



CHAPTER 2: WHERE TO GO FOR HELP— QUALIFICATIONS AND ROLES

I. Introduction

No single discipline or profession is responsible for lead poisoning prevention, which involves housing, public health, and environmental dimensions. This chapter provides information on:

- ◆ Required expertise and qualifications.
- ◆ Sources of assistance for residents or owners.
- ◆ Coordination of work among the various professions.

II. Housing

Because lead-based paint hazards are almost always linked to the condition of the dwelling, housing design professionals, housing or building departments, housing contractors, and property owners are often in the best position to complete and maintain any necessary repairs or improvements in the home environment. Ultimately, owners are responsible for authorizing and financing the work. While public health and environmental agencies may occasionally exert primary influence over a dwelling, the role of housing professionals is usually predominant.

A. Owners

Property owners have the primary responsibility for correcting lead-based paint hazards, since they control the dwelling. Owners' responsibilities are listed in Table 2.1 and are distinct from the responsibilities of residents, unless, of course, they are owner-occupants. While owners may choose to delegate authority for lead hazard control projects to project managers, property management companies, environmental consultants, design professionals, or others, they are ultimately responsible for the successful completion of the project. A risk assessor or inspector technician can provide important advice and/or data; however, owners make the final decision regarding the choice of the appropriate lead hazard control treatment. Owners may choose to implement treatments during the vacancy, renovation, or sale of the dwelling (see Chapter 3). Owners are also responsible for ensuring that routine maintenance work is performed safely to prevent the creation of leaded dust hazards. For instance, special cleanup measures may be required for many maintenance jobs that previously involved only a broom sweep. Finally, owners are responsible for determining how projects are to be financed, filling out grant or loan applications (if they are

Table 2.1 Owner Responsibilities

<p>Administering and financing overall project.</p> <p>Acquiring the necessary expertise from certified risk assessors, inspector technicians, lead hazard control contractors, and trained workers and planners.</p> <p>Selecting and approving final lead hazard control measures, with input from risk assessors.</p> <p>Revising routine maintenance work practices to prevent lead hazards from being generated.</p> <p>Providing information on lead poisoning to residents (HUD, EPA, and local health department pamphlets).</p> <p>Monitoring conditions to ensure that lead-based paint hazards do not recur and ensuring that the periodic reevaluation is performed by a certified inspector technician or certified risk assessor.</p> <p>Obtaining waste permits, manifests, etc.</p> <p>Financing lead hazard evaluation and control.</p>
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available in the jurisdiction), and making sure that the project goes smoothly. Public housing authorities have found that a periodic onsite appearance by the owner or owner's representative clearly reinforces the importance of the work being done.

How can owners make certain that abatement or interim control work is done properly? While Title X requires all abatement work to be performed by certified supervisors and trained workers, there is no such requirement for interim control work. Because nearly all forms of lead hazard control work can create hazardous conditions, owners should insist that all such work be done by trained individuals.

The following landlord associations provide information to their members on owner responsibilities:

Council of Large Public Housing Authorities
601 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 625
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 638-1300

National Association of Housing and
Redevelopment Officials
1320 18th Street NW., Suite 500
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 429-2960

National Multi-Housing Council/
National Apartment Association
1850 M Street NW., Suite 540
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 659-3381

B. Residents

If residents are also owners, their responsibilities are the same as those outlined in the section above. If residents are renters, they typically have certain shared responsibilities with the owners in reducing the risk of lead poisoning in children. Generally, owners are responsible for providing properties that are lead-safe and surfaces that are cleanable. Residents are responsible for performing ordinary household cleaning of those surfaces, particularly floors and exterior and interior window sills. If a potential lead hazard develops (e.g., peeling

paint), the resident should report it to the landlord. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that parents have their young children screened for lead poisoning by no later than 12 months of age, either by their pediatrician or the local health department. This service is often provided at no charge to the parent.

The many sources of public information on lead poisoning include:

EPA Lead Information Hotline
1-800-532-3394 (800-LEAD-FYI)
(The Hotline provides many materials, including the EPA lead hazard information pamphlet, which is in both Spanish and English.)

National Lead Information Center
Clearinghouse, operated by the National
Safety Council
1-800-424-LEAD
(The Clearinghouse provides technical assistance by phone to the general public and professionals.)

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention
Programs (see Appendix 2)
EPA Regional Offices (see Appendix 3)
Occupational Safety and Health
Administration (OSHA) Regional Offices
(Appendix 4)

Local Health Departments
Local Poison Control Centers
Local Public or Indian Housing Authorities
Local Housing and Community
Development Agencies

HUD Office of Lead-Based Paint Abatement
and Poisoning Prevention
1-800-743-5232

C. Property or Project Managers

Property managers and management companies may sometimes act as the owner's designated representative on lead-based paint issues, in which case they assume the owner's responsibilities described above. These individuals are



responsible for acquiring the expertise needed to properly handle potential lead hazards by sending staff members to appropriate training programs or by contracting for services with certified risk assessors, certified inspector technicians, or certified abatement project supervisors.

D. Architects/Engineers/ Rehabilitation Specialists

When planning lead hazard control activities in multiple dwellings, an owner may employ architects, engineers, rehabilitation specialists, or other specialists in housing construction. All of these specialists may be considered “planners” (as the term is used in Title X). Title X requires that planners receive training, since most architects, engineers, and rehabilitation specialists do not currently understand the differences between lead hazard control, asbestos hazard control, and ordinary construction work.

Whether or not they are trained and certified as planners, housing specialists should consult a certified risk assessor or certified abatement project supervisor to acquire this expertise on the planning team. If job specifications are developed, they should be reviewed by a certified risk assessor; if no risk assessor is available, a qualified environmental or health scientist should be consulted. A certified individual may be required in some programs and jurisdictions.

Planning for housing rehabilitation without taking lead hazard control into account can greatly increase the cost of the overall effort. For example, a local housing department recently discovered that failing to include lead hazard control in its original rehabilitation project cost millions of dollars more than it would have if abatement had been integrated into the original work (*Washington Post*, 1992).

For many small-scale projects (e.g., single-family homes or projects with less than 5 units), retaining an architect, engineer, or housing rehabilitation specialist may not be feasible or necessary. In this case a certified abatement

contractor or supervisor may need to consult directly with a certified risk assessor and the owner.

Collaboration should occur between the owner and persons knowledgeable about lead hazard control work and construction. Ideally an owner should seek guidance from a risk assessor who has demonstrated knowledge about both construction and lead hazard control. However, often a team effort will be required, with contractors providing expertise on construction, and risk assessors providing information on identifying and controlling lead hazards.

Lists of housing professionals are available from:

American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 626-7300

National Society of Professional Engineers
1420 King Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-2794
(703) 684-2800

American Consulting Engineers Council
1015 15th Street NW.
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 347-7474

E. Housing and Code Inspectors

In many jurisdictions some kinds of lead hazards (such as peeling paint) may be identified in the course of ordinary housing or building code inspections. However, most housing and building inspectors do not currently have the training to recognize all kinds of lead hazards (e.g., leaded dust hazards). Individuals engaging in identification of lead-based paint hazards should be certified or licensed by their State or local approving authority as a risk assessor or inspector technician.

F. Lead Hazard Control Supervisors and Workers

Because lead abatement projects are dangerous, they must be managed by certified supervisors and performed by trained workers. Certified asbestos abatement contractors, hazardous waste site contractors, or radon remediation contractors do not necessarily possess the kinds of skills required to perform lead hazard control work safely. Lead hazard control firms should employ professionals with construction and/or general carpentry or building renovation experience, in addition to environmental experience. These firms should also carry general liability insurance, workers' compensation, and other insurance. Bid, performance, and payment bonding and hazardous pollutant insurance coverage may be required by some owners for large jobs.

In a few areas, market forces and government-funded abatement programs have produced a pool of qualified lead abatement contractors. These contractors have invested in training, thus equipping their supervisors and workers with the ability to perform abatement work safely. In addition, these contractors have some experience in completing abatement work that conforms to requirements similar to these *Guidelines*. Many abatement contractors over the past few years have completed abatement projects in public housing under specifications based on HUD's 1990 *Guidelines*. Many of these projects have been monitored by industrial hygienists or professional environmental consultants, who are often a good resource for finding qualified contractors.

Lists of certified supervisors in a given locale may be available from:

The National Lead Abatement Council
 P.O. Box 535
 Olney, MD 20832
 (301) 924-0804 or
 (800) 590-NLAC

The Environmental Information Association
 1777 Northeast Expressway, Suite 150
 Atlanta, GA 30329-2440
 (404) 633-2622

Local Health Departments
 Local Environmental Agencies
 Local Public and Indian Housing Authorities
 Local Housing and Community
 Development Agencies
 EPA Regional Lead Training Centers
 (see Appendix 5)
 Other Training Providers (see Appendix 6)

While Title X does not require that interim control work be performed by certified contractors, OSHA requires that workers dealing with lead-containing surfaces be trained (29CFR 1926.62). The EPA worker training curriculum is an acceptable way to train such workers. Since some types of interim controls can produce hazardous conditions if proper controls are not in place, an owner should insist on proper training for all personnel performing this kind of work.

G. Public and Indian Housing Authorities and Other Housing Agencies

Much of the lead hazard control work in this country to date has occurred in housing owned by public and Indian housing authorities, which are local agencies supported by HUD. In addition, local lead hazard control laws have existed for several years in Maryland and Massachusetts. Representatives from housing authorities and these two States can provide various kinds of help and information to owners or residents undertaking lead hazard control work, such as the names of contracting firms.

H. Insurance Companies

All risk assessors, inspector technicians, contractors, consultants, planners, and waste hauling companies may need to be properly bonded and insured. At this time only a few insurance companies provide such insurance. Owners should make certain that any company retained for lead hazard control is insured specifically for lead exposures.

A list of insurance companies that offer lead abatement general and professional liability



coverage can be found in Appendix 6. Call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD for a complete listing.

I. Real Estate Brokers and Agents

Pursuant to section 1018 of Title X, real estate brokers and agents will be responsible for providing buyers with a brochure on lead hazards for residential properties built before 1978. The agents should educate potential buyers and sellers about lead hazards and should encourage risk assessments or inspections of pre-1978 dwellings.

III. Health

A. Public Health

Health professionals (including health care providers and public health professionals) and agencies play a leading role in conducting public education campaigns, enforcing local lead control laws, and identifying those children and workers who have already been poisoned. In some cases health agencies can legally mandate changes in the dwelling when a poisoned child has been identified. However, health care professionals are often limited to providing medical treatment or blood lead screening programs. Reducing exposure (primary prevention) is known to be far more effective than providing medical treatment after poisoning. Because lead hazard control is dangerous work that can exacerbate a given situation if not performed properly, health professionals are often best suited to provide scientific advice and design programs to prevent further poisoning of children or abatement workers.

B. Health Care Providers

Health care providers can provide expertise on medical surveillance and treatment. Pediatricians often perform routine blood lead screening for their young patients, based on the recommendations from CDC and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). Both

organizations now recommend that all children under age 6 be screened routinely for elevated blood lead levels (EBLs) using a blood lead test (not the erythrocyte protoporphyrin (EP) test) (CDC, 1991b; AAP, 1993). Any pediatrician or physician treating children under age 6 should be aware of these recommended medical guidelines.

Physicians providing medical surveillance services for adult workers should be board-certified in occupational medicine. Medical surveillance for lead hazard control workers is regulated under the OSHA Lead in Construction Standard (29 CFR 1926.62). Physicians providing medical surveillance for lead hazard control workers should be aware of their legal duties by obtaining and reading the standard, which is available from any OSHA regional office (see Appendix 4). In addition to their legal duties, physicians can provide important counseling for patients who are exposed to lead or who have EBLs.

Organizations that provide information about medical surveillance for lead or blood lead screening include:

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs (Appendix 2)

American Academy of Pediatrics
141 Northwest Point Boulevard
P.O. Box 927
Elm Grove Village, IL 60009
(Please request information in writing)

Association of Occupational & Environmental Clinics
1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Suite 513
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 347-4976

American College of Occupational & Environmental Medicine
55 West Seegers Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60006
(708) 228-6850

Local Health Departments
Local Poison Control Centers

C. Public Health Practitioners (Nurses)

Public health practitioners often are the direct point of contact for blood lead screening programs and often play the role of coordinator between parent, child, physician, and environmental inspector in cases of lead poisoning in children. In many circumstances they conduct the actual blood specimen collection in the home, clinic, or hospital. They are also skilled at communicating information on the sources of lead poisoning and practical ways of reducing exposures.

D. Public Health Departments

Many local public health departments conduct lead poisoning prevention services or can arrange for such services. The development of a primary prevention plan, which identifies and removes hazardous sources of lead exposure before children are harmed, is consistent with the recommendations of the 1991 CDC Statement, *Preventing Lead Poisoning in Young Children*.

In addition to preventive services, many public health departments have expanded their efforts beyond identifying and medically treating children who are lead poisoned. Many of them now use environmental case management to address the needs of lead-poisoned children. This includes education, identification of lead sources, immediate and long-term interventions to reduce lead exposure, and evaluation of the effectiveness of such interventions. Increasingly, public health departments are coordinating their efforts with housing and environmental protection departments to provide comprehensive care for children at risk.

Local health department contacts for lead poisoning services can be provided by:

Lead Information Hotline
1-800-532-3394 (800-LEAD-FYI),
Automated Information Service

National Lead Information Center
Clearinghouse
1-800-424-LEAD, Technical Assistance

National Conference of State
Legislatures (NCSL)
1560 Broadway, Suite 1700
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 830-2200

State Public Health Agencies

IV. Environment

While there is a significant overlap with public health departments, environmental professionals and agencies have primary responsibility for ensuring that proposed construction practices in lead hazard control do not harm workers, the environment, or children who return to the dwelling after work is completed. This is accomplished by requiring special equipment, containment, cleanup project monitoring, and waste management. Environmental professionals provide onsite information to owners and health professionals in the form of risk assessments, inspections, clearance examinations, and surveillance of work practices.

A. Risk Assessors and Inspector Technicians

Risk assessors are certified professionals who can identify lead-based paint hazards and provide recommendations to owners on acceptable options for controlling them. Inspector technicians are trained to identify lead-based paint on a surface-by-surface basis. One known jurisdiction now requires risk assessors and inspector technicians to provide "lead-safe" or "lead-free" certificates for specified durations (Rhode Island, 1993).

1. Risk Assessors

As a systematic approach to identifying lead hazards, risk assessment is a recent development in lead poisoning prevention efforts, originating with a nonprofit public housing insurance program (HES, 1991). The system was adopted by HUD in June 1992 for use in public and Indian housing developments (HUD, 1992). In the past few years, numerous public housing authorities have performed risk assessments of



their family housing developments that range from conventional multifamily developments to single-family, scattered-site units. The original HUD protocol has been adapted in these *Guidelines* for use in all types of housing situations.

The minimum qualification for a risk assessor is certification by the State or EPA, but there are additional skills and experience that an owner may consider when selecting a risk assessor. This experience may include a background in housing construction, rehabilitation, maintenance, and exposure assessment. Architects, engineers, and code enforcement officials may have such experience. Industrial hygienists and other environmental health practitioners generally are experienced in environmental sampling and interpretation of results.

A risk assessor who also has experience in the management, maintenance, and renovation of housing is more likely to be able to make judgments about the quality of the existing housing stock, the likely effectiveness of hazard controls, and the effectiveness of the existing management and maintenance operations. Such a risk assessor will be able to make practical recommendations about how to modify existing management and maintenance procedures to minimize lead hazards.

Information about locating risk assessors or inspector technicians in your area can be found in Section 3.

2. Inspector Technicians

As with risk assessors, inspector technicians must be certified by the State or EPA. Ideally the inspector technician will also have substantial experience in inspection according to the paint testing procedures in HUD's 1990 public housing guidelines. Thousands of units of public and private housing have been comprehensively tested using this HUD protocol. Firms that have experience working with public housing authorities and childhood lead poisoning prevention programs may be particularly well qualified.

Inspector technicians should be fully trained and competent in the use of portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzers and be able to explain

protocols for their use, since XRF is the principal means of inspecting houses. Protocols should include sampling plans for various types of housing, quality control procedures to ensure reliability of measurements, procedures for confirmatory testing, and the documentation required under these *Guidelines* (EPA, 1993a) (see Chapter 7). They should also provide references from previous inspections.

Another way of testing for lead in paint is the use of spot-test kits. The evidence to support the use of chemical spot-testing methods is incomplete at this time, although further development may permit their use in the future by inspector technicians or risk assessors. These kits may be used if XRF or laboratory paint-chip testing cannot be performed. Up-to-date information on HUD and EPA evaluation of these kits can be obtained by calling 1-800-LEAD-FYI.

It is important to employ a firm or individual with the commitment and ability to address residents' concerns. Inspector technicians also should have the ability to communicate effectively and answer questions clearly.

3. Finding Qualified Risk Assessors and Inspectors

Certified risk assessors and inspector technicians can be identified by contacting the State or local agency responsible for certifying or licensing individuals or by contacting one of the following groups:

The National Lead Abatement Council
P.O. Box 535
Olney, MD 20832
(301) 924-5490

The Environmental Information Association
1777 Northeast Expressway, Suite 150
Atlanta, GA 30329-2440
(404) 633-2622

Housing Environmental Services
130 Bishop Allen Drive
Cambridge, MA 02139
1-800-HES-3313

B. Waste Managers and Environmental Protection Departments

Environmental protection departments are organized at the State and sometimes the local level. These departments are often responsible for regulating hazardous wastes generated within their jurisdictions. Some may also require permits for lead hazard control work. Regional EPA offices can provide guidance on the appropriate regulatory agency for any given area. (See Appendix 3 for a list of EPA regional offices.)

Waste management is a complex area that may require special assistance. The local or State agency regulating waste should *always* be contacted to determine applicable requirements. In most cases lead abatement supervisors or risk assessors can provide the necessary information on how to handle and dispose of any hazardous waste. Since hazardous waste is regulated at the Federal, State, and local levels, owners should take steps to ensure that all applicable regulations are followed and that all necessary manifests (forms) and permits have been obtained. Owners are ultimately responsible for proper waste disposal and should make sure that the transporter and disposer have liability insurance that protects the owner. Sources of information on waste management include:

EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
Superfund/Underground Storage Tanks (UST) Hotline
1-800-424-9346

(The staff of this hotline will provide the latest information about Federal regulations concerning the disposal of hazardous waste.)

National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)
1560 Broadway, Suite 1700
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 830-2200

(NCSL can provide information about current State regulations and appropriate State agencies in each area.)

State Hazardous and Solid Waste Agencies
(see Chapter 10)

Analytical Laboratories Performing Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure (TCLP) Analysis

Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities

Hazardous Waste Consultants and Brokers

C. Other Environmental Consultants

Although a certified risk assessor should always be used, in those areas where certified risk assessors are not yet available, professionals in a variety of other environmental disciplines can provide advice. Some environmental disciplines have certification or separate licensing programs; however, a professional certification or license in another environmental, engineering, housing, or building inspection field is no guarantee of competence in lead hazard control or detection, although many professionals in these fields will obtain the necessary additional training before undertaking this work. Owners contracting with these individuals should determine if the individuals' previous training, experience, and qualifications are appropriate for housing. In addition, professional liability insurance usually excludes lead hazard control work at this time.

Many (but not all) industrial hygienists are certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene after 4 to 5 years of experience, achievement of a college degree, and completion of a 2-day exam. Noncertified industrial hygienists may also be able to provide help.

Registered architects, licensed professional engineers, and environmental consultants generally possess a 4- or 5-year accredited professional degree, several years of experience and internships, and successful completion of 2- to 3-day examinations on the principles and practice of their professions.



Certified safety professionals can provide advice regarding safety issues on construction sites, but may not be qualified to address lead hazard control issues.

Organizations involved with these groups include:

American Board of Industrial Hygiene
(Certified Industrial Hygienists)
4600 West Saginaw, Suite 101
Lansing, MI 48917
(517) 321-2638

American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue NW.
Washington DC 20006
(202) 626-7300

American Industrial Hygiene Association
2700 Prosperity Avenue, Suite 250
Fairfax, VA 22031
(703) 849-8888

American Academy of Environmental
Engineers
130 Holiday Court, Suite 100
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 266-3311

National Society of Professional Engineers
1420 King Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-2794
(703) 684-2800

D. Suppliers

Suppliers can often provide expert advice on products used in lead hazard control projects, such as high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuums, personal protective clothing, respirators, containment systems, paint removal products, enclosures, encapsulants, and cleaning agents. Owners or contractors should always question suppliers regarding the limitations of the product and obtain references from previous customers.

Local suppliers can be found by consulting the yellow pages or one of the following trade organizations:

The National Lead Abatement Council
P.O. Box 535
Olney, MD 20832
(301) 924-5490

The Environmental Information Association
1777 Northeast Expressway, Suite 150
Atlanta, GA 30329-2440
(404) 633-2622

E. Laboratories

Analysis of lead-based paint, soil, or dust samples in the laboratory is difficult. Any laboratory performing analysis of lead for lead hazard control work in housing should participate in the EPA's National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP), which is currently administered by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation and the American Industrial Hygiene Association. To gain accreditation under NLLAP, laboratories must participate in the Environmental Lead Proficiency Analytical Testing Program (ELPAT) administered by the American Industrial Hygiene Association, and meet other requirements. Other organizations may be recognized as having a competent proficiency testing program in the future. Laboratories must successfully pass the onsite visit and be rated as proficient in ELPAT to be recognized by EPA. Owners, contractors, inspector technicians, and risk assessors should request a copy of the accreditation certificate and should verify with the appropriate organization that the laboratory under consideration does in fact perform adequately. Currently about 200 laboratories are participating in NLLAP. To identify accredited laboratories in any given area, contact:

American Association for Laboratory
Accreditation
656 Quince Orchard Road
Gaithersburg, MD 20878-1409
(301) 670-1377

American Industrial Hygiene Association
2700 Prosperity Avenue, Suite 250
Fairfax, VA 22031
(703) 849-8888



National Lead Information Center
Clearinghouse
1-800-424-LEAD (Ask for the most current
list of EPA-recognized laboratories for
analyzing lead in paint, dust, or soil.)

National Institute for Occupational Safety
and Health (NIOSH)
1-800-35-NIOSH

F. Training Providers

Risk assessors, inspector technicians, lead abatement supervisors, planners, and workers must all be trained by accredited training providers. When contracting for training services, potential trainees should always ask to see proof of accreditation. The State agency responsible for accreditation can be contacted for a list of training providers in any given area.

EPA has also established a national network of regional lead training centers that provide training services using a standardized EPA training curriculum. The organizations in this network are listed in Appendix 5. Other groups may also provide the EPA training curriculum but may not be accredited.

On the national level, accredited training providers can be identified by contacting one of the following organizations:

The National Lead Abatement Council
P.O. Box 535
Olney, MD 20832
(301) 924-5490

The Environmental Information Association
1777 Northeast Expressway, Suite 150
Atlanta, GA 30329-2440
(404) 633-2622

A partial list of non-EPA network trainers can be found in Appendix 6.

V. List of Lead Periodicals and Other Publications

Information on lead-based paint hazard control products and technology and important developments is available from a variety of trade periodicals and other sources:

Alliance Alert
Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning
227 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Suite 200
Washington, DC 20002

Deleading Magazine
P.O. Box 535
Olney, MD 20832

Journal of Protective Coatings and Linings
Steel Structures Painting Council
2100 Wharton Street, Suite 310
Pittsburgh, PA 15203

Lead Abatement Alert
Lee Publishing Company
P.O. Box 65121
Washington, DC 20035-5121

Lead-Based Paint Handbook
Jan Gooch, Ph.D.
Plenum Press
233 Spring Street
New York, NY 10013

LeadLetter
Leadtec Services, Inc.
8841 Orchard Tree Lane
Baltimore, MD 21286

Lead Poisoning Report
IAQ Publications
4520 East-West Highway, Suite 600
Bethesda, MD 20814

The Lead Letter
311 McClellan Avenue
Mount Vernon, NY 10553-2110



The Lead Line
Aulson Company
80 Foster Street
Peabody, MA 01960

Mealey's Lead Litigation Reports
P.O. Box 446
Wayne, PA 19087-0446

NIOSH Alert—"Preventing Lead Poisoning
in Construction Workers," August 1991
Publications Dissemination, DSDTT
National Institute for Occupational Safety
and Health
4676 Columbia Parkway
Cincinnati, OH 45226

"Protecting Workers and Their Communities
from Lead Hazards: A Guide for Protective
Work Practices and Effective Worker
Training"
Society for Occupational & Environmental
Health
6728 Old McLean Village Drive
McLean, VA 22101

"Working with Lead in the Construction
Industry"
Occupational Safety and Health
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
Publications Office
200 Constitution Avenue NW.,
Room N3101
Washington, DC 20210