LEAD PAINT AWARENESS

FOR THE DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES

February 23 & 24, 2010
Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

United States Consumer Product Safety Commission

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
Simple Steps To Protect Your Family From Lead Hazards

If you think your home has high levels of lead:

◆ Get your young children tested for lead, even if they seem healthy.
◆ Wash children’s hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
◆ Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods.
◆ Get your home checked for lead hazards.
◆ Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
◆ Wipe soil off shoes before entering house.
◆ Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
◆ Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling or renovating (call 1-800-424-LEAD for guidelines).
◆ Don’t use a belt-sander, propane torch, high temperature heat gun, scraper, or sandpaper on painted surfaces that may contain lead.
◆ Don’t try to remove lead-based paint yourself.
Are You Planning To Buy, Rent, or Renovate a Home Built Before 1978?

Many houses and apartments built before 1978 have paint that contains high levels of lead (called lead-based paint). Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards if not taken care of properly.

Owners, buyers, and renters are encouraged to check for lead (see page 6) before renting, buying or renovating pre-1978 housing.

Federal law requires that individuals receive certain information before renting, buying, or renovating pre-1978 housing:

Landlords have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a disclosure about lead-based paint.

Sellers have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before selling a house. Sales contracts must include a disclosure about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.

Renovators disturbing more than 2 square feet of painted surfaces have to give you this pamphlet before starting work.
IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil Can Be Dangerous If Not Managed Properly

**FACT:** Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.

**FACT:** Even children who seem healthy can have high levels of lead in their bodies.

**FACT:** People can get lead in their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.

**FACT:** People have many options for reducing lead hazards. In most cases, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard.

**FACT:** Removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.

If you think your home might have lead hazards, read this pamphlet to learn some simple steps to protect your family.
Lead Gets in the Body In Many Ways

**Childhood lead poisoning remains a major environmental health problem in the U.S.**

People can get lead in their body if they:
- Breathe in lead dust (especially during renovations that disturb painted surfaces).
- Put their hands or other objects covered with lead dust in their mouths.
- Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

**Lead is even more 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.

**Lead is also dangerous to women of childbearing age:**
- Women with a high lead level in their system prior to pregnancy would expose a fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.
Lead’s Effects

It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

In children, 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 levels 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, lead can cause:

- Increased chance of illness during pregnancy.
- Harm to a fetus, including brain damage or death.
- Fertility problems (in men and women).
- High blood pressure.
- Digestive problems.
- Nerve disorders.
- Memory and concentration problems.
- Muscle and joint pain.
Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

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

Many homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint. The federal government banned lead-based paint from housing in 1978. Some states stopped its use even earlier. Lead can be found:

- In homes in the city, country, or suburbs.
- In apartments, single-family homes, and both private and public housing.
- Inside and outside of the house.
- 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.)

Checking Your Family for Lead

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

To reduce your child’s exposure to lead, get your child checked, have your home tested (especially if your home has paint in poor condition and was built before 1978), and fix any hazards you may have. 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 high levels of lead. Blood 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.
Identifying Lead Hazards

**Lead-based paint** is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition, and it is not on an impact or friction surface, like a window. It is defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter, or more than 0.5% by weight.

**Deteriorating lead-based paint (peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking or damaged)** is a hazard and needs immediate attention. It may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that children can chew or that get a lot of wear-and-tear, such as:
- Windows and window sills.
- Doors and door frames.
- Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches.

**Lead dust** can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Dust also forms when painted surfaces bump or rub together. Lead chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can re-enter the air when people vacuum, sweep, or walk through it. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in dust:
- 40 micrograms per square foot (μg/ft²) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors.
- 250 μg/ft² 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. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in residential soil:
- 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.

The only way to find out if paint, dust and soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes the most common methods used.
Checking Your Home for Lead

Just knowing that a home has lead-based paint may not tell you if there is a hazard.

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

◆ A paint inspection tells you whether your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether or not your home currently has lead hazards.

◆ 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 combination risk assessment and inspection tells you if your home has any lead hazards and if your home has any lead-based paint, and where the lead-based paint is located.

Hire a trained and certified testing professional who will use a range of reliable methods when testing your home.

◆ Visual inspection of paint condition and location.

◆ A portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine.

◆ Lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples.

There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for more information, or call 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) for a list of contacts in your area.

Home test kits for lead are available, but may not always be accurate. Consumers should not rely on these kits before doing renovations or to assure safety.
What You Can Do Now To Protect Your Family

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

◆ If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.
◆ Clean up paint chips immediately.
◆ Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly. Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner or a cleaner made specifically for lead. REMEMBER: NEVER MIX AMMONIA AND BLEACH PRODUCTS TOGETHER SINCE THEY CAN FORM A DANGEROUS GAS.
◆ Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads after cleaning dirty or dusty areas.
◆ Wash 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.
◆ 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.
Reducing Lead Hazards In The Home

Removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

Always use a professional who is trained to remove lead hazards safely.

In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition:

- You can temporarily reduce lead hazards by taking actions such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover soil with high lead levels. These actions (called “interim controls”) are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.

- To permanently remove lead hazards, 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 removal.

Always hire a person with special training for correcting lead problems—someone who knows how to do this 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.

Once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be repeated until testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following:

- 40 micrograms per square foot (μg/ft²) for floors, including carpeted floors;
- 250 μg/ft² for interior windowsills; and
- 400 μg/ft² for window troughs.

Call your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for help in locating certified professionals in your area and to see if financial assistance is available.
Remodeling or Renovating a Home With Lead-Based Paint

Take precautions before your contractor or you begin remodeling or renovating anything that disturbs painted surfaces (such as scraping off paint or tearing out walls):

◆ Have the area tested for lead-based paint.

◆ Do not use a belt-sander, propane torch, high temperature heat gun, dry scraper, or dry sandpaper to remove lead-based paint. These actions create large amounts of lead dust and fumes. Lead dust can remain in your home long after the work is done.

◆ Temporarily move your family (especially children and pregnant women) out of the apartment or house until the work is done and the area is properly cleaned. If you can’t move your family, at least completely seal off the work area.

◆ Follow other safety measures to reduce lead hazards. You can find out about other safety measures by calling 1-800-424-LEAD. Ask for the brochure “Reducing Lead Hazards When Remodeling Your Home.” This brochure explains what to do before, during, and after renovations.

If you have already completed renovations or remodeling that could have released lead-based paint or dust, get your young children tested and follow the steps outlined on page 7 of this brochure.
Other Sources of Lead

- **Drinking water.** Your home might have plumbing with lead or lead solder. Call your local health department or water supplier to find out about testing your water. You cannot see, smell, or taste lead, and boiling your water will not get rid of lead. If you think your plumbing might have lead in it:
  - Use only cold water for drinking and cooking.
  - Run water for 15 to 30 seconds before drinking it, especially if you have not used your water for a few hours.
- **The job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your hands or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family’s clothes.
- Old painted **toys** and **furniture.**
- Food and liquids stored in lead crystal or lead-glazed pottery or porcelain.
- **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.
- **Hobbies** that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture.
- **Folk remedies** that contain lead, such as “greta” and “azarcon” used to treat an upset stomach.
For More Information

The National Lead Information Center
Call 1-800-424-LEAD (424-5323) to learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and for other information on lead hazards. To access lead information via the web, visit www.epa.gov/lead and www.hud.gov/offices/lead/.

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline
Call 1-800-426-4791 for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline
To request information on lead in consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury call 1-800-638-2772, or visit CPSC's Web site at: www.cpsc.gov.

Health and Environmental Agencies
Some cities, states, and tribes have their own rules for lead-based paint activities. 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 local contacts on the Internet at www.epa.gov/lead or contact the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD.

For the hearing impaired, call the Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339 to access any of the phone numbers in this brochure.
EPA Regional Offices

Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

**EPA Regional Offices**

**Region 1** (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
Suite 1100 (CPT)
One Congress Street
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 565-7341

**Region 2** (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2800 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 209, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3879
(732) 321-6671

**Region 3** (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington DC, West Virginia)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-5000

**Region 4** (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8600

**Region 5** (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5 (DT-81)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3666
(312) 886-6003

**Region 6** (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-7577

**Region 7** (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
(ARTD-RAII)
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7020

**Region 8** (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
900 18th Street, Suite 200
Denver, CO 80202-2466
(303) 312-6021

**Region 9** (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-4164

**Region 10** (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10
Toxics Section WCM-12B
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101-1208
(206) 553-1085
CPSC Regional Offices

Your Regional CPSC Office can provide further information regarding regulations and consumer product safety.

Eastern Regional Center
Consumer Product Safety Commission
201 Varick Street, Room 503
New York, NY 10014
(212) 620-4120

Central Regional Center
Consumer Product Safety Commission
230 South Dearborn Street, Room 2944
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-8260

Western Regional Center
Consumer Product Safety Commission
1301 Clay Street, Suite 610-N
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 637-4050

HUD Lead Office

Please contact HUD’s Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control for information on lead regulations, outreach efforts, and lead hazard control and research grant programs.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control
451 Seventh Street, SW, P-3200
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 755-1785

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U.S. EPA Washington DC 20460
EPA747-K-99-001
June 2003

U.S. CPSC Washington DC 20207
U.S. HUD Washington DC 20410
In New Jersey:

- The only acceptable ways to determine if paint is “Lead” is to test it by: X-Ray Florescence Analyzer.
- Laboratory Analysis.

Lead paint residue, chips, etc. must be disposed of as Hazardous Waste.

A state licensed Lead Paint training firm are the only ones authorized to train painters, contractors, etc; in the proper safety procedures to be used in lead paint work.

A state licensed Lead Paint Safety firm are the only ones permitted to design and monitor lead paint projects.

Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act regulations require individuals working on painted surfaces to 1, know if the material is Lead based (on testing);

or, 2, assume it is Lead and follow the work practices for Lead Paint.

Federal Regulations require property owners must give notice to tenants if the property is known to, or is suspected of, having Lead Paint.
How Do I Know If I Am Working with Paint Containing Lead?
As a general rule, buildings and houses built before 1978 may contain lead based paint. An x-ray fluorescence analyzer (XRF), an on-site testing device, is used to determine the lead content of painted surfaces.

The Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (LBPPPA) requires that public housing authorities (PHAs) inspect all their housing projects for lead-based paint (LBP) by 1994. Under this statute, lead based paint levels equal to or greater than 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (1.0 mg/cm²) or 0.5% by weight must be abated because the paint has a hazardous level of lead in it.

The State of New Jersey mandates that 0.5% lead paint on surfaces triggers abatement.
Can I Get Sick While I Do Lead Abatement Work?

The main health hazard is from exposure to lead fumes and dust. Lead exposures occur when removing paint from surfaces that were coated with lead-containing paint, for example, during residential renovation and demolition.

You can get lead poisoning by breathing in airborne lead dust or fumes or by accidentally eating lead dust. You can get lead into your body from smoking in the work area. The main health hazard is from exposure to lead fumes and dust. Lead exposures occur when removing paint from surfaces that were coated with lead-containing paint, for example, during residential renovation and demolition.
Regardless of how lead gets into your body, it can get into your blood. Once in your bloodstream, lead circulates to all parts of the body. Some of it is passed out through the urine, while some remains stored in the liver, kidneys, nerves, red blood cells and bones.

The most common medical test for lead is the blood lead test which measures how much lead is in your bloodstream. The test results are stated in micrograms of lead per deciliter of your blood (μg/dl).
Most people with elevated blood lead levels do not have symptoms of lead poisoning. Nevertheless, elevated levels can have serious adverse effects on the body.

The precise level at which health effects begin is uncertain. Health effects may be seen above 10 μg/dl in children and above 25 μg/dl in adults. The longer you have an elevated level of blood lead, the greater the risk to your health.

Levels of 40-60 μg/dl may cause muscle weakness, difficulties with mental concentration and memory, and anemia. Levels of 60-80 μg/dl can cause kidney damage and interference with normal brain function.

Early symptoms of lead poisoning may be fatigue, difficulty in sleeping, stomach problems, constipation, headaches, irritability and depression. Lead exposure has also been linked to increased risk of high blood pressure, reproductive problems/sterility in both men and women, and miscarriages.
Lead can be brought from the workplace into the home on contaminated work clothing and shoes. This can result in exposure to household members, including unborn babies. Children are much more sensitive than adults to the effects of lead exposure.

Mental retardation is a common effect of lead exposure in children, while brain damage and low birth weight can occur in unborn babies.
How Can I Safely Remove Lead Based Paint?

The methods most frequently used to remove lead-based paint include:
Replacement. Encapsulation (covering), Scraping, Chemical paint removers (Caution: Some chemical strippers may contain methylene chloride which is toxic.), Use of electric heat guns (do not use gas-fired torches ), and Sandblasting with contained vacuum recovery systems.

Replacement and encapsulation are the safest methods to use. Plasterboard, wallboard, wood paneling or similar durable materials may be used to cover leaded surfaces instead of removing the paint.
Plastic or metal "L" shaped moldings are available to abate such surfaces as protruding wall corners, window sills, doors and jambs.

Local fire codes should be reviewed for restrictions.

Sanding should be avoided.
Exposure Control

You can be exposed to lead when you are doing lead abatement work which includes paint removal, cleanup, and disposal of lead debris.

The most effective way to protect yourself is to lessen exposure through the use of engineering controls and good work practices.

The following safe methods will help to protect you from lead exposure:
**Engineering Controls**

TURN OFF the forced-air systems (heating and air conditioning systems) and seal all intake vents and exhaust points.

INSTALL exhaust ventilation equipped with dust collection systems to capture lead dust and fumes at the point of generation.

SUBSTITUTE contained vacuum-blasting for open-air blasting.

USE vacuuming equipment with high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters
Safe Work Practices

REMOVE/REPLACE interior woodwork and window systems rather than scraping, if possible.

KEEP the temperature of the heat gun below 700°F to reduce lead fumes.

INCREASE the length of the heat gun, thereby increasing the distance between the source of contamination and your breathing zone.

WORK upwind of the heat gun. Make certain the wind is blowing away from your breathing zone.

CLEAN UP debris as soon as possible. Some of the debris may require handling as hazardous waste under federal EPA, state and local environmental regulations.

MIST dry debris before cleaning up.

DO NOT dry sweep. It raises dust.
DO NOT eat, drink, smoke or apply cosmetics in the work area.

WASH hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.

STORE lunches in an uncontaminated area.

VACUUM protective clothing with a HEPA vacuum before leaving the work area.

TAKE a shower and change into clean clothes before going home to prevent lead exposure to family members. Use separate areas for storing clean clothing and changing from dirty work clothing in order to prevent cross-contamination.
Personal Protective Equipment
USE clean, dry protective work clothing. This can include overalls or similar full-body work clothing, gloves, safety helmet, and safety shoes, and disposable shoe coverlets, face shields or vented goggles.

Respirators
OBTAIN a medical examination to determine whether you are fit to wear a respirator.

USE ONLY NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators
What Air Lead Levels Have Been Reported for Different Types of Lead Abatement Jobs?

For the jobs listed below, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reported the following average lead air levels in micrograms per cubic meter of air (μg/m³):

- Hand scraping of paint 45 μg/m³
- Using a heat gun to remove paint containing lead 26 μg/m³
- Using chemicals to strip paint off surfaces 11 μg/m³
- Encapsulating lead-based surfaces 3 μg/m³
- Using power tools to remove lead-based paint 185 μg/m³
- Abrasive blasting 17,315 μg/m³
- Vacuum blasting 169 μg/m³
Does the Air I Breathe Need to Be Tested for Lead?

Before a lead abatement job is started, it is important to know if there is lead in your breathing air. Consult the PEOSH Lead Exposure in Construction Interim Final Rule (29 CFR 1926.62) for guidance on how to determine airborne concentrations of lead.

Results of exposure monitoring (airborne concentrations of lead) will help you and your employer to:

• Identify sources of exposure.

• Select the appropriate respiratory protection and monitor its effectiveness.

• Determine the need for engineering controls and evaluate engineering controls in place.

• Determine the effectiveness of work practices in controlling exposures.

• Determine the need for medical monitoring
When is it Necessary to Establish a Medical Surveillance Program?

If you are potentially exposed to lead at or above the action level (AL) of 30 μg/m3 (micrograms per cubic meter of air), you should be monitored in a systematic medical surveillance program.

Rowan does not require employees to work at levels near the action level. Encapsulating lead-based surfaces 3 μg/m3
What Laws Regulate the Removal of Lead Based Paint?

Lead regulations are currently undergoing many changes by federal, state and local agencies.

Regulations are categorized into

1) Occupational Safety and Health Regulations

and

2) Environmental Regulations.
Public employees are protected by the provisions of 29 CFR Part 1926 Lead Exposure in Construction; Interim Final Rule. This rule provides protection for workers doing lead abatement and construction work.

The New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C. 8:57-3.2) requires that physicians report adult lead toxicity (blood lead levels greater than 25 micrograms per deciliter (μg/dl) or urine lead levels greater than 80 micrograms per liter (μg/l)) to the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services.
The Bassano/Hartman Bill, S1135 (Laws of 1993, chapter 228) was passed on 12/16/93.

This New Jersey law authorizes the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services (NJDHSS) to establish certified training agencies and programs for lead abatement contractors and workers and to issue permits to lead abatement workers.

The training programs will be mandated to include occupational safety and health topics.
Environmental Regulations

The Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (LBPPPA) established guidelines and requirements applicable to housing that is owned, subsidized or subject to mortgage guarantees by the federal government.

State of New Jersey regulations and guidelines regarding lead-based paint removal are contained in Title 8, Chapter 51 - Childhood Lead Poisoning, State Sanitary Code, (Chapter 13). These regulations are enforced by local health departments.

The state Department of Environmental Protection enforces state and federal regulations regarding containment and disposal of hazardous waste.