



Lead Hazard Reduction Methods

[24 CFR 35.1330 and 35.1325]

- Paint Stabilization.** Paint stabilization reduces exposure to deteriorated paint on exterior and interior surfaces through repairs, safe paint removal, and repainting.
- Interim Controls.** Interim controls temporarily reduce exposure to lead-based paint hazards through repairs, painting, maintenance, special cleaning, occupant protection measures, clearance, and education programs. Interim control methods require safe practices and include:
 - Paint stabilization. All deteriorated lead-based paint on exterior and interior surfaces must be stabilized through repairs, safe paint removal, and repainting.
 - Treatment for friction and impact surfaces. If abraded lead-based paint is found and associated dust lead levels exceed or are presumed to exceed acceptable levels, the conditions creating friction or impact with surfaces with lead-based paint such as those that rub, bind, or crush must be corrected. Examples of this work include rehangng binding doors, installing door stops, or reworking windows.
 - Treatment for chewable surfaces. If a child under age six has chewed surfaces known or presumed to contain lead-based paint, these surfaces must be enclosed or coated so they are impenetrable.
 - Lead-contaminated dust control. All horizontal surfaces that are rough, pitted, or porous such as bare floors, stairs, window sills, and window troughs must be covered with a smooth, cleanable covering or coating such as metal coil stock, plastic, polyurethane, or linoleum. Carpeting must be vacuumed or rugs must be removed and vacuumed on both sides. Vacuuming must be done using HEPA vacuums, or equivalent.
 - Lead-contaminated soil control. If bare soil is lead-contaminated, interim controls that may be used include impermanent surface coverings such as gravel, bark, and sod as well as land use controls such as fencing, landscaping, and warning signs.
- Standard Treatments [24 CFR 35.120(a) and 35.1335].** Standard treatments may be conducted in lieu of a risk assessment and interim controls. Standard treatments must be performed on all applicable surfaces, including bare soil, to control lead-based paint hazards that may be present. All standard treatment methods must follow the same safe work practice and clearance requirements that apply to interim control activities. Standard treatments consist of a full set of treatments that include:
 - Paint Stabilization. All deteriorated paint on exterior and interior surfaces must be stabilized through repairs, safe paint removal, and repainting or abatement.
 - Creating Smooth and Cleanable Horizontal Surfaces. All horizontal surfaces that are rough, pitted, or porous such as bare floors, stairs, window sills, and window troughs must be covered with a smooth, cleanable covering or coating such as metal coil stock, plastic, polyurethane, or linoleum.
 - Correcting Dust-Generating Conditions. All conditions that generate dust from paint such as those that rub, bind, or crush surfaces with paint must be corrected. Examples include rehangng doors, installing door stops, or reworking windows.
 - Addressing Bare Residential Soil. Soil is addressed using interim control methods including impermanent surface coverings such as gravel, bark, and sod as well as land use controls such as fencing, landscaping, and warning signs.
- Abatement.** Abatement permanently removes or controls lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards by removing lead-based paint and its dust, or permanently encapsulating or enclosing the lead-based paint, replacing components with lead-based paint, and removing or permanently covering lead-contaminated soil. Encapsulation and enclosure require ongoing maintenance to check their effectiveness. “Permanent” is defined as a 20 year expected effective life.