

FY 2023 Results for EPA Lead (Pb) Strategy Performance Measures and Milestones

GOAL 1: REDUCE COMMUNITY EXPOSURES TO LEAD SOURCES	
Objective A: Reduce Exposure to Lead in Homes and Child-Occupied Facilities with Lead-Based Paint and Other Hazards	
<i>FY 2023 Measures</i>	<i>FY 2023 Results</i>
<p><u>By September 30, 2023</u>: provide free or low-cost training to 500 contractors that are located in and around communities with environmental justice concerns spread throughout the U.S. over fiscal years 2022 and 2023.</p>	<p><u>As of February 6, 2023</u>: provided free or low-cost training to 512 contractors in 11 underserved communities.</p>
<p><u>By September 30, 2023</u>: host national and community-based Lead Awareness Curriculum sessions for 515 community leaders and Understanding Lead sessions for 340 community members, which reflects a 10% increase in participation from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2023.</p>	<p><u>From October 1, 2022, to September 30, 2023</u>: hosted Lead Awareness Curriculum sessions for 608 community leaders and Understanding Lead sessions for 893 community leaders.</p>
<i>FY 2023 Milestones</i>	<i>FY 2023 Results</i>
<p><u>By March 2023</u>: publish the Heavy Metals in Cultural Products: Outreach and Educational Resources Toolkit on the EPA website.</p>	<p>Complete. On March 31, 2023, EPA published the Heavy Metals in Cultural Products webtool. This tool connects the public to a suite of federal, state, and local resources in multiple languages on preventing heavy metal exposures from cultural products.</p>
<p><u>By February 2023</u>, propose, and <u>by June 2024</u>, finalize the Dust-lead Hazard Standards (DLHS) and Dust-lead Clearance Levels (DLCL) Rule.</p>	<p>Complete (2023 milestone). In July 2023, proposed DLHS and DLCL to strengthen requirements for the removal of lead-based paint hazards in pre-1978 buildings and child care facilities, to better protect children and communities from the harmful effects of exposure to dust generated from lead paint. If finalized, this rule will reduce the lead exposures of approximately 250,000 to 500,000 children under age six per year.</p>
Objective B: Reduce Exposure to Lead from Drinking Water	
<i>FY 2023 Measures</i>	<i>FY 2023 Results</i>
<p>Track and report total funds to disadvantaged communities for projects that support reduction of lead in drinking water.</p>	<p><u>Between October 1, 2022 and May 8, 2023</u>: provided \$95 million to</p>

GOAL 1: REDUCE COMMUNITY EXPOSURES TO LEAD SOURCES	
	19 different disadvantaged communities across 5 states for lead service line replacement (LSLR).
By the end of 2022: partner with four states to establish LSLR Accelerators , which will provide targeted technical assistance and develop best practices to help address the barriers disadvantaged communities face in replacing LSLs.	In January 2023 : Assistant Administrator Radhika Fox announced the LSLR Accelerators partnership with Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin . By May 2023, memoranda of understanding (MOUs) were signed for all four partner states, and 25 communities confirmed to begin receiving direct technical assistance.
By the end of 2022: conduct outreach on the new “Guidance for Developing and Maintaining a Service Line Inventory” to help water systems develop LSL inventories as soon as possible to begin replacement programs and no later than the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions compliance deadline of October 2024.	By March 2023 : conducted 9 outreach events to states, water systems, and the National Tribal Council. These included webinars, presentations, a Q&A session, and a roundtable session.
<i>FY 2023 Milestone</i>	<i>FY 2023 Results</i>
By the end of 2023, propose, and by October 2024 , take final action on the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements to strengthen the regulatory framework and address lead in drinking water.	Complete (2023 milestone) . For the proposed rule, held consultations and engagements with the EPA Science Advisory Board, states, tribes, the National Drinking Water Advisory Council, the Secretary of Human Health Services, and environmental justice stakeholders. EPA also held consultations on the Regulatory Flexibility Act/Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act and Unfunded Mandates Reform Act/Federalism.
Objective C: Reduce Exposure to Lead in Soils	
<i>FY 2023 Measures</i>	<i>FY 2023 Results</i>
By September 30, 2026 : complete 225 Superfund cleanup projects that address lead as a contaminant (averaging 45 each year).	In FY 2023 : completed 49 Superfund cleanup projects that addressed lead as a contaminant.
By September 30, 2023 : review results of the Superfund Lead Collaboration Pilot projects and where appropriate, update Superfund guidance to reflect best practices .	Completed the Superfund Lead Collaboration pilots , providing the Superfund program with lessons learned and best practices. Will continue to incorporate best practices into the program as appropriate.

GOAL 1: REDUCE COMMUNITY EXPOSURES TO LEAD SOURCES	
	Shared best practices in EPA training, including a session at the August 2023 National Brownfields Training Conference.
Report annually the number of Brownfields cleanups that addressed lead contamination, as reported by grant recipients.	<u>In FY 2023</u> : Brownfields grants recipients completed 62 Brownfields cleanups that addressed lead contamination.
<i>FY 2023 Milestone</i>	<i>FY 2023 Results</i>
<u>By June 30, 2023</u> : evaluate and revise the Residential Soil Lead Guidance for Contaminated Sites to protect communities by further reducing the potential for exposure to lead in soil.	In progress. In June 2023, sent a draft updated residential soil lead guidance for contaminated sites to the Office of Management and Budget for interagency review. EPA expects to release the updated guidance before 2024. Updating the guidance will help EPA make cleanup decisions consistent with the latest science when applied to the unique circumstances at the site.
Objective D: Reduce Exposure to Lead Associated with Emissions to Ambient Air	
<i>FY 2023 Milestones</i>	<i>FY 2023 Results</i>
<u>2026</u> : Projected completion of the current lead NAAQS review .	In progress. In March 2023, released the External Review Draft of the Integrated Science Assessment for Pb. This document was reviewed by the EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) Lead NAAQS Review Panel at a public meeting in June of 2023. The CASAC review was conveyed to EPA in late September 2023. In May 2023, released Volume 3 of the Integrated Review Plan (IRP) , the planning document for conducting quantitative exposure and risk analyses in support of the NAAQS review (Volumes 1 and 2 of the IRP were released in 2022). Volume 3 was discussed at a consultation with the CASAC Lead NAAQS Review Panel at a public meeting in June 2023.
Anticipated completion of rulemakings for important lead emissions sources over the next two years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>In 2023</u>: secondary lead smelters, lead acid battery manufacturing, and integrated iron and steel manufacturing. <u>In 2024</u>: primary copper smelters and large municipal waste combustors. 	2023 milestones (in progress): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary lead smelters: Significant progress on the final rule for New Source Performance Standards (NSPS). Final rule signature anticipated November 2023. For Secondary Lead Smelting National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), issued Section 114 information request for facilities and published proposed consent decree in October 2023. Consent decree establishes

GOAL 1: REDUCE COMMUNITY EXPOSURES TO LEAD SOURCES

	<p>deadlines for requiring EPA to sign a proposed rule by September 30, 2025, and final rule by September 30, 2026.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lead acid batter manufacturing: Published amendments to the NSPS for Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants and the Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Area Sources NESHAP on February 23, 2023. ○ Integrated iron and steel manufacturing: Issued proposed rule for Integrated Iron and Steel on July 31, 2023. Extended the public comment period for the NESHAP to September 29, 2023. Anticipate completion of final rulemaking by March 11, 2024. <p>2024 milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Primary copper smelters: Published supplemental proposal for the major source NESHAP for primary copper smelters on July 24, 2023. The proposal further addressed hazardous air pollutant (HAP) metals and proposed new standards for previously unregulated HAP. Extended the public comment period to September 22, 2023. Anticipate completion of final rulemaking by May 2, 2024. ○ Municipal waste combustors: The rulemaking for large municipal waste combustors is in progress. Anticipate completion in 2024. <p>Weblinks: NSPS rules; NESHAP rules.</p>
--	--

<p>In October 2022, EPA issued a proposed finding that lead emissions from aircraft engines that operate on leaded fuel cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health and welfare. After evaluating comments on the proposal, EPA plans to issue any final endangerment determination in 2023.</p>	<p>Complete. In October 2023, published a final finding that lead emissions from aircraft engines that operate on leaded fuel cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health and welfare.</p>
--	--

Objective E: Reduce Exposure to Lead Through Enforcement and Compliance Assurance

<i>FY 2023 Measures</i>	<i>FY 2023 Results</i>
<p><u>Each year</u>: direct enforcement resources to at least one community with environmental justice concerns in each Region, to help address the exposures to lead in that community and take appropriate enforcement action.</p>	<p>All 10 EPA Regions directed enforcement resources to communities with environmental justice concerns to help address exposures to lead. Some Regions engaged in multiple community-based initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Region 1 concluded three cases related to geographic initiatives in communities with environmental justice concerns, recovering over \$130,000 in penalties. Additionally, in Hartford, New Haven, and

GOAL 1: REDUCE COMMUNITY EXPOSURES TO LEAD SOURCES

Fairfield Counties, CT, Region 1 provided compliance assistance to contractors and landlords, as well as to child-occupied facilities and property management companies.

- Region 3 ran a lead paint awareness advertisement campaign in busses and bus shelters for twelve weeks in Reading, PA, Charlestown, WV, Washington, DC and Richmond, VA.
- Region 5 is developing, initiating, and resolving enforcement cases that continue to result from 32 compliance monitoring inspections and activities conducted during geographic initiatives in Lorain County, OH (in 2019); South Bend, IN (in 2022) and Peoria, IL (in 2023). Region 5 also conducted compliance assistance and lead awareness outreach in Peoria, IL.
- Region 10 focused outreach and compliance efforts in several communities with potential environmental justice concerns including Anchorage and Juneau, AK; Yakima, Everett and Tacoma, WA; and Portland, Salem, and Milwaukee, OR. Region 10 also achieved over 70% of the 237 lead paint inspections this year in communities with potential environmental justice concerns.

In June 2023, EPA published the [Environmental Justice Toolkit for Lead-Based Paint Enforcement Programs](#), which includes strategies for developing partnerships, conducting community engagement, and maintaining ongoing communication with the communities where enforcement activities are planned or ongoing. The Toolkit also provides methods for how to target inspections in overburdened communities, and information and examples on remedies available that enhance environmental justice.

Additionally, [increased Lead and Copper Rule focused inspections of regulated public water systems to protect communities from lead in drinking water](#). Further, to ensure premise plumbing does not re-introduce lead into treated drinking water that systems provide to homes and businesses, began compliance monitoring and enforcement efforts to ensure plumbing products with a potable application are “lead free” [in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act \(SDWA\)](#). The universe of

GOAL 1: REDUCE COMMUNITY EXPOSURES TO LEAD SOURCES

	<p>regulated plumbing products covered by SDWA’s “lead free” provision is voluminous and includes fixtures like kitchen and bathroom faucets. For example, EPA, in collaboration with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, targeted plumbing products bound for introduction into commerce and assessed their compliance with the “lead free” standard.</p>
<p><u>Each year</u>: publicly report on national statistics related to lead cleanups and inspections, including whether the inspections occurred in communities with environmental justice concerns.</p>	<p>As part of National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week, highlighted significant federal enforcement actions addressing violations pertaining to lead, that were completed from October 2022 through September 2023. These cases highlight the range of the Agency’s enforcement work, including: criminal prosecution in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), a focus on geographic areas that suffer from disproportionate levels of lead exposure, initiated investigations of property management companies managing privatized military housing, and actions against renovators to address pre-1978 housing with lead paint.</p>

GOAL 2: IDENTIFY COMMUNITIES WITH HIGH LEAD EXPOSURES AND IMPROVE THEIR HEALTH OUTCOMES

<i>FY 2023 Milestone</i>	<i>FY 2023 Results</i>
<p><u>By December 31, 2023</u>: develop an interim blueprint for identifying high lead exposure risk locations based on research identifying lead exposure hotspots in Michigan, to be shared with internal and external public health partners for broader applicability and capacity building in the U.S.</p>	<p>Complete. Developed interim analytical blueprint for identifying high lead exposure risk locations based on research in Michigan. Currently testing and continuing to improve the interim blueprint through collaborations with state partners in Michigan and West Virginia. Presented findings to state, local, and tribal governments through EPA Tools and Resources Webinar Series on February 15, 2023 (more than 770 attendees) and National Environmental Health Association Conference on August 1, 2023.</p>

GOAL 3: COMMUNICATE MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH STAKEHOLDERS

FY 2023 Measure	FY 2023 Results
<p>EPA’s Lead-Based Paint Program is a co-author of the Protect Your Family pamphlet, with HUD and CPSC. The pamphlet explains the dangers of lead in the home and how to protect families from lead-based paint hazards. To ensure this critical information is meaningfully accessible to persons with limited English proficiency, the brochure is available in 12 languages: English, Arabic, Chinese Simplified and Traditional, French, Korean, Polish, Russian, Somali, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. This key document is required by law to be provided in pre-1978 house purchase and rentals to consumers. EPA commits to reviewing the information annually for possible updating as new requirements are developed.</p>	<p>Reviewed the pamphlet as indicated. Made updates to reflect reduced Dust-lead Hazard Standards (DLHS) and Dust-lead Clearance Levels (DLCL).</p>
FY 2023 Milestones	FY 2023 Results
<p><u>By September 30, 2023:</u> publish online a Spanish-language version of the Lead Awareness in Indian Country: Keeping our Children Healthy! Curriculum. Additionally, work with partners to determine if there is a need for the development of additional examples and materials.</p>	<p>Complete. Published a Spanish-language version of the <i>Lead Awareness in Indian Country: Keeping our Children Healthy!</i> Curriculum on EPA’s website. Worked with partners to develop Lead Awareness Kids Activity Book using excerpts from the Curriculum.</p>
<p><u>By September 30, 2023:</u> solicit advice from the Children’s Health Protection Advisory Committee (CHPAC) on how to better protect children from exposure to lead and enhance the “whole of EPA” and “whole of government” approach.</p>	<p><u>On September 12, 2023:</u> EPA transmitted “charge questions” to CHPAC to solicit advice on how to engage and work with communities, including those with environmental justice concerns, to better protect children from exposure to lead and enhance the “whole of EPA” and “whole of government” approach.</p>

GOAL 4: SUPPORT AND CONDUCT CRITICAL RESEARCH TO INFORM EFFORTS TO REDUCE LEAD EXPOSURES AND RELATED HEALTH RISKS

FY 2023 Measures	FY 2023 Results
<p><u>Over a 5-year period:</u> develop tools and informational resources for LSL identification technologies to assist small and underserved water systems to efficiently complete LSL inventories.</p>	<p>Published four documents that evaluate and improve methods of providing safe drinking water through corrosion control or water filtration in systems that have not yet replaced lead service lines.</p>

GOAL 4: SUPPORT AND CONDUCT CRITICAL RESEARCH TO INFORM EFFORTS TO REDUCE LEAD EXPOSURES AND RELATED HEALTH RISKS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Devine, C., & Triantafyllidou, S. (2023). A literature review of bench top and pilot lead corrosion assessment studies. <i>AWWA Water Science</i>, 5(2):e1324. https://doi.org/10.1002/aws2.1324. ○ Tang, M., Lytle, D., Achtemeier, R., & Tully, J. (2023). Reviewing performance of NSF/ANSI 53 certified water filters for lead removal. <i>Water Research</i>, 244:120425. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2023.120425. ○ U.S. EPA. (2023). Water filter effectiveness study, Benton Harbor, MI. https://www.epa.gov/mi/benton-harbor-michigan-drinking-water-study-results. ○ Triantafyllidou S., Wasserstrom L., Nelson J., Webb D., Formal C., Doré E., & Lytle, D. (2023). Lead in synthetic and municipal drinking water varies by field versus laboratory analysis. <i>Sci Total Environ</i>, 891:163873. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.163873.
<p>Each year: updates to these LSL identification technology resources will be shared at the EPA Drinking Water Workshop: Small Systems Challenges and Solutions.</p>	<p>Completed through presentations at the EPA Small Systems Challenges and Solutions Workshop.</p>