

**5070 Park Ave, Forest Park, GA 30297
Lead Based Paint Inspection**



Prepared for:

[Redacted]

Inspection Site Address:

5070 Park Ave, Forest Park, GA 30297

Prepared by:

[Redacted]

Date of Inspection:

July 22, 2010

Start Time: 11:00am

Finish Time: 1:30pm

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July 27, 2010

**Re: Lead-Based Paint Inspection Report for:
5070 Park Ave, Forest Park, GA 30297**

Dear Fusion Field Services:

Re: Lead-Based Paint Inspection Report for 5070 Park Ave, Forest Park, GA 30297.

Please find enclosed the lead inspection report for the House located at 5070 Park Ave, Forest Park, GA 30297. The house consists of 2 bedrooms and 1 baths built pre 1978.

Conducted the lead paint inspection of the home located at 5070 Park Ave, Forest Park, GA 30297, on 6/22/10. The property is a house. used an Innov-X A 6500 X-Ray fluorescence (XRF) lead paint analyzer to sample paint for lead. XRF instrument serial # 10769 was used on this job. , a licensed lead inspector/risk assessor, (License No. : expiration date) performed the inspection.

The survey was conducted in accordance with current Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Guidelines Chapter 7 (revised 1997) and GA regulations

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this report, please feel free to contact us at (770) 310-7909.

Sincerely,

II Executive Summary

_____ was authorized by _____ to perform a lead-based paint (LBP) inspection of the House, located at 5070 Park Ave, Forest Park, GA 30297.

_____ tested painted and/or finished components according to the specifications described in the protocols for Lead Based Paint testing in the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Guidelines Chapter 7 (revised 1997) and all applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations.

_____ scope of services involved XRF testing of painted surfaces throughout the property to determine the presence of lead based paint. Accessible, painted or coated building components (that potentially contain lead-based paint) were tested utilizing X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Analysis. The data collected is in Appendix V. Wall "A" in each room is the wall where the front wall aligned with the street. Going clockwise and facing wall "A", wall "B" will always be to your left, wall "C" directly to the rear and wall "D" to the right. Doors, windows and closets are designated as A,B,C,D depending on their location on the wall or described if multiple components exist in the same room.

_____ tested a total of **One Hundred Eighteen (118) surfaces via XRF analysis and Eight (8) calibrations. Six (6) Positive measurements were found to contain lead at levels above the regulatory level of 1.0 mg/cm² or within the parameters of the Performance Characteristics Sheet of .6 - 1.1** This report represents all field data, observations and findings related to the lead inspection performed in the above referenced property. The results, assessments and findings stated in this report are representative of the conditions observed in this property at the time of the inspection. Lead inspections determine the presence of lead in paint and other possible lead-based and contaminated areas. This inspection, measures lead in both deteriorated and intact paint surfaces. The procedure involved taking readings from representative surfaces throughout the testing area or room. The most common primary analytical method for detecting lead in paint is X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF). The XRF instrument is used because of its demonstrated abilities to accurately determine the amount of lead that is present without disturbing the painted surfaces as well as its high speed and relatively low cost per sample.

Summary:

Lead Based Paint Found

III Scope of Inspection

A. Building Background

The House is located at 5070 Park Ave, Forest Park, GA 30297. The House consist of 2 bedrooms and 1 baths. Based on information [redacted], provided, the House was built pre 1978. No written permission was required to access the property [redacted] provided the lock box code. The house was in overall poor condition. There is deteriorated paint in the window troughs. The house was vacant at the time of the inspection.

B. Training

[redacted] has EPA/State licensure as a Lead Inspector and risk assessor. In addition, [redacted] as also been trained in the use, calibration and maintenance of the X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) equipment they currently use, along with necessary principles of Radiation Safety.

C. Equipment

An Innov-X A 6500 X-Ray fluorescence (XRF) lead paint analyzer, serial # 10769 was used on this job.

D. Inspection Company

The inspection was performed by [redacted] a licensed lead inspector (Lic# [redacted]), operating under the Lead Firm of [redacted] (Lic.# [redacted]) located at [redacted].

E. Equipment Calibration

The calibration of the Innov-X X-Ray fluorescence (XRF) is conducted in accordance with the Performance Characteristic Sheet (PCS) for the instrument. The XRF instrument is calibrated using a calibration standard block of known lead content. Three calibration readings are taken before and after each property is tested to insure manufacturer's standards are met. If the inspection is longer than four hours, a set of three calibration readings must be taken before the four hours expires, and then an additional three calibration readings taken at the end of the inspection. If for any reason the instruments are not maintaining a consistent calibration reading within the manufacturer's standards for performance on the calibration block supplied by the manufacturer, manufacturer's recommendations are used to bring the instrument into calibration. If the instrument cannot be brought back into calibration, it is taken off the site and sent back to the manufacturer for repair and/or re-calibration.

F. Findings

5070 Park Ave, Forest Park, GA 30297

This property is a house. [redacted] tested a total of **One Hundred Eighteen (118) surfaces via XRF analysis and Eight (8) calibrations. Six (6) measurements were**

found to contain lead at levels above the regulatory level of 1.0 mg/cm² or within the parameters of the Performance Characteristics Sheet of .6 - 1.1

Exterior Results

1. Windows
2. Window sills
3. Window casing
4. Both doors
5. Door jambs
6. Door casings
7. Porch ceiling and upper trim

G. Conclusions

The above listed components were determined to be positive for lead paint, as defined by Environmental Protection Agency/Department of Housing and Urban Development (EPA/HUD) as containing lead in concentrations greater than or equal to 1.0 mg/cm².

treated the inconclusive reading as positive.

When evaluating this report, it is assumed that according to Chapter 7 HUD guidelines, that if one testing combination (i.e window, door) is positive for lead in an interior or exterior room equivalent, that all other similar testing combinations in those areas are assumed to be positive. The same is true for negative readings. All inaccessible areas are assumed to be positive, even though they were not able to be tested. Inaccessible areas are noted in Section V – XRF Results.

Given that the lead evaluation results indicate the presence of lead-based paint, the owner may wish to obtain, at *the owner's expense*, additional services of a risk assessor, certified for Georgia, to help understand the positive results. This person would review this report and might make additional recommendations about lead hazard control actions. Interpretations and possible actions may vary when only a few readings indicate the presence of lead-based paint.

If there were a small number of results with positive lead-based paint, the owner may need to obtain additional services from a risk assessor to help explain how to address the limited number of positive findings in developing the paint stabilization plan that would result in the reduction of risk.

This inspection was done in accordance with Lead Safe Housing Rule 24 CFR Part 35 subpart F as amended June 21, 2004. The sample results are presented in Appendix V. The surface conditions ranged from intact to poor at the time of the inspection. In compliance with "HUD's Final Rule", you will need to reduce potential hazards by stabilizing all deteriorated lead-based paint in housing built before 1978, unless the property is exempt. Upon completion of paint stabilization activities, HUD requires a clearance examination to determine that the paint stabilization efforts were performed adequately. Paint stabilization means to repair any defect in the substrate, or any defect in a building component, that is causing the paint deterioration, to remove all loose paint

and other loose material from the surface to be treated utilizing lead-safe work practices, and to apply a new protective coating or paint.

The Final Rule specifies who can perform paint stabilization of deteriorated surfaces. The repair contractor must either be supervised by a certified lead paint abatement supervisor, or successfully complete one of several courses approved by HUD. A list of contractors who are under the supervision of a certified lead paint abatement supervisor can be located from the State or EPA Lead Control Office. Contractors who are also able to perform the work must be able to document that they have successfully completed a qualifying course. Examples of such courses follow:

1. An accredited lead abatement supervisor course.
2. An accredited lead-based paint worker course.
3. "The Lead-Based Paint Maintenance Training Program" developed by the National Environmental Training Association for EPA and HUD.
4. "The Remodeler's and Renovator's Lead-Based Paint Training Program" prepared by HUD and the National Association of the Remodeling Industry (NARI).
5. Any course approved by HUD after consultation with EPA for this purpose.

A Clearance Examination will include a visual evaluation of all surfaces that were determined to be defective during the initial inspection, and collection of dust samples. It should be determined that the deteriorated paint surfaces have been eliminated and that no settled dust lead hazards exist in the dwelling or unit. The clearance report must be signed by a certified/Licensed Lead Inspection/Risk Assessor. Clearance testing will be performed on the homes that were determined to have deteriorated lead-based paint above the minimum levels (2 square feet or 10% of a component with a small surface area, such as interior window sills, baseboards and trim, or 20 square feet on exterior surfaces), as per the attached Scope of Work. However, some painted surfaces may contain levels of lead below 1.0 mg/cm², which could create lead dust or lead-contaminated soil hazards if the paint is turned into dust by abrasion, scraping, or sanding. If conditions of intact paint surfaces become destabilized, these conditions will need to be addressed in the future. If any construction or modernization work is done on the premises, this report should be given to the contractors as well as the tenants.

H. Paint Stabilization Recommendations and Cost Estimates

Property Address: 5070 Park Ave, Forest Park, GA 30297

At the specific time and date of the inspection services, **lead hazards were identified**. Therefore, interim controls or paint stabilization treatments as defined in The Lead Safe Housing Rule 24 CFR Part 35 may be required at this time. A Lead Risk Assessor and/or Lead Abatement Firm can further estimate the necessity of action.

IV DISCLOSURE RESPONSIBILITY AND DISCLAIMER

Disclosure Responsibility

A copy of this report must be provided to new lessees (tenants) and purchasers of this property under Federal Law (24 CFR part 35 and 40 CFR part 745) before they become obligated under a lease or sales contract. The complete report must also be provided to new purchasers and it must be made available to new tenants. Landlords (lessors) and sellers are also required to distribute an educational pamphlet and include standard warning language in their leases or sales contracts to ensure that parents have the information they need to protect their children from lead-based paint hazards.

Disclaimer

This is our report of a visual survey, and X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis of the readily accessible areas of this building and tested components. The presence or absence of lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards applies only to the tested or assessed surfaces on the date of the field visit and it should be understood that conditions noted within this report were accurate at the time of the inspection and in no way reflect the conditions at the property after the date of the inspection. No other environmental concerns were addressed during this inspection.

V: XRF Results

Reading	Date	Model/Item	Color	Material	Component	Description	Location	Description	Lead Content	Pass Fail Standard
1	22-Jul-10	calibrate							1.01	Positive
2	22-Jul-10	calibrate							1.06	Positive
3	22-Jul-10	calibrate							1.1	Positive
4	22-Jul-10	living room	Wall	a	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
5	22-Jul-10	living room	Wall	b	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
6	22-Jul-10	living room	Wall	c	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
7	22-Jul-10	living room	Wall	d	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
8	22-Jul-10	living room	ceiling		White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
9	22-Jul-10	living room	Window	a	White	Wood	fair		0.05	Negative
10	22-Jul-10	living room	Window sill	a	White	Wood	fair		0.02	Negative
11	22-Jul-10	living room	Window casing	a	White	Wood	fair		0.01	Negative
12	22-Jul-10	living room	Window	a	White	Wood	fair		0.05	Negative
13	22-Jul-10	living room	Door jam	c	White	Wood	fair		0.01	Negative
14	22-Jul-10	living room		c	Black	Concerete	Poor		0.31	Negative
15	22-Jul-10	living room	Door casing	d	White	Wood	fair		0.02	Negative
16	22-Jul-10	living room	Window	a	White	Wood	fair		0	Negative
17	22-Jul-10	living room	Door casing	d	White	Wood	fair		0.01	Negative
18	22-Jul-10	living room	Door	d	Black	Wood	fair		0	Negative
19	22-Jul-10	living room	Door jam	d	White	Wood	fair		0.18	Negative
20	22-Jul-10	dining room	Wall	a	White	Drywall	fair		0.01	Negative
21	22-Jul-10	dining room	Wall	b	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
22	22-Jul-10	dining room	Wall	c	White	Drywall	fair		0.01	Negative
23	22-Jul-10	dining room	Wall	d	White	Drywall	fair		0.12	Negative
24	22-Jul-10	dining room	ceiling		White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
25	22-Jul-10	dining room	Window	d	White	Wood	fair		0.01	Negative
26	22-Jul-10	dining room	Window sill	d	White	Wood	fair		0.02	Negative
27	22-Jul-10	dining room	Window casing	c	White	Wood	fair		0.01	Negative
28	22-Jul-10	dining room	Window	c	White	Wood	fair		0	Negative
29	22-Jul-10	dining room	Door casing	b	White	Wood	fair		0.2	Negative
30	22-Jul-10	dining room	Door	b	White	Wood	fair		0.04	Negative
31	22-Jul-10	dining room	Baseboard	c	White	Wood	fair		0.01	Negative
32	22-Jul-10	kitchen	Wall	a	White	Drywall	fair		0.08	Negative
33	22-Jul-10	kitchen	Wall	b	White	Drywall	fair		0.01	Negative
34	22-Jul-10	kitchen	Wall	c	White	Drywall	fair		0.01	Negative
35	22-Jul-10	kitchen	Wall	d	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
36	22-Jul-10	kitchen	Door	d	White	Wood	fair		0.08	Negative
37	22-Jul-10	kitchen	Door	d	White	Wood	fair		0.06	Negative
38	22-Jul-10	kitchen	Door casing	d	White	Wood	fair		0.04	Negative
39	22-Jul-10	kitchen	Window	c	White	Wood	fair		0.06	Negative
40	22-Jul-10	kitchen	Window sill	c	White	Wood	fair		0.02	Negative
41	22-Jul-10	kitchen	Window casing	c	White	Wood	fair		0.17	Negative
42	22-Jul-10	kitchen	Cabinet	b	White	Wood	fair		0	Negative
43	22-Jul-10	kitchen	Door jam	b	White	Wood	fair		0.06	Negative
44	22-Jul-10	kitchen	Baseboard	a	White	Wood	fair		0	Negative
45	22-Jul-10	utility closet	Wall	a	Gray	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
46	22-Jul-10	utility closet	shelf	d	Gray	Wood	fair		0	Negative
47	22-Jul-10	utility closet	Door jam	c	White	Wood	fair		0	Negative
48	22-Jul-10	hall	Wall	a	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
49	22-Jul-10	hall	Wall	b	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
50	22-Jul-10	hall	Wall	c	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
51	22-Jul-10	hall	Wall	d	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
52	22-Jul-10	hall	ceiling		White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
53	22-Jul-10	hall	Door casing	a	White	Wood	fair		0	Negative
54	22-Jul-10	hall	Door jam	a	White	Wood	fair		0	Negative
55	22-Jul-10	hall	Door	c	Brown	Wood	fair		0	Negative
56	22-Jul-10	hall	Door casing	c	White	Wood	fair		0	Negative
57	22-Jul-10	hall	Door	c	White	Wood	fair		0	Negative
58	22-Jul-10	hall	Door jam	d	White	Wood	fair		0.08	Negative
59	22-Jul-10	bathroom	Wall	a	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
60	22-Jul-10	bathroom	Wall	b	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
61	22-Jul-10	bathroom	Wall	c	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative
62	22-Jul-10	bathroom	Wall	d	White	Drywall	fair		0	Negative

63	22-Jul-10 bathroom	ceiling		White	Drywall	fair	0.1	Negative
64	22-Jul-10 bathroom	Window	c	White	Wood	fair	0.05	Negative
65	22-Jul-10 bathroom	Window casing	c	White	Wood	fair	0.1	Negative
66	22-Jul-10 bathroom	Window sill	c	White	Wood	fair	0.01	Negative
67	22-Jul-10 bathroom	Door casing	b	White	Wood	fair	0.04	Negative
68	22-Jul-10 bathroom	Door	b	White	Wood	fair	0.07	Negative
69	22-Jul-10 bathroom closet	Wall	a	White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
70	22-Jul-10 bathroom closet	Wall	b	White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
71	22-Jul-10 bathroom closet	Wall	c	White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
72	22-Jul-10 bathroom closet	shelf		White	Wood	fair	0.05	Negative
73	22-Jul-10 room 1	Wall	a	White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
74	22-Jul-10 room 1	Wall	b	White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
75	22-Jul-10 room 1	Wall	c	White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
76	22-Jul-10 room 1	Wall	d	White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
77	22-Jul-10 room 1	ceiling		White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
78	22-Jul-10 room 1	Window casing	a	White	Wood	fair	0	Negative
79	22-Jul-10 room 1	Window	a	Brown	Wood	fair	0	Negative
80	22-Jul-10 room 1	Window	b	Brown	Wood	fair	0	Negative
81	22-Jul-10 room 1	Window sill	a	White	Wood	fair	0	Negative
82	22-Jul-10 room 1	Door	c	Brown	Wood	fair	0	Negative
83	22-Jul-10 room 1	Door casing	c	White	Wood	fair	0	Negative
84	22-Jul-10 room 1	Door jam	c	White	Wood	fair	0	Negative
85	22-Jul-10 room 1	Door	c	Brown	Wood	fair	0	Negative
86	22-Jul-10 room 1	Baseboard	c	White	Wood	fair	0	Negative
87	22-Jul-10 room 1 closet	Wall	b	White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
88	22-Jul-10 room 1 closet	Wall	c	White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
89	22-Jul-10 room 1 closet	Wall	d	White	Drywall	fair	0.01	Negative
90	22-Jul-10 room 2	Wall	a	White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
91	22-Jul-10 room 2	Wall	b	White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
92	22-Jul-10 room 2	Wall	c	White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
93	22-Jul-10 room 2	Wall	d	White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
94	22-Jul-10 room 2	ceiling		White	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
95	22-Jul-10 room 2	Window	c	White	Wood	fair	0	Negative
96	22-Jul-10 room 2	Window sill	c	White	Wood	fair	0.01	Negative
97	22-Jul-10 room 2	Window	b	White	Wood	fair	0	Negative
98	22-Jul-10 room 2	Window casing	b	White	Wood	fair	0	Negative
99	22-Jul-10 room 2	Baseboard	a	White	Wood	fair	0	Negative
100	22-Jul-10 room 2	Door	a	Brown	Wood	fair	0	Negative
101	22-Jul-10 room 2	Door jam	a	White	Wood	fair	0	Negative
102	22-Jul-10 room 2 closet	Wall	a	Green	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
103	22-Jul-10 room 2 closet	Wall	b	Green	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
104	22-Jul-10 room 2 closet	Wall	d	Green	Drywall	fair	0	Negative
105	22-Jul-10 room 2 closet	Door jam	c	White	Wood	fair	0	Negative
106	22-Jul-10 exterior	Shutter	a	White	Wood	Poor	0	Negative
107	22-Jul-10 exterior	Wall	a	yellow	Metal	Poor	0.01	Negative
108	22-Jul-10 exterior	Window casing	b	White	Wood	fair	3.24	Positive
109	22-Jul-10 exterior	Window sills	a	White	Wood	Poor	1.66	Negative
110	22-Jul-10 exterior	Window	a	White	Wood	Poor	3.87	Positive
111	22-Jul-10 exterior	Door jamb	a	White	Wood	Poor	3.11	Positive
112	22-Jul-10 exterior	Door casing	a	White	Wood	Poor	2.87	Positive
113	22-Jul-10 exterior	Door	a	White	Wood	Poor	3.39	Positive
114	22-Jul-10 exterior	ceiling	a	White	Wood	Poor	2.96	Positive
115	22-Jul-10 exterior	upper trim	a	yellow	Wood	Poor	2.64	Positive
116	22-Jul-10 exterior	Door	c	White	Wood	Poor	2.42	Positive
117	22-Jul-10 exterior	Wall	c	yellow	Metal	Poor	0.04	Negative
118	22-Jul-10 exterior	Wall	d	White	Wood	Poor	0.2	Negative
119	22-Jul-10 exterior	Railing	a	White	Metal	Poor	0.05	Negative
120	22-Jul-10 calibrate						1.04	Positive
121	22-Jul-10 calibrate						1.03	Positive
122	22-Jul-10 calibrate						1.04	Positive

over porch

exposed old siding

VI: License and Certification

VII: Drawing/ Floor Plan

C



D

B

A

Park Ave.

VIII: Performance Characteristics Sheet

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 1, 2006

EDITION NO.: 1

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: *Innov-X Systems, Inc.*
 Models: *LBP4000 with software version 1.4 and higher*
 Source: *X-ray tube*

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS:

Inspection mode, variable reading time.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS:

1.0 to 1.1 mg/cm² (inclusive)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

Not applicable

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD:

INSPECTION MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	INCONCLUSIVE RANGE (mg/cm ²)
Results not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick	0.6 to 1.1
	Concrete	0.6 to 1.1
	Drywall	0.6 to 1.1
	Metal	0.6 to 1.1
	Plaster	0.6 to 1.1
	Wood	0.6 to 1.1

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EVALUATION DATA SOURCE AND DATE:

This sheet is supplemental information to be used in conjunction with Chapter 7 of the HUD *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated from the EPA/HUD evaluation using archived building components. Testing was conducted on 148 test locations, with two separate instruments, in December 2005.

IX: Glossary

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 clearance testing; recordkeeping; and, if applicable, monitoring. See also Complete abatement and Interim controls.

Accreditation: A formal recognition certifying that an organization, such as a laboratory, is competent to carry out specific tasks or types of tests.

Accuracy: The degree of agreement between an observed value and an accepted reference value (a "true" value); a data quality indicator. Accuracy includes a combination of random errors (precision) and systematic errors (bias) due to sampling and analysis.

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, windowills, 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 windowill.

Cleaning: The process of using a 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.

Clearance 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 clearance 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

Deteriorated lead-based paint: Any lead-based paint coating on a damaged or deteriorated surface or fixture, or any interior or exterior lead-based paint that is peeling, chipping, blistering, flaking, worn, chalking, alligatoring, cracking, or otherwise becoming separated from the substrate

Disposal (of waste): The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placement of solid or liquid waste on land or in water so that none of its constituents can pollute the environment by being emitted into the air or discharged into a body of water, including groundwater

Environmental Intervention Blood-Lead Level (EIBL) child: A child who has a blood lead level at or above 20 µg/dL (micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood) in a single test or at 15-19 µg/dL in two tests taken at least 3 months apart

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, clearance examination, or risk assessment screen

Examination: See Clearance examination

Federal Register (FR): A daily Federal publication that contains proposed and final regulations, rules, and notices

Impact surface: An interior or exterior surface (such as surfaces on doors) subject to damage by repeated impact or contact

Inspection (of paint): A surface-by-surface investigation to determine the presence of lead-based paint (in some cases including dust and soil sampling) and a report of the results

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 window sill: 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/cm² (milligrams of lead per square centimeter of surface) as measured by XRF or laboratory analysis, or 0.5 percent by weight (5,000 µg/g, 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 hazard tests, for example, determine lead-based paint, leaded dust levels above applicable standards, and bare leaded soil above applicable standards

Lead-based paint hazard control: Activities to control and eliminate lead-based paint hazards, including interim controls, abatement, and complete abatement

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 µg/ft² (micrograms of lead per square foot) on floors and 250 µg/ft² on interior walls. The EPA standards for clearance are 40 µg/ft² on floors, 250 µg/ft² on interior walls and 400 µg/ft² on window troughs. The recommended standard for lead based screens for floors is 25 µg/ft² and for windowills is 125 µg/ft²

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 408 µg/g in play areas and 1200 µg/g in the rest of the yard

Leaded dust: See Lead-contaminated dust

Licensed: Having 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

Monitoring: Surveillance to determine (1) that known or suspected lead-based paint is not deteriorating; (2) that lead-based paint hazard controls, such as paint stabilization, enclosure, or encapsulation have not failed; and (3) that structural problems do not threaten the integrity of hazard controls or of known or suspected

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 feehold or leasehold title or part of the title to property, with or without actually possessing it. This definition includes a vendor who possesses the title, but does not include a mortgagee or an Owner of a reversionary interest under a ground rent lease

Paint inspector: An individual who has completed training from an accredited program and been licensed or certified by the appropriate State or local agency to (1) perform inspections to determine and report the presence of lead-based paint on a surface-by-surface basis through onsite testing, (2) report the findings of such an inspection, (3) collect environmental samples for laboratory analysis, (4) perform clearance testing, and optionally (5) document successful compliance with lead-based paint hazard control requirements or standards

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 controlled abrasive methods Open-flame burning, open-flame blasting, sandblasting, oxidative 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.

Reevaluation: In lead hazard control work, the combination of a visual assessment and collection of environmental samples performed by a certified risk assessor to determine if a previously implemented lead-based paint hazard control measure is still effective and if the dwelling remains lead-safe.

Removal: See Paint removal

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 assessment: An onsite investigation of a residential dwelling to discover any lead-based paint hazards. Risk assessments include an investigation of the age, history, management, and maintenance of the dwelling, and the number of children under age 6 and women of childbearing age who are residents; a visual assessment; limited environmental sampling (i.e., collection of dust wipe samples, soil samples, and deteriorated paint samples); and preparation of a report identifying acceptable abatement and interim control strategies based on specific conditions.

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 clearance 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 Barre soil

Spectrum analyzer: A type of XRF analyzer that provides the operator with a plot of the energy and intensity, or counts of both K and L x-ray spectra, as well as a calculated lead concentration. See also XRF analyzer.

Standard deviation: A measure of the precision of a reading; the spread of the deviation from the mean. The smaller the standard deviation, the more precise the analysis. The standard deviation is calculated by first obtaining the mean, or the arithmetic average, of all of the readings. A formula is then used to calculate how much the individual values vary from the mean—the standard deviation is the square root of the arithmetic average of the squares of the deviation from the mean. Many hand calculators have an automatic standard deviation function. See also Mean.

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.

Substrate: A surface on which paint, varnish, or other coating has been applied or may be applied. Examples of substrates include wood, plaster, metal, and drywall.

Substrate effect: The radiation returned to an XRF analyzer by the paint, substrate, or underlying material, in addition to the radiation returned by any lead present. This radiation, when counted as lead x-rays by an XRF analyzer, contributes to substrate equivalent lead (bias). The inspector may have to compensate for this effect when using XRF analyzers. See also XRF analyzer.

Substrate Equivalent Lead (SEL): The XRF measurement taken on an unpainted surface, used to calculate the corrected lead concentration on a surface by using the following formula: Apparent Lead Concentration - Substrate Equivalent Lead = Corrected Lead Concentration. See also XRF analyzer.

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.

Test location: A specific area on a testing combination where XRF instruments will test for lead-based paint.

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.

Windowsill: See Interior windowsill.

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."

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.

XRF analyzer: An instrument that determines lead concentration in milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm^2) using the principle of x-ray fluorescence (XRF). Two types of field portable XRF analyzers are used—direct readers and spectrum analyzers. For this lead-based paint inspection, the term XRF analyzer only refers to portable instruments manufactured to analyze paint, that have a HUD Performance Characteristic Sheet, and are interpreted in accordance with the Performance Characteristic Sheet; it does not refer here to laboratory grade units or portable instruments designed to analyze soil.