

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY
THE "OTHER SOURCES OF LEAD CONTAMINATION" WORKSHOP
LEAD CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON, D.C.
NOVEMBER 13, 1973

GENERAL PROPOSALS

- 1. Until the question of possible adverse effects from low-level lead exposure is resolved, such exposure should be minimized wherever possible.
- 2. While this committee is concerning itself with other sources of lead, we must emphasize strongly the importance of reducing lead content in paint. The percentage in paint should not be more than .06%.
- ✓ 3. There should be a reduction in the total body burden of lead from all sources (including paint) by the reduction of products with lead wherever possible (i.e. gasoline, glazed ceramic ware).
- 4. The Department of HEW is advised to state formally which agency will act as the focus for coordinating all aspects of lead and trace metal poisoning.
- ✓ 5. The use of private automobiles in urban traffic should be reduced, and mass transit and car pooling encouraged.

FURTHER STUDIES

6. Retrospective and prospective epidemiological studies should be undertaken to determine the effect of low-level lead exposure on the incidence and severity of infections in humans.
7. A comprehensive survey of dirt, dust and airborne lead levels in all parts of the urban area of Washington, D.C. should be undertaken.

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8. A program emphasizing the importance of optimal nutrition in reducing susceptibility to lead toxicity in young children should be encouraged.

POTTERY AND CANNED FOODS

9. Educational programs emphasizing the potential hazard of lead from pottery or cooking ware, and the possible hazard of prolonged storage of acidic foods in containers that may release lead to food should be initiated.
10. The FDA should set lead tolerances for food which fully reflect the reductions that could come from eliminating soldered seams.

After talking to others at the FDA, Dr. Katherine Mahaffey has suggested alternate wording for this resolution. Please indicate whether you support this reworded resolution:

- 10a The FDA should urge the canning and food industries to establish manufacturing processes that will result in minimal levels of lead.

GASOLINE

11. Authority (and funding) should be given to the Department of Human Resources to pursue the investigation of causes of poisoning in housing that shows negative for lead paint.
12. Federal EPA should establish an ambient air quality standard for lead as required by Sections 108 and 109 of The Clean Air Act so that the District of Columbia and other metropolitan areas are not pre-empted from removing lead from gasoline at a pace faster than the Federal Government.
13. Federal EPA should establish an ambient air quality standard for PNA as required by Sections 108 and 109 of The Clean Air Act so that removal of lead from gasoline is not slowed by the PNA question since almost all PNAs come from non-automotive sources.
14. Since the EPA Administrator is about to reach a momentous decision on lead in gasoline, be it resolved that a committee of this workshop offer to meet with Administrator Train to discuss the proposed regulations prior to his decision.
15. After The Administrator's decision the members of this committee will issue a judgment report within 30 days. (All dissenting views to be presented in full).
16. Responsible Agencies should sharply increase their funding for independent research into the health effects of lead additives in gasoline and, at the end of two years, complete a systematic reevaluation of knowledge in the field.