Dickinson College



Lead Based Paint Management Plan

April 24, 2008

Introduction: Lead based paint was commonly used in buildings up until 1978 when its use was banned. Any buildings painted prior to 1978 are assumed to contain lead-based paint (LBP) unless inspected by a certified inspector and found to be lead free, or documentation on-hand indicates that lead abatement previously occurred during a renovation of the building. Section 1018 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X) requires sellers or lessors of housing built before 1978 to disclose to buyers or renters that the housing may contain lead-based paint, and to provide available information about the actual presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing. The purpose of this rule is to protect the public from exposure to lead from paint, paint chips, and dust. This lead-based paint management plan addresses lead-based paint disclosure and the demolition or renovation of residential buildings that may be considered target housing – those in which children under the age of 6 reside. Non-child occupied buildings should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if lead abatement is required.

Scope: This policy covers all residences owned or sold by the college that were built before 1978, except for the following: residences inspected by a certified inspector and found to be free of lead, dormitories, leases with terms less than 100 days such as vacation houses and short term rentals.

Purpose: The purpose of this policy is to identify methods for determining and disclosing the presence or absence of lead-based paint in properties leased or sold by the College, and protecting children during renovation, repair, and painting activities that disturb lead-based paint.

I. Determining the Presence of Lead-Based Paint

- A. Facilities Management shall identify the use of lead-based paint on interior and/or exterior surfaces of the buildings in pre-1978 residences by interviewing employees who may have prior knowledge and review of written records of paint use and purchases.
- B. If the presence of lead-based paint is confirmed or there is a lack of information regarding the property, a visual inspection of the property will be conducted to document the condition of the interior and exterior surfaces. Documentation shall be provided to the Department of Environmental Health & Safety.
- C. Yearly inspections of the property will occur until the property is sold or documentation exists indicating the absence of lead-based paint.

II. Disclosure Process

- A. Dickinson College shall disclose all known information (including copies of survey reports and laboratory analysis) regarding lead-based paint hazards in properties leased, sold, or renovated by the College using the lead-based paint disclosure form (Appendix A) to be signed by the renter or purchaser.
- B. Disclosure forms shall be maintained by the Department of Environmental Health & Safety for as long as the rental agreement is active and for a minimum of 3 years after the rental agreement is terminated. Disclosure forms for properties renovated or sold by the College shall be maintained for a minimum of 3 years.

C. Dickinson College shall provide purchasers or lessees with copies of the EPA pamphlet titled "Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home." (http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/leadpdfe.pdf) (Appendix B)

III. Renovation Projects

Dickinson College renovation projects adhere to the following guidelines:

- Prior to renovation work, provide pamphlet titled "Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home" and obtain signature of adult occupant or document attempted delivery (Appendix C)
- Conduct the renovation work or paint over the existing surface IF
 - o existing painted surface is in good condition (not flaking or falling off the wall) **and**
 - o the workers/contractors are not planning to use "abrasive" work practices or surface preparation methods (such as scraping, sanding, etc)
- Retain a Certified Lead Inspector/Risk Assessor to test the paint before renovation IF
 - Existing painted surface is flaking or otherwise in poor condition **OR**
 - o the workers/contractors will use abrasive work practices or surface preparation methods

The Inspector/Assessor should determine if the LBP must be removed, or if other control methods such as worker personal protective equipment (PPE) are appropriate to prevent harmful exposures to renovation workers or the facility environment.

• For certain minor "spot" renovations or repairs (less than 2 square feet), safe work practices such as employee lead exposure awareness training, PPE and containment methods may be used in lieu of detailed risk assessment and abatement procedures by "certified" personnel.

IV. Demolition Projects

Demolition projects only require LBP removal when harmful exposures to demolition workers or the surrounding environment may occur as a result of the demolition activity. If it is determined a potential personnel or environmental risk could occur, appropriate control measures should be implemented. Appropriate control measures may include complete LBP removal, partial LBP removal, removal of structural components containing LBP, or other worker/environment protection techniques.

V. LBP Containing Waste

All LBP containing waste must be properly characterized and disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. (40 CFR 261.3, 261.24, 262.40 (c), and 25 Pa Code 262a). If samples of the demolition debris do not pass a Toxic Characteristic

Leaching Procedure (TCLP test - the debris contains more than 5 ppm of lead), the debris must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

References:

- 1. A Guidance Document for University System of Georgia Facilities
- 2. 40 CFR 745.233
- 3. <u>EPA Document 901-F-03-003</u>, "Colleges and Universities: <u>Lead-Based Paint Hazards</u>"
- 4. EPA Document 747-K-99-001, "Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home"



Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Lead Warning Statement

Housing built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. Lead from paint, paint chips, and dust can pose health hazards if not managed properly. Lead exposure is especially harmful to young children and pregnant women. Before renting pre-1978 housing, lessors must disclose the presence of known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the dwelling. Lessees must also receive a federally approved pamphlet on lead poisoning prevention.

Les	ssor's Dis	closure					
(a)	Presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards (check (i) or (ii) below):						
	(i)	_ Known lead-based pair (explain).	it and/or lead	I-based paint hazards are present in	the housing		
	(ii)	Lessor has no knowled housing.	ge of lead-ba	sed paint and/or lead-based paint ha	azards in the		
(b)	Records and reports available to the lessor (check (i) or (ii) below):						
	(i) Lessor has provided the lessee with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing (list documents below).						
	(ii) Lessor has no reports or records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.						
Les	ssee's Acl	cnowledgment (initial)					
(c)	Lessee has received copies of all information listed above.						
(d)	Lessee has received the pamphlet Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home.						
Age	enťs Ack	nowledgment (initial)					
_		•		e lessor's obligations under 42 U.S.C. ensure compliance.	4852(d) and		
Cei	rtificatio	of Accuracy					
		g parties have reviewed the on they have provided is tr		bove and certify, to the best of their kno te.	owledge, that		
Les	sor		Date	Lessor	Date		
Les	see	I	Date	Lessee	Date		
Age	ent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Date	Agent	Date		

Disclosure of Ir	iformation on Lea	d-Based Paint and/or	Lead-Based Paint	Hazards

Lead Warning Statement

Every purchaser of any interest in residential real property on which a residential dwelling was built prior to 1978 is notified that such property may present exposure to lead from lead-based paint that may place young children at risk of developing lead poisoning. Lead poisoning in young children may produce permanent neurological damage including learning disabilities, reduced intelligence quotient, behavioral problems, and impaired memory. Lead poisoning also poses a particular risk to pregnant women. The seller of any interest in residential real property is required to provide the buyer with any information on lead-based paint hazards from risk assessments or inspections in the seller's possession and notify the buyer of any known lead-based paint hazards. A risk assessment or inspection for possible lead-based paint hazards is recommended prior to purchase.

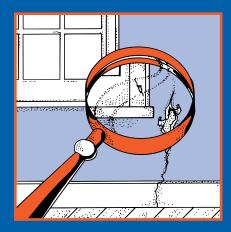
Sel	ler's Disc	losure			<u> </u>			
(a)	Presence	e of lead-based pai	nt and/or lead-b	ased paint hazards (ch	eck (i) or (ii) below):			
	(i)	_ Known lead-base (explain).	ed paint and/or i	ead-based paint hazard	is are present in th	e housing		
:			e est est est est est est est est est es			·		
	(ii)	Seller has no kno	wledge of lead-b	ased paint and/or lead	-based paint hazard	Is in the housing.		
(b)	Records and reports available to the seller (check (i) or (ii) below):							
	(i) Seller has provided the purchaser with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing (list documents below).							
	(ii)	Seller has no rep hazards in the ho		ertaining to lead-based	paint and/or lead-	based paint		
Pur	chaser's	Acknowledgment	(initial)		•			
(c)		Purchaser has red	eived copies of	all information listed al	oove.			
(d)	Purchaser has received the pamphlet Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home.					ome.		
(e)	Purchaser has (check (i) or (ii) below):							
	(i)	i) received a 10-day opportunity (or mutually agreed upon period) to conduct a risk assessment or inspection for the presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards; or						
	(ii)	waived the opported lead-based paint		t a risk assessment or ed paint hazards.	inspection for the p	presence of		
Age	nt's Ackr	nowledgment (initi	al)			e Light sections		
(f) .		Agent has inform	ed the seller of t	ne seller's obligations i ensure compliance.	ınder 42 U.S.C. 485	2(d) and is		
Cert	ification	of Accuracy				en e		
The infor	following mation th	parties have reviewe ey have provided is	d the information true and accurate.	above and certify, to the	best of their knowle	dge, that the		
Selle	er .		Date	Seller		Date		
ourc	haser	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Date	Purchaser		Date		
Ager	nt		Date	Agent Agent		Date		

APPENDIX B: EPA LBP PAMPHLET "PROTECT YOUR FAMILY FROM LEAD IN YOUR HOME"

Simple Steps To Protect Your Family From Lead Hazards

If you think your home has high levels of lead:

- Get your young children tested for lead, even if they seem healthy.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods.
- Get your home checked for lead hazards.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Wipe soil off shoes before entering house.
- ◆ Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- ◆ Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling or renovating (call 1-800-424-LEAD for guidelines).
- Don't use a belt-sander, propane torch, high temperature heat gun, scraper, or sandpaper on painted surfaces that may contain lead.
- Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.



Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home







United States Environmental Protection Agency



United States Consumer Product Safety Commission



United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

Are You Planning To Buy, Rent, or Renovate a Home Built Before 1978?

any houses and apartments built before 1978 have paint that contains high levels of lead (called lead-based paint). Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards if not taken care of properly.



OWNERS, BUYERS, and RENTERS are encouraged to check for lead (see page 6) before renting, buying or renovating pre-1978 housing.

ederal law requires that individuals receive certain information before renting, buying, or renovating pre-1978 housing:



LANDLORDS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a disclosure about lead-based paint.



SELLERS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before selling a house. Sales contracts must include a disclosure about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.



RENOVATORS disturbing more than 2 square feet of painted surfaces have to give you this pamphlet before starting work.

IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil Can Be Dangerous If Not Managed Properly

FACT: Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.

FACT: Even children who seem healthy can have high levels of lead in their bodies.

FACT: People can get lead in their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.

FACT: People have many options for reducing lead hazards. In most cases, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard.

FACT: Removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.

If you think your home might have lead hazards, read this pamphlet to learn some simple steps to protect your family.

Lead Gets in the Body in Many Ways

Childhood lead poisoning remains a major environmenatal health problem in the U.S.

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

People can get lead in their body if they:

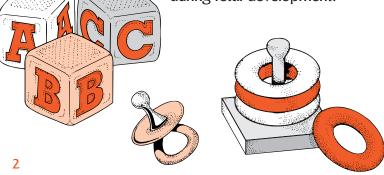
- Breathe in lead dust (especially during renovations that disturb painted surfaces).
- Put their hands or other objects covered with lead dust in their mouths.
- Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Lead is even more 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

Lead is also dangerous to women of childbearing age:

Women with a high lead level in their system prior to pregnancy would expose a fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.



Lead's Effects

It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

In children, lead can cause:

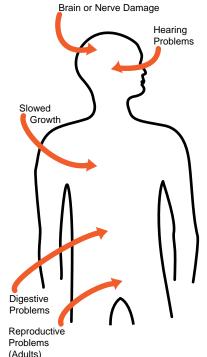
- Nervous system and kidney damage.
- Learning disabilities, attention deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence.
- Speech, language, and behavior problems.
- Poor muscle coordination.
- Decreased muscle and bone growth.
- Hearing damage.

While low-lead exposure is most common, exposure to high levels 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, lead can cause:

- Increased chance of illness during pregnancy.
- Harm to a fetus, including brain damage or death.
- Fertility problems (in men and women).
- High blood pressure.
- Digestive problems.
- Nerve disorders.
- Memory and concentration problems.
- Muscle and joint pain.



Lead affects the body in many ways.

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

In general, the older your home, the more likely it has leadbased paint. Many homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint. The federal government banned lead-based paint from housing in 1978. Some states stopped its use even earlier. Lead can be found:

- ♦ In homes in the city, country, or suburbs.
- In apartments, single-family homes, and both private and public housing.
- Inside and outside of the house.
- 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.)

Checking Your Family for Lead

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

To reduce your child's exposure to lead, get your child checked, have your home tested (especially if your home has paint in poor condition and was built before 1978), and fix any hazards you may have. 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 high levels of lead. Blood 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.

Identifying Lead Hazards

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition, and it is not on an impact or friction surface, like a window. It is defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter, or more than 0.5% by weight.

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

- Windows and window sills.
- Doors and door frames.
- Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches.

Lead from paint chips, which you can see, and lead dust, which you can't always see, can both be serious hazards.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Dust also forms when painted surfaces bump or rub together. Lead chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can re-enter the air when people vacuum, sweep, or walk through it. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in dust:

- ♦ 40 micrograms per square foot (µg/ft²) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors.
- \bullet 250 μ g/ft² and higher for interior window sills.

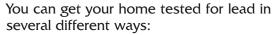
Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in residential soil:

- ♦ 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.

The only way to find out if paint, dust and soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes the most common methods used.

Checking Your Home for Lead

Just knowing that a home has lead-based paint may not tell you if there is a hazard.



- A paint inspection tells you whether your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether or not your home currently has lead hazards.
- 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 combination risk assessment and inspection tells you if your home has any lead hazards and if your home has any lead-based paint, and where the lead-based paint is located.

Hire a trained and certified testing professional who will use a range of reliable methods when testing your home.

- Visual inspection of paint condition and location.
- ♦ A portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine.
- Lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples.

There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for more information, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.

Home test kits for lead are available, but may not always be accurate. Consumers should not rely on these kits before doing renovations or to assure safety.



What You Can Do Now To Protect Your Family

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

- If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.
- Clean up paint chips immediately.
- ◆ Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly. Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner or a cleaner made specifically for lead. REMEMBER: NEVER MIX AMMONIA AND BLEACH PRODUCTS TOGETHER SINCE THEY CAN FORM A DANGEROUS GAS.
- Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads after cleaning dirty or dusty areas.
- Wash 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.
- 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 In The Home

Removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

Always use a professional who is trained to remove lead hazards safely.



In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition:

- ◆ You can **temporarily** reduce lead hazards by taking actions such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover soil with high lead levels. These actions (called "interim controls") are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.
- ◆ To permanently remove lead hazards, 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 removal.

Always hire a person with special training for correcting lead problems—someone who knows how to do this 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.

Once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be repeated until testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following:

- 40 micrograms per square foot (μg/ft²) for floors, including carpeted floors;
- ightharpoonup 250 μ g/ft² for interior windows sills; and
- 400 μ g/ft² for window troughs.

Call your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for help in locating certified professionals in your area and to see if financial assistance is available.

Remodeling or Renovating a Home With Lead-Based Paint

Take precautions before your contractor or you begin remodeling or renovating anything that disturbs painted surfaces (such as scraping off paint or tearing out walls):

- Have the area tested for lead-based paint.
- ◆ Do not use a belt-sander, propane torch, high temperature heat gun, dry scraper, or dry sandpaper to remove lead-based paint. These actions create large amounts of lead dust and fumes. Lead dust can remain in your home long after the work is done.
- ◆ Temporarily move your family (especially children and pregnant women) out of the apartment or house until the work is done and the area is properly cleaned. If you can't move your family, at least completely seal off the work area.
- ◆ Follow other safety measures to reduce lead hazards. You can find out about other safety measures by calling 1-800-424-LEAD. Ask for the brochure "Reducing Lead Hazards When Remodeling Your Home." This brochure explains what to do before, during, and after renovations.

If you have already completed renovations or remodeling that could have released lead-based paint or dust, get your young children tested and follow the steps outlined on page 7 of this brochure.



If not conducted properly, certain types of renovations can release lead from paint and dust into the air.



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. Call your local health department or water supplier to find out about testing your water. You cannot see, smell, or taste lead, and boiling your water will not get rid of lead. If you think your plumbing might have lead in it:
 - 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.
- ◆ The job. If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your hands or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- Old painted toys and furniture.
- Food and liquids stored in lead crystal or lead-glazed pottery or porcelain.
- ◆ Lead smelters or other industries that release lead into the air.
- Hobbies that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture.
- Folk remedies that contain lead, such as "greta" and "azarcon" used to treat an upset stomach.

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Call 1-800-424-LEAD (424-5323) to learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and for other information on lead hazards. To access lead information via the web, visit www.epa.gov/lead and www.hud.gov/offices/lead/.



EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

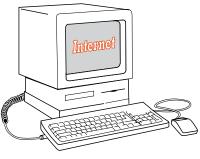
Call **1-800-426-4791** for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

To request information on lead in consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury call 1-800-638-2772, or visit CPSC's Web site at: www.cpsc.gov.



Some cities, states, and tribes have their own rules for lead-based paint activities. 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 local contacts on the Internet at www.epa.gov/lead or contact the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD.



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 Regional Offices

Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

EPA Regional Offices

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

Regional Lead Contact U.S. EPA Region 1 Suite 1100 (CPT) One Congress Street Boston, MA 02114-2023 1 (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 209, 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 (3WC33) 1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, PA 19103 (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 (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) 886-6003 **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 (ARTD-RALI) 901 N. 5th Street Kansas City, KS 66101 (913) 551-7020

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

Regional Lead Contact U.S. EPA Region 8 999 18th Street, Suite 500 Denver, CO 80202-2466 (303) 312-6021

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact U.S. Region 9 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 947-4164

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Lead Contact U.S. EPA Region 10 Toxics Section WCM-128 1200 Sixth Avenue Seattle, WA 98101-1128 (206) 553-1985

CPSC Regional Offices

Your Regional CPSC Office can provide further information regarding regulations and consumer product safety.

Eastern Regional Center

Consumer Product Safety Commission 201 Varick Street, Room 903 New York, NY 10014 (212) 620-4120

Central Regional Center

Consumer Product Safety Commission 230 South Dearborn Street, Room 2944 Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 353-8260

Western Regional Center

Consumer Product Safety Commission 1301 Clay Street, Suite 610-N Oakland, CA 94612 (510) 637-4050

HUD Lead Office

Please contact HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control for information on lead regulations, outreach efforts, and lead hazard control and research grant programs.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control 451 Seventh Street, SW, P-3206 Washington, DC 20410 (202) 755-1785

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U.S. EPA Washington DC 20460

U.S. CPSC Washington DC 20207

U.S. HUD Washington DC 20410

EPA747-K-99-001 June 2003 APPENDIX C: LBP RENOVATION ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND CERTIFICATION

Lead-Based Paint Property Renovation Acknowledgement and Certification

Property Name:	
Address:	
Address 2:	
Renovation Start Date:	
Description of Work:	
I have received a copy of the pamphlet, "Protect Your Family Home," informing me of the potential risk of lead hazard expeactivity to be performed in my dwelling unit. I received this began.	osure from renovation
Printed Name	
Signature	Date
I certify that I have made a good faith effort to deliver the pant Family From Lead In Your Home," to the property listed about indicated, and that the occupant refused/was unavaila the acknowledgment. I further certify that I have left a copy of property for the occupant.	ve at the date(s) and time(s) able (choose one) to sign
Date(s) Attempted	
Printed Name	
Signature	Date