

# Integrated Public Health, Community Involvement, and the Legacy of Contamination:

## The Bunker Hill Site Example

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# Community Involvement

- Successful and meaningful public involvement is the ability to establish clear expectations, communicate effectively, and place the community at the center of a response
- Earn trust and credibility through open, compassionate, and respectful communications
- Promote collaboration
- Involve local leaders and community members

# Bunker Hill Cleanup Theme

- Development through Remediation – Remediation through Development
- Cleanup done for, by and with the Community
  - Local involvement
  - Local jobs
  - Enhance the resource base
  - Future Development

# House-to-House Contact



# Intervention Activities Include:

- Annual blood lead screening
- Follow-up of children with blood lead  $\geq 10$  ug/dl
- Education and counseling on managing exposure pathways



# Intervention Activities Include:

- Sampling of exposure media
- Prenatal blood lead screening and counseling
- Education for students in local elementary schools
- Physician awareness program



# Educational Materials

United States Environmental Protection Agency  
Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (7404)  
EPA-747-F-96-003  
March 1996



## FACT SHEET

### Lead Hazard Prevention in Homes Pamphlet Released

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) have released for distribution and reproduction a pamphlet titled *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*. This 14-page pamphlet provides prevention tips on reducing exposure to lead hazards from paint, dust, and soil in residential areas. Its publication was directed by Congress, which charged EPA with developing a lead hazard information pamphlet to inform families about how to reduce exposure to lead hazards in the home.

EPA developed this pamphlet in cooperation with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), CPSC, and 14 other federal agencies involved in the fight to eliminate lead poisoning. In addition to supplementing EPA, HUD, and CPSC's public education programs, the publication will be distributed under the regulation developed by EPA and HUD dealing with sales, rentals, and renovations of older housing.

#### LEAD HAZARDS IN HOUSING

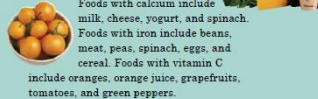
Approximately three-quarters of the nation's housing stock built before 1978 contains lead-based paint. When properly managed and maintained, this paint poses little risk. If improperly managed, however, lead from paint can threaten the health of occupants.

#### Simple Steps To Protect Your Family From Lead Hazards

*If you think your home has high levels of lead:*

- Get your young children tested for lead, even if they seem healthy.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods.
- Get your home checked for lead hazards.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Wipe soil off shoes before entering house.
- Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling or renovating (call 1-800-424-LEAD for guidelines).
- Don't use a belt sander, propane torch, dry scraper, or dry sandpaper on painted surfaces that may contain lead.
- Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.

#### Serve foods rich in calcium, iron, and vitamin C, to help protect children from lead.



Foods with calcium include milk, cheese, yogurt, and spinach. Foods with iron include beans, meat, peas, spinach, eggs, and cereal. Foods with vitamin C include oranges, orange juice, grapefruits, tomatoes, and green peppers.

#### How can I know if a child has lead poisoning?

A child with lead poisoning usually does not look or feel sick. The only sure way to know is to get a blood lead test.

Health care providers in NY State must test every child for lead at 1 and 2 years of age.

Ask your doctor about testing a child older than 2. Older children are at risk if they:

- Live, or spend a lot of time in a home built before 1978
- Live near busy roads or industry
- Live with people who work with lead
- Are recent immigrants
- Eat paint chips, plaster, or soil
- Have a brother or sister with a high lead level



#### Where can I find out more?

Ask your health care provider or call your local health department!

Visit the NYS Department of Health website:  
[nyhealth.gov/environmental/lead](http://nyhealth.gov/environmental/lead)

If you have questions about lead at your work, call the NYS Bureau of Occupational Health:  
1-800-458-1158, x27900



State of New York  
Department of Health

### Leo The Little Lion Learns How To



## GET AHEAD OF LEAD!

coloring book

This book belongs to: \_\_\_\_\_

## Lead Poisoning is a Danger for every baby and child



Here's what you should know.

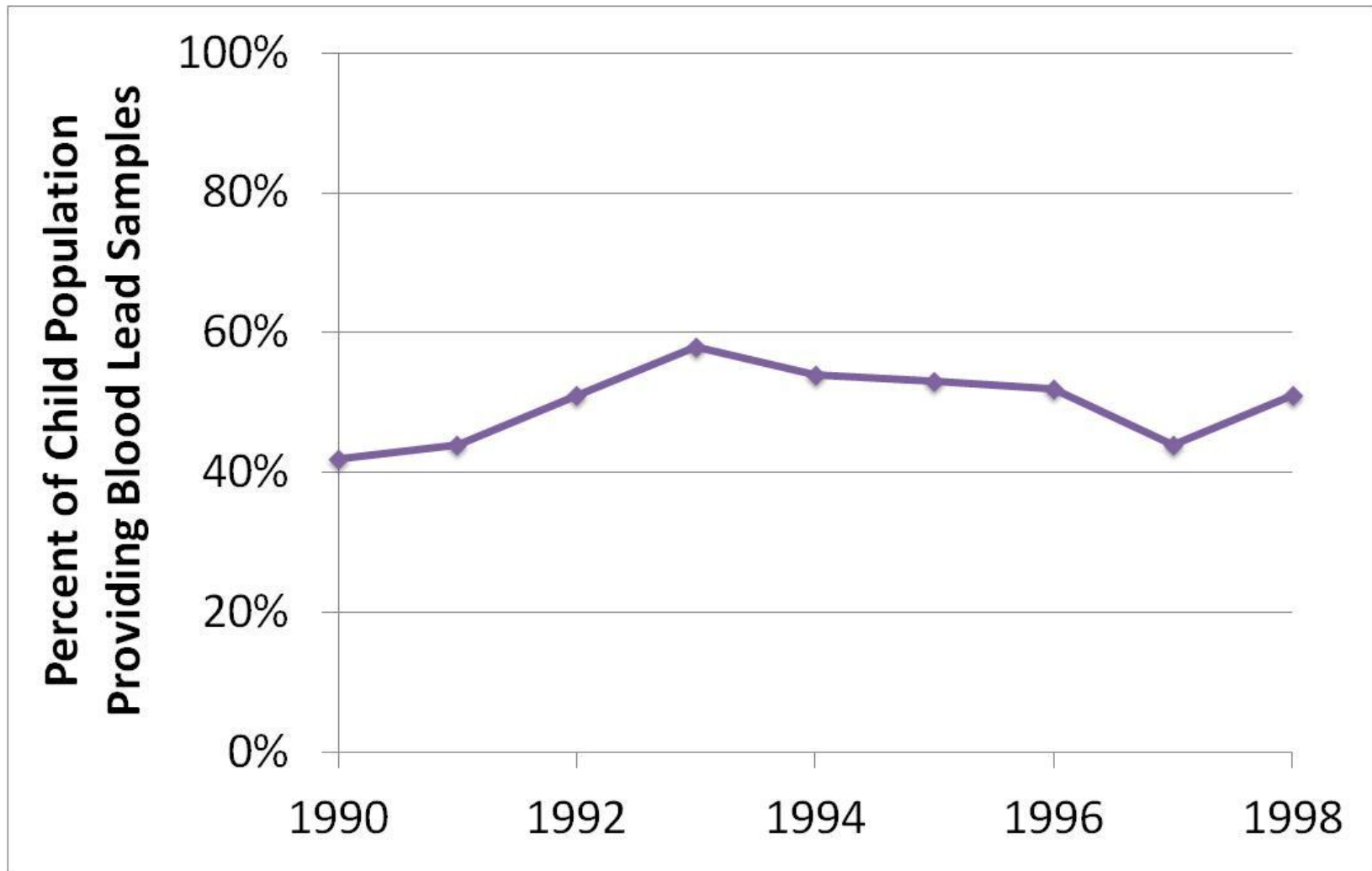
# Trust and Participation...

- Local Task Force representing community
- Use residents and community members = jobs
  - Training
- Information & Education

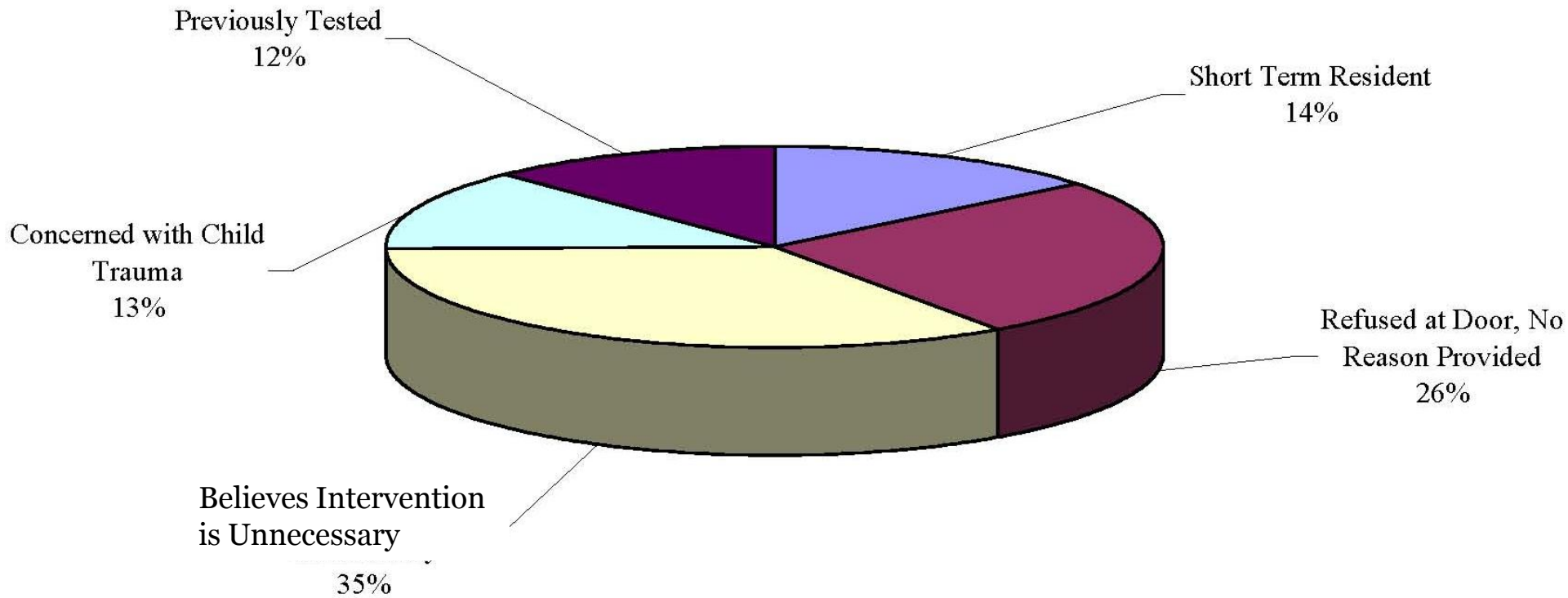




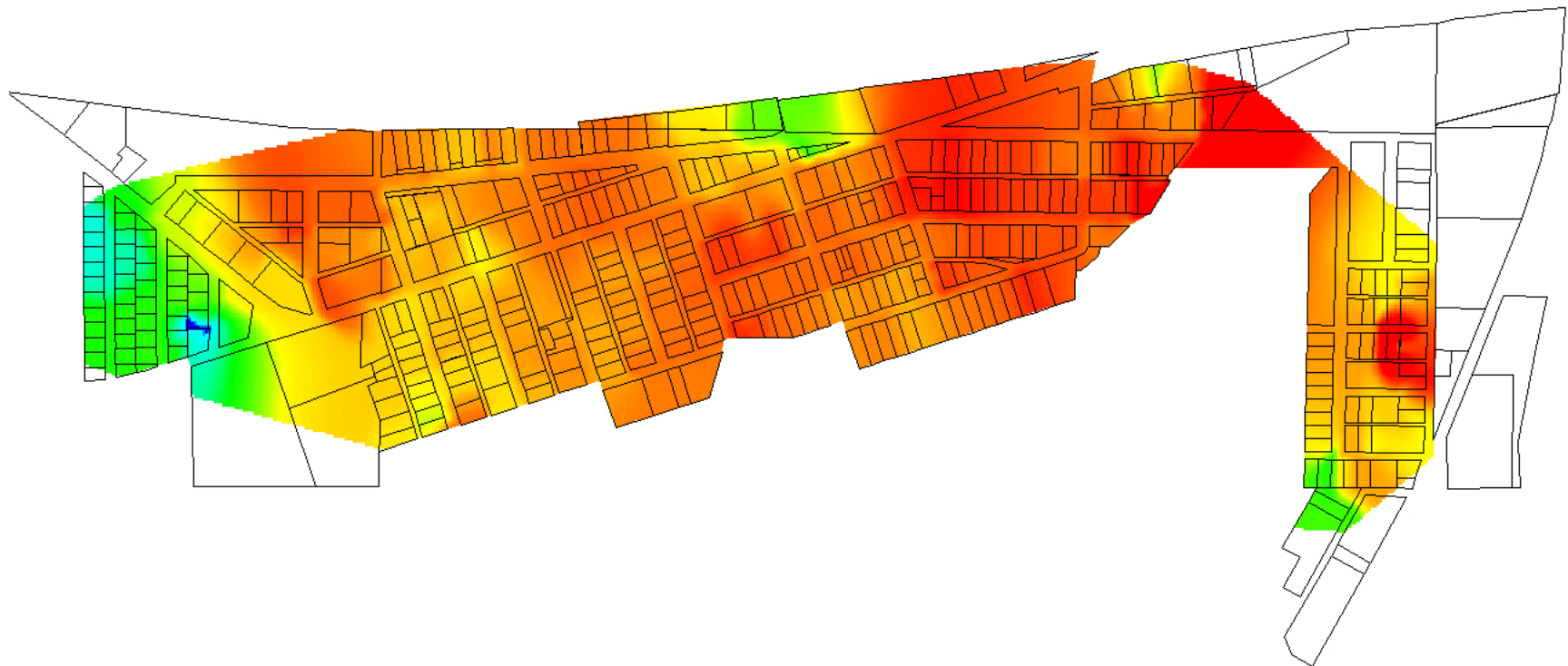
# Summary of Participation Rates for the Annual Blood Lead Surveys



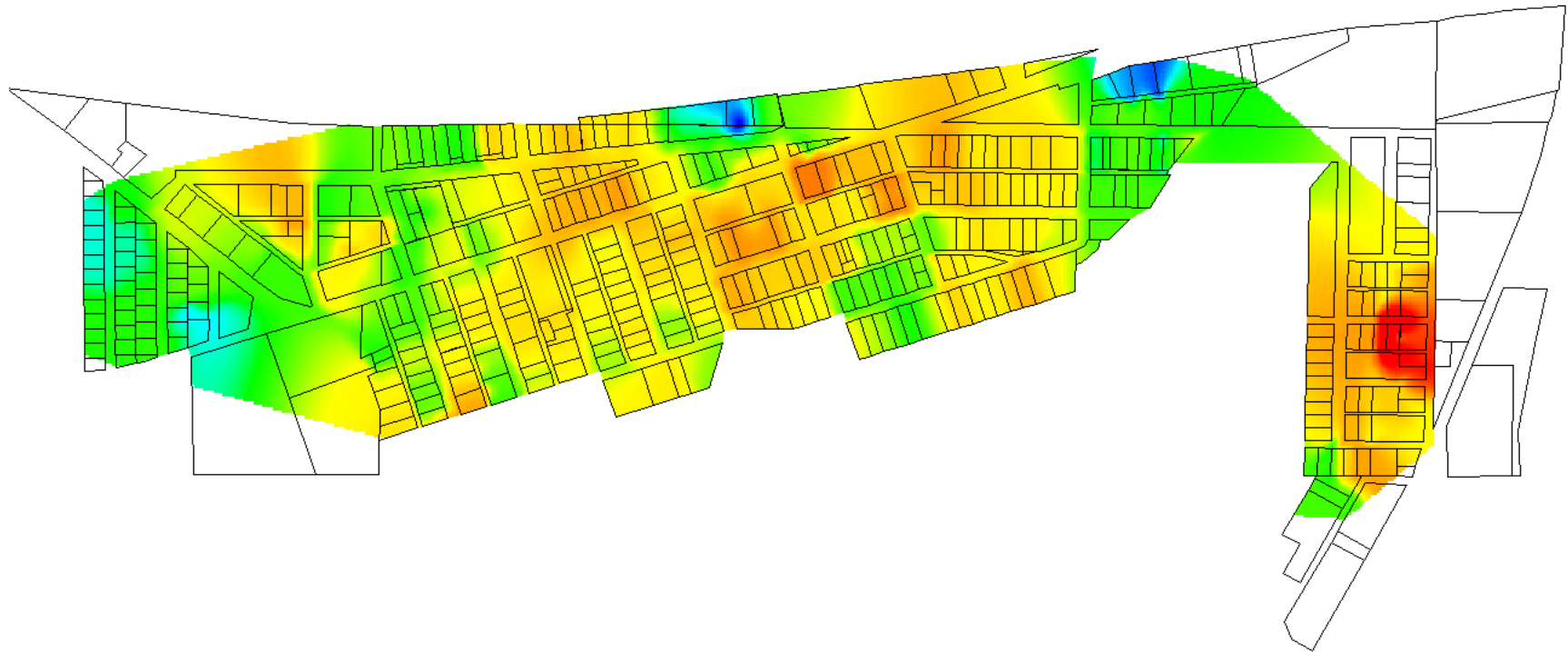
## Reasons Provided by Those Declining Participation in the LHIP, 1990-1999<sup>1</sup>



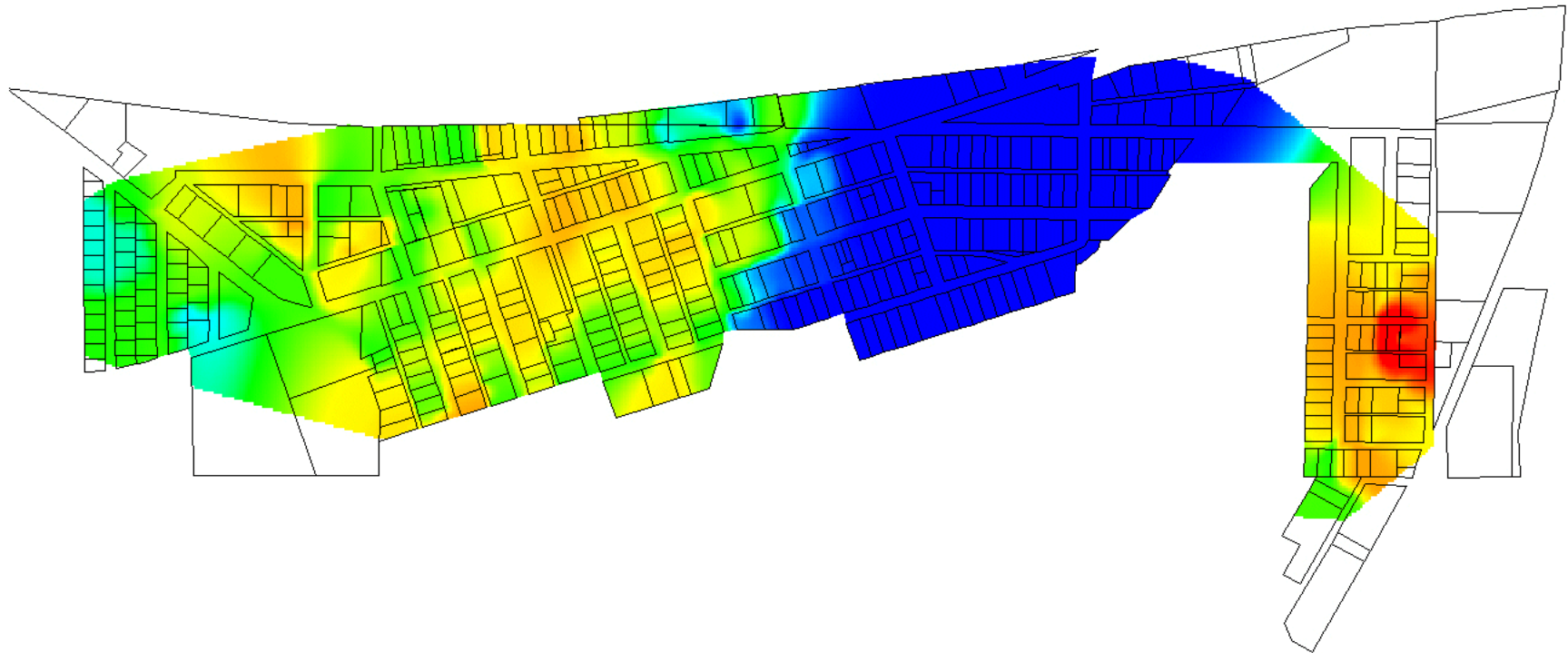
# Neighborhood Soil Lead Concentration Smeltonville 1989



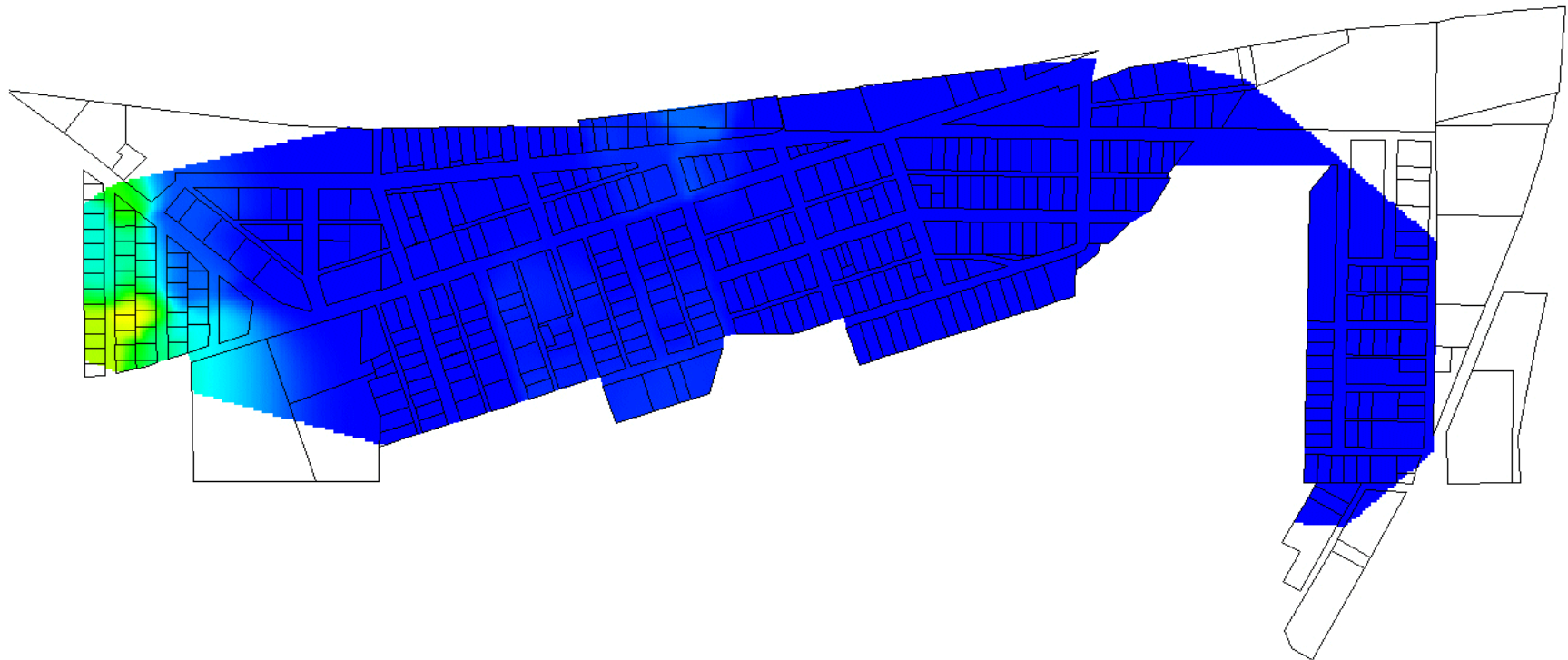
# Neighborhood Soil Lead Concentration Smeltonville 1993



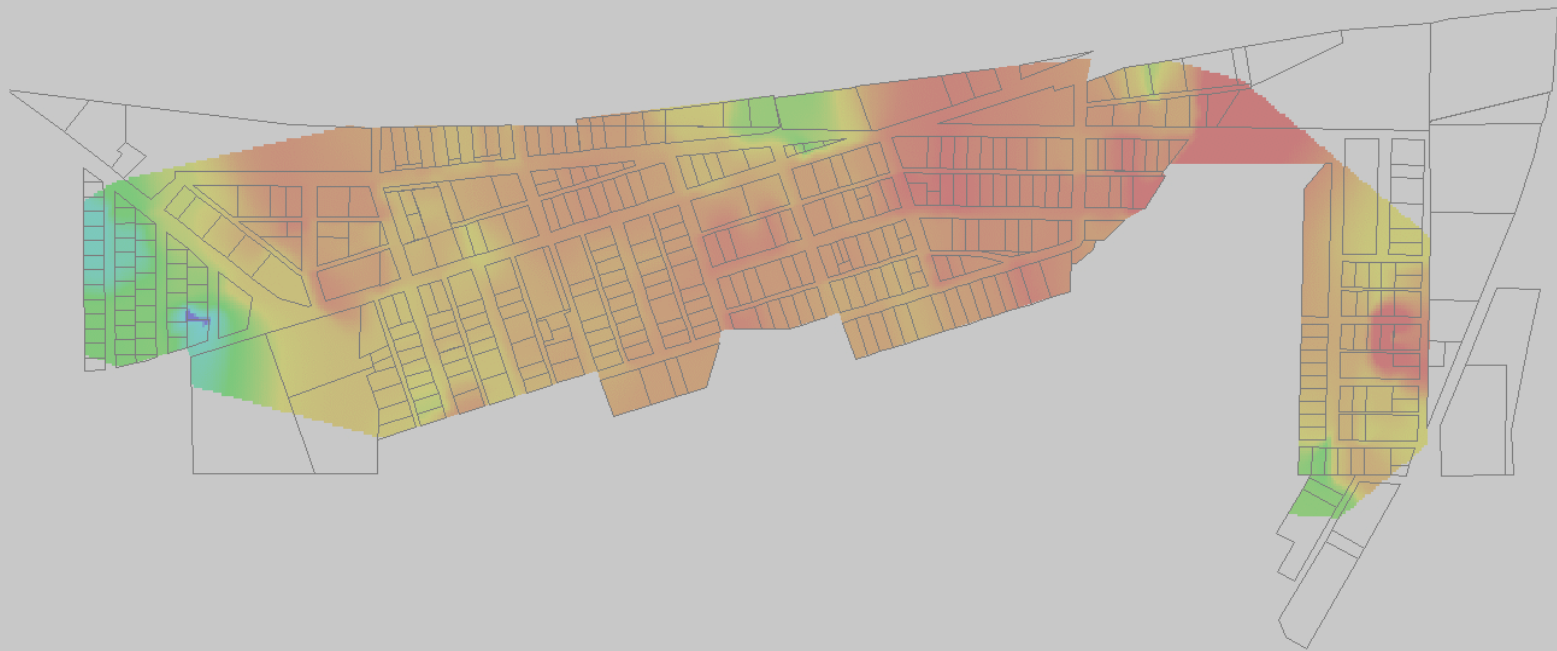
# Neighborhood Soil Lead Concentration Smeltonville 1995



# Neighborhood Soil Lead Concentration Smeltonville 1997



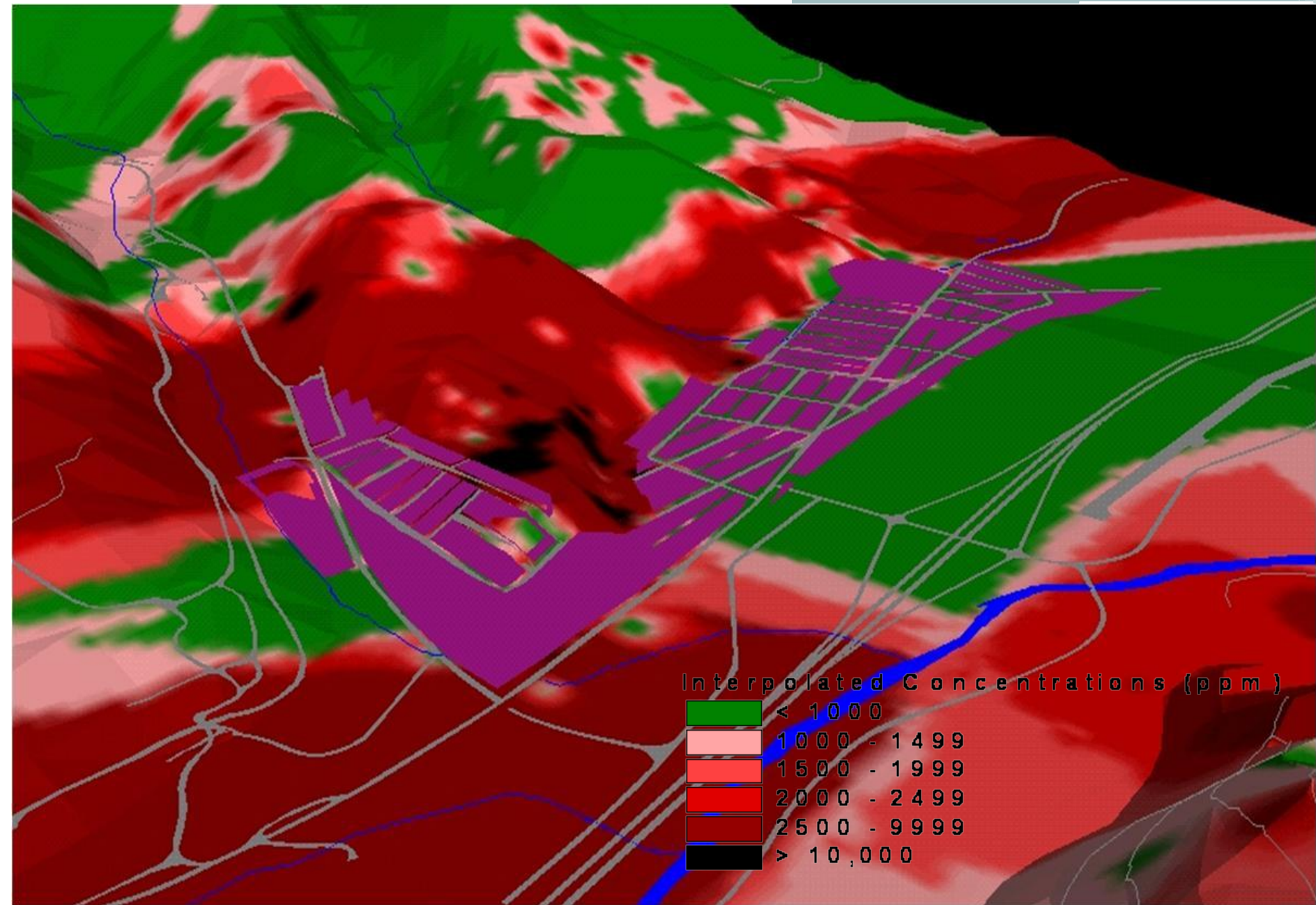
# 1 Foot Below Soil Surface Lead Contamination Smeltonville After Remediation

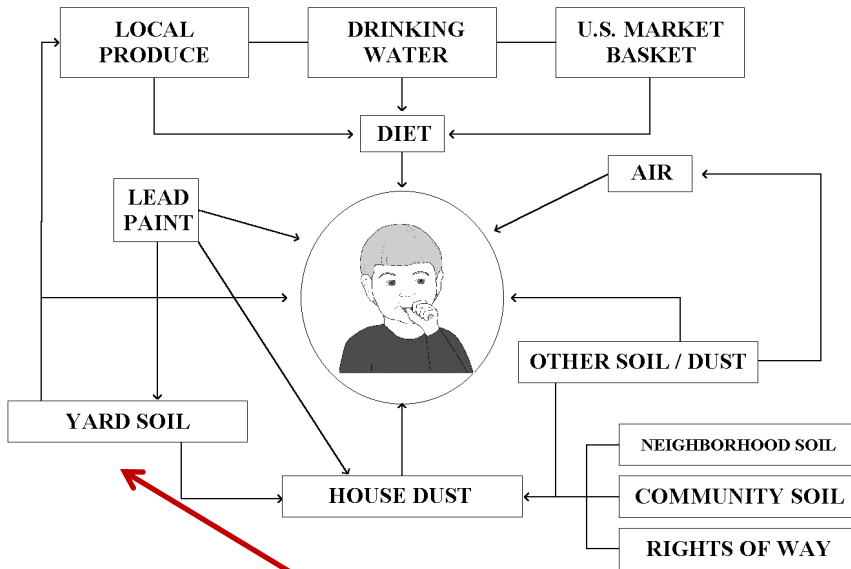


# Barrier Integrity Is Necessary









# Public Health, Remediation, and Community and Industry Economic Considerations

- Modify methodologies to accommodate local conditions
- **Ground level implementation at lowest level of government**
- Facilitate community acceptance and participation

# Local Health Professionals and Community Involvement

- Institutional knowledge
- Evolves
- **Adapt to local cultural and socio-economic conditions**