

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Raul Pino, M.D., M.P.H.
Commissioner



Dannel P. Malloy
Governor
Nancy Wyman
Lt. Governor

EHS Circular Letter #2018-08

To: Directors of Health
Chief Sanitarians

From: Kimberly Ploszaj
Epidemiologist
Lead, Radon and Healthy Homes Program

Date: March 15, 2018

Subject: Response to the HUD Lead Safe Housing Rule Amendment

In January 2017, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) adopted an amendment to their [Lead Safe Housing Rule](#) (LSHR) that went into effect February 13, 2017. Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) were required to comply with this amendment by July 13, 2017.

The LSHR applies to target housing, which is housing constructed prior to 1978, where a child less than six years of age resides, except housing for elderly or persons with disabilities or any zero bedroom dwelling.

The key changes in the LSHR include:

- revised HUD's definition of elevated blood lead level (EBLL)
- enhanced the level of inspection protocol for a unit with a child with an EBLL
- follow state or local government requirements that have established more protective standards in response to lead in children's blood



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Key changes:

In 2012, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) lowered its reference value for lead in the blood of children under age six to 5 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$). Consistent with CDC's guidance, HUD adopted the reference value of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ to identify children with an EBLL.

The LSHR amendment requires that an environmental inspection occur in a unit, receiving tenant based rental assistance, such as Section 8, where a child under the age of six resides with an EBLL greater than or equal to 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. HUD's environmental inspection includes:

- a lead risk assessment
- completion of a questionnaire
 - Table 16.2 Guidelines for Questions to Ask Regarding a Child's Environmental History, as advised in the *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (2012 Edition)*

HUD also requires that, if a state or local government establishes more protective standards in response to lead in children's blood, that PHAs follow those standards.

How this applies in CT:

The Lead, Radon and Healthy Homes Program (LR&HHP) fully supports HUD's amendment to the LSHR. However, there are key differences with the Connecticut Regulations of State Agencies 19a-111-1 through 19a-111-11 ("lead regulations") being more protective in nature that must be followed by PHAs.

The HUD regulations require that a PHA coordinate a lead risk assessment if a child under the age of 6 years with an EBLL of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ resides in a subsidized dwelling unit. The lead regulations, being more protective, require a local health department (LHD) to complete a comprehensive lead inspection if the lead risk assessment identifies lead hazards requiring abatement (defective lead based paint and/or bare soil).

The LR&HHP has notified PHAs that they must have a comprehensive lead inspection completed in response to the LSHR amendment. Therefore, the burden of the inspection will not fall on the LHDs. Under 19a-111-3(d) of the lead regulations, Report of Inspection: "Whenever an inspector finds a toxic level of lead requiring abatement, the inspector shall report this to the owner, local director of health and the commissioner..." If your department receives a Lead Inspection and Testing Summary Form (LITSF), further action must be taken by the Director of Health.

As outlined in **EHS Circular Letter # 2013-67, Guidance on Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Regulations** (attached):

When a Director Health receives a LITSF, a Director of Health is required to:

- review and verify the inspection conditions finding
 - ensure that the lead inspection is comprehensive and includes all structures on the property, and all interior and exterior components
- issue an order for lead abatement when lead paint hazards on or in the residence of a child under the age of six
 - this applies regardless of the health status of the child in residence
- ensure that the subsequent work is carried out in a timely manner and compliance is achieved

The LR&HHP has developed a training manual (attached) for PHAs in Connecticut. The training manual includes:

- a summary of key differences between HUD regulations and the Connecticut lead regulations
- a how-to step by step guidance to coordinate a lead inspection
- the roles of a LHD as they relate to the lead regulations

Additionally, the LR&HHP is working with HUD, the State Department of Housing and PHAs to ensure that confidential data sharing is completed in a coordinated manner. LHDs may not share any confidential information with PHAs. In cases where the lead regulations have been triggered, we'd encourage PHAs and LHDs to work together in best assisting families to prevent further lead exposure.

The LR&HHP guidance provided to PHAs will assist in limiting any additional burdens on LHDs.

If you have questions, please contact Kimberly Ploszaj at (860) 509-7959.

Attachments: LR&HHP training manual for PHAs
EHS Circular Letter # 2013-67

cc: Suzanne Blancaflor, MPH, MS, Chief, Environmental Health Section
Krista M. Veneziano, MPH, CHES, RS, Supervisor, Lead, Radon and Healthy Homes Program

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Jewel Mullen, M.D., M.P.H., M.P.A.
Commissioner

Dannel P. Malloy
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Nancy Wyman
Lt. Governor

EHS Circular Letter # 2013-67

DATE: December 12, 2013

TO: Local Directors of Health and Chief Sanitarians

FROM: Francesca Provenzano, MPH, CHES, RS
Health Program Supervisor, Lead and Healthy Homes Program

RE: Guidance on Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Regulations

Many health departments rely on the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control (CLPPC) regulations for providing them with clear direction for responding to childhood lead poisoning cases (i.e., children diagnosed with a confirmed blood lead level of 20 µg/dL or more; or two confirmed blood lead levels between 15-19 µg/dL taken 90 days apart). However, there are several sections of the regulations that require a local health response for preventing childhood lead poisoning cases. This memorandum is intended to provide guidance to Directors of Health regarding specific sections of the CLPPC regulations that are focused on childhood lead poisoning prevention responsibilities.

Inspection of 'other child-occupied units' within the same building of a severely lead poisoned child

When a local health department or district (LHD) must respond to a childhood lead poisoning case that requires a full epidemiological investigation, other child-occupied units within the same building must also be inspected. Section 19a-111-3(c) of the Public Health Code (PHC) requires that "inspections...begin within thirty (30) working days and be completed as expeditiously as possible in all dwelling units in which a child resides in the same building [as that of an elevated blood lead level case]..."

Triggers that Require Local Health Response to Known Lead Hazards

There are many routine activities carried out by LHDs that may involve limited paint sampling or XRF testing of specific surfaces. Frequently, a health department learns of lead hazards on a property either directly or through receiving a report. For example:

- a) If a code enforcement official, as part of his or her routine work determines that deteriorated lead-based paint is present on or in the residence of a child under the age of six; or
- b) If the health department receives a Lead Inspection Report Form from a licensed lead consultant which is used by consulting companies to report that lead hazards requiring abatement have been found.

Under §19a-111-3(d) of the CLPPC regulations, Report of Inspection, "Whenever an inspector finds a toxic level of lead requiring abatement, the inspector shall report this to the owner, local director of



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health and the commissioner...” In short, if you receive a Lead Inspection Report Form, it means that lead abatement is required and further action needs to be taken by the Director of Health.

Review and Verification of Inspection Conditions and Findings

The Director of Health is required to issue orders for lead abatement when lead paint hazards on or in the residence of a child under the age of six have been identified by a code enforcement official or licensed professional. This applies regardless of the health status of the child in residence. The Director of Health is also obligated to ensure that the subsequent work is carried out in a timely manner and compliance is achieved.

Prior to the issuance of orders, the Director of Health must ensure that the lead inspection is comprehensive and includes all structures on the property, and all interior and exterior components and media (i.e., paint, dust, water, exposed soil). According to §19a-111-2 of the PHC, once lead-based paint requiring abatement is identified through approved sampling methods (i.e., XRF or paint chip laboratory analysis) in the residence of a child, a full and comprehensive lead inspection of all media (i.e., paint, dust, soil, water) must be conducted.

Licensed lead consultants are not obligated to conduct comprehensive lead inspections for clients, unless the clients request those services. When a Lead Inspection Report Form is received by the Director of Health from a licensed lead consultant, the LHD must visit the property and confirm that a comprehensive lead inspection has been completed, and that the inspection report reflects the existing conditions of lead hazards at the property. This is necessary, because the public health orders must accurately reflect the conditions found on the property.

Inadequate response by a LHD can result in (1) lead abatement not being performed on the property, (2) improper lead abatement being performed, or (3) incomplete lead abatement being performed, because the inspection did not identify all components and hazards on the property. Each inadequate response places a healthy child at continued or increased risk of lead poisoning.

It has recently come to the Program’s attention that some LHDs are not issuing lead abatement orders to those properties where abatement is required; that is, where lead hazards requiring abatement have been identified, and a child is in residence. The CLPPC regulations always apply, even when a municipality has a Lead Hazard Reduction and Control grant (HUD grants) or a LHD partners with the Connecticut Children’s Medical Center (CCMC) Lead Action for Medicaid Primary Prevention (LAMPP) program. Under each of these circumstances, it is anticipated that lead abatement will be completed through the support of federal funds in a timely manner, but it does not excuse the Director of Health from his or her regulatory obligations.

In summary, the CLPPC regulations contain regulatory requirements pertaining to childhood lead poisoning prevention. The regulations require a Director of Health to issue orders for lead abatement when known lead hazards have been identified in the residence of a child under the age of six, regardless of that child’s blood lead level.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, the applicable regulations, or your role in reducing childhood lead poisoning, please contact the L&HHP at 860-509-7299.

c: Suzanne Blancaflor, M.S., M.P.H., Chief, Environmental Health Section
Ellen Blaschinski, R.S., M.B.A., Chief, Regulatory Services Branch



Lead Safe Housing Rule Amendment Supplemental Materials

November 2017



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Summary of Key Differences

Summary of Key Differences in Connecticut



There are several key differences in **definition(s)** and **response requirement(s)** between HUD and Connecticut. To best assist you, a summary of the key differences are below.

Please note: Per HUD, *if a state or local government establishes more protective standards in response to lead in children's blood, LSHR's section 35.150 directs PHAs to follow those standards.*

Definition(s)	HUD	Connecticut	Response Requirement(s)
Reference value of 5 µg/dL	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT has adopted the CDC's reference value for a blood lead level $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$
Elevated Blood Lead Level (EBLL) = $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EBLL $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ = meets current federal definition for a children with an EBLL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Triggers an environmental investigation for HUD • EBLL $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ = does not trigger CT's requirement for an environmental investigation
Environmental Investigation for EBLL $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Environmental Investigation is required for a blood lead level $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ to comply with the HUD LSHR • An Environmental Investigation is not required for a blood lead level $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ in CT • A local health department is not required to complete an Environmental Investigation for HUD requirements

Summary of Key Differences in Connecticut

Definition(s)	HUD	Connecticut	Response Requirement(s)
<p>Environmental Investigation is a risk assessment with additional questions for the family and testing of other potential sources of lead exposure in accordance with Chapter 16</p> <p>Chapter 16 includes a detailed description of the differences between an environmental investigation and a risk assessment</p> <p>Testing includes, at a minimum, house dust, painting/coatings that are not intact or subject to friction and bare soil</p> <p>Testing of drinking water is done in certain circumstances</p>	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A risk assessment, which tests and identifies lead-based paint hazards and/or hazardous level of lead in soil, triggers the CT 19a-111 regulations • When the CT 19a-111 regulations are triggered, a comprehensive lead inspection is required • A comprehensive lead inspection includes testing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ of surface by surface paint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ interior, exterior and common areas ○ for dust hazards ○ of bare soil ○ of water • Therefore, CT state government establishes a more protective standard and must be followed

Summary of Key Differences in Connecticut

Definition(s)	HUD	Connecticut	Response Requirement(s)
A designated party, the housing agency or the property owner, is responsible for complying with all applicable HUD requirements	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Health Department = CT 19a-111 regulations trigger a comprehensive lead inspection for a for a blood lead level of $\geq 20 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or (2) 15-19 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ greater than 90 days apart • Public Housing = PHA is responsible • Project Based Voucher Program = owner is responsible • Housing Choice Voucher Program = PHA is responsible, PHA may wish to collaborate
Lead-based paint hazards, lead dust hazards and lead soil hazards identified by the environmental investigation are controlled within 30 calendar day by a certified lead-based paint abatement firm or a certified lead renovation firm	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lead abatement work must be approved by a local health department before work can begin (lead abatement plan) • All lead-based paint hazards and lead soil hazards must be abated by a DPH licensed lead abatement contractor • EPA's Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule does not apply when lead abatement is being performed under CT 19a-111 regulations

Summary of Key Differences in Connecticut

Definition(s)	HUD	Connecticut	Response Requirement(s)
Data Sharing with Public Health Departments on a quarterly basis	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data may only be obtained from DPH, not from a local health department • Data may only be obtained if PHA has a confidentiality/data sharing agreement with DPH • Once agreement is established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PHA will report data to DPH quarterly ○ DPH will report any matched EBLL data to the PHA
The PHA or owner must verify EBLL, can verify with the local health department of child's medical provider	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data may only be obtained from DPH • Data may only be obtained if PHA has a confidentiality/data sharing agreement with DPH
The PHA or owner must share verified information with the OLHCHH within 5 days	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data may only be shared with the CT Field Office or OLHCHH once confidentiality/data sharing agreements with DPH are executed (goal of January 2018)
Multiunit properties	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional evaluation is required for other assisted target housing units in the property • Subsidized = cost to PHA/owner • Non-subsidized = local health department due to 19a-111 regulations being triggered

Summary of Key Differences in Connecticut

Definition(s)	HUD	Connecticut	Response Requirement(s)
Other covered units	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional evaluation is required for other assisted target housing units in the property • Subsidized = cost to owner • Non-subsidized = local health department due to 19a-111 regulations being triggered
Monitoring	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the completion of abatement, a lead management plan, approved by a local health department, must be followed • Interior, exterior and common areas lead-based painted surface(s) must be monitored on a regular basis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This includes surfaces that have been liquid encapsulated • Public Housing = PHA monitors • Project Based Voucher Program = owner is responsible, PHA may wish to collaborate • Housing Choice Voucher Program = owner is response, PHA may wish to collaborate

DPH

Confidentiality

Template

Confidentiality Agreement Key Points:

Part 1:

WHEREAS, the Contractor entity identified below desires to obtain, within the scope of its authority, certain confidential information from the State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (the "Department") under the terms hereof; and

WHEREAS, Department wants to provide the Contractor entity with such information under the terms hereof so that Contractor entity can properly comply with the Housing and Urban Development Lead Safe Housing Rule, which is codified as 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CRF) Part 35, subparts B-R. **NOW, THEREFORE**, in consideration hereof and for other good and valuable consideration the parties agree as follows:

Part 2:

III. Data-Sharing Procedure:

On a quarterly basis, January 15th, April 15th, July 15th and October 15th, the Contractor shall provide the Department with the data identified below.

- i. The Contractor will provide the Department with an electronic spreadsheet file that contains the name (first name and last name), and corresponding address (full street address – including unit number, floor number or apartment number, town/city) for each tenant that received tenant-based rental assistance during such quarter. A sample electronic spreadsheet file has been provided in Exhibit A.
- ii. The Department shall only use any confidential information it receives under this Agreement.

On a quarterly basis, the Department shall provide the Contractor with the data identified below.

- i. The Department will shared the matched data (name of child, corresponding address, including unit number, floor number or apartment number, full street address, town/city and zip code and child's blood lead level) with the Contractor so the Contractor will timely coordinate for a lead inspection to be completed thereby improving public health service delivery and public health outcomes for Connecticut residents. The Department will transmit identifiable data to the Contractor using a Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP).

Part 3:

I. Purpose:

Each quarter, Contractor shall report to the Department the name (first name and last name), corresponding address (full street address – including unit number, floor number or apartment number, town/city and zip code) and the start date of current tenancy for existing unit, for each tenant that received tenant-based rental assistance during such quarter. Department will compare this tenant list to its data to identify those children who have a blood lead level at or above the recommended reference value of five (5) micrograms per deciliter.

The Department will share the results of this matching process with the Contractor and the local health department corresponding to the tenants so the Contractor will timely coordinate for a lead inspection to be completed thereby improving public health service delivery and public health outcomes for Connecticut residents.

**Sample
Data
Sharing
Template**

Tenant name (last, first)	Street address	Unit #/floor #/ apartment #	Town/city

**Arranging
for
an
Environmental
Investigation**

Arranging for an Environmental Investigation:

1. Receive confirmed elevated blood lead level from DPH (from the data sharing agreement)
2. Contact the local health department and ask if they are able to assist
 - a. They are not required to complete an environmental investigation on behalf of a HUD requirement
 - b. Some towns may assist with arrangements made in advance
3. If the local health department is unable to assist, contact a DPH licensed lead consultant
 - a. Information to share with the lead consultant
 - i. Alert them that there is a Lead Safe Housing Rule amendment that requires a comprehensive lead inspection be conducted for children with blood lead levels $\geq 5\mu\text{g/dL}$
 - ii. Tell them you'd like to hire them to complete a comprehensive lead inspection of interior, exterior and common areas
 - iii. Tell them you'd like them to complete the Table 16.2 Guidelines for Questions to Ask Regarding a Child's Environmental History form with the family
4. Upon completion of the inspection, if paint or soil hazards were identified, a copy of the lead inspection testing and testing summary form must be sent to the local health department and the DPH Lead, Radon and Healthy Homes Program

5. Lead abatement is required
6. Next steps = follow the Local Health Department Roles During Abatement

DPH

Lead

Consulting

Companies

NAME	CITY	STATE	TELEPHONE	LICENSE #	EXPIRATION
ANCHOR ENGINEERING SERVICES INC	GLASTONBURY	CT	(860) 633-8770	51.002065	6/30/2018
APEX COMPANIES LLC	ROCKVILLE	MD	(301) 417-0200	51.001256	11/30/2018
ATC GROUP SERVICES LLC	WEST SPRINGFIELD	MA	(413) 781-0070	51.000693	2/28/2018
BL COMPANIES INC	MERIDEN	CT	(203) 630-1406	51.002103	9/30/2018
BROOKS ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING LLC	NORWALK	CT	(203) 853-9792	51.002086	7/31/2018
CHEMSCOPE INC	NORTH HAVEN	CT	(203) 865-5605	51.000164	7/31/2018
COLLUCCI LEAD ABATEMENT LLC	MILFORD	CT	(203) 877-5753	52.002170	2/28/2018
CONNECTICUT LEAD PAINT SOLUTIONS, LLC	GLASTONBURY	CT	(860) 633-3330	52.002124	3/31/2018
CREATIVE CONSTRUCTION OF NE LLC	HARTFORD	CT	(860) 883-8953	52.002141	7/31/2018
CT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC.	FARMINGTON	CT	(860) 404-1805	51.002087	8/31/2018
DS PROPERTY PRESERVATION LLC	HARTFORD	CT	(860) 241-8230	52.002172	3/31/2018
EAGLE ENVIRONMENTAL INC.	TERRYVILLE	CT	(860) 589-8257	51.001723	4/30/2018
EARTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS LLC	NORWALK	CT	(203) 831-8911	51.002074	12/31/2018
ENVIROMED SERVICES INC.	MERIDEN	CT	(203) 238-4846	51.000897	4/30/2018
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS & SOLUTIONS	ARDSLEY	NY	(914) 478-1717	51.002060	1/31/2018
ENVIROPLAN LLC	WEST HARTFORD	CT	(860) 977-5171	51.002085	7/31/2018
ENVIROTECH OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY INC	BETHEL	CT	(203) 748-3111	51.001019	7/31/2018
EOLAS ENVIRONMENTAL LLC	SOUTHURY	CT	(860) 238-4199	51.002101	6/30/2018
EVERGREEN ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS LLC	EAST HAVEN	CT	(203) 641-5138	52.002169	2/28/2018
FACILITY SUPPORT SERVICES LLC	HAMDEN	CT	(203) 288-1281	51.002054	4/30/2018
FREEMAN COMPANIES LLC	HARTFORD	CT	(800) 604-5141	51.002097	7/31/2018
FUSS & O'NEILL ENVIROSCIENCE LLC	MANCHESTER	CT	(860) 646-2469	51.002075	3/31/2018
GEOQUEST INC	BLOOMFIELD	CT	(860) 243-1757	51.002102	5/31/2018
GILBERTCO LEAD INSPECTIONS LLC	ANSONIA	CT	(800) 959-2985	51.000270	7/31/2018
HOMEGUARD ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.	STAMFORD	CT	(203) 323-8000	52.002132	7/31/2018
HRP ASSOCIATES INC.	FARMINGTON	CT	(860) 674-9570	51.002076	5/31/2018
HYGENIX INC	STAMFORD	CT	(203) 324-2222	51.001111	7/31/2018
JD ENVIRONMENTAL LLC	HAMDEN	CT	(203) 314-9988	52.002139	6/30/2018
KEN WATTERWORTH INC.	WATERBURY	CT		52.000262	8/31/2018
KLEENUP REST. OF N. E. CORP.	BRIDGEPORT	CT	(203) 331-0353	52.002171	4/30/2018
LANGAN ENGINEERING INC.	PARSIPPANY	NJ	(973) 560-4900	51.002078	7/31/2018
LEAD TECH INC.	MANCHESTER	CT	(203) 429-8620	52.000136	7/31/2018
LEGGETTE, BRASHERS & GRAHAM INC	SHELTON	CT	(203) 944-5000	51.002098	10/31/2018

NAME	CITY	STATE	TELEPHONE	LICENSE #	EXPIRATION
LEW CORPORATION	MINE HILL	NJ	(908) 654-8068	51.002057	12/31/2018
LOUREIRO ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES INC	PLAINVILLE	CT	(860) 747-6181	51.002068	12/31/2018
MYSTIC AIR QUALITY CONSULTANTS	GROTON	CT	860-449-8903	51.002051	8/31/2018
NEW ENGLAND YANKEE CONSTRUCTION LLC	MILFORD	CT	(203) 284-9972	52.001514	7/31/2018
PAYNE ENVIRONMENTAL LLC	DURHAM	CT	(203) 8651285	51.002047	5/31/2018
PERKINS HOME IMPROVEMENT LLC	NORWICH	CT	(860) 886-0727	52.002129	9/30/2018
RAMBOLL ENVIRON US CORPORATION	HARTFORD	CT	(860) 247-0627	51.002092	6/30/2018
RELIANCE ENVIRONMENTAL LLC	WOODBIDGE	CT	(203) 623-3086	51.002070	8/31/2018
ROBERT WEITZ	STAMFORD	CT	(203) 921-4144	51.000647	1/31/2019
S & B ENVIRONMENTAL LLC.	NEWTOWN	CT	(203) 426-3704	51.002059	12/31/2018
SAFE HOMES INC.	WATERBURY	CT	(203) 591-8100	51.000528	11/30/2018
SUPERIOR INDUSTRIES LLC	SOUTHINGTON	CT	(860) 620-1133	51.002090	1/31/2019
TATTVAM ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS LLC	TRUMBULL	CT	(203) 880-9767	51.002095	1/31/2018
THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP INC	NEW YORK	NY	973-407-1000	51.002100	4/30/2018
TIGHE & BOND INC	WESTFIELD	MA		51.002094	11/30/2018
TLC SERVICES LLC	BRIDGEPORT	CT	(203) 908-8478	52.002156	8/31/2018
TRC ENVIRONMENTAL CORP.	WINDSOR	CT	(860) 298-9692	51.000605	1/31/2019
TRITON ENVIRONMENTAL INC	GUILFORD	CT	(203) 458-7200	51.002096	7/31/2018
TRUE BLUE ENVIRONMENTAL INC	WALLINGFORD	CT	(203) 269-3355	52.002152	2/28/2018
VAHIG A VARTANIAN	COLCHESTER	CT	(860) 537-0342	52.001973	3/31/2018
WESTON SOLUTIONS INC	GLASTONBURY	CT	(860) 368-3200	52.002173	5/31/2018
WRS ENVIRONMENTAL INC	YAPHANK	NY	(631) 924-8111	52.002160	6/30/2018
WSP USA INC.	NEW YORK	NY	(212) 465-5799	51.002104	1/31/2019

Table

16.2

Table 16.2 Guidelines for Questions to Ask Regarding a Child's Environmental History

Paint and soil exposure:

1. What is the age and general condition of the residence?

2. Is there evidence of chewed or peeling paint on woodwork, furniture, or toys?
 Yes No If yes, where? _____
3. How long has the family lives at that residence? _____
4. Have there been recent renovations or repairs in the house? Yes No
 If yes, in what area? _____
5. Are there other sites where the child spends significant amounts of time?

6. What is the character of indoor play areas? Intact Paint Chipping/Peeling Paint
7. Do outdoor play areas contain bare soil that may be contaminated? Yes No
8. How does the family attempt to control dust/dirt? _____

Relevant behavioral characteristics of the child:

1. To what degree does the child exhibit hand-to-mouth activity? _____
2. Does the child exhibit pica (chewing or eating of non-food items)? Yes No
3. Area the child's hands washed before meals and snacks? Yes No

Exposures to and behaviors of household members

1. What are the occupations of adult household members?

<input type="checkbox"/> lead smelter	<input type="checkbox"/> machining or grinding of lead alloys
<input type="checkbox"/> battery or radiator manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/> home renovation/remodeling
<input type="checkbox"/> demolition of old structures	<input type="checkbox"/> steel bridge maintenance
<input type="checkbox"/> welding or cutting of old painted metal	<input type="checkbox"/> thermal stripping/sanding of paint
<input type="checkbox"/> other	

2. What are the hobbies of household members?
 fishing working with ceramics/stained glass
 hunting other
3. Are painted materials or unusual materials burned in household fireplace?
 Yes No

Miscellaneous questions:

1. Does home contain vinyl mini-blinds made overseas and purchased before 1997?
 Yes No
2. Does the child receive or have access to imported foods, cosmetics, or folk remedies?
 Yes No
3. Is food prepared or stored in imported pottery or metal vessels? Yes No

Notes:

**Local
Health
Department
Roles
During
Abatement**

Local Health Department Roles:

1. Receive copy of lead inspection and testing summary form
2. Review lead inspection and testing summary form for completeness (needs to be comprehensive – dust, water, bare soil, painted surfaces)
3. Issue an order letter to property owner to abate defective/hazardous lead-based surfaces
 - i. EBLL order letter (for CT and HUD definitions: any venous test $\geq 20 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) – abate all defective lead-based surfaces (interior, exterior and common areas), all lead-based chewable surfaces and all movable parts of windows and surfaces that rub against movable part of windows, abate soil hazards, reduce dust hazards with cleaning, remediate water, manage intact lead-based surfaces
 - ii. Non-EBLL order letter (for HUD definitions: any venous test $\geq 5 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ and $\leq 19 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) – abate all defective lead-based surfaces (interior, exterior and common areas), abate soil hazards, reduce dust hazards with cleaning, remediate water, manage intact lead-based surfaces
4. Receive an abatement plan from the property owner (EBLL – within 15 days, Non-EBLL within 20 days)
5. Approve the abatement plan (EBLL within 10 days, Non-EBLL within 15 days)
6. Abatement shall begin (EBLL – within 45 days, Non-EBLL within 90 days)

7. Work monitored by the LHD
8. If any abatement work needs a change order, it must be approved by the LHD
9. When work is complete, the LHD will conduct a post-abatement inspection (this can be done simultaneously with a lead consultant)
 - a. Verify all work is complete
 - b. Conduct and/or verify clearance dust wipe sampling is acceptable
10. A lead management plan must be received for any remaining leaded surfaces (intact lead-based paint, soil, and surface abated by encapsulation or enclosure, etc.)
11. Once all of this is complete the LHD will issue a post abatement inspection report/letter of compliance (removing the order from the property)

DPH

Lead

Abatement

Checklist

Checklist for Lead Abatement Projects

Paperwork to review

The lead consulting activities (inspection, assessment, project plan, and scope of work) were carried out by a person employed by a DPH Licensed *Lead Consultant Contractor* or a DPH Licensed *Lead Consultant* (verify through DPH

e-licensing <https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx>)

- Copy of DPH Lead Consultant License: blue card with company name and license type
- License #: _____

The person who carried out the comprehensive lead inspection holds certification issued by the DPH as a *Lead Inspector* or *Lead Inspector Risk Assessor* (verify through DPH e-licensing <https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx>)

- Copy of DPH Inspector or Inspector/Risk Assessor Certification: blue card with person's name and credential
- Certification #: _____
- Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
- Photo ID
- *Lead Inspection Report Form submitted to the Director of Health (if the property is the residence of a child under the age of six)

The person who prepared the lead abatement plan holds certification issued by the DPH as a *Lead Planner-Project Designer* (verify through DPH e-licensing <https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx>)

(verify through DPH e-licensing <https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx>)

- Copy of DPH Lead Planner-Project Designer Certification: blue card with person's name and credential title
- Certification #: _____
- Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
- Photo ID

***The lead abatement plan must submitted to the Director of Health for review and approval prior to the start of lead abatement work, when a child under the age of six is in residence** (LHD Directory, contact information by town

<http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3123&q=397740>)

- Lead abatement plan submitted to the local health department (date: _____)
- Lead abatement plan approval received by health department

The company and individuals that carry out lead abatement must be DPH Licensed Lead Abatement Contractor. The employees carrying out the work must be DPH Certified Lead Abatement Supervisors or Lead Abatement Workers.

(verify through DPH e-licensing <https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx>)

- Copy of DPH Lead Abatement License: blue card with company name and license type
- License #: _____

- Copy of DPH Certification as Abatement Supervisor: blue card with person's name and credential title
- Certification #: _____
- Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
- Photo ID
- Copies of all Lead Abatement Worker certificates and training refreshers for employees on-site who actually do the work

The person who carries out final clearance of the worksite must be a DPH certified lead inspector or lead inspector risk assessor, and must be employed by a DPH licensed Lead Consultant in order to collect dust or soil samples. The licensure and certification credentials need to be collected again to ensure that the licenses, certifications and refreshers are still current. (verify through DPH e-licensing <https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx>)

- Copy of DPH Lead Consultant License: blue card with company name
- License #: _____

- Copy of DPH Inspector or Inspector/Risk Assessor Certification: blue card with person's name and credential
- Certification #: _____
- Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
- Photo ID

Waste disposal records for lead-based paint waste should be recorded to show that it was disposed of properly. The household hazardous waste exemption applies to contractor-generate waste only if:

- There are less than 10 cubic yards of waste
- The homeowner agrees in writing to accept the material
- The homeowner is informed of the amount and nature of the waste being left behind
- The homeowner has a means to legally and safely store the waste, and a viable outlet to dispose of the waste in the near future

Upon completion of a lead abatement project, a code enforcement official must issue a post-abatement inspection report. A private industry lead inspector may issue a letter of compliance. All documents should be received and filed. (LHD Directory, contact information by town <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3123&q=397740>)

- Acceptable dust wipe sample results for all work areas
- Letter of compliance that states the work was done according to the plan, unit is free of hazards, and if LBP remains, then also a statement that the lead management plan must be followed
- *Reinspection by code enforcement official required within 10 days of completion of the work when abatement being carried out in child-occupied residence or EBLL residence

* Local health department is actively involved because lead abatement work falls under the scope of the Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Regulations sections 19a-111-1 through 19a-111-11

DPH

Lead

Abatement

Companies

NAME	CITY	STATE	TELEPHONE	LICENSE #	EXPIRATION
A VETS DEMO LLC	VERNON ROCKVILLE	CT	860-375-8935	50.002344	10/31/2018
A.A.I.S. CORP	WEST HAVEN	CT	(203) 932-2992	50.000271	8/31/2018
ABATEMENT PLUS LLC	WINDSOR	CT	(860) 242-7068	50.002196	6/30/2018
ABATEMENT UNLIMITED INC.	NEW YORK	NY	(212) 661-0325	50.002173	11/30/2018
ABIDE INC.	EAST LONGMEADOW	MA	(413) 525-0644	50.002148	11/30/2018
ABREU CONSTRUCTION LLC	FARMINGTON	CT	(203) 757-7202	50.002267	12/31/2018
ACA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC	YONKERS	NY	(914) 965-5829	50.002333	1/31/2019
ACCURATE INSULATION LLC	BRISTOL	CT	(860) 584-2146	50.002280	3/31/2018
ADVANCED IMPROVEMENTS LLC	MYSTIC	CT	(860) 536-7663	50.002351	2/28/2018
AIG, INC	WEST HAVEN	CT		50.000413	8/31/2018
ALL AMERICAN PAINTING INC	MIDDLETOWN	RI	(804) 644-0777	50.002159	10/31/2018
ALLEN'S ABATEMENT LLC.	MIDDLEFIELD	CT	(860) 206-4856	50.002179	6/30/2018
ALPINE PAINTING & SANDBLASTING CONTRACTORS	PATERSON	NJ	(973) 279-3200	50.002256	5/31/2018
AMERICA ONE ABATEMENT	NEW HAVEN	CT	(203) 497-1901	50.002201	1/31/2018
AMERICAN VETS ABATEMENT EXPERTS LLC	VERNON ROCKVILLE	CT	(860) 375-8935	50.002311	7/31/2018
ARTHUR CONROY LLC	MADISON	CT	(203) 421-4300	50.002200	10/31/2018
ASBESTOS CORPORATION OF AMERICA	YONKERS	NY	(914) 965-5829	50.002145	9/30/2018
ASBESTOS MANAGEMENTT CO. LLC.	TORRINGTON	CT	(860) 482-6677	50.002147	10/31/2018
AVT CONSTRUCTION INC	MERIDEN	CT	(203) 639-1368	50.002286	6/30/2018
AWL PAINTING LLC	EAST HARTFORD	CT	(860) 289-1152	50.002237	3/31/2018
BAYSTATE CONTRACTING SERVICES INC.	SPRINGFIELD	MA	(413) 781-0821	50.002213	4/30/2018
BESTECH INC.	ELLINGTON	CT	(860) 875-2110	50.000840	3/31/2019
BRANDENBURG INDUSTRIAL SERVICE COMPANY	BETHLEHEM	PA	(610) 691-1800	50.002254	8/31/2018
BUILDERS UNLIMITED LLC	BRIDGEPORT	CT	(203) 395-7275	50.002320	1/31/2018
C.A.N. VACUUM & JET LLC	NEW HAVEN	CT	(203) 654-5663	50.002275	1/31/2019
CASTLE HOME RESTORATION LLC	WATERBURY	CT	(203) 982-6532	50.002259	9/30/2018
CHARLES ABATEMENT LLC	HAMDEN	CT		50.002307	1/31/2019
CHARTER OAK ENVIRONMENTAL LLC	MILFORD	CT	(888) 225-6090	50.002325	6/30/2018
CHASE ENVIRONMENTAL LLC	NORWALK	CT	(203) 6447864	50.002285	5/31/2018
CLASSIC TRIM LLC	BRISTOL	CT	(860) 543-9102	50.002355	7/31/2018
COLLUCCI LEAD ABATEMENT LLC	MILFORD	CT	(203) 877-5753	52.002170	2/28/2018
CONNECTICUT LEAD PAINT SOLUTIONS, LLC	GLASTONBURY	CT	(860) 633-3330	52.002124	3/31/2018
CONTRACT PAINTING SERVICES LLC	CHESTER	CT	(860) 559-8170	50.002361	1/31/2019

NAME	CITY	STATE	TELEPHONE	LICENSE #	EXPIRATION
CPM ENVIRONMENTAL LLC	OXFORD	CT	(203) 220-8428	50.002248	7/31/2018
CREATIVE CONSTRUCTION OF NE LLC	HARTFORD	CT	(860) 883-8953	52.002141	7/31/2018
CT PAINTING LLC	EAST HARTFORD	CT	(860) 477-7719	50.002340	5/31/2018
D&D CONTRACTOR, LLC	NEW BRITAIN	CT	(860) 680-8275	50.002253	8/31/2018
DANIEL J WALLAS	WOLCOTT	CT	(203) 592-3562	50.002272	1/31/2019
DEC-TAM CORPORATION	NORTH READING	MA	(978) 470-2860	50.000137	7/31/2018
DOVEL COMMERCIAL & RESIDENTIAL SVCS LLC	HARWINTON	CT	(860) 689-6089	50.002342	7/31/2018
DS PROPERTY PRESERVATION LLC	HARTFORD	CT	(860) 241-8230	52.002172	3/31/2018
DYNAMIC ENGINEERING	HAMPTON	CT	(860) 423-5163	50.000932	5/31/2018
E&H CONSTRUCTION LLC	BRIDGEPORT	CT	(203) 243-0735	50.002360	11/30/2018
EAST COAST HAZ MAT REMOVAL INC	PATERSON	NJ	(201) 777-1258	50.001020	7/31/2018
EMPIRE MANAGEMENT LLC	NEW BRITAIN	CT	(860) 770-1442	50.002260	9/30/2018
ENCO ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTING & DEMOLITION LLC	WATERBURY	CT	(203) 754-5959	50.002359	10/31/2018
ENVIRO-CLEAN INC	LISBON	CT	(860) 222-3109	50.002353	6/30/2018
ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP INC	MIDDLETOWN	CT	(860) 259-5257	50.000414	8/31/2018
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC	SOUTH WINDSOR	CT	(860) 528-9500	50.000123	7/31/2018
ENVIROVANTAGE INC	EPPING	NH	(603) 679-9682	50.002246	6/30/2018
EVERGREEN ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS LLC	EAST HAVEN	CT	(203) 641-5138	52.002169	2/28/2018
EXIDOX ENTERPRISE	HAMDEN	CT	203823287	50.002345	10/31/2018
G DONOVAN ASSOCIATES INC	NORTH FRANKLIN	CT	(860) 642-0700	50.002262	9/30/2018
GL CAPASSO INC	NEW HAVEN	CT	(203) 469-2810	50.002178	6/30/2018
GLOBAL COMPASS INC	HARTFORD	CT	(413) 244-9624	50.002338	5/31/2018
GOODCO PAINTING INC	CROMWELL	CT	(860) 788-3774	50.002330	11/30/2018
HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF NEW HAVEN	NEW HAVEN	CT	(203) 785-0794	50.002244	5/31/2018
HARTFORD ABATEMENT LLC	WETHERSFIELD	CT	(860) 966-7663	50.002335	4/30/2018
HAZ-PROS INC	WEST HARTFORD	CT	(860) 232-2225	50.000267	8/31/2018
HEWITT CONSTRUCTION SERVICES LLC	NEW HAVEN	CT	(203) 214-6134	50.002296	3/31/2018
HOMEGUARD ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.	STAMFORD	CT	(203) 323-8000	52.002132	7/31/2018
INTEGRATED BUILDING SERVICES LLC	MILFORD	CT	(203) 243-9547	50.002350	2/28/2018
J AND J PALLO HOME IMPROVEMENT LLC	NEW HAVEN	CT	(203) 430-1126	50.002348	1/31/2018
J&A LEAD ABATEMENT AND HOME IMPROVEMENT	NEW HAVEN	CT	(203) 675-4184	50.002309	5/31/2018
JD ENVIRONMENTAL LLC	HAMDEN	CT	(203) 314-9988	52.002139	6/30/2018
JR CONTRACTING & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING	WAYNE	NJ	(978) 628-9500	50.001703	3/31/2018

NAME	CITY	STATE	TELEPHONE	LICENSE #	EXPIRATION
KEN WATTERWORTH INC.	WATERBURY	CT		52.000262	8/31/2018
KENNETH L. THOMAS II LLC	ORANGE	CT	(203) 414-4492	50.002247	6/30/2018
KLEENUP REST. OF N. E. CORP.	BRIDGEPORT	CT	(203) 331-0353	52.002171	4/30/2018
KRONENBERGER & SONS RESORATION INC	MIDDLETOWN	CT	(860) 347-4600	50.000122	7/31/2018
LAYDON INDUSTRIES LLC	NEW HAVEN	CT	(203) 562-7283	50.002240	5/31/2018
LBS HISPANIC CENTER LLC	HARTFORD	CT	(860) 982-1437	50.002349	1/31/2019
LEAD TECH INC.	MANCHESTER	CT	(203) 429-8620	52.000136	7/31/2018
LJH CONSTRUCTION	CROMWELL	CT	(860) 478-1266	50.002252	8/31/2018
LOBOS ABATEMENT & REMODELING LLC	HARTFORD	CT	(860) 216-6570	50.002293	11/30/2018
LONDON WAY LLC	HARTFORD	CT	(860) 250-4473	50.002346	1/31/2018
LVI ENVIRONMENTAL SVS INC	ORANGE	TX	(409) 886-3959	50.000628	3/31/2018
MACKENZIE PAINTING COMPANY	STRATFORD	CT	(203) 380-9000	50.000275	8/31/2018
MANAFORT BROS INC.	PLAINVILLE	CT	(860) 229-4853	50.001501	7/31/2018
MDW ABATEMENT SERVICES LLC	EAST HAVEN	CT	(203) 891-7472	50.002341	6/30/2018
METALS TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES LLC	ARVADA	CO	(303) 456-6997	50.002358	8/31/2018
MGM ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS	WALLINGFORD	CT	(203) 265-9995	50.002185	5/31/2018
MICHAEL R MADER CO INC	WATERFORD	CT	(860) 442-3610	50.001068	7/31/2018
MILLENNIUM BUILDERS INC	ROCKY HILL	CT	860.571.0555	50.002339	5/31/2018
MOUNT CARMEL CONSTRUCTION LLC	NORTH HAVEN	CT	(203) 234-8488	50.002195	5/31/2018
MURDOCK ASBESTOS & DELEADING INC	BRANFORD	CT	(203) 483-8000	50.000879	4/30/2018
NE MASONRY ROOFING CO.	NAUGATUCK	CT		50.000206	7/31/2018
NEW ENGLAND YANKEE CONSTRUCTION LLC	MILFORD	CT	(203) 284-9972	52.001514	7/31/2018
NEW YORK INSULATION INC.	MASPETH	NY	(718) 326-0125	50.002279	3/31/2019
NIRAM INC	CEDAR KNOLLS	NJ	(201) 838-5936	50.000135	7/31/2018
NORTH STAR PAINTING COMPANY INC	YOUNGSTOWN	OH	(330) 743-2333	50.002352	5/31/2018
NORTHSTAR CONTRACTING GROUP INC	ORANGE	TX	(617) 389-8880	50.000575	10/31/2018
NUCO PAINTING CORP.	ISLANDIA	NY	(631) 467-6602	50.002176	5/31/2018
OLIVER PAINTING & CONSTRUCTION LLC	HAMDEN	CT	(203) 606-9565	50.002298	3/31/2018
OREGON BOB LLC	MILFORD	CT	(203) 650-1475	50.002354	6/30/2018
OSCAR'S ABATEMENT LLC	HARTFORD	CT	(860) 953-9730	50.002127	3/31/2019
PAL ENIRONMENTAL SAFETY CORP	LONG ISLAND CITY	NY	(718) 349-0900	50.002343	7/31/2018
PERKINS HOME IMPROVEMENT LLC	NORWICH	CT	(860) 886-0727	52.002129	9/30/2018
PINNACLE ENVIRONMENTAL CO	CARLSTADT	NJ	(201) 939-6565	50.001940	1/31/2019

NAME	CITY	STATE	TELEPHONE	LICENSE #	EXPIRATION
PRESTIGE RENOVATIONS, LLC.	BRIDGEPORT	CT	(203) 993-9113	50.002217	5/31/2018
RAMCO ENVIRONMENTAL INC	HARTFORD	CT	(860) 278-6196	50.001355	2/28/2019
REGIS AND SONS GC INC	WEBSTER	MA	(508) 943-1703	50.002321	2/28/2018
RER ASSOCIATES LLC	ASHFORD	CT	(860) 429-6197	50.001477	6/30/2018
RM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	LAWRENCE	MA	(978) 794-0006	50.000661	1/31/2019
ROGERIO NASCIMENTO	WATERTOWN	CT	(860) 274-1249	50.002219	5/31/2018
S & T DELEADING AND CONSTRUCTION LLC	NEW HAVEN	CT	(203) 606-7970	50.002300	5/31/2018
SALERNO REMODELING LLC	WATERTOWN	CT	(860) 274-6816	50.002332	11/30/2018
SCF REALTY	NORTH BRANFORD	CT	(203) 553-7876	50.002317	4/30/2018
STAMFORD WRECKING COMPANY	TRUMBULL	CT	(203) 380-8300	50.000105	7/31/2018
STANDARD DEMOLITION SERVICES INC	TRUMBULL	CT	(203) 380-8300	50.002315	12/31/2018
SUPERIOR ABATEMENT INC.	WEST CALDWELL	NJ	(973) 808-1616	50.000852	4/30/2018
TALEVI ENTERPRISES, INC	BERLIN	CT	(860) 828-4331	50.002306	12/31/2018
TLC SERVICES LLC	BRIDGEPORT	CT	(203) 908-8478	52.002156	8/31/2018
TMC SERVICES INC	FRANKLIN	MA	(508) 966-3737	50.002161	2/28/2018
TRIM OUT LLC	COVENTRY	CT	(860) 649-4029	50.002303	9/30/2018
TRUE BLUE ENVIRONMENTAL INC	WALLINGFORD	CT	(203) 269-3355	52.002152	2/28/2018
V-TECH ENTERPRISES LLC	MIDDLETOWN	CT	(860) 978-7491	50.002257	8/31/2018
VAHIG A VARTANIAN	COLCHESTER	CT	(860) 537-0342	52.001973	3/31/2018
VILLWELL BUILDERS I LLC	WOLCOTT	CT	(888) 256-3780	50.002258	9/30/2018
VINCENZO'S PAINTING LLC	NORTH HAVEN	CT	(203) 281-1786	50.002153	4/30/2018
WESTON SOLUTIONS INC	GLASTONBURY	CT	(860) 368-3200	52.002173	5/31/2018
WHITE INSULATION INC	BRISTOL	CT	(860) 583-3877	50.000901	5/31/2018
WIESE CONSTRUCTION INC.	NORWICH	CT	(860) 889-4973	50.002132	9/30/2018
WR CONTRACTING & ASSOCIATE LLC	HARTFORD	CT	(860) 246-2727	50.000966	6/30/2018
WRS ENVIRONMENTAL INC	YAPHANK	NY	(631) 924-8111	52.002160	6/30/2018
YANKEE FIBER CONTROL INC	SEEKONK	MA	(508) 343-5115	50.000115	7/31/2018
YANNUZZI GROUP INC	KINNELON	NJ	(908) 218-0880	50.002310	5/31/2018
ZERO HAZARD, LLC	FARMINGTON	CT	(860) 416-0229	50.002304	10/31/2018

**HUD
Funded
Programs
in CT**

HUD funded lead programs in Connecticut (January 2018)

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 Waterbury	Francis Ford – 203 576-6786 Richard Lee – 203 346-3903	Waterbury

**Lead
Abatement
Plan
Template**

MODEL LEAD ABATEMENT PLAN FOR RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS

A. Background Information

Date Plan Submitted: _____

Address of Property: _____ Apartment # or #s: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Plan Prepared by: Owner Planner Project Designer

If Planner Project Designer

Name: _____ Certificate Number: _____

Telephone: () _____ Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Identify Inspection Report Used to Develop Abatement Plan

(Attach copy if not already provided to local health department)

Date(s) of Inspection: _____

If Consultant Contractor

Name of Consultant Contractor: _____

License Number: _____ Telephone Number: () _____

Name of Inspector: _____ Certificate Number: _____

If Health Department

Name of Health Department: _____

Name of Inspector: _____ Telephone Number: () _____

B. Owner/Owner Agent Information

Name of Owner(s): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Home Telephone: () _____ Work Telephone: () _____

Owner's Designated Agent (if applicable):

Name: _____ Title: _____

Telephone Number: () _____

C. Resident Information

Name(s): _____

Telephone Number: () _____

Number of Children Under Six Years Old: _____ Will Residents Be Relocated? YES NO

If Residents Will Not Be Relocated, Provide Justification (Use additional sheets if necessary)

If Residents Will Be Relocated, Provide The Following

Telephone Where Residents Can Be Reached If Relocated: () _____

Address of Relocation: _____

City: _____ State _____

D. Abatement Contractor Information

Who will conduct abatement? Owner Abatement Contractor

If Abatement Contractor Will Conduct Abatement

Has contractor been selected? YES NO

If yes, provide the following:

Contractor Name: _____

Contractor License Number: _____ Contact Person: _____

Address: _____ City: _____

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

E. Repairs Prior To Abatement

PLEASE NOTE:

- **Water Leaks:** Must be corrected prior to abatement regardless of the method of abatement. Uncorrected water leaks can cause encapsulating material to fail if the underlying lead painted surface deteriorates. Moisture can also cause paint on stripped surfaces (and unabated surfaces) to fail and expose lead residue that may remain on the substrate after stripping by heat, caustic chemicals, solvents or scraping.
- **Heating Systems:** Inadequate heat after abatement may lead to failure of encapsulants and paint. Therefore heating systems must be repaired. Prior to abatement, forced air systems must be shut down and sealed to prevent transport of lead contamination from the abatement area to other areas of the residence.
- **Electricity:** Lack of electricity on the site can impede abatement because of inadequate lighting and may limit the options that are available for on-site paint removal. Electricity must be restored.

What Components Or Mechanical Systems Need To Be Repaired Prior To Abatement?

(Check appropriate item[s])

- Water leaks, Roof, Plumbing, Wall surfaces, etc.
 - Heating system
 - Electrical system
 - Any other conditions that require repair so as not to impede abatement (Please indicate)
-
-

- No prior repairs required.

F. Abatement Technique(s) To Be Used

Identify which abatement technique(s) will be used on the attached forms. The three general strategies for lead paint abatement are removal, replacement, and encapsulation. (See pages 9, 10 and 11 for the relevant forms.)

- A. Removal (**REM**):(stripping of paint)
- B. Replacement (**REP**): (removal of architectural component & replacement with lead free component)
- C. Rigid Encapsulation (**RENCAP**): (e.g. enclosure using materials such as siding, paneling, etc.)*
- D. Liquid Encapsulation (**LENCAP**): (provide product technical information)*
- E. Cementitious Encapsulation (**CENCAP**): (provide product technical information)*

***Note:** If liquid, cementitious or rigid encapsulants are to be used, the associated surfaces must be periodically monitored in the future per a schedule that is established within a **lead management plan**. Additionally liquid and cementitious encapsulants must be authorized for use by the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) and listed on the DPH Registry of Authorized Encapsulant Products.

Paint Removal means the stripping of lead paint from the surfaces of components. The following are some of the paint removal processes that can be used; chemical stripping, mechanical stripping, and wet scraping/wet sanding.

- **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. All paint layers must be removed. Follow manufacturer's directions on how to apply such products.
- **Mechanical stripping:** This technique requires the use of power tools. Examples of such equipment are; Needle guns, Vibrating, belt and rotary sanders; Abrasive blasting equipment; and other types of impact strippers that employ the use of steel studs of different sizes and shapes, that rotate in an enclosed head to impact the painted surface. See manufacturer's instructions on how to use this equipment. (Note: Mechanically powered abatement equipment requires the use of HEPA-equipped vacuum attachments to remove dust generated during the use of the equipment.)

- **Wet Scraping/Wet Sanding:** Wet scraping or wet sanding manually removes loose and peeling lead paint. Paint chips and dust that are generated during these procedures, must be controlled, to avoid further distribution of contaminants to adjacent areas. Wet scraping or sanding involves misting the peeling paint before scraping or sanding, and thus reducing the amount of lead dust that is generated during these processes. Surfactants (wetting agents) may be added to the water to facilitate clean up.
- **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 lead contained in the paint, the temperature of the heat gun must not exceed 700 degrees Fahrenheit per DPH regulations.

Note: If paint removal is selected, x-ray florescence analyzer testing of the surface after the paint has been removed is required to ensure toxic levels of lead no longer remain on the surface(s).

Replacement means the removal of components such as windows, doors, and trim that have lead painted surfaces and the installation of new components that are free of lead containing paint. Replacement may be feasible for many exterior and interior architectural components.

Encapsulation refers to processes that make lead paint inaccessible, by covering or sealing lead painted surfaces. If the lead paint is peeling or deteriorating then some wet scraping and/or wet sanding is necessary prior to encapsulation (see wet scraping/wet sanding in the description of paint removal).

Liquid and cementitious encapsulants must be listed on the DPH Registry of Authorized Encapsulant Products, to be considered for use. The following are some types of rigid encapsulating materials: gypsum dry wall, fiberglass, wood and vinyl siding. Seams must be sealed to prevent the escape of lead dust.

The following cannot be used as encapsulants:

- **A new coat of paint or primer**
- **Wall paper coverings**
- **Contact paper**

Any area that is to be abated must be properly contained with materials such as 6 mil polyethylene sheeting to prevent further contamination of the dwelling or environment and to facilitate post-abatement clean up.

G. Dates of Abatement Project

Estimated Starting Date of Abatement Project: _____

Estimated Completion Date of Abatement Project: _____

Note: Written notice shall be given to the local health department at least 5 working days prior to the actual starting date.

H. Notification to the Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism

(If property is over fifty [50] years old)

Year Built: _____ Notification Required? YES NO

If Yes, Date Sent: _____ Response Received? YES (*attach copy*) NO

Date Response Received: _____

Send Notification to:

**Susan Chandler, Historical Architect
State Historic Preservation Office
1 Constitution Plaza, 2nd floor Hartford, CT 06103
Susan.chandler@ct.gov ←preferred form of contact**

**860-256-2800 (main)
860-256-2764 (direct)
860-256-2763 (fax)**

I. Notification Procedure

Written notice will be given to the resident(s) 5 working days prior to the abatement start date. The notice shall:

- Inform the residents of their rights and responsibilities per the statutes and regulations.
- Inform residents which surfaces or soil areas are to be abated.

Additionally, warning signs shall be posted at all entrances to and exits from the abatement area, prior to abatement.

Note: Submit copies of the notice and the warning sign to be used.

J. Containment of Work Area (Interior and Exterior)

Moveable objects belonging to residents must be removed from the abatement area. The belongings should be stored in an easily accessible location.

Cover and seal all non-work surfaces with 6 mil polyethylene as follows:

- a.) non-movable objects.
- b.) air system(s) heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC).
- c.) entrances to abatement areas.
- d.) floors.
- e.) exterior grounds and surfaces (use 6-mil polyethylene sheeting to prevent release of lead into the environment).

Note: The contractor and/or owner is responsible for using the best available engineering controls to reduce the potential for emissions to the exterior of an abatement area. Engineering controls may include but are not limited to, proper containment and control of the abatement area(s), provision of negative pressure within containment area(s), use of wet scraping/wet sanding methods and use of vacuum HEPA attached power tools.

Describe proposed engineering controls: _____

K. Cleaning After Lead-Based Paint Abatement (Prior to Clearance Testing)

- Procedure: 1. Wet clean the containment area.
 2. Carefully remove the polyethylene covering.
 3. HEPA vacuum area and wash with TSP detergent or other effective non-TSP cleaner.
 4. After 24 hours from the time when active abatement has ceased: HEPA vacuum, wash with TSP or other effective non-TSP cleaner and HEPA vacuum again.

L. Waste Disposal (Hazardous)

For waste that meets the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) criteria for hazardous waste (utilizing appropriate characterization and testing), indicate:

Disposal Site: _____
Address: _____ City: _____
State: _____ Zip Code: _____ Telephone Number: () _____
Type of waste; Liquid: Solid: Projected Amount of Waste: _____

Note: Lead contamination detected in soils located within the property boundaries of a household, the source of which was the result of routine residential maintenance (intentional paint removal) and/or the natural weathering or chalking of lead-based paint, is exempt from classification as a hazardous waste under the household waste exclusion found at 40 C.F.R. paragraph 261.4(a). These soils may be managed on-site or disposed of off-site without invoking RCRA Subtitle C. (C.F.R.) Code of Federal Regulations.

Note: Further questions regarding hazardous waste issues should be directed to:

**State of Connecticut - Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
Waste Management Bureau
79 Elm Street, Hartford, CT 06106-5127
Telephone: (203) 424-3023**

M. Worker Protection

Note: Workers must use proper personal protective equipment per the OSHA Lead in Construction Standard (29CFR 1926.62) and state regulation. Full body covering (suits) with hood and shoe covering attached should be used to prevent lead dust contamination. Disposable coveralls that are used one time provide effective protection. Indicate the level of protection that is to be provided:

Body Covering: Disposable:
Head Covering: Disposable:
Hand Covering: Disposable:

Shoe Covering:

Disposable:

Respirator w/HEPA Filter:

Type of Respirator: _____

Note: Neither smoking, eating or drinking nor the application of cosmetics or lip balm, is permitted within the work area. Use of personal clothing and foot wear is not permitted during abatement activities.

Indicate available washing facilities:

Hand washing:

Showers:

N. Clearance Testing

Prior to re-occupancy, a visual inspection of abatement areas is required and dust samples shall be collected and analyzed from floors, window sills and window wells in each area where abatement has occurred. This inspection and sampling must be performed by a certified lead inspector, certified inspector risk assessor or an authorized code enforcement official.

Visual inspection and sampling to be performed by a certified lead inspector or inspector risk assessor:

Name: _____ Connecticut Certificate # : _____

Contractor Name: _____ Connecticut License #: _____

Address: _____ City: _____

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

OR

Visual inspection and sampling to be performed by an authorized code enforcement official

O. Soil Abatement

(Provide diagram of exposed soil areas to be abated)

1. Soil lead levels between 400 ppm and 5000 ppm: Check abatement technique(s) to be used.

Plant grass or shrubbery to reduce exposure to bare soil.

Permanent barrier: asphalt or cement.

Cover three to six inches with gravel or bark mulch.

Restrict access: (fencing; specify type & height _____)

Restrict access: (specify barrier _____)

Excavate, remove and replace contaminated soil. An excavation of between three and eight inches is a generally acceptable practice. (Specify depth of excavation _____)

Relocate play equipment.

2. Soil lead levels greater than or equal to 5000 ppm: Check abatement technique(s) to be used.

- Excavate, remove and replace contaminated soil. An excavation of between three and eight inches is a generally accepted practice (specify depth of excavation _____)

- Permanent barrier: asphalt or cement

Note: All soil abatement techniques except removal and replacement require ongoing periodic monitoring at a frequency that is established within a written management plan.

P. Abatement Forms

The following three forms may be used as templates for abatement plans. The forms may be modified or expanded depending upon the specifics of individual projects.

MODEL LEAD ABATEMENT PLAN FOR RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS

INTERIOR ABATEMENT

è **KEY: DESIGNATE A, B, C, D SIDES** OF BUILDING OR NORTH=N, SOUTH=S, EAST=E, WEST=W**

è **RENCAP=RIGID ENCAPSULATION; LENCAP=LIQUID ENCAPSULATION; CENCAP=CEMENTITIOUS ENCAPSULATION;
REM=REMOVAL; REP=REPLACEMENT**

SURFACE/COMPONENT** REQUIRING ABATEMENT

ROOM (Provide room number **)	Wall	Floor	Base-board	Door (Entire Unit)	*Door Comp.	Window (Entire Unit)	Window Sill	*Window Comp.	Stair Tread	Stair Riser	Ceiling	Chair Rail	Other (List)
Bedroom # ____													
Bedroom # ____													
Bedroom # ____													
Living room # ____													
Bathroom # ____													
Bathroom # ____													
Dining Room # ____													
Kitchen # ____													
Den # ____													
Hall # ____													
Stairway # ____													
Stairway # ____													
Pantry # ____													
Other: ____ # ____													

**** Per Inspection Report * Specify Component (e.g. casing, jamb) Address: _____**

MODEL LEAD ABATEMENT PLAN FOR RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS

ABATEMENT OF EXTERIOR/OUTBUILDINGS

è KEY: DESIGNATE A, B, C, D SIDES** OF BUILDING OR NORTH = N, SOUTH = S, EAST = E, WEST = W

è RENCAP=RIGID ENCAPSULATION; LENCAP=LIQUID ENCAPSULATION; CENCAP=CEMENTITIOUS ENCAPSULATION; REM=REMOVAL; REP=REPLACEMENT

SURFACE/COMPONENT**REQUIRING ABATEMENT

Areas **	Wall	Floor	Door (Entire Unit)	*Door Comp.	Window (Entire Unit)	*Window Comp.	Stair Tread	Stair Riser	Railing	Bulkhead	Other (List)
Dwelling:											
A Side											
B Side											
C Side											
D Side											
Garage:											
A Side											
B Side											
C Side											
D Side											
Porch:											
A Side											
B Side											
C Side											
D Side											
Other _____ :											
A Side											
B Side											
C Side											
D Side											

** Per Inspection Report * Specify Component (e.g. casing, jamb) Address: _____

MODEL LEAD ABATEMENT PLAN FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

ABATEMENT OF COMMON AREAS

è KEY: DESIGNATE A,B,C,D SIDES** OF BUILDING OR NORTH=N SOUTH=S EAST=E WEST=W

è RENCAP=RIGID ENCAPSULATION; LENCAP=LIQUID ENCAPSULATION; CENCAP= CEMENTITIOUS ENCAPSULATION; REM=REMOVAL; REP=REPLACEMENT

SURFACE/COMPONENT**REQUIRING ABATEMENT

Area**	Wall	Floor	Base-board	Door (Entire Unit)	*Door Comp	Window (Entire Unit)	Window Sill	*Window Comp.	Stair Tread	Stair Riser	Ceiling	Chair Rail	Other (List)

****Per Inspection Report * Specify Component (e.g. casing, jamb) Address:** _____

**Lead
Management
Plan
Template**

MODEL LEAD MANAGEMENT PLAN

This plan is developed in accordance with section 19a-111-2(e) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and establishes the procedure for ongoing monitoring of intact lead-based paint surfaces and lead contaminated soil areas at the following property:

Street: _____ Town/City: _____

Inspection Information

Date(s) of Inspection: _____ Name(s) of Inspector(s): _____

Certificate Number: _____ or Agency if Code Enforcement Official: _____

ATTACH COPY OF INSPECTION REPORT USED TO DEVELOP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Objective

The objective of this lead management plan is to regularly monitor intact lead-based paint surfaces to ensure that they remain intact and that any defects or damage are detected and safely repaired or abated. Lead contaminated soil areas will also be regularly monitored to ensure that coverings, barriers and access restrictions are maintained.

Procedure

All lead-based paint surfaces and lead-contaminated soil areas listed in this monitoring log must be monitored on a regular basis. The results of the examination; how and when any needed repairs will be done; and the date and the person performing the examination must be documented in this log and kept by the property owner/agent. A copy of this plan and the monitoring log will be submitted to the local director of health or the commissioner of public health upon request.

Inspection Frequency

Monitoring will be conducted once every _____ month(s). Surfaces that have been abated by liquid or cementitious encapsulants will be monitored every _____ month(s) for _____ month(s) after application and every _____ month(s) thereafter. Indicate the name, title and telephone number of the person who is responsible for overseeing the implementation of this management plan:

Name: _____ Title: _____ Telephone: _____

Corrective Action

Lead-based paint surfaces that have deteriorated (become defective) must be repaired or abated in accordance with a lead abatement plan consistent with state regulations.

NOTE: This plan must be transferred with ownership of the property upon transfer of title.

**A COPY OF THIS LOG SHEET MUST BE MADE AND COMPLETED EACH TIME
LEAD-BASED PAINT SURFACES ARE MONITORED**

Property Address: _____ City/Town: _____

Name of Monitor: _____ Date: _____

ROOM/AREA	COMPONENT (Window, Door, etc.)	INDICATE "INTACT" OR "DEFECTIVE"	COMMENTS/CORRECTIVE ACTION
LIVING ROOM			
KITCHEN			
DINING ROOM			
HALLWAY 1			
OTHER: _____			

**A COPY OF THIS LOG SHEET MUST BE MADE AND COMPLETED EACH TIME
LEAD-BASED PAINT SURFACES ARE MONITORED**

Property Address: _____ City/Town: _____

Monitor: _____ Date: _____

ROOM/AREA	COMPONENT (Window, Door, etc.)	INDICATE "INTACT" OR "DEFECTIVE"	COMMENTS/CORRECTIVE ACTION
BEDROOM 1			
BEDROOM 2			
BEDROOM 3			
BATHROOM			
OTHER: _____			

**A COPY OF THIS LOG SHEET MUST BE MADE AND COMPLETED EACH TIME
LEAD-BASED PAINT SURFACES ARE MONITORED**

Property Address: _____ City/Town: _____

Monitor: _____ Date: _____

ROOM/AREA	COMPONENT (Window, Door, etc.)	INDICATE "INTACT" OR "DEFECTIVE"	COMMENTS/CORRECTIVE ACTION
OTHER: _____			
OTHER: _____			
OTHER: _____			
OTHER: _____			
OTHER: _____			

Information For Tenants

English



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 is 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.
-

What Does Lead Do to the Body? (continued)

- If a pregnant woman is around lead, she and her unborn child may become lead poisoned. Lead can cause lasting damage to the mother and her baby.
-

How Can You Reduce The Risk?

Replace, fix or manage all lead hazards in a lead safe way.

Steps you can take to prevent children from being lead poisoned:

- Keep children and pregnant women away from all lead hazards.
- Clean up lead dust and paint chips by wet wiping window sills and window wells or wet mopping floors. Do NOT dry sweep or vacuum, this will spread the lead dust.
- Block places with peeling or chipping paint. Do not use windows that have chipping paint.
- Move your child's bedroom or play area to a room that has no peeling or chipping paint.
- Place washable mats inside and outside entry doors.
- Have people remove their shoes before coming in the home.
- Do not let your child (or pet) play in dirt.
- Wash and dry your child's hands, toys and pacifiers often. Wash and dry your child's hands before playing, eating, and bedtime.
- Use cold water from the tap for drinking, cooking and making formula. Let water run for 1-2 minutes before using.
- Give your child healthy meals and snacks to eat. An empty stomach takes in lead faster than a full stomach.

Steps adults can take help prevent themselves or children from becoming lead poisoned from their job or hobby:

- Don't eat, drink or smoke in your work/hobby area.
 - Wash your hands and face before eating, smoking or drinking.
 - Wear protective clothing (such as disposable gloves, hat, and shoe covers) when you work with lead. Use a NIOSH-approved respirator.
 - Shower, wash your hair, and change into clean clothes and shoes before you leave the work area. Leaving dust on your clothes can contaminate your home and car.
 - Put your work clothes and shoes in sealed plastic bags.
 - Wash work clothes in a different load than the family's laundry.
-

Does your child need to be testing for lead poisoning?

- Yes, all children, at about ages one and two, must be tested for lead poisoning...it's the law!
 - Blood tests will tell how much lead is in your child's blood at the time of the test. If the level is high, your child will need more testing.
 - If your child is at risk at other ages, have your child tested at those times too.
-

Connecticut Lead and Healthy Homes Program

(860) 509-7299

www.ct.gov/dph/lead

www.ct.gov/dph/healthyhomes





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



Foods Rich in Iron

- Lean red meat, chicken, turkey and fish
- Iron-fortified hot and cold cereals
- Clams, oysters or mussels (*use canned to make soup or sauce for pasta*)
- Dark green leafy vegetables
- Dried beans, split peas, and other beans (*pinto, red, navy, kidney, garbanzo*)
- Eggs
- Dried fruit



The iron in vegetables, grains, beans, nuts and eggs may be made more usable to the body when you eat a food high in Vitamin C at the same meal. Oranges, grapefruit, strawberries, cantaloupe, green peppers, cauliflower, broccoli and potatoes are some foods high in Vitamin C.

Healthy Tips:

- Don't fry foods. Bake or broil them.
- Try not to eat high fat foods. When you do eat them, eat small portions.
- Vitamin C helps your body absorb iron.
- Children under the age of 2 should have whole milk after they no longer drink formula or breast milk. Most children 2 and older can have lower fat milk. Children with milk allergies can have tofu, leafy green vegetables, sardines, or canned salmon for their calcium needs.
- Younger children need smaller servings than older children or adults. More active people need larger numbers of servings from each of the 5 food groups.

Connecticut Lead and Healthy Homes Program

(860) 509-7299

www.choosemyplate.gov

www.ct.gov/dph/lead

www.ct.gov/dph/healthyhomes



REDUCING LEAD HAZARDS IN THE HOME



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 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.

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.

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.

**WARNING: PREGNANT WOMEN MUST NOT CLEAN UP LEAD DUST
BECAUSE IT CAN HARM THE DEVELOPING FETUS.**

Before you begin cleaning

- Remove children and pets from the rooms being cleaned.
- Wear old clothes and plastic gloves.

Cleaning tools

- Plastic or rubber gloves, like those used for washing dishes
- Plastic trash bags
- Two (2) or three (3) plastic buckets
- A spray bottle
- Lint-free rags or paper towels that can be thrown away
- Any general purpose cleaning product. Do not use bleach.
- Industrial vacuum with a HEPA filter, known as a HEPA vacuum

WARNING: WHEN VACUUMING, YOU MUST USE AN INDUSTRIAL HEPA VACUUM ONLY. DO NOT USE AN ORDINARY VACUUM. PLEASE CONSULT THE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH OR YOUR LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HOW TO CLEAN SAFELY.

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.

Cleaning carpets and rugs

Vacuum all carpeting and rugs using an industrial HEPA vacuum ONLY. Steam cleaning is also an option.

Wall-to-wall carpets: Vacuum the rug using an industrial HEPA vacuum. Vacuum the rug slowly from top to bottom and left to right.

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 in any clothes in the washing machine with the scatter rugs.

Wet cleaning

Wet cleaning should be used for all non-carpeting surfaces, including 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.

Step-by-step

1. Fill one bucket with water and cleaning solution and another bucket with plain water.
2. Wet a clean rag or paper towel with the cleaning solution in the first bucket. Squeeze out excess water. Use a different cleaning rag or paper towel in each bucket.
3. Wipe the surface with the damp rag or paper towel from first bucket.
4. Repeat cleaning the same surface with the new rag or paper towel from second bucket
5. Rinse surface with a rag or paper towel with the plain water.
6. Empty and rinse the buckets and refill for each room.
7. Repeat steps 2 through 5 for all non-carpeted surfaces in all rooms and hallways.

Prevent lead hazards

Inside your home

- 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.
- Move your child's play area or bedroom to a room that has no chipping or peeling paint.
- Cover windowsills with contact paper.
- Keep windows closed that have peeling or flaking paint to prevent lead paint dust from moving throughout the home.
- Tell babysitters about lead hazards in your home.
- Wash and dry your child's hands often, especially before meals.
- Use tacky tape to remove loose, flaking paint, if only a small area is flaking (less than one square foot).
- Repair small holes in walls or doors with spackle or caulking.
- Attach felt pads to feet of drawers and cabinets that have lead paint.
- Wash your child's toys before allowing your child to play with them.
- Wash your child's toys weekly.

Outside your home

- Place doormats on the inside and outside of the main entrance to your home so that you don't track lead-contaminated soil into the house.
- Take shoes off before entering the house.
- Don't let your child play in bare soil areas.
- Keep your pet on a leash and out of bare soil. Your pet can become lead poisoned and can track lead dust into your home.

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.

ct.gov/PreventLead



SEVEN FACTS ABOUT LEAD-BASED PAINT AND LEAD DUST



ct.gov/PreventLead

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.



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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.

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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.

WARNING: Pregnant women must not clean up lead dust because it can harm the developing fetus. You must use an industrial HEPA vacuum ONLY. Do not use an ordinary vacuum. Before you begin, remove children and pets from the rooms being cleaned. Wear old cloths and plastic gloves. Consult the Connecticut Department of Public Health or your local health department for more information on how to clean lead dust safely.

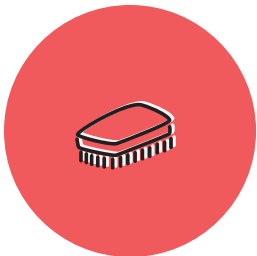
REDUCING LEAD HAZARDS AT HOME

ct.gov/PreventLead



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.

WARNING: Pregnant women must not clean up lead dust because it can harm the developing fetus. You must use an industrial HEPA vacuum ONLY. Do not use an ordinary vacuum. Before you begin, remove children and pets from the rooms being cleaned. Wear old cloths and plastic gloves. Consult the Connecticut Department of Public Health or your local health department for more information on how to clean lead dust safely.

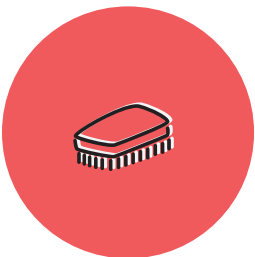
PREVENTING LEAD DUST INSIDE & OUT

ct.gov/PreventLead



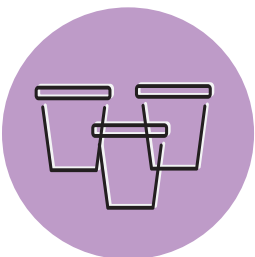
INSIDE

- 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.
- Move your child's play area or bedroom to a room that has no chipping or peeling paint.
- Cover windowsills with contact paper.
- Keep windows closed that have peeling or flaking paint to prevent lead paint dust from moving throughout the home.
- Tell babysitters about lead hazards in your home.
- Wash and dry your child's hands often, especially before meals.
- Use tacky tape to remove loose, flaking paint, if only a small area is flaking (less than one square foot).
- Repair small holes in walls or doors with spackle or caulking.
- Wash your child's toys before allowing your child to play with them.
- Wash your child's toys weekly.
- Toys can be cleaned in the sink or tub.



OUTSIDE

- Place doormats on the inside and outside of the main entrance to your home so that you don't track lead-contaminated soil into the house.
- Take shoes off before entering the house.
- Don't let your child play in bare soil areas.
- Keep your pet on a leash and out of bare soil. Your pet can become lead poisoned and can track lead chips from the soil.



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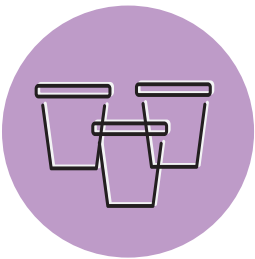
TIPS FOR CLEANING LEAD DUST

ct.gov/PreventLead



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.

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Spanish



Prevención de envenenamiento por plomo

¿Dónde se encuentra el plomo?

- **Pinturas:** es posible hallar plomo en las pinturas fabricadas antes de 1978. Estas pinturas pueden encontrarse en cualquier superficie pintada de su hogar, como puertas, ventanas y porches.
- **Polvo:** el polvo con plomo en el hogar proviene de las superficies pintadas con pinturas a base de plomo que se están desprendiendo y descascarando. El lijado y rasqueteo de la pintura vieja cuando se vuelve a pintar o remodelar un lugar también pueden generar un problema con el polvo que contiene plomo.
- **Tierra:** la pintura vieja que se ha desprendido de la parte exterior de la casa sobre el suelo puede haber dejado residuos de plomo en la tierra.
- El plomo también se halla en los platos hechos de cerámica, los cristales, las latas de alimentos de países extranjeros, las cañerías del agua, las soldaduras y accesorios, en ciertos productos cosméticos para pieles de distintos orígenes étnicos y en los remedios caseros.
- Ciertos empleos y hobbies pueden exponer a los niños y adultos al plomo. Entre los ejemplos se encuentran los pintores, los remodeladores, los plomeros, los mecánicos, las personas que trabajan en puentes, en la fabricación de joyas, cerámicas, alfarería o vitrales y quienes ingresan a polígonos de tiro bajo techo.

¿Su hijo corre riesgo de envenenarse con plomo?

Si responde afirmativamente a cualquiera de las siguientes preguntas, tal vez desee someter a su hijo a un análisis, aunque ya sea mayor.

- ¿Su hijo vive o visita con frecuencia un edificio construido antes de 1960?
- ¿Su hijo vive o visita con frecuencia un edificio construido antes de 1978 que está en proceso de reparación o remodelación o que ha sido reparado o remodelado recientemente?
- ¿Su hijo vive o visita con frecuencia un edificio cuya pintura se está desprendiendo o descascarando?
- ¿Su hijo vive con un adulto o visita con frecuencia a un adulto cuyo trabajo o hobby lo expone al plomo?
- ¿Su familia come o bebe utilizando platos o vasos fabricados fuera de los EE. UU.?
- ¿Su familia utiliza remedios caseros?

¿Cómo se envenena por plomo un niño?

- El envenenamiento por plomo suele ocurrir cuando los niños ingieren polvo que contiene plomo. Los niños también pueden comerse restos de pintura o tierra con plomo.

¿Qué provoca el plomo en el cuerpo?

- Ninguna cantidad de plomo en el cuerpo es segura. ¡El daño provocado por el plomo es para siempre! El plomo puede dañar el cerebro. Puede causar problemas de crecimiento, pérdida de audición y trastornos de aprendizaje.
 - Muchos niños no exhiben signos de envenenamiento por plomo. Algunos signos de niveles altos de envenenamiento por plomo son los mismos que en otras afecciones infantiles, como el resfriado común o la dentición.
-

¿Qué provoca el plomo en el cuerpo? (cont.)

- Si una mujer embarazada se encuentra en un ambiente donde hay plomo, ella y el bebé por nacer pueden envenenarse por plomo. El plomo puede causar un daño prolongado a la madre y al bebé.

¿Cómo se puede reducir el riesgo?

Reemplace, arregle o gestione todos los peligros relacionados con el plomo en forma segura.

Pasos a seguir para evitar que los niños se envenenen por plomo:

- Mantener a los niños y a las mujeres embarazadas alejadas de todo peligro relacionado con el plomo.
- Limpiar el polvo con plomo y la pintura desprendida en los alféizares y huecos de las ventanas con un paño húmedo o limpiar los pisos con agua. NO limpiar en seco ni usar una aspiradora, ya que esto puede esparcir el polvo que contiene plomo.
- Bloquear los lugares donde hay pintura desprendida o descascarada. No usar ventanas con pintura desprendida.
- Trasladar la habitación o el área de juegos de los niños a un espacio donde no haya pintura desprendida o descascarada.
- Colocar felpudos lavables dentro y fuera de las puertas de entrada.
- Hacer que las personas se quiten los zapatos antes de ingresar a la casa.
- No permitir que los niños (o mascotas) jueguen con tierra.
- Lavar y secar las manos, los juguetes y chupetes de los niños a menudo. Lavar y secar las manos de los niños antes de jugar, de comer y al acostarse.
- Usar agua fría de la canilla para beber, cocinar y preparar la leche de fórmula. Dejar correr el agua entre 1 y 2 minutos antes de usarla.
- Ofrecer a los niños comidas y bocadillos sanos. Si una persona tiene el estómago vacío, el plomo se absorbe con más rapidez que con el estómago lleno.

Pasos que los adultos pueden seguir para ayudar a evitar que ellos o niños se envenenen por plomo debido a su trabajo o hobby:

- No comer, beber ni fumar en su lugar de trabajo o hobby.
- Lavarse las manos y el rostro antes de comer, fumar o beber.
- Usar vestimenta de protección (como guantes descartables, gorra y fundas para zapatos) al trabajar con plomo. Usar un espirador aprobado por el Instituto Nacional de Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional (NIOSH).
- Ducharse, lavarse el cabello y colocarse ropa y zapatos limpios antes de dejar el área de trabajo. Si queda polvo en la vestimenta, puede contaminar su casa y automóvil.
- Colocar la ropa y los zapatos de trabajo en bolsas de plástico selladas.
- Lavar la ropa de trabajo en una carga separada de la ropa sucia de la familia.

¿Es necesario someter su hijo a la prueba para detectar envenenamiento por plomo?

- Sí, todos los niños que tengan entre 1 y 2 años de edad deben someterse a la prueba de detección de envenenamiento por plomo. ¡Es la ley!
- Los análisis de sangre indicarán la cantidad de plomo en la sangre de su hijo al momento del análisis. Si el nivel es alto, su hijo necesitará pruebas adicionales.
- Si su hijo está en riesgo en otras edades, también debe someterlo a los análisis en esos momentos.

Programa sobre Plomo y Salud en el Hogar de Connecticut

(860) 509-7299

www.ct.gov/dph/lead

www.ct.gov/dph/healthyhomes





Comer Saludable Ayuda Prevenir El Envenenamiento De Plomo

El plomo engaña el cuerpo haciéndole creer que es hierro, calcio o cinc. Comer saludable para que el cuerpo absorbe menos plomo.

¡No deje que su niño esté con el estómago vacío!

Cinco Grupos Básicos de Alimentos

- Pan, cereal y granos
- Verduras
- Frutas
- Leche y productos lácteos
- Carne, pollo, pescado, nueces y frijoles o lentejas



Alimentos Ricos en Calcio

- Leche (al menos 2 pero no más de 3 tazas al día)
- Yogur
- Queso (para entrecomidas, para cocinar fideos, pizza, tortillas, verduras)
- Comidas hechas con leche (budín, sopa, helado, natilla)
- Sardinas o salmon en lata (con espinas)
- Verduras verdes (col, col verde, broccoli)



Alimentos Ricos en Cinc

- Pollo o pavo
- Carne sin grasa
- Pescado
- Leche y queso
- Almejas, ostras, mejillones y cangrejo
- Frijoles y lentejas
- Huevos



Alimentos Ricos en Hierro

- Carne roja sin grasa, pollo, pavo y pescado
- Cereal frío y caliente fortificado con hierro
- Almejas, ostras y mejillones (en lata para sopa o salsa para pasta)
- Verduras de hoja verde oscuro
- Frijoles, garbanzos o lentejas (pintos, rojos, azules, morados, garbanzo)
- Huevos
- Frutas secas



El hierro que contienen las verduras, los granos, los frijoles, las nueces y los huevos puede ser mejor aprovechado por el cuerpo si se come con un alimento alto en contenido de Vitamina C en la misma comida. Las naranjas, las toronjas, las fresas, los melones, los pimientos verdes, la coliflor, el brocoli y las papas son alimentos altos en contenido de Vitamina C.

Healthy Tips:

- No fría alimentos. Hornee o áselos.
 - Trate de no comer alimentos con mucha grasa. Cuando coma ellos, coma pequeñas porciones.
 - La vitamina C ayuda su cuerpo absorbe hierro.
 - Los niños menores de 2 años deben tomar leche sin desnatar después de dejar la fórmula o el pecho. La mayoría de los niños de 2 años o mayores pueden tomar leche desnatada. Los niños con alergia a la leche pueden comer tofu, verduras de hoja verde y sardinas o salmón en lata para satisfacer sus necesidades de calcio.
 - Los niños pequeños necesitan porciones más pequeñas que los niños grandes o los *adultos, y las personas más activas necesitan porciones más grandes de cada uno de los 5 grupos de alimentos.*
-

Connecticut Lead and Healthy Homes Program

(860) 509-7299

www.choosemyplate.gov

www.ct.gov/dph/lead

www.ct.gov/dph/healthyhomes



REDUCCIÓN DE RIESGOS DE CONTAMINACIÓN POR PLOMO EN EL HOGAR



Siete hechos sobre la pintura a base de plomo y el polvo de plomo

HECHO #1

El uso de pintura a base de plomo en casas se prohibió en 1978. Las casas construidas antes de 1978 pueden tener pintura a base de plomo. Las casas más antiguas, construidas antes de 1950, tienen una gran probabilidad de tener pintura a base de plomo.

HECHO #2

El polvo de plomo se produce por la pintura a base de plomo. A medida que pasa el tiempo, la pintura puede dañarse por la humedad o por la fricción si se le altera.

HECHO #3

El polvo de plomo es muy fino; no se puede ver.

HECHO #4

El polvo de plomo es la causa más común de envenenamiento por plomo para todos, especialmente para niños y mascotas. Los niños entre uno y dos años de edad tienen el mayor riesgo de envenenarse.

HECHO #5

El envenenamiento por plomo normalmente ocurre cuando los niños se llevan a la boca el polvo de plomo después de haberlo tocado. El polvo de plomo puede estar en muchas superficies, incluyendo antepechos de ventanas, pisos y hasta juguetes. Cuando los niños ponen su boca en estas superficies, también introducen polvo de plomo en su boca.

Es un hecho que puede proteger a sus niños del envenenamiento por plomo. Se necesita eliminar o controlar los riesgos de contaminación por plomo, como el polvo de la pintura a base de plomo, y usar técnicas adecuadas para limpiar el polvo de plomo con regularidad.

El envenenamiento por plomo puede prevenirse en un 100%. La manera en que limpie su hogar puede hacer toda la diferencia. Lea este folleto para saber más.

HECHO #6

Los niños también pueden comer cascarillas de pintura a base de plomo. Las cascarillas de pintura provienen de la pintura a base de plomo del hogar, por ejemplo, de viejas ventanas o pórticos, o de cascarillas de pintura en el suelo del patio.

HECHO #7

Su departamento de salud local intentará averiguar dónde se encuentra la pintura a base de plomo o los riesgos de contaminación por plomo en su hogar. Con esta información pueden determinar si los riesgos de contaminación por plomo que hay en su hogar se deben eliminar o controlar.

ADVERTENCIA: LAS MUJERES EMBARAZADAS NO DEBEN LIMPIAR POLVO DE PLOMO, PUES PODRÍA PERJUDICAR AL FETO EN DESARROLLO.

Antes de comenzar a limpiar

- Retire a los niños y mascotas de las habitaciones que se limpiarán.
- Use ropa vieja y guantes de plástico.

Artículos de limpieza

- Guantes de plástico o de goma, como los que se utilizan para lavar platos
- Bolsas de plástico para basura
- Dos (2) o tres (3) baldes de plástico
- Una botella atomizadora
- Paños antipelusas o toallas de papel desechables
- Cualquier producto de limpieza de uso general. No utilice lejía
- Aspiradora industrial con filtro HEPA, conocida como aspiradora HEPA

ADVERTENCIA: PARA ASPIRAR DEBE UTILIZAR UNA ASPIRADORA INDUSTRIAL HEPA ÚNICAMENTE. NO UTILICE UNA ASPIRADORA COMÚN. CONSULTE AL DEPARTAMENTO DE SALUD PÚBLICA DE CONNECTICUT O A SU DEPARTAMENTO DE SALUD LOCAL PARA OBTENER MÁS INFORMACIÓN SOBRE CÓMO LIMPIAR DE MANERA SEGURA.

Limpieza de superficies

- Use guantes de plástico al retirar trozos grandes de cascarillas de pintura. Colóquelas en una bolsa de plástico para basura
- Retire los trozos más pequeños de cascarillas de pintura con una aspiradora HEPA
- Si debe barrer las cascarillas de pintura, rocíelas con agua con la botella atomizadora y después bárralas y colóquelas en una bolsa para basura
- Limpie una habitación a la vez. Limpie las superficies elevadas primero y vaya bajando hacia el piso
- Siempre comience en la esquina más alejada de la habitación y limpie hacia la puerta

Limpieza de alfombras y tapetes

Aspire todas las alfombras y tapetes utilizando EXCLUSIVAMENTE una aspiradora industrial HEPA. Limpiar con vapor también es una opción.

Alfombrado de pared a pared: Aspire la alfombra utilizando EXCLUSIVAMENTE una aspiradora industrial HEPA. Aspira la alfombra lentamente, de la parte superior a la inferior y de izquierda a derecha.

Tapetes de alfombra: Comience a aspirar la parte superior del tapete con una aspiradora HEPA como se describe anteriormente. A continuación, doble el tapete a la mitad y aspire la parte posterior del tapete y el piso en la forma normal. Haga lo mismo para la otra mitad del tapete.

Tapetes pequeños: Lave los tapetes pequeños en la lavadora. No ponga ropa en la lavadora junto con los tapetes pequeños.

Limpieza en húmedo

La limpieza en húmedo debe usarse en superficies que no sean alfombras, lo que incluye pisos de madera, antepechos de ventanas, protectores de ventanas de sótanos, estantes, radiadores y todos los juguetes de sus hijos. Es mejor utilizar un paño húmedo en los antepechos de ventanas y en los protectores de las ventanas de sótanos. Los juguetes se pueden limpiar en el lavabo o en la bañera.

Paso a paso

1. Llene un balde con agua y con una solución limpiadora y otro balde únicamente con agua.
2. Humedezca un paño limpio o una toalla de papel con la solución limpiadora del primer balde. Exprima el exceso de agua. En cada balde, utilice un paño para limpiar o una toalla de papel diferente.
3. Limpie la superficie con el paño o la toalla de papel húmeda del primer balde.
4. Limpie nuevamente la misma superficie con un paño o toalla de papel nueva del segundo balde.
5. Enjuague la superficie con un paño o toalla de papel solo con agua.
6. Vacíe, enjuague y vuelva a llenar los baldes para cada habitación.
7. Repita los pasos del 2 al 5 para todas las superficies que no sean de alfombra en todas las habitaciones y pasillos.

Prevención de riesgos de contaminación por plomo

Dentro de su hogar

- Mueva los muebles para bloquear el paso de su hijo a la pintura que se esté pelando o descamando. Bloquee cualquier área pintada que su hijo pueda morder, masticar o chupar, como los antepechos de las ventanas.
- Cambie de lugar el área de juego de su niño o su dormitorio a una habitación que no tenga pintura que se esté pelando o descamando.
- Cubra los antepechos de las ventanas con papel autoadhesivo.
- Mantenga cerradas las ventanas que tengan pintura pelándose o descascarada para prevenir que el polvo de la pintura a base de plomo se esparza por la casa.
- Informe a los cuidadores de sus niños sobre los riesgos de contaminación por plomo que hay en su hogar.
- Lave y seque las manos de su hijo con frecuencia, especialmente antes de comer.
- Utilice cinta adhesiva para retirar la pintura suelta o descascarada, si únicamente es una pequeña área la que se está desprendiendo (menos de un pie cuadrado).
- Repare los huecos pequeños en las paredes o puertas con masilla o yeso.
- Coloque almohadillas de fieltro en las bases de los cajones y armarios que tengan pintura a base de plomo.
- Lave los juguetes de su hijo antes de permitirle jugar con ellos.
- Lave los juguetes de su hijo semanalmente.

Fuera de su hogar

- Coloque tapetes de entrada en el interior y el exterior de la entrada principal de su casa para no permitir que ingrese al hogar tierra contaminada con plomo.
- Quítese los zapatos antes de entrar al hogar.
- No permita que su niño juegue en áreas de suelo descubierto.
- Mantenga a su mascota con correa y lejos de suelos descubiertos. Su mascota puede envenenarse con plomo y puede llevarse partículas de plomo del suelo.

Prevenga el envenenamiento con plomo antes de que no pueda hacerlo

Para obtener más información contacte al Programa de Plomo y Hogares Saludables (Lead and Healthy Homes Program) del Departamento de Salud Pública de Connecticut llamando al 860-509-7299. O puede llamar a su departamento de salud local.

ct.gov/plomo

SIETE HECHOS SOBRE LA PINTURA A BASE DE PLOMO Y EL POLVO DE PLOMO



Es un hecho que puede proteger a sus niños del envenenamiento por plomo. Se necesita eliminar o controlar los riesgos de contaminación por plomo, como el polvo de la pintura a base de plomo, y usar técnicas adecuadas para limpiar el polvo de plomo con regularidad. El envenenamiento por plomo puede prevenirse en un 100%. La manera en que limpie su hogar puede hacer toda la diferencia. Lea este folleto para aprender más.



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El polvo de plomo se produce por la pintura a base de plomo. A medida que pasa el tiempo, la pintura puede dañarse por la humedad o por la fricción si se le altera.

HECHO #3

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PREVENGA EL ENVENENAMIENTO POR PLOMO ANTES DE QUE NO PUEDA HACERLO

Para obtener más información contacte al Programa de Plomo y Hogares Saludables (Lead and Healthy Homes Program) del Departamento de Salud Pública de Connecticut llamando al 860-509-7299. O puede llamar a su departamento de salud local.

ADVERTENCIA: Las mujeres embarazadas no deben limpiar polvo de plomo, pues podría perjudicar al feto en desarrollo. Debe utilizar EXCLUSIVAMENTE una aspiradora industrial HEPA. No utilice una aspiradora común. Retire a los niños y mascotas de las habitaciones antes de comenzar a limpiar. Use ropa vieja y guantes de plástico. Consulte al Departamento de Salud Pública de Connecticut o a su departamento de salud local para obtener más información sobre cómo limpiar el polvo de plomo de manera segura.

REDUCCIÓN DE RIESGOS DE CONTAMINACIÓN POR PLOMO EN EL HOGAR

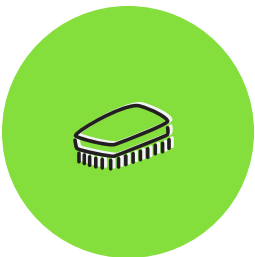


ct.gov/plomo



ARTÍCULOS DE LIMPIEZA

- Guantes de plástico o de goma que puedan ser desechados después de cada uso
- Bolsas de plástico para basura
- Dos (2) o tres (3) baldes de plástico
- Una botella atomizadora
- Paños antipelusas o toallas de papel que puedan ser desechados después de cada uso
- Cualquier producto de limpieza de uso general servirá. No utilice lejía
- Aspiradora industrial con filtro HEPA, conocida como aspiradora HEPA
- Aspire todas las alfombras y los tapetes utilizando ÚNICAMENTE una aspiradora industrial HEPA



LIMPIEZA DE SUPERFICIES

- Use guantes de plástico al retirar trozos grandes de cascarillas de pintura. Colóquelas en una bolsa de plástico para basura.
- Retire los trozos más pequeños de cascarillas de pintura con una aspiradora HEPA.
- Si debe barrer las cascarillas de pintura, rocíelas con agua con la botella atomizadora y después bárralas y colóquelas en una bolsa para basura.
- Limpie una habitación a la vez. Limpie las superficies elevadas primero y vaya bajando hacia el piso.
- Siempre comience en la esquina más alejada de la habitación y limpie hacia la puerta.
- Consulte nuestro folleto en línea para obtener más información sobre la limpieza del polvo de plomo.



PREVENGA EL ENVENENAMIENTO POR PLOMO ANTES DE QUE NO PUEDA HACERLO

Para obtener más información contacte al Programa de Plomo y Hogares Saludables (Lead and Healthy Homes Program) del Departamento de Salud Pública de Connecticut llamando al 860-509-7299. O puede llamar a su departamento de salud local.

ADVERTENCIA: Las mujeres embarazadas no deben limpiar polvo de plomo, pues podría perjudicar al feto en desarrollo. Debe utilizar EXCLUSIVAMENTE una aspiradora industrial HEPA. No utilice una aspiradora común. Retire a los niños y mascotas de las habitaciones antes de comenzar a limpiar. Use ropa vieja y guantes de plástico. Consulte al Departamento de Salud Pública de Connecticut o a su departamento de salud local para obtener más información sobre cómo limpiar el polvo de plomo de manera segura.

PREVENCIÓN DEL POLVO DE PLOMO EN INTERIORES Y EXTERIORES

ct.gov/plomo



INTERIOR

- Mueva los muebles para bloquear el paso de su hijo a la pintura que se esté pelando o descamando. Bloquee cualquier área pintada que su hijo pueda morder, masticar o chupar, como los antepechos de las ventanas.
- Cambie de lugar el área de juego de su niño o su dormitorio a una habitación que no tenga pintura que se esté pelando o descamando.
- Cubra los antepechos de las ventanas con papel autoadhesivo.
- Mantenga cerradas las ventanas que tengan pintura pelándose o descascarada para prevenir que el polvo de la pintura a base de plomo se esparza por la casa.
- Informe a los cuidadores de sus niños sobre los riesgos de contaminación por plomo que hay en su hogar.
- Lave y seque las manos de su hijo con frecuencia, especialmente antes de comer.
- Utilice cinta adhesiva para retirar la pintura suelta o descascarada, si únicamente es una pequeña área la que se está desprendiendo (menos de un pie cuadrado).
- Repare los huecos pequeños en las paredes o puertas con masilla o yeso.
- Lave los juguetes de su hijo antes de permitirle jugar con ellos.
- Lave los juguetes de su hijo semanalmente.
- Los juguetes se pueden limpiar en el lavabo o en la bañera.



EXTERIOR

- Coloque tapetes de entrada en el interior y el exterior de la entrada principal de su casa para no permitir que ingrese al hogar tierra contaminada con plomo.
- Quítese los zapatos antes de entrar al hogar.
- No permita que su niño juegue en áreas de suelo descubierto.
- Mantenga a su mascota con correa y lejos de suelos descubiertos. Su mascota puede envenenarse con plomo y puede llevarse partículas de plomo del suelo.



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CONSEJOS PARA LA LIMPIEZA DE POLVO DE PLOMO

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ARTÍCULOS DE LIMPIEZA

- Guantes de plástico o de goma que puedan ser desechados después de cada uso
- Bolsas de plástico para basura
- Dos (2) o tres (3) baldes de plástico
- Una botella atomizadora
- Paños antipelusas o toallas de papel que puedan ser desechados después de cada uso
- Cualquier producto de limpieza de uso general servirá. No utilice lejía
- Aspiradora industrial con filtro HEPA, conocida como aspiradora HEPA



LIMPIEZA EN ALFOMBRAS

Alfombrado de pared a pared: aspire la alfombra utilizando EXCLUSIVAMENTE una aspiradora industrial HEPA. aspire la alfombra lentamente, desde la esquina más lejana de la puerta hacia la puerta. Limpiar con vapor las alfombras también es una opción.

Tapetes de alfombra: Comience aspirando la parte superior del tapete con una aspiradora HEPA como se describe anteriormente. A continuación, doble el tapete por la mitad y aspire la parte posterior del tapete y el piso en la forma normal. Haga lo mismo para la otra mitad del tapete.

Tapetes pequeños: Lave los tapetes pequeños en la lavadora. No ponga ropa en la lavadora junto con los tapetes pequeños.



LIMPIEZA DONDE NO HAY ALFOMBRAS

Limpieza en húmedo: Este método de limpieza es para pisos de madera, antepechos de ventanas, protectores de ventanas de sótanos, estantes, radiadores y todos los juguetes de sus hijos. Es mejor utilizar un paño húmedo en los antepechos de ventanas y los protectores de las ventanas de sótano. Los juguetes se pueden limpiar en el lavabo o en la bañera. Para limpiar en húmedo, llene un balde con agua y una solución limpiadora y otro balde únicamente con agua. En cada balde, utilice un paño para limpiar o una toalla de papel diferente. Una vez que limpie la superficie, enjuague solo con agua usando nuevo paño o toalla de papel. Vacíe, enjuague y vuelva a llenar los baldes para cada habitación que limpie.

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Other Languages:

Arabic

Chinese

Dari

Haitian-Creole

Hindi

Pashto

Polish

Somali

Swahili

Urdu

<http://www.portal.ct.gov/DPH/Environmental-Health/Lead-Poisoning-Prevention-and-Control/For-Parents#Resources>