JAMES KING
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/16/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DR
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA000011161

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/1/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within ninety (90) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/1/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by JAMES KING (License Number: IN5410029). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☑ YES	☐ NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☐ YES	☑ NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐ YES	☑ NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: JAMES KING Signed:

License IN5410029 Date: 8/16/16

Organization Details:

Phone Nbr. 317-233-1294

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

(317) 233-1294

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DR

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

OWNER PH NBR MISSING

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/1/2016

Dwelling Built: 1972

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**YES**	

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	House -- Siding
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Other
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0
Assessment Notes	Deterioration:intact No exterior painted surfaces at unit.; Deterioration:
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	House Exterior -- Bare Soil Within 3 Feet of House (Dripline)
Description	Side- A-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	YES **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	Soil previously tested by EPA and deemed hazardous.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Do not use identified areas of lead contaminated bare soil for playing, growing vegetables, or feeding animals 2.Limit traffic on the bare soil by planting bushes or ground cover in the area 3.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Do not use any of this soil in another part of the yard. 2.Permanently cover bare, lead contaminated soil with concrete, asphalt or other permanent materials. (If used around the house, be sure and slope the covering away from the foundation.) 3.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	Soil previously tested by EPA and deemed hazardous.
Repair Substrate	None

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Living Room -- Wall Surface		
Window Type	None		
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Other		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Deterioration:intact		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Bedroom1 -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-E-Other		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	6.9 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side:center		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions			
Repair Substrate			

Component Location-Type	Bedroom4 -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-E-Other		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	5 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: center		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions			
Repair Substrate			

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-A-Side		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	33 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	12 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Back entry floor		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Assessment of Other Non-Paint Sources

Component Location-Type	House Interior -- Bathtub		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	.02 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 μg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 μg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 μg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal tbe used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.
3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.
4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.
5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.
6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - tbrowing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.
7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Environment http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Attachment A

Dust Results

STUDY NUMBER: 25398

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY
550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: ISDH

Phone: 317 233 1294
Fax: 317 233 1630

Date Sampled: 8/1/16
Collected By: J. KING
Email Address: JAMKING@ISDH.IN.GOV
Address of home sampled: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPT LIMIT (Office Use)
5	TILE	ENTRY FLOOR	12X12	33.	5	5.0
6	TILE	BACK ENTRY FLR (PRE VACUUMED)	12X12	12.	6	5.0
7	TILE	BEDROOM 4 FLR	12X12	<5.0	7	5.0
8	TILE	BEDROOM 1 FLR	12X12	6.9	8	5.0
9	TILE	BLANK	12X12	<5.0	9	5.0

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: GHOST WIPES

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 µg/ft² – floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 µg/ft² – interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
CONVERSION: mg/ft² x 1000 = µg/ft²

VMAO

In case of questions, please contact:
Lead and Healthy Homes Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS:

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

Attachment B

XRF Readings

Indiana State Department of Health
Lead and Healthy Homes Program

Vacant Occupied

Street #: [redacted]	Co: LAKE
City: E. CHICAGO State: IN	Built: 1972
Square Footage:	Apt. #:
Number of Rooms:	Zip Code: 46312
PHN Present: Y / N	Parcel:
License Number: IN5410029	Inspector: KIND

XRF Calibration (mg/cm²)				
XRF #: 2147B7	Time: 10A			
Cd-109	Source Date: 12/15/13			
Initial:	1.0	.9	1.0	10A
Final:	1.1	1.0	1.0	11A
Inspection Date: 8/11/16				

Stairway (S / B) XRF Readings (mg/cm²)					
Riser			Newel Post		
Stringer			Wall		
Tread			Window Frame		
Spindle			Window Sill		
Hand Rail			Window Sash		

Component and XRF Reading (mg/cm²)

Interior	Door	Door Frame	Wall A	Wall B	Wall C	Wall D	Interior / Exterior Window: Frame	Window: Sill	Window: Sash	Window: Well	Base-board	Chair - Rail	Floor	Ceiling	Bath Tub	Sink	Cabinet
Entryway																	
Living Rm	.01A	0A	0				0A		0A		VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
Bedroom 1 [ ]	0D	0D			0		0R		0B		VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
Bedroom 2 [ ]	0D	0D	0				0B		0B		VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
Bedroom 3 [ ]	0D	0D				0	0C		0C		VINYL		LIN	INT	—	—	—
Dining Rm																	
Bathroom 1 [ ]	0B	0B	0				—		—		VINYL		LIN	INT	.02	.03	—
Bathroom 2 [ ]	0B	0B	0				—		—		VINYL		LIN	INT	—	.01	—
Kitchen																	
Hallway	0B	0B		0													
Common																	
Laundry																	
Basement																	
Porch Enclosed																	
Den																	
BR4	0B	0B				0	0D		0D		VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
BR5	0A	0A				.01	0C		0C		VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—

Notes and Exclusions:

Kitchen Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

Bath Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

*Circled readings indicate a deteriorated condition

Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)		
Direction:			**Direction:**			**Direction:**			**Direction:**		
Door			Door			Door			Door		
Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame		
Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts		
Eaves			Eaves			Eaves			Eaves		
Fence			Fence			Fence			Fence		
Foundation			Foundation			Foundation			Foundation		
Gutters			Gutters			Gutters			Gutters		
Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail		
Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column		
Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail		
Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling		
Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor		
Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam		
Siding			Siding			Siding			Siding		
Soffit			Soffit			Soffit			Soffit		
Shutters			Shutters			Shutters			Shutters		
Trim			Trim			Trim			Trim		
Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame		
Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash		
Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill		
Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame		
Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash		
Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill		
Notes / Exclusions: NO PAINTED SURFACES ON EXTERIOR			Notes/ Exclusions:			Notes/ Exclusions:			Notes/ Exclusions:		

Soil Sampling	
Location	Type

Garage XRF Readings (mg/cm²)								
Door			Gutters		Siding		Frame	
Door Frame			OH Door		Soffit		Sash	
Eaves			OH Frame		Trim		Sill	

TONY MOORE
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/17/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA000011165

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/2/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within ninety (90) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/2/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by TONY MOORE (License Number: IN0401062). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☑YES	☐NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☐YES	☑NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐YES	☑NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: TONY MOORE Signed: Tony Moore

License IN0401062 Date: 8/17/2016

Organization Details:

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH Phone Nbr. (317) 233-1250

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

((31) 7) -2331250

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

(219) 397-9974

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/2/2016

Dwelling Built: 1968

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**NO**	

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Equipment -- Ceiling
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0
Assessment Notes	The exterior of unit is brick and vinyl. No paint.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	Garden Area -- Bare Soil Common Area
Description	Side- A-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	YES **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	EPA tested soil and has results based on lead smelter the housing development was built on.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	EPA will conduct and oversee remediation.
Repair Substrate	In accordance with EPA recommendations.

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Other -- Baseboard
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Component Location: All rooms in unit do not have any deteriorated paint.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Living Room -- Window Trough
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	31.5X3.5 = 110.25 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 290 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: south wall
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Cleaning is recommended, but no repair. All troughs are vinyl.
Repair Substrate	Cleaning in accordance with EPA instructions in this report.

Component Location-Type	Other -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 8 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Component Location:
Child's room;
Side: south wall
vinyl substrate
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Housing is very good which is why levels are as low as they are. Continue same efforts as recommended by EPA recommendations.
Repair Substrate	None needed

Component Location-Type	Other-- Window Trough
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	28X3.5 = 98 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 290 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Component Location:
Child's bedroom;
Side: south wall;
Deterioration: none (vinyl surface)

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

wall:
Deterioration: none (vinyl surface)

Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Clean surface in accordance with EPA recommendations.
Repair Substrate	No repair needed.

Assessment of Other Non-Paint Sources

Component Location-Type	House Interior -- Bathtub		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	0 mg/kg
Assessment Notes	No hazards found		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None needed		
Repair Substrate	None needed		

Miscellaneous Notes and Comments

Parent is very good housekeeper and home reflects that. No deteriorated paint in home and dust levels are very low. Continue good cleaning practices. XRF readings all read 0.0 throughout home and on all surfaces to include all trim, walls, doors flooring, and framework.

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 µg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 µg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 µg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being carefil not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.
3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.
4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.
5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.
6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.
7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Enviromnent http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Indiana State Department of Health
Lead and Healthy Homes Program

Vacant Occupied

Street #: [redacted]	Co: Lake
City: East Chicago | State: IN	Built: 1968
Square Footage:	Apt. #:
Number of Rooms: 8	Zip Code: 46312
PHN Present: N	Parcel:
License Number: IN0401062	Inspector: T.Moore

XRF Calibration (mg/cm^2)				
XRF #: 20777	Time:3:30pm			
Cd-109	Source Date: 12/15/16			
Initial:	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Final:	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Inspection Date: August 2, 2016				

Stairway (S / B) XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)				
Riser			Newel Post	
Stringer			Wall	
Tread			Window Frame	
Spindle			Window Sill	
Hand Rail			Window Sash	

Component and XRF Reading (mg/cm^2)

Interior	Door	Door Frame	Wall A	Wall B	Wall C	Wall D	Interior / Exterior Window: Frame	Frame	Sill	Sill	Sash	Sash	Well	Base-board	Chair - Rail	Floor	Ceiling	Bath Tub	Sink	Cabinet
Entryway	0.0	0.0																		
Living Rm			0.0		0.0			0.0												
Bedroom 1 [ ]				0.0		0.0														
Bedroom 2 [ ]	0.0	0.0																		
Bedroom 3 [ ]			0.0		0.0															
Dining Rm																				
Bathroom 1 [ ]																		0.0	0.0	
Bathroom 2 [ ]																				
Kitchen				0.0		0.0														
Hallway																				
Common																				
Laundry																				
Basement																				
Porch Enclosed																				
Den																				

Notes and Exclusions:

Kitchen Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

Bath Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

*Circled readings indicate a deteriorated condition

Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)		
Direction: north			**Direction: west**			**Direction: south**			**Direction: east**		
Door			Door			Door			Door		
Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame		
Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts		
Eaves			Eaves			Eaves			Eaves		
Fence			Fence			Fence			Fence		
Foundation			Foundation			Foundation			Foundation		
Gutters			Gutters			Gutters			Gutters		
Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail		
Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column		
Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail		
Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling		
Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor		
Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam		
Siding			Siding			Siding			Siding		
Soffit			Soffit			Soffit			Soffit		
Shutters			Shutters			Shutters			Shutters		
Trim			Trim			Trim			Trim		
Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame		
Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash		
Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill		
Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame		
Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash		
Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill		
Notes / Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl			Notes/ Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl			Notes/ Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl			Notes/ Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl		

Soil Sampling	
Location	Type
All unit soil was tested by EPA	

Garage XRF Readings (mg/cm^2) N/A							
Door		Gutters		Siding		Frame	
Door Frame		OH Door		Soffit		Sash	
Eaves		OH Frame		Trim		Sill	

Lead Risk Assessment Site Description

Site [redacted] East Chicago, IN Date 8/2/2016 Assessor T. Moore

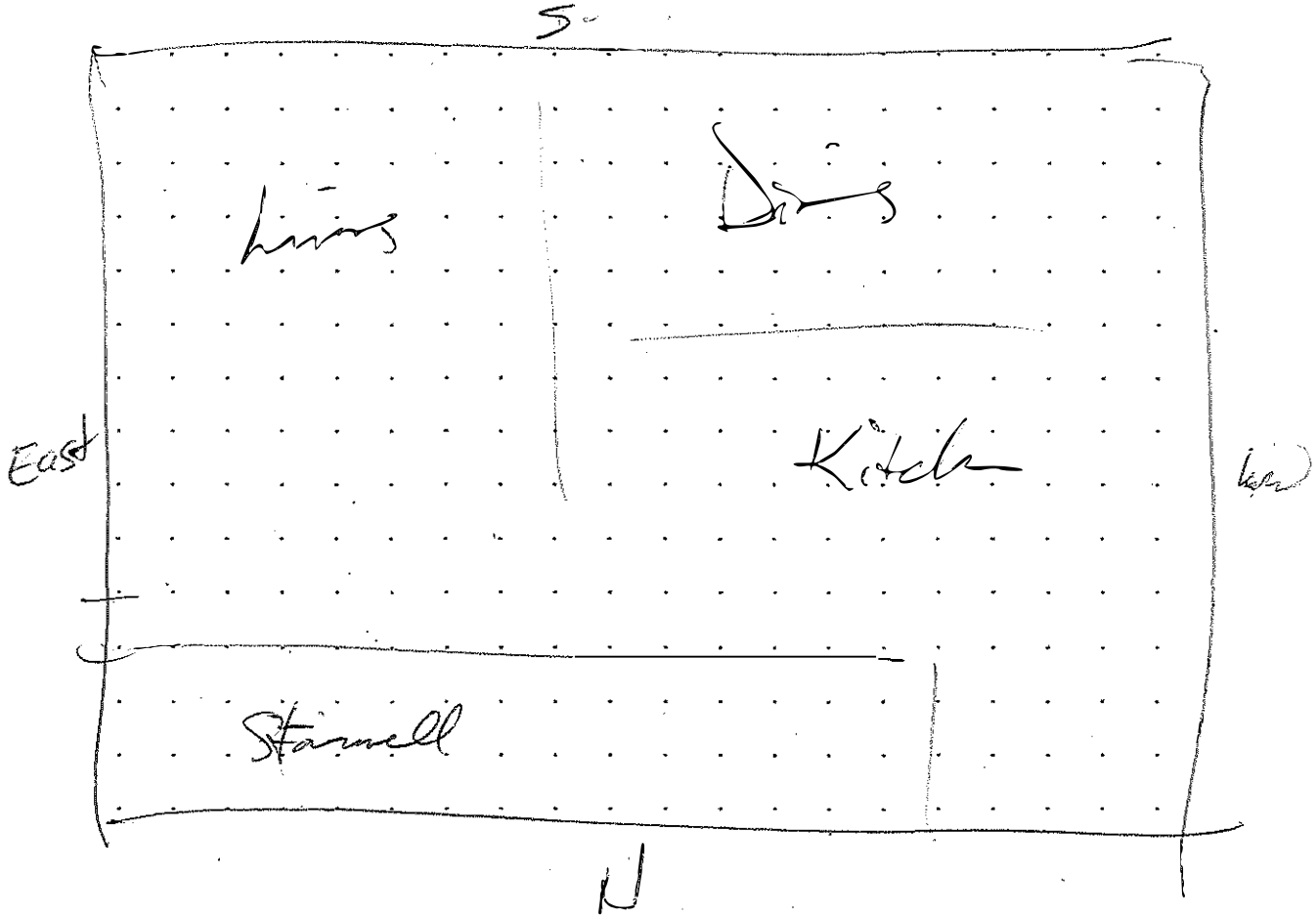
Area diagrammed: 1st floor ____ basement ____ attic or storage area ____ exterior only (show property boundry)

Standard Abbreviations for Use

BR - Bedroom
Bath - Bathroom
LR - Living Room
DR - Dining Room
K - Kitchen
Bsmt - Basement
Gar - Garage
Acc - Accessory Structure

Side Designations

"A" side indicates the side facing the address street. "B," "C," and "D" go clockwise from "A" when facing "A" from the street.



Site Notes:

Site Description form page 1 of 2 ____ Completed

Lead Risk Assessment Site Description

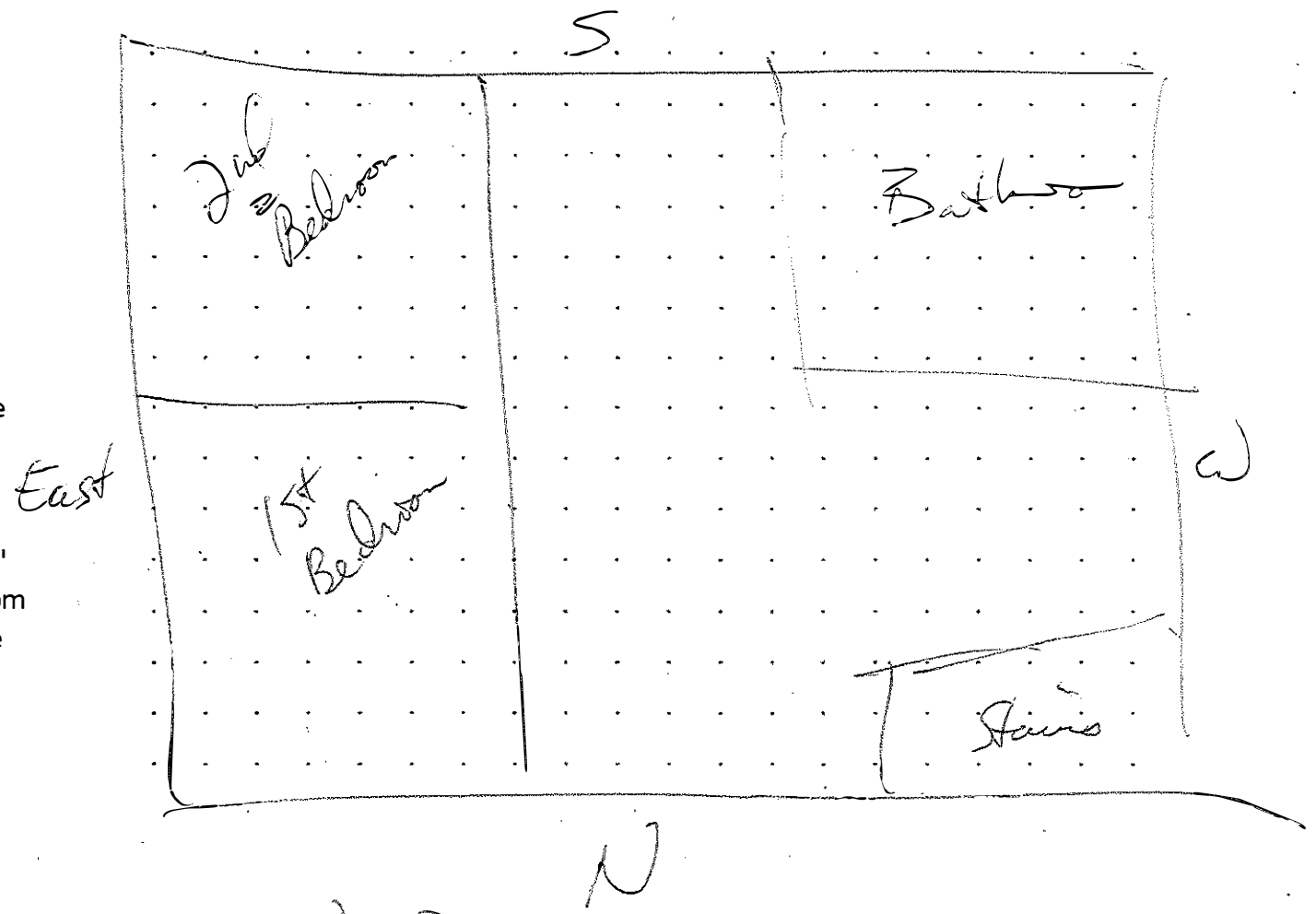
Site [redacted] East Chicago IN Date 8/2/2016 Assessor T. Moore

Area diagrammed: 2nd floor ____ basement ____ attic or storage area ____ exterior only (show property boundry)

Standard Abbreviations for Use

BR - Bedroom
Bath - Bathroom
LR - Living Room
DR - Dining Room
K - Kitchen
Bsmt - Basement
Gar - Garage
Acc - Accessory Structure

Side Designations
"A" side indicates the side facing the address street. "B," "C," and "D" go clockwise from "A" when facing "A" from the street.



Site Notes:

Site Description form page 2 of 2 ____ Completed

Michael R. Pence
Governor
Jerome M. Adams, MD, MPH
State Health Commissioner

Indiana State Department of Health

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
Lead Analysis Report

ISDH Sample Set No.	**12994** **Study No. 25416**
Submitter	**ISDH**
Collected by	**MOORE**
No. wipe samples	**4**
No. paint samples	**0**
Date Received	**8/9/2016**
Date Analyzed	**8/10/2016**
Date of Report	**8/10/2016**
Dust Wipe Method	**SOP MT-102**
Reporting Limit (wipe)	**5 ug/sample**
Paint Method	**SOP MT-106**
Reporting Limit (paint)	**0.010 %**
Condition of Samples	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐ Other**
Quality Control	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐**
Analyst	**Mike Oberthur** MO
Quality Assurance Coordinator	**Raymond Beebe**
Comment	

REPORTED
AUG 12 2016
MO
Indiana State Department of Health
Laboratory Services
Chemistry Laboratory

See attached submission forms for analysis results. Results apply only to items tested. Results not corrected for blanks. All QC results are acceptable unless otherwise noted. Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories is an AIHA accredited ELLAP laboratory. Questions, comments and suggestions should be directed to Mary Hagerman, mhagerma@isdh.in.gov, 317-921-5553.

Laboratories•550 West 16th Street•Indianapolis, Indiana 46202•317.921.5500•*http://www.statehealth.IN.gov*

STUDY NUMBER: 25416

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY
550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: Tony Moore, EHS, ISDH
505 W. 57th Avenue
Merrillville, IN 46410
Phone: (219) 902-8330
Fax:

Date Sampled: Aug. 2, 2016
Collected By: T. Moore #IN040106Z
Email Address: "tmoore@isdh.in.gov"
Address of home sampled: [redacted]
East Chicago, IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPT LIMIT (Office Use)
#1	Ghost Wipes	Blank		<5.0	1	5.0
#2	Ghost Wipes	Livingroom / South Wall window trough	(31.5"x3.5")	290.	2	6.5
#3	Ghost Wipes	South Wall / Child's Bedroom / window trough	(28"x3.5")	290.	3	7.3
#4	Ghost Wipes	South Wall / Child's Bedroom floor	(12"x12")	8.0	4	5.0

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: Ghost Wipes

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 µg/ft² – floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 µg/ft² – interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
CONVERSION: mg/ft² x 1000 = µg/ft²

VLMA

In case of questions, please contact:
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS: Please e-mail me all lab results.
Thank you!

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

JAMES KING
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/16/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DR
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA000011164

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/2/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within ninety (90) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/2/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by JAMES KING (License Number: IN5410029). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☑YES	☐NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☐YES	☑NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐YES	☑NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: JAMES KING Signed:

License IN5410029 Date: 8/16/16

Organization Details:

Phone Nbr. 317-233-1294

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

(317) 233-1294

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DR

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

OWNER PH NBR MISSING

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/2/2016

Dwelling Built: 1972

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**YES**	

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	House -- Soffit
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Metal; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Other
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0
Assessment Notes	Deterioration:intact No painted exterior components.; Deterioration:
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	House Exterior -- Bare Soil Within 3 Feet of House (Dripline)
Description	Side- A-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	YES **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	Soil previously tested by EPA and deemed hazardous.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Do not use identified areas of lead contaminated bare soil for playing, growing vegetables, or feeding animals 2.Limit traffic on the bare soil by planting bushes or ground cover in the area 3.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Do not use any of this soil in another part of the yard. 2.Permanently cover bare, lead contaminated soil with concrete, asphalt or other permanent materials. (If used around the house, be sure and slope the covering away from the foundation.) 3.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Bathroom1 -- Door Casing
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Wood; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Other
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Deterioration:intact
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Bedroom1 -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-E-Other		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	6.5 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side:Center		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions			
Repair Substrate			

Component Location-Type	Bedroom3 -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-E-Other		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	7.4 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side:Center		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions			
Repair Substrate			

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-A-Side		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	15 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-C-Side		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	8 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Back entry floor		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Assessment of Other Non-Paint Sources

Component Location-Type	House Interior -- Bathtub		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	.01 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 μg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 μg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 μg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.
3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.
4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.
5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.
6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.
7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Environment http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Attachment A

Dust Results

STUDY NUMBER: 25399

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY
550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: ISDH

Date Sampled: 8/2/16
Collected By: J. KING
Email Address: JAMKING@ISDH.IN.GOV

Phone: 317 233 1294
Fax: 317 233 1630

Ad [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPT LIMIT (Office Use)
11	TILE	ENTRY FLOOR	12X12	15.	11	5.0
12	TILE	BACK ENTRY FLOOR	12X12	8.0	12	5.0
13	TILE	BEDROOM 1 FLOOR	12X12	6.5	13	5.0
14	TILE	BEDROOM 3 FLOOR	12X12	7.4	14	5.0
15	TILE	BLANK	12X12	25.0	15	5.0

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: GHOST WIPES

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 µg/ft² – floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 µg/ft² – interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
CONVERSION: mg/ft² x 1000 = µg/ft²

JMM

In case of questions, please contact:
Lead and Healthy Homes Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS:

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

Attachment B

XRF Readings

Indiana State Department of Health
Lead and Healthy Homes Program

Vacant Occupied

Street #: [redacted]		Co: LAKE	
City: E. CHICAGO	State: IN	Built: 1972	
Square Footage:		Apt. #:	
Number of Rooms:		Zip Code: 46312	
PHN Present: Y / N		Parcel:	
License Number: IN5410029		Inspector: KING	

XRF Calibration (mg/cm²)				
XRF #: 214757	Time: 2:00pm			
Cd-109	Source Date: 12/15/13			
Initial:	1.1	1.0	1.0	2:00pm
Final:	.9	1.0	.9	4:00pm
Inspection Date: 8/2/16				

Stairway (S / B) XRF Readings (mg/cm²)					
Riser			Newel Post		
Stringer			Wall	(0)	
Tread			Window Frame		
Spindle			Window Sill		
Hand Rail			Window Sash		

Component and XRF Reading (mg/cm²)

Interior	Door	Door Frame	Wall A	Wall B	Wall C	Wall D	Interior / Exterior Window: Frame	Frame	Sill	Sill	Sash	Sash	Well	Base-board	Chair - Rail	Floor	Ceiling	Bath Tub	Sink	Cabinet
Entryway																				
Living Rm	0A	.01A	(0)				0A				0A			VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
Bedroom 1 [ ]	0C	0C	(0)				0C				0C			VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
Bedroom 2 [ ]	0D	0D		(0)			0A				0A			VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
Bedroom 3 [ ]	0A	0A			.01		0C				0C			VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
Dining Rm																				
Bathroom 1 [ ]	0A	0A				(0)	0C				0C			VINYL	—	LIN	INT	.01	.01	—
Bathroom 2 [ ]																				
Kitchen	0C	0C		(0)			0B				0B			VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
Hallway																				
Common																				
Laundry																				
Basement																				
Porch[Enclosed]																				
Den																				

Notes and Exclusions:

Kitchen Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

Bath Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

*Circled readings indicate a deteriorated condition

Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)		
Direction:			**Direction:**			**Direction:**			**Direction:**		
Door			Door			Door			Door		
Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame		
Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts		
Eaves			Eaves			Eaves			Eaves		
Fence			Fence			Fence			Fence		
Foundation			Foundation			Foundation			Foundation		
Gutters			Gutters			Gutters			Gutters		
Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail		
Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column		
Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail		
Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling		
Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor		
Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam		
Siding			Siding			Siding			Siding		
Soffit			Soffit			Soffit			Soffit		
Shutters			Shutters			Shutters			Shutters		
Trim			Trim			Trim			Trim		
Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame		
Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash		
Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill		
Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame		
Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash		
Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill		
Notes / Exclusions: NO PAINTED EXTERIOR COMPONENTS			Notes/ Exclusions:			Notes/ Exclusions:			Notes/ Exclusions:		

Soil Sampling	
Location	Type

Garage XRF Readings (mg/cm²)								
Door			Gutters		Siding		Frame	
Door Frame			OH Door		Soffit		Sash	
Eaves			OH Frame		Trim		Sill	

TONY MOORE
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/11/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA00001 1152

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/1/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within ninety (90) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/1/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by TONY MOORE (License Number: IN0401062). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☑YES	☐NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☑YES	☐NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐YES	☑NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: TONY MOORE Signed: Tony Moore, Tony D. Moore, EHS, ISDH

License IN0401062 Date: 8/11/2016

Organization Details:

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH Phone Nbr. (317) 233-1250

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

((31) 7) -2331250

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

(219) 397-9974

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/1/2016

Dwelling Built: 1968

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**YES**	

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Equipment -- Ceiling
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0
Assessment Notes	No noticeable paint on exterior of unit.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	Garden Area -- Bare Soil Common Area
Description	Side- A-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	YES **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	EPA has tested soil and has results and targeted site.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	EPA recommendations
Repair Substrate	EPA remediation/abatement

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Basement -- Baseboard
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	All XRF testing on interior surfaces show no lead in the paint on walls, trim, windows and flooring.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Component Location-Type	Basement -- Baseboard
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0
Assessment Notes	There is no chipping or peeling paint on the interior surfaces.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Bedroom2 -- Window Trough
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	43X3.5 = 150.5 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 390 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: North wall; Deterioration: vinyl
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean and scrub all components from the highest locations down using separate wash and rinse buckets; repeating the process until the dust is completely eliminated 2.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods.
Specific Instructions	Although the levels of dust in the trough is under 400, it is very close. This may be an accumulation of dust blown into trough over a period of time.
Repair Substrate	A thorough cleaning in accordance with EPA methods.

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-A-Side
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	YES **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 69 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Flooring is tile. This is the front entry flooring.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean and scrub all components from the highest locations down using separate wash and rinse buckets; repeating the process until the dust is completely eliminated 2.Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	A thorough cleaning in accordance with EPA guidelines is required.
Repair Substrate	No repair necessary. The component is intact.

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-C-Side
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	YES **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 73 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Deterioration: tile (intact)
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean and scrub all components from the highest locations

	down using separate wash and rinse buckets; repeating the process until the dust is completely eliminated 2. Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	A thorough cleaning of the flooring needs to be completed and removal of shoes before entering home.
Repair Substrate	Clean flooring in accordance with EPA requirements.

Assessment of Other Non-Paint Sources

Component Location-Type	House Interior -- Bathtub		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	0
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Miscellaneous Notes and Comments

The dust is an issue in this unit, because of the contaminated soil being tracked inside the home. Shoes are to removed prior to entering home. If windows are opened, then the chances of more contamination is expected until remediation/abatement can be completed.

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 μg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 μg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 μg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.

3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.

4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.

5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.

6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.

7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Environment http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Michael R. Pence
Governor
Jerome M. Adams, MD, MPH
State Health Commissioner

Indiana State Department of Health

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
Lead Analysis Report

ISDH Sample Set No.	**12967** **Study No. 25396**
Submitter	**ISDH**
Collected by	**MOORE**
No. wipe samples	**7**
No. paint samples	**0**
Date Received	**8/4/2016**
Date Analyzed	**8/8/2016**
Date of Report	**8/8/2016**
Dust Wipe Method	**SOP MT-102**
Reporting Limit (wipe)	**5 ug/sample**
Paint Method	**SOP MT-106**
Reporting Limit (paint)	**0.010 %**
Condition of Samples	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐ Other**
Quality Control	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐**
Analyst	**Mike Oberthur** MO
Quality Assurance Coordinator	**Raymond Beebe**
Comment	

See attached submission forms for analysis results. Results apply only to items tested. Results not corrected for blanks. All QC results are acceptable unless otherwise noted. Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories is an AIHA accredited ELLAP laboratory. Questions, comments and suggestions should be directed to Mary Hagerman, mhagerma@isdh.in.gov, 317-921-5553.

Laboratories•550West16th Street•Indianapolis, Indiana 46202•317.921.5500•*http://www.statehealth.IN.gov*

STUDY NUMBER: 25396

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY
550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: Tony Moore, EHS, ISDH
505 W. 57th Avenue
Merrillville, IN 46410
Phone: (219) 902-0330
Fax: _____

Date Sampled: August 1, 2016
Collected By: T. Moore #IN0401062
Email Address: "tmoore@isdh.in.gov"
Address of home sampled: [redacted]
East Chicago, IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPT LIMIT (Office Use)
#1	Ghost Wipes	Blank		45.0	1	5.0
#2	Ghost Wipes	2nd floor/rear bedroom North Wall/floor	(12" X 12")	24.	2	5.0
#3	Ghost Wipes	Rear bedroom/North side of home/window trough	(43" X 3.5")	390.	3	4.8
#4	Ghost Wipes	Rear Entryway/floor	(12" X 12")	73.	4	5.0
#5	Ghost Wipes	Upstair bedroom/by stairwell North wall/window trough	(43" X 3.5")	310.	5	4.8
#6	Ghost Wipes	2nd bedroom/by stairs floor	(12" X 12")	17.	6	5.0
#7	Ghost Wipes	Front entry/door way floor	(12" X 12")	69.	7	5.0

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: Ghost Wipes

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 µg/ft² – floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 µg/ft² – interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
CONVERSION: mg/ft² x 1000 = µg/ft²

In case of questions, please contact:
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS: Please e-mail me all lab results. Thank you!

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

Indiana State Department of Health
Lead and Healthy Homes Program

Vacant (Occupied)

Street #: [redacted]		Co: Lake
City: East Chicago	State: IN	Built: 1968
Square Footage:		Apt. #:
Number of Rooms: 8		Zip Code: 46312
PHN Present: Y		Parcel:
License Number:IN0401062		Inspector: T. Moore

XRF Calibration (mg/cm²)				
XRF #: 20777			Time: 9:00am	
Cd-109	Source Date: 12/15/15			
Initial:	0.8	0.8	0.8	9::30am
Final:	0.8	0.8	0.8	10:30am
Inspection Date: 8/01/2016				

Stairway (S / B) XRF Readings (mg/cm²)					
Riser			Newel Post		
Stringer			Wall		
Tread			Window Frame		
Spindle			Window Sill		
Hand Rail			Window Sash		

Component and XRF Reading (mg/cm²)																			
Interior	Door	Door Frame	Wall				Interior / Exterior Window							Base-board	Chair - Rail	Floor	Ceiling	Bath Tub	Sink	Cabinet
			A	B	C	D	Frame		Sill		Sash		Well							
Entryway	0.0	0.0														0.0				
Living Rm			0.0		0.0		0.0													
Bedroom 1 [ ]																				
Bedroom 2 [ ]																				
Bedroom 3 [x]	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0									0.0		0.0		0.0
Dining Rm																				
Bathroom 1 [ ]																				
Bathroom 2 [ ]																				
Kitchen																				
Hallway			0.0			0.0														
Common				0.0																
Laundry																				
Basement																				
Porch[Enclosed]																				
Den																				

Notes and Exclusions:

Kitchen Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

Bath Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

*Circled readings indicate a deteriorated condition

Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)		
Direction:			**Direction:**			**Direction:**			**Direction:**		
Door			Door			Door			Door		
Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame		
Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts		
Eaves			Eaves			Eaves			Eaves		
Fence			Fence			Fence			Fence		
Foundation			Foundation			Foundation			Foundation		
Gutters			Gutters			Gutters			Gutters		
Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail		
Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column		
Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail		
Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling		
Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor		
Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam		
Siding			Siding			Siding			Siding		
Soffit			Soffit			Soffit			Soffit		
Shutters			Shutters			Shutters			Shutters		
Trim			Trim			Trim			Trim		
Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame		
Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash		
Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill		
Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame		
Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash		
Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill		
Notes / Exclusions: There is no exterior paint on building unit.			Notes/ Exclusions: There is no exterior paint on building unit.			Notes/ Exclusions: There is no exterior paint on building unit.			Notes/ Exclusions: There is no exterior paint on building unit.		

Soil Sampling N/A	
Location	Type

Garage XRF Readings (mg/cm^2) N/A							
Door		Gutters		Siding		Frame	
Door Frame		OH Door		Soffit		Sash	
Eaves		OH Frame		Trim		Sill	

Lead Risk Assessment Site Description

Site [redacted], East Chicago Date Aug 1, 2016 Assessor T. Moore

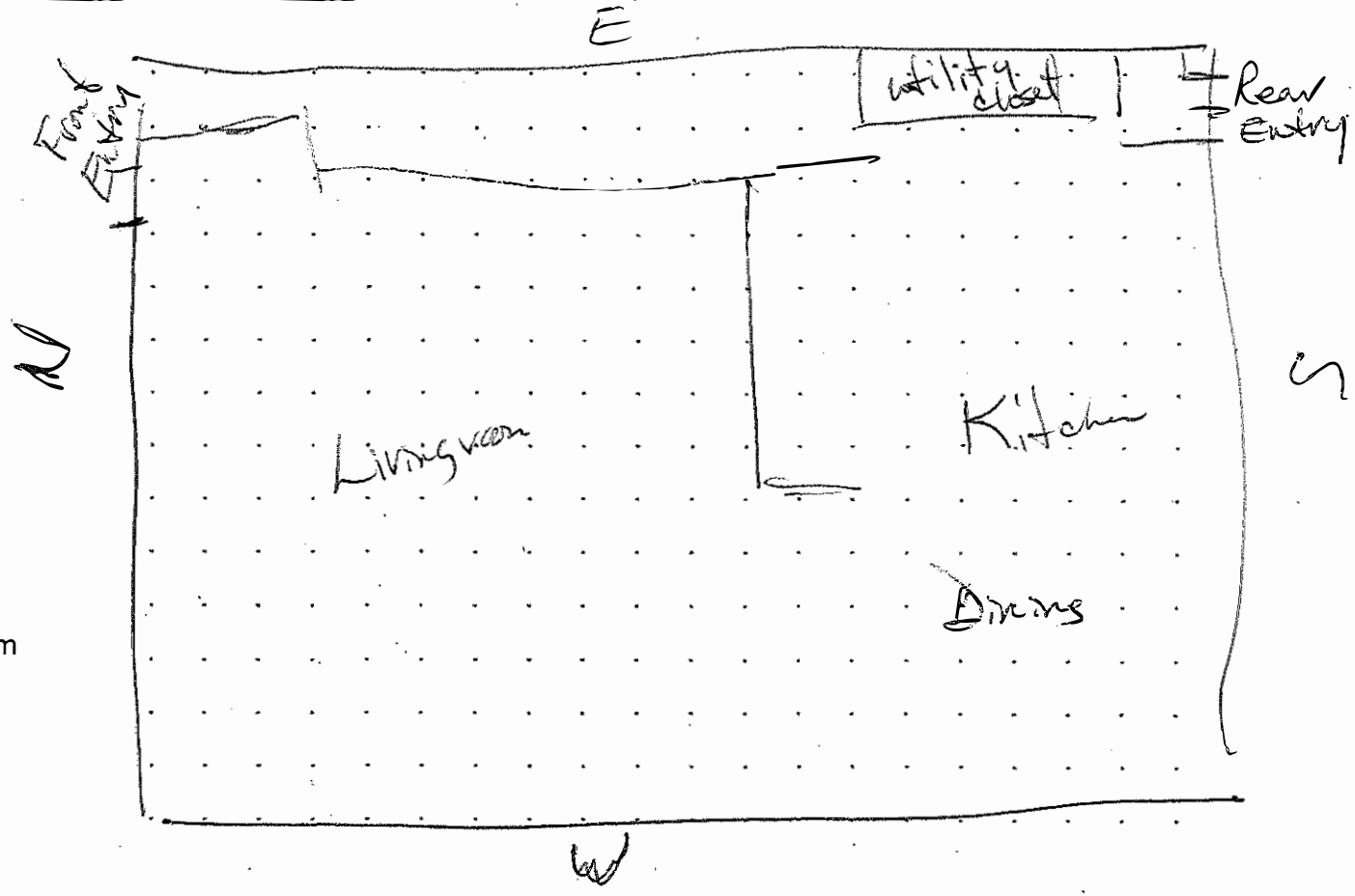
Area diagrammed: 1st floor ____ basement ____ attic or storage area ____ exterior only (show property boundry)

Standard Abbreviations for Use

BR - Bedroom
Bath - Bathroom
LR - Living Room
DR - Dining Room
K - Kitchen
Bsmt - Basement
Gar - Garage
Acc - Accessory Structure

Side Designations

"A" side indicates the side facing the address street. "B," "C," and "D" go clockwise from "A" when facing "A" from the street.



Site Notes:

Site Description form page 1 of 2 ____ Completed

[redacted] **Lead Risk Assessment Site Description**

East Chicago, IN

Site _____ Date Aug 1, 2018 Assessor T. Moore

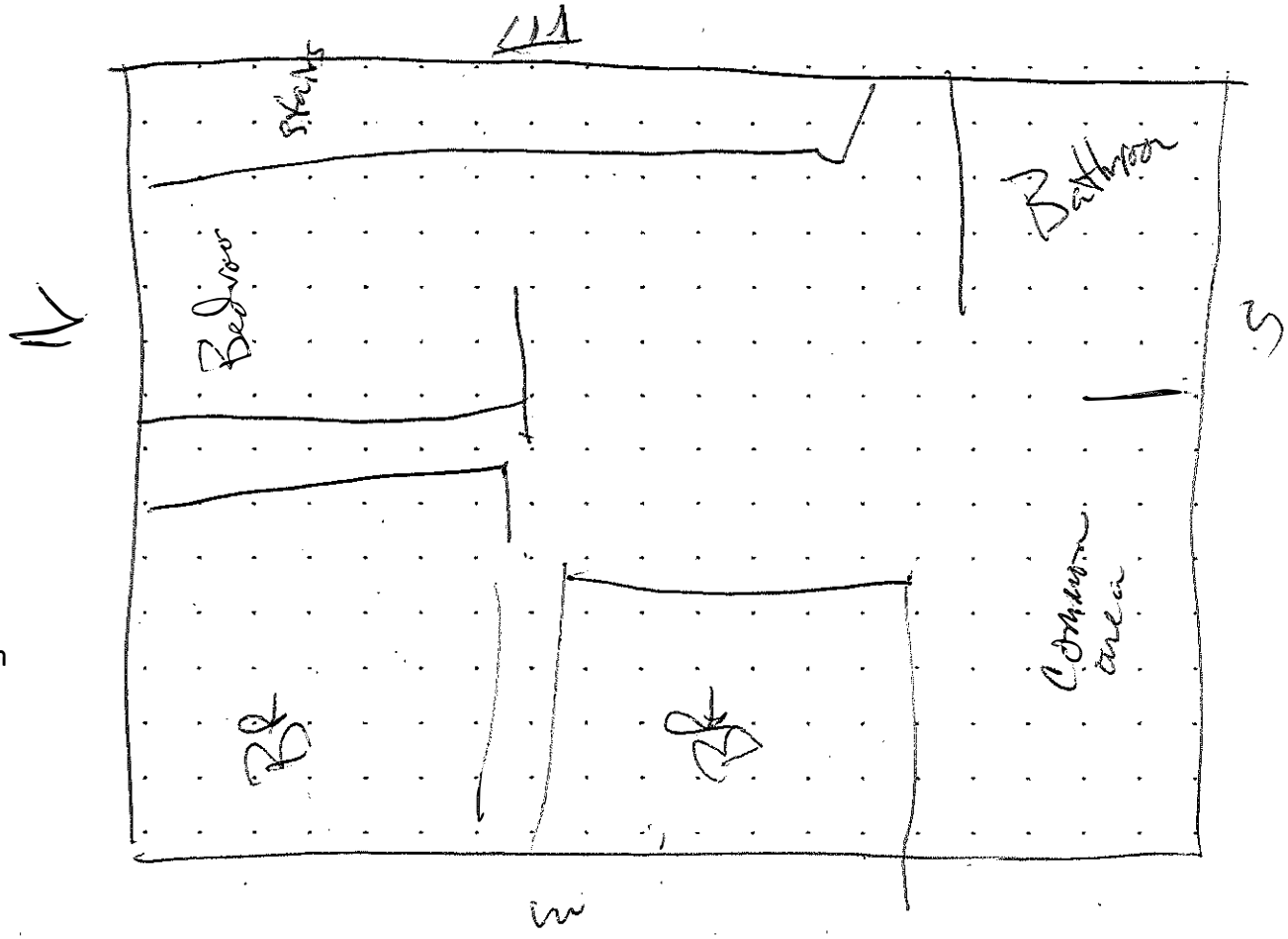
Area diagrammed: 2nd floor ____ basement ____ attic or storage area ____ exterior only (show property boundry)

Standard Abbreviations for Use

BR - Bedroom
Bath - Bathroom
LR - Living Room
DR - Dining Room
K - Kitchen
Bsmt - Basement
Gar - Garage
Acc - Accessory Structure

Side Designations

"A" side indicates the side facing the address street. "B," "C," and "D" go clockwise from "A" when facing "A" from the street.



Site Notes:

Site Description form page 2 of 2 ____ Completed

JAMES KING
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/16/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA000011159

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/1/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within ninety (90) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/1/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by JAMES KING (License Number: IN5410029). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☑ YES	☐ NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☐ YES	☑ NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐ YES	☑ NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: JAMES KING Signed:

License IN5410029 Date: 8/16/16

Organization Details:

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH Phone Nbr. 317-233-1294

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

(317) 233-1294

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

OWNER P H NBR MISSING

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/1/2016

Dwelling Built: 1972

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**YES**	

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	House -- Siding
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Other
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Deterioration: none No painted surfaces on exterior of unit.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	House Exterior -- Bare Soil Within 3 Feet of House (Dripline)
Description	Side- A-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	YES **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	Soil previously tested by EPA and deemed hazardous.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Do not use identified areas of lead contaminated bare soil for playing, growing vegetables, or feeding animals 2.Limit traffic on the bare soil by planting bushes or ground cover in the area 3.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Do not use any of this soil in another part of the yard. 2.Permanently cover bare, lead contaminated soil with concrete, asphalt or other permanent materials. (If used around the house, be sure and slope the covering away from the foundation.) 3.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	Soil previously tested by EPA and deemed hazardous.
Repair Substrate	None

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Door Casing		
Window Type	None		
Description	Substrate-Wood; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Other		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Deterioration: Intact		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Bedroom2 -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-E-Other		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	7.2 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: Center		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions			
Repair Substrate			

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-A-Side		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	12 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-C-Side		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	8.7 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Back Entry Floor		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Component Location-Type	Kitchen -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-E-Other		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	5.8 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side:Center		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions			
Repair Substrate			

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 $\mu g/ft^2$
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 $\mu g/ft^2$
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 $\mu g/ft^2$
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm^2

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.

3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.

4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.

5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.

6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.

7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Environment http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Attachment A

Dust Results

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Jerome M. Adams, MD, MPH
State Health Commissioner

Indiana State Department of Health

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
Lead Analysis Report

ISDH Sample Set No.	**12969** **Study No. 25398**
Submitter	**ISDH**
Collected by	**KING**
No. wipe samples	**9**
No. paint samples	**0**
Date Received	**8/4/2016**
Date Analyzed	**8/8/2016**
Date of Report	**8/8/2016**
Dust Wipe Method	**SOP MT-102**
Reporting Limit (wipe)	**5 ug/sample**
Paint Method	**SOP MT-106**
Reporting Limit (paint)	**0.010 %**
Condition of Samples	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐ Other**
Quality Control	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐**
Analyst	**Mike Oberthur** MO
Quality Assurance Coordinator	**Raymond Beebe**
Comment	

See attached submission forms for analysis results. Results apply only to Items tested. Results not corrected for blanks. All QC results are acceptable unless otherwise noted. Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories Is an AIHA accredited ELLAP laboratory. Questions, comments and suggestions should be directed to Mary Hagerman, mhagerma@isdh.in.gov, 317-921-5553.

Laboratories•550 West 16th Street•Indianapolis, Indiana 46202•317.921.5500•*http://www.statehealth.IN.gov*

STUDY NUMBER: 25398

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY
550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: ISDH

Phone: 317 233 1294
Fax: 317 233 1630

Date Sampled: 8/1/16
Collected By: J. KING
Email Address: JAMKING@ISDH.IN.GOV
A [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPT LIMIT (Office Use)
1	TILE	ENTRY FLOOR	12X12	12.	1	5.0
2	TILE	BACK ENTRY FLOOR	12X12	8.7	2	5.0
3	TILE	KITCHEN FLOOR	12X12	5.8	3	5.0
4	TILE	BEDROOM 2 FLOOR	12X12	7.2	4	5.0

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: GHOST WIPES

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 µg/ft² – floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 µg/ft² – interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
CONVERSION: mg/ft² x 1000 = µg/ft²

N/A

In case of questions, please contact:
Lead and Healthy Homes Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS:

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

Attachment B

XRF Readings

Indiana State Department of Health
Lead and Healthy Homes Program

Vacant Occupied

Street #: [redacted]	Co: LAKE
City: E CHICAGO State: IN	Built: 1972
Square Footage:	Apt. #:
Number of Rooms:	Zip Code: 46312
PHN Present: Y / N	Parcel:
License Number: IN5410029	Inspector: KING

XRF Calibration (mg/cm²)				
XRF #: 21477	Time: 9A			
Cd-109	Source Date: 12/15/13			
Initial:	.9	1.1	1.1	9A
Final:	1.0	.9	1.0	10A
Inspection Date: 8/1/16				

Stairway (S / B) XRF Readings (mg/cm²)					
Riser			Newel Post		
Stringer			Wall		
Tread			Window Frame		
Spindle			Window Sill		
Hand Rail			Window Sash		

Component and XRF Reading (mg/cm²)

Interior	Door	Door Frame	Wall A	Wall B	Wall C	Wall D	Interior / Exterior Window: Frame	Frame	Sill	Sill	Sash	Sash	Well	Base-board	Chair - Rail	Floor	Ceiling	Bath Tub	Sink	Cabinet
Entryway																				
Living Rm	O	O	.01				O				●			VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	
Bedroom 1 [ ]	O	O	.01				O				O			VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	
Bedroom 2 [ ]	O	O	O				O				O			VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	
Bedroom 3 [ ]	O	O	O				O				O			VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	
Dining Rm																				
Bathroom 1 [ ]	O	.01			O		O				O			VINYL	—	LIN	INT	.01	O	—
Bathroom 2 [ ]																				
Kitchen	O	O				O	O				O			VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	STL	WOOD
Hallway	O	O		O			—				—			VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
Common																				
Laundry																				
Basement																				
Porch Enclosed																				
Den																				

Notes and Exclusions:

NO PAINT ON EXTERIOR OF UNIT
ALL INTERIOR PAINT INTACT

Kitchen Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

Bath Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

*Circled readings indicate a deteriorated condition

Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)		
Direction:			**Direction:**			**Direction:**			**Direction:**		
Door			Door			Door			Door		
Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame		
Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts		
Eaves			Eaves			Eaves			Eaves		
Fence			Fence			Fence			Fence		
Foundation			Foundation			Foundation			Foundation		
Gutters			Gutters			Gutters			Gutters		
Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail		
Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column		
Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail		
Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling		
Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor		
Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam		
Siding			Siding			Siding			Siding		
Soffit			Soffit			Soffit			Soffit		
Shutters			Shutters			Shutters			Shutters		
Trim			Trim			Trim			Trim		
Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame		
Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash		
Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill		
Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame		
Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash		
Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill		
Notes / Exclusions: NO PAINT ON EXTERIOR			Notes/ Exclusions:			Notes/ Exclusions:			Notes/ Exclusions:		

Soil Sampling	
Location	Type
SAMPLE TAKEN BY EPA	PREVIOUSLY

Garage XRF Readings (mg/cm²)								
Door			Gutters		Siding		Frame	
Door Frame			OH Door		Soffit		Sash	
Eaves			OH Frame		Trim		Sill	

TONY MOORE
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
I00 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/25/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA000011179

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/3/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within ninety (90) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/3/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by TONY MOORE (License Number: IN0401062). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☐ YES	☑ NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☑ YES	☐ NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐ YES	☑ NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: TONY MOORE Signed: Tony Moore

License IN0401062 Date:

Organization Details:

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH Phone Nbr. (317) 233-1250

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

((31) 7) -2331250

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

(219) 397-9974

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/3/2016

Dwelling Built: 1968

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**YES**	

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	House -- Other
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Component Type: exterior components are brick and vinyl. No painted components.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	Garden Area -- Bare Soil Common Area
Description	Side- A-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	NO **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	EPA has conducted all soil sampling and has results for unit.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	EPA will monitor and conduct all soil remediation.
Repair Substrate	As recommended by all HUD and EPA rules and law.

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Window
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-B-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Component Location-Type	Living Room -- Baseboard
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	All XRF sampling conducted on all walls, framework, trim and flooring resulted in 0.0 readings. There was no chipping/peeling paint.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Component Location-Type	Other -- Window
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-B-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Component Location: Child's bedroom
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Bedroom2 -- Window Trough
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	42X4 = 168 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 40 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	child's bedroom;
Side: north wall
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Clean regularly to minimize dust hazard in unit.
Repair Substrate	None needed.

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 12 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: rear entryway;
Deterioration: floor tile (intact)
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Conduct thorough cleaning regularly to minimize dust in unit.
Repair Substrate	None needed.

Component Location-Type	Living Room -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 13 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: East wall; Deterioration: tile (intact)
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. 2.Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

	ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Thorough and regular cleaning to minimize dust being tracked into home.
Repair Substrate	No repair needed.

Component Location-Type	Living Room -- Window Trough
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	20X3.5 = 70 sq inches
Hazard	YES **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 2000 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: east wall
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. 2.Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Conduct thorough and regular cleaning in unit to minimize dust being tracked in.
Repair Substrate	None needed.

Assessment of Other Non-Paint Sources

Component Location-Type	House Interior-- Bathtub		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None needed		
Repair Substrate	None needed		

Miscellaneous Notes and Comments

No issues with any of the surfaces tested in the unit. No chipping or peeling paint has been found in the unit. The only hazard found has been the soil contamination.

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 µg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 µg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 µg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- § Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- § Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- § Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.
3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.
4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.
5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.
6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.
7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Environment http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Jerome M. Adams, MD, MPH
State Health Commissioner

Indiana State Department of Health

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
Lead Analysis Report

ISDH Sample Set No.	**12997**	**Study No. 25419**
Submitter	**ISDH**	
Collected by	**MOORE**	
No. wipe samples	**5**	
No. paint samples	**0**	
Date Received	**8/9/2016**	
Date Analyzed	**8/10/2016**	
Date of Report	**8/10/2016**	
Dust Wipe Method	**SOP MT-102**	
Reporting Limit (wipe)	**5 ug/sample**	
Paint Method	**SOP MT-106**	
Reporting Limit (paint)	**0.010 %**	
Condition of Samples	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐ Other**	
Quality Control	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐**	
Analyst	**Mike Oberthur** MO	
Quality Assurance Coordinator	**Raymond Beebe**	
Comment		

REPORTED
AUG 12 2016
MO
Indiana State Department of Health
Laboratory Services
Chemistry Laboratory

See attached submission forms for analysis results. Results apply only to items tested. Results not corrected for blanks. All QC results are acceptable unless otherwise noted. Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories is an AIHA accredited ELLAP laboratory. Questions, comments and suggestions should be directed to Mary Hagerman, mhagerma@isdh.in.gov, 317-921-5553.

Laboratories•550 West 16th Street•Indianapolis, Indiana 46202•317.921.5500•*http://www.statehealth.IN.gov*

STUDY NUMBER: 25419

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY
550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: Tony Moore, EHS, ISDH
505 W. 56th Avenue
Merrillville, IN 46410
Phone: (219) 902-03330
Fax: _____

Date Sampled: Aug. 3, 2016
Collected By: T. Moore # IN0401062
Email Address: "tmoore@isdh.in.gov"
Address of home sampled: [redacted]
East Chicago, IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPT LIMIT (Office Use)
#1	Ghost Wipes	Blank		<5.0	1	5.0
#2	Ghost Wipes	East Wall/Livingroom entryway/Floor	(12"x12")	13.	2	5.0
#3	Ghost Wipes	Rear Entryway/Floor	(12"x12")	12.	3	5.0
#4	Ghost Wipes	East Wall/Livingroom window trough	(20"x3.5")	2000.	4	10.
#5	Ghost Wipes	Child's Bedroom/North Wall/window trough	(42"x4")	40.	5	4.3

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: Ghost Wipes

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 µg/ft^2 – floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 µg/ft^2 – interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
CONVERSION: mg/ft^2 x 1000 = µg/ft^2

In case of questions, please contact:
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS: Please e-mail me all lab results. Thank You!

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

2 of 2

TONY MOORE
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/17/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA000011172

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/3/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within ninety (90) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/3/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by TONY MOORE (License Number: IN0401062). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☐YES	☑NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☑YES	☐NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐YES	☑NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: TONY MOORE Signed: Tony Moore

License IN0401062 Date: 8/17/2016

Organization Details:

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH Phone Nbr. (317) 233-1250

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

((31) 7) -2331250

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

(219) 397-9974

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/3/2016

Dwelling Built: 1968

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address? NO How long ago?

Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling? NO How long ago?

Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling? NO How long ago?

Were lead hazards located and is remediation required? **YES**

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	House -- Siding
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	All exterior is comprised of brick and vinyl which shows no deterioration.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	House Exterior -- Bare Soil Common Area
Description	Side- A-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	NO **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	Unit has contaminated soil surrounding entire complex which is why unit was targeted. EPA did sampling and has results.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	EPA will conduct abatement to remove soil and replace with uncontaminated soil.
Repair Substrate	In accordance with all HUD and EPA rules.

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Door Face
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Metal; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	This is the front entry door (INTERIOR SIDE)
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	none needed
Repair Substrate	none needed

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Other
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Deterioration: tile (intact);
Component Type: floor (Front entry door)
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Component Location-Type	Other -- Wall Surface
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Component Location: child's bedroom
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 36 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: This is the rear entry floor directly by the door.; Deterioration: tile (intact)
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean and scrub all components from the highest locations down using separate wash and rinse buckets; repeating the process until the dust is completely eliminated 2.Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	The floor dust is dangerously close to the action level which is 40. A thorough cleaning in accordance to the specifics of this report is needed.
Repair Substrate	None needed.

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	YES **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 420 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: This is the front entry floor;
Deterioration: tile(intact)
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean and scrub all components from the highest locations down using separate wash and rinse buckets; repeating the process until the dust is completely eliminated 2.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. 3.Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Clean all surfaces in accordance to EPA/HUD recommendations to minimize the high lead dust being tracked in from outside.
Repair Substrate	The floor tile is intact and not in disrepair.

Component Location-Type	Other -- Window Trough

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	43X4 = 172 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 200 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Component Location:
Child's bedroom;
Side: East wall/vinyl window trough.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Even though the action level wssn't reached from the sample submitted, it reveals that that lead is in the trough. A more thorough cleaning is warranted to minimize the spread of dust in unit.
Repair Substrate	The window is made of vinyl and intact.

Assessment of Other Non-Paint Sources

Component Location-Type	House Interior -- Bathtub		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None needed		
Repair Substrate	None needed		

Miscellaneous Notes and Comments

The rear entry obviously is the main entryway and had the highest reading between the to entries. To minimize the dust in the unit the residents must be cognizant of cleaning regularly. Opening the windows could bring more contaminated dust in the house and create a larger hazard.

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 µg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 µg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 µg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.

3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.

4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.

5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.

6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.

7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Environment http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Jerome M. Adams, MD, MPH
State Health Commissioner

Indiana State Department of Health

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Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
Lead Analysis Report

ISDH Sample Set No.	**12991** **Study No. 25413**
Submitter	**ISDH**
Collected by	**MOORE**
No. wipe samples	**4**
No. paint samples	**0**
Date Received	**8/9/2016**
Date Analyzed	**8/10/2016**
Date of Report	**8/10/2016**
Dust Wipe Method	**SOP MT-102**
Reporting Limit (wipe)	**5 ug/sample**
Paint Method	**SOP MT-106**
Reporting Limit (paint)	**0.010 %**
Condition of Samples	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐ Other**
Quality Control	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐**
Analyst	**Mike Oberthur** MO
Quality Assurance Coordinator	**Raymond Beebe**
Comment	

REPORTED
AUG 12 2016
MO
Indiana State Department of Health
Laboratory Services
Chemistry Laboratory

See attached submission forms for analysis results. Results apply only to Items tested. Results not corrected for blanks. All QC results are acceptable unless otherwise noted. Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories is an AIHA accredited ELLAP laboratory. Questions, comments and suggestions should be directed to Mary Hagerman, mhagerma@isdh.in.gov, 317-921-5553.

Laboratories•550 West 16th Street•Indianapolis, Indiana 46202•317.921.5500•*http://www.statehealth.IN.gov*

STUDY NUMBER: 25413

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY

550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: Tony Moore, EHS, TSDH
505 W. 56th Avenue
Merrillville, IN 46410
Phone: (219) 902-0330
Fax:

Date Sampled: Aug. 3, 2016
Collected By: T. Moore #IN0401062
Email Address: tmoore@isdh.in.gov
Address of ho[redacted]
East Chicago, IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPT LIMIT (Office Use)
#1	Ghost Wipes	Blank		<5.0	1	5.0
#2	Ghost Wipes	Rear Entry/Floor	(12"x12")	36.	2	5.0
#3	Ghost Wipes	Front Entry/Floor	(12"x12")	420.	3	5.0
#4	Ghost Wipes	Child's Bedroom/East Wall window trough	(43"x4")	200.	4	4.2

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: Ghost Wipes

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 μg/ft² – floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 μg/ft² – interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]

CONVERSION: $mg/ft^2 \times 1000 = \mu g/ft^2$

JMA11

In case of questions, please contact:
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS: Please e-mail me all lab results. Thank You!

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

2 of 2

Indiana State Department of Health
Lead and Healthy Homes Program

Occupied

Street #: [redacted]	Co: Lake
City:East Chicago | State: IN	Built: 1968
Square Footage:	Apt. #:
Numberof Rooms: 8	Zip Code: 46312
PHN Present: Y	Parcel:
License Number:IN0401962	Inspector:T. Moore

XRF Calibration (mg/cm^2)				
XRF #: 20777	Time: 9:00am			
Cd-109	Source Date: 12/15/13			
Initial:	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Final:	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Inspection Date: August 3, 2016				

Stairway (S / B) XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)					
Riser			Newel Post		
Stringer			Wall		
Tread	0.0		Window Frame		
Spindle			Window Sill		
Hand Rail			Window Sash		

Component and XRF Reading (mg/cm^2)																			
Interior	Door	Door Frame	Wall				Interior / Exterior Window							Base-board	Chair - Rail	Floor	Ceiling	Bath Tub	Sink	Cabinet
			A	B	C	D	Frame		Sill		Sash		Well							
Entryway	0.0	0.0	0.0																	
Living Rm				0.0		0.0														
Bedroom 1 [ ]			0.0		0.0															
Bedroom 2 [ ]				0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0												
Bedroom 3 [ ]																				
Dining Rm																				
Bathroom 1 [ ]																		0.0		
Bathroom 2 [ ]																				
Kitchen			0.0		0.0															
Hallway																				
Common																				
Laundry																				
Basement																				
Porch Enclosed																				
Den																				

Notes and Exclusions: All windows are made of vinyl

Kitchen Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

Bath Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

*Circled readings indicate a deteriorated condition

Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)		
Direction: north			**Direction: east**			**Direction: south**			**Direction: west**		
Door			Door			Door			Door		
Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame		
Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts		
Eaves			Eaves			Eaves			Eaves		
Fence			Fence			Fence			Fence		
Foundation			Foundation			Foundation			Foundation		
Gutters			Gutters			Gutters			Gutters		
Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail		
Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column		
Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail		
Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling		
Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor		
Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam		
Siding			Siding			Siding			Siding		
Soffit			Soffit			Soffit			Soffit		
Shutters			Shutters			Shutters			Shutters		
Trim			Trim			Trim			Trim		
Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame		
Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash		
Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill		
Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame		
Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash		
Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill		
Notes / Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl			Notes/ Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl			Notes/ Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl			Notes/ Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl		

Soil Sampling	
Location	Type
All soil was conducted by EPA	

Garage XRF Readings (mg/cm^2) N/A							
Door			Gutters		Siding		Frame	
Door Frame			OH Door		Soffit		Sash	
Eaves			OH Frame		Trim		Sill	

TONY MOORE
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/25/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA000011181

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/3/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within ninety (90) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/3/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by TONY MOORE (License Number: IN0401062). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☐ YES	☑ NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☐ YES	☑ NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐ YES	☑ NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: TONY MOORE Signed: Tony Moore

License IN0401062 Date:

Organization Details:

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH Phone Nbr. (317) 233-1250

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

((31) 7) -2331250

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

(219) 397-9974

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/3/2016

Dwelling Built: 1968

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**YES**	

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Equipment -- Ceiling
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	**Result** : 0
Assessment Notes	-
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Component Location-Type	House -- Other
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Component Type: Exterior surface is comprised of brick and vinyl.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	House Exterior -- Bare Soil Common Area
Description	Side- A-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	NO **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	EPA has conducted all soil sampling and has all results.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	In accordance with all HUD/EPA rules and laws.
Repair Substrate	EPA will conduct and oversee all abatement.

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Bedroom2 -- Wall Surface
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-B-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	This is child's bedroom
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Window
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	All surfaces, trim, framework and flooring in unit were tested.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Bedroom2 -- Window Trough
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	43X3.5 = 150.5 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 36 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Child's bedroom;
Side: south wall;
Deterioration: vinyl (intact)
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Continue to clean in accordance to EPA instructions to minimize dust hazard.
Repair Substrate	None needed

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 28 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Rear entry;
Side: rear entry floor (intact)
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean and scrub all components from the highest locations down using separate wash and rinse buckets; repeating the process until the dust is completely eliminated 2.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Continue cleaning in accordance with EPA instructions to minimize dust hazard.
Repair Substrate	None needed

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-A-Side
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 12 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Deterioration: floor tile (intact)
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS:

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

	1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. 2.Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Continue to clean thoroughly in accordance to EPA instructions.
Repair Substrate	None needed

Assessment of Other Non-Paint Sources

Component Location-Type	House Interior -- Bathtub		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None needed		
Repair Substrate	None needed		

Miscellaneous Notes and Comments

No chipping or peeling paint was found in unit. Cleaning must continue until abatement is completed to minimize hazard which can be tracked in on shoes.

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 µg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 µg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 µg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- § Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- § Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- § Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Enviromnental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.
3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.
4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.
5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.
6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.
7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Environment http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Jerome M. Adams, MD, MPH
State Health Commissioner

Indiana State Department of Health

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
Lead Analysis Report

ISDH Sample Set No.	**12992** **Study No. 25414**
Submitter	**ISDH**
Collected by	**MOORE**
No. wipe samples	**4**
No. paint samples	**0**
Date Received	**8/9/2016**
Date Analyzed	**8/10/2016**
Date of Report	**8/10/2016**
Dust Wipe Method	**SOP MT-102**
Reporting Limit (wipe)	**5 ug/sample**
Paint Method	**SOP MT-106**
Reporting Limit (paint)	**0.010 %**
Condition of Samples	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐ Other**
Quality Control	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐**
Analyst	**Mike Oberthur** MO
Quality Assurance Coordinator	**Raymond Beebe**
Comment	

REPORTED
AUG 12 2016
MO
Indiana State Department of Health
Laboratory Services
Chemistry Laboratory

See attached submission forms for analysis results. Results apply only to items tested. Results not corrected for blanks. All QC results are acceptable unless otherwise noted. Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories is an AIHA accredited ELLAP laboratory. Questions, comments and suggestions should be directed to Mary Hagerman, mhagerma@isdh.in.gov, 317-921-5553.

Laboratories•550 West 16th Street•Indianapolis, Indiana 46202•317.921.5500•*http://www.statehealth.IN.gov*

STUDY NUMBER: 25414

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY
550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: Tony Moore, EHS, ISDH
505 W. 56th Avenue
Merrillville, IN 46410
Phone: (219) 902-0330
Fax:

Date Sampled: Aug. 3, 2016
Collected By: T. Moore #IN0401062
Email Address: "tmoore@isdh.in.gov"
Address [redacted]
East Chicago, IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPT LIMIT (Office Use)
#1	Ghost Wipes	Blank		<5.0	1	5.0
#2	Ghost Wipes	Front Entryway/Livingroom	(12"X12")	12.	2	5.0
#3	Ghost Wipes	Upstairs bedroom/Southside window trough	(43"X3.5")	36.	3	4.8
#4	Ghost Wipes	Rear Entry floor	(12"X12")	28.	4	5.0
#5	Ghost Wipes	upstairs Child's Bedroom/ floor beneath window	(12"X12")	6.8	5	5.0

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: Ghost Wipes

The Consumer ProductSafety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 µg/ft² – floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 µg/ft² – interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
CONVERSION: mg/ft² x 1000 = µg/ft²

In case of questions, please contact:
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS: please e-mail all lab results to me ☆ Thank you!

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

TONY MOORE
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/17/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA000011166

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/2/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within ninety (90) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/2/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by TONY MOORE (License Number: IN0401062). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☑YES	☐NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☑YES	☐NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐YES	☑NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: TONY MOORE Signed: Tony Moore

License IN0401062 Date: 8/17/2016

Organization Details:

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH Phone Nbr. (317) 233-1250

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

((31) 7) -2331250

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

(219) 397-9974

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/2/2016

Dwelling Built: 1968

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**NO**	

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Equipment -- Ceiling
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Deterioration: NONE/brick and vinyl exterior are intact completely at time of inspection.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	Garden Area -- Bare Soil Common Area
Description	Side- A-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	YES **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	This unit was targeted based on soil findings conducted by EPA.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	Conduct cleaning in accordance with EPA recommendations and instructions until abatement has concluded.
Repair Substrate	To be conducted by EPA.

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Bedroom2 -- Window
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-E-Other; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Side: west wall note: all surfaces read 0.0 throughout unit.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Component Location-Type	Living Room -- Wall Surface
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	There is no deteriorated paint on surfaces throughout unit.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 13 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: front entry;
Deterioration: intact tile
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. 2.Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	None/no hazard.
Continue good housekeeping to minimize dust being tracked into unit.
Repair Substrate	EPA will conduct soil abatement.

Component Location-Type	Living Room -- Window Trough
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	20X4 = 80 sq inches
Hazard	YES **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 2100 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: east wall; Deterioration: vinyl surface intact
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean and scrub all components from the highest locations down using separate wash and rinse buckets; repeating the process until the dust is completely eliminated 2.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Conduct cleaning regularly to minimize dust hazard until soil can be completely abated by EPA.
Repair Substrate	EPA will conduct abatement of soil.

Assessment of Other Non-Paint Sources

Component Location-Type	House Interior-- Bathtub		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None needed		
Repair Substrate	None needed		

Miscellaneous Notes and Comments

Residents conduct very good housekeeping and this needs to continue until soil abatement is concluded.

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 µg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 µg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 µg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.

3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.

4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.

5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.

6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.

7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Environment http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Indiana State Department of Health
Lead and Healthy Homes Program

Occupied

Street #: [redacted]		Co: Lake
City:East Chicago	State: IN	Built: 1968
Square Footage:		Apt. #:
Number of Rooms: 8		Zip Code: 46312
PHN Present: Y		Parcel:
License Number:IN0401962		Inspector:T. Moore

XRF Calibration (mg/cm²)				
XRF #: 20777		Time: 12:00pm		
Cd-109	Source Date: 12/15/13			
Initial:	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Final:	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Inspection Date: August 2, 2016				

Stairway (S / B) XRF Readings (mg/cm²)					
Riser			Newel Post		
Stringer			Wall		
Tread	0.0		Window Frame		
Spindle			Window Sill		
Hand Rail			Window Sash		

Component and XRF Reading (mg/cm²)

Interior	Door	Door Frame	Wall				Interior / Exterior Window							Base-board	Chair - Rail	Floor	Ceiling	Bath Tub	Sink	Cabinet
			A	B	C	D	Frame		Sill		Sash		Well							
Entryway	0.0	0.0	0.0																	
Living Rm				0.0		0.0														
Bedroom 1 [ ]			0.0		0.0															
Bedroom 2 [ ]				0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0												
Bedroom 3 [ ]																				
Dining Rm																				
Bathroom 1 [ ]																		0.0		
Bathroom 2 [ ]																				
Kitchen			0.0		0.0															
Hallway																				
Common																				
Laundry																				
Basement																				
Porch Enclosed																				
Den																				

Notes and Exclusions: All windows are made of vinyl

Kitchen Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

Bath Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

*Circled readings indicate a deteriorated condition

Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)		
Direction: north			**Direction: east**			**Direction: south**			**Direction: west**		
Door			Door			Door			Door		
Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame		
Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts		
Eaves			Eaves			Eaves			Eaves		
Fence			Fence			Fence			Fence		
Foundation			Foundation			Foundation			Foundation		
Gutters			Gutters			Gutters			Gutters		
Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail		
Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column		
Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail		
Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling		
Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor		
Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam		
Siding			Siding			Siding			Siding		
Soffit			Soffit			Soffit			Soffit		
Shutters			Shutters			Shutters			Shutters		
Trim			Trim			Trim			Trim		
Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame		
Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash		
Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill		
Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame		
Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash		
Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill		
Notes / Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl			Notes/ Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl			Notes/ Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl			Notes/ Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl		

Soil Sampling	
Location	Type
All soil was conducted by EPA	

Garage XRF Readings (mg/cm^2) N/A							
Door		Gutters		Siding		Frame	
Door Frame		OH Door		Soffit		Sash	
Eaves		OH Frame		Trim		Sill	

Lead Risk Assessment Site Description

Site [redacted] Date Aug 2, 2016 Assessor T. Moore

Area diagrammed: 1st floor ____ basement ____ attic or storage area ____ exterior only (show property boundry)

Standard Abbreviations for Use

BR - Bedroom
Bath - Bathroom
LR - Living Room
DR - Dining Room
K - Kitchen
Bsmt - Basement
Gar - Garage
Acc - Accessory Structure

Side Designations

"A" side indicates the side facing the address street. "B," "C," and "D" go clockwise from "A" when facing "A" from the street.

Site Notes:

Site Description form page 1st of ____ ____ Completed

Michael R. Pence
Governor
Jerome M. Adams, MD, MPH
State Health Commissioner

Indiana State Department of Health

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
Lead Analysis Report

ISDH Sample Set No.	**12995** **Study No. 25417**
Submitter	**ISDH**
Collected by	**MOORE**
No. wipe samples	**5**
No. paint samples	**0**
Date Received	**8/9/2016**
Date Analyzed	**8/10/2016**
Date of Report	**8/10/2016**
Dust Wipe Method	**SOP MT-102**
Reporting Limit (wipe)	**5 ug/sample**
Paint Method	**SOP MT-106**
Reporting Limit (paint)	**0.010 %**
Condition of Samples	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐ Other**
Quality Control	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐**
Analyst	**Mike Oberthur** MO
Quality Assurance Coordinator	**Raymond Beebe**
Comment	

REPORTED
AUG 12 2016
MO
Indiana State Department of Health
Laboratory Services
Chemistry Laboratory

See attached submission forms for analysis results. Results apply only to items tested. Results not corrected for blanks. All QC results are acceptable unless otherwise noted. Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories is an AIHA accredited ELLAP laboratory. Questions, comments and suggestions should be directed to Mary Hagerman, mhagerma@isdh.in.gov, 317-921-5553.

Laboratories•550 West 16th Street•Indianapolis, Indiana 46202•317.921.5500•*http://www.statehealth.IN.gov*

STUDY NUMBER: 25417

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY
550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: Tony Moore, EHS, ESDH
505 W. 50th Avenue
Merrillville, IN 46410
Phone: (219) 902-6330
Fax: _____

Date Sampled: Aug. 2, 2016
Collected By: T. Moore #IN0401062
Email Address: "t.moore@esdh.in.gov"
Address of [redacted]
East Chicago, IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPT LIMIT (Office Use)
#1	Ghost Wipes	Blank		<5.0	1	5.0
#2	Ghost Wipes	Livingroom / East Wall window sash trough	(20"X4")	2100.	2	9.0
#3	Ghost Wipes	Child's Bedroom / East Wall Floor	(12"X12")	<5.0	3	5.0
#4	Ghost Wipes	East Wall / Front Entry Floor	(12"X12")	13.	4	5.0
#5	Ghost Wipes	West Wall / Rear Entry Floor	(12"X12")	<5.0	5	5.0

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: Ghost Wipes

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 µg/ft² – floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 µg/ft² – interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
CONVERSION: mg/ft² x 1000 = µg/ft²

MMA

In case of questions, please contact:
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS: Please send all lab results to me via e-mail. Thank You!

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

JAMES KING
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/16/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DR
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA00001 1163

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/2/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within ninety (90) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/2/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by JAMES KING (License Number: IN5410029). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☑ YES	☐ NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☐ YES	☑ NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐ YES	☑ NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: JAMES KING Signed:

License IN5410029 Date: 8/16/16

Organization Details:

Phone Nbr. 317-233-1294

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

(317) 233-1294

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDHLABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DR

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

OWNER PH NBR MISSING

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/2/2016

Dwelling Built: 1972

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**YES**	

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	House -- Siding
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Other
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0
Assessment Notes	Deterioration:intact; Deterioration:
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	House Exterior -- Bare Soil Within 3 Feet of House (Dripline)
Description	Side- A-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	YES **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	Soil previously tested by EPA and deemed hazardous.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Do not use identified areas of lead contaminated bare soil for playing, growing vegetables, or feeding animals 2.Limit traffic on the bare soil by planting bushes or ground cover in the area 3.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Do not use any of this soil in another part of the yard. 2.Permanently cover bare, lead contaminated soil with concrete, asphalt or other permanent materials. (If used around the house, be sure and slope the covering away from the foundation.) 3.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	Soil previously tested by EPA and deemed hazardous.
Repair Substrate	None

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Bedroom1 -- Wall Surface
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-B-Side; Deterioration-Other
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Deterioration:intact
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Bedroom2 -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-E-Other		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	5 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side:Center		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions			
Repair Substrate			

Component Location-Type	Bedroom4 -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-E-Other		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	5 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side:Center		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions			
Repair Substrate			

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-A-Side		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	5 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-C-Side		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	5 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Back Entry Floor		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Assessment of Other Non-Paint Sources

Component Location-Type	House Interior -- Bathtub		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 μg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 μg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 μg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.
3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.
4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.
5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.
6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.
7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Environment http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Attachment A

Dust Results

STUDY NUMBER: 25399

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY
550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: ISDH

Phone: 317 233 1294
Fax: 317 233 1630

Date Sampled: 8/2/16
Collected By: J. KING
Email Address: JAMKING@ISDH.IN.GOV
Address of home sampled: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPT LIMIT (Office Use)
7	TILE	ENTRY FLOOR	12X12	<5.0	7	5.0
8	TILE	BACK ENTRY FLOOR	12X12	<5.0	8	5.0
9	TILE	BEDROOM 2 FLOOR	12X12	<5.0	9	5.0
10	TILE	BEDROOM 4 FLOOR	12X12	<5.0	10	5.0

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: GHOST WIPES

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 µg/ft² – floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 µg/ft² – interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
CONVERSION: mg/ft² x 1000 = µg/ft²

In case of questions, please contact:
Lead and Healthy Homes Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS:

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

Attachment B

XRF Readings

Indiana State Department of Health
Lead and Healthy Homes Program

Vacant Occupied

Street #: [redacted]		Co: LAKE	
City: E CHICAGO	State: IN	Built: 1972	
Square Footage:		Apt. #:	
Number of Rooms:		Zip Code: 46312	
PHN Present: Y / N		Parcel:	
License Number: IN5410029		Inspector: KING	

XRF Calibration (mg/cm²)				
XRF #: 21475		Time: 11:00AM		
Cd-109	Source Date: 12/15/13			
Initial:	.9	1.0	1.0	11:00A
Final:	1.1	1.0	1.0	12:00
Inspection Date: 8/2/16				

Stairway (S / B) XRF Readings (mg/cm²)					
Riser			Newel Post		
Stringer			Wall		
Tread			Window Frame		
Spindle			Window Sill		
Hand Rail	.01		Window Sash		

Component and XRF Reading (mg/cm²)																		
Interior	Door	Door Frame	Wall A	Wall B	Wall C	Wall D	Interior / Exterior Window Frame		Window Sill		Window Sash		Window Well		Base-board	Chair - Rail	Floor	Ceiling	Bath Tub	Sink	Cabinet
Entryway																					
Living Rm	.02 A	.01 A			O		OA				OA				VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
Bedroom 1 [ ]	OA	OA		O			OC				OC				VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
Bedroom 2 [ ]	OB	OB			.11		OD				OD				VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
Bedroom 3 [ ]	OC	OC				O	OA				OA				VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—
Dining Rm																					
Bathroom 1 [ ]	OA	OA	O												VINYL	—	LIN	INT	O	.05	—
Bathroom 2 [ ]	OB	OB				O									VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	.01	—
Kitchen	OA	OA			O		OD				OD				VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	WOOD
Hallway																					
Common																					
Laundry																					
Basement																					
Porch Enclosed																					
Den																					
RR4	OD	OD	O				OA				OA				VINYL	—	LIN	INT	—	—	—

Notes and Exclusions:

Kitchen Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

Bath Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

*Circled readings indicate a deteriorated condition

Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)		
Direction:			**Direction:**			**Direction:**			**Direction:**		
Door			Door			Door			Door		
Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame		
Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts		
Eaves			Eaves			Eaves			Eaves		
Fence			Fence			Fence			Fence		
Foundation			Foundation			Foundation			Foundation		
Gutters			Gutters			Gutters			Gutters		
Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail		
Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column		
Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail		
Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling		
Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor		
Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam		
Siding			Siding			Siding			Siding		
Soffit			Soffit			Soffit			Soffit		
Shutters			Shutters			Shutters			Shutters		
Trim			Trim			Trim			Trim		
Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame		
Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash		
Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill		
Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame		
Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash		
Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill		
Notes / Exclusions: NO PAINTED EXTERIOR COMPONENTS			Notes/ Exclusions:			Notes/ Exclusions:			Notes/ Exclusions:		

Soil Sampling	
Location	Type

Garage XRF Readings (mg/cm²)								
Door			Gutters		Siding		Frame	
Door Frame			OH Door		Soffit		Sash	
Eaves			OH Frame		Trim		Sill	

TONY MOORE
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/25/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA000011167

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/3/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within thirty (30) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/3/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by TONY MOORE (License Number: IN0401062). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☑ YES	☐ NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☑ YES	☐ NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐ YES	☑ NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: TONY MOORE Signed: Tony Moore

License IN0401062 Date:

Organization Details:

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH Phone Nbr. (317) 233-1250

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

((31) 7) -2331250

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

(219) 397-9974

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/3/2016

Dwelling Built: 1968

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**YES**	

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	House -- Siding
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-E-Other; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Side: all sides are comprised of brick and vinyl.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	House Exterior -- Bare Soil Common Area
Description	Side- E-Other; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	YES **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	Side: all sides The soil was tested prior to risk assessment and the reason why house was targeted to see if there are any other lead hazard in the unit.; Side:
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	EPA will be conducting the abatement on all soil by removing the soil completely.
Repair Substrate	In accordance with all EPA/HUD rules and regulations.

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Wall Surface		
Window Type	None		
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None needed		
Repair Substrate	None needed		

Component Location-Type	Kitchen -- Wall Surface		
Window Type	None		
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-C-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	none needed		
Repair Substrate	none needed		

Component Location-Type	Living Room -- Wall Surface		
Window Type	None		
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None needed		
Repair Substrate	None needed		

Component Location-Type	Other -- Wall Surface		
Window Type	None		
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-D-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Component Location: Child's bedroom		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	none needed		
Repair Substrate	none needed		

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Other-- Wall Surface
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-B-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Component Location: child's bedroom
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	none needed
Repair Substrate	none needed

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 15 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: rear entry floor; Deterioration: tile(intact)
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. 2.Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	None needed however dust is an issue and good cleaning practices need to continue.
Repair Substrate	None needed. floor is intact.

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 5.2 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: This is the front entryway;
Deterioration: tile (intact)
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	none needed
Repair Substrate	none needed

Component Location-Type	Other -- Window Trough
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	43X3.5 = 150.5 sq inches
Hazard	YES **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 850 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Component Location:
Baby's bedroom;
Side: east wall
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. 2.Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Specific Instructions	Continuous cleaning will be effective and warranted if the windows are to open during the summer.
Repair Substrate	None needed, just continuous cleaning.

Assessment of Other Non-Paint Sources

Component Location-Type	House Interior -- Bathtub		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	needed		
Repair Substrate	None needed		

Miscellaneous Notes and Comments

The contaminated soil being tracked into the house is an issue and it appears that lead dust has accumulated in the window trough. A thorough cleaning is what is needed and will cut down on a hazard being in the home. Until the soil is abated by EPA it is recommended that the windows remain closed during the summer.

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 μg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 μg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 μg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- § Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- § Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- § Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with I/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.

3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.

4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.

5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.

6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.

7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Environment http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Michael R. Pence
Governor
Jerome M. Adams, MD, MPH
State Health Commissioner

Indiana State Department of Health

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
Lead Analysis Report

ISDH Sample Set No.	**12996** **Study No. 25418**
Submitter	**ISDH**
Collected by	**MOORE**
No. wipe samples	**5**
No. paint samples	**0**
Date Received	**8/9/2016**
Date Analyzed	**8/10/2016**
Date of Report	**8/10/2016**
Dust Wipe Method	**SOP MT-102**
Reporting Limit (wipe)	**5 ug/sample**
Paint Method	**SOP MT-106**
Reporting Limit (paint)	**0.010 %**
Condition of Samples	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐ Other**
Quality Control	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐**
Analyst	**Mike Oberthur** MO
Quality Assurance Coordinator	**Raymond Beebe**
Comment	

REPORTED
AUG 12 2016
MO
Indiana State Department of Health
Laboratory Services
Chemistry Laboratory

See attached submission forms for analysis results. Results apply only to items tested. Results not corrected for blanks. All QC results are acceptable unless otherwise noted. Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories is an AIHA accredited ELLAP laboratory. Questions, comments and suggestions should be directed to Mary Hagerman, mhagerma@isdh.in.gov, 317-921-5553.

Laboratories•550 West 16th Street•Indianapolis, Indiana 46202•317.921.5500•*http://www.statehealth.IN.gov*

STUDY NUMBER: 25418

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY
550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: Tony Moore, EHS, FSD #
505 W. 56th Avenue
Merrillville, IN 46410
Phone: (219) 902-0330
Fax: _____

Date Sampled: Aug. 3, 2016
Collected By: T. Moore #IN 01101062
Email Address: "tmoore@fsdk.in.gov"
Address of home sampled: [redacted]
East Chicago, IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPT LIMIT (Office Use)
#1	Ghost Wipes	Blank		<5.0	1	5.0
#2	Ghost Wipes	Rear Entry Floor	(12" X 12")	15.	2	5.0
#3	Ghost Wipes	Baby's Bedroom / East Wall window trough	(43" X 3.5")	850.	3	4.8
#4	Ghost Wipes	East Wall / Boy's Bedroom Floor	(12" X 12")	9.8	4	5.0
#5	Ghost Wipes	Front Entry Floor	(12" X 12")	5.2	5	5.0

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: Ghost Wipes

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 µg/ft² -- floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 µg/ft² -- interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
CONVERSION: mg/ft² x 1000 = µg/ft²

In case of questions, please contact:
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS: Please e-mail me all lab results. Thank you!

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

JAMES KING
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/16/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DR
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA000011162

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/2/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within ninety (90) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/2/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by JAMES KING (License Number: IN5410029). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐ YES	☑ NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☑ YES	☐ NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☐ YES	☑ NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐ YES	☑ NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: JAMES KING Signed:

License IN5410029 Date: 8/16/16

Organization Details:

Phone Nbr. 317-233-1294

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

(317) 233-1294

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DR

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

OWNER PH NBR MISSING

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/2/2016

Dwelling Built: 1972

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**YES**	

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	House -- Siding
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Other
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0
Assessment Notes	Deterioration: intact No exterior painted components; Deterioration:
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	House Exterior -- Bare Soil Within 3 Feet of House (Dripline)
Description	Side- A-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	YES **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	Soil previously tested by EPA and deemed hazardous.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Do not use identified areas of lead contaminated bare soil for playing, growing vegetables, or feeding animals 2.Limit traffic on the bare soil by planting bushes or ground cover in the area 3.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Do not use any of this soil in another part of the yard. 2.Permanently cover bare, lead contaminated soil with concrete, asphalt or other permanent materials. (If used around the house, be sure and slope the covering away from the foundation.) 3.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	Soil previously tested by EPA and deemed hazardous.
Repair Substrate	None

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Bedroom1 -- Door Casing
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Wood; Side-C-Side; Deterioration-Other
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	Deterioration: intact
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None
Repair Substrate	None

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Bedroom2 -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-E-Other		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	5 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side:Center		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions			
Repair Substrate			

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-A-Side		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	5 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-C-Side		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	5 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Back Entry Floor		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

Component Location-Type	Kitchen -- Floor Surface		
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-E-Other		
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches		
Hazard	NO	**Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)**	5 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side:Center		
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions			
Repair Substrate			

Assessment of Other Non-Paint Sources

Component Location-Type	House Interior -- Bathtub		
Hazard	NO	**Result**	.01 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes			
Remediation Options			
Specific Instructions	None		
Repair Substrate	None		

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 µg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 µg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 µg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- § Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- § Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- § Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.

3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.

4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.

5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.

6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.

7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Enviromnent http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Attachment A

Dust Results

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Jerome M. Adams, MD, MPH
State Health Commissioner

Indiana State Department of Health

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
Lead Analysis Report

ISDH Sample Set No.	**12970** **Study No. 25399**
Submitter	**ISDH**
Collected by	**KING**
No. wipe samples	**15**
No. paint samples	**0**
Date Received	**8/4/2016**
Date Analyzed	**8/8/2016**
Date of Report	**8/8/2016**
Dust Wipe Method	**SOP MT-102**
Reporting Limit (wipe)	**5 ug/sample**
Paint Method	**SOP MT-106**
Reporting Limit (paint)	**0.010 %**
Condition of Samples	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐ Other**
Quality Control	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐**
Analyst	**Mike Oberthur** MO
Quality Assurance Coordinator	**Raymond Beebe**
Comment	

See attached submission forms for analysis results. Results apply only to Items tested. Results not corrected for blanks. All QC results are acceptable unless otherwise noted. Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories Is an AIHA accredited ELLAP laboratory. Questions, comments and suggestions should be directed to Mary Hagerman, mhagerma@isdh.In.gov, 317-921-5553.

Laboratories•550 West 16th Street•Indianapolis, Indiana 46202•317.921.5500•*http://www.statehealth.IN.gov*

STUDY NUMBER: 25399

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY
550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: ISDH

Phone: 317 233 1294
Fax: 317 233 1630

Date Sampled: 8/2/16
Collected By: J. King
Email Address: jamkings@isdh.in.gov
A[redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPTLIMIT (Office Use)
1	TILE	ENTRY FLOOR	12X12	<5.0	1	5.0
2	TILE	BACK ENTRY FLR	12X12	<5.0	2	5.0
3	TILE	BEDROOM 2 FLR	12X12	<5.0	3	5.0
4	TILE	KITCHEN FLOOR	12X12	<5.0	4	5.0

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: GHOST WIPES

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 µg/ft² – floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 µg/ft² – interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
CONVERSION: mg/ft² x 1000 = µg/ft²

In case of questions, please contact:
Lead and Healthy Homes Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS:

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

Attachment B

XRF Readings

Indiana State Department of Health
Lead and Healthy Homes Program

Vacant Occupied

Street #: [redacted]		Co: LAKE	
City: E CHICAGO	State: IN	Built: 1972	
Square Footage:		Apt. #:	
Number of Rooms:		Zip Code: 46312	
PHN Present: Y / N		Parcel:	
License Number: 11154100029		Inspector: KING	

XRF Calibration (mg/cm²)				
XRF #: 21478 7	Time: 9:00A			
Cd-109	Source Date: 12/15/13			
Initial:	1.0	1.0	1.1	9:00A
Final:	.9	1.0	1.0	11:00A
Inspection Date: 8/2/16				

Stairway (S / B) XRF Readings (mg/cm²)					
Riser			Newel Post		
Stringer			Wall		
Tread			Window Frame		
Spindle			Window Sill		
Hand Rail			Window Sash		

Component and XRF Reading (mg/cm²)

Interior	Door	Door Frame	Wall A	Wall B	Wall C	Wall D	Interior / Exterior Window: Frame	Frame	Sill	Sill	Sash	Sash	Well	Base-board	Chair - Rail	Floor	Ceiling	Bath Tub	Sink	Cabinet
Entryway																				
Living Rm	02A	0A	0				0A				0A			VINYL	–	LIN	INT	–	–	–
Bedroom 1 [ ]	0C	0C		0			0A				0A			VINYL	–	LIN	INT	–	–	–
Bedroom 2 [ ]	0D	0D			0		0A				0A			VINYL	–	LIN	INT	–	–	–
Bedroom 3 [ ]	0A	0A			0		0B				0B		0B	VINYL	–	LIN	INT	–	–	–
Dining Rm																				
Bathroom 1 [ ]	0A	0A				0	0C				0C			VINYL	–	LIN	INT	.01	.01	–
Bathroom 2 [ ]																				
Kitchen	0C	0C			0		0C				0C			VINYL	–	LIN	INT	–	–	WOOD
Hallway																				
Common																				
Laundry																				
Basement																				
Porch Enclosed																				
Den																				

Notes and Exclusions:

Kitchen Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

Bath Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

*Circled readings indicate a deteriorated condition

Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm²)		
Direction:			**Direction:**			**Direction:**			**Direction:**		
Door			Door			Door			Door		
Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame		
Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts		
Eaves			Eaves			Eaves			Eaves		
Fence			Fence			Fence			Fence		
Foundation			Foundation			Foundation			Foundation		
Gutters			Gutters			Gutters			Gutters		
Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail		
Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column		
Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail		
Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling		
Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor		
Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam		
Siding			Siding			Siding			Siding		
Soffit			Soffit			Soffit			Soffit		
Shutters			Shutters			Shutters			Shutters		
Trim			Trim			Trim			Trim		
Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame		
Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash		
Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill		
Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame		
Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash		
Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill		
Notes / Exclusions: N/O EXTERIOR PAINTED components			Notes/ Exclusions:			Notes/ Exclusions:			Notes/ Exclusions:		

Soil Sampling	
Location	Type

Garage XRF Readings (mg/cm²)								
Door			Gutters		Siding		Frame	
Door Frame			OH Door		Soffit		Sash	
Eaves			OH Frame		Trim		Sill	

TONY MOORE
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/17/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA000011158

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/2/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within ninety (90) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/2/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by TONY MOORE (License Number: IN0401062). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☑YES	☐NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☑YES	☐NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐YES	☑NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: TONY MOORE Signed: Tony Moore

License IN0401062 Date: 8/17/2016

Organization Details:

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH Phone Nbr. (317) 233-1250

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

((31) 7) -2331250

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

(219) 397-9974

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/2/2016

Dwelling Built: 1968

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**YES**	

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Equipment -- Ceiling
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0
Assessment Notes	There is no paint on the outside of unit. All brick or vinyl.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	Garden Area -- Bare Soil Common Area
Description	Side- A-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	YES **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	EPA has already sampled and targeted this area as a lead hazard.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Do not use identified areas of lead contaminated bare soil for playing, growing vegetables, or feeding animals 2.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	Do not track soil into home with shoes. Leave footwear outside of unit.
Repair Substrate	EPA will be conducting abatement of hazard.

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Living Room -- Window
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Drywall; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** XRF Test : 0 mg/cm2
Assessment Notes	XRF readings were taken throughout the unit on walls, windows, trim doors and frameworks. There is no lead in the paint in the interior of this unit.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-A-Side
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 14 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Deterioration: tile floor
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean and scrub all components from the highest locations down using separate wash and rinse buckets; repeating the process until the dust is completely eliminated 2.Clean the following areas as applicable: a. Other horizontal surfaces (baseboards and shelves, overhead and box fans). b. Workbench and surrounding areas c. Vinyl mini-blinds and the surrounding areas d. Filters on the window air conditioner e. Clean filters on the window air conditioner f. Ductwork 3.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. 4.Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Clean surface in accordance with EPA instructions and methods.
Repair Substrate	A hazard does not exist and therefore no repair is warranted.

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 37 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: rear entry floor
Deterioration: none
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean and scrub all components from the highest locations down using separate wash and rinse buckets; repeating the process until the dust is completely eliminated 2.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. 3.Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Specific Instructions	A complete and thorough cleaning is warranted although the hazard is not at the action level; it is close.
Repair Substrate	Clean in accordance with the EPA rules.

Component Location-Type	Kitchen -- Window Trough
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	20X3.5 = 70 sq inches
Hazard	YES **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 660 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: south wall; Deterioration: vinyl(no deterioration)
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. 2.Vacuum all horizontal surfaces using a HEPA vacuum ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	A complete and thorough cleaning is needed throughout home to minimize dust. It has collected over a period of time in the trough.
Repair Substrate	As instructed in accordance to EPA rules.

Assessment of Other Non-Paint Sources

Component Location-Type	House Interior -- Bathtub
Hazard	NO **Result** 0
Assessment Notes	There are no other hazards found in the unit.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Miscellaneous Notes and Comments

XRF testing was done extensively throughout the entire unit and all readings were the same (0.0) There is no evidence of lead-based paint in the paint anywhere throughout the walls, trim, doors, windows or any framework. The only issue was the dust in the window trough which is obvious build-up from the wind-blown soil hazard outside.

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 μg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 μg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 μg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

I) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.
3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.
4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.
5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.
6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.
7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Environment http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Michael R. Pence
Governor
Jerome M. Adams, MD, MPH
State Health Commissioner

Indiana State Department of Health

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Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
Lead Analysis Report

ISDH Sample Set No.	**12993** **Study No. 25415**
Submitter	**ISDH**
Collected by	**MOORE**
No. wipe samples	**4**
No. paint samples	**0**
Date Received	**8/9/2016**
Date Analyzed	**8/10/2016**
Date of Report	**8/10/2016**
Dust Wipe Method	**SOP MT-102**
Reporting Limit (wipe)	**5 ug/sample**
Paint Method	**SOP MT-106**
Reporting Limit (paint)	**0.010 %**
Condition of Samples	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐ Other**
Quality Control	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐**
Analyst	**Mike Oberthur** MO
Quality Assurance Coordinator	**Raymond Beebe**
Comment	

REPORTED
AUG 12 2016
MO
Indiana State Department of Health
Laboratory Services
Chemistry Laboratory

See attached submission forms for analysis results. Results apply only to items tested. Results not corrected for blanks. All QC results are acceptable unless otherwise noted. Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories is an AIHA accredited ELLAP laboratory. Questions, comments and suggestions should be directed to Mary Hagerman, mhagenna@isdh.in.gov, 317-921-5553.

Laboratories•550 West 16th Street•Indianapolis, Indiana 46202•317.921.5500•*http://www.statehealth.IN.gov*

STUDY NUMBER: 25415

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY
550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: Tony Moore, EHS, TSDII
505 W. 52nd Avenue
Merrillville, IN 46410
Phone: (219)902-0330
Fax: _____

Date Sampled: Aug. 2, 2016
Collected By: T. Moore, EHS IN 040 1662
Email Address: "tmoore@isdh.in.gov"
Address of home sampled: [redacted]
East Chicago, IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPT LIMIT (Office Use)
#1	Ghost Wipes	Blank		<5.0	1	5.0
#2	Ghost Wipes	South Wall/Kitchen window trough	(2.0"x3.5")	660.	2	10.
#3	Ghost Wipes	Rear entry / Floor	(12"x 12")	37.	3	5.0
#4	Ghost Wipes	Front entry / Floor	(12"x12")	14.	4	5.0

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: Ghost Wipes

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 µg/ft² – floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 µg/ft² – interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
CONVERSION: mg/ft² x 1000 = µg/ft²

In case of questions, please contact:
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS: Please e-mail me all lab results via my e-mail address.

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

2 of 2 Thank You!

Indiana State Department of Health
Lead and Healthy Homes Program

Vacant Occupied

Street #: [redacted]	Co: Lake
City: East Chicago | State: IN	Built: 1968
Square Footage:	Apt. #:
Number of Rooms: 8	Zip Code: 46312
PHN Present: N	Parcel:
License Number: IN0401062	Inspector: T.Moore

XRF Calibration (mg/cm²)				
XRF #: 20777	Time:10:15am			
Cd-109	Source Date: 12/15/15			
Initial:	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Final:	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Inspection Date: August 2, 2016				

Stairway (S / B) XRF Readings (mg/cm²)					
Riser			Newel Post		
Stringer			Wall		
Tread	0.0		Window Frame		
Spindle			Window Sill		
Hand Rail			Window Sash		

Component and XRF Reading (mg/cm²)

Interior	Door	Door Frame	Wall A	Wall B	Wall C	Wall D	Interior / Exterior Window Frame	Window Sill	Window Sash	Window Well	Base-board	Chair - Rail	Floor	Ceiling	Bath Tub	Sink	Cabinet
Entryway	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0											
Living Rm			0.0		0.0												
Bedroom 1 [ ]		0.0															
Bedroom 2 [ ]													0.0				
Bedroom 3 [ ]			0.0		0.0												
Dining Rm																	
Bathroom 1 [ ]	0.0	0.0													0.0		
Bathroom 2 [ ]																	
Kitchen				0.0													
Hallway					0.0												
Common																	
Laundry																	
Basement																	
Porch Enclosed																	
Den																	

Notes and Exclusions:

Kitchen Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

Bath Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)		
Direction:			**Direction:**			**Direction:**			**Direction:**		
Door			Door			Door			Door		
Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame		
Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts		
Eaves			Eaves			Eaves			Eaves		
Fence			Fence			Fence			Fence		
Foundation			Foundation			Foundation			Foundation		
Gutters			Gutters			Gutters			Gutters		
Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail		
Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column		
Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail		
Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling		
Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor		
Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam		
Siding			Siding			Siding			Siding		
Soffit			Soffit			Soffit			Soffit		
Shutters			Shutters			Shutters			Shutters		
Trim			Trim			Trim			Trim		
Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame		
Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash		
Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill		
Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame		
Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash		
Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill		
Notes / Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl			Notes/ Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl			Notes/ Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl			Notes/ Exclusions: All exterior surfaces are brick and vinyl		

Soil Sampling	
Location	Type
Conducted by EPA and hazards exist	

Garage XRF Readings (mg/cm^2) N/A							
Door			Gutters		Siding		Frame	
Door Frame			OH Door		Soffit		Sash	
Eaves			OH Frame		Trim		Sill	

TONY MOORE
INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN

8/11/2016

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO
4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

Unit: [redacted]
EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Risk Assessment No.: RA000011155

In compliance with Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 29 Reporting Monitoring and Prevention of Lead Poisoning, a lead risk assessment was conducted at the above address on 8/1/2016 to determine the possible existence of lead hazards in and about the property. Lead hazards identified in the report are to be remediated within ninety (90) days of this notice. All hazards not completely remediated within (180) days of this notice will be referred to the county attorney for legal action. Remediation of the hazards must pass a formal clearance examination. Risk Assessments and Clearance Examinations must be conducted by state licensed personnel.

Exposure to deteriorating lead-based paint and other lead hazards may cause serious illness and permanent physical damage to young children. This Risk Assessment may have been conducted based on the presence of a lead poisoned child or a public request at the above address. We urge property owners to remediate lead hazards to avoid any further liability for the damage which can result from elevated blood lead levels in young children.

The attached Risk Assessment Report includes the location, specific building component, laboratory test results, remediation options, and instructions for each hazardous area identified. The report provides a range of interim control and abatement options which may be applied to remediate the hazard.

To assure that additional lead hazards are avoided, all work completed on the property must be conducted using lead safe work practices. Abatement activities may be subject to notification laws contained in Indiana Administrative Code Title 410, IAC 32 *Lead Based Paint Program.* Please read the attachments provided with this Risk Assessment to better understand your responsibilities in regard to these matters.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this report. If you have questions you may contact the licensed Risk Assessor identified in the report. You may also contact your city or county health department, or the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 317-233-1250.

RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

On 8/1/2016, an inspection was conducted at the unit at [redacted] by TONY MOORE (License Number: IN0401062). This Risk Assessment Report details the locations in and about the property that were found to have hazards from the presence of dangerous levels of lead. The risk assessor visually examined the various building components, both inside and outside of the home, to identify places where lead hazards may be found.

SUMMARY

This report lists all of the specific hazards which must be addressed to make the property lead safe. The table below indicates if a hazard has been identified by the risk assessor.

DESCRIPTION	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	
Exterior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Interior Deteriorated Lead Based Paint	☐YES	☑NO
Exterior Soil Hazards	☑YES	☐NO
Interior Lead Dust Hazards	☑YES	☐NO
Other Non paint Sources	☐YES	☑NO

LEAD HAZARDS

In this report, each hazard is first identified by the **COMPONENT** which was tested. Components are structural elements or fixtures in and about a property. For example, interior components include windows, doors, ceilings, walls, trim, and so forth. Exterior examples would include siding, gutters, fascia, soil, play equipment, and so forth. The location of each tested component is specifically pinpointed as to the direction of the wall. The A-side is always the side with the street address and is identified as to direction at the beginning of the report.

In many instances, only one component was tested in a particular area (room). If one component is tested in a room and found deteriorated and positive, the owner should assume that any deteriorated paint on other similar components in the room share a common paint history and present the same hazard. The non-tested components should be remediated according to the options listed for the tested component.

Similarly, a test on a "sub" component should be treated as a test of the entire component. For example, unless the Risk Assessor's instructions state differently, a lead paint hazard found on a window sill should be assumed the same for the sash, jamb, and trim of that same window. In that case, the entire window, as well as other deteriorated windows in the room, should have the same remediation treatment.

Not all painted surfaces are tested during a Risk Assessment. It is strongly recommended that any remodeling or renovation activities that are planned in the future should be conducted only after a lead inspection determines the presence of lead-based paint.

All work to remediate these hazards must be conducted using the lead-safe work practices. See additional information in this report.

In some instances the report will also identify additional work on the component that needs to be done to assure that the hazard will not recur. For example, if the trough of a window is rotting from ongoing moisture, simply repainting

the wood will not sufficiently control the recurring deterioration of the paint. In that instance the assessment will recommend further "substrate" repairs to the window so that later deterioration does not repeat.

LEAD INSPECTION DETAILED INFORMATION

RISK ASSESSOR'S INFORMATION:

Name: TONY MOORE Signed: Tony Moore Tony Moore, EHS, ISDH

License IN0401062 Date: 8/11/2016

Organization Details:

INDIANA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH Phone Nbr. (317) 233-1250

100 N. SENATE AVE, N855, INDIANANPOLIS IN 46204

((31) 7) -2331250

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Samples were Submitted To and Tested By:

ISDH LABS

550 W 16TH ST

INDIANAPOLIS , IN, 46202

(317) 921-5500

OWNER'S INFORMATION:

HOUSING AUTHORITY EAST CHICAGO

4920 LARKSPUR DRIVE

EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312

(219) 397-9974

PROPERTY INFORMATION: **Unit currently vacant or is this a day care facilty?** NO

Risk assessment performed at:

[redacted] EAST CHICAGO IN 46312

Visual Inspection & Risk Assessment performed at the above address on: 8/1/2016

Dwelling Built: 1968

Has a previous Risk Assessment been performed at this address?	NO	How long ago?
Has the exterior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Has the interior of the dwelling had recent or ongoing remodeling?	NO	How long ago?
Were lead hazards located and is remediation required?	**NO**	

Exterior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Equipment -- Ceiling
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration- Chipped or Peeled; Paint Color-N/A
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0
Assessment Notes	There are no painted surfaces on the exterior of the building.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed. No exterior paint
Repair Substrate	None needed

Exterior Assessment of Soil

Component Location-Type	Garden Area -- Bare Soil Common Area
Description	Side- A-Side; Deterioration-Lead in Soil
Hazard	YES **Result** 0 ppm
Assessment Notes	Hazards do exist and EPA has tested soil around the entire community. They also have all soil results.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Use a temporary covering such as grass, gravel, wood chips or other mulch (HUD Guidelines suggest six inches minimum) ABATEMENT: 1.Remove top 2" to 6" of the contaminated topsoil in specified area and replace with non-contaminated topsoil
Specific Instructions	As recommended by EPA
Repair Substrate	Conducted by EPA

Interior Assessment of Paint Deterioration

Component Location-Type	Basement -- Baseboard
Window Type	None
Description	Substrate-Brick; Side-A-Side; Deterioration-Chipped or Peeled
Hazard	NO **Result** Visual Inspection : 0
Assessment Notes	There is no deteriorated paint throughout this unit. The XRF results show nothing in the paint either.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 28 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side: rear entry
tile floor
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean and scrub all components from the highest locations down using separate wash and rinse buckets; repeating the process until the dust is completely eliminated 2.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Clean component in accordance with all EPA recommendations.
Repair Substrate	None needed

Component Location-Type	Entry -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Linoleum; Side-A-Side
Sample Area (in square inches)	12X12 = 144 sq inches
Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 9.9 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	The parent is a good housekeeper and cleans regularly. The fact that the dust levels are below the action level show that what is there is being tracked in from outside.
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean and scrub all components from the highest locations down using separate wash and rinse buckets; repeating the process until the dust is completely eliminated ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Clean surfaces in accordance to EPA recommendations.
Repair Substrate	None needed

Component Location-Type	Living Room -- Window Trough
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	32X4 = 128 sq inches

Interior Assessment of Dust Hazards

Hazard	NO **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 280 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Side:
east wall;
Deterioration:
none/vinyl
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Clean window trough in accordance with EPA recommendations.
Repair Substrate	None needed

Component Location-Type	Other -- Floor Surface
Description	Substrate-Other; Side-E-Other
Sample Area (in square inches)	43X3.5 = 150.5 sq inches
Hazard	YES **Lead Loading (in ug/ft2)** 260 ug/ft2
Assessment Notes	Component Location:
Front playroom;
Side: south wall/vinyl trough
Remediation Options	INTERIM CONTROLS: 1.Clean and scrub all components from the highest locations down using separate wash and rinse buckets; repeating the process until the dust is completely eliminated 2.Clean window sills, troughs, sills and other components using proper cleaning methods. ABATEMENT: 1.Remove of shoes upon entering the house. Use a high quality door mat.
Specific Instructions	Clean component in accordance with EPA recommendations.
Repair Substrate	None needed.

Assessment of Other Non-Paint Sources

Component Location-Type	House Interior -- Bathtub
Hazard	NO **Result** 0
Assessment Notes	No other issues or hazards are found in the interior of home.
Remediation Options	
Specific Instructions	None needed
Repair Substrate	None needed

Miscellaneous Notes and Comments

Although the levels of dust in the home are nowhere near the action level. This is due to the fact that it is obvious that the tenant cleans on a regular basis to minimize the dust/dirt in the home. The levels would more than likely be higher because of the contaminated soil outside. All XRF readings were 0.0. This was on all trim, windows, floors, doors and framework.

LEAD HAZARD LEVELS (EPA)

The following test levels are used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Indiana to determine whether the detected lead is at a hazardous level.

Type of Sample	Component	Hazard Levels
Dust Samples	Floor	Greater than or equal to 40 µg/ft²
	Window Sill	Greater than or equal to 250 µg/ft²
	Window Trough (Well)	Greater than or equal to 400 µg/ft²
Soil Samples	Bare Soil/ Play Area	Greater than or equal to 400 ppm
	Bare Soil/ Non-Play Area	Greater than or equal to 1200 ppm
	Bare Soil Abatement/ Required	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
Lead-Based Paint Samples	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 0.5% by wt.
	Paint Chip Tested	Greater than or equal to 5000 ppm
	Tested by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	Greater than or equal 1.0 mg/cm²

All hazards with levels at or above these levels must be addressed through recommended options using lead safe work practices. In most instances, the Risk Assessment Report will list several remediation options from which an owner may choose. Those options will range from interim control to complete abatement of the hazard.

If a lead poisoned child has been identified in the unit, remediation is required within sixty (60) days of this report. In other instances, the timeframe for remediation may be negotiable or it may be mandated under other specific program regulations.

When the remediation is completed, or if there is a problem with the completion of the work, the risk assessor should be contacted immediately. Once the hazards are remediated, the unit must undergo a Clearance Examination by a licensed Clearance Examiner or Risk Assessor.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Risk Assessment or Lead Inspection is a good idea for any owner who is concerned about the liability of a home which may contain dangerous lead hazards. Several resources, including private environmental contractors, are available to perform the work of locating lead hazards. For a list of all licensed lead professionals visit the website of the Indiana Public Licensing Agency at: http://www.in.gov/pla/

Risk Assessments, lead hazard remediation, and clearance testing are required of an owner under several circumstances where a dwelling may have lead hazards, including lead-based paint. Risk Assessments are required if:

1. a confirmed lead poisoned child lives in a unit built prior to 1978;
2. a health officer has issued an order, under one of several Indiana statutes, to locate the source of lead poisoning;

To fully understand the legal requirements homeowners are urged to consult the following rules and regulations:

State of Indiana	410 IAC 32 *Lead-Based Paint Program* 410 IAC 29 *Reporting, Monitoring, and Preventive Procedures for Lead Poisoning*
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart D *Lead Based Paint Hazards*
Housing and Urban Development	HUD 24 CFR 35 *Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	16 CFR 1303 *Ban on Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint*
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29 CFR 1926.59 *Hazard Communication* 29 CFR 1926.62 *Lead in Construction*

Once the Risk Assessment is issued under any of the three circumstances listed above the owner has the following responsibilities:

1. Remediate each identified lead hazard using one of the recommended options.
2. Remediate leads hazards within the agreed upon time frame or within sixty (60) days if a child with an elevated blood lead level is involved.
3. Have the completed work passed by a licensed clearance examiner (or other qualified lead professional).
4. Periodically follow up to assure that lead hazards have not recurred.
5. Disclose the risk assessment and subsequent clearance to prospective tenants or home buyers.

REMEDIATION OPTIONS

For each lead hazard, the Risk Assessment Report contains one or more options available to the owner for remediation. An owner may choose among those options only. *Interim Controls* are options which mitigate the danger of lead poisoning. They are generally temporary and must be closely monitored to assure that the hazard does do not recur. *Abatement* options are permanent and designed to effectively eliminate the lead hazard.

It is recommended that the selected option - interim control or full abatement - be the one which most effectively protects the children in the home from future lead paint exposure.

The rules recognize that there is a cost factor in choosing the best option and thus interim controls may make the most sense. Interim options are perfectly acceptable as long as they are done correctly and subsequently monitored.

PRIORITIES

When deciding which area to remediate first, priority should be given to the area where children spend the most time. First, eliminate any hazardous levels of lead dust in the area using the lead safe cleaning practices described later in this information. Next, concentrate on the repair of specific areas where deteriorated paint is identified in the Risk Assessment Report. The final priority is to eliminate leaded soil and other exterior hazards identified in the report.

SEVERITY

Although the Risk Assessment Report identifies the "severity" of each hazard, this factor does not dictate priority. Paint hazard severity classifications are:

- Good: Any painted component that does not have any structural defects and paint defects.
- Fair: Any painted component that has minimal structural defects and the paint defects are below the de minimis levels.
- Poor: Any painted component that has minimal to major structural defects and paint defects above the de minimis levels.

The de minimis level for exterior paint deterioration is twenty (20) square feet of deteriorated paint. For the interior, the level is two (2) square feet. Small areas are considered "poor" if more than 10% of the component area is deteriorated. Technically, lead paint with a severity level of "fair" does not have to be treated as a hazard. However the area should be safely repaired so as not to present a lead poisoning hazard in the future.

In the instance that the report includes areas inspected only for the presence of lead paint, the severity factor will be "good" but the area may need to be addressed according to the inspector's instructions.

ABATEMENT

Abatement means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Projects which are represented by a licensed abatement contractor as resulting in the elimination of lead-based paint hazards are considered abatement. Likewise, projects conducted in response to state or local abatement orders are considered abatement. Abatement includes such activities as the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint or lead dust, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR

The rules recognize that some renovation, repair, remodeling, landscaping, operation, maintenance, or other activities are not conducted for the express purpose of lead hazard remediation. In general, lead remediation rules do not apply with those activities, even though they may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. However attention to lead safe work practices is strongly recommended whenever any work is likely to disturb lead-based paint.

Moreover, the requirements to use lead safe work practices still apply to these activities in an occupied rental unit or in a unit where there is a confirmed lead poisoned child.

Finally, many housing programs, including the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), have more stringent requirements which owners must be aware of in terms of abatement and lead safe work practices.

DISCLOSURE

The federal *Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act*, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires owners, upon sale or rental of most residential housing built before 1978, to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, including the test results contained in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to $11,000 per violation. To find out more information about your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call 1-800-424-LEAD or go to the web to www.epa.gov/lead http://www.epa.gov/lead or http://www.hud/gov/offices/lead/index.com."

Anyone who works on a property built before 1978, before doing any work that will disturb the paint, must give the homeowner or tenant a pamphlet called: *RENOVATE Right.*
The rule also requires a written acknowledgement that the homeowner or tenant receives the pamphlet

WHO COMPLETES THE WORK?

If the chosen remediation option constitutes an interim control of the hazard, the homeowner may choose to complete the work or contract it out. In either case, anyone undertaking lead remediation work is required to follow the lead safe work practices.

For the abatement option, a licensed abatement contractor is required. In that instance, Indiana mandates that persons conducting abatement activities notify the State Lead-Based Paint Program, which effective October 1, 2007 is administered by the Indiana State Department of Health. Abatement measures must be conducted by lead professionals licensed to conduct such activities and conducted under an approved abatement plan.

See 410-IAC 32-4-6 *Lead abatement notification procedures,* for details on the abatement requirements. Failure to comply with regulations can result in civil penalties of $25,000 per day per violation and criminal penalties or a Class D Felony and a minimum fine of $5,000 per day per violation.

LEAD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

All work on a property to remediate lead paint hazards must be carried out using lead safe work practices. These practices are designed to prevent further lead hazards resulting from the work itself. These are some of the techniques that are recommended to prevent further contamination from lead.

Preparation of the Work Area

- Put up 6 mil plastic on the doors into the work areas as a temporary containment while work is performed.
- Place 6 mil plastic on the floor in all work areas to contain dust and debris.
- Cover belongings in the work area with 6 mil plastic and seal with tape to the floor.
- Seal off ductwork (registers) in work area while doing work.
- Consider getting help with workers that possess EPA/HUD safe work practice training certification or licensing if the amount of deteriorated paint is significant.

- Place signs at all entrance to work areas to keep all those not performing the work out of the work area.

Component Repair

- Complete all necessary repairs to control moisture or fix the substrate problems that have created or contributed to the lead based paint hazard.
- Repair component before applying new paint.
- Repair component that is generating dust (ie: windows, doors, etc.).
- Repair component so that it does not continue to damage painted surfaces.
- Repair plaster, drywall, or wood (if applicable).
- Repair defective surfaces before any new paint is applied.

Paint Stabilization

- Remove all loose surface contaminants - wetting surface to minimize dust as you work
- Repair any areas of the surface that are not in good condition. (see below)
- De-gloss surfaces to be painted using wet sanding or a de-glossing paint.
- Prepare surface by using an appropriate cleaning agent before applying new paint
- Use a primer before applying new paint to all surfaces

Work Practices

- Use wet methods to scrape and sand by misting surfaces before scraping and sanding. Continue to mist while working. Dry scraping or sanding may only be done in very small areas near electrical outlets and light switches and if flat surfaces below these areas are covered with protective sheeting.
- Mist before drilling and cutting to reduce dust creation and keep dust from becoming airborne and spreading beyond the work area. An alternative to using wet methods when working with electrical tools consider the use of foam (such as shaving cream) when cutting or drilling to reduce dust generation.
- If power tools that sand or grind are used, equip them with a HEPA vacuum attachment. Sanders and grinders will release large quantities of dangerous lead dust if not controlled by the use of the HEPA vacuum exhaust equipment.
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting should be avoided without the proper HEPA exhaust equipment.
- Use a heat gun only if set below 1,100°. It is only recommended for small areas, such as the edge of a door, the top of a window stool, or the friction surface of a window jamb. Open torches, infrared scorchers, electric irons, and heat guns operating above 1,100 ° may cause the release of dangerous lead fumes.
- Scoring paint before separating components helps prevent paint from chipping when a paint seal is broken.
- Prying and pulling apart components and pulling nails create less dust and fewer paint chips than pounding out components. Vise grips may be useful when pulling nails.
- No uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure washing. Power washing often leaves leaded paint chips and dust on soil and exterior pathways. Pressure washing should be done carefully controlling the resulting paint chips. Paint chips should be caught in a floor covering and cleaned up promptly.
- No stripping lead-based paint with a volatile stripper unless properly ventilated by the circulation of outside air. Methylene chloride paint strippers are not recommended.

Worksite Clean-Up

To prevent further lead contamination it is vital that the worksite be cleaned thoroughly and often. All visible paint chips and debris created while performing exterior paint work should be cleaned up at the end of each day's work. Similarly cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning an area should be completed periodically as work progresses. The following methods are recommended for effective control of lead on the job.

Proper Cleaning Methodology

1. Wear plastic gloves to clean that can be thrown away after the work is complete to protect yourself from exposure to lead.
2. With a gloved hand, use a damp paper towel, or duct tape to pick up larger paint chips. Follow-up by thoroughly vacuuming the areas using a HEPA vacuum. Seal paint chips, paper towels, tape, and vacuum bags in a plastic bag and dispose of safely.
3. Wash household surfaces.
    a. Use any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner (ie. dishwasher detergent which has mild phosphates in it) or TSP, a lead-specific detergent. Note, do not make the concentration more than the directions indicate.
    b. For best results scrub the area well being careful not to remove the intact paint.
    c. Especially clean areas such as floors, window wells, window sills, and other horizontal surfaces.
    d. Keep children away when cleaning.
    e. Keep all cleaners safely away from children.
4. Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down.
    a. Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
    b. If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean using the "two bucket method".
5. Use paper towels.
    a. Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
    b. Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
    c. Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.
6. Rinse after cleaning.
    a. Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
    b. Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

IMPORTANT! Do not use a household vacuum (unless equipped with a HEPA filter) or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air.

Two Bucket Cleaning

1) Prepare a two-sided bucket or two separate buckets, along with a spray bottle, with 1/2 ounces of cleaning solution with warm water; leaving the other bucket or side empty

2) Clear any large debris from the areas to be cleaned and discard in wastebasket.

3) Wear rubber gloves (throw them away when work is complete) when using cleaning solution.

4) Wet the rag with the sprayer and begin to clean a small area at a time. Wring out excess water in the rag in the empty bucket, rinse in the clean water, and again wring it out into the "empty" side. Continue until the rinse water gets dirty. Place the rag in the trash. Empty both buckets into the toilet and begin again. Keep cleaning the same area until the rinse water stays clean.

5) Repeat this cleaning in all areas (floors, window sills and troughs, and other horizontal surfaces) of each room that needs cleaning.

6) When using a mop instead of rags, follow the same method - throwing away the mop head when it gets dirty, and replacing it with a clean one.

7) After cleaning is complete be sure to rinse cleaned areas again with clean rinse water to thoroughly remove any soap residue that may be harmful to your children. Dump wastewater down the toilet and flush.

Do not flush debris down the toilet.

FOLLOW-UP TO LEAD BASED PAINT REMEDIATION PROCESS

- Conduct clearance testing performed by a licensed lead risk assessor or lead clearance examiner at the conclusion of the lead based paint remediation work.
- Daily, clean all horizontal surfaces in the work area using specialized cleaning practices identified in the appendices. (It is highly recommended that a HEPA vacuum be used, though wet washing daily before leaving the job site particularly by windows and other hazard areas is acceptable).
- Give children healthy foods to eat that are rich in calcium and iron. Milk and cheese, fresh fruit, lean meat, greens and beans are good choices. Do not eat foods made with high fat or oil levels, such as fried chicken or potato chips.
- Assess the paint condition on a regular basis. Repair deteriorated paint using lead-safe work practices.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indiana State Department of Health http://www.in.gov/isdh/
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Indiana Lead Based Paint Program

Local Health Departments http://www.in.gov/isdh/links/local_dep/index.htm

Indiana Department of Environmental Management http://www.in.gov/idem/index.html

Indiana Public Licensing Agency http://www.in.gov/pla/

Improving Kids Enviromnent http://www.ikecoalition.org/

Indiana Community Action Agency Association http://www.incap.org/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Department of Housing and Urban Development http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/rrp/rrp_course.cfm
http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadsaferule/index.cfm

National Center for Healthy Housing http://www.centerforhealthyhousing.org/

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Jerome M. Adams, MD, MPH
State Health Commissioner

Indiana State Department of Health

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Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
Lead Analysis Report

ISDH Sample Set No.	**12968** **Study No. 25397**
Submitter	**ISDH**
Collected by	**MOORE**
No. wipe samples	**9**
No. paint samples	**0**
Date Received	**8/4/2016**
Date Analyzed	**8/8/2016**
Date of Report	**8/8/2016**
Dust Wipe Method	**SOP MT-102**
Reporting Limit (wipe)	**5 ug/sample**
Paint Method	**SOP MT-106**
Reporting Limit (paint)	**0.010 %**
Condition of Samples	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐ Other**
Quality Control	**OK ☒ Not OK ☐**
Analyst	**Mike Oberthur** MO
Quality Assurance Coordinator	**Raymond Beebe**
Comment	

See attached submission forms for analysis results. Results apply only to items tested. Results not corrected for blanks. All QC results are acceptable unless otherwise noted. Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories is an AIHA accredited ELLAP laboratory. Questions, comments and suggestions should be directed to Mary Hagerman, mhagerma@isdh.in.gov, 317-921-5553.

Laboratories•550 West 16th Street•Indianapolis, Indiana 46202•317.921.5500•*http://www.statehealth.IN.gov*

STUDY NUMBER: 25397

DUST WIPE SAMPLES

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD LABORATORY
550 W 16th St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Lead Sample Submission Form

Health Dept/Other: Tony Moore, EHS, ISDH
5205 W. 56th Avenue
Merrillville, IN 46410
Phone: (219) 902-0330
Fax:

Date Sampled: August 1, 2016
Collected By: T Moore #IN04010602
Email Address: "tmoore@isdh.in.gov"
Address of home sampled: [redacted]
East Chicago, IN 46312

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE MATERIAL	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AREA OR LOCATION	SAMPLE AREA SIZE (INCHES)	LEAD* MICROGRAM PER SQ. FT.	SUB NUMBER (Office Use)	SAMPLE RPT LIMIT (Office Use)
#1	Ghost Wipe	Blank		<5.0	1	5.0
#2	Ghost Wipe	Child's Playroom / Front West wall / window trough	(42.5" X 3.5")	73.	2	4.8
#3	Ghost Wipe	Child's rear playroom West wall / window sill	(45" X .5")	45.	3	32.
#4	Ghost Wipe	Rear entry / floor	(12" X 12")	28.	4	5.0
#5	Ghost Wipe	Child's rear playroom west wall / under window / floor	(12" X 12")	9.1	5	5.0
#6	Ghost Wipe	Front entryway floor	(12" X 12")	9.9	6	5.0
#7	Ghost Wipe	Livingroom / East Wall window trough	(32" X 4")	280.	7	5.6
#8	Ghost Wipe	Front playroom / South Wall Floor / underneath window	(12" X 12")	14.	8	5.0
#9	Ghost Wipe	Front playroom / South Wall window trough	(43" X 3.5")	260.	9	4.8

*Lab will list results here

Brand of alcohol-free wipes used: Ghost Wipes

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned residential paint and other similar surface coating materials containing more than 0.06% lead.

DUST WIPE TEST RESULTS LIMITS

<40 µg/ft² – floors, carpeted & uncarpeted [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
<250 µg/ft² – interior window sills [EPA Guidelines for Risk Assessment]
CONVERSION: mg/ft² x 1000 = µg/ft²

Yuan

In case of questions, please contact:
Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program: 317-233-1250 or 1-800-761-1271
Indiana State Department of Health Laboratory: 317-921-5500

COMMENTS: Please e-mail all lab results to me. Thank you!

Revised on: 05/09/2016 MAO

Lead Risk Assessment Site Description

Site [redacted], East Chicago, IN Date Aug 1, 2016 Assessor T. Moore

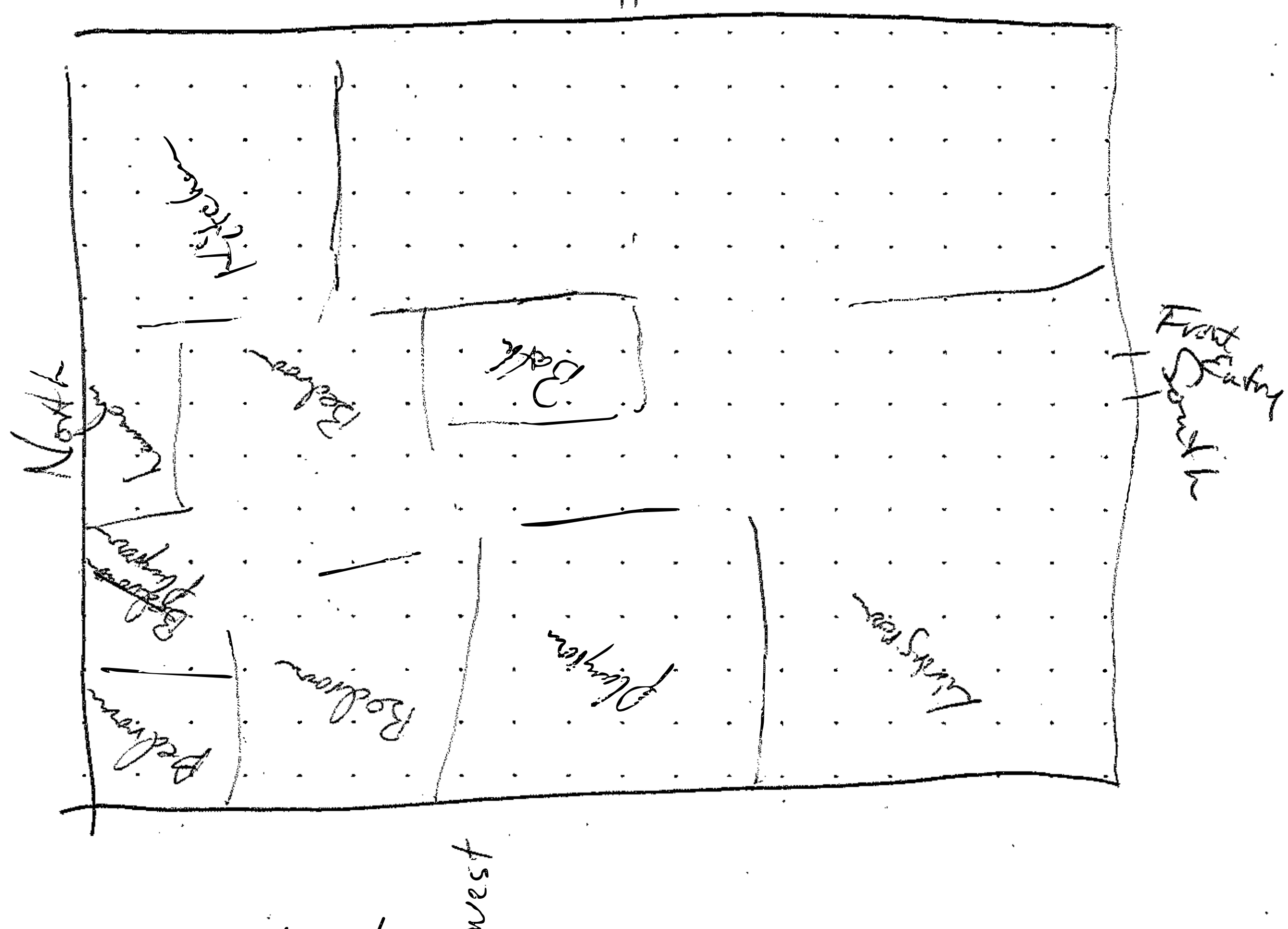
Area diagrammed: 1st floor ____ basement ____ attic or storage area ____ exterior only (show property boundry)

Standard Abbreviations for Use

BR - Bedroom
Bath - Bathroom
LR - Living Room
DR - Dining Room
K - Kitchen
Bsmt - Basement
Gar - Garage
Acc - Accessory Structure

Side Designations

"A" side indicates the side facing the address street. "B," "C," and "D" go clockwise from "A" when facing "A" from the street.



Site Notes:

Site Description form page 1 of 1 ____ Completed

Indiana State Department of Health
Lead and Healthy Homes Program

Occupied

Street #: [redacted]		Co: Lake
City: East Chicago	State: IN	Built: 1968
Square Footage:		Apt. #:
Number of Rooms: 8		Zip Code: 46312
PHN Present: N		Parcel:
License Number:IN0401062		Inspector: T.Moore

XRF Calibration (mg/cm²)				
XRF #: 20777			Time: 9:50am	
Cd-109	Source Date: 12/15/15			
Initial:	0.8	0.8	0.8	9:50am
Final:	0.8	0.8	0.8	11:00am
Inspection Date: 08/01/2016				

Stairway (S / B) XRF Readings (mg/cm²) N/A					
Riser			Newel Post		
Stringer			Wall		
Tread			Window Frame		
Spindle			Window Sill		
Hand Rail			Window Sash		

Component and XRF Reading (mg/cm²)

Interior	Door	Door Frame	Wall A	Wall B	Wall C	Wall D	Interior / Exterior Window: Frame	Frame	Sill	Sill	Sash	Sash	Well	Base-board	Chair - Rail	Floor	Ceiling	Bath Tub	Sink	Cabinet
Entryway	0.0	0.0				0.0														
Living Rm			0.0		0.0			0.0								0.0		0.0		
Bedroom 1 [ ]																				
Bedroom 2 [ ]			0.0		0.0															
Bedroom 3 [ ]																				
Dining Rm				0.0																
Bathroom 1 [ ]	0.0	0.0																		
Bathroom 2 [ ]																				
Kitchen																				
Hallway						0.0														
Common																				
Laundry																				
Basement																				
Porch Enclosed																				
Den																				

Notes and Exclusions:

Kitchen Tile: [ ] __0.0___ / [ ] _____ FLOOR

Bath Tile: [ ] _____ / [ ] _____

No lead found in any of the paint in unit using XRF. All interior paint is intact.

Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)			Exterior XRF Readings (mg/cm^2)		
Direction: NORTH			**Direction: EAST**			**Direction: WEST**			**Direction: SOUTH**		
Door			Door			Door			Door		
Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame			Door Frame		
Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts			Downspouts		
Eaves			Eaves			Eaves			Eaves		
Fence			Fence			Fence			Fence		
Foundation			Foundation			Foundation			Foundation		
Gutters			Gutters			Gutters			Gutters		
Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail			Hand Rail		
Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column			Pillar/Column		
Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail			Porch Rail		
Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling			Porch Ceiling		
Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor			Porch Floor		
Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam			Cross Beam		
Siding			Siding			Siding			Siding		
Soffit			Soffit			Soffit			Soffit		
Shutters			Shutters			Shutters			Shutters		
Trim			Trim			Trim			Trim		
Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame			Window Frame		
Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash			Window Sash		
Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill			Window Sill		
Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame			Basement Frame		
Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash			Basement Sash		
Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill			Basement Sill		
Notes / Exclusions: There are no painted exterior surfaces.			Notes/ Exclusions: There are no painted exterior surfaces.			Notes/ Exclusions: There are no painted exterior surfaces			Notes/ Exclusions: There are no painted exterior surfaces.		

Soil Sampling	
Location	Type
Conducted by EPA	

Garage XRF Readings (mg/cm^2) N/A								
Door			Gutters		Siding		Frame	
Door Frame			OH Door		Soffit		Sash	
Eaves			OH Frame		Trim		Sill	