

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

5 COMMUNICATING ABOUT LEAD IN SOIL AND YOUR LEAD-SAFE YARD PROGRAM

This chapter describes how to provide education and outreach to homeowners and residents about the problem of lead in soil and the benefits of participating in a lead-safe yard program. Section 5.1 presents strategies for approaching homeowners and residents to inform them about your program and to develop a sense of trust and credibility within your target community. Section 5.2 discusses methods for educating people about soil-lead hazards and the benefits of your program. Section 5.3 is devoted to establishing an application process for enlisting homeowners in your program and obtaining their consent for the work that will be done on their property.

The information in this chapter is designed primarily for managers who are implementing lead-safe yard programs, as well as for outreach workers who are responsible for communicating about lead in soil and your lead-safe yard program.

5.1 APPROACHING HOMEOWNERS AND RESIDENTS

Once you have learned the basics about your target community, you can begin your education and outreach efforts.

First, determine who will be conducting outreach and education for your program. If possible, the outreach worker should be a person who lives in the community and is respected and credible. People who do not live in the community can sometimes be very effective, however (such as a public health nurse from a community health center, or someone otherwise familiar with the community and the issues people there are facing).

A good next step is to develop an area-appropriate flyer, such as the EMPACT LSYP's flyer on pages 41 to 44 ("Dorchester Lead-Safe Yard Program"). You can ask area businesses to post the flyer or allow you to do so. You can also distribute flyers to all the homes in your target neighborhood(s), then follow up by calling all the homeowners to inform them of the project and their eligibility. Sending informational letters to the targeted neighborhood homeowners might be an effective alternative. Examples of initial and follow-up letters used by the Lead Safe Boston program (a spinoff of the EMPACT LSYP) are included on pages 45 and 58 to 59. Other ways of increasing awareness of your program within the community include radio promotions and forums at other local promotional events (such as Boston's Lead Safety Awareness Week and community spring cleanup events).

The next step is to focus on meeting people face to face. This is important because people need to get to know and trust you before they open their home to your project. Below are some tips for effective ways to approach people in person:

- Walk around the area on a pleasant day or holiday, when people are most likely to be out of doors. Weekend door knocking is recommended.
- Vary the times of day at which you do outreach, but always be respectful of "normal waking hours" for people, unless you have been otherwise invited. Try not to go at family rush hours



our target community



Residents will need to get to know you before they open their home to your project.

(around 8 to 10 a.m. or 4 to 6:30 p.m.); going at these times may turn people off to the project.

- If the area has a high percentage of non-English speakers and you don't speak the languages spoken in the area, try to get a friend or co-worker who speaks the most prevalent language to walk with you.
- Be sure to take project flyers with your name and number on them, permission slips, educational materials, and information/referrals about lead testing, treatment, and de-leading programs.
- Attend events and meetings in the neighborhood to give out flyers and get to know people. The EMPACT LSYP outreach worker found that outdoor events such as community picnics are good venues for outreach work. Community garden and food projects may also yield receptive audiences.

- Remember that news about a project like this spreads by word of mouth and visible results. Any negative perceptions will travel twice as fast as positive ones, so try to make only positive impressions!

The EMPACT LSYP engaged in a wide variety of additional activities to promote the project as well as to enhance community lead awareness. These included:

- Participation in a "Lead Expo" at a community center, in the citywide Lead Awareness Week, and in the neighborhood Multicultural Festival.
- Footage about the project on the local cable station (Neighborhood Network News).
- Discussion of the project in a segment entitled "Removing Lead from a Low-Income Community" on National Public Radio's *Living on Earth*, an award-winning environmental news program.
- Presentations at workshops and conferences, including the Second Syracuse Lead Conference (October 1999) in Syracuse, New York, and the Toxics Action '99 conference at Boston College in Newton, Massachusetts.

5.2 EDUCATING PEOPLE ABOUT LEAD AND LEAD IN SOIL

Once you have identified people interested in the program and willing to speak with you at greater length, you will have the opportunity to provide education about the problem of lead exposure, explain the benefits of your program, and answer questions. The EMPACT LSYP's Education and Outreach Plan is presented in the box on page 39.

In conducting education, you should convey the basic dangers of lead first—how and why lead is dangerous to families' health, as well as what people can do to protect themselves (de-leading, proper nutrition, cleaning, etc.) Remember that you need to educate people not only about lead in soil, but about all sources of lead in and around the home. It is important to follow up on the advice you give about these issues, so that people don't get frustrated and give up on slow-moving assistance programs.

Many city or state childhood lead programs have developed excellent written materials on lead poisoning prevention that you can use with residents. Examples of some used by the EMPACT program, from the Boston Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, are included on pages 46 to 55. Using the Internet, you can also access educational materials developed by EPA and other federal agencies. These materials include:

Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home

(EPA 747-K-99-001, <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/lead/leadpdf.pdf>) is a 16-page educational pamphlet that provides general information about lead and lead hazards. A Spanish-language version can be found on HUD's Web site at <http://www.hud.gov/lea/leadpdfs.pdf>.

Lead in Your Home: A Parent's Reference Guide

(EPA 747-B-98-002, <http://www.epa.gov/lead/leadrev.pdf>) is a more comprehensive guidebook, 67 pages long, that recommends steps parents can take to reduce their family's risk of lead exposure and prevent lead poisoning.

What Every Parent Should Know About Lead Poisoning in Children

(<http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/faq/cdc97a.htm>) is a one-page fact sheet from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that provides basic information about lead poisoning and lead-paint hazards.

Keep in mind that written materials are not always enough to get the message across. The EMPACT LSYP has found that outreach workers need to develop creative ways of emphasizing and reinforcing the lead hazard message (e.g., by using tools such as films and quizzes), and to create repeated opportunities for homeowner re-education. For tips on creative education strategies, see "Lessons Learned: Education and Outreach" on page 38, and Sections 8.4 and 8.5.

For your lead-safe yard program, you will want to give special emphasis to why addressing lead in soil can help protect health. You will need to explain how lead gets into soil, how children playing in yards with contaminated soil are exposed to lead, and how dirt and dust containing lead can also be tracked into the home. Once the levels of lead in a yard's soil are tested, you can go over the recommended actions (based on these levels) for the yard (see Section 7.4). Finally, the residents need to understand that landscaping measures do not remove the contaminated soil, that landscaping needs to be properly maintained in order to control exposure to the lead hazard, and that future home improvements need to be done safely to prevent recontamination.

5.3 NEXT STEPS: ENLISTING THE HOMEOWNER IN THE PROGRAM

If a homeowner has shown interest in your program based on your initial outreach and education, you can encourage him or her to take the next steps. The EMPACT LSYP found that at this point in the process it was important to reassure homeowners that they would not be penalized if they did not participate, and that there was no catch to the free landscaping provided.

The process of enlisting the homeowner into your program can be as formal or informal as you want to make it. One option is to establish a formal application process that the homeowner will complete before participating in the program. Lead Safe Boston, a spinoff of the EMPACT LSYP run by the City of Boston (see Section 1.2.1), requires homeowners to fill out an application form and submit copies of their insurance policy, their water and sewer payment plan, and a recent real estate tax bill. Lead Safe Boston's application form is included on pages 56 to 57.

LESSONS LEARNED: EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

A key to the success of a lead-safe yard program like EMPACT's is that residents understand why lead in soil is harmful to their children. Without this understanding, it is more likely that the landscaping measures will not be maintained, greatly reducing their effectiveness in protecting children from lead exposure.

In its first two phases, the EMPACT LSYP followed a model commonly used for community education and outreach: a bilingual outreach worker from the community health center conducted typical outreach activities, including walking in the neighborhood, door knocking, distributing flyers, speaking at community meetings, and talking with people one on one. These efforts were culturally specific to the neighborhood and conducted at an appropriate literacy level.

After Phase 2 was completed, the project returned to the residences where yard work had been done to evaluate how the work had held up and what had been learned. They found that people had not really taken in the problem of lead in soil, but viewed the project as more of a landscaping program.

To remedy this shortcoming, in Phase 3 the project implemented a more comprehensive education program, using several new approaches. The community outreach worker received more extensive training on the lead issue. She helped devise a new plan to show community residents a video, "The Thief of Childhood," as a teaching tool about the hazards of lead. After watching the video, residents were given a short quiz (see box on page 40). The quiz motivated the resident to pay attention to the video, whose key messages were reinforced by the questions. The outreach worker graded the quizzes and discussed the answers with the residents. Thus, the education work used three different modes of learning: visual (the video), written (the quiz), and oral (discussion of the video, quiz, and educational flyers). The quiz will be used again when the yard mitigation work is completed, to see whether the residents have retained the information.

So far, the project has judged this new approach to be more effective than using literature alone. The video and quiz seem to be an engaging, interactive "hook" to promote a better understanding of the lead problem in general and the health benefits of a lead-safe yard.

Another video that could be used for the same purpose is EPA's "Little Moccasins" Lead Safety Program video, created for day care centers, clinics, and families. This 22-minute animated video was developed by the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians with funding from EPA's Lead Program. An interactive "First Steps" CD-ROM is also available, presenting helpful information on lead poisoning prevention in the form of video clips, games, and songs. Ordering information for the CD-ROM and both videos is found in Section 5.4. Ask your community or state lead officials to recommend other videos appropriate for your audience.

Once accepted into the program, the homeowner should sign a "permission slip" or consent form that establishes an agreement between the program and the homeowner to allow testing of the property, participation in a design session, and subsequent remediation through landscaping. The permission form should include language regarding the homeowner's duty to have their property in testable and workable condition (removal of trash, debris, and old cars; notification about/relocation of pets). Again, the permission form can be formal or informal, depending on the needs of your program. A very simple form, used by the EMPACT LSYP during Phases 1 and 2, is shown

on page 60. A more detailed consent form, developed by Lead Safe Boston, is shown on pages 61 to 62.

At this point you should establish a case file that contains all the information related to application, testing, mitigation, and follow-up for the property. The EMPACT outreach worker keeps all this information, including “before and after” photographs, in a binder, which is given to the homeowner when the work is completed.

Next, the outreach worker conducts a homeowner interview. The interview is designed to obtain information about the activities that take place in the yard and the ages and numbers of people who use the yard. The questionnaire that the EMPACT outreach worker uses is shown on pages 63 and 64 (filled out for a hypothetical home).

To map out yard use patterns, the outreach worker uses a house plot plan, as shown on page 65. Plot plans can be developed in one of several ways. For example, the outreach worker can visit the municipal assessor’s office to photocopy official drawings showing the footprint of the house and all property lines. A plot plan can also be developed using a geographic information system (GIS), or the outreach worker can simply draw one by hand, using a measuring tape and pen and paper. The plot plan developed during this outreach phase will be used later as a guide for the field testing crew and for the landscape coordinator, as described in Chapters 6 and 7.

The next step in the process is testing of the yard soil, followed by a design session with the homeowner if the yard is found to have high levels of lead. These steps are described in detail in Chapters 6 and 7 of this handbook.

5.4 FOR MORE INFORMATION

Your local or state childhood lead poisoning prevention program may have good educational materials on lead issues.

Lead education materials developed by EPA’s Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics can be accessed at <http://www.epa.gov/lead/leadpbed.htm>.

The following Web sites list state and local lead poisoning prevention contacts:

The Lead Program of the National Safety Council’s Environmental Health Center:
<http://www.nsc.org/ehc/nlic/contacts.htm>

LEAD-SAFE YARD EDUCATION AND OUTREACH PLAN

1. Make appointment with interested applicants to discuss the problem of lead poisoning and the lead-safe yard and home program.
2. Home visit: First, ask them if they have had experience with lead poisoning. Have they had a child, relative, or neighbor who was lead poisoned? Using the educational pamphlet, discuss five key points about lead poisoning:
 - How does a child usually get lead poisoned? (Paint chips, dust and dirt on hands and toys, lead in water)
 - How do you avoid lead in drinking water? (Run tap water until it is cold)
 - How do you avoid lead in the home? (Specific lead-safe home cleaning and maintenance procedures)
 - Why is dust on children’s hands and toys, as well as on window sills and floors, a problem, especially if the house is not de-lead? (Children may put hands, fingernails, toys, or food dropped on floor in their mouths)
 - What foods are good for preventing lead poisoning? (Foods high in iron, calcium, and vitamin C, and low-fat foods)

This is a good time to show the photos of the LSYP.
3. Give the homeowner the video which is available in multiple languages, explores the dangers of lead paint poisoning, its adverse health effects, and practical measures for protecting children (see Section 5.4 for ordering information). Also give the homeowner the set of questions to answer after viewing the video. (The answer sheet can be returned immediately after watching the video, or later, with the lead-safe yard and home application.)
4. Explain the application process and documentation needed for the lead-safe yard program.
5. Leave the application, video, and sheet of questions (if the homeowner hasn’t returned it already) with your business card.

The National Conference of State Legislatures' Directory of State Lead Poisoning Prevention Contacts: <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/esnr/pbdir.htm>

For guidance on writing clearly and effectively for a general audience, try <http://www.plainlanguage.gov>.

Video: "Lead Paint Poisoning: The Thief of Childhood" (20 minutes, 1996)

This video explores the dangers of lead-paint poisoning and its adverse health effects. It provides information, education, and practical advice on protecting children, using interviews and discussions with educators, health care providers, and culturally and linguistically diverse parents whose children have been lead poisoned. The video is available in English, Spanish, Cape Verdean Creole, Haitian Creole, and Vietnamese. Available for \$10 from: City of Boston, Office of Environmental Health, 1010 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, MA 02118. Phone 617-534-5966, Fax 617-534-2372.

Video: "Little Moccasins" Lead Safety Program Video (22 minutes)

This lead poisoning prevention video was developed for day care providers, clinics, and families by the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, with funding from EPA's Lead Program. The video is available in English, but may soon be available in Spanish and some Native American languages. Available free of charge from Philip Quint, Lead Director, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, at 1-800-545-8524 or 1-207-532-4273. E-mail quint@ainop.com.

CD-ROM: "First Steps"

This CD-ROM, developed by the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians with funding from EPA's Lead Program, presents helpful interactive information on lead poisoning prevention in the form of video clips, games, and songs. Course manuals are available on the CD in English, Spanish, and Native American motif. Available free of charge from Philip Quint, Lead Director, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, at 1-800-545-8524 or 1-207-532-4273. E-mail quint@ainop.com.

QUIZ TO ACCOMPANY FILM, "THE THIEF OF CHILDHOOD"

1. By what year was lead no longer used in new house paint?
2. How can a child get lead poisoned?
 - a) paint chips
 - b) dust
 - c) drinking water
 - d) all of these
3. Name some foods that are good for children and that help decrease blood lead poisoning.
4. How can you avoid lead in drinking and cooking water?
5. How can you avoid lead hazards from home interiors?
6. Name two ways in which lead has gotten into yard soil.
7. Give three suggestions for protecting children in the home and yard from becoming lead poisoned.

DORCHESTER LEAD-SAFE YARD PROGRAM

FREE SOIL TESTING IN YOUR YARD FOR LEAD



WE ARE LOOKING FOR 50 YARDS IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD
WITH HIGH LEVELS OF LEAD
IF YOUR YARD MEETS A CERTAIN LEVEL, YOU COULD BE
ELIGIBLE FOR \$700 WORTH OF FREE MATERIALS AND LABOR
WHICH WILL MAKE YOUR YARD SAFER AND ATTRACTIVE
WITHOUT ANY COST TO YOU!

The Dorchester Lead-Safe Yard Program is a collaboration of the Bowdoin Street Health Center, the New England Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory, Boston University School of Public Health and Garden Futures. The purpose of this pilot program is to show that low cost methods exist which will make your yard safer. By improving the safety of your yard, we hope this will further reduce the risk of our children six years of age and younger becoming lead poisoned.

Your neighborhood has been chosen for this pilot project because there are a number of children with high levels of lead in their blood. Lead is especially hazardous to children. This is the main reason we want to conduct this pilot program. Because children play in many parts of this neighborhood, you do not have to have children six years of age or younger to participate.

We will first test your yard for lead content and if your yard qualifies, we will work with you on certain methods of reducing exposure to elevated lead levels. Staff from Garden Futures will provide landscape materials and labor to complete the work in your yard.

If you are interested in participating in this program, please call the number listed at the bottom of this page. We will be in the neighborhood speaking with you and your neighbors about this program. If you have questions, please do not hesitate to call.

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROJECT, CALL

Bowdoin Street Health Center, (617) 822-5318

PROGRAMA DE PATIOS SIN PLOMO DE DORCHESTER

(Dorchester Lead-Safe Yard Program)



PRUEBAS DE PLOMO GRATUITAS EN SU PATIO

ESTAMOS BUSCANDOS 50 PATIOS EN EL VECINDARIO CON ALTOS NEVELES DE PLOMO EN LA TIERRA.

SI SU PATIO CONTIENE PLOMO, USTED PUEDE SER ELEGIBLE PARA RECIBIR 700 DOLARES, ENTRE MATERIALES Y TRABAJO, PARA REMOVER EL PLOMO DE LA TIERRA Y EMBELLECCER SU PATIO SIN COSTO ADICIONAL PARA USTED.

El Programe de Patios sin Plomo de Dorchester es una colaboración del Centro de Salud de Bowdoin Street, el Laboratorio de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Nueva Inglaterra, la Escuela de Salud Pública de Boston University y Garden Futures. El objetivo de este programa piloto es el mostrar que existen métodos a bajo costo que harán sus patios más seguros. Mejorando los patios esperamos reducir el riesgo que corren los niños de seis años y menores de acabar envenenados con plomo.

Su vecindario ha sido escogido para este programma piloto debido al alto número de niños envenenados o con altos niveles de plomo en la sangre. El plomo es realmente perjudicial para los niños, y eelo es la razón por la que queremos realizar este programa. Debido a que los niños juegan en diferentes partes del vecindario, usted no tiene que tener niños de seis años o menores para participar.

Primero mediremos la tierra de su patio para ver si esta contiene plomo, y si es elegible trbajaremos con uste par mostrarle ciertos métodos para reducir el nivel de plomo en la tierra. Personal de Garden Futures traba-jaran proveyendole materiales jardineria y trbajarán para completar el trabajo en su patio.

Si usted está interesado en participar en este programa, por favor llame a la persona listada más abajo en esta página. Estaremos en el vecindario hablando con usted y sus vecinos sobre este programa. Si tiene alguna pregunta, por favor llamenos.

Para Más información o Para Participar en este Programa, Llame
Bowdoin Street Health Center, (617) 822-5318

Dorchester Lead-Safe Yard Program



Um teste gratuito para detectar veneno de chumbo no seu pátio/quintal. Procuramos 5 pátios, na vizinhança, com nível de veneno de chumbo elevado. Se o seu pátio/quintal mostrar um nível elevado de veneno de chumbo no solo você se qualificar a receber uma quantia de \$700 no valor de materiais e mão-de-obra, o que lhe irá ajudar a tornar o seu quintal mais atractivo e seguro. Este programa lhe será oferecido sem nenhum custo monetário.

Este programa é uma colaboração de Bowdoin Street Health Center, New England Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory, Boston University School of Public Health e Garden Futures. O propósito do programa é para mostrar que existem meios, a preços acessíveis, para remover o veneno de chumbo do solo, e tornar o seu pátio/quintal mais seguro. Ao reduzir o nível de chumbo no solo, esperamos que irá diminuir a possibilidade dos seus filhos, menores de seis anos de idade, contraírem veneno de chumbo no sangue.

A sua vizinhança foi escolhida para este programa porque existe um número elevado de crianças contaminadas de chumbo no sangue, o que é bastante prejudicial, e pode causar graves problemas de saúde. Porque as crianças brincam em vários lugares, não é necessário que você tenha filhos/as para poder participar neste programa.

Faremos um teste para detectar resíduos de chumbo. Se o seu pátio qualificar, entraremos em contacto consigo para discutirmos meios de como reduzir o nível do chumbo. O pessoal de Garden Futures providenciará materiais e mão-de-obra. Se você está interessada/o em participar neste programa, por favor contacte:

Bowdoin Street Health Center, (617) 822-5318

Pwogram Ki Okipe Lakou Kont Plon



Tes Gratis Nan Lakou Pou Plon

Nap Chache Sinkant Pie Nan Lakou Ki
Nan Zòn Nan

Ki Genyen Yon Nivo Plon Ki Wo.

Si lakou a genyen Yon nivo plon, ou kapab elijib pou yon zafe de set san dola an mateiyo & men dèw sak ka fè lakou bel, san danje e gratis.

Pwogram sila ki pou kimbe lakou san danje. Marè avek Bowdoin St. Sant pou Sante, N.E. EPA, B.U.S. of P.H. & Garden Futures. Rezon pwogram sa se pou montre ou metod bon mache ki egziste pou fè lakou san danje ak plon. Pake timoun yo ap jwe tout kote. Ou pa bezyen gen timoun sizan ou byen timoun pi piti pou patisipe.

Nap Teste lakou pou plon, si lakou a kalifye nap travay ak ou pou redwi nivo plon an. Nap ba ou materyo ak zouti pou travay sila.

Si ou enterese patisipe nan pwogram nan souple rele moun sa ke ou we nan an ba fey la. Nap pale ak ou e ak vwazen ou o sijè pwogram nan.

Si yon gen keksyon pa ezite rele:

Bowdoin Street Health Center, (617) 822-5318



DEPARTMENT OF NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

BOSTON'S PUBLIC FACILITIES DEPARTMENT

THOMAS M. MENINO, MAYOR
CHARLOTTE GOLAR RICHIE, CHIEF AND DIRECTOR

January 5, 2000

Dear Property Owner:

The City of Boston's Lead Safe Boston program, in conjunction with the National Center for Lead Safe Housing and the Environmental Protection Agency, would like to offer you the chance to improve the quality of the grounds surrounding your home through a unique program:

Low Level Soil Treatment Demonstration Project

There is no cost involved or work required on the part of the property owner!

Properties meeting project criteria and enrolled in the program will be part of an effort to demonstrate low-cost soil interventions through the use of landscape treatments that will enhance the appearance of your home!

What the Program Can Offer You!

Up to **\$3000** to cover the design, acquisition and installation of landscape elements.

Comprehensive testing/sampling of soil surrounding your home.

Scaled drawings of your property identifying lead hazard areas.

Fully developed plans showing proposed treatments and plantings.

Supervised construction and installation of all landscape treatments.

Detailed educational information.

What We Ask Property Owners To Do!

Answer a questionnaire concerning Lead Paint Hazards.

Allow project staff to sample the soil surrounding your home.

Participate in and provide feedback during the landscape design process.

Enjoy your newly landscaped yard!!!

A representative of Lead Safe Boston and The National Center for Lead Safe Housing will soon be contacting you about your possible involvement in this program.

We hope you decide to join us in this important endeavor!

Please call the Lead Safe Boston office at (617) 635-0190 with any questions regarding the program.

Fact Sheet: LEAD

What is Lead?

Lead is a poisonous metal found in nature. Because it is durable and persistent, it was used in house paint, pipes, cans, old toys, cribs, and furniture.



If a house was built before 1978, it probably has lead paint. Lead dust can be created by just opening and closing windows.

What does lead poisoning do to my child?

Lead poisoning can damage your child's brain, cause hearing loss and learning disabilities, and impair motor skills.



How can my child be exposed?

Your child can be exposed to lead by touching window sills, ledges, and other areas which have lead dust, and then putting their fingers in their mouths. This is normal behavior for children.

Finding the Lead

The only way to find out where the lead is in the house is to have a lead inspection done by a licensed inspector. If the inspector finds lead, then a licensed contractor must come in and make the house safe. You cannot live in the house while this is happening.

Lead Dust is Invisible

The most common way for children to be poisoned is by exposure to lead dust.



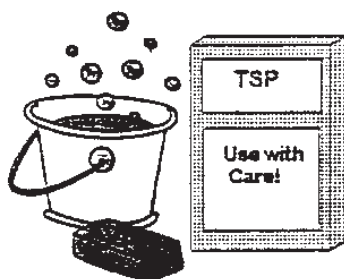
What Can I Do?

Make sure your child has a well-balanced diet, which includes milk (for calcium), dark green, leafy vegetables (for iron), and vitamin C. Have your child's blood tested regularly.

Wash Hands and Toys Often!

Wash your child's hands and toys often, and keep fingernails short.

Run the tap water for a few minutes every morning. Use only COLD water for cooking and drinking. Hot water concentrates the lead.



Keep It Clean!

Wipe windows, windowsills and dusty surfaces with warm water and TSP. Throw used paper towels away after wiping.

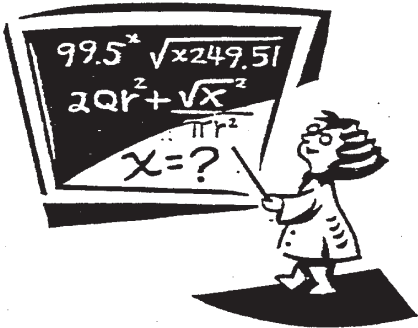
Don't Disturb Leaded Paint!

Make sure that there is no loose or flaking paint. NEVER scrape painted surfaces.



For more information, contact the Boston Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at the Boston Public Health Commission
 1010 Massachusetts Avenue, 2nd Floor, Boston, MA 02118
 (617) 534-5966

How Much Do You Know About Lead Poisoning?



MYTH

There is no way to prevent children from being lead poisoned.

FACT

Lead poisoning is completely preventable. Get the facts and learn how to protect your child by getting lead out of your home safely.

MYTH

Children have to eat paint chips, or chew on walls, to be lead poisoned.

FACT

Children can be poisoned simply by breathing lead dust. They can also be poisoned by having lead dust on their toys or fingers and then putting their fingers in their mouths.



MYTH

Only children with very high levels of lead in their blood will be hurt by the lead.

FACT

Low levels of lead in a child's blood can cause long term problems and permanently affect learning and behavior.



MYTH

Only children who live in the inner city can be lead poisoned.

FACT

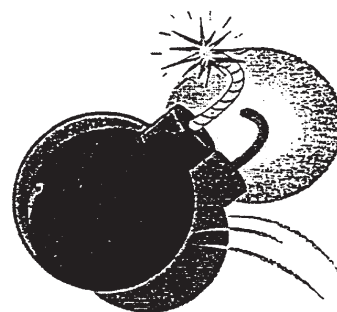
Any child, from any neighborhood, can be lead poisoned. Lead paint can be in any home built before 1978.

MYTH

Lead poisoning is not a real problem. Many people grew up in homes with lead paint and are perfectly healthy.

FACT

The lead paint that existed in homes twenty years ago is much more dangerous now. As lead paint gets older, it is likely to peel, chip, and create lead dust. This is a real health hazard.



MYTH

Having a home delead is much more dangerous than just leaving the lead paint there.

FACT

Lead removal must be done by a licensed deleader who will use safe techniques and who will clean up properly.

For more information, contact the Boston Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at the Boston Public Health Commission
 1010 Massachusetts Avenue, 2nd Floor, Boston, MA 02118
 (617) 534-5966

TEMPORARILY REDUCING LEAD PAINT HAZARDS BY CLEANING

1 Wear plastic gloves to clean

Protect yourself from exposure to lead.

2 Pick up all chips by hand or use a damp paper towel (Window areas often have lots of paint chips)

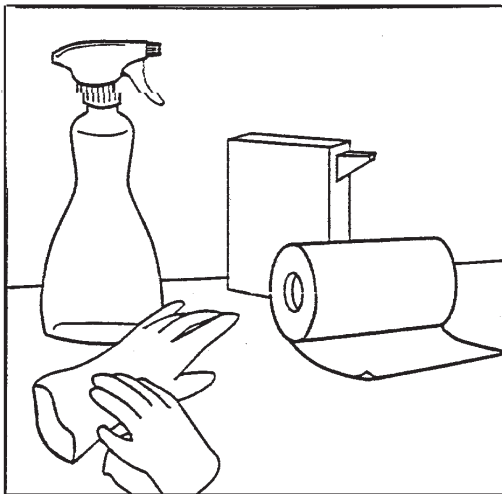
- Seal chips and paper towels in a plastic bag and throw out. *Do not use a household vacuum or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust!*

3 Wash household surfaces

- Use TSP, a lead-specific detergent, or any all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner.
- Scrub well for best results. (Don't scrub hard enough to remove the intact paint.)
- Clean window wells, window sills, play areas, and floors at least once or twice a week.
- Keeps children away when cleaning.
- Keep all cleaners safely away from children.

4 Use a spray bottle to keep dust levels down

- Use a cleaner already in a spray bottle, or put the cleaner into a spray bottle.
- If you must use a bucket, keep the wash water clean. Never put dirty paper towels into the wash water.



5 Use paper towels

- Don't use dish cloths or sponges to clean.
- Use a new paper towel to clean each area.
- Seal the used paper towels and gloves in a plastic bag and throw them out.

6 Rinse after cleaning

Use clean water and paper towels for rinsing each area.

7 Clean up properly

- Wash your hands when cleaning is done.
- Pour any wash and rinse water down the toilet, not the sink.

Important! Do not use a household vacuum or broom to clean up lead paint chips or dust. This could spread the lead dust into the air and into your vacuum cleaner or broom.

Massachusetts Department of Public Health • Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

TEMPORARY WAYS TO KEEP CHILDREN SAFE FROM LEAD PAINT HAZARDS

Under the Lead Law, the property owner is responsible for having his or her home delead or brought under interim control if it was built before 1978 and a child under the age of six lives there. Deleading permanently reduces the risk of lead poisoning. Until deleading occurs, here are some temporary ways to reduce lead hazards:

1 Clean often

Wet wiping regularly reduces lead dust levels in the home. See other side.

2 Put duct tape or contact paper over peeling paint and plaster

Put duct tape or contact paper on window wells, window sills, walls or other surfaces with peeling paint or plaster. Clean these areas often. Window wells and sills can be cleaned more easily when contact paper or duct tape are put down first. See other side.

3 Keep the lower part of the window closed (if possible)

If a window well is in bad condition, keep the lower part of the window closed and open only the upper part. This will prevent your children from putting their hands or objects in the window well where the lead dust collects. It also helps keep lead dust from blowing into the house.

4 Move furniture to block contact with peeling paint and plaster

By moving a sofa in front of a crack in a wall, you can block a child's access to lead hazards. Never place furniture where a child may climb on it and fall out of a window.

5 Change child's bedroom (if possible)

If your child's bedroom has chipping paint or plaster, consider using another room without chipping paint for the bedroom.

6 Other ideas

Regularly have your child tested for lead poisoning; wash your child's hands and toys often; if you are renovating or repainting call CLPPP for more information on how to do the work safely before you begin; feed your child food high in iron, calcium, and vitamin C and low in fat.

Lead Poisoning and your child health

Lead paint is the most common cause of childhood lead poisoning. When old paint cracks or peels, or when lead paint surfaces rub against each other or are bumped, lead paint dust or chips are created. Children typically become poisoned by putting their fingers which have touched lead dust into their mouths. Lead poisoning can cause lasting damage to children's brains, kidneys and nervous system. Even lower levels of lead can slow children's development and cause learning and behavioral problems. Children under six are at greatest risk.

Keep your child safe

Remember, these are only temporary ways to reduce the risk of lead poisoning from lead paint hazards. The only permanent way to reduce the risk of lead poisoning is to have the home delead. The owner of a home built before 1978 is responsible for having it delead or brought under interim control when a child under the age of six lives there.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

or your local lead program at

Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
617-753-8400 or 800-532-9571 (toll free)
www.magnet.state.ma.us/dph



BOSTON CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAM

**UNDERSTANDING WHAT BLOOD LEAD (PB)
TEST RESULTS MEAN:**

IF THE CHILD HAS A PB LEVEL OF:	THEN:
9 ug/dL or below	A child with a blood lead level below 9 is not considered to be poisoned.
10 - 14 ug/dL	The CDC defines a level over ten as a "level of concern." The child should be tested again frequently. Check with your pediatrician. He or she may prescribe multi-vitamins and iron.
15 - 19 ug/dL	The child's pediatrician should be involved in helping bring this blood lead level down by managing the child's diet and increasing nutrition. In addition, the child should be tested frequently. An environmental assessment should be done to find out where the lead is coming from. Prevention measures should be implemented immediately.
20 - 24 ug/dL	Get a complete medical evaluation, and have the child's home inspected for lead. Find and get rid of lead hazards in the child's home, school, and play areas.
25 ug/dL and above	A child with a blood lead level above 25 is considered poisoned. A lead inspection in the home is required, and it is essential that the child visit the doctor immediately. This is very serious. Medical treatment such as chelation may be used.
70 ug/dL and above	A child with this level is considered a medical emergency.

For help understanding your child's test result, talk with your pediatrician or health care provider. For information and assistance regarding inspections and removing lead hazards from your home, in Boston contact: The Boston Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at (617) 534-5966.

Outside of Boston, call The Massachusetts Department of Public Health's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at (800) 532-9571.

For more information, contact the Boston Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at the Boston Public Health Commission
1010 Massachusetts Avenue, 2nd Floor, Boston, MA 02118
(617) 534-5966



PROGRAMA DE PREVENCIÓN DEL ENVENENAMIENTO INFANTIL CON PLOMO

COMPRENDA EL SIGNIFICADO DE LOS RESULTADOS DEL EXAMEN DE PLOMO EN LA SANGRE (PB):

SI SU NIÑO TIENE UN NIVEL DE:	ENTONCES:
9 ug/dL o menos	Se considera que un niño con un nivel de plomo en la sangre con menos de 9 no está envenenado.
10 - 14 ug/dL	El Centro de Control de Enfermedades (CDC) define un nivel mayor de 10 como un "nivel de interés." El niño debe ser chequeado frecuentemente. Consulte con su pediatra, este le puede recetar multi-vitaminas e hierro.
15 - 19 ug/dL	El pediatra debe colaborar y ayudarlo a reducir el nivel de plomo en la sangre de su niño, através de cambios en la dieta y nutrición. También, el niño debe ser chequeado frecuentemente y el ambiente tiene que ser examinado para encontrar la fuente del plomo. Medidas de prevención tienen que ser implementadas inmediatamente.
20 - 24 ug/dL	Su niño necesita una completa evaluación médica. El pediatra puede recetarle hierro. Localize el lugar de donde proviene el plomo y aleje a su niño de este lugar. Recuerde que la fuente de plomo puede estar en su casa, en la escuela y donde juega su niño.
25 ug/dL y mayor	Se considera que un niño con un nivel de plomo en la sangre mayor de 25 está envenenado. Intervenciones ambientales y médicas tienen que ser implementadas inmediatamente. Un tratamiento médico y medicinas pueden reducir el nivel de plomo en la sangre.
70 ug/dL y mayor	Un niño con este nivel es considerado una emergencia médica.

Si necesita más ayuda para comprender los resultados de su niño, hable con su pediatra. Para más información sobre como puede remover el plomo de su casa en Boston, llame al: Programa de Prevención del Envenenamiento Infantil Con Plomo al (617) 534-5966.

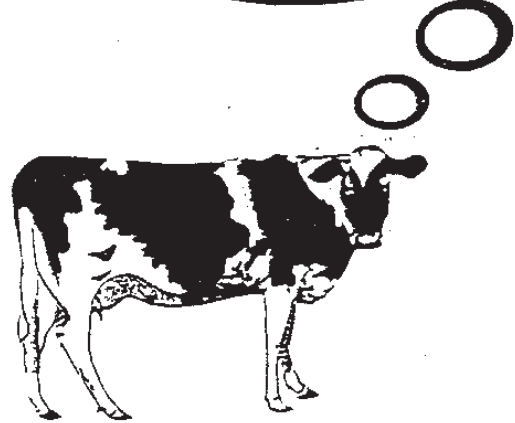
Si usted vive fuera de Boston, llame al Programa de Prevención del Envenenamiento Infantil Con Plomo del Departamento de Salud Pública de Massachusetts al (800) 532-9571.

LA COMISIÓN DE SALUD PÚBLICA DE BOSTON
 1010 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, 2DO PISO / ♦ BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS ♦ 02118
 ♦ (617) 534-5966 (VOICE) ♦ (617) 534-2372 (FAX) ♦

Foods That Help Reduce the Harmful Effects of LEAD

Lead is poisonous to the body. Infants, children under six, and pregnant women are at the greatest risk for lead poisoning.

Calcium is very important for growing bodies. Extra calcium will help protect children from lead poisoning!



Foods to Eat for Calcium

- Milk
- Yogurt
- Tofu
- Cheese
- Sardines and Tuna
- Green leafy vegetables
(Collard greens, broccoli, kale)

 A collection of food items including a carton of milk, a carton of eggs, a block of cheese, a bowl of sardines, a bowl of vegetables, and a cup of yogurt.

Lead looks like calcium, zinc and iron to the body. The body absorbs lead just like these important minerals, but lead is harmful, not helpful, to normal development. This is why it is important for you and your children to eat a balanced diet.

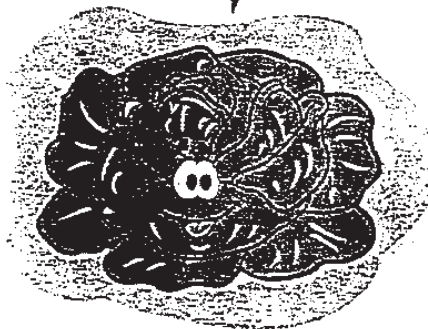
When you don't have enough vitamins and minerals in your diet, your body will absorb more lead. Lead is stored in the bones, just like calcium and iron.

Foods to eat to get IRON

- Lean meats
- Chicken, Turkey
- Black beans
- Kidney beans
- Rice
- Cereal with added iron
- Dried fruits
- Peanut Butter
- Corn Tortillas
- Dark green leafy vegetables
(like spinach and kale)



IRON is very important for growing bodies. Extra iron will help protect children from lead poisoning!



Iron works better with Vitamin C. Eat oranges, mangos, green peppers, tomatos, and drink real fruit juices (not fruit punch or kool aide) to help your body absorb iron.



For more information, contact the Boston Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at the Boston Public Health Commission
1010 Massachusetts Avenue, 2nd Floor, Boston, MA 02118
(617) 534-5966

**CITY OF BOSTON
DEPARTMENT OF NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT
LEAD SAFE BOSTON PROGRAM**

38 Winthrop Street
Hyde Park, Ma 02136
(617) 635-0190

LEAD SAFE BOSTON YARD PROGRAM APPLICATION

APPLICANT (Owner of Property)

Name: _____

Property Address: _____

I live here _____ I do not live here _____ # units in building _____

Mailing Address (Investor-Owners only): _____

Phone: (home) _____ (work) _____ SS # _____

Identify your ethnic/racial category _____ Female Head of Household Yes ___ No ___

Contact person _____ Phone (home) _____

CO-APPLICANT (Co-owner of property only if listed on deed)

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Phone: (home) _____ (work) _____ SS # _____

Identify your ethnic/racial category _____

- | Please check the appropriate answer | Yes | No |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Do you have a current homeowner's insurance policy in place?
(If yes, attach a copy of the insurance certificate to application) | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Are you current with your Boston Water and Sewer Payments?
If no, do you have a payment plan in place? | _____
_____ | _____
_____ |
| 3. Are you current with you real estate taxes? | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Please complete the child information below (use additional sheets if necessary). | | |

Name of Child(ren) Who live on the property	Date of Birth	Unit # where child(ren) lives
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

**AUTHORIZATION TO PROCEED WITH
LEAD SAFE YARD PROGRAM APPLICATION**

I am interested in participating in the Low level Soil Treatment Demonstration and Evaluation Project, as outlined in the Homeowner Consent Form. I understand in order to be eligible for this grant program I, as the Owner of the Property, must be in good standing with my Boston Water and Sewer account, be current on my real estate taxes and have a homeowner insurance policy in place. I also understand that this program is being offered to protect children and that there must be young children living here: either the child/ren who lived here during the Round 1 evaluation or at least one child under the age of 6 years old.

I hereby certify that the information that is provided in this application is true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I will make this information available for review upon request by the City of Boston's Department of Neighborhood Development, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, or its designee. I authorize the program to proceed with my application.

Applicant's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Co-Applicant's Signature: _____ Date: _____

**TERMS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE
MISSING INFORMATION WILL DELAY PROCESSING THIS APPLICATION AND MAY
JEOPARDIZE FUNDING AVAILABILITY!**



DEPARTMENT OF NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

BOSTON'S PUBLIC FACILITIES DEPARTMENT

THOMAS M. MENINO, MAYOR

CHARLOTTE GOLAR RICHIE, CHIEF AND DIRECTOR

March 28, 2000

Homeowner Name
Homeowner Address
Mattapan, MA 02126

Dear Homeowner:

Thank you for your interest in our Lead Safe Boston Yards Program. As you know from visiting with our outreach person Yvonne Illich of Silver Linings, if you participate in this program you will receive at **no cost to you**, comprehensive testing/sampling of the soil surrounding your home; drawings of your property identifying lead hazard areas; fully developed landscape plans showing proposed treatments; supervised construction and installation of all landscape treatments and detailed educational information about how to maintain your lead safe yard!

On March 6, 2000 we sent you a letter requesting the following documents. As of today, we have not received the documents listed below. It is important to note that we need these items before we can enroll you property in our program. Please use the enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope to send copies of the following documents to our office.

Boston Water and Sewer written approved payment plan.

Copy of current insurance policy for the property that will receive yard treatments.

Since this program will begin in early spring and funding is limited, it is very important that the document(s) be forwarded to our office as soon as possible. If your application is still incomplete after April 6, 2000, we will not be able to enroll you in our lead in soil grant program.

We are looking forward to working with you on this Low Level Soil Treatment Demonstration Project. Yvonne Illich will be contacting you later this week to offer you assistance in sending this information to our office. If you have any questions, please contact me at 617/635-0193.

Sincerely,

Sandra R. Duran
Lead Safe Boston

Cc: File



DEPARTMENT OF NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

BOSTON'S PUBLIC FACILITIES DEPARTMENT

THOMAS M. MENINO, MAYOR
CHARLOTTE GOLAR RICHIE, CHIEF AND DIRECTOR

June 12, 2000

Homeowner Name
Homeowner Address
Dorchester, MA 02124

Dear Homeowner:

Congratulations, you have been officially enrolled in the Lead Safe Boston Yards Program!

As a participant in our Lead Safe Boston/National Center for Lead-Safe Housing Low Level Soil Treatment Demonstration and Evaluation Project, you will receive a grant of up to \$3,000 worth of design and landscaping work to reduce the exposures to lead in soil on your property. For your files, we have attached a copy of the consent form that you signed. This form details the terms of our program that you are required to comply with in exchange for this granted scope of services. This is a very important project and your participation is vital to our efforts to demonstrate that low cost soil treatments are instrumental in reducing dust lead levels found inside homes.

Now that your property has been enrolled, EPA will sample the soil around your home and analyze the samples for their lead content. Once the results are available, one of our landscape contractors will set up an appointment with you to review your current yard use. With your input he or she will design a landscape plan that will abate the lead hazards found around your home.

Once the design is approved, the landscape contractor will schedule another appointment to review the design with you and determine the start date of your project. It is important to note that any debris that the landscape contractor determines needs to be removed in order to facilitate his work must be completed before work can begin.

Once the new landscaping work is complete, the landscape contractor will schedule a convenient time to meet with you to review the work and to explain the information contained in a Homeowner Maintenance Manual that will be yours to keep. Over the course of the following year, there will be times when our outreach person will return to your property to take dust wipes inside the entrance to your home and your tenant's units. We would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation in providing access to these areas.

If you have any questions regarding the program please feel free to contact me at 617/635-0193.

Sincerely,

Sandra R. Duran
Lead Safe Boston

HOMEOWNER PERMISSION FORM

Most homes in Boston have lead in the yard soil. This comes mainly from leaded paint flaking or being scraped off houses and leaded gasoline which was used in cars until recently. Lead in soil can harm children because dirt and dust get on children's hands, toys and other objects that they often put in their mouths. Lead in soil can also be tracked into the house.

PURPOSE OF THE PILOT PROGRAM

The Lead-Safe Yard Program is a project to make yards in your neighborhood safer for residents, especially children. We plan to do this by making low-cost and easy-to-install landscape improvements in yards with high lead levels in soil.

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

1. Analysis.

As part of your voluntary participation in the Lead-Safe Yard Program, the soil around your property at _____ will be analyzed for lead content. We will provide the analysis free of cost.

2. Improvements.

If the lead in your soil is above certain levels, we will suggest different kinds of landscaping options for you to choose. These may include covering the soil with barriers such as: mulch, wood chips, crushed stone, and shrubs. We will discuss options for children's play areas and vegetable garden sites also. We will make the improvements that you choose, with materials and labor provided free of cost.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION

Your participation is voluntary because there is no obligation to reduce or protect against the lead in your soil. If you wish to be part of the Lead-Safe Yard Program, we will make an appointment to analyze your soil and make the results available to you. If your soil has high levels of lead, we will make a second appointment to discuss the yard improvements and to plan a schedule for the landscaping work.

Value

If the levels of lead in your soil are above 400 parts per million, you are eligible to receive materials, services, and labor in landscape improvements free of cost from the Lead-Safe Yard Program.

I understand the conditions of this agreement and I agree to participate in the program.

Signature

Date

Homeowner Consent Form
Lead-Safe Boston/National Center for Lead-Safe Housing
Low Level Soil Treatment Demonstration and Evaluation Project

I am interested in participating in the Low Level Soil Treatment Demonstration and Evaluation Project.

If I meet the criteria for this project and if my property is accepted for the project, I understand that I will receive up to \$3,000 worth of design and landscaping work to reduce the exposures to soil lead on my property in exchange for my participation in the program. The work will be completed in the year 2000 or 2001.

I will receive the following:

1. Up to \$3,000 worth of design and landscaping work for my property.
2. Comprehensive testing/sampling of soil surrounding my home.
3. Scaled drawings of my property identifying the lead hazard areas in my yard.
4. Fully developed landscape plans showing proposed treatments and plantings.
5. Results of limited dust testing taken before, immediately after and one year after the work has been done.
6. Detailed educational information about how to maintain my yard.
7. A new door mat after all dust collection activities have been completed.

I agree to do the following:

1. Complete an application form and provide a copy of my homeowner's insurance policy to project staff.
2. Remove any debris, trash, old cars or other identified items that would make soil sampling or landscape work difficult or not possible.
3. Participate in an initial interview to identify my current or planned uses of the yard.
4. Meet with the landscape designer to provide input into the plan.
5. Allow access to my yard for site testing by Region 1 EPA, prior to starting and after completion of the landscape work.
6. Allow access to my home for dust testing by Silver Linings, Inc. Dust testing will take place three times (immediately before the work is done, after work is done, and one year after work is done) and include wipe sampling and laying down a dust collection mat to better measure accumulation of lead dust over time. I will allow Silver Linings, Inc. access to my home to pick up the mats about two weeks after each has been put in place.
7. Meet with the landscape designer after the plan has been developed, to review and approve the plan.
8. Allow the landscape designer access to my yard to complete planned treatments.
9. Cooperate with the landscape designer and allow him/her to use at no cost my utilities (such as lights, heat, power and water) as needed to carry out and complete the work.
10. Meet with the interviewer and landscape designer after work is completed to review my Homeowner Maintenance Manual, conduct dust testing, and complete project evaluation forms.
11. If a one year evaluation of this project is funded, allow one more site visit approximately one year after the yard work has been completed by the interviewer who will conduct dust testing and complete project evaluation forms.
12. Speak with the press and/or participate in a press event and/or publicity related to the Lead Level Soil Treatment Demonstration and Evaluation Project.

I will formally sign off on the proposed scope of work, Form #09 Owner Approval of Scope of Work, and Form #19 Homeowner Education and Project Completion Certificate, indicating that the work has been successfully completed.

I understand that Lead-Safe Boston will oversee the landscape work done in my yard and that the project's interviewer, Yvonne Illich of Silver Linings, will coordinate collection of most of the data for this project. Soil-lead measurements of my yard will be taken by the EPA as soon as it is feasible to sample, depending on weather conditions; I do not need to be present during this sampling. Because of changes in field conditions such as weather, I will not be notified in advance of the EPA sampling date.

If I have any questions about the construction work for this project, they will be answered by Sandra Duran, Lead-Safe Boston at 617-635-0193. If I have questions or concerns about the evaluation aspect of this project, they will be answered by Pat McLaine, National Center for Lead-Safe Housing at 1-800-624-4298.

Homeowner #1 signature

Date

Homeowner #2 signature

Date

Interviewer signature

Date

1 copy to homeowner

1 copy to Evaluation Files

HOMEOWNER YARD USE/TREATMENT OPTIONS INTERVIEW

Name: _____

Address: _____

Using a "clean" copy of the plot plan with house footprint:

1. Show me where people walk through the yard going to and from the house.
(exposed soil?) _____

2. Show me where children play (how many and how old?) _____

3. Show me where people raise vegetables (or do other gardening) _____

4. Show me where people eat outside _____

5. Show me where pets (especially dogs) spend their time _____

6. Show me where cars or other vehicles are parked or repaired _____

7. Show me where people walk to hang out clothes _____

8. Show me other areas for:
Sunbathing _____
Garbage cans _____
Recycling bins _____
Composting _____
Hobbies _____
9. Tell me any other places and ways children or adults spend their time in the yard. _____

HOMEOWNER YARD USE/TREATMENT OPTIONS INTERVIEW

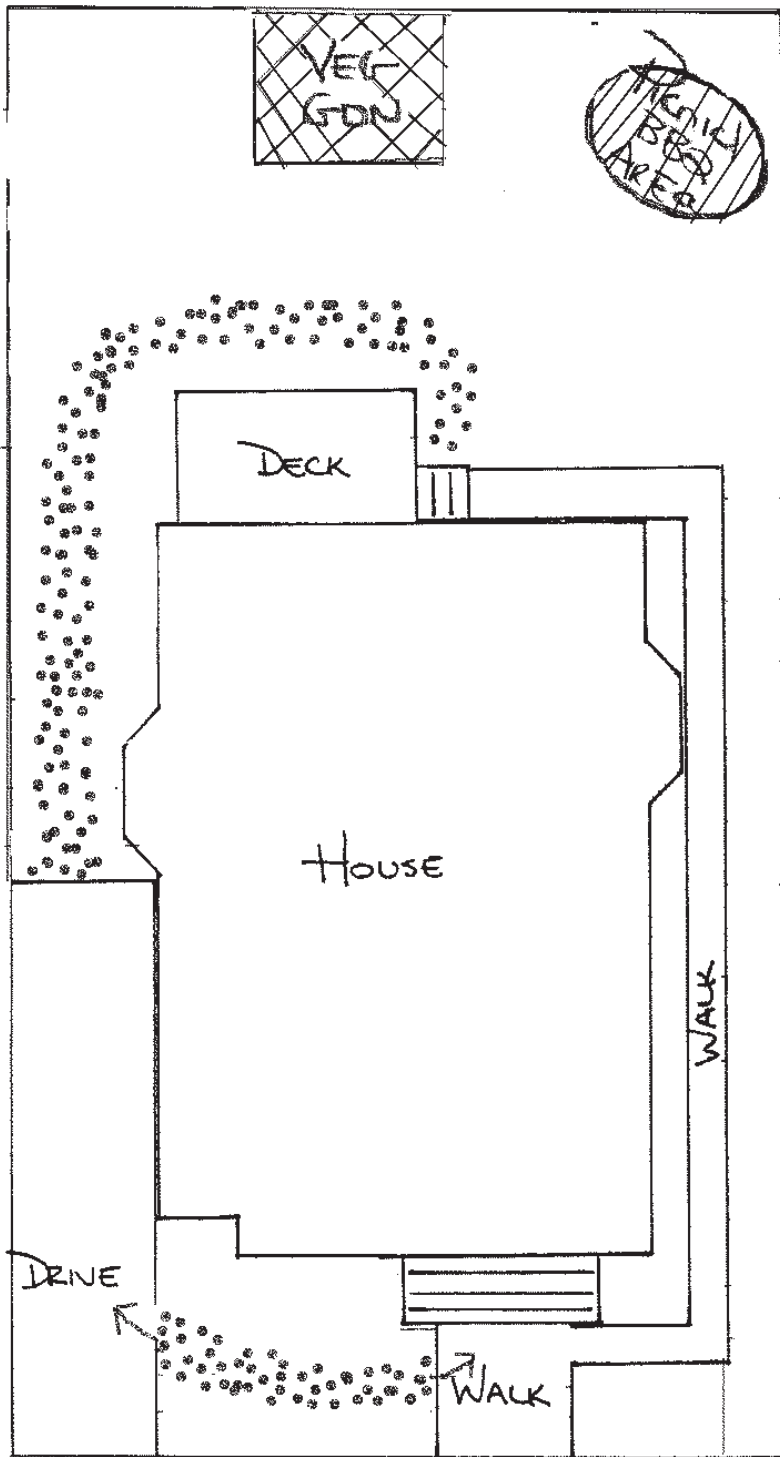
Name: _____

Address: 10 Home Street

Using a "clean" copy of the plot plan with house footprint:




1. Show me where people walk through the yard going to and from the house.
(exposed soil?) from driveway to deck, + across grass in front. Soil exposed in front.
2. Show me where children play (how many and how old?) backyard
3 kids (3, 7, 9) and lots of friends
3. Show me where people raise vegetables (or do other gardening) _____
backyard veg garden (see plot plan)
4. Show me where people eat outside on deck + in backyard
(see plot plan)
5. Show me where pets (especially dogs) spend their time no pets
6. Show me where cars or other vehicles are parked or repaired _____
driveway (black top)
7. Show me where people walk to hang out clothes backyard
8. Show me other areas for:
Sunbathing deck
Garbage cans driveway
Recycling bins back walk
Composting no
Hobbies no
9. Tell me any other places and ways children or adults spend their time in the yard. outdoor parties in the summer
(backyard)

10 HOME STREET



SCALE: 1" = 1'-10"

YARD USE PATTERN KEY

- DOTS**  High Traffic Area (Exposed Soil)
- CROSS HATCH**  High Risk Use Area (Play Area or Vegetable Garden)
- DIAGONAL LINES**  Recreation Area (Picnic or BBQ)

