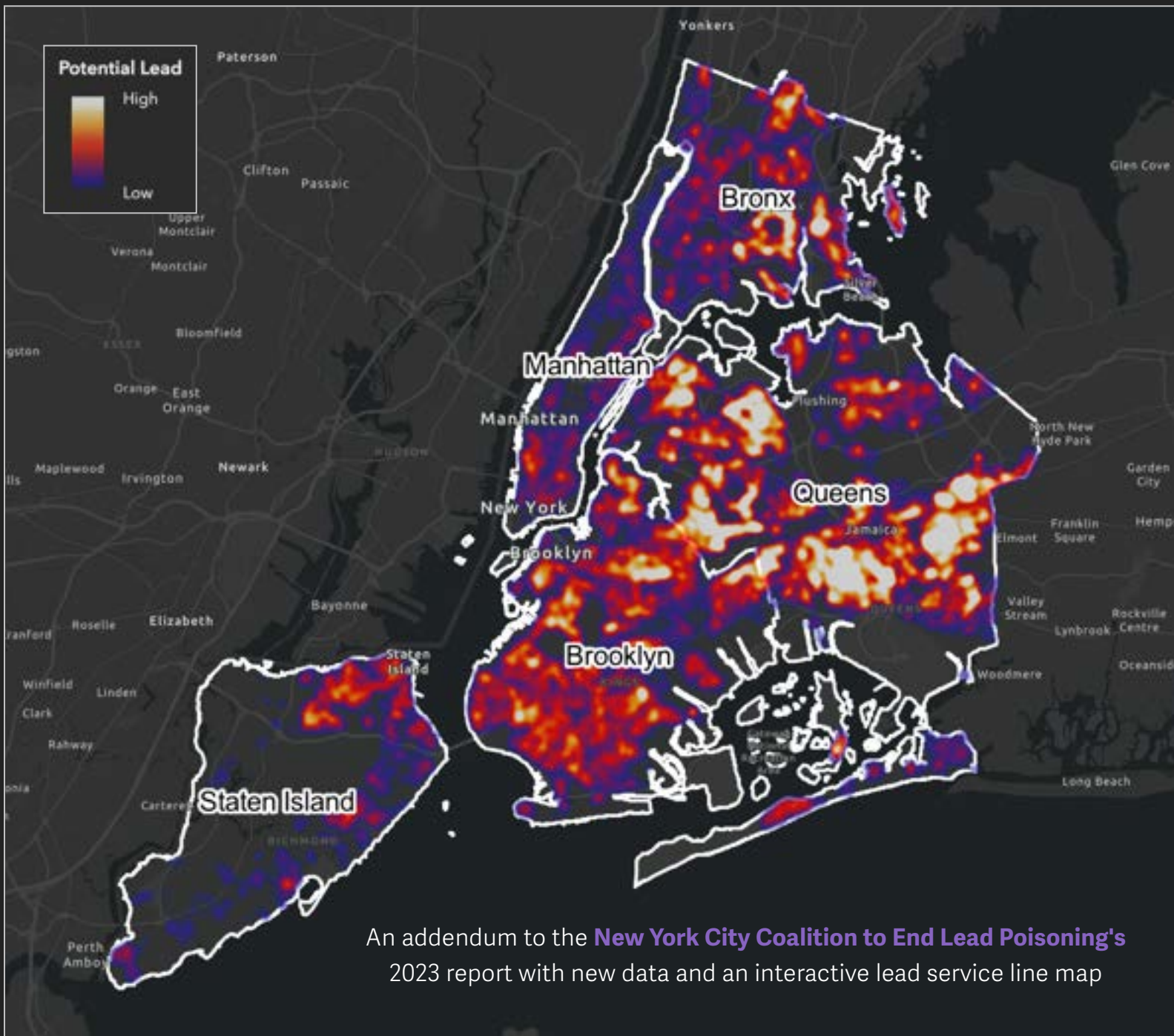


# No Excuses, NYC:

*Replace Lead Drinking Water Pipes Now*



An addendum to the [New York City Coalition to End Lead Poisoning's](#) 2023 report with new data and an interactive lead service line map

*“For years, parents, grandparents, grandmothers, grandfathers, aunties and uncles, people in the community have been talking about this issue and have been demanding to be seen and be heard; demanding and saying, ‘look, it does not require a scientist or a doctor to understand the impacts of lead pipes on the health of our children.’ And the voices of the community must be heard.”*

*Remarks by Vice President Harris  
on Delivering Clean Water for  
Every American | Pittsburgh, PA  
- FEBRUARY 20, 2024*

## No Safe Level of Lead

### LEAD IS A POISONOUS HEAVY METAL

that can affect almost every organ and system in the human body, often with irreversible effects. People of all ages face health risks from lead exposure, but fetuses and young children are most susceptible to the adverse effects of lead. The [CDC](#),<sup>1</sup> the [American Academy of Pediatrics](#),<sup>2</sup> the [World Health Organization](#),<sup>3</sup> and the [EPA](#)<sup>4</sup> all state that there is no safe level of lead exposure.

Drinking water is one pathway to lead exposure. What makes lead exposure particularly dangerous in drinking water is that it is colorless, tasteless, and odorless. A drinking water service line is the pipe that delivers water from the water main in the middle of a street to a building. Lead can leach into drinking water from pipes and plumbing that contain lead.

## New York City and Lead Service Lines

### NEW YORK CITY'S DRINKING WATER

comes from 18 reservoirs spread across a 2,000 square-mile watershed in upstate New York.<sup>5</sup> Every day, more than 1 billion gallons of fresh drinking water are delivered to 9 million residents (about half the population of New York State) at some 857,000 buildings via service lines.<sup>6</sup> NYC has the largest unfiltered water supply in the United States and its water is delivered from the upstate reservoir system virtually lead-free.<sup>7</sup> The water supplier for NYC is the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), the largest of over 2,800 public



water supply systems registered with the New York State Department of Health.<sup>8</sup>

As far back as 1858 until about 1936, the city not only permitted the use of lead pipes, but at times encouraged or specifically required them to be used.<sup>9</sup> In 1961, NYC banned lead service line installations and in 1987, the use of lead solder in plumbing systems.<sup>10</sup>

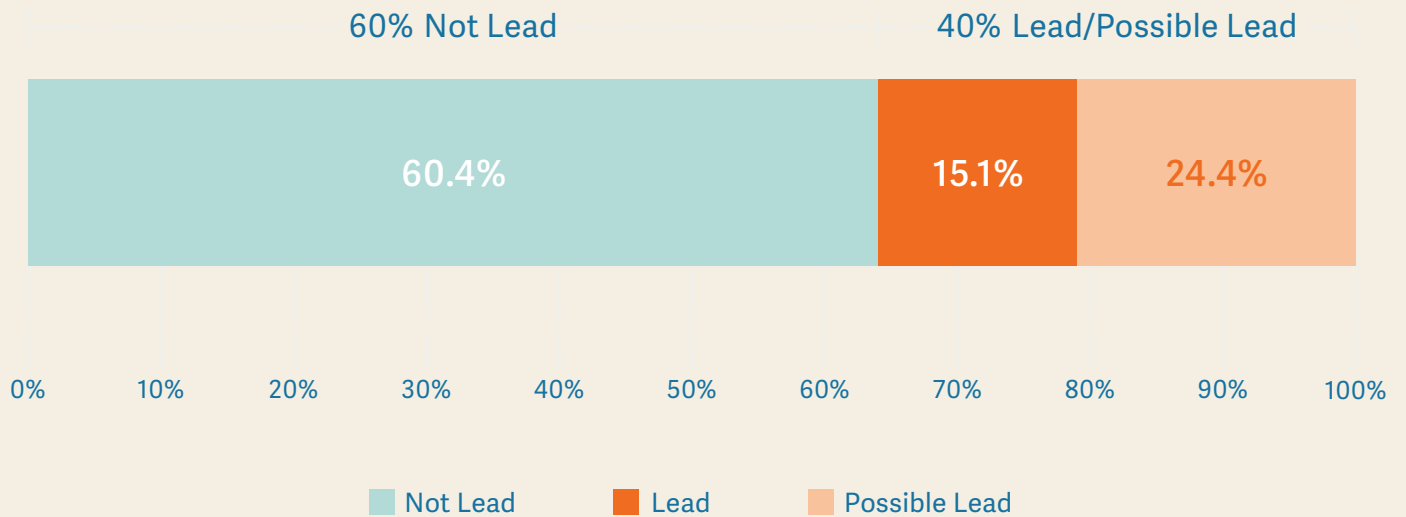
While water suppliers maintain a record of connection to the system for all of their customers, knowing the material of any given service line is a challenge due to poor recordkeeping and repairs over the years which might not have been properly recorded.<sup>11</sup> DEP records maintain information on the material of the drinking water service line.<sup>12</sup>

In April 2019, the NYC Council enacted NYC Local Law 65<sup>13</sup>, which required DEP to compile an inventory of each service line and the material it was made of and to publish this information both as a data set and an online interactive map. In August 2021, the inventory<sup>14</sup> and maps<sup>15</sup> were released. The law also requires the DEP to update the data every six months based on its “best available records.”

According to March 27, 2024 data from DEP<sup>16</sup>, here is what is known (and not known) about service lines in NYC:

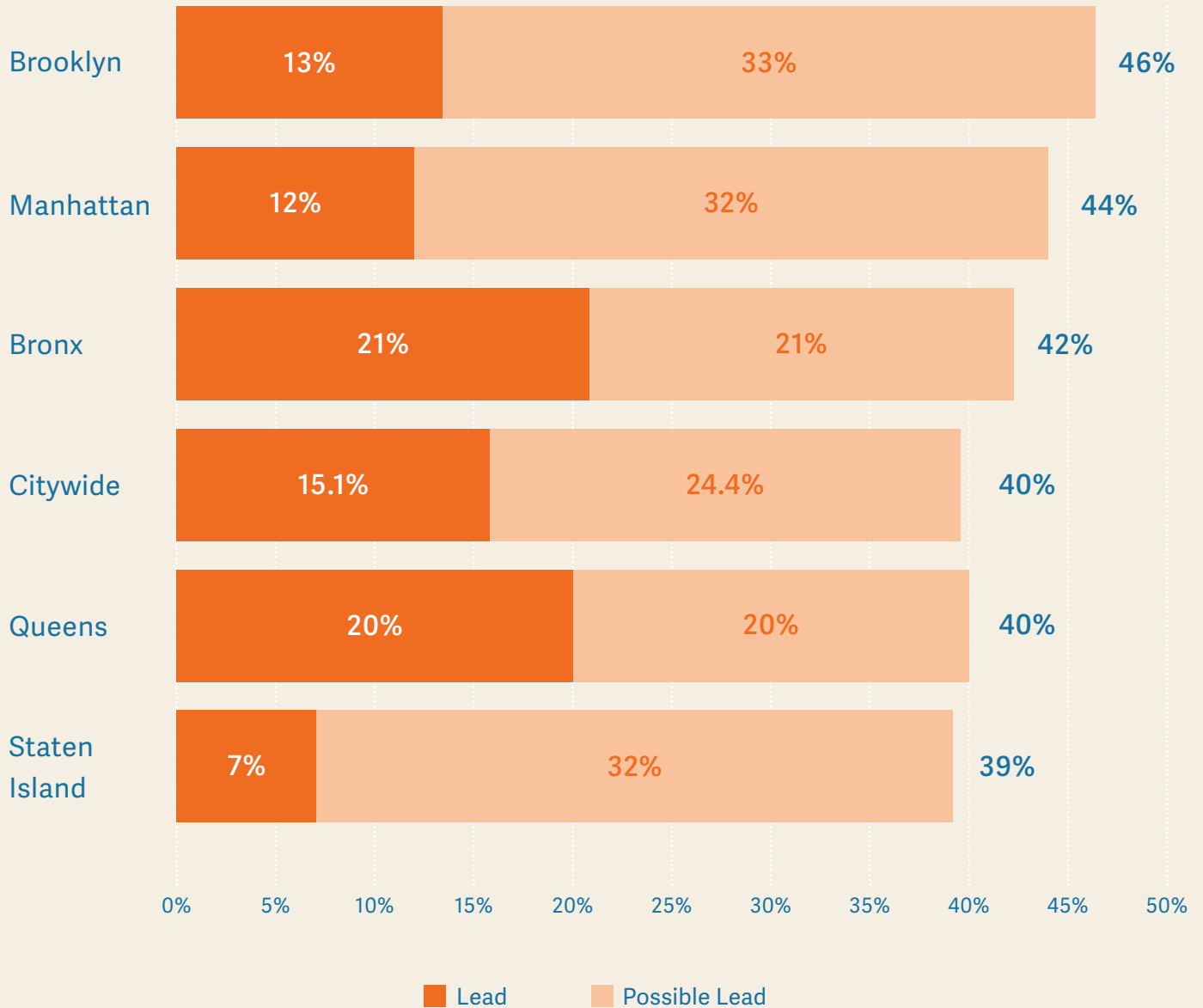
**NYC Service Lines Citywide by Material**

MATERIAL	# OF SERVICE LINES	% OF SERVICE LINES
Lead <sup>17</sup> or Possible Lead <sup>18</sup>	338,566	39.5%
Not Lead	518,122	60.4%
Non Applicable	844	0.10%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>857,536</b>	<b>100%</b>

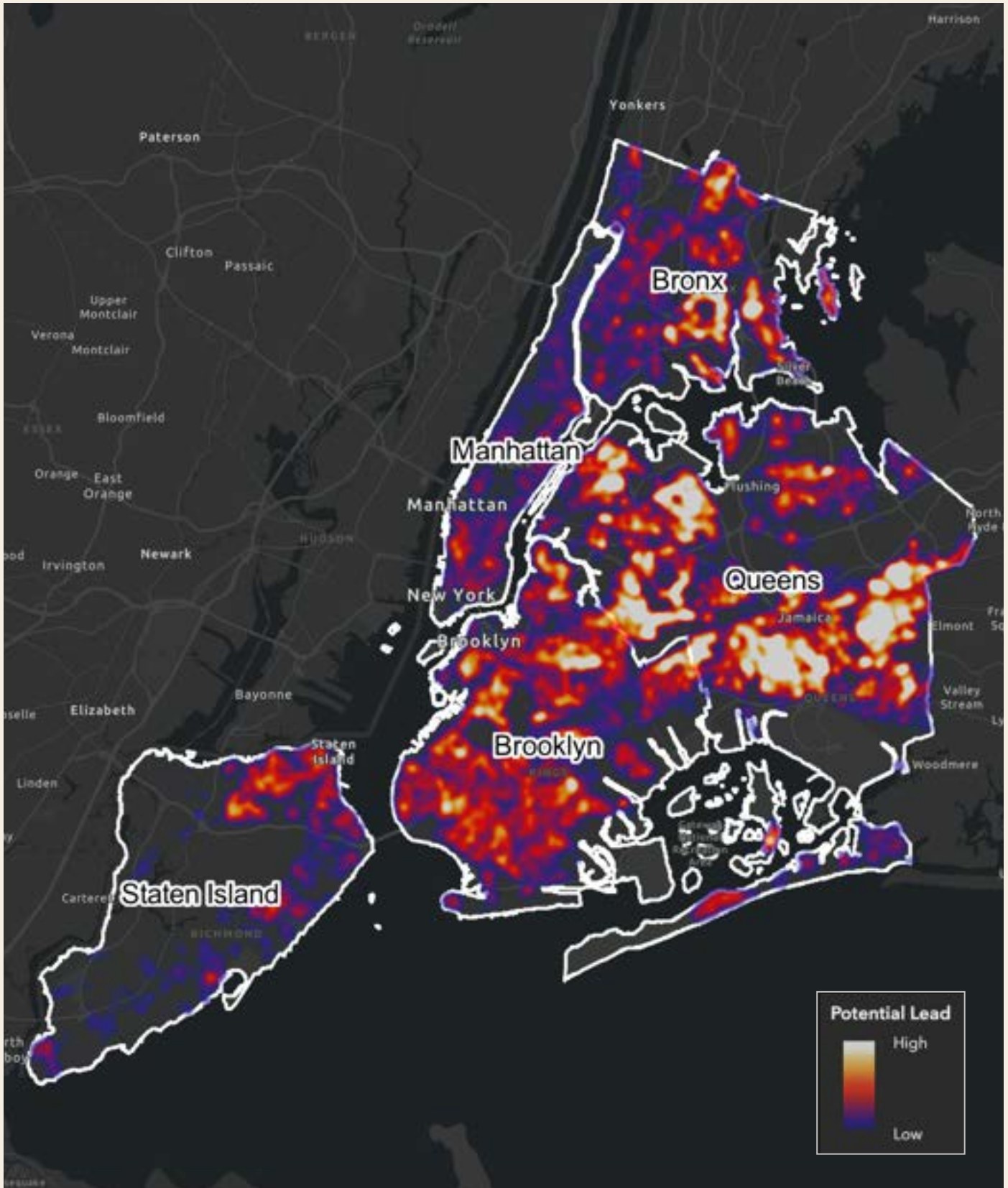


## Borough Breakdown

Lead/Possible Lead Service Lines by Borough



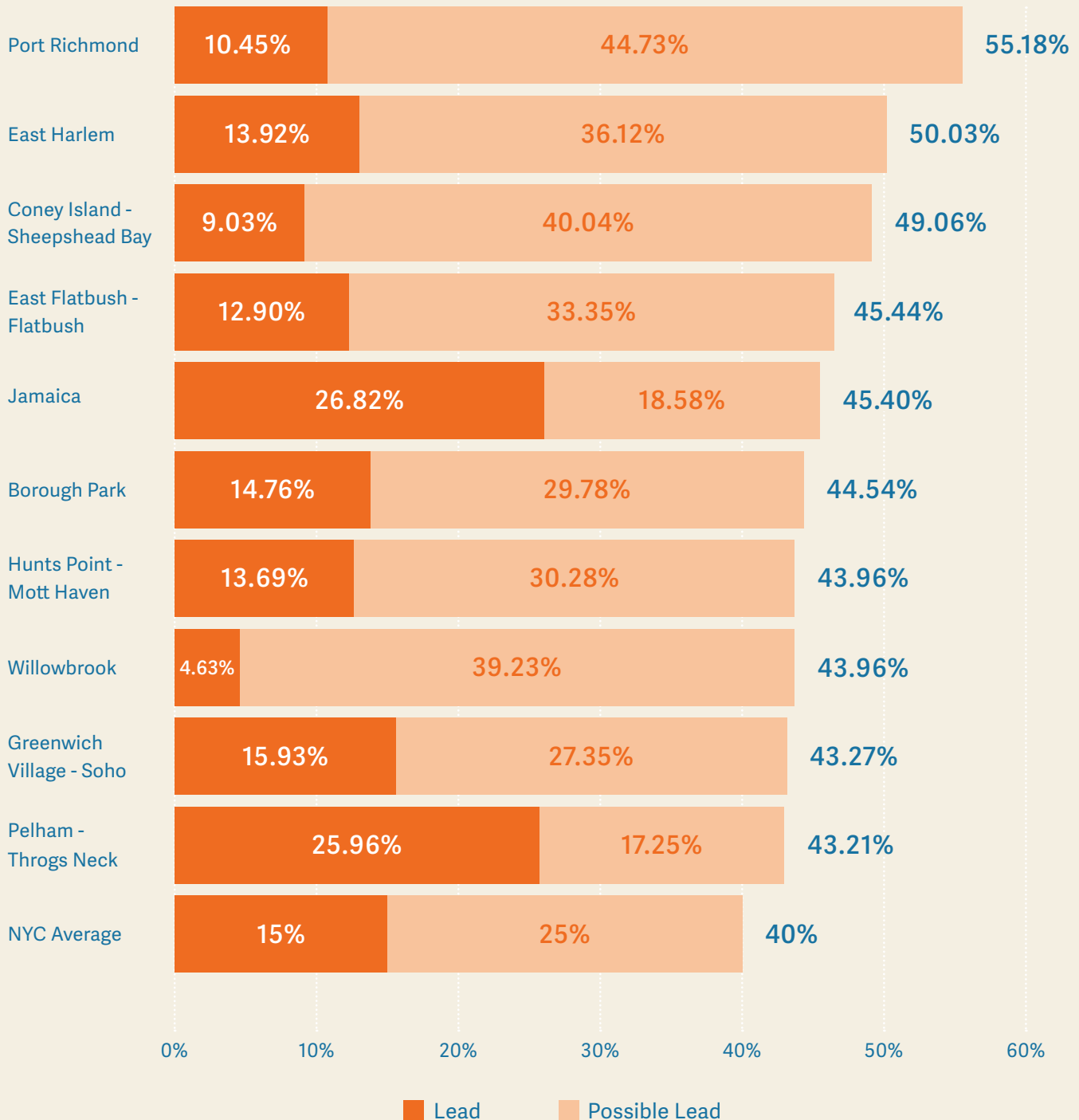
A closer look at the data at the Neighborhood level reveals “hot spots” within each borough. For instance, while Staten Island may be at the bottom of the list as a borough, looking at a heat map offers a fuller picture.



## NYC Neighborhoods<sup>20</sup>

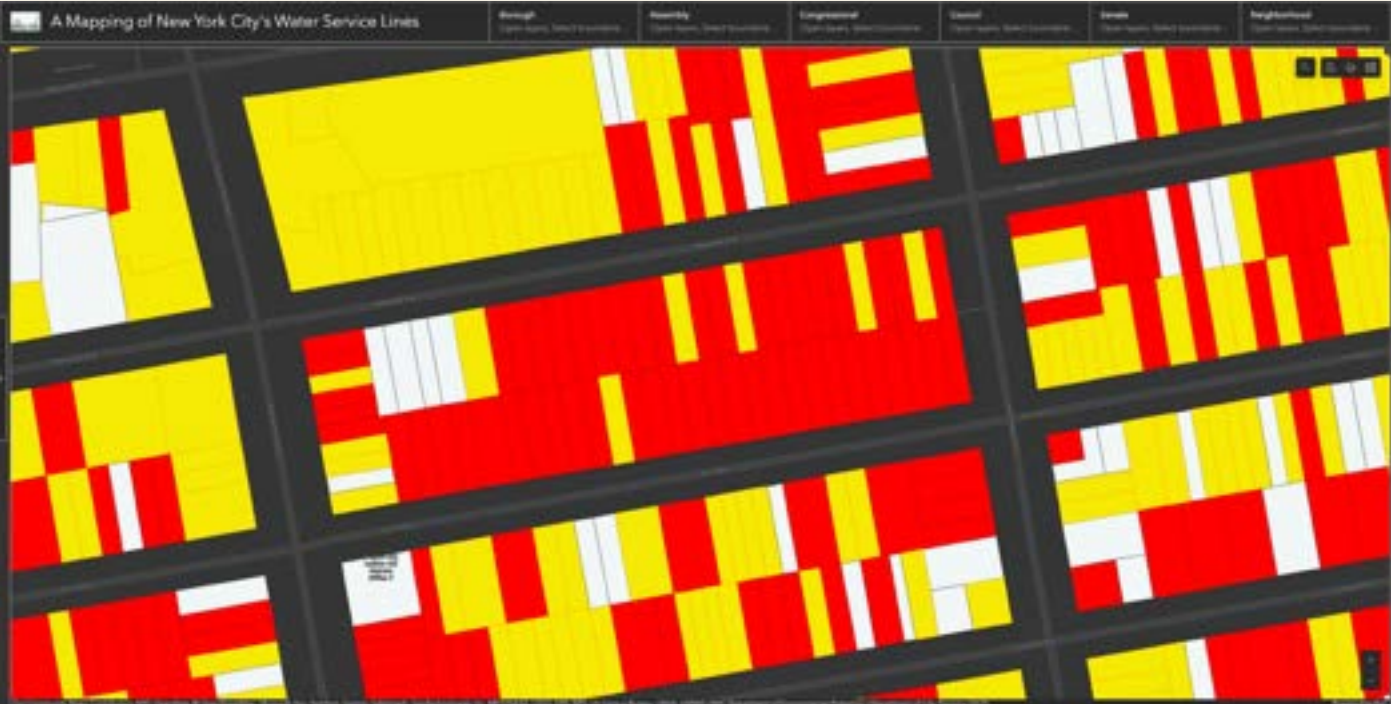
The following table shows the DEP service line data broken down by neighborhood. Port Richmond in Staten Island has the highest rate (55.18%) in the entire city.

### Top 10 Neighborhoods LSLs / Possible LSLs



Views of the Ridgewood Queens, NY (top) and Unionport Bronx, NY (bottom) neighborhoods, which show clusters of Lead/Possible LSLs:<sup>21</sup>

Service Line by Lot



■ Non-Lead Service Lines    □ Possible Lead Service Lines    ■ Lead Service Lines    ■ Non-Applicable



## Comparison of Neighborhoods: Lead/Possible Lead Pipes and Elevated Blood Lead Levels (BLLs)

The primary method to determine lead poisoning is through a blood test. Almost half of the neighborhoods with the highest percentage of Lead/Possible LSLs are also neighborhoods with the highest percentage of elevated blood lead levels (BLLs) for children under the age of six, according to the latest data from the NYC Environmental and Health Data Portal.<sup>22</sup>

Children living in older homes often face multiple sources of lead exposure, including lead paint, contaminated soil, and lead in tap water. While it is impossible to link any one source of exposure to poisoning, the prevalence of lead service lines in neighborhoods where there are also high elevated blood levels in children merits a closer look by DEP and the NYC Department of Health.

### Neighborhoods with a High % of Lead/Possible LSLs and Elevated Blood Levels (BLLs)

RANK	TOP 10 NEIGHBORHOODS (LSLs/POSSIBLE LSLs)	TOP 10 NEIGHBORHOODS (BLLs)
1	Port Richmond	Greenpoint
2	East Harlem	Borough Park
3	Coney Island - Sheepshead Bay	Bedford Stuyvesant - Crown Heights
4	East Flatbush - Flatbush	Williamsburg - Bushwick
5	Jamaica	Southwest Queens
6	Borough Park	Port Richmond
7	Hunts Point - Mott Haven	East Flatbush - Flatbush
8	Willowbrook	Stapleton - St. George
9	Greenwich Village - Soho	Coney Island - Sheepshead Bay
10	Pelham - Throgs Neck	Bensonhurst - Bay Ridge

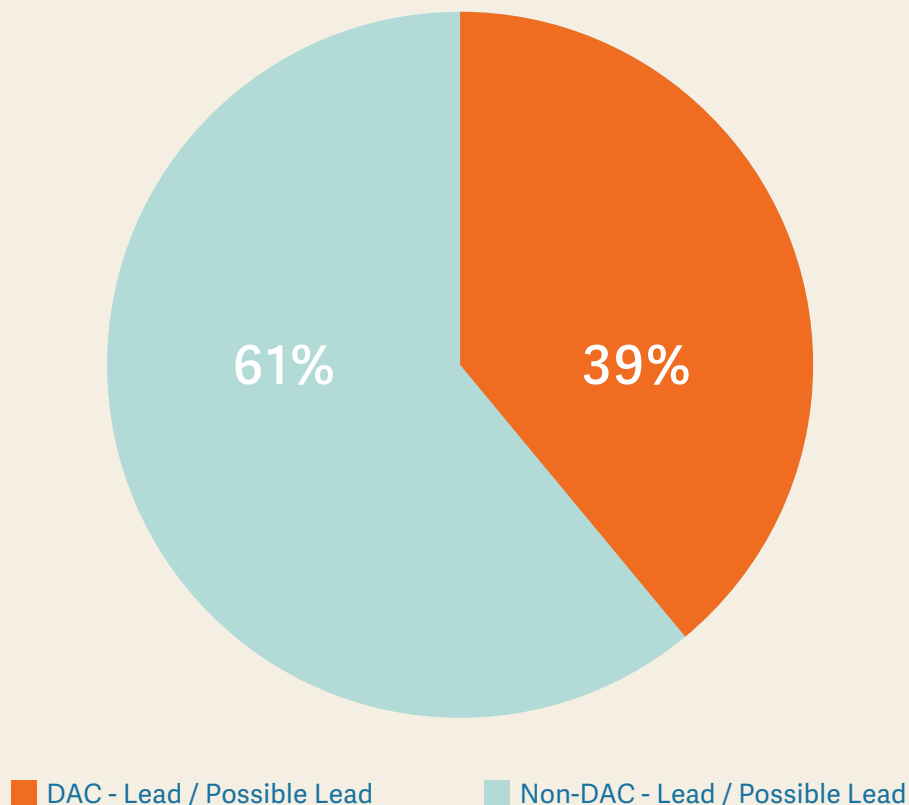
## Citywide Breakdown Equity Lens

New York State's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (Climate Act) requires the identification and consideration of environmental justice or disadvantaged communities (DACs) in implementing the Climate Act and other state-led actions.<sup>23</sup> The state is required to provide 49% of the federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Lead Service Line Replacement funding in the form of grants (not loans) to water systems that meet the state's disadvantaged community criteria.<sup>24</sup>

The concentration of lead pipes in DACs was a focus of an August 2023 study<sup>25</sup> by researchers at Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health. Their analysis found a disproportionate concentration of lead or possible lead service lines in communities with large numbers of Hispanic/Latino residents, and those with children who are already highly vulnerable to lead exposure from numerous other sources.

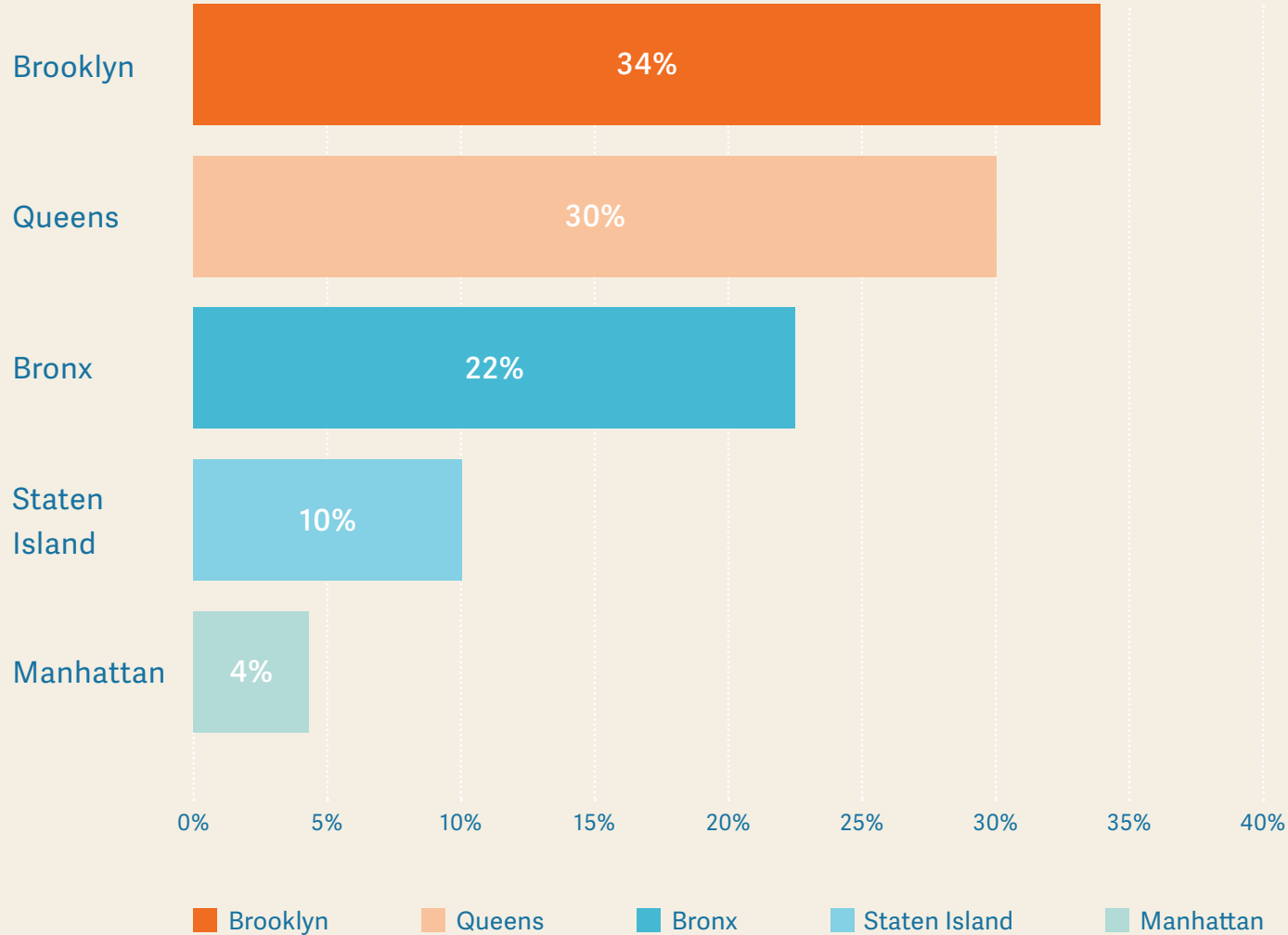
Of the 40% of Lead or Possible Lead Service Lines located in NYC, nearly 39% are located in DACs, making this an environmental justice issue of concern:

Citywide: LSLs / Possible LSLs in DACs vs Non-DACs



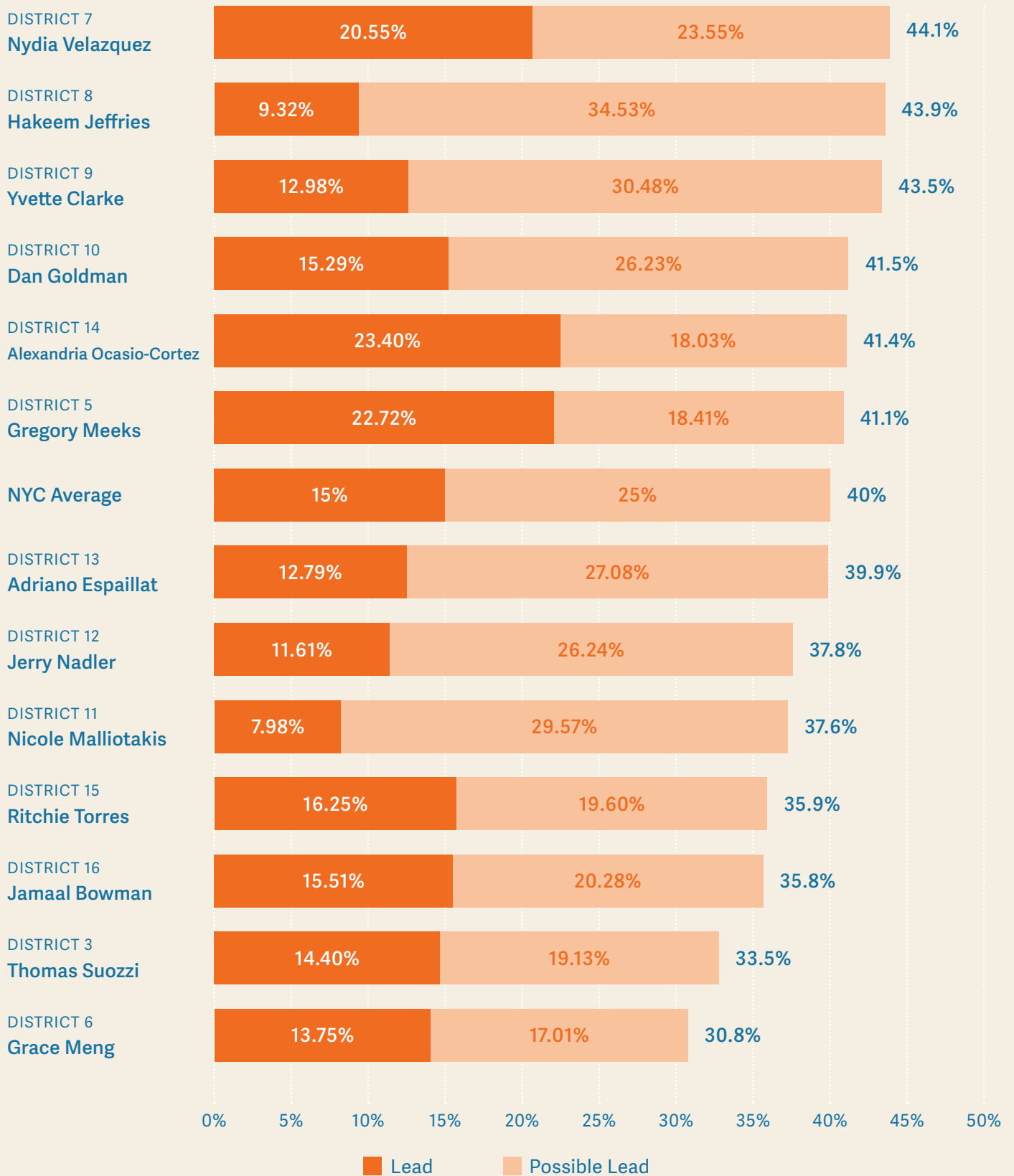
When viewing the above data through an equity lens, Brooklyn is the borough with the greatest concentration of LSLs / Possible LSLs located in DACs. While Manhattan ranks second in terms of greatest percentage of LSL / Possible LSLs, it performs the best when viewed through an equity lens, as the vast majority of pipes are not located in DACs.

LSLs / Possible LSLs in DACs - by Borough



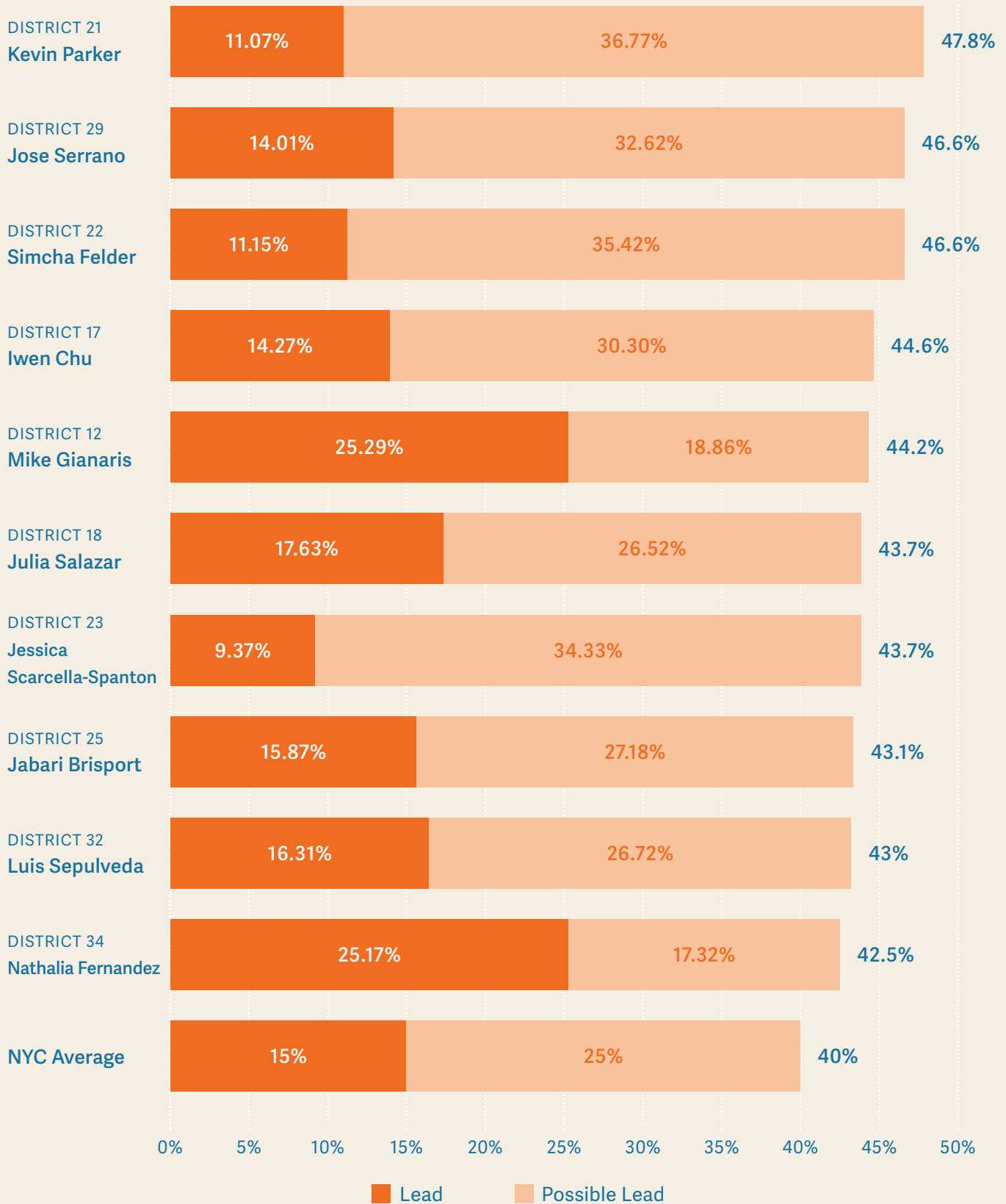
# Top 10 NYC Congressional Districts

## LSLs / Possible LSLs by NYC Congressional District



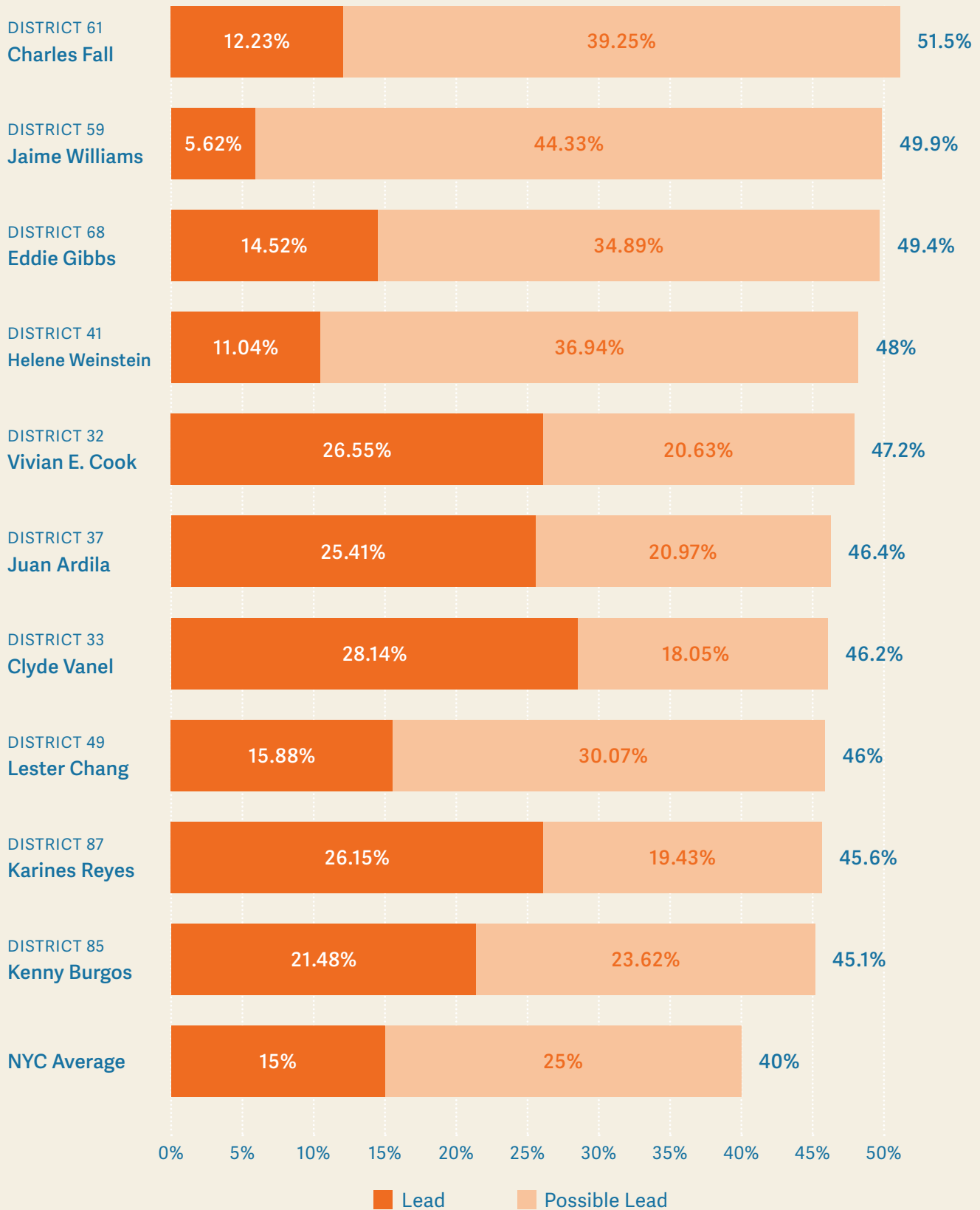
# Top 10 NYC Senate Districts

## LSLs / Possible LSLs by NYC Senate District



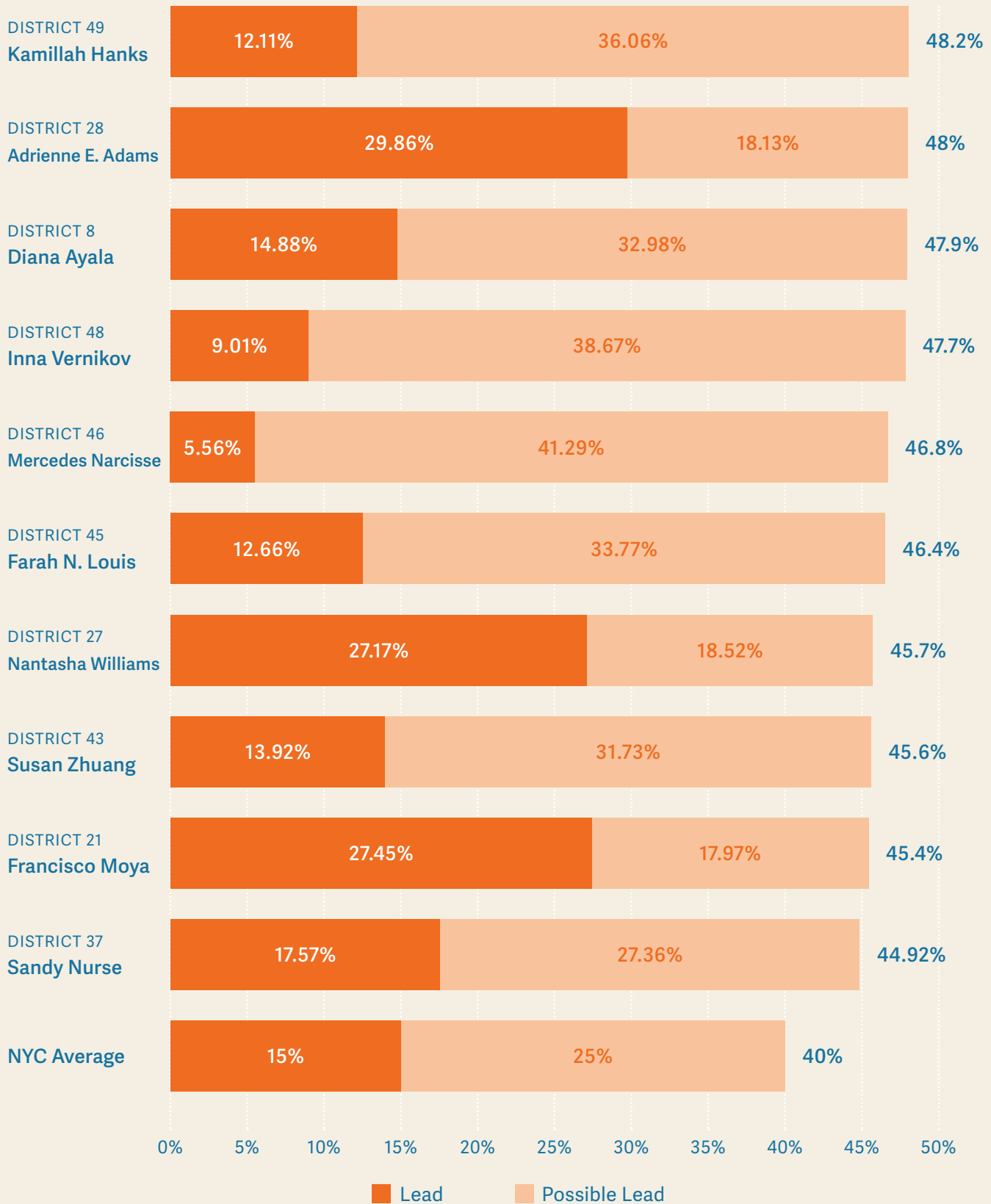
# Top 10 NYC Assembly Districts

## LSLs / Possible LSLs by NYC Assembly District



# Top 10 NYC Council Districts

## LSLs / Possible LSLs by NYC Council District



## What can New Yorkers do?

The following guidance<sup>26</sup> comes from NYC Department of Environmental Protection, NYC's drinking water provider:

### If Your Service Line is Lead or Possible Lead:

If you have a service line or plumbing fixtures that contain lead, or you don't know what material type they're made of, you can follow these tips to minimize your lead exposure:

- **RUN** your water for at least 30 seconds or until it gets cold. Once the water is cold, run it for 15 seconds more.
- **USE COLD WATER** for cooking, drinking, or preparing infant formula. Hot tap water is more likely to contain lead and other metals.
- **REMOVE AND CLEAN** the faucet screen monthly (also called an aerator), where small particles can get trapped.
- **HIRE** a licensed plumber to identify and replace plumbing fixtures and/or service line that contain lead.

### If Your Service Line is Not Lead:

Although your service line may not be made of lead, you can still be exposed to lead in the water through internal plumbing fixtures. In order to reduce the potential for exposure to lead from tap water, you should run your faucet for at least 30 seconds or until it gets cold. Once the water is cold, run it for 15 seconds more.

*The only way to confirm the presence of lead in your water is to request a free lead test kit [online](#)<sup>27</sup> or by calling 311.*



# Where do we go from here from a policy perspective?

Thanks to the efforts of the City Council, New York City already has an inventory and map of lead service lines. The next step is to develop and implement a comprehensive plan to replace LSLs efficiently, equitably, and affordably, and to confirm lead presence in sites currently classified as Possible LSLs.

It is our hope that the New York City Council will step up once again to combat lead exposure by introducing a local law to mandate the removal of lead service lines. After all, up until 1961, New York City permitted the use of lead pipes and for at least 103 years prior, New York City permitted, encouraged, and at times even required the use of lead pipes. Therefore, shouldn't New York City have, at the very least, a moral obligation to take fiscal and logistical responsibility for the replacement of all lead pipes?

Unfortunately, NYC Council Bill Intro 942-2024<sup>28</sup> which was introduced in June 2024, would require property owners to take on the task and expense of replacing all of their lead pipes within the next ten years, costing each owner \$10,000 to \$15,000 of dollars. NYLCVEF and its allies are advising the Council to change course, urging that the city should take on this burden as the ubiquitous presence of lead pipes was created by past city policies.

Specifically, NYLCVEF and its colleagues would like to see the Council to introduce a bill based on the experiences of other successful communities<sup>29</sup> that calls for:

- A requirement that all property owners replace their lead service lines within ten years and with a yearly timetable. Property owners can do that by either (1) taking advantage of the city's replacement program, under which the city covers the full cost or (2) hiring a contractor to do the work at the property owner's expense.
- A centralized effort to line up high quality labor and materials and to coordinate logistics across the agencies
- A provision that occupants of a residence can consent to the work rather than only the property owner.

We know lead is a poisonous heavy metal that can cause significant public health effects, and there is no level at which exposure to lead is safe. Ingesting drinking water is a significant pathway of lead exposure; lead can get into drinking water when it leaches from lead service lines.

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***We know what the problem is, what the solution is, and that funding is available to solve it. We just need the political will to get this job done. We just need the political will to get the job done.***

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## Appendix A: NYC Neighborhoods

The following table shows the DEP service line data broken down by Neighborhood. Port Richmond in Staten Island has the highest rate (55.18%) in the entire city while Fresh Meadows in Queens has the lowest rate (17.93%)

BOROUGH	UHF NEIGHBORHOOD	LSL %	POSSIBLE LSL %	TOTAL LSLs POSSIBLE LSLs
Staten Island	Port Richmond	10.45%	44.73%	55.18%
Manhattan	East Harlem	13.92%	36.12%	50.03%
Brooklyn	Coney Island - Sheepshead Bay	9.03%	40.04%	49.06%
Brooklyn	East Flatbush - Flatbush	12.90%	32.54%	45.44%
Queens	Jamaica	26.82%	18.58%	45.40%
Brooklyn	Borough Park	14.76%	29.78%	44.54%
Bronx	Hunts Point - Mott Haven	13.69%	30.28%	43.96%
Staten Island	Willowbrook	4.63%	39.23%	43.86%
Manhattan	Greenwich Village - Soho	15.93%	27.35%	43.27%
Bronx	Pelham - Throgs Neck	25.96%	17.25%	43.21%
Queens	Ridgewood - Forest Hills	22.64%	20.26%	42.90%
Bronx	Kingsbridge - Riverdale	18.42%	24.26%	42.68%
Brooklyn	Canarsie - Flatlands	6.05%	36.11%	42.16%
Bronx	Crotona - Tremont	17.28%	24.70%	41.98%
Brooklyn	East New York	13.26%	28.62%	41.88%
Brooklyn	Sunset Park	15.98%	25.80%	41.78%
Brooklyn	Bedford Stuyvesant - Crown Heights	13.15%	28.61%	41.76%
Brooklyn	Williamsburg - Bushwick	16.23%	25.44%	41.68%
Manhattan	Union Square - Lower East Side	13.99%	27.54%	41.53%
Brooklyn	Greenpoint	18.51%	22.95%	41.46%
Bronx	Highbridge - Morrisania	13.24%	27.57%	40.82%

BOROUGH	UHF NEIGHBORHOOD	LSL %	POSSIBLE LSL %	TOTAL LSLs POSSIBLE LSLs
Brooklyn	Downtown - Heights - Slope	15.96%	24.72%	40.67%
Manhattan	Central Harlem - Morningside Heights	8.17%	32.50%	40.67%
Brooklyn	Bensonhurst - Bay Ridge	14.09%	26.58%	40.67%
Queens	Long Island City - Astoria	22.52%	18.02%	40.55%
Manhattan	Chelsea - Clinton	11.55%	28.64%	40.19%
Queens	Southwest Queens	23.25%	16.72%	39.97%
Queens	West Queens	22.94%	16.38%	39.32%
Manhattan	Upper East Side	13.95%	24.89%	38.85%
Staten Island	Stapleton - St. George	10.40%	28.35%	38.74%
Manhattan	Gramercy Park - Murray Hill	11.27%	26.85%	38.12%
Queens	Southeast Queens	19.27%	17.37%	36.64%
Bronx	Fordham - Bronx Park	19.55%	16.42%	35.97%
Queens	Rockaway	12.11%	23.67%	35.78%
Manhattan	Lower Manhattan	6.34%	29.31%	35.65%
Manhattan	Upper West Side	8.66%	25.42%	34.08%
Manhattan	Washington Heights - Inwood	7.73%	25.84%	33.57%
Queens	Flushing - Clearview	11.70%	20.43%	32.13%
Bronx	Northeast Bronx	14.85%	15.50%	30.34%
Staten Island	South Beach - Tottenville	3.86%	22.92%	26.78%
Queens	Bayside - Little Neck	9.53%	16.85%	26.38%
Queens	Fresh Meadows	4.26%	13.67%	17.93%

## Appendix B: NYC Congressional District

The following table shows the DEP service line data broken down by NYC Congressional District. District 7 has the highest rate in the city (44.1%) while District 6 has the lowest (30.8%).

DISTRICT	MEMBER	% LSLs	% POSSIBLE LSLs	TOTAL
7	Nydia Velazquez	20.55%	23.55%	44.1%
8	Hakeem Jeffries	9.32%	34.53%	43.9%
9	Yvette Clarke	12.98%	30.48%	43.5%
10	Dan Goldman	15.29%	26.23%	41.5%
14	Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez	23.40%	18.03%	41.4%
5	Gregory Meeks	22.72%	18.41%	41.1%
13	Adriano Espaillat	12.79%	27.08%	39.9%
12	Jerry Nadler	11.61%	26.24%	37.8%
11	Nicole Malliotakis	7.98%	29.57%	37.6%
15	Ritchie Torres	16.25%	19.60%	35.9%
16	Jamaal Bowman	15.51%	20.28%	35.8%
3	Thomas Suozzi	14.40%	19.13%	33.5%
6	Grace Meng	13.75%	17.01%	30.8%

## Appendix C: NY State Senate District

The following table shows the DEP service line data broken down by NYC Senate District. District 21 has the highest rate in the city (47.8%) while District 16 has the lowest (28.5%).

DISTRICT	MEMBER	% LSLs	% POSSIBLE LSLs	TOTAL
21	Kevin Parker	11.07%	36.77%	47.8%
29	Jose Serrano	14.01%	32.62%	46.6%
22	Simcah Felder	11.15%	35.42%	46.6%
17	Iwen Chu	14.27%	30.30%	44.6%
12	Mike Gianaris	25.29%	18.86%	44.2%
18	Julia Salazar	17.23%	26.52%	43.7%
23	Jessica Scarcella-Spanton	9.37%	34.33%	43.7%
25	Jabari Brisport	15.87%	27.18%	43.1%
32	Luis Sepulveda	16.31%	26.72%	43.0%
34	Nathalia Fernandez	25.17%	17.32%	42.5%
33	Gustavo Rivera	23.22%	19.24%	42.5%
14	Leroy Comrie Jr.	24.301%	17.94%	42.2%
27	Brian Kavanagh	14.32%	27.74%	42.1%
26	Andrew Gounardes	15.18%	26.20%	41.4%
20	Zellnor Myrie	14.76%	25.95%	40.7%
59	Kristin Gonzalez	19.66%	20.51%	40.2%
30	Cordell Cleare	8.09%	31.96%	40.0%
13	Jessica Ramos	25.05%	14.52%	39.6%
15	Joe Addabbo Jr.	22.26%	16.87%	39.1%
10	James Sanders Jr.	18.54%	19.52%	38.1%
28	Liz Krueger	11.46%	26.41%	37.9%
47	Brad Hoylman-Sigal	11.41%	25.73%	37.1%
31	Robert Jackson	14.74%	21.91%	36.7%
11	Toby Stavisky	15.28%	19.48%	34.8%
24	Andrew Lanza	4.79%	29.49%	34.3%
19	Roxanne Persaud	6.88%	25.40%	32.3%
36	Jamaal Bailey	14.60%	15.34%	29.9%
16	John Liu	10.82%	17.69%	28.5%

## Appendix D: NYC State Assembly by District

The following table shows the DEP service line data broken down by NYC Assembly District. District 61 has the highest rate in the city (51.5%) while Council District 25 has the lowest (21.1%).

DISTRICT	MEMBER	% LSLs	% POSSIBLE LSLs	TOTAL
61	Charles Fall	12.23%	39.25%	51.5%
59	Jaime Williams	5.62%	44.33%	49.9%
68	Eddie Gibbs	14.52%	34.89%	49.4%
41	Helene Weinstein	11.04%	36.94%	48.0%
32	Vivian E. Cook	26.55%	20.63%	47.2%
37	Juan Ardila	25.41%	20.97%	46.4%
33	Clyde Vanel	28.14%	18.05%	46.2%
49	Lester Chang	15.88%	30.07%	46.0%
87	Karines Reyes	26.15%	19.43%	45.6%
85	Kenny Burgos	21.48%	23.62%	45.1%
54	Erik Martin Dilan	17.59%	27.32%	44.9%
51	Marcela Mitaynes	16.25%	27.98%	44.2%
45	Michael Novakhov	10.82%	33.26%	44.1%
78	George Alvarez	23.66%	20.29%	44.0%
56	Stefani Zinerman	19.53%	24.21%	43.7%
57	Phara Souffrant Forrest	13.76%	29.96%	43.7%
48	Simcha Eichenstein	14.10%	29.37%	43.5%
46	Alec Brook-Krasny	11.20%	32.03%	43.2%
66	Deborah J. Glick	15.53%	27.40%	42.9%
38	Jenifer Rajkumar	25.25%	17.53%	42.8%
74	Harvey Epstein	14.07%	28.54%	42.6%
43	Brian A. Cunningham	15.60%	26.98%	42.6%

DISTRICT	MEMBER	% LSLs	% POSSIBLE LSLs	TOTAL
82	Michael Benedetto	24.68%	17.72%	42.4%
76	Rebecca Seawright	14.85%	27.50%	42.4%
63	Sam Pirozzolo	7.52%	34.60%	42.1%
50	Emily Gallagher	18.64%	23.20%	41.8%
29	Alicia Hyndman	23.97%	17.79%	41.8%
79	Chantel Jackson	11.38%	30.28%	41.7%
47	William Colton	13.28%	28.37%	41.7%
77	Landon Dais	16.47%	25.12%	41.6%
84	Amanda Septimo	13.64%	27.72%	41.4%
35	Jeffrion L. Aubry	22.63%	18.69%	41.3%
53	Maritza Davila	14.45%	26.59%	41.0%
58	Monique Chandler-Waterman	7.01%	33.94%	40.9%
42	Rodneyse Bichotte Hermelyn	12.79%	27.55%	40.3%
81	Jeffrey Dinowitz	19.63%	20.64%	40.3%
70	Inez Dickens	7.80%	32.36%	40.2%
55	Latrice Walker	9.64%	30.29%	39.9%
75	Tony Simone	10.43%	29.36%	39.8%
24	David Weprin	25.86%	13.82%	39.7%
44	Robert Carroll	17.25%	22.38%	39.6%
65	Grace Lee	13.28%	26.35%	39.6%
28	Andrew Hevesi	20.13%	19.16%	39.3%
36	Zohran Mamdani	21.30%	17.52%	38.8%
34	Jessica González-Rojas	24.66%	13.95%	38.6%
52	Jo Anne Simon	15.04%	23.33%	38.4%

DISTRICT	MEMBER	% LSLs	% POSSIBLE LSLs	TOTAL
86	Yudelka Tapia	16.50%	21.81%	38.3%
31	Khaleel Anderson	18.96%	18.38%	37.3%
71	Al Taylor	7.74%	28.89%	36.6%
30	Steven Raga	19.26%	16.80%	36.1%
80	John Zaccaro Jr.	21.15%	14.64%	35.8%
73	Alex Bores	11.42%	23.73%	35.1%
67	Linda Rosenthal	10.65%	24.26%	34.9%
64	Michael Tannousis	7.02%	27.51%	34.5%
69	Daniel J. O'Donnell	7.47%	26.84%	34.3%
23	Stacey Pheffer Amato	11.09%	23.14%	34.2%
39	Catalina Cruz	19.94%	14.28%	34.2%
60	Nikki Lucas	6.46%	27.60%	34.1%
72	Manny De Los Santos	9.21%	4.77%	34.0%
40	Ron Kim	12.76%	19.83%	32.6%
26	Edward Braunstein	10.60%	19.92%	30.5%
27	Sam Berger	10.62%	18.48%	29.1%
83	Carl Heastie	13.54%	15.20%	28.7%
62	Michael Reilly	2.30%	23.23%	25.5%
25	Nily Rozic	5.90%	15.21%	21.1%



## Appendix E: NYC Council by District

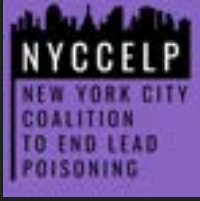
The following table shows the DEP service line data broken down by NYC Council District. District 49 has the highest rate in the city (48.2%) while District 24 has the lowest (24.3%).

COUNCIL DISTRICT	COUNCIL MEMBER	% LSLs	% POSSIBLE LSLs	TOTAL
49	Kamillah Hanks	12.11%	36.06%	48.2%
28	Adrienne E. Adams	29.86%	18.13%	48.0%
8	Diana Ayala	14.88%	32.98%	47.9%
48	Inna Vernikov	9.01%	38.67%	47.7%
46	Mercedes Narcisse	5.56%	41.29%	46.8%
45	Farah N. Louis	12.66%	33.77%	46.4%
27	Nantasha Williams	27.17%	18.52%	45.7%
43	Susan Zhuang	13.92%	31.73%	45.6%
21	Francisco Moya	27.45%	17.97%	45.4%
37	Sandy Nurse	17.57%	27.36%	44.9%
17	Rafael Salamanca Jr.	16.22%	28.44%	44.7%
18	Amanda Farías	25.21%	19.29%	44.5%
35	Crystal Hudson	15.19%	28.80%	44.0%
34	Jennifer Gutiérrez	17.00%	26.92%	43.9%
44	Kalman Yeger	14.02%	29.57%	43.6%
38	Alexa Avilés	17.36%	26.19%	43.5%
2	Carlina Rivera	14.21%	29.07%	43.3%
15	Oswald Feliz	18.30%	24.25%	42.6%
36	Chi Ossé	18.00%	24.55%	42.5%
5	Julie Menin	15.42%	26.68%	42.1%
30	Robert F. Holden	23.71%	18.13%	41.8%
3	Erik Bottcher	14.12%	27.68%	41.8%
41	Darlene Mealy	9.79%	31.88%	41.7%
26	Julie Won	19.58%	21.118%	40.7%

COUNCIL DISTRICT	COUNCIL MEMBER	% LSLs	% POSSIBLE LSLs	TOTAL
47	Justin Brannan	11.67%	29.00%	40.7%
9	Yusef Salaam	7.97%	32.57%	40.5%
16	Althea Stevens	14.74%	25.75%	40.5%
11	Eric Dinowitz	21.51%	18.81%	40.3%
29	Lynn Schulman	24.73%	15.51%	40.2%
1	Christopher Marte	12.87%	27.09%	40.0%
13	Kristy Marmorato	23.51%	16.17%	39.7%
39	Shahana Hanif	16.95%	22.73%	39.7%
33	Lincoln Restler	14.96%	24.64%	39.6%
50	David Carr	6.41%	33.10%	39.5%
40	Rita Joseph	13.67%	25.62%	39.3%
14	Pierina Ana Sanchez	19.24%	19.06%	38.3%
22	Tiffany Cabán	21.65%	16.02%	37.7%
32	Joann Ariola	16.74%	20.10%	36.8%
42	Chris Banks	7.22%	29.42%	36.6%
7	Shaun Abreu	7.08%	29.47%	36.5%
4	Keith Powers	9.71%	25.09%	34.8%
25	Shekar Krishnan	22.83%	11.36%	34.2%
10	Carmen De La Rosa	8.50%	24.96%	33.5%
6	Gale A. Brewer	9.63%	23.78%	33.4%
23	Linda Lee	16.56%	16.49%	33.1%
19	Vickie Paladino	12.66%	20.10%	32.8%
31	Selvena N. Brooks-Powers	12.73%	19.35%	32.1%
20	Sandra Ung	9.37%	22.55%	31.9%
12	Kevin C. Riley	11.96%	16.00%	28.0%
51	Joseph C. Borelli	2.53%	22.09%	24.6%
24	James F. Gennaro	10.97%	13.32%	24.3%

## Endnotes

- 1 *Lead Poisoning Prevention*, CDC, <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/prevention/default.htm> (last updated Sept. 2, 2022).
- 2 *Pediatrics* (2016) 138(1): e20161493, American Academy of Pediatrics, *Prevention of Childhood Lead Toxicity | Pediatrics | American Academy of Pediatrics* ([aap.org](http://aap.org)).
- 3 *Lead Poisoning*, World Health Organization (WHO) <https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lead-poisoning-and-health> (last updated Aug. 31, 2022).
- 4 *Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water*, U.S. Env't Prot. Agency (EPA), <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water> (last updated Jan. 27, 2023).
- 5 *History of New York City Drinking Water*, N.Y.C. Dep't of Env't Prot. (DEP), <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dep/water/history-of-new-york-citys-drinking-water.page> (last visited Mar. 24, 2023).
- 6 *Lead Service Line Coordinates*, NYC Department of Environmental Protection, <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Environment/Lead-Service-Line-Location-Coordinates/bnkq-6un4> (last visited Mar. 28, 2023).
- 7 DEP, *Lead Free NYC: Get the Facts on Tap Water* (Feb. 2019), <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dep/downloads/pdf/water/water-monitoring/monitoring-for-lead/lead-free-nyc-brochure.pdf>.
- 8 *Public Water Supply Contact Information*, N.Y. State Dep't of Health (NYSDOH), [https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/pws\\_contacts/map\\_pws\\_contacts.htm](https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/pws_contacts/map_pws_contacts.htm) (last updated Aug. 2022).
- 9 "A Look Back in Time: Why NYC Has So Many Lead Pipes." NYLCVEF Blog Post: <https://nylcvef.org/citizens-toolkit/a-look-back-in-time-why-nyc-has-so-many-lead-pipes>
- 10 *Lead in Household Plumbing FAQs*, DEP, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dep/water/lead-in-household-plumbing-faq.page> (last visited Mar. 24, 2023).
- 11 *EPA Researchers Share Approaches to Identify Lead Service Lines*, EPA, <https://www.epa.gov/sciencematters/epa-researchers-share-approaches-identify-lead-service-lines> (last updated Mar. 08, 2023).
- 12 *Water Service Line Map FAQs*, Lead Free NYC, <https://www.nyc.gov/content/leadfree/pages/maps-faq> (last visited Mar. 26, 2023). The information is based on one of the following record types:
  - Historical records based on the latest plumbing records filed by a licensed master plumber for a property;
  - Observations from visual inspections by DEP at the meter inside a home; or
  - Excavations, the result of external visual inspections conducted by city agencies at the point where the water service line connects with the City-owned water main in the street.
- 13 <https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/View.ashx?M=F&ID=7241351&GUID=8DFB7EE2-9E40-40AC-BECE-BB1928209122>
- 14 <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Environment/Lead-Service-Line-Location-Coordinates/bnkq-6un4>
- 15 <https://www1.nyc.gov/content/leadfree/pages/maps>
- 16 *Lead Service Line Coordinates*. New York City Department of Environmental Protection. <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Environment/Lead-Service-Line-Location-Coordinates/bnkq-6un4>
- 17 Which DEP classifies as "Potential Lead."
- 18 Which DEP classifies as "Unknown."
- 19 <https://www.nylcvef.org/LeadInDrinkingWater>
- 20 Neighborhoods as defined by the United Hospital Fund.
- 21 *A Mapping of NYC Lead Service Lines*. New York League of Conservation Voters Education Fund. <https://nylcvedfund.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/342497b697cf4994ab64652e4dbdc4fc> (last visited July 24, 2024).
- 22 New York State Law requires all health care providers to test children one and two years old and it is recommended that children at risk be tested until age six. *Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention*, NYSDOH, <https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/lead/> (last updated Dec. 2022). Each year, the NYC Health Department receives blood lead test results and publishes data for more than 300,000 children younger than six years old. *Lead Poisoning Reports, Publications and Surveillance Data*, N.Y.C. Dep't of Health & Mental Hygiene, <https://www.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/lead-pubs.page> (last visited February 23, 2024). Special attention is paid to children with elevated blood lead levels (BLLs), which are currently set at 3.5 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood (mcg/dL). *Lead Poisoning: Information for Health Care Provider*, N.Y.C. Dep't of Health & Mental Hygiene, <https://www.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/lead-poisoning-for-healthcare-providers.page> (last visited February 23, 2024).
- 23 New York State Climate Act: <https://climate.ny.gov/Resources/Disadvantaged-Communities-Criteria>
- 24 *Drinking Water State Revolving Fund*: <https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/water.htm>
- 25 "Geospatial Assessment of Racial/Ethnic Composition, Social Vulnerability, and Lead Water Service Lines in New York City" *Environmental Health Perspectives*. August 30, 2023. <https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/doi/full/10.1289/EHP12276>
- 26 <https://www.nyc.gov/content/leadfree/pages/maps-faq> last visited 3/3/2024
- 27 <https://portal.311.nyc.gov/article/?kanumber=KA-01403>
- 28 <https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=6713078&GUID=079DF318-CB47-4320-B0C2-088DE4025897&Options=&Search>
- 29 *See Model Ordinance for the Replacement of Lead Service Lines*, Nat. Res. Def. Council, <https://www.nrdc.org/sites/default/files/model-ordinance-replacement-lead-service-lines-20220506.pdf> (also attached as Appendix B to this report).



### **The New York City Coalition to End Lead Poisoning** (NYCCELP)

is a coalition of advocates, doctors, and lawyers who first came together in the 1980s to create and pass Local Law 1 of 2004 to prevent childhood lead poisoning by remediating lead paint hazards in homes. Currently, NYCCELP convenes the Lead Roundtable to advocate for legislation and regulations that will close loopholes in Local Law 1 as well as create a citywide mandatory lead service line replacement program to address public health concerns about lead in drinking water. Members include Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, Cooper Square Committee, Earthjustice, The Frankel Law Firm, Legal Aid Society, Lead Poisoning Prevention and Treatment Program at the Montefiore Medical Center (Bronx NY), NRDC, New York Lawyers for the Public Interest, New York League of Conservation Voters Education Fund, Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation, Tenants Political Action Committee, and WE ACT for Environmental Justice.



### REPORT AUTHOR

### **New York League of Conservation Voters Education Fund** (NYLCVEF)

educates, engages and empowers New Yorkers to be effective advocates on behalf of the environment — from lead-free pipes and clean water to green buildings and funding for parks. For more information about our work on lead in drinking water, visit [www.nylcvef.org/LeadInDrinkingWater](http://www.nylcvef.org/LeadInDrinkingWater)



**Scan this QR code for an interactive lead service line map.**