JOCELYN KERANEN
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
900 FLANNER HALL, NOTRE DAME IN 46556

11/17/2021

[redacted]

Unit: [redacted]

Risk Assessment No.: RA000015441

A lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 10/01/2021 at the request of the occupant or owner, to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards, identified in the report are not required to be remediated. All information and recommendations contained in the report are advisory.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 Lead Based Paint Program. Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 10/1/2021, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by JOCELYN KERANEN (License Number: IND001941). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☑ YES	☐ NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☑ YES	☐ NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☐ YES	☑ NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☐ YES	☑ NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐ YES	☑ NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the COMPONENT which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a “sub” component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor’s instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: JOCELYN KERANEN [redacted]

License IND001941

Date:

Organization Details:

Phone Nbr. (206) 734-7418

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

900 FLANNER HALL, NOTRE DAME IN 46556

((20) 6) -7347418

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

[redacted]

PROPERTY INFORMATION: Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty? NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted]

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 10/1/2021 12:00:00 AM

Dwelling Built: 1925

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?	
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?	WITHIN 9 MONTHS
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	YES	How long ago?	WITHIN 9 MONTHS
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**NO**		

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Garage -- Ceiling
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Unknown; Side-B-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	Result XRF Test : 11.6 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	-
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Remove all chipping and peeling paint, stabilize paint. 2.Remove and re-install the component to reduce friction and impact surfaces (e.g. doors, windows) 3.Stabilize deteriorated paint using lead safe work practices (see instructions) to repair current paint surface and re-paint (e.g. painted surfaces) ABATEMENT: 1.Completely replace components with a lead free building component, as noted below. 2.Encapsulate the component with a paint encapsulant 3.Enclose the component with a barrier completely preventing access 4.Permanently remove the component
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Component Location-Type	Garage -- Door Casing
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Unknown; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	YES Result XRF Test : 1.7 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	-
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Protect impact surfaces with barriers or impact resistant materials (e.g. doors, windows) 2.Remove all chipping and peeling paint, stabilize paint. 3.Stabilize deteriorated paint using lead safe work practices (see instructions) to repair current paint surface and re-paint (e.g. painted surfaces) ABATEMENT: 1.Completely replace components with a lead free building component, as noted below. 2.Enclose the component with a barrier completely preventing access 3.Remove all of the paint or coating using lead safe work practices and resurface with lead free paint or other coating
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Garage -- Garage Door
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Unknown; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	YES Result XRF Test : 3.7 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	-
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Protect impact surfaces with barriers or impact resistant materials (e.g. doors, windows) 2.Remove all chipping and peeling paint, stabilize paint. 3.Stabilize deteriorated paint using lead safe work practices (see instructions) to repair current paint surface and re-paint (e.g. painted surfaces) ABATEMENT: 1.Completely replace components with a lead free building component, as noted below. 2.Encapsulate the component with a paint encapsulant 3.Permanently remove the component 4.Remove all of the paint or coating using lead safe work practices and resurface with lead free paint or other coating
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Component Location-Type	House -- Siding
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Wood; Side-B-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled; Paint Color-White
Hazard	YES Result XRF Test : 10.1 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Exterior paint is chipping and peeling due to age and weathering.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Remove all chipping and peeling paint, stabilize paint. 2.Stabilize deteriorated paint using lead safe work practices (see instructions) to repair current paint surface and re-paint (e.g. painted surfaces) ABATEMENT: 1.Encapsulate the component with a paint encapsulant 2.Enclose the component with a barrier completely preventing access
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Component Location-Type	House -- Siding
Window Type	None

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Description	Substrate-Wood; Side-C-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	YES Result XRF Test : 2.2 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	-
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Protect impact surfaces with barriers or impact resistant materials (e.g. doors, windows) 2.Stabilize deteriorated paint using lead safe work practices (see instructions) to repair current paint surface and re-paint (e.g. painted surfaces) ABATEMENT: 1.Completely replace components with a lead free building component, as noted below. 2.Encapsulate the component with a paint encapsulant 3.Enclose the component with a barrier completely preventing access
Specific Instructions	Looks like water damage is cause of paint deterioration. Look into fixing first then work on interim controls.
Repair Substrate	None
Component Location-Type	House -- Window
Window Type	Window Frame
Description	Substrate-Wood; Side-B-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	YES Result : 1.4 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	-
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Cover component with materials that protect against further wear from impact or friction (e.g. siding, window glides, thresholds) 2.Remove all chipping and peeling paint, stabilize paint. 3.Stabilize deteriorated paint using lead safe work practices (see instructions) to repair current paint surface and re-paint (e.g. painted surfaces) ABATEMENT: 1.Completely replace components with a lead free building component, as noted below. 2.Encapsulate the component with a paint encapsulant 3.Enclose the component with a barrier completely preventing access 4.Permanently remove the component
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	Play Area -- Bare Soil External Play Area		
Description	Side- D-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil		
Hazard	NO	Result	140 ppm
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Stairway -- Ceiling
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-B-Side; Deterioration-Impact
Hazard	YES Result Visual Inspection : 0
Assessment Notes	
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Additional floor options: a. Stabilize deteriorated paint or remove other floor covering completely. b. Cover floors with a smooth and cleanable surface (such as tile, sheet vinyl or new carpet) 2.Additional wall and ceiling options: a. Install corner guards, chair rails, baseboards, or other trim to limit impact. b. Cover walls with wall paper or paneling. 3.Stabilize deteriorated paint and cover the current component with a lead-free component ABATEMENT: 1.Encapsulate the component with a paint encapsulant 2.Enclose the component with a barrier completely preventing access, as noted. 3.Replace component with lead free components, completely or partially, as noted in Specific Instructions, below.
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Unknown; Side-A-Side		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)	5.1 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Miscellaneous Notes and Comments

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 µg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 µg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 µg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.
3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.
4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.
5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.
6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.
7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly

remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush. Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Environment http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/