



## EPA Region IX Resource Guide for Tribal Governments:

Preventing Childhood Lead Poisoning in Indian Country

“Protecting the Environmental Health of Children”

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## INTRODUCTION

### Health Concerns on Lead Hazards/Lead Poisoning

Lead is a toxic metal that was used for many years in products found in and around our homes. Lead also can be emitted into the air from motor vehicles and industrial sources, and lead can enter drinking water from plumbing materials with lead or lead solder. Lead may cause a range of adverse health effects, from behavioral problems and learning disabilities, to seizures and death. Children six years old and under are most at risk because they tend to put their hands or other objects, which may be contaminated with lead dust, into their mouths. Lead is also harmful to adults. Exposure can cause adults to suffer from reproductive problems (men and women), high blood pressure, hypertension, nerve disorders, memory and concentration problems, and muscle and joint pain.

### Common Sources of Lead Poisoning

- Deteriorating lead-based paint;
- Lead contaminated dust;
- Lead contaminated residential soil;
- Lead from building renovation activities; and,
- Other possible lead poisoning sources: [www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead) Childhood Lead Poisoning

### Reducing a Child's Lead Exposure

Lead poisoning is entirely preventable. The key is stopping children from coming into contact with lead and promptly, adequately treating children who are lead poisoned. The goal is to prevent lead exposure to children before they are harmed. Lead hazards in a child's environment must be identified and controlled or removed safely.

### Suggested prevention tips:

- Regularly wash children's hands and toys;
- Avoid using traditional home remedies and cosmetics that may contain lead;
- Use caution when purchasing or consuming imported candies;
- Avoid using containers, cookware, or tableware to store or cook foods or liquids that are not lead-free;
- Remove imported vinyl mini-blinds from areas frequented by small children;
- Remove recalled toys and toy jewelry immediately from handling by children, and check Lead Recall lists [www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/Recalls/toys](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/Recalls/toys);
- Use only cold water from tap for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula (hot water is more likely to contain higher lead levels. Most lead found in household drinking water is usually from plumbing in the house rather than from local drinking water supply);
- Always shower and change clothes after finishing a task that potentially involves exposure to, or handling of, lead-based products such as stained glass work, bullet making, or use of firearms at a shooting range.

The ultimate goal of the Environmental Protection Agency, working cooperatively with tribes and other partners, is to eliminate the harmful effects of lead exposure, especially on the health and well-being of children.



# Section 1

## Where To Find it on the Web



## INFORMATION ON THE WEB

### Environmental Protection Agency

- Basic Information Información Básica
- National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week, October 24-30, 2010
- Facts about lead / Health effects of lead. Where lead is found.  
Where lead is likely to be a hazard
- How to check your family and home for lead What you can do to protect your family
- Are you planning to buy or rent a home built before 1978?
- Renovating, repairing or painting a home, child care facility or school with lead-based paint
- Other EPA pamphlets on lead

### EPA Programs Involved in Preventing Childhood Lead Poisoning

- EPA Regional Lead Coordinators: Complementing the ongoing policy development effort at EPA Headquarters in Washington, DC, EPA has 10 regional offices to implement Federal environmental programs in their respective regions. EPA's 10 regional offices cooperate with tribes, federal, state, and local agencies (as well as private sector, academic institutions, and private entities) to ensure that regionally-specific environmental needs are addressed and federal environmental laws upheld.
- Office of Air and Radiation: Establishes standards for industrial lead emissions and sets Clean Air Act standards for ambient air quality.
- Office of Children's Health Protection (OCHP): Implements EPA's commitment to protect children from environmental health hazards. OCHP's mission is to make the protection of children's health a fundamental goal of public health and environmental protection in the United States.
- Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance: Works in partnership with EPA regional offices, tribes, state governments, and other federal agencies, to ensure compliance with the nation's environmental laws.
- Office of Indoor Air Quality: Promotes efforts to improve indoor air quality, including efforts to reduce risks from household lead-based paint hazards.
- Office of Pesticide Programs: Developed a brochure that has helpful tips to prevent pesticide and lead poisonings.
- Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response: Develops standards for management of lead in solid and hazardous waste.
- Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Remediation (OSRTI): Develops standards for addressing and managing lead in soil. In addition, OSRTI oversees the cleanup of lead contamination at Superfund sites.

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- Office of Water: Develops standards for lead in drinking water. In addition, OW establishes effluent standards for industrial sources, and water quality standards for lakes, rivers and streams.

You may contact EPA's Office of Water, Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791; 9:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. EST; Monday - Friday. SDW Hotline offers information/assistance to regulated community (public water systems) and others. This line includes information on groundwater issues/regulations/programs developed in response to Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1986 and 1996.

- Toxics Release Inventory - Information on Industrial Lead Releases:  
The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), published by US EPA, is a valuable source of information on toxic chemicals (including lead) that are used, manufactured, treated, transported and/or released into the environment.



## Section 2

### Regulatory/Legal Information



## REGULATORY/LEGAL INFORMATION

### Renovation, Repair and Painting:

Learn about EPA's lead-safety rules and lead-safe work practices.

<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>

**Lead Professionals:** Read about EPA requirements for lead-based paint abatement for known hazards, inspection, and risk assessment.

<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/traincert.htm>

**Buying or Renting Pre-1978 Housing:** Many housing units built before 1978 contain lead-based paint. Lead from paint, chips and dust can pose serious health hazards if not managed properly. Federal law requires that individuals receive certain information before renting or buying pre-1978 housing. Federal law requires that persons and entities who sell or rent housing built before 1978 must provide an EPA-approved lead hazard information pamphlet; include lead notification language in sales and rental forms; disclose any known lead-based paint hazards and provide reports to buyers or renters; allow a lead inspection or risk assessment by home buyers; and maintain records certifying compliance with applicable federal requirements for three years. Legislative exceptions exist, for example, the lead disclosure requirement does not apply to pre-1978 "zero-bedroom units" (studio apartments), college dormitory units, or housing specifically designated for the elderly. [www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/leadinfo.htm#buy](http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/leadinfo.htm#buy)

- More information on disclosure program: <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/leadbase.htm>



## Section 3

# Other Federal Resources for Lead Poisoning Prevention



## Other Federal Resources for Lead Poisoning Prevention

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): Promotes state and local screening efforts and develops improved treatments for lead exposure.
- The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC): Identifies and regulates sources of lead exposure in consumer products.
- The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Sets standards for evaluation and management of lead in federally assisted housing, and promotes efforts to reduce lead hazards in privately owned housing. In addition, provides grants to communities to reduce lead hazards in housing.
- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA): Develops work practice standards and worker exposure limits to protect workers from occupational lead exposure.

### Hotline & Lead Information Resources

- National Lead Information Center (NLIC): National Lead Information Center (NLIC) provides information about lead hazards and prevention. NLIC operates under contract with US EPA with funding from EPA, US Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, and US Department of Housing & Urban Development.
- Locate Abatement Firms and Training Programs:  
A searchable database to help locate certified abatement contractors, and accredited training programs in federally administered States and Tribes.

### EPA Pamphlets on Lead

- Renovate Right: [www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovaterightbrochure.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovaterightbrochure.pdf)
- Lead in Your Home: A Parent's Reference Guide
- Testing Your Home for Lead in Paint, Dust, and Soil
- Finding a Qualified Lead Professional for Your Home
- Lead Poisoning and Your Children
- Lead Poisoning and Your Children (en español)
- Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home
- Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home (en español )
- Ten Tips to Protect Children from Pesticide and Lead Poisonings around the Home
- Tri-Fold Brochure for Building Managers
- Lead and a Healthy Diet



## US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

**Building Strong, Effective Tribal Partnerships:** Tribes have tremendous responsibility in the daily mission of protecting health/environmental quality from pollutants; strong, effective partnerships between tribes and federal agencies are crucial. EPA works to ensure tribal capacity to carry out environmental protection requirements in Indian Country of laws/ regulations administered by EPA. As appropriate, we use our expertise and capacity to bolster tribal environmental protection efforts.

**Types of Assistance:** EPA's Tribal Grant Program (under Section 10 of Toxic Substances Control Act – TSCA) funds efforts by federally-recognized tribes/federally-recognized tribal consortia to reduce incidence of childhood lead poisoning in tribal communities of Indian Country. EPA evaluates grant proposals from federally-recognized tribes/consortia to support tribal outreach efforts on preventing childhood lead poisoning and/or conduct baseline assessment of tribal children's existing/potential exposure to lead-based paint and related lead hazards. TSCA Section 10 authorizes EPA to identify and control toxic chemical hazards to human health and the environment. Children are especially vulnerable lead hazards. Lead is one of two programs under this law addressing toxic hazards or exposure by the lead-based paint hazard reduction program. Outreach on lead-based paint hazards and proper management of lead-based paint at pre-1978 tribal housing/child-occupied facilities are important in preventing exposure of tribal community members – especially young children - to lead hazards. EPA has regulations that include training requirements to ensure availability of a qualified workforce to properly conduct lead-based paint activities under the lead-safe work practices rule. EPA requires disclosure of potential hazards associated with lead-based paint in the rental or sale of pre-1978 housing. Activities listed below may be funded under TSCA for federally-recognized tribes/federally-recognized tribal consortia and may be funded by EPA under GAP:

- **Outreach:** EPA can provide financial assistance (grant funding) to federally-recognized tribes/tribal consortia to develop/conduct outreach to inform tribal families on dangers to children from exposure to lead-based paint hazards. Activities may include, but are not limited to, distributing educational information, encouraging tribal families to have children screened for lead poisoning, and having their pre-1978 housing tested for lead-based paint hazards, training medical professionals, and developing culturally-specific lead outreach materials. (Pre-1978 tribally-owned child-occupied facilities may also be evaluated for potential lead-based paint hazards).
- **Outreach Materials:** Tribes may develop their own outreach materials but use of pre-existing material developed by the US government is strongly encouraged. EPA and other federal agencies have developed and use a wide range of outreach materials available from National Lead Information Center (NLIC). NLIC can identify specific lead awareness materials and thus avoid spending limited grant resources to recreate existing materials. Any new lead awareness materials developed by a tribe using federal grant funding must be consistent with Federal lead hazard awareness and poisoning prevention programs implemented by EPA,

**HUD and CDC.**

- **Baseline Assessment:** EPA can provide financial assistance (grant funding) to federally-recognized tribes/tribal consortia to conduct blood-lead screening of



children six years of age or younger; develop new blood-lead monitoring methods, conduct inspections and risk assessments of lead-based paint hazards at pre-1978 housing/pre-1978 child-occupied facilities (all sites must be in Indian Country), provide training, compile data, develop partnerships, and enable reasonable, necessary and prudent travel.

The two program activities described above (lead outreach/baseline assessment) can be funded under EPA's General Assistance Program (GAP) for federally-recognized tribes/federally-recognized tribal consortia. If your tribe/tribal consortia plans to undertake lead-based paint program activities under GAP, contact your GAP project officer or EPA Region IX Tribal Program Office for information. Activities listed in a tribe's GAP grant workplan would vary depending on specific needs/priorities (health and environmental protection) for each tribe. [www.epa.gov/region9/funding/pdfs/tribal-gap](http://www.epa.gov/region9/funding/pdfs/tribal-gap)

**Available Funds:** A large part of EPA's mission to protect the environment and health is accomplished by awarding financial assistance (including grants) to eligible partners. It is EPA's policy to promote competition in awarding assistance agreements to the maximum extent practicable. Depending on the assistance program, your tribe/tribal consortia needs an application kit from the appropriate Grants or Program Office administering the assistance program. This will be one of 10 EPA regional offices or from EPA HQ. Contact the appropriate office identified in the solicitation notice. Solicitations may be viewed under Find Current Funding Opportunities. Below are links to assist you with applying for EPA assistance.

- <http://www.epa.gov/ogd/AppKit/contents.htm>
- <http://www.epa.gov/ogd/recipient/tips.htm>
- <http://www.epa.gov/ogd/AppKit/application.htm>
- <http://www.epa.gov/ogd/forms/forms.htm>

EPA's two major types of grants:

- Ongoing program grants: commonly awarded to states, tribes, and U.S. territorial and commonwealth governments to support and establish environmental programs;
- Project-specific grants: typically competitive, and available to state and local governments, tribes, non-profit organizations, and educational institutions.

For information on EPA grant opportunities, [Grants.gov](http://Grants.gov) or EPA website for more info.

**Eligible Applicants:**

- State/local governments and US-flag commonwealth/territorial governments;
- Federally-recognized tribes/federally-recognized tribal consortia;
- Non-profit organizations;
- Private and state-controlled institutions of higher learning; and,
- Non-profit organizations with 501(c) (3) status.

EPA provides financial assistance grants to qualified applicants to support a variety of environmental programs and activities. EPA Region IX works within EPA's national grants



program to provide funding opportunities specific to federally-recognized tribes/tribal consortia in Arizona, California and Nevada. EPA's major grant funding for tribes is enabled by Section 10 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), and activities eligible for grant funding under TSCA Section 10 can also be funded under EPA's General Assistance Program (GAP). [www.epa.gov/region9/funding/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/region9/funding/index.html)

#### EPA Region IX Contact

States with Indian Country Land: Arizona, California, and Nevada

Regional Contact: David Tomsovic 415-972-3858  
Email [tomsovic.david@epa.gov](mailto:tomsovic.david@epa.gov)  
Mailing Address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region IX Toxics Office (CED4)  
75 Hawthorne St.  
San Francisco, CA 94105

#### Additional Contact Information

Telephone: Contact specialist Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 6:00 pm EST  
(except federal holidays) at 1(800) 424-LEAD [5323].

Recorded message: NLIC telecommunications has capability to receive recorded messages in English and Spanish 24-hours a day, seven days a week at 1(800) 424-LEAD [5323].

Telefax: 585-232-3111

Mail: 422 South Clinton Avenue, Rochester, NY 14620

Electronic mail: Use the form below to send comments, questions, and/or document requests.

Online Document Request: You may use our online Document Request Form to order documents electronically.



## U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD)

### Lead-Based Paint & Lead Hazard Reduction

**Purpose:** The Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant Program/Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Programs are intended to assist states, tribes, cities, counties or other units of local government in undertaking comprehensive programs to identify/control lead-based paint hazards in eligible privately-owned rental or owner-occupied housing.

**HUD Grant Information:** [www.hud.gov/offices/lead/grantprograms](http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/grantprograms)

HUD awards grants to organizations/groups for various purposes. To participate in HUD's grant program, you need to be registered with [www.Grants.gov](http://www.Grants.gov).

**Type of Assistance:** Funds made available under this program are awarded competitively on annual basis through selection process conducted by HUD in accordance with federal grant regulation requirements.

**Available Funds:** HUD makes available funds for the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant Program and for the Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program.

**Eligible Applicants:** To be eligible to apply for funding under Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control (LBPHC) Grant Program and/or Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration (LHRD) Grant Program, applicant must be a tribe, state, city, county/parish or other unit of local government. State government and Native American tribal applicants must have an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authorized lead-based paint training and certification program.

**Rating Factors:** Five rating factors used to evaluate/rate eligible applications:

- Capacity of the Applicant and Relevant Organizational Experience;
- Need and Extent of the Identified Problem;
- Soundness of Approach;
- Leveraging Resources;
- Achieving Program Results and Evaluation.

HUD's Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) gives additional information for applicants.

**Application Process:** Applicants must submit their application(s) by mail to address in Notice of Funding Announcement (NOFA). Grants.gov application system will not be used for the NOFA.

### HUD Contacts

**Programmatic Questions:** Richard K. Slaten 202-402-7686  
Email: [Richard.K.Slaten@hud.gov](mailto:Richard.K.Slaten@hud.gov)

**Administrative Questions:** Curtissa L. Coleman 202-402-7580  
Email: [Curtissa.L.Coleman@hud.gov](mailto:Curtissa.L.Coleman@hud.gov)



Both:

TTY: 1-800-877-8339; telefax 202-755-1000

Website:

[www.hud.gov/offices/lead](http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead)

Mailing Address:

US Department of Housing & Urban Development  
451 Seventh Street, SW  
Washington DC 20410  
(202) 708-1112

Please check local directory assistance for address/telephone number for your nearest HUD office or online at [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov)



## Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)

### Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

Purpose: CDC is the nation's health promotion/prevention/preparedness agency, at the forefront of efforts to prevent/control infectious and chronic diseases, and environmental health threats. Under Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988, CDC is authorized to initiate efforts to eliminate childhood lead poisoning in US. Under this law, CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program was created to:

- Develop programs and policies to prevent childhood lead poisoning;
- Educate public and health-care providers about childhood lead poisoning;
- Provide funding to state/local health departments to determine extent of childhood lead poisoning by screening children for elevated blood lead levels, helping to ensure that lead-poisoned infants and children receive medical and environmental follow-up, and developing efforts to prevent childhood lead poisoning;
- Support research to determine effectiveness of prevention efforts at federal, state, and local levels.

Type of Assistance: CDC is globally recognized for conducting research and investigations and for an action-oriented approach. CDC applies research and findings to improve people's daily lives and responds to health emergencies – something that distinguishes CDC from peer agencies. It works with states and other partners to provide a system of health surveillance to monitor/prevent disease outbreaks, implement disease prevention strategies, and maintain US health statistics.

Available Funds: Because CDC grants are intended to support a public purpose – health promotion and disease prevention for people throughout the US and around the world – CDC provides grants to organizations whose work affects many people. CDC does not provide financial assistance to individuals for healthcare costs, nor does CDC provide start-up funds or loans for health-related businesses or projects. [www.cdc.gov/about/business/funding](http://www.cdc.gov/about/business/funding)



## CDC Contacts for Further Information

CDC General Information: 1-800-232-4636  
TTY: 1-888-232-6348

Websites: [www.cdcinfo@cdc.gov](http://www.cdcinfo@cdc.gov)  
[www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead)

Mailing Address: US Centers for Disease Control & Prevention  
1600 Clifton Road  
Atlanta, GA 30333

The contacts below are provided for informational purposes only, identifying past or current CDC grantees responsible for program implementation of CDC requirements. However, based upon a specific request from a tribal government, they may be in a position to provide technical guidance/technical assistance to a tribe seeking to evaluate, assess and/or otherwise address lead-based paint hazards or lead-based paint issues in Region IX Indian Country. CDC grantees lack legal/regulatory jurisdiction in Indian Country on lead-based paint issues.

### CALIFORNIA

Program Contact: Valerie Charlton  
Email: [Valerie.charlton@cdph.ca.gov](mailto:Valerie.charlton@cdph.ca.gov)

Surveillance Contact: Jeff Sanchez  
Email: [jsanche3@cdph.ca.gov](mailto:jsanche3@cdph.ca.gov)

Health Education Contact: Michelle B. Rivero  
Email: [mrivero@cdph.ca.gov](mailto:mrivero@cdph.ca.gov)

Paul Fitzmaurice  
Email: [pfitzmaurice@cdph.ca.gov](mailto:pfitzmaurice@cdph.ca.gov)

Mailing Address: Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention – CA Health Dept  
850 Marina Bay Parkway  
Building P, Third Floor  
Richmond, CA 94804  
(510)620-5600

### ARIZONA

Mailing Address: AZ Health Services - Children's Environmental Health  
150 North 18th Ave., Suite 430  
Phoenix, AZ 85007



Program Contact:

Diane Eckles  
Email: [ecklesd@azdhs.gov](mailto:ecklesd@azdhs.gov)  
Phone: 602-364-3131 or 1-800-367-6412 (toll free)  
FAX: 602-364-3146

Surveillance Contact:

Jessie Toporek  
Email: [toporcj@azdhs.gov](mailto:toporcj@azdhs.gov)  
Phone: 602-364-3884  
FAX: 602-364-3146

NEVADA

Program Contact:

Keith Zupnik  
EMAIL: [zupnik@snhdmail.org](mailto:zupnik@snhdmail.org)  
Phone: 702-759-0671  
FAX: 702-383-1445

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): [www.bia.gov/WhatWeDo/index.htm](http://www.bia.gov/WhatWeDo/index.htm)

The United States has a unique legal/political relationship with Indian tribes as provided by the US Constitution, treaties, federal case law, and federal law. Within the government-to-government relationship, BIA provides services directly or through contracts, grants or compacts to federally-recognized Indian tribes. BIA offers an extensive scope of programs covering the range of federal, state and local government services.

Indian Health Service (IHS): [www.ihs.gov](http://www.ihs.gov)

Indian Health Service (IHS) is part of US Department of Health and Human Services. Indian Health Service provides comprehensive health services through Service- and tribally-contracted hospitals, health centers, school health centers, and health stations. Health services provided include medical, dental, and environmental health programs. Special program concentrations are in disease prevention and health promotion, alcoholism, substance abuse, suicide, accidents, maternal and child health, nutrition, and public health services.