## **Lead Paint**

## Checklist

	If your house or apartment building was built before 1980, consider having the paint tested for lead content.
	If you suspect exposure, have all family members tested at once for lead poisoning.
	If it is determined that you have lead-based paint, consider having the painted items, such as doors and windows, replaced. If the removal may create lead dust, consider calling in a professional contractor to do the removal.
	Alternatively, cover the lead-based paint with a sealant or gypsum wallboard. Note, however, that painting over lead-based paint with non-lead paint is only a temporary solution, since the lead-based paint may still separate from the surface, or the new paint may partially mix with the lead-based paint and lead dust will be released when the new paint deteriorates.
	Consider removing the lead-based paint. Professional removal is advised, since scraping, sanding, and chemical removal all give rise to lead dust, which must be properly contained.
	Keep all children, pregnant women, and adults with high blood pressure out of the work are until the removal is completed.
_	Remove all food and eating utensils from the work area.
	Make sure that the contractor removes all furniture, carpets, and window coverings from the work area and seals it off from the rest of the house.
	Whenever working around lead-based paint, wear a respirator designed to protect against inhalation of lead dust.
	Do not eat or drink in the work area.
_	Clean up all debris with a special vacuum cleaner with a HEPA filter.
	Wet-clean the entire area before re-entry.
	Dispose of clothing worn while removing lead-based paint.
	Dispose of all lead-based paint waste according to state and local regulations.

If you or a family member has suffered lead poisoning, seek legal counse	el to determine
whether you may have a cause of action against the responsible party.	If you do, you
may be able to recover the damages you suffered as a result of your exposure.	