

LEAD Action NEWS

The journal of The Lead Education and Abatement Design (LEAD) Group Inc. Address correspondence to the Editor, LEAD Action News (LEADAN), c/o The LEAD Group Inc, PO Box 63, Dulwich Hill NSW 2203 Australia. Ph: 02 550 0095. Fax: 02 569 2634. LEAD Action News vol 1 no 3 Spring 1993

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Editorial

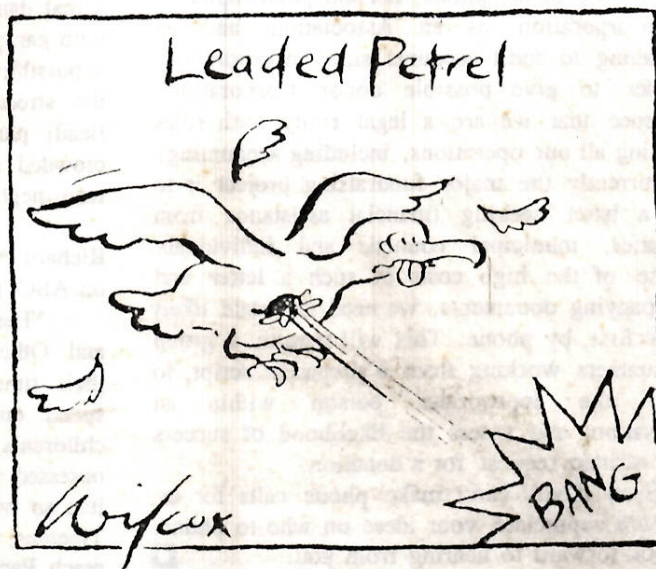
The LEAD Group has made great progress but, in order to consolidate our position and achieve all our aims, we need help with fundraising.

The Community Lead Information Centre, which The LEAD Group runs, is remarkably effective, considering its minuscule income.

The reasons are:

- our Centre Manager, David, works four to five days a week, completely voluntarily. Without his excellent work we could not operate;
- the office space, computer, fax machine, photo copier, most of the furniture, and the electricity are donated;

- our Counsellor works six days a week, voluntarily, and other volunteers, including LEAD Group office bearers, members, and many others, contribute a vast range of skills.



Editorial (Continued)

This is where our small amount of money goes:

- each time the phone rings and our counsellor is out - at a meeting, giving a lecture, appearing on TV or doing a radio interview - she then has to return the call. Most counselling calls take a minimum of 20 minutes and calls for help come in from all over Australia, as far away as Broome;
- The Community Lead Information Centre runs an excellent library, for which no money is allocated for resource material. We have to gather material from whatever source is available. When students use our library, we ask no payment. Instead, we invite them to contribute articles from other sources. Our library running costs are very high, since photocopying, faxing, stationery and filing cabinets must be paid for (we desperately need another filing cabinet);
- networking, the backbone of all community groups, is a very expensive exercise, involving many STD fax and phone calls to people in other lead affected communities and other costs in disseminating information.



Steps already taken by The LEAD Group to raise money include:

- applying for three Government Grants. Two applications have been rejected, the third is still under consideration. (While we await the decision in December about our grant, we have severely restricted use of the phone, fax and photocopier.);
- incorporation as an Association, and an undertaking to audit accounts since incorporation, in order to give possible donor Corporations confidence that we are a legal entity with rules governing all our operations, including accounting;
- currently the major fundraising project is to write a letter seeking financial assistance from companies, municipal councils and individuals. Because of the high costs of such a letter and accompanying documents, we need to locate likely donors first, by phone. This will require a group of volunteers working from a prepared script, to contact the appropriate person within an organisation, and assess the likelihood of success of our written request for a donation.

Even if you can't make phone calls for us, we would appreciate your ideas on who to phone. We look forward to hearing from you. ■

Acknowledgements/Thanks

Cartoons and other graphics:

Thank you to Cathy Wilcox (SMH), Augustina Jones, Eric Evans, Vivien Carson, Swan, Parker & Hart. [Please contact The LEAD Group for permission to reprint.]

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Distribution: Thanks to everyone who photocopies, distributes or promotes this journal, the information in it, or other information to support the aims of The LEAD Group. ■



Quotable Quotes

In 1786, Benjamin Franklin wrote:

"The Opinion of the mischievous Effect of Lead is at least Sixty Years old; and you will observe with Concern how long a useful Truth may be known and exist, before it is generally received and practiced on."

In 1925 in a paper on tetraethyl lead published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Alice Hamilton, one of the foremost industrial physicians of this century, and her colleagues from the Workers' Health Bureau said:

"The evidence so far available seems to show a real danger of chronic lead poisoning connected with garage work when ethyl gasoline is used and a possible danger to the public from lead dust in the streets of large cities... The discharge of... [lead] particles... which fall to the ground... on crowded streets of cities, might constitute a far from negligible danger".

Richard Neville argued in World Series Debating on ABC TV, August 1993:

"The Tibetans... invented meditation, humour and Other World Series Debating. They spent their time raising their consciousness, while we spend our time raising the lead levels in our children's blood. In Australia, we're completely obsessed with building roads that wreck the bush, just so we can reach Surfer's Paradise. Well, the Tibetans, they've invented a thousand ways to reach Paradise without the Surfers". ■

Two Cheers for the Round Table Conference on Lead in Petrol

By Herbert Beauchamp (Toxic Chemicals Committee, Total Environment Centre).

I attended the Lead Summit on the 29th July 1993 as a representative of the Consumers Health Forum and was impressed by the efficient and capable chairing of this conference by the Federal Minister of the Environment, Mrs Kelly.

While it fell short of community, consumer and environment groups' expectations, it pushed the oil companies further in the direction of lead reduction than any action which could have been expected from the NSW Government. This paper compares the joint statement prepared by the community groups prior to the conference, with the final release from Mrs Kelly's office after the conference. It also indicates other areas in the lead debate which need urgent attention.

The joint statement of the community groups contained the following objectives:

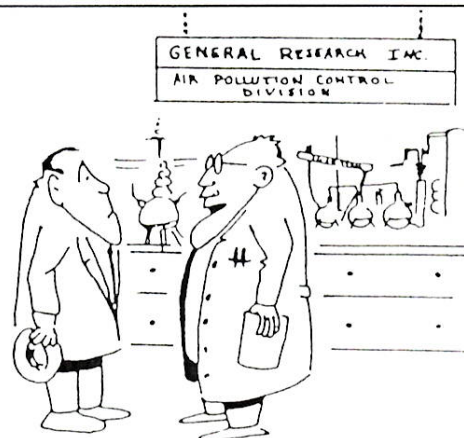
- Reduction of lead in petrol to 0.15g/L by the beginning of 1994.
- Total elimination of lead in petrol by the beginning of 1995.
- The creation of significant price differential between leaded and unleaded petrol to encourage a rapid switch to unleaded petrol. Funds so generated to be used for lead abatement programs.
- Reduction in lead in petrol not to be achieved at the expense of exacerbating other pollutant hazards, such as an increase in benzene concentration.

The final communique from the conference included the following points:-

- There was agreement that there are compelling health reasons to reduce lead in petrol.
- There was broad support for a national approach tempered by regional differences.
- There was agreement that petrol refined in Vic and NSW would have lead content no higher

than 0.2 g/L by end of 1994 and that other states would follow by the latest at the end of 1995.

- The total phase out was not addressed except in a general statement that it should be achieved as soon as practical.
- The oil companies requested legislation reducing octane rating from 97 to 96, so that any negative reaction by the public would target the government rather than the oil companies.
- The addition of octane enhancers such as MTBE as a replacement of lead, is to be studied.



So far, the most effective lead absorber we've found is the human lung.

- There was agreement on a national education campaign targeted at consumers and petrol station operators, to be undertaken in partnership by government, industry, unions, community groups, and trade organisations with particular focus on health benefits and information at the pump. There was also support for a name change from Super to Leaded petrol.
- The importance of a price differential was emphasised by many participants. The economy and equity implications were noted. The importance of an incentive element in the total package was recognised. Price differences ranging

Round Table Conference (Continued)

between two and five cents were canvassed. Community groups, Victorian government representatives and some industry representatives strongly argued the case for price differentials, but some States, particularly NSW emphasised their opposition.

- Mrs Kelly indicated that this is a Federal decision and may go ahead despite state opposition.
- A further conference in twelve months' time to reassess success of strategies was agreed to.
- It was decided that all governments should work towards the development of a national lead abatement strategy, including appropriate strategies for remediation of areas with site specified lead problems.

Comparison of Positions

The main difference between the two position papers is the timetabling of lead reduction in petrol, and the failure of the meeting to agree on a price differential between the two grades of petrol. This pivotal step, recognised as an essential ingredient by Mrs Kelly, will only happen if she is able to convince Cabinet colleagues to accept her view.

A positive outcome of the conference was that it locked all parties into an education programme which, if carried out satisfactorily, could have a major effect on the lead load.

It needs to be realised that approximately 40% of all vehicles are now using non-leaded petrol, that a further 25% could use non-leaded petrol immediately, and that about another 20% could use non-leaded petrol if the owner was willing to use an occasional tank of leaded petrol for lubrication.

The remaining 15% of the fleet can probably not use unleaded petrol, and about 4000 pre 1972 cars might be damaged by the use of unleaded petrol. The latter are highly polluting vehicles and would certainly not pass the emission tests to be soon introduced by the NSW Government.

It is important to realise that while the petrol debate is the most important one in the lead load

reduction strategy, there are many other sources of lead intake which need addressing.

Most of these were dealt with in a paper (printed in LEAD Action News 2) presented to the recent conference organised by TEC on "The Toxic Chemical Load - Public Health and Environment Issues".

We urge all community groups to publicise the data on the type of models which can run satisfactorily on unleaded petrol. We further urge them to ask garages in their area to display information and give unbiased advice to motorists.

In 1986, the former State Pollution Control Commission (SPCC) spent \$3 million to educate the public in respect of the models which could use lead-free petrol.

This may have been a poorly targeted campaign, or insufficient money was spent, because it was totally ineffective.

Community and health groups need to pressurise all levels of government, unions, industry and trade associations to make major commitment for the next campaign to be successful.

Background Notes to Justify Community Groups' Demands:

- With the exception of Spain and Portugal, all members of the European community have reduced lead in petrol to 0.15 g/L. Canada and Japan reduced it to zero three years ago. The USA reduced lead in petrol to 0.026 g/L in 1986. New Zealand will eliminate lead in petrol by 1996.
- Reducing the level of lead to 0.15 g/L by 1995 would achieve a saving of \$3.9 billion in health costs, according to a recent report by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.
- The Chairperson of the NHMRC, Dr Diana Horvath, spoke very succinctly for a major reduction in lead in petrol and was a very positive voice in the ensuing discussion. Dr Horvath emphasised the point that 90% of lead in air results from lead in petrol. She also indicated the IQ and health problems which are caused by increased lead in children.
- The Deni Greene report indicates that over 400,000 children would exceed the NHMRC level

of concern (which has now been reduced to 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$) by 1996 and 300,000 children by 1998 at existing lead levels in petrol, which would have dropped to 130,000 children by 1996 and 115,000 children by 1998 if lead in petrol were reduced to 0.15 g/L. (For the compromise level of 0.2 g/L the figures can be extrapolated.)

- The Deni Greene study indicates that 70-75% of lead intake by children is due to dust and soil loaded with lead from petrol, paint and industrial sources with the balance coming from food and water.

- It takes approximately two years before the lead fallout in gardens, etc is washed away, so even by taking action at the end of 1994, the benefit to children will be slow in arriving and will only be felt by 1997.

- It is noteworthy that approximately 70% of lead in petrol is emitted in exhaust fumes. This amounts to about 550 tonnes a year for Sydney residents. Assuming that Sydney has probably about one million houses, the lead load per house is in the order of 1/2 kilogram.

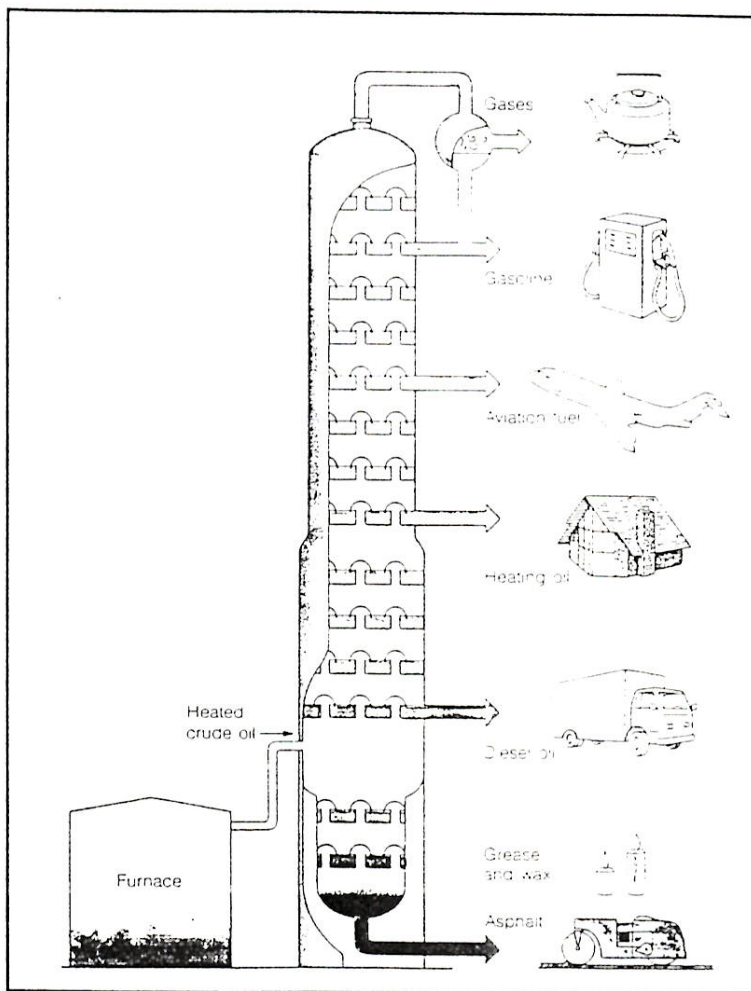
- The average price difference between leaded petrol and unleaded petrol in Europe is 8.2%. This is equivalent to 6 cents in Australian terms. The largest price differentials are 17.5% in Luxembourg and 15% in Germany.

- Treasury has estimated that a five cent addition to the cost of leaded petrol would generate \$410 million in 93-94. Yearly funds of this magnitude could make significant inroads into lead abatement.

- There are many possible methods of reducing lead in petrol and at the same time maintaining octane rating. The increase in aromatics, such as benzene, would be an undesirable option as benzene is a recognised carcinogen.

- The oil companies present at the summit insist on a

regulatory process by which the octane rating is reduced from 97 to 96. The community groups are not opposed to this. A study comparing customers' satisfaction to octane rating found that only approx. 6% of customers considered 96 octane unsatisfactory, compared with approx. 4% who considered 97 octane unsatisfactory. ■



Refining of crude oil. Compounds are removed at various levels, depending on their boiling points, in a giant distillation column.

Reprinted from *Petroleum Contaminated Soil*
 Prepared by **Environmental Research Foundation**,
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 Washington, DC 20056-3700
 Phone (202) 328 1119
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Editor's Note: Crude Oil contains small amounts of lead but the composition varies considerably depending upon the oil field from which it comes. All the above compounds may contain lead and lead-free petrol is more properly termed unleaded.

National Consultative Committee on Lead in Petrol

Elizabeth O'Brien reports on the first meeting organised by the Commonwealth Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) in response to the Round Table Agreement
Canberra, Tues 28 Sept 1993.

Of the 30 people attending the meeting approximately half were bureaucrats (Federal and State environment departments), with the remainder being from industry, apart from one Australian Conservation Foundation representative, and myself as the only representative of lead affected community groups.

It became clear to me that, firstly, the petroleum industry has lobbied state and federal governments extremely effectively to bring about legislation which exactly suits their plan for a slow reduction of the amount of lead in petrol. Secondly, the automotive industry has won the battle to severely restrict the number of cars designated to be able to use unleaded petrol to around one quarter of the pre 1986 car fleet. The only remaining chance where the community can be satisfied that health and environmental considerations are the basis of the decision making process is that a far sighted politician or

bureaucrat will push for a final phase-out date for leaded petrol in the very near future. That is, to force petrol companies to sell, as soon as possible, a fuel with all the properties of leaded fuel (but without the lead), which can be used in the remaining three quarters of pre 1986 cars. This unleaded high octane fuel with a non-lead lubricant is the only antidote to the present paranoia, for which no proof has been presented, that low octane unleaded fuel may damage some engines.

Further refining, which results in more carcinogenic aromatics in the mix, to achieve a high octane fuel, is no longer being considered as an option. A technical sub-committee of the consultative committee has been set up to rapidly draw together information on alternative octane enhancers (high octane components added to the fuel), which will furnish the practicalities to support the essential political decision to phase-out leaded petrol by 1995 or 1996 (as in NZ).

At the meeting, consultation was begun on a National Lead Education Campaign which should draw on the work of the New South Wales Lead Working Groups, and some unknown work of the Victorian EPA.

NSW Lead Task Force Working Groups

By Elizabeth O'Brien, Fred Salome and Dr. Chloë Mason

The LEAD Group has been lobbying for two years for government action on lead and since June 1993 has been heavily involved in the New South Wales Government Lead Task Force Working Groups.

The LEAD Group's nominees were accepted on to seven of the original eight New South Wales Working Groups. A ninth Working Group, to plan education strategies, is being formed.

Having no nominees on **The Lead in Broken Hill Working Group**, The LEAD Group has scant information on its activities. The rumour is that an expert from the United States advised shifting the town five kilometres as the only economically viable solution to lowering blood lead levels. An expert from Port Pirie knocked this idea on the head by pointing out the social problems which might arise. It would not appear that experts from Port Pirie have all the answers, however, as, in that town, \$30 million has been spent over the last

ten years to reduce blood lead levels of children by only 20%. By comparison, over a ten year period in the United States, when lead was being removed from petrol and welded cans largely replaced soldered food cans, the average blood lead level fell by 75%.

The Lead in Petrol Working Group has been under pressure to make recommendations on a short term strategy, which have already been put to Cabinet. If the first of these is successful, the lead content of petrol in NSW will have fallen by 25% by Jan 94. This will be achieved at zero cost to the refiners by lowering the octane rating of the fuel and thus the need for lead. Your lobbyist will not rest until we have a final phase-out date for leaded petrol, as part of a long term strategy.

The Lead in Paint Working Group is proposing to recommend that lead paint removal be controlled by industry self-regulation, standards

and codes of practice rather than by legislative controls. Education of home owners and renovators, domestic painters and the industrial sector is a major priority. Disposal of contaminated waste from lead removal projects is a further area of concern and a number of options are being explored by the RTA and the Water Board. The LEAD Group considers it a priority that the disposal strategy also addresses the safe disposal of leaded waste from domestic sources. It seems to me that it is also essential to provide a service where lead levels in paint about to be stripped, or dust about to be disturbed during renovation, can be ascertained, and appropriate advice for safe removal can be given.

The Lead in Water and Waste Working Group is preparing a document which looks at the level of risk from water and waste water, available data on lead in water, further investigations required and strategies for minimising the level of risk. In Western Australia new regulations have been introduced limiting the lead content of sewerage sludge for agricultural use. In NSW effluent is not permitted to be used on plant crops for human consumption, though its use is increasing on crops for animal fodder.

Other problems to be solved are how the sale of lead solder should be controlled so that it is not used for plumbing in that section of the water system under private control, and that parents of children with high blood lead levels should have a water testing service available to them and possibly assistance, on a means test basis, for plumbing alterations to reduce lead.

The Lead in Air Working Group has created a list of over one hundred sources of lead in air and concentrated on those emitting more than one tonne per annum. This includes lead from motor vehicle exhausts, lead emitted during recycling of old cars and sump oil, lead from smelters and certain industries and from the burning of wood and coal. The current National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines on lead in air, were created for a blood lead target of 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ and therefore, in my view, must be lowered, in line with the new blood lead target of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. The Boolaroo community representative is keen to see the new NHMRC guidelines utilise the world's best practice of measuring lead in air (i.e. daily monitoring, rather than every six days) and other working group members suggest that NSW will require a legislative framework to ensure compliance with the guidelines.

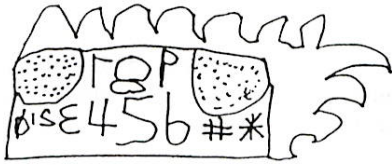
At the last **Lead in Soil and Dust Working Group** meeting our community representative asked that the Working Group seek the opinion of the Crown Solicitor about the Australian & New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) discussion paper of June 1993 called 'Financial Liability for Contaminated Site Remediation'. For a copy phone CEPA Legal and Economic Section (06) 274 1078. The community representatives will be pushing for no further delay in phasing-out lead in petrol, because while lead in petrol is continually being added to the lead in soil and dust, action to abate such soil and dust can only be limited and temporary.

The Lead in Food Working Group saw strong lobbying from canning industries and fertiliser manufacturers who claim their products do not add significant quantities of lead to food. A West Australian study found significant lead contamination only in imported food cans with acidic contents (e.g. beetroot, pineapple). The unanswered questions at the meeting were what are the sources of lead in those seven foods which contribute the major portion of lead in the standard diet of a child, i.e., in wholemeal bread, brown rice, ham (not canned), cornflakes, lamb's liver, canned pineapple and dark chocolate.

The Lead in Children's Blood Working Group chaired by the NSW Health Department has made good progress. It has come up with a set of education strategies for all groups in the community who will need to be involved if children's blood lead levels are to be lowered. It is imperative that these strategies feed into the National Lead Education Campaign, which will be well under way by February 1994.

Obviously, a successful education campaign will involve many people seeking further information and services, which would best be provided at Lead Centres in Sydney, Broken Hill and Wollongong. (Boolaroo already has an Environmental Health Centre.)

An information base essential to these Centres is already in existence at our Community Lead Information Centre in Sydney, where all work is done on a voluntary basis. The collective expertise of The LEAD Group's Technical Advisory Board, also voluntary, is unsurpassed. In view of this, and the fact that a National Lead Education Campaign would vastly increase the enquiries and the need for assistance, the simple solution would be for the government to appropriately house, extend and fund our current operation. ■



Reply To Telephone Query

Risks to School Kids?

Parents and Citizens Association
An Inner-Sydney Primary School

27 Aug 93

Dear Sir,

Further to your query seeking advice on the best plan of action for ascertaining whether 5-7 year old children at your child's school are at risk of high blood lead levels due to possible lead contamination, I provide the following.

The available evidence is that:-

- the school is situated on the corner of two busy roads;
- there may be paint which needs attending to and that it may be leaded paint;
- one child's blood lead level doubled after they attended the school whilst "all other lead exposure risk factors in the child's life remained unchanged". (I understand that the higher of the two blood lead results for this child was approximately 12 months after the first blood lead result and was below the new Australian blood lead target of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$);
- and that soil samples collected by a parent in the school grounds found up to 1000 parts per million (ppm) lead.

The NSW Environment Protection Authority (NSW EPA) and the Australian and New Zealand Conservation Council (ANZECC) both advise "further investigation" wherever soil lead is found to exceed 300 ppm, but they set no level for lead in either soil or dust, at which any particular action should take place. Possible actions include replacement with imported "clean" topsoil, paving or artificial grassing, maintaining good grass cover over contaminated areas, etc. No matter what the source of the lead contamination, the owner of the property is nearly always responsible for the cost of both assessment and remediation or abatement.

To answer the question: "Does blood lead level correlate with period of attendance at the school, at least in the age range of 5-7 years?", you could consider biokinetic modelling of the school situation. The accuracy of the prediction of the mean blood lead level, the median, the mode and the range of blood lead levels, in the biokinetic modelling, would of course be highly dependent on the accuracy of the estimates or

actual measurements of the levels of lead contamination in the various media which impinge on children's blood lead levels, ie, lead in soil, dust, paint, air (both indoor and outdoor), food, water, mother's blood. The assumptions upon which the various estimates of these environmental levels are based, would be very much open to criticism. Dr Bruce Markey at the NSW EPA Chatswood office, who has much experience with mathematical modelling, is willing to run the biokinetic model produced by the US Environmental Protection Agency. You would need to investigate whether the model can take into account time spent in a common environment (the school) and time spent in more variable environments (the homes). This approach may greatly please the children. Because of the possibility that the most significant source of lead at your school is lead from vehicle exhausts, it would be advisable for you to have a more accurate assessment of lead in air (both indoor and outdoor) than is available from the data collected by the NSW EPA. The EPA has placed 5 air monitors around Sydney in order to assess ambient air lead as experienced by the majority of the population. Therefore, the air lead figures obtained do not reflect air lead levels as experienced by people who spend all or some significant proportion of their time near a busy road. Some preliminary air lead measurements in Sydney, have found actual roadside air lead levels up to three times higher than the recommended air lead guideline, whilst the five EPA monitors rarely find exceedances of the guideline. Apparently, a company called Amdel can hire out air lead monitors (phone 906 2311).

It is important to keep in mind that a high blood lead level arises, logically, only when the following three conditions occur simultaneously: firstly, significant environmental lead contamination; secondly, individual behaviours which allow a significant quantity of that lead to be ingested (eg unsafe renovation with children or women present, not washing hands before eating or hand to mouth activity); and thirdly, individual factors which allow a significant percentage of the ingested lead to be absorbed into the blood stream (eg iron deficiency or having an empty stomach). See "Reducing Personal Lead Exposures" by William Marcus, in FASE Research Report, Winter 1993, and "Gastro-Intestinal Absorption of Lead in Children and Adults" by Paul Mushak, in *Chemical Speciation and Bioavailability*, 3(314) 1991 pp 87-103 - copies available from our lead library. [The Mushak article refers to a study in which human volunteers were fed labelled lead at various times in relation

to meals. When taken with the meal, 5% of the labelled lead was absorbed. This figure rose to 62% when the labelled lead was ingested 12 hours after a meal.]

It is because the second and third conditions (see above) vary greatly between individuals, that biokinetic modelling predicts the whole graph of blood lead level versus number of children, and cannot be used to accurately predict an individual child's blood lead level.

A final alternative and possibly the best for your infants school at least, is to act as though lead were a problem (the precautionary principle) while avoiding all the costs of ascertaining the extent of the problem. Actions would include things like:-

- washing hands with soap and water before eating and after outdoor play (Stickers and a poster which encourage this and other lead-aware behaviours are available from the Public Health Unit for Central and Sthn Sydney {ph. 556 9322});
- covering the sandpit when not in use and always replenishing it with new sand (never tossing back what gets tossed out);
- vacuuming carpets after children have gone home and wet-mopping (not sweeping) or wet-wiping (not dusting) all hard surfaces before children arrive in the morning;
- having carpets regularly cleaned (three monthly) by a company which can remove the lead;
- attending to any flaking, peeling or chalking old paint in the school which may be leaded;
- cutting down the track-in of dust by placing washable and effective dust collecting mats at the door and encouraging people to wipe their feet;
- covering by paving, grassing etc, all bare ground

in the school yard;

- paying particular attention to nutrition and hygiene education (for both children and parents) noting that empty stomachs absorb more lead, fingernails should be kept short, etc.;
- teaching children about lead (they could do a survey of how children get to school and whether car use could be reduced for this or other purposes by their families, they could survey car drivers to ask whether they've checked for their car on the list of cars which can use unleaded petrol, etc.).
- planting more evergreen trees or placing another barrier between the cars and the children (taking into account that lead is not the only environmental health problem related to vehicular traffic - there is also CO, NO_x, benzene, *et al* emissions and noise pollution).

I trust the above information is useful to you and your P&C. Publication of any or all of the above in the school newsletter, if it does nothing else, will at least raise awareness of the lead issue amongst the parents and hopefully get them asking things like, "How do you renovate safely?". "Can my car run on unleaded petrol?" or "Would the time and efforts of the members of the P&C be best spent demanding an early phase-out date for leaded petrol from the state government?". Best current predictions are that our children, ourselves and our environment will be subjected to 11 more years of lead from vehicle exhausts, while in NZ the government has committed itself to a total phase-out of leaded petrol in three years time and they haven't added lead to petrol in Canada or Japan for at least the last three years.

Elizabeth O'Brien ■



*Kids at the
School Fence
Under the
Trees with
Cars Going By*

*By Eric Evans
(aged 5)*

Tour of a Battery Recycling Factory - ARA

Australian Refined Alloys Pty. Ltd.
 (Joint venture agent for Simsmetal Ltd. and
 Pasminco Metals (BHAS) Pty. Ltd.)

The following notes in bold and the typed labels on the graphic constituted the hand out. Additional notes were gleaned from the tour and discussion, which took place on 1 Oct 93.

Recycling of Lead

- **Lead acid batteries account for 64% of lead usage.** These batteries store energy for cars, trucks, buses, fork-lifts and other off-road vehicles,

submarines, planes and telephone exchanges.

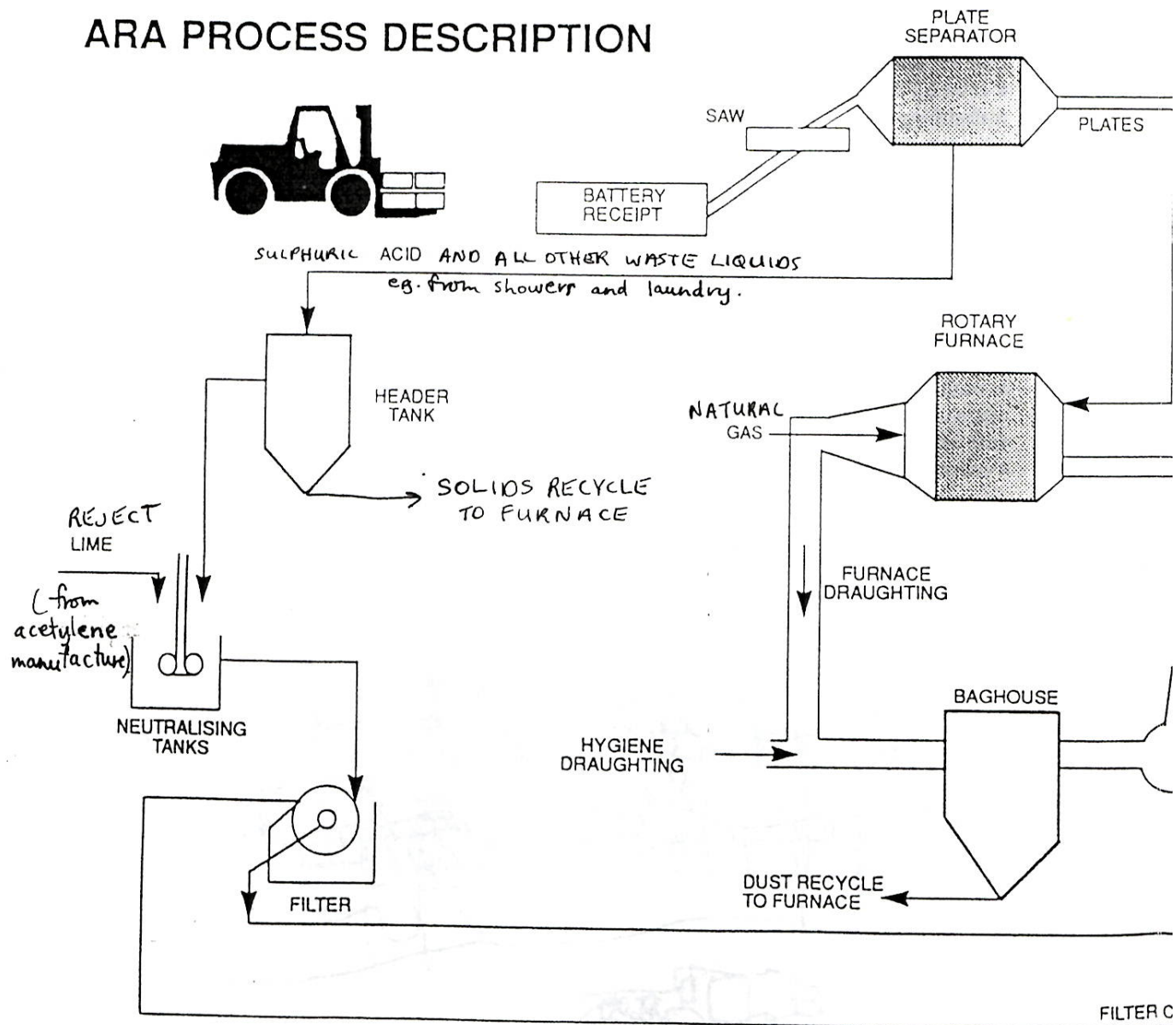
- **By 2010 this end use will consume more than 70%** due to the expected increase in the number of electric vehicles.

- **Lead is the most recycled of any commodity** (including paper, glass, plastic, aluminium, steel). 52% of world lead production is currently from secondary smelting, 48% is from primary smelting of mined lead. The market value for lead is the lowest it has ever been.

- **There is about 100,000 tonnes of lead in batteries on Australian roads** (12.7 million). Some trucks have two batteries.

- **3.8 million batteries are scrapped each year**

ARA PROCESS DESCRIPTION



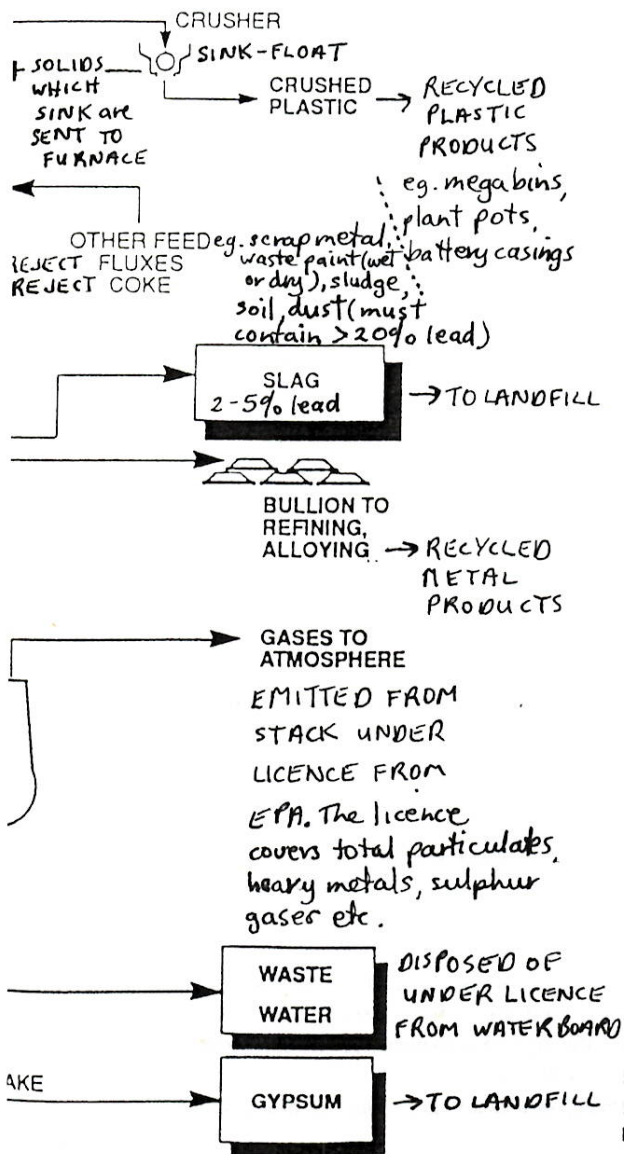
in Australia. The average life of a car battery is 42 months (range 35-45 months) though some last for 6 years.

- The Australian battery recycling rate is 93-97% according to a Pasmenco study, 85% according to the Industries Assistance Commission. Methods used to determine recycling rates vary. Recycling rates can exceed 100% (eg in Sweden) when stored or stockpiled batteries are returned.

- Australian Refined Alloys Pty. Ltd. recycles 2.4 million batteries in two plants, in Sydney and Melbourne, plus any other lead scrap. The remaining 1.4 million batteries are exported to NZ, Phillipines, Indonesia and Taiwan for secondary smelting.

Occupational Health

The average blood lead level of the Sydney ARA workers is 29.5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$, and steadily dropping due to the improved containment of lead fumes at the smelter, improved housekeeping and hygiene, financial incentives (\$24/week bonus for levels below 30 $\mu\text{g/dL}$) etc. Two and a half years ago, the average blood lead level of non-smoking workers was around 30 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ while smoking workers averaged 50 $\mu\text{g/dL}$. Since then, smoking is banned on site and all workers remove work clothes, shower (washing hair and nails) and put on civvies in the clean room. Work clothes are laundered daily on site. Further improvements are planned to enclose the lead smelter in order to allow negative pressure to build up and improve the effectiveness of the extractor fan. The extractor fan waste is collected and recycled. ◻



Lead in News Print

By Alison Jacobs



Q. Do newspapers and magazines still contain lead in their print?

A. The Sydney Morning Herald's chemist gave his assurance that Lead in newspapers and magazines is and has been a thing of the past for more than 20 years. Today's technology allows them to use wood fibres that are harmless to create the print. Lead in print he believed could be found in very old books, such as family bibles that have very strong black print that lasts for decades. If children were to chew on these they would be ingesting lead.

It had happened in the past that people in fact ingested lead by licking their fingers and turning the pages of their newspaper. This no longer happens with the new methods of printing.

It was explained that lead print gives very dark coverage, lasts a long time and looks very bold. The question then goes begging is lead used in product packaging - the answer is nobody knows. This perhaps is an interesting comment on our protection organisations that have stringent rules regarding what is inside a packet - but have no idea what the packaging contains as regards chemical composition. ◻

Letter to Editor

Moving Out of the City



11 July 1993

Receiving the latest newsletter prompted me to comment on our experience with our son.

In Nov 1992 a woman came to our place asking if any children under the age of five were there. A survey of blood lead levels was taking place. Of course I agreed that our small son be tested, for though we lived about as far as you could get in Ashfield from a main road, I knew that lead was a problem in inner city suburbs.

I thought that our boy's lead level could be somewhat elevated because he was inclined to eat dirt, but nothing could have prepared us for the shock of finding that his blood lead level was 26. (The level of concern in the United States at that time was 10, while the level of concern in Australia was 25.)

After we recovered from the initial shock we spoke to the Lead Action Group, and decided to move out of the house. Within a week my wife and son were with friends at Wilberforce while we looked for more permanent accommodation. One reassuring thing, however, was that our boy was not anaemic, and the doctors reassured us that this would minimise any damage.

Our boy was retested while at Wilberforce and this showed a blood lead level of 22, still bad, but at least a little lower. We resolved not to return to living in Sydney until his blood lead level was below 10, and found a place to rent about one kilometre from the Great Western Highway in Faulconbridge in the lower Blue Mountains.

Because our son's lead level was so high, the health authorities tested our house and garden for contamination. The initial examination puzzled them. There was lead in the carpet dust, in some of the paint samples and in the garden, but not in particularly high concentrations. It was only on a second examination that they found a dangerously high concentration of lead in the driveway.

Then we had a good idea where the lead had come from. Our boy was inclined to lick the flyscreens, and when he got a chance he would get into a pile of round stones near the driveway and put them in his mouth. Of course we would stop him as soon as we noticed him doing this, but apparently he got enough lead to raise his blood lead to the level it reached. In the house next door there was another small boy, 13 months

older than our son, and his lead level was only 4.7.

In Feb 93, our boy's blood was tested again. We were delighted to find that his lead level was now down to 15.7, a dramatic drop that was equal to my wife's most optimistic hopes. The doctors were delighted, and when we asked them for advice, urged us to continue what we were doing.

On 1 June 1993 our boy's blood was tested again. This time it was 11, and our goal of getting his blood lead level below the American (and now Australian) level of concern was now within reach. The doctors were once again delighted, but they warned us that from now on the boy's blood lead level would decline more slowly.

I attribute this dramatic and substantial drop in our son's lead level to our move away from Sydney, and would urge any parents in our position to move out of the Sydney Metropolitan area if you possibly can. I am sure that it also was helped by my wife's excellent cooking. We made sure that our son had red meat followed by orange juice every day, so that his intake of iron would be maximised. (A high iron intake helps to counteract the effects of lead.) He was also getting breast milk, and I am sure that this helped to keep up his intake of calcium. My wife also stressed that she washed the vegetables in salted water to remove impurities.

As for our son's habit of licking things, it still continues, but fortunately up here there is less pollution, and so it is less of a problem.

However, moving from Sydney is not an easy option. I spend 5 hours a day travelling to and from work, and though I don't mind the travelling, it makes me tired, and it cuts into the time I can do other things. My wife misses her friends and the chance of speaking to people in her native language (Arabic), and finds the travelling a trial. We are more than usually housebound because we avoid taking our son on the roads because of the high levels of lead.

The move has also opened up many areas of disagreement between us, for our ideas of what to do and where to live after our boy is past or almost past the danger age are considerably different, and finding a compromise that pleases both will not be at all easy. It is also a great financial strain, and this has revealed that we have very different ideas about spending money.

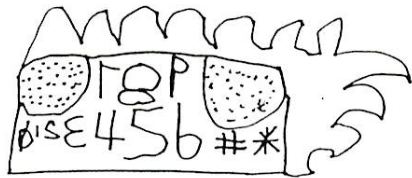
We have been fortunate in getting our son's lead level down so quickly, and we both agree that moving has been worth every inconvenience and hassle. We have found excellent childcare in Faulconbridge through the Family Day Care people, and through this experience we have come to know each other a lot better.

However, our heart goes out to those many

parents who do not know that their child's health is at risk from lead poisoning, or who are not in the position to uproot themselves and move to a place where the air is cleaner.

As for the petrol companies, I consider them to have committed a criminal assault against my child and thousands of others. They continue to put so much lead in Australian petrol long after it has been reduced in most of Western Europe and virtually eliminated in North America. As for the National Health and Medical Research Council and the other regulators who sat on their hands and allowed this to happen, I accuse them of criminal negligence. They have a lot to answer for.

Yours faithfully,
Michael Glass.
8 Muriel Street,
Faulconbridge NSW 2776



Reply to Telephone Query

Can You Work With Lead and Breast Feed?

A community nurse asked how she should advise a woman who works with lead powder, about breast feeding her baby. 20 Aug 93

Dear Madam,

I have sought some advice by telephone from a couple of our technical consultants. Clearly it would be better for you to speak with these experts yourself or even for the woman to speak directly with them.

They would need to know what is done with the lead powder, where it is used (in the home, at work), what precautions are taken and whether its use really needs to continue. Without knowing these details, Dr. Garth Alperstein says:

- the information on how much lead actually gets into the breast milk is scant, however it has been reported that very small amounts of lead come through the breast milk. This amount is highly unlikely to be significant in women not occupationally exposed to lead.
- in most cases, mothers who are breastfeeding should be encouraged to continue to do so in view

of the advantages of breast feeding.

- for a definitive answer, the breast milk of occupationally exposed women should be assessed for its lead content, for comparison with the lead content of breast milk substitutes.
- the mother could certainly have a blood lead estimate done for herself. If the mother's blood lead is high, the baby could have a blood lead estimate done.

Volunteers Wanted

Graeme Waller says:

- breast milk can be tested if we have controls. I am trying to organise 10-20 volunteers who can hand express breast milk to fill 2 x 10 ml containers which Graeme can provide (lead-free containers only can be used as the amount we're expecting to find is quite small); these samples will be the controls and your client could be one of them if she uses the containers supplied.
- generally, anyone who works with lead should shower, wash hair, scrub hands and nails and put on clean clothes (which have not been laundered with the work clothes) before handling a child. Utmost hygiene is essential.
- even without knowing the rate of transfer of lead via breast milk, it is not advisable to continue to work with lead whilst breast feeding.
- no matter what lead compounds the parent is exposed to, clothes should be left at work and laundered at work.
- children should also be kept away from workplaces where lead is used, from the kitbag, shoes, car etc of a lead worker.

Please keep in touch. Elizabeth O'Brien



Cartoon accompanying article "At least 200 bridges have toxic lead coating"
Sydney Morning Herald, 28 July 1993

Lead in Literature - three extracts from the bestselling book:

WILD SWANS Three Daughters of China

By Jung Chang, Harper Collins Publishers, London, 1991

Extract 1

Chapter 7. "Going through the Five Mountain Passes"- My Mother's Long March (1949-1950).

[p 143]...The revolution was fundamentally a peasant revolution, and the peasants had an unrelentingly harsh life. They were particularly sensitive about other people enjoying or seeking comfort. Anyone who took part in the revolution was supposed to toughen themselves to the point where they became inured to hardship. My father had done this at Yan'an and as a guerrilla.

My mother understood the theory, but that did not stop her thinking about the fact that my father was giving her no sympathy while she was sick and exhausted the whole time, trudging along, carrying her bedroll, sweating, vomiting, her legs like lead.

One night she could not stand it anymore, and burst into tears for the first time. The group usually stayed overnight in places like storerooms or classrooms. That night they were all sleeping in a temple, packed close together on the ground. My father was lying next to her. When she first started crying, she turned her face away from him and buried it in her sleeve, trying to muffle her sobs. My father woke up at once and hurriedly clapped his hand over her mouth. Through her tears she heard him whispering into her ear: "Don't cry out loud! If people hear you, you will be criticised." To be criticised was serious. It meant her comrades would say she was not worthy of "being in the revolution", even a coward. She felt him urgently pushing a handkerchief into her hand so that she could stifle her sobs.

The next day my mother's unit head, the man who had saved her from falling over in the river, took her aside and told her he had received complaints about her crying. People were saying she had behaved like "a precious lady from the exploit-ing classes." He was not unsympathetic, but he had to reflect what other people were saying. It was disgraceful to cry after walking a few steps, he said. She was not behaving like a proper revolutionary. From then on, though she often felt like it, my mother never cried once.

Extract 2

Chapter 19. "Where There is a Will to Condemn, There is Evidence" - My Parents Tormented (December 1966 - 1967).

[p 334] "...I'm going to post it." Then he lifted her head and looked into her eyes. In a tone of despair he said, "What else can I do? What alternatives do I have? I must speak up. It might help. And I must do it even if just for my conscience."

"Why is your conscience so important?" my mother said. "More than your children? Do you want them to become 'blacks'?"

There was a long pause. Then my father said hesitantly, "I suppose you must divorce me and bring up the children your way." Silence fell between them again, making her think that perhaps he had not made up his mind about writing the letter, because he was aware of its consequences. It would surely be catastrophic.

Days passed. In late February, an airplane flew low over Chengdu spreading thousands of sparkling sheets which floated down out of the leaden sky. On them was printed a copy of a letter dated 17 February and signed by the Central Military Committee, the top body of senior army men. The letter told the Rebels to desist from their violent actions. Although it did not condemn the Cultural Revolution directly, it was obviously trying to halt it. A colleague showed the leaflet to my mother. My parents had a surge of hope. Perhaps China's old and much-respected marshals were going to intervene...These marshals had been the commanders of the Communist army, veterans of the Long March, and heroes of the revolution. They condemned the Cultural Revolution for persecuting innocent people and destabilising the country.



Extract 3

Chapter 22. "Thought Reform through Labor" - To the Edge of the Himalayas (January - June 1969).

[p 382]...Altogether, some fifteen million young people were sent to the country in what was one of the largest population movements in history...On 27 January 1969 my school set off for Ningnan. Each pupil was allowed to take one suitcase and a bedroll. We were loaded into trucks, about three dozen of us in each...We passed through the Chengdu Plain and the mountains along the eastern edge of the Himalayas, where the trucks had to put on chains...

The second evening we entered a place called Asbestos County, named after its major product. Somewhere in the mountains, our convoy stopped so we could use the toilets - two mud huts containing round communal pits covered with maggots. But if the sight inside the toilet was revolting, the one out-side was horrifying. The faces of the workers were ashen, the color of lead, and devoid of any animation. Terrified, I asked a nice propaganda team man, Dong-an, who was taking us to our destination, who these zombielike people were. Convicts from a *lao-gai* ("reform through labor") camp, he replied. Because asbestos mining was highly noxious, it was mainly done by forced labor, with few safety or health precautions. This was my first and only encounter with China's gulag. ■



The Urban Side

By Ted Floyd. From Friends of the Earth's Paper "Walking Promotion" Sept 1993

A car alienates you from your surroundings. While locked up in a car, your only concern is to get from A to B in as short a time as possible. In a car you see very little except the car in front. Since you are cut off from your surroundings environment, you see no value in the outside environment.

This can breed a contempt for the outside environment, and lead to a "couldn't care less" attitude about the continued survival of the outside world.

While walking slowly, you are in touch with the world around you. You feel your surroundings seeping through your bones. Both the good and the bad affect you deeply. With this heightened

sense of awareness you develop a keen interest in the good which needs to be saved and the bad which should be changed.

If more people walked more often in our city, the level of environmental awareness of the public would rise considerably. As awareness rises, public demand for a better environment would increase. Maybe if a few politicians got out of their pollution belching cars and walked, they may see the real world.

An increase in city walking would have a major effect on people's attitudes which will eventually flow onto the decision makers and result in a more pleasant and sustainable city environment. ■



Rules of The LEAD Group Incorporated

The rules of The LEAD Group Inc contained herein are in accordance with Section 11 and contain those matters specified in Schedule I, of the Associations Incorporation Act 1984.

1. NAME

The name of the Association shall be The LEAD Group Inc.

2. OBJECTS

FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTS

- i) to ensure that childhood and foetal lead poisoning are eliminated by the year 2002;
- ii) to ensure that the ecosystem is protected from lead in all its uses - past, current and new uses.

ANCILLARY OBJECTS

- a) To take over the funds and other assets and liabilities of the unincorporated association known as "The LEAD Group";
- b) To establish and conduct a non profit fund raising organisation in New South Wales and elsewhere within Australia to increase community awareness and action on lead poisoning prevention. Here we accept the definition of lead poisoning of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta USA;
- c) To provide advice and support to all parents and persons having or who have had or will have parental care and parental control of children suffering from lead poisoning;
- d) To advise the community of medical, educational, financial, social and legal benefits to which they are entitled;
- e) To establish and make available a library on all recent findings, data, programs, research, books, films, tapes, papers and organisations related to lead poisoning and health and environmental issues related to lead poisoning;
- f) To increase the awareness of the whole community, particularly politicians, professional or lay people working with products or processes involving lead, and the medical and educational professions of the dangers of the uses and existence of lead in the environment;
- g) To lobby Federal, State and Local Government, commercial organisations and the community to implement community-wide and individual lead risk reduction strategies and screening programs for persons affected or potentially affected by lead poisoning.
- h) To foster research into the causes, extent, prevention and treatment of childhood and foetal lead poisoning and the efficacy of lead abatement strategies;
- i) To advance and promote the objects of The LEAD Group Inc with the view to establishment of national and international associations and to assist, support and cooperate with other associations with objects of a similar nature herein before expressed.

To do all such other things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of any or all of the above objects.

3. MEMBERSHIP

- a) Subject to these rules the members of The LEAD Group Inc shall be the members of The LEAD Group immediately prior to incorporation together with such other people and organisations as the Committee admits to membership.
- b) Membership is open to all individuals and organisations who accept the objects and rules of The LEAD Group Inc. Those persons who derive financial gain from the sale or processing of lead, or of products containing lead, are eligible only if, and remain eligible only so long as, in the opinion of the Committee, there is no financial conflict of interest between the objects of The LEAD Group Inc and the member. All members must declare to the Committee in writing any potential or actual financial conflict of interest between the objects of The LEAD Group Inc and the individual member whether that member is financial or otherwise, within 7 days of that financial conflict or potential conflict arising, and all members acknowledge that the Committee of The LEAD Group Inc may expel such a member from The LEAD Group Inc pursuant to Clause 5 hereof. An unincorporated organisation is not capable of being a member of The LEAD Group Inc but it may nominate individuals to be members to represent it.
- c) Individuals and organisations wishing to become members of The LEAD Group Inc shall apply to the Committee for membership.
- d) Two or more members of the Committee shall determine whether or not to accept an application for membership. The Committee is not required to supply reasons for accepting or rejecting an application for membership.
- e) Members shall pay such fees as are determined by The LEAD Group Inc at a general meeting. Current fees are those set before incorporation.
- f) A register of members shall be kept by The LEAD Group Inc showing the name, address and date of commencement of membership for each member. Provision for noting the date of cessation of membership shall also be contained in the register.
- g) Membership shall cease upon resignation, expulsion, or failure to pay outstanding membership fees within 6 months of the due date.
- h) Membership fees shall fall due on the first day of each financial year of The LEAD Group Inc. The financial year of The LEAD Group Inc shall run from Jan 1 to Dec 31 unless another such period is determined by the Committee.
- i) Members shall be entitled to:
 - * free entrance to all the discussion meetings of The LEAD Group Inc for that financial year;
 - * access to The LEAD Group Inc library and borrowing rights;
 - * receipt of LEAD Action News for that financial year.

4. MEMBERS' LIABILITY

The members of The LEAD Group Inc shall have no liabilities of The LEAD Group Inc or the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up of The LEAD Group Inc except to the amount of any unpaid membership fees.

5. DISCIPLINING OF MEMBERS

The procedure for disciplining members shall be determined by the Committee. Anyone who wishes to appeal against a decision refusing membership, expelling them from membership or otherwise disciplining them may do so at the next general meeting of The LEAD Group Inc.

6. MANAGEMENT - BY COMMITTEE

- a) The LEAD Group Inc shall have its affairs controlled and managed by the office bearers and one or two other members. This group of five or six shall be known as the Committee.
- b) The office bearers shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.
- c) The office bearers and other members of the Committee shall be elected at each Annual General Meeting (AGM). Any casual vacancy occurring in the Committee may be filled by a member appointed by the Committee.
- d) Each member of the Committee shall hold office from the date of their election or appointment until the next AGM.
- e) Retiring Committee members are eligible for re-election.
- f) The Committee shall meet at least three times in each twelve month period to conduct the business of The LEAD Group Inc.
- g) The quorum for meetings of the five or six Committee members shall be three.
- h) Notice of Committee meetings shall be given at the previous Committee meeting or by such other means as the Committee may decide upon.
- i) A member of the Committee shall cease to hold office upon resignation in writing, removal as a member of The LEAD Group Inc or absence from three successive Committee meetings without approval by the Committee.
- j) The Committee may function validly provided its number is not reduced below the quorum. Should Committee numbers fall below the quorum the remaining Committee members may act only to appoint new Committee members.
- k) Questions arising at any meeting of the Committee shall be decided by the majority of votes of those present. In case of an equality of votes the person appointed to chair the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
- l) If within half an hour of the time appointed for a Committee meeting a quorum is not present the meeting shall be dissolved.
- m) Additional meetings of the Committee may be convened by the President or any two members of the Committee.
- n) A Technical Board has been formed from experts in appropriate fields to advise The LEAD Group Inc, and oversee any technical policies adopted by The LEAD Group Inc, information disseminated by The LEAD Group Inc and advice offered by

The LEAD Group Inc. Membership of the Technical Board is by invitation from the Committee, and is indefinite.

7. GENERAL MEETINGS

- a) An Annual General Meeting of The LEAD Group Inc shall be held each year within six months from the end of the financial year of The LEAD Group Inc (except the first Annual General Meeting which shall be held within two months from the end of the first financial year and within 18 months of incorporation).
- b) The Committee may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a special general meeting of The LEAD Group Inc. A special general meeting must be convened by the Committee within three months of receiving a written request to do so from at least five per cent of the membership of The LEAD Group Inc.
- c) At least 14 days' notice of all general meetings and notice of motion shall be given to members. In the case of general meetings where a special resolution is to be proposed, notice of the resolution shall be given to members at least 21 days before the meeting.
- d) In the case of the Annual General Meeting the following business shall be transacted:
 - i) confirmation of the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting and any recent special general meeting;
 - ii) receipt of the Committee's report upon the activities of The LEAD Group Inc in the last financial year;
 - iii) election of office bearers and other members of the Committee;
 - iv) receipt and consideration of a statement from the Committee which is not misleading and gives a true and fair view for the last financial year of The LEAD Group Inc's:
 - * income and expenditure
 - * assets and liabilities
 - * mortgages, charges and other securities
 - * trust properties
- e) The quorum for a general meeting shall be five members present. If within half an hour of the time appointed for a general meeting a quorum is not present the meeting shall be dissolved.
- f) Voting at general meetings shall be by a show of hands of those present, and by postal ballot for those members unable to attend. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority vote except for those matters which must be decided by special resolution where a three-quarter majority is required;
- g) Votes shall either be given personally at the meeting, or by postal ballot received either by mail, fax or delivery to the office of the Community Lead Information Centre (CLIC). Only those postal votes received before the commencement of the general meeting shall be counted.
- h) In the case of an equality of votes the person appointed to chair the general meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
- i) Nominations of candidates for election as office bearers or other Committee members may be made at the Annual General Meeting or in such other ways as may be determined by The Lead Group Inc at a general meeting.
- j) Written notice of all general meetings shall be given to members either personally or by post.

8. OFFICE BEARERS

- a) The President or, in the President's absence, the Vice President, shall act as chairperson at each general meeting and Committee meeting of The Lead Group Inc.
- b) If the President and Vice President are absent from a meeting or unwilling to act, the members present at the meeting shall elect one of their number to act as chairperson.
- c) The Secretary shall ensure that records of the business of The LEAD Group Inc including the rules, register of members, minutes of all general and Committee meetings and a file of correspondence are kept. The records shall be available for inspection by any member and shall be held in safe-keeping at the office of the Community Lead Information Centre (CLIC).
- d) The Treasurer shall ensure that all money received by The LEAD Group Inc is paid into an account named The LEAD Group Inc. Payments shall be made through a petty cash system or by cheque signed by two signatories who are Committee members. It should also be ensured that the recipient of the cheque is not also a signatory to that cheque. Major or unusual expenditures shall be authorised in advance by the Committee or a general meeting.
- e) The Treasurer shall ensure that correct books and accounts are kept showing the financial affairs of The LEAD Group Inc. These records shall be available for inspection by any member and shall be held in the custody of the Treasurer.
- f) Other office bearers as required will be delegates of the four primary office bearers. These should be members but not necessarily Committee members.

9. SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

- a) A special resolution must be passed by a general meeting of The LEAD Group Inc to effect the following changes:
 - i) a change of the name of The Lead Group Inc;
 - ii) a change of the rules of The Lead Group Inc;
 - iii) a change of the objectives of The Lead Group Inc;
 - iv) an amalgamation with another Inc Association;
 - v) to voluntarily wind up the Lead Group Inc and distribute its property;
 - vi) to apply for registration as a Company or a Co-operative.
- b) A special resolution shall be passed in the following manner:
 - i) a notice must be sent to all members advising that a general meeting is to be held to consider a special resolution;
 - ii) the notice must give details of the proposed special resolution and give at least 21 days' notice of the meeting;
 - iii) a quorum must be present at the meeting;
 - iv) at least three-quarters of those present must vote in favour of the resolution;
 - v) in situations where it is not possible or practicable for a resolution to be passed as described above, a request may be made to the Corporate Affairs Commission for permission to pass the resolution in some other way.

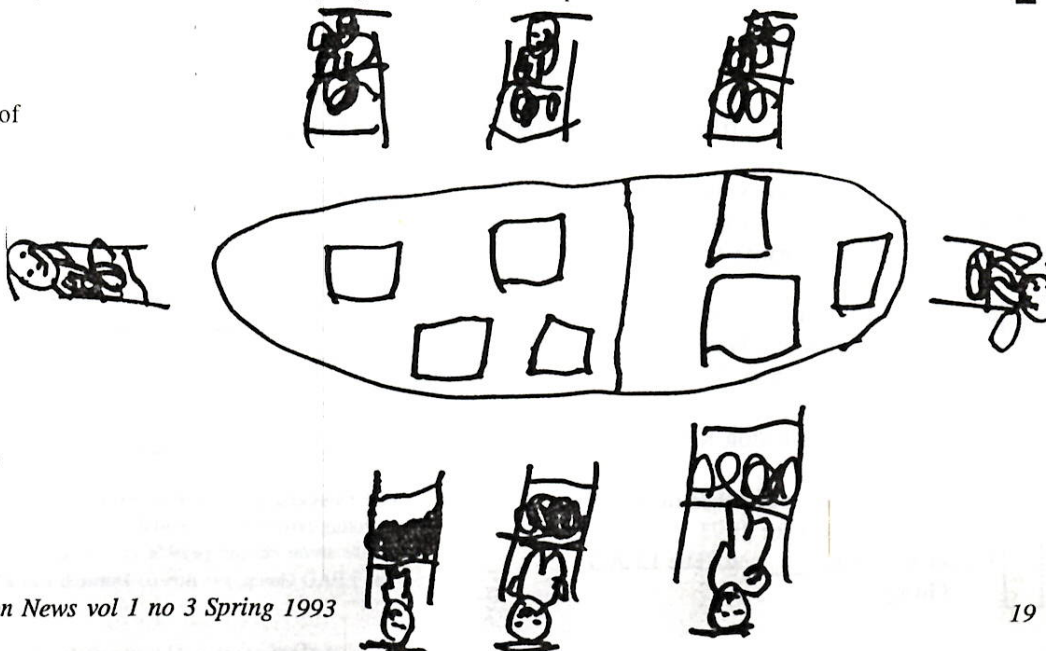
10. PUBLIC OFFICER

- a) The Committee shall ensure that a person is appointed as Public Officer.
- b) The first Public Officer shall be the person who completed the application for incorporation of The LEAD Group Inc.
- c) The Committee may at any time remove the Public Officer and appoint a new Public Officer provided the person appointed is 18 years of age or older and a resident of New South Wales.
- d) The Public Officer shall be deemed to have vacated their position in the following circumstances;
 - i) death
 - ii) resignation
 - iii) removal by The LEAD Group Inc or at a general meeting
 - iv) bankruptcy or financial insolvency
 - v) mental illness
 - vi) residency outside New South Wales
- e) When a vacancy occurs in the position of Public Officer the Committee shall within 14 days notify the Corporate Affairs Commission by the prescribed form and appoint a new Public Officer.
- f) The Public Officer is required to notify the Corporate Affairs Commission by the prescribed form in the following circumstances:
 - i) appointment (within 14 days);
 - ii) a change of residential address (within 14 days);
 - iii) a change in the objects or rules of The LEAD Group Inc (within one month);
 - iv) a change in the membership of the Committee (within 14 days);
 - v) of the financial affairs of The LEAD Group Inc (within one month after the Annual General Meeting);
 - vi) a change in the name of The LEAD Group Inc (within one month).
- g) The Public Officer may be an office bearer, Committee member, or any other person regarded as suitable for the position by the Committee.

11. MISCELLANEOUS

- a) The LEAD Group Inc shall effect and maintain insurance as is required under The Associations Incorporation Act together with any other insurance which may be required by law or regarded as necessary by The LEAD Group Inc.
- b) The funds of The LEAD Group Inc shall be derived from the fees of members, donations, grants and such other sources approved by The LEAD Group Inc.
- c) The Common Seal of The LEAD Group Inc shall be kept in the custody of the Secretary and shall only be affixed to a document with the approval of the Committee. The stamping of the Common Seal shall be witnessed by the signatures of two members of the Committee.
- d) The LEAD Group Inc may at any time pass a special resolution determining how any surplus property is to be distributed in the event that The LEAD Group Inc should be wound up. Current policy is that if The LEAD Group Inc is wound up surplus funds or property should be divided equally amongst all members. The distribution of surplus property shall be in accordance with section 53 of the Associations Incorporation Act 1984.
- e) Service of documents on The LEAD Group Inc is effected by serving them on the Public Officer or by serving them personally on two members of the Committee.
- f) Notices sent by post shall be deemed to have been received two days after the date of posting.
- g) The income and property of The LEAD Group Inc shall be used only for promotion of the objects of The LEAD Group Inc and shall not be paid or transferred to members by way of dividend, bonus or profit. □

A Meeting of
The LEAD
Group Inc.



By Eric Evans
Aged 5

from

The LEAD Group
PO Box 63 Dulwich Hill
NSW 2203



*The Lead Education and Abatement Design Group
Aiming to eliminate childhood lead poisoning in Australia by
the year 2002 and to protect the environment from lead.*

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(corporations)
- \$45 for both Information Kit & LEAD
Action News
- I wish to become a member of The
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Group

Name/s: _____

Address: _____

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Phone no. (home): _____
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Full membership includes subscription to LEAD Action News
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Please make cheque payable to The LEAD Group. Send to:
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