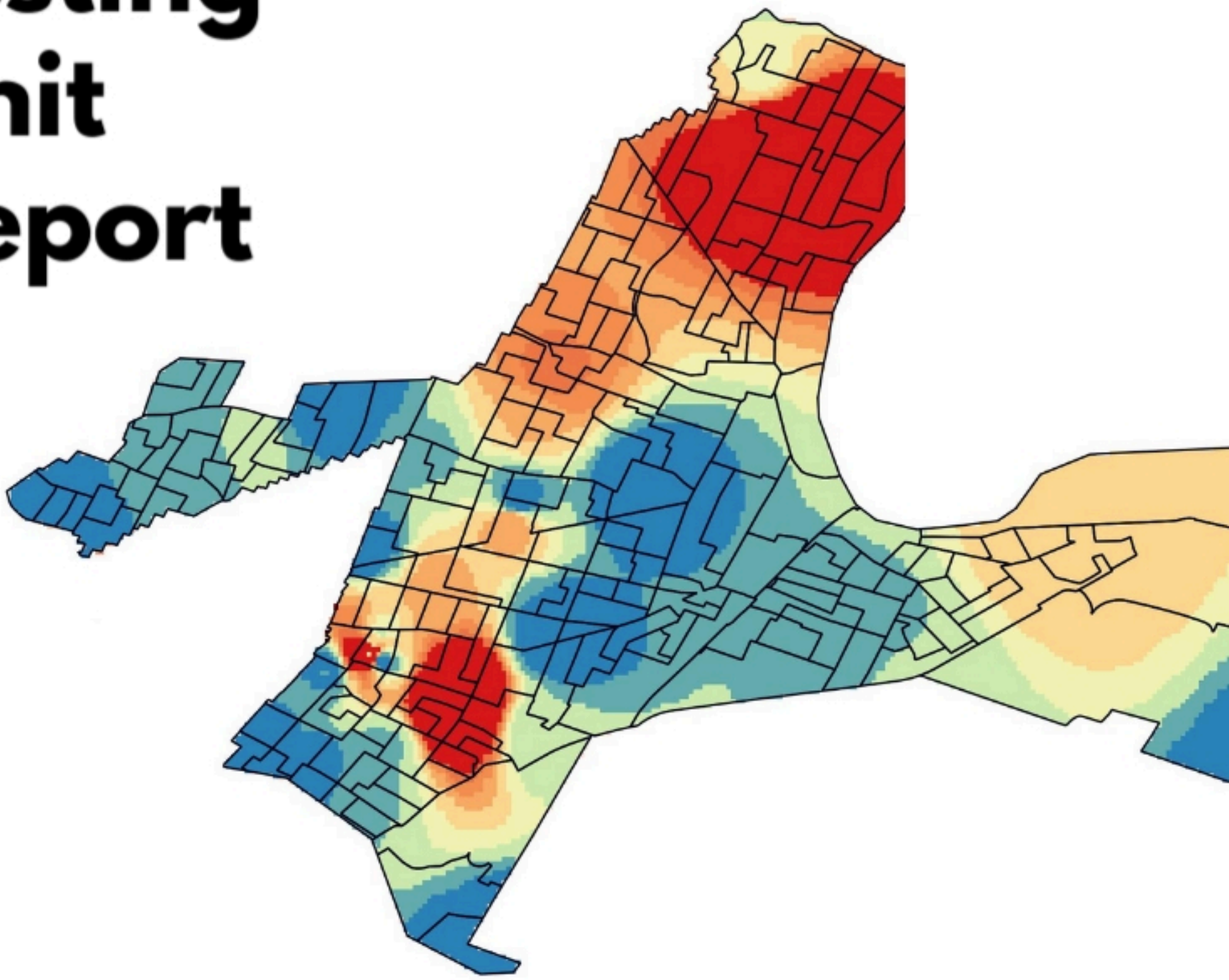
The Mobile Lead Testing Unit Report



NEWARK WATER COALITION

Ver 1

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History of NWC

Reports of high lead levels in Newark drinking water systems go as far back as 2003. In 2016, news reports of high levels of lead in public school's drinking water ignited a surge of community activism and community science. Throughout 2017, the city reported some of the highest levels recorded by a large water system in the United States. In June 2018, the Newark Education Workers Caucus (NEW Caucus), public school educators, and the National Resource Defense Council (NRDC) filed a federal lawsuit alleging numerous violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act and demanded a safe alternative source of water for Newark residents. Consequently, the city enacted a corrosion control treatment plan and in 2019, the city began a swift lead service line (LSL) replacement program. By 2022, Newark replaced 23,000 lead service lines.

Formation of the Newark Water Coalition
City officials added to Newark's legacy of municipal corruption by initially downplaying the crisis and subsequent miscommunication about use of water filters. By December 2018, community members felt municipal, state, and federal agencies failed to address the poison in Newark's water supply and organized to find a solution, leading to the formation of the NWC also known as the Newark Water Coalition.

Lead exposure is rooted in systemic structures of oppression. Multiple forms of persistent inequities (ex. food insecurity, poverty) faced by marginalized people in Newark also manifest in the form of lead poisoning, where access to healthy food and nutrition can mitigate the harmful effects of lead poisoning. Our core NWC operations meet the basic needs of the community by distributing tons of fresh food and gallons of filtered water. NWC started with ensuring the community had accurate information about the lead crisis and access to resources to remediate lead contamination.

NWC recognizes lead exposure is rooted in systemic structures of oppression and that water is not the only form of lead poisoning. After the NRDC court case, LSL replacement and media attention, lead in Newark was centered on water, yet Newark residents still had not received post LSL replacement testing and face lead exposure from multiple sources in their home, including paint, soil, and dust. Legacy industrial toxic sources (including lead-based paint, and gasoline emissions) have resulted in lead-contaminated paint and soil, both contributing to dust lead levels. While each exposure source is different, all combine to create an environment where Newark children have persistent elevated blood lead levels.

History of Project

Before the pandemic, the NWC was working toward creating a mobile water testing street team. The COVID-19 lockdown forced us to shelve the idea in order to meet the immediate needs of the community. As society reopened, we began conversations with Bavisha Kalyan to discuss building a primary dataset by door to door lead testing.

Even though Newark's officials claimed the city was "lead-free" by 2022, from our lived experiences, work in the community, and visions for the future of our organization, we posed the research question, "Is lead poisoning happening in Newark? If so, where?" UC Berkeley researchers wanted to support the NWC and supplemented the research question with: "How does a community-engaged process provide a more robust and nuanced understanding of lead exposure in Newark, NJ?"

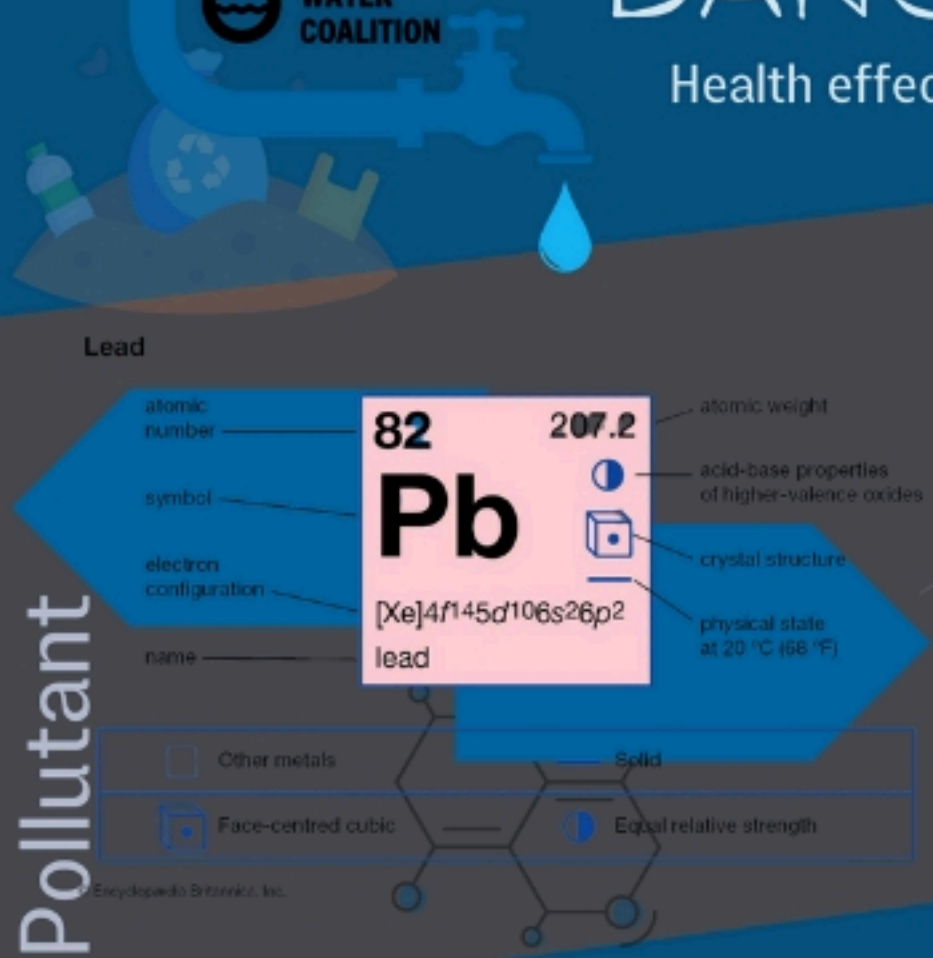
The street team project was dusted off and expanded into the Mobile Lead Testing Unit (MLTU). We assembled a team of NWC members, including local high school seniors and a few new volunteers, to run the MLTU. The MLTU placed the Newark community at the forefront of conducting the work.

To answer our research question, we aimed to capture holistic lead exposure by measuring all the sources of lead (paint, soil, water, and dust) within 300 Newark homes. Through the MLTU we measured environmental lead levels inside homes using a field kit, conducted qualitative health surveys , provided cash compensations, provided an instantaneous quick report and later mailed back a detailed report. The data collected will be used to supplement a quantitative model to gain insight into local dynamics and exposure sources in Newark. We aimed to limit as many barriers as possible to ensure participants could get their homes tested in a manner that was not extractive but proactive in safeguarding our community from lead. To protect the identities and privacy of individuals in the study, Institutional Review Board approval was granted from the University of California, Berkeley. Researchers took on additional unexpected roles, such as pro bono secretaries, organizers, conveners, or facilitators, to build capacity and resources of the NWC.

NEWARK WATER COALITION

WHY IS LEAD DANGEROUS?

Health effects of Lead Poisoning



WHAT IS LEAD?

A Toxin

A naturally occurring element found in small amounts in the earth's crust

Legacy Pollutant

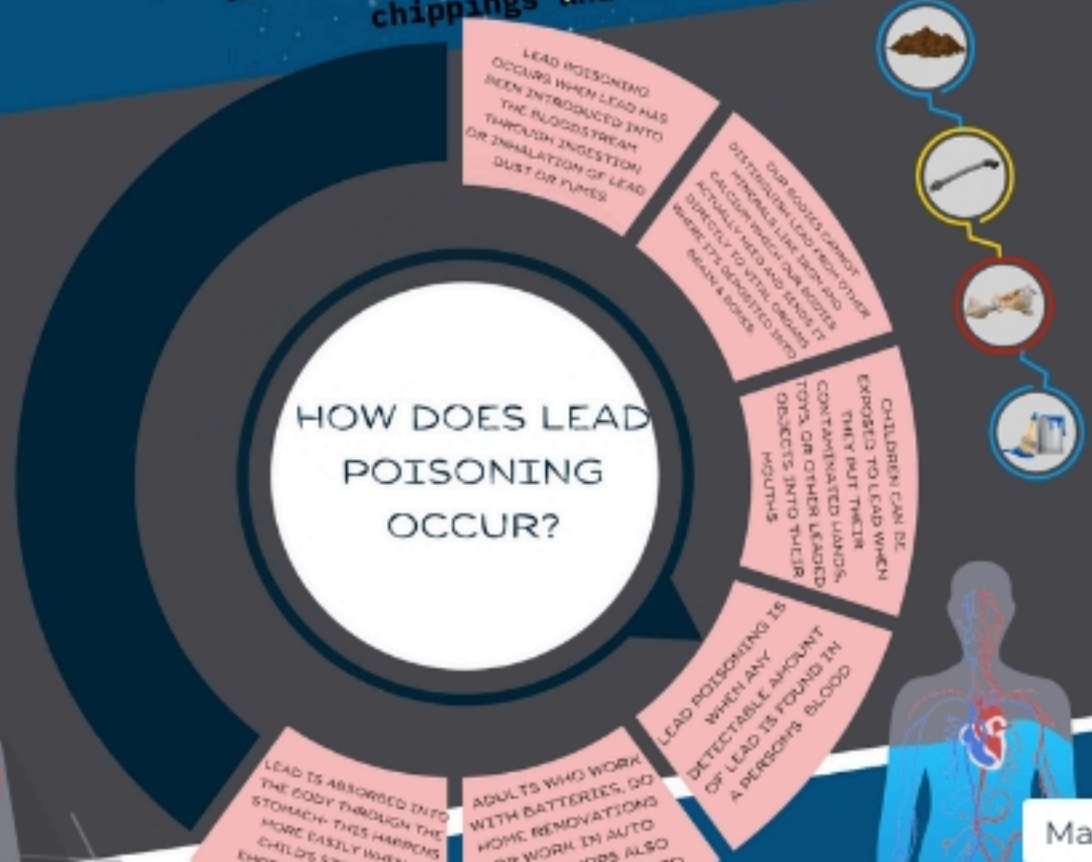
WHERE IS LEAD FOUND?

- WATER
- SOIL
- PAINT

as well as dust which is a result of paint chippings and soil tracking

LEAD AND LEAD COMPOUNDS HAVE BEEN USED IN A WIDE VARIETY OF PRODUCTS FOUND IN AND AROUND OUR HOMES, INCLUDING: PAINT, CERAMICS, PIPES AND PLUMBING MATERIALS, SOLDERS, GASOLINE, BATTERIES, AMMUNITION AND COSMETICS

HOW DOES LEAD POISONING OCCUR?



NEWARK WATER COALITION

Methodology

Water

The testing unit measured water levels in homes using an eXact spectrophotometer. The lower detection limit is around 3ppb. Nearly all homes in Newark have had their lead service lines replaced, therefore the testing team measured post replacement exposure. Following the EPA Lead and Copper Rule, the first and fifth liter measurements were drawn and measured to capture internal fixture sources as well as potential (but unlikely) service line lead sources.

Paint

Many homes in Newark were built before 1978 (the year that outlawed lead-based paint in houses). Paint chips are a primary source of childhood elevated blood lead levels and there is little to no required screening of homes. The MLTU used an XRF gun to measure lead based paint on surfaces throughout a home following risk assessment and lead inspection protocol guided by certified lead risk assessors. A survey and visual inspection was conducted and documented.

Soil

Following EPA Method 6200, soil lead concentrations were measured both in-situ (using an XRF gun to scan for lead concentrations at a resident's home) and collected samples to measure ex-situ to dry, grind, and sieve the soil before taking a reading using the XRF gun.

Dust

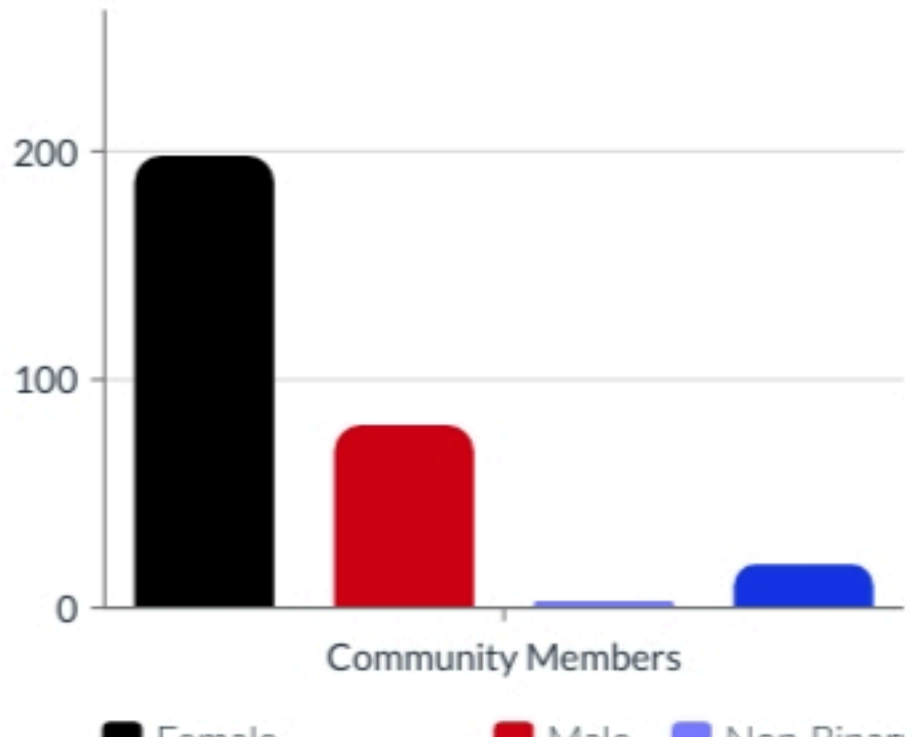
Lead in dust comes from both the soil and paint (through construction activities). Following protocol as informed by certified lead assessors and HUD and ASTM protocol, the MLTU collected dust wipes from high traffic areas within each home and will be measuring the concentrations using the XRF gun as well as via Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).

STUDY DEMOGRAPHICS

Race

- Black 214
- White 12
- Multi-Racial 25
- Did not say 21
- American Indian 6
- Asian 2
- Pacific Islander 2

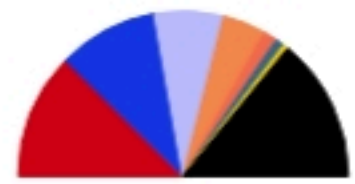
Gender



Zip Code

- (07108) 114
- (07112) 128
- (07103) 35
- (07105) 33
- (Other) 23
- (07106) 24
- (07104) 18
- (07114) 8
- (07107) 9

Household Income

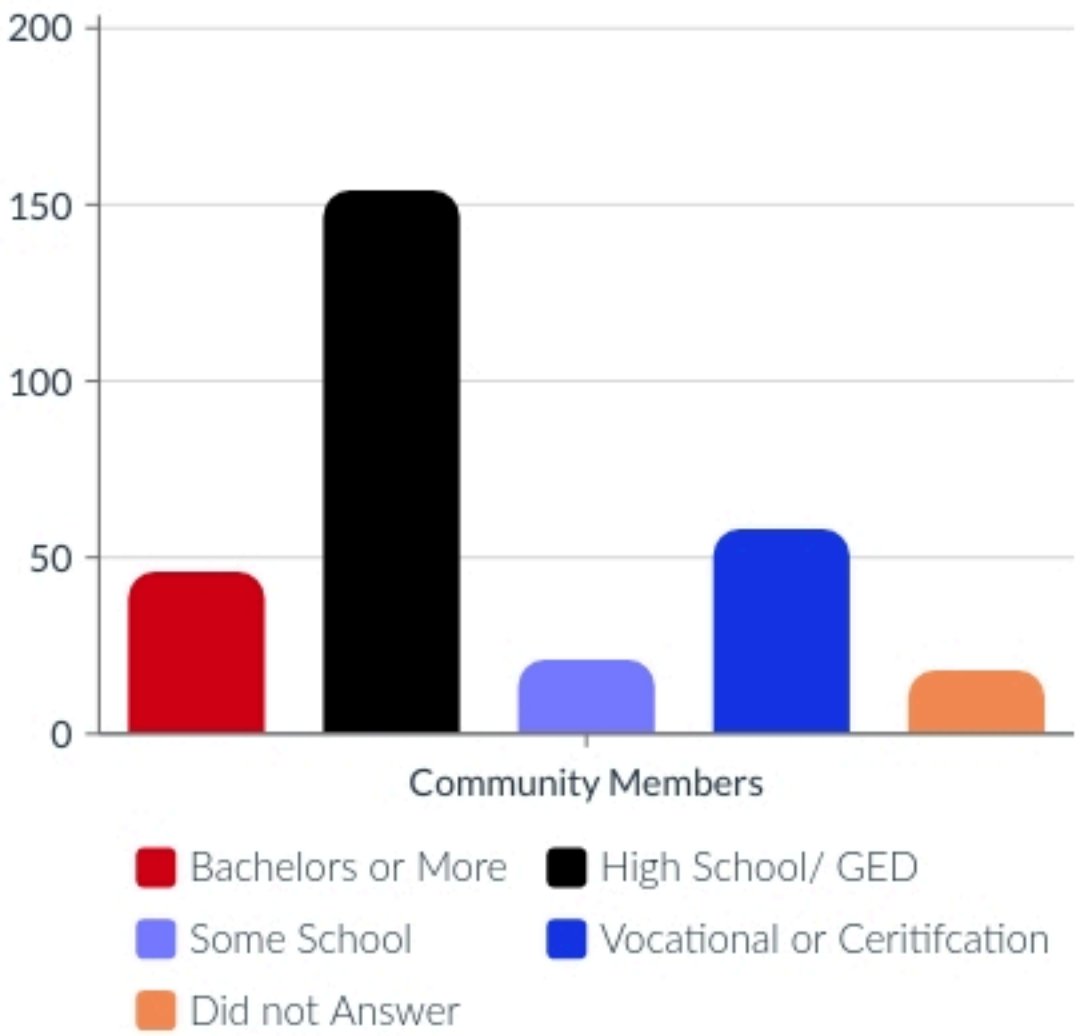


- 0-$9,999 73
- 10-$24,999 58
- 25-$49,999 40
- 50-$74,999 25
- 75-$99,999 8
- 100-$149,999 5
- 150+ 3
- Prefer not to Say 83

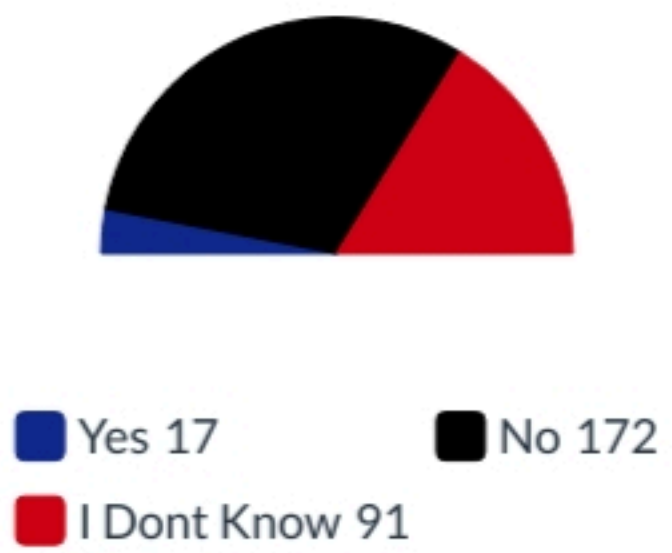
NEWARK WATER COALITION

STUDY DEMOGRAPHICS

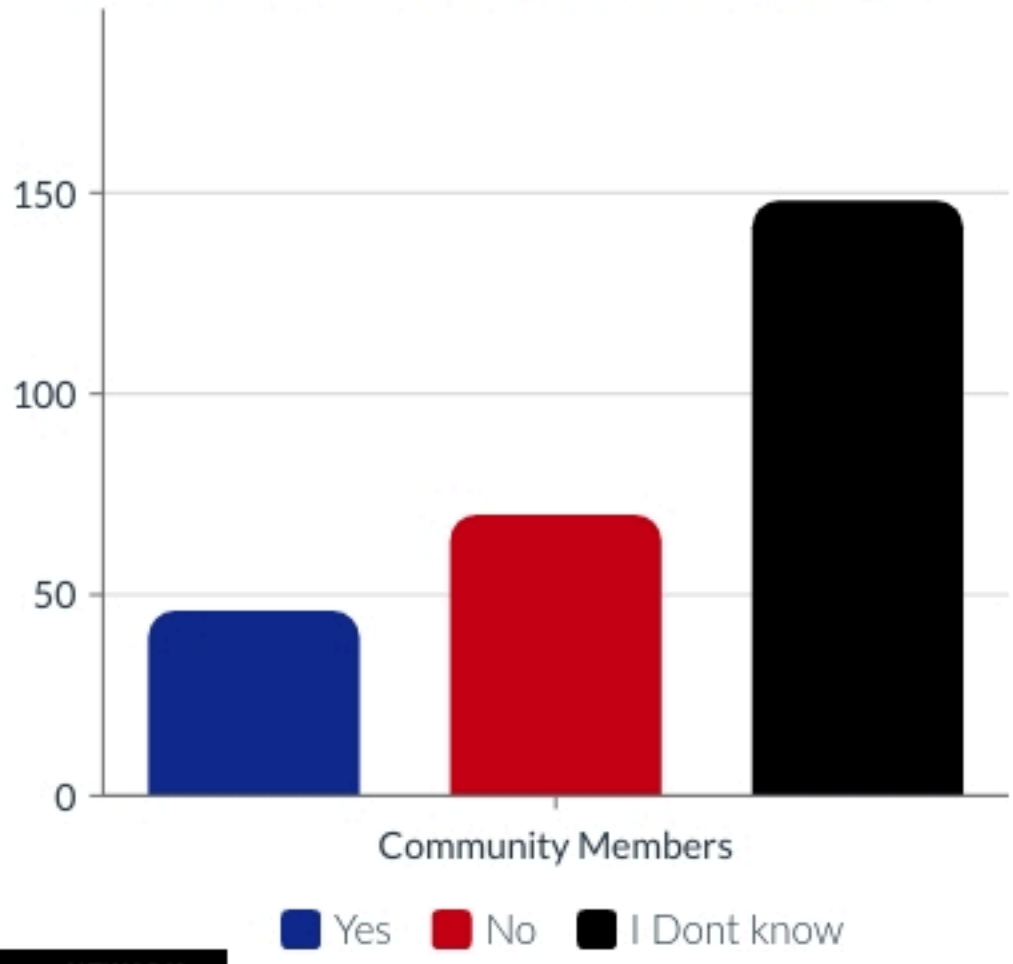
Education



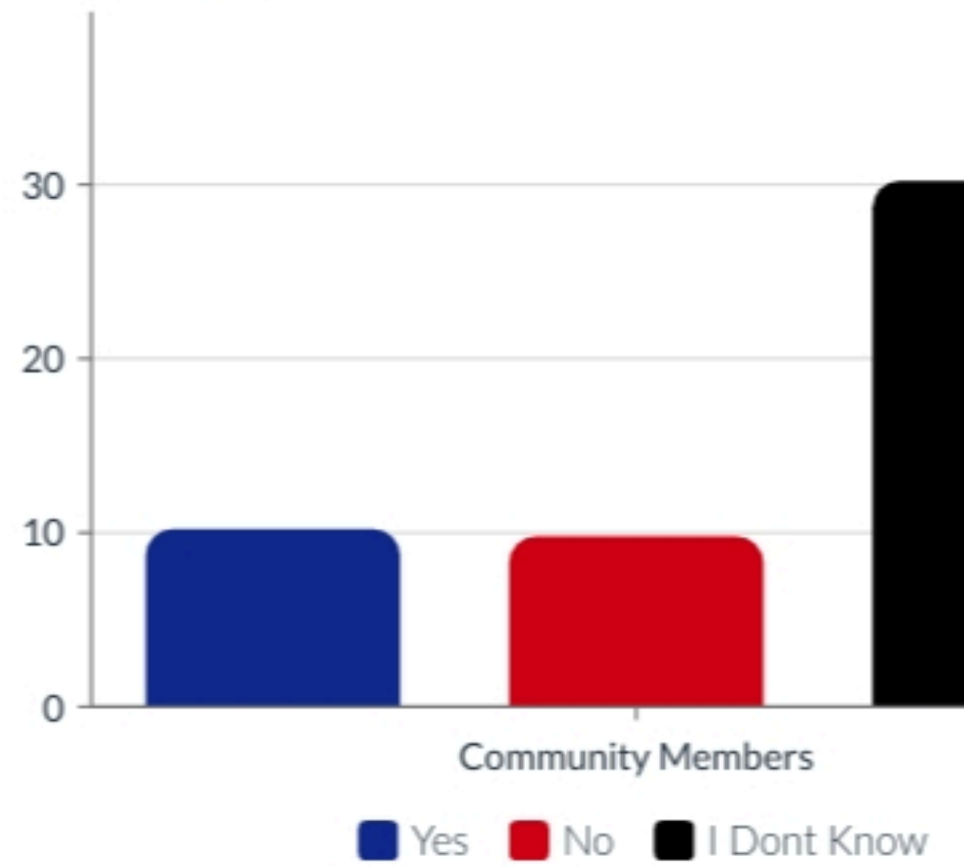
Has your home been tested for lead



Has your lead line been replaced?



Is your lead result different after line replacement?



NEWARK WATER COALITION

Made with VISME

STUDY DEMOGRAPHICS

HEALTH SUMMARY- COMPLIED AND SUMMARIZED	YES	NO	UNKNOWN
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Arthritis	73	174	9
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Asthma and/or other breathing problems	89	161	7
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Cancer	13	231	6
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Chronic skin problems	35	203	7
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Diabetes	55	196	6
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Heart disease	22	218	8
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Heart problems (other than heart disease)	29	207	9
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - High cholesterol	62	182	8
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Hypertension or high blood pressure	80	163	11
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Mental problems (such as depression) or Anxiety (nervousness)	51	199	7

STUDY DEMOGRAPHICS

HEALTH SUMMARY- COMPLIED AND SUMMARIZED	YES	NO	UNKNOWN
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Multiple sclerosis	13	229	6
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Osteoporosis	5	236	6
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Parkinson's Disease	14	227	6
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Stroke, mini stroke or TIA	35	203	7
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Mild cognitive impairment or memory impairment	18	223	6
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Miscarriage (since 2016)	19	219	5
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Did anyone contract COVID-19 in your household?	108	141	10
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Other Significant Illness	18	173	9
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Other Significant Illness.1	174	174	9
Do you have any of the following health conditions? - Other Significant Illness.2	170	170	9

Water Data

	1ST LITER	5TH LITER
Total Count	311	294
Count of Low level of lead detected	185	185
Count of 0 Lead dectected	122	106
Count of Non Zero lead dectected	4	3
Minimum non 0 level of lead	4 ppm	14 ppm
Maximum non 0 level of lead	244 ppm	23 ppm

Water Data

COMMON CONCERNS FROM PARTICIPANTS

RESPONSE WORD CLOUD

PARTICIPANT SURVEY RESPONSE DATA

IS MY WATER DRINKABLE?
DO I HAVE THE RIGHT INFO?
IS MY FILTER HELPING?
HOW CLEAN IS MY WATER?
WHAT ARE MY OPTIONS?
HOW CAN I BE SURE ITS SAFE?
THE SERVICE LINES MAY HAVE LEAD.
CAN BOTTLED WATER SUFFICE?
SOME PAINT HAS DETEORIORATED.
HOW CAN I BE SURE IT'S DUST-FREE?
I FEAR THERE'S SEDIMENT IN THE WATER.
MY FAMILY TESTED POSITIVE FOR LEAD.
WHAT IS A NORMAL PH FOR WATER?
IS MY WATER'S COLOR NORMAL?
MY WATER IS BROWN.
THE WATER MAKES ME FEEL ILL.
ARE THERE TOXINS INSIDE?
WHAT'S THE BACTERIA LEVEL?
I ONLY USE TAP WATER TO WASH DISHES.
MY WATER SMELLS ODD.
HOW SAFE IS IT FOR COOKING?
I'VE NOTICED A BLEACH SMELL.
IT DOESN'T TASTE GOOD.
MY FAMILY GETS SICK FROM THE WATER.
MY WATER IS A FOGGY GRAY.
HAVE CHEMICALS SEEPED IN?
HOW CAN I AVOID GETTING SICK FROM THE WATER?
I FEAR IT'S BEEN COMPRIMISED BY RODENTS.

THE SERVICE LINE BEING REPLACED IS A CONCERN.
THE WATER IS DARK.
POLLUTANTS MAY AFFECT MY WATER.
WHAT ARE THE ORIGINS OF MY WATER?
MY WATER TEMPERATURE IS OFF.
IS MY WATER SAFE OVERALL?
HOW MUCH LEAD IS IN MY WATER?
WHAT ARE THE MERCURY LEVELS?
MY CITY HAS A HISTORY WITH LEAD.
CONSTRUCTION MAY AFFECT MY WATER.
IS THERE FLUORIDE PRESENT?
CONSTRUCTION MAY AFFECT MY WATER.
THE WATER RUNS HARD.
THERE'S HARSHNESS.
FUNNY ODOR.
I FEAR NOT BEING FULLY INFORMED.
ARE THERE TOXINS?

www.newarkwatercoalition.com

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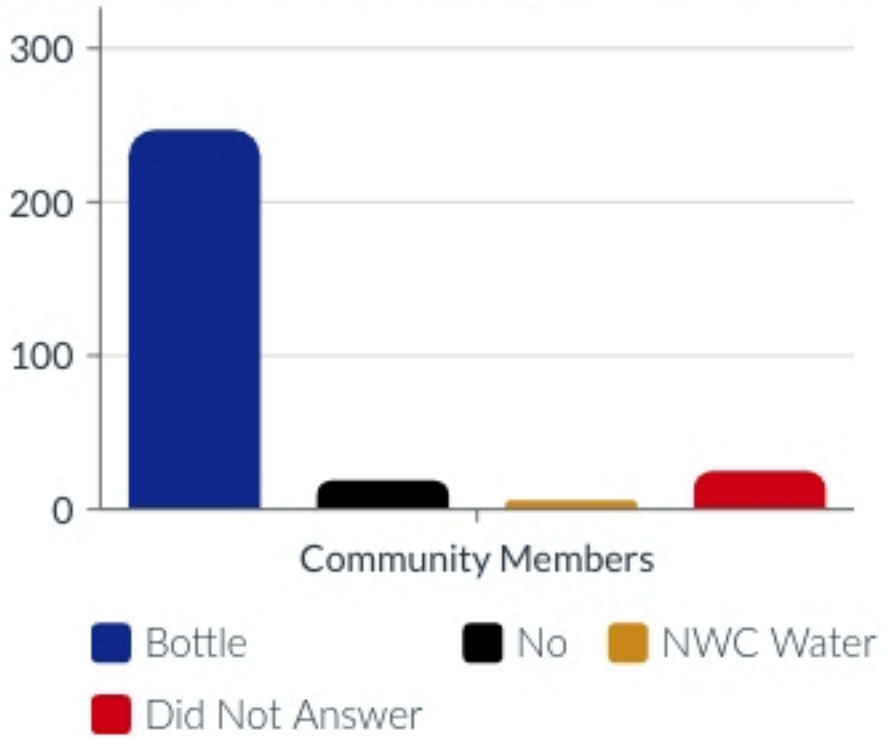
WATER DATA

Do you use other sources of water?



Do you use a water filter?

No 212

Yes 60

Did not Answer 23

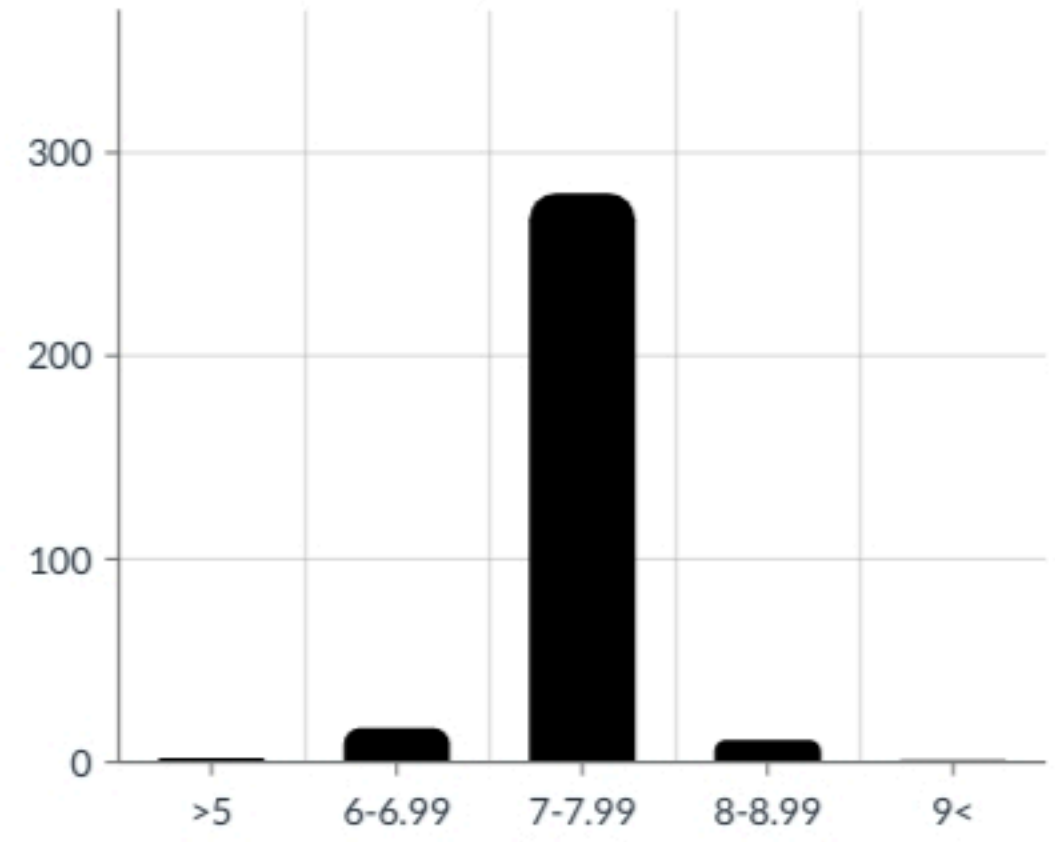
Do you use tap water?

No 56

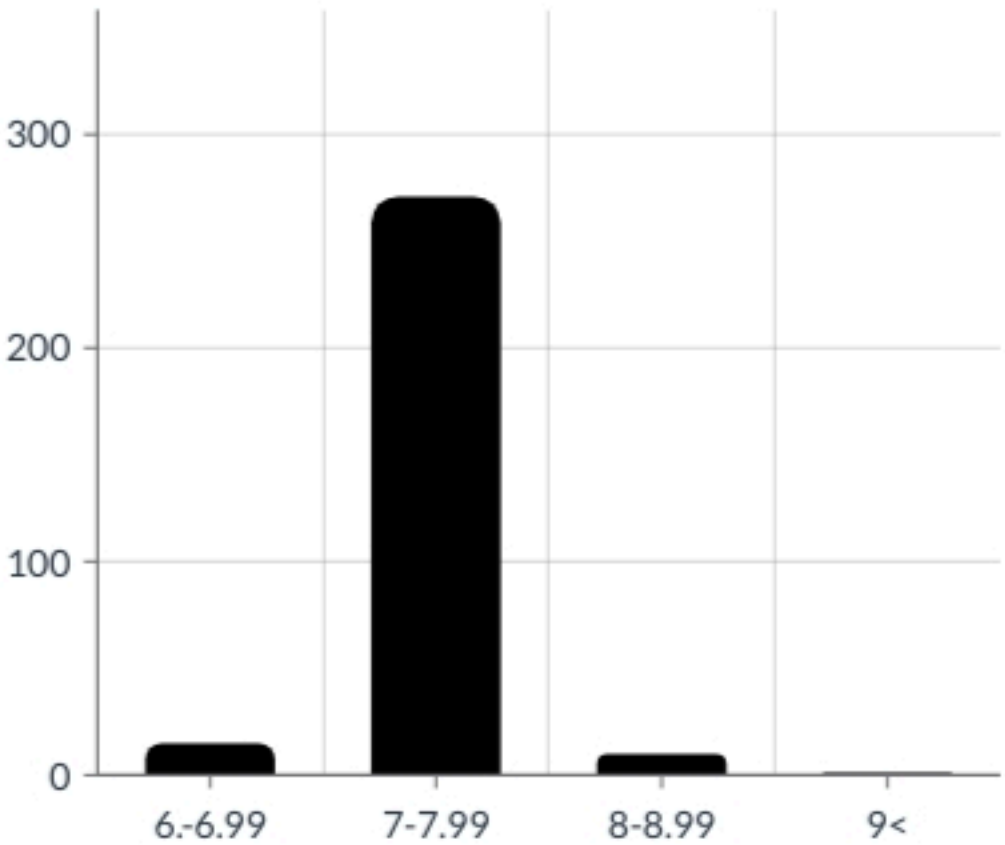
Yes 216

Did Not Answer 16

1st Liter PH



5th Liter PH



NEWARK WATER COALITION

Paint Data

INTRODUCTION

Lead Paint was banned in 1978. Homes built before 1978 are more likely to have lead

We measured the concentration of lead in paint in each of the Mobile Lead Testing Unit Homes.

We were trained by a lead risk assessor and followed the same protocols for a lead risk assessment to examine high friction zones and potential hazards in the home.

METHODOLOGY

First, the interior of the home was inspected, and any deteriorations in the paint were noted as either intact (no deteriorations), fair, or poor.

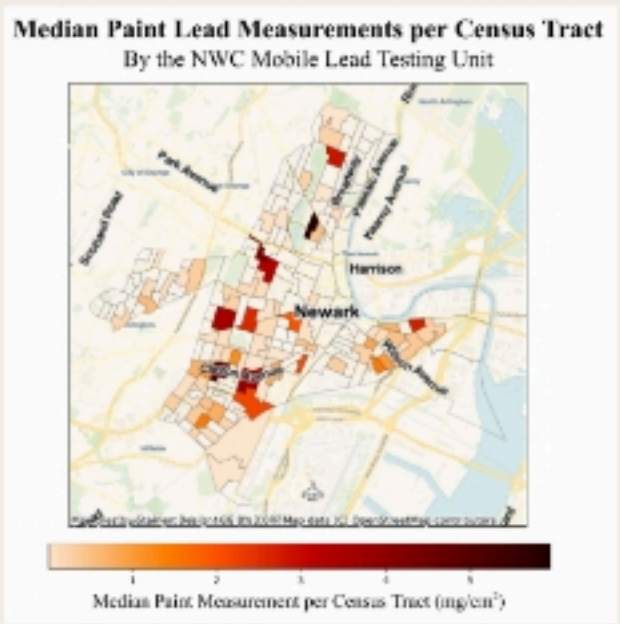
Then, a X-Ray Fluorescence gun was used was used to determine the lead content in the paint without having to damage or scrape the paint.

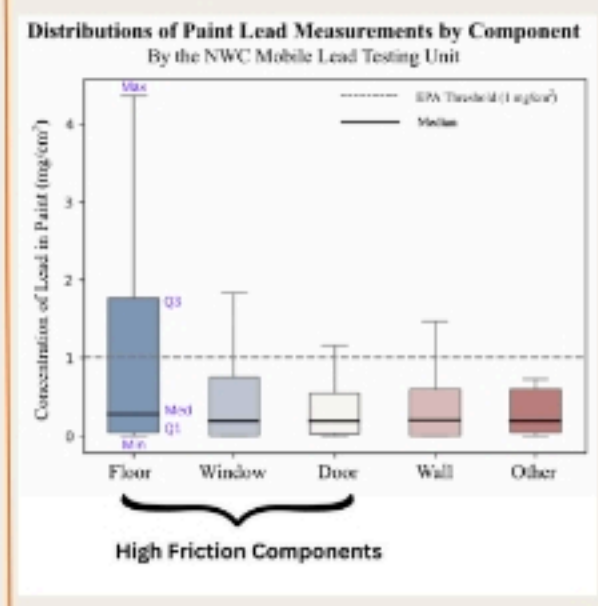
Calibrations of the reader each were taken at the beginning and end of testing

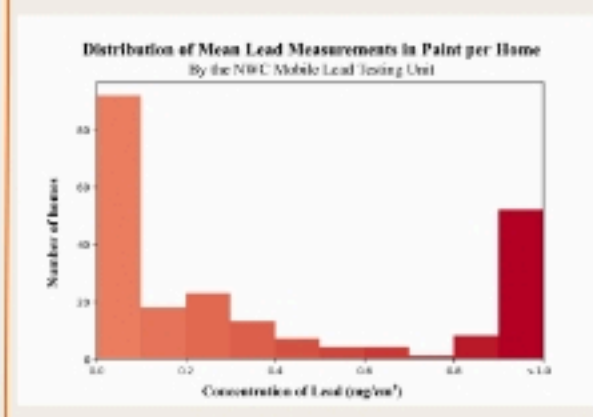
RESULTS

As a Result of this study, it was found that many of Newarks' homes have a high lead levels in paint. Many of these homes have levels of lead much higher than Environmental Protection Agency's threshold limit of 1 mg/cm.sq.

The definition of lead based paint is a measurement greater than 5000 ppm or 0.5% lead by weight. For an XRF measurement this is 1 mg/cm.sq







WHAT DO OUR RESULTS MEAN?

Over 3000 paint samples were collected by the NWC mobile testing unit. Analyzing this data can paint a picture of the distribution of lead around Newark.

The map of median paint lead measurements (left) show where the hotspots are in Newark for high paint lead levels.

The box plot (center) shows the distribution of paint lead in certain building components. High friction areas tend to have higher lead levels.

Although the majority of homes had lower levels of paint overall as seen in the distribution of mean lead measurements for each house (top right), many homes were way over the EPA threshold

WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE LEAD IN YOUR PAINT (+1.5%)

Interim Controls

- Keep children away.
- Clean up any chips or scrapes of paint.
- You can use an air filter.
- Avoid disturbing the surface.

Abatement

- Have a professional remove the paint
- Carefully paint over the area
- Take safety precautions when painting over the lead-exposed paint; wear gloves, protective goggles, a face shield, and foot coverings.

Apply for a Grant

- Apply for the lead hazard reduction & healthy homes grant if you qualify
- For more information visit: https://www.newarknj.gov/card/lead-abatement-grant-city-of-newark

KEY TAKE AWAYS

High friction areas such as door jams, floors, stairs and windowsills can have higher lead levels due to more chipping and paint damage

WATCH OUT FOR peeling, Chipping, chalking, cracking, damaged, or damp paint in your home.

DID YOU KNOW?

When lead is absorbed into the body it can cause damage to the b... kidneys, nerves, an...

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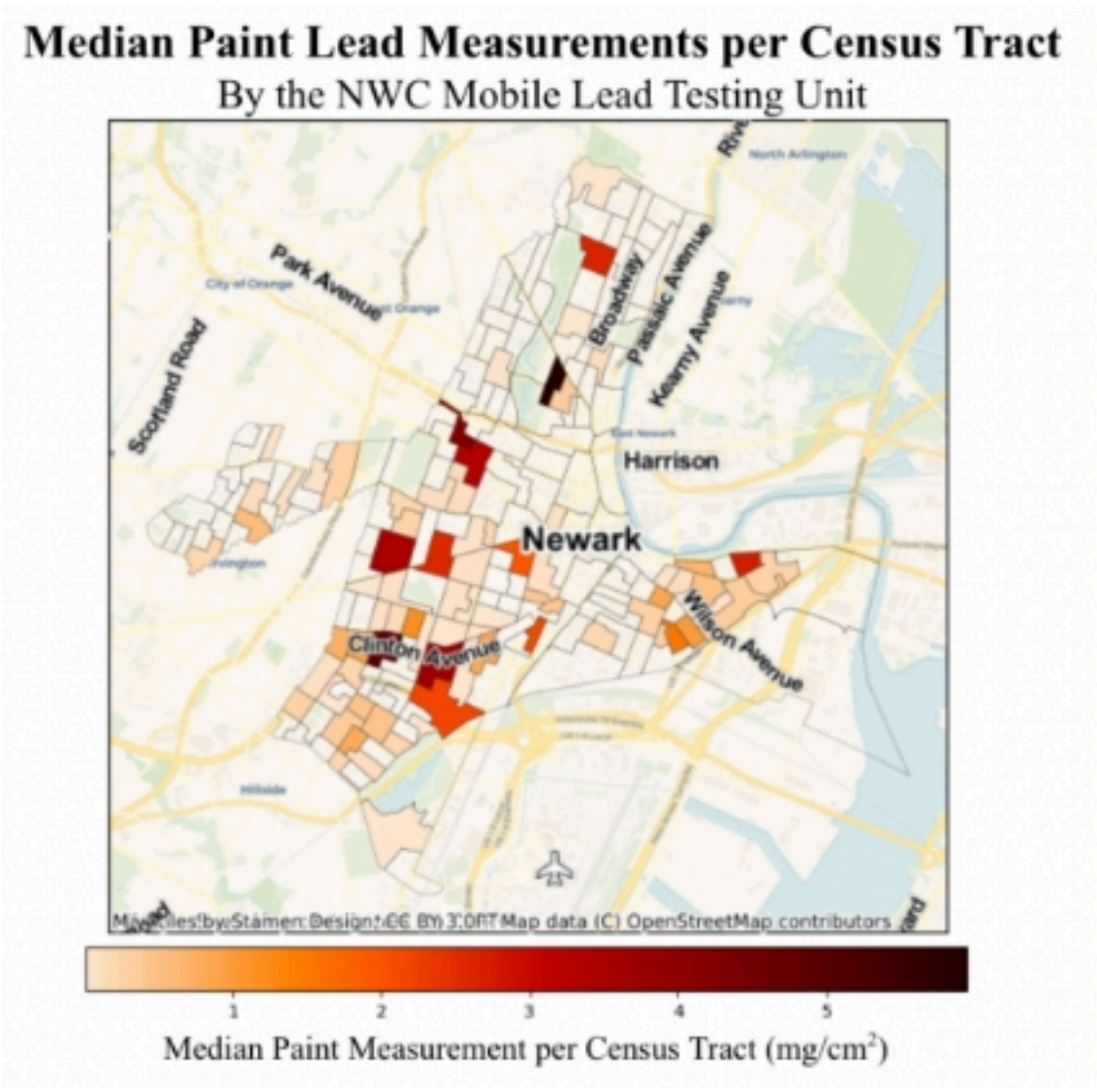
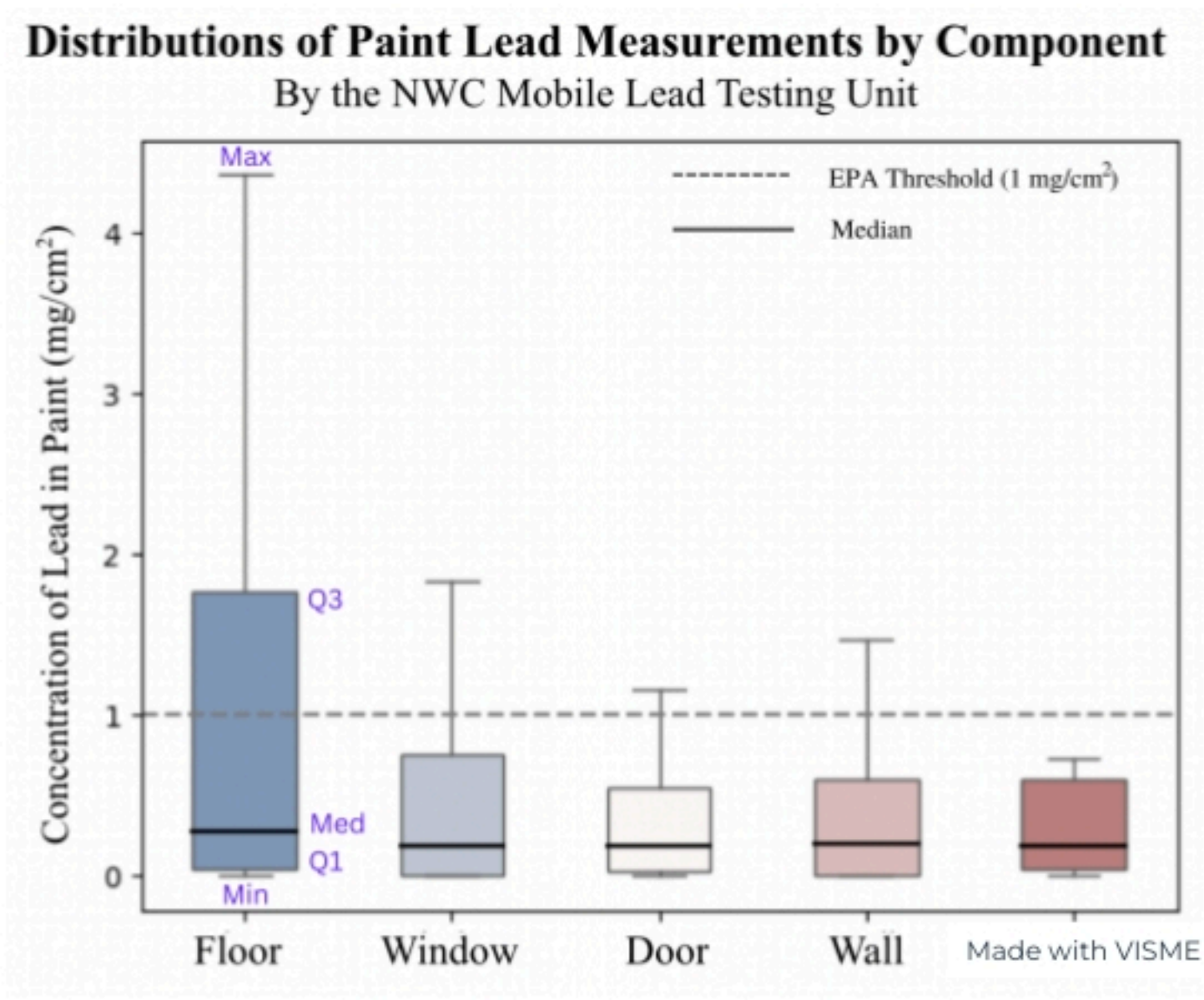
Paint Data



	LEAD IN PAINT
Total Count	219
Mean	0.7 mg/cm
Standard Deviation	1.23 mg/cm
Minimum	0 mg/cm
Snovclean 2N92X 15S	0.2 mg/cm
Maximum	7.85 mg/cm

The table to the right represents all the positive paint readings for lead. The Top of T is the max lead reading. The color block represents a majority of the results.



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	LEAD IN SOIL
Total Count	38
Mean	1192.4 mg/cm
Standard Deviation	1491.1 mg/cm
Minimum	99.2 mg/cm
Snovclean 2N92X 15S	758.7 mg/cm
Maximum	7689.3mg/cm

INTRODUCTION

The Newark Water Coaltion in partnership with Dr. Bavisha Kalyan from the University of California Berkeley Founded the Mobile Lead Testing Unit In August 2022; with the intention to spread awareness of the hazards and potential dangers lead, we also wanted to test for lead in paint, soil, dust and water in 300 homes all around Newark NJ. Since then we have visited our target amount of homes and a little extra. This Presentation will Mainly focus on the Soil aspect of our Research.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the Mobile Lead Testing Unit soil Section was to collect and analyze soil samples from the various homes we went to spread out around Newark and determine if it contained Lead and the potential dangers in may cause to the residents living there.

PROCEDURE

Onsite Procedure:
In order to the test soil on site we would first have to glove and mask up for safety and sanitation reasons and then we used a device called an X-Ray Florescence Gun or XRF Gun. This tool allows us to identify metals and measure how much of those metals are in the soil.

Lab Procedure:
Our procedure for testing soil samples we collected in our make shift lab were as follows:

- Mask and Gloves must be worn
- Soil sample will be sifted to get out larger debrew
- Samples will Then be baked at 145c for 2 hours
- Samples will then be turned into a powder
- Samples are then sifted again and put into a container or baggie
- Soil samples are then tested 3 times with the xrf gun.

RESULTS/ FINDINGS

The outcome of our research has shown us that soil is very prominent problem in Newark with on site testing showing that most of the houses we visit having some amount of lead in it. After breaking down the soil to test again in our Make shift lab, we saw that a good amount of the soil samples actual had a higher contration of lead than what was first registered on the onsite visit.

Lab Team

Sample Testing

XRF Gun

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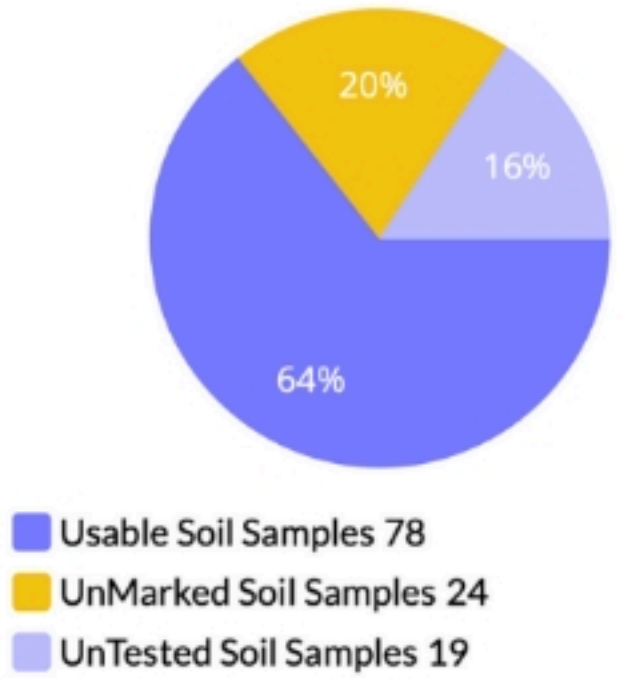
ANALYSIS

While Testing homes in Newark, we collected over 119 samples from approximately 60 homes. As shown in Figure 1, we can see the break down of the 119 samples. 14% or 19 samples were not tested; there can be a handful of reasons as to why such as, being misplaced, forgotten in a home, or simply thrown out. 20% or 24 samples were Unmarked meaning we aren't sure the exact locations the samples were collected from. And finally 66% or 78 of the 119 samples were tested and properly accounted for. We are still new to this and errors/mistakes are always bound to happen.

Figure 1



Of the samples we tested 11 of them tested in the 0-100 ppm range,63 of the samples tested in 100-1000 ppm range, 18 samples tested in the 1000-2000 ppm range and 10 samples tested over the 2000 ppm range.

Figure 3 is a map of Newark and the locations we hit in each ward. It also shows the the range of lead levels we found.

Figure 3

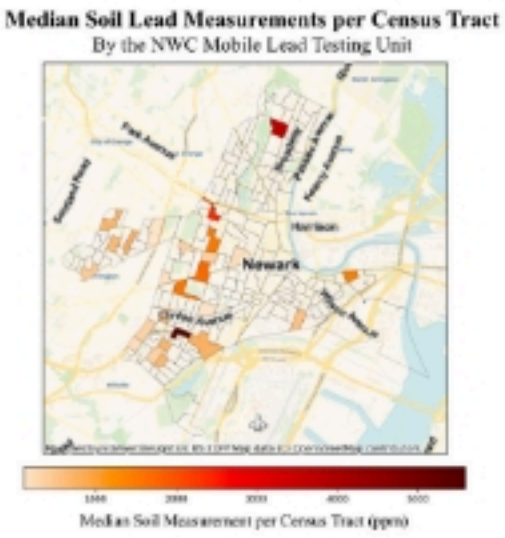


Figure 2

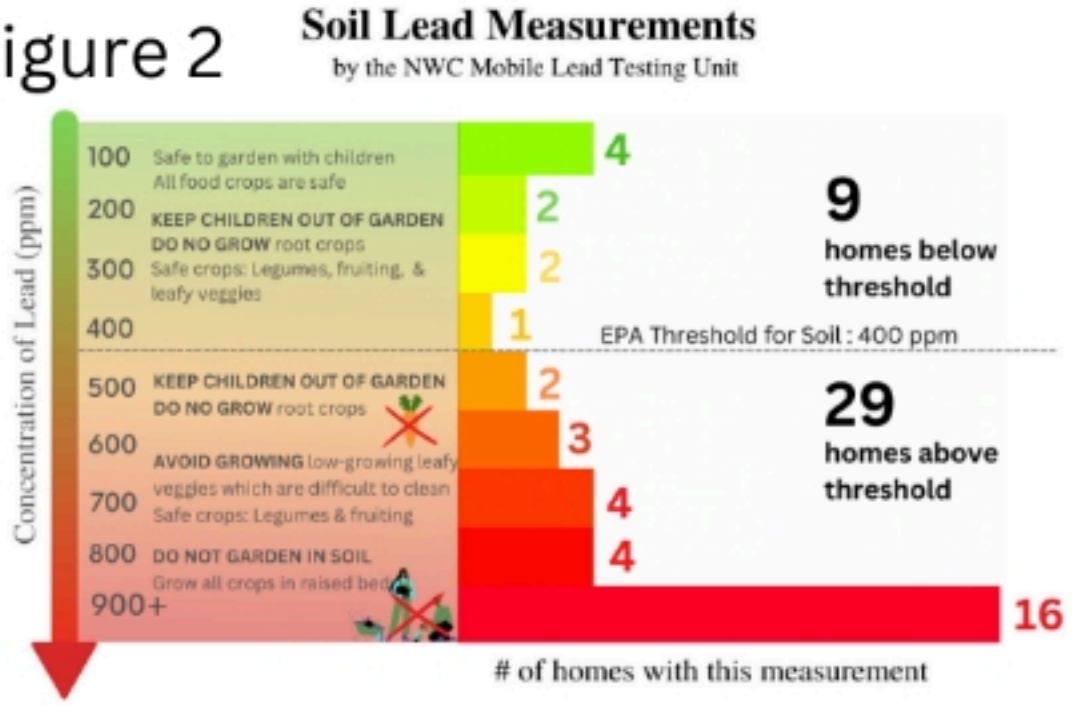


Figure 2 is a graph that shows from the houses tested 9 houses tested below the EPA threshold which means According to the EPA these houses are "safe" with potential dangers for residents .While 29 houses tested over this threshold meaning it is hazardous to residents.

CONCLUSION

During my time working in the Mobile Lead Testing Unit I got to meet and help community members all over Newark. They welcomed us into their home, some with small children and elderly yet the members of our community still treated us with kindness and some even with curiosity as to what we were doing. Being in someones home to test their water, paint, dust and soil puts us as testers and our community members on edge most of the time, its always heart wrenching to find a family that lives in a home with high levels of lead in any of the four categories that we test for. While talking to our community some have no knowledge of lead and why we even test for it and some know about lead in water or paint but to have to inform them that there can be lead in thier soil and even dust that can find its way into their homes is a feeling of sadness. I originally went in with the expectations of maybe a handful of houses water that would test positive for lead but to find out and learn alongside our fellow community members that we have to worry about more than just water, and to even find out a majority of houses test positive for high levels of lead in their soil is a feeling that no can prepare you for.But with help of all our community members we have been able to not only inform our community but offer as many them as we can.

Dust Data

Lead Dust

WHAT IS LEAD DUST?

Lead particles, originating from inside or outside your home, settle and gather with common household dust to form lead contaminated dust.

WHERE CAN I FIND LEAD DUST?

Wherever lead can be found, lead dust can accompany it. However, you will not be able to see, smell, nor taste lead dust because lead particles are too small, even when the dust gathers togethers.

WHY SHOULD I CARE?

Even in small amounts that can't be seen by the naked eye, lead can severely impact health and development. In particular, lead dust can easily be inhaled or ingested; it is currently the main source of lead exposure among children.

NEWARK WATER COALITION

The NWC is currently in the process of analyzing the dust wipe samples collected in Newark homes. Finding a suitable laboratory to analyze the sample has caused delays. However, the NWC is determined to finish the analysis and provide participants with accurate and trustworthy results as soon as they become available.

Main Sources of Lead Dust

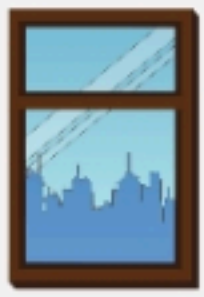
Damaged Lead Paint

Once lead-based paint is disturbed — chipped, cracked, or removed — it releases small particles of lead dust. Disturbances can be caused by home renovations in which surfaces with paint are remodeled, the friction of a door or window opening and closing, or simply through aging. Being aware and looking out for signs of disturbed paint is especially important for people living in homes that were built before 1978 — the year lead-based paint was banned in the U.S.

Contaminated Soil

Soil naturally contains a low concentration of lead — from 10 to 50 mg/kg. This concentration is often dramatically higher due to the use of leaded gasoline, deteriorated exterior paint on structures, or lead pipes laid underground. Hence, it is extremely easy to track lead dust inside your house via clothing, like shoes, carrying contaminated soil.

Lead Dust In Your Home



Window Frames and Troughs

As windows slide up and down, they rub against the frame and trough. This constant friction exposes the lead dust hidden within lead paint. The lead dust then settles on the trough or sill, until it is possibly inhaled.

Door Frames and Jambs

Similar to windows, as doors open and close, they eventually shave off paint from their jamb and frame. If that paint is lead-based, then lead dust is continously released as a result.

Entrance Floor

The floor of your front of back entrance floor can contain settled lead dust if either, or both, experience high traffic. As people walk in to the house from outside, they can track in lead through

What Can You Do?

IF YOU SUSPECT THAT YOUR HOUSE IS CONTAMINATED WITH LEAD, CONTACT A LICENSED LEAD ABATEMENT PROFESIONAL!

Place A Doormat

You track in 85% of outdoor contaminants found in your home within the first 4 steps you take into your home! Placing a doormat reduces the contaminants tracked in to your home.

No Shoes Inside

Take it a step further and leave your shoes at the from door! While a doormat is helpful, it does not fully rid your shoes of outside contaminants, like lead dust.

Wet Your Cleaning Tools

By cleaning using a wet mop, sponge, or cloth, you can reduce the likelihood of dust forming and paint chipping. Using dry cleaning tools potentially just moves around lead dust onto other surfaces.

Narrative

The Project

This report represents the hard work of a community of individuals. NWC worked very hard to secure the funding for this program and even created 3 different budgets to help us scale up at different times. The total budget for everything was around $300,000. A large portion coming from Google's Environmental Justice Data Fund, even with this amount of funding, NWC still required more. ICPMS analysis of our 600 dust samples are the last hurdle to completing our analysis and releasing our 2nd version of this report. Some institutions wanted to charge us upwards of $16,000. NWC doubled down on our future by purchasing an XRF gun to measure lead in paint and soil and consumer products. The purchase amount was $37,000. NWC was able to pay the Newark community over $15,000 for their participation in this project. Each home received $50. The best part of this project is that community was in charge and controlled a lot of the work. It is a struggle to work with institutional partners. Some of them may have the best intentions in mind but the level of bureaucracy that they have to endure makes them unrealistic partners. We were fortunate enough to have one of the best institutional partners for this project in future Dr. K! The project was hard and difficult at times and an operational nightmare at others. The project gave us the data we need to do our work. It allowed us to be introduce to more Newark residents and more Newark residents to be introduced to the Newark Water Coalition. Being a frontline community organization means working to meet the community needs and there is no better way to meet their needs than to have a conversation with them.

The Results

It was very interesting to get some of the results in this report. The water data shows out of 311 houses we had a total of 7 results that hit high lead readings. Overall this is a pretty good indication for the results of Newark's water system. It is interesting to note that despite this because of the trauma endured during our lead crisis in 2018-2022 that people still had reservations about their water quality. The word cloud on page 11 was very telling of this fact.

Paint data really revealed a lot and thanks to the tremendous work of Danny F. we were able to discover readings of lead in spaces and places that we would assume were safe and hit numbers that even though did not hit the threshold were still positive readings. This taught us that we should never judge a home by its appearance. The most concerning part of this project was the soil numbers. To put it in perspective California has a lead in soil standard of 80 ppm. NWC took measurements as high as 7600 ppm and our lowest was 100 ppm. NWC collected 38 soil samples from homes all over Newark and our next step is to test the soil at some of the public parks. It is safe to say Newark has a lead in soil problem. NWC is working to have its 600 dust samples run by ICP-MS to verify the readings we took with our XRF gun. We want to have the most accurate results.

The Outcome

The work never stops. The Newark Water Coalition is using this report to do several things. The first was to create a program within the Newark Water Coalition to start a training academy. We have already received funding for this. It is our intention to train community members to be state certified lead inspectors. We also plan on training for OSHA certifications and organizers using our own curriculum. The second was to create a public research institute with a cohort of PHD students who had a desire for social justice leaning research. The NWC is happy to announce that the People's Public Lab is on its way to filing its 501c3 paperwork. Our next steps is to continue our data collection around soil and finding solutions to this very real problem in Newark. As part of our work with Lead Free NJ, the NWC is going to test 25 homes in Trenton, NJ and 25 homes in Paterson, NJ. We plan on collaborating with local organizations to do the sample collection and analysis to allow them to advocate for remediation in their communities. NWC alongside Bavisha Kalyan has submitted a paper to publication which hopes to be the first of many and a chapter to a machine learning textbook. Finally, we are also releasing a short documentary on the project. NWC has position itself to be the community science and environmental justice leaders of Newark. This project has opened many doors of opportunities for us and we plan on walking through all of them.

NEWARK WATER COALITION
PRESENTS

RESOURCES

NEWARK WATER COALITION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Community

The community for inviting us into their homes, allowing us to share who we are, and allowing us to see who they are.

MLTU SQUAD

We would like to thank the Mobile Lead Testing Team who took on many roles to make this possible.

St. Stephans Church

We would like to thank St Stephans Church and Pastor Moacir for hosting our distribution site and recruitment.

Supporting Cast

We are grateful to our supportive partners particularly Dr. Casey Finnerty, Luis Anaya, Heather Sorge, Sean Stratton and Lead-Free New Jersey.

NWC Community

NWC is a grassroots community organization who only gained staff this year in its 4th year. We have countless volunteers and people who make us who we are. This could not have happen without you!

The Funders

You all took a chance on the Newark Water Coalition to do the work. We grew as a community and poured back into community. Thank you for betting on us!

NEWARK WATER COALITION