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1090 Bristol Road
Mountainside, NJ07092
(908) 654-8068
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LEAD-BASED PAINT EVALUATION REPORT

Performed At:

TAPAN DAY
120 N TEXAS AVE RR 3
ATLANTIC CITY, NJ 08401

Performed For:

CB&I
200 Horizon Center Blvd
Trenton, NJ 08691

Prepared By:

LEW Corporation
1090 Bristol Road
Mountainside, NJ 07092

Phone (908) 654-8068
Fax (908) 654-8069

Inspection Date:06/15/2015 12:00 pm
Project Number: 150115

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Appendices

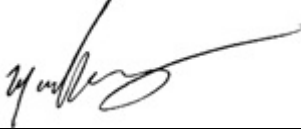
APPENDIX A	FLOOR PLAN(S) AND WINDOW ELEVATIONS
APPENDIX B	LAB SUPPORT DOCUMENTS (IF APPLICABLE)
APPENDIX C	LEAD PAINT INSPECTION REPORT
APPENDIX D	RESIDENTIAL QUESTIONNAIRE
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APPENDIX F	PHOTOGRAPHS (IF APPLICABLE)
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APPENDIX H	XRF PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTIC SHEET

Contact Information

Site

Owner:	TAPAN DAY
Street Address:	120 N TEXAS AVE RR 3 ATLANTIC CITY, NJ 08401
Year Of Construction:	1900

Risk Assessor

Site Assessor:	Mark Franz, NJDHSS# 028792
Instrumentation:	RMD LPA-1 Serial #3195
Signature:	
Date:	June 22, 2015

Firm

Organization:	LEW Corporation
Certification #:	NJDCA 00015
Street:	1090 Bristol Road
City, State & Zip:	Mountainside, New Jersey 07092
Phone Number:	908-654-8068
Web Address:	www.lewcorp.com

Laboratory

Organization:	Schneider Laboratories, Inc.
AIHA NLLAP Certification #	100527
Street:	2512 West Cary Street
City, State & Zip:	Richmond, Virginia 23220
Phone Number:	804-353-6778

Lead-Based Paint Evaluation Results

Summary of Test Results

The complete findings and details of this and previous lead evaluations are maintained by the contract agency.

Test Method Performed	Total	Above Limit	Below Limit
X-Ray Fluorescence Readings	132	1	131
Dust Wipes Samples	9	0	9
Soil Samples	*0	0	0

* No bare soil present.

The weighted arithmetic mean for window sills is less than 250 µg/ft².

The weighted arithmetic mean for floors is less than 40 µg/ft².

Lead Hazards

Rooms or Exterior Location	Building Components	Type of Hazard	Cause	Approximate Quantities	Quantity Unit
None					

Building Components with Lead-Based Paint

(For the below list, hazard reduction activities or disturbances of greater than a de minimis quantity, must be performed by Individuals trained in Lead-Safe Work Practices as required under federal law 24 CFR Part 35)

Rooms	Building Components	Paint Condition	Cause of Deterioration	Approximate Quantities	Quantity Unit
House	Window Sill	Intact	N/A	25	CT

Dust Lead Hazards

Rooms	Building Component	Cause	Recommended Hazard Control Method
None			

Soil Lead Hazards

Location	Play Area (Y/N)	Recommended Hazard Control Method
None		

Regulatory Requirements

Required Disclosure

A copy of this lead-based paint evaluation report must be provided to new lessees (tenants), purchasers and owners of this property under federal law (24 CFR PART 35 AND 40 CFR PART 745) before they become obligated under a lease or sales contract. The complete report must also be provided to new purchasers and it must be made available to new tenants. Landlords (lessors) and sellers are also required to distribute an educational pamphlet approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and include standard warning language in their leases or sales contracts to ensure that parents have the information they need to protect their children from lead-based paint hazards."

Should the recipient of this report receive federal subsidy they are responsible to comply with all requirements of 24 CFR Part 35 Requirements for the Notification, Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally Owned Residential Property and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance; Final Rule which, are applicable to the type of program they are participating in and the dollar amount of subsidy being received. If this property or any of its tenants receives financial federal assistance, the results of the evaluation or hazard reduction activities must be provided by the designated party (client) to the owner of the referenced property and the occupants within 15 calendar days of the date when the designated party receives this report, or makes the presumption that lead-based paint hazards do exist.

Required Training for Workers

Should the lead-based paint and lead hazard reduction activities be part of a program which receives federal subsidy, all persons performing "Interim Controls" must be trained in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.59 and be supervised by an individual who successfully completed one of the following courses:

1. A lead-based paint abatement supervisors course accredited in accordance with 40 CFR 745.225
2. A lead-based paint abatement worker course accredited in accordance with 40 CFR 745.225
3. The lead-based paint Maintenance Training Program, "Work Smart, Work Wet, and Work Clean to Work Lead Safe", prepared by the National Environmental Training Association for EPA and HUD
4. "The Remodeler's and Renovator's Lead-Based Paint Training Program," prepared by HUD and the National Association of the Remodeling Industry
5. Another course approved by HUD for this purpose after consultation with EPA.

In accordance with Section 35.1340 all Lead-Based Paint and Lead Hazard reduction activities, which are not exempt (see regulations) require Lead Dust Wipe Clearance testing by a 1) certified lead inspector, 2) certified risk assessor or 3) a dust wipe sampling technician whose work is reviewed by a certified risk assessor.

Procedures & Methodology

Location Conventions

When reviewing the LEAD EVALUATION RESULTS section, APPENDIX A – FLOOR PLAN, and APPENDIX C - LEAD PAINT INSPECTION REPORT, you will notice that the letters A, B, C, and D are used to identify the location of specific components. The key to correct orientation is the location of the "A" wall, which is explained at the end of the LEAD EVALUATION RESULTS section. The "B" wall, "C" wall, and "D" wall run clockwise from the "A" wall. APPENDIX A lists this information under the "Wall" column. The "Location" column uses 1, 2, 3, etc. respectively from left to right to describe the location of the component while facing the wall identified.

Interview

The risk assessor conducts an interview with the owner or the owner's representative about use patterns and potential lead hazards. Form 5.0 from the HUD Guidelines in APPENDIX D – RESIDENTIAL QUESTIONNAIRE is completed at a minimum. Depending on the responses to the questionnaire, the interview may go into more detail. If lead hazards

are found, the risk assessor will also identify acceptable options for controlling the hazards based in part on information gathered during the interview.

Visual Inspection

Visual inspection for risk assessment means the visual examination of a residential dwelling or a child-occupied facility to determine the existence of deteriorated lead-based paint or other potential sources of lead-based paint hazards. A visual assessment includes looking for deteriorating painted surfaces, areas of visible dust accumulations, areas of bare soil, painted surfaces that are impact points or subject to friction, and painted surfaces on which a child may have chewed. This information is used to determine where environmental samples will be collected, define in a preliminary way the extent of the lead hazard control efforts needed, predict the efficacy of the various hazard control options given current maintenance practices, and determine housing conditions (such as water leaks) that, if not corrected, could lead to rapid paint deterioration. HUD's "Building Condition Form" is not used because its purpose is to identify buildings eligible for a lead hazard screen. A lead hazard screen is not option for properties governed by this subchapter. LEW Corporation conducted a complete walk-around of the property for an overall evaluation of the premises.

In accordance with the federal government's documented methodologies and using his or her professional judgment, the risk assessor, while performing paint testing, will visually assess the condition of the painted area being tested and the causes of any paint deterioration. The causes of paint deterioration are listed in the LEAD-BASED PAINT EVALUATION RESULTS section. The paint conditions are recorded with the paint testing readings as "I" for Intact condition or "F" or "P" for Deteriorated condition.

X-Ray Fluorescence Paint Testing

X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) paint testing is performed to detect the presence of lead on painted surfaces. The XRF instrument is state-of-the art equipment. XRF testing is usually the preferred method of testing, because it is non-destructive, quantitative and can be performed on the spot with acceptable accuracy. LEW Corporation's risk assessors follow the manufacturer's suggested use and the Performance Characteristic Sheet of the XRF instrument being used. The results of the XRF testing are the basis and one of the major sources of gathering evidence for drawing conclusions and making recommendations in the report.

All LEW Corporation's risk assessors follow the HUD Guidelines for testing lead using an XRF instrument. All federal, state and city regulations are followed when applicable. The risk assessor will test one of each and every different type of testing combination (component) in each room being surveyed that is in poor condition or that might be affected by renovation activities. The above described testing format is followed unless otherwise not practical or if the risk assessor's judgment decides to test in a different systematic approach.

The federal level for lead based paint testing is currently 1.0 mg/cm². It should be noted that detected lead levels below current action levels still could cause elevated blood lead levels. Lead poisoning is a cumulative affect. Should a child or an adult inhale or ingest sufficient quantities of low concentrations of leaded paint, dust, soil, or water, it will accumulate in the body's systems and could eventually cumulate to an elevated blood level of concern.

Dust Lead Hazard Wipe Sampling

Dust wipes are taken during the risk assessment to determine if a current dust lead hazard exists. LEW Corporation uses the HUD Guidelines' documented methodologies that incorporate adequate quality control procedures. The risk assessor collects dust wipes from two component types, floors and window sills. In residential dwellings, at least six to eight dust samples from at least four rooms are necessary from living areas where children, age 6 and under, are most likely to come into contact with dust. The risk assessor may determine which specific site is best to wipe based on paint testing, visual observation, use patterns, and professional judgment.

The risk assessor compares the residual lead level (as determined by the laboratory analysis) from each single surface dust sample with dust lead hazard levels listed in the table below. If the residual lead level in a single surface dust

sample equals or exceeds the applicable level, a lead dust hazard exists on all similar components in that room. If the residual lead level in a single surface dust sample is less than the applicable level, a lead dust hazard does not exist on all similar components in that room.

If a dust lead hazard exists on a component type, the risk assessor calculates weighted arithmetic mean lead loading from all samples taken on that component type and compares it with dust lead hazard levels listed in the table below. Weighted arithmetic mean for single surface samples is simply the average of all the sample results for a type (e.g., window sill or floor.) If the weighted arithmetic mean equals or exceeds the applicable level, a general dust-lead hazard is present in the residential dwelling and a lead dust hazard exists on that component type in all untested areas. If the weighted arithmetic mean is less than the applicable level, a general dust-lead hazard is not present in the residential dwelling and no lead dust hazard exists on that component type in untested areas.

Current Hazard Levels for Lead in Dust (40 CFR 745.227(h)(3)(i))

Floor	≥ 40 ug/ft ² (Micrograms per square foot)
Window Sill (Stool)	≥ 250 ug/ft ² (Micrograms per square foot)

For properties built post 1960 a lead hazard screen inspection/assessment can be performed with composite dust wipe sampling. Although fewer samples are collected for a screen, the action levels are more stringent.

Lead-based painted components might still exist in and around the property, which were not part of the hazard reduction activities or were not part of the protocol to test during the lead-based paint evaluation. Three such potential items to be considered, which are federally exempt from lead-based paint inspections include: 1) vinyl mini-blinds, 2) parking paint, and 3) ceramic tile.

There may be more than one source of lead dust on a given property or area. It is important to know that lead oxidizes and when it oxidizes, it forms lead carbonate or "chalking" of the lead. This normal breakdown of paint can lead to elevated lead dust levels. Some painted surfaces, which contain levels of lead below 1.0 mg/cm², could create dust or soil lead-hazards if the paint is turned into dust by abrasion, dry scraping, or dry sanding. Lead dust levels can also become elevated by improper lead dust cleanup after renovation, painting, or reconstruction activities. LEW Corporation strongly suggests a reevaluation every 1 to 3 years if full abatement has not taken place.

Soil Lead Hazard Sampling

Soil samples are usually taken during the risk assessment to determine if a soil lead hazard exists. No soil samples are taken if the ground is frozen or beneath a snow pack. A typical composite soil sample is collected by taking multiple scoops of soil from a specific area of property. Soil is taken from the top half-inch only, as this is the soil that people would typically encounter. By performing our sampling in this fashion we are acquiring a composite sample that is representative of that area of the property.

LEW Corporation risk assessors can collect soil samples from the following locations: (i) Exterior play areas where bare soil is present; (ii) The rest of the yard (i.e., non-play areas) where bare soil is present; (iii) Dripline areas within 3 feet surrounding the perimeter of a building where bare soil is present. Bare soil less than a total of 9 square feet per residential property is below the de minimus area and will not be sampled unless it is in a child play area where there are no de minimus areas. A play area means an area of frequent soil contact by children of less than 6 years of age as indicated by, but not limited to, such factors including the following: the presence of play equipment (e.g., sandboxes, swing sets, and sliding boards), toys, or other children's possessions, observations of play patterns, or information provided by parents, residents, care givers, or property owners.

For samples taken in play areas, the risk assessor compares the lead concentration (as determined by the laboratory analysis) from each composite play area soil sample with soil lead hazard levels listed in the table below. For samples taken in non-play areas, the risk assessor calculates the arithmetic mean lead concentration of all composite samples taken from bare soil in the rest of the yard and in the drip line for each residential building on a property. The arithmetic mean is compared with soil lead hazard levels listed in the table below.

If the sample area passes according to the table, a soil-lead hazard is not present. If the sample area requires interim controls, a soil-lead hazard is present and at a minimum, impermanent surface coverings and land use controls should

be used. If the sample area requires soil abatement, a soil-lead hazard is present and significantly stricter federal (40 CFR 745.227(e)), state (NJDC 5:17), and local regulations apply.

Current Action Levels for Lead in Bare Soil (40 CFR 745.227)

Type of Sample Area	Area Passes	Interim Controls	Soil Abatement
Child Play Area	<400 ppm	400 – <5000 ppm	>=5000 ppm
Remainder of Yard	<1200 ppm	1200 – <5000 ppm	>=5000 ppm

Lead Hazard Control

Prioritization of Lead Hazard Issues

Components that are identified as being in deteriorated condition and are found to be positive for lead-based paint (actionable) are considered high priority lead hazards and should be addressed first. Components that have been classified as Intact are not as likely to be immediate lead hazards. However, if any components are found to test positive for lead based paint, they should be considered for future resolution. Many regulations have been promulgated to protect children from the hazards of lead-based paint. Paint containing lead can lead to lead poisoning and deteriorated or disturbed paint may contribute to immediate hazards. Paint in the worst condition and should receive priority attention. LEW Corporation risk assessors are trained in assessing and prioritizing painted components according to condition and lead measurement quantitative values.

A dust wipe sample that has failed for lead in dust in the room or area from which that sample was taken is considered an immediate lead hazard. These rooms or areas are high priority lead hazards and should be swiftly remedied. Interim controls minimally apply or abatement may apply depending upon the category this property/ funding falls into for all of the dust wipe areas. Thorough cleaning utilizing proper wet cleaning methods and HEPA vacuuming should remove the immediate lead dust hazards from the residence, however it is important to correct to contributors to continuing lead hazard problems. It is recommended that all (horizontal surfaces) floors, window sills, and window wells should be cleaned to eliminate lead dust hazards that may be present in untested areas.

Interim Control Options

An In-Place Management program is an on going set of measures designed to temporarily reduce human exposure or possible exposure and accessibility to lead-based paint hazards. Such measures include specialized cleaning, repairs, maintenance, paint stabilization, painting, temporary containment, and management and resident education programs. Monitoring, conducted by owners, and reevaluations conducted by professionals, are integral elements of interim controls. Interim controls include dust removal; paint film stabilization; treatment of friction and impact surfaces; installation of soil coverings, such as grass or sod; ground covering plants so as not to allow for easy accessibility, and land-use controls

Unlike Abatement, Interim Controls are considered to be temporary repairs and are not to be used as permanent solutions to lead-based hazards. Interim controls strategies are a very effective and cost saving program to substantially reduce the potential for lead poisoning. However, interim controls programs will only work and prove effective if reevaluation is continually performed. Reevaluation is the combination of a visual assessment and collection of environmental samples by a certified risk assessor on an on-going basis to determine if a previously implemented lead-based hazard control measure is still effective and if the dwelling remains lead-safe.

LEW Corporation strongly suggests that HEPA vacuuming and Lead-Specific Cleaning detergent/LEDIZOLV wash downs should continue on a routine basis and a continual visual inspection/assessment and sample collection should be performed at least every 1 to 3 years, or until the dust levels continually remain below actionable levels.

Abatement Options

There are different options available for abatement activities depending on the location of lead. Each option has its own associated costs and benefits. In most cases, a combination of the options can be implemented to reduce the possibility of lead contamination. LEW Corporation strongly suggests that each option is thoroughly contemplated before beginning any activity.

Such activities would include, but are not limited to; respiratory protection, clothing protection, HEPA vacuuming, TSP or LEDIZOLV cleaning, proper containment, and removal or covering of all furniture and fixtures. After abatement activities are completed, post-abatement lead dust wipe testing should be performed to ensure that the area is safe for re-occupancy.

Lead-Based Paint

Removal

Removal is a permanent solution to the problem of potential exposure of lead. Removal requires taking the old lead-based painted component out and replacing it with a new non-lead painted component. The cost associated with this option depends mostly on the cost of the replacement component.

Stripping

Chemical stripping is an option that should only be used if the customer is looking to preserve the original look and integrity of the lead-based painted component. Chemical stripping is labor intensive and is typically a messy process. There are currently multiple products on the market that are used for paint stripping and are environmentally safe (methylene chloride-based products should not be used). Some products are acidic oriented and some are alkaline oriented; and, consequently, need to be neutralized before repainting. In addition to disposal of lead-painted waste, you must also dispose of chemical waste. The product used will determine how the waste must be disposed. Chemical stripping is usually a permanent solution, but if it is not done properly, lead dust and debris can leach into the component and still be detectable through lead analysis.

Enclosure

Enclosure is the option of sealing off the lead-based painted component by sealing it in with another building material. Such materials would include, but are not limited to; sheet rock, paneling, vinyl or aluminum siding and radiator covers, etc. Enclosure is not a permanent solution; and, if the enclosure material ever becomes disturbed, the lead-based paint is exposed. Depending on the building material used for enclosure, this can be an affordable option. Depending on the enclosure option taken it is possible that no lead abatement procedures need to be followed; but, of course, consult a professional before beginning.

Encapsulation

Encapsulation is the process of using an encapsulant-type of product that is applied over the lead-painted component. There are currently many different types of encapsulants on the market, and they come in many different forms. Some encapsulants are like stucco, some are like a two-part epoxy, some are like a heavy latex paint, and some are like a cement or plaster. Different types of encapsulants have different life expectancies and some come in different colors. None of the encapsulants are guaranteed forever, although some do come with a life or 10 to 20 year guarantee. To be considered a true lead abatement method according to the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) the encapsulant must meet their longevity criteria of at a minimum twenty (20) years. This option is not a permanent solution; and if the encapsulant ever becomes disturbed, the lead-based paint is exposed. Encapsulation is typically the least expensive option and has currently been accepted at the federal level as a viable and affordable option for lead abatement or in-place management, assuming the encapsulant meets the ASTM requirements for encapsulants.

Dust

Perform a proper environmental cleaning of the site. Depending on the area that your property is located in, you can use either a Tri-Sodium Phosphate (TSP) solution or LEDIZOLV cleaning detergent. TSP is currently outlawed in many parts of the country. Perform a thorough cleaning of the area, constantly changing and cleaning materials so as not to cause cross-contamination. After cleaning with solution, perform a thorough HEPA vacuuming using a vacuum that has a High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter. After cleaning the area, have a licensed testing company perform a lead dust wipe analysis to ensure that the area is clean of elevated levels of lead.

Do not perform any lead dust cleaning with a normal home use vacuum. This can increase the possibility of lead poisoning. If lead sources still exist on the property after completing a lead dust cleaning, the process should be consistently performed on a routine basis and resealing the component should be considered. Elevated levels of lead dust can re-accumulate over a period of time, dependent upon the condition of the property and the surrounding environment.

Soil

Soil replacement

Remove and dispose of lead-contaminated soil and replace it with clean soil. The extent of soil contamination will determine the extent of soil replacement and the depth of removal. This is a permanent solution, assuming the soil is not re-contaminated due to environmental factors.

Soil Capping

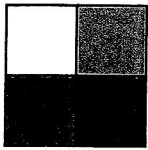
If contaminated soil is present in high-traffic areas, the soil can be covered by a high-quality concrete or asphalt. In this case, contaminated soil need not be removed before paving. Hard surfaces are not appropriate in play areas where falls are possible from slides, jungle gyms, etc.

Soil reconditioning

New applications are available to have your current soil reconditioned and cleaned of any lead contamination. There are several different processes available, from on-site cleaning to off-site cleaning. Depending on the extent of contamination, the process can be fairly expensive.

Appendix A Floor Plan(s) and Window Elevations

Window elevations only provided if exterior windows are found to be positive for lead-based paint.



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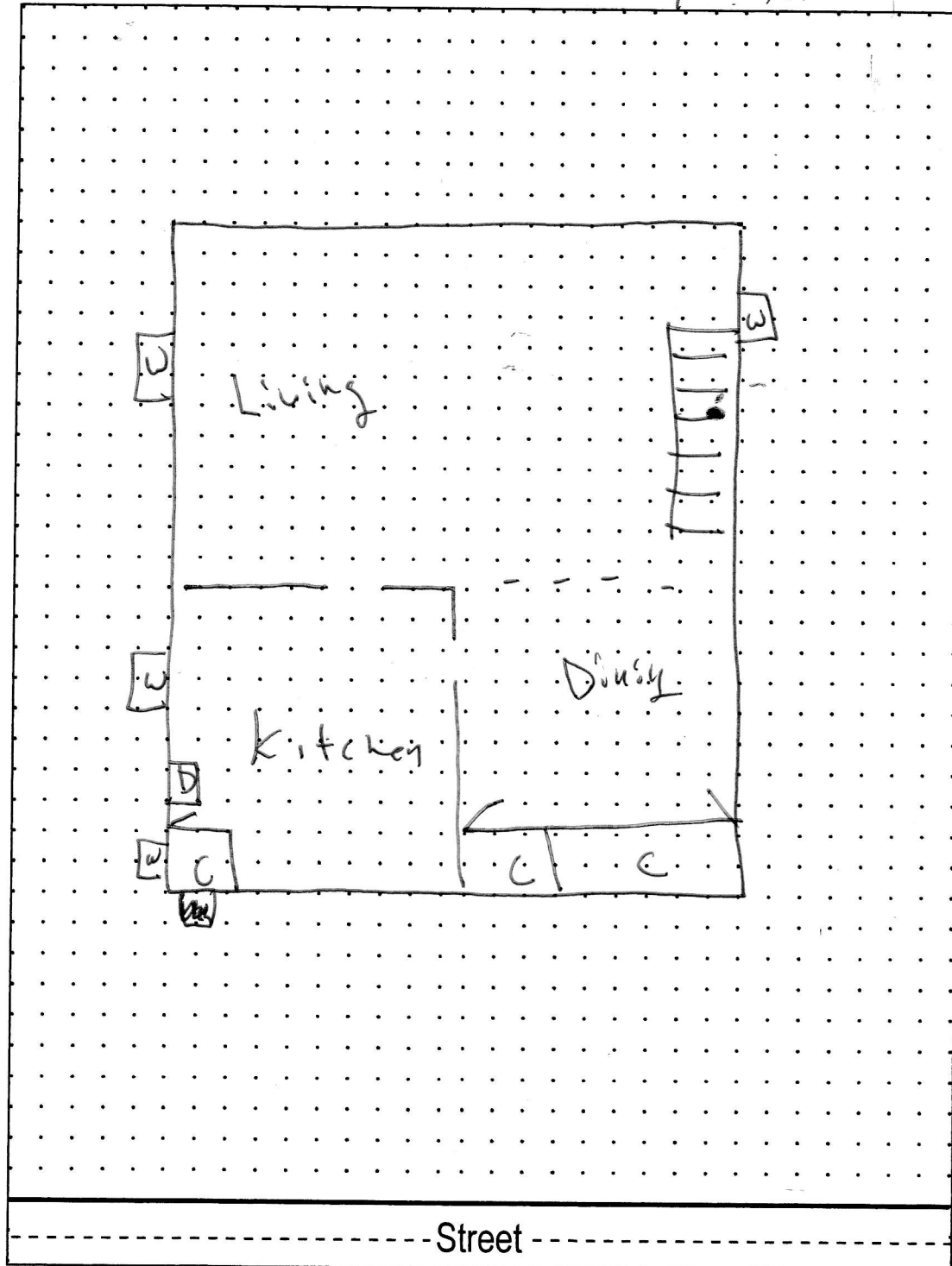
Site: 120 N. Texas Ave

C wall

1st Floor

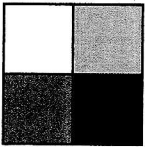
B wall

D wall



Street

A wall



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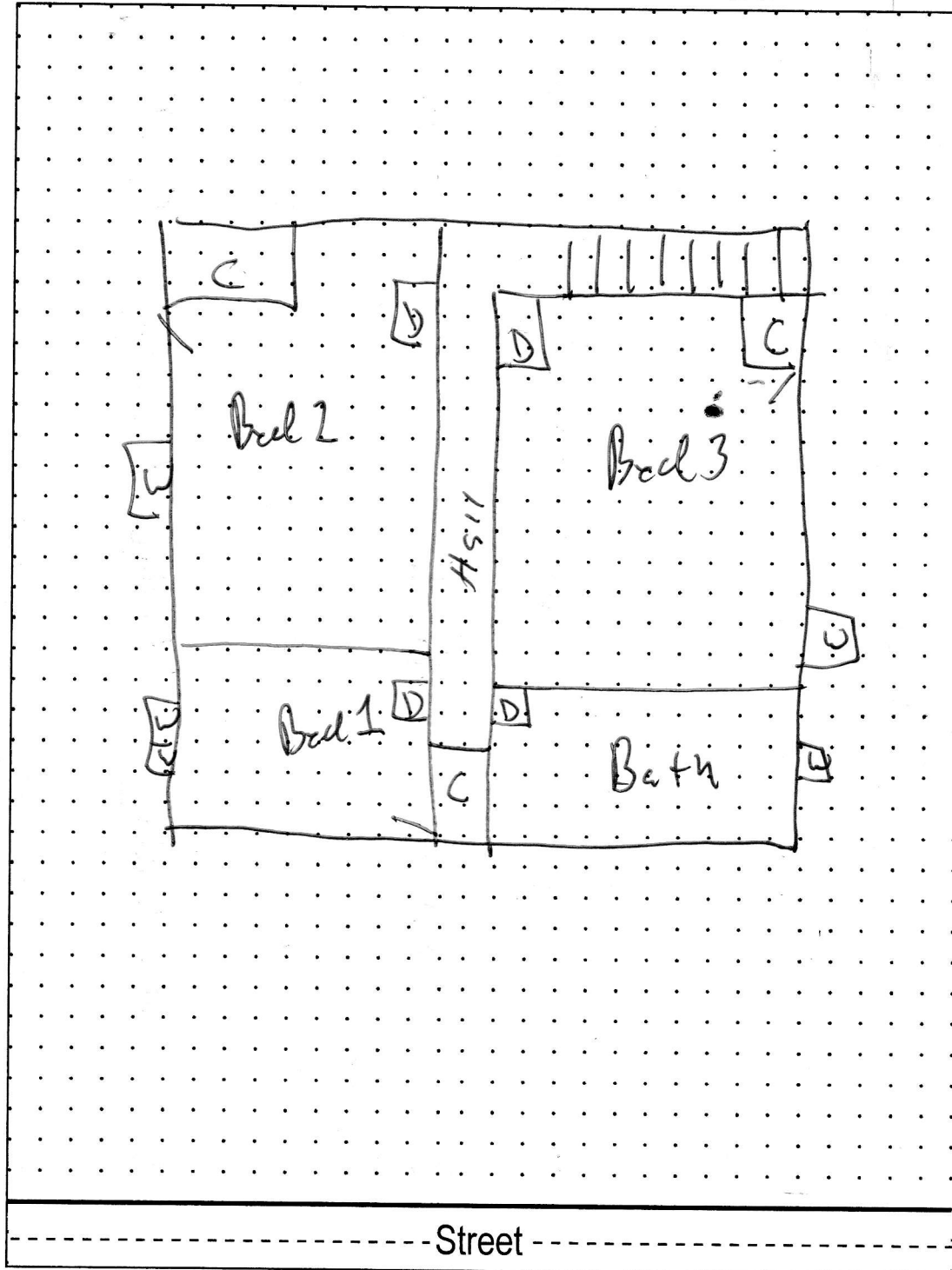
Site: 120 N. Texas Ave

C wall

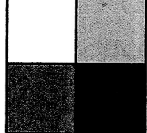
2nd Floor

B wall

D wall



A wall



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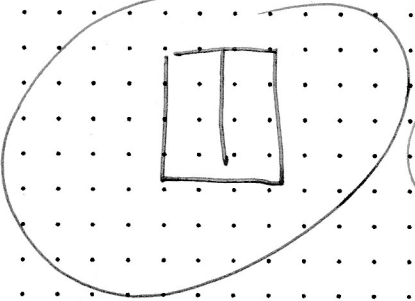
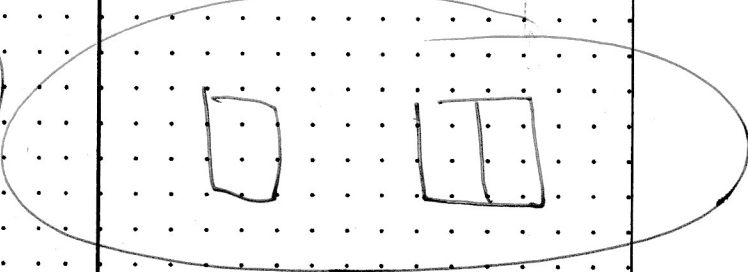
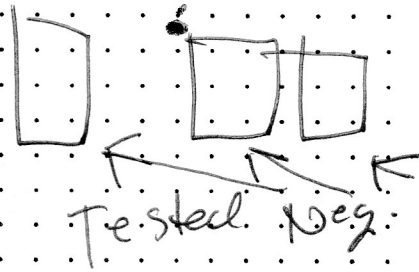

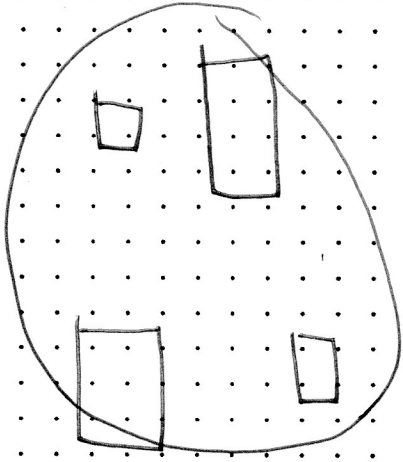
"The Environmental Company"

Window Elevations

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(908) 654-8068
(800) 783-0567
Fax (908) 654-8069
www.lewcorp.com

R3
Site: 120 N. Texas Ave

Windows positive for lead-based paint are circled

A Wall	B Wall
	
	
C Wall	D Wall
	

Uncircled windows are negative for LBP due to: (circle one)

Vinyl Replacement

Unpainted metal

Painted but negative XRF reading

Other: _____

S1113
25
LF

Appendix B Lab Support Documents (if applicable)



Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.

7469 Whitepine Rd

Richmond, VA 23237

Telephone: 800.347.4010

Lead Dust Wipe Analysis Report

Report Number: 15-06-02599

Client: LEW Corp
1090 Bristol Rd
Mountainside, NJ 07092

Received Date: 06/17/2015

Analyzed Date: 06/17/2015

Reported Date: 06/18/2015

Project/Test Address: R3 CB&I; 120 N Texas Ave; Atlantic City, NJ

Collection Date: 06/15/2015

Client Number:
201327

Fax Number:

Laboratory Results

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Collection Location	Surface	Total Pb (ug)	Wipe Area (ft ²)	Concentration (ug/ft ²)	Narrative ID
15-06-02599-001	120-1	BED 1 BC	FL	<10.0	1.00	<10	
15-06-02599-002	120-2	BED 2 BC	FL	<10.0	1.00	<10	
15-06-02599-003	120-3	BED 3 DC	FL	<10.0	1.00	<10	
15-06-02599-004	120-4	LIVING BC	FL	<10.0	1.00	<10	
15-06-02599-005	120-5	SUN ROOM CR	FL	<10.0	1.00	<10	
15-06-02599-006	120-6	BED 1 BC	SL	26.4	0.438	60	
15-06-02599-007	120-7	BED 2 BC	SL	91.4	0.125	730	
15-06-02599-008	120-8	BED 3 DC	SL	<10.0	0.826	<13	
15-06-02599-009	120-9	LIVING BC	SL	<10.0	0.462	<22	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201327

Report Number: 15-06-02599

Project/Test Address: R3 CB&I; 120 N Texas Ave; Atlantic City, NJ

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Collection Location	Surface	Total Pb (ug)	Wipe Area (ft ²)	Concentration (ug/ft ²)	Narrative ID
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Method: EPA SW846 7000B

Accreditation #: NJ 60055

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory:



Aubrey Simonds

Lab Manager

The Federal lead guidelines for dust clearance levels by wipe sampling: Floors (FL) - 40 ug/ft², Interior Window Sills (SL) - 250 ug/ft², Window Wells (WW) - 400 ug/ft². The Reporting Limit (RL) is 10.0 ug Total Pb. Reported results are not corrected for field blanks. Dust wipe area and results are calculated based on area measurements determined by the client. All internal quality control requirements associated with this batch were met, unless otherwise noted.

The condition of the samples analyzed was acceptable upon receipt per laboratory protocol unless otherwise noted on this report. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, area, etc., was provided by the client. Results reported above in ug/ft² are calculated based on area supplied by the client. If the report does not contain the result for a field blank, it is due to the fact that the client did not include a field blank with their samples. EHS sample results do not reflect blank correction. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written consent of the Environmental Hazards Service, L.L.C. California Certification #2319 NY ELAP #11714.

Legend	ug = microgram	ug/ft ² = micrograms per square foot	Pb = lead
	mL = milliliter	ft ² = square foot	



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Lead Chain-of-Custody

15-06-02599



Due Date:
06/18/2015
(Thursday)
AE

Project Name: RS CB+I
Address: 120 N. Texas Ave
City, State: Atlantic City NJ
Project Number: _____

Sample Type
☒ Dust wipe
☐ Paint chip
☐ Soil

Turn Around Time (TAT)
☐ Same Day
☒ 1 Day
☐ Weekend

Sampler Information

Name: Mark Franz

Signature: _____

Sample #	Date Collected	Sample Location (Ex: Fl, Kitchen, AC)	Area (inches)	Paint Chip Analysis		
				mg/cm ²	PPM	% wt
120-1	6/15/15	Floor, Bed 1, BC	12" x 12"			
1-2						
1-3		Bed 2, BC	X			
1-4		Bed 3, DC	X			
1-5		Living, BC	X			
1-6		↓, Sun Room, CR	↓ X ↓			
1-7		Sill, Bed 1, BC	3" x 21"			
1-8		Bed 2, BC	3" x 6"			
1-9		Bed 3, DC	7" x 17"			
		↓, Living, BC	3 1/2" x 19"			
			X			
			X			
			X			

Relinquished by:

Mark Franz

Signature: _____

Received by:

Signature: _____

Date/Time: 6/15/15

Date/Time: 6/18/15 6pm

Appendix C

Lead Paint Inspection Report

LEAD-BASED PAINT EVALUATION REPORT

120 N Texas Ave Atlantic City NJ

INSPECTION DATE: 6/15/2015

REPORT NUMBER: S#3195 - 6/15/2015 10:58

INSTRUMENT TYPE: R M D
MODEL LPA-1
XRF TYPE ANALYZER
Serial Number: 3195

ACTION LEVEL: 1.0 mg/cm²

CORRECTION VALUE: N/A

STATEMENT: LEW Corporation is responsible only for the areas tested as of the date of inspection. Areas not tested in this report may not be assured as being lead-safe. Always consult with LEW Corporation.

SEQUENTIAL REPORT OF LEAD PAINT INSPECTION

Inspection Date: 6/15/2015
 Action Level: 1.0 mg/cm2
 Report Number: S#3195 - 6/15/2015 10:58
 Total Readings: 132
 Unit Started: 6/15/2015 - 10:58
 Unit Finished: 6/15/2015 - 14:34

Area Inspected: 120 N Texas Ave Atlantic City NJ

Read No.	Rm	Room Name	Wall	Loc.	Structure	Member	Substrate	Lead (mg/cm2)	Mode	Paint Condition	Cause of Deterioration	Paint Color
1					Calibration			0.8	TC			
2					Calibration			0.8	TC			
3					Calibration			0.7	TC			
4	1	Kitchen	B	1	Door	---	Metal	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
5	1	Kitchen	B	1	Door	Casing	Wood	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
6	1	Kitchen	B	1	Door	Jamb	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
7	1	Kitchen	B	1	Baseboard	N/A	Wood	0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
8	1	Kitchen	B	1	Radiator	N/A	Metal	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
9	1	Kitchen	B	1	Window	Sill	Wood	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
10	1	Kitchen	B	1	Window	Casing	Wood	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
11	1	Kitchen	B	1	Ceiling	N/A	Drywall	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
12	1	Kitchen	B	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
13	1	Kitchen	C	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
14	1	Kitchen	D	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.5	QM	Intact	N/A	None
15	1	Kitchen	A	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
16	1	Kitchen	A	1	Cabinets	Frame	Wood	-0.4	QM	Intact	N/A	None
17	1	Kitchen	A	1	Cabinets	Door	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
18	1	Kitchen	A	1	Closet	Door	Metal	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
19	1	Kitchen	A	1	Closet	Casing	Wood	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
20	1	Kitchen	A	1	Closet	Jamb	Wood	0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
21	1	Kitchen	A	1	Closet	Wall	Drywall	0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
22	2	Bath Room	B	1	Door	---	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
23	2	Bath Room	B	1	Door	Casing	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
24	2	Bath Room	B	1	Door	Jamb	Wood	-0.4	QM	Intact	N/A	None
25	2	Bath Room	B	1	Baseboard	N/A	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
26	2	Bath Room	B	1	Ceiling	N/A	Drywall	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None

SEQUENTIAL REPORT OF LEAD PAINT INSPECTION

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 Unit Started: 6/15/2015 - 10:58
 Unit Finished: 6/15/2015 - 14:34

Area Inspected: 120 N Texas Ave Atlantic City NJ

Read No.	Rm	Room Name	Wall	Loc.	Structure	Member	Substrate	Lead (mg/cm2)	Mode	Paint Condition	Cause of Deterioration	Paint Color
27	2	Bath Room	B	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
28	2	Bath Room	C	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
29	2	Bath Room	D	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
30	2	Bath Room	A	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
31	2	Bath Room	D	1	Window	Sill	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
32	2	Bath Room	D	1	Window	Casing	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
33	2	Bath Room	A	1	Cabinets	Frame	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
34	2	Bath Room	A	1	Cabinets	Door	Wood	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
35	3	Bedroom 1	D	1	Door	---	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
36	3	Bedroom 1	D	1	Door	Casing	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
37	3	Bedroom 1	D	1	Door	Jamb	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
38	3	Bedroom 1	D	1	Baseboard	N/A	Wood	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
39	3	Bedroom 1	D	1	Closet	Door	Wood	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
40	3	Bedroom 1	D	1	Closet	Casing	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
41	3	Bedroom 1	D	1	Closet	Jamb	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
42	3	Bedroom 1	D	1	Closet	Shelf	Wood	0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
43	3	Bedroom 1	D	1	Closet	Shelf Support	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
44	3	Bedroom 1	D	1	Closet	Wall	Drywall	-0.4	QM	Intact	N/A	None
45	3	Bedroom 1	D	1	Ceiling	N/A	Drywall	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
46	3	Bedroom 1	D	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
47	3	Bedroom 1	A	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
48	3	Bedroom 1	C	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
49	3	Bedroom 1	B	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
50	3	Bedroom 1	B	1	Radiator	N/A	Metal	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
51	3	Bedroom 1	B	1	Window	Sill	Wood	0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
52	3	Bedroom 1	B	1	Window	Casing	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None

SEQUENTIAL REPORT OF LEAD PAINT INSPECTION

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 Unit Finished: 6/15/2015 - 14:34

Read No.	Rm	Room Name	Wall	Loc.	Structure	Member	Substrate	Lead (mg/cm2)	Mode	Paint Condition	Cause of Deterioration	Paint Color
53	4	Bedroom 2	D	1	Door	---	Wood	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
54	4	Bedroom 2	D	1	Door	Casing	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
55	4	Bedroom 2	D	1	Door	Jamb	Wood	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
56	4	Bedroom 2	D	1	Baseboard	N/A	Wood	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
57	4	Bedroom 2	B	1	Window	Sill	Wood	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
58	4	Bedroom 2	B	1	Window	Casing	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
59	4	Bedroom 2	B	1	Ceiling	N/A	Drywall	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
60	4	Bedroom 2	B	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
61	4	Bedroom 2	A	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
62	4	Bedroom 2	D	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
63	4	Bedroom 2	C	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
64	4	Bedroom 2	C	1	Closet	Shelf	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
65	4	Bedroom 2	C	1	Closet	Shelf Support	Wood	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
66	4	Bedroom 2	C	1	Closet	Wall	Drywall	0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
67	5	Bedroom 3	B	1	Door	---	Wood	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
68	5	Bedroom 3	B	1	Door	Casing	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
69	5	Bedroom 3	B	1	Door	Jamb	Wood	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
70	5	Bedroom 3	B	1	Baseboard	N/A	Wood	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
71	5	Bedroom 3	B	1	Ceiling	N/A	Drywall	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
72	5	Bedroom 3	B	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.5	QM	Intact	N/A	None
73	5	Bedroom 3	C	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
74	5	Bedroom 3	D	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
75	5	Bedroom 3	A	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
76	5	Bedroom 3	D	1	Window	Sill	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
77	5	Bedroom 3	D	1	Window	Casing	Wood	0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
78	5	Bedroom 3	D	1	Radiator	N/A	Metal	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None

SEQUENTIAL REPORT OF LEAD PAINT INSPECTION

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 Total Readings: 132
 Unit Started: 6/15/2015 - 10:58
 Unit Finished: 6/15/2015 - 14:34

Area Inspected: 120 N Texas Ave Atlantic City NJ

Read No.	Rm	Room Name	Wall	Loc.	Structure	Member	Substrate	Lead (mg/cm2)	Mode	Paint Condition	Cause of Deterioration	Paint Color
79	5	Bedroom 3	C	1	Closet	Door	Wood	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
80	5	Bedroom 3	C	1	Closet	Casing	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
81	5	Bedroom 3	C	1	Closet	Jamb	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
82	5	Bedroom 3	C	1	Closet	Shelf	Wood	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
83	5	Bedroom 3	C	1	Closet	Shelf Support	Wood	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
84	5	Bedroom 3	C	1	Closet	Wall	Drywall	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
85	6	Hall	D	1	Door	---	Wood	-0.4	QM	Intact	N/A	None
86	6	Hall	D	1	Door	Casing	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
87	6	Hall	D	1	Door	Jamb	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
88	6	Hall	D	1	Baseboard	N/A	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
89	6	Hall	D	2	Door	---	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
90	6	Hall	D	1	Ceiling	N/A	Drywall	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
91	6	Hall	D	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
92	6	Hall	A	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
93	6	Hall	B	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
94	6	Hall	C	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
95	6	Hall	B	1	Door	---	Wood	-0.4	QM	Intact	N/A	None
96	6	Hall	B	1	Radiator	N/A	Metal	-0.4	QM	Intact	N/A	None
97	6	Hall	C	1	Stair	Baseboard	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
98	6	Hall	C	1	Stair	Baseboard	Wood	0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
99	6	Hall	C	1	Stair	Hand Rail	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
100	7	Dining Room	D	1	Window	Sill	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
101	7	Dining Room	D	1	Window	Casing	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
102	7	Dining Room	D	1	Radiator	N/A	Metal	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
103	7	Dining Room	D	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
104	7	Dining Room	A	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None

SEQUENTIAL REPORT OF LEAD PAINT INSPECTION

Inspection Date: 6/15/2015 Area Inspected: 120 N Texas Ave Atlantic City NJ
 Action Level: 1.0 mg/cm2
 Report Number: S#3195 - 6/15/2015 10:58
 Total Readings: 132
 Unit Started: 6/15/2015 - 10:58
 Unit Finished: 6/15/2015 - 14:34

Read No.	Rm	Room Name	Wall	Loc.	Structure	Member	Substrate	Lead (mg/cm2)	Mode	Paint Condition	Cause of Deterioration	Paint Color
105	7	Dining Room	B	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
106	7	Dining Room	C	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.4	QM	Intact	N/A	None
107	7	Dining Room	B	1	Baseboard	N/A	Wood	0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
108	7	Dining Room	A	1	Closet	Door	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
109	7	Dining Room	A	1	Closet	Casing	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
110	7	Dining Room	A	1	Closet	Jamb	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
111	7	Dining Room	A	1	Closet	Shelf	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
112	7	Dining Room	A	1	Closet	Shelf Support	Wood	0.0	QM	Intact	N/A	None
113	7	Dining Room	A	1	Closet	Wall	Drywall	-0.4	QM	Intact	N/A	None
114	8	Living Room	B	1	Window	Sill	Wood	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
115	8	Living Room	B	1	Window	Casing	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
116	8	Living Room	B	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
117	8	Living Room	C	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
118	8	Living Room	D	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
119	8	Living Room	A	1	Wall	N/A	Drywall	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
120	8	Living Room	A	1	Pass Through	N/A	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
121	8	Living Room	A	1	Electric Panel	N/A	Metal	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
122	8	Living Room	B	1	Radiator	N/A	Metal	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
123	8	Living Room	B	1	Floor	N/A	Wood	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
124	8	Living Room	A	1	Baseboard	N/A	Wood	-0.4	QM	Intact	N/A	None
125	9	House	B	1	Door	---	Metal	0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
126	9	House	B	1	Door	Casing	Metal	-0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
127	9	House	B	1	Door	Jamb	Metal	-0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
128	9	House	B	1	Window	Sill	Metal	0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
129	9	House	B	1	Window	Casing	Metal	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
130	9	House	B	1	Electric Panel	N/A	Metal	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None

SEQUENTIAL REPORT OF LEAD PAINT INSPECTION

Inspection Date: 6/15/2015 Area Inspected: 120 N Texas Ave Atlantic City NJ
 Action Level: 1.0 mg/cm2
 Report Number: S#3195 - 6/15/2015 10:58
 Total Readings: 132
 Unit Started: 6/15/2015 - 10:58
 Unit Finished: 6/15/2015 - 14:34

Read No.	Rm	Room Name	Wall	Loc.	Structure	Member	Substrate	Lead (mg/cm2)	Mode	Paint Condition	Cause of Deterioration	Paint Color
131	9	House	B	1	Down Spout	N/A	Metal	-0.3	QM	Intact	N/A	None
132	9	House	B	1	Storm Door	N/A	Metal	0.4	QM	Intact	N/A	None
133	9	House	B	1	Wall	N/A	Concrete	0.2	QM	Intact	N/A	None
134	9	House	D	1	Window	Sill	Metal	5.6	QM	Intact	N/A	None
135	9	House	D	1	Window	Casing	Metal	0.1	QM	Intact	N/A	None
136					Calibration			0.7	TC			
137					Calibration			0.7	TC			
138					Calibration			0.7	TC			

--- END OF READINGS ---

SUMMARY REPORT OF LEAD PAINT INSPECTION

Inspection Date: 6/15/2015 Area Inspected: 120 N Texas Ave Atlantic City NJ
Action Level: 1.0 mg/cm2
Report Number: S#3195 - 6/15/2015 10:58
Total Readings: 132
Total Positives: 1
Unit Started: 6/15/2015 - 10:58
Unit Finished: 6/15/2015 - 14:34

Read No.	Rm	Room Name	Wall	Loc.	Structure	Member	Substrate	Lead (mg/ cm2)	Mode	Paint Condition	Cause of Deterioration	Paint Color
134	9	House	D	1	Window	Sill	Metal	5.6	QM	Intact	N/A	None

--- END OF READINGS ---

COMMENTS REPORT OF LEAD PAINT INSPECTION

Inspection Date: 6/15/2015
Report Number: S#3195 - 6/15/2015 10:58
Area Inspected: 120 N Texas Ave Atlantic City NJ

Unit Comments:
No Unit Comments

Room Comments:
No Room Comments

Reading Comments:
No Reading Comments

Appendix D

Residential Questionnaire

Form 5.0 Questionnaire for a Lead Hazard Risk Assessment of an Individual Occupied Dwelling Unit.

(Page 1 of 2)

(To be completed by risk assessor via interview with owner-occupant or, if a rental unit, an adult resident and, for questions 15 & 16, the owner.)

Property address 120 N Texas Ave, A C

Apt. No. _____ Unit is ☒ Owner occupied ☐ Renter occupied

Year of construction Unknown Prior LBP testing? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Name of owner interviewed Tapan Day Owner interview date: 6/15/15

Name of resident interviewed (if rental unit) _____ Interview date: ____/____/____

Name of risk assessor Mark Franz

Children and Children's Habits

1. Do any children under age 6 live in the home or visit frequently? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(If no children under age 6, skip to Question 5.)

2. If yes, how many? _____

3. Please provide the following information about each child under 6 to the extent you can.

	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4
(a) Age:				
(b) Blood lead level :				
(c) Month/year of blood lead test:				
(d) Location of bedroom:				
(e) Main room where child eats:				
(f) Main room where child plays:				
(g) Main room where toys are stored:				
(h) Main locations where child plays outdoors:				

(If a resident child under age 6 has had an elevated blood lead level, an environmental investigation may be necessary [see Chapter 16 of the HUD Guidelines].)

4. (a) Do any children tend to chew on any painted surfaces, such as interior window sills? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(b) If yes, where? _____

Form 5.0 Questionnaire for a Lead Hazard Risk Assessment of an Individual Occupied Dwelling Unit.

(Page 2 of 2)

Property address 120 N. Texas R3 Apt. No. _____

Other Household Information and Family Use Patterns

5. Do women of child-bearing age live in the home? ☐ Yes ☒ No
6. If this home is in a building with other dwelling units, what common areas in the building are used by children?

7. (a) Which entrance is used most frequently? Kitchen - only entrance
 (b) What other entrances are used frequently? None

8. Which windows are opened most frequently? All

9. (a) Do you use window air conditioners?* ☒ Yes ☐ No
 (b) If yes, where? Bedrooms

*Condensation underneath window air conditioners often causes paint deterioration.

10. (a) Do you or any other household members garden? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 (b) If yes, where is the garden? _____

11. (a) Are you planning any landscaping activities that will remove grass or ground covering? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 (b) If yes, where? _____

12. (a) Which areas of the home get cleaned regularly? All
 (b) Which areas of the home do not get cleaned regularly? None

13. (a) Are any household members exposed to lead at work? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 (If no, go to question 14.)
 (b) If yes, are dirty work clothes brought home? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 (c) If they are brought home, who handles dirty work clothes and where are they placed and cleaned?

14. (a) Do you have pets? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 (b) If yes, do these pets go outdoors? _____

Building Renovations

15. (a) Were any building renovations or repainting done here during the past year? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 (b) If yes, what work was done, and when? _____
 (c) Were carpets, furniture and/or family belongings present in the work areas? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 (d) If yes, which items and where were they? _____
 (e) Was construction debris stored in the yard? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 (f) If yes, please describe what, where and how was it stored. _____
16. (a) Are you conducting or planning any building renovations? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 (b) If yes, what work will be done, and when? Wants to raise home

Appendix E

Building Condition Form

Form 5.1 Building Condition Form for Lead Hazard Risk Assessment.

Property address 120 N. Texss Ave Apt. No. _____
 Name of property owner Tapen Day
 Name of risk assessor Mark Franz Date of assessment: 6/15/15

Condition	Yes	No	Comments
Roof missing parts of surfaces (tiles, boards, shakes, etc.)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Roof has holes or large cracks		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Gutters or downspouts broken		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Chimney masonry cracked, bricks loose or missing, obviously out of plumb		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Exterior or interior walls have obvious large cracks or holes, requiring more than routine pointing (if masonry) or painting		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Exterior siding has missing boards or shingles		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Water stains on interior walls or ceilings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bed 1 / kitchen
Walls or ceilings deteriorated		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
More than "very small" amount of paint in a room deteriorated		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Two or more windows or doors broken, missing, or boarded up		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Porch or steps have major elements broken, missing, or boarded up		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Foundation has major cracks, missing material, structure leans, or visibly unsound		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
** Total number	1		

* The "very small" amount is the *de minimis* amount under the HUD Lead Safe Housing Rule (24 CFR 35.1350(d)), or the amount of paint that is not "paint in poor condition" under the EPA lead training and certification ("402") rule (40 CFR 745.223).

** If the "Yes" column has any checks, the dwelling is usually considered not to be in good condition for the purposes of a risk assessment, and conducting a lead hazard screen is not advisable. However, specific conditions and extenuating circumstances should be considered before determining the final condition of the dwelling and the appropriateness of a lead hazard screen. If the "Yes" column has any checks, and a lead hazard screen is to be performed, describe, below, the extenuating circumstances that justify conducting a lead hazard screen.

Notes (including other conditions of concern):

Appendix F

Photographs (if applicable)

LEW Corporation is not responsible for the quality of the pictures, nor the clarity, content or the detail.



Pb window sills D wall



Pb window sills B wall



Pb window sills A and B walls

Appendix G

Risk Assessor Certification

Lead Identification Permit

New Jersey Department of Health

MARK FRANZ



Permit No.: 028792

ID No.: 003265

Expires: 12/27/2016

Authorization Signature:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joseph D. Eldridge".

Joseph D. Eldridge, M.P.H., Director

Inspector/Risk Assessor

Appendix H XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 1, 2006

EDITION NO.: 5

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: ***Radiation Monitoring Devices***Model: ***LPA-1***Source: ***⁵⁷Co***

Note: This sheet supersedes all previous sheets for the XRF instrument of the make, model, and source shown above ***for instruments sold or serviced after June 26, 1995. For other instruments, see prior editions.***

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS:

Quick mode or 30-second equivalent standard (Time Corrected) mode readings.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS:

0.7 to 1.3 mg/cm² (inclusive)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

For XRF results below 4.0 mg/cm², substrate correction is recommended for:

Metal using 30-second equivalent standard (Time Corrected) mode readings.

None using quick mode readings.

Substrate correction is not needed for:

Brick, Concrete, Drywall, Plaster, and Wood using 30-second equivalent standard (Time Corrected) mode readings

Brick, Concrete, Drywall, Metal, Plaster, and Wood using quick mode readings

THRESHOLDS:

30-SECOND EQUIVALENT 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)
Readings not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick	1.0
	Concrete	1.0
	Drywall	1.0
	Metal	1.0
	Plaster	1.0
	Wood	1.0

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EVALUATION DATA SOURCE AND DATE:

This sheet is supplemental information to be used in conjunction with Chapter 7 of the HUD *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated from the EPA/HUD evaluation using archived building components. Testing was conducted on approximately 150 test locations in July 1995. The instrument that performed testing in September had a new source installed in June 1995 with 12 mCi initial strength.

OPERATING PARAMETERS:

Performance parameters shown in this sheet are applicable only when properly operating the instrument using the manufacturer's instructions and procedures described in Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK:

The calibration of the XRF instrument should be checked using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm² in the NIST Standard Reference Material (SRM) used (e.g., for NIST SRM 2579, use the 1.02 mg/cm² film).

If readings are outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instruments into control before XRF testing proceeds.

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION VALUE COMPUTATION :

Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines provides guidance on correcting XRF results for substrate bias. Supplemental guidance for using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm² for substrate correction is provided:

XRF results are corrected for substrate bias by subtracting from each XRF result a correction value determined separately in each house for single-family housing or in each development for multifamily housing, for each substrate. The correction value is an average of XRF readings taken over the NIST SRM paint film nearest to 1.0 mg/cm² at test locations that have been scraped bare of their paint covering. Compute the correction values as follows:

Using the same XRF instrument, take three readings on a bare substrate area covered with the NIST SRM paint film nearest 1 mg/cm². Repeat this procedure by taking three more readings on a second bare substrate area of the same substrate covered with the NIST SRM.

Compute the correction value for each substrate type where XRF readings indicate substrate correction is needed by computing the average of all six readings as shown below.

For each substrate type (the 1.02 mg/cm² NIST SRM is shown in this example; use the actual lead loading of the NIST SRM used for substrate correction):

$$\text{Correction value} = (1^{\text{st}} + 2^{\text{nd}} + 3^{\text{rd}} + 4^{\text{th}} + 5^{\text{th}} + 6^{\text{th}} \text{ Reading}) / 6 - 1.02 \text{ mg/cm}^2$$

Repeat this procedure for each substrate requiring substrate correction in the house or housing development.

EVALUATING THE QUALITY OF XRF TESTING:

Randomly select ten testing combinations for retesting from each house or from two randomly selected units in multifamily housing. Use either the Quick Mode or 30-second equivalent standard (Time Corrected) Mode readings.

Conduct XRF re-testing at the ten testing combinations selected for retesting.

Determine if the XRF testing in the units or house passed or failed the test by applying the steps below.

Compute the Retest Tolerance Limit by the following steps:

Determine XRF results for the original and retest XRF readings. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. In single-family and multi-family housing, a result is defined as a single reading. Therefore, there will be ten original and ten retest XRF results for each house or for the two selected units.

Calculate the average of the original XRF result and retest XRF result for each testing combination.

Square the average for each testing combination.

Add the ten squared averages together. Call this quantity C.

Multiply the number C by 0.0072. Call this quantity D.

Add the number 0.032 to D. Call this quantity E.

Take the square root of E. Call this quantity F.

Multiply F by 1.645. The result is the Retest Tolerance Limit.

Compute the average of all ten original XRF results.

Compute the average of all ten re-test XRF results.

Find the absolute difference of the two averages.

If the difference is less than the Retest Tolerance Limit, the inspection has passed the retest. If the difference of the overall averages equals or exceeds the Retest Tolerance Limit, this procedure should be repeated with ten new testing combinations. If the difference of the overall averages is equal to or greater than the Retest Tolerance Limit a second time, then the inspection should be considered deficient.

Use of this procedure is estimated to produce a spurious result approximately 1% of the time. That is, results of this procedure will call for further examination when no examination is warranted in approximately 1 out of 100 dwelling units tested.

BIAS AND PRECISION:

Do not use these bias and precision data to correct for substrate bias. These bias and precision data were computed without substrate correction from samples with reported laboratory results less than 4.0 mg/cm² lead. The data which were used to determine the bias and precision estimates given in the table below have the following properties. During the July 1995 testing, there were 15 test locations with a laboratory-reported result equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm² lead. Of these, one 30-second standard mode reading was less than 1.0 mg/cm² and none of the quick mode readings were less than 1.0 mg/cm². The instrument that tested in July is representative of instruments sold or serviced after June 26, 1995. These data are for illustrative purposes only. Actual bias must be determined on the site. Results provided above already account for bias and precision. Bias and precision ranges are provided to show the variability found between machines of the same model.

30-SECOND STANDARD MODE READING MEASURED AT	SUBSTRATE	BIAS (mg/cm ²)	PRECISION* (mg/cm ²)
0.0 mg/cm ²	Brick	0.0	0.1
	Concrete	0.0	0.1
	Drywall	0.1	0.1
	Metal	0.3	0.1
	Plaster	0.1	0.1
	Wood	0.0	0.1
0.5 mg/cm ²	Brick	0.0	0.2
	Concrete	0.0	0.2
	Drywall	0.0	0.2
	Metal	0.2	0.2
	Plaster	0.0	0.2
	Wood	0.0	0.2
1.0 mg/cm ²	Brick	0.0	0.3
	Concrete	0.0	0.3
	Drywall	0.0	0.3
	Metal	0.2	0.3
	Plaster	0.0	0.3
	Wood	0.0	0.3
2.0 mg/cm ²	Brick	-0.1	0.4
	Concrete	-0.1	0.4
	Drywall	-0.1	0.4
	Metal	0.1	0.4
	Plaster	-0.1	0.4
	Wood	-0.1	0.4

*Precision at 1 standard deviation.

CLASSIFICATION RESULTS:

XRF results are classified as positive if they are greater than the upper boundary of the inconclusive range, and negative if they are less than the lower boundary of the inconclusive range, or inconclusive if in between. The inconclusive range includes both its upper and lower bounds. Earlier editions of this *XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet* did not include both bounds of the inconclusive range as "inconclusive." While this edition of the Performance Characteristics Sheet uses a different system, the specific XRF readings that are considered positive, negative, or inconclusive for a given XRF model and substrate remain unchanged, so previous inspection results are not affected.

DOCUMENTATION:

An EPA document titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. For a copy of this document call the National Lead Information Center Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD. A HUD document titled *A Nonparametric Method for Estimating the 5th and 95th Percentile Curves of Variable-Time XRF Readings Based on Monotone Regression* provides supplemental information on the methodology for variable-time XRF instruments. A copy of this document can be obtained from the HUD lead web site, www.hud.gov/offices/lead.

This XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet was developed by QuanTech, Inc., under a contract from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD has determined that the information provided here is acceptable when used as guidance in conjunction with Chapter 7, Lead-Based Paint Inspection, of HUD's *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*.