

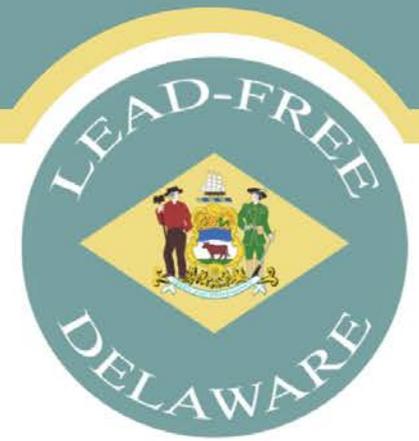
**“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.” - Margaret Mead**

**Community Discussion Panel  
Amy Roe Ph.D.**

Mid Atlantic Lead Forum  
Hosted by Region 3 EPA  
October 1-2, 2019  
Hunt Valley MD

# Our Successes

- HB 456 Lead Paint Ban on Outdoor Structures (2018)
- Cleanup of a residential yard in Newark from sandblasting (2018)
- HB 89 Restart the Childhood Lead Poisoning Advisory Committee (2019)
- Sandblasting regulations and permits for water towers (DNREC, effective Jan 2019)



# Our Approach

## Research Focus



### Time to ban lead in industrial paints and coatings

**Fery Colwell\***  
 Department/Institute: Environmental, San Antonio, TX, USA

Responsible lead paint lead poisoning industrial coatings, NEAHS, lead exposure

In the US and most high income countries, regulations already restrict the use of lead paint for residential applications. However, the countries have enacted comprehensive bans on the use of lead additives in all paints, in 1998, more than 130 countries at the UN International Conference on Chemical Management (ICCM) decided to phase out all lead paint (1). Since then, in the countries including the Philippines and India, but most countries have no restrictions on the manufacture or use of lead in any type of paint (2).

The health of lead paint has been known since at least the 18th and even the recent decades in lead pigment contained in them are still used in coating paints today (3). Yet, the debate on banning lead paint still rages in capitals from Manila to Brussels despite overwhelming evidence that children and children on hand from lead exposure resulting from their home walls.

In the European Union (EU), a fight is currently under way over a petition to exempt Lead Chloride pigments from the regulations, evaluation, authorization, and restriction of chemicals (REACH) framework. It is no secret that lead has been the world's largest lead pigment manufacturer the Canadian based Duxco Chemical Corporation, against some European industry associations and health care, the world's largest paint manufacturers which demand the use of lead in all their products in 2011 (4, 5).

Although in many countries, unleaded gasoline/paints still contain significant concentrations of lead, "leaded" paints generally have lead concentrations that are up to 50 times greater than unleaded and unleaded paint can contain up to 100 times lead (6).

However, there are well known substitutes for lead additives in all types of paints and coatings used in all applications. Despite the availability of substitutes, well-leaded paint compositions still lead free coatings in some markets while they continue to market lead-containing products in jurisdictions where there are no regulatory constraints and consumers are less aware of the health risks.

In the US, efforts to regulate the lead content of paint mostly focus on direct manufacturers of lead-containing products. Independently, large paint retailers in the US, had begun to ease the cost of fully maintaining and eventual demolishing industrial structures, bridges, ships, and roadway with lead paint and shifted to using lead-free paint and coatings in project and product specifications.

**Concerns with Industrial Applications**

The progress in seeking to safer use lead alternatives has been slow in the rest of the world and lack of awareness of the problem is equally true across. The continuing manufacture and use of paint containing lead for "leaded" applications poses substantial health concerns. These concerns include:

- \* There is no regulation or national definition to differentiate "leaded" paint contents from "unleaded/leaded-free" coatings. Unless a regulation restricts all use of lead additives in

## Ask for what we want



## Build a Coalition



## Op-Eds in the Newspaper

### Delaware should ban outdoor lead paint



**Your Turn**  
 Amy Roe  
 Guest Columnist

Delaware could be the first state in the nation to ban the use of lead paint on outdoor structures.

Lead paint was banned for residential use in 1978, and lead was also removed from gasoline. But it is still legal to paint outdoor structures with lead-based paint, including water towers, bridges, playground equipment and parking lot stripes.

HB 456, sponsored by Rep. Earl Jacques, D-Glasgow, and Sen. Stephanie Hansen, D-Middletown, would prohibit the use of lead-based paint on outdoor structures. It also directs the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services to establish regulations for enforcement.

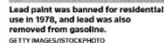
The bill makes it clear in other titles of the Delaware Code on education, highways, public utilities, and state government that lead paint is prohibited, and it directs the Office of Management and Budget to develop procedures to prevent lead paint use on outdoor structures funded by state contracts.

The bill also directs DNREC to establish regulations on the removal of lead paint from outdoor structures, which is a process that DNREC has already initiated with recently reformed regulations on the dry abrasive blasting of lead paint on water towers. A public hearing on these proposed regulations will be held on July 12 at 6 p.m. at the Kent County Building in Dover.

Lead is a neurotoxin with irreversible side effects. Exposure to lead paint chips, grit and dust from weathering outdoor structures is dangerous to public health, causes neurological damage, behavioral and learning disabilities among children, as well as anemia, high blood pressure, kidney damage and reproductive effects (including miscarriage, stillbirths and premature births) among adults.

In Delaware we are known for being first. Please contact your legislators and ask them to make Delaware the first state in prohibiting the use of lead paint on outdoor structures by supporting HB 456.

Amy Roe is a longtime environmental and public health advocate from Newark.



## Outreach to Reporters



**Newark Delaware** ✓  
 @CityofNewarkDE

During public comment this evening, residents again expressed concern regarding issues related to the Windy Hills water tower. City Solicitor Bilodeau advised a tentative agreement with the homeowner has been drafted.

3/26/18, 7:35 PM

## Meet with Elected Officials



There are no safe levels of exposure to lead, and there is no way to reverse the damage caused by lead exposure. The harmful effects of lead exposure can also take years to develop.

Lead poisoning has multi-generational impacts. The half-life of lead in human bone is 27 years. Girls who are exposed to lead today will store the lead

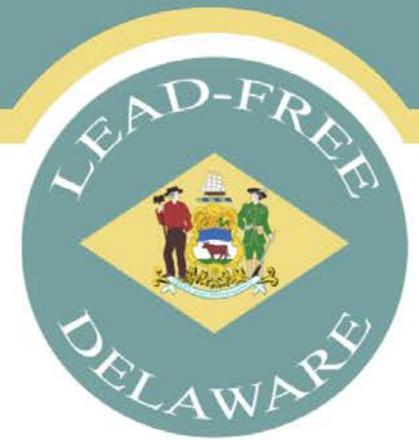
in their bones, and then pass that lead exposure on to their children when they become pregnant.

To prevent lead poisoning, we must eliminate the use of lead paint, as well as implement procedures for the responsible abatement of lead on existing structures. The state already has a lead program for household lead paint, and the upcoming regulations on dry abrasive blasting of water towers is an important next step.

HB 456 is a critical link in preventing lead poisoning, by preventing the use of lead paint on outdoor structures in the first place. Rep. Jacques and Senator Hansen are leading the effort with the first statewide ban on lead paint in the nation, and have already received the support of the Delaware Academy of Medicine, Delaware Public Health Association, Delaware Nature Society, Delaware Nurses Association, Delaware PTA, Green Delaware, League of Women Voters of Delaware, NAACP Delaware State Conference of Branches, and The Arc of Delaware, as well as the Christina School District Board of Education.

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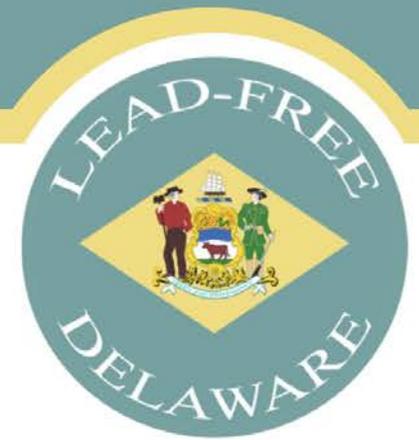
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"First they ignore you, then they laugh at you,  
then they fight you, then you win."

-Mahatma Gandhi

# Our Concerns



Government officials not understanding their role, being evasive, dishonest, not keeping promises, or concealing the truth.

Loopholes in the law that place communities at risk:

- Demolition of buildings and outdoor structures (bridges, water towers, utility towers)

- Sandbasting of outdoor structures other than water towers

- OSHA standards are too high

- Para-occupational exposure

- Exposure from firearms use

- Diagnostic testing of children

- Getting those exposed the help they need