

# Glossary

Abatement - The removal of lead paint, plaster or other accessible structural material containing dangerous levels of lead or the replacement of the architectural fixture or element.

Abrasion Surfaces/Substrates - Surfaces or substrates that rub against one another where there is an abrasion against another surface should not be encapsulated.

Accessible, Mouthable Surfaces (A/M) - Surfaces five feet or less from the floor, stair tread or ground that form a protruding corner or similar edge, or protrude 12 inch or more from a flat wall surface. Generally refers to woodwork, and include, but are not limited to, outside corners of walls, doors, doorjambs, door casings, window casings, chair rails, stairs, stair rails, baluster, treads and risers, etc.

Approved Coverings - Rigid or flexible materials approved by the Director to cover surfaces to contain lead violations. Approved coverings include, but are not limited to, wood, sheet metal, vinyl, Plexiglas, rubber mats, durable carpet, vinyl -backed wall paper, laminate, linoleum, gypsum board, Sheetrock, blue board, acrylic sheets, paneling, and tile.

Authorized Person - A person who may legally perform an abatement or containment activity for which he or she has received the required training or course of instruction, and, as necessary, a certificate or license.

CLPPP - Massachusetts Department of Public Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

Containment - The encapsulation or covering of paint, plaster or other accessible structural material containing dangerous levels of lead.

Deleading Reinspection - If the lead violations are limited to the interior of a home, the inspector shall determine if the conditions of reoccupancy reinspection have been met.

DEP - Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

DHP - Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Encapsulant - A coating product applied in liquid form, with or without a structural reinforcement that is formulated to be a long -lasting and resilient covering that forms an effective barrier over paint or other coatings containing a dangerous level of lead.

Flaking - The actual detachment of pieces of the paint films from its substrate or from paint previously applied.

HEPA - High Efficiency Particulate Air (filter). A high efficiency particulate air filter capable of trapping and retaining 99.97% of all particles larger than 0.3 microns.

HEPA Vacuum - A vacuum equipped with a high efficiency particulate air filter.

High -Risk Abatement - Scraping large areas of loose paint and complete removal of lead paint from a surface.

HUD - Department of Housing and Urban Development

Interim Controls - All of the temporary measures required by the risk assessment to be taken for a particular dwelling unit or residential premises to address urgent lead hazards until full compliance is achieved.

Lead - A heavy, soft, gray mineral.

Lead-Based Paint - Any paint or glaze coating containing lead compounds of which the lead content exceeds minimum standards of .06% parts per minute by dry weight.

Lead Inspection - The procedure used by lead inspectors for testing all applicable residential surfaces for dangerous levels of lead, using either an x-ray fluorescence analyzer and/or a 6% to 8% solution of sodium sulfide.

Lead Inspector - A person trained and licensed to perform lead inspections and all associated responsibilities, as well as policies and training materials approved by the Director.

Lead Paint Remediation - Activities to eliminate the lead hazard through abatement or mitigate hazards through interim control.

Lead Paint Removal - The process of safely reducing lead paint hazards. May be done on or off the work-site depending on the method chosen. On-site paint removal often creates large amounts of lead dust, fumes and mists. This is best left to the professionals.

Lead Poisoning - A disease present in a child when the child has a concentration of lead in whole venous blood of 25 micrograms per deciliter or greater.

Letter of Compliance - A written statement signed, dated and issued by a code of enforcement, housing agency or private lead inspector certifying that as long as there continues to be no peeling, chipping or flaking lead paint and as long as coverings, including encapsulants, forming an effective barrier over lead paint remain in place; that a residential premises or dwelling unit and common areas are determined upon inspection or through abatement reinspections, to be in compliance.

Loose (L) - Paint, other coating, plaster or putty on a surface is peeling, flaking, chipping, crumbling, cracking, deteriorated or damaged in any manner.

Low-Risk Abatement - Covering a leaded surface, and removing hinged doors and windows.

Methods of Lead Paint Remediation - Replacement, enclosure, encapsulation, paint removal.

Moderate-Risk Abatement - Removing, replacing, and scraping small areas of loose lead paint.

Moveable, Impact Surfaces (M/I) - Surfaces on windows with sills five feet or less from the floor, stair tread or ground, that either move or come in contact with window surfaces that move, and include, but are not limited to, window sashes, wells parting beads, stops, windowsills, etc.

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Post-Compliance Assessment - The procedure used by lead inspectors to determine whether a dwelling unit and common areas for which a Letter of Full Compliance or Letter of Interim Control has been issued, remains in compliance with the standards of that letter.

Risk Assessment - The procedure for determining and reporting the existence, extent and location of urgent lead hazards in residential premises or dwelling units, and prescribing required measures to be taken for proper interim control. Shall include a lead inspection; identification of urgent lead hazards; when appropriate, dust sampling; provision of a risk assessment report detailing the results of the risk assessment, and development of measures for correcting urgent lead hazards in the unit.

Reoccupancy Reinspections - Occupants of a dwelling unit or residential premises undergoing deleading may not resume occupancy until the dwelling unit successfully meets the conditions of a reoccupancy reinspection. The reoccupancy reinspection should be conducted as soon as possible following the final clean -up.

Surface - Wall, ceiling, floor or any architectural component or fixture on the interior or exterior of a dwelling unit or residential premises or on other structures within the lot line of a residential premises

$\mu\text{g}$  - (Microgram) dust samples are usually expressed as a weight of lead per unit area of surface, micrograms of lead per square foot.

Wet Scraping - The surface is misted with water and scraped with a well -sharpened scraper.

Urgent Lead Hazard - Loose paint, plaster or putty containing dangerous levels of lead; dust with lead levels in excess of acceptable standards.