

Module 4: Hiring Certified Lead Professionals



Photo provided by Shaun West, Environmental Programs Manager, Cherokee Nation

HIRING CERTIFIED LEAD PROFESSIONALS

Module 4: Hiring Certified Lead Professionals emphasizes the importance of hiring a certified lead professional who will use lead-safe work practices to reduce exposure to lead when: (a) abating a home, child care facility or preschool built before 1978 to address identified lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards, or (b) disturbing paint in renovation, repair and painting (RRP) projects in homes, child care facilities or preschools built before 1978. By the end of Module 4, participants will:

- Understand the difference between a lead-based paint inspection and a lead risk assessment;
- Learn that renovation, repair and painting (RRP) jobs in a pre-1978 home with lead-based paint creates lead dust;
- Recognize the difference between lead abatement and renovation, repair and painting projects; and
- Understand what must be done by Lead-Safe Certified Firms when conducting lead renovation activities.

Instructor Preparation

To prepare for **Module 4: Hiring Certified Lead Professionals**, the instructor should take the following steps:

- Preview the lesson plan to identify sections where examples, stories and local information may be inserted.
- Reach out to tribal personnel and other resources to find local information and partners, if possible.
- Locate and create a list of nearby certified lead abatement firms using one of the links below (depending on where you live):
 - EPA-authorized lead-based paint abatement programs include Cherokee Nation, Upper Sioux Community, Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe – Bois Forte (Nett Lake), AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, GA, HI, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV or WI: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-based-paint-activities-professionals#map>
 - EPA runs the lead-based paint abatement program where there is not an EPA-authorized program (in states and areas of Indian country not listed above): <https://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/pub/index.cfm?do=main.firmSearchAbatement>
- Locate and create a list of nearby certified lead RRP firms: <https://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/pub/index.cfm?do=main.firmSearch>
- Research the range of costs for both lead abatement and RRP professionals in your area.
- Identify the name and contact information for the local tribal housing authority.
- Watch the EPA Lead-Based Paint Safe Work Practices video at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XqUssa-PsD0> before leading the session.
- Familiarize yourself with Appendix B: Renovation, Repair and Painting Program: Do-It-Yourselfers in case participants have questions about conducting small-scale projects themselves.

Notes:

- *Make copies of the Module 4 worksheet, key messages and kids activity sheet (1 copy for each participant).*
- *Edit the Module 4 Presentation Slides to incorporate relevant stories, images and videos. Remove presentation slides you do not plan to use during the session.*
- *Use the “Notes” boxes provided in the lesson plan for personal notes.*

Instructor Notes *written in italics can be found throughout the lesson plan. These notes are intended to help guide the instructor through the discussion and presentation and are not meant to be read out loud during the session.*

Suggested Materials

- Laptop and projector to display presentation slides and video
- EPA Lead-Based Paint Safe Work Practices (YouTube) video
- *Module 4 Worksheet*
- *Module 4 Key Messages*
- *Module 4 Kids Activity Sheet*
- Pencils or pens
- The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right (download at: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/renovate-right-important-lead-hazard-information-families-child-care-providers-and-schools>)

If access to technology is limited, you can use hard copies of presentation slides.

Outcomes

Upon the completion of Module 4, participants will be able to:

- List three potential lead-based paint hazards;
- Compare the difference between a lead-based paint inspection and a lead risk assessment;
- List three things that Lead-Safe Certified Firms do when conducting renovation, repair and painting activities; and
- Explain how to find a Lead-Safe Certified Firm.

Outline

I. Introduction (10 minutes)	94
II. Deteriorating Lead-Based Paint Hazards (10 minutes) ...	95
III. Testing Your Home for Lead (10 minutes)	97
a. Lead-Based Paint Inspection	
b. Lead-Based Paint Risk Assessment	
IV. Lead Abatement (10 minutes)	98
V. Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule	100
(15 minutes)	
VI. Lead Abatement Versus RRP Projects (10 minutes)....	103
VII. Conclusion (10 minutes)	105
VIII. References	107

Notes:

Notes:

I. Introduction (10 minutes)

In this session, we are going to discuss what to do if you are concerned that your home, child care facility or preschool, whether owned or rented, contains lead-based paint. In 1978, the federal government banned the residential use of lead-based paint, which made residential lead-based paint no longer available for purchase in stores. The focus of this session will be on housing, child care facilities or preschools built prior to 1978. Before we begin, I have a few questions for the group to gain a better understanding of what you already know:

1. Has anyone ever heard that you should hire a certified lead professional to do work on your home? **Instructor Note:** *This can be as simple as having participants raise their hands to respond with “yes” or “no” or you can allow participants time to share.*
2. When should we hire certified lead professionals?
3. How can you tell if your home has lead-based paint and that you might need to hire a certified lead professional?
4. **Instructor Note:** *Show participants the two photos of houses. Looking at these photos can you tell which house has lead-based paint? **Instructor Note:** Allow participants a moment to think and respond. It is not possible to tell just by looking at these houses if they have lead. We know there is lead in the house on the left photo example because the paint was analyzed and was found to contain lead. The other house was built in 2007.*

Throughout this session, I will use the phrase “pre-1978 homes” to refer to homes, child care facilities or preschools built before 1978.

The federal government banned the sale of paint containing lead for use in residential homes in 1978 to reduce children’s exposure to lead. If your home was built before 1978, it may have lead-based paint on interior and/or exterior surfaces. In some instances, lead-based paint may have been purchased before it was banned, stored and then used years later.

Today, lead-based paint may still be present under layers of paint in pre-1978 homes. If paint is kept intact and surfaces are kept clean, children can live safely in a home containing lead-based paint. However, when painted surfaces are not

properly maintained, paint can deteriorate, peel, chip, chalk or crack, becoming a hazard. When lead-based paint is old and worn or is subject to constant rubbing (as on doors and window sills) lead-based paint chips and dust can scatter and become a hazard. These hazards can be breathed in or swallowed by children, residents and workers. Lead dust can also be scattered when paint is disturbed during renovation, repair or remodeling. In addition, lead-based paint chips, dust and contaminated soil can end up on a child's hands and toys which younger children put in their mouths, leading to ingestion of lead.

If painted surfaces are deteriorating and you are concerned that they may contain lead-based paint, what would be the first step to take to reduce potential exposure to lead in your home? **Instructor Note:** Allow participants a moment to think and then ask them to share their answers with the group.

A good first step would be to check with the local tribal housing authority or environmental department to get more information. If you own your home, hire a certified lead professional to conduct a lead inspection and/or a lead risk assessment. Another possible first step is to clean using the techniques, such as wet mopping, covered in *Module 2*. We will discuss lead inspections and lead risk assessments in more detail later.

When renovation, repair and painting (RRP) jobs occur in a pre-1978 home with lead-based paint, the disturbance of the paint creates lead dust, which can be inhaled or swallowed. Even if you try to keep the work area neat and clean, lead dust cannot be contained unless proper lead-safe work practices are followed. Therefore, it is important to have a Lead-Safe Certified Firm perform the work. We will discuss this later.

II. Deteriorating Lead-Based Paint Hazards (10 minutes)

Deteriorating lead-based paint (peeling, chipping, chalking or cracking paint) is a hazard and needs immediate attention. A lead-based paint hazard is any condition resulting from deteriorating paint, which causes exposure to lead from paint, dust or soil. Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition and is not on an impact or friction surface like a window or door jamb or surfaces that children chew.

Instructor Note: Give a copy of the *Module 4 Worksheet*, *Module 4 Key Messages* and a pencil to each participant.

Notes:

Maintain Your Home's Condition

It is important to maintain the lead-painted surfaces in your home. Lead-based paint in good condition is usually not harmful. If your home was built before 1978:

- *Regularly check your home for chipping, peeling or deteriorating paint. Fix small areas (under six square feet) of damaged paint as soon as possible.*
- *Regularly check all painted areas that rub together or get lots of wear, like windows, doors and stairways. You can reduce the amount of lead dust created by fixing areas in the home that bump or rub together. One example of this would be adjusting a tight-fitting door to reduce the chance of creating lead dust.*
- *Regularly check for paint chips or dust – if you see some, remove carefully with a damp paper towel and discard in the trash, then wipe the surface using the wet washing method discussed in *Module 2*. (Ref. 1)*

Notes:

The home shown on the worksheet has eight lead-based paint hazards. Using the worksheet, find and circle the areas in the home where it looks like the paint is peeling, chipping, chalking or cracking.

Let's review the answers and see if you found all eight lead-based paint hazards. **Instructor Note:** *The correct answers are circled within the presentation slides and can be found upside down at the bottom of the worksheet.*

The lead-based paint hazards in this home, where the paint is deteriorating, peeling, chipping, chalking or cracking are:

1. Door (bedroom)
2. Wall (bathroom)
3. Windows (kitchen)
4. Trim/door frame (living room)
5. House exterior
6. Soil
7. Railing (outside)
8. Stairs (outside)

Areas where lead-based paint is disturbed can become dangerous when paint chips form and dust is created. Lead-based paint chips and dust can settle on food preparation surfaces, floors, rugs, furniture, children's toys, pets and many other surfaces and objects.

Settled lead dust can also re-enter the air when the home is vacuumed or swept, or when people walk through it. Families have been exposed to and affected by lead after scraping, sanding or heating (from a heat gun or torch) lead-based paint, which releases lead dust into the air. Lead in soil can also be a hazard when children play in bare lead-contaminated soil or when people bring lead-contaminated soil into their home on their shoes. Lead dust from RRP work, if not conducted in a lead-safe manner, remains in a home long after the work is completed.

Caring for painted surfaces in your home is important, especially those surfaces that you suspect of having lead-based paint. Owners and occupants should check for deteriorating paint (peeling, chipping, chalking or cracking paint) and monitor activities that may disturb painted surfaces. Remember that lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition and is not on an impact or friction surface like a window, that can create dust when the painted surfaces rub against each other when opened or closed.

Lead-based paint chips, which you can see, and lead dust, which you may not be able to see, can both be hazards. The only way to find out if paint, dust or soil lead hazards exist is to test them, which is what we will be talking about next.

III. Testing Your Home for Lead (10 minutes)

The only way to know if your home has lead-based paint in it is to have it tested. Has anyone ever had their home tested for lead-based paint? **Instructor Note:** *If someone responds yes, give them time to share their experience.*

There are two options available to test your home for lead-based paint: a lead-based paint inspection or a lead-based paint risk assessment. For either option, you should hire a certified lead professional. These professionals have special training and are licensed to perform these types of in-home tests. Lead inspections and lead risk assessments are important steps to take to find out if your home has lead-based paint, the results of which can help you make decisions on managing lead-based paint and lead hazards.

If you are renting your home or apartment and think it may contain lead-based paint or lead hazards, you should contact your landlord or tribal housing authority about hiring a certified lead professional. **Instructor Note:** *Provide participants with any landlord or tribal housing authority contact information you find.*

If you are purchasing a home, real estate contracts must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days after signing the real estate contract to check for lead. **Instructor Note:** *For more information on real estate disclosures about potential lead hazards, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/real-estate-disclosures-about-potential-lead-hazards>.*

a. Lead-Based Paint Inspection

A lead-based paint inspection is an activity that tells you if your home has lead-based paint and where lead-based paint is located. The inspection will not tell you whether your home currently has lead hazards or how to deal with them. A trained and certified lead inspector will inspect the paint in your home using a portable X-ray fluorescence (XRF) instrument or take small paint samples for laboratory analysis.

Notes:

XRF Instrument

An XRF instrument is a hand-held, portable machine used to analyze lead in paint. For most painted surfaces, the XRF instrument can determine whether or not lead-based paint is present. It works similar to an X-ray machine at the doctor's office, but the process is different. Instead of taking a picture, the XRF instrument tells how much lead is in the paint, typically in milligrams of lead per square centimeter of surface (Ref. 2). Special training is needed to operate the machine.

Notes:

Lead Test Kits

Lead test kits are another option that can be used to determine if regulated lead-based paint is absent (not present) in homes, child care facilities or preschools. EPA has recognized three lead test kits to use when complying with the RRP rule. When used by a trained professional, these kits can reliably determine that regulated lead-based paint is absent via a negative result. The kits recognized by EPA are the 3M™ LeadCheck™, D-Lead® and the State of Massachusetts lead test kits. The State of Massachusetts kit is only available to Massachusetts state certified risk assessors and lead inspectors.

For more information visit: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-test-kits>.

- A lead-based paint inspection is most helpful:
 - When buying a home;
 - When signing a lease; and
 - Before renovating.

Instructor Note: *If your tribe has access to an XRF instrument, invite a trained operator to come to the session and demonstrate how the XRF instrument works.*

b. Lead-Based Paint Risk Assessment

A lead-based paint risk assessment is an activity that tells you if your home has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust or soil and what actions to take to address those hazards. A trained and certified lead risk assessor will collect samples of deteriorated paint, dust and soil and send them to a laboratory for analysis and/or may use an XRF instrument.

- A lead-based paint risk assessment is most helpful:
 - If your home is known or suspected to contain lead-based paint; and
 - To develop a plan to address existing hazards.

When you hire a certified lead professional to either conduct a paint inspection or a risk assessment, you can expect to receive the testing results anywhere from a few hours to a few days.

IV. Lead Abatement (10 minutes)

Lead abatement is designed to permanently eliminate existing lead-based paint hazards. There are four types of lead abatement: replacement, removal, enclosure and encapsulation. While replacement and removal completely remove lead-based paint, enclosure and encapsulation methods are applied on top of lead-based paint in good condition without removing the lead-based paint.

The decision to conduct lead abatement in a home can be determined by different parties, such as:

- A tribal, state or local government may order lead abatement if a child has been diagnosed with an elevated blood lead level;
- A certified lead professional recommends lead abatement after a lead-based paint inspection or risk assessment; or
- The homeowner may choose lead abatement.

Lead abatement involves specialized techniques beyond the training of most residential contractors, and you should hire a

trained and certified lead abatement contractor. EPA requires individuals and firms who perform lead abatement projects in homes, child care facilities or preschools built before 1978 to be certified and follow specific work practices. Lead abatement can create even more dangerous lead hazards if done improperly. If lead abatement is necessary, you should always use a lead abatement firm or professional who has been trained and certified by a tribal, state or an EPA lead-based paint program.

Currently, there are four tribes with EPA-authorized lead-based paint programs: Cherokee Nation, Upper Sioux Community, Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota and Minnesota Chippewa Tribe - Bois Forte (Nett Lake). Most states and two territories are authorized by EPA to run their own lead-based paint abatement programs. EPA administers the lead-based paint program only in areas where tribes, states or territories are not authorized by EPA to operate their own lead-based paint programs.

Lead-Based Paint Programs		
	EPA-authorized Lead-Based Paint Programs	EPA-administered Lead-Based Paint Programs
Tribes	Cherokee Nation, Upper Sioux Community, Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe – Bois Forte (Nett Lake)	All Other Tribes
States	AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, GA, HI, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI	AK, AZ, FL, ID, MT, NV, NM, NY, SC, SD, WY
Territories	Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas
Websites	https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-based-paint-activities-professionals#map	https://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/pub/index.cfm?do=main.firm-SearchAbatement

Notes:

EPA-authorized versus EPA-administered

EPA-authorized – Several federal environmental laws authorize EPA to provide the authority for Indian tribes to implement and manage certain environmental programs. For more information, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/tribal/tribal-assumption-federal-laws-treatment-state-tas>.

EPA-administered – EPA is responsible for implementing federal environmental statutes in Indian country. In the absence of a federally approved tribal program, EPA retains program implementation authority. Currently, EPA maintains responsibility for the implementation of the vast majority of federal environmental statutes in Indian country.

Notes:

Instructor Note: *If you have internet access, go to the appropriate website and show participants how to find a lead abatement firm in their area.*

When a lead abatement takes place in your home, a certified lead abatement professional will follow lead-safe work practices, which include:

- Relocating children and pregnant women away from the home (or child care facility) until after the work is completed;
- Removing all furniture, carpets, drapes, etc.; and
- Covering everything that remains with plastic drop cloths.

V. Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule (15 minutes)

Before we begin our discussion about the Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule, let's watch a short EPA video that discusses tribal lead-based paint safe work practices.

Instructor Note: *Play EPA's Lead-Based Paint Safe Work Practices (YouTube) video, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XqUssA-PsD0>.*

Any time surfaces painted with lead-based paint are disturbed during common renovation, repair and painting (RRP) activities like sanding, cutting and replacing windows, this can create hazardous lead dust and chips, which can be harmful to both adults and children.

RRP projects are typically performed at the option of the property owner for aesthetic or other reasons, or as interim control actions (such as: repairing damaged painted surfaces or planting grass to cover contaminated soil) to minimize lead hazards. RRP projects are not designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards.

The RRP rule requires firms to be certified and their employees trained (either as a certified renovator or on-the-job by a certified renovator) in the use of lead-safe work practices that minimize occupants' exposure to lead hazards by:

- Containing the work area;
- Minimizing the dust;
- Cleaning up properly; and
- Disposing of waste properly to prevent lead contamination.

Federal law requires that individuals receive a copy of the EPA document, *“The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right”* before renovating six square feet or more of painted surfaces in a room for interior projects or more than twenty square feet of painted surfaces for exterior projects. The law applies to any project in a pre-1978 home involving window replacement or demolition regardless of the size of the area disturbed. **Instructor Note:** Show the slide with the picture of the EPA document, *“The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right,”* to the participants: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/renovate-right-important-lead-hazard-information-families-child-care-providers-and-schools>. Additional requirements may exist for federal assistance housing (see box).

In preparing for RRP projects in a pre-1978 home, Lead-Safe Certified renovators may:

- Take a paint chip sample and send it to a laboratory for analysis or use an XRF instrument to determine if lead-based paint is present;
- Use EPA-recognized test kits (except in housing receiving federal assistance); or
- Presume that lead-based paint is present and use lead-safe work practices.

If renovation, repair or painting is being conducted and lead-based paint is present or in any pre-1978 home that has not been shown to be lead-free, then the work is required to be done by a Lead-Safe Certified firm who must:

- Be approved by EPA or an EPA-authorized tribal or state program;
- Use qualified trained individuals who follow specific lead-safe work practices to prevent lead contamination; and
- Provide you with a copy of EPA’s lead hazard information document, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right* (<https://www.epa.gov/lead/renovate-right-important-lead-hazard-information-families-child-care-providers-and-schools>), before conducting renovations in pre-1978 homes.



Notes:

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Lead Safe Housing Rule

HUD’s Lead Safe Housing Rule applies to most pre-1978 federally owned housing and pre-1978 housing receiving federal assistance. It does not cover child-occupied facilities outside of residential housing. The requirements of HUD’s rule are similar to EPA’s RRP Rule, but there are some differences (Refs. 3 to 5). The main differences between the RRP Rule and HUD’s Lead Safe Housing Rule are that HUD’s rule has:

- More specific occupant protection and worksite preparation requirements;
- Additional prohibited methods of paint removal;
- A smaller worker area requiring lead safe work practices;
- RRP certification for all workers on the project;
- Clearance testing that must be completed by a certified lead risk assessor or inspector; and
- More specific occupant notification requirements.

For more detailed information visit: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/enforcement/lshr.

Notes:

One tribe and 14 states are EPA-authorized to run their own RRP programs. EPA administers the RRP program in most states, territories and tribes, as shown in the RRP Programs table.

RRP Programs		
	EPA-authorized RRP Programs	EPA-administered RRP Programs
Tribes	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe – Bois Forte (Nett Lake)	All Other Tribes
States	AL, DE, GA, IA, KS, MA, MI, NC, OK, OR, RI, UT, WA, WII	All Other States
Territories	None	All Territories
Websites	https://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/pub/index.cfm?do=-main.firmSearch	

If you live in a pre-1978 home and need to hire a renovator or contractor, make sure you use an EPA, tribal or state Lead-Safe Certified renovation firm in your area. To find one, visit EPA’s website: <https://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/pub/index.cfm?do=-main.firmSearch>. **Instructor Note:** *If you have internet access, go to the website and show participants how they can find a Lead-Safe Certified firm in their area.*

When hiring a Lead-Safe Certified contractor to do RRP work on your home or child care facility, make sure to look for EPA’s Lead-Safe Certified Firm logo.



Use a certified lead inspector or risk assessor to check to see if there is lead paint in your home prior to doing any RRP work yourself. If lead is present, you should hire a Lead-Safe Certified firm to perform the RRP job.

The RRP Rule typically does not apply to homeowners renovating, repairing or painting their own homes, unless the home or a portion of the home is a rental or is used to provide child care services. Do-it-yourself projects can easily create dangerous lead dust. Protect your family and home – work

safely, control the dust and clean up completely. **Instructor Note:** *If participants want to discuss this further, then utilize the list of safeguards identified in Appendix B: Renovation, Repair and Painting Program: Do-It-Yourselfers.*

Please pull out and flip over your worksheet to the section labeled *Understanding Lead Terms*. We are going to do a quick review about the differences between a lead inspection, lead risk assessment, lead abatement and the RRP rule. Write the number of the term next to its definition and then we will go over the correct answers as a group. **Instructor Note:** *The correct answers are at the end of the Important Lead Terms to Know section on the worksheet.*

VI. Lead Abatement Activities Versus RRP Projects (10 minutes)

Lead abatement activities and RRP projects may sometimes look similar, but they are two separate programs that require different certifications and are regulated differently by EPA.

Lead abatement is a specialized activity designed to eliminate lead-based paint hazards in pre-1978 homes. RRP projects in pre-1978 homes are often undertaken for reasons unrelated to lead issues. The differences and similarities between the two activities are shown in the Lead Abatement Activities Versus RRP Projects table. **Instructor Note:** *This table can also be found in the Module 4 Key Messages handed out at the beginning of the session.*

Notes:

Lead Abatement Activities Versus RRP Projects			
	Lead Abatement Activities	Similar or Different	RRP Projects
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanently eliminate existing lead-based paint hazards 	Different	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct renovations, repairs or painting to reduce lead-based paint hazards
Initiated By	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal, state or local government • Voluntary request by property owner 	Different	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary request by property owner
Certifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals must be trained and certified in lead abatement activities • Firms must be certified to conduct lead abatement activities 	Similar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals must be trained and certified in RRP activities • Firms must be certified to conduct RRP activities
Occupant Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firms are required to make sure occupants are out of the home, child care facility or preschool 	Different	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firms are not required to make sure occupants are out of the home, child care facility or preschool • Firms must distribute EPA's <i>The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right</i> before starting renovation work • Occupants should not be present in the work area
Learn More	About lead abatement and EPA's Lead-Based Paint Program at: https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-abatement-inspection-and-risk-assessment		About EPA's RRP certification and training program at: https://www.epa.gov/lead/renovation-repair-and-painting-program

To continue reviewing what we learned today, answer the questions in the *Lead Abatement and Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Review* section at the bottom of your worksheet. **Instructor Note:** Allow participants time to answer the questions and then go over the correct answers with the whole group. Correct answers can be found upside down at the bottom of the worksheet.

VII. Conclusion (10 minutes)

A lead-based paint hazard is any condition resulting from deteriorating paint (peeling, chipping, chalking or cracking), which potentially causes exposure to lead from paint, dust or soil. We learned that lead-based paint hazards may be found in common areas of homes that include:

1. Doors;
2. Walls;
3. Windows;
4. Trim/door frames;
5. House exterior;
6. Soil;
7. Railings; and
8. Stairs.

I have a few discussion questions for the group:

1. What are lead-based paint activities? **Instructor Note:** *Lead-based paint activities include lead-based paint inspections, lead risk assessments and lead abatements (elimination of lead-based paint hazards). Lead inspections are designed to locate all lead-based paint in a home and lead risk assessments are designed to identify lead hazards and management strategies. Individuals must be trained and certified to conduct lead-based paint activities, and firms must be certified.*

2. What are lead abatement activities? **Instructor Note:** *Lead abatement activities are designed to permanently eliminate existing lead-based paint hazards. They may be ordered by a tribal, state or local government in response to a lead-poisoned child or other reason or may be undertaken voluntarily at any time.*

There are four types of lead abatement: replacement, removal, enclosure and encapsulation. While replacement and removal completely remove lead-based paint, enclosure and encapsulation methods are applied on top of lead-based paint in good condition without removing the lead-based paint.

Individual lead abatement contractors must be trained and certified to conduct lead abatement jobs. Cherokee Nation, Upper Sioux Community, Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe – Bois Forte (Nett Lake) are four tribes that have EPA-authorized lead-based paint programs. Most states and two territories are authorized by EPA

Notes:

Notes:

to run their own lead-based paint programs. EPA administers the lead-based paint program in areas where states, territories or tribes are not authorized by EPA to operate their own lead-based paint programs. For help in locating a certified lead abatement firm in your area, visit the EPA website.

3. What are RRP projects? **Instructor Note:** RRP projects that involve renovation, repair and painting activities like sanding, cutting and replacing windows and are typically performed at the option of the property owner. They are not designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Individual renovators must be trained and certified in lead-safe work practices, and firms must be certified. One tribe, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe – Bois Forte (Nett Lake), and 14 states are EPA-authorized to run their own RRP programs. EPA administers the RRP program in most states, territories and tribes. To search for Lead-Safe Certified RRP firms, visit the EPA website. When hiring a Lead-Safe Certified contractor to do RRP work make sure to look for EPA's Lead-Safe Certified Firm logo.

Lead abatement and RRP activities may sometimes look similar, but they serve different purposes and require different certifications.

To receive general information about lead or ask questions, you can call the National Lead Information Center (NLIC). The NLIC provides the public and professionals with information about lead, lead hazards and prevention. Call and speak with a specialist Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 6:00 pm Eastern time (except federal holidays) at 1 (800) 424-LEAD [5323]. Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

Thank you for participating in this session. Does anyone have any questions about the information covered? **Instructor Note:** Give each participant a copy of the Module 4 Kids Activity Sheet to take home with them.

VIII. References

1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. How to Make Your Home Lead-Safe: Maintain Your Home's Condition. Available at <https://www.epa.gov/lead/how-make-your-home-lead-safe#Maintain>. [Accessed October 2, 2020]
2. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. EPA Model Lead-Based Paint Abatement Worker Training Course. 2004. Available at <https://www.epa.gov/lead/epa-model-lead-based-paint-abatement-worker-training-course>. [Accessed March 2, 2020].
3. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Steps to Lead Safe Renovation, Repair and Painting. 2011. Available at <https://www.epa.gov/lead/steps-lead-safe-renovation-repair-and-painting-october-2011>. [Accessed March 2, 2020].
4. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing. 2012. Available at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/lbp/hudguidelines. [Accessed March 2, 2020].
5. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Lead Safety for Renovation, Repair, and Painting: Model Certified Renovator Initial Training Course: Student Manual. 2011. Available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-05/documents/initial_renovator_student_oct2011_0.pdf. [Accessed March 12, 2020].

Notes: