

VIII. ASBESTOS AND LEAD-BASED PAINT

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A. ASBESTOS

Asbestos is a mineral fiber that was commonly added to products to strengthen them, and to provide heat insulation and fire resistance. Asbestos is commonly found in older homes where it was used for pipe and furnace insulation, in asbestos shingles, millboard and transite siding, floor tiles, and a variety of other coating materials. The only way to determine whether a material is asbestos (containing more than 1% asbestos) is through Polarized Light Microscopy.

The handling of asbestos-containing materials is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), 40 CFR Part 61, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under regulations delineated in 29CFR 1926.1101.

In Wisconsin, the Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) enforces the control of asbestos emissions through chapter NR447 Wisconsin Administrative Code. The Wisconsin Department Health Services (WDHS) requires and enforces training and certification of individuals involved in asbestos-related activities through chapter DHS159, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

General Policy on Asbestos:

ALL rehabilitation that is done in whole or part with HOME funds must comply with state and federal asbestos removal requirements.

- Leave undamaged asbestos in place. Asbestos should only be removed when it is friable (which means that it can be crumbled to a powder by hand pressure) or when it will be disturbed by building rehab or demolition.
- Removal of asbestos-containing material can be legally performed by contractors certified by WDHS.
- Regulations regarding disposal in an approved landfill must be followed. Disposal is regulated by WDNR, Bureau of Solid Waste Management.

Important:

Renovations or demolition of a single, isolated, residential dwelling unit or structure with 4 or fewer dwelling units is exempt from WDNR asbestos regulations for air emissions, but disposal rules apply.

BUT

WDHS regulations regarding certification and training accreditation of workers are applicable. If a contractor is removing asbestos-containing materials, s/he must be certified and WDHS must be notified 2 days prior to start of project.

Web Resources:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Demo/Asbestos.html>

<http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/asbestos/index.htm>

For Grantees undertaking rehabilitation activities:

1. Determine if the proposed rehabilitation activities will disturb any asbestos-containing materials. If in doubt, the grantee should have the material sampled by a certified asbestos inspector and tested by a certified laboratory to determine if asbestos is present and the asbestos level content.
2. If asbestos-containing materials are present and the proposed rehabilitation activities will disturb the materials or it is already friable, the client and the contractor(s) bidding on the work must be notified of its presence. In their proposal, plans must include how the abatement of the asbestos-containing material(s) is to be done, property safeguards proposed, a requirement to use certified asbestos workers/supervisor and proper disposal plan of the asbestos-containing material. If contractors cannot provide evidence that they and their employees have received proper training and certification for the abatement of asbestos-containing materials, they cannot perform the work. Training and certification requirements are available from the Division of Health, Department of Health Services.
3. The client retains ownership of all ACM including material disposed of at a proper landfill. Therefore, all test results, manifests, etc. and other documentation must be provided to the client, with copies being retained by the grantee.

B. LEAD-BASED PAINT

1. Introduction

Any housing unit rehabilitated in whole or part with HOME funds must comply with the lead-based paint requirements in Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, as amended, Section 1012 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X Subpart J) and 24 CFR 35.

Lead-based paint (LBP) hazards include:

- Deteriorated LBP: any interior or exterior LBP that is peeling, chipping, chalking, or cracking, or located on any surface or fixture that is damaged or deteriorated.

- LBP on a Friction Surface: an interior or exterior surface subject to abrasion or friction, such as painted floors and friction surfaces on windows.
- LBP on an Impact Surface: an interior or exterior surface subject to damage by repeated impacts, such as parts of door frames.
- LBP on an Accessible Surface: an interior or exterior surface accessible for a young child to mouth or chew, such as a window sill or door frame.
- Lead-Contaminated Dust: surface dust in residential dwellings that contains an area or mass concentration of lead in excess of current federal guidelines.
- Lead-Contaminated Soil: bare soil on residential property that contains lead (often from chipping and peeling exterior paint) in excess of current federal guidelines.

The introduction of lead-based paint in residential structures rehabilitated in whole or part with HOME funds is prohibited.

All contracts for housing rehabilitation and/or housing development must prohibit the introduction of lead-based paint.

All **OCCUPANTS** of housing units built prior to 1978 must be notified of the hazards of lead-based paint, of the symptoms and treatment of lead-based paint poisoning, of the need to identify lead-based paint hazards through environmental inspection and blood lead tests, and of the importance and availability of maintenance and removal techniques to eliminate such hazards. The following websites have the required pamphlet, *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home* as well as other good information to raise awareness about the continuing problem of lead-based paint poisoning.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/outreach/>

<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead/>

All occupants of units built before 1978 must be notified of the importance of monitoring and continual maintenance unless the lead-based paint has been permanently removed.

All units built prior to 1978 must be inspected for deteriorated paint. If there is deteriorated paint, this condition MUST be reflected on the HQS inspection form. All deteriorated paint must be addressed by the rehab activities. All painted and varnished surfaces must be treated as lead-based unless proven otherwise.

All federal and state laws must be followed when completing rehabilitation work where lead-based paint is known or presumed to be present. All inspection forms, the Risk Assessments or, if there is none, the Presumption Notice, must be given to the occupants.

2. Process

- a. Upon receipt of the application, determine the age of the home. It is known that many surfaces in post-1960 units do not contain lead-based paint. In fact, even some pre-1960 construction may have been completed without the

use of lead-based paint. However, lead-based paint is still in use so be alert for deteriorated paint no matter the age of the house.

- b. Provide occupants with the pamphlet, *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home*.

http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/pyf_brochure_landscap_e_color_1-16-13_0.pdf

- c. Children under the age of 6 may not be required to be tested for elevated levels of lead in their blood as a requirement to receive the HOME loan. It is STRONGLY urged that such testing take place prior to the initiation of rehab that addresses deteriorated paint or that will disturb a painted surface in a pre-1978 unit.
- d. During the Initial Inspection, the condition of painted or varnished surfaces must be noted and the existence of lead-based paint hazards must be evaluated. Either a Risk Assessment or the Presumption of the presence of lead-based paint should also be completed.
- e. ***Note: Inspection report must be complete or there may be a clearance issue.***
- f. Write the Bid Specifications, making sure to identify deteriorated paint that must be corrected or work items that will break a painted surface. Determine which work items will require a lead-safe renovator or, perhaps, an abatement contractor.
- g. In general, the Standard Treatments Option is the preferred method since it allows the grantee to skip the risk assessment and presume the presence of lead-based paint. The homeowner must be notified that the program is presuming the presence of lead-based paint. Contractors trained in lead-safe work practices must perform the work and the house must pass clearance. Each individual on the job site must take the 8 hour lead-safe renovation course and at least one person must be a Wisconsin certified lead-safe renovator. In rare instances, only the work site(s).

Standard Treatments Option:

1. Stabilize all deteriorated paint (interior and exterior)
 2. Create smooth cleanable horizontal surfaces
 3. Correct dust generating conditions, including friction and impact surfaces
 4. Treat bare soil, make lead-based paint contaminated soil inaccessible
- h. Determine whether the household should be temporarily relocated during the rehabilitation. The trained contractor being used to do the lead-based paint related work must develop an **occupancy protection plan** for the project. Depending on the nature of the rehab, the occupants may need to be temporarily relocated from the unit. The cost of the temporary relocation is an eligible HOME project expense, but IS NOT an expense to be included in the loan to the property owner.
 - i. Make sure the HOME contract includes language which will ensure that the contractor is responsible for cleaning the unit so that it will pass clearance when all work is done, and before payment is made.

- j. Make frequent site visits to ensure compliance by all contractors of the Lead-Safe Work Rules.
- k. All rehab that disturbs painted/varnished surface in a pre-1978 home funded by federal funds MUST pass clearance. Arrange for Clearance Testing, both visual and sampling as needed, before final payment is issued to the contractor.

3. Other Issues

If the property owner, in consultation with the Grantee, feels that lead-based paint is not present in a pre-1978 unit, the option to have a paint test done by a certified risk assessor or inspector may be exercised.

- If the results of the test show that lead-based paint IS present, the property owner must pay for the cost of the test (not to be included in the loan).
- If the results of the test show that lead-based paint is NOT present, the test will be paid for from project costs, and not included in the project loan amount

Risk Assessments or Lead Inspections (if necessary) and Clearance testing costs are eligible HOME expenses to be taken from the Rehabilitation project funds. The Lead Risk Assessment/Inspection testing fees must be paid as an administrative cost if the activity does not go forward.

When rehab plus lead hazard reduction activities cause the loan-to-value ratio to exceed 95%, you may provide the funds for lead hazard reduction activities as a grant under the following conditions:

- The lead presence must be documented by testing rather than assumed.
- No "cosmetic" rehab is figured into the equation.
- Only the lead-based paint hazard reduction activities may be funded as a grant.
- Lead-based paint hazard reduction costs that yield a loan-to-value ratio of less than 95% must be made as a loan.

If presence of asbestos hazard is documented you may provide a grant for the cost of removal under the same conditions as lead.

Lead-based paint web resources:

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/healthy_homes/healthyhomes/lead

<http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead/>

<http://www.epa.gov/lead/>

ATTACHMENT 1

SINGLE FAMILY LEAD HAZARD PRESUMPTION NOTICE §35.930(a)

Notice That Lead-Based Paint or Lead-Based Paint Hazards are Presumed to be Present

Address/location of property or structure(s) to which this notice of presumption applies:

Types of Presumption (Check all that Apply)

- (a) ___ Lead-based paint is presumed to be present.
- (b) ___ Lead-based paint hazard(s) is (are) presumed to be present.

Summary of Presumption. List at least the bare soil locations, dust-lead locations, and/or building components (including room and substrate underneath the paint), and types of lead-based paint hazards presumed to be present:

Bare Soil Location	Hazard		
Lead Dust Location	Hazard		
Building Components	Location	Substrate	Hazard

For more information about the presumption

Person Who Prepared this Notice of Presumption

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Printed name: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

Organization: _____

Organization: _____

Street: _____

Street: _____

City & State _____

City & State _____

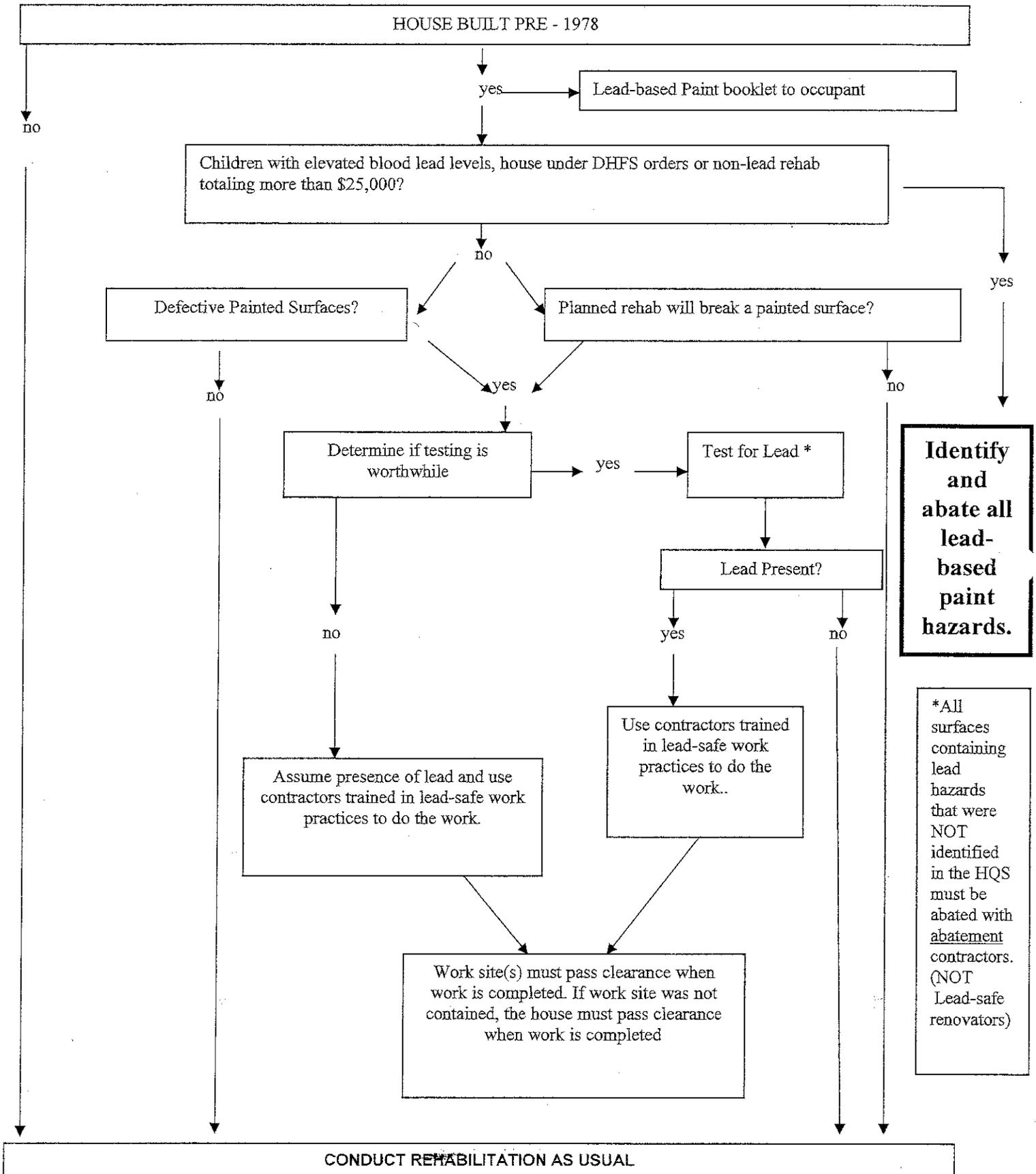
Zip _____

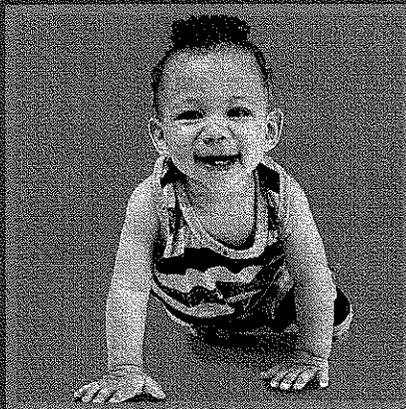
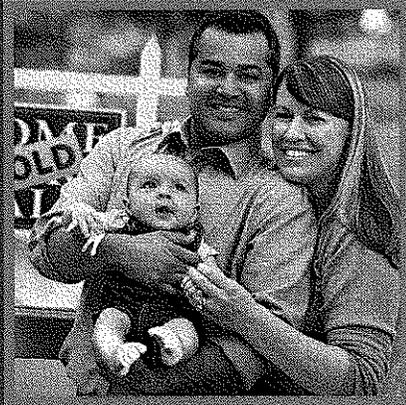
Zip _____

Phone #: _____

Phone #: _____

**ATTACHMENT 2
LEAD-BASED PAINT REQUIREMENTS IN HOME-ASSISTED HOUSING
REHABILITATION**





Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home

 **EPA** United States
Environmental
Protection Agency

 United States
Consumer Product
Safety Commission

 United States
Department of Housing
and Urban Development

December 2012

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
- About health effects of lead
- 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).



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.
- 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.

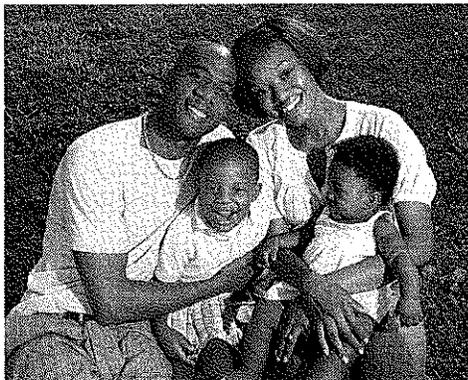
Lead Gets into the Body in Many Ways

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.

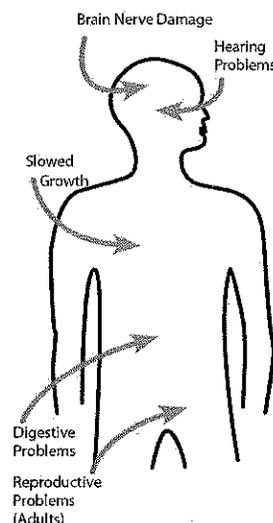
- Women with a high lead level in their system before or during pregnancy risk exposing the fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.



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

³ Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8399.

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.

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.

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:

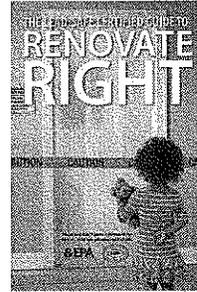
- 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors
- 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior windows sills
- 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for window troughs

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, or call 1-800-424-LEAD.

Renovating, Remodeling, or Repairing (RRP) 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 and
 - 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, or read *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*.

Other Sources of Lead

While paint, dust, and soil are the most common sources of lead, other lead sources also exist:

- **Drinking water.** Your home might have plumbing with lead or lead solder. You cannot see, smell, or taste lead, and boiling your water will not get rid of lead. If you think your plumbing might contain lead:
 - Use only cold water for drinking and cooking.
 - Run water for 15 to 30 seconds before drinking it, especially if you have not used your water for a few hours.

Call your local health department or water supplier to find out about testing your water, or visit epa.gov/lead for EPA's lead in drinking water information.

- **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.

⁴ In 1978, the federal government banned toys, other children's products, and furniture with lead-containing paint (16 CFR 1303). 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 (76 FR 44463).

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/lead 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**.

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

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

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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).

