

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR FEDERAL LEAD PAINT DISCLOSURE RULE



GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

210 New York Avenue
Staten Island, NY 10305

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

Gateway National Recreation Area (GATE) is submitting this document and all attachments hereto (the Plan) in order to facilitate compliance with 42 U.S.C. § 4852d and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.), Part 745, Subpart F, hereafter referred to as the Federal Lead Disclosure Rule.

1.2 Applicability

This Plan applies to new leases, lease renewals, and annual Notices of Rent Adjustment¹ for NPS/GATE owned and managed pre-1978 employee park housing. This plan applies to all pre-1978 housing, including dormitories and housing occupied by seasonal employees.² Currently, the GATE employee housing portfolio of residential structures that were constructed prior to 1978 consists of the following locations:

Quarter Number	Quarter Name	Rent Class	Date Built
00000001	FBF-1	Plex	1/1/1965
00000002	FBF-2	Plex	1/1/1965
00000003	FBF-3	Plex	1/1/1965
00000004	FBF-4	Plex	1/1/1965
00000005	FBF-5	Plex	1/1/1965
00000009	MF-9	House	1/1/1920
00000010	MF-10	House	1/1/1920
00000011	MF-11	House	1/1/1920
00000012	MF-12	House	1/1/1920
00000013	MF-13	House	1/1/1920
00000014	MF-14	House	1/1/1920
00000016	MF -16	House	1/1/1920
00000017	MF-17	House	1/1/1920
00000018	MF-18	House	1/1/1920
00000019	MF-19	House	1/1/1920
00000020	MF-20	House	1/1/1920
00000021	MF-21	House	1/1/1920
00000022	TILDEN 22	Dormitory	1/1/1938

¹ For purposes of the Lead-Based Paint regulations, EPA interprets an annual rent adjustment to fall within its definition of lease renewal. However, where the Notice of Rent Adjustment (Form 1882) sets out a schedule of rate increases to be applied over time, each individual increase implemented as described in the Notice is not itself a renewal triggering disclosure obligations. As set forth in Section 3.0, below, any new lead-based paint information obtained by GATE that has not been disclosed to the lessee of a given unit must be disclosed at the time of and in conjunction with the annual Notice of Rent Adjustment, in accordance with the procedures described in this SOP. Where no new lead-based paint information has been obtained by GATE and all known information has been previously disclosed (and documentation retained), no further or repetitive disclosure is required with the Notice of Rent Adjustment.

² Except pre-1978 housing that has been found to be free of lead-based paint by an inspector certified under the Federal certification program or under a federally accredited State or tribal certification program. See 40 C.F.R. § 745.101(b).

00000023	TILDEN 23	Dormitory	1/1/1938
00000041	SHU 41-L-DORM	Dormitory	1/1/1941
00000064	SHU 64	House	1/1/1907
0000006A	MF 6A	Apartment	1/1/1920
0000006B	MF 6B	Apartment	1/1/1920
0000006C	MF 6C	Apartment	1/1/1920
0000006D	MF 6D	Apartment	1/1/1920
00000133	TILDEN-133	House	1/1/1938
00000134	TILDEN-134	House	1/1/1938
00000135	TILDEN-135	House	1/1/1938
00000136	TILDEN-136	House	1/1/1938
0000029A	SHU 29A	Plex	01/01/1899
0000029B	SHU 29B	Plex	01/01/1899
0000030A	SHU 30A	Plex	01/01/1899
0000030B	SHU 30B	Plex	1/1/1905
00000338	SHU 338	House	1/1/1905
00000340	SHU 340	House	01/01/1899
0000066E	SHU 66E	Plex	1/1/1908
0000066W	SHU 66W	Plex	1/1/1908
0000071A	SHU 71A	Plex	1/1/1909
0000071B	SHU 71B	Plex	1/1/1909
0000072A	SHU 72A	Plex	1/1/1909
0000072B	SHU 72B	Plex	1/1/1909
0000073A	SHU 73A	Plex	1/1/1909
0000073B	SHU 73B	Plex	1/1/1909
0000075A	SHU 75A	Plex	1/1/1910
0000075B	SHU 75B	Plex	1/1/1910
0000106A	TILDEN-106A	Plex	1/1/1920
0000106B	TILDEN -106B	Plex	1/1/1920
0000144A	SHU 144A	Plex	1/1/1939
0000144B	SHU 144B	Plex	1/1/1939
0000145A	SHU 145A	Plex	1/1/1939
0000145B	SHU 145B	Plex	1/1/1939
000MF-15	MF 15	House	2/14/1920
0099101A	MONT 101A	Plex	1/1/1933
0099101B	MONT 101-B	Plex	1/1/1933
0099102A	MONT 102-A	Plex	1/1/1939
0099102B	MONT 102-B	Plex	1/1/1939
0099103A	MONT 103-A	Plex	01/01/1872
0099103B	MONT 103-B	Plex	01/01/1872
0099106A	MONT 106-A	Plex	1/1/1932
0099106B	MONT 106-B	Plex	1/1/1932
0099107A	MONT 107-A	Plex	1/1/1932
0099107B	MONT 107-B	Plex	1/1/1932
0099110A	MONT 110-A	Plex	1/1/1933
0099110B	MONT 110-B	Plex	1/1/1933

0099111A	MONT 111-A	Plex	01/01/1890
0099111B	MONT 111-B	Plex	01/01/1890
0099112B	MONT 112-B	Plex	01/01/1890
0099113A	MONT 113-A	Plex	01/01/1889
0099113B	MONT 113-B	Plex	01/01/1889
0099114A	MONT 114-A	Plex	01/01/1889
0099114B	MONT 114-B	Plex	01/01/1889
0099118A	NYA-118A	Plex	1/1/1946
0099118B	NYA-118B	Plex	1/1/1946
0099118C	NYA -118C	Plex	1/1/1946
0099118D	NYA -118D	Plex	1/1/1946
0099118E	NYA-118E	Plex	1/1/1946
0099119A	NYA-119A	Plex	1/1/1939
0099119B	NYA-119B	Plex	1/1/1939
00999115	MONT 115	House	1/1/1933
0000000C	FBF-C	House	1/1/1965
0000000D	FBF-D	House	1/1/1965
0000000E	FBF-E	House	1/1/1965

The Compliance Plan for the Lead Disclosure Rule is not a replacement for compliance with all applicable requirements and there may be additional federal, state, and local regulations with which GATE must comply (note that the most stringent regulation controls GATE's obligations).

2.0 FEDERAL LEAD DISCLOSURE RULE PROCEDURE FOR NEW APPLICANTS AND EMPLOYEES NEWLY OCCUPYING A UNIT

If the option for employee housing at GATE is available to a new employee (seasonal, permanent and/or temporary), the employee will notify the Housing Manager of their interest during the onboarding process. Upon notice of interest, the Housing Manager will review inventory to identify the availability of housing in the relevant GATE area and may offer a unit that is ready for habitation to the employee. The following disclosure process will apply when a housing unit is offered to an applicant. This process will also apply to current employees bidding on a new unit.

2.1 Process

1. Once the Lessee (applicant/tenant) has viewed and been tentatively assigned the housing unit, if the unit is pre-1978 housing (see above), the applicant will be given the current version of ***Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home*** EPA brochure³ as an attachment to the lease and the ***Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards*** form with the Lessor's portion filled out for that unit. If the employee wishes to decline the unit following disclosure, they may do so. The information for each housing unit's Lead Disclosure will be generated for the Lessee from the NPS Internet Quarters Management Information System (iQMIS).⁴

³ EPA's brochure version March 2021, which is current as of 8/1/25, is included as Appendix III.

⁴ EPA's Sample Lessor Disclosure Form, which is current as of 8/1/25, is included as Appendix II.

- a. The information about lead-based paint available for each unit will be updated in iQMIS under the “Building” information section. Any new information obtained during testing for the presence of lead paint will be updated in iQMIS within 30 days.
- b. ***Each Disclosure form shall contain the following Lead Warning Statement:***
“Housing built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. Lead from paint, paint chips, and dust can pose health hazards if not managed properly. Lead exposure is especially harmful to young children and pregnant women. Before renting pre-1978 housing, lessors must disclose the presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the dwelling. Lessees must also receive a federally approved pamphlet on lead poisoning prevention.” The Lead Warning Statement populates automatically on the iQMIS-generated Lead Disclosure form.
- c. After the form is generated from iQMIS, under ***Lessor’s Disclosure*** (Section A), of the Lead Disclosure Form, the Lessor (NPS/GATE) will initial in subsection (i) if there is known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards present, and insert any additional information available concerning the known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, such as the basis for the determination that lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards exist, the location of the lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, and the condition of the painted surfaces; OR initial in subsection (ii) if there is no knowledge of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing;
 - The Housing Manager or their designee will execute each new lease and is responsible for confirming that the information in the “Building” section of iQMIS accurately reflects (i) known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the unit; or (ii) that there is no knowledge of lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards in the housing unit. If inaccurate, the Housing Manager or designee is responsible for correcting or obtaining correction of the information in iQMIS. Narrative information must be entered in the appropriate field so that it populates on the iQMIS-generated Lead Disclosure Form.
- d. All available records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards shall be listed on the form (including report title and date) and provided to the Lessee. Under Section B of the Lead Disclosure Form, NPS/GATE will either initial in subsection (i) if NPS/GATE has provided the Lessee with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing and list documents below; OR in subsection (ii) if NPS/GATE has no reports or records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing;
 - The Housing Manager or their designee will execute each new lease and is responsible for confirming that the information in iQMIS accurately identifies (i) all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing unit; or (ii) that there are no reports or records. If inaccurate, the representative is responsible for correcting or obtaining correction of the information in iQMIS. This information must then

be entered in the appropriate field so that it populates on the iQMIS-generated Lead Disclosure Form.

- Records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards will be uploaded to the “Housing Attachments” within the applicable “Housing Unit” section of iQMIS.
- e. Under ***Lessee’s Acknowledgement***, the Lessee (applicant/tenant) will initial in Section (c) if they received records and reports of documents listed in Section B (i) and will initial in Section (d) that they received the Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home pamphlet. All Lessees must be given a copy of the current version of *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home* pamphlet.
- If Lessee fails or refuses to initial whether they received records and reports listed in Section B, and/or that they received the *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home* pamphlet, NPS/GATE will request the Lessee to provide the missing or inaccurate verification (initials). If Lessee again fails or refuses to so initial, NPS/GATE will retain secondary evidence to document that the reports and/or pamphlet were provided to the Lessee (e.g., email demonstrating materials sent, evidence that materials were sent via certified mail, return receipt requested, the Checklist (Appendix I), and/or other signed and dated statement by NPS/GATE).⁵
- f. Under ***Agent Acknowledgement***, the Agent(s) (if applicable) will initial in Section (e) or (f), or N/A will be entered.
- g. Under ***Certification of Accuracy***, NPS/GATE will sign as Lessor and indicate the date of signature; the tenant will sign as Lessee and indicate the date of signature; and the Agent (if applicable) will sign as Agent and indicate date of signature. NPS/GATE will sign certifying the accuracy of the information prior to providing the form to the Lessee.
2. The Lessee can refuse the unit at any time (even after moving in) due to the possible or confirmed presence of lead-based paint.

3.0 NEW INFORMATION, RENT ADJUSTMENTS AND LEASE RENEWALS

GATE must comply with the Lead Disclosure Rule prior to or during lease renewal or when issuing an annual Notice of Rent Adjustment when new information has come into the possession of the park that the park has not previously disclosed to the Lessee. This includes all requirements outlined in Section 2.1 above and Section 4.0 below. Repeated disclosure is not required and no additional Lessee certification is needed where GATE has previously disclosed to the Lessee all required information and has not obtained any new lead-based paint information regarding the unit.

⁵ This document articulates the process and methods by which NPS/GATE complies with the Federal Lead Disclosure Rule. It does not alter NPS policies or regulations regarding Lessee/Tenant obligations and is not intended to imply that a tenant may refuse to sign required documentation or that NPS may or must provide housing to a tenant who fails or declines to sign a Lead Disclosure Form.

1. When new lead-based paint testing of a housing unit has been completed by certified park staff or a qualified certified contractor⁶, within 30 days of receiving the associated report for that unit, the responsible NPS/GATE representative will:
 - a. Update iQMIS to reflect the new testing and results;
 - b. Generate a new Lead Disclosure Form in iQMIS, following the procedures described in Section 2.1, above; and
 - c. Provide copies of the testing report to the current Lessee, as described in Section 2.1, above.
2. The NPS/GATE representative who executes the updated Lead Disclosure Form shall complete the ***Gateway Housing Lease Compliance Checklist***, as described in Section 4.0, below.

4.0 COMPLIANCE VERIFICATION

The NPS/GATE representative who executes each new lease subject to the Lead Disclosure Rule shall complete the form titled ***Gateway Housing Lease Compliance Checklist*** presented in Appendix I. The *Compliance Checklist* also shall be completed as described in Section 3.0(2), above, or for a rent adjustment or renewal lease if there is new lead-based paint information that has not previously been disclosed. A copy of the completed checklist shall be retained at NPS/GATE for at least three (3) years following the effective date of the Lease.

5.0 RETENTION OF CERTIFICATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT INFORMATION

1. GATE shall include the form titled ***Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards*** (Appendix II) as an attachment to any pre-1978 park housing Lease. A copy of the completed Lease, containing the completed and signed attachment, shall be retained by NPS/GATE for at least three (3) years following the start date of the leasing period.
 - a. A paper copy of the Lease and completed disclosure form shall be retained in the GATE Administration Office organized by housing unit.
 - b. An electronic copy of the lease and completed disclosure form shall be maintained on the park's shared drive.
2. The completed ***Gateway Housing Lease Compliance Checklist (Appendix I)*** will be maintained with the paper and electronic lease records for each unit.
3. Any updated (new information) ***Gateway Housing Lease Compliance Checklist*** will be

⁶ To be a "qualified certified contractor," in addition to meeting any applicable qualification requirements in the Federal Acquisition Regulation, the contractor must be certified to perform LBP testing pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 745.226.

maintained with the paper and electronic lease records for each unit.

4. Records pertaining to lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards for a housing unit will be maintained with the paper and electronic records for that unit and will be uploaded into iQMIS as an attachment in the Housing Unit section, as applicable.
5. Housing unit information entered into iQMIS is retained in that system and will be retained regardless of tenant occupying the unit.

6.0 SIGNATURES

APPENDIX I Gateway Housing Lease Compliance Checklist

TENANT NAME: _____

ADDRESS/UNIT: _____

LEASE START (OR NEW DISCLOSURE) DATE: _____

NPS/GATE Authorized Representative

1. I understand that I am obligated to comply with GATE's Lead Disclosure Rule Procedure (also known as the Standard Operating Procedure for Federal Lead Paint Disclosure Rule).

Initial: _____ Date: _____

2. All available records and reports relating to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing unit were provided to the Lessee.

Date provided: _____ Initial: _____ Not Applicable: _____

Note: _____

3. I have provided the pamphlet Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home to the Lessee.

Date provided: _____ Initial: _____ Not Applicable: _____

4. The Lessee was provided with the required Lead Disclosure Form, which was signed by an authorized representative of NPS/GATE.

Date provided: _____ Initial: _____ Not Applicable: _____

5. A copy of the completed Lead Disclosure Form has been filed at NPS/GATE.

Date filed: _____ Initial: _____ Not Applicable: _____

Note: _____

6. For updated disclosure based on new information (including when part of Rent Adjustments or Lease Renewals) only: NPS/GATE has complied with the Lead Disclosure Rule upon receipt of new information or during the Rent Adjustment or a Lease Renewal process, as applicable, and has provided all new information to the Lessee that was not previously disclosed.

Date provided: _____ Initial: _____

Note: _____

Certification

I certify under penalty of law that the information provided above is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Name (print or typed): _____

NPS/GATE Authorized Representative

Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards**Lead Warning Statement**

Housing built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. Lead from paint, paint chips, and dust can pose health hazards if not managed properly. Lead exposure is especially harmful to young children and pregnant women. Before renting pre-1978 housing, lessors must disclose the presence of known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the dwelling. Lessees must also receive a federally approved pamphlet on lead poisoning prevention.

Lessor's Disclosure

(a) Presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards (initial (i) or (ii) below):

(i) _____ Known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards are present in the housing. Describe what is known:

(ii) _____ Lessor has no knowledge of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

(b) Records and reports available to the lessor (initial (i) or (ii) below):

(i) _____ Lessor has provided the lessee with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing. List documents below:

(ii) _____ Lessor has no reports or records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

Lessee's Acknowledgment

(c) Lessee has (initial (i) or (ii) below):

(i) _____ received copies of all records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing listed above.

(ii) _____ not received any records and reports regarding lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

(d) _____ Lessee has received the pamphlet Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home (initial).

Agent's Acknowledgment (initial or enter N/A if not applicable)

(e) _____ Lessor's Agent has informed the lessor of the lessor's obligations under 42 U.S.C. 4852d and is aware of his/her responsibility to ensure compliance.

(f) _____ Lessee's Agent has informed the lessor of the lessor's obligations under 42 U.S.C. 4852d and is aware of his/her responsibility to ensure compliance.¹

Certification of Accuracy

The following parties have reviewed the information above and certify, to the best of their knowledge, that the information they have provided is true and accurate.

Lessor	Date	Lessee	Date
Lessor	Date	Lessee	Date
Lessor's Agent	Date	Lessee's Agent ¹	Date

Paperwork Reduction Act

This collection of information is approved by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. (OMB Control No. 2070-0151). Responses to this collection of information are mandatory (40 CFR 745). An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to be 0.12 hours per response. Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden to the Regulatory Support Division Director, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2821T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address."

¹ Only required if the lessee's agent receives compensation from the lessor.

IMPORTANT!

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

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



Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home



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

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

Read this entire brochure to learn:

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

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

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

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

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



Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

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

CPSC

4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814-4421
1-800-638-2772

[cpsc.gov](https://www.cpsc.gov) or [saferproducts.gov](https://www.saferproducts.gov)

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

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

HUD

451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8236
Washington, DC 20410-3000
(202) 402-7698

[hud.gov/lead](https://www.hud.gov/lead)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

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

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

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

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

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

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

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

Simple Steps to Protect Your Family from Lead Hazards

If you think your home has lead-based paint:

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

Lead Gets into the Body in Many Ways

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

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

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

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



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

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

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

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

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

For information about lead in drinking water, call **1-800-426-4791**, or visit epa.gov/safewater for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

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

State and Local Health and Environmental Agencies

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

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

Other Sources of Lead, continued

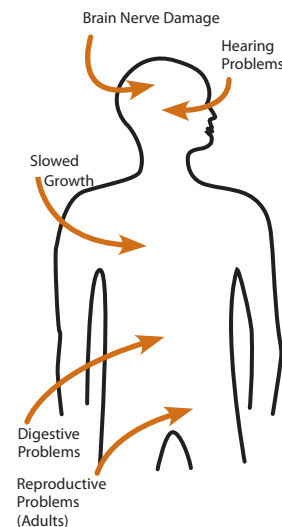
- **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.
- **Your job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your body or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- **Hobbies** that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

Health Effects of Lead

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

In children, exposure to lead can cause:

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



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

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

In adults, exposure to lead can cause:

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

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

Check Your Family for Lead

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

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

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

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

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

Other Sources of Lead

Lead in Drinking Water

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

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

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

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

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

Important Steps You Can Take to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

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

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

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

Lead can be found:

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

Learn more about where lead is found at [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).

¹ "Lead-based paint" is currently defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm²), or more than 0.5% by weight.

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

Identifying Lead-Based Paint and Lead-Based Paint Hazards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reducing Lead Hazards, continued

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

- 10 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors
- 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior windows sills
- 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for window troughs

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

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

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

Reducing Lead Hazards

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

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



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

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

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

Checking Your Home for Lead

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

- A lead-based paint **inspection** tells you if your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether your home currently has lead hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a lead-based paint inspector, will conduct a paint inspection using methods, such as:
 - Portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine
 - Lab tests of paint samples
- A **risk assessment** tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. It also tells you what actions to take to address any hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a risk assessor, will:
 - Sample paint that is deteriorated on doors, windows, floors, stairs, and walls
 - Sample dust near painted surfaces and sample bare soil in the yard
 - Get lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples
- A combination inspection and risk assessment tells you if your home has any lead-based paint and if your home has any lead hazards, and where both are located.



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

Checking Your Home for Lead, continued

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

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

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

What You Can Do Now to Protect Your Family

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

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

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

¡IMPORTANTE!

El plomo de la pintura, del polvo y de la tierra en la casa y alrededor de esta puede ser peligroso si no se maneja adecuadamente

- Los niños menores de 6 años son los que corren mayor riesgo de envenenamiento por plomo en la casa.
- La exposición al plomo puede hacerle daño a los niños pequeños y aun a los bebés antes del nacimiento.
- Es probable que las casas, las escuelas y los centros de cuidado infantil construidos antes de 1978 contengan pintura con base de plomo.
- Aun los niños que aparentan estar saludables pueden tener niveles peligrosos de plomo en el cuerpo.
- Alterar las superficies con pintura con base de plomo o remover incorrectamente la pintura con base de plomo puede aumentar los peligros para su familia.
- El plomo puede entrar en el cuerpo de las personas al respirar o tragar polvo de plomo, o al comer tierra o partículas de pintura que contengan plomo.
- Las personas tienen muchas opciones para reducir los peligros relacionados con el plomo. Generalmente, la pintura con base de plomo que está en buenas condiciones no es peligrosa (vea la página 10).



Proteja a su familia contra el plomo en el hogar



Agencia de
Protección
Ambiental de los
Estados Unidos (EPA)



Comisión de Seguridad
de Productos del
Consumidor de
Estados Unidos (CPSC)



Departamento
de la Vivienda y de
Desarrollo Urbano de los
Estados Unidos (HUD)

¿Está planeando comprar o alquilar una casa construida antes de 1978?

¿Sabía que muchas casas construidas antes de 1978 tienen **pintura con base de plomo**? El plomo en la pintura, las partículas y el polvo puede ser un peligro grave para la salud.

Lea todo este folleto para saber:

- Cómo entra el plomo en el cuerpo.
- Cómo el plomo afecta a la salud.
- Qué puede hacer para proteger a su familia.
- Adónde recurrir para obtener más información.

Antes de alquilar o comprar una casa o un apartamento construidos antes de 1978, la ley federal requiere lo siguiente:

- Los vendedores tienen que dar la información que posean acerca de la pintura con base de plomo o los peligros relacionados con dicha pintura antes de vender una casa.
- Los contratos de venta de inmuebles deben incluir una declaración de advertencia específica sobre la pintura con base de plomo. Los compradores tienen hasta 10 días para verificar la existencia de plomo.
- Los propietarios tienen que dar la información que posean acerca de la pintura con base de plomo o los peligros relacionados con dicha pintura antes de que el alquiler entre en vigencia. Los contratos de alquiler deben incluir una declaración de advertencia específica sobre la pintura con base de plomo.

Si emprenderá algún proyecto de renovación, reparación o pintura (RRP, por sus siglas en inglés) en su casa o apartamento construido antes de 1978:

- Lea el folleto de la EPA *Guía de prácticas acreditadas seguras para trabajar con el plomo para remodelar correctamente* para aprender sobre las prácticas de trabajo seguras con el plomo que los contratistas requieren utilizar cuando trabajan en su hogar (ver página 12).



Comisión de Seguridad de Productos del Consumidor de Estados Unidos (CPSC)

La CPSC protege al público contra el riesgo irrazonable de daños causados por productos del consumidor a través de educación, actividades relacionadas con normas de seguridad y aplicación de la ley. Comuníquese con la CPSC para obtener más información sobre los reglamentos y la seguridad de los productos del consumidor.

CPSC

4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814-4421
1-800-638-2772

cpsc.gov o saferproducts.gov

Departamento de la Vivienda y de Desarrollo Urbano de los Estados Unidos (HUD)

La misión del HUD es crear comunidades fuertes, sustentables e inclusivas, así como hogares de calidad asequibles para todos. Comuníquese con la Oficina de Control de Peligros de Plomo y Hogares Saludables del HUD para obtener más información acerca de la Regla sobre Viviendas Seguras en relación con el Plomo, que protege a las familias que residen en viviendas construidas antes de 1978 que reciben ayuda económica, y acerca de los programas de control de los peligros relacionados con el plomo y de subvenciones para investigación.

HUD

451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8236
Washington, DC 20410-3000
(202) 402-7698

hud.gov/lead

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

EPA-747-K-13-001
Marzo 2021

Oficinas regionales de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (EPA)

La misión de la EPA es proteger la salud de los seres humanos y el medio ambiente. La Oficina Regional de la EPA puede darle más información sobre la normativa y los programas de protección contra el plomo.

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

Regional Lead Contact
(Contacto regional para el plomo)
U.S. EPA Region 1
Suite 1100 (CPT) One Congress Street
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 918-1524

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

Regional Lead Contact
(Contacto regional para el plomo)
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 205, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 321-6671

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

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

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

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

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

Regional Lead Contact
(Contacto regional para el plomo)
U.S. EPA Region 5 (DT-8J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard

Chicago, IL 60604-3666
(312) 886-7836

Región 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas y 66 tribus)

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

Región 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Lead Contact
(Contacto regional para el plomo)
U.S. EPA Region 7
11201 Renner Blvd.
WWPD/TOPE
Lenexa, KS 66219
(800) 223-0425

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

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

Región 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

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

Región 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Lead Contact
(Contacto regional para el plomo)
U.S. EPA Region 10
Solid Waste & Toxics Unit (WCM-128)
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 553-1200

Medidas sencillas para proteger a su familia contra los peligros relacionados con el plomo

Si cree que su casa tiene pintura con base de plomo:

- No trate de remover usted mismo la pintura con base de plomo.
- Mantenga siempre las superficies pintadas en buenas condiciones para minimizar el deterioro.
- Haga que examinen su casa para identificar peligros relacionados con el plomo. Encuentre un inspector certificado o un asesor de riesgos en [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).
- Hable con el propietario para que arregle las superficies con pintura descascarada o picada.
- Limpie con regularidad los pisos, los antepechos de las ventanas y las demás superficies.
- Tome precauciones para evitar la exposición al polvo de plomo al remodelar.
- Al realizar renovaciones, reparaciones o pintura, contrate solamente a empresas de renovación certificadas en prácticas seguras con el plomo aprobadas por el estado o la EPA.
- Antes de comprar, alquilar o renovar su casa, hágala examinar para ver si tiene pintura con base de plomo.
- Consulte con su profesional de la salud sobre pruebas para detectar la presencia de plomo en sus hijos. El pediatra puede comprobar la presencia de plomo con un simple análisis de sangre.
- Lave con frecuencia las manos, los biberones, los chupones y los juguetes de los niños.
- Asegúrese de que los niños coman alimentos saludables, bajos en grasa, y altos en hierro, calcio y vitamina C.
- Quítese los zapatos o lave la tierra de los zapatos antes de entrar a su casa.

El plomo entra al cuerpo de muchas maneras

El plomo puede entrar en el cuerpo de adultos y niños si:

- Respiran el polvo de plomo (especialmente durante las actividades de renovación, reparación y pintura que alteran las superficies pintadas).
- Tragan polvo de plomo que se ha acumulado en alimentos, superficies donde se preparan alimentos y otros lugares.
- Comen partículas de pintura o tierra que contengan plomo.

El plomo es especialmente peligroso para los niños menores de 6 años.

- A esta edad, el cerebro y el sistema nervioso de los niños son más sensibles a los efectos dañinos del plomo.
- El cuerpo en crecimiento de los niños absorbe más plomo.
- Los bebés y los niños pequeños se llevan las manos y otros objetos a la boca con frecuencia. Dichos objetos pueden estar cubiertos de polvo de plomo.



Las mujeres en edad de concebir deben saber que el plomo es peligroso para el feto en desarrollo.

- Las mujeres que tienen un nivel alto de plomo en su cuerpo antes del embarazo o mientras están embarazadas podrían exponer al feto al plomo a través de la placenta durante su desarrollo.

Para obtener más información

The National Lead Information Center (Centro Nacional de Información sobre el Plomo)

Averigüe cómo proteger a los niños del envenenamiento por plomo y obtenga otra información sobre los peligros relacionados con el plomo por Internet en epa.gov/lead y hud.gov/lead, o llame al **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)**.

Línea directa de agua potable segura de la EPA

Para obtener información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, llame al **1-800-426-4791** o visite epa.gov/lead para obtener información sobre el plomo en el agua potable.

Línea directa de la Comisión de Seguridad de Productos del Consumidor de Estados Unidos (CPSC)

Para pedir información relacionada con el plomo en los juguetes y en otros productos del consumidor, o para denunciar un producto del consumidor inseguro o una lesión relacionada con un producto, llame al **1-800-638-2772**, o visite el sitio web de la CPSC en cpsc.gov o saferproducts.gov.

Agencias del medio ambiente y de salud estatales y locales

Algunos estados, tribus y ciudades tienen sus propias reglas relacionadas con la pintura con base de plomo. Consulte con su agencia local para ver cuáles leyes se le aplican. La mayoría de las agencias también pueden proporcionarle información para encontrar en su área una empresa para remover el plomo, y para conseguir posibles fuentes de ayuda económica para la reducción de los peligros relacionados con el plomo. Obtenga direcciones e información telefónica actualizadas de contactos locales o estatales por Internet en epa.gov/lead, o comuníquese con el Centro Nacional de Información sobre el Plomo llamando al **1-800-424-LEAD**.

Las personas con impedimentos auditivos o del habla pueden acceder a cualquiera de los números de teléfono que se indican en este folleto a través del sistema TTY llamando en forma gratuita al Federal Relay Service (Servicio Federal de Retransmisión) al **1-800-877-8339**.

Otras fuentes de plomo (continuación)

- **Los hornos de fundición de plomo** u otras industrias que emiten plomo al aire.
- **Su trabajo.** Si trabaja con plomo, podría traerlo a su casa en el cuerpo o la ropa. Báñese y cámbiese la ropa antes de volver a su casa. Lave la ropa de trabajo por separado del resto de la ropa de la familia.
- **Los pasatiempos** que usan plomo, tales como hacer trabajos en cerámica, pintar en vidrio o restaurar muebles. Llame al departamento de salud local para obtener información sobre los pasatiempos en los que puede usarse plomo.
- Los **juguets y muebles** viejos que pueden haberse pintado con pintura que contenga plomo. Los juguetes viejos y otros productos para niños pueden contener partes con plomo.⁴
- Los alimentos y líquidos cocinados o almacenados en **crystal de plomo**, o en **cerámica o porcelana con esmalte de plomo** pueden contener plomo.
- Los remedios caseros, tales como **“greta”** y **“azarcón”**, que se usan para tratar padecimientos estomacales.

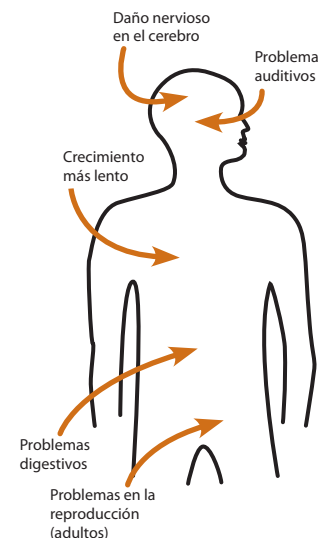
⁴ En 1978, el gobierno federal prohibió los juguetes, otros productos para niños y los muebles con pintura que contenga plomo. En 2008, el gobierno federal también prohibió el plomo en la mayoría de los productos para niños, y actualmente prohíbe el plomo en cantidades superiores a 100 ppm por peso en la mayoría de los productos para niños.

Efectos del plomo en la salud

El plomo afecta el cuerpo de muchas maneras. Es importante saber que aun una exposición a niveles bajos de plomo puede afectar al niño gravemente.

En los niños, la exposición al plomo puede causar:

- Daño al sistema nervioso y los riñones.
- Problemas de aprendizaje, desorden de deficiencia de atención y disminución de la capacidad intelectual.
- Problemas del habla, del lenguaje y de comportamiento.
- Pobre coordinación muscular.
- Disminución en el crecimiento muscular y de los huesos.
- Daño en la audición.



Mientras que la exposición a niveles bajos de plomo es más común, la exposición a niveles altos de plomo puede causar efectos devastadores en los niños, incluso convulsiones, pérdida del conocimiento y, en algunos casos, la muerte.

Aunque los niños son especialmente susceptibles a la exposición al plomo, también puede ser peligroso para los adultos.

En los adultos, la exposición al plomo puede causar:

- Daño a un feto en desarrollo.
- Mayor probabilidad de tener tensión arterial alta durante el embarazo.
- Problemas de fertilidad (en hombres y mujeres).
- Tensión arterial alta.
- Problemas digestivos.
- Trastornos nerviosos.
- Problemas de memoria y concentración.
- Dolores musculares y articulares.

Verifique el nivel de plomo en su familia

Haga que examinen a sus niños y a su casa si cree que esta tiene plomo.

El nivel de plomo en la sangre de los niños tiende a aumentar con rapidez entre los 6 y 12 meses de edad, y tiende a llegar al nivel más alto entre los 18 y 24 meses de edad.

Consulte a su médico en cuanto a la necesidad de examinar a sus niños. Un sencillo análisis de sangre puede detectar la presencia de plomo. Los análisis de sangre para detectar plomo se recomiendan generalmente para:

- Niños de 1 a 2 años de edad.
- Niños u otros miembros de la familia que hayan estado expuestos a niveles altos de plomo.
- Niños que deben examinarse en virtud del plan local o estatal de exámenes médicos.

Su médico puede explicarle los resultados de las pruebas y decirle si es necesario realizar más análisis.

Otras fuentes de plomo

Plomo en el agua potable

Las fuentes más comunes de plomo en el agua potable son las tuberías, grifos y accesorios de plomo.

Las tuberías de plomo son más factibles de encontrar en las ciudades más antiguas y en las casas construidas antes de 1986.

El plomo en el agua potable no presenta ningún olor ni sabor.

Para saber con seguridad si tiene plomo en el agua potable, debe hacerla analizar.

Recuerde que las casas más viejas con un pozo privado también pueden tener materiales de plomería que contengan plomo.

Medidas que puede tomar para reducir el plomo en el agua potable

- Use solo agua fría para beber, cocinar y preparar la leche del bebé. Recuerde que hervir el agua no elimina el plomo de esta.
- Antes de beber el agua, deje corriendo el grifo para purgar las tuberías del hogar, tomando una ducha, lave la ropa sucia o lave los trastes.
- Limpie regularmente el filtro del grifo (también llamado aireador).
- Si usa un filtro certificado para eliminar el plomo, no olvide leer las instrucciones para aprender cuándo cambiar el cartucho. El uso de un filtro después de su vencimiento puede hacerlo menos eficaz en la eliminación del plomo.

Comuníquese con su empresa de suministro de agua para determinar si la tubería que conecta su casa a la cañería de agua principal (llamada línea de servicio) es de plomo. Su empresa de agua local también puede brindarle información sobre los niveles de plomo en el agua potable de su sistema.

Para obtener más información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, comuníquese con [Línea directa de la EPA sobre el agua potable](#) (en inglés) al **1-800-426-4791**. Si tiene otras preguntas sobre la prevención del envenenamiento por plomo, llame al **1-800 424-LEAD**.*

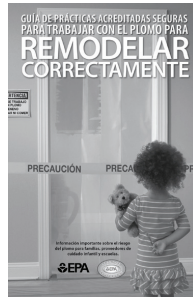
Llame a su departamento de salud local o a su empresa de agua para averiguar cómo obtener un análisis del agua de su casa, o visite epa.gov/safewater para ver información de la EPA sobre el plomo en el agua potable. Algunos estados o empresas de servicios públicos ofrecen programas para pagar el análisis del agua de los residentes. Comuníquese con el servicio público de agua local o estatal para obtener más información.

* Las personas con dificultades del habla o la audición pueden acceder a este número a través de TTY llamando al Servicio Federal de Transmisión de Información al 1-800-877-8339.

Renovación, reparación o pintura

Si contrata a un contratista para que realice proyectos de renovación, reparación o pintura (RRP) en una casa o centro de cuidado infantil construidos antes de 1978 (como centros preescolares y jardines de infancia), el contratista debe:

- Ser una empresa certificada en prácticas seguras con el plomo, aprobada por la EPA o por un programa estatal autorizado por la EPA.
- Utilizar personas cualificadas y capacitadas (renovadores certificados en prácticas seguras con el plomo) que empleen prácticas de trabajo seguras con el plomo específicas, a fin de evitar la contaminación con plomo.
- Darle una copia del documento informativo de la EPA sobre peligros relacionados con el plomo que se titula *Guía de prácticas acreditadas seguras para trabajar con el plomo para remodelar correctamente*.



Los contratistas de RRP que trabajen en casas o centros de cuidado infantil construidos antes de 1978 deben seguir prácticas de trabajo seguras con el plomo que:

- **Contengan el área de trabajo.** Debe contenerse el área para que el polvo y los escombros no se escapen del área de trabajo. Deben colocarse letreros de advertencia, y debe usarse cinta y material plástico u otro tipo de material impermeable.
- **Eviten los métodos de renovación que generan grandes cantidades de polvo contaminado con plomo.** Algunos métodos producen tanto polvo contaminado con plomo que su uso está prohibido. Entre estos métodos se incluyen:
 - Quema o flameado a llama abierta.
 - Lijado, esmerilado, cepillado, uso de pistolas de aguja o limpieza a chorro con herramientas eléctricas y equipos sin cubierta y accesorio de aspiradora HEPA.
 - Pistola de aire caliente a temperaturas superiores a 1100 °F.
- **Limpien minuciosamente.** El área de trabajo debe limpiarse diariamente. Una vez terminado todo el trabajo, debe limpiarse el área con métodos de limpieza especiales.
- **Eliminen los desechos adecuadamente.** Recoja los residuos en una bolsa o lámina de alta resistencia y séllela. Cuando transporte los residuos, asegúrese de que la bolsa o lámina esté bien cerrada para que el polvo y los escombros no se escapen.

Para obtener más información sobre los requisitos de la EPA para los proyectos de RRP, visite epa.gov/getleadsafe o lea *Guía de prácticas acreditadas seguras para trabajar con el plomo para remodelar correctamente*.

Dónde se encuentra la pintura con base de plomo

Generalmente, cuanto más vieja sea su casa o centro de cuidado infantil, mayor será la posibilidad de que tenga pintura con base de plomo.¹

Muchas viviendas —incluidas las viviendas privadas, las de propiedad federal y las que reciben ayuda federal— y centros de cuidado infantil construidos antes de 1978 tienen pintura con base de plomo. En 1978, el gobierno federal prohibió el uso por parte del consumidor de pintura que contenga plomo.²

En la página 7, encontrará cómo establecer si la pintura tiene plomo.

El plomo puede encontrarse en:

- Casas y centros de cuidado infantil en la ciudad, el campo o los suburbios;
- Casas y apartamentos unifamiliares privados y públicos;
- Superficies dentro y fuera de la casa; y
- La tierra alrededor de la casa (la tierra puede acumular plomo de la pintura exterior u otras fuentes, tales como la gasolina con plomo que se usaba en el pasado en los automóviles).

Obtenga más información sobre dónde se encuentra plomo en epa.gov/lead.

¹ En la actualidad, el gobierno federal define la “pintura con base de plomo” como pintura con niveles de plomo superiores o iguales a 1.0 miligramo por centímetro cuadrado (mg/cm²) o con más de 0.5 % por peso.

² En la actualidad, el gobierno federal define la “pintura que contiene plomo” como plomo en pintura nueva seca que supere las 90 partes por millón (ppm) por peso.

Identificando la pintura con base de plomo y los peligros de la pintura con base de plomo

La pintura con base de plomo deteriorada (descascarada, picada, pulverizada, agrietada o dañada) es un peligro y requiere atención inmediata. **La pintura con base de plomo** también puede ser un peligro si se encuentra en superficies que los niños puedan morder o que se desgasten mucho, tales como:

- Ventanas y antepechos de ventanas.
- Puertas y marcos de puertas.
- Escaleras, pasamanos, barandas y porches.

La pintura con base de plomo generalmente no es peligrosa si está en buenas condiciones y no está en una superficie de impacto o de fricción, como en una ventana.

El polvo de plomo puede formarse al raspar, lijar o calentar la pintura con base de plomo. También se forma cuando las superficies pintadas que contienen polvo se golpean o frotan entre sí. Las partículas y el polvo de la pintura que contiene plomo pueden acumularse en superficies y objetos que las personas tocan. El polvo de plomo que se ha acumulado puede volver a mezclarse con el aire cuando se aspira o barre la casa, o cuando las personas caminan sobre el mismo. Actualmente, la EPA define como peligrosos los siguientes niveles de plomo en el polvo:

- 10 microgramos por pie cuadrado ($\mu\text{g}/\text{pie}^2$) o más en pisos, incluidos pisos alfombrados.
- 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{pie}^2$ o más en los antepechos de ventanas interiores.

El plomo en la tierra puede ser peligroso cuando los niños juegan en tierra descubierta o cuando las personas meten tierra en la casa con los zapatos. Actualmente, la EPA define como peligrosos los siguientes niveles de plomo en la tierra:

- 400 partes por millón (ppm) o más en áreas de juego de tierra descubierta.
- 1,200 ppm (promedio) o más en la tierra descubierta del resto del jardín.

Recuerde que el plomo de las partículas de pintura —que puede ver— y el polvo de plomo —que tal vez no pueda ver— pueden ser peligrosos.

La única forma de saber si existe peligro debido a la presencia de plomo en pintura, polvo o tierra es realizando pruebas. En la página siguiente se describe cómo hacer esto.

Reduciendo los peligros del plomo (continuación)

Si en su casa se realizó un trabajo para remover el plomo o si se trata de una vivienda que recibe ayuda federal, una vez que se termine el trabajo, deben realizarse las actividades de limpieza del polvo hasta que las pruebas de aprobación indiquen que los niveles de polvo de plomo están por debajo de los siguientes niveles:

- 10 microgramos por pie cuadrado ($\mu\text{g}/\text{pie}^2$) en pisos, incluidos pisos alfombrados.
- 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{pie}^2$ en los antepechos de ventanas interiores.
- 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{pie}^2$ en los canales de ventanas.

Los métodos para remover el plomo están diseñados para eliminar permanentemente los peligros relacionados con la pintura a base de plomo. Sin embargo, el polvo de plomo puede reintroducirse en una zona de eliminación.

- Usar una aspiradora HEPA en todos los muebles y otros artículos que se devuelvan a la zona de eliminación, para reducir la posibilidad de reintroducir el polvo de plomo.
- Limpiar regularmente los pisos, antepechos y canales de ventanas y otras superficies duras con un trapeador o una esponja húmeda y un limpiador para usos múltiples.

Vea la página 9 para obtener más información sobre las medidas para proteger a su casa después de una actividad de eliminación del plomo. Para obtener ayuda para localizar en su área profesionales certificados que remuevan el plomo, llame a la agencia estatal o local (vea las páginas 15 y 16), visite [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead) o llame al **1-800-424-LEAD**.

Reduciendo los peligros del plomo

Alterar la pintura con base de plomo o remover incorrectamente el plomo puede aumentar el peligro para su familia, ya que esparce aún más el polvo de plomo en la casa.

- Además de la limpieza diaria y la buena nutrición, usted puede reducir **temporariamente** los riesgos relacionados con la pintura con base de plomo tomando medidas, como la reparación de las superficies pintadas que estén dañadas y plantar césped para cubrir la tierra contaminada con plomo. Estas medidas no son soluciones permanentes y necesitarán atención continua.
- Para minimizar la exposición al plomo cuando renueve, repare o pinte su casa, contrate a un renovador certificado por el estado o la EPA que esté capacitado en el uso de prácticas de trabajo seguras con el plomo. Si es una persona que suele hacer los trabajos por su cuenta, aprenda a utilizar prácticas de trabajo seguras con el plomo en su casa.
- Para remover permanentemente los peligros relacionados con el plomo, debe contratar a un contratista certificado para que "remueva" el plomo. Los métodos para remover (o eliminar permanentemente el peligro) incluyen la eliminación, el sellado o el revestimiento de la pintura con base de plomo con materiales especiales. Simplemente pintar sobre la pintura que presenta riesgos con una pintura común no es un control permanente.

Siempre recurra a un contratista certificado que esté capacitado para corregir los peligros relacionados con el plomo de manera segura.

- Contrate a una empresa certificada en prácticas seguras con el plomo (vea la página 12) para realizar proyectos de renovación, reparación o pintura (RRP) a fin de no alterar las superficies pintadas.
- Para corregir permanentemente los peligros relacionados con el plomo, contrate a un contratista certificado para que "remueva" el plomo. Esto asegurará que el contratista sepa cómo trabajar en forma segura y tenga el equipo apropiado para limpiar minuciosamente.

Los contratistas certificados contratarán a trabajadores cualificados y seguirán reglas estrictas de seguridad según lo dicta el estado o el gobierno federal.



Verificando si su casa tiene plomo

Puede evaluar su casa de diferentes maneras para determinar si tiene plomo:

- Una **inspección** de la pintura con base de plomo le dirá si su casa tiene pintura con base de plomo y dónde se localiza. Sin embargo, esta inspección no le dirá si en su casa existen actualmente peligros relacionados con el plomo. Un profesional experto en pruebas capacitado y certificado, que se llama inspector de pintura con base de plomo, realizará la inspección de la pintura utilizando métodos como:
 - Máquina portátil de fluorescencia por rayos X (XRF, por sus siglas en inglés).
 - Pruebas de laboratorio de muestras de pintura.
- Una **evaluación de riesgo** le dirá si en su casa existe actualmente algún peligro relacionado con el plomo debido a la presencia de plomo en la pintura, el polvo o la tierra. También le dirá qué acciones debe llevar a cabo para eliminar estos peligros. Un profesional experto en pruebas capacitado y certificado, que se llama asesor de riesgo, hará lo siguiente:
 - Tomará muestras de la pintura deteriorada de puertas, ventanas, pisos, escaleras y paredes.
 - Tomará muestras del polvo cerca de las superficies pintadas y muestras de tierra descubierta del patio.
 - Hará pruebas de laboratorio con las muestras de pintura, polvo y tierra.
- Una combinación de evaluación de riesgo e inspección le dirá si en su casa hay pintura con base de plomo, si existe algún peligro relacionado con el plomo y dónde se localizan ambos.

Asegúrese de leer el informe que le entreguen una vez finalizada la inspección o la evaluación de riesgo, y pregunte todo lo que no entienda.



Verificando si su casa tiene plomo (continuación)

Al preparar un trabajo de renovación, reparación o pintura en una casa construida antes de 1978, los renovadores certificados para prácticas seguras con el plomo (vea la página 12) pueden:

- Tomar muestras de partículas de pintura para determinar si hay pintura con base de plomo en el área que se prevé renovar y enviarlas para analizar a un laboratorio especializado en plomo reconocido por la EPA. En viviendas que reciben ayuda federal, la persona que recolecte estas muestras debe ser un evaluador de riesgo o inspector certificado de pintura con base de plomo.
- Utilizar juegos de pruebas reconocidos por la EPA para determinar si no hay pintura con base de plomo (no se deben usar en viviendas que reciban ayuda federal).
- Suponer que hay pintura con base de plomo y utilizar prácticas de trabajo seguras con el plomo.

Existen programas estatales y federales para garantizar que las pruebas se realicen de modo seguro, confiable y con eficacia. Comuníquese con la agencia estatal o local para obtener más información, visite epa.gov/lead o llame al **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** para obtener una lista de contactos en su área.³

Lo que usted puede hacer en estos momentos para proteger a su familia

Si sospecha que su casa tiene algún peligro relacionado con pintura con base de plomo, puede tomar algunas medidas inmediatas para reducir el riesgo de su familia:

- Si alquila, infórmele al propietario si hay pintura descascarándose o picándose.
- Mantenga las superficies pintadas limpias y sin polvo. Limpie semanalmente los pisos, los marcos y antepechos de las ventanas y las demás superficies. Use un trapeador o una esponja con agua tibia y un limpiador para usos múltiples. (Recuerde: nunca mezcle productos de amoníaco con blanqueadores, ya que pueden formar gases peligrosos.)
- Limpie inmediatamente y con cuidado las partículas de pintura sin generar polvo.
- Enjuague bien y con frecuencia las esponjas y las cabezas de los trapeadores mientras limpia las áreas sucias o con polvo, y vuelva a hacerlo cuando termine de limpiar.
- Lávese con frecuencia las manos y también las de sus hijos, especialmente antes de comer, antes de la siesta y antes de irse a dormir.
- Mantenga limpias las áreas de juego. Lave con regularidad los biberones, los chupones, los juguetes y los animales de peluche.
- No permita que los niños muerdan los antepechos de las ventanas ni las demás superficies pintadas, ni tampoco que coman tierra.
- Al realizar renovaciones, reparaciones o pintura, contrate a empresas de renovación certificadas en prácticas seguras con el plomo aprobadas por el estado o la EPA (vea la página 12).
- Límpiense o quítese los zapatos antes de entrar a la casa para evitar meter el plomo de la tierra.
- Asegúrese de que los niños coman alimentos nutritivos, bajos en grasa y altos en hierro y calcio, tales como las espinacas y los productos lácteos. Los niños con una dieta adecuada absorben menos plomo.

³ Las personas con impedimentos auditivos o del habla pueden acceder a este número a través del sistema TTY llamando al Federal Relay Service (Servicio Federal de Retransmisión) al 1-800-877-8399.