

New HUD Lead-Based Paint Regulations





Note to Audience

- This presentation was developed by the HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control to assist others in understanding the structure and requirements of HUD's new lead-based paint regulations which cover Federally assisted housing and Federally owned housing which is being sold.
- Users should ensure they have read and understand the actual regulation.



Why is LBP a Concern?



Childhood lead poisoning is

"a major, preventable environmental health problem."

CDC, 1997

- About 890,000 children have Elevated Blood Lead levels above CDC limits
- Irreversible health effects
- Brain and nervous system damage
- Reduced intelligence
- Learning disabilities



Myths about LBP

- Children must eat paint chips to be poisoned
- Only inner-city children are at risk
- It is more hazardous to treat LBP than to leave it alone
- Addressing Lead-Based Paint is an all-ornothing proposition
- It costs too much
- Lead is everywhere, paint is only a small part of the problem



Who is most at risk?

- Children under the age of six
- Pregnant women
- Workers









LBP in Housing - Overview

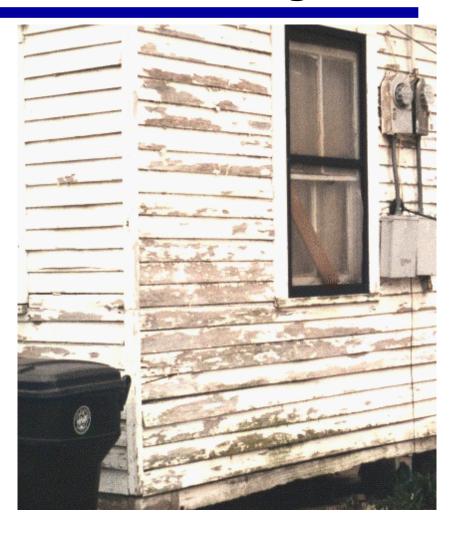
- Over 60 million homes built before 1978 contain Lead-Based Paint (LBP)
- 20 million homes with LBP hazards
- 4 million homes with LBP hazards have a young child
- 400,000 homes with a young child are in poor condition and lack the funds to correct hazards

Regulation Preamble



LBP in Residential Housing

- Over 60 million homes built before 1978 contain lead-based paint
- Some homes are more prone to LBP hazards
 - Older, pre-1960 units
 - Poor condition
 - Unsafe renovation or maintenance
 - Exterior contaminated soil





Presentation Overview

- Legislation and regulations
- Disclosure
- New HUD Regulation
 Section 1012/1013 of Title X
 - Introduction and Regulation Structure
 - Evaluation and hazard control requirements
 - Program requirements
 - Implementation



Legislation

- Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971
- Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X)
 - Section 1012/1013 of Title X

"To reduce the threat of childhood lead poisoning in housing owned, assisted, or transferred by the Federal Government."

Section 1003, Title X



Lead Regulations

- Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
 - Housing and health
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - Environment and health
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
 - Workplace safety and health
- Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)
 - Lead in consumer products



HUD Lead Regulations

- Disclosure of Known Lead-Based Paint and LBP Hazards (1996)
 - Published jointly with EPA
 - Pre-1978 housing
- Notification, Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards (1999)
 - Covers pre-1978 housing receiving Federal assistance and Federally owned housing being sold
 - Revises and consolidates existing HUD regulations



EPA Lead Regulations

- Disclosure of Known Lead-Based Paint and LBP Hazards (HUD & EPA - Final - 1996)
- LBP Activities in Target Housing and Child-Occupied Facilities (Final - 1996)
 - Certification and work practices
 - State certification programs
- Pre-Renovation Education (Final 1998)



Disclosure Regulation

- Most pre-78 housing at sale or lease
- Public and privately owned housing
- Requires
 - Free educational pamphlet
 - Warning statement in contract
 - Disclosure of known LBP or LBP hazards
 - All available information
 - Opportunity for testing
 24 CFR 35 and 40 CFR 745

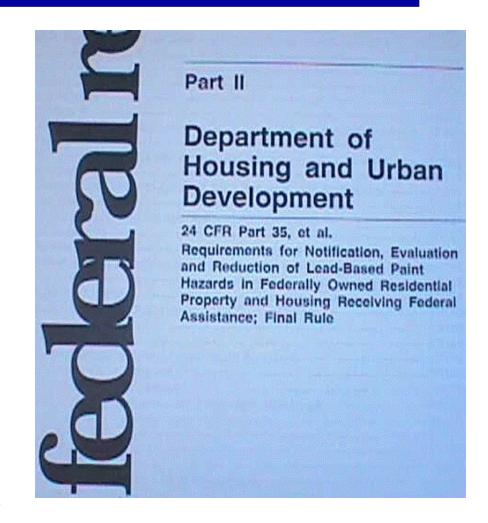




HUD's 1012/1013 Regulation

- Pre-1978 <u>housing</u> receiving HUD or other Federal assistance
- Pre-1978 Federally owned <u>housing</u> being sold
- Requirements
 - Lead Hazard Control based on program
 - Required activities vary by type of assistance
- Effective September 15, 2000

24 CFR 35 B-D, F-M, R





Hazard Control Strategies

- Strategies vary in stringency, cost, and durability, considering the statute, and:
 - Amount, type and duration of HUD assistance
 - Age of housing
 - Occupants (rental or owner-occupied)
 - Regulation Preamble

As HUD involvement increases with a residential property, the responsibilities to protect children and families increase.



Strategies for HUD Programs

Seven strategy levels

- Safe Work Practices during Rehabilitation
- Ongoing LBP Maintenance
- Visual Assessment and Paint Stabilization
- Risk Assessment and Interim Controls
- LBP Inspection, Risk Assessment and Interim Controls
- Risk Assessment and Abatement of LBP hazards
- LBP Inspection and Abatement of all LBP



Safe Work Practices during Rehabilitation

- Prevents low-cost rehabilitation from creating LBP hazards
- Worksite clearance

Ongoing LBP Maintenance

- When a continuing HUD relationship exists
- Paint maintenance
- Includes Safe Work Practices
- Worksite clearance



- Visual Assessment, Paint Stabilization, and Clearance
 - Provide housing without deteriorated paint
 - Ongoing LBP Maintenance when continuing HUD relationship
- Risk Assessment, Interim Controls, and Clearance
 - Option to conduct Standard Treatments
 - Assures LBP hazards are eliminated
 - Ongoing LBP Maintenance when continuing HUD relationship



- LBP Inspection and Risk Assessment, Interim Controls, and Clearance
 - Used on HUD-owned multifamily housing
 - Most being sold; no ongoing relationship with HUD; ongoing LBP maintenance not possible
 - Inspection provides location of remaining LBP for buyer
 - Notification of evaluation
 - Notification of hazard control
- Risk Assessment, Abatement of all LBP hazards, and Clearance
 - Used with concurrent substantial Federal rehab
 - Assure no new LBP hazards created by rehab



- LBP Inspection, Abatement of all leadbased paint, and Clearance
 - Greatest HUD involvement
 - Public housing (abatement during modernization)
 - Properties being converted to residential use
 - Properties undergoing major rehab financed with HUD/FHA multifamily mortgage insurance
 - These types of substantially renovated properties should be as free as possible of future LBP hazards



Summary of Important Terms

Statutory Terms

- Lead-Based Paint
- Lead-Based Paint Hazards
- Abatement
- Interim Controls
- LBP Inspection
- Risk Assessment

Regulatory Terms

- Chewable surface
- Clearance examination
- Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level
- Hard costs of rehab
- Paint testing
- Visual assessment
- Worksite



Units of Measure

mg/cm² Milligrams per square centimeter

- lead in paint

μg/ft² Micrograms per square foot

- lead in dust

μg/dL Micrograms per deciliter

- lead in blood



Important Statutory Terms

Lead-Based Paint (LBP)

- ◆ 1.0 mg/cm² lead on surface
- 0.5% (5,000 ppm) lead in dry weight of paint film

Lead-Based Paint Hazard

- Condition which causes exposure to lead that would result in adverse human effects from:
 - Dust-lead
 - Soil-lead
 - Lead-based paint on deteriorated, chewable, friction, or impact surfaces



Important Statutory Terms

Abatement

- Measures designed with intent to permanently eliminate LBP or LBP hazards
- Includes cleaning and clearance

Interim Controls

- Measures to temporarily reduce human exposure to lead-based paint hazards
- May include repairs, painting, cleaning, ongoing LBP maintenance, and management programs



Important Statutory Terms

LBP Inspection

- Surface-by-surface investigation to determine the presence of LBP
- Report of results

Risk Assessment

- On-site investigation
- Existence, nature, severity, and location of LBP hazards
- Report of results and recommendations



Chewable

- Interior or exterior painted surface
- Can be mouthed or chewed
- Same as "accessible surface"

Clearance Examination

- Hazard reduction activities are complete
- No soil-lead or dust-lead hazards exist
- Includes visual assessment and analysis of environmental samples



Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level

 Blood lead at least 20 µg/dL or two readings of 15-19 µg/dL taken three months apart

Hard costs of rehabilitation

- Correcting substandard conditions
- Meeting local rehab standards
- Essential and non-essential improvements
- Do <u>not</u> include administrative costs or costs allocated to lead hazard control



Paint testing

- Determines the presence or absence of LBP on deteriorated paint or surfaces to be disturbed or replaced
- Must be done by certified inspector or risk assessor

Visual assessment

- Looks for deteriorated paint; provides no lead information
- Visible dust, debris and residue as part of risk assessment or clearance examination
- Failure of hazard reduction measures
- Visual assessment training required (on web)



Worksite

- Interior or exterior area where lead-based paint hazard reduction takes place
- Must be contained to prevent spreading, blowing or tracking of dust and debris for worksite clearance
- Dwelling unit may have more than one worksite



Exemptions

- Post-1977 housing
- Zero-bedroom units
- Housing exclusively for elderly or disabled
- Property certified as lead-based paint free
- Property where leadbased paint was removed

- Unoccupied property pending demolition
- Nonresidential part of property
- Rehabilitation or maintenance activities that do not disturb painted surfaces
- Emergency actions

24 CFR 35.115



Prohibited Methods

- Open flame burning
- Machine sanding or grinding without HEPA local exhaust control
- Abrasive blasting or sandblasting without HEPA local exhaust control
- Using heat guns over 1,100° F
- Dry sanding or dry scraping
- Using certain paint strippers in poorly ventilated space

Effective November 15, 1999

24 CFR 35.140



Structure of Regulation

- Subpart A Disclosure Rule
- Subpart B General LBP requirements
- Subparts C- M Program-specific requirements
- Subpart R Methods and standards

"How" in Subpart B and R
"Who" and "What" in Subpart C-M



Regulation Subparts

- A Disclosure of Known Lead-Based Paint Hazards Upon Sale or Lease of Residential Property
- B General Lead-Based Paint Requirements and Definitions for All Programs
- C Disposition of Residential Property Owned by a Federal Agency Other Than HUD
- D Project-Based Assistance Provided by a Federal Agency Other Than HUD
- **E** Reserved
- F HUD-Owned Single Family Property
- **G** Multifamily Mortgage Insurance



Regulation Subparts

- H Project-Based Rental Assistance
- I HUD-Owned and Mortgagee-in-Possession Multifamily Property
- J Rehabilitation
- K Acquisition, Leasing, Support Services, or Operation
- L Public Housing Programs
- M Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
- **N-Q** Reserved
- R Methods and Standards for Lead-Based Paint Hazard Evaluation and Hazard Reduction Activities



Subpart R

- Interim dust and soil standards
- Interim controls
- Standard Treatments
- Clearance
- Occupant protection and worksite preparation
- Safe work practices
- Ongoing LBP maintenance and reevaluation



Structure of Program Subparts

- Applicability
- Notice and pamphlet requirements
- Evaluation requirements
- Lead hazard reduction requirements
- Schedule for lead hazard reduction
- Special requirements, including Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level response



Types of Evaluation

- Paint testing
- Lead-based paint inspection
- Risk assessment

Based on Type of Federal Assistance



Visual Assessment

- Used in three activities
- Periodic inspections
 - To identify deteriorated paint requiring paint stabilization
- Clearance examinations
 - To identify dust and debris
 - To identify deteriorated paint
- Ongoing LBP Maintenance activities
 - To identify failed hazard reductions
 - To identify deteriorated paint



Paint Testing

- Testing lead content of:
 - Deteriorated paint
 - Painted surfaces to be disturbed or replaced
- Differs from LBP Inspection
 - Reduced scope
 - Less expensive
- Performed by a certified LBP inspector or risk assessor



Lead-Based Paint Inspection

- Surface-by-surface examination of painted or finished surfaces for lead-based paint
- Interior and exterior
- Comprehensive
- Includes intact paint and areas not to be disturbed
- Performed by a certified LBP inspector or risk assessor

40 CFR 745.227(b)



Risk Assessment

- Identification of LBP <u>hazards</u>
- Includes
 - Visual inspection for deteriorated paint
 - Information on occupant use patterns
 - Testing of deteriorated paint and possibly other surfaces
 - Dust sampling
 - Soil sampling
 - Reports results and recommendations
- Performed by a certified risk assessor

40 CFR 745.227(d)



Lead Hazard/Clearance Criteria

- Deteriorated paint
- Lead in dust (clearance/risk assessment)

 \bullet Floors 40 μ g/ft²

Interior window sills 250 μg/ft²

Troughs 400 μg/ft² (clearance only)

Lead in bare soil (risk assessment)

Play areas400 μg/g

Other soils
 1,200 μg/g



Clearance Examination

- Visual Assessment
- Dust sampling
 - Dust Lead standards
 - Laboratory analysis
- Certified, or trained and supervised personnel
 - Inspectors, Risk Assessors: abatement and nonabatement clearances
 - Sampling/Clearance Technician: only nonabatement clearances as state allows



Notice and Pamphlet Requirements

- Pamphlet, if not already provided
- Notice to occupants of evaluation or presumption
 - Within 15 days of receipt of report
 - Summary of results
 - Contact information
- Notice to occupants of hazard reduction
 - Within 15 days of completion
 - Summary of work done and clearance
 - Contact information
 - Available information on remaining LBP



Qualifications

Visual Assessment for deteriorated paint

- Training available from www.hud.gov/offices/lead/lbptraining.cfm
- Paint Testing, Inspection or Risk Assessment
 - EPA, Tribal, or State certification
- Clearance
 - Certification as Inspector, Risk Assessor or Sampling/Clearance Technician
 - Supervision (if uncertified Sampling Technician)



Qualifications

Interim Controls

- Trained in OSHA hazard communication standard and supervised by a certified abatement supervisor or
- Completion of HUD-approved training (one of the courses listed on web – www.hud.gov/offices/lead/lbptraining.cfm)

Abatement (EPA requirements)

- Certified abatement supervisor
- Certified abatement workers



Lead Hazard Reduction Methods

Interim Controls

- Paint stabilization
- Treatment of friction, impact and chewable surfaces
- Lead-contaminated dust and soil control
- Standard Treatments are an option

Abatement

- Permanent Elimination of Lead-Based Paint or
- Permanent Elimination of Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Ongoing LBP Maintenance and Reevaluation

Depends on Type of Federal Assistance



Evaluation Options

- Presume LBP or LBP Hazards
- Paint testing of deteriorated paint
- Lead Hazard Screen instead of Risk Assessment
 - May require a follow-on risk assessment



Standard Treatments Option

- Instead of evaluation and Interim Controls
- Skip risk assessment and presume LBP and LBP hazards
- Actions include
 - Paint Stabilization
 - Smooth and cleanable horizontal surfaces
 - Correction of dust generating conditions
 - Treatment of bare residential soil
 - Safe Work Practices included
 - Clearance
- Not allowed when abatement is required



Ongoing LBP Maintenance

- Visual Assessment, including bare soil
- Stabilize deteriorated paint
- Treat bare soil
- Repair, perform interim controls on or abate failed encapsulation or enclosure treatments
- Clearance and Lead Safe Work Practices required above de minimis
- Periodic reevaluation by risk assessor, if required



Reevaluation

- If LBP remains after hazard reduction
- Identify
 - Deteriorated paint surfaces
 - Deteriorated or failed Interim Controls
 - Dust-lead hazards
 - Newly bare soil with soil-lead over standards
- Performed by certified risk assessor
- Reevaluation every two years
 - Begins two years after hazard reduction
 - Opportunity to achieve exemption
- Response to identified hazards



Interim Controls

- Training requirements for personnel
- Includes occupant protection and clearance
- Activities include
 - Paint stabilization
 - Friction or impact surfaces
 - Chewable surfaces
 - Dust-lead hazard control
 - Soil-lead hazard control



Paint Stabilization

- Type of Interim Control
- Includes:
 - Substrate repair
 - Surface preparation methods
 - New paint
- Lead Safe Work Practices if over de minimis
- Clearance required over de minimis

24 CFR 35.1330(b)



Abatement

- Certified personnel
- Abatement of Lead-Based Paint or Lead-Based Paint Hazards
- Methods include:
 - Component replacement
 - Paint removal
 - Encapsulation (flow-on product; relies on adhesion; 20-year life)
 - Enclosure (mechanically fastened; 20-year life)
 - Paving or removal soil
- Clearance follows abatement



Safe Work Practices

- Specifically required for:
 - Ongoing LBP Maintenance
 - Paint stabilization
 - Rehab (<\$5,000)
 - Standard treatments
- Prohibited methods
- Occupant protection and worksite preparation
- Specialized cleaning
- Control dust generated with wet methods
- Contain dust and debris
- Proper clean-up and pass clearance
- Required above de minimis levels



De Minimis Levels

Exception to Safe Work Practices

- Work which disturbs less than:
 - 20 square feet on exterior surfaces
 - 2 square feet in any one interior room or space
 - or 10 percent of area of a interior or exterior component with a small area (sills, baseboards, etc.) per room



Program Information



C-Non-HUD Property Disposition

Pre-1960 housing

- Risk Assessment and inspection before closing
- Abate all lead-based paint hazards identified in risk assessment
- Clearance

1960-1977 housing

- Risk assessment and inspection before closing
- Provide copies of reports to purchaser

24 CFR 35.210-35.215



D-Non-HUD Project-Based Assist.

- Residential property receiving over \$5,000 per year in project-based assistance
- Risk Assessment
- Interim Controls of hazards based on Risk Assessment
- Clearance
- Units with EIBLL children
 - Accelerate Risk Assessment and Interim Controls

24 CFR 35.300-35.325



F-HUD Owned Single Family

- Housing sold with HUD Mortgage Insurance
- Visual Assessment for deteriorated paint
- Paint Stabilization of deteriorated paint surfaces
- Clearance before occupancy

24 CFR 35.300-35.325





G-Multifamily Mort. Insurance

Housing covered by new application or if HUD owns mortgage

 Does not apply to refinancing if appraisal is not required

Pre-1960 housing

- Risk Assessment before firm commitment
- Interim Controls and clearance before commitment
- Ongoing LBP Maintenance

1960-1977 housing

 Commitment to incorporate ongoing lead-based paint maintenance



G-Multifamily Mort. Insurance

Conversions and Major Rehabilitation

- Conversion of nonresidential property or rehab over 50% of replacement cost
- Inspection before firm commitment
- Abatement <u>of all LBP</u> and clearance before occupancy



H-Project-Based Rental Assist.

- Multifamily units with up to \$5,000 annual assistance per unit and all single-family
 - Periodic Visual Assessment
 - Paint Stabilization and clearance
 - Ongoing LBP Maintenance
 - Special requirements for EIBLL children
- Multifamily units with over \$5,000 annual assistance per unit
 - Risk Assessment (phased deadlines)
 - Interim Controls and clearance
 - Ongoing LBP Maintenance
 - Special requirements for EIBLL children



EIBLL Requirements

- Verification
- Risk assessment and interim controls
- Reporting
- Exchange of information for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance



H-Project-Based Rental Assist.

- Implementation dates (up to \$5,000)
 - ◆ September 15, 2000
- Implementation dates (over \$5,000)
 - Pre-1960 property
 - Transitional requirements begin Sept 15, 2000
 - Risk assessment complete by Sept 17, 2001
 - ◆ 1960-1977 housing
 - Transitional requirements begin Sept 15, 2000
 - Risk assessment complete by Sept 15, 2003
 - Transitional requirements
 - Ongoing LBP maintenance
 - Specific requirements for EIBLL children



I-HUD-Owned Multifamily Prop.

- Risk Assessment and Inspection
 - Complete by December 15, 2000 or 90 days after subpart becomes applicable to property
- Interim Controls and Clearance
 - Within 90 days of the risk assessment if children under 6 reside
 - Within 12 months of the risk assessment if no children reside
- Ongoing LBP Maintenance and Reevaluation
- Special requirements for EIBLL children

24 CFR 35.800-35.830



J-Rehabilitation

- Requirements depend on "hard costs" of rehabilitation assistance
 - Hard costs include
 - Correcting substandard conditions
 - Meeting local rehab standards
 - Essential and non-essential improvements
 - But <u>no</u> administrative costs
 - Does not include additional costs of lead hazard reduction and compliance with the regulation
- Ongoing LBP Maintenance for HOME assisted rental properties



J-Rehabilitation

Up to \$5,000 per unit

- Paint testing or presume LBP
- Safe work practices and clearance of <u>worksite</u> <u>allowed</u>

• \$5,000 - \$25,000 per unit

- Paint testing or presume LBP
- Risk assessment of the unit, common areas, and exterior
- Interim controls and clearance



J-Rehabilitation

Over \$25,000 per unit

- Paint testing or presume LBP
- Risk assessment of the unit, common areas, and exterior
- Abate identified lead-based paint hazards
- Interim controls acceptable on exterior surfaces not being disturbed by rehabilitation
- Clearance of unit and common areas

24 CFR 35.900-35.940



K-Acquisition, Leasing, etc.

- Acquisition, leasing, support services, or operation programs
 - May include many CPD programs
- Visual Assessment
- Paint Stabilization of deteriorated paint
- Clearance
- Ongoing LBP Maintenance

24 CFR 35.1000-35.1020



L-Public Housing Programs

Inspection (if not performed already)

- Review existing inspections
- Revise or augment existing inspections by September 17, 2001

Risk Assessment

- If earlier inspection identified LBP that has not yet been removed
- If no inspection had been performed
- By March 15, 2001 for pre-1960 properties
- By March 15, 2002 for 1960-1977 properties

24 CFR 35.1100-35.1140



L-Public Housing Programs

- Abate all lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards during modernization
- Interim Controls in units not yet abated
 - Ongoing LBP maintenance
- Special requirements for units with EIBLL child
 - Verification
 - Risk assessment and interim controls
 - Reporting
 - Other units

24 CFR 35.1100-35.1140



M-Tenant Based Rental Assist.

- Visual Assessment for deteriorated paint during initial and periodic inspections
- Paint Stabilization of deteriorated paint surfaces and clearance
- Ongoing LBP Maintenance activities
- Additional requirements for units with EIBLL child
 - Verification
 - Risk assessment and interim controls
 - Information exchange with health department 24 CFR 35.1200-35.1225



Implementation Schedule

- Prohibited practices November 15, 1999
- Regulation subparts
 - ◆ All effective on September 15, 2000
 - Some have transitional requirements
- Project-Based Rental Assist. Subpart H
 - Deadline for risk assessments is Sept 17, 2001 (pre-1960) or Sept 15, 2003 (1960-77)
 - ◆ Transitional reqts in effect Sept 15, 2000
- Multifamily Property Subpart I
 - ◆ Inspection/risk assessment by Dec 15, 2000
- Earlier implementation permissible



Lead Safe Housing Rule

Questions

◆HUD e-mail lead_regulations@hud.gov

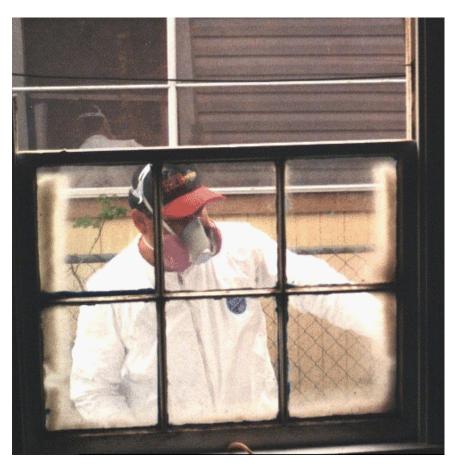
◆HUD voice mail (202) 755-1785 x 104

The regulation can be obtained from OHHLHC Web Site

www.hud.gov/offices/lead



Implementation Assistance



- HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant
 Program Grantees
- Operating in over 200 cities
- Low-income private housing
- Contractor certification
- A community resource



Lead Information Resources

- National Lead Information Center
 - Copies of the regulation
 - ◆ 1-800-424-LEAD
- Lead professionals, training providers and HUD-sponsored Lead Safe Work Practices training listings
 - www.leadlisting.org
 - ◆ 1-888-LEADLIST
- HUD www.hud.gov/offices/lead
- EPA www.epa.gov/opptintr/lead



Lead Information Resources

Other Federal Agencies with local resources

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention grantees nationwide
- Environmental Protection Agency
 - Local lead hazard awareness grantees
 - Regional staff



Users are urged to obtain a copy of the regulation (1-800-424-LEAD) to ensure an understanding of the requirements.