

## DEFINITIONS

**Certified.** Licensed or certified to perform such activities as risk assessment, LBP inspection, or abatement supervision, either by a State or Indian tribe with an LBP certification program authorized by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**Clearance Examination.** An activity conducted following LBP hazard reduction activities to determine that the hazard reduction activities are complete and that no soil-lead hazards or settled dust-lead hazards, as defined in this part, exist in the dwelling unit or worksite. The clearance process includes a visual assessment and collection and analysis of environmental samples.

**Deteriorated Paint.** Any interior or exterior paint or other coating that is peeling, chipping, chalking or cracking, or any paint or coating located on an interior or exterior surface or fixture that is otherwise damaged or separated from the substrate.

**Dry Sanding.** Sanding without moisture and includes both hand and machine sanding.

**Dust-Lead Hazard.** Surface dust that contains a dust-lead loading (area concentration of lead) at or exceeding the levels promulgated by the EPA.

**Enclosure.** The use of rigid, durable construction materials that are mechanically fastened to the substrate in order to act as a barrier between LBP and the environment. Enclosure may be used as a method of abatement if it is designed to be permanent.

**Friction Surface.** An interior or exterior surface that is subject to abrasion or friction, including, but not limited to, certain window, floor, and stair surfaces.

**HEPA Vacuum.** A vacuum cleaner device with an included high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter through which the contaminated air flows, that captures at least 99.97 percent of airborne particles of at least 0.3 micrometers in diameter.

**Impact Surface.** An interior or exterior surface that is subject to damage by repeated sudden force, such as certain parts of door frames.

**Lead-Based Paint.** Paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or exceeding 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight or 5,000 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

**Lead-Based Paint Hazard.** Any condition that causes exposure to lead from dust-lead hazards, soil-lead hazards, or LBP that is deteriorated or present in chewable surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces, and that would result in adverse human health effects.

**Lead-Based Paint Inspection.** A surface-to-surface investigation to determine the presence of lead-based paint and the provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation. LBP inspections measure the concentration of lead in paint on a surface-by-surface investigation of all painted surfaces (interior and exterior) using portable x-ray fluorescence paint analyzers and/or laboratory analysis of paint samples to determine the presence of LBP, and a written report is provided on the results. Inspection reports identify only the presence of LBP, and they do not establish the location of LBP hazards. While very technical in nature, the report should clearly identify whether lead is present.

**Lead-Contaminated Dust.** Any surface dust in residential dwellings, or child occupied facilities that contains an area or mass concentration of lead at or in excess of levels identified by HUD.

**Lead-Contaminated Soil.** Bare soil on residential real property, and on the property of a child-occupied facility that contains lead at or in excess of levels identified by HUD.

**Paint Stabilization.** Repairing any physical defect in the substrate of a painted surface that is causing paint deterioration, removing loose paint and other material from the surface to be treated, and applying a new protective coating or paint.

**Paint Testing.** The process of determining, by a certified LBP inspector or risk assessor, the presence or the absence of LBP on deteriorated surfaces or painted surfaces to be disturbed or replaced.

**Residential Property.** A dwelling unit, common areas, building exterior surfaces, and any surrounding land, including outbuildings, fences, and play equipment affixed to the land, not including paint on the pavement of parking lots, garages, or roadways.

**Safe Work Practices.** Contractors performing paint stabilization must be properly trained in safe work practices. The minimum requirements are: (1) Prohibited methods of paint removal shall not be used, (2) Proper worker protection, (3) Worksite preparation to prevent the release of any leaded debris or dust, (4) Warning Signs are properly posted, (5) Specialized cleaning after paint stabilization.

**Substrate.** The material directly beneath the painted surface out of which the components are constructed, including wood, drywall, plaster, concrete, brick or metal.

**Target Housing.** Any housing constructed prior to 1978, except housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities (unless a child of less than 6 years of age resides or is expected to reside in such housing for the elderly or person with disabilities) or any zero-bedroom dwelling.

**Visual Assessment.** Looking for, as applicable: (1) Deteriorated paint; (2) Visible surface dust, debris and residue as part of a risk assessment or clearance examination; or (3) The completion or failure of a hazard reduction measure.