

**Summary Report for
Lead in Water Sampling
at the
Universal Alcorn Charter School
3200 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa**



Prepared for
Lawrence Threadgill
Universal Companies
1427 Catharine Street, 4th Floor
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19146

Prepared by
FIG Environmental LLC
PO Box 8574, Turnersville, NJ 08012
EPA Lead Safe Certified Firm #NAT-F273209-1
PA Lead Risk Assessor #004799

FIG Project ID: C-25-062-06
April 2026

Introduction

On March 30, 2026, water sampling was performed as part of an ongoing lead-in-drinking-water monitoring program designed to assess, document, and verify compliance with acceptable water quality standards at all accessible potable water outlets within the K–8 charter school facility. The scope of work included the collection and laboratory analysis of water samples for lead concentration.

This report provides a detailed summary of the sampling methodology and sampling results.

Understanding Lead in Drinking Water

Lead is a metal that can be found in natural deposits, but most lead in drinking water comes from plumbing materials — like pipes, faucets, and fixtures — rather than from the water source itself. It can get into drinking water when these materials corrode, especially in older homes or buildings.

Buildings built before 1986 are more likely to have pipes, solder, or fixtures made with lead. But even newer buildings aren't completely safe — plumbing labeled “lead-free” could still have small amounts of lead. Brass faucets or chrome-plated fixtures are common sources, especially when hot water is used.

When lead is found in drinking water, the resolution may involve replacing parts of the plumbing system with lead-free materials.

There is no safe level of lead exposure. Even small amounts can affect your health. Lead is a toxic metal that adversely affects the nervous system in both children and adults. Prolonged exposure may impair cognitive function and other neurological processes. In adults, particularly those who are middle-aged or older, lead exposure has also been associated with elevated blood pressure and may lead to anemia.

At high levels, lead can cause severe damage to the brain and kidneys in both adults and children, and in extreme cases, may be fatal.

Lead is undetectable by taste, or smell, making it difficult to identify in drinking water without proper testing. The health effects of low-level exposure are often not immediately apparent. Symptoms, if present, may be subtle or mistaken for other illnesses, such as the flu.

Many water treatment systems are capable of significantly reducing lead levels in drinking water, though their effectiveness varies by system type and maintenance.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) are legally enforceable standards issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect public health by limiting contaminants in public drinking water systems. The purpose of the NPDWRs is to ensure safe drinking water by setting limits on contaminants that can adversely affect human health. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are the highest amount of a contaminant allowed in drinking water delivered by public water systems, as set by the EPA under the National NPDWRs.

In accordance with the City of Philadelphia Code, the Action Level (AL) for lead (Pb) in drinking water is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L), or 10 parts per billion (ppb). By comparison, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets the federal drinking water standard at 15 micrograms per liter (µg/L). The Action Level represents the concentration of lead in water at which certain regulatory responses may be required, including corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, lead service line replacement, and public education.

Codes & Standards

There are currently no state or federal regulations that mandate the testing of drinking water in schools, with the exception of institutions that operate their own water supply systems and are therefore governed by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The vast majority of public water suppliers do not incorporate schools into their routine sampling protocols, as existing regulations—specifically the Lead and Copper Rule—primarily require sampling from single-family residential dwellings. Nevertheless, Section A-703.2; B. of The Philadelphia Code establishes that *“The Health Department or a testing agency certified by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection has certified, within the previous five years, that the building is in substantial compliance with applicable water quality requirements of the Board of Health, provided that in no event shall applicable water quality requirements be deemed to permit lead in water at an outlet such as a sink or water fountain that is in service at 10 ppb or more. Any water outlet determined to exceed any such water quality requirements shall be taken out of service within 24 hours of notification of the relevant test. The owner of the educational occupancy shall post the results of the most recent water quality testing at each educational occupancy to a generally available website within ten days of receipt of the results.”*

Board of Health Requirements for Water Outlet Testing and Reporting

In accordance with Board of Health regulations, your facility is responsible for reporting the testing of all potable water outlets. Test results must be submitted to the Philadelphia Department of Public Health via email at WflterLeadTesti11g@phila.gov.

Each submission must include the following:

1. Cover Letter

- Include the name, address, and contact information of your facility.
- Clearly identify the purpose of the submission.

2. Laboratory Report

- Provide the sampling date.
- Identify the laboratory that conducted the analysis.
- Report the lead concentration for each potable water outlet tested.

3. Response to Elevated Lead Levels

- If any outlet shows a lead concentration **equal to or exceeding 10 parts per billion (µg/L)**, you are required to discontinue use of that outlet **within 24 hours**.
- Describe the corrective action(s) taken in response to elevated levels in the cover letter.
- An outlet may only be returned to service **after corrective measures have been implemented** and a follow-up test confirms that the lead level is **below 10 parts per billion (µg/L)**.

Please ensure all documentation is complete and submitted promptly to ensure compliance with health and safety regulations.

Sampling Compliance

All water samples were collected by a licensed Pennsylvania Lead Risk Assessor in the recommended pre-cleaned, 250 mL sampling container supplied by the laboratory, EMSL Analytical of Cinnaminson, New Jersey (NLLAP accredited laboratory). Sampling included a “first draw” and a “flush” sample taken from each drinking water outlet, as well as a first draw sample from filtered bottle filler outlets. In accordance with EPA 40 CFR Part 141 Subpart I (Lead and Copper Rule) guidelines, all outlets were ideally left unused for a minimum of 6 hours prior to sample collection. The samples were analyzed via Metals ICP-MS-EPA 200.8

Sampling Results

Table No. 1 outlines the sampling data and analytical results from water samples collected on March 30, 2026 at the Alcorn Charter School:

Table No. 1				
Sample #	Outlet Source	Draw Sample	Location	Results
01	S	First	Room 101	ND
02	S	Flush		1.19
03	F	First	2 ND Floor Outside Room 207	ND
04	F	Flush		ND
05	F	First	3 rd Floor Outside Room 307	ND
06	F	Flush		ND
07	BF	First		ND

Table No. 2 definitions:

Table No. 2	
F	Fountain
S	Sink
BF	Bottle Filler
AAL	Above Action Level- Remove from Service Immediately
ND	Analyte was NOT DETECTED at or above the detection limit

FIG Environmental LLC is available to address any questions regarding the data provided in this report. Please call our office at 856-553-6162 for further discussions. We appreciate the opportunity given to provide you with our professional services.

John Fiorelli
Project Manager
PA Lead Risk Assessor #004799
FIG Environmental LLC

Attachments (1)

Summary Report for
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April 2026

ATTACHEMENT NO. 1 LABORATORY RESULTS & CHAIN OF CUSTODY



EMSL Analytical, Inc.

200 Route 130, Cinnaminson, NJ, 08077
Telephone: 856-856-4800 Fax:cs@emsl.com
EMSL-CIN-01

EMSL Order ID: 012616044
LIMS Reference ID: AE16044
EMSL Customer ID: FIGE23

Attention: Janae Fiorelli
FIG Environmental LLC [FIGE23]
856-553-6162

Project Name: Universal Alcorn C-25-062-06

Project ID: _Master Project-FIGE23

Customer PO:

Sales Rep: Justin Monturano

Received: 04/09/2026 14:00

Reported: 04/23/2026 16:55

Analytical Results

Analyte	Result	Q	DF	RL	Units	Prepared Date/Time	Analyzed Date/Time	Analyst Initials	Prep /Analytical Method
Sample: 01/Rm 101 Sink Lims Reference ID: AE16044-01 Matrix: Drinking Water Sampled: 03/30/26 09:45:00									
Metals									
Lead	ND		1	1.00	µg/L	04/20/26 16:52	04/21/26 12:07	PL	EPA 200.8 (DA)/EPA 200.8
Sample: 02/Room 101 Sink Lims Reference ID: AE16044-02 Matrix: Drinking Water Sampled: 03/30/26 09:45:00									
Metals									
Lead	1.19		1	1.00	µg/L	04/20/26 16:52	04/21/26 12:12	PL	EPA 200.8 (DA)/EPA 200.8
Sample: 03/2nd Floor o/s Rm 207 Fountain Lims Reference ID: AE16044-03 Matrix: Drinking Water Sampled: 03/30/26 09:45:00									
Metals									
Lead	ND		1	1.00	µg/L	04/20/26 16:52	04/21/26 12:14	PL	EPA 200.8 (DA)/EPA 200.8
Sample: 04/2nd Floor o/s Rm 207 Fountain Lims Reference ID: AE16044-04 Matrix: Drinking Water Sampled: 03/30/26 09:45:00									
Metals									
Lead	ND		1	1.00	µg/L	04/20/26 16:52	04/21/26 12:16	PL	EPA 200.8 (DA)/EPA 200.8
Sample: 05/3rd FL. o/s 307 Lims Reference ID: AE16044-05 Matrix: Drinking Water Sampled: 03/30/26 09:45:00									
Metals									
Lead	ND		1	1.00	µg/L	04/20/26 16:52	04/21/26 12:18	PL	EPA 200.8 (DA)/EPA 200.8
Sample: 06/3rd FL. o/s 307 Lims Reference ID: AE16044-06 Matrix: Drinking Water Sampled: 03/30/26 10:25:00									
Metals									
Lead	ND		1	1.00	µg/L	04/20/26 16:52	04/21/26 12:20	PL	EPA 200.8 (DA)/EPA 200.8
Sample: 07/3rd FL o/d Rm 307 Bottle Filler Lims Reference ID: AE16044-07 Matrix: Drinking Water Sampled: 03/30/26 10:25:00									
Metals									
Lead	ND		1	1.00	µg/L	04/20/26 16:52	04/21/26 12:22	PL	EPA 200.8 (DA)/EPA 200.8



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Work Order Case Narrative

Emailed Client Sample Collection Time and Sampling State - 4/10/26 - SB



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Certified Analyses included in this Report

Analyte	Certifications
<i>EPA 200.8 in Drinking Water</i>	
Lead	NJDEP

List of Certifications

Code	Description	Number	Expires
PADEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection	68-00367	11/30/2026
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health ELAP	10872	04/01/2026
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection	03036	06/30/2026
MADEP	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection	M-NJ337	06/30/2026
CTDPH	Connecticut Department of Public Health	PH-0270	06/30/2026
California ELAP	California Water Boards	1877	06/30/2026
AIHA LAP	American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA LAP, LLC)	100194	04/01/2027
A2LA	A2LA Environmental Certificate	2845.01	07/31/2026
21-A2LA	A2LA Food Chem/Mat Sci	2845.15	07/31/2026

Please see the specific Field of Testing (FOT) on www.emsl.com for a complete listing of parameters for which EMSL is certified.



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Notes and Definitions

Item	Definition
P3	Sample was preserved by client prior to getting into laboratory.
(Dig)	For metals analysis, sample was digested.
[2C]	Reported from the second channel in dual column analysis.
DA	Direct Analysis
DF	Dilution Factor
MDL	Method Detection Limit.
ND	Analyte was NOT DETECTED at or above the reporting limit, or the mdl if provided.
NR	Spike/Surrogate showed no recovery.
Q	Qualifier
RCS	Respirable Crystalline Silica
RL	Reporting Limit
Wet	Sample is not dry weight corrected.

Measurement of uncertainty and any applicable definitions of method modifications are available upon request. Per EPA NLLAP policy, sample results are not blank corrected.

Owen McKenna Laboratory Manager or other approved signatory

EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. This report relates only to the samples reported above, and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. The report reflects the samples as received. Results are generated from the field sampling data (sampling volumes and areas, locations, etc.) provided by the client on the Chain of Custody. Samples are within quality control criteria and met method specifications unless otherwise noted.

