



Lead Complaints

**LEAD, RADON AND HEALTHY HOMES PROGRAM
SEMI ANNUAL MEETING
MARCH 20, 2019**



Our # 1 Goal = Preventing Lead Poisoning

Lead: An invisible enemy
that can affect the health
of your child



Did you know???

**Lead poisoning
is the most
preventable
childhood illness**

Most Commonly Found

- Paint
- Dust

In Pre-1978 homes





They say....



a picture....



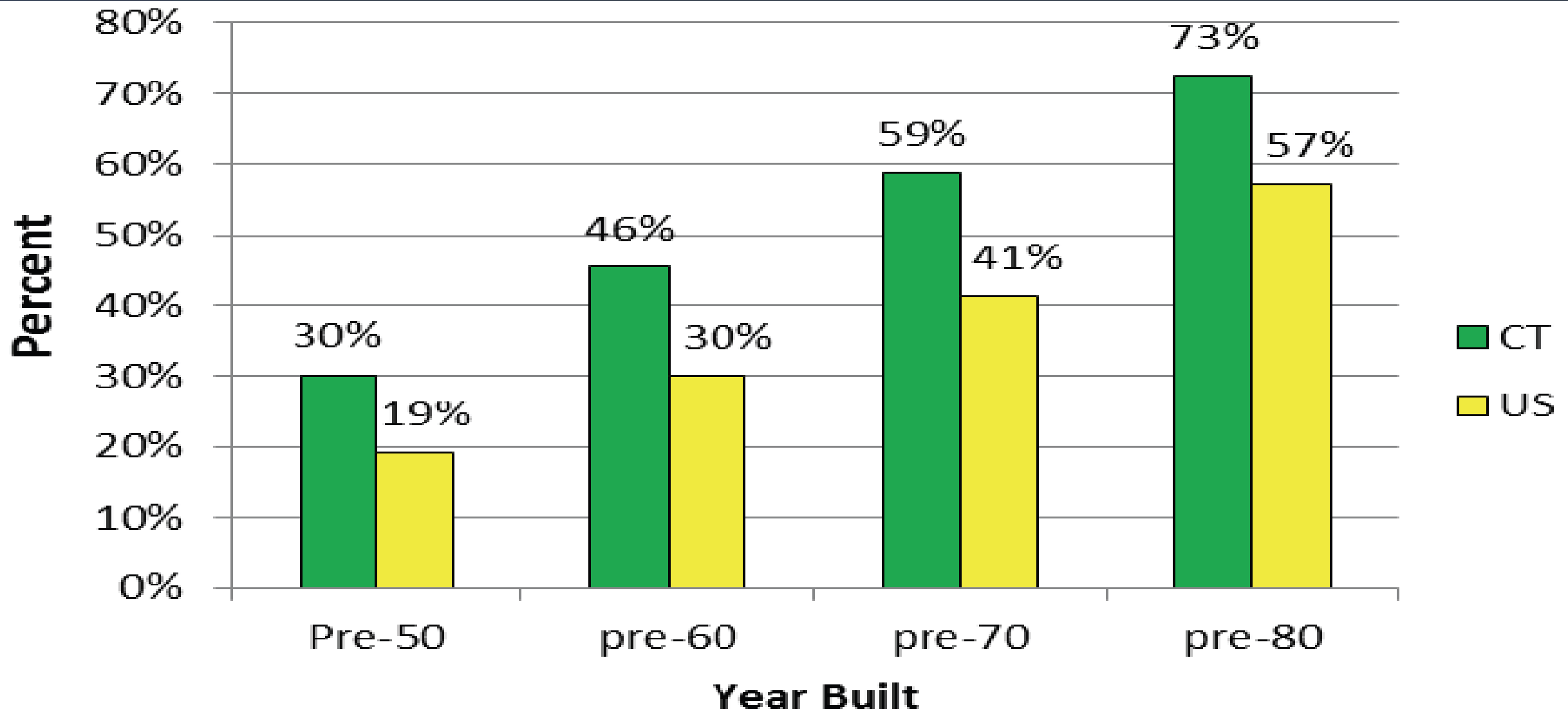
is worth a....



thousand words!

Lead In Paint

- Pre-1978 housing may contain lead-based paint
- 73% of homes in CT built prior to 1980
- Pre-1950 housing stock has an even higher probability of containing lead paint
 - In CT, 30% of housing stock is pre-1950





EPA Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (RRP)

What is the RRP Rule?

The RRP Rule:

- establishes requirements for companies and individuals performing renovations
- affects contractors, property managers and others who disturb painted surfaces
- applies to work in houses, apartments and child-occupied facilities built before 1978
- includes pre-renovation education requirements

When Does the RRP Rule Apply?

- Anyone who is paid to perform work that disturbs more than 6 square feet of paint on the interior or 20 square feet on the exterior, of a house or child-occupied facility, built before 1978 must be certified
- Rent = **COMPENSATION**



What activities are covered?

- Remodeling and repair
- Maintenance
- Electrical work
- Plumbing
- Painting preparation
- Carpentry
- Window replacement



How to Become Certified

Companies = CERTIFIED FIRM

- Register on EPA's website
- Costs \$300
- Valid for 5 years

Individuals = CERTIFIED RENOVATOR

- Take an 8 hour class
- Costs vary between \$150-\$300
- Valid for 5 years



Complaints





Mechanical Sanding and Dry Scraping



Mechanical Sanding and Dry Scraping



Mechanical Sanding and Dry Scraping



Mechanical Sanding and Dry Scraping



Uncontained Debris

What Authority does a LHD have?

REGULATIONS

Regulations

The following regulations may be used to order correction of a nuisance:

- 19a-206
- 19-13-B1
- 19-13-B2
- 47a-52 (tenement housing – nuisance)
- 47a-54f (tenement housing – paint nuisance)

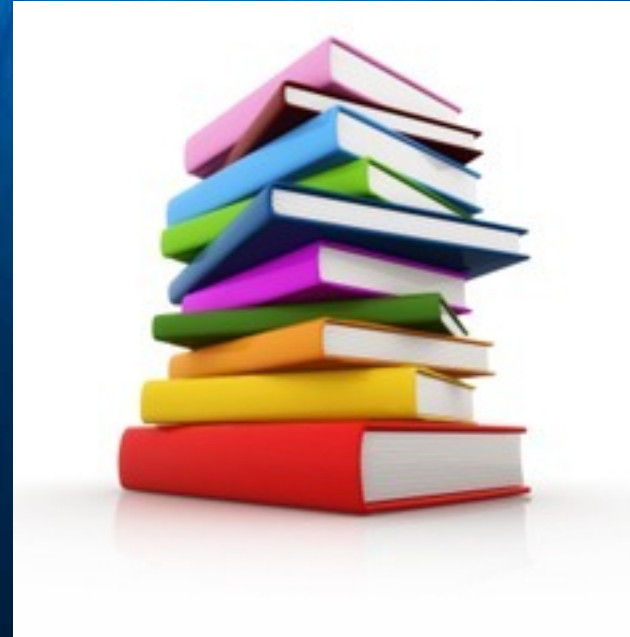


Renovation,
Repair and
Painting Rule
violations refer
to EPA

Jordan Alves
(617) 918-1739



Resources



Helpful Websites:

- www.ct.gov/dph
- www.epa.gov
- www.osha.gov

Fact Sheets – English and Spanish

REDUCING LEAD HAZARDS IN THE HOME

The fact is, you can protect your child from lead poisoning. It takes removing or managing lead hazards, such as lead paint dust, and by using proper lead dust cleaning techniques on a regular basis.

Lead poisoning is 100% preventable. And how you clean your home can make all the difference. Please read this flyer to find out more.

Seven facts about lead-based paint and lead dust

FACT #1
The use of lead paint in homes was banned in 1978. Homes built before 1978 may contain lead paint. Older homes, built prior to 1950, are very likely to contain lead paint.

FACT #2
Lead dust is produced from lead paint. As the paint gets older, it may be damaged by moisture or if it's disturbed.

FACT #3
Lead dust is very fine; it cannot be seen.

FACT #4
Lead dust is the most common source of lead poisoning for everyone, especially children and pets. Children between the ages of one and two are at the greatest risk for being poisoned.

FACT #5
Lead dust is produced from lead paint. As the paint gets older, it may be damaged by moisture or if it's disturbed.

FACT #6
Children may also eat chips of lead paint. The paint chips may come from household lead paint, as on old windows or porches, or from paint chips in bare soil in the yard.

FACT #7
Your local health department will try to find where the lead paint and lead hazards are found in your home. With this information they can determine whether the lead hazards in your home should be removed or managed.

REDUCING LEAD HAZARDS AT HOME

WARNING: PREGNANT WOMEN BECAUSE IT CAN HARM THE FETUS

CLEANING TOOLS

- Plastic or rubber gloves that can be thrown away after each use
- Plastic trash bags
- Two (2) or three (3) plastic buckets
- A spray bottle
- Lint-free rags or paper towels that can be thrown away after each use
- Any general purpose cleaning product. Do not use bleach.
- Industrial vacuum with a HEPA filter, known as a HEPA vacuum
- Vacuum all carpeting and rugs using an industrial HEPA vacuum ONLY

CLEANING SURFACES

- When removing large paint chips, wear plastic gloves. Place them into a plastic trash bag.
- Remove smaller paint chips by vacuuming with a HEPA vacuum.
- If sweeping paint chips, mist the paint chips with water from a spray bottle, then sweep them up and put them into a trash bag.
- Clean one room at a time. Clean the highest surfaces first and work your way to the floor.
- Always start at the farthest corner of the room and work your way to the door.
- To learn more about cleaning lead dust, see our flyer online.

PREVENT LEAD POISONING BEFORE YOU CAN'T

To find out more, contact the Connecticut Department of Public Health Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 860-509-7299. Or, you can call your local health department.

PREVENTING LEAD DUST INSIDE & OUT

The fact is, you can protect your child from lead poisoning. It takes removing or managing lead hazards, such as lead paint dust, and by using proper lead dust cleaning techniques on a regular basis. Lead poisoning is 100% preventable. And how you clean your home can make all the difference. Please read this flyer to find out more.

INSIDE

- Move furniture to block your child from paint that is chipping and peeling. Block any painted areas on which your child might bite, chew or suck, such as windowsills.

SEVEN FACTS ABOUT LEAD-BASED PAINT AND LEAD DUST

FACT #1
The use of lead paint in homes was banned in 1978. Homes built before 1978 may contain lead paint. Older homes, built before 1950, are very likely to contain lead paint.

FACT #2
Lead dust is produced from lead paint. As the paint gets older, it may be damaged by moisture or friction if it's disturbed.

FACT #3
Lead dust is very fine; it cannot be seen.

FACT #4
Lead dust is the most common source of lead poisoning for everyone, especially children and pets. Children between the ages of one and two are at the greatest risk for being poisoned.

FACT #5
Lead poisoning usually occurs when children put lead dust in their mouths after touching it. Lead dust can be found on many surfaces such as windowsills, floors and even toys. When children put these surfaces in their mouths, they are putting lead dust in their mouths as well.

FACT #6
Children may also eat chips of lead paint. The paint chips come from household lead paint, as on old windows or porches, or from paint chips in bare soil in the yard.

FACT #7
Your local health department will try to find where the lead paint and lead hazards are found in your home. With this information they can determine whether the lead hazards in your home should be removed or managed.

PREVENT LEAD POISONING BEFORE YOU CAN'T

To find out more, contact the Connecticut Department of Public Health Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 860-509-7299. Or, you can call your local health department.

TIPS FOR CLEANING LEAD DUST

CLEANING TOOLS

- Plastic or rubber glove that can be thrown away after each use
- Plastic trash bags
- Two (2) or three (3) plastic buckets
- A spray bottle
- Lint-free rags or paper towels that can be thrown away after each use
- Any general purpose cleaning product will work. Do not use bleach.
- Industrial vacuum with a HEPA filter, known as a HEPA vacuum.

CLEANING WITH CARPETS

Wall-to-wall carpets: Vacuum the rug using an industrial HEPA vacuum ONLY. Vacuum the rug slowly from the corner furthest from the door toward the door. Steam cleaning rugs is also an option.

Area rugs: Begin vacuuming at the top of the rug with a HEPA vacuum as described above. Next, fold the rug in half and vacuum the back of the rug and floor normally. Do the same to the other half of the rug.

Scatter rugs: Wash scatter rugs in a washing machine. Do not put any clothes in the washing machine with the scatter rugs.

CLEANING WITHOUT CARPETS

Wet cleaning: This cleaning method is for wood floors, windowsills, window wells, counters, radiators and all of your children's toys. A wet rag is best for windowsills and window wells. Toys can be cleaned in the sink or tub. To wet clean, fill one bucket with water and cleaning solution and another bucket with plain water. Use a different cleaning rag or paper towel in each bucket. Once you clean the surface, rinse it with a new rag or paper towel using just plain water. Empty and rinse the buckets and refill for each room you clean.

PREVENT LEAD POISONING BEFORE YOU CAN'T.

To find out more, contact the Connecticut Department of Public Health Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 860-509-7299. Or, you can call your local health department.

Several Languages



CT DPH LEAD & HEALTHY HOMES PROGRAM

FACT SHEET

Lead Poisoning Prevention

Where is Lead Found?

- **Paint:** Lead can be found in paint that was made before 1978. This paint can be on any painted surface in your home, like doors, windows, and porches.
- **Dust:** Lead dust in the home comes from lead painted surfaces that are chipping and peeling. Sanding and scraping old paint when repainting or remodeling can also cause a lead dust problem.
- **Soil:** Old paint that has fallen off the outside of your house onto the ground may have left lead in the soil.
- Lead can also be found in ceramic dishes, crystal, food cans from outside the U.S., water pipes, solder and fittings, and some ethnic cosmetics and home remedies.
- Some jobs and hobbies can expose children and adults to lead. Some examples are painters, house remodelers, plumbers, mechanics, bridge workers, making jewelry, ceramic/pottery or stained glass, and going to indoor firing ranges.

Is Your Child At Risk For Lead Poisoning?

If you answer yes to any of these questions you may want to have your child tested, even if your child is older.

- Does your child live in or often visit a building built before 1960?
- Does your child live in or often visit a building built before 1978 that is being or was just repaired or remodeled?
- Does your child live in or often visit a building that has peeling or chipping paint?
- Does your child live with an adult or often visit an adult whose job or hobby exposes them to lead?
- Does your family eat or drink from dishes made outside the U.S.?
- Does your family use home remedies?

How does a child get lead poisoned?

- Lead poisoning usually happens when children ingest (eat) dust that has lead in it. Children may also eat chips of lead paint or soil that has lead in it.

What Does Lead Do to the Body?

- No amount of lead in the body is safe. The damage lead can cause is forever! Lead can damage the brain. It can cause growth problems, hearing loss, and learning problems.
- Many children do not show signs of lead poisoning. Some signs of high levels of lead poisoning are the same as other childhood illnesses, like the common cold or teething.



CT DPH LEAD & HEALTHY HOMES PROGRAM

FACT SHEET

Eating Right Helps Fight Lead Poisoning

Lead tricks the body into thinking it is iron, calcium or zinc. Eating healthy can help decrease the lead from staying in the body.

Don't let your child go through the day on an empty stomach!

Five Basic Food Groups

- Breads, cereals and grains
- Vegetables
- Fruit
- Milk and milk products
- Meat, chicken, fish, nuts, and beans



Foods Rich in Calcium

- Milk
- Yogurt
- Cheese (for snacks, in cooking such as macaroni and cheese, pizza, tortillas, vegetables)
- Foods made of milk (pudding, soup, ice cream, custard)
- Sardines or canned salmon (with bones)
- Green vegetables (kale, collard greens, broccoli)



Foods Rich in Zinc

- Chicken or turkey
- Lean meat
- Fish
- Milk and cheese
- Clams, oysters, mussels, crab
- Dried beans and lentils
- Eggs



- Arabic
- Chinese
- Dari
- English
- Haitian Creole
- Hindi
- Pashto
- Polish
- Somali
- Spanish
- Swahili
- Urdu

CT HUD Funded Programs

Name of Program	Contact(s)	Town(s) Covered
City of Bridgeport	Audrey Gaines – 203 576-7131	Bridgeport
CT Children’s Healthy Homes Program	Chris Corcoran – 860 837-6242	Bridgeport New Haven Danbury Norwalk East Hartford Stamford East Haven Torrington Enfield Waterbury Hartford West Haven Manchester Winchester Meriden Windham New Britain
Naugatuck Valley Health District (CT Children’s Healthy Homes Program)	Carol Slajda – 203 881-3255	Ansonia Naugatuck Beacon Falls Seymour Derby Shelton
City of New Britain (CT Children’s Healthy Homes Program)	Chris Corcoran – 860 837-6242	New Britain
City of Hartford	Arlene Robertson – 860 757-4773 Jeserika Figueroa – 860 757-4720	Hartford
City of New Haven	Paul Kowalkski – 203 946-8173 Jennifer Sanjurjo – 203 946-7420	New Haven
City of Norwich	Wayne Sharkey – 860 823-3770	Norwich
City of New London	Tom Bombria – 860 437-6346	New London
City of Waterbury	Francis Ford – 203 576-6786 Richard Lee – 203 346-3903	Waterbury



**LEAD POISONING
IS 100%
PREVENTABLE**



Contact:



Kimberly Ploszaj
Lead, Radon, and Healthy Homes
(860) 509-7959
kimberly.ploszaj@ct.gov