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Attorney General Shikada Calls on EPA to Strengthen Protections Against Childhood Lead Poisoning

HONOLULU – Hawai'i Attorney General Holly T. Shikada today joined a coalition of 19 state attorneys general in calling on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to strengthen protections against lead poisoning, particularly for children living in low-income communities and communities of color. In comments on the EPA's "Draft Strategy to Reduce Lead Exposures and Disparities in U.S. Communities," the coalition called the draft strategy a "strong starting point." However, the coalition lays out specific recommendations for how EPA should bolster the plan to more aggressively and comprehensively combat the many ways in which children are exposed to lead.

"Lead exposure is a serious threat to the safe and healthy development of our children," Attorney General Shikada said. "We must join with and support the EPA and Hawaii's Department of Health in addressing the primary causes of lead exposure in our most vulnerable communities."

Lead is a highly toxic metal that can cause serious and irreversible adverse health effects. The Centers for Disease Control estimates that children in at least 4 million households nationwide are exposed to high levels of lead. A 2021 study published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association Pediatrics* suggested that more than half of all U.S. children have detectable levels of lead in their blood. That study also found that elevated blood lead levels in children were closely related to poverty, race, and living in older housing.

Children who have been exposed to even very low levels of lead are at risk for neurological and physical problems during critical stages of early development. In fact, no safe lead level in children has been identified. Children under the age of 6 are more likely to be exposed to lead than any other age group, as their normal behaviors could result in them chewing lead paint chips; breathing in or swallowing dust from old lead paint that gets on floors, window sills, and hands; and lead can be found in soil, foods eaten by children, and other consumer products.

In their comments, the coalition credits the EPA's Draft Lead Strategy for identifying government-led approaches to increasing public health protections, addressing legacy lead contamination for communities with the greatest exposures, and promoting environmental justice. However, the coalition's comments identify numerous other measures necessary to strengthen the Strategy by aggressively targeting hazards posed by lead in paint, drinking water, soils, aviation fuel, air, food, and through occupational and take-home exposures. These include:

- Increasing resources for the enforcement of existing laws relating to lead paint in rental housing and amending existing regulations to require landlords to increase the frequency of inspections of houses with a history of lead paint hazards;
- Developing proactive policies and standards for hazardous waste sites, drinking water, and other sources of lead exposure that are more protective of health and designed to reduce lead poisoning;
- Developing aggressive deadlines for tightening standards, developing enforcement policies, and conducting an endangerment determination for lead in aviation gas under the Clean Air Act;
- Identifying meaningful environmental justice targets to ensure that the communities most in need and the vulnerable are protected;
- Encouraging inter-agency collaboration and data-sharing with other federal agencies such as HUD, OSHA, FAA, and FDA, and USDA;
- Pledging allocations of federal funds to replace drinking water service lines containing lead reach struggling and historically marginalized communities;
- Adopting federal regulations requiring testing of water and remediation of lead service lines and lead plumbing fixtures in public, charter, and private schools, and in childcare centers;
- Expanding multi-language informational campaigns and blood lead testing programs to address "take-home lead" exposure -- lead from work that accumulates on a worker's clothing and shoes; and
- Developing other specific metrics for achieving and evaluating success in lead reduction.

Joining Attorney General Shikada in submitting the comments are the attorneys general of New York, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

The comments on the EPA's "Draft Strategy to Reduce Lead Exposures and Disparities in U.S. Communities" can be found [here](#).

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