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

- Contact your landlord.
- Contact the building department.
- Call your local health department.
- Call EPFA hotline 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).
- Call EPFA hotline 1-877-697-LEAD (5323).

If you are concerned about hazards let the health department know.

Check the work yourself (see page 10).

If you are concerned about hazards let the health department know.

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

- Contact your landlord.
- Contact the building department.
- Call 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).

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.

CHECKING YOUR HOME FOR LEAD-BASED PAINT

Percentage of Homes Likely to Contain Lead

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Homes</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between 1960-1978</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 1940-1960</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 1940</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
During the Work

- Store unused tools and equipment in a secure location.
- Provide adequate ventilation during the work.
- Use personal protective equipment (PPE) as required.
- Keep work areas clean and organized.
- Dispose of waste materials properly.

Other Sources of Lead

- Soil, dust, and water.
- Airborne lead dust.
- Food and beverages.
- Consumer products.

Home Remediation

- Seal and ventilate the area.
- Clean surfaces.
- Use PPE.
- Test for lead levels.

Remediation of Lead

- Remove lead-containing paint or other materials.
- Replace or repair lead-containing materials.
- Use lead-based paint removal techniques.
- Clean up lead-contaminated areas.

Where Does the Lead Come From?

- Lead in the air from smoking tobacco.
- Lead in the water from pipes.
- Lead in the soil from past uses of lead-based paint.
- Lead in the food from lead-contaminated soil.
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 LIRRP 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.

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 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.
to protect you and your family, don’t let this happen to you. Follow the practices described in this pamphlet.

- Lead-based paint was used in more than 35 million homes until it was banned for
  residential use in 1978.
- Lead-based paint was also found in older homes built before 1950.
- The 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 can affect children’s brains and develop nervous systems, causing reduced
  IQ. Lead can affect children’s brains and develop nervous systems, causing reduced
  IQ. 
- Lead can affect children’s brains and develop nervous systems, causing reduced
  IQ. Lead can affect children’s brains and develop nervous systems, causing reduced
  IQ.
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.
CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch

Prevention Branch

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) assists state and local public health agencies and the National Lead Program to reduce exposures to lead in the home and environment. CDC provides training, technical assistance, and ongoing support to help protect children and their families from lead hazards. CDC also leads the National Lead Program, which includes the National Lead Inventory, a national database of lead-related information. The National Lead Inventory helps states track lead exposure and monitor the effectiveness of lead reduction efforts.

CSC

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is the federal agency charged with protecting the public from unreasonable risks of serious injury or death from consumer products. CPSC conducts federal enforcement and regulatory actions under authority provided in the Consumer Product Safety Act. CPSC works for the public by closely regulating products, promoting product safety, and educating consumers about product safety. CPSC also works closely with the federal trade commission and other federal, state, and local government agencies.

CDC

The Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity (DNPPO) focuses on the prevention and control of chronic diseases and injuries through the promotion of healthy behaviors and the creation of healthy environments.

HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead

HUD provides leadership, coordination, and policy guidance to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to address lead hazards in rental housing and promote lead-safe environments. HUD coordinates with other federal agencies and state and local governments to develop and implement programs to reduce lead exposure and promote healthy housing conditions for all residents.

Prevention Branch

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) assists state and local health departments to reduce exposures to lead in the home and environment. CDC provides training, technical assistance, and ongoing support to help protect children and their families from lead hazards. CDC also leads the National Lead Program, which includes the National Lead Inventory, a national database of lead-related information. The National Lead Inventory helps states track lead exposure and monitor the effectiveness of lead reduction efforts.

CSC

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is the federal agency charged with protecting the public from unreasonable risks of serious injury or death from consumer products. CPSC conducts federal enforcement and regulatory actions under authority provided in the Consumer Product Safety Act. CPSC works for the public by closely regulating products, promoting product safety, and educating consumers about product safety. CPSC also works closely with the federal trade commission and other federal, state, and local government agencies.

CDC

The Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity (DNPPO) focuses on the prevention and control of chronic diseases and injuries through the promotion of healthy behaviors and the creation of healthy environments.

HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead

HUD provides leadership, coordination, and policy guidance to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to address lead hazards in rental housing and promote lead-safe environments. HUD coordinates with other federal agencies and state and local governments to develop and implement programs to reduce lead exposure and promote healthy housing conditions for all residents.
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.
Note Regarding Mailing Option — As an alternative to delivery in person, you may mail the

Unit Address

Signature of Person Certifying Lead Painted Delivery

Printed Name of Person Certifying Delivery

Date

Unable to Signature: I certify that I have made a good faith effort to deliver the lead

Painted Receiving

Painted This dwelling unit has been certified free of lead paint. I have received a copy of the Lead Paint Information Pamphlet informing me of the

Occupant Certification

Pre-renovation education and renovation, repair, and painting regulations.

SAMPLE PRE-RENOVATION FORM