

## Subpart G [Reserved]

## Subpart H—Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention

SOURCE: 51 FR 27789, Aug. 1, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 965.701 Purpose and applicability.**

The purpose of this subpart is to implement the provisions of section 302 of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846) by establishing procedures to eliminate as far as practicable the immediate hazards from the presence of paint that may contain lead in PHA-owned housing assisted under the United States Housing Act of 1937. This subpart applies to PHA-owned lower-income public housing projects, including Turnkey III, conveyed Lanham Act and Public Works Administration projects, and to section 23 Leased Housing Bond-Financed projects. This subpart does not apply to projects under the Section 23 and Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments programs, or to Indian Housing. This subpart is promulgated pursuant to the authorization granted in 24 CFR 35.24(b)(4) and supersedes, with respect to all housing to which it applies, the requirements prescribed by subpart C of 24 CFR part 35.

[57 FR 28358, June 24, 1992]

**§ 965.702 Definitions.**

*Applicable surface.* All intact and non-intact interior and exterior painted surfaces of a residential structure.

*Defective lead-based paint surface.* Paint on applicable surfaces having a lead content of greater than or equal to 1 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>, that is cracking, scaling, chipping, peeling or loose.

*Defective paint surface.* Paint on applicable surfaces that is cracking, scaling, chipping, peeling or loose.

*Elevated blood lead level or EBL.* Excessive absorption of lead, that is, a confirmed concentration of lead in whole blood of 25 ug/dl (micrograms of lead per deciliter of whole blood) or greater.

*Family project.* Any project assisted under section 9 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 which is not an elderly project. For this purpose, an elderly project is

one which was designated for occupancy by the elderly at its inception (and has retained that character) or, although not so designated, for which the PHA gives preference in tenant selection (with HUD approval) for all units in the project to elderly families. A building within a mixed-use project which meets these qualifications shall, for purposes of this subpart, be excluded from any family project. Zero bedroom units, for purposes of this subpart, are excluded from any family project.

*Lead-based paint.* A paint surface, whether or not defective, identified as having a lead content greater than or equal to 1.0 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>, or .5% by weight.

[51 FR 27789, Aug. 1, 1986, as amended at 53 FR 20802, June 6, 1988; 56 FR 15174, Apr. 15, 1991]

**§ 965.703 Notification.**

(a) *General LBP Hazard Notification for all Residents.* Tenants in PHA-owned low income public housing projects constructed prior to 1978 shall be notified:

(1) That the property was constructed prior to 1978;

(2) That the property may contain lead-based paint;

(3) Of the hazards of lead-based paint;

(4) Of the symptoms and treatment of lead-based paint poisoning;

(5) Of the precautions to be taken to avoid lead-based paint poisoning (including maintenance and removal techniques for eliminating such hazards); and

(6) Of the advisability and availability of blood lead level screening for children under seven years of age.

Tenants shall be advised to notify the PHA if an EBL condition is identified.

(b) *Lead-Based Paint Hazard Notification for Applicants and Prospective Purchasers.* A notice of the dangers of lead-based paint poisoning and a notice of the advisability and availability of blood lead level screening for children under seven years of age shall be provided to every applicant family at the time of application. The applicant family shall be advised, if screening is utilized and an EBL condition identified, to notify the PHA.

(c) *Notification of Positive Lead-Based Paint Test Results.* In the event that a

PHA-owned low income public housing project constructed or substantially rehabilitated prior to 1978 is tested and the test results using an x-ray fluorescence analyzer (XRF) are identified as having a lead content greater than or equal to 1.0 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>, or is tested by laboratory chemical analysis (atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS)) and found to contain .5% lead by weight or more, the PHA shall provide written notification of such result to the current residents, applicants, prospective purchasers, and homebuyers of such units in a timely manner. The PHA shall retain written records of the notification.

[51 FR 27789, Aug. 1, 1986, as amended at 56 FR 15174, Apr. 15, 1991]

**§ 965.704 Maintenance obligation.**

In family projects constructed prior to 1978 or substantially rehabilitated prior to 1978, the PHA shall visually inspect units for defective paint surfaces as part of routine periodic unit inspections. If defective paint surfaces are found, covering or removal of the defective paint spots as described in § 35.24(b)(2)(ii) of this title shall be required. Treatment shall be completed within a reasonable period of time.

[53 FR 20802, June 6, 1988]

**§ 965.705 Insurance coverage.**

For the requirements concerning a PHA's obligation to obtain reasonable insurance coverage with respect to the hazards associated with testing for and abatement of lead-based paint, see § 965.215.

[59 FR 31930, June 21, 1994]

**§ 965.706 Procedures involving EBLs.**

(a) *Procedures where a current resident child has an EBL.* When a child residing in a PHA-owned low income family project has been identified as having an EBL, the PHA shall: (1) Test all surfaces in the unit and applicable surfaces of the PHA-owned or operated child care facility if used by the EBL child for lead-based paint and abate the surfaces found to contain lead-based paint. Testing of exteriors and interior common areas (including non-dwelling PHA facilities which are commonly used by the EBL child under seven

years of age) will be done as considered necessary and appropriate by the PHA and HUD; or (2) assign the family to a post-1978 or previously tested unit which was found to be free of lead-based paint hazards or in which such hazards have been abated as described in this section.

(b) *Procedures where a non-resident child using a PHA-owned or operated child care facility has an EBL.* When a non-resident child using a PHA-owned or operated child facility has been identified as having an EBL, the PHA shall test all applicable surfaces of the PHA-owned or operated child care facilities and abate the surfaces found to contain lead-based paint.

(c) *Testing.* Testing shall be completed within five days after notification to the PHA of the identification of the EBL child. It is strongly recommended, but not required, that PHAs use the testing methods outlined in the Lead-Based Paint: Interim Guidelines for Hazard Identification and Abatement in Public and Indian Housing (Lead-Based Paint Interim Guidelines) for the Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program (CIAP), and other Public and Indian Housing programs, and issued and published at 55 FR 14555, April 18, 1990, part II, with an amendment of chapter 8 and typographical clarifications at 55 FR 39874, as periodically amended or updated, and other future official departmental issuances related to lead-based paint. A qualified inspector or laboratory shall certify in writing the precise results of the inspection. Testing services available from State, local or tribal health or housing agencies or an organization recognized by HUD shall be utilized to the extent available. If the results equal or exceed a level of 1 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> or .5% by weight, the results shall be provided to the tenant or the family of the EBL child using PHA owned or operated child care facilities. Testing will be considered an eligible modernization cost under part 968 only upon PHA certification that testing services are otherwise unavailable.

(d) *Hazard abatement requirements—(1) Abatement actions.* Hazard abatement actions shall be carried out in accordance with the following requirements and order of priority: