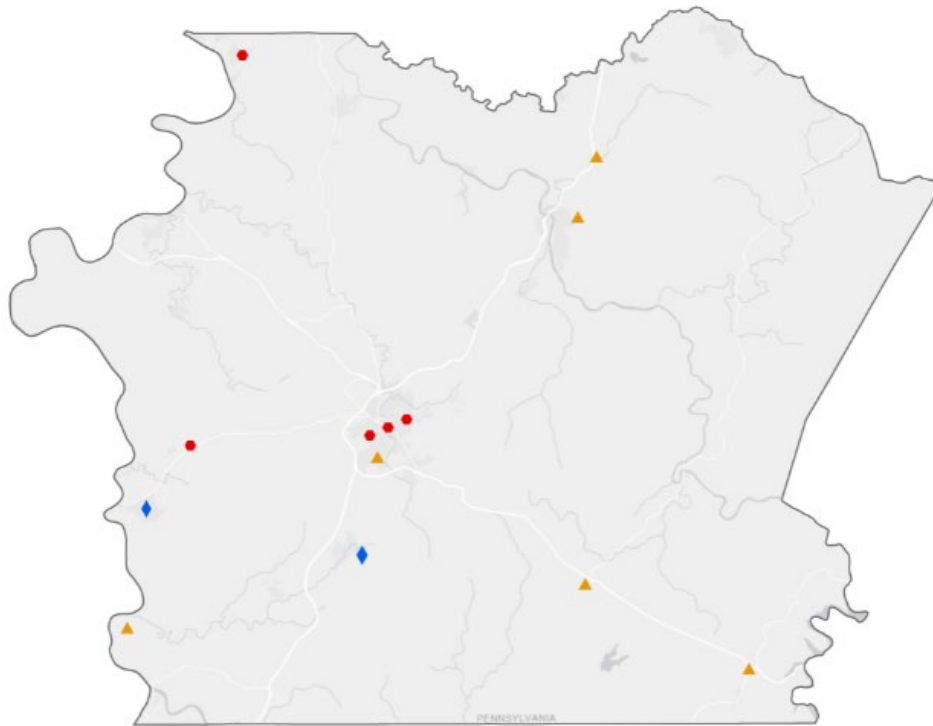
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

22 Child Care Centers
1 Family Child Care Homes
4 Group Child Care Homes
17 Head Start programs
1 Early Head Start program
19 Pre-K Counts programs
1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

6 school districts containing 34 buildings:
3 buildings built before 1940
6 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Fayette County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

FAYETTE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Albert Gallatin Area	A.L. Wilson Elementary	K-5	2009	--
	Friendship Hill Elementary	K-5	1967	1997
	George J. Plava Elementary	K-5	1963	1990, 2012
	Masontown Elementary	K-5	1999	--
	Smithfield	K-5	1967	1997
	North Middle	6-8	1915	2004
	South Middle	6-8	1959	2001
	High	9-12	1966	1999
Belle Vernon Area	Some Fayette County students attend BVA but all school buildings are located in Westmoreland County			
Brownsville Area	Elementary	K-5	2016	--
	Middle	6-8	2003	--
	High	9-12	1966	2003
Connellsville Area	Bullskin Township Elementary	K-5	1956	1962, 1998
	Dunbar Township Elementary	K-5	1968	--
	Springfield Township Clifford N. Pritts Elementary	K-5	1967	2004
	West Crawford Elementary	K-5	1960	1999, 2018
	Middle	6-8	1956	1966, 1999
	Career and Tech Center	9-12	1972	2009
	Senior High	9-12	2014	--
Frazier	Education Center	K-8	2015	--
	High	9-12	1960	1990
Laurel Highlands	Clark Elementary	K-5	1962	1993, 1999
	Hatfield Elementary	K-5	1953	1993
	Hutchinson Elementary	K-5	1964	2006
	Marshall Elementary	K-5	1966	1993, 2003
	Middle	6-8	1968	--
Senior High	9-12	1972	2015	
Southmoreland	Some Fayette County students attend BVA but all school buildings are located in Westmoreland County			
Uniontown Area	Marclay Elementary	K-5	1952	2001
	Wharton Elementary	K-5	1955	2002
	Franklin Elementary	K-6	1961	2002
	Menallen Elementary	K-6	1960	2002
	Ben Franklin Elementary/Middle	1-8	1926	1985, 2010
	Lafayette Elementary/Middle	1-8	1926	1983, 2010
	A.J. McMullen Middle	6-8	1972	--
Senior High	9-12	1910	1929, 1955, 1979, 2010	

FOREST COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

8,473 housing units of which:
11.96% were built prior to 1940
14.99% were built between 1940 and 1959
60.90% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

Public housing provided through Clarion County Housing Authority
3 complexes, one of which accommodates families; no construction dates found

WATER PIPELINES:

83.31% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
3 Community Water Systems:
No pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines identified

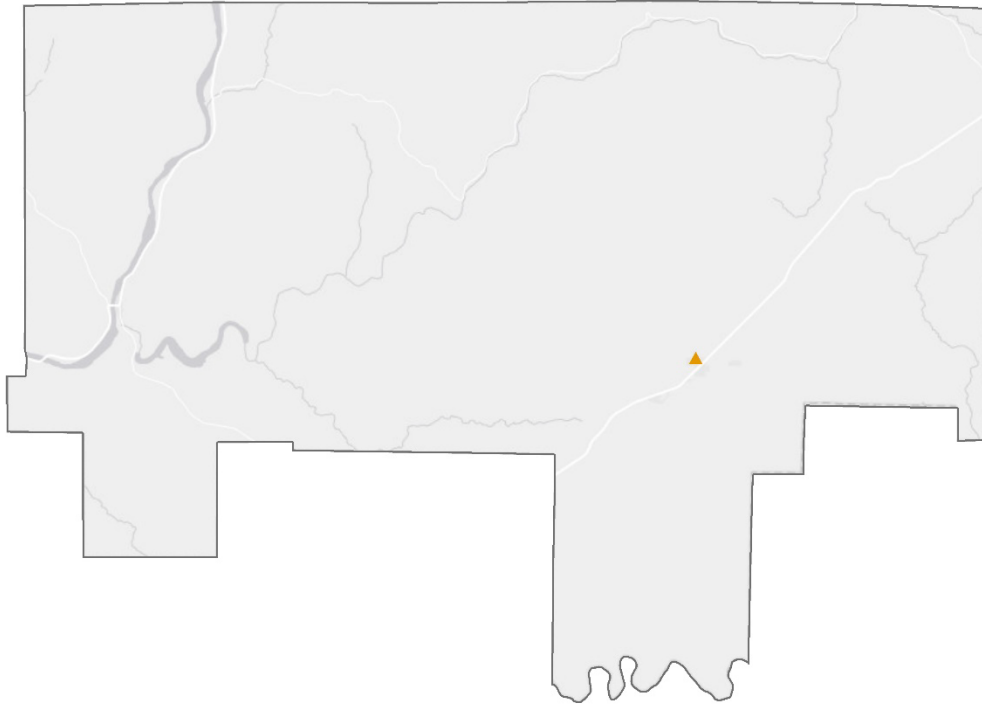
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

0 Child Care Centers
0 Family Child Care Homes
0 Group Child Care Home
1 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
2 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

1 school districts containing 2 buildings:
0 buildings built before 1940
1 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Forest County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

FOREST COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Forest Area	East Forest	PreK-12	1949	1953, 1958, 1961, 1982, 2002, 2007
	West Forest	PreK-12	1982	2007

FRANKLIN COUNTY DT DATA

HOUSING:

64,178 housing units of which:
17.64% were built prior to 1940
14.86% were built between 1940 and 1959
22.97% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

26 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Franklin County Housing Authority
13 complexes that accommodate families, but only one construction date identified:
Mount Vernon Terrace (1952)

WATER PIPELINES:

66.81% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
16 Community Water Systems:
No pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines identified except Silver Spring Water Association

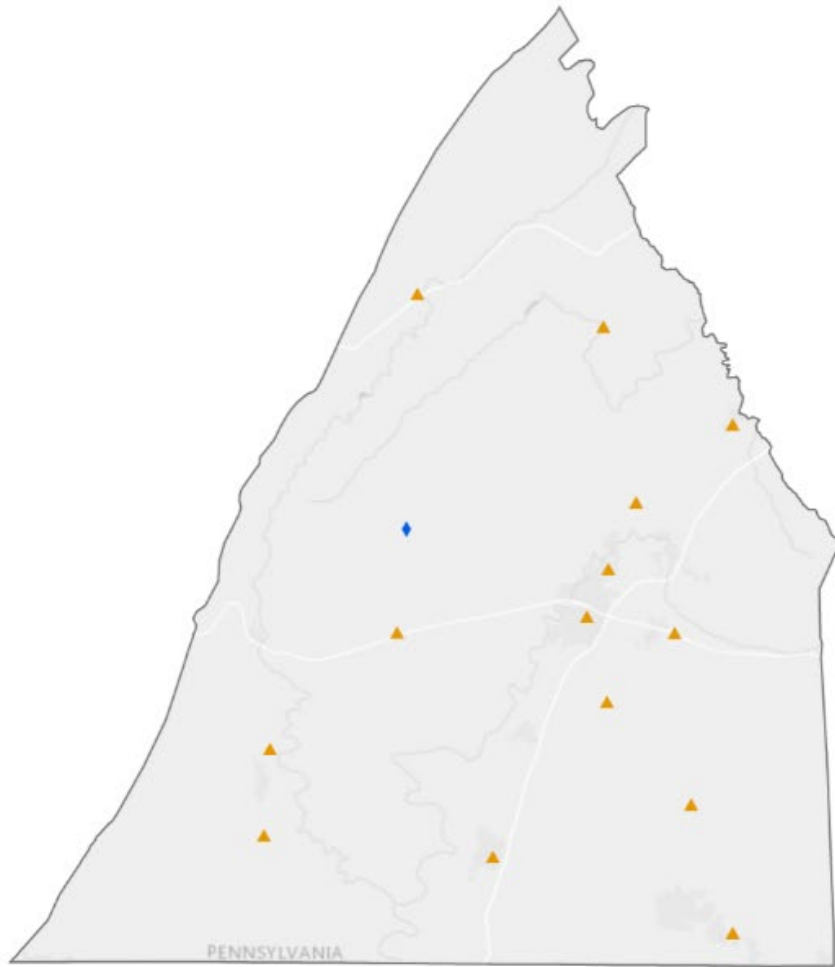
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

9 Child Care Centers
22 Family Child Care Homes
13 Group Child Care Home
21 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
16 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

5 school districts containing 35 buildings:
0 buildings built before 1940
13 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Franklin County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

FRANKLIN COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Chambersburg Area	Andrew Buchanan Elementary	K-5	1981	--
	Benjamin Chambers Elementary	K-5	2008	--
	Falling Spring Elementary	K-5	1966	--
	Fayetteville Elementary	K-5	2007	--
	Grandview Elementary	K-5	1950	1963, 2008
	Guilford Hills Elementary	K-5	1957	1963
	Hamilton Heights Elementary	K-5	1960	1999, 2005
	Largan Elementary	K-5	1954	1968
	Marion Elementary	K-5	2016	--
	New Franklin Elementary	K-5	1950	1965, 2014
	Scotland Elementary	K-5	2004	--
	South Hamilton Elementary	K-5	1990	--
	Thaddeus Stevens Elementary	K-5	1974	--
	Middle South	6-8	1972	--
Middle North	6-8	1958	1991	
Senior High	9-12	1955	1961, 2008	
Career Magnet School	9-12	2012	--	
Fannett-Metal	Elementary	K-5	1974	--
	Middle/High	6-12	1954	2003 – library added
Greencastle Antrim	Primary	K-2	1995	2002
	Elementary	3-5	1979	2002
	Middle	6-8	1967	1996
	High	9-12	1959	1993
Shippensburg Area	Some Franklin County students attend Shippensburg but all school buildings are located in Cumberland County			
Tuscarora	Mercersburg Elementary	K-5	1980	2012
	Montgomery Elementary	K-5	1957	2005
	Mountain View Elementary	K-5	1961	2005
	Saint Thomas Elementary	K-5	1958	1965, 1991
	James Buchanan Middle	6-8	1953	1960, 2004
	James Buchanan High	9-12	1970	2011
Waynesboro Area	Fairview Avenue Elementary	K-5	1975	--
	Hooverville Elementary	K-5	1958	1988
	Mowrey Elementary	K-5	1955	1989
	Summitview Elementary	K-5	1970	1989
	Middle	6-8	1970	1988, 2017
	High	9-12	1962	1987, 2007

FULTON COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

7,112 housing units of which:
19.84% were built prior to 1940
12.09% were built between 1940 and 1959
27.91% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

1 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Fulton County Housing Authority
Only complex in the county accommodates families but no construction date is identified

WATER PIPELINES:

73.80% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
3 Community Water Systems:
No pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines identified

DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

0 Child Care Centers
0 Family Child Care Homes
0 Group Child Care Home
1 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
2 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

3 school districts containing 7 buildings:
0 buildings built before 1940
4 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Fulton County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

FULTON COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Central Fulton	McConnellsburg Elementary	K-5	1954	1990
	McConnellsburg Middle	6-8	1955	--
	McConnellsburg High	9-12	1960	2002
Forbes Road	Elementary	K-6	1956	1874, 1997, 2005 –combined into one complex
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	2005	--
Southern Fulton	Elementary	K-6	1992-3	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1959	1992-1993

GREENE COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

16,469 housing units of which:
 32.45% were built prior to 1940
 16.97% were built between 1940 and 1959
 22.08% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

15 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Greene County Housing and Family Resources
10 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction dates found for 8; remaining 2 are post-1960 construction

WATER PIPELINES:

82.20% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
6 Community Water Systems:
No pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines identified

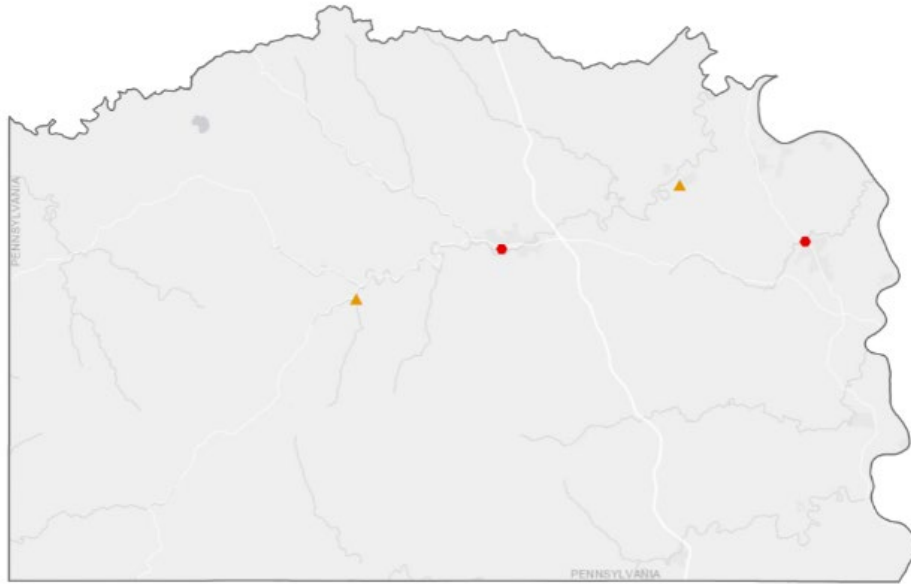
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

2 Child Care Centers
9 Family Child Care Homes
1 Group Child Care Home
8 Head Start programs
3 Early Head Start program
7 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

5 school districts containing 11 buildings:
 2 buildings built before 1940
 2 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Greene County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

GREENE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Carmichaels Area	Elementary Center	PreK-5	1991	2016
	Middle/Senior High	6-12	1928	1965, 2015
Central Greene	Waynesburg-Central Elementary	K-5	1997	--
	M.B. Miller Middle	6-8	1928	1977, 1994, 1996
	Waynesburg Central High	9-12	1969	1995, 1996
Jefferson-Morgan	Elementary	K-6	1980	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1955	1976, 2016
Southeastern Greene	Bobtown Elementary	K-6	--	--
	Mapletwon Junior-Senior High	7-12	--	--
West Greene	Elementary Center	K-6	2015	--
	Middle/High	7-12	1958	--

HUNTINGDON COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

22,391 housing units of which:
27.37% were built prior to 1940
14.13% were built between 1940 and 1959
22.08% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

6 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of Huntingdon County
Two complexes that accommodate families; two complexes that are not identified as senior housing or family housing, one of which is pre-1960 construction
Chestnut Terrace (1954)

WATER PIPELINES:

76.83% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
16 Community Water Systems:
2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Municipal or municipal authority-owned:
Mount Union Municipal Authority
Petersburg Borough Water Authority
State Correctional Institution at Huntingdon is identified as having pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines

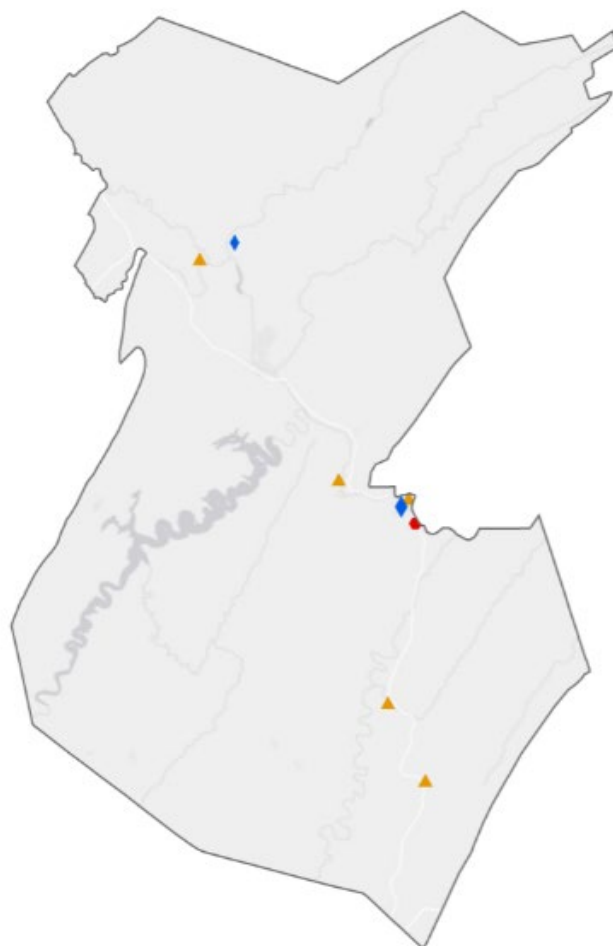
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

2 Child Care Centers
5 Family Child Care Homes
1 Group Child Care Home
14 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
6 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

4 school districts containing 14 buildings:
1 buildings built before 1940
5 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Huntington County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

HUNTINGDON COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Huntingdon Area	Southside Elementary	K-5	1997	--
	Standing Stone Elementary	K-5	2000	--
	Middle	6-8	2012	--
	High	9-12	1960	2004
Juniata Valley	Elementary	K-6	1970	1997
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1959	1979, 1988, 2008
Mount Union Area	Mapleton Union Elementary	K-6	1959	2000
	Mount Union/Kistler Elementary	K-6	2002	--
	Shirley Township Elementary	K-6	1936	2000
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1954	2010
Southern Huntingdon Area	Rockhill Elementary	K-5	1955	--
	Shade Gap Elementary	K-5	1955	--
	Spring Farms Elementary	K-5	1960	--
	Middle/High	6-12	1960	2003
Tussey Mountain	Some Huntingdon County students attend TM but all school buildings are located in Bedford County			
Tyrone Area	Some Huntingdon County students attend Tyrone Area but all schools are located in Blair County			

INDIANA COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

38,450 housing units of which:
25.79% were built prior to 1940
14.37% were built between 1940 and 1959
24.37% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

30 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of Indiana County
19 complexes that accommodate families found, but no construction dates

WATER PIPELINES:

78.79% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
16 Community Water Systems:
2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Both municipal or municipal authority-owned:
Green Township Municipal Authority Barr Slope
Green Township Municipal Authority Commodore

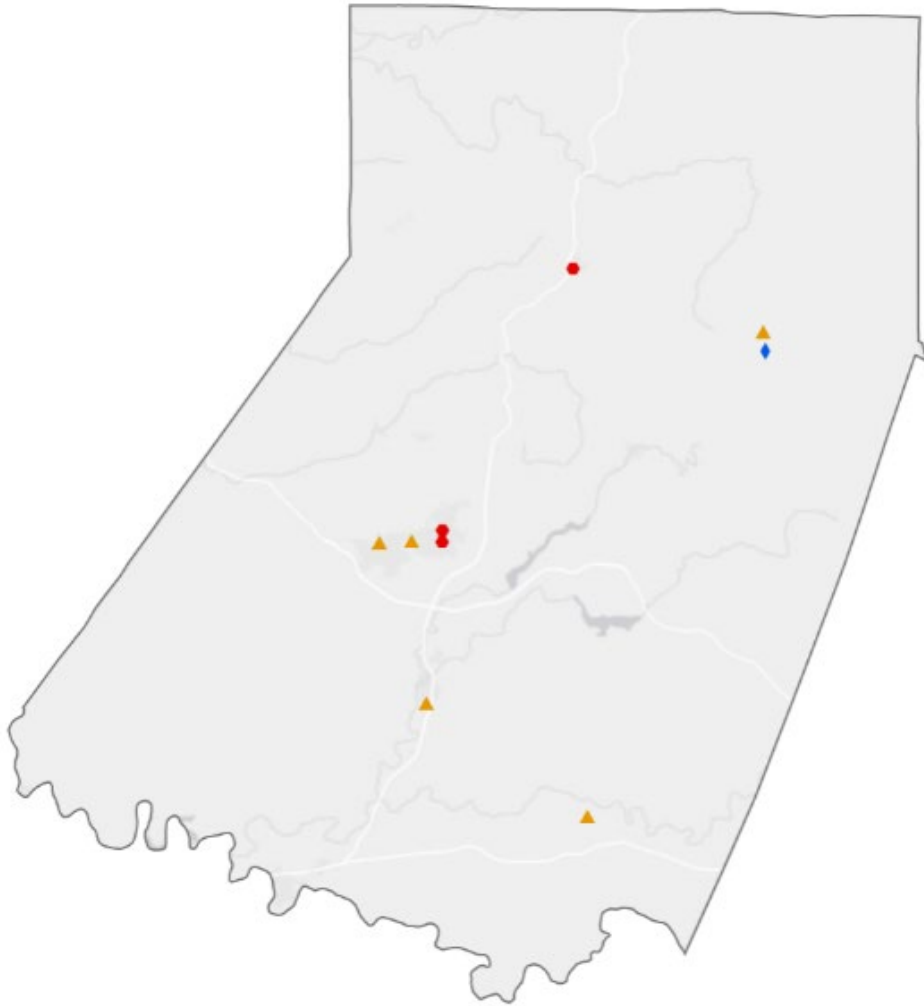
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

5 Child Care Centers
6 Family Child Care Homes
1 Group Child Care Home
3 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
13 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

7 school districts containing 21 buildings:
3 buildings built before 1940
5 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Indiana County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

INDIANA COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Apollo Ridge	Some Indiana County students attend Apollo Ridge, but all school buildings are located in Armstrong County			
Armstrong	Some Indiana County students attend Armstrong, but all school buildings are located in Armstrong County			
Blairsville-Saltsburg	Blairsville Elementary	K-5	1993	--
	Saltsburg Elementary	K-5	2011	--
	Blairsville Middle/Senior High	6-12	1962	1993, 2010
	Saltsburg Middle/High	6-12	1965	1983, 2010
Harmony Area	Some Indiana County students attend Harmony Area but all school buildings are located in Clearfield County			
Homer Center	Elementary	K-6	1974	1998
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1959	1984, 2007
Indiana Area	Benjamin Franklin Elementary	PreK-3	1953	1958, 1989
	East Pike Elementary	PreK-3	1967	1999
	Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary	4-5	1955	1989
	Horace Mann Elementary	4-5	1908	1963, 1986
	Junior High	6-8	1924	1976, 2005
	Senior High	9-12	1963	1991, 1992
Marion Center Area	Rayne Elementary	PreK-6	1963	1993
	W.A. McCreery Elementary	PreK-6	1973	1995
	Senior High	7-12	1927	1955, 1962, 1986
Penns Manor Area	Elementary	K-5	1980	1993, 2003
	Junior-Senior High	6-12	1960	1994
Punxsutawney Area	Some Indiana County students attend Punxsutawney, but all school buildings are located in Jefferson County			
Purchase Line	Elementary	K-6	1976	1991, 2011
	Junior Senior High	7-12	1955	1981, 1991
United	Elementary	K-6	1972	1989, 2014
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1954	1990, 2015

JEFFERSON COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

22,392 housing units of which:
34.20% were built prior to 1940
15.86% were built between 1940 and 1959
26.69% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

15 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of the County of Jefferson
3 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction date found.
8 complexes that are not identified as senior or family housing, 6 of which have no construction date and 2 which are post-1960 construction:

WATER PIPELINES:

82.43% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
11 Community Water Systems:
3 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
All are municipal or municipal authority-owned:
Brockway Borough Municipal Authority
Brookville Municipal Authority
Reynoldsville Water Authority

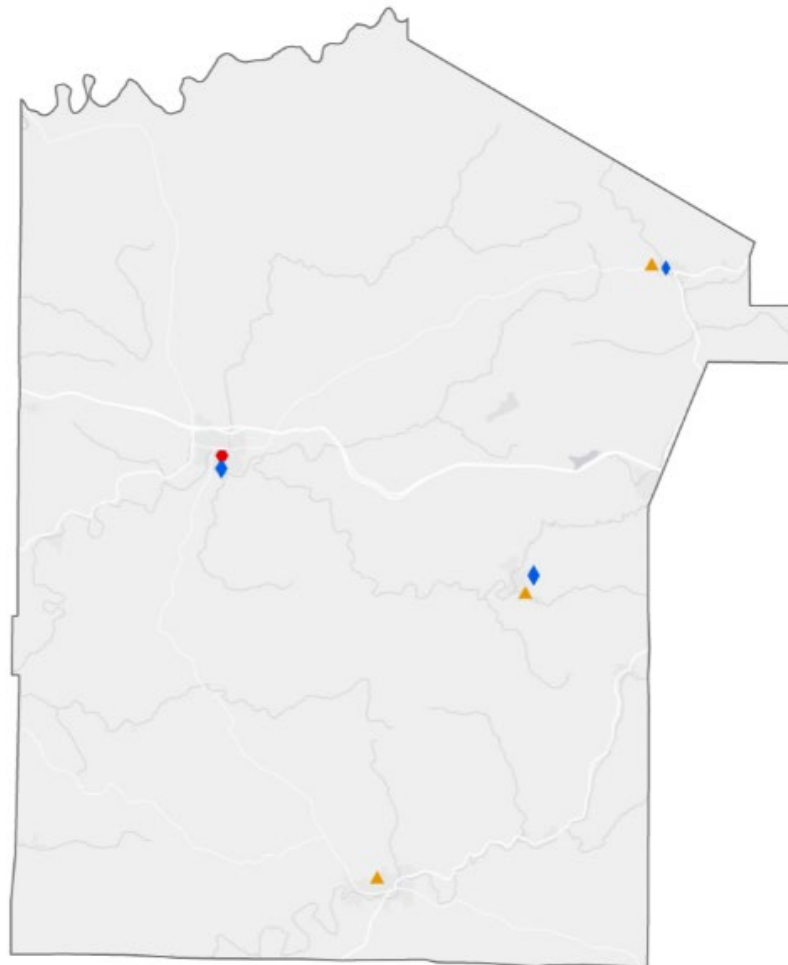
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

6 Child Care Centers
5 Family Child Care Homes
1 Group Child Care Home
6 Head Start programs
3 Early Head Start program
9 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

3 school districts containing 8 buildings:
1 buildings built before 1940
2 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Sources of Lead in Jefferson County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Brockway Area	Elementary	K-6	1968	1978, 1999, 2005
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1958	1978, 1981, 1998
Brookville Area	Northside Elementary	K	1939	1998
	Pinecreek Elementary	1-2	1961	1998
	Hickory Grove	3-5	1970	1993, 2012
	Junior/Senior High	6-12	1960	1993, 2003
Clarion- Limestone	Some Jefferson County students attend C-L but all school buildings are located in Clarion County			
Dubois Area	Some Jefferson County students attend Dubois Area but all school buildings are located in Clearfield County			
Punxsutawney Area	Elementary	K-6	1995	1997, 1998, 2003, 2018
	High	7-12	1950	1970, 200, 2001, 2003, 2018

JUNIATA COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

10,987 housing units of which:
23.33% were built prior to 1940
17.48% were built between 1940 and 1959
22.720% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

4 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Public housing provided through the Mifflin County Housing
1 complex accommodates families, but no construction date was found

WATER PIPELINES:

76.44% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
6 Community Water Systems:
2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
1 Municipal or municipal authority-owned:
Thompstontown Municipal Authority
1 Investor-owned: Port Royal Municipal Authority

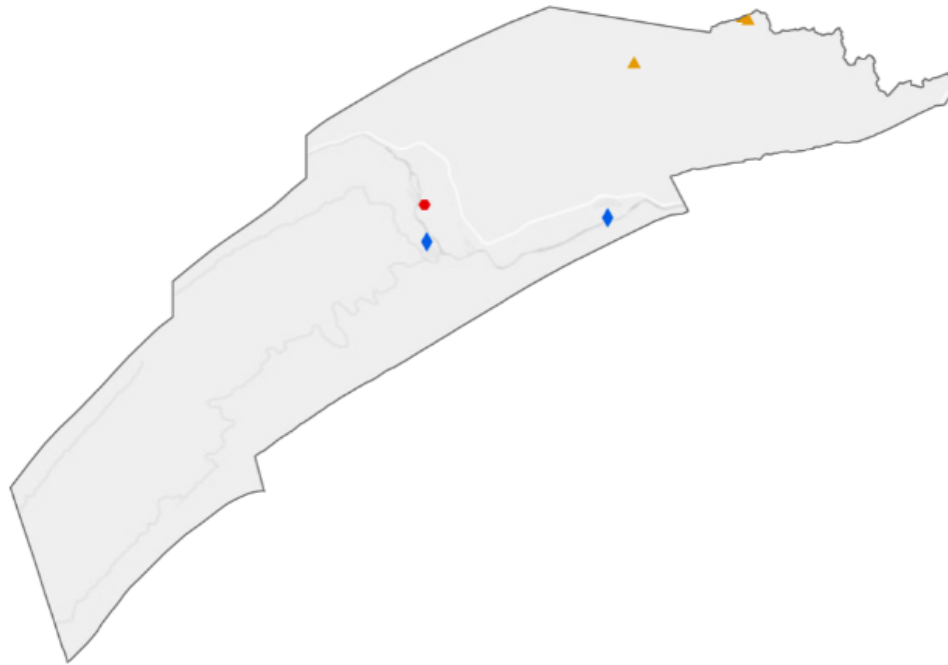
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

1 Child Care Centers
1 Family Child Care Homes
0 Group Child Care Home
8 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
4 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

1 school districts containing 5 buildings:
1 buildings built before 1940
2 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Juniata County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

JUNIATA COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Greenwood	Some Juniata County students attend Greenwood but all school buildings are located in Perry County			
Juniata County	East Juniata Elementary	K-6	1957	1989, 2018
	Juniata Elementary	K-5	1967	2018
	Tuscarora Middle	6-8	1936	1942, 1954, 1993
	East Juniata Junior/Senior High	7-12	1953	1964, 1976, 1989
	Juniata Senior High	9-12	1972	--

LACKAWANNA COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

97,449 housing units of which:
34.37% were built prior to 1940
17.58% were built between 1940 and 1959
24.54% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

500+ public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Three public housing authorities: County of Lackawanna, Carbondale Housing Authority and Scranton Housing Authority
18 complexes that accommodate families, but no construction dates available
11 complexes that don't identify population served: 9 are post-1960 construction and two are pre-1960
Hilltop Manor in Scranton (1954)
Valley View Terrace in Scranton (1952)

WATER PIPELINES:

85.86% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
17 Community Water Systems:
No pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines identified

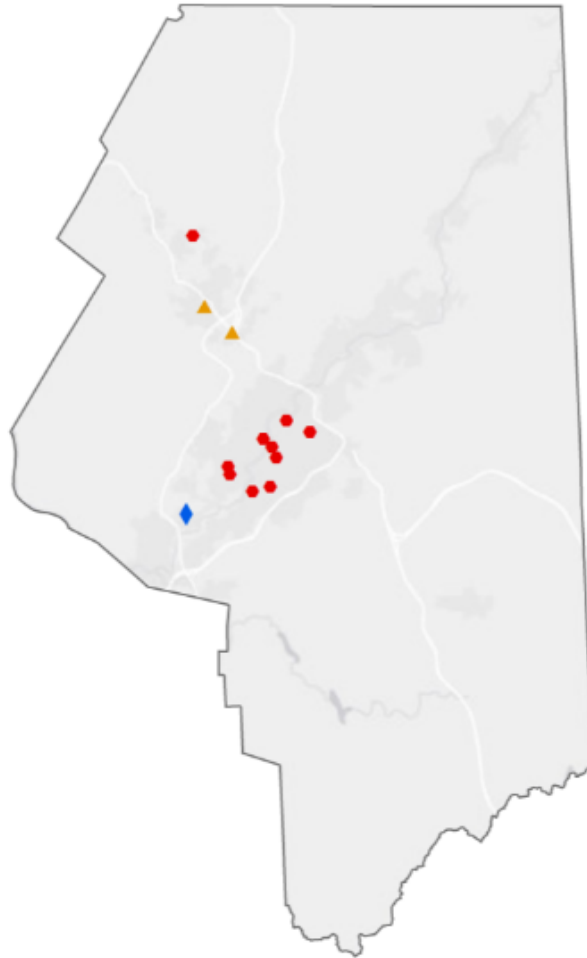
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

20 Child Care Centers
3 Family Child Care Homes
11 Group Child Care Home
37 Head Start programs
2 Early Head Start program
14 Pre-K Counts programs
4 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

10 school districts containing 45 buildings:
10 buildings built before 1940
2 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Sources of Lead in Lackawanna County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

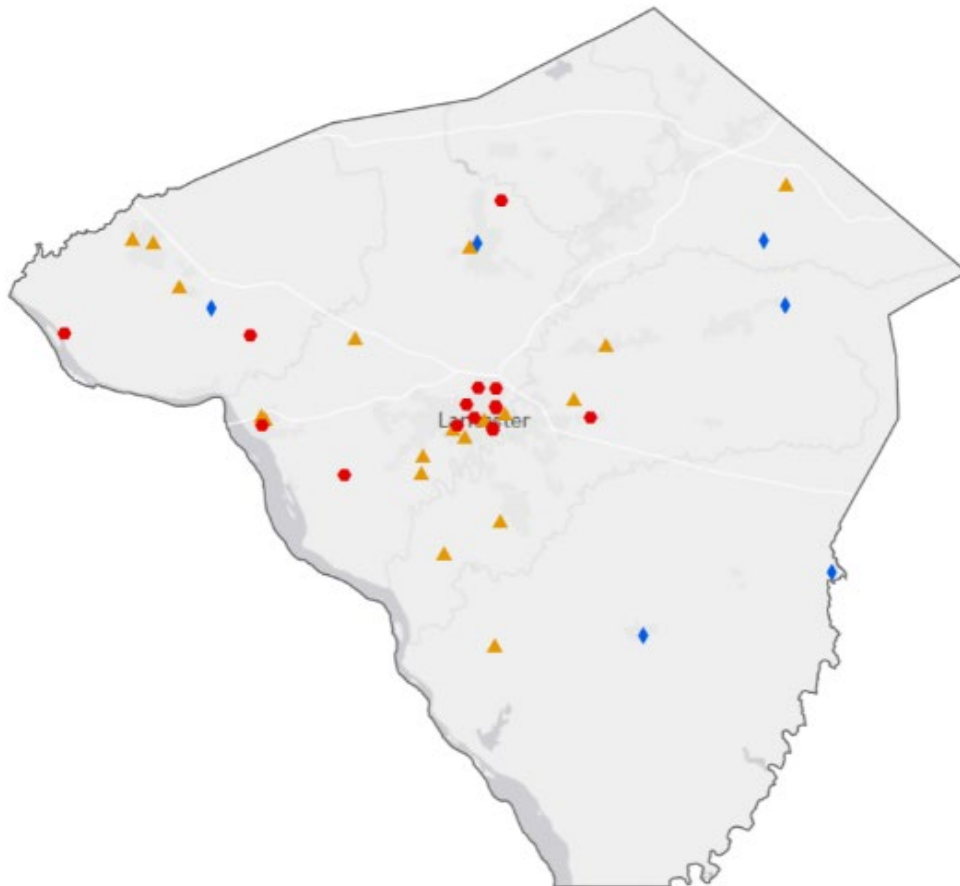
LACKAWANNA COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Abington Heights	Clarks Summit	K-4	1954	1998
	Newton Ransom	K-4	1996	--
	Waverly	K-4	1926	1996
	South Abington	K-4	1956	1998
	Middle	5-8	1975	--
	High	9-12	1965	1997
Carbondale Area	Elementary	K-6	1996	2002
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1975	2011
Dunmore	Elementary Center	K-6	1972	1993
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1939	1970, 2001
Forest City Regional	Some Lackawanna County students attend FCR, but all school buildings are located in Susquehanna County			
Lackawanna Trail	Some Lackawanna County students attend LT, but all school buildings are located in Wyoming County			
Lakeland	Lakeland Elementary –Scott Campus	K-6	1980	2004, 2017
	Lakeland Elementary – Mayfield Campus	K-6	1978	2017
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1974	2006, 2017
Mid Valley	Elementary Center	K-6	1989	2013
	Secondary Center	7-12	1981	2002
North Pocono	Jefferson Elementary	K-3	1978	1992, 2013
	Moscow Elementary	K-3	1994	2013
	North Pocono Intermediate	4-5	1968	2004
	Middle	6-8	1962	1992, 2013
	High	9-12	2009	--
Old Forge	Elementary	K-6	1960	1994
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1960	1994
Riverside	Elementary East	3-6	1968	2004
	Elementary West	K-2	1991	2002
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1973	2004
Scranton City	John Adams #4 Elementary	PreK-5	1934	--
	George Bancroft #34 Elementary	PreK-5	1928	--
	John F. Kennedy #7 Elementary	PreK-5	1965	2010
	McNichols Plaza Elementary	PreK-5	1980	--
	Robert Morris #27 Elementary	PreK-5	1895	--
	Neil Armstrong #40 Elementary	PreK-5	1970	--
	William Prescott #38 Elementary	PreK-5	1966	--
	Charles Sumner #18 Elementary	PreK-5	1968	--
	John G. Whittier #2 Elementary	PreK-5	1900	2011
	Frances Willard #32	PreK-5	1928	--
	Isaac Tripp Elementary	PreK-5	2011	--
	South Scranton Intermediate	6-8	1937	--
	West Scranton Intermediate	6-8	1974	--
	Northeast Scranton Intermediate	6-8	1909	--
Scranton High	9-12	2001	--	
West Scranton High	9-12	1934	--	

LACKAWANNA COUNTY SCHOOLS

School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Valley View	Elementary Center	K-2	1974	--
	Intermediate School	3-5	1997	--
	Middle	6-8	1989	--
	High	9-12	1974	1993

LANCASTER COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
<p>206,308 housing units of which: 21.90% were built prior to 1940 13.78% were built between 1940 and 1959 20.92% were built between 1960 and 1979</p>
PUBLIC HOUSING:
<p>24 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes: Lancaster County and City of Lancaster 38 complexes that accommodate families found, but only two constructions dates, both post-1960 1 complex accommodates families, but no construction date was found</p>
WATER PIPELINES:
<p>70.65% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 29 Community Water Systems: 6 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: All municipal or municipal authority-owned: Blue Ball Water Authority Christiana Municipal Water Authority Lititz Borough Mt. Joy Borough Authority Quarryville Borough Terre Hill Borough Millersville University has a pre-1960 cast iron transmission line Masonic Homes has a pre-1960 cast iron transmission line Fairmont Home, an assisted living facility, is identified as having pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines Mason Homes, an assisted living facility, is identified as having pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines</p>
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
<p>40 Child Care Centers 38 Family Child Care Homes 13 Group Child Care Home 7 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 38 Pre-K Counts programs 2 Licensed Nursery/Preschools</p>
SCHOOLS:
<p>16 school districts containing 113 buildings: 16 buildings built before 1940 19 buildings built between 1940 and 1959 Unable to find original construction dates for most buildings in Cocalico, Donegal, Ephrata Area, Lampeter-Strasburg, Manheim Central, Pequea Valley and Solanco School Districts</p>

Potential Lead Sources in Lancaster County



- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959 selection
- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959

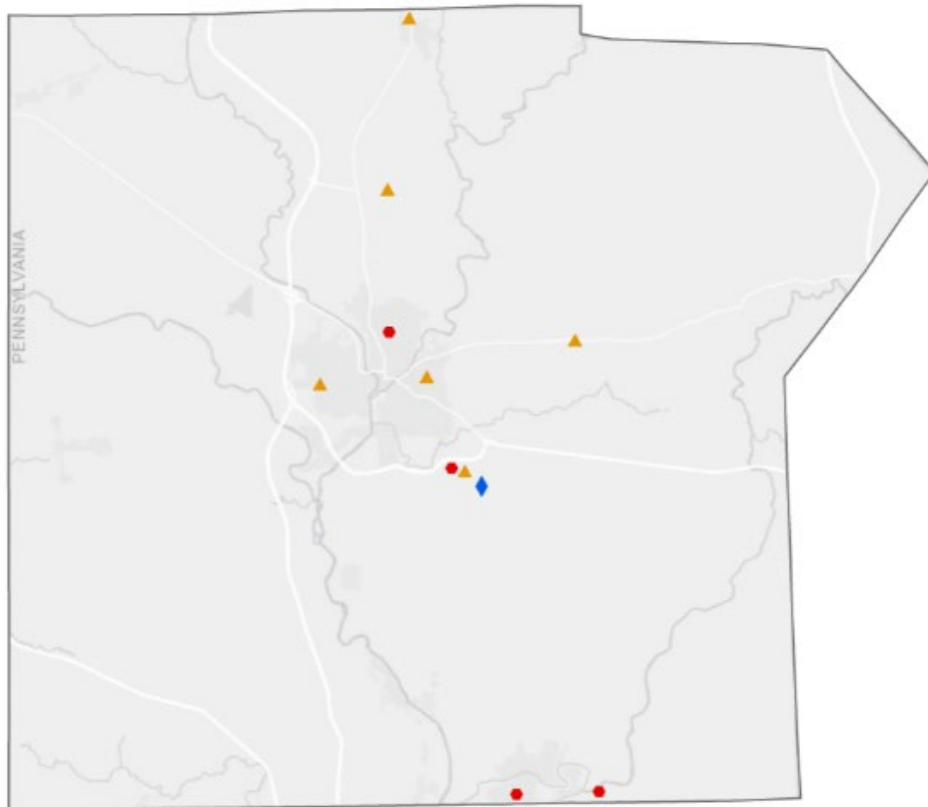
LANCASTER COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Cocalico	Adamstown Elementary	K-5	--	--
	Denver Elementary	K-5	--	2013
	Reamstown Elementary	K-5	--	--
	Middle	6-8	--	---
	Senior High	9-12	--	2013
Columbia Borough	Park Elementary	K-4	1917	1981, 1997, 2006
	Middle – Taylor Campus	5-6	1988	1997, 2006
	Middle – Hill Campus	7-8	1957	1989, 1997, 2010
	High	9-12	1957	1989, 1997, 2010
Conestoga Valley	Brownstown	K-6	1964	4993
	J.E. Fritz	K-6	1968	1992, 2004
	Leola	K-6	1955	1959, 1968, 1986, 1997
	Smoketown	K-6	1937	1959, 1966, 1972, 1993
	Middle	7-8	1996	--
	High	9-12	1957	1965, 1975, 1981, 1989, 1999, 2001, 2005
Donegal	Primary Elementary	K-2	--	--
	Intermediate Elementary	3-6	--	--
	Junior High	7-8	--	--
	High	9-12	2012	--
Eastern Lancaster County	Blue Ball	K-6	--	--
	Brecknock	K-6	1954	2014
	New Holland	K-6	--	2004
	Garden Spot Middle	K-6	--	2012
	Garden Spot Senior High	9-12	--	2012
Elizabethtown Area	East High Elementary	K-3	1963	1989, 2012
	Mill Road Elementary	K-3	1957	1986, 1988
	Bainbridge Elementary	K-3	1934	1964, 1992
	Rheems Elementary	K-3	1956	1964, 1995
	Bear Creek Elementary	4-6	2011	--
	Middle	7-8	1962	1973, 1999
Ephrata Area	High	9-12	1957	1974, 1999
	Akron Elementary	K-4	--	--
	Clay Elementary	K-4	--	--
	Fulton Elementary	K-4	--	--
	Highland Elementary	K-4	--	--
	Intermediate	5-6	--	--
	Middle	7-8	--	--
Hempfield	High	9-12	--	--
	Centerville Elementary	K-6	1970	2002
	East Petersburg	K-6	2013	--
	Farmdale	K-6	2013	--
	Landisville	K-6	1994	2012
	Mountville	K-6	2004	--
Rohrerstown	K-6	2004	--	

LANCASTER COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	Centerville Middle	7-8	1967	2007
	Landisville Middle	7-8	1995	--
	Hempfield High	9-12	1955	1967, 1974, 1995
Lampeter-Strasburg	Lampeter Elementary	K-2	--	--
	Hans Herr Elementary	3-5	--	--
	Martin Meylin Middle	6-8	--	--
	Lampeter-Strasburg High	9-12	--	--
Lancaster	Burrowes Elementary	K-5	1954	1969, 1989
	Carter and MacRae Elementary	K-5	1989	2011
	Elizabeth R. Martin Elementary	K-8	2014	--
	Fulton Elementary	K-5	1919	1984, 1986, 1994, 2013
	George Washington Elementary	K-5	1934	1960, 1995, 1997, 2011
	Hamilton Elementary	K-5	1964	1997
	James Buchanan Elementary	K-5	1929	1955, 1998
	King Elementary	K-5	1967	1981
	Lafayette Elementary	K-5	1951	1991, 2011
	Price Elementary	K-5	1972	-
	Ross Elementary	K-5	1974	1959, 1988, 1994, 2011
	Thomas Wharton Elementary	K-5	1898	1959, 2011
	Wickersham Elementary	K-5	1929	1950, 1994
	Edward Hand Middle	6-8	1929	1997, 2013
	Lincoln Middle	6-8	1962	1972, 1982, 1992
	Reynolds Middle	6-8	1929	1958, 1997
	Wheatland Middle	6-8	1955	1995
	J. P. McCaskey	9-12	1936	1974, 1997
	McCaskey East	9-12	1996	--
Phoenix Academy	6-12	1975	1995	
Buehrle School	6-12	1895	--	
Manheim Central	H.C. Burgard	PreK-4	--	--
	Doe Run Elementary	K-4	2016	--
	Baron Elementary	--	--	Under construction; to open Fall 2019
	Junior High	--	--	--
	Senior High	--	--	--
Manheim Township	Brecht Elementary	--	1929	2000
	Bucher Elementary	--	1971	2010
	Neff Elementary	K-4	1941	1996
	Nitrauer Elementary	K-4	1964	1967, 1991
	Schaeffer Elementary	K-4	1937	1980, 2003
	Reidenbaugh Elementary	K-4	1993	--

LANCASTER COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	Landis Run Intermediate	5-6	2012	--
	Manheim Twp. Middle	7-8	1968	1997
	Manheim Twp. High	9-12	1962	2008
Octorara Area	Some Lancaster County students attend Octorara, but all school buildings are located in Chester County			
Penn Manor	Fred S. Eshelman Elementary	K-6	1958	1966, 1986, 2002
	Central Manor Elementary	K-6	1936	1961, 1987, 2010
	Conestoga Elementary	K-6	1952	1957, 1966, 1992, 2017
	Ann Letort Elementary	K-6	1960	1960, 1961, 2001,
	Martic Elementary	K-6	1952	1966, 1986
	Hambright Elementary	K-6	2013	--
	Pequea Elementary	K-6	1953	1955, 1958, 1989, 2015
	Manor Middle	7-8	1992	--
	Marticville Middle	7-8	1970	1988, 2008
	High	9-12	1958	1962, 1995, Renovations 2019-2022
Pequea Valley	Paradise Elementary	K-6	2009	--
	Salisbury Elementary	K-6	--	2002
	Intermediate	7-8	--	--
	Senior High	9-12	--	--
Solanco	Bart-Colerian Elementary	K-5	--	2002
	Clermont Elementary	K-5	--	--
	Providence Elementary	K-5	--	2002
	Quarryville Elementary	K-5	--	--
	Swift Middle	6-8	--	--
	George A. Smith Middle	6-8	--	--
	Senior High	9-12	--	--
Warwick	Lititz Elementary	K-6	2005	--
	John Beck Elementary	K-6	1936	1955, 1960, 1966, 1973, 1987, 1988, 2003
	Kissel Hill Elementary	K-6	1966	1988, 2003
	John R. Bonfield Elementary	K-6	1994	2015
	Middle	7-8	1971	2008
	Senior High	9-12	1956	1964, 1989, 2003

LAWRENCE COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
<p>40,723 housing units of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29.59% were built prior to 1940 27.23% were built between 1940 and 1959 21.34% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
<p>17 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Housing Authority of the County of Lawrence</p> <p>7 complexes that accommodate families, one with pre-1960 construction date Harbor Heights/Grant Street/Lincoln in New Castle (1959)</p> <p>1 complex that accommodates families with a post-1960 construction date</p> <p>5 complexes that accommodate families with no construction date</p> <p>1 complexes that doesn't identify population served, constructed prior 1960 West View Terrace in New Castle</p>
WATER PIPELINES:
<p>83.76% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines</p> <p>6 Community Water Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: Investor- owned system: Pa. American Water New Castle
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
<p>8 Child Care Centers</p> <p>2 Family Child Care Homes</p> <p>2 Group Child Care Home</p> <p>11 Head Start programs</p> <p>0 Early Head Start program</p> <p>13 Pre-K Counts programs</p> <p>1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools</p>
SCHOOLS:
<p>8 school districts containing 21 buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 buildings built before 1940 7 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Lawrence County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

LAWRENCE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Blackhawk	Some Lawrence County students attend Blackhawk SD, but all schools buildings are located in Beaver County			
Ellwood City Area	North Side Primary	K-2	1993	--
	Perry Lower Intermediate	3-4	1936	1957, 1969
	Hartman Intermediate	5-6	1998	--
	Lincoln Junior-Senior High	7-12	1925	1934, 1961, 2009, 2018
Laurel	Elementary	K-6	1978	1987, 2000
	Junior/Senior	7-12	1958	1965, 1987, 1997, 2008
Mohawk Area	Elementary	K-6	1982	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1960	1991, 2008
Neshannock Township	Neshannock Memorial Elementary	K-6	1955	1964, 1988, 2004
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1957	1966, 1984, 1995, 2004, 2007
New Castle Area	Crotpn Building	Pre-K	1963	1988
	Harry W. Lockley Early Learning Center	K-3	1954	1969, 2013
	George Washington Intermediate	4-6	1927	1988
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	2002	--
Shenango Area	Elementary	K-6	1926	1947, 1971, 1993
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1959	1993
Union Area	Memorial Elementary	K-6	1954	1989
	Middle/High	7-12	1961	1997
Wilmington Area	New Wilmington Elementary	K-4	1977	2001
	Middle	5-8	1992	2012
	High	9-12	1957	1992, 2012

LEBANON COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

56,176 housing units of which:
23.75% were built prior to 1940
18.00% were built between 1940 and 1959
20.64% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

23 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of the County of Lebanon
7 complexes that accommodate families identified but no construction date found
2 post-1970 complexes that do not identify population served

WATER PIPELINES:

74.14% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
10 Community Water Systems:
2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Both municipal or municipal-owned authorities:
Lebanon Water Authority
West Lebanon Township Water Supply

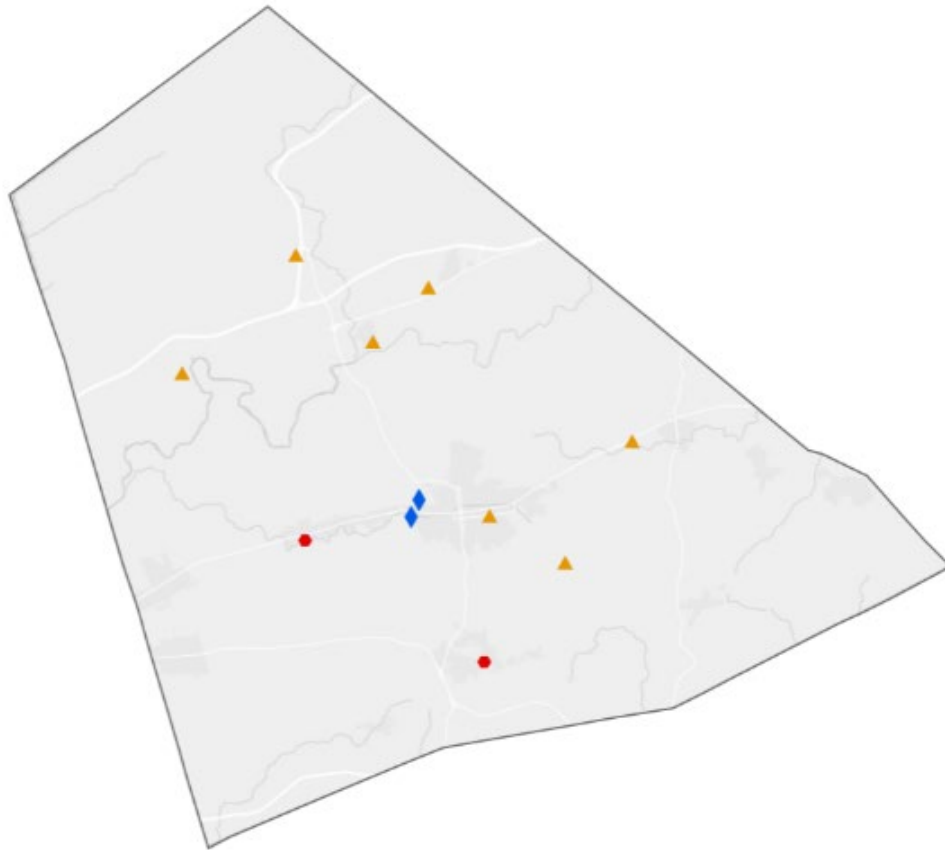
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

12 Child Care Centers
20 Family Child Care Homes
5 Group Child Care Home
24 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
20 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

6 school districts containing 32 buildings:
2 buildings built before 1940
7 buildings built between 1940 and 1959
Unable to identify original construction dates for most buildings in Lebanon and Palmyra Area School Districts

Potential Lead Sources in Lebanon County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

LEBANON COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Annville-Cleona	Cleona Elementary	K-2	1952	1989
	Annville Elementary	3-6	1926	1960, 1986
	Secondary	7-12	2007	--
Cornwall-Lebanon	Cornwall Elementary	K-5	1929	2001
	Ebenezer Elementary	K-5	1996	--
	South Lebanon Elementary	K-5	1957	2005
	Union Canal Elementary	K-5	1990	1995; renovations ongoing 2019
	Cedar Crest Middle	6-8	1969	1997
	Cedar Crest High	9-12	1964	1997
	Fort Zeller Primary	K-2	1972	2005
Eastern Lebanon County	Jackson Primary	K-2	1958	1996
	ELCO Intermediate	3-5	2010	--
	ELCO Middle	6-8	1972	2005
	ELCO High	9-12	1964	1991
	Harding Elementary	K-5	--	c. 2018
Lebanon	Henry Houck Elementary	K-5	--	c. 2018
	Northwest Elementary	K-5	2018	--
	Southeast Elementary	K-5	--	c. 2018
	Southwest Elementary	K-5	--	c. 2018
	Middle	6-8	--	--
	High	9-12	c. 1960	c. 2018
	East Hanover Elementary	1-5	1957	1996
Northern Lebanon;	Fredericksburg Elementary	1-5	--	1962, 1963, 2002
	Jonestown Elementary	K-5	1957	1996, 2001
	Lickdale Elementary	1-5	1957	1996
	Middle/High	7-12	1957	1966, 2002
	Forge Road Elementary	1-5	--	--
Palmyra Area	Lingle Avenue Elementary	K-5	2011	--
	Northside Elementary	1-5	--	--
	Pine Street Elementary	1-5	--	2004
	Middle	6-8	--	2018
	High	9-12	--	2007

LEHIGH COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

143,538 housing units of which:
22.30% were built prior to 1940
21.17% were built between 1940 and 1959
24.49% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

68+ public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Two public housing authorities: Lehigh County Housing Authority and Allentown Housing Authority
25 complexes that accommodate families identified but no construction date found except 4 post-1970 complexes
2 post-1970 complexes and 2 undated complexes that do not identify populations served

WATER PIPELINES:

77.18% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
29 Community Water Systems:
4 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
All municipal and municipal authority-owned systems:
Alburtis Borough Authority
Allentown Division – Lehigh County Authority
Coopersburg Municipal Water Authority
Macungie Borough Authority
Mount Trexler Manor, an assisted living facility, has pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines

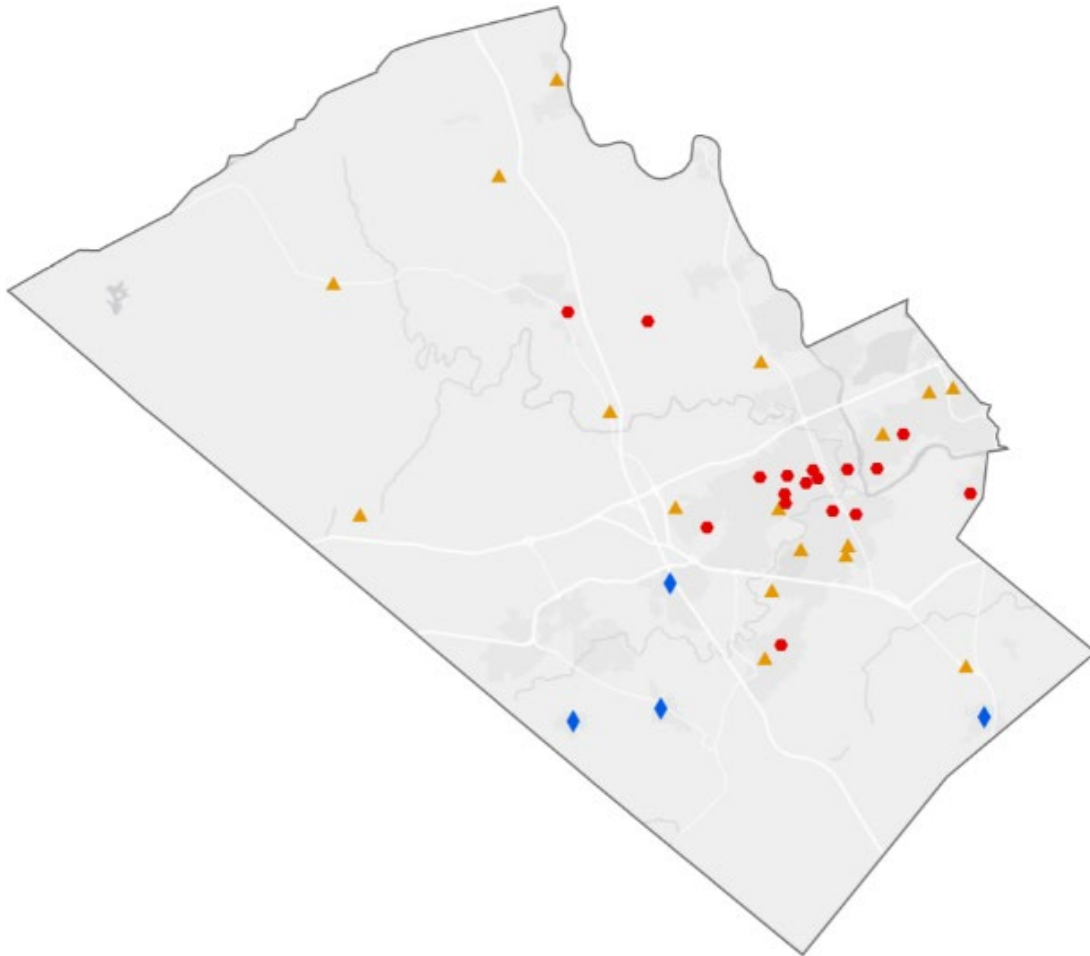
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

71 Child Care Centers
84 Family Child Care Homes
6 Group Child Care Home
17 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
21 Pre-K Counts programs
1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

10 school districts containing 95 buildings:
18 buildings built before 1940
24 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Lehigh County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

LEHIGH COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Allentown City	Central Elementary	K-5	1925	1951, 1975, 1990
	Cleveland Elementary	1-5	1883	1955
	Hiram W. Dodd Elementary	K-5	1956	1963
	Jackson Early Childhood Center	K	1911	2010
	Jefferson Elementary	K-5	1910	1955
	Lehigh Parkway Elementary	K-5	1949	1971
	Lincoln Elementary	--	1960	Newcomer Academy for elementary aged immigrants
	Luis A. Ramos Elementary	K-5	2010	--
	McKinley Elementary	1-5	1886	1951
	Midway Manor	--	1951	Newcomer Academy for high school aged immigrants
	Mosser Elementary	K-5	1917	1967
	Muhlenberg Elementary	K-5	1928	1954
	Ritter Elementary	K-5	1925	1955
	Roosevelt Elementary	K-5	1910	1925, 1961, 2010
	Sheridan Elementary	1-5	1985	--
	Union Terrace Elementary	K-5	1955	1971
	Washington Elementary	1-5	1982	--
	Francis D. Raub Middle	6-8	1923	1931, 1965
	Harrison-Morton Middle	6-8	1925	1930, 1953, 1961, 1971, 1986
	South Mountain Middle	6-8	1951	1966, 2009
Trexler Middle	6-8	1968	2009	
Building 21 Allentown	9-12		Opened in 2015. Formerly housed a bank call center and a business school	
Louis E. Dieruff High	9-12	1959	1964, 1975, 2010	
William Allen High	9-12	1916	1930, 1942, 1956, 1972, 1979, 1980, 1992, 2010, 2012	
Bethlehem Area	Asa Packer Elementary	K-5	1967	--
	Calypso Elementary	K-5	2000	--
	Clearview Elementary	K-5	1955	1970, 2000
	Donegan Elementary	K-5	2001	--

LEHIGH COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	Farmersville Elementary	K-5	1954	1973, 1995
	Fountain Hill Elementary	K-5	1937	1994
	Freemansburg Elementary	K-5	1993	--
	Governor Wolf Elementary	K-5	1957	1964, 1998
	Hanover Elementary	K-5	1955	1964, 1997
	James Buchanan Elementary	K-5	1957	1998
	Lincoln Elementary	K-5	1995	
	Marvine Elementary	K-5	2001	
	Miller Heights Elementary	K-5	1955	1977, 1997
	Spring Garden Elementary	K-5	1959	1991
	Thomas Jefferson Elementary	K-5	1972	--
	William Penn Elementary	K-5	1972	--
	Broughal Middle	6-8	2009	--
	East Hills Middle	6-8	1967	1994
	Nitschmann Middle	6-8	2017	--
	Northeast Middle	6-8	1952	1977, 2005
	Freedom High	9-12	1967	1997, 2007
	Liberty High	9-12	1922	1955, 1970, 1971, 1998, 2008
Catasauqua Area	Francis H. Sheckler Elementary	K-4	1970	2010
	Middle	5-8	1962	1985, 2005
	High	9-12	2005	--
East Penn	Alburtis Elementary	K-5	2004	--
	Jefferson Elementary	K-5	1999	--
	Lincoln Elementary	K-5	1928	1960, 1995
	Macungie Elementary	K-5	1988	--
	Shoemaker Elementary	K-5	1970	2005
	Wescoville	K-5	1966	1997
	Willow Land	K-5	2009	--
	Lower Macungie Middle	6-8	1999	--
	Howard A. Eyer Middle	6-8	1973	--
	Emmaus High	9-12	1954	1958, 1996, 1999, 2004
Northern Lehigh	Peters Elementary	K-2	1954	1966, 1993
	Slatington Elementary	3-6	1973	2011

LEHIGH COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	Middle	7-8	1959	1982, 2002
	High	9-12	1981	2001
Northwestern Lehigh	Northwestern Elementary	K-5	1965	--
	Weisenburg Elementary	K-5	1950	--
	Middle	6-8	1992	--
	High	9-12	1950	--
Parkland	Cetronia Elementary	K-5	1929	1961, 1995
	Fogelsville Elementary	K-5	1964	1969
	Ironton Elementary	K-5	1923	1961
	Fred J. Jaindl Elementary	K-5	2010	--
	Kernsville Elementary	K-5	1974	--
	Kratzer Elementary	K-5	1964	1991, 2015
	Parkway Manor Elementary	K-5	1959	1967, 1996
	Schnecksville Elementary	K-5	1929	1963
	Orefield Middle	6-8	1953	1968, 1999 (formerly High School)
	Springhouse Middle	6-8	1971	2007
	Parkland High	9-12	1999	--
Salisbury Township	Harry S. Truman Elementary	K-5	1973	1988
	Western Salisbury Elementary	K-5	1959	1966, 1988
	Middle	6-8	1971	2005
	Senior High	9-12	1962	1988, 2000, 2011
Southern Lehigh	Hopewell Elementary	K-3	2016	--
	Liberty Bell Elementary	K-3	1962	2000
	J.P.Liberati Intermediate	4-6	2009	--
	Middle	7-8	1966	1973, 2000
	Senior High	9-12	1953	1973, 1989, 2003
Whitehall-Coplay	Gockley Elementary	K-1	1978	--
	Steckel Elementary	2-3	1975	--
	Zephyr Elementary	4-5	2009	--
	Middle	6-8	1970	1997
	High	9-12	1959	1971, 1996, 2008

LUZERNE COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

148,154 housing units of which:
35.69% were built prior to 1940
19.63% were built between 1940 and 1959
22.33% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

52 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
5 public housing authorities: Housing Authority of the County of Luzerne, City of Hazelton, City of Nanticoke, City of Pittston, and city of Wilkes-Barre
18 complexes that accommodate families identified but no construction date found
15 complexes that do not identify population served; 11 post-1960 and 4 undated

WATER PIPELINES:

85.98% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
44 Community Water Systems:
Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
1 municipal or municipal authority owned:
Hazelton City Authority – Roan Filter Plant
Investor-owned:
Pa. American Ceasetown-Watres
Pa. American Crystal Lake

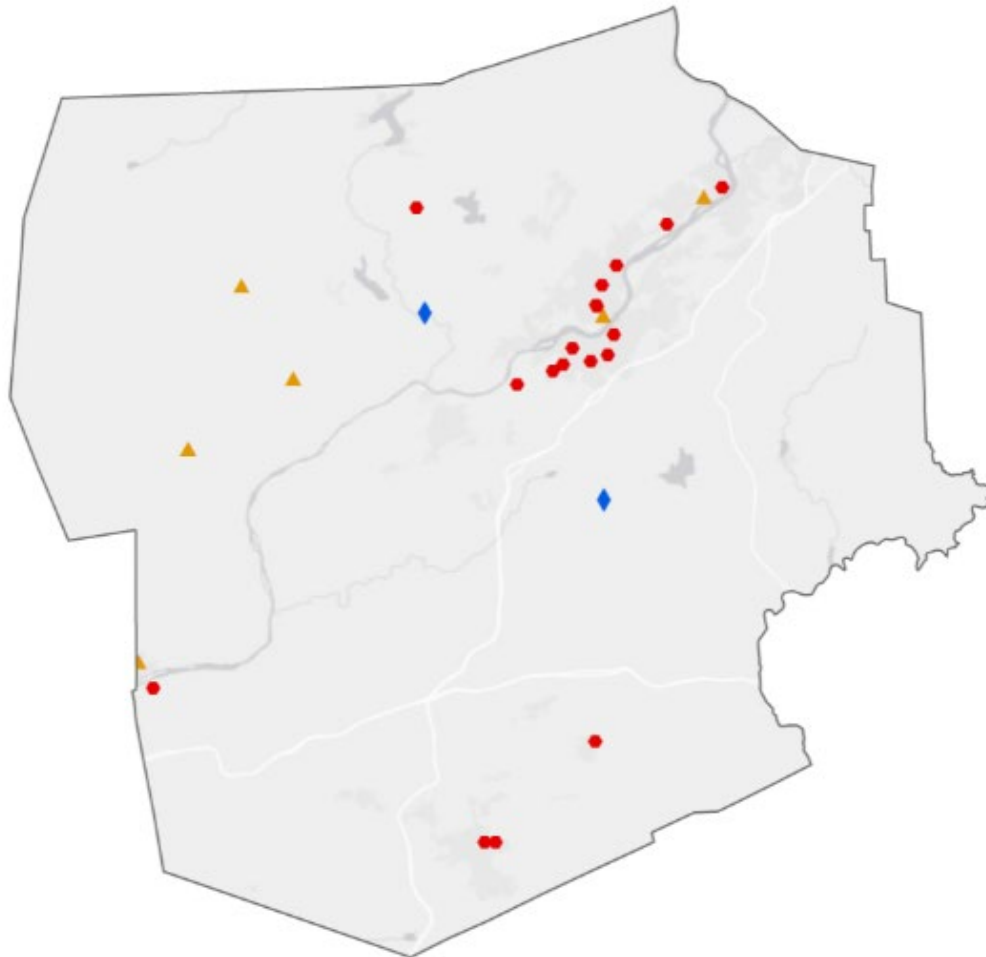
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

42 Child Care Centers
8 Family Child Care Homes
8 Group Child Care Home
23 Head Start programs
2 Early Head Start program
3719 Pre-K Counts programs
5 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

11 school districts containing 61 buildings:
17 buildings built before 1940
5 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Luzerne County



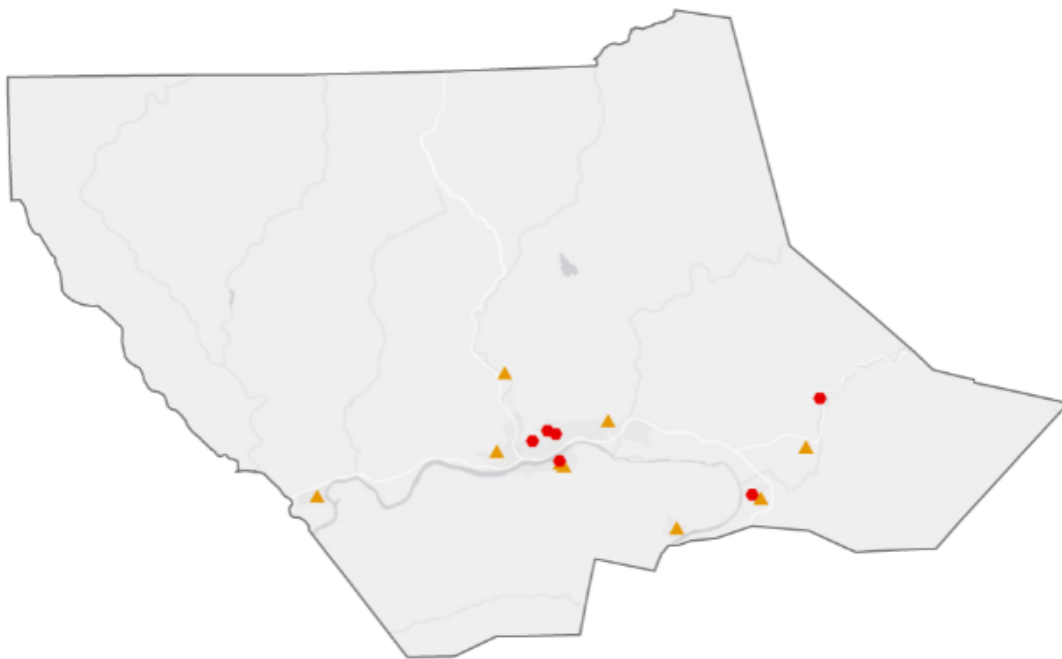
- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

LUZERNE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Berwick Area	Some Luzerne County students attended Berwick, all school buildings are located in Columbia County			
Crestwood	Rice Elementary	K-6	1975	1990
	Fairview Elementary	K-6	1975	1990
	Middle	7-8	2000	--
	Senior High	9-12	1962	1967, 1986, 1992, 2000
Dallas	Dallas Elementary	1-5	1979	1989, 1999; closing Spring 2019
	Wycalis Elementary	K-5	1999	Changing to K-2 Fall 2019
	Middle	6-8	1969	2003
	Senior High	9-12	2011	--
	Dallas Intermediate	3-5	Fall 2019	Construction 2018-2019
Greater Nanticoke Area	Kennedy Early Childhood Center	PreK-2	1963	2017
	Elementary Center	3-5	2003	--
	Educational Center	6-8	1999	--
	High	9-12	1970	--
Hanover Area	Hanover Green	K-1	1931	1990
	Lee Park	2-3	1903	1989
	Memorial	4-6	1921	1988
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1979	--
Hazleton Area	Hazle Township Early Learning Center	PrK-2	1966	1983, 1996
	Arthur Street Elementary	K-2	1916	1978, 2000
	Drums Elementary/Middle	K-8	1999	--
	Freeland Elementary/Middle	K-8	1975	1998
	Heights-Terrace Elementary/Middle	K-8	1977	2000
	Valley Elementary/Middle	K-8	1993	1996
	West Hazleton Elementary/Middle	K-8	1938	1953, 1998
	Hazleton Elementary/Middle (The Castle)	3-8	1938	1953, 1998, 2005
	McAdoo/Kalayres	K-8	1979	2000, 2012
	Maple Manor	3-8	2015	--
	High	9-12	1992	--
	Career Center	9-12	1969	1997
Academy of Science	9-12	2013	--	
Lake Lehman	Lehman-Jackson Elementary	K-6	1975	2012
	Lake-Noxen Elementary	K-6	1981	--
	Ross Elementary	K-4	1953	2010
	Junior High	7-8	1939	--
	High	9-12	1962	2006
Northwest Area	Primary	K-2	1979	--
	Intermediate	3-6	1954	1964, 1980
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1955	1978; renovations in 2018 following major fire
Pittston Area	Primary Center	PreK-1	2002	--

LUZERNE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	Intermediate Center	2-4	1972	1999
	Martin L. Mattel Middle	5-8	1975	1999
	Senior High	9-12	1965-67	1999
Wilkes-Barre Area	Solomon-Plains Elementary/Junior High	K-8	1996	--
	Boyd Dodson Elementary	K-6	1937	1984
	Daniel J. Flood Elementary	K-6	1968	--
	Heights-Murray Elementary	K-6	1976	--
	Dr. David w. Kistler Elementary	K-6	1975	--
	James M. Coughlin Junior/Senior High/Macklin	9-12	1909	1937, 1952, 1973, 2015
	G.A.R. Memorial Junior/Senior High	7-12	1925	1979, 2005, 2010
	Elmer J. Meyers Junior/Senior High	7-12	1930	1973-75
Wyoming Area	Kindergarten Center	K	1957	1996
	Primary Center	1-3	1939	1982
	Intermediate Center	4-6	1926	1988
	Secondary Center	7-12	1975	1996
Wyoming Valley West	Chester Street Elementary	K-5	1924	1974
	Dana Elementary Center	K-5	1923	1979
	Schuyler Avenue Elementary	K-5	1920	1974
	State Elementary Center	K-5	1978	2012
	Third Avenue Elementary	K-5	1952	--
	Middle	6-8	1927	1979
	High	9-12	1978	--

LYCOMING COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
52,644 housing units of which: 31.63% were built prior to 1940 20.19% were built between 1940 and 1959 22.96% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
25 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Housing Authority of the County of Lycoming 1 pre-1960 complexes that accommodates families found: Michael Ross in Montgomery (1955) 9 complexes that accommodate families identified but no construction date found 1 post-2000 complex that does not identify population served
WATER PIPELINES:
82.85% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 14 Community Water Systems: No pre-1960 systems with cast iron transmission lines were identified Muncy State Correctional Institution is identified as having pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
2 Child Care Centers 6 Family Child Care Homes 1 Group Child Care Home 4 Head Start programs 1 Early Head Start program 6 Pre-K Counts programs 2 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
8 school districts containing 31 buildings: 6 buildings built before 1940 10 buildings built between 1940 and 1959 Unable to identify original construction dates in Montoursville Area School Districtt

Potential Lead Sources in Lycoming County

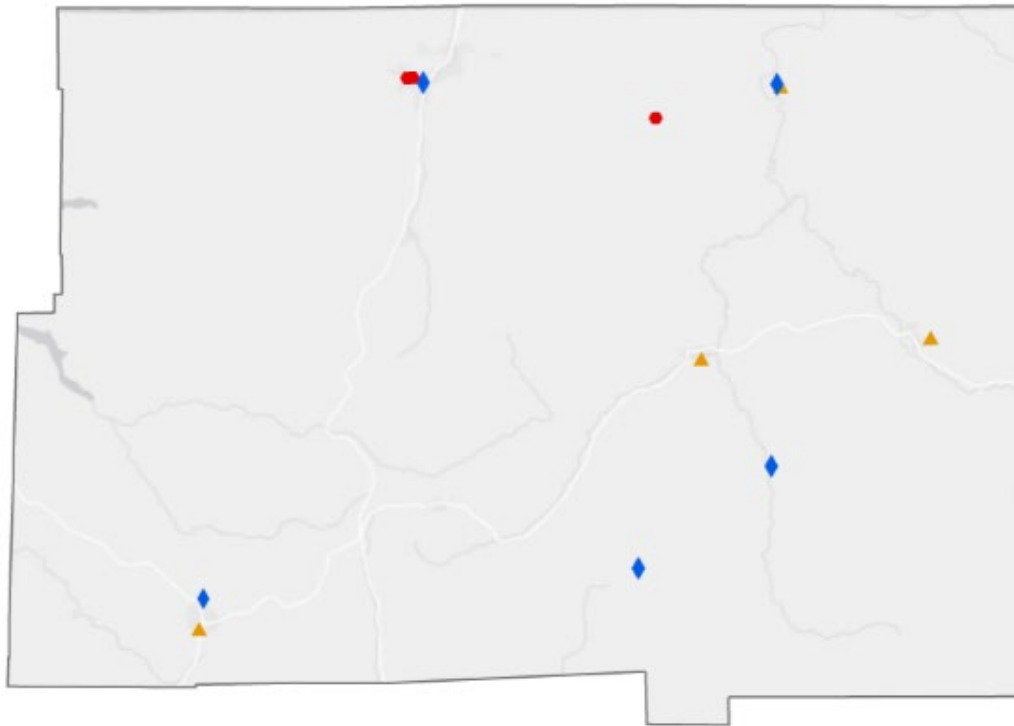


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

LYCOMING COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Berwick Area	Some Lycoming County students attend Berwick but all buildings are located in Columbia County			
Canton Area	Some Lycoming County students attend Canton Area SD but all buildings are located in Bradford County			
East Lycoming	Joseph C. Ashkar Elementary	PreK-6	1970	1985, 1992
	Carl G. Renn Elementary	PreK-6	1961	1985, 1990
	George A. Ferrell Elementary	K-6	1925	1985
	Hughesville Junior/Senior High	7-12	1954	1962, 1970, 1992
Jersey Shore Area	Avis Elementary	K-5	1977	--
	Jersey Shore Elementary	K-5	1971	2014
	Salladasburg Elementary	K-5	1968	2000
	Junior High	6-8	1959	1983, 2001
	Senior High	9-12	1983	2000
Loyalsock Township	Donald E. Schick Elementary	K-5	1958	1963, 2005
	Middle	6-8	2004	--
	High	9-12	1966	2005
Montgomery Area	Montgomery Elementary	PrK-6	1958	1984, 2000
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1958	1984, 2000
Montoursville Area	Loyalsock Valley Elementary	K-4	--	--
	Lyter Elementary	K-4	--	--
	C.E. McCall Middle	5-8	--	--
	Senior High	9-12	--	--
Muncy	Ward L. Myers Elementary	K-6	1957	1981, 2004
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1931	1952, 1964, 1981, 2003
South Williamsport Area	Central Elementary	K-4	1959	1999
	Rommelt Elementary	5-6	1928	2002
	Junior/Senior High School	7-12	1959	2002
Southern Tioga	Some Lycoming County students attend ST, but all school buildings are located in Tioga County			
Wellsboro Area	Some Lycoming County students attend Wellsboro, but all school buildings are located in Tioga County			
Williamsport Area	Cochran Primary	K-3	1928	1952, 2000
	Hepburn-Lycoming Primary	K-3	1959	1966, 2007
	Jackson Primary	K-3	1992	--
	Stevens Primary	K-3	1928	1981
	Curtin Intermediate	4-6	1913	1986
	Lycoming Valley Intermediate	4-6	1975	2007
	Middle	7-8	1951	1969, 1999, 2013
	High	9-12	1972	1999, 2014

McKEAN COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
21,021 housing units of which: 40.69% were built prior to 1940 23.32% were built between 1940 and 1959 22.96% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
25+ public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes McKean County Redevelopment and Housing Authority 13 complexes found that accommodate families: 9 are post-1970 construction; no construction date found for 4 2 post-1970 complexes that do not identify population served
WATER PIPELINES:
89.61% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 19 Community Water Systems: 5 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: 2 Municipal or municipal authority-owned: Bradford City Water Authority Eldred Borough Water Authority 1 Investor-owned: Pa. American Water Kane 2 Water associations: Clermont Water Association Crosby Water Association
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
5 Child Care Centers 1 Family Child Care Homes 1 Group Child Care Home 10 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 3 Pre-K Counts programs 0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
5 school districts containing 12 buildings: 3 buildings built before 1940 4 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Mckean County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

McKEAN COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Bradford Area	George Blaisdell Elementary	PrK-2	1980	1988
	School Street Elementary	2-5	1935	1998
	Floyd C. Fretz Middle	6-8	1961	1998
	High	9-12	1924	1998
Kane Area	Elementary/Middle	K-8	1957	1985, 2010
	High	9-12	1970	1985
Oswayo Valley	Some McKean County students attend Oswayo Valley, but all building are located in Potter County.			
Otto-Eldred	Elementary	K-6	1959	1991, 2011
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1939	1959, 1998, 2011
Port Allegany	Elementary	K-6	1978	2009
	Junior Senior High	7-12	1954	1962, 2000
Smethport Area	Elementary	PreK-6	1987	2003, 2018
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1959	1987, 2003, 2018

MERCER COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

51,604 housing units of which:
40.69% were built prior to 1940
23.32% were built between 1940 and 1959
22.96% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

41 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Mercer County Housing Authority
4 pre-1960 complexes that do not identify populations served found:
Franklin L. Fay Terrace in Sharon (1952)
Malleable Heights in Sharon (1951)
Sharpsville Gardens in Sharpsville (1952)
G.J. Vermeire Manor in Sharon (1959)
23 complexes found that accommodate families: no construction dates found

WATER PIPELINES:

83.01% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
15 Community Water Systems:
1 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Municipal or municipal authority-owned:
Sharpsville Borough Water Company

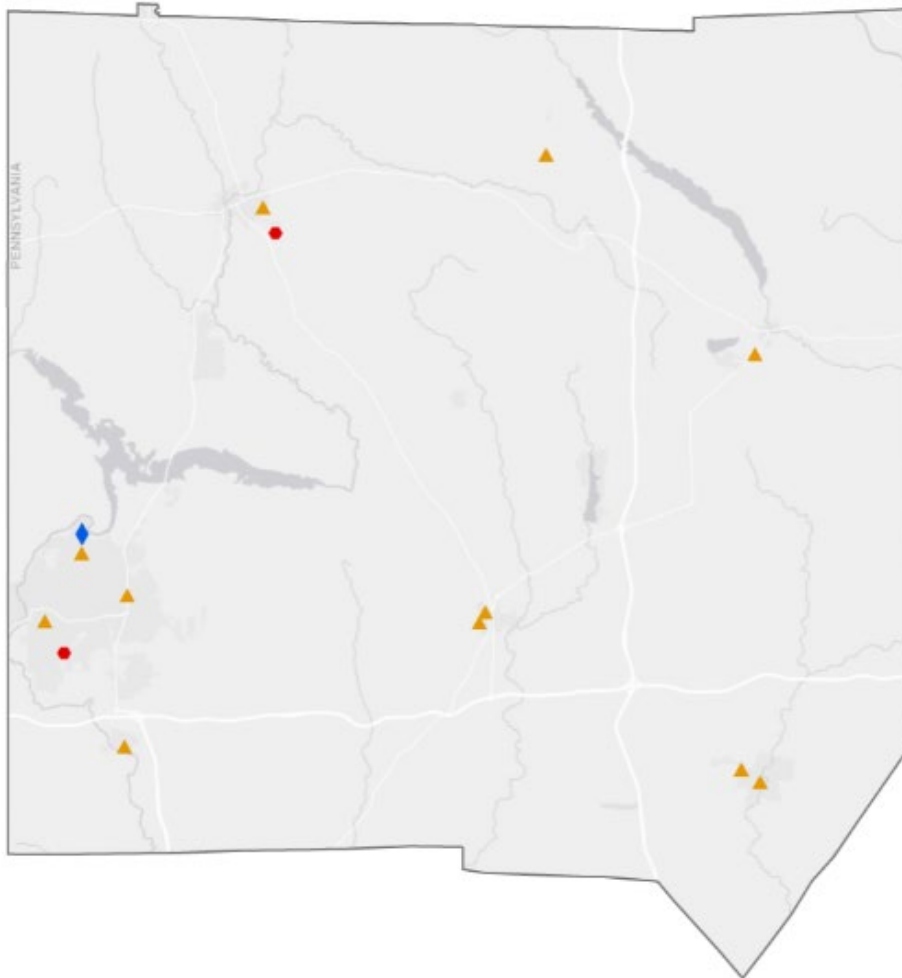
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

7 Child Care Centers
81 Family Child Care Homes
10 Group Child Care Home
20 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
16 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

12 school districts containing 32 buildings:
3 buildings built before 1940
Unable to identify original construction dates for buildings in Reynolds School District

Potential Sources of Lead in Mercer County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

MERCER COUNTY SCHOOLS DATA				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Commodore Perry (R)	Commodore Perry School	K-6	1955	1963, 1977 Schools share one building complex
	Junior-Senior High	7-12		
Crawford Central	Some Mercer County students attend Crawford Central, but all school buildings are located in Crawford County			
Farrell Area	Elementary	K-6	1938	1984; 2018
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1970	2018
Greenville Area	Greenville Elementary	K-6	1927	1971, 1999, 2016
	Senior High	7-12	1957	1965, 1999
Grove City Area	Highland Elementary	K-2	1962	1990
	Hillview Elementary	3-5	1972	1994; renovation in progress 2019
	Middle	6-8	1914	1922, 1983, 2010
	High	9-12	1954	1965, 1998
Hermitage	Artman Elementary	K-3	1954	1993
	Ionta Elementary	4-5	2007	--
	Delahunty Middle	6-7	1969	2007
	Hickory High	8-12	1960	2002
Jamestown Area	Elementary	K-6	1973	1993
	Junior/Senior H.	7-12	1941	1979, 2003
Lakeview	Oakview Elementary	K-4	1962	1972, 1980, 2006
	Middle-Senior High	5-12	1954	1968, 2003
Mercer Area	Elementary	K-6	1958	1998, 2008
	Middle/High	7-12	1952	1999
Reynolds	Elementary	K-6	--	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	--	--
Sharon City	Case Avenue Elementary	K-6	2013	--
	Musser Elementary	K-6	1958	1998, 2001
	West Hill Elementary	K-6	1963	1998, 2001, 2016
	High	7-12	1969	2000-03
Sharpsville Area	Elementary	K-5	2001	2015
	Middle	6-8	1959	1970, 1992
	High	9-12	1959	1970, 2006
West Middlesex Area	Luther W. Low Elementary	K-3	1971	2011
	Oakview Elementary	4-6	1963	2003
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1952	1963, 1994
Wilmington Area	Some Mercer County students attend Wilmington Area, but all school buildings are located in in Lawrence County			

MIFFLIN COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

21,537 housing units of which:
28.10% were built prior to 1940
20.71% were built between 1940 and 1959
23.66% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

12+ public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of the County of Mifflin
4 complexes found that accommodate families: no construction dates found
2 post-1960 complexes that do not identify population served
1 complex that does not identify population served and no construction date found
Scattered sites in Lewistown Borough that range from 1948-1996 that do not identify population served

WATER PIPELINES:

81.83% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
6 Community Water Systems:
1 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Municipal or municipal authority-owned:
Allensville Municipal Authority

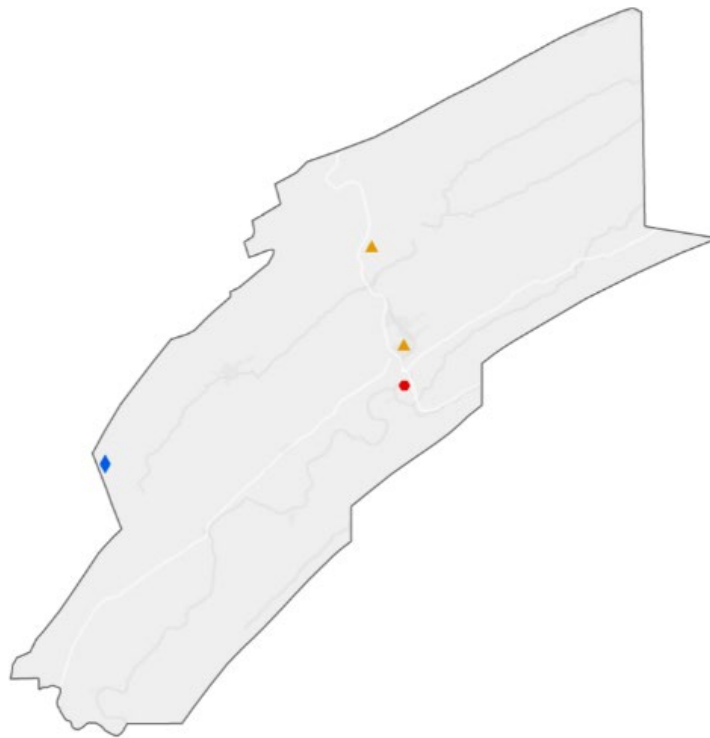
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

2 Child Care Centers
4 Family Child Care Homes
2 Group Child Care Home
5 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
6 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

1 school district containin812 buildings:
1 buildings built before 1940
2 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Mifflin County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

MIFFLIN COUNTY SCHOOLS DATA				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Mifflin County	East Derry Elementary	K-3	1962	2001
	Strodes Mills Elementary	K-3	1963	Renovations planned for 2019
	Lewistown Elementary	K-3	2003	--
	Indian Valley Elementary Center	K-5	1952	1962, 2012
	Lewistown Intermediate	4-5	1929	1987
	Middle	6-7	1976	1990
	Junior High	8-9	1958	2015
	High	10-12	2011	--
Mount Union Area	Some Mifflin County students attend Mount Union Area but all school buildings are located in Huntingdon County			

MONROE COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

80,675 housing units of which:
 10.11% were built prior to 1940
 8.31% were built between 1940 and 1959
 23.75% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

20 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of Monroe County
8 complexes found that accommodate families: no construction dates found
3 complexes that do not identify population served and no construction date found
1 post-1960 complex that does not identify population served
1 pre-1960 complex that does not identify population served:
 Hillstreet Avon Court in East Stroudsburg (1958)

WATER PIPELINES:

63.00 % of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
23 Community Water Systems:
 No systems with pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines identified

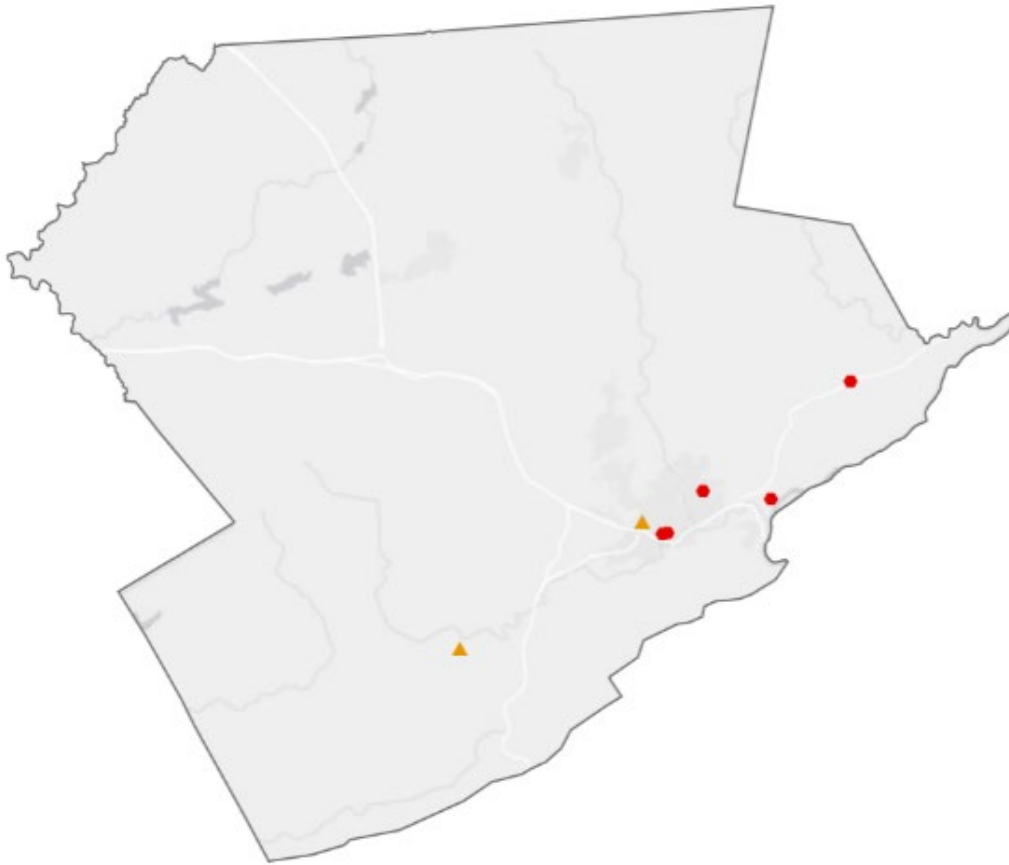
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

33 Child Care Centers
3 Family Child Care Homes
2 Group Child Care Home
4 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
6 Pre-K Counts programs
1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

4 school districts containing 30 buildings:
 5 buildings built before 1940
 2 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources Monroe County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ▲ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

MONROE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
East Stroudsburg Area	Bushkill Elementary	K-5	1998	--
	East Stroudsburg	K-5	2008	--
	J.M. Hill Elementary	K-5	1934	1987, 1994,
	Middle Smithfield Elementary	K-5	1936	1964, 1982 ,2010
	Resica Elementary	K-5	1994	1998
	Smithfield Elementary	K-5	1931	1964, 2006
	J.T. Lambert Intermediate	6-8	1992	--
	Lehman Intermediate	6-8	2000	--
	East Stroudsburg High South	9-12	1960	1989, 2009
	East Stroudsburg High North	9-12	2000	--
Pleasant Valley	Elementary	K-3	1995	--
	Intermediate	4-6	2001	2005
	Middle	7-8	1989	1993
	High	9-12	1960	1956, 1006, 2005
Pocono Mountain	Clear Run Elementary Center	K-2	1996	--
	Swiftwater Elementary Center	K-3	2003	--
	Tobyhanna Elementary Center	K-6	1982	1989
	Clear Run Intermediate	3-6	1996	--
	Swiftwater Intermediate	4-6	1961	1987, 2008
	East Junior High	7-8	1979	1989, 1993
	West Junior High	7-8	2006	--
	East High	9-12	1993	--
West High	9-12	2002	--	
Stroudsburg Area	Arlington Heights Elementary	K-4	1957	1988
	Chippenfield Elementary	K-4	After 1992	--
	Hamilton Township Elementary	K-4	1953	--
	B.F. Morey Elementary	K-4	1925	1962
	Middle	5-7	1974	--
	Junior High	8-9	After 1992	--
	High	10-12	1927	1985, 2012

MONTGOMERY COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

327,785 housing units of which:
18.04% were built prior to 1940
23.37% were built between 1940 and 1959
23.25% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

48 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Montgomery County Housing Authority
2 pre-1960 complexes that accommodate families found:
Bright Hope Estates in Pottstown (1944)
North Hills Manor in North Hills (1954)
18 complexes found that accommodate families but no construction dates found

WATER PIPELINES:

77.73% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
23 Community Water Systems:
3 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
All municipal or municipal authority-owned:
East Greenville Borough Water Department
Pottstown Borough Water Authority
Upper Hanover Water Authority

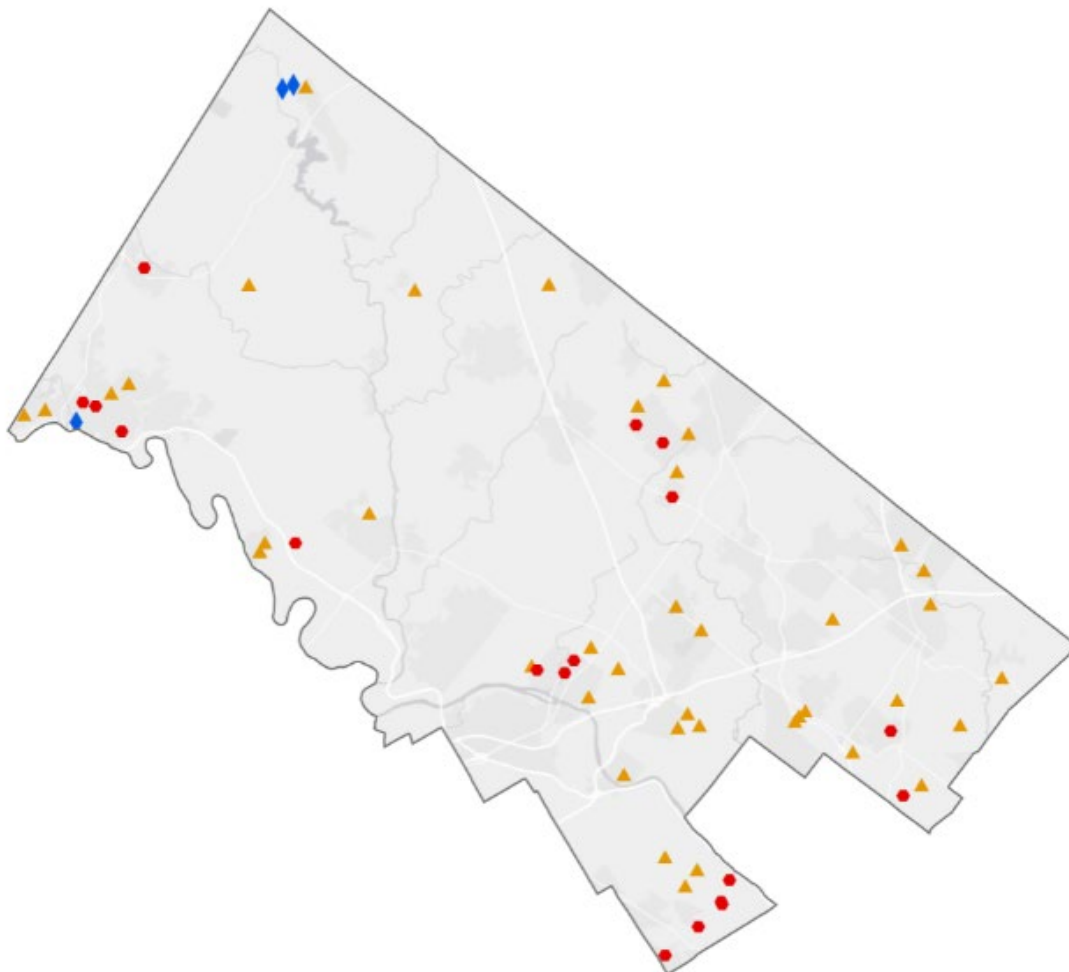
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

51 Child Care Centers
7 Family Child Care Homes
3 Group Child Care Home
3 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
33 Pre-K Counts programs
7 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

21 school districts containing 150 buildings:
18 buildings built before 1940
42 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Montgomery County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

MONTGOMERY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Abington	Copper Beech Elementary	K-6	2002	--
	Highland Elementary	K-6	2005	--
	McKinley Elementary	K-6	1968	2000
	Overlook Elementary	K-6	2005	--
	Roslyn Elementary	K-6	2007	--
	Rydal West	K-1	1959	1961, 2000 – one campus, two buildings
	Rydal East	2-6		
	Junior High	7-9	1964	1998
Senior High	10-12	1956	1959, 1998; renovations in 2019	
Boyertown Area	Some Montgomery County students attend BA, but all schools are located in Berks County			
Bryn Athyn	No building in the district; students attend other public schools under contract with BASD			
Cheltenham Township	Cheltenham Elementary	K-4	2013	--
	Glenside Elementary	K-4	2011	--
	Myers Elementary	K-4	1922	1967, 2009
	Wyncote	K-4	2015	--
	Elkins Park	5-6	1953	1999, 2009
	Cedarbrook Middle	7-8	2018	--
	High	9-12	1959	1967, 1999
Colonial	Conshohocken Elementary	K-3	1958	1966, 1968, 1988, 2004
	Plymouth Elementary	K-3	1963	2013, 2017
	Ridge Park Elementary	K-3	1962	1999, 2004, 2017
	Whitemarsh Elementary	K-3	1954	1959, 1967, 1988, 1999, 2004, 2017
	Colonial Elementary	4-5	1956	2009
	Middle	6-8	1958	--
	Plymouth-Whitemarsh High	9-12	1953	1956, 1962, 1966, 1987, 1988, 1999, 2018
Hatsboro-Horsham	Blair Mill Elementary	K-5	1968	--
	Crooked Billet Elementary	K-5	--	Under construction 2019-2020
	Crooked Billet-Hallowell Learning Center	K-5	2017	--
	Pennypack Elementary	K-5	1958	1970
	Simmons Elementary	K-5	1972	--
	Keith Valley Middle	6-8	1957	1965, 1970, 1995, 1999, 2005-06
	Senior High	9-12	1991	1997
Jenkintown	Elementary	K-6	1936	1970
	Middle/High	7-12	1923	1932,, 1965, 2005, 2007
Lower Merion	Belmont Hills Elementary	K-5	1919	1998
	Cynwyd Elementary	K-5	1914	1920, 1938, 1967, 1999
	Gladwyne Elementary	K-5	1958	2003, 2014
	Merion Elementary	K-5	1925	1928, 1971, 2003
	Penn Valley Elementary	K-5	1949	2003, 2014
	Penn Wynne Elementary	K-5	1931	1949, 1999
	Bala Cynwyd Middle	6-8	1939	1963, 1999
	Welsh Valley	6-8	1958	1998, 2015

MONTGOMERY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	Harriton High	9-12	2009	--
	Lower Merion High	9-12	2010	--
Lower Moreland Township	Pine Road Elementary	K-5	1960	2002, 2009
	Murray Avenue	6-8	1940	2001, 2010
	Senior High	9-12	1967	1973, 2004, 2010
Methacton	Eagleville Elementary	K-4	2002	--
	Woodland Elementary	K-4	1968	2009
	Arrowhead Elementary	K-4	1975	--
	Worcester Elementary	K-4	1999	--
	Skyview Upper	5-6	2010	--
	Arcola Intermediate	7-8	1973	1994-94, 2002, 2010
	Senior High	9-12	1961	2000, 2004
Norristown Area	Cole Manor Elementary	K-4	1956	2006
	Paul V. Fly Elementary	K-4	1960	2016
	Joseph K. Gotwals Elementary	1-4	1967	2011
	W.S. Hancock Elementary	1-4	1962	2006
	Marshall Street Elementary	K-4	1957	2006
	Whitehall Elementary	K-4	1992	2012
	Ray S. Musselman Learning Center	K	1956	2014
	East Norriton Middle	5-8	1961	2006
	T.J. Stewart Middle	5-8	1925	2013
	A.D. Eisenhower Science & Technology Leadership Academy	5-8	1937	2013
	High	9-12	1973	2011
	Roosevelt Campus of Norristown High	9-12	1914	2015
	North Penn	Bridle Path Elementary	K-6	1994
Gwyn-Nor Elementary		K-6	1966	2004
Gwynedd Square Elementary		K-6	1991	--
Hatfield Elementary		K-6	1970	2015
Inglewood Elementary		K-6	1963	1972, 2013
Knapp Elementary		K-6	1955	1999
Kulp Elementary		K-6	1957	1963, 2009
Montgomery Elementary		K-6	1965	1990, 2017
General Nash Elementary		K-6	1976	1997
North Wales Elementary		K-6	1927	1974, 2010
Oak Park Elementary		K-6	1959	2002
Walton Farm Elementary		K-6	1994	
York Avenue Elementary		K-6	1927	2008
Pennbrook Middle		7-9	1959	2006
Penndale Middle		7-9	1931	1997
Pennfield Middle		7-9	1964	2007
North Penn High	10-12	1971	1999	

MONTGOMERY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	Northbridge Alternative School	7-12	1989	2008
Perkiomen Valley	South Elementary	K-5	1957	1967, 1995
	Evergreen	K-5	1996	--
	Skippack	K-5	1997	--
	Schwenksville	K-5	2002	--
	Middle East	6-8	1996	--
	Middle West	6-8	2004	--
	High	9-12	1976	1996, 2004
Pottsgrove	West Pottsgrove Elementary	K-2	1944	1960, 1980, 1994
	Ringin Rocks Elementary	K-2	1962	1967, 1989, 2012
	Lower Pottsgrove Elementary	3-5	1973	2004
	Middle	6-8	1999	--
	High	9-12	1958	1967, 1992, 2016
Pottstown	Elizabeth B. Barth Elementary	K-4	1953	2013
	Franklin Elementary	K-4	1951	2015
	Lincoln Elementary	K-4	1939	2014
	Rupert Elementary	K-4	1927	2015
	Middle	5-8	1933	1999-2000
	High	9-12	1961	1999-2000
Souderton Area	Oak Ridge Elementary	K-5	1989	--
	E.. Merton Crouthamel Elementary	K-5	1962	1969, 1993, 1998
	Franconia Elementary	K-5	1941	1957, 1997
	Salford Hills Elementary	K-5	1953	1962, 1972, 2000
	Vernfield Elementary	K-5	2003	--
	West Broad Street Elementary	K-5	1967	2001
	Indian Crest Middle	6-8	1974	1996, 2001, 2009
	Indian Valley Middle	6-8	1965	1996, 2009
High	9-12	2009	--	
Springfield Township	Enfield Elementary	K-1	1948	1951, 1953, 1999; new K-2 elementary school under construction 2018-2019
	Erdenheim Elementary	2-5	2010	2015
	Middle	6-8	1958	1998, 2010
	High	9-12	1954	1961, 1968, 2000; renovations 2018-2019
Spring-Ford Area	Brooke Elementary	K-4	1989	--
	Evans Elementary	K-4	2007	--
	Limerick Elementary	K-4	1950	1966, 2001
	Oaks Elementary	K-4	1965	1969, 1997, 2001
	Royersford Elementary	K-4	1957	1992
	Spring City Elementary	K-4	1959	1995
	Upper Providence	K-4	2003	2004

MONTGOMERY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	7 th Grade Center	7	1930	1966, 1997
	8 th Grade Center	8	1958	1965, 1987, 2004
	High	9-12	1999	2010; renovations in 2018-2019
Upper Dublin	Maple Glen Elementary	K-5	2000	--
	Thomas Fitzwater Elementary	K-5	1962	1963, 1965, 1991
	Fort Washington Elementary	K-5	1969	1994
	Jarrettstown Elementary	K-5	1955	1959, 1967, 1989, 1994
	Sandy Run Middle	6-8	1967	1999
	High	9-12	2010	2012
Upper Merion Area	Bridgeport Elementary	K-4	1998	--
	Caley Elementary	K-4	2018	--
	Candlebrook Elementary	K-4	1998	--
	Gulph Elementary	K-4	2018	--
	Roberts Elementary	K-4	1999	--
	Middle	5-8	2006	--
Upper Moreland Township	High	9-12	1960	1993
	Primary	K-2	2005	--
	Intermediate	3-5	1973	2005
	Middle	6-8	1972	2017
	Senior High	9-12	1956	2017
Upper Perkiomen	Hereford Elementary	K-5	1958	1975, 1990, 2008
	Marlborough Elementary	K-5	1990	--
	Middle	6-8	1959	1972, 2009; 2019 renovations to convert to 4 th & 5 th grade center; new middle school in progress 2019
	High	9-12	1968	1985, 1993, 1998
Wissahickon	Blue Bell Elementary	K-5	1955	1989
	Lower Gwnedd Elementary	K-5	1996	--
	Stony Creek Elementary	K-5	1963	1988
	Shady Grove Elementary	K-5	1956	1972, 1990
	Middle	6-8	1974	1991, 2007
	High	9-12	1961	1972, 1974, 2001, 2016

MONTOUR COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

8,048 housing units of which:
29.25% were built prior to 1940
11.01% were built between 1940 and 1959
24.92% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

4 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of Montour County
1 post-1960 complexes that accommodates families
1 complex that accommodates families but no construction date found

WATER PIPELINES:

75.40% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
3 Community Water Systems:
No systems with pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines found

DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

3 Child Care Centers
1 Family Child Care Homes
0 Group Child Care Home
7 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
5 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

1 school districts containing 4 buildings:
0 buildings built before 1940
1 building built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Montour County

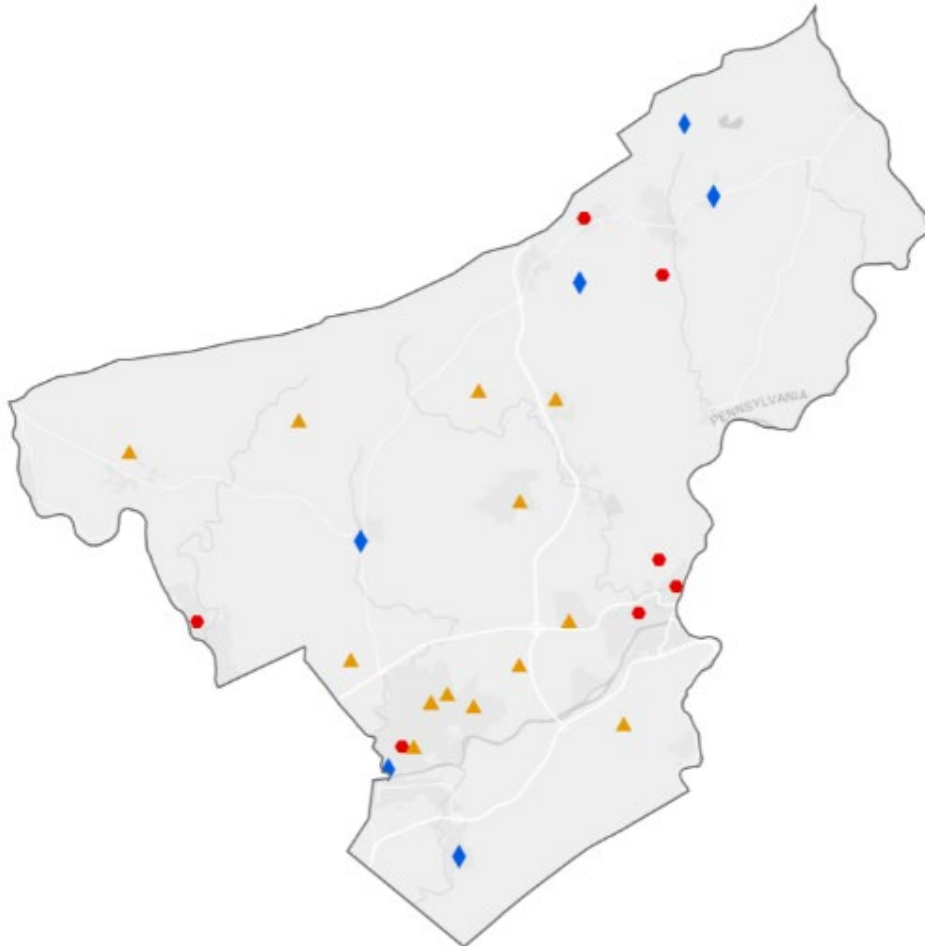


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

MONTOUR COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Danville Area	Primary Center	K-2	2011	--
	Liberty Valley Intermediate	3-5	1965	1997
	Middle	6-8	1957	1987
	Senior High	9-12	1973	1989
Warrior Run	Some Montour County students attend WR but all school buildings are located in Northumberland County			

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
<p>121,207 housing units of which: 27.21% were built prior to 1940 17.58% were built between 1940 and 1959 24.63% were built between 1960 and 1979</p>
PUBLIC HOUSING:
<p>25+ public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Three housing authorities: Housing Authority of Northampton County, Bethlehem Housing Authority and Easton Housing Authority 3 pre-1960 complexes that accommodate house families were found: Fairmount Homes in Bethlehem (1953) Marvine in Bethlehem (1952) Penbroke in Bethlehem (1942) 12 complexes found that accommodate families: 1 is post-1980 construction; no construction date found for 11 8 complexes that do not identify population served: 4 post-1970 complexes; no construction date found for 3; 1 pre-1960 complex: Northeast in Bethlehem (1942)</p>
WATER PIPELINES:
<p>75.36% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 24 Community Water Systems: Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: 4 Municipal or municipal authority-owned: Bath Municipal Water Works City of Bethlehem East Bangor Municipal Authority Hellertown Borough Authority Investor-owned: Pa. American Water Bangor District Pa. American Water Blue Mountain Division</p>
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
<p>30 Child Care Centers 5 Family Child Care Homes 2 Group Child Care Home 11 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 16 Pre-K Counts programs 1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools</p>
SCHOOLS:
<p>7 school districts containing 39 buildings: 8 buildings built before 1940 7 buildings built between 1940 and 1959</p>

Potential Lead Sources in Northampton



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Bangor Area	Five Points Elementary	K-4	1969	1991; renovations in 2019; K-1 grades for 2018-2019 only
	Washington Elementary	K-4	1937	2007
	Domenic DeFranco Elementary	5-6	1991	Grades 2-5 for 2018-2019 only
	Middle	7-8	1970	Grades 6-8 for 2018-2019 only
	High	9-12	1962	2010
Bethlehem Area	Some Northampton County students attend Bethlehem but all school buildings are located in Lehigh County			
Catasauqua Area	Some Northampton County students attend CA but all school buildings are located in Lehigh County			
Easton Area	Cheston Elementary	K-5	1967	replacement building to open 2020
	Forks Elementary	K-5	1935	1989; renovations ongoing 2019
	Frances A. March Elementary	K-5	1913	1927, 2009
	Palmer Elementary	K-5	1953	1958, 1978
	Paxinosa Elementary	K-5	1925	1979
	Shawnee Elementary	K-5	1971	2009
	Tracy Elementary	K-5	1968	Renovations ongoing 2019
	Easton Area Middle	6-8	1977	2008
	Easton Area High	9-12	1960	1969, 1997, 2003; renovations ongoing 2019
	Easton Area Academy	5-12	1923	1986, 2007
Nazareth Area	Kenneth N. Butz Jr. Elementary	K-3	1955	1990
	Lower Nazareth Elementary	K-3	1972	1990, 2003
	Floyd R. Shafer Elementary	K-3	1963	1980, 1997
	Intermediate	4-6	1998	
	Middle	7-8	2009	
	High	9-12	1955	1992, 2003, 2006
Northampton Area	George Wolf Elementary	K-5	1968	1975, 2009
	Lehigh Elementary	K-5	1955	1987, 2000; replacement building to begin 2019
	Moore Elementary	K-5	1957	1968, 1975, 2001
	Northampton Borough Elementary School – Franklin Building	K	1907	1959, 1982
	Northampton Borough Elementary School – Seigfried Building	1-5	1914	1983, 1999, 2008
	Middle	6-8	2015	
	High	9-12	1960	1988, 2008
Northern Lehigh	Some Northampton County students attend NL but all school buildings are located in Lehigh County			
Pen Argyl Area	Plainfield Township Elementary	K-3	1952	1991
	Wind Gap Middle	4-8	1971	1980
	Junior/Senior High complex	9-12	1936	1963, 1982, 1986, 2001
Saucon Valley	Elementary	K-5	1999	One interconnected complex
	Middle	6-8	1999	

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	High	9-12	1970	
Wilson Area	Avona Elementary	K-4	2000	
	Wilson Borough Elementary	K-4	1980	2003
	Williams Township Elementary	K-4	c. 1950	1994, 2003
	Intermediate	5-8	1974	2011
	High	9-12	1994	

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

44,930 housing units of which:
43.12% were built prior to 1940
17.04% were built between 1940 and 1959
18.96% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

24 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Three housing authorities: Housing Authority of the County of Northumberland, Shamokin City Housing Authority and Sunbury Housing Authority
8 complexes found that accommodate families: no construction dates found
4 post-1970 complexes that do not identify population served; 1 additional complex that does not identify population served and no construction date found

WATER PIPELINES:

86.42% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
8 Community Water Systems:
1 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Municipal or municipal authority-owned:
Municipal Authority of Sunbury

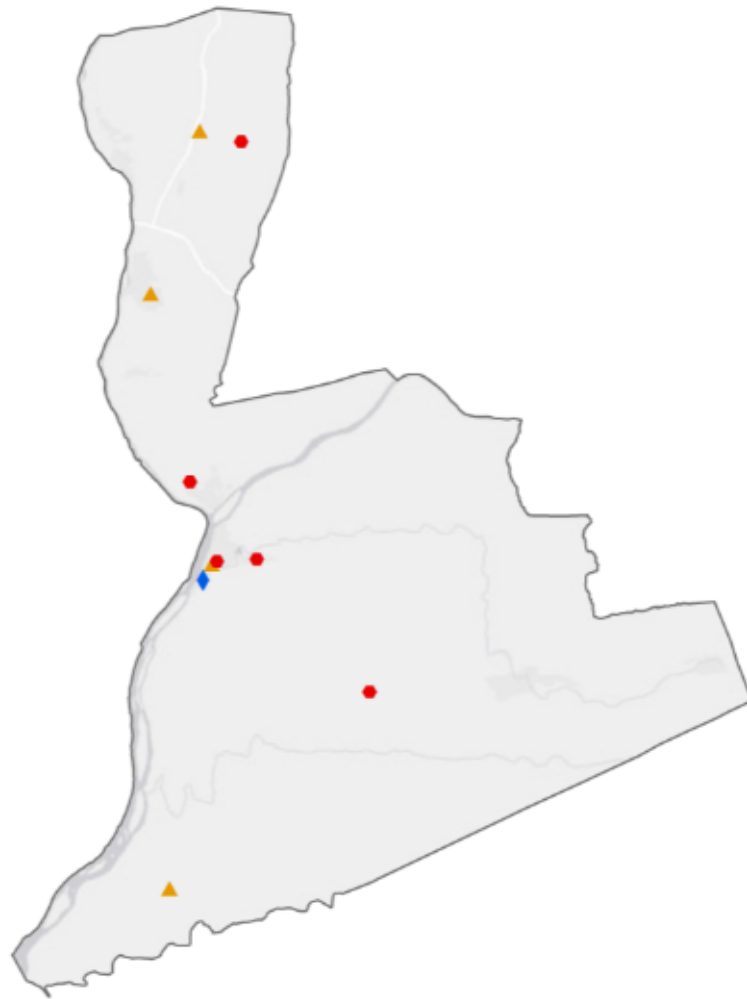
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

9 Child Care Centers
5 Family Child Care Homes
7 Group Child Care Home
8 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
7 Pre-K Counts programs
1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

6 school districts containing 20 buildings:
5 buildings built before 1940
4 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Northumberland



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Danville Area	Some Northumberland County students attend Danville but all school buildings are in Montour County			
Line Mountain	Trevorton Elementary	K-4	1902	1974, 2010, 2013
	Junior-Senior High	5-12	1958	1974, 1999, 2010, 2013
Milton Area	James F. Baugher Elementary	K-5	1969	1991
	Montandon Elementary	K-5	1978	
	White Deer Elementary	K-5	1954	1991
	Middle	6-8	1974	2010
	High	9-12	1954	1962, 1999
Mount Carmel Area	Elementary	PrK-6	1991	
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1976	2002
Shamokin Area	Elementary/Intermediate	PrK-6	1996	
	Middle/Senior High	7-12	1976	2002
Shikellamy	Grace S. Beck Elementary	K-5	1982	
	Chief Shikellamy Elementary	K-5	2002	
	Oaklyn Elementary	K-5	1939	1960, 1999
	Priestley Elementary	K-5	1926	2000
	Middle	6-8	2016	
	High	9-12	1934	1956, 1973, 2006
Southern Columbia	Some Northumberland County students attend SC but all school buildings are located in Columbia County			
Warrior Run	Turbotville Elementary	K-3	1937	1978, 1993
	Middle	4-8	1958	1993
	High	9-12	1968	1993

PERRY COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

20,486 housing units of which:
25.63% were built prior to 1940
10.56% were built between 1940 and 1959
24.20% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

5 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Public housing provided through Cumberland County Housing and Redevelopment Authorities
1 complex found that accommodates families: no construction date found

WATER PIPELINES:

74.39% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
7 Community Water Systems:
3 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
2 Municipal or municipal authority-owned:
Duncannon Municipal Water
Millerstown Borough Water
1 Investor-owned:
Newport Borough Water Authority

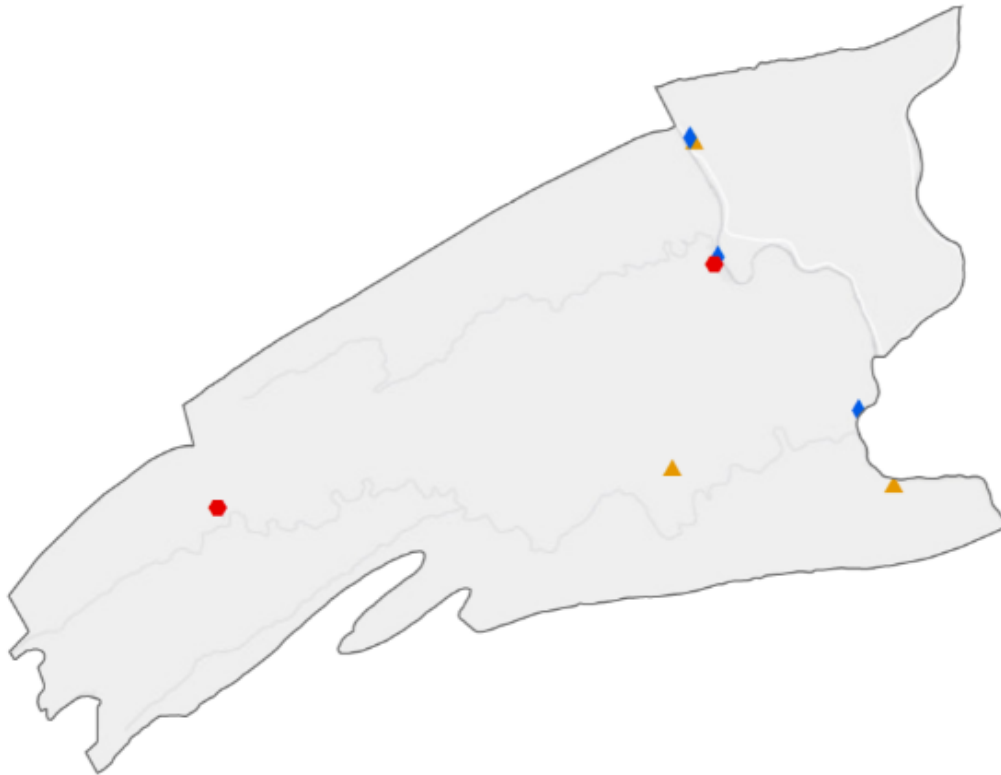
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

1 Child Care Centers
4 Family Child Care Homes
2 Group Child Care Home
4 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
3 Pre-K Counts programs
1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

4 school districts containing 12 buildings:
2 buildings built before 1940
3 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Perry County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

PERRY COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Fannett-Metal	Some Perry County students attend F-M but all school buildings are located in Franklin County			
Greenwood	Elementary	K-5	1980	2010
	Middle/High	6-12	1953	1978, 1990
Newport	Elementary	K-5	1969	1989
	Middle/High	6-12	1939	1980, 2007
Susquenita	Elementary	K-4	1972	2001
	Middle	5-8	1989	2001, 2003
	High	9-12	1955	1983, 1985, 2001
West Perry	New Bloomfield Elementary	K-5	1967	2002
	Blain Elementary	K-5	1938	1958, 1992
	Carroll Elementary	K-5	1958	1986, 1990
	Middle	1953	1986, 2002	--
	High	1953	1991	--

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY DATA

HOUSING STOCK:

671,125 housing units of which:
40.67% were built prior to 1940
 30.37% were built between 1940 and 1959
 17.63% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

74 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes:
42 identified as open to families or the general public: 1 constructed prior to 1940; 11 constructed between 1940 and 1959; 3 not dated.

17 identified as senior citizen or persons over age 55: none constructed prior to 1959; 3 not dated

5 not identified as to resident type: 2 of the 5 constructed between 1940-1959

1 not identified as to resident type and not dated

WATER PIPELINES

92.47% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines.

The Philadelphia Water Department services the city and county, and it has some cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960

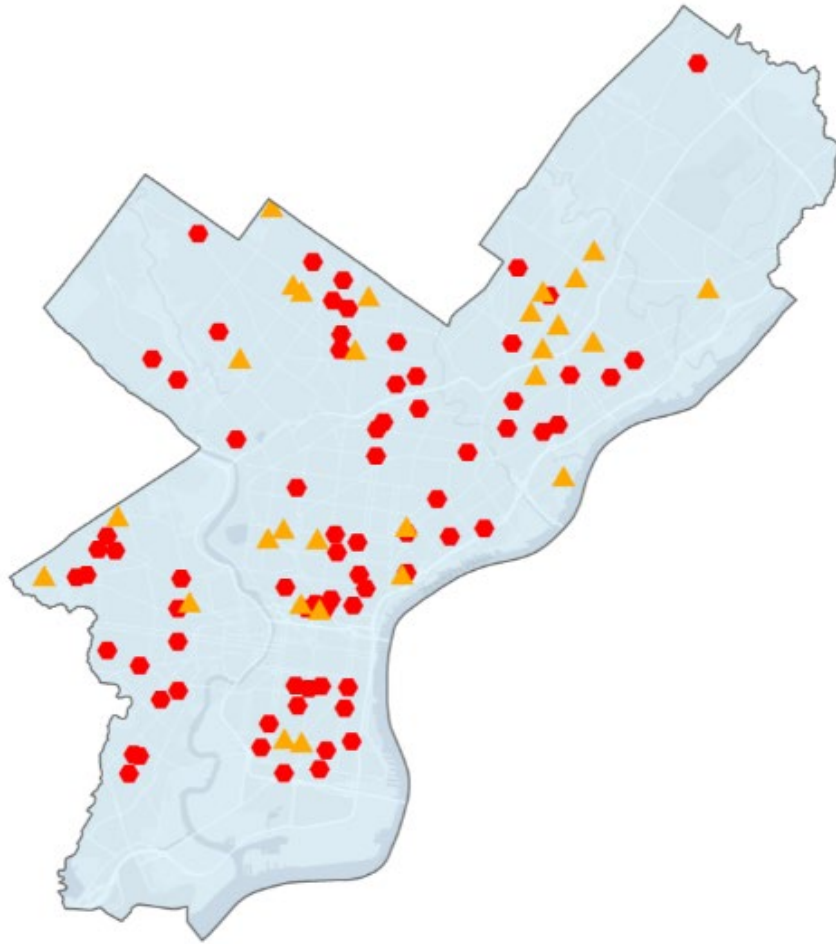
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

382 Child Care Centers
235 Family Child Care Homes
84 Group Child Care Home
107 Head Start programs
1 Early Head Start program
130 Pre-K Counts programs
6 PDE Licensed Private Academic schools (nursery/preschools)

SCHOOLS:

1 school districts in the county with 216 buildings
 102 buildings built before 1940
 33 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Philadelphia



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools built from 1940-1959
- Selected Community Water Systems Built through 1959

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA				
Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS				
Alesander Adaire	K-8	1957	--	--
Dr. Ethel Allen	PreK-8	1971	--	--
Ethan Allen	K-8	1930	--	--
Add B. Anderson	PreK-8	1962	--	--
Chester A. Arthur	K-8	1963	--	--
Bache-Martin	PreK-8	1906	--	--
Lewis C. Cassidy Academics Plus	K-7	1924	--	--
Comm. John Barry	PreK-8	2008	--	--
Clara Barton	K-2	1925	--	--
Mary McLeod Bethune	PreK-8	1970	--	--
James G. Blaine	PreK-8	1966	--	--
Rudolph Blankenburg	PreK-8	1923	--	--
Amedee F. Bregy	PreK-8	1923	--	--
Bridesburg	K-8	1958	--	--
Henry A. Brown	PreK-8	1959	--	--
Joseph H. Brown	K-6	1962	--	--
William C. Bryant	PreK-8	1903	--	--
Laura H. Carnell	K-5	1931	--	--
Joseph W. Catherine	PreK-5	1937	--	--
Cayuga	K-5	1916	--	--
George W. Childs	PreK-8	1908	--	Former Barrett Junior High
Benjamin B. Comegys	K-8	1909	--	--
Watson Comly	K-5	1929	--	--
Cook-Wissahickon	PreK-8	1969	--	--
Jay Cooke	K-8	1923	--	--
William Cramp	PreK-5	1969	--	--
Kennedy C. Crossan	K-5	1924	--	--
Anna B. Day	PreK-8	1952	--	--
J. DeBurgos Bilingual MagnetMiddle	K-8	2002	--	--
Stephen Decatur	K-8	1964	--	--
William Dick	K-8	1954	--	--
Hamilton Disston	K-8	1924	--	--
James Dobson	K-8	1930	--	--
Tanner Duckrey	K-8	1968	--	--
Paul L. Dunbar	PreK-8	1932	--	--
Lewis Elkin	K-4	1973	--	--
Ellwood	PreK-5	1957	--	--
Eleanor C. Emlen	PreK-5	1926	--	--
Louis H. Farrell	K-8	1959	--	--
D. Newlin Fell	K-8	1922	--	--
Feltonville Intermediate	3-5	1936	--	--
Thomas K. Finletter	PreK-8	1930	--	--
Fitler Academics Plus	K-8	1898	--	--
Aloysius.L. Fitzpatrick	PreK-8	1960	--	--
Edwin Forrest	PreK-6	1929	--	--

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA

Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
Fox Chase	K-5	1949	--	--
Anne Frank	PreK-5	1962	--	--
Benjamin Franklin	K-8	1915	--	--
Edward Gideon	PreK-8	1952	--	--
Stephen Girard	K-4	1957	--	--
Samuel Gompers	K-7	1950	--	--
Joseph Greenberg	K-8	1964	--	--
Albert M. Greenfield	K-8	1970	--	--
Horatio B. Hackett	PreK-5	1969	--	--
Andrew Hamilton	K-8	1970	--	--
John Hancock Demonstration – Gen. J. Harry Labrum Campus	K-8	1968/1974	--	--
Avery D. Harrington	K-8	1927	--	--
John F. Hartranft	K-8	1968	--	--
Charles W. Henry	K-8	1908	--	--
Edward Heston	PreK-8	1970	--	--
Thomas Holme	PreK-6	1950	--	--
Francis Hopkinson	K-8	1927	--	--
Henry H. Houston	K-8	1927	--	--
Julia Ward Howe	K-5	1913	--	--
William H. Hunter	PreK-8	2004	--	--
Andrew Jackson	PreK-8	1925	--	--
John Story Jenks Academy Arts and Sciences	K-8	1924	--	--
Abram Jenks	K-5	1897	--	--
Juniata Park Academy	K-8	2007	--	--
Gen. Philip Kearny	K-8	1921	--	--
William D. Kelley	PreK-8	1965	--	--
John B. Kelly	K-5	1970	--	--
Kenderton Elementary	K-8	1962	--	--
Francis Scott Key	K-6	1899	--	--
Eliza B. Kirkbride	PreK-8	1926	--	--
Robert E. Lamberton	PreK-8	1949	--	--
Henry W. Lawton	PreK-5	1973	--	--
Henry C. Lea	PreK-8	1914	--	--
Anna L. Lingelbach	K-8	1955	--	--
Alain Locke	K-8	1964	--	--
William H. Loesche	PreK-5	1965	--	--
James Logan	PreK-5	1924	--	--
William C. Longstreth	PreK-8	1970	--	--
James R. Lowell	PreK-4	1913	--	--
James R. Ludlow	PreK-8	1927	--	--
John Marshall	K-5	1909	--	--
Thurgood Marshall	PreK-8	1997	--	--
Mayfair	K-8	1949	--	--
Gen. George A. McCall	K-8	1909	--	--
John F. McCloskey	PreK-8	1956	--	--

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA

Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
Alexander K. McClure	PreK-5	1910	--	--
Delaplaine McDaniel	K-8	1935	--	--
William McKinley	PreK-8	1970	--	--
Morton McMichael	PreK-8	1963	--	--
Gen. George C. Meade	PreK-8	1937	--	--
William M. Meredith	K-8	1930	--	--
Thomas Mifflin	PreK-8	1937	--	--
Mitchell Elementary	PreK-8	1915	--	--
John Moffet	K-8	1973	--	--
J. Hampton Moore	K-5	1952	--	--
Robert Morris	PreK-8	1966	--	--
Andrew J. Morrison	K-8	1924	--	--
Thomas G. Morton	K-5	1971	--	--
Hon. Luis Munoz-Marin	PreK-8	1997	--	--
George W. Nebinger	PreK-8	1924	--	--
Olney Elementary	K-8	1900	--	--
Overbrook Educational Center	K-8	1915	--	--
Overbrook Elementary School	PreK-7	1907	--	--
John M. Patterson	PreK-4	1920	--	--
Thomas M. Peirce	PreK-6	1908	--	--
Penn Alexander	K-8	2002	--	--
Joseph Pennell	PreK-5	1927	--	--
Samuel Pennypacker	PreK-6	1930	--	--
Penrose	K-8	1971	--	--
Robert B. Pollock	K-6	1962	--	--
Potter-Thomas	K-8	1967	--	--
Samuel Powel	K-4	1961	--	--
Prince Hall	PreK-5	1971	--	--
Richmond	K-5	1929	--	--
Rhawnhurst	PreK-5	1949	--	--
James Rhoads	K-8	1960	--	--
Washington E. Rhodes	K-8	1971	--	--
Theodore Roosevelt Middle	K-8	1924	--	--
William Rowen	K-5	1938	--	--
George Sharswood	PreK-8	1906	--	--
Shawmont	PreK-8	1928	--	--
Isaac A. Sheppard	K-4	1898	--	--
Philip H. Sheridan	K-4	1899	--	--
Solomon Solis-Cohen	K-5	1946	--	--
Southwark	PreK-8	1909	--	--
Spring Garden	K-8	1931	--	--
Gilbert Spruance	PreK-8	1949	--	--
Edwin M. Stanton	PreK-8	1925	--	--
Allen M. Stearne	K-8	1968	--	--
Edward Steel	PreK-8	1973	--	--
James J. Sullivan	K-5	1930	--	--

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA				
Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
John H. Taggart	PreK-8	1916	--	--
Bayard Taylor	K-5	1907	--	--
Vare-Washington Elementary	PreK-8	1935	--	Merger of Abigail Vare Elem. and George Washington Elem.
Laura W. Waring	PreK-8	1956	--	--
Martha Washington	K-8	1950	--	--
John H. Webster	PreK-5	1968	--	--
John Welsh	K-8	1966	--	--
Widener Memorial	K-12	1953	--	--
Frances E. Willard	K-4	2010	--	--
Richard R. Wright	PreK-5	1990	--	--
William H. Zeigler	K-8	1957	--	--
MIDDLE SCHOOLS				
Crossroads Accelerated Academy	7-8	1966	--	In former E.S. Miller School
AMY 5 at James Martin	6-8	1894	--	
AMY Northwest	6-8	1929	--	In former William Levering Elem.
C.C.A. Baldi Middle	6-8	1971	--	--
Roberto Clemente Middle	6-8	1994	--	--
Russell Conwell Middle	5-8	1926	--	--
Feltonville Arts and Sciences	6-8	1960	--	--
Warren G. Harding	6-8	1924	--	--
Austin Meehan	7-8	1970	--	--
MYA – Middle Years Alternative	5-8	1924	--	In former Mayer Salzberger School
Science Leadership Academy Middle	5	---	--	--
Tilden	5-8	1927	--	--
Gen. Louis Wagner	6-8	1928	--	--
Grover Washington Jr.	5-8	2000	--	--
Woodrow Wilson	6-8	1928	--	--
HIGH SCHOOLS				
Academy at Palumbo	9-12	1930	--	--
Arts Academy at Benjamin Rush	9-12	1968	--	--
Philadelphia Learning Academy – North	9-12	1975	--	--
Philadelphia Learning Academy – South	9-12	1957	--	--
John Bartram	9-12	1937	2006	--
William W. Bodine	9-12	1935	--	--
Building 21	9-11	1922	--	--
Central High	9-12	1939	--	--
Constitution	9-12	---	--	--

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA				
Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
Creative and Performing Arts	9-12	1878	--	--
Murrell Dobbins Career and Technical Education	9-12	1938	--	--
Thomas A. Edison/Fareira High	9-12	1988	--	--
George Washington Carver Engineering and Science	7-12	1949	--	--
Samuel Fels	9-12	2009	--	--
Frankford High	9-12	1914	--	--
Franklin Learning Center	9-12	1908	--	--
Benjamin Franklin High	9-12	1958	--	--
Horace Furness	9-12	1912	--	--
Girard Academic Music Program (GAMP)	5-12	1913	--	--
Philadelphia High School for Girls	9-12	1956	--	--
High School of the Future	9-12	2006	--	--
Hill-Freedman World Academy	6-12	1980	--	Opened in 2014.
Kensington High	9-12	1917	--	--
Kensington Creative and Performing Arts High	9-12	2010	--	--
Kensington Health Sciences	9-12	---	--	--
Martin Luther King	9-12	1970	--	--
Lankenau High	9-12	1971	--	--
Abraham Lincoln High	9-12	2009	--	--
The LINC	9-11	1994	--	Opened in 2014. At Roberto Clemente Middle
Jules E. Mastbaum Vocational Technical	9-12	1929	2008	--
Julia R. Masterman Secondary	5-12	1933	--	--
Motivation High	9-12	1969	--	Former John P. Turner Middle
Northeast High	9-12	1957	--	--
Overbrook High	9-12	1926	--	--
Parkway Center City	9-12	1925	--	Former Stoddard Fleisher Middle
Parkway Northwest	9-12	1953	--	Former Morris Leeds Middle
Parkway West	9-12	1924	--	At former Mayer Salzberger
Penn Treaty	6-12	1928	--	
Philadelphia Military Academy	9-12	1930	--	Former James Elverson Middle
A. Philip Randolph Career and Technical High	9-12	1975	--	--

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA				
Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
Paul Robeson High School for Human Services	9-12	1960	--	--
Roxborough High	9-12	1924	--	--
Walter B. Saul High School of Agricultural Sciences	9-12	1950	--	--
William L. Sayre	9-12	1950	--	--
Science Leadership Academy at Beeber	9-12	1931	--	Former Beeber-Dimner Middle
Science Leadership Academy at Center City	9-12	----	--	No information available at building located at 55 North 22 nd St.
South Philadelphia High	9-12	1957	--	
Strawberry Mansion High	9-12	1964	--	
Swenson Arts and Technical High	9-12	1976	--	
The U School	9-11	1922	--	Opened in 2014. Former Joseph C. Ferguson Elementary
Vaux, A Big Picture High	9-12	1937	--	Former Robert Vaux Junior High/Promise Academy; Founding class graduates in 2021
The Workshop School	9-12	---	--	Opened in 2013. No information available on building at 221 S. Hanson St.
George Washington High	9-12	1963	--	--
West Philadelphia High	9-12	2011	--	--

Philadelphia School District has initiated a Lead Paint and Plaster Stabilization Project to remediate lead paint in various school buildings in the district that meet priority criteria. All work has been, and is being done under the EPA's Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule. This treatment is intended to make the schools lead safe. Schools that have been completed or are in progress as of March 29, 2019 are highlighted in green. Those scheduled for remediation during the summer of 2019 are highlighted in blue. The district has begun surveying the rest of the pre-1978 buildings in the district to prioritize further work on those buildings. <https://www.philasd.org/facilities/paint-and-plaster-stabilization/>

PIKE COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
38,506 housing units of which: 7.2% were built prior to 1940 7.69% were built between 1940 and 1959 12.14% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
2 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Public housing provided through Wayne County Housing Authority There are no complexes that accommodated families
WATER PIPELINES:
63.46% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 26 Community Water Systems: No systems identified with pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
3 Child Care Centers 1 Family Child Care Homes 0 Group Child Care Home 7 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 5 Pre-K Counts programs 0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
2 school districts containing 11 buildings: No pre-1960 school buildings identified

Potential Lead Sources in Pike County

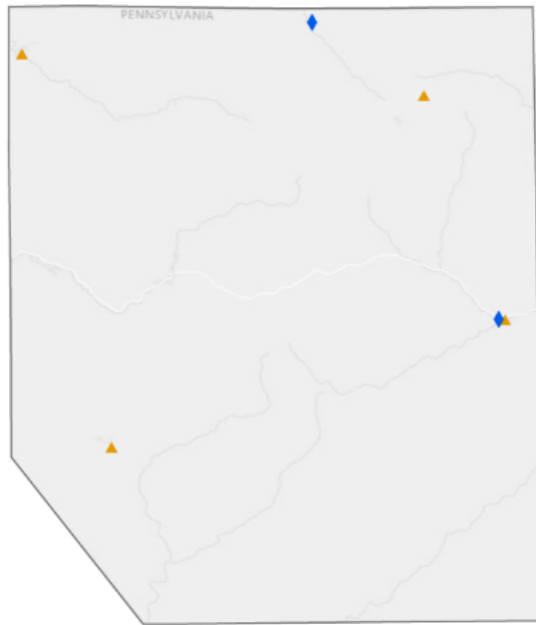


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

PIKE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Delaware Valley	Dingman Delaware Primary	PreK-2	1998	--
	Dingman Delaware Elementary	3-5	1982	1999
	Delaware Valley Elementary	K-5	2016	--
	Shohola Elementary	K-5	1991	1998, 2006
	Dingman-Delaware Middle	6-8	1994	--
	Delaware Valley Middle/High	7-12	1970	1987, 1989, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2014
East Stroudsburg Area	Some Pike County students attend East Stroudsburg Area but all school buildings are located in Monroe County			
Wallenpaupack Area	North Primary	K-2	1994	--
	North Intermediate	3-5	1988	2005
	South Elementary	K-5	1988	1993, 1998
	Middle	6-8	1977	1998, 1990, 1993, 2003
	High	9-12	1964	1972, 1990, 1993, 2000, 2003, 2005

POTTER COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
12,832 housing units of which: 27.40% were built prior to 1940 12.58% were built between 1940 and 1959 24.44% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
5 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes 2 complexes found that accommodate families: no construction date found
WATER PIPELINES:
77.68% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 7 Community Water Systems: 2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: Both municipal or municipal authority-owned: Galeton Borough Water Authority Genesee Township Water Authority
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
1 Child Care Centers 2 Family Child Care Homes 0 Group Child Care Home 2 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 3 Pre-K Counts programs 0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
5 school districts containing 9 buildings: 0 buildings built before 1940 4 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Potter County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

POTTER COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Austin Area	Elementary and Junior-Senior High	K-12	1958	1974, 1999 Schools share one complex
Coudersport	Elementary	K-6	1989	--
	Junior-Senior	7-12	1960	1976, 1999
Galeton Area	Elementary/Secondary (one complex)	K-12	1955	1961, 1976, 1993, 2003
Keystone Central	Some Potter County students attend KC but all school buildings are located in Clinton County			
Northern Potter	Children's School	K-6	1975	1967, 1994
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1957	--
Oswayo Valley	Elementary	PrK-5	1953	1962, 2001
	Junior-Senior High	6-12	1977	2001
Port Allegany	Some Potter County students attend PA but all school buildings are located in McKean County			

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

68,954 housing units of which:
 47.63% were built prior to 1940
 15.92% were built between 1940 and 1959
 16.71% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

41 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
2 housing authorities: Schuylkill County Housing Authority and Housing Authority of the City of Pottsville
9 complexes found that accommodate families: no construction date found
7 post-1960 complexes that do not identify population served
12 complexes that do not identify population served or have construction dates identified

WATER PIPELINES:

86.13% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
30 Community Water Systems:
 2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
 Both municipal or municipal authority-owned:
 Ashland Area Water Authority
 Mahanoy Township Authority

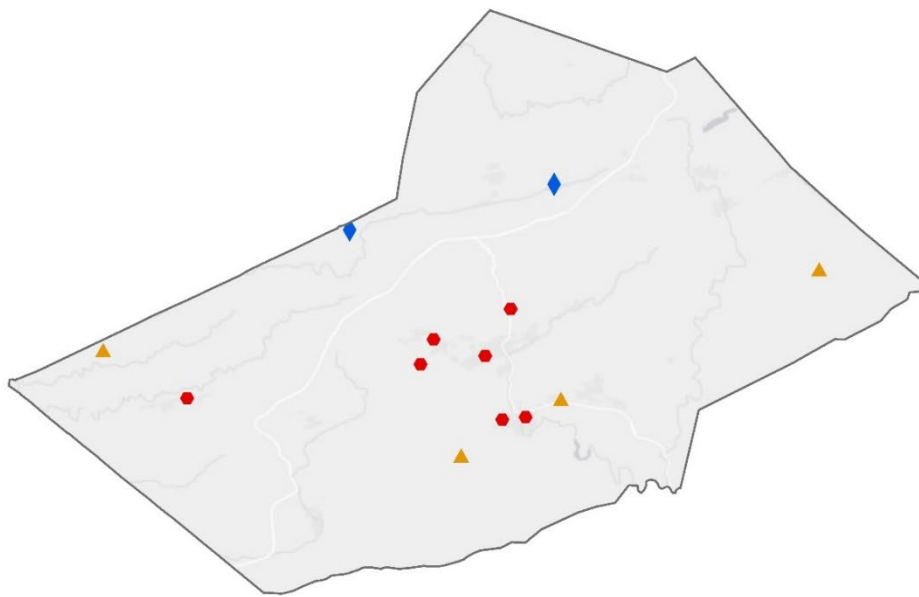
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

17 Child Care Centers
9 Family Child Care Homes
7 Group Child Care Home
6 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
13 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

11 school districts containing 31 buildings:
 7 buildings built before 1940
 4 buildings built between 1940 and 1959
Unable to identify original constructions for buildings in Pine Grove Area School District

Potential Lead Sources in Schuylkill County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Blue Mountain	East Elementary	K-5	1965	1987, 2011
	West Elementary	K-5	1958	1987
	Cressona Elementary	K-5	1929	1954, 1994
	Middle	6-8	1969	2004
	High	9-12	1959	2001
Hazleton Area	Some Schuylkill County students attend HA but all school buildings are in Luzerne County			
Mahanoy Area	Elementary	K-6	1979	--
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	2001	--
Minersville Area	Llewellyn Early Childhood Center	K	1934	1962, 1995
	Minersville Area Elementary Center	1-6	1911	1929, 1976, 2002
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1972	1973, 2002
North Schuylkill	Elementary	K-6	2005	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1976	1986
Panther Valley	Some Schuylkill County students attend PV but all school buildings are in Carbon County			
Pine Grove Area	Elementary	K-4	--	--
	Middle	5-8	--	--
	High	9-12	--	--
Pottsville Area	John S. Clarke Elementary Center	K-4	1980	--
	D.H.H. Lengel Middle	5-8	1970	
	High	9-12	1932	1992, 1995
Saint Clair Area	Elementary/Middle	K-8	1937	1991, 2012; high school students attend Pottsville Area
Schuylkill Haven Area	Elementary Center	K-4	1991	--
	Middle	5-7	1917	1939, 2004
	High	8-12	1970	2004
Shenandoah Valley	Elementary	PrK-6	1992	2011
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1982	2011
Tamaqua Area	Tamaqua Elementary	K-5	1979	--
	West Penn Township Elementary	K-5	1958	1959
	Middle	6-8	2000	--
	High	9-12	1968	--
Tri-Valley	Mahantango Elementary	K-6	1959	c.2012
	Hegins-Hublely Elementary	K-6	1960	1988, c. 2012
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1927	1964, 1972
Williams Valley	Some Schuylkill County students attend WV, but all school buildings are located in Dauphin County			

SNYDER COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

16,141 housing units of which:
21.27% were built prior to 1940
15.92% were built between 1940 and 1959
26.34% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

6 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Snyder County Housing Authority
1 complex found that accommodate families: no construction date found
1 post-1980 complex that do not identify population served

WATER PIPELINES:

75.08% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
15 Community Water Systems:
5 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
All municipal or municipal authority-owned:
Beavertown Municipal Authority
Freeburg Municipal Authority
Kreamer Municipal Authority
Perry Township Municipal Authority
Selinsgrove Municipal Waterworks
Selinsgrove Center, a state-run assisted living facility, is identified as having pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines

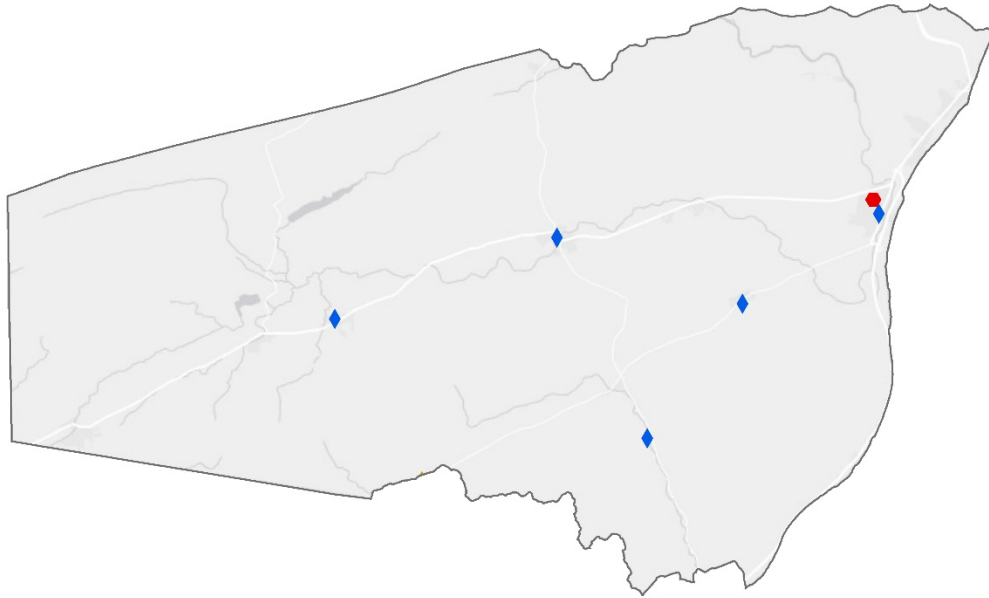
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

5 Child Care Centers
1 Family Child Care Homes
3 Group Child Care Home
7 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
6 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

2 school districts containing 8 buildings:
1 buildings built before 1940
0 buildings built between 1940 and 1959
Unable to identify original construction date for some buildings in Midd-West School District

Potential Lead Sources in Snyder County

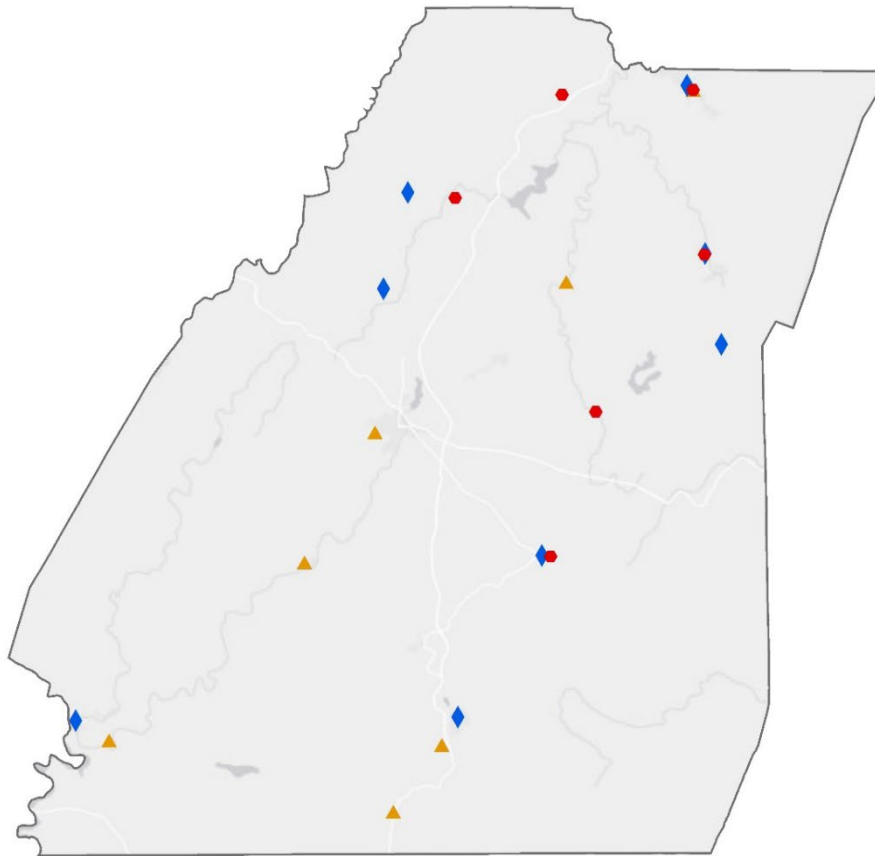


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

SNYDER COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Mid-West	Middleburg Elementary	K-5	--	--
	West Snyder Elementary	K-5	--	--
	Middle	6-7	2004	--
	High	8-12	--	--
Selinsgrove Area	Elementary	K-2	1962	2008
	Intermediate	3-5	1997	--
	Middle	6-8	1974	--
	High	9-12	1936	1942, 1954, 1968, 1969, 1983, 2008

SOMERSET COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
37,953 housing units of which: 29.54% were built prior to 1940 17.26% were built between 1940 and 1959 23.86% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
21 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Somerset County Housing Authority 6 complexes found that accommodate families: no construction date found 1 post-1960 complex that does not identify population served 1 complex that does not identify population served and no construction date found
WATER PIPELINES:
81.77% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 30 Community Water Systems: 8 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: 6 Municipal or municipal authority-owned: Berlin Borough Municipal Authority Confluence Borough Municipal Authority Jennerstown Municipal Authority Lincoln Township Municipal Authority Meyersdale Municipal Authority Windber Area Authority 2 Water associations: Cairnbrook Improvement Association Gahagen Community Water
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
11 Child Care Centers 2 Family Child Care Homes 3 Group Child Care Home 9 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 10 Pre-K Counts programs 0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
11 school districts containing 25 buildings: 6 buildings built before 1940 8 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Somerset County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

SOMERSET COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Berlin Brothersvalley	Elementary	K-6	1960	1971, 1990, 2004-05
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1936	1971, 1990, 2004-05
Conemaugh Township Area	Elementary	K-5	1960	1989, 2012
	Junior/Senior High	6-12	1938	1989
Meyersdale Area	Elementary	K-5	1971	--
	Middle	6-8	1999	--
	High	9-12	1959	--
North Star	Central Elementary	PreK-4	1965	1990, 2003
	East Middle	5-8	1955	1990, 2000
	High	9-12	1923	1954, 1958, 1969, 1991, 2008
Rockwood Area	Rockwood Elementary	K-6	1962	1993
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1957	1993
Salisbury-Elk Lick	Elementary	K-6	1973	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1954	1974
Shade-Central City	Cairbrook Elementary	K-6	1972	2003
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1919	1960, 1991
Shanksville-Stonycreek	Elementary	K-12	1956	2000 – combined into one complex
	Middle/High		1929	
Somerset Area	Maple Ridge Elementary	PrK-2	1954	2002
	Eagle View Elementary	3-5	1997	--
	Junior/Senior High	6-12	1962	2008
Turkeyfoot Valley Area	One complex	K-12	1955	1996
Windber Area	Elementary	PrK-5	1997	--
	Middle	6-8	1924	1938, 1994, 2004, 2017
	High	9-12	1957	1994, 2004, 2017

SULLIVAN COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

6,297 housing units of which:
27.85% were built prior to 1940
10.45% were built between 1940 and 1959
23.27% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

1 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes – for seniors only
Sullivan County Housing Authority – only issues Section public housing vouchers

WATER PIPELINES:

74.97% of the county’s housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
3 Community Water Systems:
No systems with pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines identified

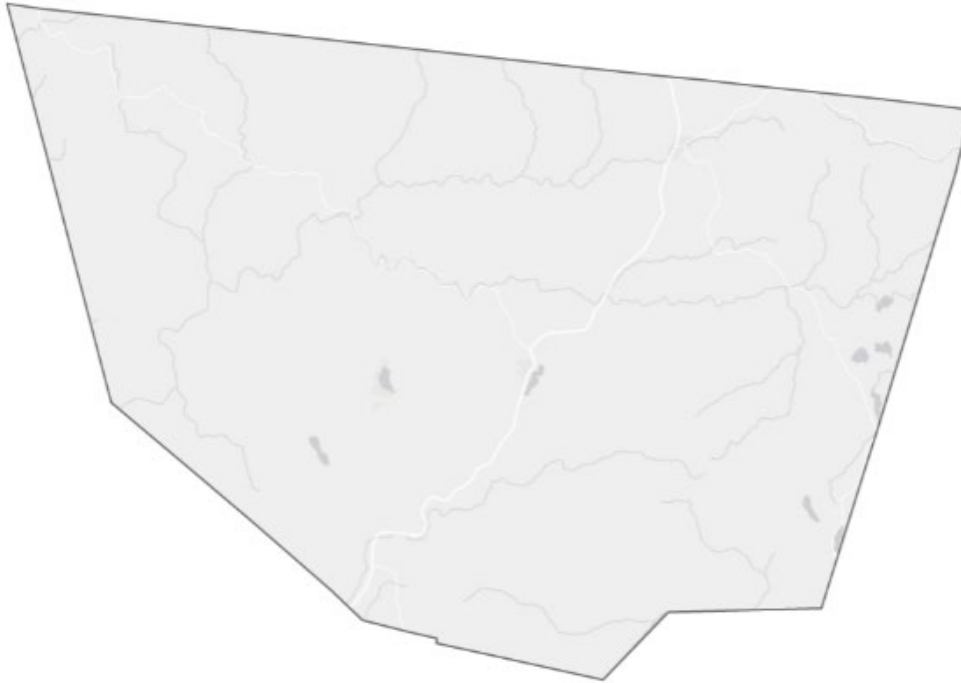
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

0 Child Care Centers
0 Family Child Care Homes
0 Group Child Care Home
1 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
1 Pre-K Counts programs
1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

1 school districts containing 2 buildings:
No school buildings with pre-1960 construction dates

Potential Lead Sources in Sullivan County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

SULLIVAN COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Sullivan County	Elementary	K-6	1964	1996, 2010
	High	7-12	1969	--

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

23,001 housing units of which:
29.53% were built prior to 1940
8.75% were built between 1940 and 1959
22.76% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

8 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Susquehanna County Housing and Redevelopment Authority
1 complexes found that accommodate families: no construction date found
1 post-1960 complex that does not identify population served
1 complex that does not identify population served and no construction date found

WATER PIPELINES:

75.81% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
12 Community Water Systems:
1 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Investor-owned systems:
Pa. American Susquehanna

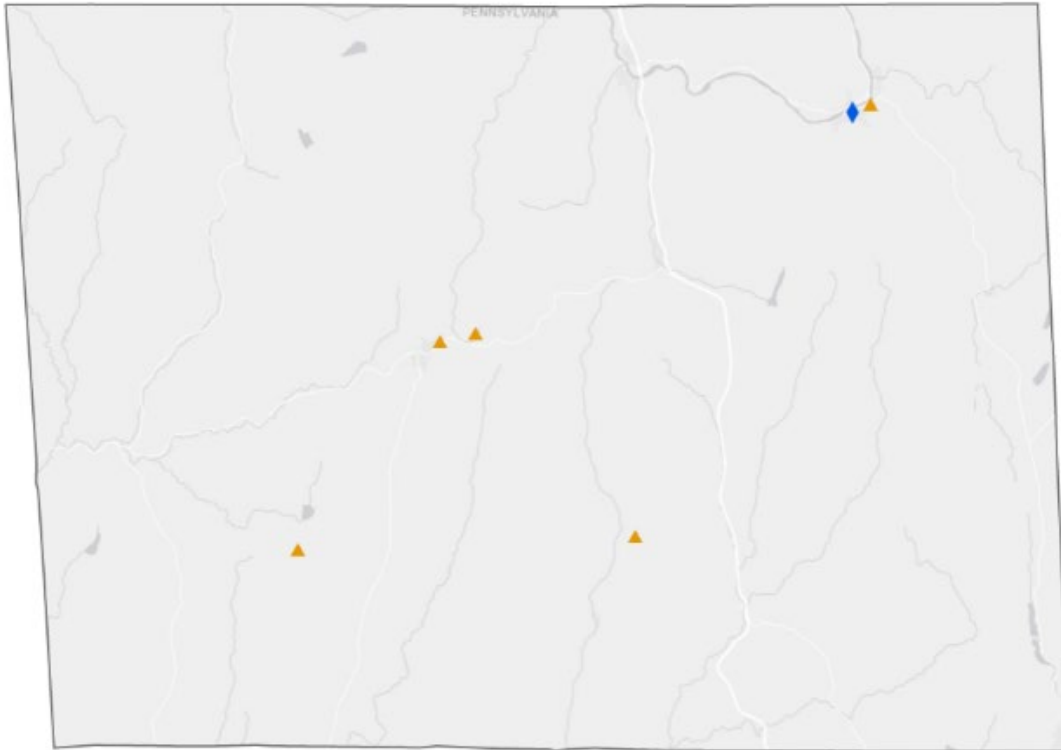
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

4 Child Care Centers
3 Family Child Care Homes
2 Group Child Care Home
5 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
6 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

6 school districts containing 14 buildings:
0 buildings built before 1940
5 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Susquehanna County

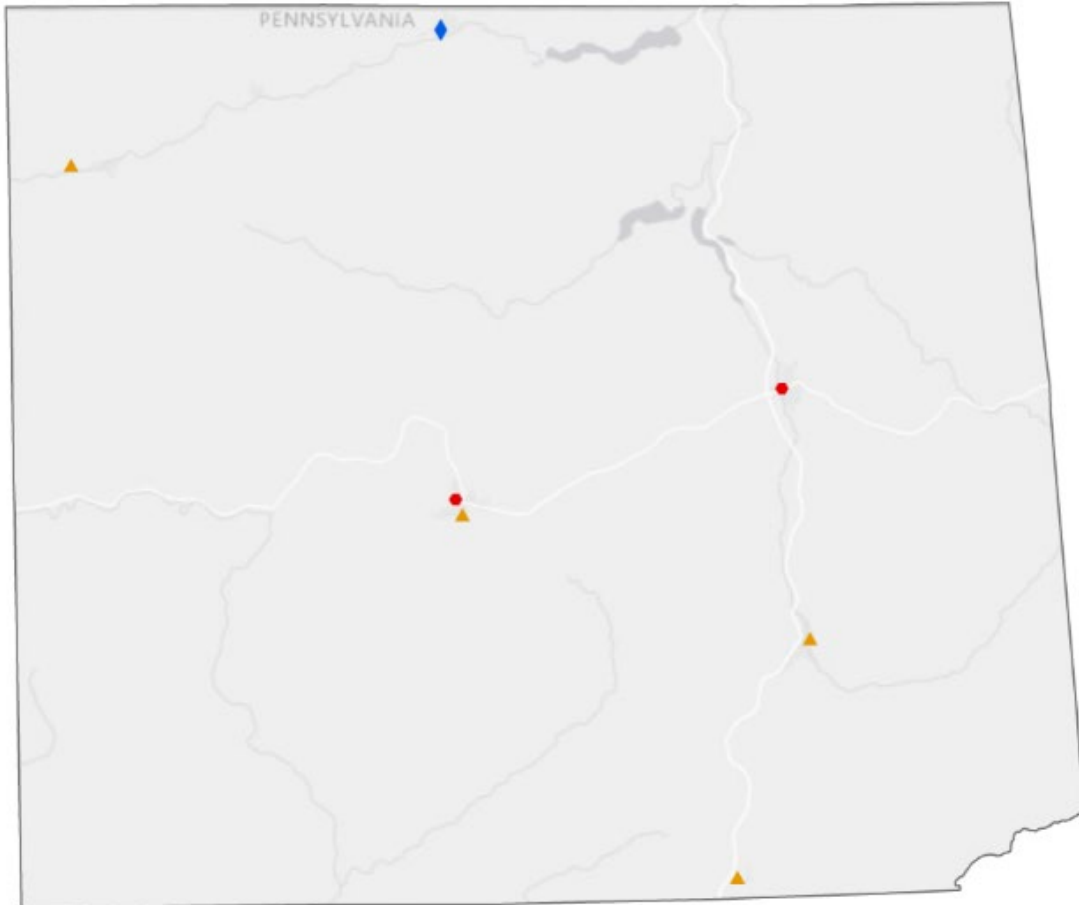


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Blue Ridge	Elementary	PrK-5	1976	--
	Middle	6-8	1996	--
	Senior High	9-12	1960	--
Elk Lake	Elementary	K-6	1979	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1957	1968
Forest City Regional	Elementary	PrK-6	1971	1995
	High	7-12	1961	1966, 1995
Montrose Area	Choconut Valley Elementary	K-6	1970	1993
	Lathrop Street Elementary	K-6	1950	1993
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1950	1996
Mountain View	Elementary	K-6	1991	--
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1956	1989, 2002
Susquehanna Community	Elementary	K-6	1976	1996/97
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1954	1966, 1990

TIOGA COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
21,447 housing units of which: 31.85% were built prior to 1940 8.73% were built between 1940 and 1959 22.83% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
19 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Tioga County Housing Authority/Tioga Bradford Housing and Redevelopment Authority 8 complexes found that accommodate families: no construction date found
WATER PIPELINES:
75.89 of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 14 Community Water Systems: 1 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: Municipal or municipal authority-owned systems: Elkland Borough Water System
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
5 Child Care Centers 4 Family Child Care Homes 0 Group Child Care Home 7 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 9 Pre-K Counts programs 1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
3 school districts containing 14 buildings: 2 buildings built before 1940 4 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Tioga County

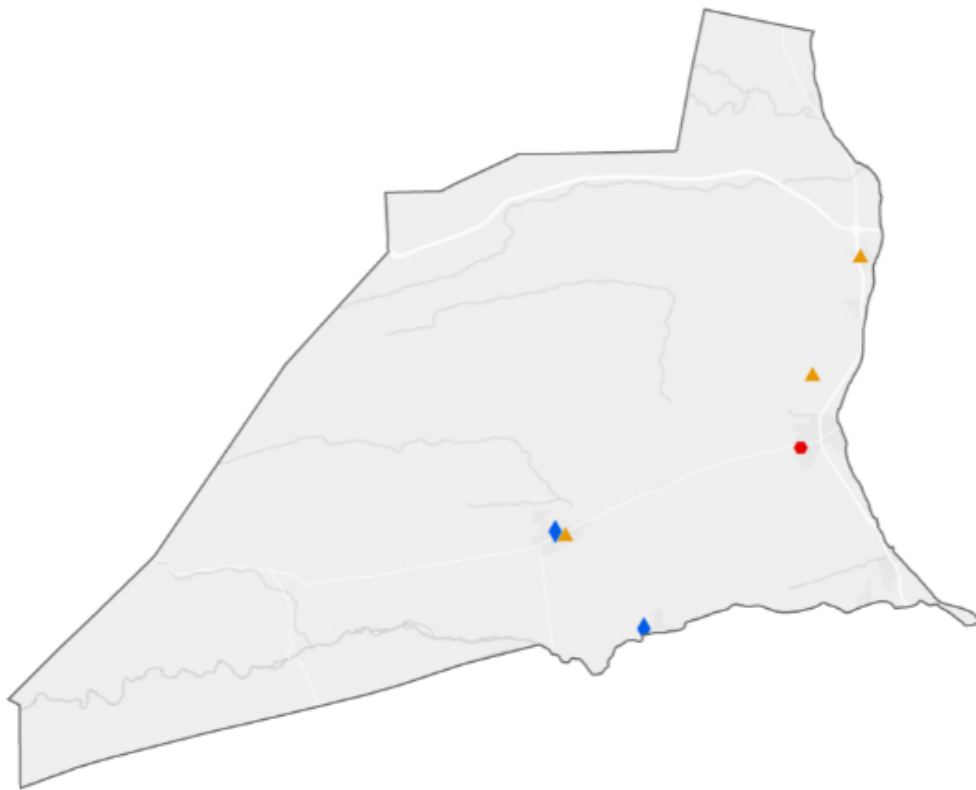


- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

TIOGA COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Canton Area	Some Tioga County students attend Canton Area SD but all school buildings are located in Bradford County			
Galeton Area	Some Tioga County students attend GA but all school buildings are located in Potter County			
Northern Tioga- renovations at all schools 2018-2019	R.B. Walter Elementary	K-6	1967	1996
	Clark Wood Elementary	K-6	1995	--
	Westfield Area Elementary	K-6	1988	2001
	Cowanesque Valley Junior Senior High	7-12	1958	1995
	Williamson Junior/Senior High	7-12	1962	1967, 1996
Southern Tioga	Blossburg Elementary	K-6	1952	1990
	Liberty Elementary	K-6	1961	1990
	Warren L. Miller Elementary	K-6	1966	1969, 2006
	North Penn-Liberty Junior Senior High	7-12	1959	1972, 2000
	North Penn-Mansfield Junior Senior High	7-12	1939	1959, 2000
Wellsboro Area	Charlotte Lappla Elementary	K-1	1955	2001
	Don Gill Elementary	2-4	1967	--
	Rock L. Butler Middle	5-8	1932	1994
	Senior High	9-12	2005	--

UNION COUNTY DATA
HOUSING:
17,089 housing units of which: 23.37% were built prior to 1940 14.64% were built between 1940 and 1959 24.49% were built between 1960 and 1979
PUBLIC HOUSING:
11 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes Housing Authority of Union County 6 complexes found that accommodate families: no construction date found
WATER PIPELINES:
75.21% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines 12 Community Water Systems: 2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960: Both municipal or municipal authority-owned systems: Mifflinburg Borough Water Department New Berlin Municipal Authority
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:
1 Child Care Centers 2 Family Child Care Homes 0 Group Child Care Home 3 Head Start programs 0 Early Head Start program 3 Pre-K Counts programs 0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools
SCHOOLS:
2 school districts containing 8 buildings: 1 buildings built before 1940 2 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Union County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

UNION COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Lewisburg Area	Kelly Elementary	PrK-3	1957	1963, 1993; renovations occurring 2019
	Linntown Elementary	4-5	1939	1982, 1993
	Donald H. Eichhorn Middle	6-8	1964	1968, 1993
	Senior High	9-12	2017	
Mifflinburg Area	Elementary	K-2	1978	1989
	Intermediate	3-5	2005	2012
	Middle	6-8	1972	1991
	High	9-12	1952	1960, 1973, 1994-96, 2012
Milton Area	Some Union County students attend Milton but all school buildings are located in Northumberland County			
Warrior Run	Some Union County students attend WR but all school buildings are located in Northumberland County			

VENANGO COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

27,300 housing units of which:
35.60% were built prior to 1940
16.52% were built between 1940 and 1959
23.28% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

13 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of the City of Franklin and Oil City Housing Authority
Venango County Housing Authority transferred Section and public housing programs to Oil City Housing Authority in 2016
6 complexes found that accommodate families: 2 post-1960 complexes, and 4 complexes where no construction date found

WATER PIPELINES:

83.79% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
17 Community Water Systems:
2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
1 Municipal or municipal authority-owned systems:
Oil City
1 Investor-owned systems:
Aqua Pa. Emlenton

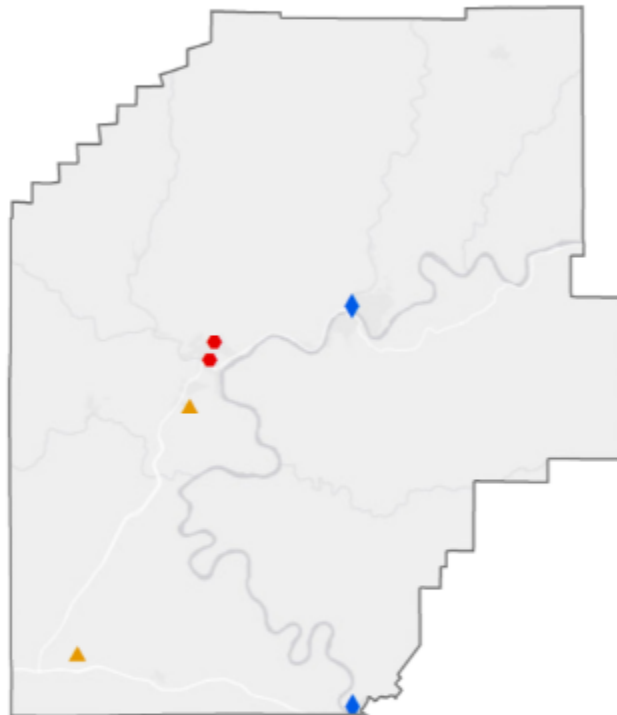
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

3 Child Care Centers
8 Family Child Care Homes
1 Group Child Care Home
4 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
7 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

5 school districts containing 19 buildings:
4 buildings built before 1940
3 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Venago County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

VENANGO COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Allegheny Clarion Valley	Some Venango County students attend ACV but all schools are in located Clarion County			
Cranberry Area	Elementary	K-6	1970	--
	Junior/Senior High	9-12	1991	--
Forest Area	Some Venango County students attend FA but all school buildings are located in Forest County			
Franklin Area	Central Elementary	K-6	1936	2010
	Sandy Creek Elementary	K-6	1954	1987
	Victory Elementary	K-6	1954	1986
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1963	1996, 2010
Oil City Area	Hasson Heights Elementary	K-5	1963	1989, 1990
	Seventh Street Elementary	2-4	2012	
	Smedley Street Elementary	K-1	1963	
	Middle	6-8	1996	2009
	Senior High	9-12	1966	1991, 2009
Penncrest	Some Venango County students attend Penncrest but all school buildings are located in Crawford County			
Titusville Area	Hydetown Elementary	1-5	1955	2002
	Main Street Elementary	1-5	1912	2002
	Pleasantville Elementary	1-5	1978	2011
	Early Childhood Learning Center	PreK, K	1991	
	Middle	6-8	1999	
	Senior High	9-12	1932	1942, 2000
Valley Grove	Elementary	K-6	1968	2007
	Rocky Grove Junior-Senior High	7-12	1909	1939, 1961, 1983

WARREN COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

23,357 housing units of which:
31.13% were built prior to 1940
20.67% were built between 1940 and 1959
25.57% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

8 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of the County of Warren
2 post-1970 complexes found that accommodate families
1 complex that does not identify population served and no construction date found

WATER PIPELINES:

86.12% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
8 Community Water Systems:
2 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Both municipal or municipal authority-owned systems:
Pine Grove Township Water System
Youngsville Municipal Waterworks

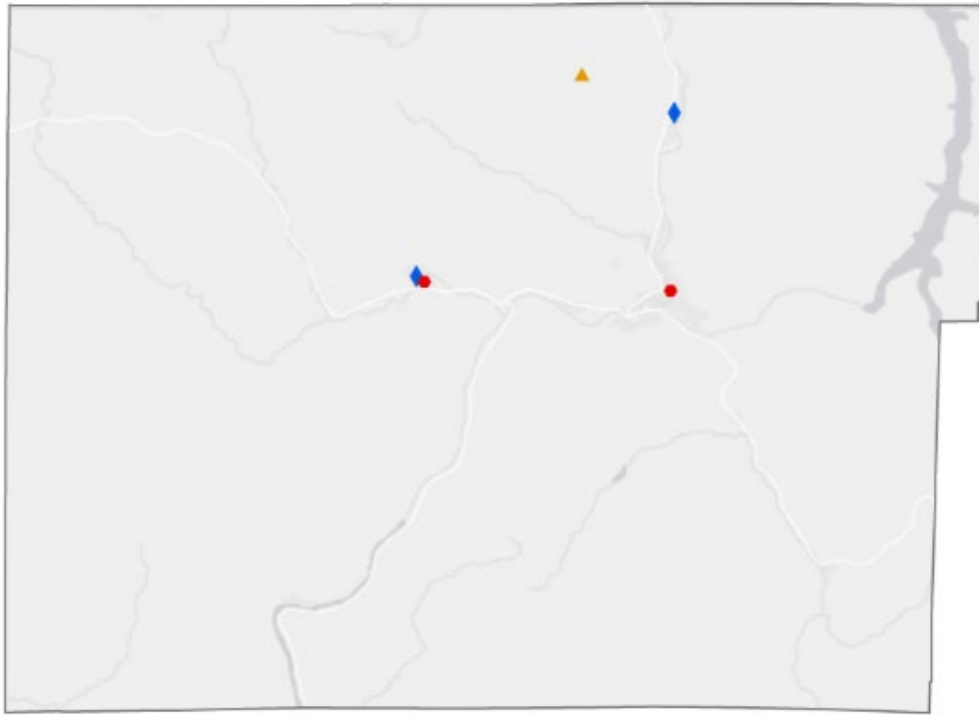
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

2 Child Care Centers
6 Family Child Care Homes
0 Group Child Care Home
5 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
2 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

1 school districts containing 9 buildings:
2 buildings built before 1940
1 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Warren County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

WARREN COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Corry Area	Some Warren County students attend Corry Area but all school buildings are located in Erie County			
Titusville Area	Some Warren County students attend Titusville but all school buildings are located in Venango County			
Warren County	Youngsville Elementary/Middle	K-8	2000	--
	Warren Area Elementary Center	K-4	2005	--
	Eisenhower Elementary	K-5	2014	--
	Sheffield Area Elementary	K-5	2015	--
	Beaty Warren Middle	5-8	1929	1936, 1953, 1966, 2015
	Eisenhower Middle/High	6-12	1956	1968, 2014
	Sheffield Middle/High	6-12	1974	2015
	Warren Area High	9-12	1961	--
Youngsville High	9-12	1905	1929, 1955, 1962, 1985	

WASHINGTON COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

93,897 housing units of which:
26.71% were built prior to 1940
21.25% were built between 1940 and 1959
22.79% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

39 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Washington County Housing Authority
4 pre-1960 complexes that accommodate families:
 Frederick Terrace in Fredericktown (1953)
 Highland Terrace Townhouses in Donora (1952)
 Maple Terrace/Maple Terrace View (1944)
 Valley View Terrace in Canonsburg (1955)
1 post-1960 complex that accommodates families
8 complexes that accommodate families: no construction date found

WATER PIPELINES:

78.14% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
6 Community Water Systems:
 3 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
 All municipal or municipal authority-owned:
 Authority of the Borough of Charleroi
 Ellsworth Borough Water Department
 Tri-Valley Joint Municipal Authority

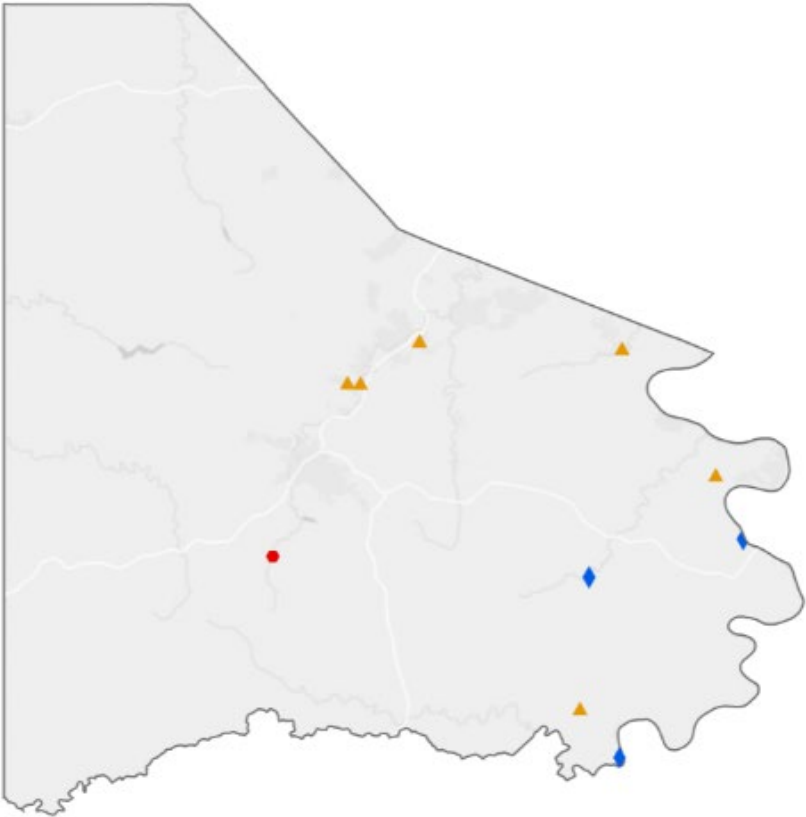
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

27 Child Care Centers
4 Family Child Care Homes
1 Group Child Care Home
24 Head Start programs
10 Early Head Start program
20 Pre-K Counts programs
1 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

14 school districts containing 49 buildings:
 1 buildings built before 1940
 6 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Washington County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Avella Area	Elementary Center	K-6	1983	1990
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1963	1992
Bentworth	Elementary Center	K-4	1997	--
	Middle	5-8	2008	--
	Senior	9-12	1974	2005-06
Bethlehem-Center	Beth-Center Elementary	K-5	1978	1998
	Beth-Center Middle	6-8	1970	1992
	Beth-Center High	9-12	1959	1992; renovations beginning 2019
Brownsville Area	Some Washington County students attend BA but all school buildings are located in Fayette County			
Burgettstown Area	Elementary Center	K-5	1997	--
	Middle/Senior High	6-12	1963	1968, 1995, 1997, 2008
California Area	Elementary/Intermediate/MS	K-8	1977	1999, 2000, 2006
	Senior High	9-12	1960	1993
Canon-McMillan	Borland Manor Elementary	K-4	1954	1990
	Hills-Hendersonville Elementary	K-4	1965	1999
	Muse Elementary	K-4	2017	--
	South Central Elementary	K-4	1965	2000
	Wylandville Elementary	K-4	1962	--
	Cecil Intermediate	5-6	1964	2003
	North Strabane Intermediate	5-6	2003	--
	Canonsburg Middle	7-8	1967	1994
Charleroi	Elementary Center	K-5	1989	--
	Middle	6-8	1965	1987, 2001, 2012
	High	9-12	1965	1987, 2001, 2012
Chartiers-Houston	Alison Park Elementary	K-6	1958	1971, 1987, 2008
	Junior Senior High	7-12	1942	1959, 1987, 1996, 2011, 2012
Fort Cherry	Elementary	K-6	1989	2014
	High	7-12	1960	1995, 2014
McGuffey	Claysville Elementary	K-5	1992	2014
	Joe Walker Elementary	K-5	1929	1980, 2014
	Middle	6-8	1977	2001
	High	9-12	1960	2001
Peters Township	Bower Hill Elementary	K-3	1999	2006
	Pleasant Valley Elementary	K-3	1963	1994
	McMurray Elementary	4-6	1993	2004, 2016-2017
	Middle	7-8	1988	2008
	High	9-12	1968	1999; new building begun 2018
Ringgold	Elementary School North	K-4	1940	1986, 2016
	Elementary School South	K-4	1956	1986, 2011
	Middle	5-8	2016	--
	High	9-12	1977	1987, 2008

WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Trinity Area	East Elementary	K-5	1993	Renovations ongoing in 2018 for all four elementary schools
	North Elementary	K-5	1993	
	South Elementary	K-5	1994	
	West Elementary	K-5	1993	
	Middle	6-8	1972	1996, 2012
	Senior High	9-12	1966	2004
Washington	Primary/Intermediate	K-6	1976	1988, 1993
	High/Junior High	7-12	1996	1987

WAYNE COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

31,874 housing units of which:
20.03% were built prior to 1940
9.61% were built between 1940 and 1959
21.91% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

6 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Wayne County Housing and Redevelopment Authorities
1 complex found that accommodate families: no construction date found

WATER PIPELINES:

72.17% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
22 Community Water Systems:
1 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Investor-owned systems:
Aqua Pa. Honesdale

DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

4 Child Care Centers
3 Family Child Care Homes
2 Group Child Care Home
5 Head Start programs
0 Early Head Start program
4 Pre-K Counts programs
0 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

2 school districts containing 10 buildings:
0 buildings built before 1940
1 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Sources of Lead in Wayne County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

WAYNE COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Forest City Regional	Some Wayne County students attend FCR but all school buildings are located in Susquehanna County			
North Pocono	Some Wayne County students attend NP but all school buildings are located in Lackawanna County			
Susquehanna Community	Some Wayne County students attend SC but all school buildings are located in Susquehanna County			
Wallenpaupack Area	Some Wayne students attend WA but all school buildings are located in Pike County			
Wayne Highlands	Stourbridge Primary Center	K-2	2004	
	Lakeside Elementary	3-5	1996	
	Damascus Area	K-8	1992	
	Preston Area	K-8	1975	
	Middle	6-8	1975	1992
	Honesdale High	9-12	1959	1992, 2004
Western Wayne	EverGreen Elementary	PrK-5	2011	
	Robert D. Wilson	PrK-5	1982	
	Middle	6-8	1991	2000
	High	9-12	1970	2000

WESTMORELAND COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

168,225 housing units of which:
21.59% were built prior to 1940
25.56% were built between 1940 and 1959
27.41% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

69 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Westmoreland County Housing Authority
2 pre-1960 complexes that accommodate families:
 Highland Manor in Monessen (1957)
 Park Manor in Monessen (1957)
16 Post-1960 complexes that accommodate families
22 complexes that accommodate families: no construction date found

WATER PIPELINES:

82.59% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
9 Community Water Systems:
 3 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
 All municipal or municipal authority-owned systems:
 Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County – Furnace Run
 New Kensington Municipal Authority
 Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County – Sweeney Plant
Torrance State Hospital identified as having pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines

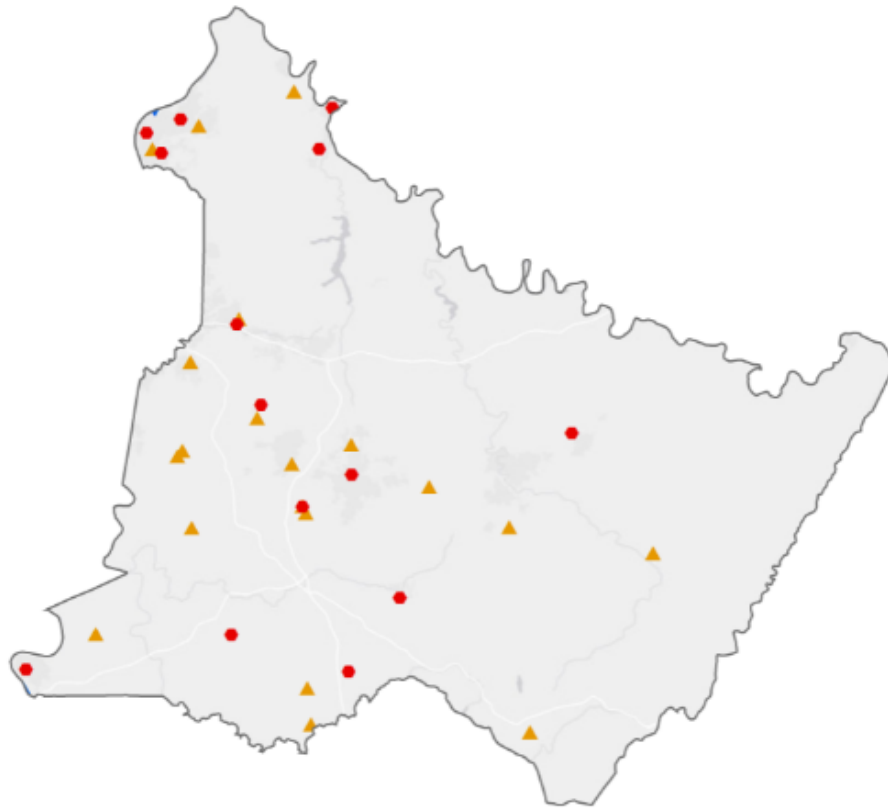
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

40 Child Care Centers
11 Family Child Care Homes
3 Group Child Care Home
33 Head Start programs
2 Early Head Start program
30 Pre-K Counts programs
3 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

17 school districts containing 82 buildings:
 16 buildings built before 1940
 20 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Sources in Westmoreland County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

WESTMORELAND COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Belle Vernon Area	Marion Elementary	K-6	1939	1990, 1994, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2010
	Rostraver Elementary	K-6	1958	1989, 1994, 2001, 2008, 2010, 2011
	Belle Vernon Middle	7-8	1964	1990, 2000, 2001, 2002
	Belle Vernon High	9-12	1967	1997-2006, 2008-2012
Blairsville - Saltsburg	Some Westmoreland County students attend BS but all school buildings are located in Indiana County			
Burrell	Bon Air Elementary	K-3	1953	1997
	Stewart Elementary	4-5	1931	2006
	Huston Middle	6-8	1960	2010
	Senior High	9-12	1964	2006
Derry Area	Grandview Elementary	K-5	1977	2011
	Middle	6-8	1923	1968, 1992, 2012
	High	9-12	1961	1978, 1992, 2012
Franklin Regional	Newlonsburg Elementary	K-5	1928	1966, 1998
	Heritage Elementary	K-5	1954	1961, 1988
	Sloan Elementary	K-5	1960	1973, 1995, 2004
	Middle	6-8	1971	1993
	Senior	9-12	1963	1987, 1999
Greater Latrobe	Baggaley Elementary	K-6	1952	1974, 1999
	Latrobe Elementary	K-6	2018	--
	Mountain View Elementary	K-6	1952	1960, 1974, 2000
	Junior High	7-8	1974	1981, 1999
	Senior High	9-12	1966	2001
Greensburg Salem	James H. Metzgar Elementary	K-5	1968	2007
	Robert F. Nicely Elementary	K-5	1968	2007
	Amos K. Hutchinson	K-5	1991	--
	Middle	6-8	1925	1956, 1979, 2007-08
	High	9-12	1963	1991
Hempfield Area	Fort Allen Elementary	K-5	1955	1969, 2000
	Maxwell Elementary	K-5	1952	1969, 2000
	Stanwood Elementary	K-5	1970	1984, 2006
	West Hempfield Elementary	K-5	1961	1974, 2001
	West Point Elementary	K-5	1964	2001
	Harrold Middle	6-8	1929	1955, 1974, 1984, 2000
	Wendover Middle	6-8	1971	1984, 2012
	West Hempfield Middle	6-8	1966	2003
	Senior High	9-12	1956	1964, 1990
Jeannette City	Jeannette McKee Elementary	K-6	1994	--
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1959	1973, 1986, 1994, 2003
Kiski Area	North Primary (Allegheny-Hyde Park)	K-4	1955	1998
	South Primary (Mamont)	K-4	1998	--
	East Primary (Vandergrift)	K-4	1917	1923; 2014

WESTMORELAND COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	Upper Elementary (Washington)	5-6	1927	1953; 2014 (80% new)
	Intermediate	7-8	1989	1993, 2001
	High School	9-12	1962	1972
Leechburg Area	Some Westmoreland County students attend LA but all school buildings are located in Armstrong County			
Ligonier Valley	Laurel Valley Elementary	K-5	1977	1999
	R.K. Mellon Elementary	K-5	1971	1994
	Middle	6-8	1952	1994
	High	9-12	1964	1998
Monessen City	Elementary Center	K-5	1932	1982
	Middle	6-8	1996	--
	High	9-12	1996	--
Mount Pleasant Area	Donegal Elementary	K-6	1958	1974, 1989
	Norvelt Elementary	K-6	1939	1974, 1992
	Ramsay Elementary	2-6	1931	1981
	Rumbaugh Elementary	K-1	1960	1982, 1992
	Junior-Senior High	7-12	1962	1973, 1981, 2001
New Kensington-Arnold	Martin Elementary	PrK-K	1925	1937, 1858, 1970, 2000
	Berkey Elementary	1-2	1912	1916, 1925, 1937, 1962, 1969, 1997-98
	Roy A. Hunt Elementary	3-6	1932	1952, 1969, 1998
	Valley Junior/Senior High	7-12	1957	1970, 2001
Norwin	Hahntown Elementary	K-4	2007	--
	Stewartsville Elementary	K-4	2009	--
	Sheridan Terrace Elementary	K-4	2003	--
	Sunset Valley Elementary	K-4	2002	--
	Hillcrest Intermediate	5-6	1957	2003
	Middle	7-8	1959	2005
	High	9-12	1963	2003, 2016
Penn-Trafford	Harrison Park Elementary	K-5	1959	1992
	Level Green Elementary	K-5	1954	1995
	McCullough Elementary	K-5	1924	1992
	Sunrise Elementary	K-5	1964	1992
	Trafford Elementary/Middle	K-8	1962	1995
	Penn Middle	6-8	1962	1995
	High	9-12	1972	2016
Southmoreland	Primary Center	K-1	1954	1963, 1982
	Elementary Center	2-5	1958	1982, 2008
	Middle	6-8	2008	--
	Senior High	9-12	1977	1999
Yough	Henry W. Good Elementary	K-4	1957	1995
	Mendon Elementary	K-4	1960	1995
	West Newton Elementary	K-4	1966	199304
	Intermediate/Middle	6-8	1936	1979, 2006
	Senior High	9-12	1965	1995, 2004

WYOMING COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

13,326 housing units of which:
29.49% were built prior to 1940
8.76% were built between 1940 and 1959
26.17% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

5 public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Wyoming County Housing and Redevelopment Authorities
1 complex that does not identify population served and no construction date found

WATER PIPELINES:

77.25% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
16 Community Water Systems:
4 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
2 Municipal or municipal authority-owned systems:
Meshoppen Borough Water Company
Nicholson Borough Authority
2 Investor-owned systems:
Mehoopany Township Municipal Authority
Winola Water Company
EIHAB Human Services, a residential treatment program, was identified as having pre-1960 cast iron transmission lines

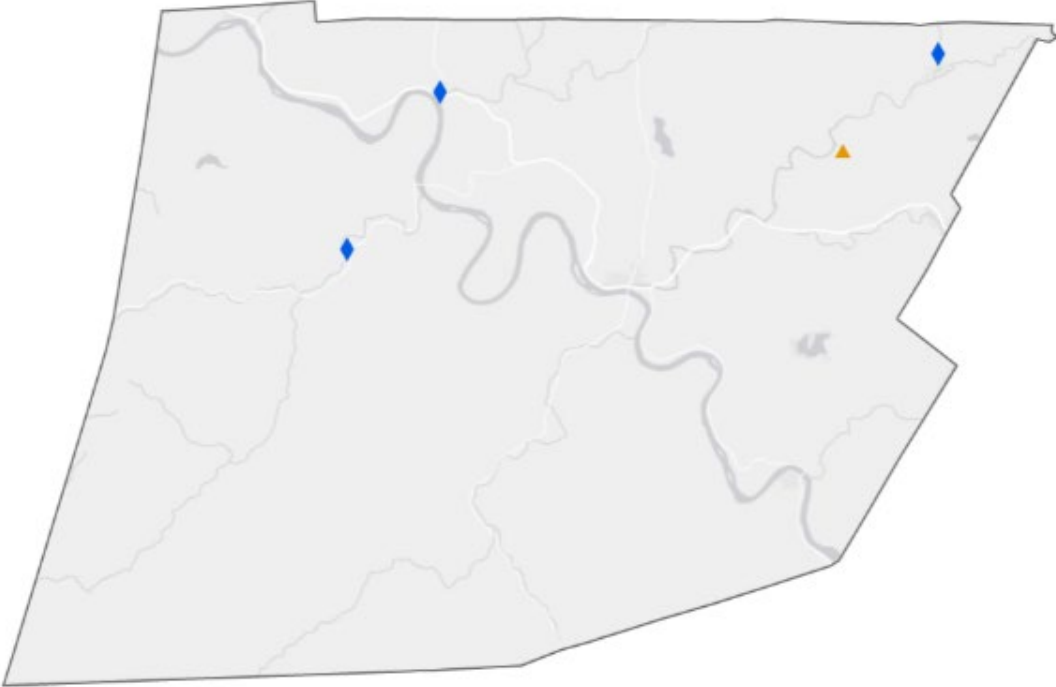
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

1 Child Care Centers
0 Family Child Care Homes
0 Group Child Care Home
3 Head Start programs
1 Early Head Start program
5 Pre-K Counts programs
2 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

2 school districts containing 6 buildings:
0 buildings built before 1940
1 buildings built between 1940 and 1959

Potential Lead Souces in Wyoming County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

WYOMING AREA SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Elk Lake	Some Wyoming County students attend EL but all school buildings are located in Susquehanna County			
Lackawanna Trail	Elementary Center	K-6	1975	1991
	Junior/Senior High	7-12	1956	1992
Lake Lehman	Some Wyoming County students attend LL but all school buildings are located in Luzerne County			
Tunkhannock Area	Primary Center (Roslund)	K-2	1972	--
	Intermediate Center (former MS)	3-6	1999	--
	STEM Academy	7	--	2018
	High	8-12	1970	2001
Wyalusing Area	Some Wyoming County students attend Wyalusing but all school buildings are located in Bradford County			
Wyoming Area	Some Wyoming County students attend Wyoming Area but all school buildings are located in Luzerne County			

YORK COUNTY DATA

HOUSING:

180,618 housing units of which:
18.88% were built prior to 1940
16.77% were built between 1940 and 1959
23.10% were built between 1960 and 1979

PUBLIC HOUSING:

56+ public housing apartments, townhouses and complexes
Housing Authority of the City of York
32 complexes found that accommodate families: no construction date found
1 post-1960 complex that does not identify population served
1 complex that does not identify population served and no construction date found

WATER PIPELINES:

70.06% of the county's housing was built prior to 1990, and could potentially have lead service lines
19 Community Water Systems:
1 Community water systems with cast iron transmission lines that were installed prior to 1960:
Municipal or municipal authority-owned systems:
Stewartstown Borough Water Authority

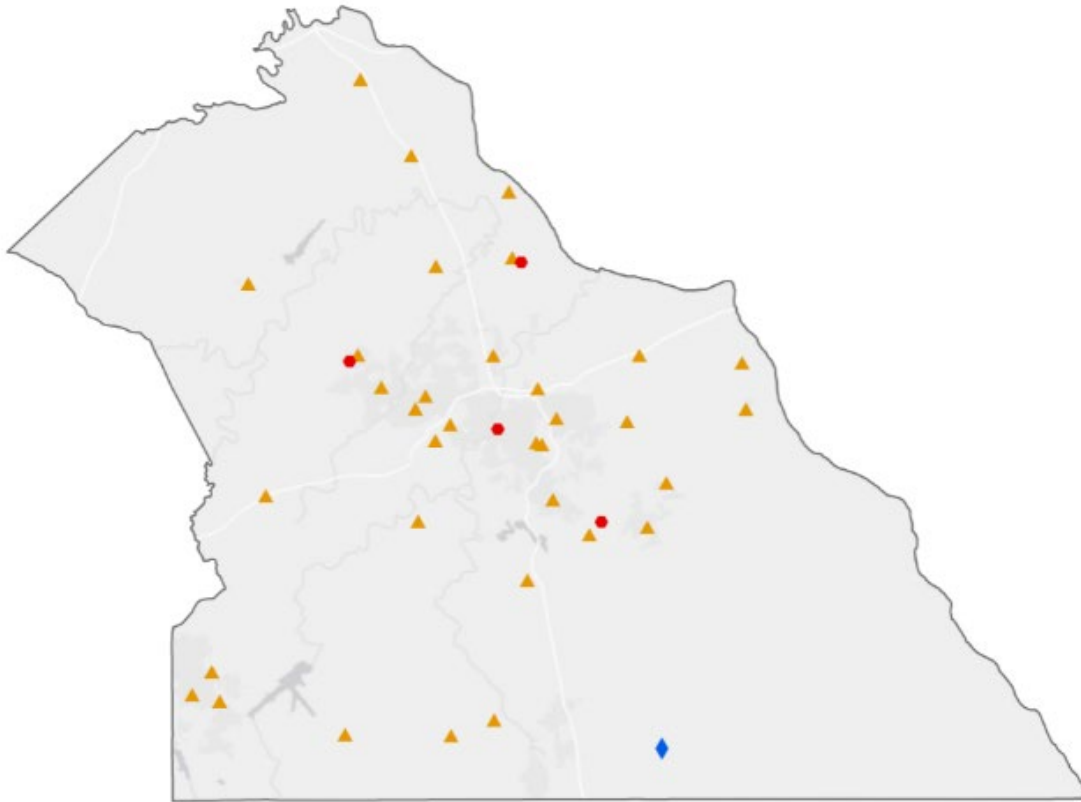
DAYCARES AND PRESCHOOLS:

27 Child Care Centers
28 Family Child Care Homes
3 Group Child Care Home
21 Head Start programs
1 Early Head Start program
15 Pre-K Counts programs
2 Licensed Nursery/Preschools

SCHOOLS:

16 school districts containing 112 buildings:
6 buildings built before 1940
36 buildings built between 1940 and 1959
Unable to identify original construction dates for most buildings in South Eastern and York City School Districts

Potential Lead Sources in York County



- Schools built through 1939
- ▲ Schools Built from 1940-1959
- ◆ Selected Community Water Systems built through 1959

YORK COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
Central York	Hayshire Elementary	K-3	1956	1970, 2006
	Roundtown Elementary	K-3	1991	2006
	Stony Brook Elementary	K-3	1965	1996, 2006
	North Hills Elementary	4-6	1956	1964, 1991, 2000
	Sinking Springs Elementary	4-6	2001	--
	Central York Middle	7-8	1961	1996
	Central York High	9-12	2005	2008
Dallastown Area	Dallastown Elementary		1912	1929, 1941, 1961
	Leader Heights Elementary	K-3	1965	--
	Loganville-Springfield Elementary	K-3	1953	1971, 2001; renovations 2019
	Ore Valley Elementary	K-3	1961	1993
	York Township Elementary	K-3	1949	1953, 1993
	Intermediate	4-6	2010	--
	High	9-12	1958	1978, 2000
Dover Area	Dover Elementary	K-6	1951	1982, 2012
	Leib Elementary	K-6	1963	1975, 1998
	Weiglestown Elementary	K-6	1958	1990, 2010
	North Salem Elementary	K-6	1997	--
	Intermediate	7-8	1964	1974, 1981
	High	9-12	1928	1959, 1974, 1982, 1990, 2001; new building under construction 2019
Eastern York	Canadochly Elementary	K-5	1955	--
	Kreutz Creek Elementary	K-5	1951	1977
	Wrightsville Elementary	K-5	2003	--
	Middle	6-8	1994	2003
	High	9-12	1959	2008
Hanover Public	Clearview Elementary	K-4	2002	--
	Hanover Street Elementary	K-4	1975	2011
	Washington Elementary	K-4	1961	2011
	Middle	5-8	1991	--
	High	9-12	1964	2002
Northeastern	Conewago Elementary	K-3	1956	1991-92
	Mount Wolf Elementary	K-3	1931	1955, 1992
	Orendorf Elementary	K-3	1969	1992
	York Haven Elementary	K-3	1957	1991
	Spring Forge Intermediate	4-6	2000	--
	Shallow Brook Intermediate	4-6	2007	--
	Senior High	9-12	1958	1983, 1987, 2002
Northern York County	Dillsburg Elementary	K-5	1979	2015
	Northern Elementary	K-5	1961	2000
	Wellsville Elementary	K-5	1959	1987
	South Mountain Elementary	K-5	1999	--
	Middle	6-8	1970	2000

YORK COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	High	9-12	2002	--
Red Lion Area	Clearview Elementary	K-6	1974	1981
	Mazie C. Gable Elementary	K-6	2002	--
	Locust Grove Elementary	K-6	1959	1961, 1999
	Larry J. Macaluso Elementary	K-6	2009	--
	North Hopewell-Winterstown Elementary	K-6	1990	--
	Pleasant View Elementary	K-6	1970	1999
	Windsor Manor Elementary	K-1	1950	1952, 1955, 1991
	Junior High	7-8	1990	1999
	Senior High	9-12	1958	1972, 1998
South Eastern	Delta Peach Bottom Elementary	PrK-4	--	--
	Stewartstown Elementary	K-4	--	2015
	Fawn Elementary	K-4	--	--
	Intermediate	5-6	--	--
	Middle	7-8	--	--
South Western	Kennard-Dale High	9-12	--	--
	Baresville Elementary	K-5	1955	1989, 2014
	Manheim Elementary	K-5	1956	1966, 2010
	Park Hills Elementary	K-5	1955	1966, 1989, 2000-01
	West Manheim Elementary	k-5	2006	--
	Emory H. Markle Intermediate	6-8	1972	1990-91
Southern York County	High	9-12	1959	1965, 1980-83, 1992-94
	Friendship Elementary	K-6	1958	1991, 2011
	Southern Elementary	K-6	1972	1999
	Shrewsbury Elementary	K-6	1998	--
	Southern Middle	7-8	1966	1999
Spring Grove Area	Susquehannock High	9-12	1950	1988, 2001
	New Salem Elementary	K-4	1950	1999
	Paradise Elementary	K-4	1958	1999
	Spring Grove Elementary	K-4	2003	--
	Intermediate	5-6	1995	--
	Middle	7-8	1972	2010
West Shore	High	9-12	2008	--
	Fishing Creek Elementary	K-5	1954	1966, 1999
	Highland Elementary	K-5	2000	--
	Hillside Elementary	K-5	2011	--
	Newberry Elementary	K-5	1954	1966, 1978, 2000
	Red Mill Elementary	K-5	1991	1997
	Washington Heights Elementary	K-5	2000	--
	Fairview Elementary	3-5	1963	1999
	Lower Allen Elementary	K-2	1950	1975, 2000
Rossmoyne Elementary	3-5	1959	1997; new school to be completed 2020	

YORK COUNTY SCHOOLS				
School District	Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions
	Allen Middle	6-8	1964	2000
	Crossroads Middle	6-8	1993	--
	New Cumberland Middle	6-8	1928	1940, 1964, 1969, 1972, 2002, 2013
	Cedar Cliff High	9-12	1959	1963, 1974, 1984, 1999, 2010
	Red Land High	9-12	1965	1975, 1987, 1999, 2010
West York Area	Charles B. Wallace Elementary	PreK-1	1952	1991, 2002, 2015
	Lincolnway Elementary	2-3	1949	1958, 1991, 2002
	Norman A. Trimmer Elementary	2-5	1958	1991, 2002
	West York Area Middle	6-8	1999	
	West York Area High	9-12	1956	1983, 1993, 2000, 2014-2016
York City	Phineas Davis	PreK-8	--	--
	Jacob L. Devers	PreK-8		--
	Arthur W. Ferguson	PreK-8	2010	--
	Alexander D. Goode	PreK-8	--	--
	Hannah Penn	PreK-8	--	--
	Jackson	PreK-8	--	--
	McKinley	PreK-8	--	--
	Edgar Fahs Smith STEAM Academy	3-9	--	--
	Lindbergh School	9-12	1868	2003-2006
William Penn Senior High	9-12	1927	1941, 1955, 1970, 2003-2006	
York Suburban	Valley View Elementary	K-2	1949	1952, 1972, 1992, 2002, 2010
	East York Elementary	3-5	1957	1961, 1967, 2000, 2002
	Yorkshire Elementary	K-2	2010	--
	Indian Rock Elementary	3-5	1972	--
	York Suburban Middle	6-8	1962	1997, 2003
	York Suburban High	9-12	1956	1969, 1998

CHARTER SCHOOLS IN HIGH RISK CITIES

In its 2014 Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report, the Pennsylvania Department of Health identified the following 20 cities as being at high risk for lead contamination: Allentown, Altoona, Bethlehem, Chester, Easton, Erie, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Lancaster, Lebanon, Levittown, Norristown, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, State College, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, and York.³⁴² Charter schools can be located in virtually any structure, and identifying the age of any given charter school is extremely difficult. JSGC staff identified as many charter schools in these high risk cities as possible. To the extent construction dates could be found, it is clear that a number of charter schools are located in pre-1960 buildings or are in buildings constructed on sites that may have “legacy” lead in the soil.

Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
ALLENTOWN				
Arts Academy Elementary Charter	K-5	--	--	Opened in 2015 in the former Allentown Racquetball and Fitness Club
Arts Academy Charter Middle	5-8	--	--	--
Executive Education Academy Charter	K-11	--	--	Opened in 2014 at a former circuit manufacturing facility built sometime before 2000
Lincoln Leadership Academy Charter	K-12	--	--	--
Roberto Clemente Charter	6-12	--	--	Opened in 2000
Roberto Clemente Elementary Charter	K-5	1910	--	Opened in 2014 in a pre-1910 former school building (Garfield EL.)
BETHLEHEM				
Lehigh Valley Academy Regional Charter	K-12	--	--	Opened in 2002
Lehigh Valley Charter High School for the Arts	9-12	2015	--	Opened in 2003
Lehigh Valley Dual Language Charter	K-8	Mid-20 th c.	--	Opened in 2010 in former parochial school building

³⁴²Pa. Department of Health, 2014 Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report, at p. 16.
<https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/Documents/Environmental%20Health/2014%20Lead%20Surveillance%20Annual%20Report.pdf>

Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
CHESTER				
Chester Community Charter	K-8	--	--	Opened in 1998; Three campuses: West and East in City of Chester; website states multiple new buildings on each campus
Widener Partnership Charter	K-8	--	--	Opened in 2006; new wing added in 2012
EASTON				
Easton Arts Academy Elementary Charter	K-5	--	--	--
ERIE				
Erie Rise Leadership Academy Charter	K-8	1922	--	Opened in 2011; located in former Roosevelt Middle School
Montessori Regional Charter	K-6	--	--	Opened in 2004; two campuses
Perseus House Charter School of Excellence	6-12	--	--	Opened in 2003; three locations – one middle, two high schools
Robert Benjamin Wiley Community Charter	PreK-12	--	--	Opened c. 2002
HARRISBURG				
Capital Area Charter School for the Arts	9-12	1980	--	Capital Area School for the Arts established in 2001; charter school in 2013; located in Strawberry Square building
Cougar Academy Cyber Learning Center	1-12	1891	1958, 2003;	Housed in the former Lincoln School; a blended on-site and cyber school
Premier Arts and Science Charter	K-5	--	--	Located in Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church Christian education building
Sylvan Heights Science Charter	K-4	--	--	Opened in 1998; renovated and moved into current site 1999
LANCASTER				
La Academia Partnership Charter School	6-12	La Academia Partnership Charter School	6-12	--
LEVITTOWN				
Center for Student Learning Charter - Pennsbury	6-12	--	--	Opened in 2002; purchased a church property in 2009

Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
PHILADELPHIA				
Ad Prima Charter	K-8	--	--	Opened in 2004; former St. Joan of Arc Elementary
Alliance for Progress Charter	K-8	c. 2001	--	Opened in 1998; built by Beechcare Interplex with Cecil B. Moore Consortium (3 building complex)
American Paradigm Charter at Birney aka Lindley Academy Charter at Birney	1912	--	--	Opened in 2011. PSD-owned building – General David B. Birney - major renovations needed – on NRHP
Antonia Pantoja Charter	K-8	1946	--	Opened in 2008; building leased from ASPIRA; former Fabricor Products, Inc. building
Architecture and Design Charter (CHAD)	9-12	c.1876	--	Opened in 1999; former Public Ledger building
Aspira Charter at Olney	9-12	1931	--	PSD-owned building – Olney High – needs systems replaced – on NRHP
Aspira Charter at Stetson	5-8	1917	--	PSD-owned building – needs systems replaced
Belmont Charter	K-8	c.1895	--	Opened in 2002.
Belmont Academy Charter	K, PreK	1927	--	Opened in 1998. PSD-owned building; needs major renovations. Former Belmont School?? – on NRHP
Belmont Charter High	9-12	1963	--	Opening in 2017. Former Joseph Leidy Public School. Acquired bldg. in 2014. Same building as Inquiry Charter.
Boys Latin of Philadelphia Charter	6-12	c. 1926?	2009 – substantial renovations to high school	Opened in 2007. Middle school – former Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament school; high school – former Church of the Transfiguration parish schools
Christopher Columbus Charter	K-8	--	--	Opened in 1999; site at 1242 S. 13 th St. – Fumo Family Building; site at 916 Christian St. – Andrew Farnese Building
Community Academy of Philadelphia Charter	K-12	--	c.2003	Opened in 1997; building leased from IECI, who purchased building in 2002
Discovery Charter	K-8	2013	2012 – substantial renovations	Opened in 2003.
Eastern University Academic Charter	7-12	--	--	Opened in 2009.
Esperanza Academy Charter	6-12	--	--	Opened in 2000.

Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
Eugenio Maria De Hostos Charter	K-8	1956	--	Founded in 1998 (ASPIRA); former Cardinal Dougherty High School (Catholic)
First Philadelphia Preparatory Charter	K-12	2004	2009	Opened in 2002. Building leased from Frankford Valley Foundation for Literacy. Major expansion.
Folk Arts-Cultural Treasures Charter (FACT)	K-8	--	--	Opened in 2005. Building is a reclaimed and fully renovated factory building in Chinatown
Franklin Towne Charter Elementary	K-8	2009	--	Opened in 2009.
Franklin Towne Charter High	9-12	1780-1820	--	Opened in 2000. Located on former Frankford Arsenal grounds – US Army ammunition plant
Freire Charter Middle	5-8	Post-1922	--	Opened in 1999 – In a former F.W. Woolworth store since 2012
Friere Charter High	9-12	1923	1978, 1984	Opened in 1999 – in former Stephen Girard Hotel
Global Leadership Academy at Huey	K-8	1964	--	PSD-owned building – Samuel B. Huey – major renovations needed
Global Leadership Academy Charter	K-8	2011	--	Opened in 2000. Former industrial facility.
Green Woods Charter	K-8	2014	--	Opened in 2002. Designated a brownfield site with high levels of lead and arsenic that dated back to the region's industrial past. Remediation of those contaminants was part of the 2014 construction process.
Harambe Institute of Science and Technology Charter	K-8	c.1972	--	Opened in 1997. Currently leasing facility – attempting to purchase
Imhotep Institute Charter High	9-12	2009	--	Opened in 1998.
Independence Charter	K-8	1910	--	Opened in 2001; former Thomas Durham Elementary School – on NRHP
Independence Charter West	K-4	c. 1924	c. 2015	Opened in 2016. Former Most Blessed Sacrament Catholic school.
Inquiry Charter	K-4	1927	--	Opened in 1998. In former Joseph Leidy Elementary School. Belmont Charter High School scheduled to open in same building in 2017.

Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
Keystone Academy Charter	K-8	1900	2017	Opened in 2007. Former Mary Disston School, aka St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic School – on NRHP
Khepera Charter	K-8	--	--	Opened in 2004. Multi-tenant office building renovated in 2007.
KIPP DuBois Charter aka Dubois Collegiate Academy	9-12	1983	--	Opened in 2015. Space leased from Philadelphia Business and Technology Center
KIPP Philadelphia Charter aka Philadelphia Preparatory Academy	K-8	1959	--	Opened in 2003. In former M. Hall Stanton Elementary School.
KIPP Philadelphia Elementary Academy	K-4	1915	--	Opened in 2010.
KIPP West Philadelphia Elementary Academy	K-1	1969	--	Opened in 2016. Same building as W. Phila. Preparatory Charter.
KIPP West Philadelphia Preparatory Charter	5-8	1969	--	Opened in 2009. Former John P. Turner Middle – needs systems replaced; in same building as Motivation High
Laboratory Charter School of Communication and Languages (3 Campuses)	K-8	--	--	Opened in 1998. (1) 5901 Woodbine Ave. (2) 5339 Lebanon Ave. (3) 800 N. Orianna St. Former St. Agnes Church, c. 1907
Mariana Bracetti Academy Charter	K-12	1922-24	1928, 1962-63, 2013	Opened in 1999. In former Northeast Catholic High School for Boys.
Maritime Academy Charter (MACHS)	2-8	1780-1820	--	Opened in 2003. Located on former Frankford Arsenal grounds – US Army ammunition plant
Maritime Academy Charter MACHS)	9-12	c. 1928	--	Opened in 2003. Former Stephen A. Douglas School.
MaST (Mathematics, Science, and Technoloy Community Charter	K-12	2006	2011	Opened in 1999.
MaST Community Charter II	K-4	1955	1956	Opened in 2016. In former St. Williams Catholic School
Mastery Charter at Cleveland	K-8	1908	--	Opened in 2012. PSD-owned building – Grover Cleveland = major renovations needed
Mastery Charter at Clymer	K-6	1964	--	Opened in 2011. PSD-owned building – George Clymer – needs systems replaced
Frederick Douglas Mastery Charter	K-8	1940	--	Opened in 2010. PSD-owned building – Frederick Douglass – needs systems replaced

Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
Mastery Charter at Gratz	7-12	1927	--	Opened in 2011. PSD-owned building – Simon Gratz – needs systems replaced – on NRHP
Mastery Charter at Hardy Williams Academy	K-12	1922	--	Opened in 1999. Former Anna H. Shaw Middle School – on NRHP
Mastery Charter at Harrity	K-8	1913	--	Opened in 2010. PSD-owned building – needs systems replaced
Mastery Charter at Lenfest	7-12	--	--	Opened in 2001. Older office building
Mastery Charter at Mann	K-6	1924	--	Opened in 2010. PSD-owned building – William D. Mann – major renovations needed – on NRHP
Mastery Charter at Pastorius	K-8	1964	--	Opened in 2013. PSD-owned building – Francis D. Pastorius – needs systems replaced
Mastery Charter at Pickett Campus	6-12	1970	--	Opened in 2007. PSD-owned building – Clarence E. Pickett – needs systems repaired
Mastery Charter at Shoemaker Campus	7-12	1927	--	Opened in 2006. PSD-owned building – William Shoemaker Junior High – needs systems repaired – on NRHP
Mastery Charter at Smedley	K-6	1927	--	Opened in 2010. PSD-owned building – needs systems replaced – on NRHP
Mastery Charter at Thomas	7-12	1921	--	Opened in 2005. PSD-owned building – George C. Thomas Middle – on NRHP
Mastery Charter Elementary at Thomas	K-6	--	--	Opened in 2013. Former Stella Maris Church School
Mastery Charter at Wister	K-5	1955	--	Opened in 2016. PSD-owned building – John Wister – major renovations needed – on NRHP
Math, Civics and Sciences Charter	1-12	--	--	Opened in 1999. Early 20 th c. office building.
Memphis Street Academy Charter at J.P. Jones	5-8	1924	c. 2012	Opened in 2012. PSD-owned building – John Paul Jones
Multicultural Academy Charter	9-12	1890	2009, 2013	Opened in 1998. In former St. Stephen School and Convent.
New Foundations Charter	K-8	--	--	Opened in 2000. In former Superfresh supermarket
New Foundation Charter	9-12	2013	--	Opened in 2010.
Northwood Academy Charter	K-8	--	2013	Opened in 2005. In former Northwood Nursing Home
Pan American Academy Charter	K-8	2012	--	Opened in 2008. In the Trujillo Center of Congreso

Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
People for People Charter	K-11	c. 1900	--	Opened in 2001. In former Rodman Hotel.
Philadelphia Academy Charter	K-12	--	--	Opened in 1999. Two facilities – high school on Tomlinson Rd; K-8 on Roosevelt Blvd.
Philadelphia Electrical and Technology Charter	9-12	1896-1899	--	Opened in 2002. In Crozer Bldg – on NRHP
Philadelphia Montessori Charter	K-6	1920	--	Opened in 2004. In former Island Road Recreation Center.
Philadelphia Performing Arts: A String Theory Charter – Vine St. Campus	5-12	1999	c. 2013	Opened in 2012. In Three Franklin Plaza Bldg.
Philadelphia Performing Arts – East Campus	K-1	1913	c. 2012	Opened in 2012. In former Ritner Branch of Free Library of Philadelphia
Philadelphia Performing Arts – West Campus	2-4	--	--	Opened in 2000.
Philadelphia Charter for the Arts and Sciences at Edmund	K-8	1924	--	Opened in 2012. Former Henry R. Edmunds School – on NRHP
Preparatory Charter school of Mathematics, Science, Technology and Careers	9-12	--	--	Opened in 1998.
Richard Allen Preparatory Charter	5-8	--	c. 2005	Opened in 2001. In former Angelica Laundry Plant.
Russell Byers Charter	K-7	--	--	Opened in 2001. Former medical arts building
Sankofa Freedom Academy Charter	K-12	c. 1900	--	Opened in 2009. Former Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company trolley repair shop, then Kelly's Korner store.
Southwest Leadership Academy Charter	K-8	c. 1931	--	Opened in 2007. Former St. Clement's Convent/School
Tacony Academy Charter	K-12	c. 1974?	2013	Opened in 2009. Former Orleans Technical Institute (K-8).
Tacony Academy Charter High	9-12	c. 2015	--	New construction on former commercial site
TECH Freire Charter	9-11	c. 2015	--	Opened in 2016.
Universal Charter at Alcorn	K-8	1932	--	Opened in 2013. PSD-owned building – James Alcorn – major renovations needed – on NRHP
Universal Charter at Audenreid	9-12	2008	--	Opened in 2011. PSD-owned building – Charles Audenreid – on NRHP
Universal Charter at Bluford	K-6	2009	--	Opened in 2010. PSD-owned building

Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
Universal Charter at Creighton	K-8	1930	--	Opened in 2012. PSD-owned building – Thomas Creighton – major renovations needed – on NRHP
Universal Charter at Daroff	K-8	1972	--	Opened in 2010. PSD-owned building – needs systems replaced
Universal Charter at Vare	5-8	1924	--	Opened in 2011. PSD-owned building – E.H. Vare – major renovations needed – on NRHP
Universal Institute Charter	K-8	c. 1920	--	Opened in 1999. Former Crispus Attucks Hotel.
West Oak Lane Charter	K-8	Mid-20 th c.?	2011	Opened in 1998. Former shopping center
West Philadelphia Achievement Charter	K-5	--	2011	Opened in 2002. Former Catholic school and assisted living facility.
Wissahickon Charter – Awbury Campus	K-8	c. 2015	--	Opened in 2002.
Wissahickon Charter	K-8	1990	--	Opened in 2002. In Philadelphia Design and Distribution Center
Young Scholars Charter	6-8	--	c. 2009	Opened in 1999.
YouthBuild Philadelphia Charter	12	?	--	Opened in 1997. In current location (office building) since 2002.
PITTSBURGH				
Academy Charter	8-12	--	--	Opened in 2005
City Charter High	9-12	--	--	Opened in 2002; office building
Environmental Charter at Frick Park – Lower School	K-3	c.1910	--	Opened in 2008. Former Park Place School
Environmental Charter at Frick Park – Upper School	4-8	1928	--	Opened in 2008. Former Regent Square Elementary School
Hill House Passport Academy Charter	Ages 17-21	1928	2009	Opened in 2014. Housed in Hill House Association’s Kauffman Auditorium
Manchester Academy Charter	K-8	--	--	--
Penn Hills Charter of Entrepreneurship	K-8	--	--	--
Propel Charter Hazelwood	--	--	--	--
Propel Charter Braddock Hills	--	--	--	--
Propel Charter Montour	--	--	--	--
Propel Charter Northside	--	--	--	--

Building	Grades	Year Built	Renovations/ Additions	Notes
Propel Charter Pitcairn	--	--	--	--
Provident Charter	--	--	--	--
Urban Academy of Greater Pittsburgh Charter	--	--	--	--
Urban Pathways Charter	6-12	--	--	--
Urban Pathways College Charter	K-5	--	--	--
READING				
I-LEAD Charter	9-12	--	--	Opened in 2011; new lease at new address in 2014
SCRANTON				
Howard Gardner Multiple Intelligence Charter	K-8	--	--	Former private school; opened as a charter in 2012; purchased 50+ year old building in 2013
STATE COLLEGE				
Center Learning Community Charter	5-8	--	--	--
Nittany Valley Charter	K-8	--	--	--
Wonderland Charter	K-5	--	--	--
Young Scholars of Central PA Charter	K-8	--	--	--
YORK				
Crispus Attucks Youthbuild Charter	12	--	--	Opened as a charter school in 1999. Serves students ages 17- 21.
Helen Thackston Charter	6-12	--	--	Junior and Senior Academies. Chartered in 2009. In the former Ridge Avenue School building
Lincoln Charter	K-5	--	--	Opened in 2000
York Academy Regional Charter	K-8	c.1850	c.2010	Opened in 2011 in restored pre- Civil War foundry

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APPENDIX A:

Senate Resolution 33 of 2017

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

SENATE RESOLUTION

No. 33 Session of
2017

INTRODUCED BY YUDICHAK, BREWSTER, GREENLEAF, McGARRIGLE, BLAKE,
FONTANA, HAYWOOD, SABATINA, COSTA, HUGHES, SCHWANK, FARNESE,
BROWNE, WARD AND LEACH, MARCH 2, 2017

SENATOR YAW, ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY, AS AMENDED,
APRIL 25, 2017

A RESOLUTION

Establishing a task force on lead exposure and the hazards of
lead poisoning; imposing duties on the Joint State Government
Commission; and authorizing a study.

WHEREAS, Recent events in Flint, Michigan, have brought
national attention to lead levels in drinking water; and

WHEREAS, Based on the 2010 census, Pennsylvania ranks fifth
nationally in the percentage of homes built before 1978; and

WHEREAS, Based on the 2010 census, Pennsylvania ranks fifth
nationally in the percentage of homes built before 1950; and

WHEREAS, Older homes are significantly more likely to contain
lead paint, lead pipes or copper pipes with lead soldering; and

WHEREAS, Lead affects virtually every system in the body and
is particularly harmful to a child's developing brain and
nervous system; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate establish a task force on lead
exposure and the hazards of lead poisoning; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the task force be ~~comprised of two members~~

1 COMPRISED OF: <--
2 (1) THE CHAIRPERSON AND MINORITY CHAIRPERSON OF THE
3 ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE;
4 (2) THE CHAIRPERSON AND MINORITY CHAIRPERSON OF THE
5 HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE; AND
6 (3) TWO ADDITIONAL MEMBERS of the Senate, one appointed
7 by the President pro tempore and one appointed by the
8 Minority Leader of the ~~Senate; and be it further~~ SENATE; <--
9 AND BE IT FURTHER
10 RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission
11 establish an advisory committee to the task force consisting of
12 the following members:
13 ~~(1) the Secretary of Health, or his or her designee;~~ <--
14 ~~(2) the Secretary of Environmental Protection, or his or~~
15 ~~her designee;~~
16 ~~(3) the chairperson of the Pennsylvania Public Utility~~
17 ~~Commission, or his or her designee;~~
18 ~~(4) the executive director of the Pennsylvania Housing~~
19 ~~and Finance Agency, or his or her designee;~~
20 ~~(5) the Physician General for the Commonwealth, or his~~
21 ~~or her designee;~~
22 ~~(6) nine individuals appointed by the Governor as~~
23 ~~follows:~~
24 ~~(i) two individuals who are pediatric doctors with~~
25 ~~experience in lead poisoning;~~
26 ~~(ii) one individual who is the parent of a child~~
27 ~~with elevated lead levels;~~
28 ~~(iii) one individual representing municipal water~~
29 ~~authorities;~~
30 ~~(iv) one individual representing rural water~~

- 1 ~~companies;~~
- 2 ~~(v) one individual representing water companies that~~
3 ~~are not owned by a municipal water authority or a rural~~
4 ~~water company;~~
- 5 ~~(vi) one individual who is certified to remediate~~
6 ~~lead in this Commonwealth;~~
- 7 ~~(vii) one individual who works in maintenance in a~~
8 ~~school in an urban school district; and~~
- 9 ~~(viii) one individual who works in maintenance in a~~
10 ~~school in a rural school district.~~
- 11 ~~(7) The executive director of the Housing Alliance of~~
12 ~~Pennsylvania;~~
- 13 (1) THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, OR HIS OR HER DESIGNEE; <--
- 14 (2) THE SECRETARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OR HIS OR
15 HER DESIGNEE;
- 16 (3) THE SECRETARY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, OR HIS OR HER
17 DESIGNEE;
- 18 (4) THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY
19 COMMISSION, OR HIS OR HER DESIGNEE;
- 20 (5) THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSING
21 FINANCE AGENCY, OR HIS OR HER DESIGNEE;
- 22 (6) THE PHYSICIAN GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH, OR HIS OR
23 HER DESIGNEE;
- 24 (7) TWO MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS WITH RECOGNIZED EXPERIENCE
25 IN PEDIATRIC CARE AND LEAD POISONING;
- 26 (8) ONE INDIVIDUAL WHO IS A PARENT OF A CHILD WITH
27 ELEVATED LEAD LEVELS OR AN INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTING AN
28 ASSOCIATION OR ORGANIZATION WITH RECOGNIZED EXPERIENCE IN
29 CHILDREN'S HEALTH;
- 30 (9) ONE INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTING MUNICIPAL WATER

1 AUTHORITIES;

2 (10) ONE INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTING RURAL WATER COMPANIES;

3 (11) ONE INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTING A WATER UTILITY

4 REGULATED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION AND

5 THAT IS INCORPORATED IN THIS COMMONWEALTH;

6 (12) ONE REPRESENTATIVE OF A COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL HEALTH

7 DEPARTMENT;

8 (13) ONE INDIVIDUAL WHO IS CERTIFIED TO REMEDIATE LEAD

9 IN THIS COMMONWEALTH;

10 (14) ONE REPRESENTATIVE OF AN URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT;

11 (15) ONE REPRESENTATIVE OF A RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT; AND

12 (16) THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE HOUSING ALLIANCE OF

13 PENNSYLVANIA;

14 and be it further

15 ~~RESOLVED, That the Secretary of Health serve as the~~ ←

16 ~~chairperson of the advisory committee; and be it further~~

17 RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission, working

18 with the advisory committee, conduct a comprehensive review and

19 analysis of laws, regulations, policies and procedures of the

20 Commonwealth and other states regarding an assessment of lead

21 exposure as a public health concern; and be it further

22 RESOLVED, That the review and analysis include the following

23 areas:

24 (1) an assessment of the age of this Commonwealth's

25 housing stock, public housing units, water pipelines, school

26 buildings and day-care facilities;

27 (2) an assessment of the threat lead exposure poses to

28 public health;

29 (3) an assessment of the prevalence of lead in homes,

30 schools, day-care centers and other places in which children

1 spend a majority of their days; and
2 (4) an assessment of the Commonwealth's approach to lead
3 testing, ABATEMENT and remediation and how it compares to <--
4 other states;
5 and be it further
6 RESOLVED, That the task force recommend changes to State
7 statutes, regulations, practices, policies and procedures
8 relating to lead testing, ABATEMENT and remediation; and be it <--
9 further
10 RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission issue a
11 report of the task force's findings and recommendations to the
12 Senate within 18 months of the ~~adoption of~~ ESTABLISHMENT OF THE <--
13 ADVISORY COMMITTEE UNDER this resolution.

APPENDIX B:
DETAILED SUPPORTING TABLES

Table B-1
Age of Pennsylvania Housing Stock by County in Relation to Lead Paint Ban

Table B-2
Age of Pennsylvania Housing Stock by County in Relation to Lead Plumbing Ban

Table B-1
Age of Pennsylvania Housing Stock by County in Relation to Lead Paint Ban

County	Total Housing Units	1960-1979 Construction		1940-1959 Construction		Pre-1940 Construction	
		Total Units	Percent of All Housing Units	Total Units	Percent of All Housing Units	Total Units	Percent of all Housing Units
Adams	41,344	8,771	21.21%	4,619	11.17%	8,200	19.83%
Allegheny	590,150	133,382	22.60	169,315	28.69	178,695	30.28
Armstrong	32,427	6,924	21.35	7,266	22.41	10,577	32.62
Beaver	78,304	18,413	23.51	25,353	32.38	19,476	24.56
Bedford	24,029	5,482	22.81	3,494	14.54	6,562	27.31
Berks	164,853	34,815	21.12	27,840	16.89	45,992	27.90
Blair	56,059	13,306	23.74	11,648	20.84	18,216	32.49
Bradford	30,107	7,274	24.16	3,239	10.76	10,197	33.87
Bucks	246,869	75,711	30.67	49,794	20.17	25,997	10.55
Butler	80,168	18,125	22.61	12,647	15.78	12,499	15.59
Cambria	65,215	13,821	21.19	18,586	28.50	21,696	33.27
Cameron	4,403	855	19.42	1,328	30.16	1,121	25.46
Carbon	34,387	6,375	18.54	3,612	10.50	11,749	34.17
Centre	64,938	17,436	26.85	9,194	14.16	9,718	14.97
Chester	195,720	49,936	25.51	23,850	12.19	27,742	14.17
Clarion	20,034	5,213	26.02	2,883	14.39	5,362	26.76
Clearfield	38,627	8,140	21.07	6,541	16.93	11,756	30.43
Clinton	18,985	5,285	27.84	3,374	17.77	4,827	25.43
Columbia	29,596	5,923	20.01	4,412	14.91	10,068	34.02
Crawford	44,386	11,309	25.48	8,016	18.06	12,457	28.07
Cumberland	102,772	26,556	25.84	16,624	16.18	17,109	16.65
Dauphin	121,889	29,851	24.49	25,807	21.17	27,183	22.30
Delaware	221,969	47,977	21.61	87,223	39.30	48,190	21.71
Elk	17,536	3,657	20.85	3,861	22.02	5,180	29.54

Table B-1
Age of Pennsylvania Housing Stock by County in Relation to Lead Paint Ban

County	Total Housing Units	1960-1979 Construction		1940-1959 Construction		Pre-1940 Construction	
		Total Units	Percent of All Housing Units	Total Units	Percent of All Housing Units	Total Units	Percent of all Housing Units
Erie	119,931	28,244	23.55	26,663	22.23	31,971	26.66
Fayette	62,798	14,755	23.50	12,382	19.72	20,508	32.66
Forest	8,473	5,160	60.90	1,270	14.99	1,013	11.96
Franklin	64,178	17,744	22.97	9,540	14.86	11,324	17.64
Fulton	7,112	1,985	27.91	860	12.09	1,411	19.84
Greene	16,469	3,637	22.08	2,794	16.97	5,344	32.45
Huntingdon	22,391	5,457	22.08	3,164	14.13	6,128	27.37
Indiana	38,450	10,264	24.37	5,525	14.37	9,917	25.79
Jefferson	22,392	5,088	26.69	3,552	15.86	7,657	34.20
Juniata	10,987	2,696	22.72	1,921	17.48	2,563	23.33
Lackawanna	97,449	20,383	24.54	17,136	17.58	38,363	34.37
Lancaster	206,308	44,026	20.92	28,439	13.78	45,185	21.90
Lawrence	40,723	8,406	21.34	11,087	27.23	12,049	29.59
Lebanon	56,176	12,544	20.64	10,111	18.00	13,339	23.75
Lehigh	143,538	34,972	22.33	27,501	19.16	33,933	23.64
Luzern	148,154	34,010	24.36	29,083	19.63	52,872	35.69
Lycoming	52,644	12,087	22.96	10,629	20.19	16,649	31.63
McKean	21,021	4,061	22.96	4,903	23.32	8,553	40.69
Mercer	51,604	12,212	19.32	13,356	25.88	13,679	26.51
Mifflin	21,537	5,116	23.66	4,461	20.71	6,052	28.10
Monroe	80,675	18,760	23.75	6,705	8.31	8,154	10.11
Montgomery	327,785	81,691	23.25	76,618	23.37	59,118	18.04
Montour	8,048	1,982	24.92	886	11.01	2,354	29.25
Northampton	121,207	24,879	24.63	21,307	17.58	32,975	27.21

Table B-1
Age of Pennsylvania Housing Stock by County in Relation to Lead Paint Ban

County	Total Housing Units	1960-1979 Construction		1940-1959 Construction		Pre-1940 Construction	
		Total Units	Percent of All Housing Units	Total Units	Percent of All Housing Units	Total Units	Percent of all Housing Units
Northumberland	44,930	8,518	18.96	7,658	17.04	19,372	43.12
Perry	20,486	4,958	24.20	2,164	10.56	5,251	25.63
Philadelphia	671,125	118,298	17.63	203,798	30.37	271,441	40.67
Pike	38,506	9,675	12.14	2,963	7.69	2,773	7.20
Potter	12,832	3,136	24.44	1,614	12.58	3,516	27.40
Schuylkill	68,954	11,519	16.71	10,976	15.92	32,842	47.63
Snyder	16,141	4,251	26.34	2,570	15.92	3,433	21.27
Somerset	37,953	9,055	23.86	6,552	17.26	11,213	29.54
Sullivan	6,297	1,665	23.27	658	10.45	1,754	27.85
Susquehanna	23,001	5,234	22.76	2,012	8.75	6,792	29.53
Tioga	21,447	4,896	22.83	1,873	8.73	6,830	31.85
Union	17,089	4,185	24.49	2,502	14.64	3,993	23.37
Venango	27,300	6,355	23.28	4,509	16.52	9,718	35.60
Warren	23,357	5,972	25.57	4,827	20.67	7,272	31.13
Washington	93,897	21,398	22.79	19,953	21.25	25,082	26.71
Wayne	31,874	6,984	21.91	3,062	9.61	6,385	20.03
Westmoreland	168,225	46,108	27.41	42,992	25.56	36,317	21.59
Wyoming	13,326	3,487	26.17	1,168	8.76	3,920	29.49
York	180,618	44,721	23.10	30,292	16.77	34,097	18.88
<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i>	<i>5,592,175</i>	<i>1,274,620</i>	<i>22.79</i>	<i>1,211,598</i>	<i>21.67</i>	<i>1,483,741</i>	<i>26.53</i>
<i>UNITED STATES</i>	<i>134,054,899</i>						

**Table B-2
Age of Pennsylvania Housing Stock by County in Relation to Lead Plumbing Ban**

County	Total Housing Units	Pre-1990 Construction	
		Total Units	Percent of all Housing Units
Adams	41,344	27,179	65.74%
Allegheny	590,150	554,515	93.96
Armstrong	32,427	27,377	84.43
Beaver	78,304	73,117	93.34
Bedford	24,029	18,464	76.84
Berks	164,853	125,882	76.36
Blair	56,059	47,555	84.83
Bradford	30,107	23,781	78.99
Bucks	246,869	183,670	74.40
Butler	80,168	52,451	65.43
Cambria	65,215	58,466	89.65
Cameron	4,403	3,656	83.03
Carbon	34,387	27,377	79.61
Centre	64,938	45,780	70.50
Chester	195,720	129,872	66.36
Clarion	20,034	15,303	76.39
Clearfield	38,627	30,830	79.81
Clinton	18,985	15,351	80.86
Columbia	29,596	23,659	79.94
Crawford	44,386	36,073	81.27
Cumberland	102,772	73,270	71.29
Dauphin	121,889	95,890	78.67
Delaware	221,969	197,030	88.76
Elk	17,536	14,557	83.01
Erie	119,931	97,517	81.31
Fayette	62,798	52,904	84.24
Forest	8,473	7,059	83.31
Franklin	64,178	42,876	66.81
Fulton	7,112	5,249	73.80
Greene	16,469	13,537	82.20
Huntingdon	22,391	17,202	76.83
Indiana	38,450	30,293	78.79
Jefferson	22,392	18,458	82.43
Juniata	10,987	8,399	76.44
Lackawanna	97,449	83,673	85.86
Lancaster	206,308	147,637	71.56
Lawrence	40,723	34,108	83.76
Lebanon	56,176	41,650	74.14
Lehigh	143,538	110,779	77.18
Luzerne	148,154	127,377	85.98
Lycoming	52,644	43,615	82.85
McKean	21,021	18,836	89.61

**Table B-2
Age of Pennsylvania Housing Stock by County in Relation to Lead Plumbing Ban**

County	Total Housing Units	Pre-1990 Construction	
		Total Units	Percent of all Housing Units
Mercer	51,604	42,836	83.01%
Mifflin	21,537	17,624	81.83
Monroe	80,675	50,825	63.00
Montgomery	327,785	254,793	77.73
Montour	8,048	6,068	75.40
Northampton	121,207	91,339	75.36
Northumberland	44,930	38,830	86.42
Perry	20,486	15,240	74.39
Philadelphia	671,125	620,605	92.47
Pike	38,506	24,434	63.46
Potter	12,832	9,968	77.68
Schuylkill	68,954	59,388	86.13
Snyder	16,141	12,118	75.08
Somerset	37,953	31,036	81.77
Sullivan	6,297	4,721	74.97
Susquehanna	23,001	17,437	75.81
Tioga	21,447	16,276	75.89
Union	17,089	12,853	75.21
Venango	27,300	22,876	83.79
Warren	23,357	20,114	86.12
Washington	93,897	73,370	78.14
Wayne	31,874	23,003	72.17
Westmoreland	168,225	138,936	82.59
Wyoming	13,326	10,295	77.25
York	180,618	126,543	70.06
<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i>	<i>5,592,175</i>	<i>4,509,507</i>	<i>80.64</i>
<i>UNITED STATES</i>	<i>134,054,899</i>	<i>92,489,426</i>	<i>68.99</i>

APPENDIX C: PENNSYLVANIA AND FEDERAL LAWS

Significant Pennsylvania Laws

Plumbing System Lead Ban and Notification Act (Lead Ban Act): Act of Jul. 6, 1989 (P.L. 207, No. 33); 35 P.S. §723.1 *et seq.*

Lead Certification Act, Act of Jul. 6, 1995 (P.L. 291, No. 44); 35 P.S. §§ 5901-5916

Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act, Act of May 1, 1984 (P.L. 206, No. 43)

Public School Code of 1949, Act of Mar. 10, 1949 (P.L. 30, No. 14) § 742, added by Act 39 of 2018. Testing for lead in school drinking water

Pennsylvania Regulations

Safe Drinking Water: 25 Pa. Code Ch. 109.

Safe Drinking Water – Lead and Copper Rule: 25 Pa. Code Ch. 109, Subchapter K, § 109.1101 *et seq.*

Lead-Based Paint Occupation Accreditation and Certification: 34 Pa. Code Ch. 203

Significant Federal Laws

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): 15 U.S.C. § 2601 *et seq.*

The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992): Pub. Law 102-550, 106 Stat. 3897; 42 U.S.C. Chapter 63A

Safe Drinking Water Act: Pub. L. 93–523, Dec. 16, 1974, 88 Stat. 1662; 42 U.S.C. §300g *et seq.*

Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act: 42 U.S.C. §300g-6.

Lead Contamination in School Drinking Water: 42 U.S.C. §300j-24.

Federal Regulations

HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule 24 CFR Part 35

Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule (RRP): 40 CFR Part 745, Subpart E

Pre-Renovation Education Rule: 40 CFR § 745.84

Lead Abatement Program: Training and Certification Program for Lead-based Paint Activities: TSCA sections 402/404; 40 CFR Part 745, Subpart L

Residential Hazard Standards for Lead in Paint, Dust and Soil (TSCA): 40 CFR Part 745, Subpart D

Residential Lead-Based Paint Disclosure Program (Section 1018 of Title X): 40 CFR Part 745, Subpart F

Clean Water Act regulations: 40 CFR Part 122

Federal Lead Ban: 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart E

Lead and Copper Rule: 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart I

OSHA regulation governing lead in construction: 29 CFR 1926.62

APPENDIX D: LEAD POISONING PREVENTION STATUTES: OTHER STATES

The National Conference of State Legislatures lists 44 states that have laws addressing lead hazards. Summaries of those state statutes follow.³⁴³

Alabama

Alabama's Lead Ban Act requires public water systems to provide notice to customers of the potential for lead contamination from drinking water. It also makes it unlawful for any person constructing, installing, or repairing potable water systems or plumbing to use any pipe, solder, or flux that is not lead-free.³⁴⁴

Alabama is authorized by the EPA to administer its own lead abatement program. Alabama's statute, known as the Alabama Lead Reduction Act of 1997, authorizes the State Board of Health to oversee the training and certification of persons involved in lead abatement work and creates criminal penalties for violations of the Act. The Alabama statute states that it shall not exceed the requirements of the analogous federal laws and regulations.³⁴⁵ Alabama administers the RRP Rule in its state.

Arizona

In 2017 Arizona passed a health care bill which, among other things, amended Arizona's public healthcare policies surrounding lead. The new statute authorized Arizona's Department of Health Services to develop and conduct local programs for the prevention, detection, and treatment of lead-based paint poisoning. Such programs include education and outreach and a community testing program to detect the incidence of lead poisoning.³⁴⁶

Additionally, Arizona law mandates that the Department of Health Services adopt rules and regulations establishing an effective procedure under which all physicians report to the Department all analyses of blood samples which indicate significant levels of lead.³⁴⁷ The RRP Rule and lead abatement regulations are enforced by the EPA in Arizona.

³⁴³ National Conference of State Legislatures. Lead Hazards Project. November 29, 2017. <http://www.ncsl.org/research/environment-and-natural-resources/lead-hazards-project.aspx#3>

³⁴⁴ Ala. Code §§ 22-37-5 and 22-37-6.

³⁴⁵ Ala. Code §§ 22-37A-1 *et seq.*

³⁴⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 36-1672.

³⁴⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 36-1673.

Arkansas

Arkansas's Lead Poisoning Prevention statute directs its state Department of Health to develop a screening program to identify children under 6 years of age with lead poisoning and follow up with children who show elevated blood lead levels after 3 months, investigate lead hazards in the places of residence and frequent occupancy of children with elevated blood lead levels, notify the owner and occupant in writing of the lead hazard and if necessary require abatement of the lead paint in any designated dwelling, and collect and disseminate information relating to the prevention and control of lead poisoning.³⁴⁸

Arkansas, like a majority of the states, is authorized by the EPA to administer a lead abatement program. Arkansas's lead abatement program is known as the Lead-Based Paint-Hazard Act and it authorizes the Department of Health to adopt, administer, and enforce a program for the training, licensing, regulation, and certification of lead abatement workers. Prior to 2011, it was the Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology which administered and enforced the state's Lead-Based Paint-Hazard Act.³⁴⁹ The EPA administers the RRP Rule in Arkansas.

California

California's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act authorizes its Department of Health to adopt regulations for establishing a standard of care whereby health care providers evaluate each child for risk of lead poisoning during his or her periodic health assessment. Recent amendments to the statute require the Department to determine childhood risk factors by July 1, 2019. The statute also provides for proper follow-up and case management of children diagnosed with lead poisoning, including investigating the source of the lead hazard, reporting requirements for clinical laboratories, and fees levied on manufacturers and others engaged in the commerce of lead.³⁵⁰

California's Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act provides for the establishment of a program to meet the requirements of the federal Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, including the accreditation of training providers and lead abatement contractors. Any fees collected pursuant to this program are deposited into the Lead-Related Construction Fund.³⁵¹ Sellers of real estate are obligated to disclose lead-based paint hazards.³⁵²

³⁴⁸ Ark. Code Ann. § 20-27-601 *et seq.*

³⁴⁹ Ark. Code Ann. § 20-27-2401 *et seq.*

³⁵⁰ Cal. Health and Safety Code § 105275 *et seq.*

³⁵¹ Cal. Health and Safety Code § 105250 *et seq.*

³⁵² Cal. Civil Code § 1102.6.

California bans the manufacture, sale, or exchange of toys and jewelry that contain lead in excess of that permitted by federal regulations.³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ For the purposes of banning lead in plumbing materials, “lead free” is defined as not more than 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux and not more than a weighted average of 0.25 percent when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes and pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures.³⁵⁵ This is the same as the current federal rule regarding lead-free plumbing, however California adopted this definition prior to the federal government.

California also has a law known as the Lead-Safe Schools Protection Act, which directs the state Department of Health Services to conduct a sample survey of schools for the purpose of developing risk factors to predict lead contamination in public schools, and develops a lead poisoning prevention program within the schools determined to be at risk.³⁵⁶

California’s Department of Health regulates candy to ensure that it is not adulterated by lead in excess of naturally occurring amounts. The Food and Drug lab is ordered to test samples of candy in the state and notify the manufacturer if the sample is adulterated.³⁵⁷ California declares wine to be adulterated if the wine contains more than 150 parts per billion, or if the metal foil on the bottle contains more than 0.3 percent lead by dry weight.³⁵⁸

California has also recently amended its insurance code to require health insurers to cover screening for blood lead levels in children who are at risk for lead poisoning as determined by the child’s health care provider and in accordance with applicable California regulations.³⁵⁹

California’s lead abatement program is authorized by the EPA. Although the EPA enforces the RRP rule in California, the state also has a separate lead-related construction work statute which directs the state labor agency to develop and submit to the state standards board a standard that protects the health and safety of employees who engage in lead-related construction work and meets all requirements imposed by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration.³⁶⁰

California planned to have implemented by January 2018 a program to require community water systems to inventory known lead user service lines in use in its distribution system and provide a timeline to the State Board for replacing known lead user service lines. A community water system must also provide findings as to whether there are any areas for which it cannot determine the content of the user service lines and a timeline for replacing the service lines whose content cannot be determined. The work of

³⁵³ Cal. Health and Safety Code § 108555.

³⁵⁴ Cal. Health and Safety Code §§ 25214.1 – 25214.4.2.

³⁵⁵ Cal. Health and Safety Code § 116875.

³⁵⁶ Cal. Educ. Code §§ 32240 – 32245.

³⁵⁷ Cal. Health and Safety Code § 110552.

³⁵⁸ Cal. Health and Safety Code § 110597.

³⁵⁹ Cal. Ins. Code § 10123.55.

³⁶⁰ Cal. Lab. Code §§ 6716 – 6717.

conducting the inventory and planning a timeline for replacement is required to be completed by July 1, 2020.³⁶¹

Colorado

The EPA authorized Colorado to run its own lead abatement program. The state program provides for lead-based paint abatement by requiring the Air Quality Control Commission to promulgate rules relating to the training and certification of lead abatement professionals, in compliance with the federal Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act.³⁶²

Colorado also has enacted a Lead Hazard Reduction Program, which gives its Department of Public Health and Environment the authority to perform prevention, intervention, and general hazard reduction activities needed to reduce children's exposure to lead-based paint hazards. The Department was instructed to develop standards concerning the method and frequency of screening young children for elevated blood lead levels, a comprehensive education program regarding lead contamination that makes appropriate educational materials available to health care providers, child care providers, schools, owners and tenants of residential dwellings built prior to 1978, and parents of young children. The program provides case management and environmental follow-up services by state or local health agencies to ensure that all cases of elevated blood lead levels in children receive service appropriate for the severity of the lead exposure.³⁶³

Connecticut

Connecticut provides, at the discretion of and through its Commissioner of Housing, financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for the abatement of lead-based paint.³⁶⁴ Connecticut law allows local or regional school boards to require blood lead level tests as part of a mandatory health assessment prior to enrollment in public school or enrollment in a federally-funded Head Start program.³⁶⁵

A clinical laboratory that discovers a person with a blood lead level of 10µg/dL or above must report that information to the Commissioner of Public Health and to the Director of health of the town, city, or borough where the person resides. The healthcare provider must also inform the parents if the test is for a child under three years of age. If a child is found to have a blood lead level of 5 µg/dL or above, the Director of the town, city, or borough's health Department must contact the child's parents or guardians and inform them of the dangers of lead as well as provide information on available social services. If the child's blood lead level is 15 µg/dL or above, the Director shall conduct an on-site inspection to identify the source of the lead. Each institution or laboratory must also submit

³⁶¹ Cal. Health and Safety Code § 116885.

³⁶² Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 25-7-1101 *et seq.*

³⁶³ Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 25-5-1101 *et seq.*

³⁶⁴ Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 8-219e.

³⁶⁵ Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §§ 10-206 and 10-206b.

monthly data to the state, including data regarding persons whose blood lead tests show that they are free from lead contamination.³⁶⁶

Connecticut designated its Department of Public Health as the agency responsible for lead poisoning prevention. The Department Commissioner Department oversees a lead poisoning prevention program that provides screening, diagnosis, consultation, inspection, and treatment services, including research, abatement, education, and epidemiological and clinical activities.³⁶⁷

Connecticut statute mandates that primary care providers conduct a lead test and risk assessment at least annually for each child aged nine months to 35 months, and further testing at least once for each child aged 36 months to 72 months if clinically indicated.³⁶⁸ Interestingly, another part of the statute directs the Commissioner to establish an early diagnosis program to detect cases of lead poisoning in accordance with those protocols promulgated by the CDC, which does not recommend universal screening.³⁶⁹

Connecticut requires that any owner of any dwelling with paint, plaster, or other material that is found to contain a toxic level of lead must abate, remediate, or manage such dangerous materials consistent with regulations adopted by the state Department of Public Health.³⁷⁰ Connecticut has had some form of a ban on lead paint in municipally owned buildings since 1958.³⁷¹

Connecticut is authorized by the EPA to administer its own lead abatement program.³⁷² The EPA enforces the RRP rule in Connecticut.

Delaware

Delaware, unlike most states, is authorized by the EPA to administer the RRP rule within its jurisdiction. Delaware is also authorized by the EPA to operate its own lead abatement program.³⁷³ As part of Delaware's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act, a child's primary healthcare provider is required to determine, based upon risk assessment criteria developed by the Division of Public Health, whether the child should receive a blood lead test. However, Delaware has a *de facto* universal screening requirement, as it requires all children enrolled in a public or private childcare facility, preschool, or kindergarten to present a certificate from the child's primary healthcare provider indicating that he or she has received a blood lead test. In lieu of such a certificate, the child's parent or guardian may present a statement that such testing is against the family's religious

³⁶⁶ Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 19a-110.

³⁶⁷ Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 19a-111a.

³⁶⁸ Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 19a-111g.

³⁶⁹ Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 19a-111b.

³⁷⁰ Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 19a-111c.

³⁷¹ Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 21a-82.

³⁷² Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §§ 20-474 – 20-482.

³⁷³ Delaware Division of Public Health, "Lead Information for Contractors – Lead Abatement and RRP." <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dph/hsp/leadregcomm.html>.

beliefs. Additionally, Delaware requires lead testing to be covered by health insurance plans offered in the state.³⁷⁴

Florida

Florida law requires the state Surgeon General to establish guidelines for early identification of persons at risk of having elevated blood-lead levels and for the systematic screening of children under 6 years of age in certain target populations. Children within the specified target populations shall be screened with a blood-lead test at age 12 months and 24 months, or between the ages of 36 months and 72 months if they have not previously been screened. Additionally, the Florida Surgeon General is directed to adopt rules and follow established guidelines or recommendations from organizations such as the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists and the CDC related to reporting elevated blood-lead levels and screening results to the Florida Department of Health. Florida law also mandates that the results of any screenings be communicated to the child's parent or guardian.³⁷⁵

Florida is neither authorized to administer the RRP Rule nor a lead abatement program. The EPA handles these regulations in the state of Florida.

Georgia

Georgia is authorized by the EPA to administer both the RRP Rule and its own lead abatement program. Georgia's statute provides for the promulgation of regulations by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources regarding training, licensing, and certification of contractors providing lead abatement work, as well as those engaging in renovations.³⁷⁶

If a dwelling unit, school, or daycare facility is discovered to contain a lead hazard, the Department will give written notice of the lead poisoning hazard to the owner and to anyone residing or sending their children to the premises. If a child is found to have an elevated blood lead level, Georgia requires the abatement of lead hazards in any home or school that the child resides in, attends, or regularly visits. Georgia can also require lead abatement at any of the child's "supplemental addresses." When abatement is ordered, the owner or managing agent must submit a written lead poisoning hazard abatement plan to the Georgia Department of Public Health within 14 days of receipt of the notification and shall obtain written approval of the plan prior to initiating abatement. The owner or manager must complete the abatement within 60 days. The Department will visually inspect the premises to ensure that the lead abatement work was performed.³⁷⁷

³⁷⁴ Del. Code Ann. tit. 16 §§ 2602 – 2605.

³⁷⁵ Fla. Stat. 29 § 381.985.

³⁷⁶ Ga. Code Ann. §§ 31-4-1 *et seq.*

³⁷⁷ *Id.*

Hawaii

Hawaii is authorized to administer its own lead abatement program, but the EPA oversees the RRP Rule within the state. Hawaii's statute on lead abatement authorizes its Department of Health, with the approval of the governor, to adopt rules deemed necessary for public health and safety.³⁷⁸

The Director of Hawaii's Department of Health, in accordance with any law, may enter and inspect any building or place to investigate an actual or suspected source, use, or presence of lead to ascertain compliance or noncompliance with any law, rule, or standard governing lead. The Director is also empowered to establish lead hazard exposure standards and develop work practice standards and notification requirements for lead abatement work.

Hawaii also established a special fund for lead abatement, into which all monies collected from fees, permits, licenses, inspections, certificates, notifications, variances, and investigations are deposited. The money from the fund is intended for the operating costs of training programs, education, and outreach.³⁷⁹

Illinois

Illinois has a comprehensive lead poisoning prevention program.³⁸⁰ Illinois law directs physicians and other healthcare providers to test for elevated blood lead levels in all children up to age six and who live in high risk areas as defined by its state Department of Public Health.³⁸¹ The results of all blood lead tests must be reported to the Department by clinical laboratories, physicians, or other healthcare providers. If the results of the test indicate an elevated blood lead level, the Department must be notified within 48 hours.³⁸²

Illinois also mandates that any daycare or other childcare facility licensed or approved by the state requires that any parent or guardian of a child aged between 1 and 7 years provide a statement from a physician or healthcare provider that the child has been assessed for risk of lead poisoning or tested for an elevated blood lead level as a condition of admission to the facility.³⁸³ This differs from the similar-sounding Delaware rule in that a "risk assessment" is sufficient; a child does not need to have received a blood lead test if his or her risk for lead poisoning is assessed to be low.

³⁷⁸ Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 321.13 *et seq.*

³⁷⁹ Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 342P-1 – 342P-44.

³⁸⁰ 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. §§ 45/1 *et seq.*

³⁸¹ 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 45/6.2.

³⁸² 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 45/7.

³⁸³ 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 45/7.1.

The Department has the authority to inspect any dwelling units occupied or previously occupied by a person with an elevated blood lead level. If there is a child under the age of three years with an elevated blood lead level in a residential building, the dwelling unit and all common areas must be tested for lead hazards.³⁸⁴ If, upon inspection, lead hazards are present, the Department will serve a notice to the property owner that lead hazard mitigation is required. If a mitigation notice is issued for dwelling unit after an inspection ordered as a result of a high blood lead level in a child under the age of 6 years or a pregnant woman, the mitigation must occur within 30 days. Otherwise, the owner will have 90 days to mitigate the lead hazard.³⁸⁵ A landlord cannot evict a tenant who withholds rent due to the presence of a lead hazard in their dwelling unit.³⁸⁶

In Illinois, no one may have, sell, or transfer toys, furniture, clothing, accessories, jewelry, decorative objects, edible items, candy, food, or dietary supplements used by or intended to be chewable by children that contain a lead-bearing substance.³⁸⁷ No firm, person, or corporation may sell, offer for sale, or transfer any children's jewelry or toys containing more than 0.004 percent but less than 0.006 percent lead by total weight (or a lower standard for lead content as may be established by federal or state law or rule) unless that item bears a warning statement that indicates that at least one component part of the item contains lead. The warning statement requirement is inapplicable if the components in question are exempt from third-party testing as determined by the federal Consumer Product Safety Commission or the component parts are inaccessible.³⁸⁸

Illinois also requires that any retailer, store, or commercial establishment that offers paint or other supplies intended for the removal of paint display a prominent sign warning against dry sanding or scraping of paint in homes built before 1978, informing readers that improper removal of old paint is a significant source of lead dust and the primary cause of lead poisoning, and giving contact information where consumers can obtain more information.³⁸⁹

Illinois empowers its Department of Public Health to establish fees according to a reasonable fee structure to cover the cost of providing a testing service for laboratory analysis of blood lead tests and any necessary follow-up. Any fees collected are deposited into a special fund in the state treasury known as the Lead Poisoning Screening, Prevention, and Abatement Fund. Any other state or federal appropriations for expenses related to lead poisoning screening, follow-up, treatment, and abatement programs may also be deposited into this fund.³⁹⁰ Additionally, Illinois funds lead abatement and lead poisoning prevention programs through a \$2,000,000 per year tax on all hospitals located in DuPage County.³⁹¹

³⁸⁴ 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 45/8.

³⁸⁵ 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 45/9.

³⁸⁶ 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 45/10.

³⁸⁷ 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 45/4.

³⁸⁸ 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 45/6.

³⁸⁹ 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 45/6.01.

³⁹⁰ 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 45/7.2.

³⁹¹ 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 45/15.1.

Illinois also has a unique window replacement program. Recognizing that windows are considered a higher lead exposure risk than other components in a housing unit, the state's Comprehensive Lead Elimination, Reduction, and Window Replacement (CLEAR-WIN) program seeks to reduce potential lead hazards by replacing windows in low-income pre-1978 homes. Further, the CLEAR-WIN program provided for the training of lead abatement workers in Chicago and Peoria.³⁹²

Illinois is authorized to manage its own lead abatement program, and has statutorily empowered the state Department of Public Health to establish standards and licensing procedures for lead inspectors and lead risk assessors.³⁹³ The EPA administers the RRP rule in Illinois.

Indiana

Indiana's childhood lead poisoning statute directs its state Department of Health to promulgate regulations to conduct childhood lead poisoning prevention programs.³⁹⁴ The Department receives and analyzes blood samples, assists regional lab sites that receive and analyze blood samples, and maintains a database of children with lead poisoning. The Department also coordinates with local health Departments regarding medical case follow-ups, environmental inspections, and lead exposure detection. The Department works with social service organizations outreach programs and notifies pediatricians and family practice physicians of lead hazards.³⁹⁵

Although the EPA administers the RRP Rule in Indiana, the state's childhood lead poisoning prevention program still directs its state Department to establish a lead-safe work practices training program for contractors, renovators, and remodelers who perform work on housing units that were built before 1978 and disturb lead-based paint during the course of their work.³⁹⁶ Indiana is authorized by the EPA to manage its own lead abatement program. A lead trust fund was established to pay for the costs of administering the lead abatement program and for any other costs related to the implementation of regulations relating to lead-based paint activities in target housing and child occupied facilities.³⁹⁷

Any retail establishment that sells paint or paint products must offer for sale a lead test kit that is capable of determining the presence of a lead-based paint hazard and provide consumers with a pamphlet warning consumers about the dangers of lead. Additionally, such retailers must ensure that at least one employee who advises consumers about paint attends a training program concerning lead hazards.³⁹⁸

³⁹² 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 43/1 *et seq.*

³⁹³ 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. §§ 45/8.1, 45/11 and 45/11.1.

³⁹⁴ Indiana Code Ann. § 16-41-39.4-1.

³⁹⁵ Indiana Code Ann. § 16-41-39.4-2.

³⁹⁶ Indiana Code Ann. § 16-41-39.4-9.

³⁹⁷ Indiana Code Ann. § 16-41-39.8-1 *et seq.*

³⁹⁸ Indiana Code Ann. § 16-41-39.4-7.

Indiana prohibits the sale of consumer products that are considered banned hazardous substances as defined by the federal Hazardous Substances Act or have a lead content that is greater than is permitted by the lesser of federal regulation or state law. Further, any product which contains lead must have a warning label affixed to it, and the sellers or distributors of such products may not remove, alter, or obscure the visibility of such warnings labels.³⁹⁹

Iowa

Iowa is authorized by the EPA to administer both its own lead abatement program and the RRP Rule. Iowa law also establishes the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program within the Iowa Department of Public Health, requiring the establishment of a program for the training and certification of lead inspectors, lead abatement workers, and lead-safe renovators.⁴⁰⁰

The Department is directed to implement and review programs necessary to eliminate potentially dangerous toxic lead levels in children.⁴⁰¹ As part of its mission, the Department is responsible for promulgating rules regarding a grant program, maintaining laboratory facilities for the prevention program, and setting maximum blood lead levels for children living in targeted rental dwelling units.⁴⁰²

Iowa requires that any local boards of health and cities receiving grant funds implement a childhood lead prevention program that includes: a public education program about lead poisoning and dangers to children, an effective outreach effort to ensure availability of services in the predicted geographic area, a screening program for children, with emphasis on children less than six years of age, access to laboratory services for lead analysis, a program of referral of identified children for assessment and treatment, an environmental assessment of suspect dwelling units, surveillance to ensure correction of the identified hazardous settings, and a plan of intent to continue the program on a maintenance basis after the grant is discontinued.⁴⁰³

The Department must also coordinate the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, the University of Iowa Poison Control Program, the mobile and regional child health specialty clinics, and any agency or program known for a direct interest in lead levels in the environment. Further, it is obligated to periodically survey geographic areas not included in the grant program in order to prioritize such areas for future grant programs.⁴⁰⁴

³⁹⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰⁰ Iowa Code Ann. § 135.105A.

⁴⁰¹ Iowa Code Ann. § 135.101.

⁴⁰² Iowa Code Ann. § 135.102.

⁴⁰³ Iowa Code Ann. § 135.104.

⁴⁰⁴ Iowa Code Ann. § 135.105.

Iowa requires that parents or guardians obtain a blood lead level test for children under the age of six as a precondition of enrolling their child in public or private schools. Although this is phrased as a mandatory requirement, the statute explicitly states that there are no civil or criminal penalties for a parent or guardian who fails to comply. The Department will conduct and pay for blood lead testing for children under six years of age who are not eligible for the testing services to be paid by a third-party source.⁴⁰⁵

Iowa also bans the distribution of products which contain more than 100 parts per million of lead in the packaging of such product.⁴⁰⁶

Kansas

Kansas is authorized by the EPA to administer the RRP Rule and its own lead abatement program.⁴⁰⁷ The Kansas Secretary of Health and Environment is in charge of the state Residential Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. The Secretary's duties include investigating the extent of childhood lead poisoning in Kansas, developing a data management system designed to collect and analyze information on childhood lead poisoning, conducting programs to educate health care providers regarding the magnitude and severity of and the necessary responses to lead poisoning in Kansas, and issuing recommendations for the methods and intervals for blood lead screening and testing of children, taking into account the recommendations of the CDC.⁴⁰⁸

Other duties of the Secretary include: adopting rules and regulations and a fee schedule for issuing certificates, licenses, and accreditation of training programs; conducting on-site inspections of abatement projects; conducting inspection of records; and developing rules and regulations to control the disposition and reuse of architectural debris that contains lead-based paint.⁴⁰⁹

Kansas has also established the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Fee Fund. It is funded by fees and penalties levied for violations of the Residential Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.⁴¹⁰ By statute, money in the fund is to be expended only for the purpose of administering the Residential Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act.⁴¹¹

Kentucky

Kentucky's Lead Poisoning Prevention statute establishes a statewide program for the prevention, screening, diagnosis, and treatment of lead poisoning, and authorizes the Secretary of Human Resources to provide for or support the monitoring of all medical laboratories and private and public hospitals that perform lead determination tests on

⁴⁰⁵ Iowa Code Ann. § 135.105D.

⁴⁰⁶ Iowa Code Ann. § 455D.19.

⁴⁰⁷ Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 65-1,202 – 65-1,204.

⁴⁰⁸ Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 65-1,202.

⁴⁰⁹ *Id.*

⁴¹⁰ Kan. Stat. Ann. § 65-1,210.

⁴¹¹ Kan. Stat. Ann. § 65-1,206.

human blood or other tissues, to develop or encourage the development of appropriate programs and studies to identify sources of lead intoxication, and to provide for or support the development of outreach programs to identify, screen, and diagnose elevated lead blood levels in at-risk persons not otherwise utilizing existing screening and diagnostic programs.⁴¹²

Under Kentucky law, Director a health care provider or public health officer who receives information about the existence of any person found or suspected to have a blood lead level of 2.3 µg/dL or greater shall report the information to the Cabinet within seven days.⁴¹³

In Kentucky, testing for lead poisoning is made available as part of the regular immunization program and is to be provided without charge by the Cabinet and by local health Departments.⁴¹⁴ However, such testing is not mandatory or universal. The Secretary is obligated to provide follow-up screening and diagnostic programs for those persons who were previously diagnosed and treated for lead poisoning or were previously diagnosed as having an elevated blood lead level. The frequency with which follow-up shall be performed is to be determined by the Secretary.⁴¹⁵

Another responsibility of the Secretary is to establish an educational program to inform parents, teachers, human resource agencies, owners of dwellings and dwelling units, health providers, and the public of the dangers, frequency, and sources of lead poisoning and prevention methods.⁴¹⁶

When the state is notified that an occupant of a dwelling or dwelling unit 72 months of age or younger has a confirmed elevated blood lead level, an authorized representative of the Cabinet has the authority to and is statutorily obligated to inspect the dwelling or dwelling unit or other places the child routinely spends more than six hours per week for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of lead-based hazards. If a lead-based hazard is found, the authorized representative of the Cabinet must inform the owner of the dwelling or dwelling unit and instruct them to remove, replace, or securely and permanently cover the lead-based hazard within 60 days. If the lead-based hazard is not abated within that time frame, the dwelling or dwelling unit will be declared unfit for human habitation and will remain so until the owner complies with the order.⁴¹⁷

While the EPA administers the RRP Rule in Kentucky, the state is authorized to implement its own lead abatement program.⁴¹⁸ Kentucky restricts the sale of paint containing more than 0.06 percent lead by weight, requires warning labels on packages containing lead-based products, and prohibits the use of lead-based paint on toys, furniture,

⁴¹² Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 211.901.

⁴¹³ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 211.902.

⁴¹⁴ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 211.903.

⁴¹⁵ *Id.*

⁴¹⁶ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 211.904.

⁴¹⁷ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 211.905.

⁴¹⁸ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 211.9061 – 211.9079.

or any surface easily accessible to children under 7 years of age.⁴¹⁹ Although at one time Kentucky’s law reflected the same standard as the federal definition of lead-based paint, the federal definition of “lead-based paint” was changed in 2008 to include any paint or surface coating which contains more than 0.009 percent lead by dry weight.⁴²⁰

Louisiana

The Louisiana Department of Health is in charge of establishing the state’s Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. The Department’s program must encompass the prevention, screening, diagnosis, and treatment of lead poisoning. Program components must include public and professional education, and ensure the availability of screening, diagnosis, and treatment for children under the age of six years and others persons who are deemed at risk by the state health officer.⁴²¹

Louisiana has mandatory reporting of lead poisoning. By statute, a local health officer, health unit supervisor, examining physician, hospital, public health nurse, or reporting person must report to the state health officer or his designee the existence and circumstances of each case of lead poisoning known to them.⁴²² Further, the state health officer or his designee is mandated to establish a comprehensive program for detection of sources of lead poisoning. Such a program must attempt to locate all dwellings in which the paint, plaster, or other accessible substance contains dangerous amounts of lead. What constitutes a dangerous amount of lead and the appropriate means of detection are to be determined by regulation of the state health officer in accordance with current technical knowledge and guidelines of the CDC.⁴²³ The Louisiana Department of Health is to identify geographic areas which present a high-risk for lead poisoning, and mandate the blood lead testing of children of certain ages residing in the areas identified.⁴²⁴

Louisiana bans the sale or use of lead-based paint on interior surfaces of any dwelling, exterior surfaces of any dwelling, toys or other articles intended for use by children, residential furniture and fixtures that can be readily chewed by children, and cooking, eating, and drinking utensils. Lead-based paint cannot be sold to the general public unless it contains a warning label. Louisiana also bans the sale or giving of any toy or other article intended for use by children, as well as any residential furniture or any cooking, drinking, or eating utensil manufactured after January 1, 1973 to which any lead-based paint or similar surface coating material has been applied. Louisiana’s definition of “lead-based paint” is the federal standard for lead content in residential paints established under federal laws and regulations.⁴²⁵ Louisiana also has a lead plumbing ban that mirrors the federal lead plumbing ban.⁴²⁶

⁴¹⁹ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 217.801.

⁴²⁰ Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 §101, Pub. L. 110-314, 122 Stat. 3016.

⁴²¹ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 40:1285.1.

⁴²² La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 40:1285.3.

⁴²³ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 40:1285.4.

⁴²⁴ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 40:1285.5.

⁴²⁵ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 40:1285.6.

⁴²⁶ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 40:1285.8.

The EPA administers the RRP Rule in the state. However, Louisiana is authorized by the EPA to administer its own lead abatement program.⁴²⁷ Louisiana has established a Lead Hazard Reduction Fund to be used solely for the purpose of funding lead abatement programs and activities.⁴²⁸

Maine

Maine has established the Division of Safety and Environmental Services under the Bureau of General Services in the Department of Administrative and Financial Services as the state agency for lead matters.⁴²⁹ Maine's Lead Poisoning Control Act bans lead-based substances in or upon any exposed surface of a dwelling, residential child-care facility, or preschool, or upon any fixtures or other objects used, installed, or located in or upon any exposed surface of a dwelling, residential child-care facility, or preschool, or in and upon toys or household furniture.⁴³⁰ Maine also has a ban on the manufacture, sale, use, or distribution of lead-containing children's products, which includes toys, jewelry, or any other article the use of such by children is reasonably foreseeable.⁴³¹ Maine also prohibits the use of lead in any packaging or container.⁴³²

In Maine, primary health care providers are required to advise parents of the availability and the advisability of having children screened for lead. Additionally, primary health care providers are required to test the blood lead levels of all children at one year of age and again at two years of age, unless the child's level of risk does not warrant a blood lead level test in the professional judgment of the child's primary healthcare provider and that judgment is made in conformity with the state's risk assessment tool.⁴³³ Any blood sample taken from a child by a health care provider or laboratory to test for blood lead level must be sent to the Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory for analysis.⁴³⁴

As part of its Lead Poisoning Control Act, the state conducts comprehensive environmental lead inspections and gives technical assistance and advice regarding the appropriate reduction of environmental lead hazards to families with children who have elevated levels of lead in their blood.⁴³⁵ An authorized representative of the Department may enter and inspect any dwelling unit or child-occupied facility for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of lead-based substances. However, inspection may be made only when there are reasonable grounds to suspect that there are lead-based substances in or upon the exposed surfaces of any dwelling unit or child-occupied facility.⁴³⁶

⁴²⁷ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 30:2351 *et seq.*

⁴²⁸ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 30:2351.41.

⁴²⁹ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 5 § 1742-E.

⁴³⁰ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 22 § 1316.

⁴³¹ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 22 § 1316-A.

⁴³² Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 32 § 1733.

⁴³³ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 22 § 1317-D.

⁴³⁴ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 22 § 1319-D. s

⁴³⁵ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 22 § 1317-D.

⁴³⁶ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit 22 § 1320.

All child care facilities and the premises of a family child care provider must undergo an annual screening for potential lead hazards. A facility found to have lead hazards is required to abate or remediate them. Facilities constructed in 1978 or later, those which have been certified lead-safe within the previous 12 months, or those facilities which do not serve any children under 6 years of age are exempt from the annual lead screening.⁴³⁷ In the case of multi-unit dwellings such as apartment blocks, the Department is statutorily obligated to inspect all dwelling units when a case of lead poisoning has been found in one dwelling unit within the dwelling or lead-based substances have been found in any dwelling unit within the dwelling.⁴³⁸

Maine has established a Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund. The fund's disbursements are for community and worker educational outreach programs to enable the public to identify lead hazards and take precautionary actions to prevent exposure to lead; an ongoing major media campaign about the educational and publicity program; measures to prevent children's exposure to lead; the assessment of current uses of lead and the availability, effectiveness, and affordability of lead-free alternatives; for educational programs and information for owners of rental property used for residential purposes; and implementation of the lead-safe housing registry by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection.⁴³⁹ The Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund is funded by a fee imposed of wholesalers and manufacturers of paint.⁴⁴⁰

Under Maine law, any commercial establishment that offers paint or paint removal products shall display a poster in a prominent and easily visible location and make available brochures containing statements that the dry sanding or scraping of paint in dwellings built before 1978 is dangerous and that the improper removal of old paint is a significant source of lead dust and is the primary cause of lead poisoning.⁴⁴¹

Maine is authorized to run its own lead abatement program, but the EPA oversees the RRP Rule within the state.⁴⁴² Maine also has a registry of leased residential dwellings built before 1978 that are lead-safe as designated by the property owners. A property may be placed on the lead-safe registry if the property owner submits an application for the property to be placed on the registry, and a lead inspector issues a report that indicates that the leased residential dwelling has been tested for the presence of lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust.⁴⁴³

⁴³⁷ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 22 § 1319-C.

⁴³⁸ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 22 § 1320-A.

⁴³⁹ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 22 § 1322-E.

⁴⁴⁰ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 22 § 1322-F.

⁴⁴¹ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 22 § 1329.

⁴⁴² Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 § 1291 *et seq.*

⁴⁴³ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 § 1298.

Maryland

Maryland prohibits the use of lead-based paint on any interior surface, any exterior surface to which children commonly may be exposed, or any porch of any dwelling.⁴⁴⁴ A motor vehicle or tire manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer, motor vehicle repair facility, or any other person who installs wheel weights may not use or sell an externally attached lead wheel weight that is composed of greater than 0.1 percent lead by weight.⁴⁴⁵ Maryland bans the manufacture, sale, import, or distribution of any children's product that contains lead.⁴⁴⁶

Maryland has a comprehensive Reduction of Lead Risk in Housing statute that is intended to reduce the incidence of childhood lead poisoning.⁴⁴⁷ Part of this includes a window replacement program.⁴⁴⁸ Maryland also has a lead-affected property registry, requiring owners of certain rental properties to register them with the Department of the Environment.⁴⁴⁹ The affected properties included any property constructed before 1950 that contains at least one rental dwelling unit. In 2014, however, the law was amended to include any property constructed before 1978 that contains at least one rental unit. Any other residential rental property owner may also elect to voluntarily add a property to the registry.⁴⁵⁰

At the first change of tenant occupancy, a rental dwelling unit after 1996, the owner of a lead-affected property must satisfy the risk reduction standard by passing a test for lead-contaminated dust and remove any chipping, peeling, or flaking paint from exterior and interior surfaces. At any subsequent changes in occupancy, the owner of a lead-affected property must satisfy the risk reduction standard by passing a test for lead-contaminated dust.⁴⁵¹ If an owner of lead-affected properties owns more than one property, they must ensure that at least 50 percent of their affected properties have satisfied the risk reduction standard specified above.⁴⁵²

Maryland's risk reduction standard was amended in 2012 to include a visual review of all exterior and interior painted surfaces, the removal and repainting of chipping, peeling, or flaking paint on exterior and interior painted surfaces, the repair of any structural defect that is causing the paint to chip, peel, or flake, the repainting, replacing, or encapsulating of all interior lead-based paint or untested painted windowsills with vinyl, metal, or any other material, rehangng all doors to prevent the rubbing of lead-painted surfaces, ensuring that all kitchen and bathroom floors are overlaid with a smooth, water-resistant cover, and

⁴⁴⁴ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-301.

⁴⁴⁵ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-501.

⁴⁴⁶ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-1303.

⁴⁴⁷ Md. Code Ann. Envir. §§ 6-801 – 6-852.

⁴⁴⁸ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-809.

⁴⁴⁹ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-811.

⁴⁵⁰ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-801.

⁴⁵¹ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-815.

⁴⁵² Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-817.

HEPA-vacuuming and washing any area of the affected property where repairs were made.⁴⁵³

⁴⁵³ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-819.

Maryland did have a program whereby landlords who complied with the risk reduction standard scheme received immunity from liability for any alleged injury or loss caused by lead by a person residing in the affected property.⁴⁵⁴ However, this provision was struck down by the Maryland Court of Appeals in 2011.⁴⁵⁵

Any medical laboratory, office, or facility drawing blood for analysis of blood lead levels of any child 18 years of age and under must forward the address, date of birth, sex, and race of the child, along with the results of the blood lead level test to the Maryland Department of the Environment. If the child resides in Baltimore City, the report must also be sent to the Baltimore City Health Department. If the results of the test show that the child has an elevated blood lead level, the Department must report it to the local health Department in the jurisdiction where the child resides as well as the Maryland Department of Health.⁴⁵⁶

If the Maryland Department of the Environment receives the results of a blood lead test indicating that a person has a blood lead level of 10 µg/dL or greater, the Department or a local health Department must notify the person at risk or, in the case of a minor, the parent or legal guardian of the person at risk, and the owner of the affected property in which the person at risk resides or regularly spends at least 24 hours per week.⁴⁵⁷

A seller of a lead-affected property must disclose to the buyer if there is an obligation to perform either the modified or full risk reduction treatment in the affected property.⁴⁵⁸ Owners of lead-affected properties are required to distribute a lead poisoning information packet prepared by the Department to tenants. The owner must give the packet to the tenant by certified mail or other verifiable method approved by the Department upon execution of the lease and every two years thereafter. If the owner sells the property, the new owner must also give the packet to the tenants of the affected properties before or within 15 days of transfer of legal title.⁴⁵⁹

Maryland has a Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund, which is funded by a \$30 annual fee on rental units. However, the annual fee is not applicable to rental dwelling units which are not affected and which were built after 1949 if the owner of such properties are certified by the Department that the rental dwelling unit is lead free. Further, the fees imposed under this section do not apply to any rental dwelling unit built after 1978 or if the owner is the federal, state, or local government or any public, quasi-public, or municipal corporation.⁴⁶⁰

The fund also receives money from any other fees and penalties collected under the Reduction of Lead Risk in Housing subtitle, as well as any money received by grant, donation, or appropriation.⁴⁶¹ The fund can only be used to cover the costs of fulfilling the

⁴⁵⁴ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-836.

⁴⁵⁵ *Jackson v. Dackman Co.*, 422 Md. 357 (2011).

⁴⁵⁶ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-303.

⁴⁵⁷ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-846.

⁴⁵⁸ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-824.

⁴⁵⁹ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-823.

⁴⁶⁰ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-843.

⁴⁶¹ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-844.

duties and responsibilities of the Department and the Commission under this subtitle, and for program development activities. Each fiscal year, at least \$750,000 of the money in the fund must be used only for community outreach and enforcement efforts.⁴⁶²

In Maryland, retailers of paint must display a poster developed and provided by the Maryland Department of the Environment in the area where paint or paint supplies are sold or displayed or in each check-out aisle.⁴⁶³

Unique among the states, Maryland has its own statutory scheme for litigating lead injuries.⁴⁶⁴ Maryland is authorized by the EPA to administer its own lead abatement program. However, the EPA administers the RRP Rule in the state.⁴⁶⁵

Massachusetts

Massachusetts has established a statewide program for the prevention, screening, diagnosis, and treatment of lead poisoning, including the elimination of sources of such poisoning through research, educational, epidemiological, and clinical activities.⁴⁶⁶ Any physician, hospital, public health nurse, or other diagnosing person or agency must report to the Director of Lead Poisoning Control the existence and circumstances of each case of lead poisoning known to them and not previously reported. Such reports must be made within three days of the diagnosis. The Director, in turn, will inform such local boards of health, public health agencies, and other persons and organizations as he deems necessary.⁴⁶⁷ The Director must also institute an educational and publicity program to inform the public, as well as parents, teachers, property owners, and health services personnel, of the dangers, frequency, and sources of lead poisoning.⁴⁶⁸

Massachusetts also has established a program for early identification of cases of lead poisoning. This program includes universal screening of all children under six years of age. The statute also instructs the Director to promulgate regulations establishing the means by which and the intervals at which children under six years are to be screened for lead poisoning, as well as the guidelines for any medical follow-up. When the Director is informed of a case of lead poisoning, he may cause to have screened all other children under six years of age, and such other children as he may find advisable to screen, residing or recently residing in the household of the victim. Further, the Director is instructed to maintain comprehensive records of all screenings. Any case or suspected case of lead poisoning found in the course of screenings must be reported immediately to the affected individual, or to their parent or guardian if the affected individual is a minor.⁴⁶⁹

⁴⁶² *Id.*

⁴⁶³ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-848.1.

⁴⁶⁴ Md. Code Ann. Envir. §§ 6-826 – 6-842.

⁴⁶⁵ Md. Code Ann. Envir. § 6-1002.

⁴⁶⁶ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 111 § 190.

⁴⁶⁷ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 111 § 191.

⁴⁶⁸ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 111 § 192.

⁴⁶⁹ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 111 § 193.

Massachusetts also has developed a comprehensive program for detecting sources of lead poisoning. The Director has the authority to inspect premises located in areas where significant numbers of lead poisoning cases have been reported and in which children under six years of age reside. When the Director is informed of a case of lead poisoning, he may enter and inspect the premises in which the victim resides or has resided within the past twelve months. Dangerous levels of lead found on the premises must be reported to the owner of the building and any mortgagees and lien holders. Abatement of the lead hazard is not required unless the premises has been occupied by a poisoned child within the past twelve months or is occupied by a child under six years of age. The Commissioner of Public Health must maintain comprehensive records of all inspections conducted.⁴⁷⁰

Massachusetts has established a state laboratory for lead and lead poisoning detection, which analyzes all blood samples from children.⁴⁷¹ The use of lead-based paint on any toy, furniture, cooking, eating, or drinking utensil, or on any interior or exterior surface or fixture of a dwelling is prohibited. Also prohibited is the sale, delivery, giving away, or possessing with intent to deliver, sell, or give away any toy, furniture, cooking, drinking, or eating utensil to which any lead-based paint has been applied.⁴⁷²

Owners of residential properties are required to abate paint, plaster, or other accessible structural materials which contain a dangerous level of lead if a child under six years of age resides in the premises.⁴⁷³ Sellers must give prospective purchasers of property notice of lead hazards in the premises. The seller must also inform the prospective buyer of the availability of lead inspections, as well.⁴⁷⁴ Massachusetts is authorized by the EPA to administer both the RRP Rule and its own lead abatement program.⁴⁷⁵

If, after the issuance of a letter of full compliance of a required lead abatement to an owner of a property, a child under the age of six residing in the property exhibits an elevated blood lead level, the owner of such premises cannot be held strictly liable for injury or damage caused by exposure to lead. However, the Director must immediately review the appropriateness of the issuance and take such corrective measures as may be necessary. If the Director finds that such an issuance was appropriate, the Department must conduct an environmental investigation to determine the cause.⁴⁷⁶

Massachusetts also has a lead abatement loan program administered by the state's Department of Housing and Community Development, which is intended to assist residential property owners in financing the abatement and containment of lead paint hazards. Half of the funds allocated to the loan program must be used in high-risk areas and communities, as designated by the Commissioner and based on criteria such as the incidence of childhood lead poisoning reported in the previous five years, the proportion of residential housing stock containing lead paint hazards, the proportion of residents of

⁴⁷⁰ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 111 § 194.

⁴⁷¹ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 111 § 195.

⁴⁷² Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 111 § 196.

⁴⁷³ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 111 § 197.

⁴⁷⁴ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 111 § 197A.

⁴⁷⁵ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 111 § 197B (lead abatement contractor regulation).

⁴⁷⁶ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 111 § 197C.

low and moderate income, and the prior efforts of appropriate agencies and organizations to promote and carry out preventive measures designed to alleviate lead hazards.⁴⁷⁷

It is also unlawful for the owner, lessee, sublessee, real estate broker, assignee, or managing agent of any premises to refuse to sell, rent, lease, or otherwise deny or withhold from any person or to discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of the sale, rental, or lease of such premises because such premises do or may contain paint, plaster, or accessible structural materials containing dangerous levels of lead, or because the sale, rental or lease would trigger duties to adhere to laws and regulations governing residential lead hazards.⁴⁷⁸

Michigan

Michigan is authorized by the EPA to run its own lead abatement program.⁴⁷⁹ The EPA administers the RRP Rule in the state. Michigan's lead-based paint program directs the state Department of Health and Human Services to make recommendations to the governor and legislature for state programs related to lead-based paint poisoning.⁴⁸⁰ In Michigan all children participating in the WIC program must receive lead testing.⁴⁸¹

Michigan law also directs the Department to establish a lead poisoning prevention program which includes a coordinated and comprehensive plan to prevent childhood lead poisoning and to minimize exposure of the general public to lead-based paint hazards; a comprehensive educational and community outreach program regarding lead poisoning prevention that shall, at a minimum, include the development of appropriate educational materials targeted to health care providers, child care providers, public schools, owners and tenants of residential dwellings, and parents of young children; and a technical assistance system for health care providers to assist those providers in managing cases of childhood lead poisoning.⁴⁸²

The results of all blood lead level tests conducted in Michigan are to be reported to the Department. When the Department receives notice of blood lead levels above 10µg/dL, it must initiate contact with the local public health Department or the physician of the child whose blood lead level exceeds 10µg/dL, or both. Additionally, the Department must annually report to the legislature the number of children through age six who were screened for lead poisoning during the preceding fiscal year and who were confirmed to have had blood lead levels above 10 µg/dL.⁴⁸³

⁴⁷⁷ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 111 § 197E.

⁴⁷⁸ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 111 § 199A.

⁴⁷⁹ Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 333.5451 – 333.5473a (Certification for lead abatement contractors and accreditation of training programs).

⁴⁸⁰ Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.12104.

⁴⁸¹ Mich. Comp. Laws § 400.111I.

⁴⁸² Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.5474.

⁴⁸³ *Id.*

In Michigan, the Department of Health and Human Services, in cooperation with the Michigan State Housing Development Authority, is directed to establish and maintain a registry of residential and multifamily dwellings and child-occupied facilities that have been abated or have had interim control performed to control lead-based paint hazards. Such registry is known as the Lead Safe Housing Registry. The owner of housing that is offered for rent or lease as a residence or the owner of a child occupied facility must register that property with the Department if that property has been abated or if it has had interim controls performed to control lead-based paint hazards.⁴⁸⁴

Michigan also bans the use of lead-bearing substances in or on children's jewelry, as well as the sale, offer for sale, or transfer of the same. Similarly, lead in lunch boxes is also prohibited. The Department must post on its website information about the hazards of lead-bearing substances and any programs it offers designed to educate individuals about those hazards.⁴⁸⁵ Additionally, the use, sale, offer for sale, or transfer of a toy or child care article containing lead is prohibited. However, this provision does not apply to the sale of collectible toys that are not marketed or intended to be used by a minor.⁴⁸⁶

Minnesota

Minnesota's Lead Poisoning Prevention Act is implemented by the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Health. The Commissioner is responsible for a statewide lead surveillance system to monitor blood lead levels in children and adults to identify trends and populations at high risk for elevated blood lead levels, as well as to ensure that screening services are provided to populations at high risk for elevated blood lead levels, to ensure that medical and environmental follow-up services for children with elevated blood lead levels are provided, and to provide accurate and complete data for planning and implementing primary prevention programs that focus on the high risk for elevated blood lead levels.⁴⁸⁷

In Minnesota, every hospital, medical clinic, medical laboratory, other facility, or individual performing blood lead analyses must report the results to the Commissioner. The time frame for reporting is within two working days for a venous blood lead level of 15 µg/dL or greater, or within one month for any capillary test blood lead level of less than 15 µg/dL. State law also specifies what information is to be included in a blood lead analysis report, such as whether the sample was collected via capillary or venous test, result of the test, and demographic information of the patient. State law also mandates that laboratories adhere to federal standards.⁴⁸⁸

The Commissioner maintains a primary prevention program to reduce lead exposure in young children and pregnant women. The primary prevention program must provide lead education materials, promote primary prevention swab team services, provide

⁴⁸⁴ Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.5474b.

⁴⁸⁵ Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 333.5481 – 333.5486.

⁴⁸⁶ Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.5492.

⁴⁸⁷ Minn. Stat. Ann. § 144.9502.

⁴⁸⁸ *Id.*

lead cleanup equipment and material grants as funding allows, monitor regulated lead work, and develop and maintain lead-safe practices. Community health boards serving first-class cities must determine areas at high risk for toxic lead exposure.⁴⁸⁹

As part of Minnesota's primary prevention strategy, the Commissioner must, within available federal or state appropriations, contract with community health boards to provide funds for lead education, swab team workers, and community-based advocacy groups, as well as to provide funds for lead education for primary prevention of toxic lead exposure in areas at high risk for toxic lead exposure. The Commissioner must also contract with such community health boards to conduct lead risk assessments to determine sources of lead contamination, as well as for the provisioning of temporary lead-safe housing.⁴⁹⁰ There is also a section of the statute which governs the administration of the swab teams, including the funding of non-profit organizations to train the swab team workers, providing equipment, and having a swab team worker instruct residents and property owners on appropriate lead control techniques.⁴⁹¹

The Commissioner is also tasked with adopting rules governing lead inspections, lead hazard screenings, lead risk assessments, and clearance inspections, as well as environmental surveys of lead in paint, soil, dust, and drinking water to determine areas at high risk for toxic lead exposure, soil sampling for soil used as replacement soil, drinking water sampling, and sampling to determine whether at least 25 percent of the soil samples collected from a census tract within a standard metropolitan statistical area contain lead in concentrations that exceed 100 parts per million. The Commissioner must also adopt rules establishing regulated lead work standards and methods.⁴⁹²

Minnesota also has a separate statute for disposing of residential lead paint waste.⁴⁹³ Grant money is available from the state for the abatement of hazardous levels of lead paint in residential buildings and lead-contaminated soil through the Housing Development Fund.⁴⁹⁴ Minnesota regulates the manufacture and sale of jewelry products containing lead, and prohibits such products if they contain more than 200 parts per million of lead by weight.⁴⁹⁵

Minnesota is authorized by the EPA to administer its own lead abatement program, and like most other states has a statutory provision governing the certification and licensing of lead abatement professionals.⁴⁹⁶ The EPA administers the RRP Rule in Minnesota.

⁴⁸⁹ Minn. Stat. Ann. § 144.9503.

⁴⁹⁰ Minn. Stat. Ann. § 144.9507.

⁴⁹¹ Minn. Stat. Ann. § 144.9512.

⁴⁹² Minn. Stat. Ann. § 144.9508.

⁴⁹³ Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 116.87 – 116-89.

⁴⁹⁴ Minn. Stat. Ann. § 462A.21.

⁴⁹⁵ Minn. Stat. Ann. § 325E.389.

⁴⁹⁶ Minn. Stat. Ann. § 144.9505.

Mississippi

Mississippi is authorized by the EPA to administer both its own lead abatement program and the RRP Rule. Mississippi's only state statute on lead, the Lead-Based Paint Activity Accreditation and Certification Act, effectively establishes the administration of lead abatement and the RRP Rule. The statute authorizes the state Commission on Environmental Quality to establish and enforce regulations for the accreditation of lead-based paint activity training programs, certify lead abatement workers, as well as lead-based paint contractor certifications. The statute also establishes the Lead-Based Paint Program Operations Fund in the state treasury to pay the costs associated with administration of the lead abatement program and RRP Rule. The Fund can be capitalized by any source including appropriations, but the money in the fund can only be spent on lead program expenses. The statute also authorizes the Commission to establish requirements for reciprocity of certifications for lead abatement workers.⁴⁹⁷

Missouri

Missouri is authorized by the EPA to implement its own lead abatement program, but the EPA administers the RRP Rule in the state. Missouri's Lead Poisoning Prevention Act provides for the authorization, establishment, and implementation of its lead abatement program.⁴⁹⁸ The Act also allows a representative of Missouri's Department of Health and Senior Services to conduct an inspection or a risk assessment at a dwelling or a child-occupied facility for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of a lead hazard.⁴⁹⁹ If a lead hazard is found at a dwelling or child-occupied facility, the Department will provide written notification to the owner and an adult occupant of the dwelling or the owner or agent of a child-occupied facility.⁵⁰⁰

Missouri has a Lead Abatement Loan Fund, which provides loans or grants to owners of dwellings or child-occupied facilities for performing lead abatement projects.⁵⁰¹ The Fund is partially funded by penalties and fees.⁵⁰² Missouri law also establishes a lead poisoning information reporting system, which directs the Department to maintain such a system and include a record of lead poisoning cases which occur in Missouri, along with any information necessary to conduct comprehensive epidemiologic studies of lead poisoning in the state and to evaluate the appropriateness of lead abatement programs. The attending physician or healthcare professional of any patient with lead poisoning must report the case to the Department. When a case of lead poisoning is reported to the Department, the Director of the Department must inform such local boards of health, public health agencies, and other persons and organizations as the Director deems necessary.⁵⁰³

⁴⁹⁷ Miss. Code Ann. §§ 49-17-501 *et seq.*

⁴⁹⁸ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 701.300 – 701.349.

⁴⁹⁹ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 701.304.

⁵⁰⁰ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 701.305.

⁵⁰¹ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 701.337.

⁵⁰² Mo. Rev. Stat. § 701.317.

⁵⁰³ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 701.326.

Missouri also requires that the Department identify areas in the state that are at high risk for lead poisoning. All children less than six years of age who reside or spend more than ten hours a week in an area identified as high risk by the Department must be tested annually. Children who do not meet this classification will be assessed annually using a questionnaire to determine whether they are at high risk for lead poisoning. Each child deemed to be at high risk for lead poisoning according to the questionnaire must be given a blood lead level test.⁵⁰⁴ In geographic areas determined to be of high risk for lead poisoning, every child care facility or school must request that each child's parent or guardian provide evidence of lead poisoning testing in the form of a statement from the healthcare professional who administered the test or provide a written statement explaining the parent or guardian's reason for refusing such testing.⁵⁰⁵

Missouri has a separate dedicated fund known as the Childhood Lead Testing Fund, which receives monies through appropriations, gifts, contributions, grants, bequests, and aid from federal, private, or other sources, and which is used to fund the administration of childhood lead programs, the administration of blood tests to uninsured children, educational materials, analysis of lead blood test reports, and case management.⁵⁰⁶

In Missouri, political subdivisions of the state and local boards of health may enact and enforce ordinances, rules, or laws for the prevention, detection, and control of lead poisoning which provide the same or more stringent than the state's laws or regulations.⁵⁰⁷

Nebraska

Nebraska is authorized by the EPA to administer its own lead abatement program, but the EPA administers the RRP Rule in the state. Nebraska has enacted the Residential Lead-Based Paint Professions Practice Act, which establishes a training and certification program and includes enforcement provisions.⁵⁰⁸ Additionally, the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services is empowered to develop a statewide environmental lead hazard awareness action plan which may apply for and receive public and private awards to develop and administer a statewide comprehensive environmental lead hazard awareness action plan and provide environmental lead hazard information and education to the public, among other things.⁵⁰⁹

Nebraska also has a lead poisoning prevention program which directs the Division of Public Health of the Department of Health and Human Services to create a plan to prevent childhood lead poisoning and to minimize exposure of the public to lead-based paint hazards. The plan must provide a standard definition of what constitutes an elevated blood lead level, and recommend that a child be tested for elevated blood lead levels if the child resides in a zip code with a high prevalence of children with elevated blood lead

⁵⁰⁴ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 701.342.

⁵⁰⁵ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 701.344.

⁵⁰⁶ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 701.345.

⁵⁰⁷ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 701.348.

⁵⁰⁸ Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 71-6318 *et seq.*

⁵⁰⁹ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 71-2516.

levels as demonstrated by previous testing data or if the child meets of the criteria included in a lead poisoning prevention screening questionnaire.⁵¹⁰

Nebraska law mandates that the results of all blood lead level tests conducted in the state be reported to the Department. When the Department receives notice of an elevated blood lead level in a child, the Department must contact the local public health Department or the child's physician, or both, and offer assistance, if necessary. The Department must also make annual reports to the state Legislature of the number of children from birth through age six who were screened for elevated blood-lead levels during the preceding fiscal year and who were confirmed to have an elevated blood lead level.⁵¹¹

Nevada

The EPA administers both the RRP Rule and the lead abatement program in Nevada. Nevada has a statute that encourages – but does not require – healthcare providers to test each child receiving services from the provider for elevated blood lead levels at ages 12 and 24 months, or at least once before the child reaches six years of age. Each laboratory that conducts a blood test for the presence of lead in a child under 18 years of age must report the results of the test to the appropriate authority in accordance with regulations adopted by the State Board of Health.⁵¹²

New Hampshire

In New Hampshire, the state administers its own lead abatement program while the EPA is responsible for the administration of the RRP Rule.⁵¹³ New Hampshire also has a comprehensive Lead Paint Poisoning Prevention and Control statute. This statute empowers the Commissioner of the state Department of Health and Human Services to promulgate regulations regarding lead poisoning prevention. The Commissioner must also implement comprehensive case management for cases of lead poisoning when a child's blood lead level meets or exceeds 10 µg/dL, provide training for and maintain an active program of coordination with health authorities relative to the control of lead paint in owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing, certify training programs for lead abatement contractors, develop and implement an investigation and enforcement program, and develop and maintain a database on the incidence of lead poisoning in children.⁵¹⁴

Any laboratory performing a blood lead analysis on adults or children residing in New Hampshire must report the test results of such analysis to the Department. Using this data, the Department must annually determine the percentage of children six years of age or younger who are being screened with blood lead level tests in accordance with the Department's guidelines. Since 2015, the Department must also make an annual report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairpersons

⁵¹⁰ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 71-2518.

⁵¹¹ *Id.*

⁵¹² Nev. Rev. Stat. § 442.700.

⁵¹³ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 130-A:12.

⁵¹⁴ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 130-A:2.

of the Senate and House committees having jurisdiction over health and human services issues, the Senate clerk, the House clerk, and the state library.⁵¹⁵

Any healthcare provider or organization conducting capillary blood tests must inform the Department and provide a fact sheet prepared by the Department to the parent or guardian of any child whose test indicates the presence of lead.⁵¹⁶ New Hampshire has made it unlawful to use or apply any paint containing more than 0.06 percent lead in any childcare facility, dwelling, or dwelling unit.⁵¹⁷ This standard is moot because the federal government has defined lead-based paint to be any paint containing more than 0.009 percent lead by weight and has prohibited its use.

The Commissioner is tasked with investigating the cases of lead poisoning in children whose blood lead level meets or exceeds 10µg/dL. The level of lead in blood sufficient to trigger an investigation declines to 7.5µg/dL on July 1, 2019, and again to 5 µg/dL on July 1, 2021. Additionally, beginning in 2021, the Department will inspect dwellings, dwelling units, or any child care facility attended by the child, and issue an order for lead abatement if a lead hazard is discovered.⁵¹⁸

The Commissioner is authorized to, as part of an investigation, conduct an inspection of any leased or rented dwelling or dwelling unit for the purposes of identifying the presence of lead-based substances. The Commissioner must provide the findings of the inspection to the occupant and to the owner. The Commissioner must also issue an order to abate any lead hazard found during the inspection. If a lead-poisoned child spends 10 hours or more per week at a child care facility, the Commissioner may, as part of his investigation, conduct an inspection of such facility.⁵¹⁹

The Department must notify, in writing, the owner of a dwelling or dwelling unit where a child resides if the child is found to have a blood lead level of between 3 to 9.9 µg/dL. Landlords cannot evict a tenant because a child with an elevated blood lead level resides in the dwelling or dwelling unit.⁵²⁰ Additionally, the Department must send materials to the parents of any child with a blood lead level of 3 µg/dL or higher. Such materials will inform them to work with their landlord and avoid engaging in any repairs or renovations themselves, and inform them about the federal RRP Rule.⁵²¹

New Hampshire has a Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund. The Fund is capitalized by fees, fines, gifts, grants, donations, bequests, or other moneys from any public or private source. The Fund's money can only be used to implement and encourage lead paint

⁵¹⁵ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 130-A:3.

⁵¹⁶ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 130-A:3-a.

⁵¹⁷ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 130-A:4.

⁵¹⁸ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 130-A:5.

⁵¹⁹ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 130-A:6

⁵²⁰ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 130-A:6-a.

⁵²¹ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 130-A:6-b.

removal and education, and to support program staff and administrative costs.⁵²² New Hampshire also has a loan program for lead hazard remediation projects.⁵²³

New Hampshire is a universal testing state. By law, all health care providers who provide primary medical care must conduct blood lead level testing of all one and two year old patients to determine their blood lead level. The child's parent or guardian may refuse consent for the blood lead level test.⁵²⁴ Further, New Hampshire requires that health insurers cover the costs of blood lead testing conducted pursuant to New Hampshire statute for their insureds.⁵²⁵

Prior to the enactment of universal testing in 2018, state statute provided that if, by 2017, fewer than 85 percent of one and two year olds in certain categories are receiving blood lead tests, then all health care providers who provide primary medical care to young children would be required to screen and educate the parents or guardians of such child patients. The certain categories referenced in the statute are those which the Department's childhood lead poisoning screening and management guidelines prioritized as most at-risk, and include children who live in high-risk communities as designated by the Department, children who are enrolled in Medicaid, children receiving WIC benefits, and children who are enrolled in Head Start.⁵²⁶

New Hampshire requires a seller of any interest in real property to provide a notification form to the potential buyer indicating, among other things, the hazards presented by lead paint. The notification form is standard and its contents laid out in the statute. The notification form must be signed by the buyer.⁵²⁷

New Hampshire also mandates that within every five-year period, public and private schools and licensed child care facilities that have not sampled their water in the preceding two years must test for the presence of lead in drinking water at all locations at the facility that is available for consumption by children. If lead is found in a concentration that exceeds the applicable standard established by the EPA, the school or licensed child care facility must, within five business days, notify parents and guardians of children attending the school or child care facility, and ensure that children are provided only drinking water that meets the standard. The school or child care facility must also implement a remediation plan.⁵²⁸

⁵²² N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 130-A:15.

⁵²³ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 130-A:15-a.

⁵²⁴ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 130-A:5-a.

⁵²⁵ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 415:6-v, 415:18-aa.

⁵²⁶ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 130-A:5-b.

⁵²⁷ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 420-B:20.

⁵²⁸ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 485:17-a.

New Jersey

Pursuant to New Jersey’s Lead Poisoning Abatement and Control Program, the state Department of Health is responsible for the development, implementation, and coordination of a program to control lead poisoning and abate identified lead hazards by identifying areas where there is a high risk of the presence of lead paint in a dwelling, for establishing testing procedures for the detection of the presence of lead in persons and dwellings, and for stimulating professional and public education concerning the need to test, detect, and control lead poisoning and to abate identified lead hazards.⁵²⁹ The Commissioner of the Department of Health must, pursuant to the provisions of the state’s Administrative Procedures Act, adopt regulations necessary to effectuate the provisions of the Lead Poisoning Abatement and Control Program.⁵³⁰

New Jersey law requires every health insurance plan covering more than 50 persons to cover the cost of lead screening without a deductible.⁵³¹ The statute also requires the Commissioner to issue an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature by October 1 of each year summarizing the lead poisoning testing and abatement program’s activities in the state during the preceding fiscal year, along with any recommendations or suggestions for legislative consideration.⁵³²

Under state law, a physician or registered professional nurse, as appropriate, must perform a lead screening on each patient under six years of age, unless the physician or registered professional nurse is aware that the child has previously undergone a lead screening. This same rule applies to any health care facility which serves children and any other agency or program that serves children and is designated by the Commissioner to perform lead screening.⁵³³ Although not defined in the statute, a “lead screening” is a blood lead test. State regulation requires children to receive blood lead tests at ages 12 months and again at 24 months.⁵³⁴

If the physician, registered professional nurse, or health care facility, agency, or program receives laboratory test results indicating that a child has an elevated blood lead level, they must notify the parent or guardian of the child in writing, which must include a plain language explanation of the significance of lead poisoning. The health care provider must also take appropriate measures to ensure that any of the child’s siblings or other members of the household who are under the age of six either are, or have been, screened for lead exposure. The Department must review and revise its regulations as appropriate on a biennial basis.⁵³⁵

⁵²⁹ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:2-132.

⁵³⁰ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:2-137.

⁵³¹ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 17:48E-35.10.

⁵³² N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:2-135.

⁵³³ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:2-137.4

⁵³⁴ State of New Jersey Department of Health, “Childhood Lead – Testing for Lead.” <https://www.state.nj.us/health/childhoodlead/testing.shtml>.

⁵³⁵ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:2-137.4.

All lead screening blood samples collected by a physician, registered professional nurse, or a health care facility must be sent to a laboratory licensed by the state Department of Health for analysis. The laboratory that performs the lead screening test must report the test results to the Department, the local health Department in the municipality where the child who is the subject of the test resides, and the physician, registered professional nurse, or health care facility, agency, or program that submitted the specimen within five business days of obtaining the test result.⁵³⁶ The Department is required to maintain a central database which must include a record of all lead screening conducted, along with such demographic information as the Department deems necessary.⁵³⁷

New Jersey bans the use of lead in paint for toys, furniture, the exposed interior surfaces of any dwelling, or any exterior surface that is readily accessible to children.⁵³⁸ The state also prohibits the sale, transfer for profit, or offer to sell or transfer for profit any toys or furniture to which lead paint has been applied, as well as any transfer, exchange or offer to transfer or exchange any toys or furniture to which lead paint has been applied and which will be readily accessible to children.⁵³⁹ New Jersey defines lead paint to be any pigmented liquid substances applied to surfaces in which the total nonvolatile ingredients contain more than 1 percent lead by weight.⁵⁴⁰

When the Board of Health finds that there is a lead-based paint hazard on the interior surface that is readily accessible to children, it may order the lead hazard to be abated.⁵⁴¹ The presence of lead paint on the interior of any dwelling or the exterior surface that is readily accessible to children and which causes a hazard to the occupants or anyone who comes in contact with such surfaces is considered to be a public nuisance.⁵⁴² When the Board of Health finds that there is a lead-based paint hazard in a dwelling and that a person occupying or using such dwelling is suffering from lead poisoning, the Department must notify the owner that he is maintaining a public nuisance and order him to remediate the nuisance by abatement or another approved lead hazard control method.⁵⁴³ A landlord cannot evict tenants or occupants for the purpose of avoiding corrective maintenance ordered by the local board of health to eliminate hazardous lead exposure.⁵⁴⁴

New Jersey is authorized by the EPA to administer its own lead abatement program, but the EPA administers the RRP Rule in the state.⁵⁴⁵ Under New Jersey's lead abatement statute, the Commissioner has the right to enter any premises at which the Department has reason to believe that lead abatement or evaluation activities have taken place or are taking place, and the right to review any records for the purposes of inspection or investigation.⁵⁴⁶

⁵³⁶ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:2-137.5.

⁵³⁷ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:2-137.6.

⁵³⁸ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 24:14A-1.

⁵³⁹ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 24:14A-2.

⁵⁴⁰ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 24:14A-4.

⁵⁴¹ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 24:14A-7.

⁵⁴² N.J. Stat. Ann. § 24:14A-5.

⁵⁴³ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 24:14A-8.

⁵⁴⁴ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 24:14A-8.1.

⁵⁴⁵ N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 26:2q-1 – 26:2q-12.

⁵⁴⁶ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:2q-11.

New York

New York State's lead poisoning prevention program is administered by the state Department of Health and is tasked with promulgating and enforcing regulations for screening children and pregnant women, coordinating lead poisoning prevention, exposure reduction, and identification and treatment activities with other federal, state, and local agencies, establishing a statewide registry of lead levels of children, and developing and implementing public education and community outreach programs on lead exposure, detection, and risk reduction.⁵⁴⁷

New York has created a permanent Advisory Council on Lead Poisoning Prevention. In addition to recommending adoption of policies, commenting on regulations devised by the Department, and recommending strategies for funding the lead poisoning prevention program, the Advisory Council is statutorily required to issue a report by December first of each year to the Legislature and the Governor.⁵⁴⁸ Other states have used advisory councils to study the issue of lead poisoning, however most exist for a designated period of time rather than indefinitely.

Every physician or other authorized practitioner who provides medical care to children or pregnant women must screen children or refer them for screening for elevated blood lead levels at intervals and using methods determined by Department of Health regulations. Every health practitioner who screens any child for lead must give a certificate of screening to the parent or guardian of the child. Further, the Department is authorized to promulgate regulations establishing the means by which and the intervals at which children and pregnant women are to be screened for elevated blood lead levels.⁵⁴⁹ The Department has implemented by way of regulation screening requirements that make universal blood lead level tests at age one and again at age two mandatory for all children in New York State.⁵⁵⁰

Every child care provider and public or private nursery school or preschool must require evidence that said child has been screened for lead from a parent or guardian prior to or within three months after initial enrollment of a child under six years of age. If the child has not yet been screened for lead, then the child care provider or owner or person in charge of the nursery school or pre-school must provide the parent or guardian of the child with information on lead poisoning in children and lead poisoning prevention and refer the parent or guardian to a primary care provider or the local health authority.⁵⁵¹

New York State law mandates that every physician or authorized practitioner give notice to the health officer of the health district wherein the patient resides if the patient is exhibiting an elevated blood lead level. A laboratory performing a clinical analysis of a

⁵⁴⁷ N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 1370-a.

⁵⁴⁸ N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 1370-b.

⁵⁴⁹ N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 1370-c.

⁵⁵⁰ NYSRR 67-1.2; Commissioner's Letter to Physicians Regarding Lead Screening, August 2005. https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/lead/health_care_providers/physician_letter_aug_2005.htm.

⁵⁵¹ N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 1370-d.

blood sample for lead must report the results and any related information to the local and state health officer.⁵⁵²

New York requires that every school conduct periodic first-draw tap testing of its potable water supply systems to monitor for lead contamination. When a finding of lead contamination is made, the school must continue first-draw tap water testing, provide occupants of the school building with an adequate supply of clean drinking water until the lead contamination has been eradicated, provide written notice to parents and guardians of children attending the school, and post the results of the lead test on the school's website. The school must also publish its plan to remediate the lead hazard on its website.⁵⁵³

The manufacture, sale, or offering for sale a children's toy or children's furniture having paint or other similar surface-coating material thereon containing more than 0.06 percent of lead by weight is banned in New York State.⁵⁵⁴ Similarly, the use of paint or other similar surface-coating material having more than 0.06 percent of lead by weight on any interior surface, window sill, window frame, or porch of a dwelling is prohibited.⁵⁵⁵

The Commissioner is empowered to designate certain areas as "high risk," and when he does so he must give written notice and demand the discontinuance of a paint condition conducive to lead poisoning in any designated dwelling in such area within a specified time frame. Removing a tenant does not absolve the owner of the dwelling unit of the responsibility to discontinue or abate the lead hazard.⁵⁵⁶

New York State also bans the sale of glazed ceramic table wear which contains in excess of 7 parts per million of lead, unless the Commissioner adopts another standard by regulation or the federal government sets a standard for lead in glazed ceramic table wear.⁵⁵⁷ New York State prohibits the use of lead greater than 100 parts per million in packaging.⁵⁵⁸

North Carolina

The North Carolina Commission on Public Health is directed by the state's Lead Poisoning in Children statute to adopt rules for the prevention and control of lead poisoning in children.⁵⁵⁹ All laboratories in the state must report to the Department of Environmental Quality all environmental lead test results as well as all blood lead test results for children younger than six years of age. The reports of blood lead test must contain identifying and demographic information about the child as well as the results of the test and whether the specimen type is venous or capillary. Environmental lead test results must contain the address where the samples were collected, the sample type (such as dust, paint, or soil),

⁵⁵² N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 1370-e.

⁵⁵³ N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 1110.

⁵⁵⁴ N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 1371.

⁵⁵⁵ N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 1372.

⁵⁵⁶ N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 1373.

⁵⁵⁷ N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 1376-a.

⁵⁵⁸ N.Y. Env'tl. Conserv. Law § 37-0205.

⁵⁵⁹ N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 130A-131.5.

surface type (such as floor or window sill), the collection location, the name and contact information of the testing laboratory, the date the sample was collected, and the laboratory results.⁵⁶⁰

When the Department has a reasonable suspicion that a child less than six years of age has an elevated blood lead level or a confirmed lead poisoning, the Department may require such a child to be examined and tested within 30 days. The Department has the authority to require from the owner or tenant of a housing unit or child-occupied facility information on each child who resides in or regularly visits the housing unit or child-occupied facility, as well as the names and contact information for the children's parents or guardians.⁵⁶¹

When the Department learns of a confirmed case of lead poisoning, it is obligated by statute to conduct an investigation to identify the lead poisoning hazards to children and pregnant women. The Department will investigate the housing unit where the child or pregnant woman resides, as well as any of their supplemental addresses.⁵⁶²

Upon determination that a child less than six years of age or a pregnant woman has a confirmed case of lead poisoning of 10 µg/dL or greater and that a child or pregnant woman resides in a housing unit containing lead poisoning hazards, the Department must require remediation of the lead hazard. When remediation is ordered, the owner of the housing unit must submit a written remediation plan to the Department within 14 days of receipt of the order and must obtain written approval of the plan before initiating remediation activities. Remediation of the lead hazard must be completed within 60 days of the Department's approval. Certain practices, such as stripping paint on-site with methylene chloride-based solutions or burning, are prohibited.⁵⁶³

North Carolina provides that owners of residential housing units constructed prior to 1978 cannot be held liable to a current or former occupant or tenant seeking damages for a lead injury if the injury occurred after the owner had first complied with the lead abatement maintenance standard, provided that the owner has repeated the steps provided for in the maintenance standard annually for units in which children less than six years of age reside or regularly visit and obtained a certificate of compliance annually. The owner will also be deemed not liable if he is able to show by other documentation that compliance with the maintenance standard has been maintained during the period when the injuries were sustained or if he is able to show that the unit was lead-safe housing containing no lead-based paint hazards during the period when the injuries were sustained.⁵⁶⁴

North Carolina is authorized by the EPA to administer its own lead abatement program and the RRP Rule. As part of its implementation of the RRP Rule, North Carolina requires proper licensure and certification of contracting firms who perform renovation

⁵⁶⁰ N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 130A-131.8.

⁵⁶¹ N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 130A-131.9.

⁵⁶² N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 130A-131.9A.

⁵⁶³ N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 130A-131.9C.

⁵⁶⁴ N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 130A-131.9D.

activities.⁵⁶⁵ State law also addresses the training, certification, and licensure of those who perform lead abatement work. Training providers and training courses accredited by the EPA are granted reciprocity.⁵⁶⁶

North Dakota

North Dakota is authorized by the EPA to administer its own lead abatement program. Other than a state statute outlining the licensing and certification program for lead abatement contractors,⁵⁶⁷ North Dakota does not have any laws governing lead. The EPA administers the RRP Rule in the state.

Ohio

Ohio's Lead Poisoning Prevention law establishes a Lead Abatement Personnel Licensing Fund capitalized by licensing examination fees, other fees, and any grant, contribution, or other monies received, as well as any fines levied for violations of the state's Lead Poisoning Prevention law. The Fund can be expended only for administration and enforcement of the state's Lead Poisoning Prevention law.⁵⁶⁸ There is also a separate Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund, which is composed of money appropriated to the Department of Health for lead poisoning prevention, as well as grants, contributions, or other money collected by the Department for purposes of preventing lead poisoning. Money in the fund can be used only for the purposes of the child lead poisoning prevention program, including financial assistance to those unable to pay for the costs associated with obtaining lead tests and lead poisoning treatment for children under six years of age who are not covered by private medical insurance and are not eligible for Medicaid, or costs associated with having lead abatement performed. This Fund is also held in the state treasury.⁵⁶⁹

Ohio mandates that each child at risk of lead poisoning undergo a blood test to determine whether the child has lead poisoning. Through regulation, the Director of Health determines which children are considered to be at risk of lead poisoning. Parents or guardians of children deemed to be at risk for lead poisoning may object to the test on the grounds that the test conflicts with their religious beliefs.⁵⁷⁰

Ohio law requires the Director of Health to establish, promote, and maintain a child lead poisoning prevention program. The program must provide statewide coordination of screening, diagnosis, and treatment services for children under age six. Additionally, the program must provide for the collection of the social security numbers of all children screened, diagnosed, or treated as part of the program's case management system, as well

⁵⁶⁵ N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. §§ 130A-453.22 – 130A-453.31.

⁵⁶⁶ N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. §§ 130A-453.01 – 130A-453.11.

⁵⁶⁷ N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 23-25-03.1.

⁵⁶⁸ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3742.19.

⁵⁶⁹ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3746.

⁵⁷⁰ Ohio Rev. Code Ann § 3742.30.

as for disclosing to the Department of Medicaid on an annual basis the identity and test results of each child screened.⁵⁷¹

Like New York, Ohio has a permanent standing Advisory Council to assist in the ongoing development and implementation of the child lead poisoning prevention program discussed above. The Advisory Council is made up of nine members of various government agencies and industry groups. The Advisory Council is tasked with providing the Director with advice regarding the policies the child lead poisoning prevention program should emphasize, preferred methods of financing the program, and any other matter relevant to the program's operation. It must also submit a report of the state's activities to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives on or before the first day of March each year.⁵⁷²

When the Director of Health or a local board of health authorized to enforce the child lead poisoning prevention program becomes aware that an individual under six years of age has lead poisoning, the Director or board must conduct an investigation to determine the source of the lead poisoning. If, during the course of the investigation, the Director or local board of health is refused entry to a dwelling unit, child care facility, or school, they may petition and obtain an order to enter the property from a court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the property is located.⁵⁷³

If a dwelling unit, child care facility, or school is a possible source of a child's lead poisoning, the Director or board must conduct a risk assessment of that property.⁵⁷⁴ If the results of the risk assessment indicate that one or more lead hazards identified in a dwelling unit, child care facility, or school are contributing to a child's lead poisoning the Director of Health or the authorized board of health must immediately issue an order to have the lead hazard in the property abated.⁵⁷⁵ The owner or manager of a dwelling unit, child care facility, or school that is subject to a lead hazard control order must abate the lead hazard such that the dwelling unit, child care facility, or school passes a clearance examination.⁵⁷⁶

Ohio also has a lead-safe residential rental unit registry, which allows the owner of a residential rental unit constructed before January 1, 1978 to implement lead-safe maintenance practices and, inspection by a licensed lead inspector, may register the property as a lead-safe rental unit with the Department of Health. If the residential rental unit is the subject of a lead hazard control order, the unit must be placed on the lead-safe residential rental unit registry after the unit passes the clearance examination.⁵⁷⁷

All clinical laboratories or environmental lead analytical laboratories which perform lead testing must first submit an application for approval to the Director of Health. Each clinical laboratory approved by the Director must report to the Director the presence

⁵⁷¹ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3742.31.

⁵⁷² Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3742.32.

⁵⁷³ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3742.35.

⁵⁷⁴ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3742.36.

⁵⁷⁵ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3742.37.

⁵⁷⁶ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3742.38.

⁵⁷⁷ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3742.41.

of any lead in a blood sample.⁵⁷⁸ Ohio is permitted by the EPA to run its own lead abatement program.⁵⁷⁹ The EPA administers the RRP Rule in Ohio.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma is authorized by the EPA to administer both the RRP Rule and its own lead abatement program. Oklahoma's Lead-Based Paint Management Act designates the Department of Environmental Quality as the official agency of the state for the purpose of implementing the state lead-based paint reduction and regulation program. This Act governs the state's lead abatement program and gives the Department authority over licenses and certification, as well as the power and duty to cooperate with others in facilitating the development of educational and training programs, examinations, and community outreach materials, and cooperate with those who conduct education and training programs or prepare materials related to lead-based paint activities and associated subjects. The Department is also responsible for conducting certification examinations and determining the criteria for their successful completion.⁵⁸⁰

The Department is further responsible for regulating lead-based paint training programs and the providers of such programs; for collecting and analyzing samples to determine the presence of lead-based paint; for coordinating an interagency task force, which meets on a regular basis to exchange information regarding lead poisoning and lead-hazard control matters; for establishing a liaison with other states that have a certification program to ensure consistency of program requirements and to facilitate reciprocity of certification and accreditation among the states; for making and entering into contracts and agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of the Department's duties; and for accepting grants from the U.S. government and any other source.⁵⁸¹

The Department, consistent with the terms of federal funding agreements, administers an education and public information program in order to inform the general public as well as pregnant women, parents of young children residing in areas of significant exposure to sources of lead-based paint hazards, teachers, social workers, and other human services personnel, about the frequency, danger, and sources of lead-based paint hazards and the methods of preventing such hazards.⁵⁸² The Department also provides information on how to obtain a list of certified contractors.⁵⁸³

Oklahoma has established the Comprehensive Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, which directs the state Department of Health to promulgate rules for lead toxicity screening of children ages 6 to 72 months and the performance of a verbal risk assessment on the same, as well as rules for the performance of blood lead tests when screening eligible children for lead poisoning and setting standards for developmental

⁵⁷⁸ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3742.09.

⁵⁷⁹ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3742.02.

⁵⁸⁰ Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 27A § 2-12-202.

⁵⁸¹ *Id.*

⁵⁸² Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 27A § 2-12-401.

⁵⁸³ *Id.*

assessments for a child identified as being lead poisoned.⁵⁸⁴ Currently, Oklahoma requires all children to have a blood lead test at age 12 months and again at 24 months of age. A child under the age of six who has not yet had a blood lead test is also required to get such a test prior to their sixth birthday.⁵⁸⁵

Oklahoma also has the unique Lead-Impacted Communities Relocation Assistance Act, which tasks the Department of Environmental Quality with making grants to state beneficiary public trusts serving communities affected by historic lead and zinc mining activities and are within the boundaries of federal Superfund sites. The funds must be used to assist individuals or married couples living within the most affected areas of the site and who are parents or legal guardians of children six years of age or younger. The individual or married couple must have continually resided in the most affected area of the site since December 1, 2003, and on December 1, 2003, either been pregnant or had residing with them a child or children six years of age or younger. The assistance is in the form of relocation to a non-contaminated area.⁵⁸⁶

Oregon

Oregon is authorized by the EPA to administer the RRP Rule and its own lead abatement program. Oregon has established a Lead-Based Paint Activity Program to conform with federal law on training, certification, and licensure of those who engage in lead abatement.⁵⁸⁷ The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) certifies firms and individuals to perform lead-abatement and perform renovation on lead-affected properties. The OHA has the authority to enter private or public property at any reasonable time with consent of the owner or custodian of the property to inspect, investigate, evaluate, or conduct tests or take specimens or samples for testing as necessary to determine compliance with the law.⁵⁸⁸

Oregon law also sets up a lead poisoning prevention “clearinghouse,” which is a website for public and private schools that provide instruction at levels kindergarten through grade 12 in order to provide the schools with information about the danger posed to students by exposure to lead.⁵⁸⁹

Rhode Island

Rhode Island has established within its Department of Health an Environmental Lead Program which is responsible for creating a coordinated and comprehensive program for lead poisoning prevention, including screening and detection, education, lead hazard reduction, and enforcement. One of the responsibilities of the Department is to develop an educational program regarding environmental lead exposures and lead poisoning. Further,

⁵⁸⁴ Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63 § 1-114.1.

⁵⁸⁵ Oklahoma Department of Health, “Oklahoma Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program.” https://www.ok.gov/health/Community_&Family_Health/Screening_&Special_Services/Oklahoma_Childhood_Lead_Poisoning_Prevention_Program/.

⁵⁸⁶ Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 27A § 2203.

⁵⁸⁷ Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 701.505 – 701.525.

⁵⁸⁸ Or. Rev. Stat. § 431A.355.

⁵⁸⁹ Or. Rev. Stat. § 431A.360.

the Department is instructed to promulgate regulations for acceptable environmental lead levels in dwellings where children under the age of six years reside or frequent.⁵⁹⁰

Rhode Island's statute directs the Department to devise regulations establishing the means by which and the intervals at which children under six years of age are to be screened for lead poisoning.⁵⁹¹ Rhode Island's Lead Poisoning Prevention Law further requires all licensed childcare providers, nursery schools, and kindergartens to require from each child's parent or guardian evidence that the child has been screened for lead poisoning, or in lieu of such evidence, a certificate signed by the parent or guardian stating that blood testing is contrary to their beliefs.⁵⁹²

Rhode Island mandates that insurance companies cover screening for lead poisoning and lead screening-related services for children under six years of age. Screening must be reimbursable under any general or blanket policy of accident or health insurance offered by an insurer. The Department of Human Services covers the cost of lead screening and lead screening-related diagnostic evaluation services if the patient is eligible for medical assistance.⁵⁹³

The Director is instructed to establish procedures for lead screening, laboratory testing, and reimbursement. Tests must be conducted by the state laboratory services, which are billed to and reimbursed by insurers. The money paid to the state laboratory services are put into its general fund. General revenue appropriations for the lead screening program can be used only for administration of the environmental lead program, including lead inspections for enforcement purposes; for the development, administration, and coordination of a comprehensive education program on environmental lead exposures and lead poisoning; for provision of environmental lead inspections and technical assistance to children and families of uninsured lead poisoned children on a priority basis by blood lead level, as well as to preschools, day care facilities, nursery schools, public and private elementary schools, and foster homes and shelters serving children under the age of six years; and for providing uninsured preschool children with the necessary blood lead test and follow-up and the administration of a childhood blood lead testing program by the state laboratory. Rhode Island also has a data management system to track cases of lead poisoning to ensure affected individuals receive timely and appropriate medical treatment.⁵⁹⁴

Any physician, agency of Rhode Island, or approved health care facility making the diagnosis of childhood lead poisoning must report that diagnosis to the Director within ten business days of the diagnosis.⁵⁹⁵ Rhode Island's Department of Health has developed and promulgated regulations for conducting comprehensive environmental lead inspections,

⁵⁹⁰ R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-5.

⁵⁹¹ R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-7.

⁵⁹² R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-8.

⁵⁹³ R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-9.

⁵⁹⁴ R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-10.

⁵⁹⁵ R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-11.

which include procedures for inspecting, testing, and sampling drinking water, household dust, painted surfaces, soil, and other fixed surfaces which may contain lead.⁵⁹⁶

The Director is authorized to inspect during business hours any dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises for the purpose of conducting a comprehensive environmental lead inspection as part of the treatment and follow-up for a child identified as being lead poisoned, to inspect the premises during lead hazard reduction or regulated renovation, or for the purpose of conducting a comprehensive environmental lead inspection in response to any complaint with the Department by an occupant or the parent or guardian of any minor who is an occupant renting or leasing the dwelling. The Director is also authorized to inspect any structure or premises that is used as a preschool, day care facility, nursery school, public or private elementary school or schoolyard, public playground, or foster home or shelter serving children under the age of six years for the purpose of conducting a comprehensive environmental lead inspection.⁵⁹⁷

As a condition of licensure, all preschools, day care facilities, nursery schools, public and private elementary schools, public playgrounds, and shelters and foster homes serving children under the age of six years must receive comprehensive environmental lead inspections at intervals to be determined by Department of Health regulations and must demonstrate that they are either lead free or lead safe.⁵⁹⁸ The Department has the authority to conduct lead inspections in response to any complaint regarding the existence of a lead exposure hazard to the Department or the Housing Resources Commission by an occupant or the parent or guardian of any child under the age of six years.⁵⁹⁹

Rhode Island requires the disclosure of lead exposure hazards and potential lead exposure hazards in a residential dwelling, dwelling unit, or premise that is offered for sale or lease.⁶⁰⁰ The Director is tasked with promulgating regulations to specify the circumstances under which owners of dwellings, dwelling units, or premises must undertake lead hazard reduction in order to remedy conditions that present a clear and significant health risk to occupants. Prior to November 1, 2005, the owner of any dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises were considered to be “innocent owners,” and their liability for lead poisoning was limited to the reduction of any hazard as determined by a comprehensive environmental lead inspection.⁶⁰¹

Rhode Island requires that every hardware or retail store which sells abrasive materials which may be used to remove paint to post a conspicuous sign, provided by the Department of health, in each area of the store where abrasive materials are displayed for sale, which contains a warning about the increased risk of childhood lead poisoning resulting from the use of abrasive materials to remove paint.⁶⁰²

⁵⁹⁶ R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-12.

⁵⁹⁷ R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-13.

⁵⁹⁸ R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-14.

⁵⁹⁹ R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-15.

⁶⁰⁰ R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-16.

⁶⁰¹ R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-17.

⁶⁰² R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-19.1

Laboratory analysis of all clinical and environmental media samples collected to demonstrate compliance with the Environmental Lead Program must only be conducted by a laboratory which has been licensed or certified by the Director. Further, all laboratories performing blood lead analyses on samples taken from children under six year of age must report the results to the Department.⁶⁰³

Rhode Island law prohibits the use of state funding to finance any portion of a construction, renovation, or demolition project involving disturbance of lead based paint unless the contract for the project specifies that the contractor will abide by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration rules for lead, respiratory protection, and construction industry standards.⁶⁰⁴ Rhode Island's state housing maintenance and occupancy code bars the use of lead-based paint.⁶⁰⁵

Rhode Island also has a Lead Paint Removal Revolving Fund. A separate fund within the state treasury, the Fund consists of any money that the state may from time to time appropriate as well as any money received from donations, gifts, bequests, or from any other public or private source. The funds are to be made available for making loans to individuals and non-profit organizations for the purpose of reducing lead hazards in housing units for Rhode Islanders, and to fund improvements to residential property.⁶⁰⁶

South Carolina

The EPA administers both the RRP Rule and the lead abatement program in South Carolina. However, the state does have a Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Act. The statute provides for a program of early diagnosis of cases of childhood lead poisoning which must provide for systematic examination for lead poisoning of children at risk for lead poisoning within the state. The program must give priority in examinations to those children residing or who have recently resided in areas where significant numbers of lead poisoning cases have been reported or where other reliable evidence indicates that significant numbers of lead poisoning cases may be found.⁶⁰⁷

When the Department is notified of a case of lead poisoning, the Department must examine or refer for examination within thirty days all other children under six years of age who reside in the household of the victim or in all other dwelling units in the building of the victim or in a childcare facility occupied by the victim, unless the parents or guardians of the child objects to the examination on religious grounds.⁶⁰⁸

South Carolina mandates that if a physician, hospital, public health nurse, or other diagnosing person or agency knows or has reason to believe that a child he or she examines or treats has or is suspected of having lead poisoning, the Department must be notified

⁶⁰³ R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-21.

⁶⁰⁴ R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.7-2.

⁶⁰⁵ R.I. Gen. Laws § 45-24.3-10.

⁶⁰⁶ R.I. Gen. Laws § 45-55-27.

⁶⁰⁷ S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-1360.

⁶⁰⁸ *Id.*

within seven days. Further a laboratory doing business in the state must also notify the Department of the results of any blood lead analyses conducted on children under six years of age. This notification must be submitted to the Department within thirty days of completion of the analysis.⁶⁰⁹

The Department has the authority, with the consent of the owner or tenant, to enter a dwelling, dwelling unit, or childcare facility at reasonable times to conduct a lead hazard investigation when it is notified of a lead poisoning case. If consent of the owner or tenant is not given, the Department may obtain an administrative warrant from a court of competent jurisdiction to gain entry and investigate the premises.⁶¹⁰

If a child resides in a dwelling or dwelling unit or is routinely present at a childcare facility in which a lead hazard has been identified, the Department must post in the building, in a conspicuous place, a notice of the existence of the hazard. The notice cannot be removed until the Department determines that the identified lead hazard has been remedied. The Department must also give written notice of the existence of the lead hazard to the householder occupying the dwelling, dwelling unit, or childcare facility, as well as give written notice of the existence of the lead hazard to the property owner and order that the hazard be remedied within a reasonable period of time.⁶¹¹

South Carolina prohibits persons from renting or offering for occupancy a dwelling or dwelling unit to be occupied by children which has been posted and ordered remediated of lead hazards until the hazards have been remediated. If the presence of a lead hazard becomes known when the dwelling or dwelling unit is already being rented to a family with children, the family may not be evicted by reason of the lead hazard.⁶¹²

South Carolina's enforcement of its Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control statute is contingent upon the appropriation of state general funds or the availability of financial support from other sources.

Tennessee

Tennessee's Lead-Based Paint Abatement Certification Act enacts the state's EPA-approved lead abatement program.⁶¹³ The EPA administers the RRP Rule in Tennessee. Tennessee also has a lead plumbing ban, modeled after the federal lead plumbing ban, requiring that all pipes, pipe or plumbing fittings or fixtures, solder, or flux that is used in the installation or repair of any public water system be lead free.⁶¹⁴

⁶⁰⁹ S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-1380.

⁶¹⁰ S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-1390.

⁶¹¹ S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-1430.

⁶¹² S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-1440.

⁶¹³ Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 68-131-401 – 68-131-406.

⁶¹⁴ Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-221-720.

Texas

Texas is authorized by the EPA to administer its own lead abatement program.⁶¹⁵ However, the EPA administers the RRP Rule in the state. In Texas, an elevated childhood blood lead level is considered a reportable condition.⁶¹⁶ Physicians and persons in charge of independent clinical laboratories, hospitals, or other facilities in which a laboratory examination of a blood test yields evidence of a child with an elevated blood lead level must report that finding to the Department of State Health Services.⁶¹⁷

Texas permits the executive Commissioner of the Department of State Health Services to require, along with the mandatory reports of elevated blood lead levels in children, information such as the child's name, address, age, sex, and race, the blood lead concentration, the procedure used to determine the child's blood lead concentration, and the name of the attending physician.⁶¹⁸

Texas law also allows for the Department to adopt rules to provide for follow-up care and the coordination of care between parties, as well as for environmental lead investigations of a lead poisoned child's home environment, child-care facility, or child-occupied facility that may be a source of a lead hazard.⁶¹⁹

Utah

Utah is authorized by the EPA to administer both the RRP Rule and its own lead abatement program. Utah has designated its Air Conservation Board to implement lead-based paint training, certification, and performance requirements in accordance with the federal Toxic Substances Control Act.⁶²⁰ Other than its statute implementing a lead abatement program, Utah has no other laws governing lead.

Vermont

Vermont is authorized by the EPA to administer its own lead abatement program. The EPA administers the RRP Rule in the state. However, Vermont does have a statute governing renovation of structures that results in the disturbance of a painted surface, known as the Renovation, Repair, Painting, and Maintenance Program.⁶²¹

As of 2018, Vermont is a universal testing state, and by law all health care providers who provide primary health care to children must test such children at age one and again at age two for elevated blood lead levels.⁶²²

⁶¹⁵ Tex. Occ. Code Ann. §§ 1955.001 – 1955.105.

⁶¹⁶ Tex. Health and Safety Code Ann. § 88.003.

⁶¹⁷ Tex. Health and Safety Code Ann. § 88.004.

⁶¹⁸ Tex. Health and Safety Code Ann. § 88.005.

⁶¹⁹ Tex. Health and Safety Code Ann. § 88.007.

⁶²⁰ Utah Code Ann. § 19-2-104 *et seq.* (certification and licensure of lead abatement professionals)

⁶²¹ Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 18 § 1752

⁶²² Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 18 § 1755.

Vermont's Childhood Lead Poisoning, Screening, and Lead-Abatement Act instructs the Commissioner of the Department of Health to, upon receiving a report that a child has a blood lead level above a threshold to be determined by the Commissioner, the Commissioner must provide information on lead hazards to the parents or guardians of the child. If a child six years of age or younger has a confirmed blood lead level above a threshold to be determined by the Commissioner, the Commissioner, if resources permit, can inspect the dwelling occupied by the child or the child care facility the child attends and develop a plan in consultation with the parents, owner, physician, and others involved with the child to minimize the exposure of the child to lead. The plan must require that lead hazards be addressed, but the owner of rental target housing or a child care facility need not abate lead hazards if interim controls are effective.⁶²³

Further, the Act mandates that the Commissioner, at least annually, analyze and summarize all aggregate lead screening and testing information provided by physicians, health care facilities, and laboratories and provide this information to all other local and state agencies involved with case management and lead hazard reduction. The Commissioner must also provide at least annually the General Assembly, the health community, and the general public with an analysis and summary of such data and a progress report on the Commissioner's efforts to prevent lead poisoning in young children in a format that is easily understandable to nontechnical readers.⁶²⁴

Vermont imposes a duty of reasonable care on owners of rental target housing or child care facilities to take care to prevent the creation of and the exposure to lead hazards.⁶²⁵ Vermont also has a provision which gives the Commissioner of Financial Regulation the authority to order liability insurers to provide or continue to provide liability coverage to owners of rental target housing or child care facilities if the Commissioner of Financial Regulation finds that lead hazards have substantially diminished the availability of liability insurance for such owners.⁶²⁶

Prior to the execution of a purchase and sale agreement for target housing, the seller must provide the buyer with materials approved by the Commissioners, including a lead hazard brochure and must also disclose any lead-based paint inspection, risk assessment report, or letter of exemption, assurance of discontinuance, administrative order, or court order the terms of which are not completed.⁶²⁷

Virginia

In Virginia, the EPA administers the RRP Rule but the state is authorized to run its own lead abatement program. Virginia's statute governing lead abatement contractors is included with provisions governing asbestos and home inspection contractors and

⁶²³ Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 18 § 1757.

⁶²⁴ Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 18 § 1756.

⁶²⁵ Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 18 § 1761.

⁶²⁶ Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 18 § 1765.

⁶²⁷ Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 18 § 1767.

workers.⁶²⁸ Virginia’s lead abatement program follows the requirements set forth in federal law, although it also includes a provision requiring home renovators modifying any existing structure that results in the disturbance of painted surfaces to possess a renovation contractor’s license.⁶²⁹ Virginia also requires all certified lead contractors to notify the Department of Labor and Industry at least 20 days prior to the commencement of each lead abatement project.⁶³⁰

Virginia has a statute limiting liability for owners and agents who comply with the requirements of the federal Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992. The statute provides that such owners or agents shall not be liable for civil damages in any personal injury or wrongful death action for lead poisoning arising from the condition of a residential dwelling, if the buyer or tenant of the dwelling or dwelling unit is provided with an EPA-approved lead hazard information pamphlet, the agent disclosed to the lessee the presence of any known lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards and any additional information or reports about which the agent had actual knowledge concerning the known lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards, and the purchaser or tenant signs a written statement acknowledging the disclosure and receipt of the literature.⁶³¹

Virginia law directs the state Board of Health to promulgate regulations establishing a protocol for identifying children at risk for elevated blood lead levels. The protocol must require blood lead level testing at appropriate ages and frequencies, when indicated, provide for criteria for determining low risk for elevated blood-lead levels and when such blood lead level testing is not indicated, and require physicians to provide parents with information about the dangers of lead poisoning along with a list of available resources as part of regular well-check visits for all children. If the Board deems it necessary, the protocol may also address follow-up testing for children with elevated blood lead levels. In promulgating such regulations, the Board must consider the guidelines established by the CDC.⁶³²

Washington

Washington State has an EPA-approved lead abatement program and administers the RRP Rule within its boundaries. The state’s lead-based paint law provides for certification, training, and licensing of contractors engaging in lead-based paint activities. The Department must adopt rules that are consistent with federal law, regulations, and requirements, but they cannot adopt rules which are more restrictive than corresponding federal regulations unless such stringency is specifically authorized in another part of state law. Under Washington’s statute, “lead-based paint activity” – which is defined to be lead abatement to the exclusion of renovation in the federal statute – is defined to include renovation.⁶³³

⁶²⁸ Va. Code Ann. §§ 54.1-500 – 54.1-517.

⁶²⁹ Va. Code Ann. § 54.1-503.

⁶³⁰ Va. Code Ann. § 40.1-51.20.

⁶³¹ Va. Code Ann. § 8.01-226.7.

⁶³² Va. Code Ann. § 32.1-46.1.

⁶³³ Wash. Rev. Code §§ 70.103.010 – 70.103.090.

Washington State also has a dedicated lead paint account in the state treasury, which receives money from fines and fees collected pursuant to its administration of the lead abatement program and RRP Rule, and may only be spent for the purposes of enforcing and administering the lead abatement program and RRP Rule.⁶³⁴

West Virginia

West Virginia is authorized by the EPA to administer its own lead abatement program. To that end, the state has enacted a lead abatement statute directing its Commissioner of the Bureau for Public Health to design and implement regulations pertaining to abatement personnel training guidelines, procedures for the issuance and renewal of lead discipline licenses, establishment of all fees necessary to pay for the implementation and enforcement of this program, and the regulation of lead abatement projects.⁶³⁵ The EPA administers the RRP Rule in the state.

West Virginia requires that all lead abatement contractors keep a record of each lead abatement project and make such records available to the Divisions of Commerce, Labor, and Environmental Protection upon request. The contractors must keep such records for three years.⁶³⁶

West Virginia law mandates that the Director of the Department of Health and Human Resources establish a program for early identification of cases of lead poisoning. Such a program includes a systematic screening of all children under six years of age for the presence of lead poisoning. The Director, after consultation with recognized professional medical groups and other sources as he may deem appropriate, devise the means by which and the intervals at which children under six year of age are to be screened. To the extent that all children under the age of six are not systematically screened, the identification program must give priority to children who are residing or recently resided in areas where significant numbers of lead poisoning cases have recently been reported or where other reliable evidence indicates that significant numbers of lead poisoning cases may be found. The Director must maintain comprehensive records of all screenings conducted.⁶³⁷ In West Virginia, screening means conducting a risk assessment to determine whether or not a child needs a blood lead test.⁶³⁸

The Director is empowered to establish a requirement to report any persons medically confirmed to have an elevated blood lead level for laboratories and lead abatement contractors.⁶³⁹ West Virginia has created a separate lead abatement account within its state treasury which receives all money collected as fees and civil penalties under

⁶³⁴ Wash. Rev. Code §§ 70.103.060.

⁶³⁵ W. Va. Code § 16-35-4.

⁶³⁶ W. Va. Code § 16-35-6.

⁶³⁷ W. Va. Code §16-35-4a.

⁶³⁸ West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, “Blood Lead Level Screening Plan: West Virginia Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program.”
<https://www.wvdhhr.org/mcfh/lead/ScreeningPlan.pdf>.

⁶³⁹ W. Va. Code § 16-35-8.

the state's Lead Abatement Program. All disbursements from the account are to be used only for purposes of the Lead Abatement Program.⁶⁴⁰

Wisconsin

Wisconsin is authorized by the EPA to administer both its own lead abatement program and the RRP Rule. Wisconsin bans the sale of lead-bearing paint and prohibits its use on any exposed surface inside a dwelling, the exposed surface of a structure used for the care of children, or to any fixture of other objected placed in or upon and exposed surface of a dwelling ordinarily accessible to children.⁶⁴¹

Wisconsin law mandates that its Department of Health Services develop and implement a comprehensive lead poisoning or lead exposure prevention and treatment program that includes the disbursement of grants. The Department is responsible for providing laboratory testing of biological and environmental lead specimens for lead content to any physician, hospital, clinic, municipality, or private organization that cannot secure or provide testing through other sources. The Department is also tasked with providing technical assistance and consultation with local, county, or regional governmental or private agencies to promote and develop lead poisoning or lead exposure prevention programs, as well as providing recommendations for the identification and treatment of lead poisoning or lead exposure and developing educational programs to communicate the danger of lead poisoning among children to parents, educators, and officials of local boards of health.⁶⁴²

Under Wisconsin law, every physician who diagnosis lead poisoning or lead exposure, or any nurse, hospital administrator, Director of a clinical laboratory, or local health officer who has verified information of the existence of any person found or suspected to have lead poisoning or lead exposure, most report to the Department or local health officer in the area in which the person resides within 48 hours. Further, the local health officer must report to the Department the name, address, date of birth, and laboratory results of the blood lead test, along with any other information the Department considers essential.⁶⁴³

The Department is authorized to promulgate rules specifying recommended lead poisoning or lead exposure screening methods and intervals for children under six years of age. Children may be exempt from the lead screening recommendations if the child's parent or guardian signs a written waiver objecting to the lead poisoning screening for reasons of health, religion, or personal conviction, or if there is evidence that the child had already been screened for lead poisoning within the past 6 months.⁶⁴⁴ The Department is authorized to require schools, child care providers, and other institutions or programs that

⁶⁴⁰ W. Va. Code § 16-35-12.

⁶⁴¹ Wis. Stat. § 254.12.

⁶⁴² Wis. Stat. § 254.15.

⁶⁴³ Wis. Stat. § 254.13.

⁶⁴⁴ Wis. Stat. § 254.158.

provide services to children under six years of age to require written evidence of lead poisoning screening.⁶⁴⁵

The Department is also empowered to promulgate rules establishing standards for the care coordination and follow-up of children under six years of age with lead poisoning or lead exposure.⁶⁴⁶ The Department, after being informed that an occupant of a dwelling under six years of age is affected by lead poisoning, may request the owner or occupant give the Department permission to conduct a lead investigation of the dwelling. If permission is not granted by the owner or occupant, the Department may seek a warrant from a court. During the inspection, the Department may remove samples or objects necessary for laboratory analysis to determine the presence of a lead hazard in the dwelling.⁶⁴⁷

If the Department determines that a lead hazard is present in any dwelling or premises, the Department may post a conspicuous notice of the presence of a lead hazard, inform the local health officer of the results of the lead investigation and provide recommendations to reduce or eliminate the lead hazard, and notify the occupant of the dwelling or premises or the occupant's representative of the lead hazard. Further, if the Department determines that there is a lead hazard present in any dwelling, the local health Department shall, and the Department may, issue an order that requires reduction or elimination of an imminent lead hazard within five days of the issuance of the order.⁶⁴⁸

⁶⁴⁵ Wis. Stat. § 254.162.

⁶⁴⁶ Wis. Stat. § 254.164.

⁶⁴⁷ Wis. Stat. § 254.166.

⁶⁴⁸ *Id.*