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WISCONSIN REALTORS® ASSOCIATION
4801 Forest Run Road
Madison, Wisconsin 53704

OFFER ADDENDUM S - LEAD BASED PAINT DISCLOSURES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

■ **LEAD WARNING STATEMENT: Every purchaser of any interest in residential real property on which a residential dwelling was built prior to 1978 is notified that such property may present exposure to lead from lead-based paint that may place young children at risk of developing lead poisoning. Lead poisoning in young children may produce permanent neurological damage, including learning disabilities, reduced intelligence quotient, behavioral problems, and impaired memory. Lead poisoning also poses a particular risk to pregnant women. The seller of any interest in residential real property is required to provide the buyer with any information on lead-based paint hazards from risk assessments or inspections in the seller's possession and notify the buyer of any known lead-based paint hazards. A risk assessment or inspection for possible lead-based paint hazards is recommended prior to purchase.**

Disclosures and Acknowledgments made with respect to the Property at 949 Laduron Drive, Mishicot, WI 54228 , Wisconsin.

■ SELLER DISCLOSURE AND CERTIFICATION. Note: See Seller Obligations at lines 27 - 54 and 55 - 112.

(1) SELLER DISCLOSURES: (a) Seller hereby represents that Seller has no knowledge of any lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards (collectively referred to as LBP) present in or on the Property except: none

(Explain the information known to Seller, including any additional information available about the basis for the determination that LBP exists in or on the Property, the location of any LBP, and the condition of painted surfaces, or indicate "none.")

(b) Seller hereby confirms that Seller has provided the Buyer with the following records and reports which comprise all of the reports and records available to Seller pertaining to lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards (LBP) in or on the Property:

(Identify the LBP record(s) and report(s) (e.g. LBP abatements, inspections, reductions, risk assessments, etc., as defined at lines 89 - 107) provided to Buyer, or indicate "none available.")

(2) SELLER CERTIFICATION: The undersigned Seller has reviewed the information above and certifies, to the best of their knowledge, that the information provided by them is true and accurate.

(X) Elizabeth A. Marotz dotloop verified 11/02/26 10:10 AM CST QWAY-OHAC-QMU8-NS5B

(ALL Sellers' signatures) ▲ Print Names Here ▸ Elizabeth A. Marotz (Date) ▲

Seller Obligations under the Federal Lead-Based Paint Disclosure Rules

(Based upon 40 CFR Chapter 1, Part 745, Subpart F, §§745.103, 745.107, 745.110, 745.113 & 745.115; and 24 CFR subtitle A, Part 35, Subpart H, §§35.86, 35.88, 35.90, 35.92 & 35.94, which all are collectively referred to in this Addendum as Federal LBP Law.) DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR SELLERS. (a) The following activities shall be completed before the Buyer is obligated under any contract to purchase target housing that is not otherwise an exempt transaction pursuant to Federal Law. Nothing in this section implies a positive obligation on the Seller to conduct any risk assessment and/or inspection or any reduction activities.

(1) Provide LBP Pamphlet to Buyer. The Seller shall provide the Buyer with an EPA-approved lead hazard information pamphlet. Such pamphlets include the EPA document entitled *Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home* (EPA #747-K-99-001) or an equivalent pamphlet that has been approved for use in this state by EPA.

(2) Disclosure of Known LBP to Buyer. The Seller shall disclose to the Buyer the presence of any known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the target housing being sold. The Seller shall also disclose any additional information available concerning the known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, such as the basis for the determination that lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards exist, the location of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, and the condition of painted surfaces (chipping, cracked, peeling).

(3) Disclosure of Known LBP & LBP Records to Agent. The Seller shall disclose to each agent the presence of any known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the target housing being sold and the existence of any available records or reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards. The Seller shall also disclose any additional information available concerning the known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, such as the basis for the determination that lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards exist, the location of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, and the condition of the painted surfaces (chipping, cracked, peeling).

(4) Provision of Available LBP Records & Reports to Buyer. The Seller shall provide the Buyer with any records or reports available (see line 88) to the Seller pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the target housing being sold. This requirement includes records or reports regarding common areas. This requirement also includes records or reports regarding other residential dwellings in multifamily target housing, provided that such information is part of a risk assessment and/or inspection or a reduction of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the target housing as a whole.

(b) Disclosure Prior to Acceptance of Offer. If any of the disclosure activities identified in lines 30-51 occurs after the Buyer has provided an offer to purchase the housing, the Seller shall complete the required disclosure activities prior to accepting the Buyer's offer and allow the Buyer an opportunity to review the information and possibly amend the offer.

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■ CERTIFICATION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF LBP DISCLOSURE. (a) Seller requirements. Each contract to sell target housing shall include an attachment or addendum containing the following elements, in the language of the contract (e.g., English, Spanish):

(1) Lead Warning Statement. A Lead Warning Statement consisting of the following language:

Every purchaser of any interest in residential real property on which a residential dwelling was built prior to 1978 is notified that such property may present exposure to lead from lead-based paint that may place young children at risk of developing lead poisoning. Lead poisoning in young children may produce permanent neurological damage, including learning disabilities, reduced intelligence quotient, behavorial problems, and impaired memory. Lead poisoning also poses a particular risk to pregnant women. The seller of any interest in residential real property is required to provide the buyer with any information on lead-based paint hazards from risk assessments or inspections in the Seller's possession and notify the buyer of any known lead-based paint hazards. A risk assessment or inspection for possible lead-based paint hazards is recommended prior to purchase.

(2) Disclosure of Known LBP & LBP Information Re: the Property. A statement by the Seller disclosing the presence of known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the target housing being sold or indicating no knowledge of the presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards. The Seller shall also provide any additional information available concerning the known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, such as the basis for the determination that lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards exist, the location of the lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, and the condition of the painted surfaces (chipping, cracked, peeling, dust, etc.).

(3) List of Available LBP Records & Reports Provided to Buyer. A list of any records or reports available to the Seller pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing that have been provided to the Buyer. If no such records or reports are available, the Seller shall so indicate.

(4) Buyer Acknowledgment of Receipt of Disclosures, Records & Pamphlet. A statement by the Buyer affirming receipt of the information set out in lines 67 - 75 and a lead hazard information pamphlet approved by EPA.

(5) Buyer Acknowledgment of Receipt of Opportunity for LBP Inspection. A statement by the Buyer that he or she has either: (i) received the opportunity to conduct the risk assessment or inspection required per lines 123 - 127; or (ii) waived the opportunity.

(6) Agent Certification. When one or more real estate agents are involved in the transaction to sell target housing, a statement from each agent that: (i) The agent has informed the Seller of the Seller's obligations under Federal LBP Law; and (ii) the agent is aware of his or her duty to ensure compliance with Federal LBP Law. Agents ensure compliance by informing Seller of his or her obligations and by making sure that the Seller or the agent personally completes the required activities. Buyer's agents paid solely by Buyer are exempt.

(7) Signatures. The signatures of all Sellers and Buyers, and all agents subject to Federal LBP Law (see lines 80 - 84) certifying to the accuracy of their statements to the best of their knowledge, along with the dates of the signatures.

■ DEFINITIONS:

Available means in the possession of or reasonably obtainable by the Seller at the time of the disclosure.

Abatement means the permanent elimination of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards by methods such as removing, replacing, encapsulating, containing, sealing or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials, in conformance with any applicable legal requirements.

Buyer means one or more individuals or entities who enter into a contract to purchase an interest in target housing (referred to in the singular whether one or more).

Inspection means: (1) a surface-by-surface investigation to determine the presence of lead-based paint, and (2) the provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation.

Lead-based paint means paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight.

Lead-based paint hazard means any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, or lead-contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects as established by the appropriate Federal agency.

Reduction means designed to reduce or eliminate human exposure to lead-based paint hazards through interim controls, abatement, etc.

Risk assessment means an on-site investigation to determine and report the presence of lead-based paint, and to evaluate and report the extent, nature, severity, and location of lead-based paint hazards in residential dwellings, including: (1) information gathering regarding the age and history of the housing and occupancy by children under 6; (2) visual inspection; (3) limited wipe sampling or other environmental sampling techniques; (4) other activity as may be appropriate; and (5) provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation.

Seller means one or more individuals or entities who transfer, in return for consideration, (1) legal title to target housing, in whole or in part; (2) shares in a cooperatively owned project; or (3) an interest in a leasehold (referred to in the singular whether one or more).

Target housing means any housing constructed prior to 1978, except housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities (unless any child who is less than 6 years of age resides or is expected to reside in such housing) or any 0-bedroom dwelling.

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■ AGENT(S) ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND CERTIFICATION.

(1) ACKNOWLEDGMENT: All agent(s) in this transaction subject to Federal LBP Law (see lines 80 - 84) hereby acknowledge that: (1) the Seller was informed of his or her obligations under the Federal LBP Law (see lines 27 - 54 and 55 - 112); and (2) they are aware of their duty to ensure compliance with the requirements of Federal LBP Law.

(2) CERTIFICATION: The undersigned agents have reviewed the information above and certify, to the best of their knowledge, that the information provided by them is true and accurate.

(X) Kathy Wanek-Larsen dotloop verified 11/02/26 9:56 AM CST JEEO-8X7A-UXZA-17T1

(Agent's signature) ▲ Print Agent & Firm Names Here ▸ Kathy Wanek-Larsen CB REG (Date) ▲

(X)

(Agent's signature) ▲ Print Agent & Firm Names Here ▸ (Date) ▲

■ BUYER'S OPPORTUNITY TO CONDUCT AN EVALUATION (LBP Inspection Contingency). (a) Before a Buyer is obligated under any contract to purchase target housing, the Seller shall permit the Buyer a 10-day period (unless the parties mutually agree, in writing, upon a different period of time) to conduct a risk assessment or inspection for the presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards. (b) Not withstanding lines 123 - 126, a Buyer may waive the opportunity to conduct the risk assessment or inspection by so indicating in writing.

■ BUYER INSPECTION CONTINGENCY, ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND CERTIFICATION.

(1) LEAD-BASED PAINT INSPECTION CONTINGENCY: [Buyer to check one box at lines 131, 147 or 148. If no box is checked, Buyer is deemed to have elected a 10-day contingency per lines 131 - 146.]

☐ LEAD-BASED PAINT INSPECTION CONTINGENCY: This Offer is contingent upon a federal or state certified lead inspector or lead risk assessor conducting an inspection or risk assessment of the Property, at Buyer's cost, which discloses no lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards (see lines 96 - 100) (collectively referred to as LBP). This contingency shall be deemed satisfied, and Buyer will have elected to take the Property "as is" with respect to LBP, unless Buyer, within _____ days of acceptance, delivers to Seller a copy of the inspector's or risk assessor's written report and a written notice listing the LBP identified in the report to which the Buyer objects. Buyer agrees to concurrently deliver a copy of the report and notice to the listing broker, if any. A proposed amendment will not satisfy this notice requirement.

RIGHT TO CURE: Seller (shall)(shall not) STRIKE ONE have a right to cure [if neither struck, Seller shall have the right to cure]. If Seller has the right to cure, Seller may satisfy this contingency by: (1) delivering, within 10 days of receipt of Buyer's notice, written notice of Seller's election to abate the LBP identified by the Buyer; and (2) providing Buyer, no later than 3 days prior to closing, with certification from a certified lead supervisor or project designer, or other certified lead contractor that the identified LBP has been abated. This Offer shall be null and void if Buyer makes timely delivery of the above notice and report and: (1) Seller does not have a right to cure or (2) Seller has a right to cure but: a) Seller delivers notice that Seller will not cure or b) Seller does not timely deliver the notice of election to cure. "Abate" shall mean to permanently eliminate the identified LBP by methods such as removing, replacing, encapsulating, containing, sealing or enclosing the identified LBP, in conformance with the requirements of all applicable law.

☐ Buyer elects the LBP contingency Buyer has attached to this Addendum S.

☐ Buyer waives the opportunity for a LBP inspection or assessment.

(2) EPA LEAD HAZARD INFORMATION PAMPHLET: If Buyer has provided electronic consent, a copy of the LBP pamphlet, *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*, may be found at https://www.epa.gov/lead/protect-your-family-lead-your-home-real-estate-disclosure.
Note: More information about electronic consent can be found at https://www.wra.org/ecommerce/.

(3) BUYER ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Buyer hereby acknowledges and certifies that Buyer has: (a) received the Seller's above-listed disclosures, reports and records concerning any known LBP in or on the Property (see lines 12 - 22); (b) received a lead hazard information pamphlet approved by the EPA; and (c) received the opportunity to conduct a LBP risk assessment or inspection of the Property or has waived the opportunity (see lines 131 - 148 above).

(4) BUYER CERTIFICATION: The undersigned Buyer has reviewed the information above and certifies, to the best of their knowledge, that the information provided by them is true and accurate.

(X)

(Buyers' signatures) ▲ Print Names Here ▸ (Date) ▲

(X)

(Buyers' signatures) ▲ Print Names Here ▸ (Date) ▲

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Drafted by Attorney Debra Peterson Conrad
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Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home

United States Environmental Protection Agency

United States Consumer Product Safety Commission

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

March 2021

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Are You Planning to Buy or Rent a Home Built Before 1978?

Did you know that many homes built before 1978 have **lead-based paint**? Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards.

Read this entire brochure to learn:

- How lead gets into the body
- How lead affects health
- What you can do to protect your family
- Where to go for more information

Before renting or buying a pre-1978 home or apartment, federal law requires:

- Sellers must disclose known information on lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards before selling a house.
- Real estate sales contracts must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.
- Landlords must disclose known information on lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint.

If undertaking renovations, repairs, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or apartment:

- Read EPA's pamphlet, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right,* to learn about the lead-safe work practices that contractors are required to follow when working in your home (see page 12).



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Simple Steps to Protect Your Family from Lead Hazards

If you think your home has lead-based paint:

- Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.
- Always keep painted surfaces in good condition to minimize deterioration.
- Get your home checked for lead hazards. Find a certified inspector or risk assessor at epa.gov/lead.
- Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe certified renovation firms.
- Before buying, renting, or renovating your home, have it checked for lead-based paint.
- Consult your health care provider about testing your children for lead. Your pediatrician can check for lead with a simple blood test.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods high in iron, calcium, and vitamin C.
- Remove shoes or wipe soil off shoes before entering your house.

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Lead Gets into the Body in Many Ways

Adults and children can get lead into their bodies if they:

- Breathe in lead dust (especially during activities such as renovations, repairs, or painting that disturb painted surfaces).
- Swallow lead dust that has settled on food, food preparation surfaces, and other places.
- Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Lead is especially dangerous to children under the age of 6.

- At this age, children's brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead.
- Children's growing bodies absorb more lead.
- Babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects can have lead dust on them.



Women of childbearing age should know that lead is dangerous to a developing fetus.

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

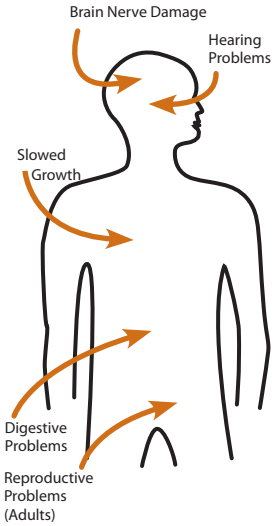
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Health Effects of Lead

Lead affects the body in many ways. It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

In children, exposure to lead can cause:

- Nervous system and kidney damage
- Learning disabilities, attention-deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence
- Speech, language, and behavior problems
- Poor muscle coordination
- Decreased muscle and bone growth
- Hearing damage



While low-lead exposure is most common, exposure to high amounts of lead can have devastating effects on children, including seizures, unconsciousness, and in some cases, death.

Although children are especially susceptible to lead exposure, lead can be dangerous for adults, too.

In adults, exposure to lead can cause:

- Harm to a developing fetus
- Increased chance of high blood pressure during pregnancy
- Fertility problems (in men and women)
- High blood pressure
- Digestive problems
- Nerve disorders
- Memory and concentration problems
- Muscle and joint pain

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Check Your Family for Lead

Get your children and home tested if you think your home has lead.

Children's blood lead levels tend to increase rapidly from 6 to 12 months of age, and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.

Consult your doctor for advice on testing your children. A simple blood test can detect lead. Blood lead tests are usually recommended for:

- Children at ages 1 and 2
- Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead
- Children who should be tested under your state or local health screening plan

Your doctor can explain what the test results mean and if more testing will be needed.

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Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

In general, the older your home or childcare facility, the more likely it has lead-based paint.[1]

Many homes, including private, federally-assisted, federally-owned housing, and childcare facilities built before 1978 have lead-based paint. In 1978, the federal government banned consumer uses of lead-containing paint.[2]

Learn how to determine if paint is lead-based paint on page 7.

Lead can be found:

- In homes and childcare facilities in the city, country, or suburbs,
- In private and public single-family homes and apartments,
- On surfaces inside and outside of the house, and
- In soil around a home. (Soil can pick up lead from exterior paint or other sources, such as past use of leaded gas in cars.)

Learn more about where lead is found at epa.gov/lead.

[1] "Lead-based paint" is currently defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm^2), or more than 0.5% by weight.

[2] "Lead-containing paint" is currently defined by the federal government as lead in new dried paint in excess of 90 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

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Identifying Lead-Based Paint and Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Deteriorated lead-based paint (peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or damaged paint) is a hazard and needs immediate attention. **Lead-based paint** may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that children can chew or that get a lot of wear and tear, such as:

- On windows and window sills
- Doors and door frames
- Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition and if it is not on an impact or friction surface like a window.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Lead dust also forms when painted surfaces containing lead bump or rub together. Lead paint chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can reenter the air when the home is vacuumed or swept, or when people walk through it. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in dust as hazardous:

- 10 micrograms per square foot ($\mu g/ft^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors
- 100 $\mu g/ft^2$ and higher for interior window sills

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in soil as hazardous:

- 400 parts per million (ppm) and higher in play areas of bare soil
- 1,200 ppm (average) and higher in bare soil in the remainder of the yard

Remember, lead from paint chips—which you can see—and lead dust—which you may not be able to see—both can be hazards.

The only way to find out if paint, dust, or soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes how to do this.

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Checking Your Home for Lead

You can get your home tested for lead in several different ways:

- A lead-based paint **inspection** tells you if your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether your home currently has lead hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a lead-based paint inspector, will conduct a paint inspection using methods, such as:
  - Portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine
  - Lab tests of paint samples



- A **risk assessment** tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. It also tells you what actions to take to address any hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a risk assessor, will:
  - Sample paint that is deteriorated on doors, windows, floors, stairs, and walls
  - Sample dust near painted surfaces and sample bare soil in the yard
  - Get lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples
- A combination inspection and risk assessment tells you if your home has any lead-based paint and if your home has any lead hazards, and where both are located.

Be sure to read the report provided to you after your inspection or risk assessment is completed, and ask questions about anything you do not understand.

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Checking Your Home for Lead, continued

In preparing for renovation, repair, or painting work in a pre-1978 home, Lead-Safe Certified renovators (see page 12) may:

- Take paint chip samples to determine if lead-based paint is present in the area planned for renovation and send them to an EPA-recognized lead lab for analysis. In housing receiving federal assistance, the person collecting these samples must be a certified lead-based paint inspector or risk assessor
- Use EPA-recognized tests kits to determine if lead-based paint is absent (but not in housing receiving federal assistance)
- Presume that lead-based paint is present and use lead-safe work practices

There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency for more information, visit epa.gov/lead, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.[3]

[3] Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

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What You Can Do Now to Protect Your Family

If you suspect that your house has lead-based paint hazards, you can take some immediate steps to reduce your family's risk:

- If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.
- Keep painted surfaces clean and free of dust. Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly. Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner. (Remember: never mix ammonia and bleach products together because they can form a dangerous gas.)
- Carefully clean up paint chips immediately without creating dust.
- Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads often during cleaning of dirty or dusty areas, and again afterward.
- Wash your hands and your children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bed time.
- Keep play areas clean. Wash bottles, pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
- Keep children from chewing window sills or other painted surfaces, or eating soil.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe Certified renovation firms (see page 12).
- Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.
- Make sure children eat nutritious, low-fat meals high in iron, and calcium, such as spinach and dairy products. Children with good diets absorb less lead.

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Reducing Lead Hazards

Disturbing lead-based paint or removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.



- In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition, you can **temporarily** reduce lead-based paint hazards by taking actions, such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover lead-contaminated soil. These actions are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.
- You can minimize exposure to lead when renovating, repairing, or painting by hiring an EPA- or state-certified renovator who is trained in the use of lead-safe work practices. If you are a do-it-yourselfer, learn how to use lead–safe work practices in your home.
- To remove lead hazards permanently, you should hire a certified lead abatement contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent control.

Always use a certified contractor who is trained to address lead hazards safely.

- Hire a Lead-Safe Certified firm (see page 12) to perform renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects that disturb painted surfaces.
- To correct lead hazards permanently, hire a certified lead abatement contractor. This will ensure your contractor knows how to work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly.

Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.

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Reducing Lead Hazards, continued

If your home has had lead abatement work done or if the housing is receiving federal assistance, once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be conducted until clearance testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following levels:

- 10 micrograms per square foot (µg/ft^2) for floors, including carpeted floors
- 100 µg/ft^2 for interior windows sills
- 400 µg/ft^2 for window troughs

Abatements are designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. However, lead dust can be reintroduced into an abated area.

- Use a HEPA vacuum on all furniture and other items returned to the area, to reduce the potential for reintroducing lead dust.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, troughs, and other hard surfaces with a damp cloth or sponge and a general all-purpose cleaner.

Please see page 9 for more information on steps you can take to protect your home after the abatement. For help in locating certified lead abatement professionals in your area, call your state or local agency (see pages 15 and 16), epa.gov/lead, or call 1-800-424-LEAD.

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Renovating, Repairing or Painting a Home with Lead-Based Paint

If you hire a contractor to conduct renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or childcare facility (such as pre-school and kindergarten), your contractor must:

- Be a Lead-Safe Certified firm approved by EPA or an EPA-authorized state program
- Use qualified trained individuals (Lead-Safe Certified renovators) who follow specific lead-safe work practices to prevent lead contamination
- Provide a copy of EPA's lead hazard information document, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*



RRP contractors working in pre-1978 homes and childcare facilities must follow lead-safe work practices that:

- **Contain the work area.** The area must be contained so that dust and debris do not escape from the work area. Warning signs must be put up, and plastic or other impermeable material and tape must be used.
- **Avoid renovation methods that generate large amounts of lead-contaminated dust.** Some methods generate so much lead-contaminated dust that their use is prohibited. They are:
  - Open-flame burning or torching
  - Sanding, grinding, planing, needle gunning, or blasting with power tools and equipment not equipped with a shroud and HEPA vacuum attachment
  - Using a heat gun at temperatures greater than 1100°F
- **Clean up thoroughly.** The work area should be cleaned up daily. When all the work is done, the area must be cleaned up using special cleaning methods.
- **Dispose of waste properly.** Collect and seal waste in a heavy duty bag or sheeting. When transported, ensure that waste is contained to prevent release of dust and debris.

To learn more about EPA's requirements for RRP projects, visit epa.gov/getleadsafe, or read *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*.

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Other Sources of Lead

Lead in Drinking Water

The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures.

Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986.

You can't smell or taste lead in drinking water.

To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, have your water tested.

Remember older homes with a private well can also have plumbing materials that contain lead.

Important Steps You Can Take to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water

- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes.
- Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).
- If you use a filter certified to remove lead, don't forget to read the directions to learn when to change the cartridge. Using a filter after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead.

Contact your water company to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead. Your area's water company can also provide information about the lead levels in your system's drinking water.

For more information about lead in drinking water, please contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. If you have other questions about lead poisoning prevention, call 1-800 424-LEAD.*

Call your local health department or water company to find out about testing your water, or visit epa.gov/safewater for EPA's lead in drinking water information. Some states or utilities offer programs to pay for water testing for residents. Contact your state or local water company to learn more.

* Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

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Other Sources of Lead, continued

- **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.
- **Your job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your body or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- **Hobbies** that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture. Call your local health department for information about hobbies that may use lead.
- Old **toys** and **furniture** may have been painted with lead-containing paint. Older toys and other children's products may have parts that contain lead.[4]
- Food and liquids cooked or stored in **lead crystal** or **lead-glazed pottery or porcelain** may contain lead.
- Folk remedies, such as **"greta"** and **"azarcon,"** used to treat an upset stomach.

[4] In 1978, the federal government banned toys, other children's products, and furniture with lead-containing paint. In 2008, the federal government banned lead in most children's products. The federal government currently bans lead in excess of 100 ppm by weight in most children's products.

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For More Information

The National Lead Information Center
Learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and get other information about lead hazards on the Web at epa.gov/lead and hud.gov/lead, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323).**

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline
For information about lead in drinking water, call **1-800-426-4791**, or visit epa.gov/safewater for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline
For information on lead in toys and other consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury, call **1-800-638-2772,** or visit CPSC's website at cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov.

State and Local Health and Environmental Agencies
Some states, tribes, and cities have their own rules related to lead-based paint. Check with your local agency to see which laws apply to you. Most agencies can also provide information on finding a lead abatement firm in your area, and on possible sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. Receive up-to-date address and phone information for your state or local contacts on the Web at epa.gov/lead, or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD.**

Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access any of the phone numbers in this brochure through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at **1-800-877-8339**.

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U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Offices

The mission of EPA is to protect human health and the environment. Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

Region 1 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, OES 05-4
Boston, MA 02109-3912
(888) 372-7341

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 205, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 906-6809

Region 3 (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, DC, West Virginia)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-2088

Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
AFC Tower, 12th Floor, Air, Pesticides & Toxics
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8998

Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5 (LL-17J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3666
(312) 353-3808

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and 66 Tribes)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-2704

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
11201 Renner Blvd.
Lenexa, KS 66219
(800) 223-0425

Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop St.
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 312-6966

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 9 (CMD-4-2)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-4280

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10 (20-C04)
Air and Toxics Enforcement Section
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 553-1200

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Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

The CPSC protects the public against unreasonable risk of injury from consumer products through education, safety standards activities, and enforcement. Contact CPSC for further information regarding consumer product safety and regulations.

CPSC
4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814-4421
1-800-638-2772
cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. Contact to Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes for further information regarding the Lead Safe Housing Rule, which protects families in pre-1978 assisted housing, and for the lead hazard control and research grant programs.

HUD
451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8236
Washington, DC 20410-3000
(202) 402-7698
hud.gov/lead

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U. S. EPA Washington DC 20460
U. S. CPSC Bethesda MD 20814
U. S. HUD Washington DC 20410

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IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil in and Around Your Home Can Be Dangerous if Not Managed Properly

- Children under 6 years old are most at risk for lead poisoning in your home.
- Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.
- Homes, schools, and child care facilities built before 1978 are likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Even children who seem healthy may have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.
- Disturbing surfaces with lead-based paint or removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.
- People can get lead into their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.
- People have many options for reducing lead hazards. Generally, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard (see page 10).