Environmental Health

Number Objective Short Title

Outdoor Air Quality

EH–1 Air Quality Index (AQI) exceeding 100

EH–2 Alternative modes of transportation

EH–3 Airborne toxins

Water Quality

EH–4 Safe drinking water

EH–5 Waterborne disease outbreaks

EH–6 Per capita domestic water withdrawals

EH–7 Beach closings

Toxics and Waste

EH–8 Blood lead levels in children

EH–9 Risks posed by hazardous sites

EH–10 Pesticide exposures resulting in visits to health care facility

EH–11 Toxic pollutants

EH–12 Recycling of municipal waste

Healthy Homes and Healthy Communities

EH–13 Indoor allergen levels

EH–14 Radon mitigation systems in homes

EH–15 Radon-reducing new home construction

EH–16 School policies to promote healthy and safe environment

EH–17 Home test for lead-based paint

EH–18 Homes with lead-based paint

EH–19 Housing units with physical problems

Infrastructure and Surveillance

EH–20 Exposure to environmental chemicals

EH–21 Information systems used for environmental health

EH–22 Monitoring diseases caused by exposure to environmental hazards

EH–23 Schools located near highways

Global Environmental Health

EH–24 Global burden of disease

Topic Area: Environmental Health

OUTDOOR AIR QUALITY

EH–1: Reduce the number of days the Air Quality Index (AQI) exceeds 100, weighted by population and AQI.

Target: 1.98 billion AQI-weighted people days.

Baseline: 2.20 billion Air Quality Index (AQI)-weighted people days exceeded 100 on the AQI in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Air Quality System (AQS) (formerly the Aerometric Information Retrieval System), EPA.

EH–2: Increase use of alternative modes of transportation for work.

EH–2.1 Increase trips to work made by bicycling.

Target: 0.6 percent.

Baseline: 0.5 percent of trips were made to work via bicycle in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

EH–2.2 Increase trips to work made by walking.

Target: 3.1 percent.

Baseline: 2.8 percent of trips were made to work via walking in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

EH–2.3 Increase trips to work made by mass transit.

Target: 5.5 percent.

Baseline: 5.0 percent of trips were made to work via mass transit in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

EH–2.4 Increase the proportion of persons who telecommute.

Target: 5.3 percent.

Baseline: 4.1 percent of employees telecommuted in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection/trend analysis.

Data source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

EH–3: Reduce air toxic emissions to decrease the risk of adverse health effects caused by mobile, area, and major sources of airborne toxics.

EH–3.1 Reduce the risk of adverse health effects caused by mobile sources of airborne toxics.

Target: 1.0 million tons (2015 modeled data to be reported in 2020).

Baseline: 1.8 million tons of mobile sources of air toxic emissions were reported in 2005.

Target setting method: Projection/trend analysis.

Data source: National Emissions Inventory (NEI), EPA.

EH–3.2 Reduce the risk of adverse health effects caused by area sources of airborne toxics.
Target: 1.7 million tons (2015 modeled data to be reported in 2020).

Target: 1.7 million tons (2015 modeled data to be reported in 2020).

Baseline: 1.3 million tons of area sources of air toxic emissions were reported in 2005.

Target setting method: Modeling.

Data source: National Emissions Inventory (NEI), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Air and Radiation (OAR), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS).

EH–3.3 Reduce the risk of adverse health effects caused by major sources of airborne toxics.

Target: 0.7 million tons.

Baseline: 0.8 million tons of major sources of air toxic emissions were reported in 2005.

Target setting method: Modeling.

Data source: National Emissions Inventory (NEI), EPA.

WATER QUALITY

EH–4: Increase the proportion of persons served by community water systems who receive a supply of drinking water that meets the regulations of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Target: 91 percent.

Baseline: 92 percent of persons served by community water systems received a supply of drinking water that meets the regulations of the Safe Drinking Water Act in 2008.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: Potable Water Surveillance System (PWSS), Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS), EPA, OW.

EH–5: Reduce waterborne disease outbreaks arising from water intended for drinking among persons served by community water systems.

Target: 2 outbreaks.

Baseline: 7 outbreaks per year developed from water intended for drinking among persons served by community water systems in 1999–2008.

Target setting method: Projection/trend analysis.

Data sources: Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), CDC, NCID; State health departments.

EH–6: Reduce per capita domestic water withdrawals with respect to use and conservation.

Target: 89.1 gallons per capita.

Baseline: 99 gallons of public-supplied domestic water per capita were withdrawn per capita in 2005.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: "Estimated Use of Water in the United States," DOI, USGS, NWIS. State publications prepared as part of the USGS National Water-Use Information Program as referenced at http://water.usgs.gov/watuse.

EH–7: Increase the proportion of days that beaches are open and safe for swimming.

Target: 96.0 percent.

Baseline: 95.0 percent of beach days were open and safe for swimming during the 2008 swimming season.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data source: Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Program, EPA, OW.

TOXICS AND WASTE

EH–8: Reduce blood lead levels in children.

EH–8.1 Eliminate elevated blood lead levels in children.

Target: Not applicable

Baseline: 0.9 percent of children had elevated blood lead levels in 2005-08.

Target setting method: This measure is being tracked for informational purposes. If warranted, a target will be set during the decade.

Data source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–8.2 Reduce the mean blood lead levels in children.

Target: 1.4 µg/dL average blood lead level in children aged 1 to 5 years.

Baseline: Children aged 1 to 5 years had an average blood lead level of 1.5 µg/dL in 2005–08.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–9: Minimize the risks to human health and the environment posed by hazardous sites.

Target: 1,151 sites.

Baseline: 1,279 hazardous sites presented risks to human health and the environment in 2010.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Comprehensive Environmental Response and Cleanup Liability Information System (CERCLIS), EPA, OSWER.

EH–10: Reduce pesticide exposures that result in visits to a health care facility.

Target: 9,819 pesticide exposures.

Baseline: 14,963 pesticide exposures resulted in visits to a health care facility in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection/trend analysis.

Data source: National Poison Data System, American Association of Poison Control Centers AAPCCC).

EH–11: Reduce the amount of toxic pollutants released into the environment.

Target: 1,746,876 tons.

Baseline: 1,940,973 tons of toxic pollutants were released in to the environment in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), EPA.

EH–12: Increase recycling of municipal solid waste.

Target: 36.5 percent.

Baseline: 33.2 percent of municipal solid waste was recycled in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste, EPA, OSWER.

HEALTHY HOMES AND HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

EH–13: Reduce indoor allergen levels.

EH–13.1 Reduce indoor allergen levels—cockroach.

Target: 0.46 units of cockroach allergen/gram of settled dust.

Baseline: 0.51 units of cockroach allergen/gram of settled dust were reported in 2006.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: American Healthy Homes Survey (AHHS), HUD.

EH–13.2 Reduce indoor allergen levels—mouse.

Target: 0.14 micrograms of mouse allergen/gram of settled dust.

Baseline: 0.16 micrograms of mouse allergen/gram of settled dust were reported in 2006.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: American Healthy Homes Survey (AHHS), HUD.

EH–14: Increase the proportiom of homes with an operating radon mitigation system for persons living in homes at risk for radon exposure.

Target: 30 percent (3.1 million of 9.2 million homes) of homes with radon levels at or above 4 Pico curies per liter of air (pCi/L).

Baseline: 10.2 percent (788,000 of 7.7 million homes) of homes with radon levels of 4 pCi/L or more prior to mitigation had installed a radon mitigation system in 2007.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data source: Annual Report to EPA by Radon Vent Fan Manufacturers, EPA, Indoor Environments Division.

EH–15: Increase the proportion of new single family homes (SFH) constructed with radon-reducing features, especially in high-radon-potential areas.

Target: 100 percent of homes in high-radon-potential areas built to include radon-reducing features.

Baseline: 28.6 percent (62,900) of SFH homes built (220,000) in high-radon-potential areas included radon-reducing features in 2007.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data source: Builder Practices Report: Radon-Resistant Construction Practices in New U.S. Homes 2008, Annual Builder and Consumer Practices Surveys, National Association of Home Builders Research Center, Inc, as reported to EPA, Indoor Environments Division.

EH–16: Increase the proportion of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools that have official school policies and engage in practices that promote a healthy and safe physical school environment:

EH–16.1 Increase the proportion of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools that have an indoor air quality management program to promote a healthy and safe physical school environment.

Target: 56.5 percent.

Baseline: 51.4 percent of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools had an indoor air quality management program, as reported in 2006.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data Source: School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS), CDC, NCCDPHP.

EH–16.2 Increase the proportion of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools that have a plan for how to address mold problems promote a healthy and safe physical school environment.

Target: 73.7 percent.

Baseline: 67.0 percent of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools had a plan for how to address mold problems in 2006.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS), CDC, NCCDPHP.

EH–16.3 Increase the proportion of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools that have a plan for how to use, label, store, and dispose of hazardous materials to promote a healthy and safe physical school environment.

Target: 94.5 percent.

Baseline: 85.9 percent of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools had a plan for how to use, label, store, and dispose of hazardous materials in 2006.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS), CDC, NCCDPHP.

EH–16.4 Increase the proportion of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools that promote a healthy and safe physical school environment by using spot treatments and baiting rather than widespread application of pesticide.

Target: 63.7 percent.

Baseline: 57.9 percent of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools used spot treatments and baiting rather than widespread application of pesticide in 2006.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS), CDC, NCCDPHP.

EH–16.5 Increase the proportion of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools that promote a healthy and safe physical school environment by reducing exposure to pesticides by marking areas to be treated with pesticides.

Target: 61.8 percent.

Baseline: 56.2 percent of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools marked areas to be treated by pesticides in 2006.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS), CDC, NCCDPHP.

EH–16.6 Increase the proportion of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools that p romote a healthy and safe physical school environment by reducing exposure to pesticides by informing students and staff prior to application of the pesticide.

Target: 71.9 percent.

Baseline: 65.4 percent of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools informed students and staff prior to application of pesticide in 2006.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS), CDC, NCCDPHP.

EH–16.7 Increase the proportion of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools that promote a healthy and safe physical school environment by inspecting drinking water outlets for lead.

Target: 61.3 percent.

Baseline: 55.7 percent of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools inspected drinking water outlets for lead in 2006.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS), CDC, NCCDPHP.

EH–16.8 Increase the proportion of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools with community water systems that promote a healthy and safe physical school environment by inspecting drinking water outlets for bacteria.

Target: 64.7 percent.

Baseline: 58.8 percent of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools with community water systems inspected drinking water outlets for bacteria in 2006.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS), CDC, NCCDPHP.

EH–16.9 Increase the proportion of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high with community water systems that promote a healthy and safe physical school environment by inspecting drinking water outlets for coliforms.

Target: 60.7 percent.

Baseline: 55.2 percent of the Nation's elementary, middle, and high schools with community water systems inspected drinking water outlets for coliforms in 2006.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS), CDC, NCCDPHP.

EH–17: (Developmental) Increase the proportion of persons living in pre-1978 housing that has been tested for the presence of lead-based paint or related hazards.

EH–17.1 (Developmental) Increase the proportion of pre-1978 housing that has been tested for the presence of lead-based paint.

Potential data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

EH–17.2 (Developmental) Increase the proportion of pre-1978 housing that has been tested for the presence of paint-lead hazards.

Potential data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

EH–17.3 Increase the proportion of pre-1978 housing that has been tested for the presence of lead in dust.

Potential data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC NCHS.

EH–17.4 (Developmental) Increase the proportion of pre-1978 housing that has been tested for the presence of lead in soil.

Potential data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

EH–18: Reduce the number of U.S. homes that are found to have lead-based paint or related hazards.

EH–18.1 Reduce the number of U.S. homes that are found to have lead-based paint.

Target: 33.3 million homes.

Baseline: 37.0 million homes were found to have lead-based paint in 2005–06.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: American Healthy Homes Survey (AHHS), HUD.

EH–18.2 Reduce the number of U.S. homes that have paint-lead hazards.

Target: 13.8 million homes.

Baseline: 15.3 million homes had paint-lead hazards in 2005–06.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: American Healthy Homes Survey (AHHS), HUD.

EH–18.3 Reduce the number of U.S. homes that have dust-lead hazards.

Target: 12.3 million homes.

Baseline: 13.7 million homes had dust-lead hazards in 2005–06.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: American Healthy Homes Survey (AHHS) HUD.

EH–18.4 Reduce the number of U.S. homes that have soil-lead hazards.

Target: 3.4 million homes.

Baseline: 3.8 million homes had soil-lead hazards in 2005–06.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: American Healthy Homes Survey (AHHS), HUD.

EH–19: Reduce the proportion of occupied housing units that have moderate or severe physical problems.

Target: 4.2 percent.

Baseline: 5.2 percent of housing units had moderate or severe physical problems in 2007.

Target setting method: Projection/trend analysis.

Data source: American Housing Survey (AHHS), U.S. Census Bureau.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SURVEILLANCE

EH–20: Reduce exposure to selected environmental chemicals in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substances or their metabolites.

Metals

EH–20.1 Reduce exposure to arsenic in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 35.28 µg/g of creatinine.

Baseline: 50.4 µg/g of creatinine: Concentration level of urinary total arsenic (creatinine corrected) at which 95 percent of the population aged 6 years and older is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–20.2 Reduce exposure to cadmium in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 1.12 µg/L.

Baseline: 1.60 µg/L: Concentration level of cadmium in blood samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 1 year and older is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–20.3 Reduce exposure to lead in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 2.94 µg/dL.

Baseline: 4.20 µg/dL: Concentration level of lead in blood samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 1 year and older is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–20.4 Reduce exposure to mercury among children aged 1 to 5 years, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 1.26 µg/L.

Baseline: 1.80 µg/L: Concentration level of mercury in blood samples at which 95 percent of children aged 1 to 5 years is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–20.5 Reduce exposure to mercury among females aged 16 to 49 years, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 3.22 µg/L.

Baseline: 4.60 µg/L: Concentration level of mercury in blood samples at which 95 percent of females aged 16 to 49 years is below the measured level in 2001–02.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

Organochlorine pesticides

EH–20.6 Reduce exposure to chlordane (oxychlordane) in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 26.39 ng/g of lipid.

Baseline: 37.7 ng/g of lipid: Concentration level of oxychlordane (lipid adjusted) in serum samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 12 years and older is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–20.7 Reduce exposure to DDT (DDE) in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 1302 ng/g of lipid.

Baseline: 1860 ng/g of lipid: Concentration level of DDE (lipid adjusted) in serum samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 12 years or more is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target Setting Method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–20.8 Reduce exposure to beta-hexachlorocyclohexane (beta-HCH) in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 39.55 ng/g of lipid.

Baseline: .5 ng/g of lipid: Concentration level of beta-hexachlorocyclohexane (lipid adjusted) iin serum samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 12 years and older is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

Nonpersistent insecticides

EH–20.9 Reduce exposure to para-nitrophenol (methyl parathion and parathions) in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 2.02 µg/g of creatinine.

Baseline: 2.89 µg/of creatinine: Concentration level of *para*-Nitrophenol (creatinine corrected) in urine samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 6 years and older is below the measured level in 2001–02.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–20.10 Reduce exposure to 3,4,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol (chlorpyrifos) in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 6.45 µg/g of creatinine.

Baseline: 9.22 µg/g of creatinine: Concentration level of 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol in urine samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 6 years and older is below the measured level in 2001.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–20.11 Reduce exposure to 3-phenoxybenzoic acid in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 2.32 µg/g of creatinine.

Baseline: 3.10 µg/g of creatinine: Concentration level of 3-phenoxybenzoic acid (creatinine corrected) in urine samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 6 years and older is below the measured level in 2001–02.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

Persistent industrial chemicals: Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

EH–20.12 Reduce exposure to PCB 153, representative of nondioxin-like PCBs. in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 67.97 ng/g of lipid.

Baseline: 97.1 ng/g of lipid: Concentration level of 2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl (PCB 153) (lipid adjusted) in serum samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 12 years and older is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–20.13 Reduce exposure to PCB 126, representative of dioxin-like PCBs, in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 48.09 pg/g of lipid.

Baseline: 68.7 pg/g of lipid: Concentration level of 3,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl (PCB 126) (lipid adjusted) in serum samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 12 years and older is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

Persistent industrial chemicals: Dioxins

EH–20.14 Reduce exposure to 1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, representative of the dioxin class, in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 47.95 pg/g of lipid.

Baseline: 68.5 pg/g of lipid: Concentration level of 1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (HxCDD) (lipid adjusted) in serum samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 12 years and older is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

Potential endocrine disruptors

EH–20.15 Reduce exposure to bisphenol A in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 7.84 µg/g of creatinine.

Baseline: 11.2 µg/g of creatinine: Concentration level of bisphenol A (2,2-bis[4-hydroxyphenyl] propane) (creatinine corrected) in urine samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 6 years and older is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–20.16 Reduce exposure to perchlorate in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 8.4 µg/g of creatinine.

Baseline: 12.0 µg/g of creatinine: Concentration level of perchlorate (creatinine corrected) in urine samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 6 years and older is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–20.17 Reduce exposure to mono-n-butyl phthalate in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 64.12 µg/g of creatinine.

Baseline: 91.6 µg/g of creatinine: Concentration level of mono-n-butyl phthalate (MnBP) (creatinine corrected) in urine samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 6 years and older is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

Flame retardants: Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (BDEs)

EH–20.18 Reduce exposure to BDE 47 (2,2',4,4'-tetrabromodiphenyl ether) in the population, as measured by blood and urine concentrations of the substance or its metabolites.

Target: 114.1 ng/g of lipid.

Baseline: 163 ng/g of lipid: Concentration level of 2,2',4,4'-tetrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE 47) (lipid adjusted) in serum samples at which 95 percent of the population aged 12 years and older is below the measured level in 2003–04.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data sources: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, CDC, NCEH; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

EH–21: Improve quality, utility, awareness, and use of existing information systems for environmental health.

Target: 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Baseline: 16 States used an integrated information system to monitor environmental health in 2010.

Target setting method: Total coverage.

Data source: National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, CDC.

EH–22: Increase the number of States, Territories, Tribes, and the District of Columbia that monitor diseases or conditions that can be caused by exposure to environmental hazards.

EH–22.1 Increase the number of States, Territories, Tribes, and the District of Columbia that monitor diseases or conditions that can be caused by exposure to lead poisoning.

Target: 56 States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Baseline: 29 States and the District of Columbia monitored lead poisoning in 2009.

Target setting method: Total coverage.

Data source: State Reportable Conditions Data Inventory, CSTE.

EH–22.2 Increase the number of States, Territories, Tribes, and the District of Columbia that monitor diseases or conditions that can be caused by exposure to pesticide poisoning.

Target: 56 States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Baseline: 28 States monitored pesticide poisoning in 2009.

Target setting method: Total coverage.

Data source: State Reportable Conditions Data Inventory, CSTE
.

EH–22.3 Increase the number of States, Territories, Tribes, and the District of Columbia that monitor diseases or conditions that can be caused by exposure to mercury poisoning.

Target: 56 States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Baseline: 24 States monitored mercury poisoning in 2009.

Target setting method: Total coverage.

Data source: State Reportable Conditions Data Inventory, CSTE.

EH–22.4 Increase the number of States, Territories, Tribes, and the District of Columbia that monitor diseases or conditions that can be caused by exposure to arsenic poisoning.

Target: 56 States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Baseline: 22 States monitored arsenic poisoning in 2009.

Target setting method: Total coverage.

Data source: State Reportable Conditions Data Inventory, CSTE.

EH–22.5 Increase the number of States, Territories, Tribes, and the District of Columbia that monitor diseases or conditions that can be caused by exposure to cadmium poisoning.

Target: 56 States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Baseline: 21 States monitored cadmium poisoning in 2009.

Target setting method: Total coverage.

Data source: State Reportable Conditions Data Inventory, CSTE.

EH–22.6 Increase the number of States, Territories, Tribes, and the District of Columbia that monitor diseases or conditions that can be caused by exposure to acute chemical poisoning.

Target: 56 States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Baseline: 17 States monitored acute chemical poisoning in 2009.

Target setting method: Total coverage.

Data source: State Reportable Conditions Data Inventory, CSTE.

EH–22.7 Increase the number of States, Territories, Tribes, and the District of Columbia that monitor diseases or conditions that can be caused by exposure to carbon monoxide poisoning.

Target: 56 States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Baseline: 20 States monitored carbon monoxide poisoning in 2009.

Target setting method: Total coverage.

Data source: State Reportable Conditions Data Inventory, CSTE.

EH–23: Reduce the number of new schools sited within 500 feet of an interstate or Federal or State highway.

Target: 18.9 percent or less of schools located within 500 feet.

Baseline: 18.9 percent of schools were located within 500 feet of an interstate or Federal or State highway in 2005-06.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data source: Geographic Research, Analysis and Services Program/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (GRASP/ATSDR) geocoded data from Homeland Security Information Program.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

EH–24: Reduce the global burden of disease due to poor water quality, sanitation, and insufficient hygiene.

Target: 2.0 million deaths.

Baseline: 2.2 million deaths were caused by poor water quality, sanitation, and insufficient hygiene in 2004.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Global Burden of Disease project, World Health Organization (WHO).