

## NOTIFICATION

### WATCH OUT FOR LEAD-BASED PAINT POISONING

This property was constructed before 1978. There is a possibility it contains lead-based paint. Please read the following information concerning lead-based paint poisoning.

### SOURCES OF LEAD-BASED PAINT

The interiors of older homes and apartments often have layers of lead-based paint on the walls, ceilings, window sills, doors and door frames. Lead-based paint and primer may also have been used on outside porches, railings, garages, fire escapes and lamp posts. When the paint chips, flakes or peels off, there may be a real danger for babies and young children. Children may eat paint chips or chew on painted railings, window sills or other items when parents are not around. Children can also ingest lead even if they do not specifically eat paint chips. For example, when children play in an area where there are loose paint chips or dust particles containing lead, they may get these particles on their hands, put their hands into their mouths, and ingest a dangerous amount of lead.

### HAZARDS OF LEAD-BASED PAINT

Lead poisoning is dangerous - especially to children under the age of seven (7). It can eventually cause mental retardation, blindness and even death.

### SYMPTOMS OF LEAD-BASED PAINT POISONING

Has your child been especially cranky or irritable? Is he or she eating normally? Does your child have stomachaches and vomiting? Does he or she complain about headaches? Is your child unwilling to play? These may be signs of lead poisoning. Many times though, there are no symptoms at all. Because there are no symptoms does not mean that you should not be concerned if you believe your child has been exposed to lead-based paint.

### ADVISABILITY AND AVAILABILITY OF BLOOD LEAD LEVEL SCREENING

If you suspect that your child has eaten chips of paint or someone told you this, you should take your child to the doctor or clinic for testing. If the test shows that your child has an elevated blood lead level, treatment is available. Contact your doctor or local health department for help or more information. Lead screening and treatment are available through the Medicaid Program for those who are eligible. If your child is identified as having an elevated blood lead level, you should immediately notify the Community Development or other agency to which you applied for financial assistance so the necessary steps can be taken to test your unit for lead-based paint hazards. If your unit does have lead-based paint, you may be eligible for assistance to abate that hazard.

### PRECAUTIONS TO TAKE TO PREVENT LEAD-BASED PAINT POISONING

You can avoid lead-based paint poisoning by performing some preventive maintenance. Look at your walls, ceilings, doors, door frames and window sills. Are there places where the paint is peeling, flaking, chipping, or powdering? If so, there are some things you can do immediately to protect your child.

- Cover all furniture and appliances.

## ATTACHMENT F: LEAD BASED PAINT NOTICE

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- Dust containing lead can be a health hazard. DO NOT vacuum loose paint with your household vacuum cleaner. Wear a good quality HEPA (High Efficiency Particulate Air) mask while working, and rent a HEPA vacuum, it won't grind up paint particles and spew them out as dust as your standard vacuum will; or sweep and damp mop.
- Sweep up all pieces of paint and plaster and put them in a paper bag or wrap them in newspaper. Put these packages in the trash can. DO NOT BURN THEM.
- Do not leave paint chips on the floor or in window wells. Damp mop floors and window sills in and around the work area to remove all dust and paint particles. Keeping these areas clear of paint chips, dust and dirt is easy and very important. Woodwork and wall areas can be washed frequently with water and a standard household cleaner, just change the water frequently; and
- Do not allow loose paint to remain within your children's reach since children may pick loose paint off the lower part of the walls.

### HOMEOWNER MAINTENANCE AND TREATMENT OF LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS

As a homeowner, you should take the necessary steps to keep your home in good shape. Water leaks from faulty plumbing, defective roofs and exterior holes or breaks may admit rain and dampness into the interior of your home. These conditions damage walls and ceilings and cause paint to peel, crack or flake. These conditions should be corrected immediately. Before repainting, all surfaces that are peeling, cracking, chipping or loose should be thoroughly cleaned by wet scraping or brushing the loose paint from the surface. Old paint can be removed using "safe removers" (available at paint stores) that contain either dibasic ester or N-methyl-pyrrolidone and are non-flammable and non-toxic. Repaint using two (2) coats of non-lead paint. Instead of scraping and re-painting, the surface may be covered with other material such as wallboard, gypsum, or paneling.

Beware that when lead-based paint is removed by scraping, or sanding, a dust is created, which may be hazardous. The dust can enter the body either by breathing it or swallowing it. The use of heat or paint removers could create a vapor or fume which may cause poisoning if inhaled over a long period of time. Whenever possible, the removal of lead-based paint should take place when there are no children or pregnant women on the premises. Simply painting over defective lead-based paint surfaces does not eliminate the hazard. Remember that you as an adult play a major role in the prevention of lead poisoning. Your actions and awareness about the lead problem can make a big difference.

I have received a copy of the Notice entitled "Watch Out for Lead-Based Paint Poisoning", and "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home".

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Print Full Name

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Signature

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Date