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SITE: Brown's Dump
BREAK: 13.8
OTHER:

U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY - REGION 4

DATA AVAILABILITY SESSION
BROWN'S DUMP SUPERFUND SITE
(JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA)

ANNOUNCEMENT

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announces two (2) walk-in Data Availability Sessions for the Brown's Dump Superfund Site.

The Brown's Dump Site includes the Mary McLeod Bethune Elementary School, the adjacent Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) Substation and near-by Residential Areas.

SESSION PURPOSES

- To provide community members with a **summary** of the Site's status.
- To provide property owners with an opportunity to obtain the **analytical results** from past soil sampling of their property prior to finalization of the Remedial Investigation (RI) Report.
- To provide community members with the opportunity for **one on one** discussions of past soil sampling results, interim temporary covers and the Site's status. Governmental agencies[1] involved with the Site's contamination and the Responsible Party[2] will be available for personal questions.

DATE/TIME/LOCATION

October 3, 2002

Walk-in Session 1: 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Walk-in Session 2: 5:30 PM to 8:30 PM

Moncrief Community Center
5713 Teeler Ave
Jacksonville, Florida
(904) 764-0330

CONTACT INFORMATION

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EPA Region 4
Community Involvement Coordinator
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1. EPA, the Duval County Health Department, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).
2. The City of Jacksonville.

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HOUSE BEFORE EXCAVATION

HOUSE DURING EXCAVATION

EXCAVATION AROUND YARD ITEMS

EXCAVATION AROUND HOUSE

CLEAN FILL

HOUSE AFTER SODDING

Hulert Mack – Block Captain
Bessie L.

Alyce L. Price – 17438 West 33rd Street
– "Cover" needed?

Wilson + Tura Bartlyn (Mr. Jones)
(Fastco)

X Email to Chris P pictures

U.S. EPA REGION IV

SDMS

POOR LEGIBILITY

PORTIONS OF THIS DOCUMENT MAY BE UNREADABLE, DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL

*PLEASE CONTACT THE APPROPRIATE RECORDS CENTER TO VIEW THE MATERIAL

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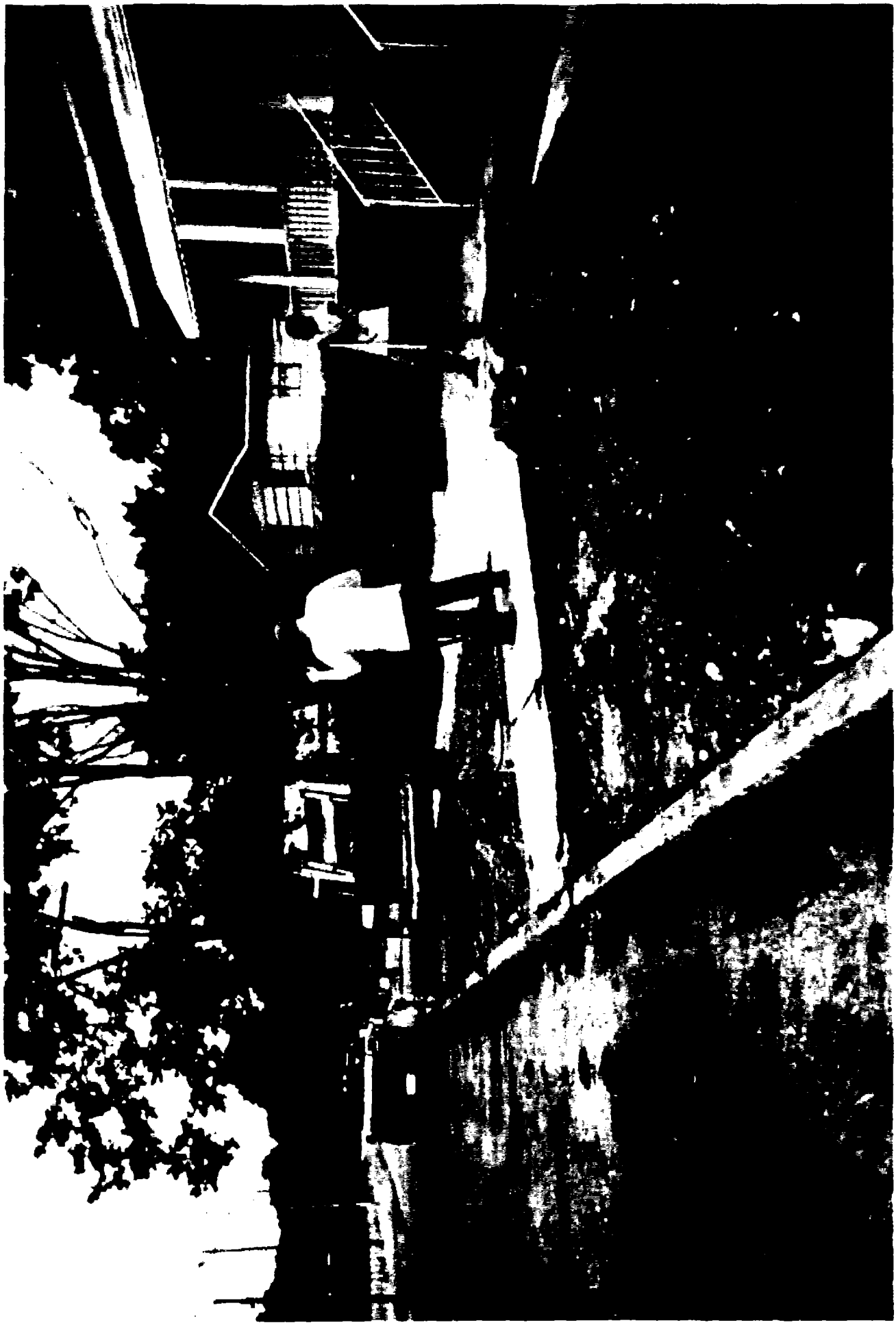

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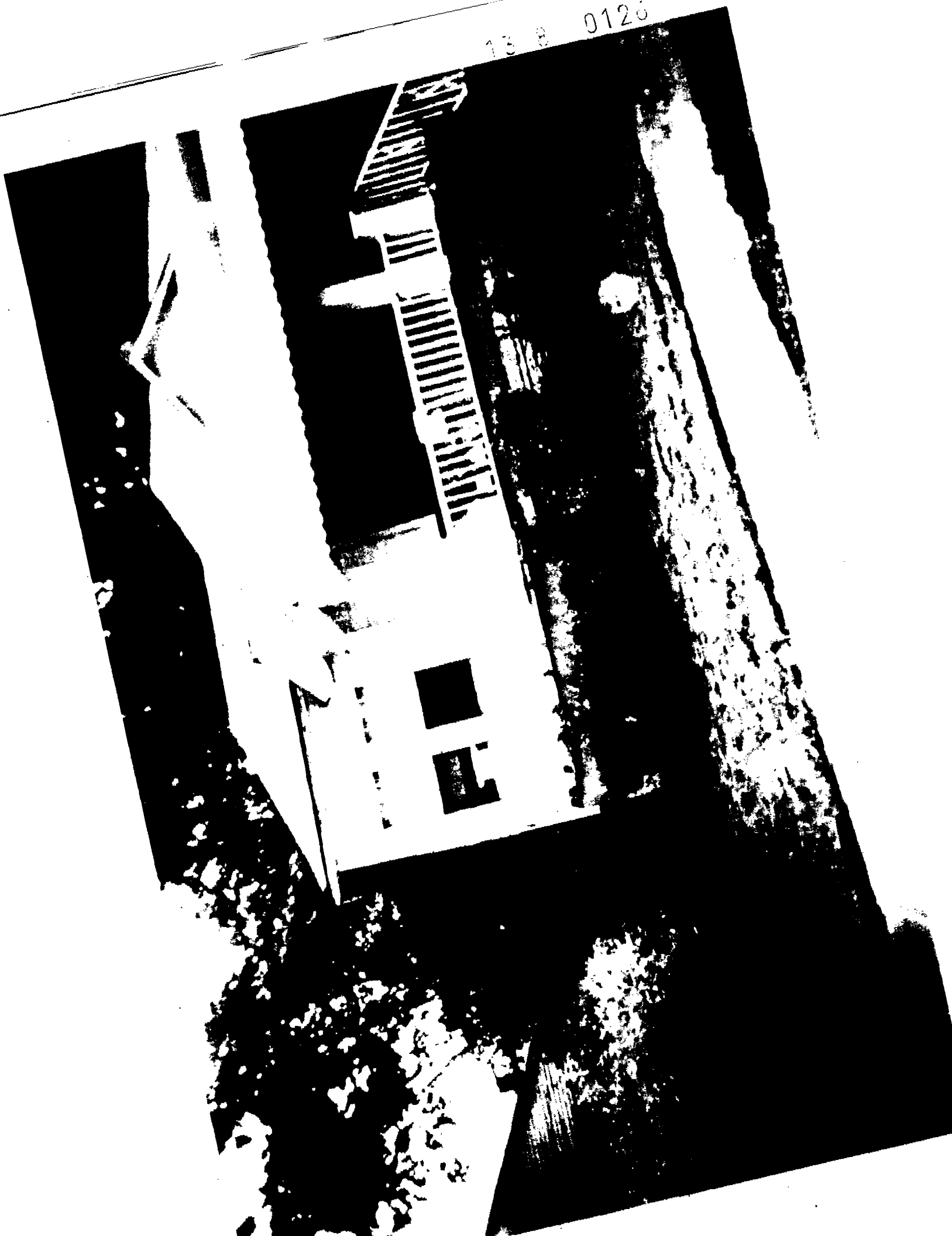

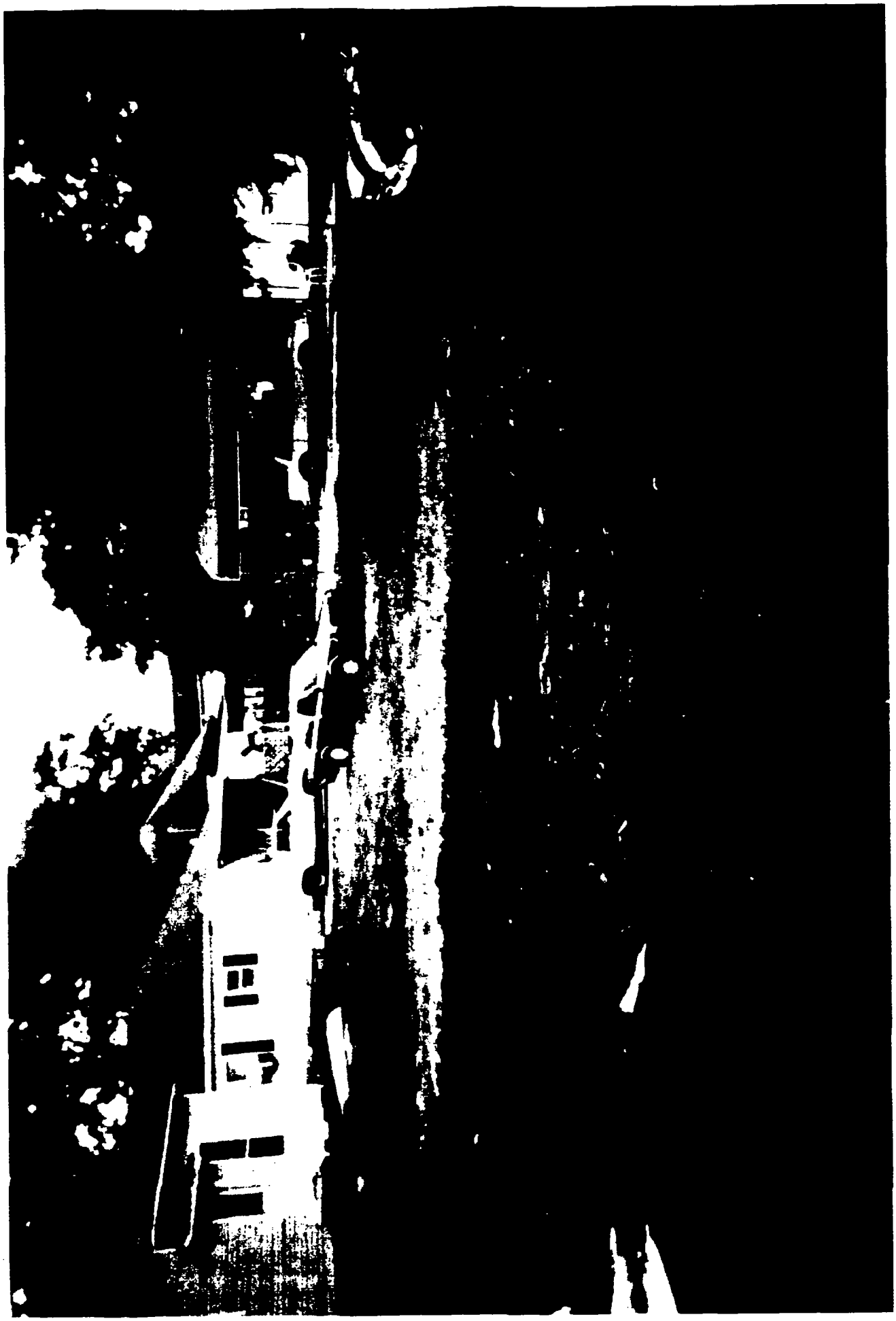

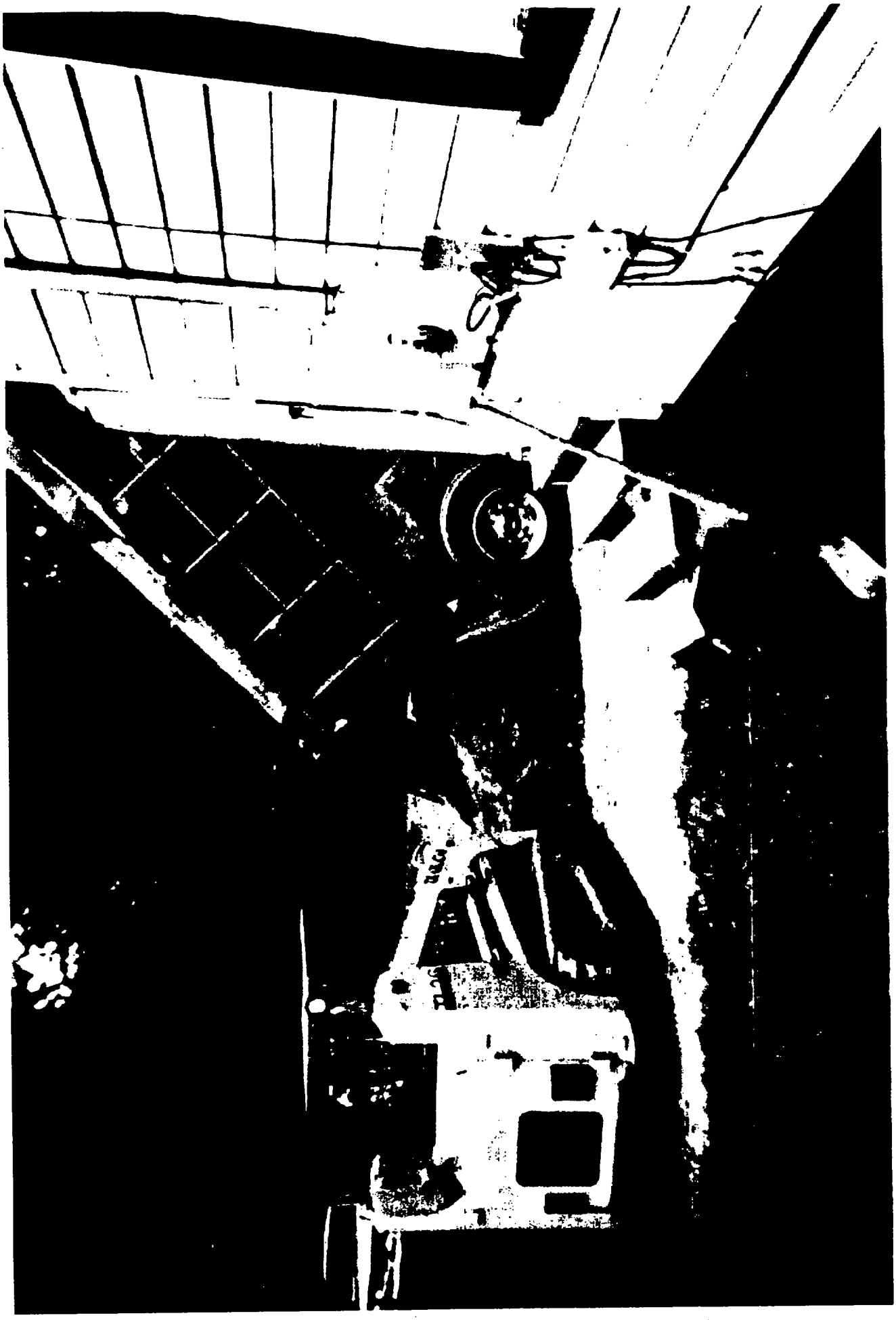

Childhood Lead Poisoning
Questions and Answers For Parents

- ***What Is Lead Poisoning?***
  - Lead acts as a poison in the human body.
  - A child becomes lead poisoned when their body absorbs too much lead.

- ***Why Is Lead So Harmful To Children?***
  - Lead prevents the brain and nervous system of a young child from growing and developing as they should.
  - Even very small amounts are harmful.
  - Lead poisoning may cause learning disabilities, behavioral problems and poor performance in school.

- ***What Are The Symptoms of Lead Poisoning?***
  - There are often no symptoms until a child's lead level becomes very high.
  - Do not wait for symptoms to appear before having your child tested for lead poisoning.
  - Children between the ages of 1 and 6 should be tested once a year.

- ***Where Do Children Come In Contact With Lead?***
  - Houses built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint on the inside or outside of the home.
  - Children may get harmful amounts of lead when they swallow paint chips or dirt.
  - Children may also breathe in lead from dust in the home.

- ***What Can I Do To Prevent Lead Poisoning?***
  - Make sure your child does not put dirt or paint chips into their mouth.
  - Wash your child's hands before they eat, after play, and before they go to sleep.
  - Wash your child's toys and pacifier often.
  - Feed your child meals that include green vegetables, fruits, milk, and non-greasy food.
  - Let cold tap water run for 1 minute before using for food or formula if taps have not been used for about 6 hours.
  - Use only cold tap water for drinking, cooking, or making formula.

WHAT PARENTS CAN DO TO LOWER BLOOD LEAD LEVELS IN CHILDREN

Make sure that you are not bringing lead home from work on your clothes, shoes, hands, or face.

HOUSEKEEPING

Reducing dust in older homes that were painted with lead-based paint may help lower blood lead levels. Some vinyl mini-blinds made outside the U.S. contain lead. You can lower your child's exposure to dust by doing the following things:

- Make sure your child cannot get to peeling paint or chewable surfaces painted with lead-based paint or to vinyl mini-blinds made outside the U.S. Pay special attention to windows and window sills and wells.
- Wash your child's hands and face before he/she eats.
- Wash toys and pacifiers frequently.
- Wash pets frequently and wash your child's hands after playing with the pet.
- If the house was built before about 1960 and has hard surface floors, wet mop them at least once a week. Other hard surfaces (such as window sills and baseboards) should also be wiped regularly. Do not vacuum hard surface floors or window sills or wells, since this will scatter the dust.

OTHER WAYS TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO LEAD

- Some of the highest concentrations of lead in a yard tend to be near surfaces that were once painted with lead-based paint, like exterior walls. If exterior lead-based paint was used on your home, plant bushes around the outside of your house so your child cannot play there.
- Do not store food in open cans.
- Do not use pottery or ceramic ware for storing food or eating or drinking from if it was made for decoration or made in other countries.
- Make sure that you are not bringing lead home from work on your clothes or shoes. Do not use lead at home in hobbies, such as making lead sinkers or shot or making stained glass windows with lead solder.

NUTRITION

- Make sure your child eats regular meals, since more lead is absorbed on an empty stomach.
- Make sure your child's diet contains plenty of iron and calcium. Plenty of iron and calcium in your child's diet will keep him/her from absorbing as much lead.

EXAMPLES OF DIETARY SOURCES OF IRON AND CALCIUM

IRON		CALCIUM	
Liver	Spinach	Milk	Yogurt
Fortified Cereal	Cooked legumes (peas & beans)	Cheese	Cooked Greens

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ATSDR

LEAD

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry April 1993

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions about lead. For more information, you may call 404-639-6000. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

SUMMARY: Exposure to lead happens mostly from breathing workplace air or dust, and eating contaminated foods. Children can be exposed from eating lead-based paint chips, or playing in contaminated soil. Lead can damage the nervous system, kidneys, and the immune systems. Lead has been found in at least 922 of 1,300 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency.

What is lead?
(Pronounced led)

Lead is a naturally occurring bluish-gray metal found in small amounts in the earth's crust. It has no special taste or smell. Lead can be found in all parts of our environment. Most of it came from human activities like mining, manufacturing, and the burning of fossil fuels.

Lead has many different uses, most importantly in the production of batteries. Lead is also in ammunition, metal products (solder and pipes), roofing, and devices to shield x-rays.

Because of health concerns, lead from gasoline, paints and ceramic products, caulking, and pipe solder has been dramatically reduced in recent years.

What happens to lead when it enters the environment?

- Lead itself does not break down, but lead compounds are changed by sunlight, air, and water.
- When released to the air from industry or burning of fossil fuels or waste, it stays in air about 10 days.
- Most of the lead in soil comes from particles falling out of the air.
- City soils also contain lead from landfills and leaded paint.
- Lead sticks to soil particles.
- It does not move from soil to underground water or drinking water unless the water is acidic or "soft."
- It stays a long time in both soil and water.

How might I be exposed to lead?

- Breathing workplace air (lead smelting, refining, and manufacturing industries)
- Eating lead-based paint chips
- Drinking water that comes from lead pipes or lead soldered fittings
- Breathing or ingesting contaminated soil, dust, air, or water near waste sites
- Breathing tobacco smoke
- Eating contaminated food grown on soil containing lead or food covered with lead-containing dust
- Breathing fumes or ingesting lead from hobbies that use lead (leaded-glass, ceramics).

How can lead affect my health?

Lead can affect almost every organ and system in your body. The most sensitive is the central nervous system, particularly in children. Lead also damages kidneys and the immune system. The effects are the same whether it is breathed or swallowed.

Exposure to lead is more dangerous for young and unborn children. Unborn children can be exposed to lead through their mothers. Harmful effects include premature

births, smaller babies, decreased mental ability in the infant, learning difficulties, and reduced growth in young children. These effects are more common after exposure to **high levels** of lead.

In adults, lead may decrease reaction time, cause weakness in fingers, wrists, or ankles, and possibly affect the memory. Lead may cause anemia, a disorder of the blood. It can cause abortion and damage the male reproductive system. The connection between these effects and exposure to **low levels** of lead is uncertain.

How likely is lead to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that lead acetate and lead phosphate may reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogens based on studies in animals. There is inadequate evidence to clearly determine lead's carcinogenicity in humans.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to lead?

A blood test is available to measure the amount of lead in your blood and to estimate the amount of your exposure to lead. Blood tests are commonly used to screen children for potential chronic lead poisoning. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) considers children to have an elevated level of lead if the amount in the blood is at least 10 micrograms per deciliter (10 µg/dL). Lead in teeth and bones can be measured with X-rays, but this test is not as readily available.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends all children be screened for lead poisoning at least once a year. This is especially important for children between 6 months and 6 years old.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires lead in air not to exceed 1.5 micrograms per cubic meter (1.5 $\mu g/m^3$) averaged over 3 months. The sale of leaded gasoline will be illegal as of December 31, 1995. EPA limits lead in drinking water to 15 µg per liter.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), EPA, and the states control the levels of lead in drinking water coolers. Water coolers that release lead must be recalled or repaired. New coolers must be lead-free. Drinking water in schools must be tested for lead.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires that federally funded housing and renovations, public housing, and Indian housing be tested for lead-based paint hazards. Hazards must be fixed by covering the paint or removing it.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) limits the concentration of lead in workroom air to 50 $\mu g/m^3$ for an 8-hour workday. If a worker has a blood lead level of 40 µg/dL, OSHA requires that worker to be removed from the workroom.

Glossary

Carcinogenicity: Ability to cause cancer.
Anemia: Low numbers of red blood cells or hemoglobin.
Ingesting: Taking food or drink into your body.
Microgram (µg): One millionth of a gram.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1993. Toxicological profile for lead. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1993. Case studies in environmental medicine: Lead toxicity. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information?

ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns. For more information, contact: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop E-29, Atlanta, GA 30333, Phone: 404-639-6000.

Site: Brown's Dump

Note: Due to the CONFIDENTIAL nature of the material, pages 13 8 0138 to 13 8 0143 of this document has been withheld. Withheld material is available, for Judicial review only, in the Records Center at EPA Region IV, Atlanta, Georgia