



CATTARAUGUS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.
Cattaraugus County
Health Department

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Established 1923

Kevin D. Watkins, M.D., MPH, Public Health Director

Robert Ring, PE
Environmental Health Director

LEAD BASED PAINT INSPECTION RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT



PERFORMED AT:

3 S. Franklin St.
Cattaraugus, New York 14719
Tax Map ID # 35.082-1-6

PREPARED BY:

Cattaraugus County Health Department
1 Leo Moss Drive
Olean, NY 14760
PH: 716-701-3407

HOME CONSTRUCTED CIRCA: 1900

PREPARED FOR:

Miranda Tappe
Andrew Tappe
3 S., Franklin St.
Cattaraugus, New York 14719

RISK ASSESSOR(S):

Lindsey M. Wawrzynski
EPA License # LBP-R-I286265-1
Michelle Winicki
EPA License # LBP-R-I326912-1

This report contains results of the lead-based paint inspection and risk assessment conducted at: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719



A copy of the lead-based paint inspection and risk assessment must be kept by the owner for the entirety of ownership. Federal law (Title X) requires that any known lead-based paint information to be disclosed to all tenants and/or buyers of this property prior to a lease or contract being signed. All disclosure information has been provided in this report. (Attachments). If you have any questions concerning this report, please contact us at: 716-701-3407 or 716-701-3397.

An XRF (X-RAY fluorescent) device, SciAps X-550 XRF Lead Paint Analyzer, was used to detect the presence of lead on all covered surfaces. Lead-based paint is any paint, varnish, shellac, or other coating that contains lead equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/cm², measured by XRF, or 0.5% by weight, measured by laboratory analysis.

The XRF Report contains the Inspection Date, Instrument Type, and Action Level. The report states areas tested, the condition of the surface, a positive (yellow highlighted) or negative (not highlighted) result, and a lead level (mg/cm²). **The action level of concern is greater than or equal to 1.0 mg/cm².**

Dust samples have been collected in a minimum of 4 rooms, and in living areas where children have access. A floor and window sill sample have been taken in these areas, per HUD Guidelines. These samples were sent to Accurate Analytical Testing, LLC, an approved National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) for analysis.

The results of the XRF device and dust samples determine the presence of lead-based paint in the address listed above.

Lead-Based Paint Inspection Date Completed: May 29, 2026

Lead Inspector/Risk Assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski & Michelle Winicki

Signature: *Lindsey Wawrzynski* *Michelle X Winicki*

Dust Wipe Sampling Completed

Collected by: Michelle Winicki & Lindsey Wawrzynski

Date: May 29, 2026

Dust Wipes Sent to Laboratory: June 1, 2026

Dust Wipe Results Received: June 3, 2026

Soil Samples Collected

Collected by: Lindsey Wawrzynski

Dates: May 29, 2026 and August 4, 2026

Soil Samples Sent to Laboratory: June 1, 2026 and August 5, 2026

Soil Results Received: June 3, 2026 and August 10, 2026

Report Created by: Lindsey Wawrzynski

Signature: *Lindsey Wawrzynski*

Date: August 11, 2026



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Key Definitions

- Lead-Based Paint (LBP) is any paint, varnish, shellac, or other coating that contains lead equal to or in excess of 1.0 mg/cm² as measured by an x-ray fluorescence analyzer or laboratory analysis or 0.5 percent by weight (5,000 ug/g, 5,000 ppm, or 5,000 mg/kg) by laboratory analysis.
- A “lead hazard” is any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, soil, or paint that is deteriorated or is present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects.
- “Deteriorated Paint” is dried paint that is showing signs of chipping, cracking, flaking, chalking, peeling or otherwise damaged or separating from the substrate that it was applied to.
- “Friction surface” is an area where two surfaces are subject to abrasion and are associated with elevated lead dust levels, such as window sills and troughs.
- “Impact surface” is an area with damaged paint due to other building components striking the surface and damaging the paint. The damaged paint releases from the substrate it was intended to protect.
- “Chewable surface” is an area easily accessed by small children with evidence of teeth mark.
- Lead-based paint that it “intact” condition is not considered a hazard.
- Paint “stabilization” refers to the process of removing loose or defective paint (by wet scraping or wet sanding) and recoating with a least two coats (the primer and the top-coat). The underlying cause of the paint failure must be eliminated and damaged substrates must be repaired. Paint stabilization involves the application of at).
- Enclosures (not to be confused with encapsulants) are defined as durable, rigid construction materials that are mechanically fastened to the substrate with screws, nails, or other mechanical fastening system that can be expected to last at least 20 years under normal conditions.



Lead Hazard Control Options

All lead hazards in this report will be addressed using lead-safe work practices and worker/occupant protection practices that comply with current EPA, HUD, and OSHA standards. Any work considered 'Lead Hazard Control', will enlist the use of interim control and/or abatement methods. All persons and/or firms performing the lead hazard control activities for this project will have received proper certifications for Lead Abatement Supervisor/Firm, Lead Abatement Worker, and EPA RRP (Renovation, Repair, and Painting) Certifications.

Details for the listed Lead Hazard Control options and issues surrounding occupant/worker protection practices can be found in the publication entitled: Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of LBP Hazards in Housing (July 2012 Revision, Chapters 8 & 9) published by HUD, as well as in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations found in 29 CFR, Part 1926.62, known as the "OSHA Lead Exposure in Construction Industry Standard".

Interim controls, as defined by HUD, means a set of measures intended to make dwellings lead-safe by temporarily controlling lead-based paint hazards. These activities include, but are not limited to: repairs, maintenance, painting, temporary containment, placement of seed, sod or other forms of vegetation over bare soil areas, the placement of at least 6 inches or appropriate mulch material over an impervious material laid on top of bare soil areas, extensive and specialized cleaning and ongoing Lead-based paint maintenance activities.

Abatement, as defined by HUD, means any set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint and or lead hazards. The product manufacturer and/or contractor must warrant abatement methods to last a minimum of twenty (20) years, or these methods must have a design life of at least twenty (20) years. These activities include, but are not limited to: the removal of LBP from substrates and components, the replacement of components or fixtures with lead containing materials and/or lead containing paint, the permanent enclosure of LBP with construction materials, the encapsulation of LBP with approved products, the removal or permanent covering (concrete or asphalt) of lead-soil hazards, and extensive, specialized cleaning activities.



NOTES

A lead-based paint inspection-risk assessment was performed on the property May 29, 2026 in relation to an EBL investigation and in compliance with HUD testing standards.

On 5/29/26 the Lead Risk Assessors Lindsey Wawrzynski & Michelle Winicki noted the following:

- All interior window components, with the exception of the 2 windows in the back stairwell, the window in the attic stairwell, and the attic, all tested negative for lead-based paint (LBP).
 - Window troughs/wells tested positive for LBP in all windows* that were accessible and visually positive (pictures taken) for those not accessible.
 - *The windows in the kitchen side B (no wells), the window in the dog room (newer), the windows on side B of the back foyer (newer), the window in the back foyer closet (newer), and the window in storage room 1 (newer) did not test positive.
- A small portion of the ceiling in the dog room tested positive for LBP was noted to be in deteriorated condition.
- There was a painted shelf (not attached) in the back room that tested positive for LBP and in deteriorated condition, family stated that it came from the carriage house and they plan to remove it from the home.
- The baseboard in hallway 1 tested positive for LBP and some minor deterioration was noted.
- Attic window sills tested positive for LBP; minor deterioration noted.
- In the back stairwell (stair 2), the treads and risers tested positive for LBP, deteriorated noted and the baseboards on both sides also tested positive for LBP with deterioration noted. The windows + components (upper and lower) were both positive and deteriorated.
- Exterior Porch side B the ceiling, crown molding, fascia, and soffits all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted. Additionally, the house wall (D) tested positive and was deteriorated.
- Exterior window components (exceptions noted above), walls, door components (not doors), basement window components, soffits, decorative components, and columns all tested positive for LBP, and all were noted in various states of deterioration.
- Front porch floor tested positive for LBP, noted deterioration, and is in need of some repair (structural supports seem to be in good condition).
- Front porch baseboards, columns, ceiling, fascia, window components, trim, and crown molding all tested positive for LBP, noted deterioration.
- Porch Side D floor, riser, columns, railings, balusters, door components, threshold, window components, ceiling, fascia, crown molding, soffits, and lattice all tested positive for LBP and were noted in deteriorated condition.
- The Carriage house/ garage exterior walls, door components, and window components tested positive for LBP and noted in deteriorated condition. The



soffits were visually observed to be in like condition to the main house structure and visually deteriorated.

- The shed (next to carriage building), the main door tested positive for LBP and noted to be in deteriorated condition.

On 6/12/26 the Lead Risk Assessor Lindsey Wawrzynski noted the following:

- The shelf in the back room was moved to the exterior, and family stated they would likely be getting rid of it.
- Family expressed intent to work on back stairwell themselves and the ceiling in the dog room. As part of the EBLL investigation, a safety workplan was discussed and completed with the family to include these few items and how to complete the task safely.
- HEPA vac was loaned to family to aid in dust clean-up

On 8/4/26 the Lead Risk Assessor Lindsey Wawrzynski noted the following:

- Additional soil samples collected Side A and Side C of home.
- Family maintains that they will do the work on the back stairwell and dog room themselves.
- HEPA vacuum exchanged for a clean unit to continue to aid the family with the lead dust levels.
- Additional dust samples collected for the EBLL investigation in response to an increase in child's levels.
- Family placed temporary carpets down over bare soil in side yard to help block access to elevated soil.



EPA/HUD Lead-Based Paint and Lead-Based Paint Hazard Standards

XRF READING ACTION LEVEL: 1.0 mg/cm²

DUST WIPE SAMPLE:

- Floors: <5 µg/ft²
- Window Sills: <40 µg/ft²
- Window Troughs: <100 µg/ft²
- Porch Floors: < 40 µg/ft²

SOIL SAMPLE:

- Play/High Contact Areas: 400 parts per million (ppm)
- Building perimeter/ yard: 1,200 ppm
- Paving or removal criteria: 5,000 ppm

Summary of Lead Testing Results

Soil Samples

Sample #	Location	Result PPM	Compliance	Remediation Action Required
1	Dripline Side B	3590	N	Y
2	Play Area by Stairs of Porch Side D	6300	N	Y
3	Play Area Side A Under Tree	259	Y	N
4	Dripline Side C	3770	N	Y



Dust Wipes

Sample #	Location	Result µg/ft ²	Compliance	Remediation Action Required
1	Back Foyer Entry Carpet F	7.20	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
2	Back Foyer WS on Wall C	235	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
3	Dog Rm F	7.37	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
4	Kitchen F	15.6	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
5	Kitchen WS	25.2	Y	
6	Sewing Rm F	7.51	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
7	Sewing Rm WS	74.9	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
8	Living Rm Carpet F	13.2	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
9	Living Rm WS	< 5.45	Y	
10	Front Entry Foyer F	15.6	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
11	Field Blank	< 4.00	Y	
12	Front Sitting Rm F	4.34	Y	
13	Front Sitting Rm WS	600	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
14	Bedroom 1 F	16.0	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
15	Bedroom 1 WS	18.0	Y	
16	Bedroom 2 F	18.5	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
17	Bedroom 2 WS	42.2	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
18	Bedroom 3 F	571	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
19	Bedroom 3 WS Wall B	27300	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
20	2 nd Floor Hallway at Back Stairs F	9.78	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping
21	Attic F	12300	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/mopping

Interior Lead Based Paint Hazards

Hallway 1

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action required
5W	Room	Baseboard	D	Abatement	Replace

Exterior Lead Based Paint Hazards

House

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
9S	Wall	Siding	A B C D	Abatement	Enclose
9S	Wall	Vertical Trim	A B C D	Abatement	Enclose
3W	Window	Casing	A B C D	Abatement	Replace
3W	Window	Sill	A B C D	Abatement	Replace
3W	Window	Sash	A B C D	Abatement	Replace
3W	Window	Jamb	A B C D	Abatement	Replace
3W	Window	Well/Trough	A B C D	Abatement	Replace
2W	Basement Window	Casing	B C D	Stabilization	Paint
2W	Basement Window	Sash	B C D	Stabilization	Paint
11S	Exterior	Soffits	A B C D	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint
11S	Kitchen Window	Supports Corbels	B	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint
11S	Kitchen Window	Columns	B	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint
11S	Kitchen Window	Column Bases	B	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint

Porch Side B – 6S Remove and Replace Porch Components

5S	Porch	Ceiling	n/a	Abatement	Replace
11S	Porch	Crown Molding	A B C D	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint
11S	Porch	Fascia	A B C	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint
11S	Porch	Soffit	n/a	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint
9S	Porch	Wall	D	Abatement	Replace



Front Porch

4S, 3S	Porch	Floor	n/a	Abatement	Replace/Enclose
4S	Porch	Baseboard	A B C D	Abatement	Replace
11S	Porch	Columns	A B C D	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint
5S	Porch	Ceiling	n/a	Abatement	Enclose
11S	Porch	Fascia	A B C D	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint
9S	Porch	Wall	C	Abatement	Enclose
3W	Window	Casing	C	Abatement	Replace
3W	Window	Sill	C	Abatement	Replace
3W	Window	Sash	C	Abatement	Replace
3W	Window	Jamb	C	Abatement	Replace
9S	Porch	Vertical Trim	C	Abatement	Enclose
3W	Storm Window	Sashes	n/a	Abatement	Remove
11S	Porch	Crown Molding	A B C D	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint
11S	Porch	Soffit	n/a	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint

Porch Side D

7S	Porch	Riser	D	Abatement	Replace
11S	Porch	Columns	A B C D	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint
7S	Porch	Floor	n/a	Abatement	Replace
7S	Porch	Railing	C D	Abatement	Remove
7S	Porch	Baluster	C D	Abatement	Remove
9S	Porch	Wall	A	Abatement	Enclose
7W	Porch	Door Casing	A	Abatement	Enclose
7W	Door	Threshold	B	Abatement	Enclose
7W	Door	Jamb	B	Abatement	Enclose
3W	Porch	Window Casing	B	Abatement	Replace
3W	Window	Sill	B	Abatement	Replace
3W	Window	Sash	B	Abatement	Replace
5S	Porch	Ceiling	n/a	Abatement	Enclose
11S	Porch	Fascia	A C D	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint
11S	Porch	Crown Molding	A B C D	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint
11S	Porch	Soffit	n/a	Stabilization	Encapsulating Paint
7S	Porch	Lattice	C D	Abatement	Remove



Garage/Carriage House

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
9S	Wall	Siding	A B C D	Abatement	Enclose
6W	Door	Casing	B D	Abatement	Enclose
6W	Door	Jamb	B D	Abatement	Enclose
6W*	Door	Face	B D	Abatement	Replace
3W	Window	Sash	A C	Abatement	Replace
3W	Window	Sill	A C	Abatement	Replace
3W	Window	Casing	A C	Abatement	Replace
4W	Window	Casement	A C	Abatement	Replace
2W	Windows	2 nd Floor	A B C D	Stabilization	Paint

*The upper door in the Carriage house will be treated under 2S (Stabilization of Lead-based Paint)

Items notated with a “W” fall on the window contract and items notated with a “S” fall on the siding contract.

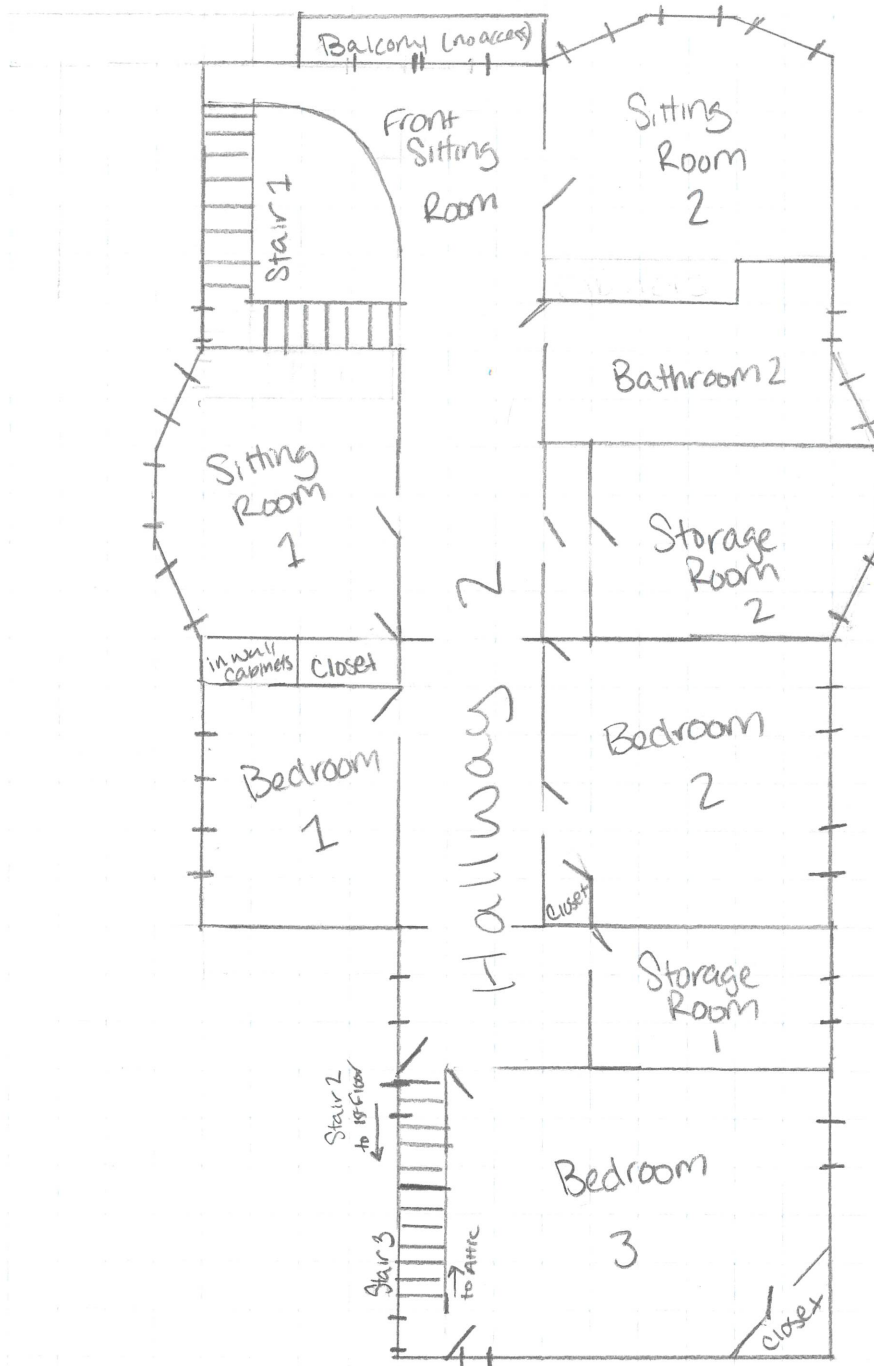




Franklin Street

2nd Floor

A



D

B

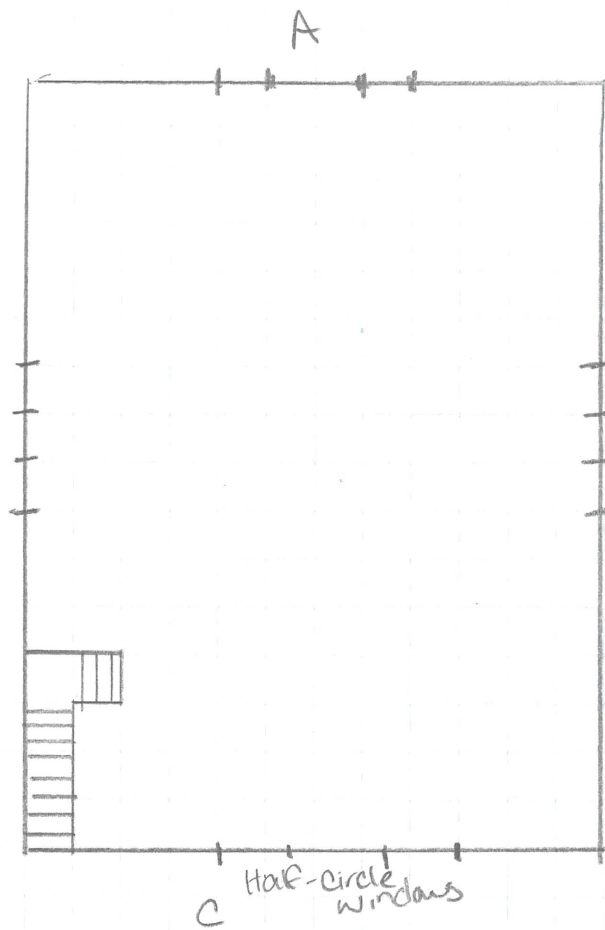
C

FIVE STAR
FIVE STAR
FIVE STAR
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FIVE STAR

Franklin Street

3rd Floor
(Attic)

D

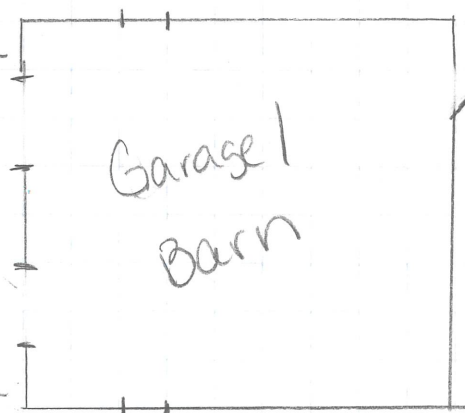
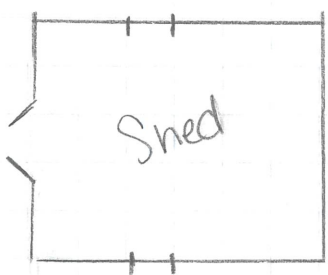


Franklin Street

House

A Out-Buildings

D



C

Company SciAps
 Model X-550Pb
 Type XRF Lead Paint Analyzer
 Serial Num. X550-3570

Location: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus (V)
 Date: 5/29/2026
 Unit: mg/cm2

Test #	Concentration	Result	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Wall	Location	Condition	Comments
3257	1	Calibration								
3258	1	Calibration								
3259	1.1	Calibration								
3260	1	Calibration								Average
3261	0	Calibration								
3262	0	Calibration								
3263	0	Calibration								
3264	0	Calibration								Average
3265	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Wall	Drywall	A		Intact	
3266	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Wall	Drywall	B		Intact	
3267	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Wall	Drywall	C		Intact	
3268	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Wall	Drywall	D		Intact	
3269	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Casing	Wood	A		Intact	
3270	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Casing	Wood	B		Intact	
3271	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Sash	Wood	B		Intact	
3272	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Sash	Wood	B		Intact	
3273	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Sill	Wood	B		Intact	
3274	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Sill	Wood	B		Intact	
3275	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Casing	Wood	B		Intact	
3276	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Jamb	Wood	B		Intact	
3277	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Jamb	Wood	B		Intact	
3278	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Face	Wood	B		Intact	
3279	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Face	Wood	B		Intact	
3280	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3281	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3282	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3283	0.2	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Impact	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3284	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Impact	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3285	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Face	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3286	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3287	0.2	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Sash	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3288	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Sash	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3289	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Sash	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3290	0.2	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Sash	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3291	0.4	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Sill	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3292	0.4	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Sill	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3293	>10	Positive	First	Back Entry	Window Trough	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3294	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3295	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Sash	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3296	7.2	Positive	First	Back Entry	Window Sash	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3297	6.4	Positive	First	Back Entry	Window Sash	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3298	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3299	7.2	Positive	First	Back Entry	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3300	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Window Apron	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3301	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3302	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3303	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3304	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3305	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3306	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3307	1.8	Positive	First	Back Entry	Shelf	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3308	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Shelf	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3309	0	Negative	First	Dog Room	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	

3310	1	Positive	First	Dog Room	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	Painted Area
3311	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Ceiling	Drywall			Intact	
3312	0	Negative	First	Dog Room	Wall	Plaster	B		Deteriorated	
3313	0	Negative	First	Dog Room	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
3314	0	Negative	First	Dog Room	Wall	Plaster	D		Deteriorated	
3315	0	Negative	First	Dog Room	Window Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3316	0	Negative	First	Dog Room	Window Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3317	0	Negative	First	Dog Room	Window Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3318	0	Negative	First	Dog Room	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	Unpainted Area, plaster
3319	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Radiator	Metal	C		Deteriorated	
3320	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Radiator	Metal	C		Deteriorated	
3321	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Closet Ceiling	Wood			Deteriorated	
3322	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Closet Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3323	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Closet Wall	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3324	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Closet Wall	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3325	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Closet Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3326	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Closet Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3327	0	Negative	First	Back Entry	Closet Shelf Support	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3328	0.1	Negative	First	Back Entry	Closet Shelf	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3329	0.2	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Casing	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3330	0.1	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Sash	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3331	0.1	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Sash	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3332	0.3	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Sash	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3333	0.2	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Sill	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3334	0.2	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Sill	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3335	0.1	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Apron	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3336	5.3	Positive	First	Hall1	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3337	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Shoe Molding
3338	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Floor	Linoleum			Intact	
3339	0.1	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Casing	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3340	0.1	Negative	First	Hall1	Wall	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3341	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3342	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3343	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Door Impact	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3344	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Door Jamb	Wood	B		Deteriorated	to bathroom 1
3345	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Door Frame	Wood	B		Deteriorated	to bathroom 1
3346	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Door Face	Wood	B		Deteriorated	to bathroom 1
3347	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Door Face	Wood	C		Deteriorated	to basement
3348	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	to basement
3349	0.2	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Casing	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3350	0.3	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Casing	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3351	0.1	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Sash	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3352	0.1	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Sash	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3353	0.1	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Sill	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3354	0.1	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Jamb	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3355	0.1	Negative	First	Hall1	Window Apron	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3356	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Wall	Drywall	B-Upper		Deteriorated	
3357	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Wall	Drywall	B-Lower		Deteriorated	
3358	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Chair Rail	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3359	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Door Face	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3360	0.2	Negative	First	Hall1	Wall	Drywall	D-Upper		Deteriorated	
3361	0.3	Negative	First	Hall1	Wall	Drywall	D-Lower		Deteriorated	
3362	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Chair Rail	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3363	0.1	Negative	First	Hall1	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3364	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3365	0	Negative	First	Hall1	Door Impact	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3366	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Wall	Drywall	A-Upper		Deteriorated	
3367	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Wall	Wood Paneling	A-Lower		Deteriorated	
3368	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Chair Rail	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3369	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Chair Rail	Wood	A		Deteriorated	

3370	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Wall	Drywall	B		Deteriorated	
3371	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Wall	Drywall	C-Upper		Deteriorated	
3372	0.4	Negative	First	Kitchen	Wall	Wood Paneling	C-Lower		Deteriorated	
3373	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Wall	Drywall	D-Upper		Deteriorated	
3374	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Wall	Wood Paneling	D-Lower		Deteriorated	
3375	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3376	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sash	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3377	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sash	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3378	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3379	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3380	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3381	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3382	0.2	Negative	First	Kitchen	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Screen Door (outer)
3383	0.2	Negative	First	Kitchen	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Screen Door (outer)
3384	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Inner Door (exterior side)
3385	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Inner Door (exterior side)
3386	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Door Jamb Inner	Metal	D		Deteriorated	
3387	>10	Positive	First	Kitchen	Door Jamb Outer	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3388	1.3	Positive	First	Kitchen	Door Impact	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3389	4.6	Positive	First	Kitchen	Threshold	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3390	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Inner Door (interior side)
3391	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3392	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3393	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3394	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Door Impact	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3395	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3396	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3397	0.2	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3398	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sill	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3399	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sill	Tile	B		Intact	
3400	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Apron	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3401	0.2	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Apron	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3402	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Cabinet Frame	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3403	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Cabinet Door	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3404	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Cabinet Shelf	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3405	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Baseboard	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3406	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Baseboard	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Shoe Molding
3407	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3408	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Shoe Molding
3409	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Cabinet	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3410	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Cabinet Door	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3411	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Cabinet Drawer	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3412	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Ceiling	PVC			Intact	
3413	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Floor	Linoleum			Intact	
3414	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
3415	0.3	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Wall	Drywall	A		Deteriorated	
3416	0.4	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Wall	Drywall	B		Deteriorated	
3417	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3418	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Door Face	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3419	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3420	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3421	0.3	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3422	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Door Jamb	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3423	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Door Face Edge	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3424	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Door Face	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3425	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Door Jamb	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3426	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Door Impact	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3427	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Window Casing	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3428	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Window Casing	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3429	0.1	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Window Casing	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	

3430	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Window Sash	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
3431	0.1	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Window Sash	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3432	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Window Sash	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3433	0.2	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Window Sill	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3434	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Window Sill	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3435	0.1	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Window Sill	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
3436	0.2	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Register	Metal	A		Deteriorated	
3437	0	Negative	First	Sewing Room	Radiator	Metal	A		Deteriorated	
3438	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Wall	Drywall	C		Deteriorated	
3439	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Wall	Drywall	B		Deteriorated	
3440	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Wall	Drywall	D		Deteriorated	
3441	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Wall	Drywall	D		Deteriorated	
3442	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Casing	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
3443	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Casing	Wood	B	3	Deteriorated	
3444	0.2	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
3445	0.1	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3446	0.1	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	3	Deteriorated	
3447	0.2	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sill	Wood	B	3	Deteriorated	
3448	0.1	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	3	Deteriorated	
3449	0.1	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3450	0.1	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Jamb	Wood	B	3	Deteriorated	
3451	0.1	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sill	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3452	0.1	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sill	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
3453	0.1	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
3454	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Jamb	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
3455	0.4	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Radiator	Metal	B		Deteriorated	
3456	0.2	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Radiator	Metal	B		Deteriorated	
3457	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Casing	Wood	A	3	Deteriorated	
3458	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sash	Wood	A	3	Deteriorated	
3459	0.1	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sill	Wood	A	3	Deteriorated	
3460	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Apron	Wood	A	3	Deteriorated	
3461	0.1	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sill	Wood	A	2	Deteriorated	
3462	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sash	Wood	A	2	Deteriorated	
3463	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sash	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	
3464	0.1	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Window Sash	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	
3465	0.2	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Radiator	Metal	A		Deteriorated	
3466	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3467	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3468	0	Negative	First	Living/Play Room	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3469	0	Negative	First	Front Entry	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3470	0.1	Negative	First	Front Entry	Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3471	0.1	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3472	0.1	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3473	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Door Face	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3474	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Door Face	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3475	0.1	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Radiator	Metal	B		Deteriorated	
3476	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Pipe	Metal	A		Deteriorated	
3477	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Wall	Drywall	A-Upper		Deteriorated	
3478	0.1	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Wall	Wood Paneling	A-Lower		Deteriorated	
3479	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Wall	Drywall	B-Upper		Deteriorated	
3480	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Wall	Wood Paneling	B-Lower		Deteriorated	
3481	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Wall	Wood Paneling	D		Deteriorated	
3482	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3483	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Shelf Support	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3484	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Shelf Support	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3485	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Shelf	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3486	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
3487	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Window Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3488	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Window Sash	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3489	0.1	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	

3490	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Window Apron	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3491	0	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3492	0.1	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3493	0.1	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Door Jamb	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3494	0.1	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Door Stop	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3495	0.1	Negative	First	Front Foyer	Closet Door Face	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3496	0.3	Negative	First	Stair1	Newel Post	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	Top of Column
3497	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Newel Post	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	Side of Colimn
3498	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Newel Post	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	Top of Column
3499	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Newel Post	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	Side of Colimn
3500	0.1	Negative	First	Stair1	Baluster	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3501	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Railing Top	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3502	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Cap Molding	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3503	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Window Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3504	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Window Sash	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3505	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Window Sill	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3506	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Tread	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3507	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Riser	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3508	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3509	0.1	Negative	First	Stair1	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3510	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Ceiling	Wood			Deteriorated	
3511	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Window Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3512	0	Negative	First	Stair1	Window Sash	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3513	0.1	Negative	First	Stair1	Window Sill	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3514	0	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Window Sash	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3515	0.1	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Window Sill	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3516	0	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Window Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3517	0.1	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Window Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3518	7.6	Positive	Second	Front Sitting Room	Window Trough	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3519	0	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Shelf Support	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3520	0	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Shelf Side	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3521	0	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Shelf Top	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3522	0	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3523	0	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3524	0.1	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Wall	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3525	0	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Door Casing	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
3526	0.1	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Door Face	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
3527	0	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Door Casing	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3528	0	Negative	Second	Front Sitting Room	Door Face	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3529	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 2	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3530	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 2	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3531	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 2	Wall	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3532	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 2	Window Casing	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	
3533	0.1	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 2	Window Sash	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	
3534	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 2	Window Sash	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	
3535	0.1	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 2	Window Sill	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	
3536	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 2	Window Casing	Wood	A	2	Deteriorated	
3537	0.2	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 2	Window Sash	Wood	A	2	Deteriorated	
3538	0.1	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 2	Window Sill	Wood	A	2	Deteriorated	
3539	0.1	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 2	Window Casing	Wood	A	3	Deteriorated	
3540	0.1	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 2	Window Sash	Wood	A	3	Deteriorated	
3541	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 2	Window Sill	Wood	A	3	Deteriorated	
3542	0	Negative	Second	Bathroom2	Wall	Drywall	A		Deteriorated	
3543	0	Negative	Second	Bathroom2	Wall	Drywall	B		Deteriorated	
3544	0	Negative	Second	Bathroom2	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3545	0	Negative	Second	Bathroom2	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3546	0	Negative	Second	Bathroom2	Door Jamb Outer	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3547	0	Negative	Second	Bathroom2	Door Jamb Inner	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3548	0	Negative	Second	Bathroom2	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3549	0	Negative	Second	Bathroom2	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	

3550	0.1	Negative	Second	Bathroom2	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3551	0	Negative	Second	Bathroom2	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3552	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Wall	Drywall	B		Deteriorated	
3553	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Wall	Drywall	D		Deteriorated	
3554	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
3555	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Ceiling	Wood			Deteriorated	Old Attic Access Door Casing
3556	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
3557	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Wall	Drywall	A		Deteriorated	
3558	0.1	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Wall	Drywall	B		Deteriorated	
3559	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3560	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Door Face	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3561	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Casing	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3562	0.1	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Jamb	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3563	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Sill	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3564	7.9	Positive	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Trough	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3565	0.1	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Sash	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3566	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Casing	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3567	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Sill	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3568	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Jamb	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3569	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Sill	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
3570	0.1	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Sash	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3571	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Sash	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
3572	0	Negative	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Casing	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
3573	10	Positive	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Trough	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3574	6.6	Positive	Second	Sitting Room 1	Window Trough	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
3575	0	Negative	Second	Storage Rm2	Wall	Drywall	A		Deteriorated	
3576	0	Negative	Second	Storage Rm2	Wall	Drywall	B		Deteriorated	
3577	0	Negative	Second	Storage Rm2	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3578	0	Negative	Second	Storage Rm2	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3579	0	Negative	Second	Storage Rm2	Window Sill	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3580	9.2	Positive	Second	Storage Rm2	Window Trough	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3581	0	Negative	Second	Storage Rm2	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3582	0.1	Negative	Second	Storage Rm2	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Inner Door
3583	0	Negative	Second	Storage Rm2	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Inner Door
3584	0	Negative	Second	Storage Rm2	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Inner Door
3585	0.1	Negative	Second	Storage Rm2	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Outer Door
3586	0	Negative	Second	Storage Rm2	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Outer Door
3587	0	Negative	Second	Storage Rm2	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Outer Door
3588	0	Negative	Second	Storage Rm2	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Outer Door
3589	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Casing	Wood	C	1	Deteriorated	
3590	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Casing	Wood	C	1	Deteriorated	
3591	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Jamb	Wood	C	1	Deteriorated	
3592	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Impact	Wood	C	1	Deteriorated	
3593	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Wall	Drywall	D		Deteriorated	
3594	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall2	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3595	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
3596	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Wall	Plaster	B		Deteriorated	
3597	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3598	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3599	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Casing	Wood	C	2	Deteriorated	
3600	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Casing	Wood	C	2	Deteriorated	
3601	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Jamb	Wood	C	2	Deteriorated	
3602	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Impact	Wood	C	2	Deteriorated	
3603	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 1	Wall	Drywall	A		Deteriorated	
3604	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 1	Wall	Drywall	D		Deteriorated	
3605	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 1	Window Casing	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3606	7.7	Positive	Second	Bedroom 1	Window Trough	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	*2nd Window trough inaccessible, pictures taken
3607	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 1	Window Sill	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3608	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 1	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3609	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 1	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	

3610	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 1	Door Face	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3611	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 1	Door Jamb	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3612	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3613	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Wall	Drywall	A		Deteriorated	
3614	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Wall	Drywall	B		Deteriorated	
3615	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Window Casing	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
3616	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
3617	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
3618	0.1	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Window Sill	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	*2nd Window trough inaccessible, pictures taken
3619	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Window Casing	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3620	0.1	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Window Sash	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3621	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Window Sash	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3622	0.2	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Window Sill	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3623	7.9	Positive	Second	Bedroom 2	Window Trough	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3624	5.1	Positive	Second	Bedroom 2	Window Jamb	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3625	1.3	Positive	Second	Bedroom 2	Window Sash	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	Sash on exterior storm screen
3626	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3627	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3628	0.1	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Door Face	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3629	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Door Face	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3630	0.1	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Closet Shelf Support	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3631	0.1	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Closet Shelf Support	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3632	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Closet Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3633	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Closet Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3634	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Closet Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3635	0.1	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3636	0.1	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Door Face	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3637	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3638	0.1	Negative	Second	Bedroom 2	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3639	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3640	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Upper
3641	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Lower
3642	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Window Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3643	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall2	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3644	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall2	Window Apron	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3645	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Window Sash	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3646	>10	Positive	Second	Hall2	Window Trough	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3647	9.4	Positive	Second	Hall2	Window Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3648	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Casing	Wood	C	1	Deteriorated	
3649	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Casing	Wood	C	1	Deteriorated	
3650	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Casing	Wood	C	2	Deteriorated	
3651	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Face Edge	Wood	C	2	Deteriorated	
3652	0.2	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Face	Wood	C	2	Deteriorated	
3653	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Face	Wood	C	1	Deteriorated	
3654	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3655	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3656	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Door Face	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3657	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall2	Radiator	Metal	A		Deteriorated	
3658	0	Negative	Second	Storage Rm1	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
3659	0	Negative	Second	Storage Rm1	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3660	0.1	Negative	Second	Storage Rm1	Window Sill	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3661	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Wall	Drywall	A		Deteriorated	
3662	0.3	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3663	0.5	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3664	0.3	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3665	0.3	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3666	0.2	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Door Impact	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3667	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Door Face	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3668	0	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Wall	Drywall	B		Deteriorated	
3669	0.3	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	

3670	0.4	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3671	0.6	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Window Sill	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3672	0.5	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Window Sill	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3673	0.8	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Window Trough	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3674	1.2	Positive	Second	Bedroom 3	Window Trough	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3675	0.4	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3676	0.3	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Closet Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3677	0.3	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Closet Door Jamb	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3678	0.4	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Closet Door Face	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3679	0.2	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Closet Shelf Support	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3680	0.2	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Closet Shelf Edge	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3681	0.1	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Closet Shelf	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3682	0.3	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Baseboard	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3683	0.4	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Window Sash	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3684	0.6	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Window Sill	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3685	8.1	Positive	Second	Bedroom 3	Window Trough	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3686	0.1	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Window Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3687	0.4	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Window Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3688	0.3	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3689	0.4	Negative	Second	Bedroom 3	Door Edge	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3690	0	Negative	Second	Stair3	Window Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3691	0	Negative	Second	Stair3	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3692	0	Negative	Second	Stair3	Window Sash	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3693	1.4	Positive	Third	Stair3	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	*Window trough inaccessible, pictures taken
3694	0	Negative	Third	Attic	Door Face	Wood			Deteriorated	Removed doors, middle of room
3695	0.1	Negative	Third	Attic	Door Face	Wood			Deteriorated	Removed doors, middle of room
3696	0	Negative	Third	Attic	Door Face	Wood			Deteriorated	Removed doors, middle of room
3697	5.8	Positive	Third	Attic	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3698	0	Negative	Third	Attic	Window Sash	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3699	0	Negative	Third	Attic	Window Sash	Wood	A		Deteriorated	no sills
3700	0	Negative	Third	Attic	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3701	6.6	Positive	Third	Attic	Window Sill	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3702	0	Negative	Third	Attic	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
3703	0	Negative	Third	Attic	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
3704	6.4	Positive	Second	Stair2	Window Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Window top of stair well, other window tested as part of "back entry room"
3705	6.6	Positive	Second	Stair2	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3706	5.8	Positive	Second	Stair2	Window Sash	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3707	7	Positive	Second	Stair2	Window Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	*Window trough inaccessible, pictures taken
3708	1.1	Positive	Second	Stair2	Tread	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3709	6.8	Positive	Second	Stair2	Riser	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3710	6.1	Positive	Second	Stair2	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3711	7.1	Positive	Second	Stair2	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3712	0	Negative	Second	Stair2	Wall	Drywall	D		Deteriorated	
3713	0	Negative	Second	Stair2	Wall	Drywall	D		Deteriorated	
3714	0.1	Negative	Second	Basement Strwy	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3715	0.1	Negative	Second	Basement Strwy	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
3716	39 ppm			Kitchen	Ceramic Plate	Ceramic				Empirical result, dishware
3717	40 ppm			Kitchen	Ceramic Plate	Ceramic				Empirical result, dishware
3718	1 ppm			Kitchen	Countertop	Vinyl				Empirical result, countertop
3719	1	Calibration								
3720	1	Calibration								
3721	1	Calibration								
3722	1	Calibration								Average
3723	0	Calibration								
3724	0	Calibration								
3725	0	Calibration								
3726	0	Calibration								Average
3727	7.2	Positive	First	Porch Side B	Ceiling	Wood			Deteriorated	Side porch, side B of home
3728	4.8	Positive	First	Porch Side B	Crown Molding	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Side porch, side B of home
3729	>10	Positive	First	Porch Side B	Fascia	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Side porch, side B of home

3730	2.7	Positive	First	Porch Side B	Soffit	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Side porch, side B of home
3731	>10	Positive	First	Porch Side B	Wall	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Side porch, side B of home
3732	0	Negative	First	Porch Side B	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Side porch, side B of home
3733	0	Negative	First	Porch Side B	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Side porch, side B of home
3734	0	Negative	First	Porch Side B	Window Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Side porch, side B of home
3735	0	Negative	First	Porch Side B	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Side porch, side B of home
3736	0	Negative	First	Porch Side B	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	Side porch, side B of home
3737	8.4	Positive	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3738	4.9	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	B	4	Deteriorated	
3739	>10	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	B	4	Deteriorated	
3740	1.1	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	B	4	Deteriorated	
3741	1.8	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Casing	Wood	B	5	Deteriorated	
3742	1.2	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Sash	Wood	B	5	Deteriorated	
3743	2.1	Positive	First	Exterior	Column Base	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3744	4.6	Positive	First	Exterior	Column	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3745	3.1	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Support	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3746	5.7	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Casing	Wood	B	4	Deteriorated	
3747	3.1	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Sash	Wood	B	4	Deteriorated	
3748	7.7	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	B	3	Deteriorated	
3749	2.3	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	B	3	Deteriorated	
3750	7.3	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	B	3	Deteriorated	
3751	1.7	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Casing	Wood	B	3	Deteriorated	
3752	7	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Sash	Wood	B	3	Deteriorated	
3753	2.4	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3754	4.5	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3755	1.8	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3756	6.4	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Casing	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3757	1.5	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Sash	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
3758	2.8	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
3759	5	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
3760	8.7	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
3761	0.6	Negative	First	Exterior	Basement Window Casing	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	Covered
3762	0.2	Negative	First	Porch Front	Riser	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3763	0.6	Negative	First	Porch Front	Riser	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3764	0.2	Negative	First	Porch Front	Tread	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3765	2.6	Positive	First	Porch Front	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
3766	1.4	Positive	First	Porch Front	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Board running between floor and wall around entirety of porch
3767	8.2	Positive	First	Porch Front	Column	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3768	8.8	Positive	First	Porch Front	Column	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3769	0.1	Negative	First	Porch Front	Half Wall Top	Concrete	C		Deteriorated	
3770	5.9	Positive	First	Porch Front	Column	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3771	0.1	Negative	First	Porch Front	Half Wall Edge	Concrete	C		Deteriorated	
3772	8	Positive	First	Porch Front	Removed Storm Window Sash	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3773	5.3	Positive	First	Porch Front	Ceiling	Wood			Deteriorated	
3774	8.3	Positive	First	Porch Front	Fascia	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3775	1.1	Positive	First	Porch Front	Wall	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3776	3.6	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Casing	Wood	C	1	Deteriorated	
3777	1.8	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Sill	Wood	C	1	Deteriorated	
3778	3.3	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Sash	Wood	C	1	Deteriorated	
3779	7.7	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Jamb	Wood	C	1	Deteriorated	
3780	9	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Jamb	Wood	C	2	Deteriorated	
3781	3.7	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Sill	Wood	C	2	Deteriorated	
3782	1.5	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Sash	Wood	C	2	Deteriorated	
3783	0.3	Negative	First	Porch Front	Window Casing	Wood	C	2	Deteriorated	
3784	0.3	Negative	First	Porch Front	Window Casing	Wood	C	2	Deteriorated	
3785	0.4	Negative	First	Porch Front	Window Sill	Wood	C	3	Deteriorated	
3786	3.3	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Sash	Wood	C	3	Deteriorated	
3787	>10	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Jamb	Wood	C	3	Deteriorated	
3788	0.2	Negative	First	Porch Front	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3789	7.1	Positive	First	Porch Front	Vertical Trim	Wood	C		Deteriorated	

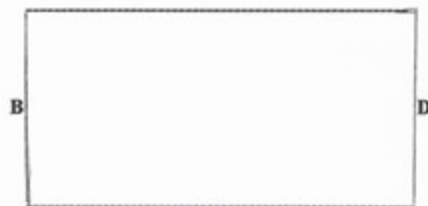
3790	0.2	Negative	First	Porch Front	Window Casing	Wood	C	3	Deteriorated	
3791	0.1	Negative	First	Porch Front	Window Casing	Wood	C	3	Deteriorated	
3792	2.8	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Sash	Wood	C	3	Deteriorated	
3793	0.7	Negative	First	Porch Front	Window Sill	Wood	C	3	Deteriorated	
3794	0.3	Negative	First	Porch Front	Window Sill	Wood	C	3	Deteriorated	
3795	2.2	Positive	First	Porch Front	Crown Molding	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3796	8	Positive	First	Porch Front	Fascia	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3797	5.4	Positive	First	Porch Front	Ceiling	Wood			Deteriorated	
3798	10	Positive	First	Porch Front	Wall	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3799	2.7	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Casing	Wood	C	4	Deteriorated	
3800	7.9	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Sill	Wood	C	4	Deteriorated	
3801	0.9	Negative	First	Porch Front	Window Sash	Wood	C	4	Deteriorated	
3802	1.3	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Sash	Wood	C	4	Deteriorated	
3803	9.8	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Casing	Wood	C	4	Deteriorated	
3804	2.5	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Casing	Wood	C	5	Deteriorated	
3805	0.5	Negative	First	Porch Front	Window Casing	Wood	C	5	Deteriorated	
3806	0.3	Negative	First	Porch Front	Window Casing	Wood	C	5	Deteriorated	
3807	7.3	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Sill	Wood	C	5	Deteriorated	
3808	3	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Sash	Wood	C	5	Deteriorated	
3809	8.9	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Jamb	Wood	C	5	Deteriorated	
3810	4.3	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Sash	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3811	9.4	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Sash	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3812	1.3	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Casing	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3813	2.9	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3814	6.3	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3815	7.7	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Jamb	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3816	0.7	Negative	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3817	2.4	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3818	>10	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3819	2.4	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
3820	0.2	Negative	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3821	0.1	Negative	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
3822	2.7	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
3823	3.2	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
3824	7	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
3825	7.8	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Jamb	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
3826	0.2	Negative	First	Porch Side D	Riser	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3827	0.6	Negative	First	Porch Side D	Tread	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3828	>10	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Riser	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3829	0.8	Negative	First	Porch Side D	Column	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3830	8	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Column	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3831	7.3	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Column	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3832	1.6	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
3833	8.5	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Railing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3834	7.7	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Baluster	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3835	8.2	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Baluster	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3836	>10	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3837	8.1	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3838	4.2	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Threshold	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3839	0.1	Negative	First	Porch Side D	Door Face	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3840	0.2	Negative	First	Porch Side D	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3841	>10	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3842	9.4	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Window Sill	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3843	2.7	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3844	8.6	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Ceiling	Wood			Deteriorated	
3845	1.7	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Fascia	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3846	8	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Crown Molding	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3847	>10	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Soffit	Wood			Deteriorated	
3848	9.8	Positive	First	Porch Side D	Lattice	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3849	>10	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Casing	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	

3850	8.7	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Sash	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
3851	6.6	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Casing	Wood	D	4	Deteriorated	Could not reach sash, picture taken
3852	1.6	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Sash	Wood	D	5	Deteriorated	
3853	0.6	Negative	First	Exterior	Basement Window Casing	Wood	D	5	Deteriorated	Heavily Deteriorated, likely LBP
3854	0.8	Negative	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	D	4	Deteriorated	
3855	1.5	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	D	4	Deteriorated	
3856	7.5	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Jamb	Wood	D	4	Deteriorated	
3857	8.2	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D	4	Deteriorated	
3858	6.5	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D	5	Deteriorated	
3859	0.9	Negative	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	D	5	Deteriorated	
3860	1.1	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	D	5	Deteriorated	
3861	7.3	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Jamb	Wood	D	5	Deteriorated	
3862	2	Positive	First	Exterior	Basement Window Casing	Wood	D	6	Deteriorated	Basement window sash inaccessible
3863	8.3	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D	6	Deteriorated	
3864	4.1	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	D	6	Deteriorated	
3865	0.9	Negative	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	D	6	Deteriorated	
3866	0.8	Negative	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	D	6	Deteriorated	
3867	1.8	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	D	7	Deteriorated	
3868	1.3	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	D	7	Deteriorated	
3869	7.1	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Jamb	Wood	D	7	Deteriorated	
3870	6.8	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D	7	Deteriorated	
3871	5.7	Positive	First	Exterior	Vertical Trim	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3872	>10	Positive	First	Exterior	Vertical Trim	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3873	0.1	Negative	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	C		Deteriorated	Heavily deteriorated section
3874	8.9	Positive	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
3875	0	Negative	First	Exterior	Door Face	Wood	C		Deteriorated	Basement exterior door
3876	7.7	Positive	First	Garage	Wall	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3877	6.5	Positive	First	Garage	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3878	1.2	Positive	First	Garage	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3879	1.6	Positive	First	Garage	Window Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3880	0.9	Negative	First	Garage	Window Sash	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3881	0.8	Negative	First	Garage	Window Sill	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3882	>10	Positive	First	Garage	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3883	3.6	Positive	First	Garage	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3884	3.4	Positive	First	Garage	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3885	2	Positive	First	Garage	Door Face	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3886	2.8	Positive	Second	Garage	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3887	3.6	Positive	Second	Garage	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
3888	8.5	Positive	First	Garage	Window Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3889	8.4	Positive	First	Garage	Window Sash	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3890	1.5	Positive	First	Garage	Window Sill	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3891	9.3	Positive	First	Garage	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
3892	>10	Positive	First	Shed	Door Face	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3893	7.9	Positive	First	Shed	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
3894	1.3	Calibration								
3895	1	Calibration								
3896	1	Calibration								
3897	1.1	Calibration								Average
3898	0	Calibration								
3899	0	Calibration								
3900	0	Calibration								
3901	0	Calibration								Average

INSPECTION REPORT ABBREVIATIONS AND COMPONENT LISTING

Exterior House Plan

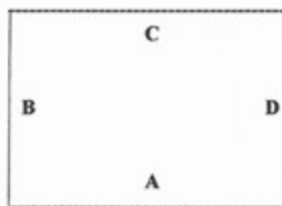
C



A

ADDRESS SIDE

Interior Room Plan



Each wall (interior) and side (exterior) is labeled with the "A" wall (side) being the address side of the dwelling and the "B,C,&D" walls (sides) are labeled in a clockwise direction. The right and left are labeled as if you are facing the wall.

LOCATION:

U = upper

L = lower

Lft = left

Ctr = center

Rgt = right

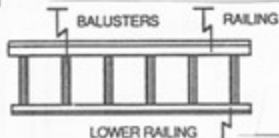
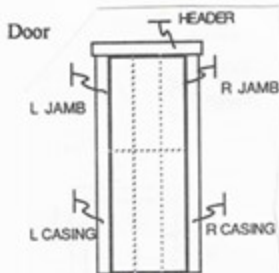
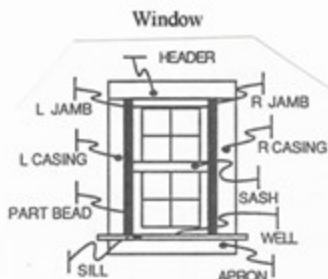
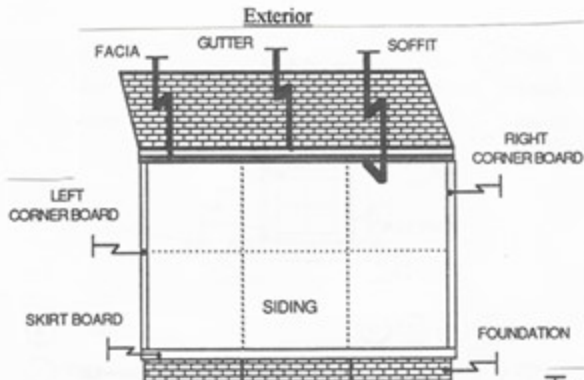
MEMBER: As illustrated on diagrams. Abbreviated same as location.

PAINT CONDITION: I = Intact

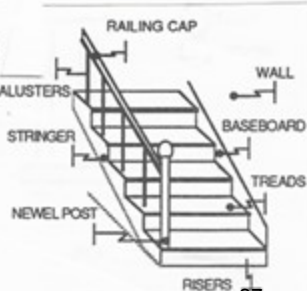
F = Fair

P = Poor

COMPONENT (MEMBER) DIAGRAMS :



Stair



Certificate of Analysis: Lead In Soil by EPA 7000B Method/3050B*

Client : Cattaraugus County Health Department
1 Leo Moss Dr.
Olean, NY 14760

Attn : Mariel Grey **Email :** mgrey@cattco.org
Phone : 716-701-3400 **Fax :**

AAT Project : 1300743
Sampling Date 05/29/2026
Date Received : 06/02/2026
Date Analyzed : 06/03/2026
Date Reported 06/03/2026

Client Project : 3 S FRANKLIN ST CATTARAUGUS

Project Location : 3 S FRANKLIN ST CATTARAUGUS

Sample ID	Client Code	Sample Description	Percent Total Solids	Results Lead µg/g (PPM)	Calculated RL µg/g
11542078	1	DRPLN BR SOIL SIDE B	97.2	3590	23.9
11542079	2	BY STRS OF SD PRCH SIDE D PLY AREA	67.6	6300	23.5

Analyst Signature



Alexis Pheeney

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AIHA LAP- Lab ID #100986, NY State DOH ELAP -Lab ID #11864, State of Ohio- Lab ID # 10042

Date Printed: 06/03/2026 3:16PM

AAT Project: 1300743





30105 Beverly Road
Romulus, MI 48174
Ph: 734-629-8161; Fax: 734-629-8431

To : Cattaraugus County Health Department
1 Leo Moss Dr.
Olean, NY 14760

Attn : Mariel Grey

Email : mgrey@cattco.org

Phone : 716-701-3400

Project Location : 3 S FRANKLIN ST CATTARAUGUS

AAT Project : 1300743

Client Project : 3 S FRANKLIN ST CATTARAUC

Date Reported 06/03/2026

Sample	Client Code	Analysis Requested	Completed	Analyst
11542078	1	Lead Soil	06/03/2026	Alexis Pheeney
11542079	2	Lead Soil	06/03/2026	Alexis Pheeney

Reviewed By

Elyse Bidle
Quality Assurance Coordinator

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NY State DOH ELAP -Lab ID #11864, Michigan State Lab # 9996

Date Printed: 06/03/2026 3:16PM

AAT Project: 1300743



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SUBMITTING COMPANY
Cattaraugus Co. Health Dept.
Environmental Health Division

CONTACT INFORMATION

Office:	716	701	3397
Fax:	716	701	3737
Cell:			

[illegible]

By submitting samples to AAT, the client agrees to AAT's terms and conditions.

AAT is not responsible for shipping delays

Certificate of Analysis: Lead In Dust Wipes by Modified ASTM 1644-17* and EPA Method 7000B

Client : Cattaraugus County Health Department
 1 Leo Moss Dr.
 Olean, NY 14760

Attn : Mariel Grey **Email :** mgrey@cattco.org
Phone : 716-701-3400 **Fax :**

AAT Project : 1300744

Sampling Date : 05/29/2026

Date Received : 06/02/2026

Date Analyzed : 06/02/2026

Date Reported : 06/03/2026

Client Project : 3 S FRANKLIN ST CATTARAUGUS

Project Location : 3 S FRANKLIN ST CATTARAUGUS

Lab Sample ID	Client Code	Sample Description	Length (inch)	Width (inch)	Area (Sq ft)	Total µg	Results Lead µg/ft2
11542080	1	BK FOY ENT CPT F	12	12	1.00	7.20	7.20
11542081	2	BK FOY W ON C WL WS	3.875	35.25	0.95	223	235
11542082	3	DOG RM AT ENTWY F	12	12	1.00	7.37	7.37
11542083	4	KIT F	12	12	1.00	15.6	15.6
11542084	5	KIT WS	2.5	40	0.69	17.5	25.2
11542085	6	SWNG RM F	12	12	1.00	7.51	7.51
11542086	7	SWNG RM WS	3	35	0.73	54.6	74.9
11542087	8	LIV RM CPT F	12	12	1.00	13.2	13.2
11542088	9	LIV RM WS	3	35.25	0.73	<4.00	<5.45
11542089	10	FRNT ENT FOY F	12	12	1.00	15.6	15.6
11542090	11	PNTRY F	12	12	1.00	<4.00	<4.00
11542091	12	FRNT STTNG RM BY STRS F	12	12	1.00	4.34	4.34
11542092	13	FRNT STTNG RM WS	4.125	33	0.95	567	600
11542093	14	BDRM 1 F	12	12	1.00	16.0	16.0
11542094	15	BDRM 1 WS	4	36	1.00	18.0	18.0

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AIHA LAP- Lab ID #100986, NY State DOH ELAP -Lab ID #11864, State of Ohio- Lab ID # 10042

Date Printed: 06/03/2026 6:34AM

AAT Project: 1300744



Lab Sample ID	Client Code	Sample Description	Length (inch)	Width (inch)	Area (Sq ft)	Total µg	Results Lead µg/ft2
11542095	16	BDRM 2 F	12	12	1.00	18.5	18.5
11542096	17	BDRM 2 WS	4	36	1.00	42.2	42.2
11542097	18	BDRM 3 AT ATT STRWLL DR F	12	12	1.00	571	571
11542098	19	BDRM 3 W ON WL B WS	4	19	0.53	14400	27300
11542099	20	2ND FL HW AT TP BK STRS F	12	12	1.00	9.78	9.78
11542100	21	ATT F	12	12	1.00	12300	12300

Analyst Signature

Samantha Bailey

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AIHA LAP- Lab ID #100986, NY State DOH ELAP -Lab ID #11864, State of Ohio- Lab ID # 10042

Date Printed: 06/03/2026 6:34AM

AAT Project: 1300744





30105 Beverly Road
Romulus, MI 48174
Ph: 734-629-8161; Fax: 734-629-8431

To : Cattaraugus County Health Department
1 Leo Moss Dr.
Olean, NY 14760

Attn : Mariel Grey

Email : mgrey@cattco.org

Phone : 716-701-3400

AAT Project : 1300744

Client Project : 3 S FRANKLIN ST CATTARAUGUS

Date Reported : 06/03/2026

Project Location : 3 S FRANKLIN ST CATTARAUGUS

Sample	Client Code	Analysis Requested	Completed	Analyst
11542080	1	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542081	2	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542082	3	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542083	4	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542084	5	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542085	6	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542086	7	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542087	8	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542088	9	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542089	10	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542090	11	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542091	12	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542092	13	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542093	14	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542094	15	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542095	16	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542096	17	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542097	18	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542098	19	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542099	20	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey
11542100	21	Dust Wipe	06/02/2026	Samantha Bailey

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Reviewed By

Elyse Bidle
Quality Assurance Coordinator

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SUBMITTING COMPANY
Cattaraugus Co. Health Dept.
Environmental Health Division

CONTACT INFORMATION

Office: 716 701 3397
Fax: 716 701 3737
Cell:

Email: mgrey@cattco.org

PO #

PROJECT NUMBER	SAMPLING DATE: 5/29/2026		REQUESTED ANALYSIS	LEAD	TURNAROUND TIME (please check one)
PROJECT ADDRESS	3 S Franklin St., Cattaraugus pg. 1		SINGLE WIPE DUST	x	SAME DAY () 24 Hour x
SAMPLE START TIME	SAMPLE END TIME		COMPOSITE SOIL	()	48 Hour () 72 hours ()
RISK ASSESSOR	Lindsey Wawrzynski		PAINT CHIP	% By Wt () mg/cm ² ()	If no TAT is indicated, default is 72 hours
LAB ID #	CLIENT	DESCRIPTION	WS, WT, F	WIPE AREA (e.g. 12 in X 12 in)	CLIENT COMMENTS
11542080	#1	Back Foyer Entry - carpet	F	12in x 12in	SAMPLES SHIPPED
	#2	Back Foyer Window on C wall	WS	3 7/8in x 35 2/8in	NY STATE SAMPLES (check here) x
	#3	Dog Room at entryway	F	12in x 12in	
	#4	Kitchen	F	12in x 12in	
	#5	Kitchen	WS	2 4/8in x 40in	
	#6	Sewing Room	F	12in x 12in	
	#7	Sewing Room	WS	3in x 35in	
	#8	Living Room - carpet	F	12in x 12in	
	#9	Living Room	WS	3in x 35 2/8in	
	#10	Front Entry Foyer	F	12in x 12in	
	#11	Pantry	F	12in x 12in	
	#12	Front Sitting Room by stairs	F	12in x 12in	
	#13	Front Sitting Room	WS	4 1/8in x 33in	
	#14	Bedroom 1	F	12in x 12in	
	#15	Bedroom 1	WS	4in x 36in	
SAMPLES RELINQUISHED BY			SAMPLES RECEIVED BY		
[Signature]			[Signature]		
DATE			DATE		
6/1/26			6/1/26		
TIME			TIME		
AM			AM		
PM			PM		
JUN 2 2026			JUN 2 2026		
LAB PROJECT NUMBER			LAB PROJECT NUMBER		
1300744			1300744		

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SUBMITTING COMPANY
Cattaraugus Co. Health Dept.
Environmental Health Division

CONTACT INFORMATION

Office: 716 701 3397

Fax: 716 701 3737

Cell:

Email: mgrey@cattco.org

PROJECT NUMBER		SAMPLING DATE: 5/29/2026		REQUESTED ANALYSIS		LEAD		TURNAROUND TIME (please check one)	
PROJECT ADDRESS		3 S Franklin St., Cattaraugus pg 2		SINGLE WIPE DUST		x		SAME DAY () 24 Hour x	
SAMPLE START TIME		SAMPLE END TIME		COMPOSITE SOIL		()		48 Hour () 72 hours ()	
RISK ASSESSOR		Lindsey Wawrzynski		PAINT CHIP		% By Wt ()		If no TAT is indicated, default is 72 hours	
LAB ID #	CLIENT SAMPLE ID	DESCRIPTION	WS, WT, F	WIPE AREA (e.g. 12 in X 12 in)		CLIENT COMMENTS			
	#16	Bedroom 2	F	12in x 12in		SAMPLES SHIPPED			
	#17	Bedroom 2	WS	4in x 36in					
	#18	Bedroom 3 at Attic stairwell door	F	12in x 12in		NY STATE SAMPLES x (check here)			
	#19	Bedroom 3 Window on wall B	WS	4in x 19in					
	#20	2nd Floor Hallway at top of back stairs	F	12in x 12in		SAMPLE CONDITION			
	#21	Attic	F	12in x 12in		SEALS INTACT Y N			
						CONTAINERS LABELED Y N			
						RECVD & ACCEPTED Y N			
						LAB REMARKS			
						LAB PROJECT NUMBER			
SAMPLES RELINQUISHED BY		SAMPLES RECEIVED BY		DATE		TIME			
[Signature]				6/1/2026		AM		3:00 PM	

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AAT is not responsible for shipping delays

Certificate of Analysis: Lead In Soil by EPA 7000B Method/3050B*

Client : Cattaraugus County Health Department
1 Leo Moss Dr.
Olean, NY 14760

Attn : Mariel Grey **Email :** mgrey@cattco.org
Phone : 716-701-3400 **Fax :**

AAT Project : 1325063
Sampling Date 08/04/2026
Date Received : 08/06/2026
Date Analyzed : 08/10/2026
Date Reported 08/10/2026

Client Project : 3 S FRANKLIN ST CATTARAUGUS
Project Location : 3 S FRANKLIN ST CATTARAUGUS

Sample ID	Client Code	Sample Description	Percent Total Solids	Results Lead µg/g (PPM)	Calculated RL µg/g
11730788	1	FT YARD UNDER TREE PLAY AREA SIDE A	78.3	259	14.1
11730789	2	BK YARD SIDE C	71.0	3770	13.4

Analyst Signature



Nathan Ditty

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AIHA LAP- Lab ID #100986, NY State DOH ELAP -Lab ID #11864, State of Ohio- Lab ID # 10042

Date Printed: 08/10/2026 3:48PM

AAT Project: 1325063





30105 Beverly Road
Romulus, MI 48174
Ph: 734-629-8161; Fax: 734-629-8431

To : Cattaraugus County Health Department
1 Leo Moss Dr.
Olean, NY 14760

Attn : Mariel Grey

Email : mgrey@cattco.org

Phone : 716-701-3400

Project Location : 3 S FRANKLIN ST CATTARAUGUS

AAT Project : 1325063

Client Project : 3 S FRANKLIN ST CATTARAUC

Date Reported 08/10/2026

Sample	Client Code	Analysis Requested	Completed	Analyst
11730788	1	Lead Soil	08/10/2026	Nathan Ditty
11730789	2	Lead Soil	08/10/2026	Nathan Ditty

Reviewed By

Elyse Bidle
Quality Assurance Coordinator

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NY State DOH ELAP -Lab ID #11864, Michigan State Lab # 9996

Date Printed: 08/10/2026 3:48PM

AAT Project: 1325063



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SUBMITTING COMPANY
Cattaraugus Co. Health Dept.
Environmental Health Division

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Cell:

Email: mgrey@cattco.org

PO #

PROJECT NUMBER	SAMPLING DATE: 8/4/2026		REQUESTED ANALYSIS	LEAD	TURNAROUND TIME (please check one)
PROJECT ADDRESS	3 S Franklin St., Cattaraugus		SINGLE WIPE DUST ()	()	SAME DAY () 24 Hour ()
SAMPLE START TIME	SAMPLE END TIME		COMPOSITE SOIL	X	48 Hour X 72 hours ()
RISK ASSESSOR	Lindsey Wawrzynski		PAINT CHIP	% By Wt ()	mg/cm ² ()
LAB ID #	CLIENT SAMPLE ID	DESCRIPTION	WS, WT, F	WIPE AREA (e.g. 12 in X 12 in)	CLIENT COMMENTS
11730798	#1	Front Yard under tree, play area Side A			SAMPLES SHIPPED 2
	#2	Back Yard, Side C			NY STATE SAMPLES X (check here)
					SAMPLE CONDITION
					SEALS INTACT Y N
					CONTAINERS LABELED Y N
					RECVD & ACCEPTED Y N
					LAB REMARKS
					LAB PROJECT NUMBER 1325063
SAMPLES RELINQUISHED BY	SAMPLES RECEIVED BY		DATE	TIME	
<i>[Signature]</i>			8/5/26	0835 AM	PM
			AUG 06 2026	AM	PM

By submitting samples to AAT, the client agrees to AAT's terms and conditions.

AAT is not responsible for shipping delays

AAT



241745

Ongoing Monitoring

Ongoing monitoring is a necessary requirement in all dwellings where there is known lead-based paint present. There is still a potential for lead hazards to develop over time. Hazards can develop due to reasons such as, but not limited to: failure of lead hazard control measures; previously intact LBP becoming deteriorated; dangerous levels of lead dust re-accumulating through friction, impact, and deteriorating paint; or, through the introduction of contaminated exterior dust and soil into the interior of the structure.

Ongoing monitoring includes re-evaluation and annual visual inspections. A re-evaluation is a risk assessment that includes limited dust sampling, soil sampling, and a visual inspection of the paint films and any existing lead hazard controls. Re-evaluations are supplemented with visual assessments by the property owner. These evaluations should be conducted at least once a year, and/or when the property owner, or property manager receives complaints from the residents about any deterioration or other potential lead hazards, when the house will change the number of dwelling units, when the unit changes tenants or becomes vacant, or when significant damage occurs that could affect the integrity of the lead hazard control treatments (e.g. flooding, vandalism, fire). The visual assessment should cover the interior of the unit, common areas, exterior painted surfaces, and any ground cover (if soil hazards were present). Visual assessments should confirm that all paint with known or suspected lead-based paint is intact, that lead hazard controls have not failed, and that structural problems do not threaten the integrity of any known, presumed or suspected lead-based paint.

EPA RRP OR ABATEMENT Certification and Lead Safe Work Practice Requirements

All property landlords, property managers and hired contractors, will be required to obtain an EPA RRP certification to maintain the property in a lead-safe manner.

It is the responsibility of the property owner to know and abide by all applicable laws, regulations, and standards, including the EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting regulation.

Disclosure Requirements

A copy of this complete report must be made available to current lessees (tenants), new lessees, and/or purchasers of this property in the event of a property sale under Federal law (Section 1018 of Title X-found in 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745) before they become obligated under any future lease or property sale transactions, until the demolition of this property.

Landlords (Lessors) and/or sellers are required to distribute an educational pamphlet developed by the EPA entitled “Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home”, as well as provide language in leases or sales contracts to ensure parents have information to protect their children from lead-based paint hazards.



Appendices

Appendix 1-Form 5.1 and 5.2

Appendix 2-Risk Assessor(s) Certification(s)

Appendix 3- XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet



Form 5.1 Building Condition Form for Lead Hazard Risk Assessment.Property address: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719 Apt. No. _____Name of property owner: Miranda TappeName of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski Date of assessment: 05 / 29 / 2026

Condition	Yes	No	Comments
Roof missing parts of surfaces (tiles, boards, shakes, etc.)		X	
Roof has holes or large cracks		X	
Gutters or downspouts broken		X	
Chimney masonry cracked, bricks loose or missing, obviously out of plumb		X	
Exterior or interior walls have obvious large cracks or holes, requiring more than routine pointing (if masonry) or painting		X	
Exterior siding has missing boards or shingles		X	
Water stains on interior walls or ceilings		X	
Walls or ceilings deteriorated	X		Structure fine, paint deterioration
More than “very small” amount of paint in a room deteriorated		X	Only back stariwell
Two or more windows or doors broken, missing, or boarded up		X	
Porch or steps have major elements broken, missing, or boarded up	X		Floor in disrepair, structure appears ok, Front
Foundation has major cracks, missing material, structure leans, or visibly unsound		X	
** Total number			

* The “very small” amount is the *de minimis* amount under the HUD Lead Safe Housing Rule (24 CFR 35.1350(d)), or the amount of paint that is not “paint in poor condition” under the EPA lead training and certification (“402”) rule (40 CFR 745.223).

** If the “Yes” column has any checks, the dwelling is usually considered not to be in good condition for the purposes of a risk assessment, and conducting a lead hazard screen is not advisable. However, specific conditions and extenuating circumstances should be considered before determining the final condition of the dwelling and the appropriateness of a lead hazard screen. If the “Yes” column has any checks, and a lead hazard screen is to be performed, describe, below, the extenuating circumstances that justify conducting a lead hazard screen.

Notes (including other conditions of concern):

Form 5.2 Report of Visual Assessment (for Lead Hazard Risk Assessment).

Form 6.0 Report of Visual Assessment (for Ongoing Lead-Safe Maintenance).

Property address: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719

Apt. No.

Page 1 of 13

Name of property owner: Miranda Tappe

Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski

Date of assessment: 05/29/26

Area Description		Deteriorated Paint			Friction or Impact Surface? (F or I)	Visible Teeth Marks? (Y or N)	Paint Testing Results ⁴	Notes [e.g., paint testing (e.g., XRF, lab analysis) indicates paint is or is not lead-based paint; cause(s) of hazard control failures]
Location of Building Component, Dust or Bare Soil	Building Component, Dust, or Bare Soil Play Area/Non-Play Area	Area (sq. ft.)	Is Area Small? ² (Y or N)	Probable Cause(s) of Deterioration if Known ³				
Dog Room	Ceiling		Y			N	+	XRF
Back Stairwell Wall ☐	Lower Window Sash		Y	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Back Stairwell Wall ☐	Lower Window Sill		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Back Stairwell Wall ☐	Lower Window Trough		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Back Stairwell Wall ☐	Upper Window Sash		Y	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Back Stairwell Wall ☐	Upper Window Sill		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Back Stairwell Wall ☐	Upper Window Jamb		Y	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Back Stairwell Wall ☐	Upper Window Casin		Y			N	+	XRF
Back Stairwell	Treads		N	Friction and Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Back Stairwell	Risers		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF

¹Include room equivalent or exterior side or wall, as appropriate.

²Lead-safe work practices and clearance/cleaning verification are not required if work does not disturb painted surfaces that total more than

- For assisted housing: HUD's *de minimis* area of: 20 ft² or less on exterior surfaces, 2 ft² or less in any one interior room or space, or 10 percent of the total surface area on an interior or exterior type of component with a small surface area (such as trim, window sills, baseboards);

- For unassisted housing, and for child-occupied facilities, EPA's minor repair and maintenance activities threshold of: 6 ft² or less per room; or 20 ft² or less for exterior activities; provided that no prohibited or restricted work practices were used and no window replacement or demolition of painted surface areas is to be done.

³Common causes of paint deterioration are: moisture (indicate source if apparent), mildew, friction or abrasion, impact, damaged or deteriorated substrate, and severe heat.

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Form 5.2 Report of Visual Assessment (for Lead Hazard Risk Assessment).

Form 6.0 Report of Visual Assessment (for Ongoing Lead-Safe Maintenance).

Property address: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719 Apt. No. Page 2 of 13

Name of property owner: Miranda Tappe
 Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski Date of assessment: 05/29/26

Area Description		Deteriorated Paint			Friction or Impact Surface? (F or I)	Visible Teeth Marks? (Y or N)	Paint Testing Results ⁴	Notes [e.g., paint testing (e.g., XRF, lab analysis) indicates paint is or is not lead-based paint; cause(s) of hazard control failures]
Location of Building Component, Dust or Bare Soil	Building Component, Dust, or Bare Soil Play Area/Non-Play Area	Area (sq. ft.)	Is Area Small? ² (Y or N)	Probable Cause(s) of Deterioration if Known ³				
Back Stairwell	Baseboard Wall D		Y			N	+	XRF
Back Stairwell	Baseboard Wall B		Y			N	+	XRF
Hallway 1	Baseboard Wall D		Y			N	+	XRF
Kitchen	Outer Door Jamb		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Kitchen	Door Impact		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Kitchen	Threshold		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Front Sitting Room	Window Troughs		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Sitting Room 1	Window Troughs		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Storage Room 2	Window Trough		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Bedroom 1	Window Troughs		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF

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Property address: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719

Apt. No.

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Name of property owner: Miranda Tappe

Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski

Date of assessment: 05/29/26

Area Description		Deteriorated Paint			Friction or Impact Surface? (F or I)	Visible Teeth Marks? (Y or N)	Paint Testing Results ⁴	Notes [e.g., paint testing (e.g., XRF, lab analysis) indicates paint is or is not lead-based paint; cause(s) of hazard control failures]
Location of Building Component, Dust or Bare Soil	Building Component, Dust, or Bare Soil Play Area/Non-Play Area	Area (sq. ft.)	Is Area Small? ² (Y or N)	Probable Cause(s) of Deterioration if Known ³				
Bedroom 2	Window Troughs		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Bedroom 2	Window Jamb		Y	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Bedroom 2	Exterior Storm Sash		Y			N	+	XRF
Hall 2	Window Trough		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Hall 2	Window Jamb		Y	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Bedroom 3	Window Troughs		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Stair 3 (Attic)	Window Sill		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Attic	Window Sills		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Porch Side B	Ceiling		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Side B	Crown Molding		Y			N	+	XRF

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Property address: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719

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Name of property owner: Miranda Tappe

Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski

Date of assessment: 05/29/26

Area Description		Deteriorated Paint			Friction or Impact Surface? (F or I)	Visible Teeth Marks? (Y or N)	Paint Testing Results ⁴	Notes [e.g., paint testing (e.g., XRF, lab analysis) indicates paint is or is not lead-based paint; cause(s) of hazard control failures]
Location of Building Component, Dust or Bare Soil	Building Component, Dust, or Bare Soil Play Area/Non-Play Area	Area (sq. ft.)	Is Area Small? ² (Y or N)	Probable Cause(s) of Deterioration if Known ³				
Porch Side B	Fascia		Y			N	+	XRF
Porch Side B	Soffit		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Side B	Wall D		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior	Wall A		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior	Wall B		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior	Wall C		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior	Wall D		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior Side B	Window Sills All		Y	Impact	I	N	+	XRF, all except on porch B
Exterior Side B	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF, all except on porch B
Exterior Side B	Window Sashes All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF, all except on porch B

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Property address: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719

Apt. No.

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Name of property owner: Miranda Tappe

Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski

Date of assessment: 05/29/26

Area Description		Deteriorated Paint			Friction or Impact Surface? (F or I)	Visible Teeth Marks? (Y or N)	Paint Testing Results ⁴	Notes [e.g., paint testing (e.g., XRF, lab analysis) indicates paint is or is not lead-based paint; cause(s) of hazard control failures]
Location of Building Component, Dust or Bare Soil	Building Component, Dust, or Bare Soil Play Area/Non-Play Area	Area (sq. ft.)	Is Area Small? ² (Y or N)	Probable Cause(s) of Deterioration if Known ³				
Exterior Side B	Window Columns		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior Side B	Window Clmn Base		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior Side B	Window Supports		N			N	+	XRF
Ext Basement	Windows Side B All		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Front	Floor		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Porch Front	Baseboards All		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Front	Columns All		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Front	Storm Wndw Sashes		Y	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Porch Front	Ceiling		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Front	Fascia All		N			N	+	XRF

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Property address: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719

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Name of property owner: Miranda Tappe

Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski

Date of assessment: 05/29/26

Area Description		Deteriorated Paint			Friction or Impact Surface? (F or I)	Visible Teeth Marks? (Y or N)	Paint Testing Results ⁴	Notes [e.g., paint testing (e.g., XRF, lab analysis) indicates paint is or is not lead-based paint; cause(s) of hazard control failures]
Location of Building Component, Dust or Bare Soil	Building Component, Dust, or Bare Soil Play Area/Non-Play Area	Area (sq. ft.)	Is Area Small? ² (Y or N)	Probable Cause(s) of Deterioration if Known ³				
Porch Front	Wall C		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Front	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Front	Window Sills All		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Porch Front	Window Sashes All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Porch Front	Window Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Porch Front	Vertical Trim All		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Front	Crown Molding All		N			N	+	XRF
Ext Basement	Window Side D All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior Side D	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior Side D	Window Sashes All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF

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Property address: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719

Apt. No.

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Name of property owner: Miranda Tappe

Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski

Date of assessment: 05/29/26

Area Description		Deteriorated Paint			Friction or Impact Surface? (F or I)	Visible Teeth Marks? (Y or N)	Paint Testing Results ⁴	Notes [e.g., paint testing (e.g., XRF, lab analysis) indicates paint is or is not lead-based paint; cause(s) of hazard control failures]
Location of Building Component, Dust or Bare Soil	Building Component, Dust, or Bare Soil Play Area/Non-Play Area	Area (sq. ft.)	Is Area Small? ² (Y or N)	Probable Cause(s) of Deterioration if Known ³				
Exterior Side D	Window Sills All		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Exterior Side D	Window Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Stair Risers		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Columns All		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Floor		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Railings All		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Balusters All		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Wall A		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Door Casing		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Threshold		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF

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Property address: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719

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Name of property owner: Miranda Tappe

Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski

Date of assessment: 05/29/26

Area Description		Deteriorated Paint			Friction or Impact Surface? (F or I)	Visible Teeth Marks? (Y or N)	Paint Testing Results ⁴	Notes [e.g., paint testing (e.g., XRF, lab analysis) indicates paint is or is not lead-based paint; cause(s) of hazard control failures]
Location of Building Component, Dust or Bare Soil	Building Component, Dust, or Bare Soil Play Area/Non-Play Area	Area (sq. ft.)	Is Area Small? ² (Y or N)	Probable Cause(s) of Deterioration if Known ³				
Porch Side D	Window Casing		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Window Sill		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Window Sash		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Ceiling		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Fascia All		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Crown Molding All		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Soffit All		N			N	+	XRF
Porch Side D	Lattice All		N			N	+	XRF
Ext Basement	Window Side C All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior Side C	Window Trough		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF

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Property address: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719 Apt. No. Page 9 of 13

Name of property owner: Miranda Tappe
 Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski Date of assessment: 05/29/26

Area Description		Deteriorated Paint			Friction or Impact Surface? (F or I)	Visible Teeth Marks? (Y or N)	Paint Testing Results ⁴	Notes [e.g., paint testing (e.g., XRF, lab analysis) indicates paint is or is not lead-based paint; cause(s) of hazard control failures]
Location of Building Component, Dust or Bare Soil	Building Component, Dust, or Bare Soil Play Area/Non-Play Area	Area (sq. ft.)	Is Area Small? ² (Y or N)	Probable Cause(s) of Deterioration if Known ³				
Exterior Side A	Vertical Trim All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior Side B	Vertical Trim All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior Side C	Vertical Trim All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior Side D	Vertical Trim All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior	Soffits All		N			N	+	XRF
Garage	Wall A		N			N	+	XRF
Garage	Wall B		N			N	+	XRF
Garage	Wall C		N			N	+	XRF
Garage	Wall D		N			N	+	XRF
Garage	Door Casings All		N			N	+	XRF

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- For assisted housing: HUD's *de minimis* area of: 20 ft² or less on exterior surfaces, 2 ft² or less in any one interior room or space, or 10 percent of the total surface area on an interior or exterior type of component with a small surface area (such as trim, window sills, baseboards);
- For unassisted housing, and for child-occupied facilities, EPA's minor repair and maintenance activities threshold of: 6 ft² or less per room; or 20 ft² or less for exterior activities; provided that no prohibited or restricted work practices were used and no window replacement or demolition of painted surface areas is to be done.

³Common causes of paint deterioration are: moisture (indicate source if apparent), mildew, friction or abrasion, impact, damaged or deteriorated substrate, and severe heat.

⁴If paint testing results are obtained on site, use this column to record the result. If a paint chip sample is sent to the laboratory, use this column to record the sample number (or other unique identifier) as a reference to another record containing the sampling data and laboratory results.

Form 5.2 Report of Visual Assessment (for Lead Hazard Risk Assessment).

Form 6.0 Report of Visual Assessment (for Ongoing Lead-Safe Maintenance).

Property address: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719

Apt. No. _____

Page 10 of 13

Name of property owner: Miranda Tappe

Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski

Date of assessment: 05/29/26

Area Description		Deteriorated Paint			Friction or Impact Surface? (F or I)	Visible Teeth Marks? (Y or N)	Paint Testing Results ⁴	Notes [e.g., paint testing (e.g., XRF, lab analysis) indicates paint is or is not lead-based paint; cause(s) of hazard control failures]
Location of Building Component, Dust or Bare Soil	Building Component, Dust, or Bare Soil Play Area/Non-Play Area	Area (sq. ft.)	Is Area Small? ² (Y or N)	Probable Cause(s) of Deterioration if Known ³				
Garage	Door Face Wall B		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Garage 2nd Floor	Door Face Wall D		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Garage	Door Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Garage	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Garage	Window Sashes All		N			N	+	XRF
Garage	Window Sills All		N			N	+	XRF
Garage	Soffits All		N			N	+	XRF
Shed Side B	Door Face		N			N	+	XRF
Shed Side B	Door Casing		N			N	+	XRF

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Form 6.0 Report of Visual Assessment (for Ongoing Lead-Safe Maintenance).

Property address: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719 Apt. No. Page 11 of 13

Name of property owner: Miranda Tappe
 Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski Date of assessment: 05/29/26

Area Description		Deteriorated Paint			Friction or Impact Surface? (F or I)	Visible Teeth Marks? (Y or N)	Paint Testing Results ⁴	Notes [e.g., paint testing (e.g., XRF, lab analysis) indicates paint is or is not lead-based paint; cause(s) of hazard control failures]
Location of Building Component, Dust or Bare Soil or Bare Soil	Building Component, Dust, or Bare Soil Play Area/Non-Play Area	Area (sq. ft.)	Is Area Small? ² (Y or N)	Probable Cause(s) of Deterioration if Known ³				
Back Foyer Dust	Carpet Floor							Lab Analysis
Back Foyer Dust	Wall C Window Sill							Lab Analysis
Dog Room Dust	Floor							Lab Analysis
Kitchen Dust	Floor							Lab Analysis
Sewing Room Dust	Floor							Lab Analysis
Sewing Room Dust	Window Sill							Lab Analysis
Living Room Dust	Carpet Floor							Lab Analysis
Front Foyer Dust	Floor							Lab Analysis
Front Sitting Rm Dust	Window Sill							Lab Analysis
Bedroom 1 Dust	Floor							Lab Analysis

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Property address: 3 S. Franklin St., Cattaraugus, NY 14719

Apt. No. _____

Page 12 of 13

Name of property owner: Miranda Tappe

Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski

Date of assessment: 05/29/26

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Location of Building Component, Dust or Bare Soil	Building Component, Dust, or Bare Soil Play Area/Non-Play Area	Area (sq. ft.)	Is Area Small? ² (Y or N)	Probable Cause(s) of Deterioration if Known ³				
Bedroom 2 Dust	Floor							Lab Analysis
Bedroom 2 Dust	Window Sill							Lab Analysis
Bedroom 3 Dust	Floor							Lab Analysis
Bedroom 3 Dust	Window Sill							Lab Analysis
Hallway 2 Dust	Floor							Lab Analysis
Attic Dust	Floor							Lab Analysis

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Form 6.0 Report of Visual Assessment (for Ongoing Lead-Safe Maintenance).

Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski Date of assessment: 05/29/26

Page 13 of 13

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United States Environmental Protection Agency

This is to certify that



Lindsey M Wawrzynski

has fulfilled the requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 402, and has received certification to conduct lead-based paint activities pursuant to 40 CFR Part 745.226 as:

Risk Assessor

In the Jurisdiction of:

All EPA Administered Lead-based Paint Activities Program States, Tribes and Territories

This certification is valid from the date of issuance and expires March 13, 2028

LBP-R-I286265-1

Certification #

February 28, 2025

Issued On



Ben Conetta, Manager

Chemicals and Multimedia Programs Branch

United States Environmental Protection Agency

This is to certify that



Michelle Winicki

has fulfilled the requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 402, and has received certification to conduct lead-based paint activities pursuant to 40 CFR Part 745.226 as:

Risk Assessor

In the Jurisdiction of:

All EPA Administered Lead-based Paint Activities Program States, Tribes and Territories

This certification is valid from the date of issuance and expires March 27, 2029

LBP-R-I326912-1

Certification #

March 13, 2026

Issued On



Ben Conetta, Manager

Chemicals and Multimedia Programs Branch

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 1, 2022

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: **SciAps**
 Models: **Model X-550**
 X-Ray Source: **Rhodium (Rh) or Gold (Au) Anode**

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

ACTION LEVEL SETTING:

1.0 mg/cm²

OPERATING PARAMETERS:

Timed mode: fixed 10-second reading.

Quick mode: variable-time reading (approximately 2-6 seconds).

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS:

0.8 to 1.2 mg/cm ² (inclusive) on NIST SRM 2579 (1.02 mg/cm ²)/NIST SRM 2573, or equivalent
--

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

Not applicable

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD:

Au Anode (quick) READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD (mg/cm²)
Results not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick	1.0
	Concrete	1.0
	Drywall	1.0
	Metal	1.0
	Plaster	1.0
	Wood	1.0
Rh Anode (Timed or Quick), Au Anode (Timed) READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD (mg/cm²)
Results not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick	0.9
	Concrete	0.9
	Drywall	0.9
	Metal	0.9
	Plaster	0.9
	Wood	0.9

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EVALUATION DATA SOURCE AND DATE:

This sheet is supplemental information to be used in conjunction with Chapter 7 of the HUD *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*, 2012 Edition ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated using test results on building components in the HUD archive. Testing was conducted on 146 test samples in February 2022, with two separate instruments of each Anode type, operated in both Timed and Quick modes.

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Performance parameters shown in this sheet are applicable only when properly operating the instrument using the manufacturer's instructions and procedures described in Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK:

The calibration of the XRF instrument should be checked using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm² in the NIST Standard Reference Material (SRM) used (e.g., for NIST SRM 2579, use the 1.02 mg/cm² film; for NIST SRM 2579a, use film 2573 (1.04 mg/cm²)).

If the average (rounded to 1 decimal place) of three readings is outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instrument into control before XRF testing proceeds.

EVALUATING THE QUALITY OF XRF TESTING:

Randomly select ten testing combinations for retesting from each house or from two randomly selected units in multifamily housing.

Conduct XRF re-testing at the ten testing combinations selected for retesting.

Determine if the XRF testing in the units or house passed or failed the test by applying the steps below. Compute the Retest Tolerance Limit by the following steps:

Determine XRF results for the original and retest XRF readings. In single-family and multifamily housing, a result is defined as a single reading. Therefore, there will be ten original and ten retest XRF results for each house or for the two selected units.

Calculate the average of the original XRF result and the retest XRF result for each testing combination.

Square the average for each testing combination.

Add the ten squared averages together. Call this quantity C.

Multiply the number C by 0.0072. Call this quantity D.

Add the number 0.032 to D. Call this quantity E.

Take the square root of E. Call this quantity F.

Multiply F by 1.645. The result is the Retest Tolerance Limit.

Compute the average of all ten original XRF readings.

Compute the average of all ten re-test XRF readings.

Find the absolute difference of the two averages.

If the difference is less than the Retest Tolerance Limit, the inspection has passed the retest. If the difference of the overall averages equals or exceeds the Retest Tolerance Limit, this

procedure should be repeated with ten new testing combinations. If the difference of the overall averages is equal to or greater than the Retest Tolerance Limit a second time, then the inspection should be considered deficient.

Use of this procedure is estimated to produce a spurious result approximately 1% of the time. That is, results of this procedure will call for further examination when no examination is warranted in approximately 1 out of 100 dwelling units tested.

TESTING TIMES:

The reading time in Archive tests was 10 seconds in Timed mode and from 2-6 seconds in Quick mode, for both the Rh Anode and Au Anode.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS:

XRF results for the Au Anode in Quick mode are classified as **positive** if they are **greater than or equal** to 1.0 mg/cm² and **negative** if they are **less than** 1.0 mg/cm². XRF results for the Au Anode in Timed mode and for the Rh Anode in Timed or Quick mode are classified as **positive** if they are **greater than or equal** to 0.9 mg/cm² and **negative** if they are **less than** 0.9 mg/cm².

DOCUMENTATION:

A report titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* (EPA 747-R-95-008) provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to develop Performance Characteristic Sheets at the Federal standard (Action Level) of 1.0 mg/cm² and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. The report may be downloaded at <http://www2.epa.gov/lead/methodology-xrf-performance-characteristic-sheets-epa-747-r-95-008-september-1997>.

Attachments

Educational Pamphlets

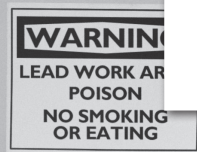
EPA and HUD Fact Sheet

Lessor's Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint

Seller's Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint



THE LEAD-SAFE CERTIFIED GUIDE TO RENOVATE RIGHT



CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION



1-800-424-LEAD (5323)
epa.gov/getleadsafe

EPA-740-K-10-001
Revised September 2011



This document may be purchased through the U.S. Government Printing Office online at bookstore.gpo.gov or by phone (toll-free): 1-866-512-1800.

Important lead hazard information for
families, child care providers and schools.



IT'S THE LAW!

Federal law requires contractors that disturb painted surfaces in homes, child care facilities and schools built before 1978 to be certified and follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination. Always ask to see your contractor's certification. Federal law requires that individuals receive certain information before renovating more than six square feet of painted surfaces in a room for interior projects or more than twenty square feet of painted surfaces for exterior projects or window replacement or demolition in housing, child care facilities and schools built before 1978.

- Homeowners and tenants: renovators must give you this pamphlet before starting work.
- Child care facilities, including preschools and kindergarten classrooms, and the families of children under six years of age that attend those facilities: renovators must provide a copy of this pamphlet to child care facilities and general renovation information to families whose children attend those facilities.

WHO SHOULD READ THIS PAMPHLET?

This pamphlet is for you if you:

- Reside in a home built before 1978.
- Own or operate a child care facility, including preschools and kindergarten classrooms, built before 1978, or
- Have a child under six years of age who attends a child care facility built before 1978.

You will learn:

- Basic facts about lead and your health.
- How to choose a contractor, if you are a property owner.
- What tenants, and parents/guardians of a child in a child care facility or school should consider.
- How to prepare for the renovation or repair job.
- What to look for during the job and after the job is done.
- Where to get more information about lead.

This pamphlet is not for:

- **Abatement projects.** Abatement is a set of activities aimed specifically at eliminating lead or lead hazards. EPA has regulations for certification and training of abatement professionals. If your goal is to eliminate lead or lead hazards, contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for more information.
- **“Do-it-yourself” projects.** If you plan to do renovation work yourself, this document is a good start, but you will need more information to complete the work safely. Call the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** and ask for more information on how to work safely in a home with lead-based paint.
- **Contractor education.** Contractors who want information about working safely with lead should contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for information about courses and resources on lead-safe work practices.



RENOVATING, REPAIRING, OR PAINTING?



- Is your home, your building, or the child care facility or school your children attend being renovated, repaired, or painted?
- Was your home, your building, or the child care facility or school where your children under six years of age attend built before 1978?

If the answer to these questions is YES, there are a few important things you need to know about lead-based paint.

This pamphlet provides basic facts about lead and information about lead safety when work is being done in your home, your building or the child care facility or school your children attend.

The Facts About Lead

- Lead can affect children's brains and developing nervous systems, causing reduced IQ, learning disabilities, and behavioral problems. Lead is also harmful to adults.
- Lead in dust is the most common way people are exposed to lead. People can also get lead in their bodies from lead in soil or paint chips. Lead dust is often invisible.
- Lead-based paint was used in more than 38 million homes until it was banned for residential use in 1978.
- Projects that disturb painted surfaces can create dust and endanger you and your family. Don't let this happen to you. Follow the practices described in this pamphlet to protect you and your family.

SAMPLE PRE-RENOVATION FORM

This sample form may be used by renovation firms to document compliance with the Federal pre-renovation education and renovation, repair, and painting regulations.

Occupant Confirmation

Pamphlet Receipt

- ☐ I have received a copy of the lead hazard information pamphlet informing me of the potential risk of the lead hazard exposure from renovation activity to be performed in my dwelling unit. I received this pamphlet before the work began.

Printed Name of Owner-occupant

Signature of Owner-occupant

Signature Date

Renovator's Self Certification Option (for tenant-occupied dwellings only)

Instructions to Renovator: If the lead hazard information pamphlet was delivered but a tenant signature was not obtainable, you may check the appropriate box below.

- ☐ **Declined** – I certify that I have made a good faith effort to deliver the lead hazard information pamphlet to the rental dwelling unit listed below at the date and time indicated and that the occupant declined to sign the confirmation of receipt. I further certify that I have left a copy of the pamphlet at the unit with the occupant.
- ☐ **Unavailable for signature** – I certify that I have made a good faith effort to deliver the lead hazard information pamphlet to the rental dwelling unit listed below and that the occupant was unavailable to sign the confirmation of receipt. I further certify that I have left a copy of the pamphlet at the unit by sliding it under the door or by (fill in how pamphlet was left).

Printed Name of Person Certifying Delivery

Attempted Delivery Date

Signature of Person Certifying Lead Pamphlet Delivery

Unit Address

Note Regarding Mailing Option — As an alternative to delivery in person, you may mail the lead hazard information pamphlet to the owner and/or tenant. Pamphlet must be mailed at least seven days before renovation. Mailing must be documented by a certificate of mailing from the post office.

WHERE DOES THE LEAD COME FROM?

Dust is the main problem.

The most common way to get lead in the body is from dust. Lead dust comes from deteriorating lead-based paint and lead-contaminated soil that gets tracked into your home. This dust may accumulate to unsafe levels. Then, normal hand-to-mouth activities, like playing and eating (especially in young children), move that dust from surfaces like floors and window sills into the body.

Home renovation creates dust.

Common renovation activities like sanding, cutting, and demolition can create hazardous lead dust and chips.

Proper work practices protect you from the dust.

The key to protecting yourself and your family during a renovation, repair or painting job is to use lead-safe work practices such as containing dust inside the work area, using dust-minimizing work methods, and conducting a careful cleanup, as described in this pamphlet.

Other sources of lead.

Remember, lead can also come from outside soil, your water, or household items (such as lead-glazed pottery and lead crystal). Contact the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) for more information on these sources.



OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

CPSC

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) protects the public from the unreasonable risk of injury or death from 15,000 types of consumer products under the agency's jurisdiction. CPSC warns the public and private sectors to reduce exposure to lead and increase consumer awareness. Contact CPSC for further information regarding regulations and consumer product safety.

CPSC

4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814
Hotline 1-(800) 638-2772
cpsc.gov

CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) assists state and local childhood lead poisoning prevention programs to provide a scientific basis for policy decisions, and to ensure that health issues are addressed in decisions about housing and the environment. Contact CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for additional materials and links on the topic of lead.

CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch

4770 Buford Highway, MS F-40
Atlanta, GA 30341
(770) 488-3300
cdc.gov/nceh/lead

HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides funds to state and local governments to develop cost-effective ways to reduce lead-based paint hazards in America's privately-owned low-income housing. In addition, the office enforces the rule on disclosure of known lead paint and lead hazards in housing, and HUD's lead safety regulations in HUD-assisted housing, provides public outreach and technical assistance, and conducts technical studies to help protect children and their families from health and safety hazards in the home. Contact the HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control for information on lead regulations, outreach efforts, and lead hazard control research and outreach grant programs.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control
451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8236
Washington, DC 20410-3000
HUD's Lead Regulations Hotline
(202) 402-7698
hud.gov/offices/lead/



LEAD AND YOUR HEALTH

Lead is especially dangerous to children under six years of age.

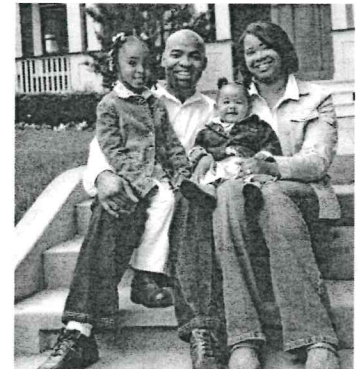
Lead can affect children's brains and developing nervous systems, causing:

- Reduced IQ and learning disabilities.
- Behavior problems.

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

Lead is also harmful to adults. In adults, low levels of lead can pose many dangers, including:

- High blood pressure and hypertension.
- Pregnant women exposed to lead can transfer lead to their fetuses. Lead gets into the body when it is swallowed or inhaled.
- People, especially children, can swallow lead dust as they eat, play, and do other normal hand-to-mouth activities.
- People may also breathe in lead dust or fumes if they disturb lead-based paint. People who sand, scrape, burn, brush, blast or otherwise disturb lead-based paint risk unsafe exposure to lead.



What should I do if I am concerned about my family's exposure to lead?

- A blood test is the only way to find out if you or a family member already has lead poisoning. Call your doctor or local health department to arrange for a blood test.
- Call your local health department for advice on reducing and eliminating exposures to lead inside and outside your home, child care facility or school.
- Always use lead-safe work practices when renovation or repair will disturb painted surfaces.

For more information about the health effects of exposure to lead, visit the EPA lead website at epa.gov/lead/pubs/leadinfo or call 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).

There are other things you can do to protect your family every day.

- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat a healthy, nutritious diet consistent with the USDA's dietary guidelines, that helps protect children from the effects of lead.
- Wipe off shoes before entering the house.

FOR PROPERTY OWNERS

You have the ultimate responsibility for the safety of your family, tenants, or children in your care.

This means properly preparing for the renovation and keeping persons out of the work area (see p. 8). It also means ensuring the contractor uses lead-safe work practices.

Federal law requires that contractors performing renovation, repair and painting projects that disturb painted surfaces in homes, child care facilities, and schools built before 1978 be certified and follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination.

Make sure your contractor is certified, and can explain clearly the details of the job and how the contractor will minimize lead hazards during the work.

- You can verify that a contractor is certified by checking EPA's website at epa.gov/getleadsafe or by calling the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323). You can also ask to see a copy of the contractor's firm certification.
- Ask if the contractor is trained to perform lead-safe work practices and to see a copy of their training certificate.
- Ask them what lead-safe methods they will use to set up and perform the job in your home, child care facility or school.
- Ask for references from at least three recent jobs involving homes built before 1978, and speak to each personally.

Always make sure the contract is clear about how the work will be set up, performed, and cleaned.

- Share the results of any previous lead tests with the contractor.
- You should specify in the contract that they follow the work practices described on pages 9 and 10 of this brochure.
- The contract should specify which parts of your home are part of the work area and specify which lead-safe work practices will be used in those areas. Remember, your contractor should confine dust and debris to the work area and should minimize spreading that dust to other areas of the home.
- The contract should also specify that the contractor will clean the work area, verify that it was cleaned adequately, and re-clean it if necessary.

If you think a worker is not doing what he is supposed to do or is doing something that is unsafe, you should:

- Direct the contractor to comply with regulatory and contract requirements.
- Call your local health or building department, or
- Call EPA's hotline 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).

If your property receives housing assistance from HUD (or a state or local agency that uses HUD funds), you must follow the requirements of HUD's Lead-Safe Housing Rule and the ones described in this pamphlet.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

You may need additional information on how to protect yourself and your children while a job is going on in your home, your building, or child care facility.

The National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) or epa.gov/lead/nlic can tell you how to contact your state, local, and/or tribal programs or get general information about lead poisoning prevention.

- State and tribal lead poisoning prevention or environmental protection programs can provide information about lead regulations and potential sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. If your state or local government has requirements more stringent than those described in this pamphlet, you must follow those requirements.
- Local building code officials can tell you the regulations that apply to the renovation work that you are planning.
- State, county, and local health departments can provide information about local programs, including assistance for lead-poisoned children and advice on ways to get your home checked for lead.

The National Lead Information Center can also provide a variety of resource materials, including the following guides to lead-safe work practices. Many of these materials are also available at epa.gov/lead/pubs/brochure

- Steps to Lead Safe Renovation, Repair and Painting.
- Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home
- Lead in Your Home: A Parent's Reference Guide



For the hearing impaired, call the Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339 to access any of the phone numbers in this brochure.

EPA CONTACTS

EPA Regional Offices

EPA addresses residential lead hazards through several different regulations. EPA requires training and certification for conducting abatement and renovations, education about hazards associated with renovations, disclosure about known lead paint and lead hazards in housing, and sets lead-paint hazard standards.

Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding lead safety and lead protection programs at epa.gov/lead.

Region 1

(Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
Suite 1100
One Congress Street
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(888) 372-7341

Region 2

(New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 205, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 321-6671

Region 3

(Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, DC, West Virginia)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA
19103-2029
(215) 814-5000

Region 4

(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960
(404) 562-9900

Region 5

(Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3507
(312) 886-6003

Region 6

(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue,
12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
214) 665-7577

Region 7

(Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7003

Region 8

(Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 312-6312

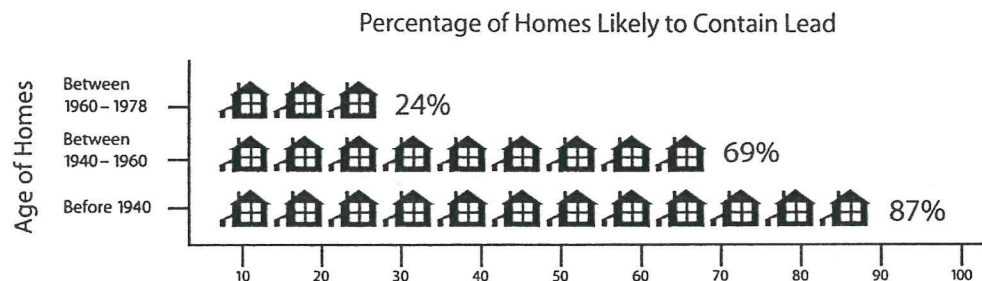
Region 9

(Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-8021

Region 10

(Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101-1128
(206) 553-1200

CHECKING YOUR HOME FOR LEAD-BASED PAINT



Older homes, child care facilities, and schools are more likely to contain lead-based paint.

Homes may be single-family homes or apartments. They may be private, government-assisted, or public housing. Schools are preschools and kindergarten classrooms. They may be urban, suburban, or rural.

You have the following options:

You may decide to assume your home, child care facility, or school contains lead. Especially in older homes and buildings, you may simply want to assume lead-based paint is present and follow the lead-safe work practices described in this brochure during the renovation, repair, or painting job.

You can hire a certified professional to check for lead-based paint.

These professionals are certified risk assessors or inspectors, and can determine if your home has lead or lead hazards.

- A certified inspector or risk assessor can conduct an inspection telling you whether your home, or a portion of your home, has lead-based paint and where it is located. This will tell you the areas in your home where lead-safe work practices are needed.
- A certified risk assessor can conduct a risk assessment telling you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. The risk assessor can also tell you what actions to take to address any hazards.
- For help finding a certified risk assessor or inspector, call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).

You may also have a certified renovator test the surfaces or components being disturbed for lead by using a lead test kit or by taking paint chip samples and sending them to an EPA-recognized testing laboratory. Test kits must be EPA-recognized and are available at hardware stores. They include detailed instructions for their use.

PREPARING FOR A RENOVATION

The work areas should not be accessible to occupants while the work occurs.

The rooms or areas where work is being done may need to be blocked off or sealed with plastic sheeting to contain any dust that is generated. Therefore, the contained area may not be available to you until the work in that room or area is complete, cleaned thoroughly, and the containment has been removed. Because you may not have access to some areas during the renovation, you should plan accordingly.

You may need:

- Alternative bedroom, bathroom, and kitchen arrangements if work is occurring in those areas of your home.
- A safe place for pets because they too can be poisoned by lead and can track lead dust into other areas of the home.
- A separate pathway for the contractor from the work area to the outside in order to bring materials in and out of the home. Ideally, it should not be through the same entrance that your family uses.
- A place to store your furniture. All furniture and belongings may have to be moved from the work area while the work is being done. Items that can't be moved, such as cabinets, should be wrapped in plastic.
- To turn off forced-air heating and air conditioning systems while the work is being done. This prevents dust from spreading through vents from the work area to the rest of your home. Consider how this may affect your living arrangements.

You may even want to move out of your home temporarily while all or part of the work is being done.

Child care facilities and schools may want to consider alternative accommodations for children and access to necessary facilities.



DURING THE WORK

Federal law requires contractors that are hired to perform renovation, repair and painting projects in homes, child care facilities, and schools built before 1978 that disturb painted surfaces to be certified and follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination.

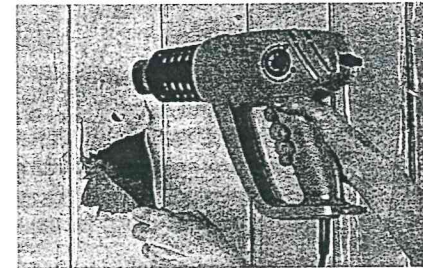
The work practices the contractor must follow include these three simple procedures, described below:

1. **Contain the work area.** The area must be contained so that dust and debris do not escape from that area. Warning signs must be put up and plastic or other impermeable material and tape must be used as appropriate to:
 - Cover the floors and any furniture that cannot be moved.
 - Seal off doors and heating and cooling system vents.
 - For exterior renovations, cover the ground and, in some instances, erect vertical containment or equivalent extra precautions in containing the work area.

These work practices will help prevent dust or debris from getting outside the work area.

2. **Avoid renovation methods that generate large amounts of lead-contaminated dust.** Some methods generate so much lead-contaminated dust that their use is prohibited. They are:

- Open flame burning or torching.
- Sanding, grinding, planing, needle gunning, or blasting with power tools and equipment not equipped with a shroud and HEPA vacuum attachment.
- Using a heat gun at temperatures greater than 1100°F.



These work practices will eliminate dust, but some renovation methods make less dust than others. Contractors may choose to use various methods to minimize dust generation, including using water to mist areas before sanding or scraping; scoring paint before separating components; and prying and pulling apart components instead of breaking them.

3. **Clean up thoroughly.** The work area should be cleaned up daily to keep it as clean as possible. When all the work is done, the area must be cleaned up using special cleaning methods before taking down any plastic that isolates the work area from the rest of the home. The special cleaning methods should include:
 - Using a HEPA vacuum to clean up dust and debris on all surfaces, followed by
 - Wet wiping and wet mopping with plenty of rinse water.

When the final cleaning is done, look around. There should be no dust, paint chips, or debris in the work area. If you see any dust, paint chips, or debris, the area must be re-cleaned.

FOR PROPERTY OWNERS: AFTER THE WORK IS DONE

When all the work is finished, you will want to know if your home, child care facility, or school where children under six attend has been cleaned up properly.

EPA Requires Cleaning Verification.

In addition to using allowable work practices and working in a lead-safe manner, EPA's RRP rule requires contractors to follow a specific cleaning protocol. The protocol requires the contractor to use disposable cleaning cloths to wipe the floor and other surfaces of the work area and compare these cloths to an EPA-provided cleaning verification card to determine if the work area was adequately cleaned. EPA research has shown that following the use of lead-safe work practices with the cleaning verification protocol will effectively reduce lead-dust hazards.

Lead-Dust Testing.

EPA believes that if you use a certified and trained renovation contractor who follows the LRRP rule by using lead-safe work practices and the cleaning protocol after the job is finished, lead-dust hazards will be effectively reduced. If, however, you are interested in having lead-dust testing done at the completion of your job, outlined below is some helpful information.

What is a lead-dust test?

- Lead-dust tests are wipe samples sent to a laboratory for analysis. You will get a report specifying the levels of lead found after your specific job.

How and when should I ask my contractor about lead-dust testing?

- Contractors are not required by EPA to conduct lead-dust testing. However, if you want testing, EPA recommends testing be conducted by a lead professional. To locate a lead professional who will perform an evaluation near you, visit EPA's website at epa.gov/lead/pubs/locate or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)**.
- If you decide that you want lead-dust testing, it is a good idea to specify in your contract, before the start of the job, that a lead-dust test is to be done for your job and who will do the testing, as well as whether re-cleaning will be required based on the results of the test.
- You may do the testing yourself. If you choose to do the testing, some EPA-recognized lead laboratories will send you a kit that allows you to collect samples and send them back to the laboratory for analysis. Contact the National Lead Information Center for lists of EPA-recognized testing laboratories.

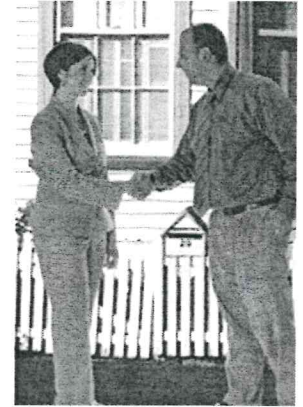


You play an important role ensuring the ultimate safety of your family.

This means properly preparing for the renovation and staying out of the work area (see p. 8).

Federal law requires that contractors performing renovation, repair and painting projects that disturb painted surfaces in homes built before 1978 and in child care facilities and schools built before 1978, that a child under six years of age visits regularly, to be certified and follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination.

The law requires anyone hired to renovate, repair, or do painting preparation work on a property built before 1978 to follow the steps described on pages 9 and 10 unless the area where the work will be done contains no lead-based paint.



If you think a worker is not doing what he is supposed to do or is doing something that is unsafe, you should:

- Contact your landlord.
- Call your local health or building department, or
- Call EPA's hotline **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)**.

If you are concerned about lead hazards left behind after the job is over, you can check the work yourself (see page 10).





Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home



United States
Environmental
Protection Agency



United States
Consumer Product
Safety Commission



United States
Department of Housing
and Urban Development

Are You Planning to Buy or Rent a Home Built Before 1978?

Did you know that many homes built before 1978 have **lead-based paint**? Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards.

Read this entire brochure to learn:

- How lead gets into the body
- How lead affects health
- What you can do to protect your family
- Where to go for more information

Before renting or buying a pre-1978 home or apartment, federal law requires:

- Sellers must disclose known information on lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards before selling a house.
- Real estate sales contracts must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.
- Landlords must disclose known information on lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint.

If undertaking renovations, repairs, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or apartment:

- Read EPA's pamphlet, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*, to learn about the lead-safe work practices that contractors are required to follow when working in your home (see page 12).



Simple Steps to Protect Your Family from Lead Hazards

If you think your home has lead-based paint:

- Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.
- Always keep painted surfaces in good condition to minimize deterioration.
- Get your home checked for lead hazards. Find a certified inspector or risk assessor at [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).
- Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe certified renovation firms.
- Before buying, renting, or renovating your home, have it checked for lead-based paint.
- Consult your health care provider about testing your children for lead. Your pediatrician can check for lead with a simple blood test.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods high in iron, calcium, and vitamin C.
- Remove shoes or wipe soil off shoes before entering your house.

Lead Gets into the Body in Many Ways

Adults and children can get lead into their bodies if they:

- Breathe in lead dust (especially during activities such as renovations, repairs, or painting that disturb painted surfaces).
- Swallow lead dust that has settled on food, food preparation surfaces, and other places.
- Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Lead is especially dangerous to children under the age of 6.

- At this age, children's brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead.
- Children's growing bodies absorb more lead.
- Babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects can have lead dust on them.



Women of childbearing age should know that lead is dangerous to a developing fetus.

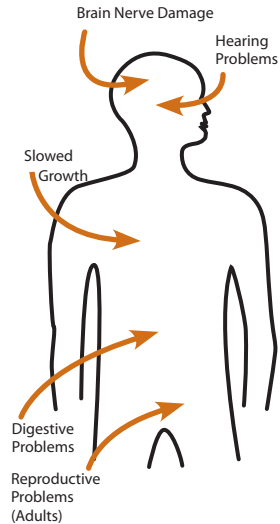
- Women with a high lead level in their system before or during pregnancy risk exposing the fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead affects the body in many ways. It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

In children, exposure to lead can cause:

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



While low-lead exposure is most common, exposure to high amounts of lead can have devastating effects on children, including seizures, unconsciousness, and in some cases, death.

Although children are especially susceptible to lead exposure, lead can be dangerous for adults, too.

In adults, exposure to lead can cause:

- Harm to a developing fetus
- Increased chance of high blood pressure during pregnancy
- Fertility problems (in men and women)
- High blood pressure
- Digestive problems
- Nerve disorders
- Memory and concentration problems
- Muscle and joint pain

Check Your Family for Lead

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

Children's blood lead levels tend to increase rapidly from 6 to 12 months of age, and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.

Consult your doctor for advice on testing your children. A simple blood test can detect lead. Blood lead tests are usually recommended for:

- Children at ages 1 and 2
- Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead
- Children who should be tested under your state or local health screening plan

Your doctor can explain what the test results mean and if more testing will be needed.

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

In general, the older your home or childcare facility, the more likely it has lead-based paint.¹

Many homes, including private, federally-assisted, federally-owned housing, and childcare facilities built before 1978 have lead-based paint. In 1978, the federal government banned consumer uses of lead-containing paint.²

Learn how to determine if paint is lead-based paint on page 7.

Lead can be found:

- In homes and childcare facilities in the city, country, or suburbs,
- In private and public single-family homes and apartments,
- On surfaces inside and outside of the house, and
- In soil around a home. (Soil can pick up lead from exterior paint or other sources, such as past use of leaded gas in cars.)

Learn more about where lead is found at [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).

¹ “Lead-based paint” is currently defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm²), or more than 0.5% by weight.

² “Lead-containing paint” is currently defined by the federal government as lead in new dried paint in excess of 90 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

Identifying Lead-Based Paint and Lead-Based Paint Hazards

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

- On windows and window sills
- Doors and door frames
- Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition and if it is not on an impact or friction surface like a window.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Lead dust also forms when painted surfaces containing lead bump or rub together. Lead paint chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can reenter the air when the home is vacuumed or swept, or when people walk through it. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in dust as hazardous:

- 10 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors
- 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ and higher for interior window sills

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in soil as hazardous:

- 400 parts per million (ppm) and higher in play areas of bare soil
- 1,200 ppm (average) and higher in bare soil in the remainder of the yard

Remember, lead from paint chips—which you can see—and lead dust—which you may not be able to see—both can be hazards.

The only way to find out if paint, dust, or soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes how to do this.

Checking Your Home for Lead

You can get your home tested for lead in several different ways:

- A lead-based paint **inspection** tells you if your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether your home currently has lead hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a lead-based paint inspector, will conduct a paint inspection using methods, such as:
 - Portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine
 - Lab tests of paint samples
- A **risk assessment** tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. It also tells you what actions to take to address any hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a risk assessor, will:
 - Sample paint that is deteriorated on doors, windows, floors, stairs, and walls
 - Sample dust near painted surfaces and sample bare soil in the yard
 - Get lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples
- A combination inspection and risk assessment tells you if your home has any lead-based paint and if your home has any lead hazards, and where both are located.



Be sure to read the report provided to you after your inspection or risk assessment is completed, and ask questions about anything you do not understand.

Checking Your Home for Lead, continued

In preparing for renovation, repair, or painting work in a pre-1978 home, Lead-Safe Certified renovators (see page 12) may:

- Take paint chip samples to determine if lead-based paint is present in the area planned for renovation and send them to an EPA-recognized lead lab for analysis. In housing receiving federal assistance, the person collecting these samples must be a certified lead-based paint inspector or risk assessor
- Use EPA-recognized tests kits to determine if lead-based paint is absent (but not in housing receiving federal assistance)
- Presume that lead-based paint is present and use lead-safe work practices

There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency for more information, visit epa.gov/lead, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.³

³ Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

What You Can Do Now to Protect Your Family

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

- If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.
- Keep painted surfaces clean and free of dust. Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly. Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner. (Remember: never mix ammonia and bleach products together because they can form a dangerous gas.)
- Carefully clean up paint chips immediately without creating dust.
- Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads often during cleaning of dirty or dusty areas, and again afterward.
- Wash your hands and your children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bed time.
- Keep play areas clean. Wash bottles, pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
- Keep children from chewing window sills or other painted surfaces, or eating soil.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe Certified renovation firms (see page 12).
- Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.
- Make sure children eat nutritious, low-fat meals high in iron, and calcium, such as spinach and dairy products. Children with good diets absorb less lead.

Reducing Lead Hazards

Disturbing lead-based paint or removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

- In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition, you can **temporarily** reduce lead-based paint hazards by taking actions, such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover lead-contaminated soil. These actions are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.
- You can minimize exposure to lead when renovating, repairing, or painting by hiring an EPA- or state-certified renovator who is trained in the use of lead-safe work practices. If you are a do-it-yourselfer, learn how to use lead-safe work practices in your home.
- To remove lead hazards permanently, you should hire a certified lead abatement contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent control.



Always use a certified contractor who is trained to address lead hazards safely.

- Hire a Lead-Safe Certified firm (see page 12) to perform renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects that disturb painted surfaces.
- To correct lead hazards permanently, hire a certified lead abatement contractor. This will ensure your contractor knows how to work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly.

Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.

Reducing Lead Hazards, continued

If your home has had lead abatement work done or if the housing is receiving federal assistance, once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be conducted until clearance testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following levels:

- 10 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors
- 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior windows sills
- 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for window troughs

Abatements are designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. However, lead dust can be reintroduced into an abated area.

- Use a HEPA vacuum on all furniture and other items returned to the area, to reduce the potential for reintroducing lead dust.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, troughs, and other hard surfaces with a damp cloth or sponge and a general all-purpose cleaner.

Please see page 9 for more information on steps you can take to protect your home after the abatement. For help in locating certified lead abatement professionals in your area, call your state or local agency (see pages 15 and 16), [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead), or call 1-800-424-LEAD.

Renovating, Repairing or Painting a Home with Lead-Based Paint

If you hire a contractor to conduct renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or childcare facility (such as pre-school and kindergarten), your contractor must:

- Be a Lead-Safe Certified firm approved by EPA or an EPA-authorized state program
- Use qualified trained individuals (Lead-Safe Certified renovators) who follow specific lead-safe work practices to prevent lead contamination
- Provide a copy of EPA's lead hazard information document, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*



RRP contractors working in pre-1978 homes and childcare facilities must follow lead-safe work practices that:

- **Contain the work area.** The area must be contained so that dust and debris do not escape from the work area. Warning signs must be put up, and plastic or other impermeable material and tape must be used.
- **Avoid renovation methods that generate large amounts of lead-contaminated dust.** Some methods generate so much lead-contaminated dust that their use is prohibited. They are:
 - Open-flame burning or torching
 - Sanding, grinding, planing, needle gunning, or blasting with power tools and equipment not equipped with a shroud and HEPA vacuum attachment
 - Using a heat gun at temperatures greater than 1100°F
- **Clean up thoroughly.** The work area should be cleaned up daily. When all the work is done, the area must be cleaned up using special cleaning methods.
- **Dispose of waste properly.** Collect and seal waste in a heavy duty bag or sheeting. When transported, ensure that waste is contained to prevent release of dust and debris.

To learn more about EPA's requirements for RRP projects, visit epa.gov/getleadsafe, or read *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*.

Other Sources of Lead

Lead in Drinking Water

The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures.

Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986.

You can't smell or taste lead in drinking water.

To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, have your water tested.

Remember older homes with a private well can also have plumbing materials that contain lead.

Important Steps You Can Take to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water

- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes.
- Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).
- If you use a filter certified to remove lead, don't forget to read the directions to learn when to change the cartridge. Using a filter after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead.

Contact your water company to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead. Your area's water company can also provide information about the lead levels in your system's drinking water.

For more information about lead in drinking water, please contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. If you have other questions about lead poisoning prevention, call 1-800 424-LEAD.*

Call your local health department or water company to find out about testing your water, or visit [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater) for EPA's lead in drinking water information. Some states or utilities offer programs to pay for water testing for residents. Contact your state or local water company to learn more.

* Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

Other Sources of Lead, continued

- **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.
- **Your job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your body or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- **Hobbies** that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture. Call your local health department for information about hobbies that may use lead.
- Old **toys** and **furniture** may have been painted with lead-containing paint. Older toys and other children's products may have parts that contain lead.⁴
- Food and liquids cooked or stored in **lead crystal** or **lead-glazed pottery or porcelain** may contain lead.
- Folk remedies, such as "**greta**" and "**azarcon**," used to treat an upset stomach.

⁴ In 1978, the federal government banned toys, other children's products, and furniture with lead-containing paint. In 2008, the federal government banned lead in most children's products. The federal government currently bans lead in excess of 100 ppm by weight in most children's products.

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and get other information about lead hazards on the Web at epa.gov/lead and hud.gov/lead, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)**.

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

For information about lead in drinking water, call **1-800-426-4791**, or visit epa.gov/safewater for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

For information on lead in toys and other consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury, call **1-800-638-2772**, or visit CPSC's website at cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov.

State and Local Health and Environmental Agencies

Some states, tribes, and cities have their own rules related to lead-based paint. Check with your local agency to see which laws apply to you. Most agencies can also provide information on finding a lead abatement firm in your area, and on possible sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. Receive up-to-date address and phone information for your state or local contacts on the Web at epa.gov/lead, or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD**.

Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access any of the phone numbers in this brochure through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at **1-800-877-8339**.

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Regional Offices

The mission of EPA is to protect human health and the environment. Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

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

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, OES 05-4
Boston, MA 02109-3912
(888) 372-7341

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 205, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 906-6809

Region 3 (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, DC, West Virginia)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-2088

Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
AFC Tower, 12th Floor, Air, Pesticides & Toxics
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8998

Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5 (LL-17J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3666
(312) 353-3808

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and 66 Tribes)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-2704

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
11201 Renner Blvd.
Lenexa, KS 66219
(800) 223-0425

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

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop St.
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 312-6966

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 9 (CMD-4-2)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-4280

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10 (20-C04)
Air and Toxics Enforcement Section
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 553-1200

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

The CPSC protects the public against unreasonable risk of injury from consumer products through education, safety standards activities, and enforcement. Contact CPSC for further information regarding consumer product safety and regulations.

CPSC

4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814-4421
1-800-638-2772
cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. Contact to Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes for further information regarding the Lead Safe Housing Rule, which protects families in pre-1978 assisted housing, and for the lead hazard control and research grant programs.

HUD

451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8236
Washington, DC 20410-3000
(202) 402-7698
hud.gov/lead

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IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil in and Around Your Home Can Be Dangerous if Not Managed Properly

- Children under 6 years old are most at risk for lead poisoning in your home.
- Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.
- Homes, schools, and child care facilities built before 1978 are likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Even children who seem healthy may have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.
- Disturbing surfaces with lead-based paint or removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.
- People can get lead into their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.
- People have many options for reducing lead hazards. Generally, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard (see page 10).



FACT SHEET

EPA and HUD Move to Protect Children from Lead-Based Paint Poisoning; Disclosure of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing

SUMMARY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are announcing efforts to ensure that the public receives the information necessary to prevent lead poisoning in homes that may contain lead-based paint hazards. Beginning this fall, most home buyers and renters will receive known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards during sales and rentals of housing built before 1978. Buyers and renters will receive specific information on lead-based paint in the housing as well as a Federal pamphlet with practical, low-cost tips on identifying and controlling lead-based paint hazards. Sellers, landlords, and their agents will be responsible for providing this information to the buyer or renter before sale or lease.

LEAD-BASED PAINT IN HOUSING

Approximately three-quarters of the nation's housing stock built before 1978 (approximately 64 million dwellings) contains some lead-based paint. When properly maintained and managed, this paint poses little risk. However, 1.7 million children have blood-lead levels above safe limits, mostly due to exposure to lead-based paint hazards.

EFFECTS OF LEAD POISONING

Lead poisoning can cause permanent damage to the brain and many other organs and causes reduced intelligence and behavioral problems. Lead can also cause abnormal fetal development in pregnant women.

BACKGROUND

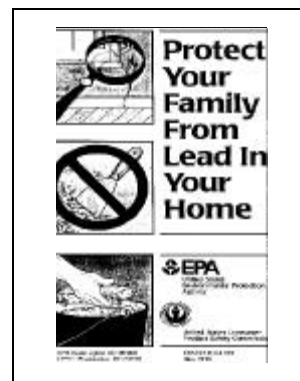
To protect families from exposure to lead from paint, dust, and soil, Congress passed the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, also

known as Title X. Section 1018 of this law directed HUD and EPA to require the disclosure of known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before the sale or lease of most housing built before 1978.

WHAT IS REQUIRED

Before ratification of a contract for housing sale or lease:

- Sellers and landlords must disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards and provide available reports to buyers or renters.
- Sellers and landlords must give buyers and renters the pamphlet, developed by EPA, HUD, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), titled *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*.
- Home buyers will get a 10-day period to conduct a lead-based paint inspection or risk assessment at their own expense. The rule gives the two parties flexibility to negotiate key terms of the evaluation.
- Sales contracts and leasing agreements must include certain notification and disclosure language.
- Sellers, lessors, and real estate agents share responsibility for ensuring compliance.



WHAT IS NOT REQUIRED

- This rule does not require any testing or removal of lead-based paint by sellers or landlords.
- This rule does not invalidate leasing and sales contracts.

TYPE OF HOUSING COVERED

Most private housing, public housing, Federally owned housing, and housing receiving Federal assistance are affected by this rule.

TYPE OF HOUSING NOT COVERED

- Housing built after 1977 (Congress chose not to cover post-1977 housing because the CPSC banned the use of lead-based paint for residential use in 1978).
- Zero-bedroom units, such as efficiencies, lofts, and dormitories.
- Leases for less than 100 days, such as vacation houses or short-term rentals.
- Housing for the elderly (unless children live there).
- Housing for the handicapped (unless children live there).

- Rental housing that has been inspected by a certified inspector and found to be free of lead-based paint.
- Foreclosure sales.

EFFECTIVE DATES

- For owners of more than 4 dwelling units, the effective date is September 6, 1996.
- For owners of 4 or fewer dwelling units, the effective date is December 6, 1996.

THOSE AFFECTED

The rule will help inform about 9 million renters and 3 million home buyers each year. The estimated cost associated with learning about the requirements, obtaining the pamphlet and other materials, and conducting disclosure activities is about \$6 per transaction.

EFFECT ON STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

This rule should not impose additional burdens on states since it is a Federally administered and enforced requirement. Some state laws and regulations require the disclosure of lead hazards in housing. The Federal regulations will act as a complement to existing state requirements.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- For a copy of *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home* (in English or Spanish), the sample disclosure forms, or the rule, call the National Lead Information Clearinghouse (NLIC) at (800) 424-LEAD, or TDD (800) 526-5456 for the hearing impaired. You may also send your request by fax to (202) 659-1192 or by Internet E-mail to ehc@cais.com. Visit the NLIC on the Internet at <http://www.nsc.org/nsc/ehc/ehc.html>.
- Bulk copies of the pamphlet are available from the Government Printing Office (GPO) at (202) 512-1800. Refer to the complete title or GPO stock number 055-000-00507-9. The price is \$26.00 for a pack of 50 copies. Alternatively, persons may reproduce the pamphlet, for use or distribution, if the text and graphics are reproduced in full. Camera-ready copies of the pamphlet are available from the National Lead Information Clearinghouse.
- For specific questions about lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards, call the National Lead Information Clearinghouse at (800) 424-LEAD, or TDD (800) 526-5456 for the hearing impaired.
- The EPA pamphlet and rule are available electronically and may be accessed through the Internet.

Electronic Access:

Gopher: gopher.epa.gov:70/11/Offices/PestPreventToxic/Toxic/lead_pm

WWW: <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/lead/index.html>
<http://www.hud.gov>

Dial up: (919) 558-0335

FTP: [ftp.epa.gov](ftp://ftp.epa.gov) (To login, type "anonymous." Your password is your Internet E-mail address.)

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

Lead Warning Statement

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

Seller's Disclosure

(a) Presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards (check (i) or (ii) below):

(i) _____ Known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards are present in the housing (explain).

(ii) _____ Seller has no knowledge of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

(b) Records and reports available to the seller (check (i) or (ii) below):

(i) _____ Seller has provided the purchaser with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing (list documents below).

(ii) _____ Seller has no reports or records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

Purchaser's Acknowledgment (Initial)

(c) _____ Purchaser has received copies of all information listed above.

(d) _____ Purchaser has received the pamphlet *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*.

(e) Purchaser has (check (i) or (ii) below):

(i) _____ received a 10-day opportunity (or mutually agreed upon period) to conduct a risk assessment or inspection for the presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards; or

(ii) _____ waived the opportunity to conduct a risk assessment or inspection for the presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards.

Agent's Acknowledgment (Initial)

(f) _____ Agent has informed the seller of the seller's obligations under 42 U.S.C. 4852d and is aware of his/her responsibility to ensure compliance.

Certification of Accuracy

The following parties have reviewed the information above and certify, to the best of their knowledge, that the information they have provided is true and accurate.

Seller	Date	Seller	Date
Purchaser	Date	Purchaser	Date
Agent	Date	Agent	Date

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

Lead Warning Statement

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

Lessor's Disclosure

(a) Presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards (check (i) or (ii) below):

(i) _____ Known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards are present in the housing (explain).

(ii) _____ Lessor has no knowledge of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

(b) Records and reports available to the lessor (check (i) or (ii) below):

(i) _____ Lessor has provided the lessee with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing (list documents below).

(ii) _____ Lessor has no reports or records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

Lessee's Acknowledgment (Initial) .

(c) _____ Lessee has received copies of all information listed above.

(d) _____ Lessee has received the pamphlet *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*.

Agent's Acknowledgment (Initial)

(e) _____ Agent has informed the lessor of the lessor's obligations under 42 U.S.C. 4852d and is aware of his/her responsibility to ensure compliance.

Certification of Accuracy

The following parties have reviewed the information above and certify, to the best of their knowledge, that the information they have provided is true and accurate.

_____ Lessor	_____ Date	_____ Lessor	_____ Date
_____ Lessee	_____ Date	_____ Lessee	_____ Date
_____ Agent	_____ Date	_____ Agent	_____ Date