

# Soil Dust ExP<sub>b</sub>Osure

Bunker Hill Superfund Site  
Kellogg, Idaho

Soil → Dust

→ Floors & Stuff →

Hands → Mouth

→ Blood

# State the Problem 9

- Lead has no apparent threshold
- Lead is ubiquitous in urban areas
- Lead dust occurs inside and outside
- What are the decisions?
- What are our geographic and temporal boundaries?

# State the Problem 9

- People don't eat soil
- People eat dust
- Related, but not the same
- Dust is difficult to sample & control
- Dust moves; people move
- Dust reflects sources (in & out), climate, and behavior
- It's challenging to work in other people's homes
- We have limited money & authority

# Reservoir

A place where something is **stored**

- Reservoirs are distant & indirect sources of exposure
- Soil is a reservoir for lead from gas, paint, and other sources
- Soil generates dust
- **Dust:** fine dry powdery particles (as of earth); a fine powder that often builds up on surfaces; a fine powder made from a particular substance or from something that has disintegrated
- Dust blows around and sticks to things that get eaten, licked, or mouthed

# Link Environmental Data to Risk

Measures are confusing

- Concentration      mass/mass      IEUBK & dose estimates
- Loading            mass/area      epi-studies; HUD
- Dose                mass of Pb/(body mass\*day)
- Blood                mass of lead per volume blood ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ )

# Mass of Soil in Dust (MSD) (

- MSD is used by IEUBK to estimate the mass of soil in house dust
- Default value is 70%
- MSD is poorly defined and highly uncertain
- Soil sampling is not standardized; dust sampling is worse
- Indoor lead sources can be mischaracterized as outdoor sources

# Mass of Soil in Dust (MSD)

- Soil generates dust at varying scales of time and distance
- Dust potential varies with climate and surface conditions
  - Vegetation, temperature, moisture, and wind
- Indoor dust reflects:
  - exterior environment
  - interior structure
  - resident behavior



# Mass of Soil in Dust

- We don't know
- We haven't given up
- Likely to vary by place and time
- ....but here's the good news:

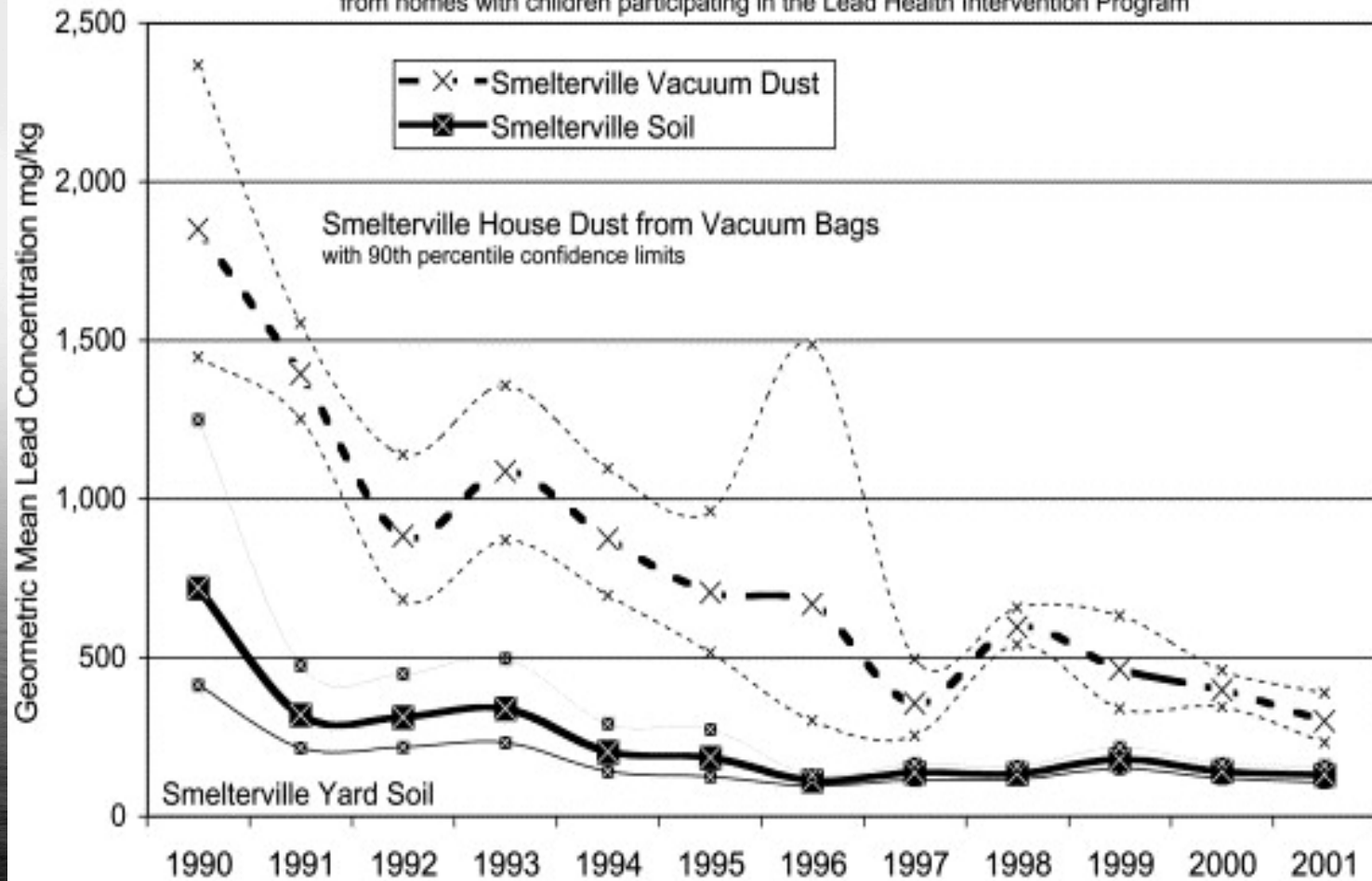
Replacing lead contaminated soil with clean soil has substantially reduced lead in house dust at Bunker Hill

# Soil in Dust

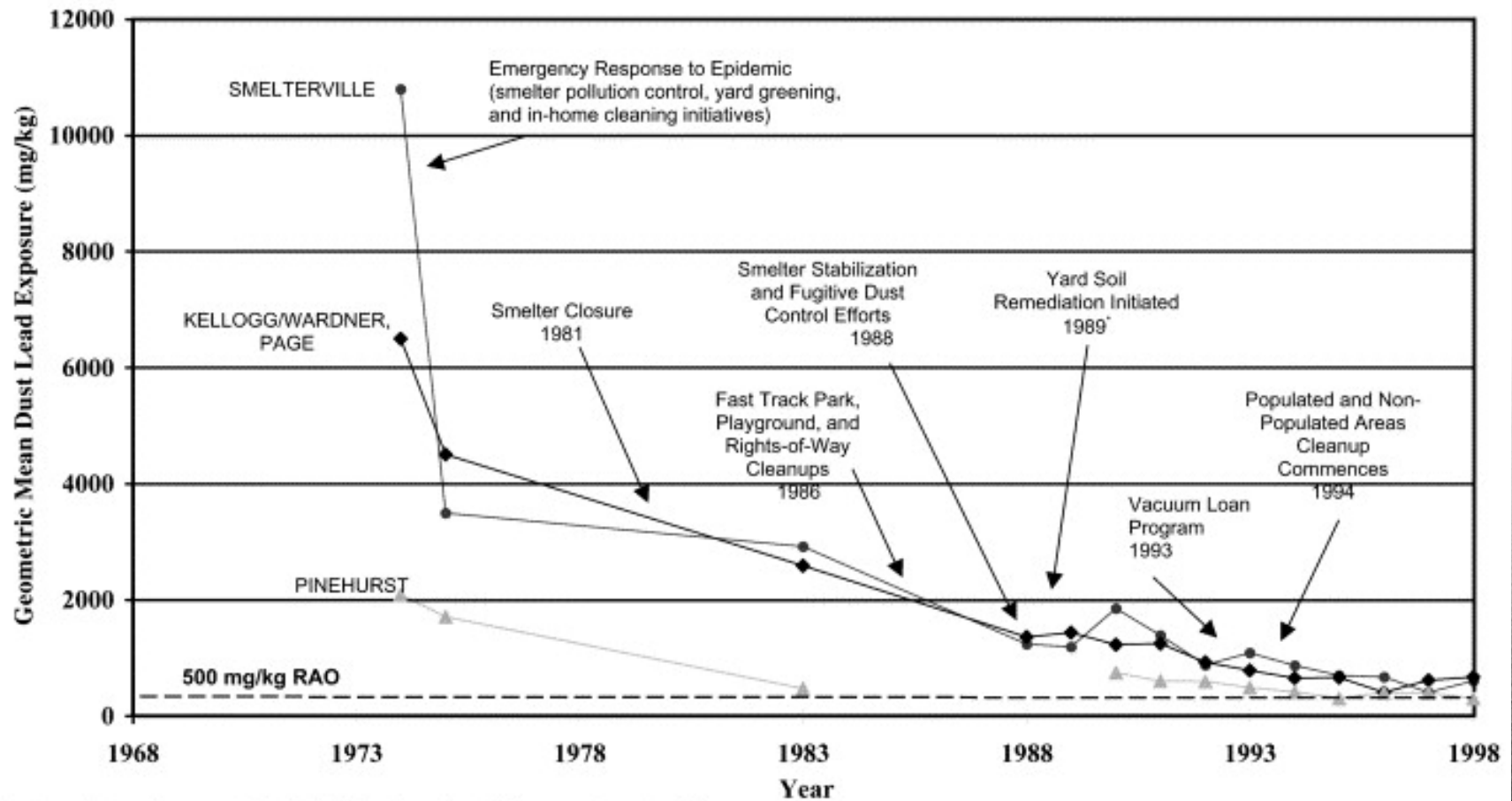
- Soil removal must be widespread influence indoor dust
- City & neighborhood scale
- Single property likely insufficient
- Lag time (years) for effect

## Smelterville Soil and Dust Lead Geometric Means

from homes with children participating in the Lead Health Intervention Program

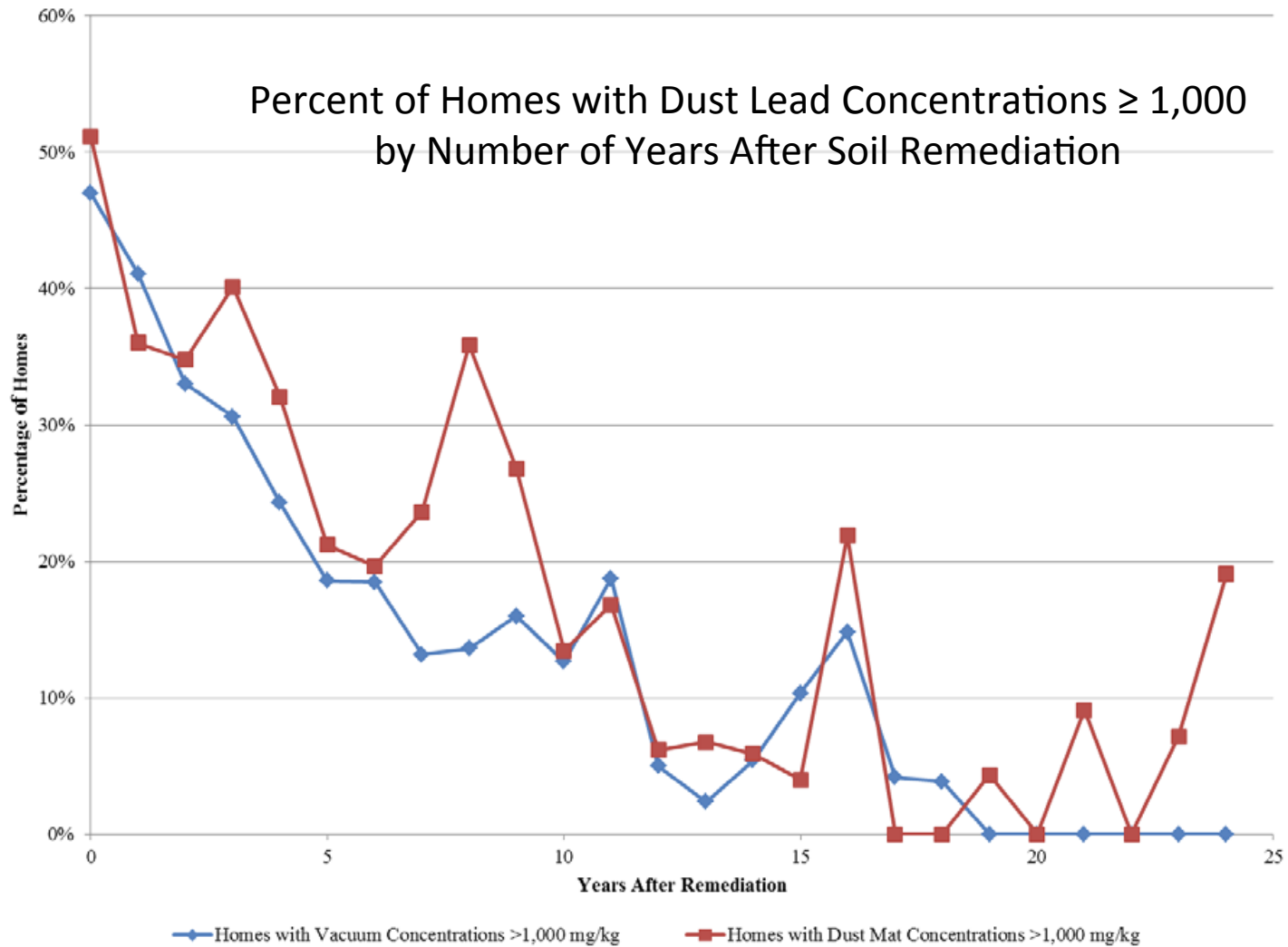


## House Dust Lead Exposure by Year, 1974-1998

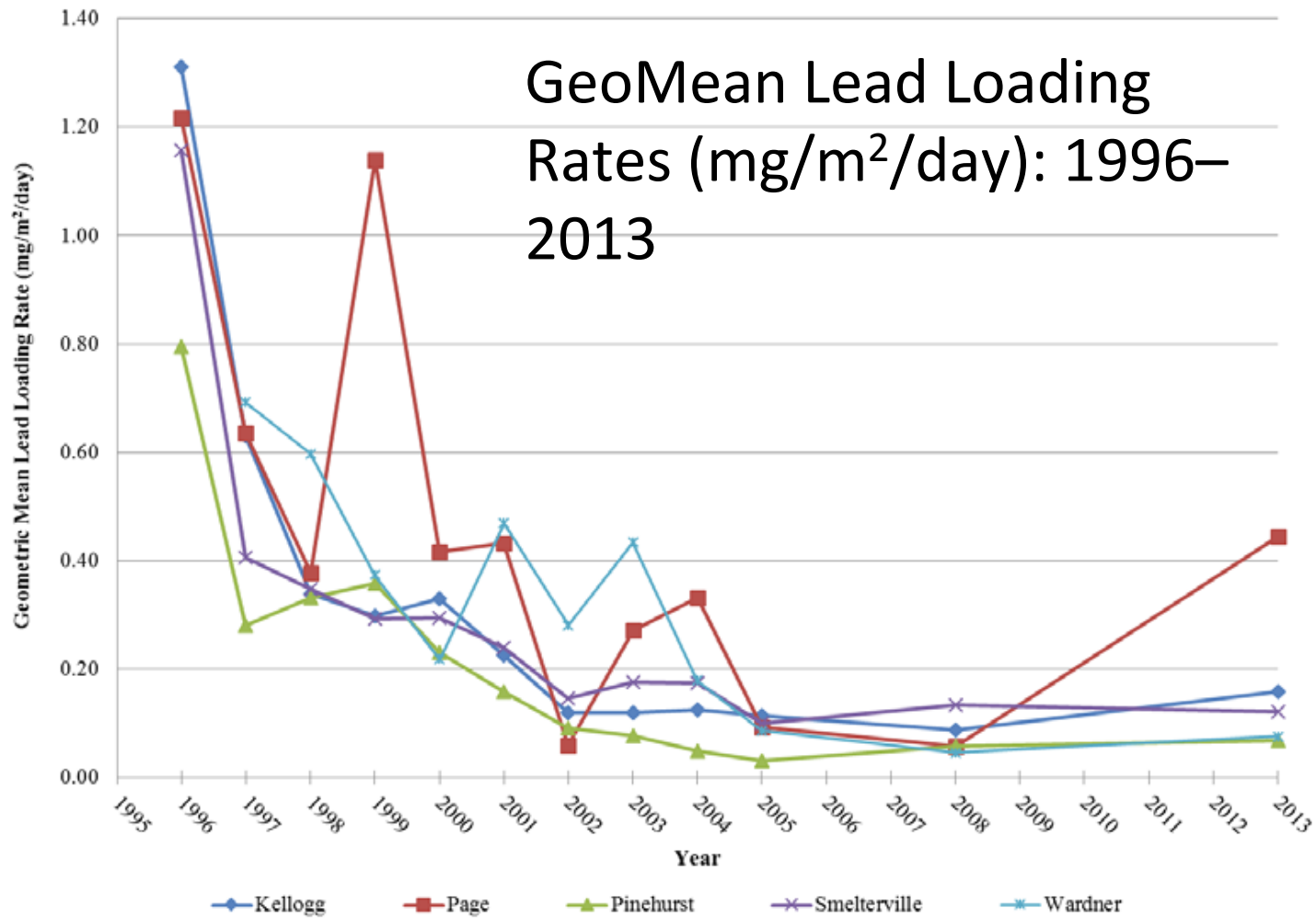


\*note: no dust samples were collected in 1989, values estimated from same homes in 1988

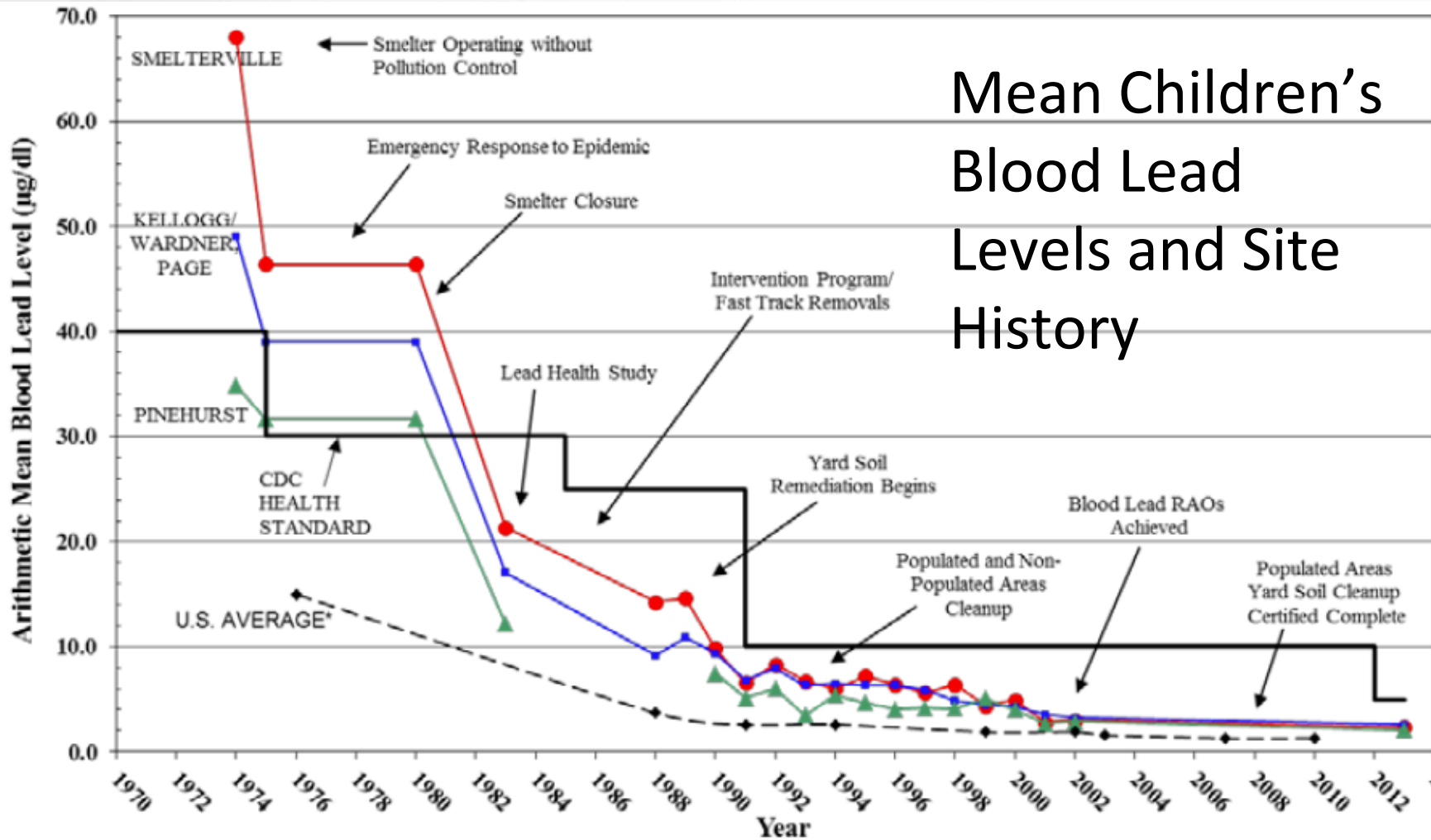
### Percent of Homes with Dust Lead Concentrations $\geq 1,000$ by Number of Years After Soil Remediation



# GeoMean Lead Loading Rates (mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day): 1996–2013



# Mean Children's Blood Lead Levels and Site History



\*Ref.-(Mahaffey et al. 1982; Pirkle et al. 1994; Pirkle et al. 1998; Lofgren et al. 2000; CDC 2013)

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