

MODEL LEAD HAZARD REMEDIATION PLAN DAY CARE FACILITIES

The objective of this form is to assist you in developing a lead hazard remediation plan that meets the criteria of the local health department. Overall, the plan must outline how the project will be conducted in a lead-safe manner. The entire form (each section) must be completed. Please check off each section in the boxes provided as you complete the plan. Additionally, **PRIOR TO WORK BEING STARTED this plan must be reviewed and approved by the local or state health department.**

☐ **A. Background Information**

Date Plan Submitted to the local or state health department: _____

Daycare name: _____ Daycare license #: _____

Contact Person: _____ Contact Tel #: (____) _____

Signature: _____

Address of Daycare: _____

City: _____ State: CT Zip: _____

Dates of Project:

Estimated Starting Date of Project: _____

Estimated Completion Date of Project: _____

Plan prepared by: ☐ Property owner
 ☐ CT certified Project Planner Designer/ Consultant Contractor
 ☐ Other _____

Select the type of inspection report used to develop the Remediation Plan:

- ☐ Comprehensive Lead Inspection (includes testing of paint, dust, soil, water)
- ☐ Limited testing- check type of testing done:
 - ☐ Paint chip
 - ☐ XRF
 - ☐ Dust wipes
 - ☐ Soil
 - ☐ Water

☐ Attach a copy of inspection and test results to the plan

☐ **B. Review credential to ensure individual conducting work is RRP Certified**

EPA RRP Certified Firm Name: _____

Tel #: _____ RRP Certification #: _____

CT Home Improvement Contractor registration number: _____

Contact Person: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

*Note: As of April 22, 2010, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) **Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (RRP rule)** requires that any contractor or maintenance staff who disturbs more than six square feet of lead paint, replaces windows, or does demolition while working in a pre-1978 building, child daycare, or school, must be Lead-Safe Certified (RRP certified renovator) and trained in lead safe work practices.*

*To find out more about **EPA's Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (RRP Rule)** and the Lead-Safe Certification Program go to <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm> or the CT Department of Public Health website: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3140&q=387572>.*

You can find a contractor that is RRP Certified by checking the EPA website at http://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/searchrrp_firm.htm or by calling the National Lead Safe Information Center at: 1 800-424-LEAD (5323).

Additional publications/resources:

Renovate Right – <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovaterightbrochure.pdf>

Lead Paint Safety Guide –

English: http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/environmental_health/lead/pdf/lbpguide.pdf

Spanish: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=DOC_11879.pdf

☐ **C. Occupant Protection: Child Day Care Centers, Group Day Care Homes, and Family Day Care Homes (with no children under the age of six in residence)**

Note: *The work may not be performed at the Child Day Care Facility while the day care is in operation (i.e., with children present) unless the children are restricted from the work area by suitable physical barriers (i.e., locked door not tape or rope) and clean-up is conducted at the end of each workday. It is recommended that work be performed on the weekends while the facility is not in operation.*

☐ **Check the box to indicate that this section has been read.**

☐ **D. Notification Procedure**

The child daycare operator must ensure the safety of families and their children in a child daycare facility operated on their property. If an RRP certified renovator is hired to perform lead hazard remediation the renovator is required to provide the owner and day care operator a copy of the ***EPA Renovate Right*** booklet and receive the signature of the tenant/child care operator as verification of receipt. (See *Renovate Right* link on p2).

Additionally, warning signs shall be posted at all entrances and exits of the remediation area prior to the initiation of work.

Repairs prior to work beginning

PLEASE NOTE: Items that will affect the success of the remediation must be repaired. A partial list of examples is below.

- **Water Leaks (roofs, plumbing, and gutters):** Water leaks can cause the underlying lead painted surface to deteriorate quickly, thus the correction method will fail. Moisture can also expose lead residue that may remain on or imbedded in the substrate after stripping by heat, caustic chemicals, solvents or scraping. Water leaks must be repaired prior to correction.
- **Improperly Hung Doors and Windows:** An improperly hung door or window can cause paint to deteriorate.
- **Deteriorated Substrate:** Substrate is defined as the underlying material (i.e., sheetrock, wood, etc.) of a building component (i.e., window, door, wall, etc.). If the substrate is deteriorated the paint will not adhere properly to the underlying material. Such substrates must be repaired or replaced prior to correction.

☐ **E. Correction technique(s) to be used**

Identify which correction technique(s) will be used on the attached forms (see pages 7 - 9). General strategies for correction are paint stabilization, placement of permanent barriers, and removal and replacement of components. All techniques must be performed using lead-safe work practices.

- ☐ **Paint Stabilization (PS):** removal of defective paint, preparation of component and repainting.
- ☐ **Barriers (BAR):** placing a permanent rigid barrier over the deteriorated surfaces (e.g., installation of vinyl siding on the exterior of a building, or installation of new sheet rock over existing sheet rock or plaster).
- ☐ **Removal and Replacement (REM/REP):** the removal of components such as windows, doors, and trim that have deteriorated painted surfaces and the installation of new components.

☐ **F. Work Practices**

While performing the work, lead-safe work practices MUST be used. The RRP certified firm is responsible for using lead-safe work practices to contain lead dust and debris and to reduce the potential for lead contamination outside of the work area. Examples of lead-safe work practices are proper containment and control of the work area(s), use of wet scraping/wet sanding methods, and use of HEPA vacuum attachments on power tools. Items that must be taken into consideration are: room/area preparation, surface preparation, clean up, and waste disposal. Additional information can be found in the “**Lead Safety Field Guide**” at: www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/LBPguide.pdf

Work Area Preparation:

All applicable factors listed below must be addressed during the work area preparation. Please indicate whether your project(s) will encompass interior preparation, exterior preparation, or both.

Interior Room/Area Preparation

- ☐ All windows and doors in the work area will be closed.
- ☐ All air conditioning and forced hot air heating systems will be turned off and the vents will be covered with 6-mil polyethylene sheeting.
- ☐ All furniture, toys, and personal items will be removed from the project area.
- ☐ 6-mil polyethylene sheeting will be placed and duct taped to the floor in the work area.
- ☐ Heating or air conditioning will be shut off, and vents will be covered with 6-mil poly.
- ☐ All large pieces of furniture that cannot be moved from the work area will be covered with 6-mil polyethylene sheeting.

Exterior Area Preparation

- ☐ All furniture, toys, and personal items will be removed from the project area.
- ☐ The ground, surfaces, and large items (i.e. playground equipment) will be covered with 6-mil polyethylene sheeting to prevent release of lead into the environment.
- ☐ If the exterior work is extensive, proper containment (i.e., erecting plastic sheeting around the work area) will be used.

Surface Preparation

Please indicate surface preparation method(s) your project(s) will entail.

- ☐ **Wet Scraping/Wet Sanding:** Wet scraping or wet sanding manually removes loose and peeling lead paint. To minimize dust generation use a **Water Mister** to lightly mist the area(s) to be scraped or sanded. This method is most commonly used when preparing surfaces to be stabilized and repainted. Below are additional methods if a more thorough removal of paint is desired (check all that apply):



Surface Preparation, continued

Below are additional methods if a more thorough removal of paint is desired (check all that apply):

- ☐ **Paint Removal:** The stripping of deteriorated paint from components may be used during the preparation of surfaces prior to repainting. The following are some of the paint removal processes that can be used: wet scraping/wet sanding, chemical stripping, mechanical stripping, and using a heat gun. Indicate which method(s) of paint removal will be used for this project(s).
- ☐ **Chemical stripping:** There are a variety of paint removal products that are available from various manufacturers. Commonly the stripper is applied to the building component and later removed by manual scraping. Due to the high toxicity level of methylene chloride, it is recommended that strippers that contain this chemical not be used. Follow the manufacturer's directions on how to apply such product.
- ☐ **Mechanical stripping:** This technique requires the use of power tools (e.g., belt and rotary sanders, and grinders). This mechanically powered equipment **requires** the use of HEPA-equipped vacuum attachments to remove dust that is generated during the use of the equipment.
- ☐ **Heat Gun:** This removal technique involves the softening of the paint with a heat gun and then scraping the paint off. To prevent vaporization of the chemicals, including lead, contained in the paint and for maximum efficiency, the temperature of the heat gun must not exceed 700 degrees Fahrenheit.

☐ **G. Clean up**

Proper clean-up of the work area is a very important aspect of your project. Listed below are the procedures that must be used when cleaning up your work area.

Procedures that will be used to clean the work area after the project has been completed

- ☐ Wet clean the containment area 1 hour after the project has ended.
- ☐ Carefully remove the plastic polyethylene covering by lightly misting the plastic, and then folding it, dirty side in. Place the plastic sheeting in a garbage bag and seal it.
- ☐ Wet wash the work area. Use household cleaner and water – clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area. Let the work area air dry.
- ☐ Use a HEPA vacuum in the work area (if available). Do NOT use a regular vacuum.
- ☐ Wet wash the work area again.

Waste disposal

To dispose of regular household waste, you must:

- ☐ Place all debris and plastic sheeting in double sealed plastic garbage bags and store in a covered durable trash container.
- ☐ Discard debris and plastic sheeting with household waste, or take it to a permitted disposal facility, such as a transfer station or bulky waste landfill.

☐ **H. Clearance Testing**

After work has been completed you are required to have clearance dust wipe sampling performed in areas where work was conducted. Dust wipe samples must be collected from the floors, window sills and window wells in each area where work has occurred.

Discuss with the local health department (LHD) who will perform the clearance dust wipe sampling. In some instances the LHD may have the resources to conduct the sampling or they may require you to hire a certified lead inspector/risk assessor to conduct the testing.

Please note: If testing is done by the LHD, it could take longer than two weeks before the dust wipe analysis results are reported to the local health department. It will be faster to have a licensed lead consultant perform the dust wipe sampling.

If a licensed lead consultant is used, the clearance dust wipe samples analysis results must be reported to the local health department for review/approval and/or to determine if your work is complete or if further cleaning/dust wipe sampling is necessary.

Who will perform the dust wipe sampling?

☐ Dust wipe sampling will be performed by the local health department.

☐ Dust wipe sampling will be performed by a CT certified lead inspector or lead inspector risk assessor:

Name: _____ Connecticut Certificate #: _____

Consultant Contractor Name: _____ Connecticut License #: _____

Address: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____ Telephone Number: (____) _____

☐ **I. Plan Approval**

Prior to your beginning this work, the local or state health department or OEC must review and approve your lead hazard remediation plan.

Plan approved by: _____

Health Department/District/OEC staff

Staff person name (printed)

Staff person signature

Date of approval

Final Compliance:

It is required that the local health department or a lead consultant conduct a visual assessment after the work is completed to ensure that all identified deteriorated painted surfaces have been corrected according to the approved plan. (Note: If the local health department is performing the dust wipe sampling, the visual inspection can be conducted at the same time.)

☐ Request a letter of compliance from the health department or lead consultant after work has been completed and dust wipe results are found to be acceptable.

CORRECTION OF INTERIOR COMPONENTS IN THE DWELLING UNIT

PS=Paint Stabilization; BAR=Barriers; REM/REP=Removal/Replacement

ROOM (differentiate between similar rooms with a description)	Wall	Floor	Base- board	Door	Door Casing/ Jamb	Window	Window Sill	Window Component	Stair Tread	Stair Riser	Ceiling	Chair Rail	Other (List):
Room # _____													
Room # _____													
Room # _____													
Living room _____													
Bathroom # _____													
Bathroom # _____													
Dining Room													
Kitchen _____													
Den/Family Room													
Hall _____													
Stairway _____													
Stairway _____													
Pantry _____													
Other: _____ _____													

Miscellaneous notes:

CORRECTION OF EXTERIOR COMPONENTS IN COMMON AREAS OF THE DWELLING

PS=Paint Stabilization; BAR=Barriers; REM/REP=Removal/Replacement

Areas	Wall	Floor	Door	Door Casing/Jamb	Window	Window Component	Stair Tread	Stair Riser	Railing	Bulkhead	Other (List)
<u>Exterior of Dwelling:</u>											
Front Side (street side)											
Left Side											
Back Side											
Right Side											
<u>Garage:</u>											
Front Side											
Left Side											
Back Side											
Right Side											
<u>Porch:</u>											
Front Side											
Left Side											
Back Side											
Right Side											
<u>Other:</u>											
Front Side											
Left Side											
Back Side											
Right Side											

CORRECTION OF INTERIOR COMPONENTS IN COMMON AREAS OF THE DWELLING

PS=Paint Stabilization; BAR=Barriers; REM/REP=Removal/Replacement

Area	Wall	Floor	Base-board	Door	Door Component	Window	Window Sill	Window Component	Stair Tread	Stair Riser	Ceiling	Chair Rail	Other (List)

Please include a sketch of the floor plan. Complete a page for each floor and number or identify each room: