A Call to Action: Where Do We Go from Here?

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APHA Webinar, April 26, 2016
Outline

• Good News
• Bad News
• A 3-Point Framework

• FIND IT
• FIX IT
• FUND IT
The Good News

• We know how to stop lead poisoning by preventing exposures, both in the interim and long-term.

• The World Health Organization has concluded that eliminating lead hazards is more cost-effective than even vaccines.
U.S. Policies & Children’s Average Blood Lead Levels

- 1971: Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act
- 1973: Lead in gasoline and soldered cans phaseouts begin
- 1978: Residential New Lead Paint Ban; Air and Industrial Workplace Standards
- 1986: Lead in plumbing banned
- 1988: Lead Contamination Control Act
- 1989: McKinney Act Public Housing Abatement
- 1991: Private Housing Lead Paint Grants; EPA Lead Drinking Water Rule
- 1992: Title X Housing and Community Development Act
- 1995: Ban on lead solder in food cans
- 1996: Lead Disclosure Rule
  - Construction workplace lead standards
- 1999: Federally Assisted Housing Rule
- 1999/2001: Housing Lead Dust and Soil Standards Published HUD/EPA
- 2000: President’s Task Force 10-Year Plan (2000-2010)
- 2008: Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule Published
- 2009: Lead Limit in New Residential Paint Rule Update
- 2011: Lead in Children’s Products Rule Update
- 2012: CDC Blood Lead Reference Value Issued
Now the Bad News
Lead paint is old, but it's not history

Poison. A poignant case shows that city and state efforts to rid rental housing of lead paint are not protecting all children.

By Heather Dewar

When his family moved into their rented rowhouse in Northeast Baltimore last June, Cameron Roberts was an active 1-year-old with a ready smile and a two-word vocabulary: "Mama" and "no."

Five months later, he lay in the intensive care ward at Kennedy Krieger Institute with a potentially lethal dose of lead in his bloodstream — poisoned, his family now believes, by dust and flakes from the lead-based paint that riddled his home.

A month's worth of painful injections probably saved the toddler's life, doctors say. But the lead, which lingers in his system, left him in danger of lifelong difficulties with learning and behavior.

Now 21 months old, the dark-eyed child still speaks only two words. He rarely smiles.

"It breaks my heart," said Cameron's grandmother, Sonia Johnson of West Baltimore. "He screams, he falls out, he bangs his head against the floor. He's a sweet little child, but he just goes through changes, and you can see it's not his fault."

Tragedies like this aren't supposed to happen in Baltimore anymore.

Two years ago, city, state and federal officials launched a concerted campaign to end the childhood lead poisoning that has been a scourge on Baltimore since the 1800s. They pledged to strengthen law enforcement and help landlords clean up the toxic lead paint.

Kenneth K. Lam Sun Staff

Forever changed: Medical treatment saved Cameron Roberts from death, but the lead damage cannot be reversed.
0.016 µg/dL
The Bad News

- Flint and other cities are only the tip of the iceberg.
- Lead poisoning is responsible for 674,000 deaths each year around the world (Lim et al. Lancet (2012)380:2224–60).
- In the U.S., there are over half a million children poisoned annually, with higher rates among populations of color and low-income households.
- We know that tens of millions of U.S. homes have lead water pipes, lead paint, and other hazards, but we still do not know exactly where they are in our homes.
- The medical model is wanting: It makes no sense to merely chase already-poisoned children when we can prevent it.
- U.S. companies continue to produce new lead paint, including Sherwin Williams & Valspar and refuse to stop.
- Who put that lead in our pipes in the first place?
American Healthy Housing Survey 2011

- 3.6 million homes with young children had LBP hazards.
  - Includes 1.1 million low income households.
- Low-income households had a higher prevalence (29%) than higher-income households (18%).
- Black households had higher prevalence (28%) than white households (20%).
- Households receiving government housing assistance had half as many hazards (12%) compared to unassisted housing (22%).
- Needs are greatest in low-income unassisted stock.
What to Do? Three-Point Plan

1. Find Out Where It Is

- Identify all lead water pipes.
- Identify all residential lead paint and lead dust hazards.
- Identify lead contaminated soil in our yards, playgrounds, and other places children frequent.
What to Do? Three-Point Plan

2. Fix It: Take Both Immediate and Long-Range Actions

- For homes with high lead levels in water, immediately provide filters, proper corrosion control, and/or bottled water.
- Begin a long-term program to eliminate all lead water pipes.
- For homes with lead paint hazards, implement immediate, proven interim measures to correct deteriorated paint and clean up lead dust and soil.
- Begin a long-term effort to remove all existing residential lead paint.
- Stop U.S. paint companies from making new lead paint.
- Ensure lead-poisoned children get special education needs assessments and provide therapeutic special education and other programs to help mitigate the effects of lead poisoning.
What to Do? Three-Point Plan

2. Fix It: Take Both Immediate and Long-Range Actions (cont.)

- Increase the number of risk assessments in homes with young children (including HUD-subsidized homes), especially privately owned unassisted housing where risks are highest and privately owned housing choice voucher homes.
- All at-risk children should have their blood tested at least twice before 2.
- All Medicaid plans should reimburse for lead poisoning home visits and risk assessments.
- Update the national goal contained in the President’s Task Force report of 2000 that was not met in 2010, and a budget plan to accomplish it.
- Local jurisdictions should have their own goal and funding plan.
- Re-establish the CDC National Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention.
- Conduct new research to find better ways to identify and remediate all lead hazards.
2. Fix It (continued)

Update All Antiquated Lead Regulations

- EPA Lead Dust and Soil Regulations – promulgated 15 years ago.
- HUD – Federally Assisted and Owned Housing – last updated 16 years ago.
- HUD/EPA Disclosure – Update the 1992 Housing and Community Development Act to make disclosure meaningful. When we buy or rent an older home, require a test to show where the lead paint and lead water pipes are, not just check a box saying “I don’t know.”
- EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting – issued 8 years ago. Require dust testing at the end of the job to ensure it was cleaned up correctly and no hazards remain, as is already the case in HUD housing. Make training and enforcement more widespread.
What to Do? Three-Point Plan


- Make the lead paint companies and the lead industry pay into a lead abatement fund, not just stick taxpayers with the bill to clean up the mess they made.
- Fully restore CDC’s lead program to at least $35 million and HUD to at least $230 million annually; update the interagency budget request to reflect today’s costs/benefits.
- Jurisdictions should provide local funding, not only rely on HUD grants, including philanthropy and the private sector.
- Provide grants, tax credits, and private financing incentives to address lead hazards in privately owned homes with children.
- Fully fund Head Start & interventions (e.g., special needs assessments) for lead poisoned children.
Sherwin-Williams Shareholder Meeting – April 20, 2016, Cleveland

Protestors Outside with Banner and Information for Shareholders

Perry Gottesfeld, OK International
Kim Forman, Environmental Health Watch
Dave Jacobs, NCHH
Paint giant PPG announces it will phase lead out of its products by 2020

April 21, 2016

See OK International at http://www.okinternational.org/
Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint

Paint that contains lead additives poses a risk of lead poisoning, especially for young children. As lead paint deteriorates over time, children may inhale or ingest lead through household dust, paint chips or contaminated soil. There is no known level of lead exposure that is considered to be safe. Childhood lead poisoning can have lifelong health impacts, including: learning disabilities, anaemia, and disorders in coordination, visual, spatial and language skills.

Based on a recent study, estimated reduced cognitive potentials (loss of IQ points) due to preventable childhood lead exposure equal to 98.2 million points in Africa, 283.6 million in Asia, and 24.4 million in Latin America and the Caribbean, which translate into economic losses equal to $134.7, $699.9, and $142.3 billions of international dollars, respectively. Unfortunately it is still legal to sell lead paint in many countries around the world for decorating homes, schools and children’s toys.

The Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint is a voluntary partnership established to help achieve international goals to prevent children’s exposure to lead paint and to minimize occupational exposures to lead paint. The broad objective of the Alliance is to promote a phase-out of the manufacture and sale of paints containing lead and to eventually eliminate the risks that such paints pose. Substitutes for lead paint are cost effective and relatively easy to obtain. Paints without lead additives have been used in many countries for decades and have proven to be viable, cost-effective alternatives to lead paint. Establishing legal limits on lead in new paint has been shown to be an effective tool to decrease the sale and use of lead paint. Yet there are still many areas of the world where it is legal to sell paint containing lead additives. Working together through the Global Alliance, governments, industry and NGOs are working to protect people around the world from exposure to lead through paint.
Eliminating Childhood Lead Poisoning:
A Federal Strategy Targeting Lead Paint Hazards

President's Task Force
on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children
Vision:

Eliminate childhood lead poisoning in the United States
Goal

By 2010, lead paint hazards in housing where children under six live will be eliminated through:

- Federal grants and leveraged private funding to be used for the identification and elimination of lead paint hazards to produce an adequate supply of lead-safe housing for low-income families with children
- Outreach and public education
- Enforcement and compliance assistance and monitoring
Ten-Year National Plan

Lead Poisoned Children (thousands)

- Do Nothing
- Regulation Alone
- Grants and Leveraged Funds

Year:
- 2000
- 2001
- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- 2006
- 2007
- 2008
- 2009
- 2010
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-1960 Housing Stock</th>
<th>Lead Hazard Screening and Interim Controls ($1,000 per unit)</th>
<th>Inspection/Risk Assessment and Full Abatement of Lead Paint ($9,000 per unit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Pre-1960 Housing at Risk of Lead Paint Hazards (1.84 million units/year)</td>
<td>$1.84 billion</td>
<td>$16.6 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-1960 Housing Occupied by Low-Income Families Not Covered by HUD Regulation (230,000 units/year)</td>
<td>$230 million</td>
<td>$2.1 billion</td>
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</tbody>
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Source: Evaluation of the HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant Program; The Economic Analysis for the HUD Lead Paint Regulation for Federally Assisted Housing (see Appendix)
How About 2014?

Will the houses you are building today last one hundred years?

NEW YORK CITY has over a score of frame houses built before 1800.

"Well built," you say. True, but well painted, too, and almost uniformly with

Dutch Boy White Lead

and Dutch Boy linseed oil. Such paint, tinted any color, is so fine that it sinks into every joint and wood pore. It is just elastic enough to prevent cracking, to keep the wood thoroughly covered and hence perfectly preserved.

Write for PAINT FOLDER B

Tells how to mix materials for any type of weather condition; how to choose best and last-longest colors; how to estimate quantity of paint and probable cost.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

NEW YORK  BOSTON  BUFFALO  CHICAGO  CINCINNATI
THE DUTCH BOY'S LEAD PARTY

A Paint Book for Girls and Boys

With which is bound
COLOR HARMONY IN THE HOME
A Booklet for the Grown ups
For the Future

- Is the Three-Point Framework the right one?
- What else should be added/deleted?
- How can local jurisdictions construct a plan and funding strategy? How can plan development be funded?
- National Safe and Healthy Housing Coalition