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:

17 Pine St.
Franklinville, New York 14737
Tax Map ID # 40.063-4-11.1

PREPARED BY:

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

HOME CONSTRUCTED CIRCA: 1900

PREPARED FOR:

Jeramy Hanner
Brittany Hanner
17 Pine St.
Franklinville, New York 14737

RISK ASSESSOR(S):

Lindsey M. Wawrzynski
EPA License # LBP-R-I286265-1
Mariel Grey
EPA License # LBP-R-I217579-2

This report contains results of the lead-based paint inspection and risk assessment conducted at: 17 Pine St., Franklinville, NY 14737.

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: June 9, 2026
Lead Inspector/Risk Assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mariel Grey

Signature: _____

Dust Wipe Sampling Completed
Collected by: Mariel Grey & Lindsey Wawrzynski
Date: June 9, 2026
Dust Wipes Sent to Laboratory: June 15, 2026
Dust Wipe Results Received: June 16, 2026

Soil Samples Collected
Collected by: Mariel Grey
Dates: June 9, 2026
Soil Samples Sent to Laboratory: June 15, 2026
Soil Results Received: June 16, 2026

Report Created by: Lindsey Wawrzynski

Signature: _____ Date: July 20, 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 in response to and EBLL December 1, 2023. A HUD-compliant lead-based paint inspection-risk assessment was performed at the property for the grant work on June 9, 2026. The June 2026 inspection-risk assessment supersedes the original inspection.

On 6/9/26 the Lead Risk Assessors - Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mariel Grey noted the following:

- Surfaces on the 1st floor of the interior that had previously been worked on (compliance with EBLL case) have begun to deteriorate again.
    - Bedroom 1 baseboards, door components, windows, and window components all positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Living Room windows, window components, doors, door components, and molding all positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Kitchen door components, baseboards, closet door, closet door components, closet floor, and closet shelf support components all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Side Entry door, old baseboard before stairs were lifted and replaced, and wall A where there are old painted boards all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Bedroom 2 door components, windows, and window components all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Bedroom 3 window covered in plastic for compliance with EBLL case, window, window components, baseboards, and door components tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Bathroom 1 walls A, B, and D, floor, baseboard wall D, door components, and closet wall C all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Laundry Room floor, ceiling, baseboards, windows, window components, and door components all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
- Several windows on the interior were covered with plastic to stop immediate exposure for the child to lead dust and leaded surfaces (this limited the ability to collect the dust sample for the window sill in bedroom 3) (compliance with EBLL case)
- Two Windows on the 2nd floor were noted to be newer and unpainted (window in bathroom 2 and window in hallway 1)
- 2nd floor of home in various states of disrepair, family had begun working on gutting and replacing some components as time and finances have allowed (they do not allow the young children to go upstairs)
    - Bathroom 2 walls A, C, and D, ceiling, door, and door components all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Hallway 1 baseboards, built-in shelving/closet (all), and door components all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Hallway 2 floor, baseboards, doors, and door components all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted

    - Room 2 floor, baseboards, windows, window components, door components, closet floor, closet baseboards, closet shelf supports, closet shelfs, and closet door components all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Room 1 floor, baseboards, doors, door components, closet door components, closet shelf supports, closet shelves, closet floor, closet baseboards, windows, and window components all tested positive for LBP, deteriorated noted
    - Hallway 3 window sash, jamb, and trough tested positive for LBP, deteriorated noted
    - Hallway 4 window sash, jamb, stop, and trough tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Room 4 window sashes, jambs, troughs, stops, and sills tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Room 3 window sash, trough, jamb, closet door, and closet door casing all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
- Many exterior components tested positive for LBP, there are two porches, and a garage/barn.
    - On the exterior of the home the walls, windows, window components, doors, door components, vertical trim, soffits, fascia, thresholds, and basement window casings all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Front Porch the ceiling, door, door components, window, window components, and fascia all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
    - Side Porch it was noted that the family was already working on slowly removing (already enclosed the entrance from the interior) but many of the removed interior doors and trim pieces were found being stored here. The floor, windows, window components, walls, and stored doors/trim all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted. Family expressed interest in just having this area removed (as was the original plan) instead of rehabilitated. Removing this porch would take care several LBP hazards, and is not structurally relevant to the home.
    - Detached Garage/Barn (separate building) doors, door components, exterior walls, windows, and window components all tested positive for LBP, deterioration noted
- Soil was sampled in a bare area on side B of the home, it was noted that the majority of the yard has good grass coverage.
- Dust samples were collected throughout the home.

On 8/19/26 the Lead Risk Assessor – Lindsey Wawrzynski noted the following:

- The Detached Garage/Barn was noted to have some roof issues.
- Family confirmed that removing the side porch (entrance to house already enclosed by family) is what they would prefer over rehabilitation as this is not a usable area and contains many lead hazards.

On 10/22/26 the Lead Risk Assessor – Lindsey Wawrzynski noted the following:

- The family informed that the shower in bathroom 1 is getting to the point where they need to do something to fix the leaking shower. I asked the family to provide a plan for the bathroom so we can adjust as necessary.

On 10/26/26 the Lead Risk Assessor – Lindsey Wawrzynski noted the following:

- The family provided a plan for the bathroom and safe avenues for moving the material out of the home. We discussed the procedure for the emergency repairs in this room.
- Additionally, we discussed with the family their ability to repair some of the areas of the roof on the house before lead work commences. (Specifically, the roofs above the kitchen, laundry room, and exterior basement stairwell). They indicated that the roofs were already on their list and would look into getting those areas addressed.

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

Dust Wipes

Sample #	Location	Result µg/ft2	Compliance	Remediation Action Required
1	Living Room F	39.0	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/moping
2	Living Room WS	28800	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/moping
3	Kitchen F	22.9	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/moping
4	Field Blank	< 4.00	Y	
5	Bedroom 1 WS	142	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/moping
6	Bedroom 1 F	10.6	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/moping
7	Bedroom 2 WS	911	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/moping
8	Bedroom 2 F	43.8	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/moping
9	Bedroom 3 F	10.5	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/moping
10	Hallway 1 F	5.86	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/moping
11	Room 1 F Carpet	491	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/moping
12	Room 1 WS	2010	N	Specialized cleaning: using a HEPA filter vacuum and wet wiping/moping

Soil Samples

Sample #	Location	Result PPM	Compliance	Remediation Action Required
1	Bare Soil Dripline Side B	1350	N	Y

Interior Lead Based Paint Hazards

Bedroom 1

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
7	Room	Baseboard	A C D	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Casing	C	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Jamb	C	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Impact	C	Abatement	Replace
2	Door	Casing	D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Casing	A	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sash	A	Abatement	Replace
3	Window	Sill	A	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Apron	A	Stabilization	Paint

Bathroom 2

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
10	Room	Wall	A C D	Abatement	Enclose
10	Room	Ceiling	n/a	Abatement	Enclose
4	Door	Casing	C	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Face	C	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Jamb	C	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Impact	C	Abatement	Replace

Hall 2

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
4	Door	Casing	A D	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Jamb	A D	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Impact	A D	Abatement	Replace
7	Room	Baseboard	B D	Abatement	Replace
9	Room	Floor	n/a	Abatement	Enclose
4	Door	Face	A	Abatement	Replace

Hall 1

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action required
7	Room	Baseboard	A B C D	Abatement	Replace
2/4	Door	Casing	A C D	Abatement	Replace/Stabilize
2/4	Door	Jamb	A C D	Abatement	Replace/Stabilize
15	Closet/ Shelves	Wall	A B D	Abatement	Replace
15	Closet/ Shelves	Ceiling	n/a	Abatement	Replace
15	Closet/ Shelves	Door	A	Abatement	Replace
15	Closet/ Shelves	Drawer Top	A	Abatement	Replace
15	Closet/ Shelves	Drawer Face	A	Abatement	Replace
15	Closet/ Shelves	Door Casing	A	Abatement	Replace

Room 2

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
7	Room	Baseboard	A B D	Abatement	Replace
3	Window	Casing	A D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sash	A D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sill	A D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Jamb	A D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Trough	A D	Abatement	Replace
9	Room	Floor	n/a	Abatement	Enclose
4	Door	Casing	C	Abatement	Replace
5	Closet	Door Casing	C	Abatement	Replace
5	Closet	Door Jamb	C	Abatement	Enclose
7	Closet	Baseboard	B C D	Abatement	Replace
9	Closet	Floor	n/a	Abatement	Enclose
8	Closet	Shelf Support	B D	Abatement	Remove
8	Closet	Shelf	D	Abatement	Remove

Room 1

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
7	Room	Baseboard	A B C D	Abatement	Replace
9	Room	Floor	n/a	Abatement	Enclose
4	Door	Casing	B	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Jamb	B	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Impact	B	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Face	B	Abatement	Replace
5	Closet	Door Casing	B D	Abatement	Replace
5	Closet	Door Jamb	B	Abatement	Enclose
5	Closet	Door Impact	B	Abatement	Enclose
8	Closet	Shelf Support	A C	Abatement	Remove
8	Closet	Shelf	B	Abatement	Remove
8	Closet	Bar	B	Abatement	Remove
7	Closet	Baseboard	A B C	Abatement	Replace
9	Closet	Floor	n/a	Abatement	Enclose
3	Window	Casing	A D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sash	A D	Abatement	Replace
3	Window	Jamb	A D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Stop	A D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sill	A D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Apron	A D	Stabilization	Paint

Hall 3

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
3	Window	Trough	B	Abatement	Replace
3	Window	Jamb	B	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sash	B	Abatement	Replace

Hall 4

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
3	Window	Trough	B	Abatement	Replace
3	Window	Jamb	B	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sash	B	Abatement	Replace
3	Window	Stop	B	Stabilization	Paint

Room 4

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
3	Window	Trough	C D	Abatement	Replace
3	Window	Jamb	C D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sash	C D	Abatement	Replace
3	Window	Stop	C D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sill	C D	Stabilization	Paint

Room 3

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
3	Window	Trough	D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Jamb	D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sash	D	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Face	C	Abatement	Replace
4	Closet	Door Casing	A	Abatement	Replace
4	Closet	Door Face	A	Abatement	Replace

Stair 1

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
2	Room	Baluster	A	Stabilization	Paint
2	Room	Header	A	Stabilization	Paint

Living Room

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
2	Ceiling	Transition from stairs	n/a	Stabilization	Paint
2	Room	Molding	C	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Casing	A D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sash	A D	Abatement	Replace
3	Window	Sill	A D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Apron	A D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Jamb	A D	Stabilization	Paint
4/6	Door	Casing	A B	Abatement	Replace
2/4/6	Door	Jamb	A B C	Abatement	Replace/Stabilize
2/4/6	Door	Impact	A B C	Abatement	Replace/Stabilize
6	Door	Face	A	Abatement	Replace
6	Door	Threshold	A	Abatement	Replace

Kitchen

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
2	Door	Casing	C D	Stabilization	Paint
2	Door	Jamb	C D	Stabilization	Paint
2	Door	Jamb	C D	Stabilization	Paint
7	Room	Baseboard	A C	Abatement	Replace
2	Closet	Door Casing	A	Stabilization	Paint
2	Closet	Door Jamb	A	Stabilization	Paint
2	Closet	Door Impact	A	Stabilization	Paint
8	Closet	Shelf Support	A C D	Abatement	Remove
9	Closet	Floor	n/a	Abatement	Enclose

Side Entry

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
6	Door	Face	B	Abatement	Replace
2	Room	Stringer	D	Stabilization	Paint
2	Room	Wall	A	Stabilization	Paint

Bedroom 2

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
4	Door	Casing	B C	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Jamb	B C	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Impact	C	Abatement	Replace
3	Window	Casing	D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sash	D	Abatement	Replace
3	Window	Sill	D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Jamb	D	Stabilization	Paint

Bathroom 1

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
10	Room	Wall	A B D	Abatement	Enclose
9/13	Room	Floor	n/a	Abatement	Replace/Enclose
10/13	Closet	Wall	C	Abatement	Replace/Enclose
4	Door	Casing	A	Abatement	Replace
7	Room	Baseboard	D	Abatement	Replace

Bedroom 3

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
3	Window	Casing	D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sill	D	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sash	D	Abatement	Replace
7	Room	Baseboard	A B C D	Abatement	Replace
4	Door	Casing	A	Abatement	Replace

Laundry Room

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
9	Room	Floor	n/a	Abatement	Enclose
14	Room	Ceiling	n/a	Abatement	Replace
4/6	Door	Casing	B D	Abatement	Replace
6	Door	Face	B	Abatement	Replace
7	Room	Baseboard	B	Abatement	Replace
3	Window	Casing	B C	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Apron	B C	Stabilization	Paint
3	Window	Sill	B C	Stabilization	Paint

Exterior Lead Based Paint Hazards

House

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
16	Exterior	Soffit	A B C D	Abatement	Encapsulate
16	Exterior	Fascia	A B C D	Abatement	Encapsulate
16/18	Exterior	Wall	A B C D	Abatement	Replace/Encapsulate
6	Door	Casing	A B C D	Abatement	Replace
6	Door	Face	A B C D	Abatement	Replace
6	Door	Jamb	A B C D	Abatement	Replace
3/20	Window	Sash	A B C D	Abatement	Replace
3/20	Window	Casing	A B C D	Abatement	Replace/Stabilize
3	Window	Sill	A B C D	Abatement	Replace/Stabilize
3/20	Window	Storm Sash	A B C D	Abatement	Encapsulation Paint
6	Exterior	Threshold	B	Abatement	Replace
16/19	Exterior	Vertical Trim	A B C D	Abatement	Replace/Stabilize

Front Porch

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
11	Room	Ceiling	n/a	Abatement	Enclose
2	Room	Fascia	n/a	Stabilization	Paint
2/6	Door	Casing	B C	Abatement	Replace/Stabilize
2/6	Door	Face	B C	Abatement	Replace/Stabilize
3	Window	Sash	C	Abatement	Replace
3	Window	Casing	C	Stabilization	Paint

Side Porch

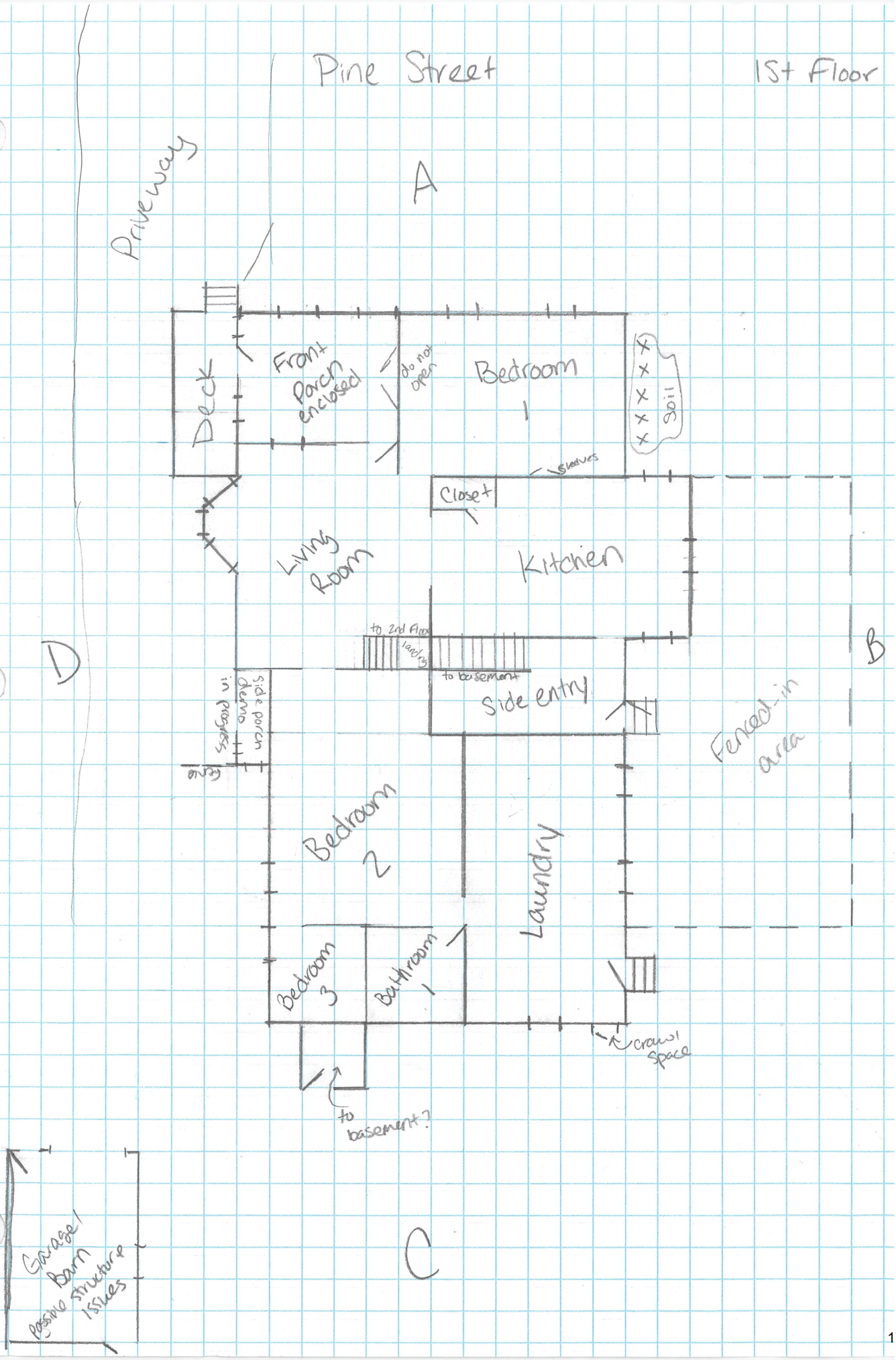
Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
12/18/16	Room	Wall	A B C D	Abatement	Replace/Stabilize
12	Room	Floor	n/a	Abatement	Remove
12	Room	Trim	B	Abatement	Remove
12	Window	Sash	B C	Abatement	Remove
12	Window	Casing	B C	Abatement	Remove

Detached Garage

Item #	Structure	Member(s)	Wall	Recommended Control	Remediation Action Required
17	Room	Wall	A B C D	Abatement	Encapsulation Paint
17	Room	Soffit	n/a	Abatement	Encapsulation Paint
17	Door	Casing	A C	Abatement	Encapsulation Paint
17	Door	Face	A C	Abatement	Encapsulation Paint
17	Door	Jamb	A	Abatement	Encapsulation Paint
17	Window	Casing	B	Abatement	Encapsulation Paint
17	Window	Sash	B	Abatement	Encapsulation Paint
17	Window	Apron	B	Abatement	Encapsulation Paint

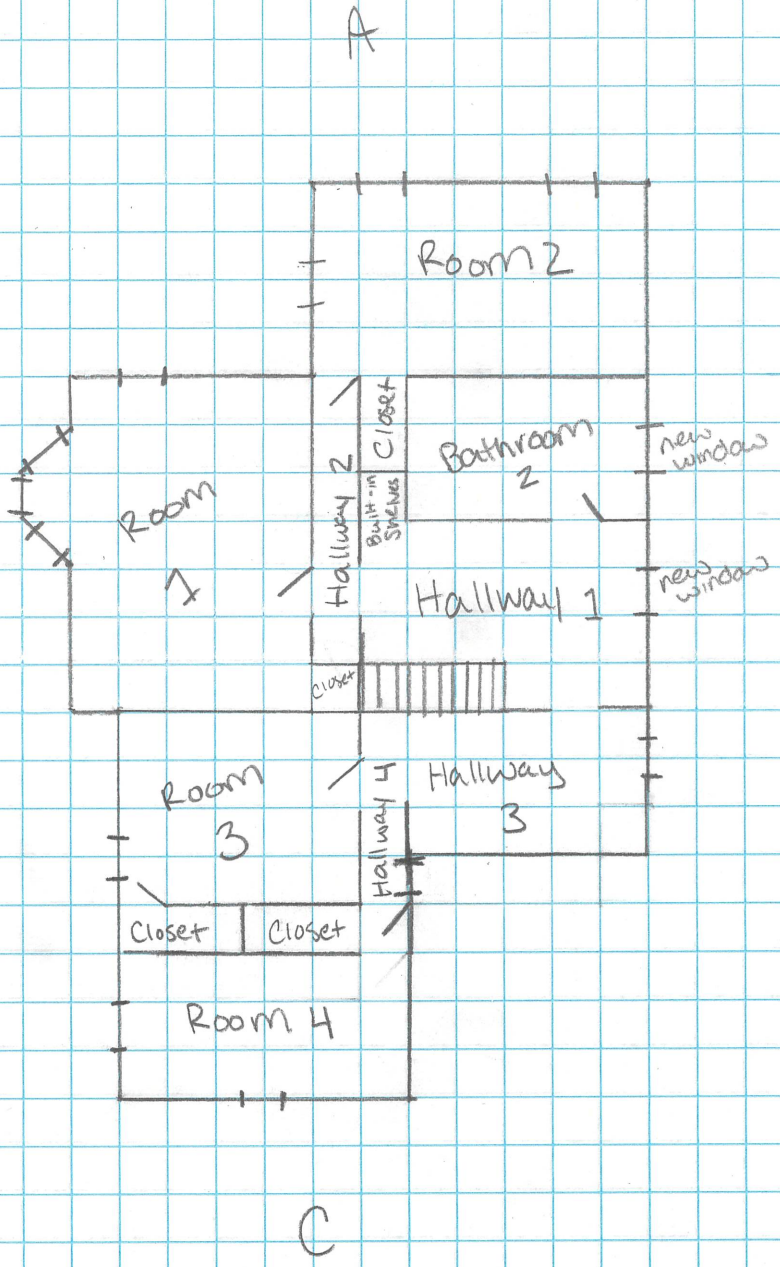
Pine Street

1st Floor



Pine Street

2nd Floor



Company	SciAps	Location:	17 Pine St., Franklinville (V)
Model	X-550Pb	Date:	6/9/2026
Type	XRF Lead Paint Analyzer		
Serial Num.	X550-3570	Unit:	mg/cm2

Test #	Concentration	Result	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Wall	Location	Condition	Comments
22	1	Calibration								
23	1	Calibration								
24	1	Calibration								
25	1	Calibration								Average
26	0	Calibration								
27	0	Calibration								
28	0	Calibration								
29	0	Calibration								Average
30	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 1	Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
31	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 1	Wall	Plaster	B		Deteriorated	
32	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 1	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
33	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 1	Wall	Plaster	D		Deteriorated	
34	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 1	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
35	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 1	Door Face	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
36	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 1	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
37	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 1	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
38	**4.5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
39	**5.7**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
40	**4.6**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
41	**2.8**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
42	**8.9**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
43	**6.4**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Door Impact**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
44	**1.8**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
45	**4.3**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
46	**5.7**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
47	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 1	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
48	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 1	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
49	**5.3**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**A**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	
50	**4.4**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**A**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	
51	**1.4**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**A**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	
52	**2.6**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**A**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	
53	**5.5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Window Apron**	**Wood**	**A**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	
54	**6.2**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
55	**6**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**A**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	
56	**3.6**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**A**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	
57	**6.5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**A**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	
58	**4.7**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 1**	**Window Apron**	**Wood**	**A**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	
59	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 1	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
60	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 1	Crown Molding	Wood			Deteriorated	
61	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 1	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
62	0	Negative	Second	Bathroom2	Floor	Tile			Deteriorated	
63	**8.1**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Bathroom2**	**Wall**	**Plaster**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
64	**6.6**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Bathroom2**	**Wall**	**Plaster**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
65	0	Negative	Second	Bathroom2	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	

66	7.7	Positive	Second	Bathroom2	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
67	8.4	Positive	Second	Bathroom2	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
68	8.8	Positive	Second	Bathroom2	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
69	>10	Positive	Second	Bathroom2	Door Face	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
70	7.7	Positive	Second	Bathroom2	Door Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
71	>10	Positive	Second	Bathroom2	Door Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
72	8.8	Positive	Second	Bathroom2	Door Impact	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
73	0	Negative	Second	Hall1	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
74	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall1	Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
75	0	Negative	Second	Hall1	Wall	Plaster	B		Deteriorated	
76	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall1	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
77	8.6	Positive	Second	Hall1	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
78	0	Negative	Second	Hall1	Wall	Plaster	D		Deteriorated	
79	0	Negative	Second	Hall1	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
80	>10	Positive	Second	Hall1	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	To Bathroom 2
81	>10	Positive	Second	Hall1	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
82	8.8	Positive	Second	Hall1	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
83	8.9	Positive	Second	Hall1	Built-in Shelving	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Upper wall D in shelving (old closet)
84	8.3	Positive	Second	Hall1	Built-in Shelving	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Upper wall B in shelving (old closet)
85	6.9	Positive	Second	Hall1	Built-in Shelving	Wood	A		Deteriorated	"Ceiling" in shelving (old closet)
86	7.2	Positive	Second	Hall1	Built-in Shelving	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Detached door to shelving
87	7.7	Positive	Second	Hall1	Built-in Shelving	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Top of drawers in shelving unit
88	9	Positive	Second	Hall1	Built-in Shelving	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Drawer on shelving unit
89	9	Positive	Second	Hall1	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Casing around Shelving Unit (old closet)
90	>10	Positive	Second	Hall2	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
91	9.7	Positive	Second	Hall2	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
92	>10	Positive	Second	Hall2	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
93	>10	Positive	Second	Hall2	Door Impact	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
94	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall2	Wall	Plaster	B		Deteriorated	
95	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
96	0	Negative	Second	Hall2	Wall	Plaster	D		Deteriorated	
97	10	Positive	Second	Hall2	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
98	9.7	Positive	Second	Hall2	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
99	5.4	Positive	Second	Hall2	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
100	9.9	Positive	Second	Hall2	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
101	>10	Positive	Second	Hall2	Door Face	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
102	>10	Positive	Second	Hall2	Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
103	>10	Positive	Second	Hall2	Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
104	>10	Positive	Second	Hall2	Door Impact	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
105	0	Negative	Second	Room 2	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
106	0	Negative	Second	Room 2	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
107	0	Negative	Second	Room 2	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
108	8.8	Positive	Second	Room 2	Baseboard	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
109	9.4	Positive	Second	Room 2	Window Casing	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	Outer
110	>10	Positive	Second	Room 2	Window Casing	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	Inner
111	8.7	Positive	Second	Room 2	Window Sash	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	
112	>10	Positive	Second	Room 2	Window Jamb	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	
113	8.2	Positive	Second	Room 2	Window Sill	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	
114	8.3	Positive	Second	Room 2	Window Sill	Wood	A	2	Deteriorated	
115	5.2	Positive	Second	Room 2	Window Jamb	Wood	A	2	Deteriorated	
116	9	Positive	Second	Room 2	Window Trough	Wood	A	2	Deteriorated	

117	**9.6**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**A**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	**Inner**
118	**9.2**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**A**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	**Outer**
119	**9.8**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**A**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	
120	0	Negative	Second	Room 2	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
121	**8.4**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
122	**6.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Floor**	**Wood**			**Deteriorated**	
123	**8.2**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
124	**9.3**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	**Inner**
125	**10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	**Outer**
126	**9.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
127	**8.2**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
128	**6.8**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Window Jamb**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
129	0.7	Negative	Second	Room 2	Window Trough	Wood	D		Deteriorated	heavily deteriorated
130	0.2	Negative	Second	Room 2	Window Trough	Wood	D		Deteriorated	heavily deteriorated
131	**2.8**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Window Trough**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
132	**7.1**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Window Trough**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
133	0	Negative	Second	Room 2	Ceiling	Tile			Deteriorated	
134	**10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	**Inner**
135	**9.9**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	**Outer**
136	**9.4**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Closet Door Casing**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
137	**9.6**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Closet Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
138	0	Negative	Second	Room 2	Closet Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
139	0	Negative	Second	Room 2	Closet Wall	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
140	0	Negative	Second	Room 2	Closet Wall	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
141	**8.9**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Closet Baseboard**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
142	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Closet Baseboard**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
143	**9.5**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Closet Baseboard**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
144	**8.6**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Closet Floor**	**Wood**			**Deteriorated**	
145	**8.8**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Closet Shelf Support**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
146	**7.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Closet Shelf Support**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
147	**8.1**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 2**	**Closet Shelf**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
148	0	Negative	Second	Room 2	Closet Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
149	0	Negative	Second	Room 1	Ceiling	Tile			Deteriorated	
150	0	Negative	Second	Room 1	Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
151	0	Negative	Second	Room 1	Wall	Plaster	B		Deteriorated	
152	0	Negative	Second	Room 1	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
153	0	Negative	Second	Room 1	Wall	Plaster	D		Deteriorated	
154	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
155	**9.8**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
156	**9.4**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
157	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
158	**2.2**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Floor**	**Carpet**			**Deteriorated**	**Likely floor underneath carpet**
159	**8.5**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
160	**8.8**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
161	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
162	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Door Impact**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
163	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Door Face**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
164	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Closet Door Casing**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
165	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Closet Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
166	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Closet Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
167	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Closet Door Impact**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	

168	0	Negative	Second	Room 1	Closet Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
169	0	Negative	Second	Room 1	Closet Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
170	0	Negative	Second	Room 1	Closet Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
171	**8.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Closet Shelf Support**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
172	**8.9**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Closet Shelf Support**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
173	**9.5**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Closet Shelf**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
174	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Closet Bar**	**Metal**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
175	**8.8**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Closet Baseboard**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
176	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Closet Baseboard**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
177	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Closet Baseboard**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
178	**1**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Closet Floor**	**Wood**			**Deteriorated**	
179	**9.5**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Closet Door Casing**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
180	0	Negative	Second	Room 1	Closet Ceiling	Plaster	D		Deteriorated	
181	**9.8**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**D**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	**Outer**
182	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**D**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	**Inner**
183	**8.6**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**D**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	
184	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Jamb**	**Wood**	**D**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	
185	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Stop**	**Wood**	**D**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	
186	**9.1**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**D**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	
187	**9.6**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Apron**	**Wood**	**D**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	
188	**9.3**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Apron**	**Wood**	**D**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	
189	**8.9**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**D**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	
190	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**D**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	
191	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**D**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	**Inner**
192	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**D**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	**Outer**
193	**10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Stop**	**Wood**	**D**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	
194	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Jamb**	**Wood**	**D**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	
195	**9.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Jamb**	**Wood**	**D**	**3**	**Deteriorated**	
196	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Stop**	**Wood**	**D**	**3**	**Deteriorated**	
197	**9.5**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**D**	**3**	**Deteriorated**	
198	**6.6**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Apron**	**Wood**	**D**	**3**	**Deteriorated**	
199	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**D**	**3**	**Deteriorated**	**Inner**
200	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**D**	**3**	**Deteriorated**	**Outer**
201	**7.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**D**	**3**	**Deteriorated**	
202	**6.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
203	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
204	**9.5**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
205	**9.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 1**	**Window Apron**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
206	0	Negative	Second	Room 1	Table	Wood			Deteriorated	
207	0	Negative	Second	Hall1	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
208	**8.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall1**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
209	**9.4**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall1**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
210	0.5	Negative	Second	Hall1	Window Sill	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
211	0.4	Negative	Second	Hall1	Window Sill	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
212	**9.8**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall1**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
213	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall1**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
214	**>10**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall1**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
215	**9.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall1**	**Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
216	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall3	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
217	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall3	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
218	0	Negative	Second	Hall3	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	

219	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall3	Baseboard	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
220	0.2	Negative	Second	Hall3	Baseboard	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
221	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall3	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
222	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall3	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
223	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall3	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
224	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall3	Window Sill	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
225	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall3	Window Apron	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
226	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall3	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
227	0.9	Negative	Second	Hall3	Window Trough	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
228	0.8	Negative	Second	Hall3	Window Trough	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
229	**1.2**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall3**	**Window Trough**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
230	0.3	Negative	Second	Hall3	Window Jamb	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
231	**4.8**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall3**	**Window Jamb**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
232	0	Negative	Second	Hall3	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Interior Sash
233	0.2	Negative	Second	Hall3	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Interior Sash
234	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall3	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Interior Sash
235	**3.3**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall3**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	**Exterior Sash**
236	**5.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall3**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	**Exterior Sash**
237	0	Negative	Second	Hall3	Wall	Plaster	B		Deteriorated	
238	0	Negative	Second	Hall3	Wall	Plaster	B		Deteriorated	
239	0	Negative	Second	Hall3	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
240	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall3	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
241	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall3	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
242	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall3	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
243	0	Negative	Second	Hall3	Crown Molding	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
244	0	Negative	Second	Hall3	Crown Molding	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
245	0	Negative	Second	Hall4	Ceiling	Drywall			Deteriorated	
246	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall4	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
247	0.3	Negative	Second	Hall4	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
248	0.2	Negative	Second	Hall4	Door Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
249	0.5	Negative	Second	Hall4	Door Impact	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
250	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall4	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
251	0.2	Negative	Second	Hall4	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
252	0.3	Negative	Second	Hall4	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
253	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall4	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Interior Sash
254	**1.5**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall4**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	**Exterior Sash**
255	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall4	Window Sill	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
256	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall4	Window Apron	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
257	**5.3**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall4**	**Window Trough**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
258	**4.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall4**	**Window Jamb**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
259	**1.9**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Hall4**	**Window Stop**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
260	**3.2**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Exterior**	**Soffit**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
261	**3.2**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Exterior**	**Soffit**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
262	**1.4**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Exterior**	**Fascia**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
263	**1.9**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Exterior**	**Fascia**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
264	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall4	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
265	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall4	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
266	0	Negative	Second	Hall4	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
267	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall4	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
268	0.2	Negative	Second	Hall4	Door Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
269	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall4	Door Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	

270	0.1	Negative	Second	Hall4	Door Impact	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
271	0	Negative	Second	Hall4	Door Face	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
272	0.1	Negative	Second	Room 4	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
273	0.1	Negative	Second	Room 4	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
274	0.1	Negative	Second	Room 4	Baseboard	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
275	0.1	Negative	Second	Room 4	Window Sash	Wood	C		Deteriorated	Interior Sash
276	0.1	Negative	Second	Room 4	Window Sash	Wood	C		Deteriorated	Interior Sash
277	**4.5**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 4**	**Window Jamb**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
278	**3.3**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 4**	**Window Stop**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
279	**4.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 4**	**Window Trough**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
280	**3.8**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 4**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	**Exterior Sash**
281	**4.1**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 4**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	**Exterior Sash**
282	0.1	Negative	Second	Room 4	Window Sash	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Interior Sash
283	0.5	Negative	Second	Room 4	Window Jamb	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
284	**3.6**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 4**	**Window Jamb**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
285	**1.6**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 4**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
286	0.2	Negative	Second	Room 4	Closet Baseboard	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
287	0.1	Negative	Second	Room 4	Closet Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
288	0.2	Negative	Second	Room 4	Closet Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
289	0.7	Negative	Second	Room 3	Window Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
290	0.8	Negative	Second	Room 3	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
291	0.4	Negative	Second	Room 3	Window Sash	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Interior Sash
292	**2.8**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 3**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	**Exterior Sash**
293	**1.4**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 3**	**Window Trough**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
294	0.9	Negative	Second	Room 3	Window Trough	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
295	**2.6**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 3**	**Window Jamb**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
296	0.8	Negative	Second	Room 3	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
297	0.4	Negative	Second	Room 3	Door Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
298	0.7	Negative	Second	Room 3	Door Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
299	0.3	Negative	Second	Room 3	Door Impact	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
300	**8.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 3**	**Door Face**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
301	0.6	Negative	Second	Room 3	Closet Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
302	**1.5**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 3**	**Closet Door Casing**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
303	**1.7**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Room 3**	**Closet Door Face**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
304	0.5	Negative	Second	Room 3	Closet Baseboard	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
305	**7.5**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Stair1**	**Baluster**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
306	0.2	Negative	Second	Stair1	Newel Post	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
307	0	Negative	Second	Stair1	Newel Post	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
308	0.3	Negative	Second	Stair1	Tread	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
309	0	Negative	Second	Stair1	Riser	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
310	**8.2**	**Positive**	**Second**	**Stair1**	**Header**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
311	0	Negative	Second	Stair1	Baseboard	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
312	**9.5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Living Room**	**Ceiling**	**Plaster**			**Deteriorated**	**Transition Piece b/w Living Room and Stairwell**
313	0	Negative	First	Living Room	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
314	**7.6**	**Positive**	**First**	**Living Room**	**Molding**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
315	0	Negative	First	Living Room	Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
316	0	Negative	First	Living Room	Wall	Plaster	B		Deteriorated	
317	0	Negative	First	Living Room	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
318	0	Negative	First	Living Room	Wall	Plaster	D		Deteriorated	
319	0	Negative	First	Living Room	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
320	0.1	Negative	First	Living Room	Baseboard	Wood	A		Deteriorated	

321	6.4	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
322	6.8	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
323	9.8	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Sash	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
324	9.2	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Sill	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
325	7.9	Positive	First	Living Room	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
326	7.5	Positive	First	Living Room	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
327	9.7	Positive	First	Living Room	Door Face	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
328	0	Negative	First	Living Room	Threshold	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
329	0.2	Negative	First	Living Room	Threshold	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
330	8.5	Positive	First	Living Room	Threshold	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
331	6.9	Positive	First	Living Room	Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
332	4.2	Positive	First	Living Room	Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
333	6.7	Positive	First	Living Room	Door Impact	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
334	9.5	Positive	First	Living Room	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	To Bedroom 1
335	3.6	Positive	First	Living Room	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	To Bedroom 1
336	0	Negative	First	Living Room	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
337	0.1	Negative	First	Living Room	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
338	0	Negative	First	Living Room	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
339	9.4	Positive	First	Living Room	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
340	5.4	Positive	First	Living Room	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
341	9.8	Positive	First	Living Room	Door Jamb	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
342	>10	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Casing	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
343	8.5	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Casing	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
344	7	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Sill	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
345	9.7	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Sash	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
346	>10	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Sash	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
347	8.1	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Sill	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
348	9.7	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Casing	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
349	5.1	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Apron	Wood	D	2	Deteriorated	
350	8	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Apron	Wood	D	1	Deteriorated	
351	8.9	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Casing	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
352	8.4	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Sash	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
353	2.5	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Sash	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
354	9.5	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Sill	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
355	7.6	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Jamb	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
356	>10	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Sill	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
357	>10	Positive	First	Living Room	Window Apron	Wood	D	3	Deteriorated	
358	0	Negative	First	Living Room	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
359	9.2	Positive	First	Living Room	Door Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
360	0	Negative	First	Living Room	Door Impact	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
361	8.8	Positive	First	Living Room	Door Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
362	9.6	Positive	First	Kitchen	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
363	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
364	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
365	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Wall	Plaster	B		Deteriorated	
366	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
367	9.9	Positive	First	Kitchen	Baseboard	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
368	>10	Positive	First	Kitchen	Baseboard	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
369	9.5	Positive	First	Kitchen	Closet Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
370	8.1	Positive	First	Kitchen	Closet Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
371	8.7	Positive	First	Kitchen	Closet Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	

372	9.2	Positive	First	Kitchen	Closet Door Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
373	9.1	Positive	First	Kitchen	Closet Door Impact	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
374	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Closet Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
375	0.6	Negative	First	Kitchen	Closet Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
376	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Closet Wall	Plaster	B		Deteriorated	
377	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Closet Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
378	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Closet Wall	Plaster	D		Deteriorated	
379	>10	Positive	First	Kitchen	Closet Shelf Support	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
380	9.5	Positive	First	Kitchen	Closet Shelf Support	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
381	9	Positive	First	Kitchen	Closet Shelf Support	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
382	5.5	Positive	First	Kitchen	Closet Floor	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
383	0.7	Negative	First	Kitchen	Closet Shelf	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
384	0.7	Negative	First	Kitchen	Closet Shelf	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
385	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Closet Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
386	0.2	Negative	First	Kitchen	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
387	0.2	Negative	First	Kitchen	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
388	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Wall	Plaster	B-Upper		Deteriorated	
389	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Cabinet	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
390	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Cabinet	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
391	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Cabinet	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
392	0.2	Negative	First	Kitchen	Cabinet	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
393	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Cabinet	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
394	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
395	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sill	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
396	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sash	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
397	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Jamb	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
398	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Jamb	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
399	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sill	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
400	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
401	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sash	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
402	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
403	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
404	0	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sill	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
405	0.1	Negative	First	Kitchen	Window Sill	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
406	8.4	Positive	First	Kitchen	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
407	>10	Positive	First	Kitchen	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
408	8.7	Positive	First	Kitchen	Door Jamb	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
409	0.5	Negative	First	Side Entry	Door Jamb	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
410	0.6	Negative	First	Side Entry	Door Impact	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
411	7.4	Positive	First	Side Entry	Door Face	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
412	0	Negative	First	Side Entry	Wall	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
413	0	Negative	First	Side Entry	Wall	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
414	5.9	Positive	First	Side Entry	Stringer	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Actually old baseboard, before stairs were lifted and replaced
415	0	Negative	First	Side Entry	Tread	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
416	0.1	Negative	First	Side Entry	Tread	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
417	8.1	Positive	First	Side Entry	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Painted boards
418	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 2	Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
419	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 2	Wall	Paneling	B		Deteriorated	
420	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 2	Wall	Paneling	C		Deteriorated	
421	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 2	Wall	Paneling	D		Deteriorated	
422	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 2	Wall	Plaster	D-upper		Deteriorated	

423	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 2	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
424	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 2	Ceiling	Plaster			Deteriorated	
425	**6.1**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
426	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 2	Baseboard	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
427	**7**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
428	**1.3**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
429	**5.8**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
430	0.8	Negative	First	Bedroom 2	Door Impact	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
431	0.8	Negative	First	Bedroom 2	Door Jamb	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
432	**6.5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	**To Bathroom 1**
433	**3.2**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	**To Bathroom 1**
434	**5.2**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	**To Bedroom 3**
435	**6.3**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	**To Bedroom 3**
436	**5.9**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	**To Bedroom 3**
437	**6.5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Door Impact**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	**To Bedroom 3**
438	**7.4**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
439	**1.6**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
440	**4.5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
441	**6**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 2**	**Window Jamb**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
442	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 2	Floor	Carpet			Deteriorated	
443	0.4	Negative	First	Bedroom 3	Floor	Tile			Deteriorated	
444	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 3	Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
445	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 3	Wall	Paneling	B		Deteriorated	
446	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 3	Wall	Paneling	C		Deteriorated	
447	0	Negative	First	Bedroom 3	Wall	Paneling	D		Deteriorated	
448	**6.3**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 3**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
449	**4.8**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 3**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
450	**3.7**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 3**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	**Interior sash covered by plastic**
451	**5.2**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 3**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
452	**7.2**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bedroom 3**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
453	**5.3**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bathroom1**	**Wall**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
454	0	Negative	First	Bathroom1	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
455	**4.5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bathroom1**	**Wall**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
456	**4.5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bathroom1**	**Wall**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
457	0.2	Negative	First	Bathroom1	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
458	0.3	Negative	First	Bathroom1	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
459	0	Negative	First	Bathroom1	Ceiling	Tile			Deteriorated	
460	0.3	Negative	First	Bathroom1	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
461	0.1	Negative	First	Bathroom1	Baseboard	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
462	**1.8**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bathroom1**	**Floor**	**Tile**			**Deteriorated**	
463	0.3	Negative	First	Bathroom1	Baseboard	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
464	0	Negative	First	Bathroom1	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
465	**1.3**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bathroom1**	**Closet Wall**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
466	0	Negative	First	Bathroom1	Closet Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
467	0	Negative	First	Bathroom1	Closet Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
468	**3.4**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bathroom1**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
469	0.1	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Wall	Plaster	A		Deteriorated	
470	0.2	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Wall	Plaster	B		Deteriorated	
471	0.1	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Wall	Plaster	C		Deteriorated	
472	0.1	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Wall	Plaster	D		Deteriorated	
473	0	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Wall	Plaster	D		Deteriorated	

474	0.9	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
475	0.6	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Floor	Wood			Deteriorated	
476	**3.4**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Floor**	**Wood**			**Deteriorated**	
477	0	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Ceiling	Tile			Deteriorated	
478	**1**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Ceiling**	**Plaster**			**Deteriorated**	
479	0.1	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Cabinet Door	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
480	0	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Cabinet Door	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
481	**7.8**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	
482	**6.8**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
483	**4.5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
484	**3**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
485	0.5	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
486	0.2	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
487	0.7	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
488	0.4	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
489	0.7	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
490	0.5	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
491	0.5	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
492	0.6	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
493	0.3	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
494	0.6	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	1	Deteriorated	
495	**3.8**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Window Apron**	**Wood**	**B**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	
496	**4.1**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Window Apron**	**Wood**	**B**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	
497	0.1	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
498	0.7	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Window Sash	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
499	**1.5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**B**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	
500	0.4	Negative	First	Laundry Room	Window Casing	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	
501	**1**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**B**	**2**	**Deteriorated**	
502	**4**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
503	**7.8**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Door Face**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
504	**8.8**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
505	**1.3**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
506	**2.4**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
507	**4.1**	**Positive**	**First**	**Laundry Room**	**Window Apron**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
508	**4.7**	**Positive**	**First**	**Bathroom1**	**Baseboard**	**Wood**	**D**		**Deteriorated**	**Baseboard Behind Toilet**
509	0.9	Negative	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
510	0.2	Negative	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
511	**1.4**	**Positive**	**First**	**Exterior**	**Wall**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
512	**5.2**	**Positive**	**First**	**Exterior**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
513	**5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Exterior**	**Door Face**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
514	**6.8**	**Positive**	**First**	**Exterior**	**Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	
515	**3.9**	**Positive**	**First**	**Exterior**	**Door Face**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	**Storm Door**
516	0.1	Negative	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	C		Deteriorated	Storm Sash
517	**5.4**	**Positive**	**First**	**Exterior**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	**To Kitchen**
518	**5.5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Exterior**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	**To Kitchen**
519	**3**	**Positive**	**First**	**Exterior**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	**To Kitchen**
520	**2.8**	**Positive**	**First**	**Exterior**	**Window Sill**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	**To Kitchen**
521	**1.5**	**Positive**	**First**	**Exterior**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**B**		**Deteriorated**	**To Kitchen**
522	**3**	**Positive**	**First**	**Exterior**	**Window Sash**	**Wood**	**B**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	**To Laundry**
523	**3.1**	**Positive**	**First**	**Exterior**	**Window Casing**	**Wood**	**B**	**1**	**Deteriorated**	**To Laundry**
524	0	Negative	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	To Laundry

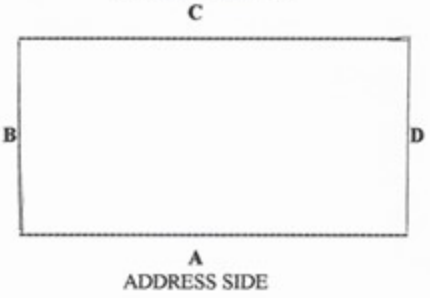
525	2.9	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	To Laundry
526	3.6	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	B	2	Deteriorated	To Laundry
527	1.5	Positive	First	Exterior	Threshold	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
528	4.5	Positive	First	Porch Front	Ceiling	Wood			Deteriorated	
529	6	Positive	First	Porch Front	Fascia	Wood			Deteriorated	
530	0	Negative	First	Porch Front	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
531	0	Negative	First	Porch Front	Wall	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
532	7.6	Positive	First	Porch Front	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
533	6.3	Positive	First	Porch Front	Door Face	Wood			Deteriorated	
534	0.1	Negative	First	Porch Front	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
535	2.3	Positive	First	Porch Front	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
536	0.6	Negative	First	Porch Front	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
537	7.4	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
538	6.4	Positive	First	Porch Front	Window Sash	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
539	0.7	Negative	First	Porch Front	Window Trough	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
540	0.6	Negative	First	Porch Front	Window Trough	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
541	0	Negative	First	Porch Front	Door Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
542	0.1	Negative	First	Porch Front	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
543	3.2	Positive	First	Exterior	Vertical Trim	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
544	1.8	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	To Living Room
545	2.6	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	To Living Room
546	0.1	Negative	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
547	0	Negative	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
548	4.1	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	To Living Room
549	0.6	Negative	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
550	0.7	Negative	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
551	1.2	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	To Living Room
552	1.3	Positive	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
553	0.4	Negative	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
554	3.4	Positive	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
555	0.8	Negative	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
556	0.7	Negative	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
557	0.3	Negative	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
558	1.3	Positive	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
559	2.4	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	On Porch
560	2.7	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	On Porch
561	5.4	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	On Porch
562	3.2	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	To Bedroom 1
563	4.2	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	To Bedroom 1
564	3.5	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	A	1	Deteriorated	To Bedroom 1
565	4	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	A	2	Deteriorated	To Bedroom 1
566	3.5	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	A	2	Deteriorated	To Bedroom 1
567	4.6	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	A	2	Deteriorated	To Bedroom 1
568	5.2	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	A		Deteriorated	On Porch
569	1.5	Positive	Basement	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Basement Window
570	0.2	Negative	Basement	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Basement Window
571	0.6	Negative	Basement	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Basement Window
572	0.5	Negative	Basement	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Basement Window
573	0.1	Negative	Basement	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Basement Window
574	0.6	Negative	Basement	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Basement Window
575	6.5	Positive	Basement	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	Basement Window

576	3.3	Positive	Basement	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Basement Window
577	0.2	Negative	Basement	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Basement Window
578	3.2	Positive	Basement	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Basement Window
579	0.9	Negative	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
580	1.1	Positive	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
581	1.5	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	To Kitchen
582	4	Positive	First	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	A		Deteriorated	To Kitchen
583	1.4	Positive	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	D		Deteriorated	
584	5	Positive	Basement	Exterior	Window Casing	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Basement Window
585	1.5	Positive	Basement	Exterior	Window Sill	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Basement Window
586	2.3	Positive	Basement	Exterior	Window Sash	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Basement Window
587	>10	Positive	First	Exterior	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Removed old Doors stored on side porch
588	6.3	Positive	First	Exterior	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Removed old Doors stored on side porch
589	3.7	Positive	First	Exterior	Door Face	Wood	D		Deteriorated	Removed old Doors stored on side porch
590	6.1	Positive	First	Porch Side	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
591	7.4	Positive	First	Porch Side	Floor	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
592	0.9	Negative	First	Porch Side	Trim	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Removed Trim boards stored on side porch
593	2.3	Positive	First	Porch Side	Trim	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Removed Trim boards stored on side porch
594	1.6	Positive	First	Porch Side	Trim	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Removed Trim boards stored on side porch
595	0.4	Negative	First	Porch Side	Trim	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Removed Trim boards stored on side porch
596	0.3	Negative	First	Porch Side	Trim	Wood	B		Deteriorated	Removed Trim boards stored on side porch
597	3.6	Positive	First	Porch Side	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
598	5.4	Positive	First	Porch Side	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
599	2	Positive	First	Porch Side	Window Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
600	4.5	Positive	First	Porch Side	Window Sash	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
601	2.2	Positive	First	Porch Side	Wall	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
602	4.1	Positive	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
603	5.1	Positive	First	Exterior	Wall	Wood	C		Deteriorated	Exterior Basement Access?
604	4.5	Positive	First	Exterior	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	Exterior Basement Access?
605	2.2	Positive	First	Exterior	Door Face	Wood	C		Deteriorated	Exterior Basement Access?
606	1.6	Positive	First	Exterior	Soffit	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
607	5.4	Positive	First	Exterior	Door Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	To Laundry
608	4	Positive	First	Exterior	Door Face	Wood	B		Deteriorated	To Laundry
609	0.3	Negative	First	Exterior	Door Casing	Wood	C		Deteriorated	To Crawl Space
610	1.2	Positive	First	Exterior	Door Face	Wood	C		Deteriorated	To Crawl Space
611	1.1	Positive	First	Garage	Door Face	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
612	0.2	Negative	First	Garage	Soffit	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
613	0.4	Negative	First	Garage	Soffit	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
614	1.1	Positive	First	Garage	Soffit	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
615	4.8	Positive	First	Garage	Door Casing	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
616	1.6	Positive	First	Garage	Wall	Wood	A		Deteriorated	
617	0.5	Negative	First	Garage	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
618	0.3	Negative	First	Garage	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
619	0.4	Negative	First	Garage	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
620	0.3	Negative	First	Garage	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
621	0.8	Negative	First	Garage	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
622	1.2	Positive	First	Garage	Wall	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
623	3.7	Positive	First	Garage	Window Sash	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
624	3	Positive	First	Garage	Window Casing	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
625	3.5	Positive	First	Garage	Window Apron	Wood	B		Deteriorated	
626	0.4	Negative	First	Garage	Window Sill	Wood	B		Deteriorated	

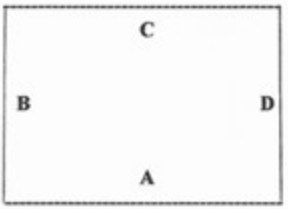
627	0.4	Negative	First	Garage	Door Face	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
628	0.8	Negative	First	Garage	Door Face	Wood	C		Deteriorated	
629	**2**	**Positive**	**First**	**Garage**	**Door Face**	**Wood**	**C**		**Deteriorated**	
630	**1**	**Positive**	**First**	**Garage**	**Door Face**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
631	**5.4**	**Positive**	**First**	**Garage**	**Door Casing**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
632	**4.4**	**Positive**	**First**	**Garage**	**Door Jamb**	**Wood**	**A**		**Deteriorated**	
633 (CAL)	1	PCS Pass								
634 (CAL)	1	PCS Pass								
635 (CAL)	1	PCS Pass								
636 (CAL)	1	PCS Pass								
637 (CAL)	0	PCS Pass								
638 (CAL)	0	PCS Pass								
639 (CAL)	0	PCS Pass								
640 (CAL)	0	PCS Pass								

INSPECTION REPORT ABBREVIATIONS AND COMPONENT LISTING

Exterior House Plan



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.

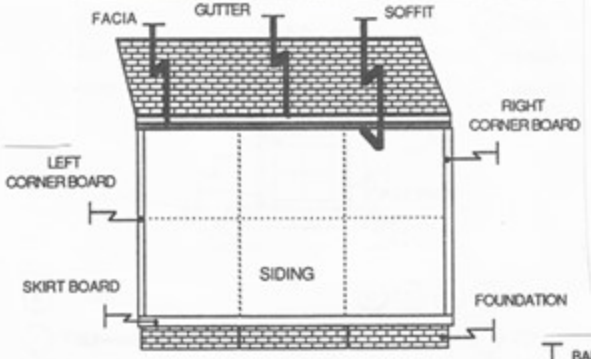
LOCATION:
U = upper
L = lower
Lft = left
Ctr = center
Rgt = right

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

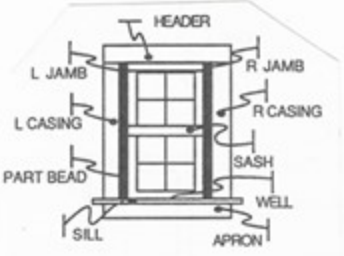
PAINT CONDITION: I = Intact
F = Fair
P = Poor

COMPONENT (MEMBER) DIAGRAMS :

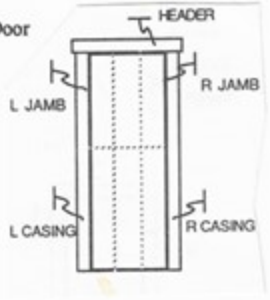
Exterior

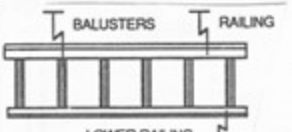


Window

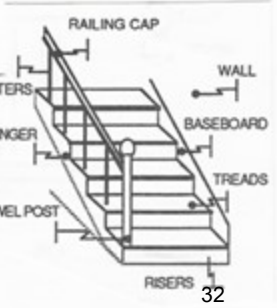


Door





Stair



ACCURATE ANALYTICAL TESTING LLC

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

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 :**

Client Project : 17 PINE ST FRANKLINVILLE

Project Location : 17 PINE ST FRANKLINVILLE

AAT Project : 1305451
Sampling Date 06/09/2026
Date Received : 06/15/2026
Date Analyzed : 06/16/2026
Date Reported 06/17/2026

Sample ID	Client Code	Sample Description	Percent Total Solids	Results Lead µg/g (PPM)	Calculated RL µg/g
11582989	1	DRIPLINE BARE SOIL-SIDE B	82.0	1350	10.3

Analyst Signature

Samantha Bailey

ND = Not Detected, N/A = Not Available, RL = Reporting Limit. Analytical Reporting Limit is 5 ug/sample. A '<' indicates the reported result is below AAT's reporting limit. For true values assume (3) significant figures. The method and batch QC are acceptable unless otherwise stated. Current EPA/HUD Interim Standard for soil samples is: 400 PPM (parts per million) for play areas, 1200 PPM for building perimeters and 1000 PPM for California building perimeters. AAT internal SOP S228. The laboratory operates in accord with ISO 17025 guidelines and holds limited scopes of accreditation under AIHA-LAP and NY State DOH ELAP programs. These results are submitted pursuant to AAT, LLC current terms and conditions of sale, including the company's standard warranty and limitation of liability provisions. Analytical results relate to the samples as received by the lab. Results are calculated based on the weights of dried samples. AAT will not assume any liability or responsibility for the manner in which the results are used or interpreted. Measurement uncertainty can be provided upon request; Measurement Uncertainty represents only Analytical Uncertainty. AAT does not blank correct reported values. Reproduction of this document other than in its entirety is not authorized by AAT, LLC. Sample data apply only to items analyzed. Samples are stored for 15 days following report date. * = Validated modified method.
AIHA LAP- Lab ID #100986, NY State DOH ELAP -Lab ID #11864, State of Ohio- Lab ID # 10042

Date Printed: 06/17/2026 4:21AM AAT Project: 1305451

ACCURATE ANALYTICAL TESTING LLC

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 : 17 PINE ST FRANKLINVILLE

AAT Project : 1305451
Client Project : 17 PINE ST FRANKLINVILLE
Date Reported 06/17/2026

Sample	Client Code	Analysis Requested	Completed	Analyst
11582989	1	Lead Soil	06/16/2026	Samantha Bailey

Reviewed By Elyse Bidle
Quality Assurance Coordinator

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ACCURATE ANALYTICAL TESTING LLC

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AIHA LAP, LLC ACCREDITED LABORATORY ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD ISO/IEC 17025:2005 www.aihaaccreditedlabs.org LAP, LLC #102986

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:	6/9/2026
PROJECT ADDRESS	17 Pine St., Franklinville		
SAMPLE START TIME		SAMPLE END TIME	
RISK ASSESSOR	Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mariel Grey		

REQUESTED ANALYSIS: LEAD
SINGLE WIPE DUST ( )
COMPOSITE SOIL X
PAINT CHIP | % By Wt ( ) | mg/cm² ( )

TURNAROUND TIME (please check one)
SAME DAY ( ) | 24 Hour ( )
48 Hour X | 72 hours ( )
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)
1705451	#1	Dripline Bare Soil - Side B		

CLIENT COMMENTS
SAMPLES SHIPPED 1

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 1705451

SAMPLES RELINQUISHED BY	SAMPLES RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
		6/12/26	0840 AM PM
		6-15-26	9 AM PM

By submitting samples to AAT, the client agrees to AAT's terms and conditions
AAT is not responsible for shipping delays

AAT
225357

35

F001H

ACCURATE ANALYTICAL TESTING LLC

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

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 :**

Client Project : 17 PINE ST FRANKLINVILLE

Project Location : 17 PINE ST FRANKLINVILLE

AAT Project : 1305452
Sampling Date 06/09/2026
Date Received : 06/15/2026
Date Analyzed : 06/16/2026
Date Reported 06/16/2026

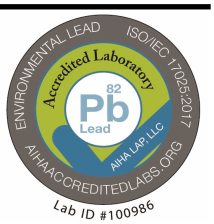
Lab Sample ID	Client Code	Sample Description	Length (inch)	Width (inch)	Area (Sq ft)	Total µg	Results Lead µg/ft2
11582990	1	LIV RM F	12	12	1.00	39.0	39.0
11582991	2	LIV RM WS	2.25	19	0.30	8550	28800
11582992	3	KIT F	12	12	1.00	22.9	22.9
11582993	4	PNTRY F	12	12	1.00	<4.00	<4.00
11582994	5	BDRM 1 WS	3	29	0.60	85.9	142
11582995	6	BDRM 1 F	12	12	1.00	10.6	10.6
11582996	7	BDRM 2 WS	1.625	30.75	0.35	316	911
11582997	8	BDRM 2 F	12	12	1.00	43.8	43.8
11582998	9	BDRM 3 F	12	12	1.00	10.5	10.5
11582999	10	HALL 1 F	12	12	1.00	5.86	5.86
11583000	11	RM 1 CPT F	12	12	1.00	491	491
11583001	12	RM 1 WS	4.375	28.375	0.86	1730	2010

Analyst Signature



Nathan Ditty

ND = Not Detected, N/A = Not Available, RL = Reporting Limit, Analytical Reporting Limit is 4 ug/sample. A '<' indicates the reported result is below AAT's reporting limit. For true values assume (3) significant figures. AAT internal SOP S205. The method and batch QC are acceptable unless otherwise stated. EPA Regulatory Limits: 5 ug/ft2 (Floors, Carpeted/Uncarpeted), 40 ug/ft2 (Window Sill/Stools), 100 ug/ft2 (Window Trough/Well/Ext Concrete Surfaces). HUD Grantee Regulatory Limits: 10 ug/ft2 (Interior Floors), 40 ug/ft2 (Porch Floors), 100 ug/ft2 (Window Sills), 100 ug/ft2 (Window Troughs). New York City Regulatory Limits: 5 ug/ft2 (Floors), 40 ug/ft2 (Window Sills), 100 ug/ft2 (Window Wells). The laboratory operates in accord with ISO 17025 guidelines and holds limited scopes of accreditation under AIHA-LAP and NY State DOH ELAP programs. These results are submitted pursuant to AAT, LLC current terms and conditions of sale, including the company's standard warranty and limitation of liability provisions. Analytical results relate to the samples as received by the lab. AAT will not assume any liability or responsibility for the manner in which the results are used or interpreted. All Quality Control requirements for the samples this report contains have been met. AAT does not blank correct reported values. Sample data apply only to items analyzed. Results are calculated with wipe dimensions supplied by client. Measurement uncertainty can be provided upon request; Measurement Uncertainty represents only Analytical Uncertainty. Reproduction of this document other than in its entirety is not authorized by AAT, LLC.* = Validated modified method. Samples are stored for 15 days following report date.
AIHA LAP- Lab ID #100986, NY State DOH ELAP -Lab ID #11864, State of Ohio- Lab ID # 10042



Date Printed: 06/16/2026 8:12AM AAT Project: 1305452

ACCURATE ANALYTICAL TESTING LLC

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 : 17 PINE ST FRANKLINVILLE

AAT Project : 1305452
Client Project : 17 PINE ST FRANKLINVILLE
Date Reported 06/16/2026

Sample	Client Code	Analysis Requested	Completed	Analyst
11582990	1	Dust Wipe	06/16/2026	Nathan Ditty
11582991	2	Dust Wipe	06/16/2026	Nathan Ditty
11582992	3	Dust Wipe	06/16/2026	Nathan Ditty
11582993	4	Dust Wipe	06/16/2026	Nathan Ditty
11582994	5	Dust Wipe	06/16/2026	Nathan Ditty
11582995	6	Dust Wipe	06/16/2026	Nathan Ditty
11582996	7	Dust Wipe	06/16/2026	Nathan Ditty
11582997	8	Dust Wipe	06/16/2026	Nathan Ditty
11582998	9	Dust Wipe	06/16/2026	Nathan Ditty
11582999	10	Dust Wipe	06/16/2026	Nathan Ditty
11583000	11	Dust Wipe	06/16/2026	Nathan Ditty
11583001	12	Dust Wipe	06/16/2026	Nathan Ditty

Reviewed By Elyse Bidle
Quality Assurance Coordinator

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ACCURATE ANALYTICAL TESTING LLC

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Email: customersupport@accurate-test.biz

AIHA LAP, LLC ACCREDITED LABORATORY ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD

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:**	6/9/2026
PROJECT ADDRESS	17 Pine St., Franklinville		
SAMPLE START TIME		**SAMPLE END TIME**	
RISK ASSESSOR	Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mariel Grey		

REQUESTED ANALYSIS **LEAD**
SINGLE WIPE DUST x
COMPOSITE SOIL ( )
PAINT CHIP | **% By Wt** ( ) | **mg/cm²** ( )

TURNAROUND TIME (please check one)
SAME DAY ( ) 24 Hour ( )
48 Hour X 72 hours ( )
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)
1552990	#1	Living Room	F	12in x 12in
	#2	Living Room	WS	2 1/4in x 19 in
	#3	Kitchen	F	12in x 12in
	#4	Pantry	F	12in x 12in
	#5	Bedroom 1	WS	3in x 29in
	#6	Bedroom 1	F	12in x 12in
	#7	Bedroom 2	WS	1 5/8in x 30 6/8in
	#8	Bedroom 2	F	12in x 12in
	#9	Bedroom 3	F	12in x 12in
	#10	Hallway 1	F	12in x 12in
	#11	Room 1 - carpet	F	12in x 12in
	#12	Room 1	WS	4 3/8in x 28 3/8in

CLIENT COMMENTS
SAMPLES SHIPPED 12
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 130452

SAMPLES RELINQUISHED BY	SAMPLES RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME	
		6/12/26	0840 AM	PM
		6-19-26	AM	PM

By submitting samples to AAT, the client agrees to AAT's terms and conditions.
AAT is not responsible for shipping delays

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225358

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 to 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: 17 Pine St., Franklinville, NY 14737 Apt. No. _____

Name of property owner: Jeramy Hanner

Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mariel Grey Date of assessment: 06 / 09 / 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		Family already has drywall on-site
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		friction/impact surfaces
Two or more windows or doors broken, missing, or boarded up	X		
Porch or steps have major elements broken, missing, or boarded up	X		Side Porch only, which is actively being "remo
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: 17 Pine St., Franklinville Apt. No. _____
Name of property owner: Jeramy Hanner
Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mariel Grey Date of assessment: 06/09/26

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 1	Baseboards All		N			N	+	XRF
Bedroom 1	Door Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Bedroom 1	Door Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Bedroom 1	Door Impacts All		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Bedroom 1	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Bedroom 1	Window Sashes All		N	Friction and Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Bedroom 1	Window Sills All		N	Friction and Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Bedroom 1	Window Aprons All		N			N	+	XRF
Bathroom 2	Walls A C D		N			N	+	XRF
Bathroom 2	Ceiling		N	Moisture		N	+	XRF

[1]Include room equivalent or exterior side or wall, as appropriate.
[2]Lead-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 ft^2 or less on exterior surfaces, 2 ft^2 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 ft^2 or less per room; or 20 ft^2 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.

[3]Common causes of paint deterioration are: moisture (indicate source if apparent), mildew, friction or abrasion, impact, damaged or deteriorated substrate, and severe heat.
[4]If 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: 17 Pine St., Franklinville Apt. No. _____
Name of property owner: Jeramy Hanner
Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mariel Grey Date of assessment: 06/09/26

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]				
Bathroom 2 Wall C	Door Casing		N	Moisture		N	+	XRF
Bathroom 2 Wall C	Door Face		N			N	+	XRF
Bathroom 2 Wall C	Door Jamb		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Bathroom 2 Wall C	Door Impact		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Hallway 1	Door Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Hallway1	Door Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Hallway 1	Door Impacts All		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Hallway 1	Baseboards All		N			N	+	XRF
Hallway 1 Wall A	Built-in Shelf Walls A		N			N	+	XRF
Hallway 1 Wall A	Built-in Shelf Ceiling		N			N	+	XRF

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Form 5.2 Report of Visual Assessment (for Lead Hazard Risk Assessment).
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Property address: 17 Pine St., Franklinville Apt. No. _____
Name of property owner: Jeramy Hanner
Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mariel Grey Date of assessment: 06/09/26

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]				
Hallway 1 Wall A	Built-in Shelf Door Al		N			N	+	XRF
Hallway 1 Wall A	Built-in Shelf Top		N			N	+	XRF
Hallway 1 Wall A	Built-in Shelf Drawers		N			N	+	XRF
Hallway 1 Wall A	Built-in Shelf Casing		N			N	+	XRF
Hallway 2	Door Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Hallway 2	Door Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Hallway 2	Door Impacts All		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Hallway 2	Door Faces All		N			N	+	XRF
Hallway 2	Baseboards All		N			N	+	XRF
Hallway 2	Floor		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF

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Property address: 17 Pine St., Franklinville Apt. No. _____
Name of property owner: Jeramy Hanner
Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mariel Grey Date of assessment: 06/09/26

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]				
Room 2	Baseboards All		N			N	+	XRF
Room 2	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Room 2	Window Sashes All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Room 2	Window Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Room 2	Window Sills All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Room 2	Window Troughs All		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Room 2	Floor		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Room 2	Closet Baseboard All		N			N	+	XRF
Room 2	Closet Floor		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Room 2	Closet Casing All		N			N	+	XRF

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Form 5.2 Report of Visual Assessment (for Lead Hazard Risk Assessment).
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Property address: 17 Pine St., Franklinville Apt. No. _____
Name of property owner: Jeramy Hanner
Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mairel Grey Date of assessment: 06/09/26

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]				
Room 2	Closet Shelf/Support		N			N	+	XRF
Room 2	Closet Door Jamb		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Room 1	Baseboards All		N			N	+	XRF
Room 1	Floor (under carpet)		N			N	+	XRF
Room 1	Door Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Room 1	Door Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Room 1	Door Impacts All		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Room 1	Door Face		N			N	+	XRF
Room 1	Closet Shelf Supports		N			N	+	XRF
Room 1	Closet Shelfs All		N			N	+	XRF

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Form 5.2 Report of Visual Assessment (for Lead Hazard Risk Assessment).
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Property address: 17 Pine St., Franklinville Apt. No. _____
Name of property owner: Jeramy Hanner
Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mairel Grey Date of assessment: 06/09/25

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]				
Room 1	Closet Bar		N			N	+	XRF
Room 1	Closet Baseboard All		N			N	+	XRF
Room 1	Closet Floor		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Room 1	Closet Casing All		N			N	+	XRF
Room 1	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Room 1	Window Sashes All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Room 1	Window Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Room 1	Window Stops All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Room 1	Window Sills All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Room 1	Window Aprons All		N			N	+	XRF

[1]Include room equivalent or exterior side or wall, as appropriate.
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Property address: 17 Pine St., Franklinville Apt. No. _____
Name of property owner: Jeramy Hanner
Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mariel Grey Date of assessment: 06/09/26

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]				
Hallway 3	Window Trough		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Hallway 3	Window Jamb		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Hallway 3	Window Sash		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Hallway 4	Window Sash		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Hallway 4	Window Trough		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Hallway 4	Window Jamb		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Hallway 4	Window Stop		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Room 4	Window Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Room 4	Window Stops All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Room 4	Window Troughs All		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF

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

Property address: 17 Pine St., Franklinville Apt. No. _____
Name of property owner: Jeramy Hanner
Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mariel Grey Date of assessment: 06/09/26

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]				
Room 4	Window Sashes All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Room 4	Window Sills All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Room 3	Window Sash		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Room 3	Window Trough		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Room 3	Window Jamb		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Room 3	Closet Door Face		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Room 3	Closet Door Casing		N			N	+	XRF
Stairwell 1	Balusters		N			N	+	XRF
Stairwell 1	Header		N			N	+	XRF
Stairwell 1 to Living F	Ceiling Transition		N			N	+	XRF

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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]				
Living Room	Molding All		N			N	+	XRF
Living Room	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Living Room	Window Sashes All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Living Room	Window Sills All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Living Room	Window Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Living Room	Window Apron All		N			N	+	XRF
Living Room	Door Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Living Room	Door Face		N			N	+	XRF
Living Room	Threshold Wall A		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Living Room	Door Impacts All		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF

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Living Room	Door Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Kitchen	Door Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Kitchen	Baseboards All		N			N	+	XRF
Kitchen	Closet Door Casing		N			N	+	XRF
Kitchen	Closet Door Jamb		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Kitchen	Closet Door Impact		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Kitchen	Closet Shelf Support		N			N	+	XRF
Kitchen	Closet Floor		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Side Entry	Door Face Wall B		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Side Entry	Stringer (Painted are		N			N	+	XRF

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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]				
Side Entry Wall A	Painted Boards		N			N	+	XRF
Bedroom 2	Door Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Bedroom 2	Door Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Bedroom 2	Door Impacts All		N	Impact	I	N	+	XRF
Bedroom 2	Window Casing		N			N	+	XRF
Bedroom 2	Window Sash		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Bedroom 2	Window Sill		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Bedroom 2	Window Jamb		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Bedroom 3	Window Casing		N			N	+	XRF
Bedroom 3	Window Sill		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF

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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 3	Baseboards All		N			N	+	XRF
Bedroom 3	Door Casing		N			N	+	XRF
Bathroom 1	Walls A B D		N			N	+	XRF
Bathroom 1	Floor		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Bathroom 1	Baseboard Wall D		N			N	+	XRF
Bathroom 1	Door Casing		N			N	+	XRF
Bathroom 1	Closet Wall C		N			N	+	XRF
Laundry Room	Floor		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Laundry Room	Ceiling (under tiles)		N	Moisture		N	+	XRF
Laundry Room	Door Casings All		N			N	+	XRF

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Laundry Room	Baseboards All		N			N	+	XRF
Laundry Room	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Laundry Room	Window Sills All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Laundry Room	Window Aprons All		N			N	+	XRF
Laundry Room	Door Face Wall B		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Exterior	Walls All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior	Window Sashes All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Exterior	Window Sills All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Exterior	Door Casings All		N			N	+	XRF

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Exterior	Door Faces All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Exterior	Door Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Exterior	Thresholds		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Exterior	Vertical Trim All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior	Soffits All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior	Fascia All		N			N	+	XRF
Front Porch	Ceiling		N			N	+	XRF
Front Porch	Door Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Front Porch	Window Casing Wall		N			N	+	XRF
Front Porch	Window Sash Wall C		N			N	+	XRF

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Exterior Front Porch	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior Basement	Window Sills All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior Basement	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Exterior Basement	Window Sash Wall D		N			N	+	XRF
Side Porch	Walls		N			N	+	XRF
Side Porch	Floor		N			N	+	XRF
Side Porch	Trim		N			N	+	XRF
Side Porch	Doors All		N			N	+	XRF
Side Porch	Windows All		N			N	+	XRF
Side Porch	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF

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Garage	Door Faces A C		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Garage	Walls All		N			N	+	XRF
Garage	Door Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Garage	Door Jambs All		N	Friction	F	N	+	XRF
Garage	Window Sashes All		N	Friction/Impact	F/I	N	+	XRF
Garage	Window Casings All		N			N	+	XRF
Garage	Window Aprons All		N			N	+	XRF
Bare Soil Side B	Dripline Non-Play			High Moisture Area				Lab Analysis

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Living Room Dust	Hard Floor							Lab Analysis
Living Room Dust	Window Sill							Lab Analysis
Kitchen Dust	Hard Floor							Lab Analysis
Bedroom 1 Dust	Window Sill							Lab Analysis
Bedroom 1 Dust	Hard Floor							Lab Analysis
Bedroom 2 Dust	Window Sill							Lab Analysis
Bedroom 2 Dust	Hard Floor							Lab Analysis
Bedroom 3 Dust	Hard Floor							Lab Analysis
Hallway 1 Dust	Hard Floor							Lab Analysis
Room 1 Dust	Carpet Floor							Lab Analysis

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Name of property owner: Jeramy Hanner
Name of risk assessor: Lindsey Wawrzynski & Mariel Grey Date of assessment: 06/09/26

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]				
Room 1 Dust	Window Sill							Lab Analysis

[1]Include room equivalent or exterior side or wall, as appropriate.
[2]Lead-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 ft^2 or less on exterior surfaces, 2 ft^2 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 ft^2 or less per room; or 20 ft^2 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.

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

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



Mariel Grey

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 October 06, 2026

LBP-R-I217579-2

Certification #

July 11, 2023

Issued On

Ben Conetta, Chief

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/cm^2

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/cm^2)**
Results not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick Concrete Drywall Metal Plaster Wood	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Rh Anode (Timed or Quick), Au Anode (Timed) **READING DESCRIPTION**	**SUBSTRATE**	**THRESHOLD (mg/cm^2)**
Results not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick Concrete Drywall Metal Plaster Wood	0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 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/cm^2 in the NIST Standard Reference Material (SRM) used (e.g., for NIST SRM 2579, use the 1.02 mg/cm^2 film; for NIST SRM 2579a, use film 2573 (1.04 mg/cm^2).

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 multi-family 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/cm^2 and ***negative*** if they are ***less than*** *to* 1.0 mg/cm^2. 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/cm^2 and ***negative*** if they are ***less than*** *to* 0.9 mg/cm^2

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/cm^2 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



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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

EPA

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**.

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

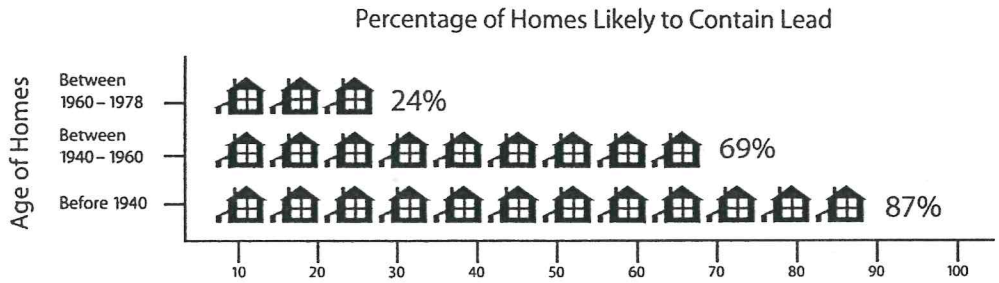
Region 7
(Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7003

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.

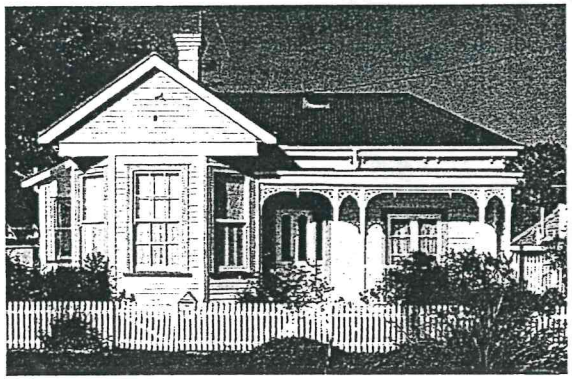
The rooms or areas where work is being done may need to be blocked off or sealed with plastic sheeting to contain any dust that is generated. Therefore, the contained area may not be available to you until the work in that room or area is complete, cleaned thoroughly, and the containment has been removed.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

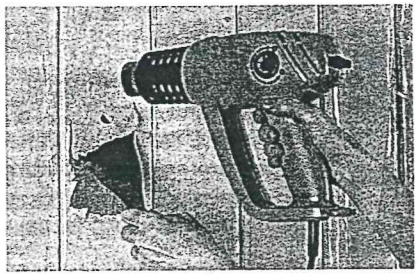
Federal law requires contractors that are hired to perform renovation, repair and painting projects in homes, child care facilities, and schools built before 1978 that disturb painted surfaces to be certified and follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination.

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.



There work places 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?

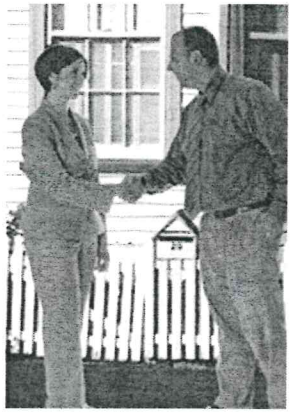
- Lead-dust tests are wipe samples sent to a laboratory for analysis. You will get a report specifying the levels of lead found after your specific job.

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.



FOR TENANTS AND FAMILIES OF CHILDREN UNDER SIX YEARS OF AGE IN CHILD CARE FACILITIES AND SCHOOLS



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

March 2021

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.
- 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.

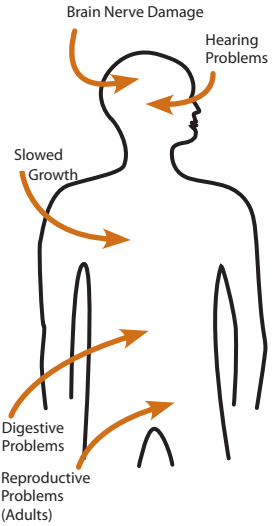
- Women with a high lead level in their system before or during pregnancy risk exposing the fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

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.

[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/cm^2), 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 ($\mu g/ft^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors
- 100 $\mu g/ft^2$ 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 (µg/ft^2) for floors, including carpeted floors
- 100 µg/ft^2 for interior windows sills
- 400 µg/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, 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 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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U. S. EPA Washington DC 20460
U. S. CPSC Bethesda MD 20814
U. S. HUD Washington DC 20410

EPA-747-K-12-001
March 2021

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).

United States Environmental Protection Agency | Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (7404) | EPA-747-F-96-002 March 1996 (Revised 12/96)

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 (*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