Acknowledgments

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Lead information in this document is based upon current scientific and technical understanding of present issues. Following the advice given will not necessarily provide complete protection in all situations or against all health hazards that can be caused by lead exposure.

Table of Contents

PART I

LEAD IN YOUR HOME

PART II

ACTION PLAN 16

Lead and your Health

The three most common ways that lead can enter your body or the bodies of your children are:

1. Ingestion of lead dust that contaminates fingers through hand to mouth contact.
2. Ingestion by eating paint chips or soil that contains lead.
3. Inhalation of airborne lead dust during remodeling, repainting or renovations.

PART I

Lead poisoning is often called the "silent epidemic" because you may not notice symptoms until levels are dangerously high. In children, most symptoms of lead poisoning can be associated with a variety of ailments. The first effects you may notice are hearing, behavior and/ or learning problems. Symptoms of more severe lead exposure include poor appetite, stomach aches, vomiting, constipation, loss of energy, headaches and trouble sleeping. Other warning signs include hyperactivity, short attention span, quickness to anger and loss of recently acquired skills. Adults who suffer from high lead exposure may experience reproductive problems, difficulties during pregnancy, high blood pressure, kidney damage, digestive problems and memory or concentration problems. Very high levels of exposure may lead to coma, convulsions or even death.

If you have a child between six months and six years old, ask your doctor to do a blood test at yearly check-ups.

The three most common ways that lead can enter your body or the bodies of your children are:

1. Ingestion of lead dust that contaminates fingers through hand to mouth contact.
2. Ingestion by eating paint chips or soil that contains lead.
3. Inhalation of airborne lead dust during remodeling, repainting or renovations.

Lead poisoning can only be confirmed by testing for elevated blood lead levels. All children between the ages of six months and six years should be screened at yearly check-ups. Your physician should perform a finger-prick test or draw some blood to determine the lead level. (Note: A blood draw is preferable to a finger prick test, and always more accurate.) Contact your pediatrician to schedule a blood test for your child. If a pediatrician is not available, contact the Allegheny County Health Department at (412) 323-6859 for more information on where to get your child tested.

What are the Risks?

Children between the ages of six months and six years are at the greatest risk of lead poisoning. Women of childbearing age are also at risk because lead can pass through the umbilical cord into an unborn child's body.

Children between the ages of six months and six years, and women of childbearing age are at the greatest risk. Why? When lead is introduced into the body, it is absorbed and can cause irreversible damage. It can have serious effects on the nervous system, the kidneys and renal system, blood, reproductive and gastrointestinal systems. Lead is absorbed more quickly in developing children, and pregnant women are at risk because lead can be passed through the umbilical cord and into an unborn child's body.

The following symptoms are associated with lead poisoned children:

1. learning deficits
2. hearing deficits
3. IQ deficits of 4-6 points
4. behavioral disorders
5. hyperactivity
6. impaired attention span
7. impaired school performance
8. impaired reading and language development

Lead in your Home

Lead was a popular ingredient in most oil-based paints before 1950. This dangerous additive was not regulated in residential paint until 1972. In 1978, the addition of lead to paint made for residential use was banned entirely.

As houses containing lead based paint age and the paint deteriorates, lead poisoning becomes an increasingly greater threat. Because of the health hazards lead presents, families living in older homes should at least establish a regular maintenance plan that includes thorough house cleaning and paint maintenance on a regular basis. This is especially true if children are present.

Lead-based paint may be found on almost any surface in or around your home, including:

- walls
- older toys
- furniture
- steps
- porches
- exterior walls
- doors
- railings
- ceilings
- stairwells
- interior trim
- window trim
- floors
- in the soil surrounding your home

Old pipes often contain lead solder that can affect drinking water. Run water for about a minute before drinking it, especially if you have not used your water for a few hours.

If you are doing extensive remodeling of your home, hiring a certified lead contractor is the safest way to deal with the problem of lead paint. However, for minor work, we encourage you to use these guidelines as well as those listed in the Appendix of this book to protect you and your family against lead exposure. If you are a committed do-it-yourselfer, be sure that all children and women of childbearing age are out of the home while work is going on and until all dust and debris have been cleaned up in a lead-safe way.

We strongly recommend that you take advantage of the services offered by certified Lead Inspectors and Abatement Contractors.

For contact Information, Call (412) 431-4449 extension 228.

Testing for Lead

Before doing any renovation work in your home, review the following recommendations:

1. Have your house tested for lead. A certified Lead Paint Inspector will test between 50-200 surfaces in your home for lead based paint. Test results will show where lead paint exists in your home.

2. We strongly recommend that you take advantage of the services offered by certified Lead Inspectors and Abatement Contractors. If you decide to do the work on your own, however, please keep in mind that it is a delicate process. You should think about the safety of yourself and your family during the entire renovation or repair project. If you choose to do the work on your own, use this book as a general guideline to keep yourself and your family safe from lead exposure.

3. Once a Lead Paint Inspection has been conducted and you have decided to do renovation work, review the inspection report. If the areas you plan to work on contain lead paint, the work should be done by a Certified Lead Abatement Contractor. Trained contractors will do the work in a safe way to ensure the safety of you and your family.

4. For more information including a list of certified Risk Assessors and Lead Abatement Contractors call Lead Safe Pittsburgh at (412) 431-4449 x205 or CLEARCorps at (412) 431-4449 x228.

Friction is caused by two surfaces rubbing together. When two painted surfaces rub together, friction can turn the paint into dust. This dust contaminates window sills and floors.

Where Lead Lurks in your Home

Before repairing or remodeling your home, a quick tour will help you identify areas where lead is often found. After completing the tour, use this manual as a guide to protect yourself and your family as you complete repairs or renovations in your home.

OUTSIDE YOUR HOME

Yard:

The two biggest contributors of high lead levels in soil are leaded paint and gasoline.

Exterior Paints:

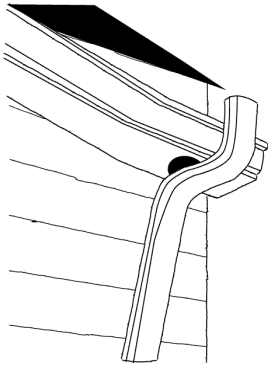
Before its use was banned in 1978, lead was added to exterior paints due to its durable weather resistant qualities. Housing exteriors that were painted between 1954 and 1978 may present a hazard. Chipping lead-based paint falls to the ground, especially around the building perimeter.

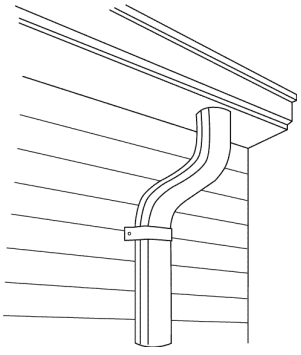
Gasoline:

Lead lurks in soil that has been exposed to automobile emissions; industrial air pollutants and/or peeling paint from the house itself. Look for bare spots of soil. These are the places where lead is most easily transferred to shoes and hands.

Painted Wood, Aluminum Siding, Eaves and Overhangs:

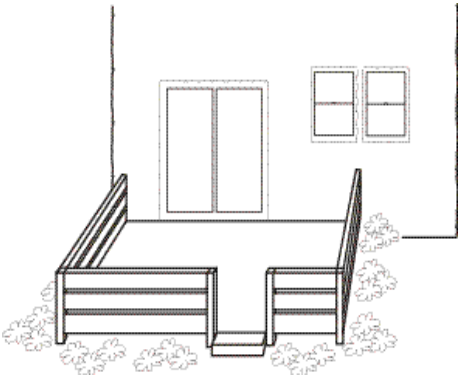
When these surfaces are cracking, peeling or chipping, they may present a lead hazard. Old leaky gutters may allow water to drip directly on lead painted surfaces, a situation that can speed up the deterioration process.





Due to its durability, lead-based paint is usually found more frequently on walls in kitchens and bathrooms than any other areas of the home. This is because these two rooms are exposed to the most frequent and extreme temperature changes year round.

Porches, Stoops and Steps:



Check for signs of cracking, peeling paint on all surfaces. Both wood and concrete porch components are subject to year-round weathering as well as seasonal expansion and contraction. Also look for signs of friction, and wear and tear created by walking over painted floors or opening and closing painted doors and windows. Friction can create harmful lead dust.

* Pay special attention to railings where little hands grasp for support and floors where young children spend lots of time. Don't forget to look up— porch ceilings are especially vulnerable to weather conditions and thus, prone to flaking and peeling. Dust from this process may cover flat surfaces of the porch and surrounding areas.

Windows and Doors:

Chipping and peeling paint on these components can fall on exterior surfaces, contributing to soil contamination. Chips falling on interior surfaces will contaminate window wells, sills and floors. Windows and doors are subject to friction each time they are opened and closed. When two painted surfaces rub together, this friction can turn the paint into dust. Lead contaminated dust can fall on window sills and floors. Check your doors, door frames and window tracks for rub marks.

Window sills are at a perfect level for children to pull themselves up and watch the view outdoors. Flat surfaces like these can also collect lead dust from windows.

INSIDE YOUR HOME

Interior Walls and Ceilings:

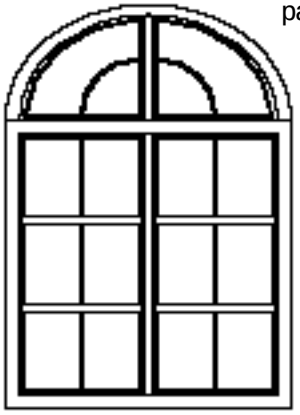
It is important to remember that lead-based paint in good condition is not a lead hazard. Always look for signs of chipping and peeling paint. These conditions may be a lead hazard, and are caused in several ways including:

1. Water damage- moisture damage caused by roof or plumbing leaks or window-fit air conditioners frequently initiates the deterioration process.
2. Impact damage- impact that creates holes or dents in walls and rubbing together of surfaces may cause paint to deteriorate prematurely, thus becoming a lead hazard.

Kitchens and bathrooms are the two rooms in a home that are exposed to the most frequent and extreme temperature and moisture changes year-round. As a result, lead-based paint will be found more frequently on walls in these rooms than any other areas of the home.

Windows:

Replacement windows such as aluminum or vinyl should not present a lead hazard. If they are old wooden double hung windows, evaluate their condition. Look for chipping or peeling paint. Also check for rub marks on the window tracks. Look for chips or dust that fall into the window well each time the window is used.



*Window sills are at a perfect level for children to pull themselves up and watch the view outdoors. Flat surfaces like these can also collect large amounts of lead dust from windows.

Doors, Frames and Trim:

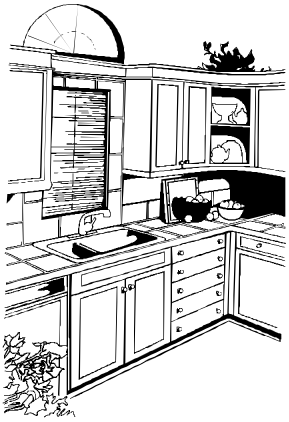
These are the interior components that suffer the most wear and tear. Identify friction spots by looking for rub marks on both the door and the door frame. Another sign of friction is a door that sticks when opening and shutting. This rubbing causes invisible lead dust to fall to the ground and other flat surfaces. Closely inspect all baseboards. Any chipping or peeling paint would be easily accessible to young children and should be repaired by following the procedures for hazard reduction later in this manual.

Floor Surfaces, Stairs and Banisters:

Floors and stairs are high impact surfaces, which means that they are subject to regular wear and tear. If they have been treated with a lead based coating, and if they are deteriorated, they may represent a lead hazard. Are your floors or stairs painted or varnished? If so, these areas should be treated as directed later in this manual.

Other Household Items:

You should assume that built-in cabinets and furniture painted before 1978 contain lead-based paint unless confirmed otherwise. If these items are chipping or peeling, or if renovations require removal of lead containing components, all work should be completed in a lead-safe manner. Old painted toys and cribs should not be used with children. Chewing or sucking on these items provides a direct route for lead poisoning through ingestion of paint chips or contaminated dust.



Action Plan

PART II

ONCE YOU HAVE IDENTIFIED THE EXISTENCE OF LEAD BASED PAINT IN YOUR HOME, YOU SHOULD ESTABLISH AN ACTION PLAN.

1. WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT YOU TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SERVICES OFFERED BY CERTIFIED LEAD INSPECTORS AND ABATEMENT CONTRACTORS. FOR MORE INFORMATION INCLUDING A LIST OF CERTIFIED RISK ASSESSORS AND LEAD ABATEMENT CONTRACTORS CALL LEAD SAFE PITTSBURGH AT (412) 431-4449 x205 OR CLEARCORPS AT (412) 431-4449 x228.

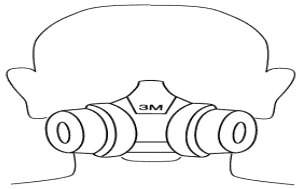
2. IF YOU DECIDE TO DO THE REMEDIATION YOURSELF, THE REMAINDER OF THIS DOCUMENT WILL OUTLINE WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW TO MAKE YOUR HOME SAFE AND KEEP YOU AND YOUR FAMILY SAFE FROM LEAD EXPOSURE.

3. CHECK THE APPENDIX OF THIS MANUAL FOR A LISTING OF SOME OTHER USEFUL PUBLICATIONS.

Protect Yourself

Before beginning any work where lead is present, you should do the following:

1. Purchase a respirator with HEPA filters. Most professionals prefer a half face negative pressure respirator (see figure 1). These can be found at most contractor supply stores. If you have difficulty finding these respirators, call CLEARCorps at (412) 431-4449 ext. 228 for more information.



(fig. 1 HEPA Respirator)

2. Wear coveralls to reduce the chance of getting lead dust on your skin. If you don't have coveralls, wear a long sleeved shirt and long pants. At the end of the work day, your clothes will be covered with lead dust. Avoid spreading dust to other parts of the house by removing coveralls on the walk-off or changing immediately and washing your clothes. Wash these clothes separately from family washing, especially children's clothes. It is best to shower soon after work is complete.

*Lead cannot be absorbed through the skin, but any lead residue on your skin or clothes can contaminate other parts of your home and put your family at risk. It is important to be conscious of the work you do and the potential routes of lead exposure for your family when you are doing work on your own.

3. Wash your hands immediately after working with lead contaminated surfaces. This is especially important before smoking or eating.

4. Eat a healthy diet. Eating foods that are low in fat while high in Vitamin C, iron and calcium will help. Your body will be less likely to absorb lead if you eat a nutritious diet.

5. When you are finished with renovation or repair work, ask your physician to test your blood. It is important to make sure that you are protecting yourself while you work.

1. Keep young children and women of childbearing age out of the house while work is going on. Pets should be outside or at least outside of the work area.

Keep young children and women of childbearing age out of the house while work is going on. Pets should be outside or at least outside of the work area.

Protect Your Family

2. Set up containment as described in the CONTAINMENT section of this manual. This plastic and duct tape system will create a barrier to protect your family and furniture from the paint chips and dust that you are removing. The better the containment, the less likely your family will be affected by lead exposure. The work area should be small enough so that all work and clean up can be completed by the end of the day when residents return home.

3. Avoid tracking dust from the work area into other parts of your home. Use a piece of 4 mil poly plastic to make a "walk-off mat" outside the exit of your work area (see figure 2). Use this as your decontamination area. Before leaving this area, remove the shoes that you wore in the work area and leave them on the mat.

(fig 2. Walk Off Mat)

4. Clean your hands thoroughly before touching anything outside of the containment area. Keep a container of baby wipes on the walk-off (see figure 2). Use these to clean your hands when leaving the work area.

5. Clean up each day as described in the CLEAN UP section of this manual before at risk residents return home.

OTHER TIPS TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY:

- Make sure your family eats a healthy diet. It is especially important for children and women of childbearing age to eat foods that are low in fat, high in Vitamin C, iron and calcium. Their bodies will be less likely to absorb lead if they eat a nutritious diet.
- Keep children away from bare soil and other places where lead chips might be found, including empty lots and dumping areas.
- Take your shoes off, or at least wipe your feet before entering the home. Vacuum entry ways often to pick up any dust that is carried into the home on shoes.

Materials you will Need

GENERAL

respirator with HEPA filters

coveralls or old shirt and pants

4 mil poly plastic sheeting

4 mil poly plastic bags

duct tape

paint scrapers or putty knives

scissors or Stanley knives

medium grit sandpaper & sanding block

spray bottles

baby wipes

CLEANING

trisodium phosphate or Ledizolve

cleaning buckets

sponges

rubber gloves

HEPA vacuum with carpet attachment

WINDOWS AND DOORS

jack plane

aluminum coil stock

hammer

nails

caulk

rubber track liners (for old double hung windows)

Cleaning Up Lead Inside and Outside your Home

Use the following guidelines when conducting hazard reduction work both inside and outside of your home. For special tips and alternatives to lead remediation, see page 27 of this manual.

LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION: Step by Step

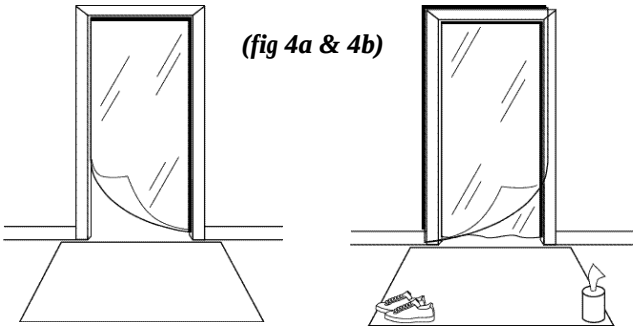
1. Establish the work area: Make it small so that all work and clean up can be completed by the end of the day when residents return home. This process can be repeated regularly until all interior work is complete.

**If you are working on a larger project and must leave containment up overnight, secure the plastic well. It is important to keep all children and at risk residents out of the work area. It is also important to keep any lead dust inside the work area.

(fig. 3)

2a. Prepare the work area (interior): As much as possible, furniture and other items should be moved out of the work area. If these items cannot be moved out, cover them with heavy 4 mil poly plastic (found at most contractor supply stores) to protect them from lead dust. Seal all seams in the plastic with duct tape to create an effective barrier between your furniture and the work area. When all furniture is covered, use the same type of plastic to cover the floor. Use duct tape again to seal all seams. (see figure 3)

Fasten the plastic to the edges of the baseboard to ensure that lead dust will not contaminate the floor. This is important because most of the lead chips and dust that you remove will fall on the floor, and once lead dust falls and settles on unprotected floors, especially carpet, it is difficult to clean up.

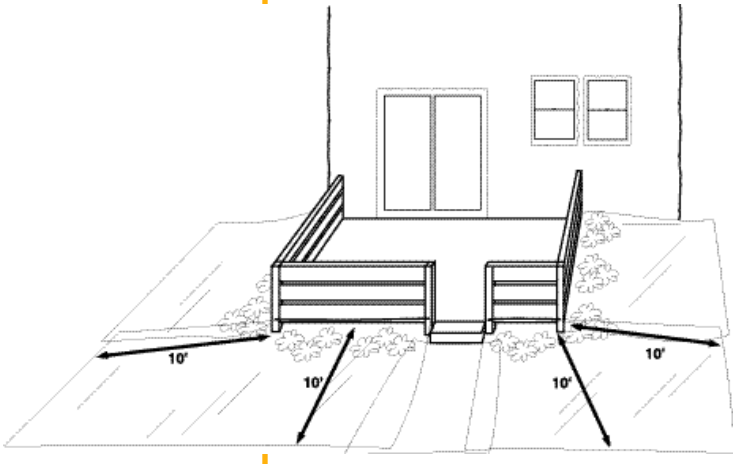


(fig 4a & 4b)

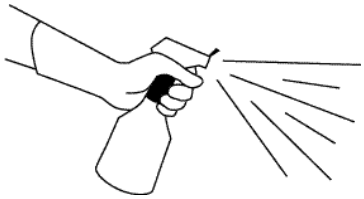
*Be sure to close all furnace registers. Cover them with 4 mil poly plastic and seal it well with duct tape. Also, turn off all heating and air-conditioning systems. This will help keep lead dust out of your vents and ducts. Create airlock flaps in all entry/exits to the room. (see figures 4a & 4b)

2b. Prepare the work area (exterior): Protect your lawn and landscape by covering all bare soil, grass and shrubbery ten feet in all directions from the work area with heavy 4 mil poly plastic. (see figure 5). Also be sure to cover children's play equipment that may be outside near your work area. When working on the second or third story of your home, extend the plastic five feet further in each direction. Bricks, rocks or any other heavy item may be used to hold the edges down. This plastic sheeting can be found at any contractor supply store. This step is especially important, because it is very hard to remove lead from soil once it has been contaminated. Keep in mind that young children may later play in the spot where you are working.

**When using a ladder, poke holes in the plastic to make sure the ladder is secure in the ground. Ladder safety is just as important as protecting your lawn from lead. If you move the ladder, seal the holes with duct tape.

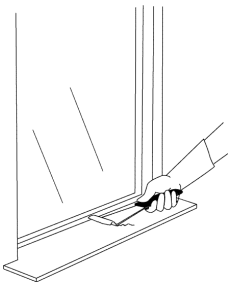


(fig. 5)



3. Mist the work area: Use a spray bottle full of water to lightly mist the general work area, concentrating on the work surface. Misting the work surface helps reduce the amount of airborne dust created as you scrape and sand. Repeat this step often to help keep dangerous lead dust in your contained area.

4. Scraping: Once the work surface is misted, use a scraper to remove all chipping and flaking paint. Be sure that ALL loose paint is removed before going on to the next step. *It is important to remove all chipping paint from windows, even if it means removing the sash from the window frame.



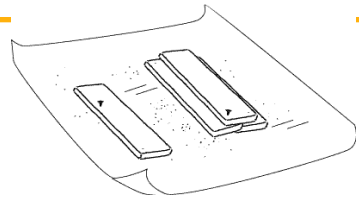
5. Sanding: Continue to mist the work area with a spray bottle to keep dust down. Use a medium grit sandpaper to prepare the surface for repainting. Be sure to sand the surface until it is smooth. Fresh layers of paint will seal everything else in.

**Reminder: Use of a mechanical sander is prohibited when working with lead based paint, power tools release too much dust into the air.

It is very important to dispose of contaminated garbage in a way that will protect your family and the environment.

Cleaning Up The Work Space

Clean up



a) When all scraping and sanding is complete, leave the work area for one hour to allow any lead dust in the air to settle.

b) Any large items that have been removed (carpet, baseboards, trim, windows etc.) should be wrapped tightly in 4 mil poly plastic and placed in outdoor trash or taken to a local landfill.

c) Next, use a HEPA vacuum to clean all horizontal surfaces and trin work area. This includes doors and door frames (don't forget the to windows, window frames, window wells and sills, baseboards and all other horizontal surfaces in the room. **When vacuum bag is full, carefully remove the used bag and dispose of it in a 4 mil poly plastic bag. Be sure to install the new bag securely to prevent lead dust from contaminating the inside of the vacuum.

d) After the first HEPA vacuum, carefully roll the plastic up, folding the contaminated side in on itself. It is important to keep all paint chips and dust in the plastic. Place the plastic in a strong 4 mil poly plastic bag (also available at contractor supply stores) and throw it away in an outdoor garbage can.

Critical Cleaning

Lead dust will remain even after an initial clean-up. It is very important to follow these instructions to protect your family from lead poisoning even after your work is complete.

1. Cleaning: After the first HEPA vacuum, and disposing of contaminated plastic, prepare a bucket of warm soapy water and a bucket of rinse water to wash the work surface and the surrounding area (focussing on horizontal surfaces and trim). It is very important to clean up all lead dust created by scraping and sanding.

a) Dip your sponge in the soapy water and wring it out. Carefully wipe a small section of your work area.

b) Dip your dirty sponge in the rinse water to rinse out lead dust, and then wring it out.

c) Dip the sponge back in the clean soapy water and wring it out. Wipe another small section of the work area.

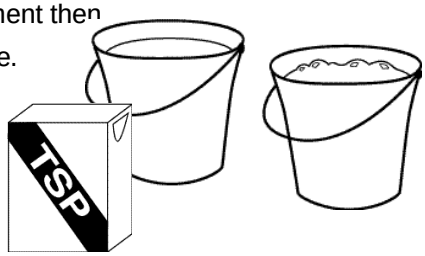
d) Continue steps a-c until your whole work area is clean.

e) Change your rinse water often, dumping dirty water in the toilet.

f) Do not dump dirty water in the sink or bathtub, remember that it is contaminated with lead.

g) After the wash cycle, do a second HEPA vacuum, focussing on the areas listed in the CLEANING UP THE WORK SPACE section of this manual.

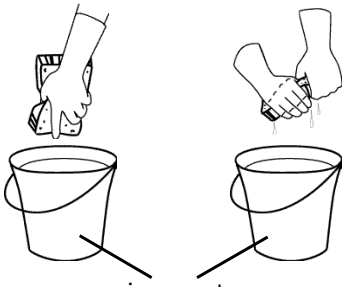
h) With the containment plastic removed, vacuum the floor as well. For carpeted floors, use a carpet attachment for the HEPA vacuum and vacuum the floor twice at a slow speed. For bare floors, vacuum once with a regular attachment then follow the wash cycle outlined in the steps a-g above. Finish with a second HEPA vacuum.



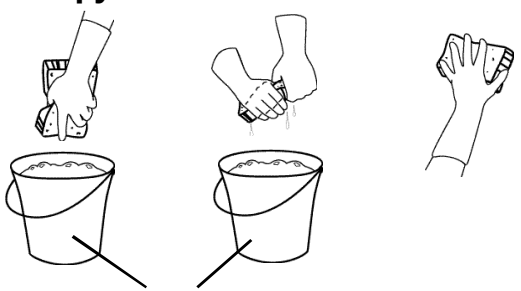
When changing your rinse water, be sure to dump contaminated water down the toilet. Do not use the bathtub or sink.

A. soapy water

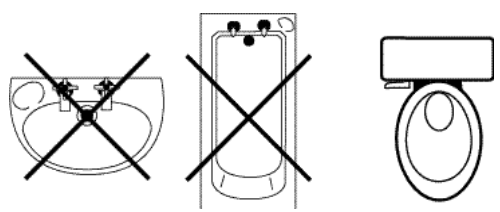
B. rinse water



C. soapy water



E. dumping dirty water



Painting

Now that you have successfully removed all chipping and peeling paint and cleaned the affected surface, it is time to repaint in order to seal in all remaining lead-based paint. Begin by covering the surface with a coat of primer, followed by two coats of durable interior/exterior paint.

*High traffic exterior areas require special care. Use an exterior porch and floor paint when hazard reduction is complete to lock away any remaining lead paint.

* At the entrance to your home, replace traditional doormats with inexpensive dust mats which remove most lead contaminants.

Waste Disposal

Tightly seal all 4 mil poly plastic bags that contain lead waste. Also wrap all large components that have been removed in 4 mil poly plastic and seal all seams tightly with duct tape. Take all lead contaminated waste to a landfill for disposal. It is very important to dispose of contaminated garbage in a way that will protect your family and the environment.

At the entrance to your home, replace traditional doormats with inexpensive dust mats which remove most lead contaminants.

Special tips and Alternatives to Lead Remediation

EXTERIOR

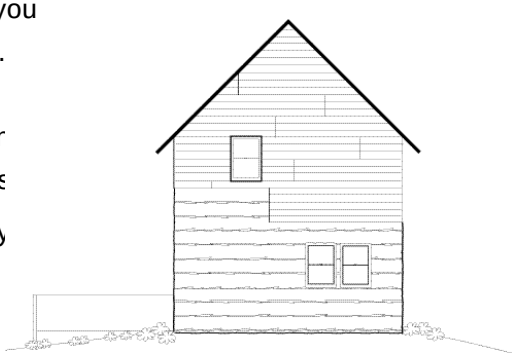
Your Yard

Protect your family from exposure to lead in soil by following these simple suggestions:

- If you plan to plant a garden, have your soil tested. This is especially important if you live in an urban area or near a major roadway. Vegetables, especially root crops like carrots, radishes and potatoes, can absorb lead from soil.
- If you have bare soil in your yard, cover it with mulch, grass seed or sod. It is important to cover bare soil, especially in areas where children love to play.
- In Pennsylvania, call (717) 782-2884 for information about testing for lead in the soil.

Wood/Aluminum Siding

- If exterior walls contain lead paint in bad shape, you might consider hanging new siding over the old. a more expensive but also more effective way to the lead hazard. For the do-it-yourselfer, local cor supply stores may offer free training on siding ins
- Also look at gutters, eaves and overhangs. If they are in bad shape, they should be replaced. This is because water damage caused by defective gutters and downspouts will continue to get worse unless repairs are made.



Grass Mulch Plants

INTERIOR

Inside Walls and Ceilings

- Paneling or drywall are more permanent solutions than painting. When installed correctly, both of these methods can safely seal up lead-based paint until it is disturbed or damaged.
- Demolition of walls that contain lead based paint should be done by a certified lead abatement contractor. This type of work creates a great deal of lead dust, and if not done properly, can create huge dust hazards that will be dangerous to both you and your family.

Interior Trim

- Trim can also be removed and taken to a professional dipping company which will use chemical stripping techniques to remove lead paint and preserve the wood. For more information on off-site paint removal, call CLEARCorps at (412) 431-4449, ext. 228. Keep in mind, that you should follow containment procedures even if you are removing trim pieces for off-site treatments.

Inside Windows

- If you have old double hung wooden windows, consider having them replaced. If this is not an option, pay careful attention to each window as you work.
- It is often safest to cap window wells with aluminum coil stock. Coil stock is available at most contractor supply centers. You will need to cut and mold the coil stock to fit your window wells or window sills. Measure the well or sill, cut a piece of coil stock to fit (be sure to make it flush on both sides, front and back. Smooth a thin layer of epoxy over the back of the coil stock and fit it in place. Use aluminum nails to fasten it in place. Use a caulk gun to seal the edges of the coil stock, leaving two small drainage holes on the exterior side of the coil stock. This is an easy way to create a smooth lead-safe surface, and it makes regular cleaning much easier.

Remember that use of a mechanical sander is prohibited when working with lead based paint, power tools release too much dust into the air.

- When replacing windows, seal off the window from the exterior to avoid contaminating your yard with lead dust. Inside, place plastic on the floor beneath the window ten feet in all directions. Remove the window to the inside, keeping all dust and debris on the plastic. When work is complete, follow clean-up and waste disposal methods on page 23-26.
- For the do-it-yourselfer, local contractor supply stores may offer free training on siding installation.

Floors and Stairs

- Carpet holds dust and dirt very well. If you plan to replace carpets and pull up old floor covering on your own, wear a respirator with HEPA filters and heavily mist the carpet and surrounding area often. Wrap all carpet in 4 mil poly plastic, seal it with duct tape and dispose of it immediately in the outdoor trash or at a landfill.

* Never reuse scrap carpet that was used to cover a lead contaminated floor. Even with a HEPA vacuum, it is impossible to remove all of the lead dust from carpet.

* Reminder use of a mechanical sander is prohibited when working with lead based paint, power tools release too much dust into the air.

* If your stairs are painted with lead based paint or varnish, follow the steps for hazard reduction, and then consider installing vinyl stair tread liners on each step. These tread liners will absorb the friction and impact and the painted surface underneath will remain intact.

Keep in mind that lead dust is invisible, and lead hazards may exist even in a home that looks clean.

Long term Maintenence

4Cleaning is an important part of maintaining any home, but when lead paint is present, cleaning and regular maintenance become crucial to maintaining a lead-safe home. Keep in mind that lead dust is invisible, and lead hazards may exist even in a home that looks clean.

Set up a weekly cleaning schedule, being sure to incorporate cleaning floors, windows (including sills and wells). Use a high phosphate (dishwashing) detergent when cleaning because phosphates work best in removing invisible lead dust from surfaces throughout your home.

gh phosphate (dishwashing) detergent

New Tools Available

HEPA Planers are also new on the market and very effective on friction surfaces. These are electric planers with vacuum bags attached. Any waste or dust created in the planing process is sucked into the vacuum bag. The benefit of this tool in lead work is that before emptying into the vacuum bag, the dust and debris passes through a HEPA filter which catches even the smallest lead dust particles.

Peel Away 1 is a chemical stripper that has been approved by HUD as an acceptable abatement product. Peel Away 1 is applied to the affected surface and covered with special Peel Away Cloth. In our experience, the product is most effective when left in place overnight. On the following day, remove the Peel Away Cloth according to manufacturer instruction. The bulk of the Peel Away product and paint (up to 32 layers) is lifted away with the cloth.

Double track jamb liners can be used to reduce friction on old double hung windows. These flexible vinyl panels can be purchased at most contractor supply stores. You may consider installing jamb liners to enclose original window jambs that are painted and in poor condition. We recommend that you have some knowledge of window anatomy if you plan to install jamb liners.

The Sunvac is still in the developmental stages, but will be available on the market within one year. The Sunvac is an instrument with a controllable heat source. A hand-held wand with heating elements can be placed directly over a leaded substrate. After several seconds, the paint is softened and can be easily removed with a scraper. The benefit of the Sunvac over a heat gun is regulated temperature. Heat guns cannot be regulated and may release toxic lead fumes into the air.

Appendix

REGIONAL

EPA Region III

Regional Lead Contact

U.S. EPA Region 3 (3WC33)

841 Chestnut Building

Philadelphia, PA 19107

(215) 566-2084

PENNSYLVANIA

Childhood Lead Posioning Prevention Program

Department of Health

P.O. Box 90, Room 725

Harrisburg, PA 17108

(800) 440-LEAD

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Allegheny County Department of Health

Local Lead Contact

1300 Brighton Road

Pittsburgh, PA 15233

(412) 323-6859

PRIVATE

Lead Safe Pittsburgh

64 South 14th Street

Pittsburgh, PA 15203

(412) 431-4449 x205

CLEARCorps

64 South 14th Street

Pittsburgh, PA 15203

(412) 431-4449 x228

OTHER RESOURCES

Jacobs, David (1995) Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing. U.S. Department of Health and Urban Development.

Time Life Books (ed.), (1998) 52 Easy Weekend Home Improvements. Alexandria, Virginia: Time Life Custom Publishing.

Time Life Books (ed.), (1998) Fix Your Windows and Doors. Alexandria, Virginia: Time Life Custom Publishing.

Vandervort, Don and Bob Doyle (ed.), (1999) Home Repair Handbook. Menlo Park, California: Sunset Publishing Corporation.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (ed.), (1998) Lead in Your Home: A Parent's Reference Guide. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.