



# Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention

## 1990s – 2000s CLPPP Timeline

### Highlights from CDC’s Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP)


Review these timelines for a history of major scientific and public health events in childhood lead poisoning prevention.

[2020s](#) | [2010s](#) | [2000s](#) | [1990s](#) | [1980s](#) | [1970s](#)

### 2000s



2009

- CDC released [Guidelines for the Identification and Management of Lead Exposure in Pregnant and Lactating Women](#)  [\[PDF – 4 MB\]](#) which provided scientific evidence and clinical guidance for identifying lead exposure in both mothers and infants.



2008

- Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act mandated reducing the lead limit in children's products to 0.009% by weight.
- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule was enacted to protect the public from lead-based paint (LBP)-hazards associated with renovation, repair and painting activities. The rule requires contractors that disturb LBP in pre-1978 homes and child-care centers to be EPA- or state-certified and to follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination.
- EPA strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for lead from  $1.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to  $0.15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

# Preventing Lead Poisoning in Young Children




A STATEMENT BY THE  
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION  
AUGUST 2005



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



2005

- CDC updated [Preventing Lead Poisoning in Young Children](#)  [PDF – 2 MB], which recommended lowering the BLL for home environmental investigations from 20 to 15 µg/dL.


Note: This document refers to a blood-lead level of 10 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) as the CDC level of concern for adverse health outcomes in children. This terminology is outdated and readers are referred to the AOCLPP recommendations of 2012 ([https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/blood\\_lead\\_levels.html](https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/blood_lead_levels.html)). The March 2002 document remains relevant because its recommendations regarding case management guidelines for the evaluation and treatment of children with BLLs ≥ 10 µg/dL and those requiring chelation (BLLs ≥ 40 µg/dL) are in agreement with the 2012 AOCLPP recommendations.

## Managing Elevated Blood Lead Levels Among Young Children:


Recommendations from the  
Advisory Committee on Childhood  
Lead Poisoning Prevention



2002

- CDC published [Managing Elevated Blood Lead Levels Among Young Children](#)  [PDF – 4 MB], which explained components of a comprehensive case management plan based on the Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention (ACCLPP) recommendations.

2000

- The President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children released [Eliminating Childhood Lead Poisoning: A Federal Strategy Targeting Lead Paint Hazards](#)  [PDF – 4 MB] which made recommendations aiming for the elimination of childhood lead poisoning.
- The Lead and Copper Rule was revised to allow publicly owned sectors to conduct partial service line replacements.

1990s



1998 - 2010

- Yearly appropriated funding levels for CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) averaged \$36 million through the mid-2000s. CDC recommended targeted screening and focused on improving surveillance.



1997

- CDC recommended targeted screening efforts to focus on high-risk neighborhoods and children based on age of housing and sociodemographic risk factors.



1996

- The ban on leaded gasoline for most motor vehicles became effective.



1995

- A total ban on food cans with lead solder, including imported cans, became effective.
- CDC collaborated with the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) to develop a national surveillance system for monitoring blood lead levels (BLLs) in the United States, and reporting of BLLs became the first noninfectious condition to be notifiable at the national level.
- CDC CLPPP began collecting blood lead surveillance data on children younger than 16 years from state health departments. Awarded \$29 million in extramural awards.



1993

- The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) adopted CDC's universal screening requirements for children receiving Medicaid benefits.



1992

- Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act (Residential Lead-Paint Hazard Reduction Act) expanded lead-based hazards to include lead-contaminated dust and soil and shifted response to a preventative strategy.



1991

- The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) released the Strategic Plan for the Elimination of Childhood Lead Poisoning that set forth a comprehensive agenda to eliminate childhood lead poisoning.
- CDC began promoting primary prevention activities, such as community-wide environmental interventions and education and nutritional campaigns, to lower children's BLLs to  $<10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .
- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the Lead and Copper Rule to minimize lead and copper in drinking water and established a maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) of zero for lead.
- CDC recommended screening by blood lead testing for virtually all children aged 1 to 5 years and that all children younger than 2 years be screened at least once.



1991-2012

- CDC's "blood lead level of concern" was defined as children with BLLs  $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .



1991-1997

- CDC CLPPP received full funding which supported a comprehensive program that recommended universal screening and provided guidance on case management.



1990

- The Clean Air Act Amendments issued a final ban on leaded gasoline for most motor vehicle use.

2010s - 2020s

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1990s - 2000s

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1970s - 1980s

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