# Congress of the United States

## House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

2157 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6143

MAJORITY (202) 225–5051 MINORITY (202) 225–5074 https://oversight.house.gov

### MEMORANDUM

### July 25, 2022

### To: Members of the Subcommittee on Environment

Fr: Subcommittee Staff

# Re: Hearing on "Toxic Air: How Leaded Aviation Fuel Is Poisoning America's Children"

On <u>Thursday July 28, at 2:00 p.m. ET</u>, the Subcommittee on Environment will hold a hybrid hearing <u>in room 2154 of the Rayburn House Office Building and on the Zoom video</u> <u>platform</u>. The hearing will examine the health impacts of leaded aviation fuel and the pathways to increasing availability and adoption of unleaded alternatives.

### I. HEARING PURPOSE

The hearing will give Members an opportunity to learn about the health impacts of leaded aviation fuel, or Avgas. Avgas is used by piston-engine aircrafts and remains the last leaded transportation fuel in the United States, accounting for 70% of lead air pollution nationwide.<sup>1</sup> Today, there are 20,000 general aviation airports where piston-engine aircraft operate, and around 16 million people and 3 million children live within one kilometer of an airport facility in the United States using Avgas.<sup>2</sup> The impacts of Avgas fall hardest on communities surrounding these airports, as well as on workers who service them.<sup>3</sup> Lead—including airborne lead—is highly toxic, causing a variety of adverse health effects, even at low doses, including brain damage, learning and behavior problems, lower IQ levels, and increased blood pressure.<sup>4</sup> The

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> EPA to Review Rules for Largest Source of Lead in Air, E&E News (Jan. 12, 2022) (online at www.eenews.net/articles/epa-to-review-rules-for-largest-source-of-lead-in-air/).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Zahran, S., Iverson, T., McElmurry, S. P., and Weiler, S., *The Effect of Leaded Aviation Gasoline on Blood Lead in Children*, Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists, (2017) (online at https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/691686).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Environmental Protection Agency, *National Analysis of the Populations Residing Near or Attending School Near U.S. Airports* (Feb. 2020) (online at https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100YG4A.pdf).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Environmental Protection Agency, *Lead: Protect Your Children* (online at www.epa.gov/lead/protectyour-children) (accessed on Jul. 24, 2022); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Childhood Lead Poisoning* 

Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention agree that there is no safe level of lead exposure for children.<sup>5</sup>

### II. WITNESSES

Marciela Lechuga Resident Reid-Hillview Airport Buffer Zone

**Cindy Chavez** Supervisor County of Santa Clara (California)

### **Bruce Lanphear**

Professor, Health Sciences Simon Fraser University

### Additional witnesses to be announced.

Staff contacts: Katie Thomas, Aria Kovalovich, and Kevin Fox at (202) 225-5051.

*Prevention: Health Effects of Lead Exposure* (online at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/prevention/health-effects.htm) (accessed on Jul. 24, 2022).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Environmental Protection Agency, *Lead: Protect Your Children* (online at www.epa.gov/lead/protectyour-children); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention: Health Effects of Lead Exposure* (online at <u>www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/prevention/health-effects.htm</u>) (accessed on Jul. 24, 2022).