A Call to Action: NO LEAD
National (and local) Objectives for
A Lead Elimination Action Drive

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An Issue Briefing on Lead Poisoning in Chicago and Cook County
Monday, April 4, 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 immediately and long term.

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

- **Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (1971)**
- **Phase-out gasoline & lead soldered cans (1973)**
- **Air & Ind Workplace Standards (1978)**
- **Residential New Lead Paint Ban (600 ppm) (1978)**
- **Lead in Plumbing banned (1986)**
- **Lead Contamination Control Act (1988)**
- **Virtual Elimination of Lead in Gasoline (1989)**
- **McKinney Act Public Housing Abatement (1989)**
- **Title X Housing & Community Development Act (1992)**
- **Federally Assisted Housing Rule 1999**
- **Lead Limit in New Residential Paint Rule Update 2009**
- **Ban on lead solder in food cans (1995)**
- **Const Work Stds (96)**
- **Residential Lead Dust & Soil Std Published (1999 & 2001)**
- **Private Housing Lead Paint Grants (1991)**
- **Housing Lead Disclosure Rule (1996)**
- **President’s Task Force 10-year Plan 2000 -2010**
- **Renovation/ Painting Rule Published (2008)**
- **Housing units with lead based paint hazards reduced by 40% 1990-2000**
- **CDC Blood Lead Ref Value Issued 2012**
Now The Bad News
Lead paint is old, but it's not history
0.016 ug/dL
The Bad News

- Flint & other cities are only the tip of the iceberg.
- Lead poisoning is responsible for 674,000 deaths each year around the world.
- In the US, 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 US 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 has failed: It makes no sense to merely chase already-poisoned children when we can prevent these poisonings.
- US companies continue to produce new lead paint, including Sherwin Williams, PPG, and Valspar.
3.6 million homes with young children have 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? 3-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 at previous industrial sites
What To Do? 3-Point Plan

2. Fix It: Take Both Immediate And Long Range Actions

- For homes with high lead levels in water, immediately provide filters 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 US 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? 3-Point Plan

2. Fix It: Take Both Immediate And Long Range Actions Cont’d)

- 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 & risk assessments.
- Update all antiquated lead regulations.
- Update the national goal that was not met in 2010.
- Chicago area should have its 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.
What To Do? 3-Point Plan

3. Fund It: Stop the Disinvestment in our Communities and Children. Make Those Who Made the Mess Help to Clean It Up.

- 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.
- Chicago should provide local funding, not only rely on HUD grants.
- Provide grants, tax credits and private financing incentives to address lead hazards in privately owned homes with children.
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 use materials for any variety of weather conditions; how to choose true-bright and long-lasting colors; how to estimate quantity of paint and probable cost.

National Lead Company

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati
For the Future

- Is the 3-Point Framework the right one?
- What else should be added/deleted?
- How can Chicagoland construct a plan and funding strategy? How can plan development be funded?
- Roles for local entities.
- National Safe and Healthy Housing Coalition