

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REPORT

**Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery
Owner Occupied Rehabilitation and Rebuilding Program**

Applicant # 1038

**7 Melba Street
Milford, Connecticut**

October 31, 2014

Prepared for:

**Quisenberry Arcari Architects, LLC
318 Main Street
Farmington, Connecticut**

Prepared by:

**Stephen Ball
294 White Deer Rocks Road
Woodbury, Connecticut**



7 MELBA ST

Location	7 MELBA ST	Assessment	\$427,590
Mblu	29/ 587/ 2/ /	Appraisal	\$610,840
Acct#	016937	PID	6440
Owner	SAPPERN PIETRINA	Building Count	1

Current Value

Appraisal			
Valuation Year	Improvements	Land	Total
2013	\$214,840	\$396,000	\$610,840

Assessment			
Valuation Year	Improvements	Land	Total
2013	\$150,390	\$277,200	\$427,590

Owner of Record

Owner	SAPPERN PIETRINA	Sale Price	\$0
Co-Owner		Book & Page	02514/0371
Address	7 MELBA ST MILFORD, CT 06460	Sale Date	10/10/2001

Ownership History

Ownership History			
Owner	Sale Price	Book & Page	Sale Date
SAPPERN YALE W & PIETRINA & SU	\$0	00978/0244	10/19/1978

Building Information

Building 1 : Section 1

Year Built: 1920
Living Area: 2139
Replacement Cost: \$301,384
Building Percent: 70
Good:
Replacement Cost Less Depreciation: \$210,970

Building Photo

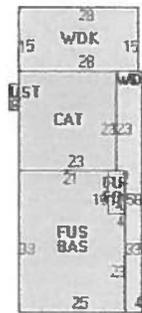
Building Attributes	
Field	Description
Style	Conventional
Model	Residential
Grade:	Good
Stories:	2 Stories

Occupancy	1
Exterior Wall 1	Wood on Sheath
Exterior Wall 2	
Roof Structure:	Gable/Hip
Roof Cover	Asph/F Gls/Cmp
Interior Wall 1	Drywall/Sheet
Interior Wall 2	
Interior Flr 1	Carpet
Interior Flr 2	
Heat Fuel	Gas
Heat Type:	Hot Water
AC Type:	XF Per Sq Ft
Total Bedrooms:	3 Bedrooms
Total Bthrms:	3
Total Half Baths:	0
Total Xtra Fixtrs:	1
Total Rooms:	7 Rooms
Bath Style:	Average
Kitchen Style:	Updated
Bath Desc.	3-Full



(<http://images.vgsi.com/photos/MilfordCTPhotos//\00\02\21\53.jpg>)

Building Layout



Building Sub-Areas			Legend	
Code	Description	Gross Area	Living Area	
FUS	Upper Story, Finished	825	825	
BAS	First Floor	785	785	
CAT	Cath/vltd/2sty voi cell.	529	529	
FOP	Porch, Open, Finished	40	0	
UST	Utility, Storage, Unfinished	12	0	
WDK	Deck, Wood	690	0	
		2881	2139	

Extra Features

Extra Features				Legend
Code	Description	Size	Value	Bldg #
FPL1	FIREPLACE 1 ST	1 UNITS	\$1,930	1
JCUZ	JACUZ.JET TUB	1 1 UNIT	\$840	1
A/C	AIR CONDITION	785 UNITS	\$1,100	1

Land

Land Use

Land Line Valuation

Use Code	1012	Size (Acres)	0.1
Description	OCN FT MDL-01	Frontage	40
Zone	RS	Depth	113
Neighborhood	P	Assessed Value	\$277,200
Alt Land Appr Category	No	Appraised Value	\$396,000

Outbuildings

Outbuildings	Legend
No Data for Outbuildings	

Valuation History

Appraisal			
Valuation Year	Improvements	Land	Total
2013	\$214,840	\$396,000	\$610,840
2012	\$260,870	\$420,750	\$681,620
2011	\$230,180	\$420,750	\$650,930

Assessment			
Valuation Year	Improvements	Land	Total
2013	\$150,390	\$277,200	\$427,590
2012	\$182,610	\$294,530	\$477,140
2011	\$161,130	\$294,530	\$455,660

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Department of Economic and
Community Development

Connecticut
still revolutionary

June 6, 2014

Hermia M. Delaire
Program Manager
CDBG - Sandy Disaster Recovery Program
Department of Housing
505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106

received
6-12-14 GR

Subject: Department of Housing Superstorm Sandy Reviews
7 Melba Street
Milford, Connecticut

Dear Ms. Delaire:

The State Historic Preservation Office has reviewed the information submitted for the above-named pursuant to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. It is the opinion of this office that the property located at 7 Melba Street does not appear to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Based on the information provided to this office, no historic properties will be affected by the proposed structural repairs.

This office appreciates the opportunity to review and comment upon this project. For additional information, please contact Catherine Labadia, Environmental Reviewer, at (860) 256-2764 or catherine.labadia@ct.gov.

Sincerely,

Daniel T. Forrest
State Historic Preservation Officer



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'



NFIP NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0534J

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
NEW HAVEN COUNTY,
CONNECTICUT
(ALL JURISDICTIONS)

PANEL 534 OF 635
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

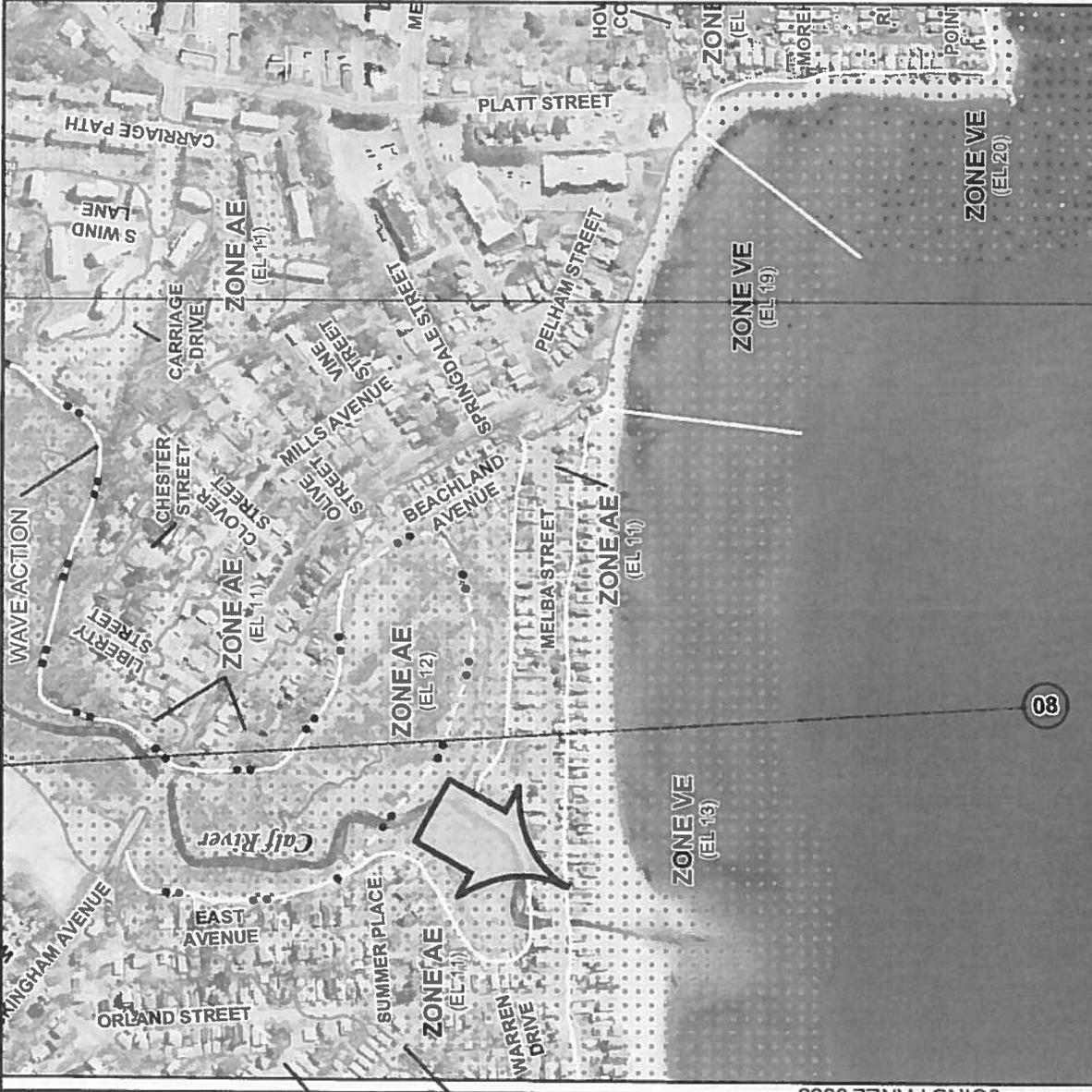
CONTAINS:
COMMUNITY NUMBER 09004
MILFORD CITY OF NUMBER 0534
SUBFIX J

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.



MAP NUMBER
09009C0534J
MAP REVISED
JULY 8, 2013

Federal Emergency Management Agency



Long Island Sound

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

7 Melba Street
Milford

Oct 31, 2014


U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory



Wetlands

-  Freshwater Emergent
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub
-  Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
-  Estuarine and Marine
-  Freshwater Pond
-  Lake
-  Riverine
-  Other

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

User Remarks:



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 COMMERCIAL STREET, SUITE 300
CONCORD, NH 3301
PHONE: (603)223-2541 FAX: (603)223-0104
URL: www.fws.gov/newengland

Consultation Tracking Number: 05E1NE00-2015-SLI-0053

October 21, 2014

Project Name: 7 Melba Street Milford, CT

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project.

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having

similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: 7 Melba Street Milford, CT

Official Species List

Provided by:

New England Ecological Services Field Office

70 COMMERCIAL STREET, SUITE 300

CONCORD, NH 3301

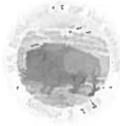
(603) 223-2541

<http://www.fws.gov/newengland>

Consultation Tracking Number: 05E1NE00-2015-SLI-0053

Project Type: Federal Grant / Loan Related

Project Description: Repair damage from Super Storm Sandy



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: 7 Melba Street Milford, CT

Project Location Map:



Project Coordinates: MULTIPOLYGON (((-73.0291307 41.2080066, -73.0289751 41.2080105, -73.0289805 41.2075344, -73.0291441 41.2075303, -73.0291307 41.2080066)))

Project Counties: New Haven, CT



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: 7 Melba Street Milford, CT

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 1 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Birds	Status	Has Critical Habitat	Condition(s)
Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>) Population: northeast U.S. nesting pop.	Endangered		



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: 7 Melba Street Milford, CT

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

There are no critical habitats within your project area.



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0534J

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
NEW HAVEN COUNTY,
CONNECTICUT
(ALL JURISDICTIONS)

PANEL 534 OF 635
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:
COMMUNITY: MILFORD, CITY OF
MAP NUMBER: 09009C0534J
SUFFIX: J

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.



Federal Emergency Management Agency
MAP NUMBER 09009C0534J
MAP REVISED JULY 8, 2013

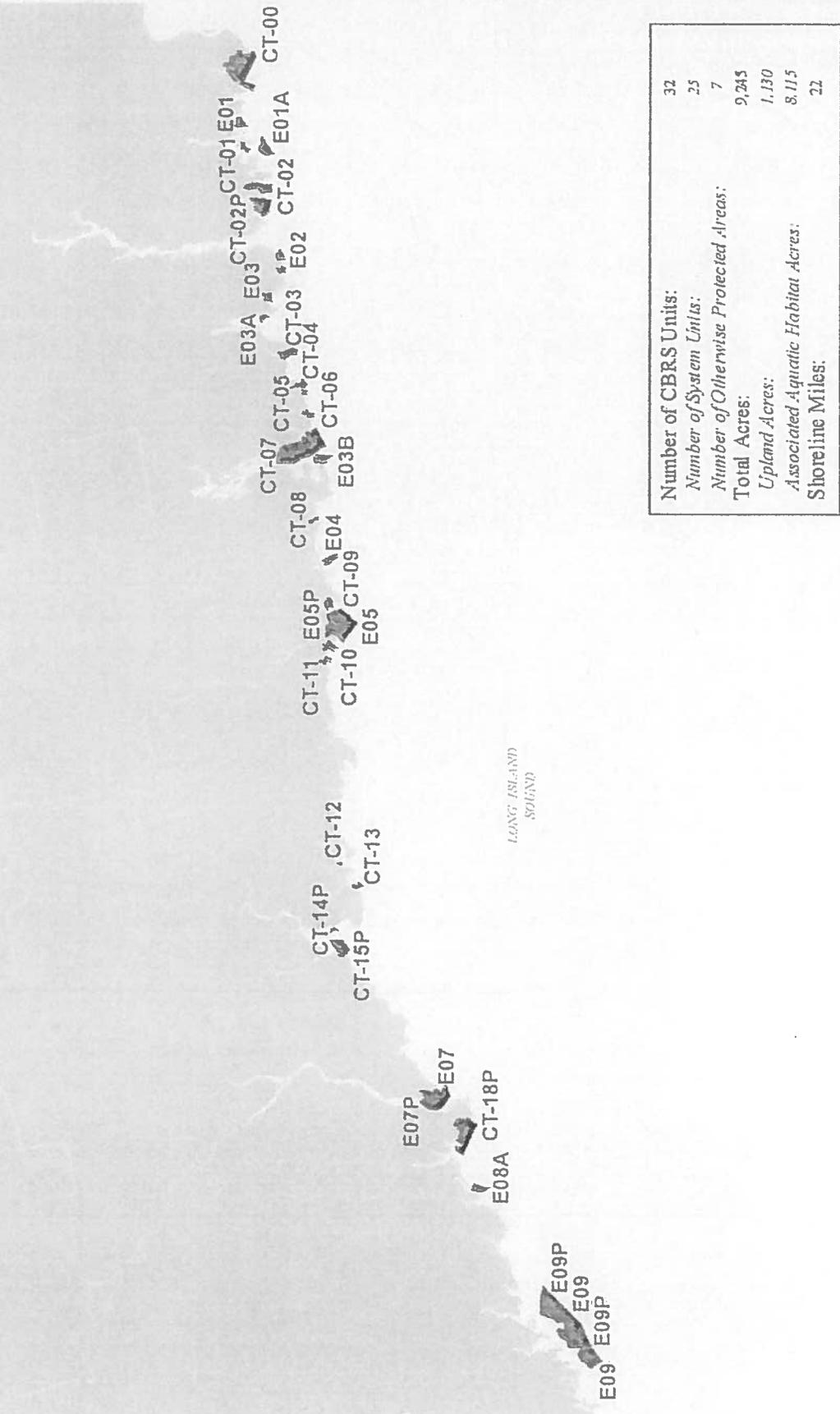
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Long Island Sound

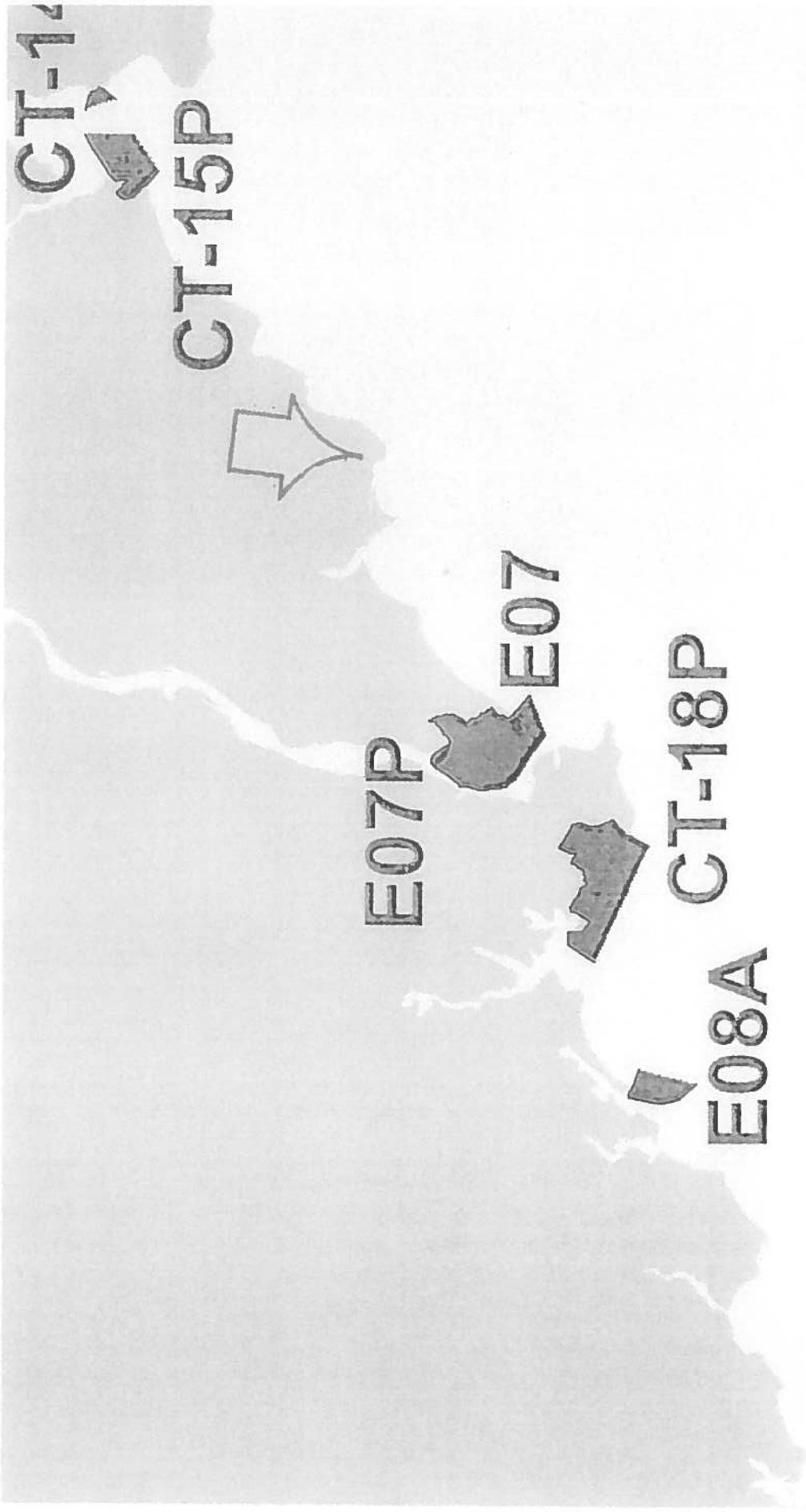
8

JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM CONNECTICUT



Number of CBRS Units:	32
Number of System Units:	25
Number of Otherwise Protected Areas:	7
Total Acres:	9,245
Upland Acres:	1,130
Associated Aquatic Habitat Acres:	8,115
Shoreline Miles:	22

Boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) shown on this map were transferred from the official CBRS maps for this area and are depicted on this map (in red) for informational purposes only. The official CBRS maps are enacted by Congress via the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended, and are maintained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The official CBRS maps are available for download at http://www.fws.gov/habitatconservation/coastal_barrier.html.



CT-12

CT-15P

E07P

E07

CT-18P

E08A

**Limited Hazardous Materials Building
Inspection Report**
Storm Sandy Residential Rehabilitation Project
7 Melba Street
Milford, Connecticut

Quisenberry Arcari Architects, LLC
Farmington, Connecticut

September 2014



Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC
56 Quarry Road
Trumbull, CT 06611



FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, LLC

September 9, 2014

Mr. Thomas Arcari
Principal
Quisenberry Arcari Architects LLC
318 Main Street
Farmington, CT 06032

**RE: Limited Hazardous Materials Building Inspection
Storm Sandy Residential Rehabilitation Project
7 Melba Street, Milford, Connecticut**
Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience Project No. 20140277.D1E
Quisenberry Arcari Project No. 1346-29

Dear Mr. Arcari:

Enclosed is the report for the limited hazardous materials building inspection performed at 7 Melba Street in Milford, Connecticut.

The initial inspection was performed on August 26, 2014, by Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC state-licensed inspectors and included an asbestos inspection, testing for lead-based paint, airborne radon gas assessment, mold assessment, and assessments for PCB-containing light ballasts and mercury hazards.

The information summarized in this document is for the abovementioned materials only. It does not include information on other hazardous materials that may exist in the property (such as underground storage tanks, PCB-containing building materials, etc.).

If you have any questions regarding the contents of this report, please do not hesitate to contact us at (203) 374-3748. Thank you for this opportunity to have served your environmental needs.

Sincerely,

Kevin McCarthy
Project Manager

Timothy M. Downey
Senior Project Manager

Enclosure

56 Quarry Road
Trumbull, CT
06611
t 203.374.3748
800.286.2469
f .203.374.4391

www.fando.com

Connecticut
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
South Carolina

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Limited Hazardous Materials Inspection Report Quisenberry Arcari Architects LLC 7 Melba Street, Milford, Connecticut

Appendices

APPENDIX A	FUSS & O'NEILL ENVIROSCIENCE STATE LICENSES, CERTIFICATIONS AND ACCREDITATIONS
APPENDIX B	ASBESTOS SAMPLE RESULTS AND CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORMS
APPENDIX C	LEAD PAINT TESTING PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT
APPENDIX D	LEAD TESTING FIELD DATA SHEETS
APPENDIX E	AIRBORNE RADON GAS ASSESSMENT RESULTS AND CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

1 Introduction

On August 26, 2014, Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC (EnviroScience) Environmental Technicians, Mr. Robert Hobbins and Mr. Thomas Cruess, performed a limited hazardous materials building inspection of the residential structure located at 7 Melba Street in Milford, Connecticut (the "Site"). Mr. Hobbins and Mr. Cruess are State of Connecticut-licensed Asbestos Consultants - Inspectors and Certified Lead Paint Inspectors. The residential structure was occupied at the time and date of the inspection. Refer to *Appendix A* for EnviroScience state licenses, certifications, and accreditations.

This inspection was performed in response to the planned renovations to damaged or impacted building areas caused by Superstorm Sandy, as identified in the *Draft Residence Rehabilitation Letter* dated April 28, 2014, provided by Quisenberry Arcari Architects. The limited inspection consisted of the following:

- A inspection for asbestos-containing materials (ACM) associated with the scheduled raising of structure to proper flood elevation, window and sliding door replacements, interior gut renovation to first floor, and exterior painting,
- Testing of painted surfaces for lead-based paint (LBP);
- An evaluation of fluorescent light fixtures for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)-containing light ballasts;
- An inventory of light tubes/lamps and devices for mercury;
- Airborne radon gas assessment; and
- A mold assessment.

2 Asbestos Inspection

A Property Owner must ensure that performance of a thorough inspection for ACM, prior to possible disturbance of suspect ACM during renovation or demolition, is conducted. This is a requirement of the United States (US) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulation located at Title 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M.

This includes Friable, Non-Friable Category I, and Non-Friable Category II ACM.

- A Friable Material is defined as material that contains greater than one percent (>1%) asbestos, that when dry **can** be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
- A Category I Non-Friable Material refers to material that contains greater than one percent (>1%) asbestos (e.g. packings, gaskets, resilient floor coverings, asphalt roofing products, etc.) that when dry **cannot** be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
- A Category II Non-Friable Material refers to any non-friable material (excluding Category I materials) that contains greater than one percent (>1%) asbestos that when dry **cannot** be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

During this inspection, suspect ACM were separated into three EPA categories. These categories are: thermal system insulation (TSI), surfacing ACM, and miscellaneous ACM. TSI includes all materials used to prevent heat loss or gain or water condensation on mechanical systems. Examples of TSI are pipe insulation, boiler insulation, duct insulation, and mudded pipe fitting insulations. Surfacing ACM includes

all ACM that is applied by spray, trowel, or otherwise applied to an existing surface. Surfacing ACM is commonly used for fireproofing, decorative, and acoustical applications. Miscellaneous materials include all ACM not listed in thermal or surfacing, such as linoleum, vinyl asbestos flooring, and ceiling tiles.

Samples are recommended to be collected in a manner sufficient to determine asbestos content and include homogenous building materials. The EPA NESHAP regulation does not specifically identify a minimum number of samples to be collected and analyzed, but recommends the use of sampling protocols included in EPA Title 40 CFR Part 763, Sub-Part E - Asbestos Containing Materials in Schools regulation.

2.1 Methodology

Samples of suspect ACM were collected in accordance with EPA recommendations and Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) protocols. The protocols included the following:

1. Surfacing Materials (SURF) (e.g., plaster, spray-applied fireproofing, etc.) were collected in a randomly distributed manner representing each homogenous area based on the overall quantity represented by the sampling as follows:
 - a. Three samples collected from each homogenous area that is less than or equal to (\leq) 1,000 square feet.
 - b. Five samples collected from each homogenous area that is greater than ($>$) 1,000 square feet, but less than or equal to 5,000 square feet.
 - c. Seven samples collected from each homogenous area that is greater than ($>$) 5,000 square feet.
2. Thermal System Insulation (TSI) (e.g., pipe insulation, tank insulation, etc.) was collected in a randomly distributed manner representing each homogenous area. Three bulk samples were collected as representative of each homogeneous material type, and sent to laboratory for asbestos analysis. Also, a minimum of one sample of any patching material (less than 6 linear of square feet) applied to TSI was collected.
3. Miscellaneous Materials (MISC) (e.g., floor tile, gaskets, construction mastics, etc.) had a minimum of two samples collected as representative of each homogenous material type. Sampling was conducted in a manner sufficient to determine asbestos content of the homogenous material as determined by the Asbestos Inspector. If materials identified were of (significant) minimal quantity, only a single sample was collected.

The Asbestos Consultant – Inspector collected samples and prepared proper chain-of-custody forms for transmission of samples to an accredited asbestos analytical laboratory for analysis by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM). The sampling locations, material type, quantity, sample identification, and asbestos content are identified by bulk sample analysis in Table 1 of the “Results” section. Suspect materials on the Site not listed in the following table should be considered suspect ACM until sample results indicate otherwise. Refer to *Appendix B* for PLM analytical results for asbestos bulk samples and chain-of-custody forms.

2.2 Results

Utilizing the EPA protocol and criteria, the following materials were identified as non-ACM:

Table 1
Non-Asbestos-Containing Materials

Location	Material Type	Sample No.
Main Floor	Sheetrock and Joint/Taping Compound	0826BH01A-B, 02A-B, 03
Main Floor, Bathroom	Wallpaper and Glue	0826BH04A-B, 05A-B
Main Floor, Master Bathroom	Tub/Shower Caulking Compounds	0826BH06A-B
Main Floor	White Ceramic Floor Tile and associated, Glue, Caulking Compounds, Underlayment, and Grout	0826BH07A-B, 08A-B, 09A-B, 10A-B, 11A-B
Main Floor	Gray Concrete Foundation and White Concrete Skim Coat	0826BH12A-B, 13A-B
Main Floor	Black Vapor Barrier on Foundation at Former Rear Deck Interface	0826BH14A-B

2.3 Discussion

The EPA defines any material that contains greater than one percent (>1%) asbestos, utilizing PLM as ACM. Materials that are identified as “none detected” are specified as not containing asbestos.

2.4 Conclusions

The analytical results of the samples of suspect ACM collected and analyzed indicate none of the suspect materials observed during this inspection contain asbestos.

Note that since this asbestos inspection was limited, we recommend conducting a supplemental inspection of hidden and inaccessible areas (behind walls/beneath fixed floors, exterior foundation, etc.) prior to demolition/renovation activities that may disturb these areas. Any suspect material encountered during demolition/renovation activities that is not identified in this report as being non-ACM, should be presumed to be ACM until sample collection and analysis indicate otherwise.

3 Lead-Based Paint Testing

On August 26, 2014, EnviroScience’s Environmental Technicians Mr. Hobbins and Mr. Cruess performed comprehensive lead paint testing within the Site structure. The purpose of the testing was for compliance with EPA’s Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule (RRP) located at Title 40 CFR, Parts

745.80 through 92, and the United States (US) Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Lead-Safe Housing Rule (Title 24 CFR, Part 35, Subparts B-R).

3.1 Methodology

A direct reading X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer was used to perform the testing. The testing was conducted in accordance with the protocol outlined in the attached document: "Testing Procedures and Equipment" (*Appendix C*).

For the purpose of this testing, various interior and exterior building components representing the initial painting history of the building, and any building-wide repainting by the owners/managers of these building components were tested. Individual repainting efforts are not discoverable in such a limited testing program. The purpose of this testing was to identify patterns and trends in the painting history of the buildings to determine if representative sample collection and analysis using the EPA Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) is required for the anticipated demolition debris prior to off-site disposal.

The structure is constructed of exterior wood siding with metal/wood window and door systems. The interior walls and ceiling are constructed of sheetrock with both wood and concrete floors. The building was occupied at the time and date of the testing; however, no children under the age of six were present within the residence at time and date of the inspection.

3.2 XRF Testing Results

The testing indicated consistent painting trends throughout the building interior and exterior. No painted building components were determined to contain toxic levels of lead (greater than 1.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter [mg/cm²] of paint).

Refer to *Appendix D* for the lead testing field data sheets and diagrams.

3.3 Conclusions

None of the coated building components observed were determined to be coated with toxic levels of lead in paint. Due to the absence of identified lead paint, sample collection of the anticipated waste stream for analysis using the TCLP method was not conducted. No lead hazards were identified, and therefore, a risk assessment was not performed.

This inspection was performed as a comprehensive inspection of representative surfaces within the residence that are scheduled to be disturbed and can be utilized to determine applicability requirements for the RRP rule on surfaces tested.

Note that OSHA has not established a level of lead in a material below which Title 29 CFR, Part 1926.62 ("Lead in Construction") does not apply. The Contractor shall comply with exposure assessment criteria, interim worker protection, and other requirements of the regulation as necessary to protect workers and building occupants.

Those surfaces which contain lead paint are subject to RRP work practice and training requirements if more than de-minimus amounts are disturbed in renovation or for projects involving window replacement. If a specific component or surface is not identified as having been tested it should be presumed to contain lead paint unless tested. Contractor's should be aware that the threshold limit of 1.0 mg/cm² for purposes of RRP requirements is not recognized by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and worker exposures are still subject to the Lead in Construction regulation (Title 29 CFR, Part 1926.62).

4 Assessment of PCB-Containing Fluorescent Ballasts

Fluorescent light ballasts manufactured prior to 1979 may contain capacitors that contain PCBs. Ballasts installed as late as 1985 may contain PCB capacitors. Fluorescent light ballasts that are not labeled as "No-PCBs" must be assumed to contain PCBs unless proven otherwise by quantitative analytical testing. Capacitors in fluorescent light ballasts labeled as non-PCB-containing may contain diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP). DEHP was the primary substitute to replace PCBs for small capacitors in fluorescent lighting ballasts in use until 1991. DEHP is a toxic substance, a suspected carcinogen and is listed under the EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Superfund law as a hazardous waste. Therefore, Superfund liability exists for land filling both PCB and DEHP-containing light ballasts. These listed materials are considered hazardous waste under RCRA, and require special handling and disposal requirements.

On August 26, 2014, EnviroScience representative Mr. Hobbins performed a visual inspection of representative fluorescent light fixtures to identify possible PCB-containing ballasts. The inspection involved visually inspecting labels on representative light ballasts to identify dates of manufacture and labels indicating "No PCB's". Ballasts manufactured after 1991 were not listed as a PCB or DEHP-containing ballast, and not quantified for disposal. Ballasts without a label indicating "No PCB's" are presumed to be PCB waste, and must be segregated for proper removal, packaging, transport and disposal as PCB waste. Ballasts with date labels indicating manufacture prior to 1991 that indicate "No PCB's" are presumed to contain DEHP and must be segregated for proper removal, packaging, transport, and disposal as non-PCB hazardous waste. The disposal requirements are slightly varied, and costs are slightly less for DEHP than for PCB-containing light ballasts.

4.1 Results

Several of the light fixtures that were examined were labeled with neither the manufacturer's information, nor a "No PCB's" label. However during the inspection, some types of light ballasts were labeled with a "No PCB's" label. Therefore there is a mixture of assumed PCB-containing and non-PCB-containing light ballasts within the building areas inspected. .

The light ballasts observed in the building were labeled with either the manufacturer's information, or a "No PCBs" label. The light ballasts labeled with the manufacturer's information are assumed to contain PCBs and the light ballasts labeled "No PCBs" are assumed to contain DEHP.

4.2 Conclusions

If the renovation activities will disturb the materials, the ballasts not labeled “No PCBs” should properly be recycled as PCB and the remaining ballast labeled “No PCBs” ballasts should be properly recycled as assumed DEHP.

5 Assessment of Mercury-Containing Devices

Fluorescent lamps/tubes are presumed to contain mercury vapor, which is a hazardous substance to both human health and the environment. Thermostatic controls and electrical switch gear may contain a vial or bulb of mercury associated with the control. Mercury-containing equipment is regulated for proper disposal by the EPA RCRA hazardous waste regulations. Mercury lamps according to the EPA are considered a universal waste requiring all fluorescent lamps/tubes to be recycled or disposed as hazardous waste.

On August 26, 2014, EnviroScience’s representative Mr. Robert Hobbins performed a visual in-place inventory of mercury amps/tubes, thermostats, and mercury switches.

5.1 Conclusions

No fluorescent light bulbs/tubes, thermostats, switches, or gauges were observed within accessible and visible areas of the Site structure.

6 Mold Visual Assessment

On August 26, 2014, EnviroScience representative Mr. Hobbins performed a visual assessment for the presence of suspect mold and water intrusion.

6.1 Observations

No suspected mold growth or evidence of water intrusion was observed on building materials within the structure at the time of the inspection.

7 Airborne Gas Radon Information, Sampling and Procedure

7.1 Radon Facts and Health Effects

Radon is a naturally-occurring radioactive gas produced by the natural breakdown (decay) of uranium, which is naturally-occurring in soil and rock throughout the US. Radon gas travels through soil and enters buildings through cracks and other penetrations in building foundations. Eventually the gas itself decays into radioactive particles (decay products) that can become trapped in the lungs during human respiration.

As these particles in turn decay they release small bursts of radiation, which can damage lung tissue and lead to lung cancer over the course of a person's lifespan.

EPA studies have determined that radon concentrations in outdoor air average approximately 0.4 picoCuries per liter of air (pCi/L). However, radon and its decay products can accumulate to a much higher concentration inside a building. The EPA has adopted a recommended action level of 4.0 pCi/L; equal to or above which the EPA recommends that building owners take action to reduce the level of airborne radon gas within the building.

Radon is a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas, and thus, the only way to know whether or not an elevated level of radon is present in a building is to test the air for radon gas. The lowest living level of a dwelling should be measured, as even adjacent rooms can have significantly different levels of radon.

Again, radon is a known human carcinogen. Prolonged exposure to elevated radon concentrations causes an increased risk of lung cancer. Like other environmental pollutants, there is some uncertainty about the magnitude of radon health risks. However, scientists are more certain about radon risks than risks from most other cancer-causing environmental pollutants as estimates of radon risk are based on studies of cancer in humans (underground miners). Additional studies on more typical, non-occupationally exposed, populations are underway.

EPA estimates that radon may cause about 14,000 lung cancer deaths in the US each year, with a range of 7,000 to 30,000. The US Surgeon General has warned that radon gas is the second-leading cause of lung cancer deaths after smoking, and is the leading cause among non-smokers.

7.2 Airborne Radon Sampling

From August 26, 2014, to August 28, 2014, EnviroScience representatives deployed passive radon detection canisters in limited areas within the Site building. The canisters were retrieved at least 48 hours, but not later than 96 hours later. The canisters were supplied by Radon Testing Corporation of America (RTCA).

It is recommended that such canisters be placed at least 20-inches from the floor and 12-inches away from exterior walls. Also, it is recommended that the canisters not be placed near drafts resulting from Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) intakes and returns, doors, and at least 36-inches from windows. Also, canisters should not be exposed to direct sunlight, be covered up, or otherwise disturbed during the testing period. A closed building condition is also utilized for 12-hours prior to testing being conducted.

Sample analysis was performed by RTCA and the results are included in *Appendix E*.

7.3 Airborne Radon Quality Assurance Procedure

EPA strongly recommends that quality assurance measurements are included in radon measurement studies. Quality assurance measurements include side-by-side canisters (duplicates), and unexposed control canisters (blanks).

Duplicates are pairs of canisters deployed in the same location, side-by-side, for the same measurement period. Duplicates are placed in at least ten percent of all sampling locations. These duplicate canisters are stored, deployed, removed, and shipped to the laboratory for analysis in the same manner as the other canisters. If either or both of the analyses in a duplicate pairing is above the EPA recommended action level of 4.0 pCi/L the relative percent difference (RPD) between the two tests must be determined. If the allowable difference is exceeded, the test is determined to be invalid and a new duplicate test must be conducted. If both canister results are below the EPA standard then the RPD is not calculated since, despite any disparity, both results are below the EPA standard.

Blanks are utilized to determine whether the manufacturing, shipping, storage, and processing of the canisters has affected the accuracy of airborne radon gas sampling procedures. Blanks are unopened, unexposed canisters that are deployed with and shipped with the exposed canisters, so the processing laboratory treats them without bias. The number of blanks is at least five percent of the total number of canisters deployed, up to a maximum of 25 canisters.

7.4 Airborne Radon Analytical Results

Four canisters, including one duplicate and one blank, were placed in target locations within the structure during sampling that was performed August 26, 2014 to August 28, 2014. The concentrations of radon in the samples during the assessment ranged from 0.1 pCi/L to 0.2 pCi/L. The EPA recommended action level for radon is 4.0 pCi/L.

Table 2 lists the locations and analytical results of quality control duplicate tests for August 26, 2014 to August 28, 2014.

Table 2
Duplicate Samples Results: August 26, 2014 – August 28, 2014

Location	Canister Numbers	Radon Concentration (pCi/Liter)			Relative Percent Difference (RPD, %)
		Sample	Sample Duplicate	Sample Average	
Living Room	2343232 & 2343356	0.2	0.1	0.15	Percent Difference Not Needed (No Concentrations above 4.0 pCi/Liter)

Note Duplicate testing results were satisfactory.

In *Table 3* below, the locations and results of quality control blank tests are listed August 26, 2014 to August 28, 2014.

Table 3
Blank Samples Results: August 26, 2014 – August 28, 2014

Location	Canister Number	Radon Concentration (pCi/Liter)
Bedroom 2	2343257	0.1

Note Blank testing results were satisfactory

In *Table 4* below, the locations, canister numbers, and radon concentrations are listed for the airborne radon assessment conducted on August 26, 2014 to August 28, 2014.

Table 4
Radon Sampling Results – August 26, 2014 – August 28, 2014

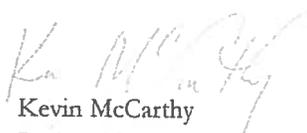
Location	Canister Numbers	Radon Concentration (pCi/Liter)
Living Room	2343232	0.2
Bedroom 2	2343322	0.1

7.5 Conclusions

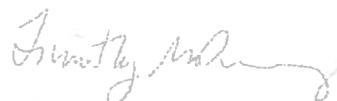
During the course of the initial radon gas measurement assessment, four sampling canisters, including one duplicate and one blank, were placed in targeted locations within the Site building. The analytical results of each of the four samples analyzed indicated radon gas concentrations below the EPA recommended action level of 4.0 pCi/L.

Report prepared by Environmental Technician Robert Hobbins.

Reviewed by:



Kevin McCarthy
 Project Manager



Timothy M. Downey
 Senior Project Manager

Appendix A

Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience State Licenses, Certifications and Accreditations

0001088 FP **PRSRT T5 0 0564 05040
JOHN R. HOBBS
 C/O FUSS & O'NEILL ENVIROSCIENCE, LLC
 146 HARTFORD ROAD
 MANCHESTER CT 06040

Dear Licensed/Certified Professional,
 Attached you will find your validated license/certification for the coming year. Should you have any questions about your license/certificate renewal, please do not hesitate to write or call:

Department of Public Health (860) 509-7603
P.O. Box 340308
M.S.#12MQA <http://www.dph.state.ct.us>
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Sincerely,



JEWEL MULLEN, MD, MPH, MPA, COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This card is valid for the state of Connecticut.
 2. This card is valid for a maximum period of one year from date of issuance.
 3. The holder must maintain appropriate continuing education credits to remain in good standing.
 4. The holder must maintain appropriate liability insurance coverage.

5. The holder must maintain appropriate continuing education credits to remain in good standing.
 6. This card is valid for a maximum period of one year from date of issuance.
 7. The holder must maintain appropriate continuing education credits to remain in good standing.
 8. The holder must maintain appropriate liability insurance coverage.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT
 THE INDIVIDUAL NAMED BELOW IS LICENSED
 BY THIS DEPARTMENT AS A

ASBESTOS CONSULTANT - INSPECTOR

JOHN R. HOBBS

LICENSE NO.
 000700
 CURRENT THROUGH
 01/31/15
 VALIDATION NO.
 03-708142

John R. Hobbs *Jewel Mullen, MD*
 COMMISSIONER

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
JOHN R. HOBBS
 LICENSE NO.
 000700
 CURRENT THROUGH
 01/31/15

PROFESSION
ASBESTOS CONSULTANT-INSPECTOR

John R. Hobbs *Jewel Mullen, MD*
 COMMISSIONER

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
JOHN R. HOBBS
 LICENSE NO.
 000700
 CURRENT THROUGH
 01/31/15

PROFESSION
ASBESTOS CONSULTANT-INSPECTOR

John R. Hobbs *Jewel Mullen, MD*
 COMMISSIONER

Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC

146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040 – (860) 646-2469

This is to certify that

John Robert Hobbins

XXX-XX-6853

has successfully completed the
4 Hr. Asbestos Inspector Refresher
Asbestos Accreditation under TSCA Title II
40 CFR Part 763



John Rowinski, Principal Instructor



Robert L. May, Jr., Training Manager

September 3, 2014
Date of Course

AI-R-09/14-6
Certificate Number

September 3, 2014
Examination Date

September 3, 2015
Expiration Date

John R. Hobbins
 C/O FUSS & O'NEILL ENVIROSCIENCE, LLC
 146 HARTFORD ROAD
 MANCHESTER, CT 06040

Dear Licensed/Certified Professional,
 Attached you will find your validated license/certification for the coming year. Should you have any questions about your license/certificate renewal, please do not hesitate to write or call:

Department of Public Health (860) 509-7603
 P.O. Box 340308
 M.S.#12MQA http://www.dph.state.ct.us
 Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Sincerely,



JEWEL MULLEN, MD, MPH, MPA, COMMISSIONER
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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4. The employee's copy of this document also must display the current license/certification up to the license expiration or probation. The employee must be in the possession of the employee and kept in their possession at all times. If you have any questions about this card, you may contact the Department of Public Health.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
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 PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT

**THE INDIVIDUAL NAMED BELOW IS CERTIFIED
 BY THIS DEPARTMENT AS A
 Lead Inspector**

John R. Hobbins

CERTIFICATION NO.
2156
 CURRENT THROUGH
01/31/2015
 VALIDATION NO.
 DUPLICATE

Jewel Mullen, MD
 COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYER COPY
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
John R. Hobbins

VALIDATION NO. DUPLICATE CERTIFICATION NO. CURRENT THROUGH
 DUPLICATE **2156** **01/31/2015**
 PROFESSION
Lead Inspector

Jewel Mullen, MD
 COMMISSIONER

WALLET CARD
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
John R. Hobbins

VALIDATION NO. DUPLICATE CERTIFICATION NO. CURRENT THROUGH
 DUPLICATE **2156** **01/31/2015**
 PROFESSION
Lead Inspector

Jewel Mullen, MD
 COMMISSIONER

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This certifies that

John Robert Hobbins
97 Montowese Street, Branford, CT 06405
000-00-6853

has successfully completed the

INSPECTOR REFRESHER

Training Course
conducted by
Cardno ATC
73 William Franks Drive
West Springfield, MA 01089
(413) 781-0070

Principal Instructor: Neal Freuden

January 30, 2014
Date of Course

CTLR-205
Certificate Number

Neal B. Freuden

January 30, 2014
Exam Date

January 30, 2015
Expiration Date

Gregory J. Morsch
Training Manager: Gregory Morsch

Training received complies with the requirements of the
Connecticut Department of Public Health pursuant to Section 19-27
477 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

0001557 FP **PRSR TO G 1564 06040
THOMAS M. CRUESS
146 HARTFORD RD
MANCHESTER CT 06040-5992

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Attached you will find your validated license/certification for the coming year. Should you have any questions about your license/certificate renewal, please do not hesitate to write or call:

Department of Public Health (860) 509-7603
P.O. Box 340308
M.S.#12MQA <http://www.dph.state.ct.us>
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Sincerely,



JEWEL MULLEN, MD, MPH, MPA, COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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3. The wallet card is for your use only. If you do not wish to carry the wallet card, please place it in a secure folder.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

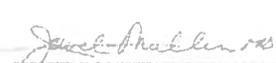
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT
THE INDIVIDUAL NAMED BELOW IS LICENSED
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THOMAS M. CRUESS

LICENSE NO.
000210
CURRENT THROUGH
11/30/14
VALIDATION NO.
03-681422


SIGNATURE


COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYER'S COPY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
THOMAS M. CRUESS

VALIDATION NO. 03-681422	LICENSE NO. 000210	CURRENT THROUGH 11/30/14
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SIGNATURE

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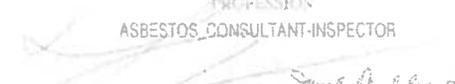
WALLET CARD

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
THOMAS M. CRUESS

VALIDATION NO. 03-681422	LICENSE NO. 000210	CURRENT THROUGH 11/30/14
-----------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------

PROFESSION
ASBESTOS CONSULTANT-INSPECTOR


SIGNATURE

COMMISSIONER

Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC

146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040 – (860) 646-2469

This is to certify that

Thomas Cruess

XXX-XX-8566

has successfully completed the
4 Hr. Asbestos Inspector Refresher
Asbestos Accreditation under TSCA Title II
40 CFR Part 763



John Rowinski, Principal Instructor

September 3, 2014

Date of Course

September 3, 2014

Examination Date



Robert L. May, Jr., Training Manager

AI-R-09/14-5

Certificate Number

September 3, 2015

Expiration Date

0001565 FP **PR5RT TO 0 1664 06040
THOMAS M CRUESS
146 HARTFORD RD
MANCHESTER CT 06040-5992

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Attached you will find your validated license/certification
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your license/certificate renewal, please do not hesitate to
write or call:

Department of Public Health (860) 509-7603
P.O. Box 340308
M.S.#12MQA <http://www.dph.state.ct.us>
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Sincerely,



JEWEL MULLEN, MD, MPH, MPA, COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Detach and sign each of the cards on this form.
2. Display the larger card in your professional place of work or office in place of license.
3. The smaller card is for display only in your person. If you do not wish to carry the wallet card, place it in a secure place.

4. The employer's copy is for persons who must demonstrate current licensure/certification to obtain employment or privileges. The employer's copy is to be presented to the employer and is to be kept as a part of your personnel file. The employer of the card can be supplied on site.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

IN ACCORDANCE TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT
THE INDIVIDUAL NAMED BELOW IS CERTIFIED
BY THIS DEPARTMENT AS A

LEAD INSPECTOR

THOMAS M CRUESS

CERTIFICATION NO.
002208
CURRENT THROUGH
11/30/14
VALIDATION NO.
03-681434



Signature: _____
COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYER'S COPY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
THOMAS M CRUESS

VALIDATION NO. 03-681434
CERTIFICATION NO. 002208
CURRENT THROUGH 11/30/14

PROFESSION
LEAD INSPECTOR



Signature: _____
COMMISSIONER

WALLET CARD

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
THOMAS M CRUESS

VALIDATION NO. 03-681434
CERTIFICATION NO. 002208
CURRENT THROUGH 11/30/14

PROFESSION
LEAD INSPECTOR



Signature: _____
COMMISSIONER

Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC

146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040 – (860) 646-2469

This is to certify that

Tom Cruess

xxx-xx-8566

has successfully completed the
8 Hour Lead Inspector Risk Assessor Refresher Course
(Approved per Sec. 20-477, CT General Statutes)

Under civil and criminal penalties of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 2615), I certify that this training complies with all applicable requirements of Title IV of TSCA, 40 CFR part 745 and any other applicable Federal, State, or local requirements.



Brian Santos, Principal Instructor

February 20 & 25, 2014

Date of Course



Robert L. May, Jr., Training Manager

LIRA-R-02/14-5

Certificate Number

February 25, 2014

Examination Date

February 25, 2015

Expiration Date

Appendix B

Asbestos Sample Results and Chain of Custody Forms

**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**

200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
 Phone/Fax: (800) 220-3675 / (856) 786-5974
<http://www.EMSL.com> cinnaslab@EMSL.com

EMSL Order: 041425171
 CustomerID: ENVI54
 CustomerPO:
 ProjectID:

Attn: **Kevin McCarthy**
Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC
146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT 06040

Phone: (860) 646-2469
 Fax: (888) 838-1160
 Received: 08/29/14 9:40 AM
 Analysis Date: 8/29/2014
 Collected: 8/26/2014

Project: Storm Sandy Residential Rehab-7 Melba St, Milford CT / 20140277.D1E / 7 Melba St

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 Method using Polarized Light Microscopy

Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
0826BH01A 041425171-0001	Main floor - Sheetrock	Brown/White Fibrous Homogeneous	10% Cellulose 5% Glass	85% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH01B 041425171-0002	Main floor - Sheetrock	Brown/White Fibrous Homogeneous	10% Cellulose 5% Glass	85% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH02A 041425171-0003	Main floor - Joint/taping compound	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH02B 041425171-0004	Main floor - Joint/taping compound	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH03 041425171-0005	Main floor - Sheetrock & joint/Taping compound composite	Brown/White Fibrous Heterogeneous	8% Cellulose 3% Glass	89% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH04A 041425171-0006	Main floor-bath - Wallpaper	Tan/White Fibrous Homogeneous	75% Cellulose	25% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH04B 041425171-0007	Main floor-bath - Wallpaper	Tan/White Fibrous Homogeneous	80% Cellulose	20% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH05A 041425171-0008	Main floor-bath - Wallpaper glue	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

Analyst(s)

Danielle Lenoir (14)
 Michael Garrity (13)

Stephen Siegel, CIH, Laboratory Manager
 or other approved signatory

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 Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Cinnaminson, NJ NVLAP Lab Code 101048-0, AIHA-LAP, LLC-IHLAP Lab 100194, NYS ELAP 10872, NJ DEP 03036, PA ID# 68-00387

Initial report from 08/29/2014 18:24:57



EMSL Analytical, Inc.

200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
Phone/Fax: (800) 220-3675 / (856) 786-5974
http://www.EMSL.com cinnaslab@EMSL.com

EMSL Order: 041425171
CustomerID: ENVI54
CustomerPO:
ProjectID:

Attn: **Kevin McCarthy**
Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC
146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT 06040

Phone: (860) 646-2469
Fax: (888) 838-1160
Received: 08/29/14 9:40 AM
Analysis Date: 8/29/2014
Collected: 8/26/2014

Project: Storm Sandy Residential Rehab-7 Melba St, Milford CT / 20140277.D1E / 7 Melba St

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 Method using Polarized Light Microscopy

Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
0826BH05B 041425171-0009	Main floor-bath - Wallpaper glue	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH06A 041425171-0010	Main floor-master bath - Tub/shower caulking compounds	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH08B 041425171-0011	Main floor-master bath - Tub/shower caulking compounds	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH07A 041425171-0012	Main floor - White ceramic floor tile	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH07B 041425171-0013	Main floor - White ceramic floor tile	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH08A 041425171-0014	Main floor - Ceramic floor tile glue	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH08B 041425171-0015	Main floor - Ceramic floor tile glue	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH09A 041425171-0016	Main floor - Ceramic floor tile caulking compounds	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

Analyst(s)

Danielle Lenoir (14)
Michael Garrity (13)

Stephen Siegel, CIH, Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

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Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Cinnaminson, NJ NVLAP Lab Code 101048-0, AIHA-LAP, LLC-IHLAP Lab 100194, NYS ELAP 10872, NJ DEP 03036, PA ID# 68-00367

Initial report from 08/29/2014 18:24:57

**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**

200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
 Phone/Fax (800) 220-3675 / (856) 786-5974
<http://www.EMSL.com> cinnaslab@EMSL.com

EMSL Order: 041425171
 CustomerID: ENV154
 CustomerPO:
 ProjectID:

Attn: **Kevin McCarthy**
Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC
146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT 06040

Phone: (860) 646-2469
 Fax: (888) 838-1160
 Received: 08/29/14 9:40 AM
 Analysis Date: 8/29/2014
 Collected: 8/26/2014

Project: Storm Sandy Residential Rehab-7 Melba St, Milford CT / 20140277.D1E / 7 Melba St

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 Method using Polarized Light Microscopy

Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
0826BH09B 041425171-0017	Main floor - Ceramic floor tile caulking compounds	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH10A 041425171-0018	Main floor - Ceramic floor tile underlayment	Gray Fibrous Homogeneous	20% Cellulose	80% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH10B 041425171-0019	Main floor - Ceramic floor tile underlayment	Tan Fibrous Homogeneous	20% Cellulose	80% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH11A 041425171-0020	Main floor - Ceramic floor tile grout	Brown Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH11B 041425171-0021	Main floor - Ceramic floor tile grout	Brown Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH12A 041425171-0022	Exterior of building - White skim coat on concrete foundation	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH12B 041425171-0023	Exterior of building - White skim coat on concrete foundation	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

Analyst(s)
 Danielle Lenoir (14)
 Michael Garrity (13)


 Stephen Siegel, CIH, Laboratory Manager
 or other approved signatory

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 Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Cinnaminson, NJ NVLAP Lab Code 101048-0, AIHA-LAP, LLC-IHLAP Lab 100194, NYS ELAP 10872, NJ DEP 03036, PA ID# 68-00387

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Project: Storm Sandy Residential Rehab-7 Melba St, Milford CT / 20140277.D1E / 7 Melba St

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 Method using Polarized Light Microscopy

Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
0826BH13A 041425171-0024	Exterior of building - Grey concrete foundation	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH13B 041425171-0025	Exterior of building - Grey concrete foundation	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH14A 041425171-0026	Exterior of building-rear - Black vapor barrier at foundation	Black Fibrous Homogeneous	25% Cellulose	75% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
0826BH14B 041425171-0027	Exterior of building-rear - Black vapor barrier at foundation	Black Fibrous Homogeneous	40% Cellulose	60% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

Analyst(s)

Danielle Lenoir (14)
 Michael Garrity (13)

Stephen Siegel, CIH, Laboratory Manager
 or other approved signatory

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 Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Cinnaminson, NJ NVLAP Lab Code 101048-0, AIHA-LAP, LLC-IHLAP Lab 100194, NYS ELAP 10672, NJ DEP 03036, PA ID# 68-00367

Initial report from 08/29/2014 18:24:57

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146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040

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SAMPLE LOG FOR ASBESTOS BULKS

Sheet 1 of 2

Project Name: Storm Sandy Residential Rehab-7 Melba St. Milford, CT Project No. 20140277.D1E

Building: 7 Melba St Project Manager: K. McCarthy

Sample ID	Sample Location	Material	Result (%)
0826BH01A	Main Floor	Sheetrock	None Detected 14 AUG 29 AM 10:01 CINNAMINSON NJ EMSL
0826BH01B	Main Floor	Sheetrock	
0826BH02A	Main Floor	Joint/Taping Compound	
0826BH02B	Main Floor	Joint/Taping Compound	
0826BH03	Main Floor	Sheetrock & Joint/Taping Compound Composite	
0826BH04A	Main Floor-Bath	Wallpaper	
0826BH04B	Main Floor-Bath	Wallpaper	
0826BH05A	Main Floor-Bath	Wallpaper Glue	
0826BH05B	Main Floor-Bath	Wallpaper Glue	
0826BH06A	Main Floor-Master Bath	Tub/Shower Caulking Compounds	
0826BH06B	Main Floor-Master Bath	Tub/Shower Caulking Compounds	
0826BH07A	Main Floor	White Ceramic Floor Tile	
0826BH07B	Main Floor	White Ceramic Floor Tile	
0826BH08A	Main Floor	Ceramic Floor Tile Glue	
0826BH08B	Main Floor	Ceramic Floor Tile Glue	

Analysis Method: PLM Other

Turnaround Time 24 hour

Based on the turnaround time indicated above, analyses are due to EnviroScience on or before this date: . Please call the EnviroScience Laboratory if analyses will be late at (860) 646-2469.

Fax Results to the EnviroScience Laboratory at: 888-838-1160.

Special Instructions: Stop analysis on first positive sample in each homogeneous set of samples unless otherwise noted. Do not layer samples unless indicated. EPA 400 Point Count all samples of content <4%, positive stop on all point counts.

Samples collected by: B. Hall Date: 8-26-14 Time:

Samples [Rec'd][Sent by] [BH] Date: [8-28] Time:

Samples Received by: VC FX Date: 8/29/14 Time: 9:40

Shipped To: EMSL State NJ Other

Method of Shipment: FedEx Other

(27)



FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, LLC

www.fando.com

146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040

Phone (860)646-2469 Fax (860) 649-6883

SAMPLE LOG FOR ASBESTOS BULKS

Sheet 2 of 2

Project Name: Storm Sandy Residential Rehab-7 Melba St, Milford, CT Project No. 20140277.D1E

Building: 7 Melba St Project Manager: K. McCarthy

Sample ID	Sample Location	Material	Result (%)
0826BH09A	Main Floor	Ceramic Floor Tile Caulking Compounds	None Detected
0826BH09B	Main Floor	Ceramic Floor Tile Caulking Compounds	
0826BH10A	Main Floor	Ceramic Floor Tile Underlayment	
0826BH10B	Main Floor	Ceramic Floor Tile Underlayment	
0826BH11A	Main Floor	Ceramic Floor Tile Grout	
0826BH11B	Main Floor	Ceramic Floor Tile Grout	
0826BH12A	Exterior of Building	White Skim Coat on Concrete Foundation	
0826BH12B	Exterior of Building	White Skim Coat on Concrete Foundation	
0826BH13A	Exterior of Building	Grey Concrete Foundation	
0826BH13B	Exterior of Building	Grey Concrete Foundation	
0826BH14A	Exterior of Building- Rear	Black Vapor Barrier at Foundation	
27 0826BH14B	Exterior of Building- Rear	Black Vapor Barrier at Foundation	

14 AUG 29 AM 10:00
EMSL
CINNAMINSON, NJ

Analysis Method: PLM Other

Turnaround Time _____ hour

Based on the turnaround time indicated above, analyses are due to EnviroScience on or before this date: _____. Please call the EnviroScience Laboratory if analyses will be late at (860) 646-2469.

Fax Results to the EnviroScience Laboratory at: 888-838-1160.

Special Instructions: Stop analysis on first positive sample in each homogeneous set of samples unless otherwise noted. Do not layer samples unless indicated. EPA 400 Point Count all samples of content <4%, positive stop on all point counts.

Samples collected by: B-Hall Date: 8-26-14 Time: _____

Samples [Rec'd][Sent by] [BLW] [] Date: [8-28] [] Time: _____

Samples Received by: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Shipped To: EMSL State: NJ Other _____

Method of Shipment: FedEx Other _____

F:\P2014\0277\D1E\lab data\COC_BH_2014-0828.doc

Appendix C

Lead Paint Testing Procedures and Equipment

Standard Operating Procedures HUD and State of Connecticut Lead-Based Paint Inspections

Testing Procedures and Equipment

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) "Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead Hazards in Housing, September 1997" were consulted for this lead evaluation. HUD has been the agency at the federal level with responsibility for the establishment of national lead-based paint standards for testing and abatement. The HUD document will be referenced as the Guidelines in this report. The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health's current lead regulations, Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control (19a-111-1 through 19a-111-11) were also consulted.

This lead evaluation was comprehensive. A comprehensive inspection means that representative painted surfaces were systematically evaluated on a room-by-room basis in accordance with the Guidelines and the State of Connecticut regulations.

Lead-based paint surfaces and components were identified by utilizing on-site x-ray fluorescence (XRF) instruments. EnviroScience Consultants, Inc. owns and utilizes Radiation Monitoring Device LPA-1s (RMD instruments) exclusively for lead-based paint testing. Each instrument is operated in accordance with state and federal and manufacturer standards on the use of the instruments. State and federal protocols provide, with the exception of wall surfaces, one reading with the instrument on a representative component in each room, i.e., baseboard, chair rail, etc., as sufficient to establish the lead paint classification of all the representatives of that component type in a room. In the case of walls, because of the large spatial areas involved and the variability in lead content in paint over such large areas, the federal and state governments want a reading on each wall surface in a room. Therefore, representative testing is not permitted for walls.

The federal government has developed Performance Characteristic Sheets (PCS) for the type of instrument cited above. Each instrument must be calibrated in accordance with these PCSs on a 1.0-milligram lead standard. Each of EnviroScience's instruments has one of these standards assigned to it. Some of the standards were purchased directly from the government and the others from the manufacturers of the instruments.

For the RMD in the standard reading mode on metal, a Substrate Equivalent Lead (SEL) concentration has to be determined. To determine the SEL, the paint is removed from the surface of the component to obtain a bare substrate reading. After removing the paint, the surface is wiped with a 5% trisodium phosphate solution (a heavy duty cleaner). All paint residue is collected and properly disposed. Once the paint and surrounding area are cleaned, the XRF is utilized to determine the SEL for each surface. The SEL values are subtracted from the XRF values to determine the Corrected Lead Concentration (CLC). The CLC is the lead content of the paint on the component tested.

The RMD instrument has federal government-determined positive and negative ranges for the definition of lead-based paint. XRF results are classified using either the threshold or the inconclusive range. For the threshold, results are classified as positive if they are greater than or equal to the threshold and negative if they are less than the threshold. There is no inconclusive

classification when using the threshold values associated with an RMD instrument. The ranges for the RMD instrument and their various operating modes are as follows:

Radiation Monitoring Device LPA Analyzer 1

30-Second Standard Mode Reading Description	Substrate	Threshold (mg/cm ²)
Results corrected for substrate bias on metal substrate only.	Brick	1.0
	Concrete	1.0
	Drywall	1.0
	Metal	0.9
	Plaster	1.0
	Wood	1.0

Quick Mode Reading Description	Substrate	Threshold (mg/cm ²)	Inconclusive Range (mg/cm ²)
Readings not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate.	Brick	1.0	None
	Concrete	1.0	None
	Drywall	1.0	None
	Metal	1.0	None
	Plaster	1.0	None
	Wood	1.0	None

Prior to the start of any testing, a sketch of the building is drawn, and side designations are given to help identify exactly where readings were taken. Drawings depicting the room-numbering scheme are located on the cover page(s) for the building(s) inspected. Each side of the building was labeled A, B, C, or D. The wall "A" side of the unit is generally the side of primary entrance into a dwelling, and this room is always Room 1. Areas in the units include rooms, hallways, and closets. Areas are numbered in a clockwise fashion as building construction allows. This allows the inspector to indicate which substrate surface was tested. The condition of the surface is described by a check mark in the appropriate column, under the heading "condition of surface" on the testing form.

When more than one surface type was present on a side, the component tested was indicated with a number. If two windows were present on a building side, they were numbered left to right. Closet shelves and shelf supports were numbered top to bottom.

It is understood that the room layouts presented in the report are in conformance with the conditions that exist at the time the testing is performed. EnviroScience avoids labeling a room solely by its current functional use (i.e., living room, bedroom, etc.) since this use can change over time. Similarly, room layouts can change dramatically as dwellings are renovated and additions are built, incorporating existing rooms, or existing interior walls are moved or eliminated altogether.

Appendix D

Lead Testing Field Data Sheets



LEAD INSPECTION COVER SHEET

Inspector's Information

Inspector's Name: Robert Hobbins License Number: 2156
 XRF Model: LPA - 1A Serial Number: 1377
 Date of Inspection: August 26, 2014 Project Number: 20140277.D1E

Property Information

Building Address: 7 Melba Street
 (Street)
Milford CT Age of Property: N/A
 (City) (State)

Describe Structure:

Interior sheetrock ceilings/walls with wood and concrete floors. Wood and metal door/window systems. Exterior wood siding

- Are there lead hazards present? Yes No
- Were lead dust wipes taken? Yes No
- Were soil samples collected? Yes No
- Were drinking water samples collected? Yes No

Multiple Family Dwelling

Single Family Dwelling

Is there an EBL child present?
 Yes No Unknown
 Is there a child under six years of age in the dwelling?
 Yes No Unknown

Number of units in building: _____
 Number of units tested: _____
 Is there an EBL child present in the building?
 Yes No Unknown
 If EBL child, which unit(s)? _____
 Is there a child under six years of age in the building?
 Yes No Unknown
 If child under six, which unit(s)? _____

XRF Calibration Check

- Calibration Paint Film Used: NIST 1.02 mg/cm² Manufacturer's Standard 1.0 mg/cm²
- Calibration Check Limits Used: RMD (0.7 to 1.3 mg/cm² inclusive)
 Scitec MAP4 (0.6 to 1.2 mg/cm² inclusive)

	Hour	First Reading	Second Reading	Third Reading	Average
First Check	1320	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.06
Second Check	1430	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.03
Third Check	1530	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.16
Fourth Check					



FUSS & O'NEILL

Prepared By

Date

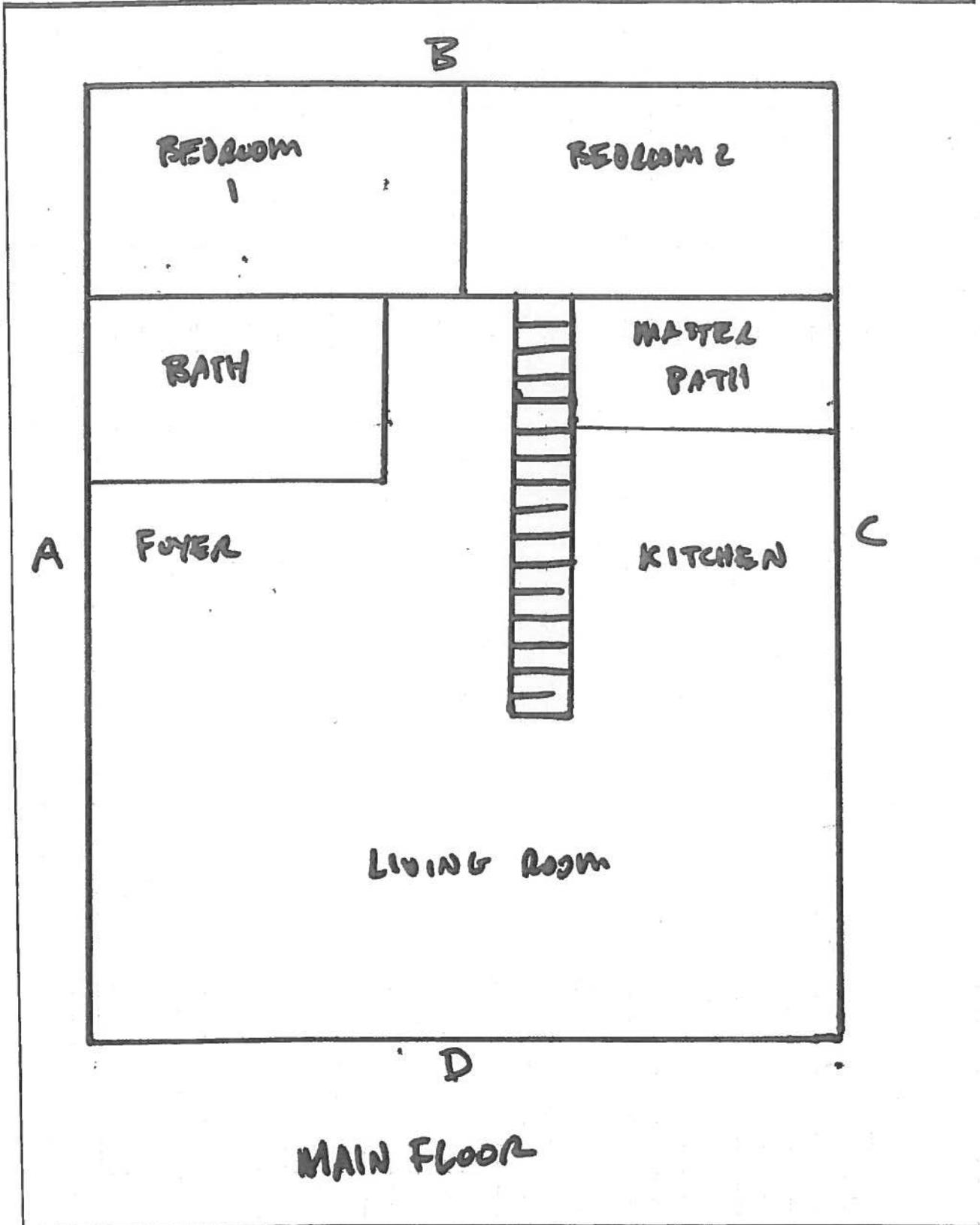
Checked By

Date

Project No

MELBA STREET

Sheet No
of





FUSS & O'NEILL

Prepared By

Date

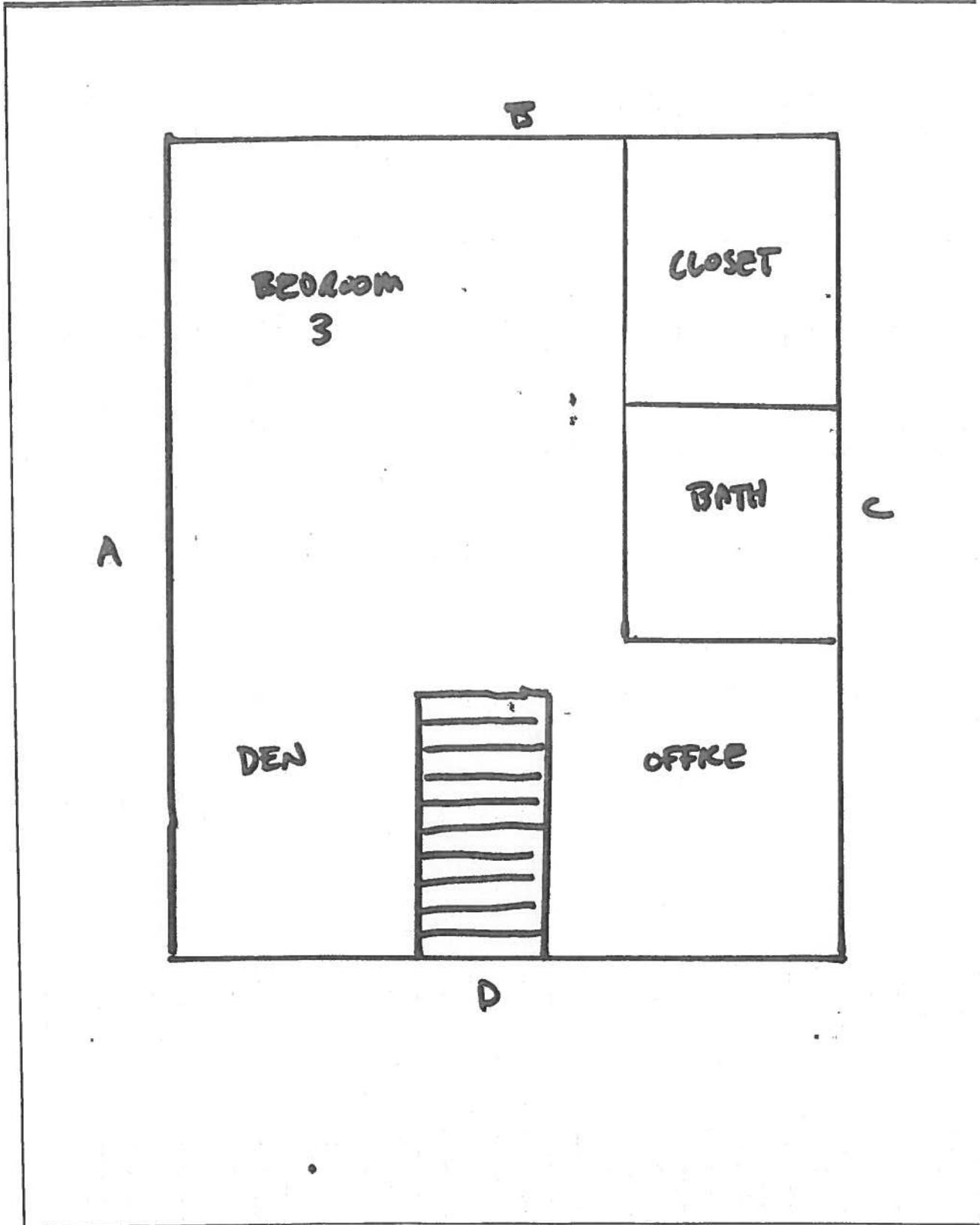
Checked By

Date

Project No

MELBA STREET

Sheet No
of





XRF FIELD DATA SHEET - INTERIOR ROOM

Address: 7 Melba St. Milford, CT Apt. #: _____
 Floor: Main Room: Bedroom 1 Page _____ of _____
 Project Name: 7 Melba St Project Number: 20140277.D9E
 Project Manager: K. McCarthy (If Positive - Check All That Apply)

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Floor	NC							
	Baseboards	NC							
A	Wall	0.0		SR					
B	Wall	0.2							
C	Wall	0.1							
D	Wall	0.0							
	Chair rail								
	Ceiling	0.1		SR					
	Crown Molding								
	Door	NC							
	Casing	NC							
	Jamb	NC							
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Window Trim	NC							
	Sill	NC							
	Sash	NC							
	Well	NC							
	Cabinet Base								
	Door Exterior								
	Door Interior								
	Walls								
	Shelves								
	Shelf Supports								
	Closet Shelf								
	Shelf Supports								
	Radiator	0.7		M					
	Wall Molding								
									Closest
									A Wall 0.1 SR
									B 0.1
									C 0.2
									D 0.2

* Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B
 N/A = Not Accessible; N/C = Not Coated; COV = Covered; VR = Vinyl Replacement
 Notes: _____



XRF FIELD DATA SHEET - INTERIOR ROOM

Address: 7 Melba St, Milford, CT Apt. #: _____
 Floor: 4th Room: Bedroom 2 Page _____ of _____
 Project Name: 7 Melba St Project Number: 20140277.D9E
 Project Manager: K. McCarthy (If Positive - Check All That Apply)

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Floor								<u>BATH</u>
	Baseboards								
A	Wall	<u>0.0</u>		<u>SR</u>					<u>A 0.1 SR</u>
B	Wall	<u>-0.2</u>							<u>B -0.0</u>
C	Wall	<u>0.0</u>							<u>C -0.2</u>
D	Wall	<u>0.1</u>							<u>D 0.2</u>
	Chair rail								
	Ceiling	<u>0.2</u>		<u>SR</u>					<u>Ceiling = 0.1 SR</u>
	Crown Molding								<u>Flow -0.1 (2)</u>
	Door	<u>NC</u>							<u>Rack 0.6 M</u>
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Window Trim	<u>NC</u>							
	Sill								
	Sash								
	Well								
	Cabinet Base								
	Door Exterior								
	Door Interior								
	Walls								
	Shelves								
	Shelf Supports								
	Closet Shelf	<u>-0.1</u>		<u>W</u>					
	Shelf Supports								
	Radiator	<u>0.7</u>		<u>M</u>					
	Wall Molding								<u>Closet</u>
									<u>A wall 0.1 SR</u>
									<u>B -0.1</u>
									<u>C 0.1</u>
									<u>Door 0.3 W</u>

* Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B

N/A = Not Accessible; N/C = Not Coated; COV = Covered; VR = Vinyl Replacement

Notes: _____



XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – INTERIOR ROOM

Address: 7 Melba St, Milford, CT Apt. #: _____
 Floor: 1st main Room: Stairwell Page _____ of _____
 Project Name: 7 Melba St Project Number: 20140277.D9E
 Project Manager: K. McCarthy (If Positive - Check All That Apply)

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Floor								
	Baseboards								
A	Wall								
B	Wall								
C	Wall								
D	Wall								
	Chair rail								
	Ceiling								
	Crown Molding								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Window Trim								
	Sill								
	Sash								
	Well								
	Cabinet Base								
	Door Exterior								
	Door Interior								
	Walls								
	Shelves								
	Shelf Supports								
	Closet Shelf								
	Shelf Supports								
	Radiator								
	Wall Molding								
	Post	0.1		W					
	Bellender	0.2		W					
	Trunk	0.1		carpet					
	Mixer	0.0		↓					

* Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B
 N/A = Not Accessible; N/C = Not Coated; COV = Covered; VR = Vinyl Replacement
 Notes: _____



XRF FIELD DATA SHEET - EXTERIOR OF SIDE A

Address: 7 Melba Street, Milford, CT Page of

Project Name: 7 Melba Street Project Number: 20140277.D1E

Project Manager: K. McCarthy

(If Positive - Check All That Apply)

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Foundation								
	Skirt Board								
	Corner Boards	0.0		W					
	Siding	0.1		W					
	Upper Trim								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Threshold								
	Kick Board								
	Storm Door								
	Window Sill								
	Trim								
	Sash	0.0		V					
	Blind Stops								
	Storm Window								
	Basement Sash								
	Frame								
	Bulkhead								
	Downspouts	0.2		m					
	Porch Floor								
	Ceiling Joist								
	Lower Trim								
	Lower Railing								
	Balusters								
	Railing Cap								
	Ceiling								
	Lattice								
	Lattice Frame								
	Support Columns								
	Column Base								
	Brackets								
	Hand Rails								
	Treads								
	Risers								
	Stringers								



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XRF FIELD DATA SHEET - EXTERIOR OF SIDE B

Address: 7 Melba Street, Milford, CT Page of

Project Name: 7 Melba Street Project Number: 20140277.D1E

Project Manager: K..McCarthy

(If Positive - Check All That Apply)

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Foundation								
	Skirt Board								
	Corner Boards	0.1		W					
	Siding	0.0		W					
	Upper Trim								
	Door	0.1		M					
	Casing	0.0		W					
	Jamb								
	Threshold								
	Kick Board								
	Storm Door								
	Window Sill	-0.1		U					
	Trim	0.0		I					
	Sash	-0.0		I					
	Blind Stops								
	Storm Window								
	Basement Sash								
	Frame								
	Bulkhead								
	Downspouts								
	Porch Floor								
	Ceiling Joist								
	Lower Trim								
	Lower Railing								
	Balusters								
	Railing Cap								
	Ceiling								
	Lattice								
	Lattice Frame								
	Support Columns								
	Column Base								
	Brackets								
	Hand Rails								
	Treads								
	Risers								
	Stringers								



XRF FIELD DATA SHEET - EXTERIOR OF SIDE ←

Address: 7 Melba Street, Milford, CT Page _____ of _____

Project Name: 7 Melba Street Project Number: 20140277.D1E

Project Manager: K. McCarthy

(If Positive - Check All That Apply)

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Foundation								
	Skirt Board								
	Corner Boards	0.0		W					
	Siding	0.2		W					
	Upper Trim	0.0		W					
	Door	-0.0		V					
	Casing	0.1		V					
	Jamb	0.0		V					
	Threshold								
	Kick Board								
	Storm Door								
	Window Sill	-0.1		V					
	Trim	0.0		V					
	Sash								
	Blind Stops								
	Storm Window								
	Basement Sash								
	Frame								
	Bulkhead								
	Downspouts								
	Porch Floor								
	Ceiling Joist								
	Lower Trim								
	Lower Railing								
	Balusters								
	Railing Cap								
	Ceiling								
	Lattice								
	Lattice Frame								
	Support Columns								
	Column Base								
	Brackets								
	Hand Rails								
	Treads								
	Risers								
	Stringers								



XRF FIELD DATA SHEET - EXTERIOR OF SIDE P

Address: 7 Melba Street, Milford, CT Page of

Project Name: 7 Melba Street Project Number: 20140277.D1E

Project Manager: K. McCarthy

(If Positive - Check All That Apply)

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Foundation	0.0		C					corner ASD 0.1 W
	Skirt Board								column 0.1 W
	Corner Boards								
	Siding	0.2		W					Deck Floor -0.2 W
	Upper Trim	-0.0		W					
	Door	0.2		W					gutter -0.1 W
	Casing	0.1		W					
	Jamb	-0.2		W					
	Threshold	NC							
	Kick Board								
	Storm Door	0.1		M					
	Window Sill								
	Trim								
	Sash								
	Blind Stops								
	Storm Window								
	Basement Sash								
	Frame								
	Bulkhead								
	Downspouts	0.0		M					
	Porch Floor								
	Ceiling Joist								
	Lower Trim								
	Lower Railing								
	Balusters								
	Railing Cap								
	Ceiling								
	Lattice								
	Lattice Frame								
	Support Columns								
	Column Base								
	Brackets								
	Hand Rails								
	Treads								
	Risers								
	Stringers								

Appendix E

Airborne Radon Gas Assessment Results and Chain of Custody Form



FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, LLC

Radon Testing Summary Sheet

Contact/Phone #: Bob Hobbins/203-374-3748 x3526
 Project #: 20140277.D1E
 Building: 7 Melba Street
 Address: 7 Melba Street
Milford, CT 06461

Placed by: B. Hobbins
 Retrieved by: B. Hobbins
 Start Date: 8-26-14
 Stop Date: 8-28-14
 Weather at Placement: Sunny - 85°

email results to jhobbins@fando.com

Instructions: Tear off center bar coded label from canister and affix to sheet in spaces provided. Please make sure top bar coded label is left on detector. Identify test location for each detector in space provided for that detector (room #, location in room, etc.). Use additional sheets as necessary. Please

detector is missing or damaged at retrieval.

REMOVE THIS PORTION AND AFFIX TO TEST INFORMATION FORM
 2343232

REMOVE THIS PORTION AND KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS
 2343232

Client _____

RADON TESTING CORP. OF AMERICA

TO TEST INFORMATION FORM
 2343322

REMOVE THIS PORTION AND KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS
 2343322

Client _____

RADON TESTING CORP. OF AMERICA

Start Time: 1306
 Stop Time: 1315
 Identifier: _____

Living Room

Start Time: 1308
 Stop Time: 1317
 Identifier: _____

Bedroom 2

Start Time: _____
 Stop Time: _____
 Identifier: _____

Start Time: _____
 Stop Time: _____
 Identifier: _____

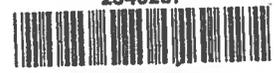
Start Time: _____
 Stop Time: _____
 Identifier: _____

ETCA CANISTER NO.
2343356

Start Time: 1306
 Stop Time: 1315
 Identifier: _____

Living Room - B

REMOVE THIS PORTION AND AFFIX TO TEST INFORMATION FORM
 2343257



REMOVE THIS PORTION AND KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS
 2343257

Client _____

RADON TESTING CORP. OF AMERICA

Start Time: _____
 Stop Time: _____
 Identifier: _____

Bedroom 2 - B

Start Time: _____
 Stop Time: _____
 Identifier: _____

Start Time: _____
 Stop Time: _____
 Identifier: _____

Start Time: _____
 Stop Time: _____
 Identifier: _____

Site Radon Inspection Report

Date : 08/29/2014

Ms. Karron Redfield
Fuss & O'Neill Envirosience, LLC
146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT 06040-

Client: Unknown-20140277.D1E
Test Location: 7 Melba Street
Milford, CT 06461-

Individual Canister Results

Canister ID# :	2343232	Test Start :	08/26/2014 @ 13:06
Canister Type :	Charcoal Canister 3 inch	Test Stop :	08/28/2014 @ 13:15
Location :	Liv Rm	Received:	08/29/2014 @ 13:54
Radon Level :	0.2 pCi/L	Analyzed:	08/29/2014 @ 15:27
Error for Measurement is: ±	0.3 pCi/L		

Canister ID# :	2343257	Test Start :	08/26/2014 @ 13:08
Canister Type :	Charcoal Canister 3 inch	Test Stop :	08/28/2014 @ 13:17
Location :	Bed Rm-2 B	Received:	08/29/2014 @ 13:54
Radon Level :	0.1 pCi/L	Analyzed:	08/29/2014 @ 15:44
Error for Measurement is: ±	0.1 pCi/L		

Canister ID# :	2343322	Test Start :	08/26/2014 @ 13:08
Canister Type :	Charcoal Canister 3 inch	Test Stop :	08/28/2014 @ 13:17
Location :	Bed Rm-2	Received:	08/29/2014 @ 13:54
Radon Level :	0.1 pCi/L	Analyzed:	08/29/2014 @ 15:45
Error for Measurement is: ±	1.9 pCi/L		

Canister ID# :	2343356	Test Start :	08/26/2014 @ 13:06
Canister Type :	Charcoal Canister 3 inch	Test Stop :	08/28/2014 @ 13:15
Location :	Liv Rm-D	Received:	08/29/2014 @ 13:54
Radon Level :	0.1 pCi/L	Analyzed:	08/29/2014 @ 15:44
Error for Measurement is: ±	0.7 pCi/L		



Andreas C. George

Andreas C. George
Radon Measurement Specialist

NJ MES 11089

Dante Galan

Dante Galan
Laboratory Director

NRSB ARL0001
NYS ELAP ID: 10806
PADEP ID: 0346
NJDEP ID: NY933
NJ MEB 90036
FL DOH RB1609



Site Radon Inspection Report

Date : 08/29/2014

Ms. Karron Redfield
Fuss & O'Neill Enviroscience, LLC
146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT 06040-

Client: Unknown-20140277.D1E
Test Location: 7 Melba Street
Milford, CT 06461-
Individual Canister Results

The reported results indicate that radon levels in the building tested are below the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 4.0 pCi/L. The EPA recommends retesting if your living patterns change and you begin occupying a lower level of the building, such as a basement or if major remodeling is done.

General radon information may be obtained by consulting the EPA booklet: A Citizen's Guide to Radon (www.epa.gov/radon/pubs/citguide.html). To request a copy or for further information, please contact your state health department. The EPA maintains a radon information website, including copies of its publications, at www.epa.gov/iaq/radon.

For New Jersey clients: Please see the attached guidance document entitled Radon Testing and Mitigation: The Basics for further information.

For New York clients: If the radon level of one or more testing devices is equal to or exceeds 20 pCi/L please contact the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Environmental Radiation Protection, for technical advice and assistance at 518-402-7556 or toll free 1-800-458-1158.

PLEDGE OF ASSURED QUALITY

All procedures used for generating this report are in complete accordance with the current EPA protocols for the analysis of radon in air (EPA 402-R-92-004). The analytical results relate only to the samples tested, in the condition received by the lab, and that calculations were based upon the information supplied by client. RTCA and its personnel do not assume responsibility or liability, collectively and individually, for analysis results when detectors have been improperly handled or placed by the consumer, nor does RTCA and its personnel accept responsibility for any financial or health consequences of subsequent action or lack of action, taken by the customer or its consultants based on RTCA-provided results.



Andreas C. George

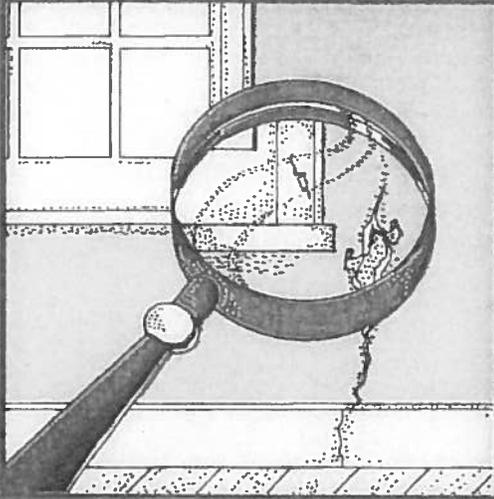
Andreas C. George
Radon Measurement Specialist

NJ MES 11089

Dante Galan

Dante Galan
Laboratory Director

NRSB ARL0001
NYS ELAP ID: 10808
PADEP ID: 0346
NJDEP ID: NY933
NJ MEB 90036
FL DOH RB1609



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.



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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.

Even children who appear healthy can have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.

People can get lead in their body if they:

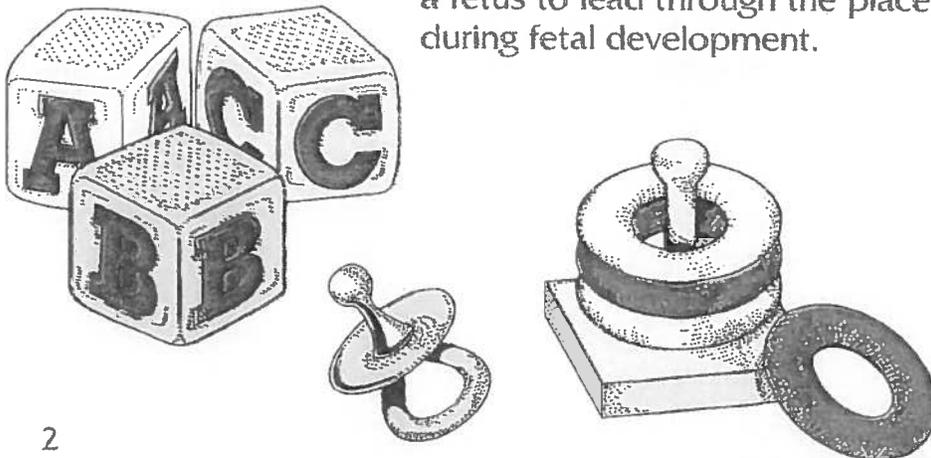
- ◆ Breathe in lead dust (especially during renovations that disturb painted surfaces).
- ◆ Put their hands or other objects covered with lead dust in their mouths.
- ◆ Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

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:

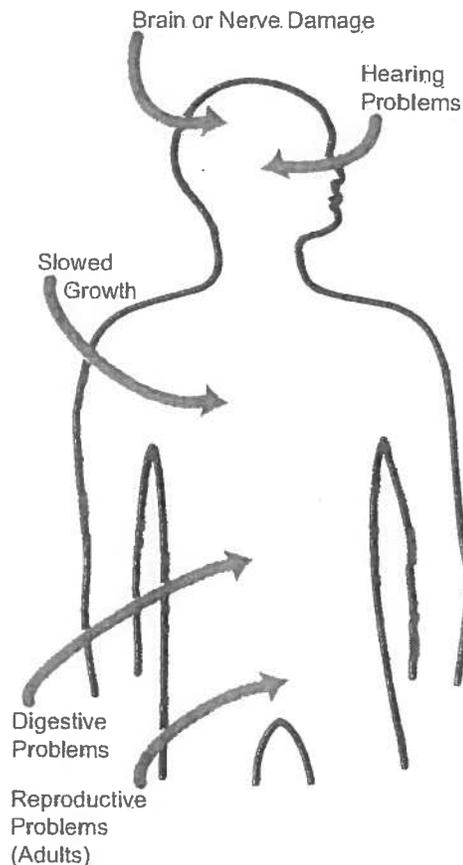
- ◆ Nervous system and kidney damage.
- ◆ Learning disabilities, attention deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence.
- ◆ Speech, language, and behavior problems.
- ◆ Poor muscle coordination.
- ◆ Decreased muscle and bone growth.
- ◆ Hearing damage.

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.



**Lead affects
the body in
many ways.**

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 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors.
- ◆ 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ 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. 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.

Lead from paint chips, which you can see, and lead dust, which you can't always see, can both be serious hazards.

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.

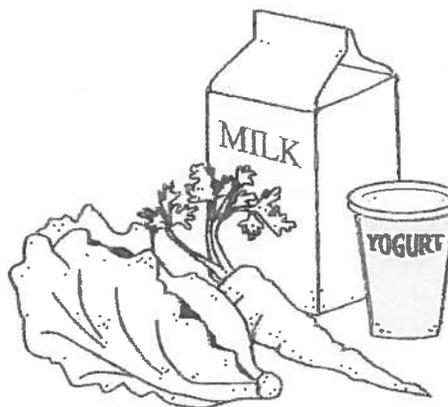
There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for more information, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.

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 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors;
- ◆ 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior windows sills; and
- ◆ 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ 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.



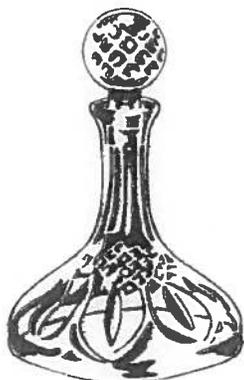
If not conducted properly, certain types of renovations can release lead from paint and dust into the air.



Other Sources of Lead



While paint, dust, and soil are the most common sources of lead, other lead sources also exist.



- ◆ **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/**.

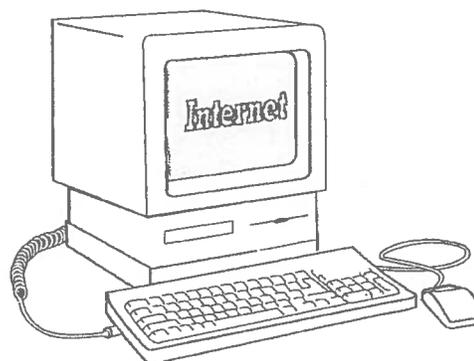


EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

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
1 (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 209, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 321-6671

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

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3 (3WC33)
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) 562-8998

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

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5 (DT-8J)
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-RALI)
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
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2466
(303) 312-6021

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. 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-128
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101-1128
(206) 553-1985

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 903
New York, NY 10014
(212) 620-4120

Western Regional Center

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

Central Regional Center

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

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-3206
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 755-1785

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U.S. EPA Washington DC 20460
U.S. CPSC Washington DC 20207
U.S. HUD Washington DC 20410

EPA747-K-99-001
June 2003

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 (check (i) or (ii) below):

(i) _____ Known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards are present in the housing (explain).

(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 (check (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 (initial)

(c) _____ Lessee has received copies of all information listed above.

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

Agent's Acknowledgment (initial)

(e) _____ 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.

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	Lessor	Date
_____	_____	_____	_____
Lessee	Date	Lessee	Date
_____	_____	_____	_____
Agent	Date	Agent	Date

