



FINBACK670

Clearance Examination Dust-lead and Soil-lead



Account ID 101042

4 DELAWARE ST
BATON ROUGE, LA 70805

Date of Construction: Regulated
Date of Clearance Examination: 11/27/2017

Summary of Findings

Total Number of Units: 1
Number of Units Evaluated: 1
Hazard - Dust-lead: PASS
Clearance - Dust-lead: PASS
Soil Sample Results or Treatment: PASS

Applicant

LINDA SMITH
4 Delaware Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70805
555.555.5555 phone

Damaged Address

4 DELAWARE ST
BATON ROUGE, LA 70805

Submitted by

ACE
10 Jefferson Highway
Baton Rouge, LA 70809
555.555.5555 phone
555.555.5555 fax

Submitted to

State of Louisiana
Office of Community Development
1201 North Third Street
Suite 7 - 210
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Field Accredited Risk Assessor

Jerry Thomas: BR111193

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Notice of Clearance Dust-lead and Soil-lead



Date: 12/1/2017

To: All Residents

Account ID: 101042

Subject: 4 DELAWARE ST
BATON ROUGE, LA 70805

4 DELAWARE ST has been provided with a Clearance Examination report prepared by ACE and its subcontractor and dated 12/01/2017. The Clearance Examination was done in accordance with Terms and Conditions as established by the State of Louisiana Office of Community Development. The Clearance Examination did not identify soil-lead or dust-lead above the clearance standard.

Should you want to review the actual Clearance Examination report please contact:

LINDA SMITH
4 Delaware Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70805

This Clearance Evaluation did not identify any regulated Dust-lead or Soil-lead Hazards within the readily accessible areas subject to the Scope of Work. Field conditions can change over time and this evaluation cannot forecast those changes, if any.

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RIGHT OF ENTRY (ROE) PERMIT

Application Number	101042
Applicant Name	LINDA SMITH
Homeowner Name	LINDA SMITH
Co-owner, if applicable	None Provided
Property Address	4 DELAWARE ST
City	BATON ROUGE
Zip Code	70805
Parish	East Baton Rouge
Flood Event	See Below
Contact Number	5555555555
Mailing Address	4 DELAWARE ST, BATON ROUGE, LA 70805
Structure Type	Residential
Email	Not on File

The undersigned, ("Homeowner"), hereby unconditionally authorizes the State/Prime, and their respective assigns, employees, agents, and contractors (collectively, the "Assistance Providers") to have the right of access and to enter in and onto the property described above ("the Property") for the purpose of performing inspections and/or construction activities resulting from the declared flooding March 2016 (Disaster Number/DR-4263) and August 2016 (Disaster Number/DR-4277) for purposes of participating in the Program. It is fully understood that this Right of Entry Permit (ROE) does not create any obligation on the part of the Assistance Providers to perform inspections or undertake construction activities on the Property. Homeowner understands that no inspection or construction activities will be performed until this form is signed.

1. Term: The ROE shall expire at termination of the Grant Agreement unless cancelled by either party prior to the termination of the Grant Agreement according to the terms herein.
2. Inspection and Construction Activities Authorized: The ROE authorizes inspection and construction activities on the Property. Homeowner understands that the Assistance Providers shall, in their sole discretion, determine the extent of the damage to the Property and the Scope of Work to be conducted by contractors under the Grant Agreement. If Homeowner disagrees with the nature or extent of proposed actions, Homeowner may refuse any additional work and cancel this ROE at any time on the provided form labeled "Right-of-Entry Permit – Request for Cancelation."
3. Site Ready, No Interference and Removal of Obstructions. Upon the signing of this Agreement, Homeowner will remove all personal property and valuables such as furniture, jewelry, heirlooms and cash from the Property ("personal property") prior to the commencement of construction. Homeowner also agrees to cooperate with the State/Prime/Assistance Providers and will not interfere with inspection and construction activities on the Property. To the extent that there are debris, refuse, garbage or other obstructions located on the property that will interfere with inspection or construction activities, Homeowner agrees to remove such items at their own expense within ten (10) days of the date of written notice by the State/Prime/Assistance Providers requesting removal.

4. **Assistance Providers Held Harmless:** The Homeowner acknowledges that the Government's decisions on whether, when, where, and how to provide disaster relief to Homeowner's property are discretionary functions. Assistance Providers shall not be liable for any claim based upon the exercise or performance of or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of any agency or an employee of any agency in carrying out inspections or construction activities related to the Program. Additionally, the undersigned will indemnify and hold harmless all Assistance Providers listed above for any and all liability, loss, damage, or destruction of any type whatsoever to the above described property or to personal property and fixtures situated thereon, or for bodily injury or death to persons on the property, and hereby releases, discharges and waives any and all liability, claims, demands, damages, injuries, losses, penalties, fines, costs, causes of action, judgments, expenses, as well as any and all actions, either legal or equitable, which the undersigned has, or that might arise, of any nature whatsoever and by whomever made, or may have, by reason of or incident to any action of aforesaid Assistance Providers taken to accomplish the aforementioned purpose. The Homeowner agrees that the State of Louisiana, along with its contractors, in accordance with LA RS 29:735, are indemnified and will be held harmless from any death of or any injury to persons or damage to property as a result of actions taken pursuant to the Program.
5. **Miscellaneous:**
- Homeowner represents and warrants that Homeowner has full power and authority to execute and fully perform Homeowner's obligations under this ROE. Homeowner also represents and warrants that he/she is authorized to act on behalf of anyone who might otherwise have an interest in the Property.
 - This ROE includes the right of ingress and egress on other lands of the Homeowner not described above, provided such ingress and egress is necessary and access to the Property is not otherwise conveniently available to the Assistance Providers. All tools, equipment, and other property taken upon or placed upon the property by the Assistance Providers shall remain the property of the Assistance Providers and may be removed by the Assistance Providers at any time within a reasonable period after the expiration of this ROE, if necessary.
 - Homeowner understands that any individual who fraudulently or willfully misstates any fact in connection with this ROE shall be subject to legal addition, and the Homeowner understands that any individual who fraudulently or willfully misstates any fact in connection with this ROE shall be subject to a repayment of funds to the State of Louisiana.
6. **Privacy Act Statement:** The Property Homeowner/Homeowner's Authorized Legal Representative acknowledge(s) that information submitted will be shared with other government agencies, federal and nonfederal, and contractors, their subcontractors and employees for purposes of disaster relief management and for the objectives of this Right of Entry.

HOMEOWNER:
DATE:

Linda Smith
12/1/2017



Summary of Findings

1. **Damaged Address:** 4 DELAWARE ST
BATON ROUGE, LA 70805
ACCOUNT #: 101042
2. **Clearance Examination (Final):** 11/27/2017
3. **Field Risk Assessor(s):** JERRY THOMAS
ACCREDITATION # BR111193
EXPIRATION DATE: 05/26/2018
4. **Laboratory Certification Information:** ACCURATE ANALYTICAL TESTING LLC AIHA ID: 100986
30105 BEVERLY ROAD Expires: 7/1/2019
ROMULUS, MI 48174
(734) 699-5227

5. Results

a. Visual Inspection	DUST	DEBRIS	BARE SOIL
	YES	NO	YES

6. Summary of Work Completed

- a. **Location:** DWELLING UNIT; BUILDING EXTERIOR
- b. **Clearance Category:** INTERIM CONTROLS - MAINTENANCE
- c. **Focus of Clearance Examination:** POST-CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY;

7. Date and Time of Work Completed:

Due to the historic restoration and mitigation work completed by the Applicant, specific Program related dates and times cannot be documented. The actual dates and times have no significant impact on the visual assessment related to potential areas of dust-lead or soil-lead. As a precaution, all tested room equivalents were evaluated for dust-lead levels and reviewed both for Clearance as well as Lead-based Paint Hazard determination in the form of dust-lead. Exterior grounds were initially evaluated for bare soil [i.e. if there were nine square feet (9 SF)] associated with the (1) Primary Residence's dripline; (2) Mid-yard or (3) any designated Play Area(s). If bare soil was determined a soil sample was collected from that area to determine the soil's lead content. Soil-lead sample results, if processed, were evaluated for both Lead-based Paint Hazard determination in the form of soil-lead and well as for Clearance purposes.

Summary of Findings

ACE and its subcontractors are not responsible for the renovation, restoration or mitigation work completed by the Applicant or their Contractors. ACE and its Subcontractors do not know if the Applicant's Contractors were a Certified Firm utilizing Certified Renovator(s) under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards as outlined in 40 CFR Part 745; followed Lead-Safe Work Practices as outlined in EPA – 40 CFR Part 745 or U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) – 24 CFR Part 35; or were Licensed Lead Contractors utilizing Lead Project Supervisors, Lead Project Designers or Lead Workers as provided for by the State of Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality as outlined in Chapter 28 – Lead-based Paint Activities – Recognition, Accreditation, Licensure, and Standards for Conducting Lead-based Paint Activities. ACE and its Subcontractors were not participants in the renovation, restoration or mitigation process. The Applicant and/or their subcontractors have sole responsibility for compliance with the lead-related activities.

ACE and its Subcontractors are determining if the post-renovation, restoration or mitigation work may have resulted in or contributed to dust-lead or soil-lead levels at or above both Clearance and Health-based standards. Although no baseline or pre-renovation levels are known, if soil-lead or dust-lead levels exceed either Clearance or Health-based standards a Program Mitigation Plan will be developed.

8. Contractor

a. Interim Controls: None known.

9. Encapsulants (if used):

THE RISK ASSESSOR PERFORMING THE CLEARANCE EXAMINATION CANNOT ATTEST TO PROPER APPLICATION OF ENCAPSULANTS OR ANY "PATCH TESTS" THAT MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BECAUSE THE RISK ASSESSOR WAS NOT PRESENT DURING ENCAPSULANT APPLICATION OR PATCH TESTING.

10. Clearance Examination Dates

Dust-lead: 11/27/2017

Soil-lead: 11/27/2017

11. Exterior Soil Work Required:

NO - SOIL-LEAD CONCENTRATION IS BELOW THE STANDARD.

12. Additional Work Required:

NO

Field Notes

Job Site

JERRY THOMAS, 1234 CLARK LN, BATON ROUGE, LA 70809, 555-555-5555

INTERIOR - DUST PRESENT.

PROPERTY WIDE NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS PRESENT.

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AREAS OF LEAD-BASED PAINT WERE INTACT AT THE TIME OF THE ASSESSMENT.

CHILDREN - S PLAY AREA PRESENT, BUT NO BARE SOIL PRESENT.

JOHN DOE WITH ACE ON SITE DURING ASSESSMENT.

GC PRESENT.

THE SURVEY IS LIMITED TO READILY ACCESSIBLE AREAS OF THE RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNIT. PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS DO NOT INCLUDE OUTBUILDINGS, FENCING OR NON-LIVING SPACE ASSOCIATED WITH THE DWELLING UNIT.

CERAMIC TILE - DUST-LEAD CAN BE DETECTED ON CERAMIC TILE FLOORING SYSTEM WITH OR WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF LEAD-BASED PAINT. SOME CERAMIC TILE AND ITS ASSOCIATED GROUT MAY HAVE LEAD WITHIN ITS MATRIX. TILE GLAZING HISTORICALLY CONTAINED LEAD WITHIN ITS MIXTURE. FLOORING SYSTEMS LIKE THESE MUST BE PROPERLY SEALED WITH A COMPATIBLE MATERIAL WHICH IS ALSO SLIP RESISTANT AND DOES NOT ADVERSELY IMPACT SAFETY.

DUST-LEAD AND SOIL-LEAD FIELD DATA RELATED TO SAMPLE COLLECTION WAS DOCUMENTED REAL TIME WITH THE PROGRAM DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

DUST-LEAD FIELD BLANKS (A WIPE IS EXPOSED TO THE SAME HANDLING AS FIELD SAMPLE EXCEPT THAT NO SAMPLE IS COLLECTED) WERE PROCESSED AT A MINIMUM FREQUENCY OF 5% [1 FIELD BLANK FOR EACH COLLECTED FIELD WIPE] OR 1 FIELD BLANK PER DAMAGED ADDRESS; WHICHEVER IS GREATER.

DUST-LEAD SAMPLES COLLECTION FOLLOWED APPLICABLE SECTIONS OF ASTM DESIGNATION E 1728 - 16 STANDARD PRACTICE FOR COLLECTION OF SETTLED DUST SAMPLING USING WIPE SAMPLING METHODS FOR SUBSEQUENT LEAD DETERMINATION.

Field Notes

Job Site

DUST-LEAD SAMPLES FROM FLOORS UTILIZED A REUSABLE PLASTIC TEMPLATE [APPROXIMATELY ONE (1) SQUARE FOOT] TO DELINEATE THE SAMPLING LOCATION. DUST-LEAD SAMPLES FROM WINDOW SILLS AND/OR WELLS/TROUGHS UTILIZED THE TAPE METHOD TO DELINEATE THE SAMPLING LOCATION.

DUST-LEAD SAMPLES UTILIZED ASTM RECOGNIZED SAMPLE MEDIA (I.E. WIPE). BRAND - LEAD WIPE; MANUFACTURER - ARAMSCO; AND LOT NUMBER 12/2016. AT THE BEGINNING AND THROUGHOUT PROGRAM USAGE THE LOT WAS EVALUATED FOR CONTAMINATION. NO ISSUES WERE DETECTED.

DUST-LEAD, SOIL-LEAD AND PAINT-LEAD FIELD SAMPLE TUBES WERE ASSIGNED A UNIQUE PREPRINTED SAMPLE NUMBER. THE VINYL LABEL WAS AFFIXED TO THE TUBE AND IT UNIQUE NUMBER WAS ENTERED IN THE FIELD ELECTRONIC NOTEBOOK AS PART OF THE PROGRAM DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARD DETERMINATION FOLLOWED 40 CFR PART 745.227(H) - DETERMINATION:

(1) A DUST-LEAD HAZARD IS PRESENT IN A RESIDENTIAL DWELLING OR CHILD OCCUPIED FACILITY: (I) IN A RESIDENTIAL DWELLING ON FLOORS AND INTERIOR WINDOW SILLS WHEN THE WEIGHTED ARITHMETIC MEAN LEAD LOADING FOR ALL SINGLE SURFACE OR COMPOSITE SAMPLES OF FLOORS AND INTERIOR WINDOW SILLS ARE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN $40 \mu\text{G}/\text{FT}^2$ FOR FLOORS AND $250 \mu\text{G}/\text{FT}^2$ FOR INTERIOR WINDOW SILLS, RESPECTIVELY; (II) ON FLOORS OR INTERIOR WINDOW SILLS IN AN UNSAMPLED RESIDENTIAL DWELLING IN A MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING, IF A DUST-LEAD HAZARD IS PRESENT ON FLOORS OR INTERIOR WINDOW SILLS, RESPECTIVELY, IN AT LEAST ONE SAMPLED RESIDENTIAL UNIT ON THE PROPERTY; AND (III) ON FLOORS OR INTERIOR WINDOW SILLS IN AN UNSAMPLED COMMON AREA IN A MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING, IF A DUST-LEAD HAZARD IS PRESENT ON FLOORS OR INTERIOR WINDOW SILLS, RESPECTIVELY, IN AT LEAST ONE SAMPLED COMMON AREA IN THE SAME COMMON AREA GROUP ON THE PROPERTY.

(2) A SOIL-LEAD HAZARD IS PRESENT: (I) IN A PLAY AREA WHEN THE SOIL-LEAD CONCENTRATION FROM A COMPOSITE PLAY AREA SAMPLE OF BARE SOIL IS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 400 PARTS PER MILLION; OR (II) IN THE REST OF THE YARD WHEN THE ARITHMETIC MEAN LEAD CONCENTRATION FROM A COMPOSITE SAMPLE (OR ARITHMETIC MEAN OF COMPOSITE SAMPLES) OF BARE SOIL FROM THE REST OF THE YARD (I.E., NON-PLAY AREAS) FOR EACH RESIDENTIAL BUILDING ON A PROPERTY IS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 1,200 PARTS PER MILLION.

Field Notes

Job Site

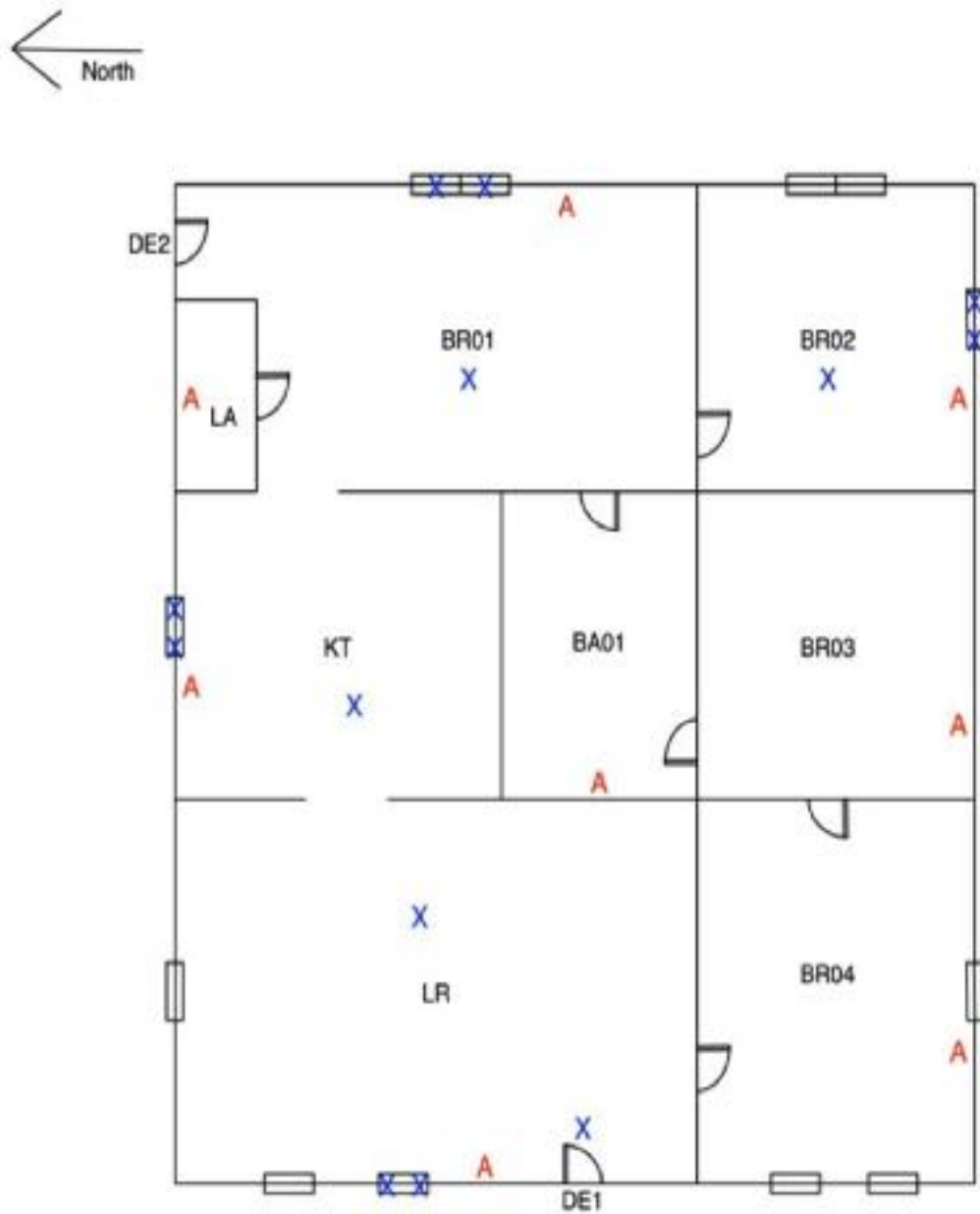
SCOPE OF WORK - THE DAMAGED ADDRESS WAS EVALUATED FOR OTHER THE PRIMARY RESIDENCE. OUTBUILDINGS, FENCES, GARAGES, SHEDS OR OTHER PAINTED, STAINED, SHELLACKED OR VARNISHED ELEMENTS AT THE DAMAGED ADDRESS WERE NOT PART OF THE ASSIGNMENT. THE APPLICANT IF THEY HAVE CONCERNS RELATED TO ELEMENTS BEYOND THE SCOPE OF WORK SHALL TREAT THOSE AREAS AS REGULATED AND UTILIZE LEAD-SAFE WORK PRACTICES OR HAVE THEIR CONTRACTOR UTILIZE LEAD-SAFE WORK PRACTICE IF THE SURFACE COATING WILL BE DISTURBED.

THIS REPORT HAS NOT AND CANNOT DETERMINE THE EMPLOYER'S, PROPERTY OWNER'S, CONTRACTOR'S OR MANAGEMENT COMPANY'S OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA) LEAD IN CONSTRUCTION STANDARD REQUIREMENTS. EMPLOYERS MUST COMPLY WITH THE LEAD IN CONSTRUCTION STANDARD UNTIL SUCH TIME AS OBJECTIVE DATA AND/OR NEGATIVE EXPOSURE ASSESSMENTS DETERMINE THE STANDARD DOES NOT APPLY.

Interior Drawing

X = Dust-lead Sample Location

4 DELAWARE ST - Interior

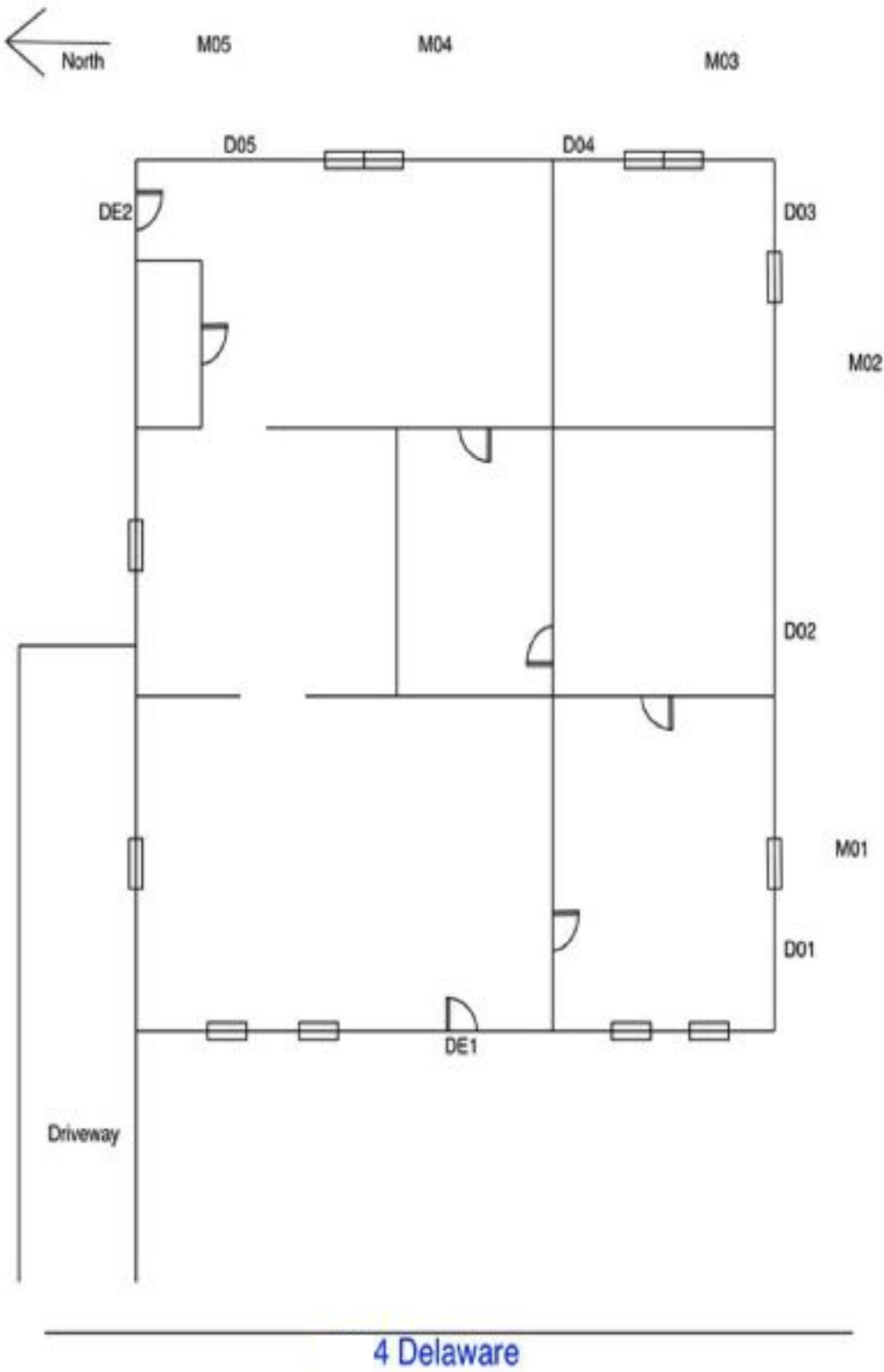


4354 Delaware

Exterior Drawing

4 DELAWARE ST - Exterior

X = Soil-lead Sample Location



Dust Wipe Sampling Laboratory Results

Damaged Address:	4 DELAWARE ST BATON ROUGE, LA	Dust-lead Standard - Floor	>= 40 micrograms per square foot
		Dust-lead Standard - Sill:	>= 250 micrograms per square foot
		Lab Method:	EPA SW846,7000
Account ID:	101042		

Room Equivalent	Feature	Component	Substrate	Dimensions (inches)	Detection Limit	Detection Limit Units	Lab Result	Units	Cleaning Required		
Building:		4 DELAWARE ST		Unit:		Interior					
Sample: Bedroom 1	32725052	Date: 11/27/20	Evaluator: Room	Floor	Laminate	12 x 12	Thomas, Jerry 5	µg/ft²	N/D	µg/ft²	No
Sample: Bedroom 1	32725053	Date: 11/27/20	Evaluator: Window	Sill	Wood	12 x 2	Thomas, Jerry 30	µg/ft²	N/D	µg/ft²	No
Sample: Bedroom 1	32725054	Date: 11/27/20	Evaluator: Window	Well	Vinyl	12 x 2	Thomas, Jerry 30	µg/ft²	N/D	µg/ft²	No
Sample: Bedroom 2	32725055	Date: 11/27/20	Evaluator: Room	Floor	Laminate	12 x 12	Thomas, Jerry 5	µg/ft²	N/D	µg/ft²	No
Sample: Bedroom 2	32725056	Date: 11/27/20	Evaluator: Window	Sill	Wood	12 x 2	Thomas, Jerry 30	µg/ft²	N/D	µg/ft²	No
Sample: Bedroom 2	32725057	Date: 11/27/20	Evaluator: Window	Well	Vinyl	12 x 2	Thomas, Jerry 30	µg/ft²	N/D	µg/ft²	No

N/D = NOT DETECTABLE

Note: Laboratory results have been rounded to two decimal places.

Dust Wipe Sampling Laboratory Results

Damaged Address:	4 DELAWARE ST BATON ROUGE, LA	Dust-lead Standard - Floor	>= 40 micrograms per square foot
		Dust-lead Standard - Sill:	>= 250 micrograms per square foot
		Lab Method:	EPA SW846,7000
Account ID:	101042		

Room Equivalent	Feature	Component	Substrate	Dimensions (inches)	Detection Limit	Detection Limit Units	Lab Result	Units	Cleaning Required
Sample: 32725044 Kitchen 1	Date: 11/27/20 Room	Evaluator: Floor	Laminate	12 x 12	Thomas, Jerry 5	µg/ft²	N/D	µg/ft²	No
Sample: 32725045 Kitchen 1	Date: 11/27/20 Window	Evaluator: Sill	Wood	12 x 2	Thomas, Jerry 30	µg/ft²	N/D	µg/ft²	No
Sample: 32725046 Kitchen 1	Date: 11/27/20 Window	Evaluator: Well	Vinyl	12 x 2	Thomas, Jerry 30	µg/ft²	N/D	µg/ft²	No
Sample: 32725058 Living Room 1	Date: 11/27/20 Dwelling Entrance	Evaluator: Floor	Laminate	12 x 12	Thomas, Jerry 5	µg/ft²	N/D	µg/ft²	No
Sample: 32725047 Living Room 1	Date: 11/27/20 Room	Evaluator: Floor	Laminate	12 x 12	Thomas, Jerry 5	µg/ft²	N/D	µg/ft²	No
Sample: 32725048 Living Room 1	Date: 11/27/20 Window	Evaluator: Sill	Wood	12 x 2	Thomas, Jerry 30	µg/ft²	N/D	µg/ft²	No
Sample: 32725049 Living Room 1	Date: 11/27/20 Window	Evaluator: Well	Vinyl	12 x 2	Thomas, Jerry 30	µg/ft²	N/D	µg/ft²	No

N/D = NOT DETECTABLE

Note: Laboratory results have been rounded to two decimal places.

Summary of the Total Number of Separate Testing Combinations Sampled for Dust-lead Hazard

Damaged Address:	4 DELAWARE ST BATON ROUGE, LA 70805		Account ID:	101042		
Building	Area	Testing Combination		Total # of Dust Wipes	Average Analysis Result ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$)	Dust-lead Hazard in Area
		Feature	Component			
4 DELAWARE ST	Unit Interior	Dwelling Entrance	Laminate Floor	1	5.0	No
4 DELAWARE ST	Unit Interior	Room	Laminate Floor	4	5.0	No
4 DELAWARE ST	Unit Interior	Window	Sill	4	30.0	No
4 DELAWARE ST	Unit Interior	Window	Well	4	30.0	No
Total:				13		

Soil Sampling Data Summary Sheet *

Damaged Address:	4 DELAWARE ST BATON ROUGE, LA 70805	Soil-lead Standard - Play Are	>= 400 ppm
		Soil-lead Standard - Bare Soi	>= 1200 ppm
		Lab Method:	EPA SW846,7420
Account ID:	101042		

Sample Location	Building	Mass Tested	Mass Unit	Detection Limit	Detection Limit Unit	Lab Result	Units	Coverage Required
Sample: 32725041	Evaluator:			Thomas, Jerry				
DRIPLINE	4 DELAWARE ST	0.288	g	17.36	PPM	100	PPM	No
Sample: 32725042	Evaluator:			Thomas, Jerry				
MIDYARD	4 DELAWARE ST	0.249	g	20.08	PPM	127.77	PPM	No

* The samples are to be obtained from bare soil only. The Contractor, if required, collected sub samples from bare soil only. The soil samples, when obtained, are given a Building identifier for sampling identification. If you review the drawing it will indicate the sub samples came from different sub-locations and are composited into a sample.

N/D = NOT DETECTABLE

12/1/201

10 Jefferson Highway • Baton Rouge, LA 70809

Quality Control Data Results

Sample Type DUST

Sample	Evaluator	Known Value	Analytical Result	QC Result	Tolerance Limit Percentage
32725050	Thomas, Jerry	0	0	Pass	20
32725051	Thomas, Jerry	200	184.42	Pass	20

Sample Type SOIL

Sample	Evaluator	Known Value	Analytical Result	QC Result	Tolerance Limit Percentage
32725043	Thomas, Jerry	400	329.21	Pass	20

N/D = NOT DETECTABLE

Lead-based Paint Inspector and Risk Assessor's License/Certification Information**LEAD-BASED PAINT INSPECTOR/RISK ASSESSOR SUMMARY**

Name	State	Certification #	Expiration
Thomas, Jerry	LA	BR111193	5/26/2018

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STATE OF LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

certifies that

Jerry Thomas

Has complied with all requirements of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
and is authorized to perform the duties of

Lead Risk Assessor


Accreditation No. BR111193

AI No. 181193

Date of Issuance June 21, 2017

Expiration May 26, 2018

Failure to comply with all applicable provisions of La. R.S. 2025.E. (1)(a) and La. R.S. 2025.F. (2)(a)
may result in civil and/or criminal enforcement actions by the State.



Public Participation & Permit Support Division
Office of Environmental Services

Copy of Firm's Lead Activity License/Certification

Not required by Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

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Laboratory NLLAP Accreditation Information

Laboratory Certification Summary

Laboratory NLLAP Accreditation Certificate

The Environmental Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELLAP) is an approved lead laboratory accreditation program under the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP).

The American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) and American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the EPA, which recognizes AIHA and A2LA as approved laboratory accrediting organizations working in cooperation with the EPA NLLAP. Laboratories which are accredited by AIHA or A2LA for the analysis of lead in the matrices of paint chips, dust and soil will be recognized by the NLLAP as being capable of performing adequate analysis for lead in the matrix or matrices for which it has been accredited under AIHA or A2LA.

Laboratory Certification Summary

Laboratory Name	Phone #	Contact Name	Contact Title	NLLAP Accreditation #:	NLLAP Accreditation Start:	NLLAP Accreditation Expiration:	Laboratory accredited for each medium analyzed?
ACCURATE ANALYTICAL TESTING LLC	(734) 699-5227	ANDREW THEYS	Certification Contact	100986	5/31/2017	7/1/2019	Yes - Dust/Soil/Paint

Laboratory Documentation

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30105 Beverly Road
Romulus, MI 48174
Ph: 734-629-8161; Fax: 734-629-8431

Certificate of Analysis: Lead In Dust Wipe by EPA Method 7000B/3050B*

Client : FINBACK 670
2492 Kings Gate Lane-The Heritage at Dunes West
Mount Pleasant, SC 29466
Attn : Patrick T. Connor **Email :** pconnor@finback670.com
Phone : 888-776-0670 **Fax :** 877-776-0670

AAT Project : 383227
Sampling Date : 11/27/2017
Date Received : 11/28/2017
Date Analyzed : 11/28/2017
Date Reported : 11/28/2017 8:58:02PM

Project Location : 4 DELAWARE ST 70805

Lab Sample ID	Client Code	Length (inch)	Width (inch)	Area (Sq ft)	Results Lead µg/ft2 *
3643482	32725044	12	12	1.00	<5.00
3643483	32725045	12	2	0.17	<30.00
3643484	32725046	12	2	0.17	<30.00
3643485	32725047	12	12	1.00	<5.00
3643486	32725048	12	2	0.17	<30.00
3643487	32725049	12	2	0.17	<30.00
3643488	32725050	12	12	1.00	<5.00
3643489	32725051	12	12	1.00	184.42
3643490	32725052	12	12	1.00	<5.00
3643491	32725053	12	2	0.17	<30.00
3643492	32725054	12	2	0.17	<30.00
3643493	32725055	12	12	1.00	<5.00
3643494	32725056	12	2	0.17	<30.00
3643495	32725057	12	2	0.17	<30.00
3643496	32725058	12	12	1.00	<5.00

Analyst Signature

Joshua Winston

ND = Not Detected, N/A = Not Available, RL = Reporting Limit, Analytical Reporting Limit is 5 ug/sample. For true values assume (2) significant figures.
AAT internal SOP S205/S207. The method and batch QC are acceptable unless otherwise stated.

EPA Regulatory Limits: 40 ug/ft2 (Floors, Carpeted/Uncarpeted), 250 ug/ft2 (Window Sill/Stools), 400 ug/ft2 (Window Trough/Well/Ext Concrete Surfaces), HUD Regulatory Limits: 10 ug/ft2 (Interior Floors), 40 ug/ft2 (Porch Floors), 100 ug/ft2 (Window Sills), 100 ug/ft2 (Window Troughs).

The laboratory operates in accord with ISO 17025 guidelines and holds limited scopes of accreditation under AIHA-LAP and NY State DOH ELAP programs. These results are submitted pursuant to AAT, LLC current terms and conditions of sale, including the company's standard warranty and limitation of liability provisions. Analytical results relate to the samples as received by the lab. AAT will not assume any liability or responsibility for the manner in which the results are used or interpreted. All Quality control requirements for the samples this report contains have been met. AAT does not blank correct reported values. * = Validated modified method Sample data apply only to items analyzed. Reproduction of this document other than in its entirety is not authorized by AAT, LLC. Samples are stored for 30 days following report date.

AIHA LAP- Lab ID #100986, NY State DOH ELAP -Lab ID #11864, State of Ohio- Lab ID # 10042

Date Printed: 11/28/2017

AAT Project: 383227
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Lab Sample ID	Client Code	Length (inch)	Width (inch)	Area (Sq ft)	Results Lead µg/ft2 *
---------------	-------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------------



Nathan Ditty

ND = Not Detected, N/A = Not Available, RL = Reporting Limit, Analytical Reporting Limit is 5 ug/sample. For true values assume (2) significant figures. AAT internal SOP S205/S207. The method and batch QC are acceptable unless otherwise stated.

EPA Regulatory Limits: 40 ug/ft2 (Floors, Carpeted/Uncarpeted), 250 ug/ft2 (Window Sill/Stools), 400 ug/ft2 (Window Trough/Well/Ext Concrete Surfaces), HUD Regulatory Limits: 10 ug/ft2 (Interior Floors), 40 ug/ft2 (Porch Floors), 100 ug/ft2 (Window Sills), 100 ug/ft2 (Window Troughs).

The laboratory operates in accord with ISO 17025 guidelines and holds limited scopes of accreditation under AIHA-LAP and NY State DOH ELAP programs. These results are submitted pursuant to AAT, LLC current terms and conditions of sale, including the company's standard warranty and limitation of liability provisions. Analytical results relate to the samples as received by the lab. AAT will not assume any liability or responsibility for the manner in which the results are used or interpreted. All Quality control requirements for the samples this report contains have been met. AAT does not blank correct reported values. * = Validated modified method Sample data apply only to items analyzed. Reproduction of this document other than in its entirety is not authorized by AAT, LLC. Samples are stored for 30 days following report date.

AIHA LAP- Lab ID #100986, NY State DOH ELAP -Lab ID #11864, State of Ohio- Lab ID # 10042

Date Printed: 11/28/2017

AAT Project: 383227
Page 24 of 58





30105 Beverly Road
Romulus, MI 48174
Ph: 734-629-8161; Fax: 734-629-8431

Certificate of Analysis: Lead In Soil by EPA SW-846 7420 and 3050B Method*

Client : FINBACK 670
2492 Kings Gate Lane-The Heritage at Dunes West
Mount Pleasant, SC 29466
Attn : Patrick T. Connor **Email :** pconnor@finback670.com
Phone : 888-776-0670 **Fax :** 877-776-0670

AAT Project : 383227
Sampling Date : 11/27/2017
Date Received : 11/28/2017
Date Analyzed : 11/28/2017
Date Reported : 11/28/2017 8:58:02PM

Project Location : 4 DELAWARE ST 70805

Lab Sample ID	Client Code	Results Lead µg/g (PPM)	Calculated RL µg/g *
3643479	32725041	100.00	17.36
3643480	32725042	127.77	20.08
3643481	32725043	329.21	5.00

Analyst Signature

Joshua Winston

Nathan Ditty

*RL= Reporting Limit * For true values assume (2) significant figures. The method and batch QC are acceptable unless otherwise stated. Current EPA/HUD Interim Standard for soil samples are: 400 PPM (parts per million) for play area's, 1200 PPM for building Perimeters and 1000 PPM for California Building Perimeters. AAT internal sop S204. The laboratory operates in accord with ISO 17025 guidelines and holds limited scopes of accreditation under AIHA-LAP and NY State DOH ELAP programs. These results are submitted pursuant to AAT LLC current terms and conditions of sale, including the company's standard warranty and limitation of liability provisions. Analytical results relate to the samples as received by the lab. AAT will not assume any liability or responsibility for the manner in which the results are used or interpreted. Reproduction of this document other than in its entirety is not permitted. AAT does not blank correct reported values. Sample data apply only to items analyzed.

*= Validated modified method

AIHA LAP- Lab ID #100986, NY State DOH ELAP -Lab ID #11864, State of Ohio- Lab ID # 10042

Date Printed: 11/28/2017 8:58PM

AAT Project: 383227
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Electronic Chain of Custody



30105 Beverly Road
Romulus, MI 48174
Ph: 734-629-8161; Fax: 734-629-8431

Submitting Client : FINBACK 670
2492 Kings Gate Lane-The Heritage at Dunes West
Mount Pleasant, SC - 29466

AAT Project : **383227**

Project Location : 4 DELAWARE ST 70805

Lab Sample I	Client Code	Sample Type	Time Recorded	Ship Date	Ship Method	Waybill
3643479	32725041	Lead Soil	11/27/2017 2:59:17 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643480	32725042	Lead Soil	11/27/2017 2:59:33 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643481	32725043	Lead Soil	11/27/2017 2:46:55 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643482	32725044	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:55:41 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643483	32725045	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:56:00 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643484	32725046	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:56:10 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643485	32725047	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:56:25 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643486	32725048	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:56:33 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643487	32725049	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:56:42 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643488	32725050	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:47:06 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643489	32725051	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:47:19 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643490	32725052	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:57:00 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643491	32725053	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:57:58 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643492	32725054	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:58:07 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643493	32725055	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:58:24 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643494	32725056	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:58:31 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643495	32725057	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:58:41 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980
3643496	32725058	Dust Wipe	11/27/2017 2:58:57 PM	11/27/2017	FedEx	740713486980

Project Location : 4 DELAWARE ST 70805

Lab Sample I	Client Code	Sample Type	Time Recorded	Ship Date	Ship Method	Waybill
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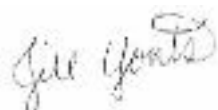
Seal Intact: Yes

Preservative (if required): Yes

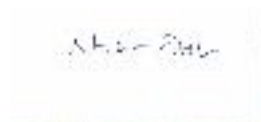
Containers Labeled : Yes

Risk Assessor

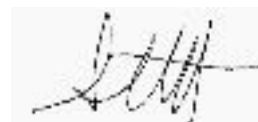
Thomas, Jerry



Received By: Jill Yonts



Analyst: Nathan Ditty



Relinquished By: Stephen Northcott

Received Date: 11/28/2017 08:30

Relinquished Date: 11/28/2017 20:58

GLOSSARY

Abatement	A measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards or lead-based paint. Abatement strategies include the removal of lead-based paint, enclosure, encapsulation, replacement of building components coated with lead-based paint, removal of lead contaminated dust, and removal of lead contaminated soil or overlaying of soil with a durable covering such as asphalt (grass and sod are considered interim control measures). All of these strategies require preparation; cleanup; waste disposal; post-abatement closure testing; recordkeeping; and, if applicable, monitoring.
Accreditation	A formal recognition certifying that an organization, such as a laboratory, is competent to carry out specific tasks or types of tests.
Bare soil	Soil not covered with grass, sod, some other similar vegetation, or paving, including the sand in sandboxes.
Building component	Any element of a building that may be painted or have dust on its surface, e.g., walls, stair treads, floors, railings, doors, windowsills, etc.
Certification	The process of testing and evaluating against certain specifications the competence of a person, organization, or other entity in performing a function or service, usually for a specified period of time.
Certified	The designation for Contractors who have completed training and other requirements to safely allow them to undertake risk assessments, inspections, or abatement work. Risk assessors, inspectors, and Abatement Contractors should be certified by the appropriate local, State, or Federal agency.
Chewable surface	See Chewed surface.
Chewed surface	Any painted surface that shows evidence of having been chewed or mouthed by a young child. A chewed surface is usually a protruding, horizontal part of a building, such as an interior windowsill.
Cleaning	The process of using a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning agents to remove leaded dust; the process includes the removal of bulk debris from the work area. OSHA prohibits the use of compressed air to clean lead-contaminated dust from a surface.

GLOSSARY

Closure examination	Visual examination and collection of environmental samples by an inspector or risk assessor, or, in some circumstances, a Sampling Technician, and analysis by an accredited laboratory upon completion of an abatement project, interim control intervention, or maintenance job that disturbs lead-based paint (or paint suspected of being lead-based). The closure examination is performed to ensure that lead exposure levels do not exceed standards established by the EPA Administrator pursuant to Title IV of the Toxic Substances Control Act, and that any cleaning following such work adequately meets those standards.
Common area	A room or area that is accessible to all residents in a community (e.g., hallways or lobbies); in general, any area not kept locked.
Composite sample	A single sample made up of individual subsamples. Analysis of a composite sample produces the arithmetic mean of all subsamples.
Containment	A process to protect workers and the environment by controlling exposures to the lead-contaminated dust and debris created during abatement.
Dripline/Foundation	The area within three feet (3') surrounding the perimeter of a building
Encapsulation	Any covering or coating that acts as a barrier between lead-based paint and the environment, the durability of which relies on adhesion and the integrity of the existing bonds between multiple layers of paint and between the paint and the substrate. See also Enclosure.
Enclosure	The use of rigid, durable construction materials that are mechanically fastened to the substrate to act as a barrier between the Lead-based paint and the environment.
Evaluation	Risk assessment, paint inspection, reevaluation, investigation, closure examination, or risk assessment screen.
Examination	See Closure examination.
Federal Register (FR)	A daily Federal publication that contains proposed and final regulations, rules, and notices.
Friction Surface	An interior or exterior surface that is subject to abrasion or friction, including, but not limited to, certain window, floor, and stair surfaces.
Garden Areas	An area of ground where plants (such as flowers or vegetables) are grown. : a public area with many plants and trees.

GLOSSARY

HEPA	High efficiency particulate air filter.
Impact surface	An interior or exterior surface (such as surfaces on doors) subject to damage by repeated impact or contact.
Interim controls	A set of measures designed to temporarily reduce human exposure or possible exposure to lead-based paint hazards. Such measures include specialized cleaning, repairs, maintenance, painting, temporary containment, and management and resident education programs. Monitoring, conducted by Owners, and reevaluations, conducted by professionals, are integral elements of interim control. Interim controls include dust removal; paint film stabilization; treatment of friction and impact surfaces; installation of soil coverings, such as grass or sod; and land use controls. See also Monitoring, Reevaluation, and Abatement.
Interior windowsill	The portion of the horizontal window ledge that protrudes into the interior of the room, adjacent to the window sash when the window is closed; often called the window stool.
Latex	A waterborne emulsion paint made with synthetic binders, such as 100 percent acrylic, vinyl acrylic, terpolymer, or styrene acrylic; a stable emulsion of polymers and pigment in water.
Lead	Lead includes metallic lead and inorganic and organic compounds of lead.
Lead-based paint	Any paint, varnish, shellac, or other coating that contains lead equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/cm ² (milligrams of lead per square centimeter of surface) as measured by XRF or laboratory analysis, or 0.5 percent by weight (5,000 micrograms, 5,000 ppm (parts per million), or 5,000 mg/kg) as measured by laboratory analysis. (Local definitions may vary.)
Lead-based paint hazard	A condition in which exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, or deteriorated lead-based paint would have an adverse effect on human health (as established by the EPA Administrator under Title IV of the Toxic Substances Control Act). Lead-based paint hazards include, for example, deteriorated lead-based paint, leaded dust levels above applicable standards, and bare leaded soil above applicable standards. Please see 40 CFR Part 745.65 for the complete definition.
Lead-based paint hazard control	Activities to control and eliminate lead-based paint hazards, including interim controls, abatement, and complete abatement.

GLOSSARY

Lead-contaminated dust	Surface dust in residences that contain an area concentration of lead in excess of the standard established by the EPA Administrator, pursuant to Title IV of the Toxic Substances Control Act. EPA standards for leaded dust for risk assessments are 40 micrograms/ft ² (micrograms of lead per square foot) on floors and 250 micrograms/ft ² on interior windowsills. The EPA standards for closure are 40 micrograms/ft ² on floors, 250 micrograms/ft ² on interior windowsills and 400 micrograms/ft ² on window troughs. The recommended standard for lead hazard screens for floors is 25 micrograms/ft ² and for windowsills is 125 micrograms/ft ² .
Lead-contaminated soil	Bare soil on residential property that contains lead in excess of the standard established by the EPA Administrator, pursuant to Title IV of the Toxic Substances Control Act. The standard is 400 micrograms/g in play areas and 1200 micrograms/g in the rest of the yard.
Leaded dust	See Lead-contaminated dust.
Licensed	Holding a valid license or certification issued by EPA or by an EPA-approved State program pursuant to Title IV of the Toxic Substances Control Act. The license is based on certification for lead-based paint hazard control work. See also Certified.
Maintenance	Work intended to maintain adequate living conditions in a dwelling, which has the potential to disturb lead-based paint or paint that is suspected of being lead-based.
Mean	The arithmetic average of a series of numerical data values; for example, the algebraic sum of the data values divided by the number of data values.
Microgram (µg)	1/1,000,000 of a gram; used to measure weight.
Owner	A person, firm, corporation, guardian, conservator, receiver, trustee, executor, government agency or entity, or other judicial officer who, alone or with others, owns, holds, or controls the freehold or leasehold title or part of the title to property, with or without actually possessing it. This definition includes a vendee who possesses the title, but does not include a mortgagee or an Owner of a reversionary interest under a ground rent lease.

GLOSSARY

Paint removal	An abatement strategy that entails the removal of lead-based paint from surfaces. For lead hazard control work, this can mean using chemicals, heat guns below 1,100° F, and certain contained abrasive methods. Open-flame burning, open-abrasive blasting, sandblasting, extensive dry scraping, and stripping in a poorly ventilated space using a volatile stripper are prohibited paint removal methods. Hydroblasting is not recommended.
Plastic	See Polyethylene plastic.
Polyethylene plastic	All references to polyethylene plastic refer to 6 mil plastic sheeting or polyethylene bags (or doubled bags if using 4 mil polyethylene bags), or any other thick plastic material shown to demonstrate at least equivalent dust containment performance. Plastic used to contain waste should be capable of completely containing the waste and, after being properly sealed, should remain leak tight with no visible signs of discharge during movement or relocation.
Polyurethane	An exceptionally hard and wear-resistant coating (created by the reaction of polyols with a multifunctional isocyanate); often used to seal wood floors following lead-based paint hazard control work and cleaning.
Renovation	Work that involves construction and/or home or building improvement measures such as window replacement, weatherization, remodeling, and repainting.
Replacement	A strategy of abatement that entails the removal of building components coated with lead-based paint (such as windows, doors, and trim) and the installation of new components free of lead-based paint.
Resident	A person who lives in a dwelling.
Risk assessor	A certified individual who has completed training with an accredited training program and who has been certified to (1) perform risk assessments, (2) identify acceptable abatement and interim control strategies for reducing identified lead-based paint hazards, (3) perform closure testing and reevaluations, and (4) document the successful completion of lead-based paint hazard control activities.
Site	The land or body of water where a facility is located or an activity is conducted. The site includes adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.
Soil	See Bare soil.

GLOSSARY

Subsample	A representative portion of a sample. A subsample may be either a field sample or a laboratory sample. A subsample is often combined with other subsamples to produce a composite sample. See also Composite sample.
Target housing	Any residential unit constructed before 1978, except dwellings that do not contain bedrooms or dwellings that were developed specifically for the elderly or persons with disabilities-unless a child younger than 6 resides or is expected to reside in the dwelling. In the case of jurisdictions that banned the sale or use of lead-based paint before 1978, the Secretary of HUD may designate an earlier date for defining target housing.
Trained	Successful completion of a training course in a particular discipline. For lead hazard control work, the training course must be accredited by EPA or by an EPA-approved State program, pursuant to Title IV of the Toxic Substances Control Act.
Treatment	In residential lead-based paint hazard control work, any method designed to control lead-based paint hazards. Treatment includes interim controls, abatement, and removal.
Trough	See Window trough.
Window trough	For a typical double-hung window, the portion of the exterior windowsill between the interior windowsill (or stool) and the frame of the storm window. If there is no storm window, the window trough is the area that receives both the upper and lower window sashes when they are both lowered. Sometimes inaccurately called the window "well."
Windowsill	See Interior windowsill.
Worker	An individual who has completed training in an accredited program to perform Lead-based paint hazard control in housing.
Worksite	Any interior or exterior area where lead-based paint hazard control work takes place.

Resources for Additional Information on Lead and Lead-based Paint Hazards

HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Hazard Control:

www.hud.gov/offices/lead

202-755-1785, ext. 104

lead_regulations@hud.gov

The Environmental Protection Agency's Lead Programs:

www.epa.gov/opptintr/lead

National Lead information Center & Clearinghouse:

1-800-424 LEAD

www.epa.gov/lead/nlic.htm

State of Louisiana

Department of Environmental Quality

www.deq.louisiana.gov

Additional Information:

Lists of recalled products containing lead: www.safetyalerts.com

Photographic Documentation

EPA Pamphlets

EPA - Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home

EPA - Renovate Right

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IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil in and Around Your Home Can Be Dangerous if Not Managed Properly

- Children under 6 years old are most at risk for lead poisoning in your home.
- Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.
- Homes, schools, and child care facilities built before 1978 are likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Even children who seem healthy may have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.
- Disturbing surfaces with lead-based paint or removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.
- People can get lead into their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.
- People have many options for reducing lead hazards. Generally, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard (see page 10).



Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home



Are You Planning to Buy or Rent a Home Built Before 1978?

Did you know that many homes built before 1978 have **lead-based paint**? Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards.

Read this entire brochure to learn:

- How lead gets into the body
- How lead affects health
- What you can do to protect your family
- Where to go for more information

Before renting or buying a pre-1978 home or apartment, federal law requires:

- Sellers must disclose known information on lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards before selling a house.
- Real estate sales contracts must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.
- Landlords must disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint.

If undertaking renovations, repairs, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or apartment:

- Read EPA's pamphlet, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*, to learn about the lead-safe work practices that contractors are required to follow when working in your home (see page 12).



Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

The CPSC protects the public against unreasonable risk of injury from consumer products through education, safety standards activities, and enforcement. Contact CPSC for further information regarding consumer product safety and regulations.

CPSC

4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814-4421
1-800-638-2772

cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. Contact HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control for further information regarding the Lead Safe Housing Rule, which protects families in pre-1978 assisted housing, and for the lead hazard control and research grant programs.

HUD

451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8236
Washington, DC 20410-3000
(202) 402-7698

hud.gov/offices/lead/

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U. S. EPA Washington DC 20460
U. S. CPSC Bethesda MD 20814
U. S. HUD Washington DC 20410

EPA-747-K-12-001
June 2017

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Offices

The mission of EPA is to protect human health and the environment. Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

Region 1 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, OES 05-4
Boston, MA 02109-3912
(888) 372-7341

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 205, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 321-6671

Region 3 (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, DC, West Virginia)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-2088

Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
AFC Tower, 12th Floor, Air, Pesticides & Toxics
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8998

Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5 (DT-8J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3666
(312) 886-7836

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and 66 Tribes)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-2704

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
11201 Renner Blvd.
WWPD/TOPE
Lenexa, KS 66219
(800) 223-0425

Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop St.
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 312-6966

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 9 (CMD-4-2)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-4280

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10
Solid Waste & Toxics Unit (WCM-128)
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 553-1200

Simple Steps to Protect Your Family from Lead Hazards

If you think your home has lead-based paint:

- Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.
- Always keep painted surfaces in good condition to minimize deterioration.
- Get your home checked for lead hazards. Find a certified inspector or risk assessor at [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).
- Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe certified renovation firms.
- Before buying, renting, or renovating your home, have it checked for lead-based paint.
- Consult your health care provider about testing your children for lead. Your pediatrician can check for lead with a simple blood test.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods high in iron, calcium, and vitamin C.
- Remove shoes or wipe soil off shoes before entering your house.

Lead Gets into the Body in Many Ways

Adults and children can get lead into their bodies if they:

- Breathe in lead dust (especially during activities such as renovations, repairs, or painting that disturb painted surfaces).
- Swallow lead dust that has settled on food, food preparation surfaces, and other places.
- Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Lead is especially dangerous to children under the age of 6.

- At this age, children's brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead.
- Children's growing bodies absorb more lead.
- Babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects can have lead dust on them.



Women of childbearing age should know that lead is dangerous to a developing fetus.

- Women with a high lead level in their system before or during pregnancy risk exposing the fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and get other information about lead hazards on the Web at epa.gov/lead and hud.gov/lead, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)**.

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

For information about lead in drinking water, call **1-800-426-4791**, or visit epa.gov/safewater for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

For information on lead in toys and other consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury, call **1-800-638-2772**, or visit CPSC's website at cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov.

State and Local Health and Environmental Agencies

Some states, tribes, and cities have their own rules related to lead-based paint. Check with your local agency to see which laws apply to you. Most agencies can also provide information on finding a lead abatement firm in your area, and on possible sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. Receive up-to-date address and phone information for your state or local contacts on the Web at epa.gov/lead, or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD**.

Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access any of the phone numbers in this brochure through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at **1-800-877-8339**.

Other Sources of Lead, continued

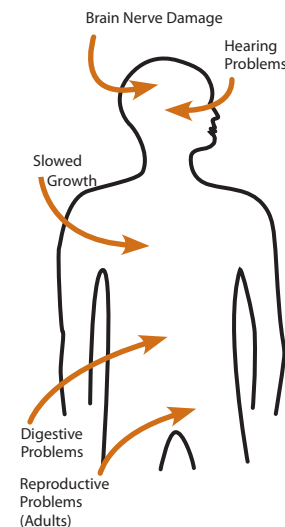
- **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.
- **Your job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your body or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- **Hobbies** that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture. Call your local health department for information about hobbies that may use lead.
- Old **toys** and **furniture** may have been painted with lead-containing paint. Older toys and other children's products may have parts that contain lead.⁴
- Food and liquids cooked or stored in **lead crystal** or **lead-glazed pottery or porcelain** may contain lead.
- Folk remedies, such as "**greta**" and "**azarcon**," used to treat an upset stomach.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead affects the body in many ways. It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

In children, exposure to lead can cause:

- Nervous system and kidney damage
- Learning disabilities, attention-deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence
- Speech, language, and behavior problems
- Poor muscle coordination
- Decreased muscle and bone growth
- Hearing damage



While low-lead exposure is most common, exposure to high amounts of lead can have devastating effects on children, including seizures, unconsciousness, and in some cases, death.

Although children are especially susceptible to lead exposure, lead can be dangerous for adults, too.

In adults, exposure to lead can cause:

- Harm to a developing fetus
- Increased chance of high blood pressure during pregnancy
- Fertility problems (in men and women)
- High blood pressure
- Digestive problems
- Nerve disorders
- Memory and concentration problems
- Muscle and joint pain

⁴ In 1978, the federal government banned toys, other children's products, and furniture with lead-containing paint. In 2008, the federal government banned lead in most children's products. The federal government currently bans lead in excess of 100 ppm by weight in most children's products.

Check Your Family for Lead

Get your children and home tested if you think your home has lead.

Children's blood lead levels tend to increase rapidly from 6 to 12 months of age, and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.

Consult your doctor for advice on testing your children. A simple blood test can detect lead. Blood lead tests are usually recommended for:

- Children at ages 1 and 2
- Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead
- Children who should be tested under your state or local health screening plan

Your doctor can explain what the test results mean and if more testing will be needed.

Other Sources of Lead

Lead in Drinking Water

The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures.

Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986.

You can't smell or taste lead in drinking water.

To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, have your water tested.

Remember older homes with a private well can also have plumbing materials that contain lead.

Important Steps You Can Take to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water

- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes.
- Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).
- If you use a filter certified to remove lead, don't forget to read the directions to learn when to change the cartridge. Using a filter after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead.

Contact your water company to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead. Your area's water company can also provide information about the lead levels in your system's drinking water.

For more information about lead in drinking water, please contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. If you have other questions about lead poisoning prevention, call 1-800 424-LEAD.*

Call your local health department or water company to find out about testing your water, or visit epa.gov/safewater for EPA's lead in drinking water information. Some states or utilities offer programs to pay for water testing for residents. Contact your state or local water company to learn more.

Renovating, Repairing or Painting a Home with Lead-Based Paint

If you hire a contractor to conduct renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or childcare facility (such as pre-school and kindergarten), your contractor must:

- Be a Lead-Safe Certified firm approved by EPA or an EPA-authorized state program
- Use qualified trained individuals (Lead-Safe Certified renovators) who follow specific lead-safe work practices to prevent lead contamination
- Provide a copy of EPA's lead hazard information document, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*



RRP contractors working in pre-1978 homes and childcare facilities must follow lead-safe work practices that:

- **Contain the work area.** The area must be contained so that dust and debris do not escape from the work area. Warning signs must be put up, and plastic or other impermeable material and tape must be used.
- **Avoid renovation methods that generate large amounts of lead-contaminated dust.** Some methods generate so much lead-contaminated dust that their use is prohibited. They are:
 - Open-flame burning or torching
 - Sanding, grinding, planing, needle gunning, or blasting with power tools and equipment not equipped with a shroud and HEPA vacuum attachment
 - Using a heat gun at temperatures greater than 1100°F
- **Clean up thoroughly.** The work area should be cleaned up daily. When all the work is done, the area must be cleaned up using special cleaning methods.
- **Dispose of waste properly.** Collect and seal waste in a heavy duty bag or sheeting. When transported, ensure that waste is contained to prevent release of dust and debris.

To learn more about EPA's requirements for RRP projects, visit [epa.gov/getleadsafe](https://www.epa.gov/getleadsafe), or read *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*.

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

In general, the older your home or childcare facility, the more likely it has lead-based paint.¹

Many homes, including private, federally-assisted, federally-owned housing, and childcare facilities built before 1978 have lead-based paint. In 1978, the federal government banned consumer uses of lead-containing paint.²

Learn how to determine if paint is lead-based paint on page 7.

Lead can be found:

- In homes and childcare facilities in the city, country, or suburbs,
- In private and public single-family homes and apartments,
- On surfaces inside and outside of the house, and
- In soil around a home. (Soil can pick up lead from exterior paint or other sources, such as past use of leaded gas in cars.)

Learn more about where lead is found at [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).

¹ "Lead-based paint" is currently defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm), or more than 0.5% by weight.

² "Lead-containing paint" is currently defined by the federal government as lead in new dried paint in excess of 90 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

Identifying Lead-Based Paint and Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Deteriorating lead-based paint (peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or damaged paint) is a hazard and needs immediate attention. **Lead-based paint** may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that children can chew or that get a lot of wear and tear, such as:

- On windows and window sills
- Doors and door frames
- Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition and if it is not on an impact or friction surface like a window.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Lead dust also forms when painted surfaces containing lead bump or rub together. Lead paint chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can reenter the air when the home is vacuumed or swept, or when people walk through it. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in dust as hazardous:

- 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors
- 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ and higher for interior window sills

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in soil as hazardous:

- 400 parts per million (ppm) and higher in play areas of bare soil
- 1,200 ppm (average) and higher in bare soil in the remainder of the yard

Remember, lead from paint chips—which you can see—and lead dust—which you may not be able to see—both can be hazards.

The only way to find out if paint, dust, or soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes how to do this.

Reducing Lead Hazards, continued

If your home has had lead abatement work done or if the housing is receiving federal assistance, once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be conducted until clearance testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following levels:

- 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors
- 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior windows sills
- 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for window troughs

For help in locating certified lead abatement professionals in your area, call your state or local agency (see pages 14 and 15), or visit [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead), or call 1-800-424-LEAD.

Reducing Lead Hazards

Disturbing lead-based paint or removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

- In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition, you can **temporarily** reduce lead-based paint hazards by taking actions, such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover lead-contaminated soil. These actions are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.
- You can minimize exposure to lead when renovating, repairing, or painting by hiring an EPA- or state-certified renovator who is trained in the use of lead-safe work practices. If you are a do-it-yourselfer, learn how to use lead-safe work practices in your home.
- To remove lead hazards permanently, you should hire a certified lead abatement contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent control.



Always use a certified contractor who is trained to address lead hazards safely.

- Hire a Lead-Safe Certified firm (see page 12) to perform renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects that disturb painted surfaces.
- To correct lead hazards permanently, hire a certified lead abatement professional. This will ensure your contractor knows how to work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly.

Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.

Checking Your Home for Lead

You can get your home tested for lead in several different ways:

- A lead-based paint **inspection** tells you if your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether your home currently has lead hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a lead-based paint inspector, will conduct a paint inspection using methods, such as:
 - Portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine
 - Lab tests of paint samples
- A **risk assessment** tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. It also tells you what actions to take to address any hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a risk assessor, will:
 - Sample paint that is deteriorated on doors, windows, floors, stairs, and walls
 - Sample dust near painted surfaces and sample bare soil in the yard
 - Get lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples
- A combination inspection and risk assessment tells you if your home has any lead-based paint and if your home has any lead hazards, and where both are located.



Be sure to read the report provided to you after your inspection or risk assessment is completed, and ask questions about anything you do not understand.

Checking Your Home for Lead, continued

In preparing for renovation, repair, or painting work in a pre-1978 home, Lead-Safe Certified renovators (see page 12) may:

- Take paint chip samples to determine if lead-based paint is present in the area planned for renovation and send them to an EPA-recognized lead lab for analysis. In housing receiving federal assistance, the person collecting these samples must be a certified lead-based paint inspector or risk assessor
- Use EPA-recognized tests kits to determine if lead-based paint is absent (but not in housing receiving federal assistance)
- Presume that lead-based paint is present and use lead-safe work practices

There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency for more information, visit epa.gov/lead, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.³

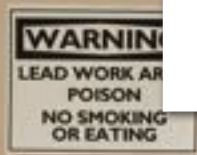
What You Can Do Now to Protect Your Family

If you suspect that your house has lead-based paint hazards, you can take some immediate steps to reduce your family's risk:

- If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.
- Keep painted surfaces clean and free of dust. Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly. Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner. (Remember: never mix ammonia and bleach products together because they can form a dangerous gas.)
- Carefully clean up paint chips immediately without creating dust.
- Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads often during cleaning of dirty or dusty areas, and again afterward.
- Wash your hands and your children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bed time.
- Keep play areas clean. Wash bottles, pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
- Keep children from chewing window sills or other painted surfaces, or eating soil.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe Certified renovation firms (see page 12).
- Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.
- Make sure children eat nutritious, low-fat meals high in iron, and calcium, such as spinach and dairy products. Children with good diets absorb less lead.

³ Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

THE LEAD-SAFE CERTIFIED GUIDE TO RENOVATE RIGHT



CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION



1-800-424-LEAD (5323)

epa.gov/getleadsafe

EPA-740-K-10-001

Revised September 2011



This document may be purchased through the U.S. Government Printing Office online at bookstore.gpo.gov or by phone (toll-free): 1-866-512-1800.

Important lead hazard information for families, child care providers and schools.



IT'S THE LAW!

Federal law requires contractors that disturb painted surfaces in homes, child care facilities and schools built before 1978 to be certified and follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination. Always ask to see your contractor's certification.

Federal law requires that individuals receive certain information before renovating more than six square feet of painted surfaces in a room for interior projects or more than twenty square feet of painted surfaces for exterior projects or window replacement or demolition in housing, child care facilities and schools built before 1978.

- Homeowners and tenants: renovators must give you this pamphlet before starting work.
- Child care facilities, including preschools and kindergarten classrooms, and the families of children under six years of age that attend those facilities: renovators must provide a copy of this pamphlet to child care facilities and general renovation information to families whose children attend those facilities.



WHO SHOULD READ THIS PAMPHLET?

This pamphlet is for you if you:

- Reside in a home built before 1978.
- Own or operate a child care facility, including preschools and kindergarten classrooms, built before 1978, or
- Have a child under six years of age who attends a child care facility built before 1978.

You will learn:

- Basic facts about lead and your health.
- How to choose a contractor, if you are a property owner.
- What tenants, and parents/guardians of a child in a child care facility or school should consider.
- How to prepare for the renovation or repair job.
- What to look for during the job and after the job is done.
- Where to get more information about lead.

This pamphlet is not for:

- **Abatement projects.** Abatement is a set of activities aimed specifically at eliminating lead or lead hazards. EPA has regulations for certification and training of abatement professionals. If your goal is to eliminate lead or lead hazards, contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for more information.
- **“Do-it-yourself” projects.** If you plan to do renovation work yourself, this document is a good start, but you will need more information to complete the work safely. Call the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** and ask for more information on how to work safely in a home with lead-based paint.
- **Contractor education.** Contractors who want information about working safely with lead should contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for information about courses and resources on lead-safe work practices.



RENOVATING, REPAIRING, OR PAINTING?



- Is your home, your building, or the child care facility or school your children attend being renovated, repaired, or painted?
- Was your home, your building, or the child care facility or school where your children under six years of age attend built before 1978?

If the answer to these questions is YES, there are a few important things you need to know about lead-based paint.

This pamphlet provides basic facts about lead and information about lead safety when work is being done in your home, your building or the child care facility or school your children attend.

The Facts About Lead

- Lead can affect children's brains and developing nervous systems, causing reduced IQ, learning disabilities, and behavioral problems. Lead is also harmful to adults.
- Lead in dust is the most common way people are exposed to lead. People can also get lead in their bodies from lead in soil or paint chips. Lead dust is often invisible.
- Lead-based paint was used in more than 38 million homes until it was banned for residential use in 1978.
- Projects that disturb painted surfaces can create dust and endanger you and your family. Don't let this happen to you. Follow the practices described in this pamphlet to protect you and your family.

LEAD AND YOUR HEALTH

Lead is especially dangerous to children under six years of age.

Lead can affect children's brains and developing nervous systems, causing:

- Reduced IQ and learning disabilities.
- Behavior problems.

Even children who appear healthy can have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.

Lead is also harmful to adults. In adults, low levels of lead can pose many dangers, including:

- High blood pressure and hypertension.
- Pregnant women exposed to lead can transfer lead to their fetuses. Lead gets into the body when it is swallowed or inhaled.
- People, especially children, can swallow lead dust as they eat, play, and do other normal hand-to-mouth activities.
- People may also breathe in lead dust or fumes if they disturb lead-based paint. People who sand, scrape, burn, brush, blast or otherwise disturb lead-based paint risk unsafe exposure to lead.



What should I do if I am concerned about my family's exposure to lead?

- A blood test is the only way to find out if you or a family member already has lead poisoning. Call your doctor or local health department to arrange for a blood test.
- Call your local health department for advice on reducing and eliminating exposures to lead inside and outside your home, child care facility or school.
- Always use lead-safe work practices when renovation or repair will disturb painted surfaces.

For more information about the health effects of exposure to lead, visit the EPA lead website at [epa.gov/lead/pubs/leadinfo](https://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/leadinfo) or call 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).

There are other things you can do to protect your family every day.

- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat a healthy, nutritious diet consistent with the USDA's dietary guidelines, that helps protect children from the effects of lead.
- Wipe off shoes before entering the house.

WHERE DOES THE LEAD COME FROM?

Dust is the main problem.

The most common way to get lead in the body is from dust. Lead dust comes from deteriorating lead-based paint and lead-contaminated soil that gets tracked into your home. This dust may accumulate to unsafe levels. Then, normal hand-to-mouth activities, like playing and eating (especially in young children), move that dust from surfaces like floors and window sills into the body.

Home renovation creates dust.

Common renovation activities like sanding, cutting, and demolition can create hazardous lead dust and chips.

Proper work practices protect you from the dust.

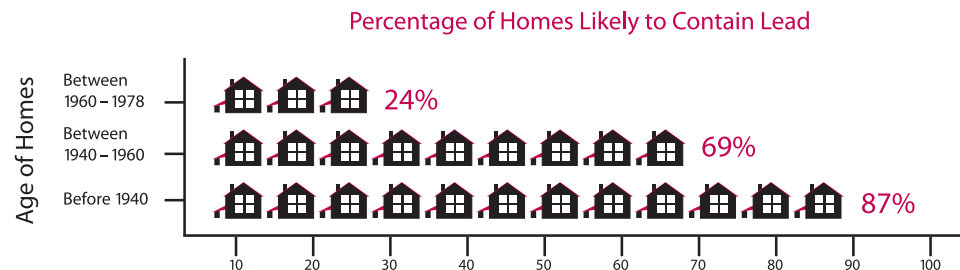
The key to protecting yourself and your family during a renovation, repair or painting job is to use lead-safe work practices such as containing dust inside the work area, using dust-minimizing work methods, and conducting a careful cleanup, as described in this pamphlet.

Other sources of lead.

Remember, lead can also come from outside soil, your water, or household items (such as lead-glazed pottery and lead crystal). Contact the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) for more information on these sources.



CHECKING YOUR HOME FOR LEAD-BASED PAINT



Older homes, child care facilities, and schools are more likely to contain lead-based paint.

Homes may be single-family homes or apartments. They may be private, government-assisted, or public housing. Schools are preschools and kindergarten classrooms. They may be urban, suburban, or rural.

You have the following options:

You may decide to assume your home, child care facility, or school contains lead.

Especially in older homes and buildings, you may simply want to assume lead-based paint is present and follow the lead-safe work practices described in this brochure during the renovation, repair, or painting job.

You can hire a certified professional to check for lead-based paint.

These professionals are certified risk assessors or inspectors, and can determine if your home has lead or lead hazards.

- A certified inspector or risk assessor can conduct an inspection telling you whether your home, or a portion of your home, has lead-based paint and where it is located. This will tell you the areas in your home where lead-safe work practices are needed.
- A certified risk assessor can conduct a risk assessment telling you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. The risk assessor can also tell you what actions to take to address any hazards.
- For help finding a certified risk assessor or inspector, call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).

You may also have a certified renovator test the surfaces or components being disturbed for lead by using a lead test kit or by taking paint chip samples and sending them to an EPA-recognized testing laboratory. Test kits must be EPA-recognized and are available at hardware stores. They include detailed instructions for their use.

FOR PROPERTY OWNERS

You have the ultimate responsibility for the safety of your family, tenants, or children in your care.

This means properly preparing for the renovation and keeping persons out of the work area (see p. 8). It also means ensuring the contractor uses lead-safe work practices.

Federal law requires that contractors performing renovation, repair and painting projects that disturb painted surfaces in homes, child care facilities, and schools built before 1978 be certified and follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination.

Make sure your contractor is certified, and can explain clearly the details of the job and how the contractor will minimize lead hazards during the work.

- You can verify that a contractor is certified by checking EPA's website at epa.gov/getlead-safe or by calling the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323). You can also ask to see a copy of the contractor's firm certification.
- Ask if the contractor is trained to perform lead-safe work practices and to see a copy of their training certificate.
- Ask them what lead-safe methods they will use to set up and perform the job in your home, child care facility or school.
- Ask for references from at least three recent jobs involving homes built before 1978, and speak to each personally.

Always make sure the contract is clear about how the work will be set up, performed, and cleaned.

- Share the results of any previous lead tests with the contractor.
- You should specify in the contract that they follow the work practices described on pages 9 and 10 of this brochure.
- The contract should specify which parts of your home are part of the work area and specify which lead-safe work practices will be used in those areas. Remember, your contractor should confine dust and debris to the work area and should minimize spreading that dust to other areas of the home.
- The contract should also specify that the contractor will clean the work area, verify that it was cleaned adequately, and re-clean it if necessary.

If you think a worker is not doing what he is supposed to do or is doing something that is unsafe, you should:

- Direct the contractor to comply with regulatory and contract requirements.
- Call your local health or building department, or
- Call EPA's hotline 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).

If your property receives housing assistance from HUD (or a state or local agency that uses HUD funds), you must follow the requirements of HUD's Lead-Safe Housing Rule and the ones described in this pamphlet.

FOR TENANTS AND FAMILIES OF CHILDREN UNDER SIX YEARS OF AGE IN CHILD CARE FACILITIES AND SCHOOLS

You play an important role ensuring the ultimate safety of your family.

This means properly preparing for the renovation and staying out of the work area (see p. 8).

Federal law requires that contractors performing renovation, repair and painting projects that disturb painted surfaces in homes built before 1978 and in child care facilities and schools built before 1978, that a child under six years of age visits regularly, to be certified and follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination.

The law requires anyone hired to renovate, repair, or do painting preparation work on a property built before 1978 to follow the steps described on pages 9 and 10 unless the area where the work will be done contains no lead-based paint.

If you think a worker is not doing what he is supposed to do or is doing something that is unsafe, you should:

- Contact your landlord.
- Call your local health or building department, or
- Call EPA's hotline 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).

If you are concerned about lead hazards left behind after the job is over, you can check the work yourself (see page 10).



PREPARING FOR A RENOVATION

The work areas should not be accessible to occupants while the work occurs.

The rooms or areas where work is being done may need to be blocked off or sealed with plastic sheeting to contain any dust that is generated. Therefore, the contained area may not be available to you until the work in that room or area is complete, cleaned thoroughly, and the containment has been removed. Because you may not have access to some areas during the renovation, you should plan accordingly.

You may need:

- Alternative bedroom, bathroom, and kitchen arrangements if work is occurring in those areas of your home.
- A safe place for pets because they too can be poisoned by lead and can track lead dust into other areas of the home.
- A separate pathway for the contractor from the work area to the outside in order to bring materials in and out of the home. Ideally, it should not be through the same entrance that your family uses.
- A place to store your furniture. All furniture and belongings may have to be moved from the work area while the work is being done. Items that can't be moved, such as cabinets, should be wrapped in plastic.
- To turn off forced-air heating and air conditioning systems while the work is being done. This prevents dust from spreading through vents from the work area to the rest of your home. Consider how this may affect your living arrangements.

You may even want to move out of your home temporarily while all or part of the work is being done.

Child care facilities and schools may want to consider alternative accommodations for children and access to necessary facilities.



DURING THE WORK

Federal law requires contractors that are hired to perform renovation, repair and painting projects in homes, child care facilities, and schools built before 1978 that disturb painted surfaces to be certified and follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination.

The work practices the contractor must follow include these three simple procedures, described below:

1. Contain the work area. The area must be contained so that dust and debris do not escape from that area. Warning signs must be put up and plastic or other impermeable material and tape must be used as appropriate to:

- Cover the floors and any furniture that cannot be moved.
- Seal off doors and heating and cooling system vents.
- For exterior renovations, cover the ground and, in some instances, erect vertical containment or equivalent extra precautions in containing the work area.

These work practices will help prevent dust or debris from getting outside the work area.

2. Avoid renovation methods that generate large amounts of lead-contaminated dust. Some methods generate so much lead-contaminated dust that their use is prohibited.

They are:

- Open flame burning or torching.
- Sanding, grinding, planing, needle gunning, or blasting with power tools and equipment not equipped with a shroud and HEPA vacuum attachment.
- Using a heat gun at temperatures greater than 1100°F.



There is no way to eliminate dust, but some renovation methods make less dust than others. Contractors may choose to use various methods to minimize dust generation, including using water to mist areas before sanding or scraping; scoring paint before separating components; and prying and pulling apart components instead of breaking them.

3. Clean up thoroughly. The work area should be cleaned up daily to keep it as clean as possible. When all the work is done, the area must be cleaned up using special cleaning methods before taking down any plastic that isolates the work area from the rest of the home. The special cleaning methods should include:

- Using a HEPA vacuum to clean up dust and debris on all surfaces, followed by
- Wet wiping and wet mopping with plenty of rinse water.

When the final cleaning is done, look around. There should be no dust, paint chips, or debris in the work area. If you see any dust, paint chips, or debris, the area must be re-cleaned.

FOR PROPERTY OWNERS: AFTER THE WORK IS DONE

When all the work is finished, you will want to know if your home, child care facility, or school where children under six attend has been cleaned up properly.

EPA Requires Cleaning Verification.

In addition to using allowable work practices and working in a lead-safe manner, EPA's RRP rule requires contractors to follow a specific cleaning protocol. The protocol requires the contractor to use disposable cleaning cloths to wipe the floor and other surfaces of the work area and compare these cloths to an EPA-provided cleaning verification card to determine if the work area was adequately cleaned. EPA research has shown that following the use of lead-safe work practices with the cleaning verification protocol will effectively reduce lead-dust hazards.

Lead-Dust Testing.

EPA believes that if you use a certified and trained renovation contractor who follows the LRRP rule by using lead-safe work practices and the cleaning protocol after the job is finished, lead-dust hazards will be effectively reduced. If, however, you are interested in having lead-dust testing done at the completion of your job, outlined below is some helpful information.

What is a lead-dust test?

- Lead-dust tests are wipe samples sent to a laboratory for analysis. You will get a report specifying the levels of lead found after your specific job.

How and when should I ask my contractor about lead-dust testing?

- Contractors are not required by EPA to conduct lead-dust testing. However, if you want testing, EPA recommends testing be conducted by a lead professional. To locate a lead professional who will perform an evaluation near you, visit EPA's website at epa.gov/lead/pubs/locate or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)**.
- If you decide that you want lead-dust testing, it is a good idea to specify in your contract, before the start of the job, that a lead-dust test is to be done for your job and who will do the testing, as well as whether re-cleaning will be required based on the results of the test.
- You may do the testing yourself. If you choose to do the testing, some EPA-recognized lead laboratories will send you a kit that allows you to collect samples and send them back to the laboratory for analysis. Contact the National Lead Information Center for lists of EPA-recognized testing laboratories.



FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

You may need additional information on how to protect yourself and your children while a job is going on in your home, your building, or child care facility.

The National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** or epa.gov/lead/nlic can tell you how to contact your state, local, and/or tribal programs or get general information about lead poisoning prevention.

- State and tribal lead poisoning prevention or environmental protection programs can provide information about lead regulations and potential sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. If your state or local government has requirements more stringent than those described in this pamphlet, you must follow those requirements.
- Local building code officials can tell you the regulations that apply to the renovation work that you are planning.
- State, county, and local health departments can provide information about local programs, including assistance for lead-poisoned children and advice on ways to get your home checked for lead.

The National Lead Information Center can also provide a variety of resource materials, including the following guides to lead-safe work practices. Many of these materials are also available at epa.gov/lead/pubs/brochure

- Steps to Lead Safe Renovation, Repair and Painting.
- Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home
- Lead in Your Home: A Parent's Reference Guide



For the hearing impaired, call the Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339 to access any of the phone numbers in this brochure.

EPA CONTACTS

EPA Regional Offices

EPA addresses residential lead hazards through several different regulations. EPA requires training and certification for conducting abatement and renovations, education about hazards associated with renovations, disclosure about known lead paint and lead hazards in housing, and sets lead-paint hazard standards.

Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding lead safety and lead protection programs at epa.gov/lead.

Region 1

(Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
Suite 1100
One Congress Street
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(888) 372-7341

Region 2

(New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 205, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 321-6671

Region 3

(Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, DC, West Virginia)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029
(215) 814-5000

Region 4

(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960
(404) 562-9900

Region 5

(Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3507
(312) 886-6003

Region 6

(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue,
12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-7577

Region 7

(Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7003

Region 8

(Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 312-6312

Region 9

(Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-8021

Region 10

(Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101-1128
(206) 553-1200

OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

CPSC

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) protects the public from the unreasonable risk of injury or death from 15,000 types of consumer products under the agency's jurisdiction. CPSC warns the public and private sectors to reduce exposure to lead and increase consumer awareness. Contact CPSC for further information regarding regulations and consumer product safety.

CPSC

4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814
Hotline 1-(800) 638-2772
cpsc.gov

CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) assists state and local childhood lead poisoning prevention programs to provide a scientific basis for policy decisions, and to ensure that health issues are addressed in decisions about housing and the environment. Contact CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for additional materials and links on the topic of lead.

CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch

4770 Buford Highway, MS F-40
Atlanta, GA 30341
(770) 488-3300
cdc.gov/nceh/lead

HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides funds to state and local governments to develop cost-effective ways to reduce lead-based paint hazards in America's privately-owned low-income housing. In addition, the office enforces the rule on disclosure of known lead paint and lead hazards in housing, and HUD's lead safety regulations in HUD-assisted housing, provides public outreach and technical assistance, and conducts technical studies to help protect children and their families from health and safety hazards in the home. Contact the HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control for information on lead regulations, outreach efforts, and lead hazard control research and outreach grant programs.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control
451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8236
Washington, DC 20410-3000
HUD's Lead Regulations Hotline
(202) 402-7698
hud.gov/offices/lead/



SAMPLE PRE-RENOVATION FORM

This sample form may be used by renovation firms to document compliance with the Federal pre-renovation education and renovation, repair, and painting regulations.

Occupant Confirmation

Pamphlet Receipt

- ☐ I have received a copy of the lead hazard information pamphlet informing me of the potential risk of the lead hazard exposure from renovation activity to be performed in my dwelling unit. I received this pamphlet before the work began.

Printed Name of Owner-occupant

Signature of Owner-occupant

Signature Date

Renovator's Self Certification Option (for tenant-occupied dwellings only)

Instructions to Renovator: If the lead hazard information pamphlet was delivered but a tenant signature was not obtainable, you may check the appropriate box below.

- ☐ **Declined** – I certify that I have made a good faith effort to deliver the lead hazard information pamphlet to the rental dwelling unit listed below at the date and time indicated and that the occupant declined to sign the confirmation of receipt. I further certify that I have left a copy of the pamphlet at the unit with the occupant.
- ☐ **Unavailable for signature** – I certify that I have made a good faith effort to deliver the lead hazard information pamphlet to the rental dwelling unit listed below and that the occupant was unavailable to sign the confirmation of receipt. I further certify that I have left a copy of the pamphlet at the unit by sliding it under the door or by (fill in how pamphlet was left).

Printed Name of Person Certifying Delivery

Attempted Delivery Date

Signature of Person Certifying Lead Pamphlet Delivery

Unit Address

Note Regarding Mailing Option — As an alternative to delivery in person, you may mail the lead hazard information pamphlet to the owner and/or tenant. Pamphlet must be mailed at least seven days before renovation. Mailing must be documented by a certificate of mailing from the post office.

