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REMEMBER THESE PRINCIPLES

- 1. ASSUME:** **Paint in Homes Built Before 1978 Contains Lead**
(Unless a lead-based paint inspection shows it doesn't.)
Exposing Anyone to Dust, Especially Children, is Bad

- 2. CHECK:** **Federal, State, and Local Regulations**
 - OSHA has rules for worker safety
 - EPA and your local community have rules for waste disposal

- 3. AVOID:** **Creating Dust**
 - Use low dust work practices (for example, mist surfaces with water before sanding or scraping)**Spreading Dust**
 - Cover area under work with durable protective sheeting (plastic or poly)
 - Keep dust contained to immediate work area

- 4. PROTECT:** **Occupants, Particularly Children**
 - Keep them away from work area
 - Clean up work site before they return**Workers**
 - Wear proper respiratory protection for lead dust
 - Keep clean
 - Don't take dust home

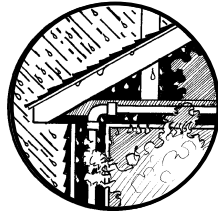
- 5. CLEAN UP:** **After All Work**
 - Clean up is particularly important if painted surfaces were broken or wall cavities were opened
 - Take dust wipe samples to make sure that it is safe for children to return

- 6. MAINTAIN:** **A Dry Building**
 - Moisture problems can cause paint failure, building deterioration, and encourage pests**All Painted Surfaces**
 - Well-maintained paint generally does not pose a health risk**Clean and Cleanable Surfaces**
 - Keep floors and painted surfaces smooth
 - Damp mop them often
 - Clean rugs and carpet well



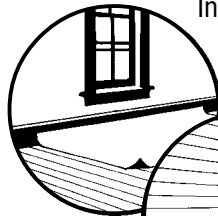
ROUTINE WORK PRACTICES

The following pictures appear throughout the Guide and refer to specific sections covering these practices.

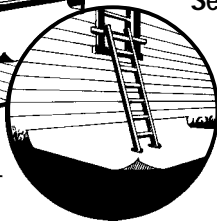


Correct the Cause of the Problem. Before work starts, correct the conditions causing damage to the home. See Correcting the Cause of the Problem, p. 7.

Interior



Set Up Work Area. Set up the work area properly. See Section 2: Set Up the Work Area - Interior & Exterior, p. 13 and p. 15, respectively.



Exterior



Clean Up and Clear. Thoroughly clean up the work area using the procedures described in this guide. Then, take dust wipe samples to see if it is safe for children to return. See Section 4: Cleaning Up, p. 47 and Check Your Work, p. 51.



High Dust Jobs. Some activities are likely to create high amounts of dust during the job. See Section 3: High Dust Jobs, p. 45 and follow the guidelines in this section to ensure that this work is performed safely.

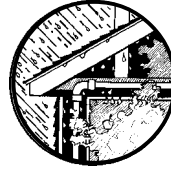


Important!!! This symbol points out important details where special attention is needed.



CORRECTING THE CAUSE OF THE PROBLEM

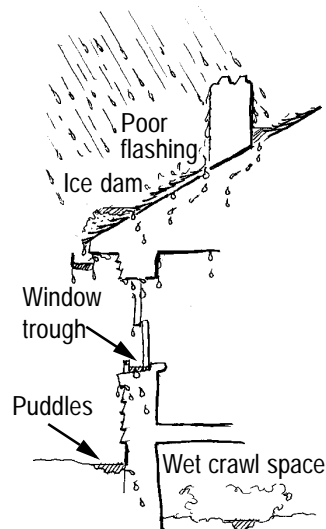
If a job involves repairs to a damaged paint surface, it is important to correct the cause of the damage, or the damage will occur again. Damaged surfaces that contain lead-based paint represent a health threat to the occupants.



The following conditions are examples of potential causes of damage to painted surfaces. Be sure that the planned work will correct these conditions if they are present.

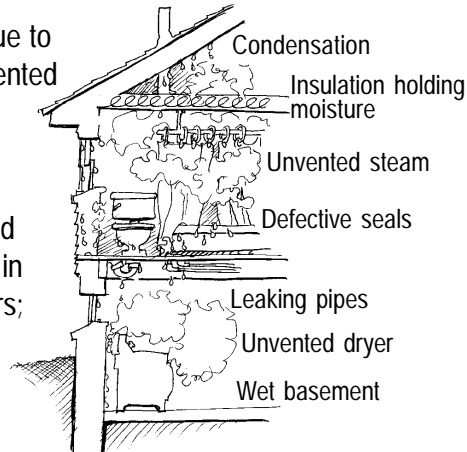
Moisture From Outside

Roof leaks; incorrectly installed flashing; defective downspouts and gutters; water collecting in window troughs; puddles of water at foundations; leaking basement walls; wet crawl spaces.



Moisture From Inside

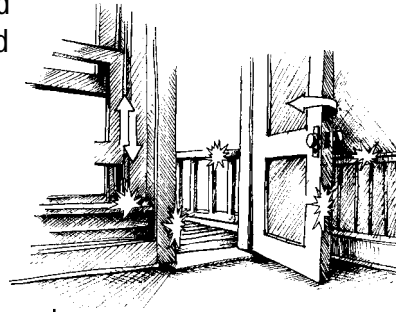
Attic condensation due to poor ventilation; unvented steam from showers and cooking; leaking plumbing and failed seals around tubs and toilets; condensation in walls; unvented dryers; wet and poorly maintained basements.





Rubbing and Impact of Painted Surfaces

Binding doors; unprotected painted walls and trim; and rubbing from opening and closing painted windows.

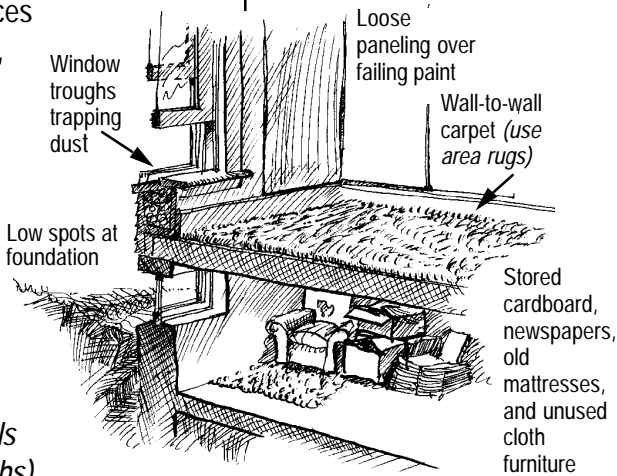


Places that Collect Dust and Paint Chips

Where feasible, repair or remove places where dust and paint chips may accumulate and can't be easily cleaned (such as old wall-to-wall carpet and unused items stored in the basement). If these places

are damp, they may also be home to mold.

Keep flat surfaces (such as window stools or interior sills and troughs) clean and cleanable.



Structural Damage

Some surface damage may be caused by structural damage such as wood rot, termites, foundation settlement, and foundation shift. These problems must be addressed before surface repairs are made.

RESTRICTED PRACTICES

Goal: Don't use unsafe work methods. Some work methods create such high levels of dust that they must not be used when working on surfaces that may contain lead-based paint.

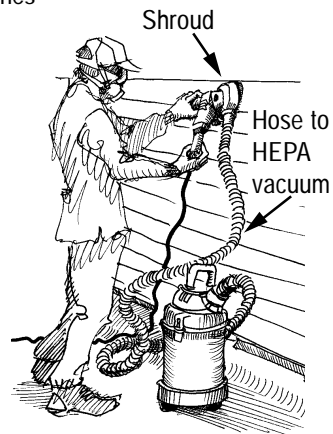


Don't Use Power Sanders or Grinders Without HEPA Vacuum Attachment.

These machines create a lot of dust that can contaminate a building and the ground around a building endangering workers, neighbors, and occupants.

Controlled Sanding or Grinding With HEPA Vacuum Attachment Is Acceptable.

If the sanding or grinding machines are "shrouded," which means surrounded with a barrier that prevents dust from flying out around the perimeter, AND attached to a HEPA vacuum, they can be used. Because some dust may still blow out around the perimeter, workers near the machine should wear half-mask respirators rated by NIOSH as N100 (or HEPA) at a minimum. Also, the work area must be completely isolated if the machine is used inside (see Section 3: [High Dust Jobs](#), p.45). Because these tools can create high levels of dust and require additional precautions, their use is beyond the scope of this guide.



Don't Use Open Flame/High Heat Removal of Paint.

There is no acceptable use of an open flame torch or high temperature heat gun (above 1100 degrees F) to remove paint.

- It produces toxic gases that a HEPA dust canister on a respirator cannot filter out on its own (a second, organic filter is necessary).
- It creates high levels of very toxic dust that is extremely difficult to clean up.
- It can burn down a house.

Do Use a Heat Gun on Low Setting.

A heatgun set below 1100 degrees F may be used with caution. It is recommended for small areas only, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb.

THE BASICS

***Don't Use Paint Strippers Containing Methylene Chloride.***

Many paint strippers are potentially dangerous. Strippers containing methylene chloride should not be used because this chemical is extremely toxic and is known to cause cancer.

Other Chemical Strippers with Appropriate Precautions Are Acceptable.

Chemical strippers without methylene chloride are safer to use, as long as the precautions printed on the container are followed. Take extra precautions to mask areas near stripping.

***Don't Use Uncontained Hydroblasting.***

Removal of paint using this method can spread paint chips, dust, and debris beyond the work area. This result makes it difficult to clean up these hazards at the end of the job.

Contained Pressure Washing Is Acceptable.

Removal of paint using contained pressure washing within a protective enclosure to prevent the spread of paint chips, dust, and debris may be done. Because this method requires additional precautions that are beyond the scope of this guide, it should only be used by certified lead abatement workers.

***Don't Use Uncontrolled Abrasive Blasting.***

This work method can also spread paint chips, dust, and debris beyond the work area. This result makes it difficult to clean up these hazards at the end of the job.

Contained Blasting Is Acceptable.

Contained abrasive blasting within a protective, locally exhausted enclosure to prevent the spread of paint chips, dust, and debris may be used. Because this method requires additional precautions that are beyond the scope of this guide, it should only be used by certified lead abatement workers.

***Avoid Extensive Dry Scraping or Sanding.***

Extensive dry scraping or sanding creates large amounts of paint chips, dust, and debris that are hard to contain.

Use Wet Methods or Limited Dry Scraping and Sanding.

Mist surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding of very small areas (for example, around light switches or outlets) may be done if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting. These methods should be avoided on areas larger than 2 square feet per room, and workers must have adequate respiratory protection.



KEY STAGES OF A JOB

Quality work requires thinking through the job from start to finish. Here are the basic stages of the jobs described in this guide.

Before Starting

- Find the causes of damage
- Prioritize work
- Hand out lead hazard information pamphlet (see note below)

Work

- Set up work area
 - Separate work space from occupied space
 - Isolate high dust areas
- Correct cause(s) of problem(s)
- Complete the job using safe work practices, such as those shown in this guide

Finish the Job

- Clean up thoroughly
- Dispose of waste safely
- Check quality of work and correct problems

Maintain the Work

- Educate occupants about risks from lead-based paint
- Maintain a safe and healthy home

Renovation Notice About Lead Safety

Note: Federal law requires that owners and occupants of a house or apartment built before 1978 receive the pamphlet *Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home* prior to the start of renovation work. The requirement applies to any work that will disturb a painted surface larger than 2 square feet when the work is done by:

- Contractors who have been hired to do any kind of work. Among others, this can apply to painting, drywall, and electrical trades.
- Owners of rental properties who have work performed by maintenance staff.

See p. 67 for more information about this requirement.

THE BASICS





SET UP THE WORK AREA — INTERIOR

Restrict Access

- Ask occupants to leave the room where work will be done.
- Have them stay out until final cleanup.
- Place “DO NOT ENTER” tape across doorway or post sign.



Caution: If the work will create a large amount of dust, follow the guidelines in Section 3: High Dust Jobs, p. 45.

Protect Floor

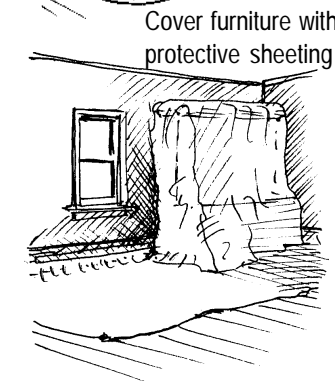
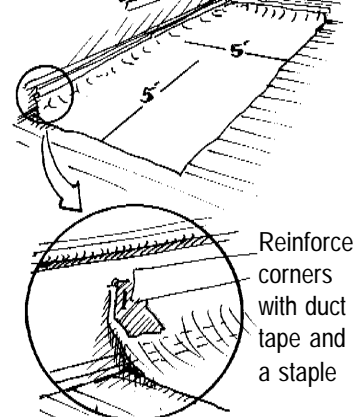
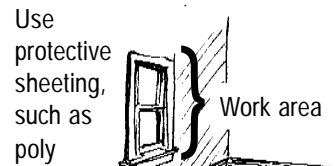
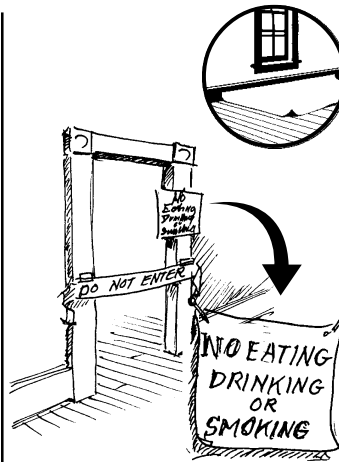
- Place protective sheeting on floor extending about 5 feet from the work area.
- Tape protective sheeting to the baseboard under work area using masking tape (or durable tape where masking tape doesn't work).

Protect Furnishings

- Remove drapes, curtains, furniture, and rugs within 5 feet of work area.
- Cover any furniture within 5 feet of work area that cannot be moved.

Stock the Work Area

- Put all necessary tools and supplies on protective sheeting before beginning work to avoid stepping off the protective sheeting.



BEFORE YOU START WORK



Tracking

- To avoid tracking dust off the protective sheeting, wear non-skid shoe covers on protective sheeting and remove them each time you step off the protective sheeting.

OR

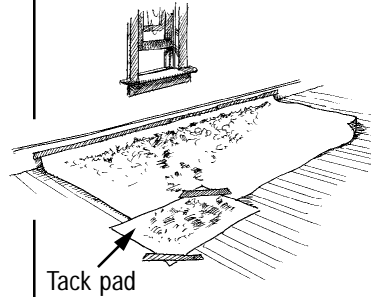
- Wipe both top and bottom of shoes with a damp paper towel each time you step off the protective sheeting.

OR

- Clean off shoes using a tack pad (a large sticky pad that helps remove dust).

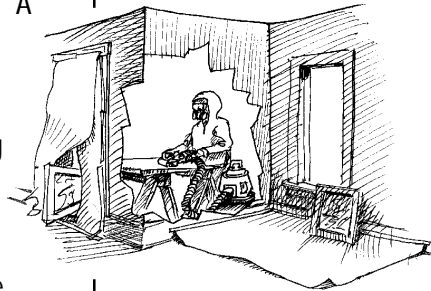
OR

- Remove shoes every time you step off the protective sheeting.



Set Up Dust Room (Optional)

- When working on components that can be moved, such as doors and window sashes, consider setting up a dust room. A dust room is an area isolated from occupied areas where workers can do dust generating work. The door of the room is covered with a flap and the floor is covered with protective sheeting. See Section 5D: Setting Up a Dust Room, p. 73.



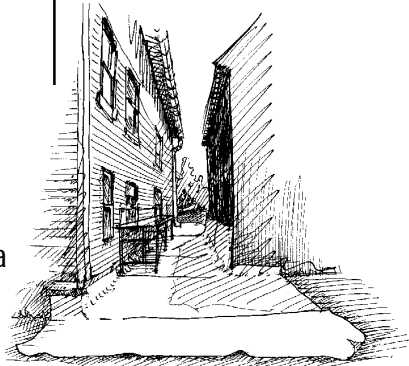
- Using a dust room contains dust and paint chips, and makes cleanup easier. It also helps protect occupants, as well as other workers.



SET UP THE WORK AREA — EXTERIOR

Protect Ground

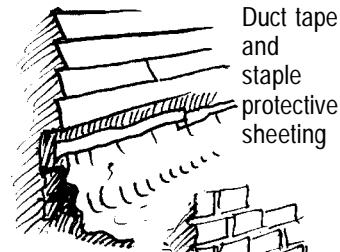
- When working on the ground floor, lay protective sheeting 10 feet from work surface or as space permits. When working on the 2nd story or above, extend the sheeting farther out.
- Vertical shrouding on scaffolding should be used if work is close to a sidewalk, street, or another property, or the building is more than three stories high.



Important: Covering the ground protects the soil from contamination by lead-based paint chips and dust.

Attach Protective Sheeting to Wall

- Protective sheeting can be taped and/or stapled to wood siding or ribbon board. A wood strip may need to be attached to a masonry wall.



Duct tape and staple protective sheeting

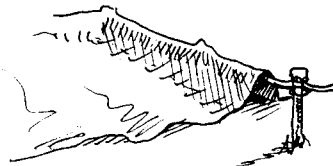


Attach wood strip to brick to secure protective sheeting

Build Curb

- Build a curb around work perimeter when a sidewalk or another property is near, or when wind may blow debris off protective sheeting.

Curb edge of protective sheeting



Caution: This may pose a tripping hazard.

BEFORE YOU START WORK

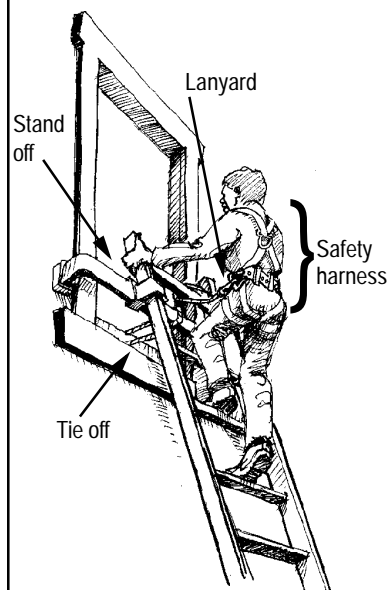
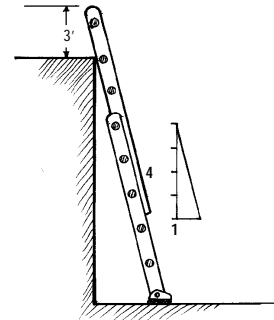
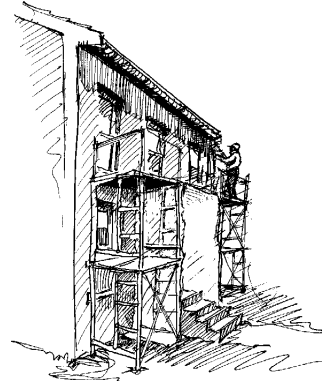
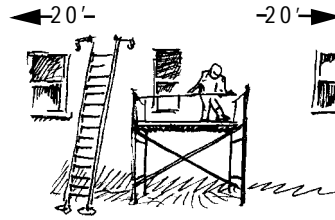


Cover Windows and Doors

- All windows and doors within 20 feet of the work area must be closed. If they cannot be closed, seal with protective sheeting during work.
- If an entrance must be used that is closer than 20 feet, place a shroud above and on the sides of the entrance.

Use Ladder Safely

- Don't use a metal ladder near power lines.
- Check feet and rungs of ladder to make sure they are sound.
- Place the base of the ladder at a distance from the wall using a height to base ratio of 4:1.
- Ladder should extend 3 feet past the top of the surface area where work will be done.
- If using protective sheeting to cover the ground, cut slots in the sheeting and place the ladder feet directly on the ground—not on top of the protective sheeting.
- Tie off the top of the ladder, where possible.
- If the work is taking place at heights above 10 feet, tie off the ladder and secure yourself with a lanyard and harness.





WORKER PROTECTION

Protect Your Eyes

- Always wear safety goggles or safety glasses when scraping, hammering, etc.

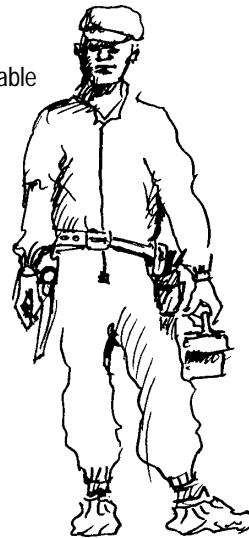
Keep Clothes Clean

OR

Use Disposable Covers

- At end of work period, remove dusty clothes and/or vacuum off dust. Wash them separately. Do not use compressed air to blow dust off clothing.
- Wear disposable protective clothing covers. Disposable protective clothing covers can be stored in a plastic bag and reused if fairly clean and there are no rips. Small tears can be repaired with duct tape.
- Wear painter's hat to protect head from dust and debris.

Disposable suit & shoe covers



Wear Respiratory Protection

- When work creates dust or paint chips, workers should wear at least a NIOSH-approved respirator for lead work. See Section 5D: Respiratory Protection, p. 69.



Post Warning

- Post sign and avoid eating, drinking, or smoking on site.

Wash Up

- Wash hands and face each time you stop working.



Sign at work site entrance

BEFORE YOU START WORK





INTERIOR SURFACE PREP

PROBLEM SOLUTION

A wall or ceiling is sound, but has holes, uneven surfaces, or flaking and peeling paint.

Prepare wall or ceiling to create a sound, intact surface for painting. Use methods that create a minimum amount of dust.

Set Up
Remove Deteriorated Paint

Fill and Patch Holes

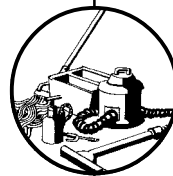
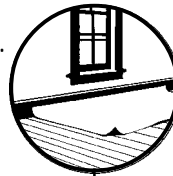
Prep Surface



Clean Up and Clear

- See Section 2, p. 13.
 - Wet scrape any loose, peeling, or flaking paint.
 - If removal of damaged edges is necessary, mist surface before removal.
 - Skim and fill holes and cracks less than 1/16 inch wide with a non-shrinking spackle compound.
 - If sanding is necessary to feather edge, use wet abrasive sponge or wet-dry sandpaper with water.
 - Clean wall, particularly in kitchen area.
 - De-gloss surfaces as necessary (use liquid sandpaper or wet-dry sandpaper with water).
- Important: Allow surface to thoroughly dry before priming.*
- Prime surface using high-grade primer.
 - Apply top coat. Use one or two coats as necessary.

- See Section 4, p. 47.



DOING THE WORK



INTERIOR SURFACE PREP CONT'D

PROBLEM

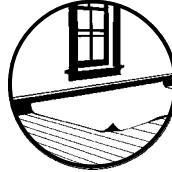
A wall or ceiling has cracking, peeling, or alligating paint, but most of the surface is sound.

SOLUTION

Use a coating designed for longer durability than paint. Some of these coating systems include mesh.

Set Up

- See Section 2, p. 13.



Liquid Coating

Test Surface

- Where a long-lasting system (sometimes called encapsulant) is to be brushed, sprayed, or rolled, surface preparation is very important.
- If an encapsulant is used, use one that is approved by a state government. If your state does not have a list of approved encapsulants, it is recommended that you check with a state that does. Contact the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD for the telephone numbers of states with lists.
- A sample area should be tested before application. Follow manufacturer's instructions exactly.

Apply System Base Coat

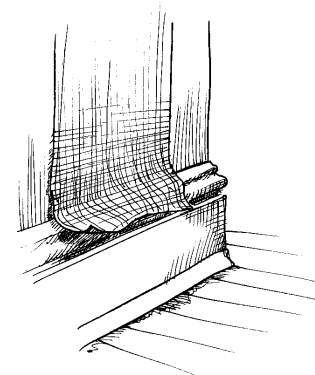
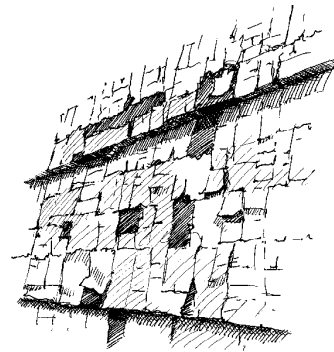
- Apply system base coat with a high nap (approximately 3/4 inch) roller. Follow the product instructions.

Mesh System

Apply Mesh

- Where there is extensive cracking or alligating, consider using a system that includes mesh because it can add strength and durability.
- Cut the mesh leaving a 2 inch overlap at ceiling and baseboard.
- Install so that mesh is plumb.

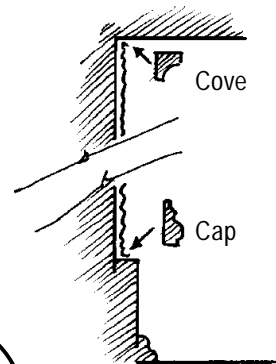
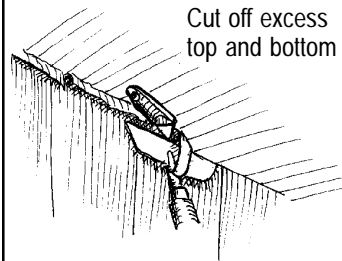
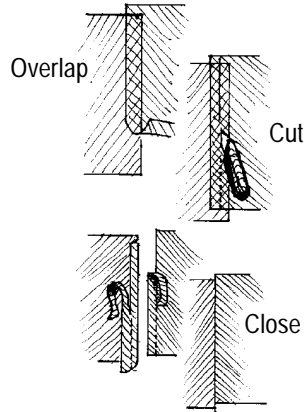
Important: For mesh systems, follow manufacturer's instructions exactly.





Apply Mesh Cont'd

- Press mesh into the base coat with a wall-paper brush, spackle knife, or roller.
- Overlap seams by 1 inch. Cut down the center of the seam and remove the 2 waste strips. Let seams butt against each other.
- Using a spackle knife, press the mesh at the bottom and top. Then cut off the excess.
- Roll on the top coat. Make sure that there is complete and even coverage.
- If there is a risk of further peeling, the top edge of mesh can be reinforced with cove or crown molding, and the bottom reinforced with base cap.



Clean Up and Clear

- See Section 4, p. 47.





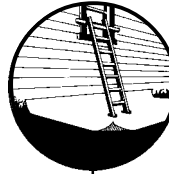
EXTERIOR SURFACE PREP

PROBLEM Exterior wood surface is chipping and peeling and may be painted with lead-based paint.

SOLUTION Prepare a sound, intact surface for painting. Use methods that create minimal dust.

Set Up

- See Section 2, p. 15.

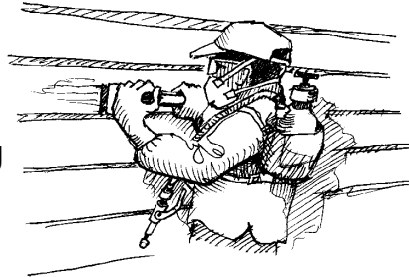


Clean Surface

- Clean wood with detergent (or lead-specific cleaner) and scrub brush.

Wet Scrape

- Wet scrape woodwork and siding. Mist small areas frequently to keep down dust. Using a pump sprayer in a knapsack is convenient.



Mist and Sand

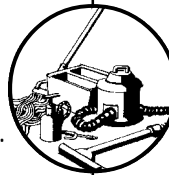
- Wet sand using wet-dry sandpaper or wet sanding sponges. A power sander may be used if attached to a HEPA vacuum, and the worker is wearing respiratory protection.

Paint

- Prime and paint.

Clean Up and Clear

- See Section 4, p. 47.



Dispose of Water

- If you dislodge paint using pressure washing, water must be collected and may need to be tested (see local regulations for water disposal procedures in your area).



P A I N T R E M O V A L

PROBLEM

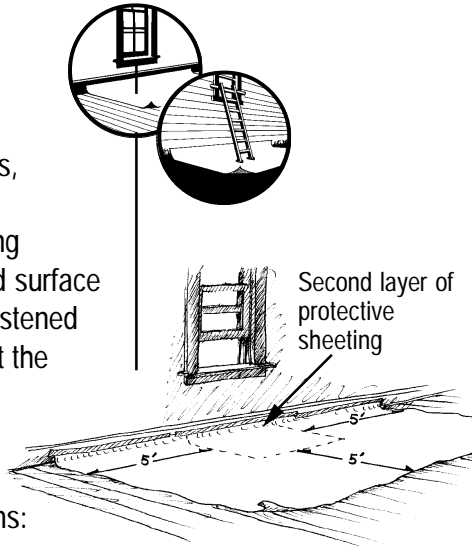
Areas of paint are peeling or flaking or there is evidence that a child has been chewing on a painted surface. An example of a surface accessible to children is the inside nose of a window stool (inside sill).

SOLUTION

Remove all paint using methods that do minimum harm to the surface, create minimal dust, and are safe for workers.

Set Up

- See Section 2, p. 13 or p. 15.
- When using chemical strippers, the edge of the protective covering below the painted surface must be tightly fastened to the wall so that the stripper doesn't damage other surfaces.
- Recommendations:
 - Use a second layer of protective sheeting to collect stripping waste. The first layer remains in place to protect surfaces below.
 - For removable components, consider having paint stripped off-site or installing an entirely new component.



Chemical Removal

- If a large area of paint is to be stripped, consider hiring a professional.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully when using chemical paint strippers.



Caution: *If using a caustic stripper, neutralize the surface according to the manufacturer's directions before applying new paint.*

DOING THE WORK



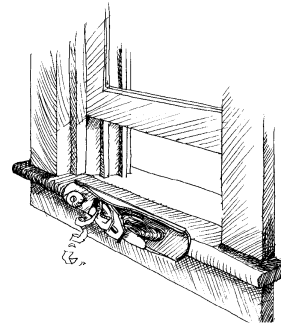
Chemical Removal Cont'd

- After stripping paint from wood, a paint residue will remain in the wood. Use caution when sanding the bare wood because it may contain lead residue.



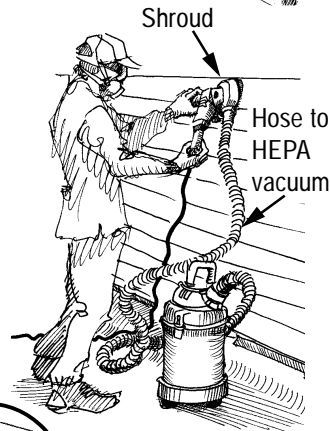
Hand Stripping

- Paint can also be removed with a paint scraper. Be sure to mist areas where paint is to be removed. Using a hand plane removes all paint and all residue. It also creates very little dust.

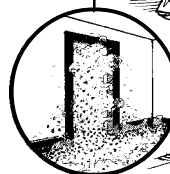


Mechanical Stripping

- When using power tools, such as sanders or grinders to remove or feather paint, make sure the tool is shrouded and attached to a HEPA vacuum. Respiratory protection is still necessary.

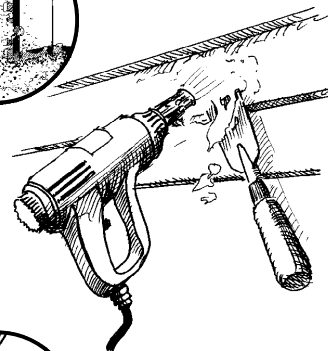


Caution: High dust potential.



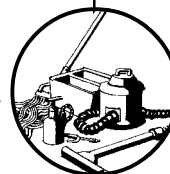
Heat Stripping

- When using a heat gun to remove paint, be sure the temperature setting is kept below 1100 degrees F.



Clean Up and Clear

- See Section 4, p. 47.





C L E A N I N G U P

It is very important to use proper cleanup procedures at the end of the job. Dust and paint chips left behind at the end of the job may contain lead and may endanger children. Have dust wipe samples collected at the end of the job to be sure that it is safe for children to return.



Pick Up Work Area

- Pick up large chips with damp paper towel.

AND/OR

- Mist then push dust into dust pan.
- Clean off protective sheeting. Fold dirty side inward (dirty side to dirty side). Dispose of protective sheeting at the end of each job. Protective sheeting may be used again within the same work area if it has not already been folded.

Pick Up Protective Sheeting

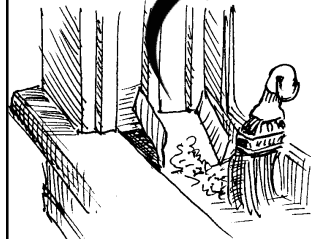
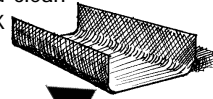
Vacuum

- HEPA vacuum all horizontal surfaces—slowly.
- Vacuum all ledges, sills, stools, molding tops, dusty surfaces, etc.
- Vacuum floor under work area. Use corner tool in corners, cracks of trim, and between floor boards.
- Vacuum floor with floor brush and carpet with a carpet tool.

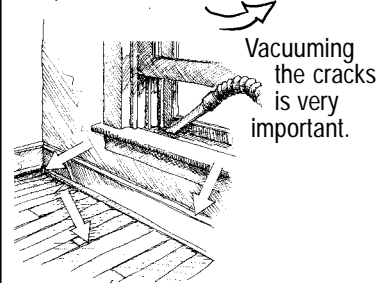
Important: Vacuum carpet very slowly.

- Wet rag with detergent then wring out.
- Mist surface or rag as you clean.
- Lead needs scrubbing, not just wiping.

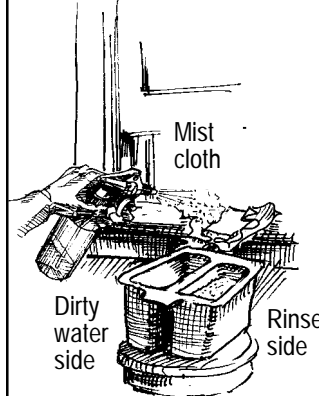
Make dust pan from flashing and clean with a whisk broom.



Mist and push dust



Vacuuming the cracks is very important.



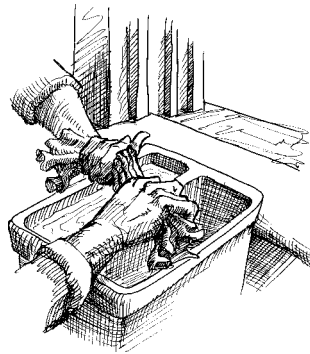
Mist and Scrub

AT THE END OF THE JOB



Rinse Rag

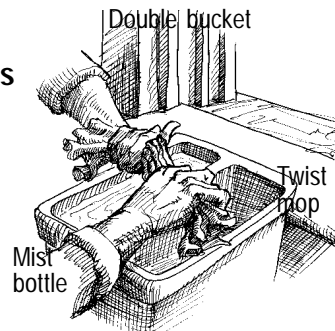
- Squeeze rag into empty side of split bucket. Rinse out rag. Squeeze into empty side. Repeat as needed.
- Change rinse water often.
 - Use paper towels first if surfaces are very dirty.
 - Replace rag when it looks dirty.
- Clean until dust and debris are removed.



Cleaning Floors

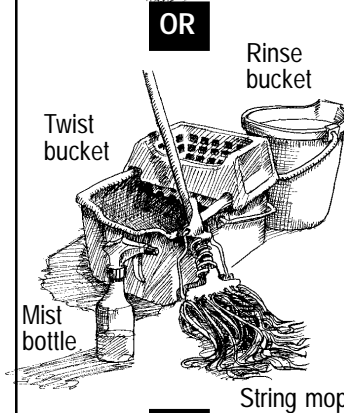
Mist and Scrub

- At start of cleaning, soak mop in detergent water then mist small area with detergent before mopping.
- Scrub with mop.



Squeeze Out and Wash

- Squeeze mop into empty bucket then rinse in rinse water. Rinse often. Squeeze out and rinse again. Mop small areas at a time.



Rinse

- Repeat above process using clean water rather than detergent. When cleaning up a work site, use a new mop head for rinse stage.

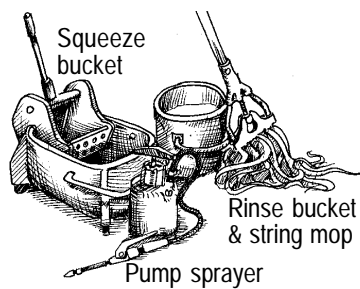
Recommendation: Make a final pass with a HEPA vacuum.

Dispose of Waste

- See following section.

Take Dust Wipe Sample

- See Section 5D: Testing Dust for Lead, p. 71.





DISPOSAL OF WASTE

After cleanup of the work area, take care to safely handle and remove dust and debris from the job. Supervisors should check with the EPA and their state's agency responsible for waste to find out about specific Federal, state, and local regulations regarding disposal of waste that may contain lead-based paint.

Key Principle:

Confine dust and waste to the work area that will be cleaned.

Disposal Practices

Specific guidelines are:

- Avoid carrying construction waste through an occupied space. If you must carry it through an occupied space, first place it in a heavy duty plastic bag or wrap it in protective sheeting and seal with tape.
- When a dumpster is used, keep the dumpster covered. If a chute is used, cover the chute (or use a barrel chute) and cover the dumpster.
- Store all waste in a secure container or dumpster until disposal. Do not transport waste in an open truck, unless it is bagged and sealed.

Water

Water used for clean up should be dumped into a toilet. Never dump this water in a sink, tub, on the ground, or down a storm drain.

Water used to remove paint through pressure washing must be collected in drums and may need to be tested to determine if it is hazardous. Check with your state agency responsible for waste.

AT THE END OF THE JOB





C H E C K Y O U R W O R K !

Check Quality of Work & Cleanup

Check work quality **during the job** and at the **end of the job**.

- Was the cause of the problem corrected?
- Were proper work practices used?
- Was cleanup done thoroughly?

How to Check:

Checking your work involves two important steps.

1. Visual Checks

Use the checklist inside the back cover of this guide when performing visual checks.

- **During the Job.** Be sure that:
 - the cause of the problem is being corrected;
 - the work area is safely set up;
 - the practices in this guide are being used; and
 - dust and debris are not spreading beyond the work area.
- **End of the Job.** Be sure that the repairs were done properly and that no dust or paint chips remain.

2. Take a Dust Wipe Sample

When interior work disturbs painted surfaces or produces dust, have dust wipe samples taken at the end of the job to check for harmful levels of lead-contaminated dust.

To be accurate, these tests must be done according to specific procedures. See Section 5D, p. 71, for more information about these tests, and who should perform them.

AT THE END OF THE JOB

**How to
Check
Cont'd**

Dust wipe testing is recommended at the end of any job that disturbs paint or produces dust. It is **strongly recommended** when:

- Work that disturbs paint is done in homes built before 1978.
- A young child or pregnant woman lives in the home.
- Performing unit turnover or regular maintenance in rental properties.

**Why Is It
Important
to Check
Work?**

Checking that work was done properly is important because:

- Failing to correct conditions causing damage or deterioration results in repairs that do not last.
- Work that fails to follow the recommendations in this guide may spread dust and paint chips beyond the work area and may endanger children in the home.
- Dust and paint chips left behind due to poor cleaning may contain lead and may also endanger children in the home.
- For contractors, checking your work improves the quality of a job and is likely to reduce the risk of a lawsuit in the event a child in the home is later found to have high levels of lead in his/her blood.
- Leaving a clean job site is greatly appreciated by customers.



ONGOING MONITORING & MAINTENANCE

Regularly Check Repairs for Deterioration, Paint Chips, and Dust

Property owners should regularly monitor painted surfaces where maintenance or improvements were performed.

Check to see if:

- New evidence of deterioration or paint failure is present.
- The cause of the problem was corrected.
- Lead dust hazards are present. *Important: This can only be done by dust wipe sampling.*

Maintain Surfaces and Thoroughly Clean

Then:

- Perform repairs, as needed, to maintain surfaces in a smooth and cleanable condition using the methods recommended in this guide; and
- Clean the area thoroughly using the practices described earlier in this section.

Methods of Monitoring

Follow the same methods used to check your work:

- **Visual Check.** Look for deterioration, paint failure, dust and paint chips. Use the checklist inside the back cover of this guide.
- **Test for Lead Dust.** Have dust wipe samples taken to check for dust that may be contaminated with lead. A test is needed to determine when dust contains harmful amounts of lead.

To be accurate, these tests must be done according to specific procedures. See Section 5D, p. 71, for more information about these tests, and who should perform them.

When to Monitor?

- **Annually.** Perform a visual check of past repairs and improvements involving painted surfaces.
- **During Unit Turnover or Routine Maintenance.** Perform a visual check of past repairs and improvements involving painted surfaces.
- **Every Two Years.** Get a dust wipe test done at least every two years. This type of test is **strongly recommended** when a young child or pregnant woman lives in the home.

AT THE END OF THE JOB



**Why Is It
Important
to Monitor
& Maintain
Work?**

Monitoring and maintenance helps:

- Plan and implement maintenance tasks
- Protect occupants and neighbors, particularly children, from lead exposure
- Give owners, contractors, and residents a record of the condition of the unit