

Childhood Lead Poisoning



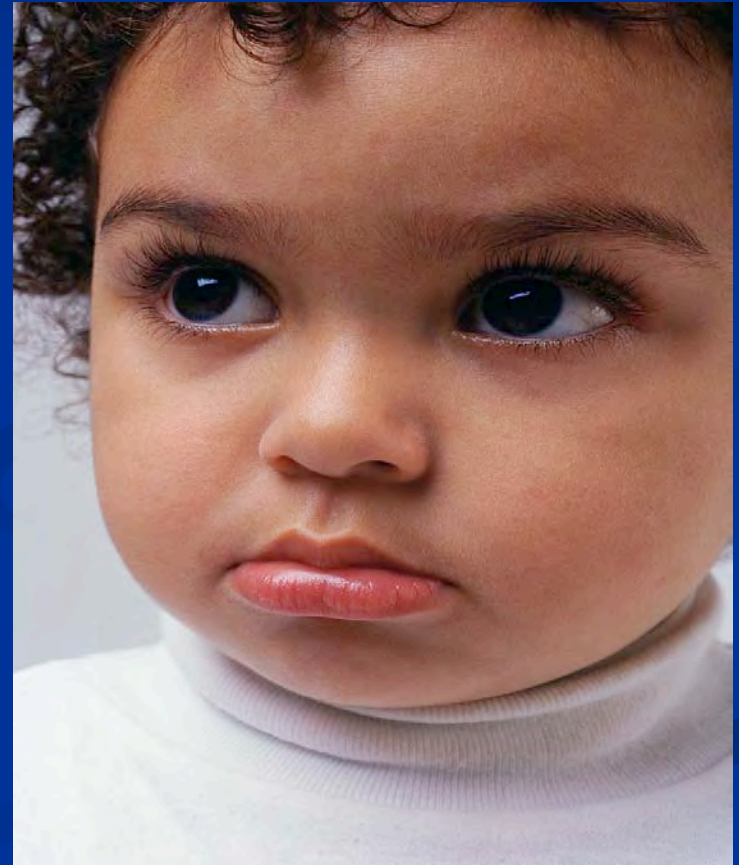
The Law In Illinois and Chicago



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Childhood Lead Poisoning

- Potentially devastating and entirely **PREVENTABLE**
- Chicago has the largest number of lead poisoned children in the U.S.
- Children most at risk are those residing in pre-1978 homes.



Lead poisoning can:

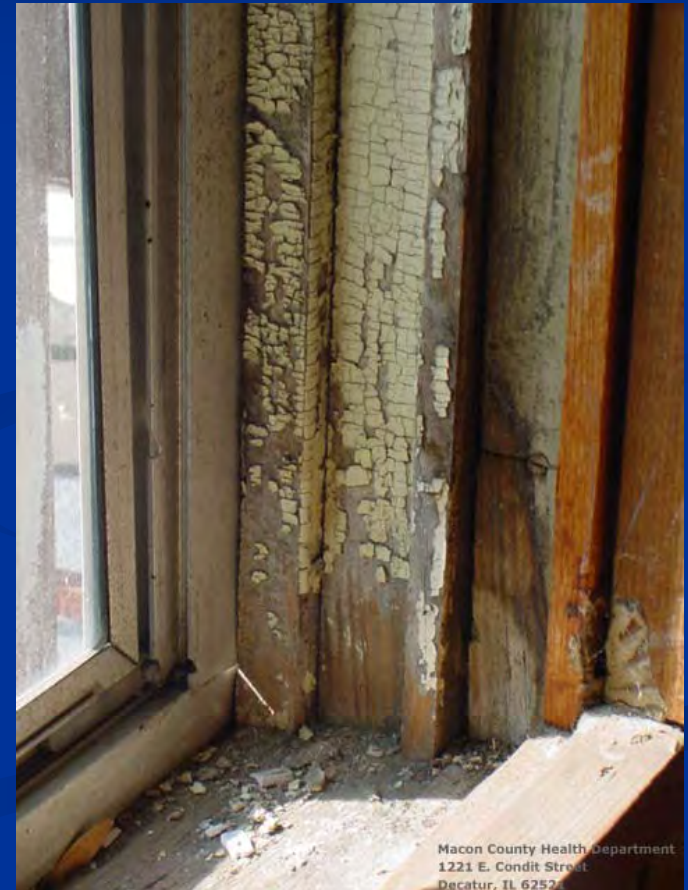


- Reduce intelligence
- Shorten attention span
- Cause learning disabilities and health problems
- Affect children's behavior

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT REVERSIBLE

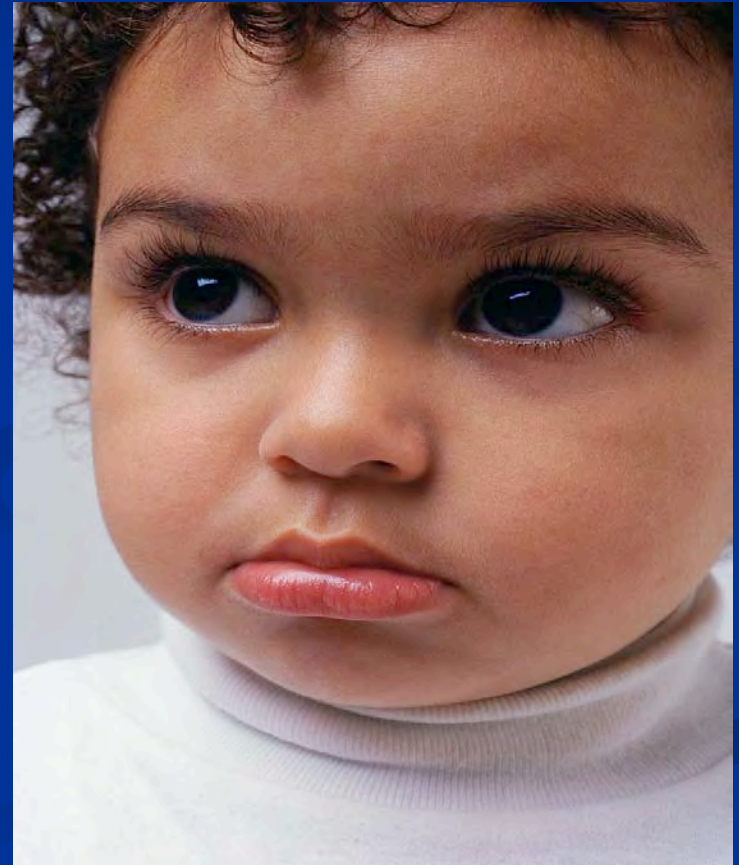
Sources of Lead

- Lead paint chips and dust
- Some candy and toys
- Some jewelry
- Some pottery
- Soil
- Water Pipes



Illinois Regulations

- Illinois Lead Poisoning Prevention Act
 - 410 ILCS 45
- Illinois Lead Poisoning Prevention Code
 - 77 Ill. Adm. Code 845



Illinois Regulations – Prevention Act

- Requires products children use, eat, or wear be **LEAD SAFE**;
- Raises public awareness about dangers of lead by requiring more information be available for parents and consumers;
- Places responsibilities on professionals and organizations.

Illinois Regulations – Prevention Act

- Requirements for
 - Healthcare Providers
 - Landlords
 - Child Care Facilities
 - Retailers and Hardware Stores
 - Illinois Department of Public Health



Healthcare Providers

- Children 6 months to 6 years must have blood lead level tested if they reside in an area designated as high risk
 - All Chicago zip codes are high risk



- Results of lead poisoned children must be reported to IDPH

Illinois Department of Public Health



- Since blood lead level tests that reveal lead poisoning are reported to IDPH, there are certain results that trigger/require an inspection of the child's residence

Landlords

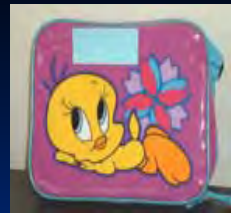


- Owner is also required to post notice in common areas specifying the hazard
- If an inspection identifies a lead hazard, IDPH serves a mitigation notice on the owner describing the activities required and setting a time period in which the owner must mitigate the hazard

Child Care Facilities



- Must require blood lead testing for admission
- Must provide information on lead paint poisoning to the guardians of enrolled children




Retailers

- ◆ Prohibited from selling products used by children that are not lead safe
- ◆ Whether a product is lead safe depends on its lead contents and the minimum allowable amount of lead for that type of product
- ◆ Any product with lead that may be used by the general public must bear a warning statement

Hardware Stores

- Required to post signs about lead safe work practices if they sell paint removal products



Working on a Home Built Before 1978?

Lead is **STILL** a serious health problem. Over 110,000 children in Illinois are harmed by lead, mostly from peeling and chipping lead paint.

LEAD DUST CAUSES LEAD POISONING: WORK SMART

GET THE RIGHT STUFF:

- ✓ Heavy plastic to contain dust and chips
- ✓ Spray bottles to wet surfaces during work and clean up
- ✓ Detergent, bucket and rags to clean work area
- ✓ Overalls or change clothes and shoes before leaving work area
- ✓ Garbage bags heavy duty

DRY SANDING & SCRAPING PAINT IS DANGEROUS

DON'T:

- ✗ Let children near work area
- ✗ Eat, drink, or smoke near work area
- ✗ Use power sanders or grinders
- ✗ Use heat guns over 1100°
- ✗ Use uncontained sand or water blaster
- ✗ Dry scrape or dry sand

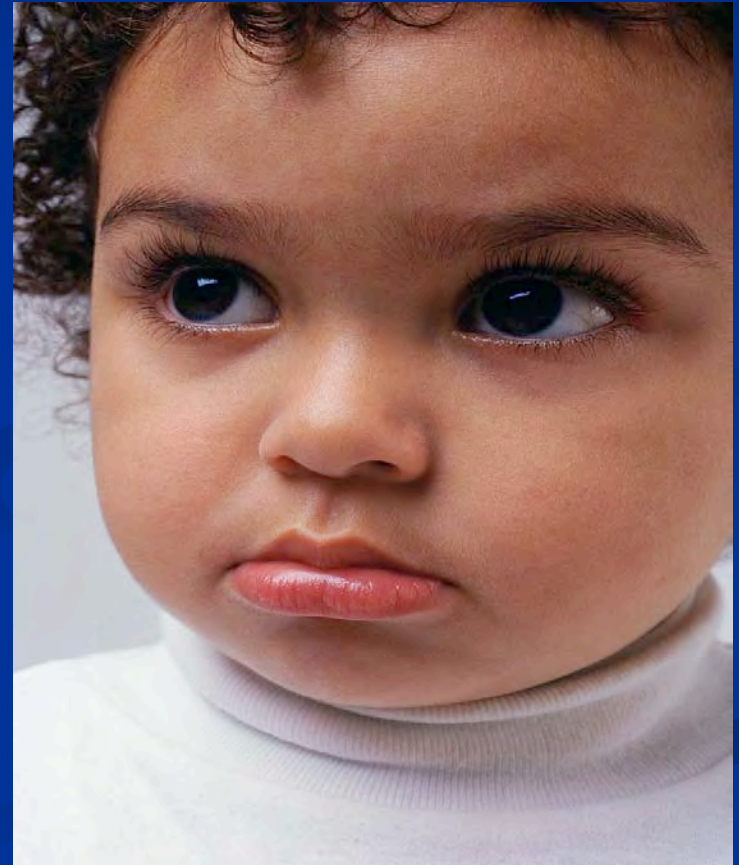
LEAD SAFE
CHICAGO
Eliminating Childhood Lead Poisoning

For more information, call the Chicago Department of Public Health at 312-747-LEAD or visit www.leadinillinois.org.

Being Lead Safe Means Keeping Children Safe.

Chicago Regulations

- Municipal Code, Chapter 7-4: Lead Bearing Substances
- Chicago Department of Public Health Rules and Regulations, Control and Mitigation of Lead Bearing Substances
- Mirror pretty close the Illinois Regulations



Abatement and Mitigation

- Lead poisoned child under 6, CDPH notified of EBL triggers home inspection and possibly assignment of a caseworker
- If inspection identifies a lead hazard, CDPH issues a mitigation notice detailing compliance requirements
- If after inspecting mitigation efforts, owner has satisfied the requirements they are issued a certificate of compliance

Landlord Failure to Comply

- If landlord doesn't comply with the mitigation requirements the state's attorney may bring an enforcement action
- Case first goes to an Administrative judge, then to Circuit Court Municipal Housing Court if violations and non-compliance continue
- Civil penalties vary, but cannot exceed \$2,500 per violation, plus \$250 for each day that violation continues

Federal Lead Laws

- **Title X – Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992**
 - **Section 1018 Lead Disclosure Rule**
- **HUD guidelines for Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing**
 - **Deals with the details of inspections, licensing of inspectors, equipment, documentation, etc.**
- **EPA Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule (40 CFR Part 745)**
- **New CPSIA Law**