CONNECTICUT HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY

Unlocking Solutions, Building Strong Communities.

Connecticut Housing Finance Authority

Construction Guidelines: Environmental & Hazardous Materials Review

2026

These Guidelines are effective January 2026

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The "Construction Guidelines: Environmental & Hazardous Materials" outlines the CHFA environmental review process. These Guidelines shall be followed when CHFA is providing construction financing and/or tax credits for multifamily developments pertaining to both new construction and the rehabilitation of existing buildings and properties. CHFA may select and commission an outside, third-party CT Licensed Environmental Professional (CT LEP) (at the applicant's expense), from a CHFA approved list to review environmental reports for conformance to these Guidelines. When required, the applicant will make a non-refundable payment for such environmental reviews.

The third-party environmental consultant hired for the project shall clearly understand the proposed scope of work for the project which will inform the review by providing context. This scope of work for the project shall be included in the fee proposal submitted by the third-party environmental consultant to verify an understanding of the building(s) and site(s) which are included in the project and scope.

Building materials, components, fabrications, assemblies and equipment for all proposed development projects – rehabilitations and new construction – should comply with the applicable sections of the current "Multifamily Design, Construction and Sustainability Standards-CHFA" (the Standards). The "Construction Guidelines: Project Planning & Technical Services Review" and the Standards define the design process and the specific recommendations for multifamily housing financed through CHFA. All applicants should strive to meet the Standards and Guidelines, must comply with CHFA Procedures and the requirements of the CHFA/DOH Consolidated Application and all current federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations.

I. Environmental Consultant Qualifications

Environmental consultants shall be licensed in the State of Connecticut with a current and active license. The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) maintains the roster of Connecticut licensed environmental professionals (CT LEP) which can be accessed on their website. The Connecticut Department of Public Health (CT DPH) also maintains the roster for qualified parties for their Lead Program and Asbestos Program, if required. For asbestos and lead based paint issues, CT DPH requires the project consultants be on the approved lists as noted below:

- Licensed lead consultants and lead abatement contractors;
- Licensed asbestos consultants and contractors;
- In-state approved commercial environmental laboratories;
- Out-of-state approved commercial environmental laboratories; and
- Approved non-commercial environmental laboratories

The owner/developer shall contract with a CT LEP to investigate proposed development sites and existing buildings, in order to identify environmental concerns that need to comply with federal and/or state regulations. The Owner's LEP should ensure that the investigation, testing and reporting for hazardous materials is performed by qualified licensed consultants, contractors and laboratories. Based on the nature/conditions of the site and the types of environmental concerns initially identified by the environmental consultants, additional investigation and/or testing may be required. Based on the results of investigation and testing, site and/or building remediation and/or abatement may be required. The licensed environmental professional shall evaluate the site thoroughly via Environmental Site Assessments to give a sound and reasonable opinion regarding the findings, including whether additional site investigation and testing is warranted.

II. Types of Environmental Site Assessments

An Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) is an investigation conducted of a specific site of either vacant land or a developed piece of property. The ESA's are generally presented in three major phases of investigation: Phase I, II and III**.** For certain sites, it may be cost effective to combine Phase I and Phase II or Phase II and Phase III. Environmental Site Assessments shall comply with current federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), CT DEEP's Site Characterization Guidance Document (SCGD) and ASTM Standards E1527.

A. Phase I Site Assessment (ESA): A Phase I Site Assessment investigation of the current and historic uses of a site for the purpose of identifying all areas on a site at which pollutants may have been released into the environment is required for all projects seeking financing through CHFA. A completed Phase I ESA includes the findings of factual information and the conclusions of the environmental professional regarding identification of AOCs. A complete Phase I ESA describes current and historical site operations and processes; current and historical storage, handling, and disposal practices; site development history, including historical fill placement; the location and nature of AOCs; substances and constituents of concern; potential for release; potential release mechanisms; environmental setting; potential migration pathways; and potential receptors. A complete Phase I ESA includes the environmental professional's preliminary Conceptual Site Model (CSM).

While other published guidance documents, such as the current American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, E-1527 and the USEPA's "All Appropriate Inquiries" rule under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) provide some useful protocols to complete a Phase I ESA, they are not inclusive of the key components to complete a Phase I ESA in accordance with the SCGD.

The Phase I ESA provides the foundation for subsequent phases of investigation and for demonstrating that sufficient site-wide investigations have been completed to the extent necessary to characterize the environmental condition of a site. Therefore, the research, collection, evaluation, and presentation of data in the appropriate context are essential. The purpose, objectives, and guidance for conducting a Phase I ESA that is acceptable to the Commissioner are presented in the SCGD.

Based upon the owner's environmental consultant's findings, and/or the opinion of the CHFA third-party environmental consultant's review/opinion, a Phase II Site Assessment may be required. Any and all areas of concern as defined in the "Site Characterization Guidance Document" should be evaluated along with any and all Recognized Environmental Conditions as defined in ASTM E1527-21. Based on the information submitted and reviewed, additional phased site investigations, testing and/or reports, may be required. For applications submitted during a designated funding round with a submission deadline (such as the 9% LIHTC round), the Phase I ESA must have been completed within one (1) year prior to the application deadline. For applications for CHFA and DOH funding outside of a specific funding round (such as 4% LIHTC, TEB, etc.), the Phase I ESA must have been completed within one (1) year prior to the submission of a full application.

Given the recent guidance from the EPA on PFAS (Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl substances, ie the "Forever" chemicals), PFAS testing may be required. Please be sure to address this in the Phase I ESA reports. (NEW)

B. Phase II Site Assessment: A Phase II Site Assessment is an investigation of each "Area of Concern", "Potential Release Area" or "Recognized Environmental Condition" to determine whether or not pollutants have been released to the site soils or groundwater. Based upon the owner's environmental consultant's findings, and/or the opinion of the CHFA third-party environmental consultant's review/opinion, a Phase III Site Assessment may be required.

C. Phase III Site Assessment: A Phase III Site Assessment is an investigation that fully characterizes the nature and extent of contamination resulting from any release which has occurred on a site. While remedial actions to abate pollution may be taken at any time in the course of characterizing a site, a final remedial action plan can only be developed after a complete Phase III investigation.

D. Soil Management Plan: On sites where complete cleanup is not feasible and/or cost prohibitive, residual contamination may remain, and environmental restrictions are required to be applied to the property. These restrictions must be recognized during development and construction activities. Most commonly, soil disturbance cannot be performed without following an appropriate Soil Management Plan (SMP). SMPs may include (among others):

- Maps showing topsoil and subsoil types and areas to be stripped
- Methods for stripping, stockpiling, re-spreading and improving the soils
- Remedial activities
- Haul routes
- Location and content of each soil stockpile
- Schedules of volumes for each material
- Expected after-use for each material
- Designated responsibilities for supervising soil management

All Risk Based Corrective Actions (RBCAs) must be based on the appropriate combination of ASTM Guides and Practices, and meet the requirements of any Local, State, Tribal or Federal (LSTF) regulatory authority for restricted residential criteria levels. Whether or not remedial activities are subject to the State of Connecticut's Remediation Standard Regulations (RSRs), the RSRs should be utilized as a standard of care, and for guidance for proposed remedies. Projects utilizing HUD funding must also comply with the environmental review and requirements included in the current editions of the HUD Multifamily Accelerated Processing (MAP) Guide and Appendices. For federally-funded projects where contaminated soils will be consolidated and remain on-site, a minimum cover of 4' of clean soil must be provided.

III. Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials include materials such as asbestos, lead-based paint, lead in water, lead in soil, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), mercury, radon, mold, and others. Hazardous materials surveys can be classified into three (3) major types; a general survey, a renovation impact survey and a pre-demolition survey. In all cases, a licensed inspector (asbestos and/or lead based paint) shall oversee the survey and provide direction as needed.

A general survey is an examination of the materials used in building construction documenting the existing known hazardous materials. This survey typically does not involve destructive sampling within wall cavities, above ceilings, below flooring tiles, etc.

A renovation impact survey is an investigation of building materials when a structure will be undergoing a renovation or rehabilitation. In this survey, destructive sampling may be required to uncover any hidden hazardous materials. This type of survey is required when hazardous materials are suspected to be present and the scope of work should be utilized to inform the extent of the required testing.

The final type of survey is the pre-demolition survey which is an investigation done prior to a building or structure slated for complete demolition. This type of survey is also required prior to any demolition work occurring.

IV. Types of Hazardous Materials

A. Lead-based paint requirements

Multifamily residential developments are likely to be child-occupied or may become child-occupied. In addition, grandparents may provide child care for their grandchildren on a regular basis and grandchildren may also reside with their grandparents, temporarily or long-term. As such, CHFA requires all units be considered child-occupied units and be subjected to the same protocols for abatement purposes.

The following are requirements regarding lead-based paint testing and abatement per the CHFA:

CT LEPs performing services for CHFA grant applications and/or for CHFA funded projects shall ensure that properly credentialed Environmental Firms and individuals are used for lead consulting and lead abatement activities.

If during a Phase I ESA, a CT LEP identifies defective paint in a pre-1978 residential dwelling, a comprehensive lead inspection shall be conducted during Phase II ESA. The comprehensive lead inspection shall be performed by a CT DPH licensed lead consultant which employs a CT DPH certified lead inspector and/or CT DPH certified lead inspector risk assessor.

The comprehensive lead inspection shall include testing of painted surfaces on the interior/exterior of the building (single family house, multi-family house, buildings expected to be used for residential occupancy), as well as common areas. In addition, dust, water and bare soil shall be tested.

The CT DPH licensed lead consultant shall provide the owner's CT LEP with a lead inspection report summarizing the lead testing findings.

Owners and/or CT LEP/Environmental Firm shall use the following:

- Pre-Project Checklist for Lead Abatement Projects

1. **When there is a child under the age of six years old in residence** (**or presumed that a child may reside in the future):**

a. The CT DPH licensed lead consultant shall report their findings to CT DPH and the local director of health through the submission of the CT DPH Lead Inspection and Testing Summary Form.

b. This reporting of the CT DPH Lead Inspection and Testing Summary Firm will trigger the CT Department of Public Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Regulations.

c. The local director of health shall issue an order letter to the property owner to abate all lead hazards.

d. All defective lead surfaces and bare soil shall be abated by a CT DPH licensed lead abatement contractor.

e. Before lead abatement work begins, the property owner and/or the CT LEP/Environmental Firm shall hire a CT DPH Licensed Lead Consultant, employing a CT DPH certified planner-project designer, to develop a lead abatement plan and a lead management plan.

   The lead abatement plan shall describe how all lead hazards and defective lead-based paint surfaces will be abated. The lead management plan shall identify all lead-based paint that is intact and abated soil which will be checked by the property owner on a regular basis to ensure it remains hazard free. Both plans shall be submitted to the local health department for their approval.

f. Once the lead abatement plan is approved, lead abatement work can begin.

g. The CT DPH licensed lead abatement contractor shall employ a CT DPH certified lead abatement supervisor to oversee the lead abatement work which shall be performed by CT DPH certified lead abatement workers.

h. Before lead abatement work begins, the property owner shall notify the residents 5 days in advance, as this ensures that they are safely relocated (relocation may not be necessary in all situations, this will be decided by the director of health).

i. When lead abatement is complete, a final clearance shall be conducted by a CT DPH licensed lead consultant.

j. Once final clearance criteria are achieved, the local health department shall conduct a visual assessment of the property to ensure compliance with the lead abatement plan.

k. The local health department shall then issue a post abatement inspection report and letter of compliance to the property owner.

*Please note, if a child does not currently reside in the residence, this will not trigger CT Department of Public Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Regulations. However, since CHFA and DOH require that all units be ‘presumed a child occupied residence’, abatement of lead hazards is required and shall follow all steps listed above with the exception of the local health department’s role.

3. Clearance dust wipe sampling protocol:

Clearance dust wipe sampling shall be performed at a CT DPH licensed lead consultant which employs a CT DPH certified lead inspector and/or CT DPH certified lead inspector risk assessor.

Samples of dust shall be collected on the floor, a window sill and a window well in in each room or area where lead-based paint has been abated.

Additionally, if only a portion of a dwelling unit has been abated, a sample shall be collected from the floor outside the containment within ten (10) feet of the entrance to the abatement or area upon completion of abatement activities.

	Floor	**Sill**	**Well**
Risk Assessment Dust Hazards Standards	**any reportable level**	**any reportable level**	**any reportable level**
Post-Abatement Clearance Dust Standards	**< 5 µg/ft^2**	**< 40 µg/ft^2**	**< 100 µg/ft^2**

EPA has suggested that language be included in lead inspection reports and post abatement inspection reports to include information that lead dust may reoccur over time with the presence of lead-based paint and that regularly cleaning hard surfaces with a damp cloth and a general all-purpose cleaner can assist in reducing lead dust hazards.

4. The following templates are available through the CT DPH:

a. Lead abatement plan template
b. Lead management plan template
c. Pre-Project Checklist for Lead Abatement Projects

B. Drinking Water Quality and Lead in Water

All renovations, regardless of development type (family/elderly/supportive housing), that plan to reuse existing piping systems that are non-plastic and installed before 1986, will be required to provide testing for Lead in Water. Testing must be performed by a CT DPH licensed lead consultant who employs a CT DPH certified lead inspector and/or CT DPH certified lead inspector risk assessor. The minimum number of apartments to be tested shall be at least twenty-five percent of randomly selected units, but no less than one unit in each building. Testing is to include, but not limited to, the visual inspection of readily accessible components of the building's plumbing system (i.e. water supply lines, fittings, fixtures, etc.). Of particular importance is identification and condition of lead supply lines, lead solder on piping, and brass fixtures & fittings.

If lead in water contamination exceeds the EPA lead action level, the CT LEP will provide an accurate identification of the source(s) of the lead in water contamination. Additional testing and a plan to remove/remediate all sources of lead in water must be part of the scope of work.

CHFA does not consider Point of Use filters (POU) for use as a permanent solution for the remediation of Lead in Water.

In the case of Gut Rehabilitations, where existing laterals are being maintained; if testing is not possible prior to construction, lead in water testing will be required as soon as service is restored and testing is possible. If lead in water contamination exceeds the EPA lead action level, identification of the source(s) and removal/remediation of the contamination will be required.

Follow-up testing of the water after the renovations are complete shall be required to ensure that no samples exceed the EPA lead action level. If safe levels are still not achieved, efforts to solve the problem must continue until safe levels are attained.

On April 10, 2024, the US EPA announced its final Drinking Water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCLs) for six Per-and Poly-Fluorinated substances (PFAS). The EPA regulation establishes MCLs for five individual PFAS (PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA, also known as GenX) and an additional MCL for combinations of four PFAS (PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS).

The current analytical methods can measure concentrations of PFAS at and near the MCLs. The EPA has designated Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) of “zero” for PFOA and PFOS.

C. Asbestos

All current, applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations shall be followed. An asbestos renovation impact survey is an investigation of any asbestos containing building materials when a structure will be undergoing a renovation or rehabilitation. In this survey, destructive sampling may be required to uncover any hidden asbestos. This type of survey is required when hazardous materials are suspected to be present and the scope of work should be utilized to inform the extent of the required testing.

An asbestos pre-demolition survey shall be done prior to a building or structure slated for complete demolition. This type of survey is also required prior to any demolition work occurring. It is recommended that a licensed asbestos inspector or consultant be included as part of the project team to oversee and advise on any issues related to asbestos documentation and/or abatement. (NEW) While PLM testing for asbestos is required by law, the EPA has also issued guidance stating that PLM testing may not be effective for asbestos testing in floor tile, for example. CHFA reserves the right to require additional testing if PLM is deemed insufficient.

D. Radon

Provide radon testing of properties where buildings will be used for residential occupancy. In the case of multiple buildings within a development, it is preferred that all residential units with occupied rooms at or below ground level shall be tested in each building. However, the minimum number of apartments to be tested should be at least twenty-five percent of randomly selected ground level units, but no less than one unit in each building.

Upper levels shall only be tested if there are frequently occupied rooms located above untested ground contact areas. The building being tested shall have all windows and doors shut twelve hours prior to and during the entire test period.

Routine ingress and egress is allowed. The most ideal time period for testing is between the colder months of November through March. Testing shall not be conducted during abnormal weather conditions or during any structural changes to the building or HVAC system. Radon tests shall be placed where they are least likely to be disturbed and in accordance with the following: (1) minimum of 20 inches above floor, (2) three feet away from exterior walls, doors, or windows, (3) one foot away from interior walls, (4) four inches from other objects, (5) away from any vents, appliances, and potential drafts, and (6) away from any heat source including direct sunlight and areas of high humidity.

If an initial radon level in an existing building is at or above the United States Environmental Protection Agency action level of 4.0 picocuries per liter (pCi/L), a confirmatory test shall be done in the same location for the same amount of time. If the confirmatory test is at or over 4.0 pCi/L, all remaining ground floor units must be tested, and a radon mitigation system shall be installed by nationally-certified radon mitigation professionals to reduce the radon levels to below 2.7 pCi/L.

(NEW for 2026 per DOH ATS) Since the EPA confirms there is no safe level of radon exposure, and since the World Health Organization (WHO) requires remediation above 2.7 pCi/L, CHFA reserves the right to require radon remediation for any testing results which are found to be above 2.7 pCi/L.

A list of these professionals can be found on the CT DPH website: www.ct.gov/dph/radon.

If radon testing is not possible, as in cases of gut rehabs and new construction, a passive radon mitigation system shall be incorporated into the design specifications of the construction project.

This system includes the following features:

- A gas permeable layer, such as 4-inch gravel, placed beneath the slab to allow soil gases to move freely underneath the building
- Plastic sheeting over the gas permeable layer and under the slab to help prevent soil gases from entering the home
- Sealing and caulking all openings in the foundation floor to reduce soil gas entry
- A vent pipe, such as 6 inch PVC pipe, to run from the gas permeable layer through the building to the roof to safely vent soil gases above the building
- Electrical roughing to junction box(es) in the attic as required to allow installation of in-line mechanical ventilation fan(s)

The new building should be tested for radon after construction is completed and is ready for occupation. If radon results are at or above 4.0 pCi/L, the existing system should be activated by installing an in-line fan. Further information about Radon Resistant New Construction may also be found at www.ct.gov/dph/radon.

Post-construction radon re-testing and reporting shall be provided for all rehabilitation projects that include exterior envelope improvements. For minor projects where exterior envelope

improvements are minimal to none, post-construction radon re-testing and reporting shall be provided at CHFA's discretion.

E. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in Building Materials

CHFA follows the EPA's and CT DEEP's recommendations with regard to testing and remediation and abatement of PCBs in building materials.

For buildings constructed and/or renovated between 1950 and 1979, CHFA recommends an applicant follow a presumptive approach to PCB remediation/abatement planning. This will include the identification of all suspect materials presumed to contain PCBs, and the preparation of a cost estimate based on the proposed project scope. Cost estimates and all reports are to be provided to CHFA with the project application.

If a project is awarded funding, CHFA will require representative testing of the suspect materials as warranted by the proposed scope. Remediation/abatement plans and cost estimates are to be revised as required by the results. All testing, reports and estimates will be required prior to CHFA Board approval.

Encapsulation is not an acceptable approach for PCBs per the CT DEEP. Because each site will present unique circumstances, CHFA requires the applicant and their LEP to consult with their EPA Regional PCB Coordinator and CT DEEP regarding the acceptable approach to remediate PCBs prior to the submission of a funding application.

For applications including the complete demolition of a building, CHFA recommends the applicant follow a similar procedure. CHFA would require testing of all suspect materials within the property to provide the most accurate cost estimate for remediation/abatement of PCBs.

F. Mold and Moisture

Damp indoor environments have been shown to negatively impact health. Inspections shall be conducted for visual evidence of dampness, moisture incursion, moisture damage, and mold. Moisture meters may be used as an inspection aid as long as the meter to be used is designed to measure moisture content on the substrate of interest. Water sources resulting in indoor dampness must be located and remediated. Moldy building materials and/or porous personal belongings furnishings must be discarded. Indoor relative humidity should be maintained below 60% at all times to minimize indoor mold growth. Air testing for mold is NOT recommended by the CT Department of Public Health and most nationally recognized health authorities.

G. Other Potential Environmental Concerns

Environmental surveys should also be performed for each of the following environmental concerns based on the date of building construction, the proposed scope of work, and/or other specific issues related to the development. The input and recommendations of the project LEP is also important since they are aware of the regulations and requirements for the testing of the materials noted below.

1. PCBs in soil;
2. Universal Waste;
3. Urban Fill/polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)/heavy metals;

4. Flood classification and/or flood zone; and,
5. Wetland classification and designated areas.

H. Abatement and Mitigation

Design and construction documents (drawings and specifications) shall incorporate work necessary to mitigate environmental concerns identified by CHFA and the owner's consultants unless these concerns are addressed prior to construction start and are outside the limits of the construction documents. Mitigation methods shall be in accordance with a plan prepared in conformance with applicable state and federal regulations and accepted by CHFA.

I. Connecticut Transfer Act Opinion Statement

The owner's environmental attorney may need to confirm review of environmental reports prepared by consultants to insure that all applicable environmental regulations specific to the property will be met, including an opinion regarding the applicability of the CT Transfer Act and whether the site meets the definition of an "Establishment" per the Act. The opinion-statement from the owner's environmental attorney may be required prior to initial closing.

On October 2, 2020 Gov. Ned Lamont signed House Bill No. 7001, "An Act Revising Provisions of the Transfer Act and Authorizing the Development and Implementation of a Release-Based Remediation Program" (the "Act"). The act includes immediate changes to the Connecticut Transfer Act (the "Transfer Act"). More importantly, however, the Act includes an eventual transition from remediation under the Transfer Act to a new release-based reporting and remediation program.

Given the proposed changes, site investigation results that qualify for entry into the new Release-Based Clean-up Program (RBCP) shall be addressed to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of DEEP. (NEW 2025)

Additionally, compliance with UST Regulations is required. This is meant to address any USTs that remain unused onsite or have not been properly closed. (NEW 2025)

J. Abatement/Remediation Costs

Upon completion of all testing, and the determination of the scope of possible abatement and/or remediation work, cost information shall be submitted for review. Cost estimates shall be prepared/verified by the Connecticut Licensed Environmental Professional ("LEP") assigned to the project. Costs for testing and abatement must be included in the project cost summary and exploded trade payment breakdown on the appropriate individual line items of Testing and Environmental.

K. Hazardous Material Notification Clause

In all developments involving demolition or rehabilitation, specifications shall be written to include the following:

"In carrying out the work of this contract, should the contractor encounter asbestos or other toxic materials the contractor shall:

1. *Notify all parties to this contract;*

2. *Notify applicable State and local authorities; and (if the cleanup is to be carried out under the direction of the contractor);*

3. *Make application for permits necessary for removal (or other methods of mitigating the potential harmful effects) of such materials; and,*

4. *Upon receipt of required permits mitigate potential harmful effects of such materials in accordance with permits and applicable codes and laws."*

If the contractor is not to be responsible for mitigation, the sponsor/developer/owner shall carry out mitigation in accordance with the requirements as stated above.

L. Flood zones

1. CHFA and DOH may fund development of properties where a portion lies in a flood zone, if a flood management plan acceptable to CT DEEP is provided.

2. For adaptive re-use/gut rehab developments, CHFA and DOH will not fund the development of critical activities (elderly housing and other residential units) at or below the 500-year flood elevation.

V. On-Site Sewage Systems

Many Connecticut residents live in homes that are not connected to sewers. These homes are served by on-site sewage systems also known as septic systems. Septic systems serve single-family homes, duplexes, apartment buildings, schools, restaurants, and commercial buildings in non-urban areas.

Local Health Departments have property files that may contain important septic system information such as copies of permits, design plans, as-built drawings, and soil test data. Septic system inspections are strongly recommended. The Department of Public Health recommends septic system inspections be performed by individuals that are licensed to install or clean (pump) septic systems. Licensed Cleaners can pump and inspect the septic tank and associated piping, licensed Installers can pump, inspect the tank, associated piping, distribution box(s) and the leaching system.

Runback or backflow from the leaching system into the septic tank after pumping is an indication that the leaching system is surcharged, and the inspection report must document the backflow conditions and note the system was “malfunctioning” at the time of inspection. Other signs of system malfunction include wastewater overflowing outlet baffle and back-up into building sewer or riser.

If a malfunctioning or failure (e.g., sewage breakout) is noted the building served should be checked for leaking plumbing fixtures that could be adding to the daily discharge. Sewage overflowing onto the ground surface warrants immediate attention. Septic systems that discharge sewage onto the ground surface, into an open watercourse, or otherwise cause health hazards or nuisance conditions is identified as “failing” and should be reported to the Local Director of Health for investigation and abatement actions.

VI. Remediation/Re-use of Existing Brownfield Sites

The re-use and redevelopment of abandoned or underutilized commercial and industrial sites, is encouraged where redevelopment and re-use has not occurred due to the presence or potential presence of pollution in the buildings, soil and/or groundwater, which requires remediation before, or in conjunction with, the restoration, redevelopment and re-use of the property.

A Phase I ESA is required and most likely, a Phase II and III would also be needed as well as a Remediation Action Plan (RAP). After the site investigations and subsequent reports, the developer, contractor, environmental consultant and architect shall estimate the costs necessary to remove the contamination provide the appropriate environmental remediation and restore the property to a "buildable" site.

(NEW) For projects that have received DECD Brownfields funding to clean up a site, the CHFA 3rd Party Environmental Review may be more limited in nature since most times, DECD and/or DEEP will provide oversight for the remediation at the site and the Owner's LEP may also have oversight responsibilities given the specific funding and clean up program. Additionally, if site clean-up is not included in the scope of work for a project, and a city or town is responsible for delivering a 'clean' site at initial closing, the CHFA 3rd party LEP review may be more general and very high level in nature. A close out report will be required prior to initial closing which confirms the site has been remediated and no additional hazardous materials are present at the site.

VII. Environmental Clearance for All RAD Conversion Proposals Seeking CHFA Financing

For RAD Conversion applications seeking CHFA financing, evidence of federal environmental clearance must be submitted with the financing application. Additionally, an estimate of any related remediation cost prepared by a Connecticut Licensed Environmental Professional ("LEP") must be included in the development budget.

VIII. Reduction/Release of Retainage – Environmental Requirements

Environmental requirements for the reduction/release of retainage may be found published within the current edition of CHFA's Pre-Construction Guidelines. The retainage will not be released until all environmental remediation issues have been addressed to CHFA's satisfaction.

IX: Federally Funded Projects

All target housing, or a building expected to be used for residential occupancy that is receiving federal assistance through CHFA, Department of Housing (DOH) and/or any other entity must follow the requirements for lead paint evaluation and remediation detailed in the Code of Federal Regulations at 24 CFR 35. In cases where the State of Connecticut, tribal or local jurisdiction has laws, ordinances, codes or regulations governing evaluation or hazard reduction that are more protective than the federal regulation, the more protective standard shall apply. Since the Department of Housing reserves the right to restrict project funding based on the availability of federal and state resources, project teams should plan for the use of Federal funds and the corresponding requirements such as, but not limited to, procurement, environmental requirements and design and building standards.

Additionally, if Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) are included in the project funding, Public Housing Standard 24 CFR shall be used.

Per the State of CT Department of Housing, please see the following links and resources for more information:

https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/

https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/noise-abatement-and-control/

Resources
WISER: Noise Abatement and Control Online Module
HUD Noise Guidebook
Day/Night Noise Level Electronic Assessment Tool (DNL Calculator)
Barrier Performance Module
Sound Transmission Classification Assessment Tool
FAA Noise Map Archive: Airport Noise Exposure Maps
Federal Railroad Administration Railroad Operations Data Sources: Railroad Operational Data
View Additional Resources

Pre-Project Checklist for Lead Abatement Projects
(child < 6 years of age in residence)
Paperwork to review

The lead consulting activities (inspection, assessment, lead abatement plan and scope of work) shall be conducted by a person employed by a current DPH Licensed *Lead Consultant* (verify through DPH e-licensing https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx)

- ❒ Copy of DPH Lead Consultant License: blue card with company name and license type
- ❒ License #: _____

The person who will conduct the lead inspection or lead risk assessment shall hold a current certification issued by the DPH as a *Lead Inspector* or *Lead Inspector Risk Assessor* (verify through DPH e-licensing https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx)

- ❒ Copy of DPH Inspector or Inspector/Risk Assessor Certification: blue card with person's name and credential
- ❒ Certification #: _____
- ❒ Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
- ❒ Photo ID
- ❒ Lead Inspection Testing and Summary Form submitted to the Director of Health (if the property is the residence of a child under the age of six)
- ❒ *Verification that new dust wipe hazard sampling levels are being followed (adopted on 8/10/23)*

The person who will prepare the lead abatement plan and lead management plan shall hold a current certification issued by the DPH as a *Lead Planner-Project Designer* (verify through DPH e-licensing https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx)

❒ Copy of DPH Lead Planner-Project Designer Certification: blue card with person's name and credential title
❒ Certification #: _____
❒ Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
❒ Photo ID

The lead abatement plan shall be submitted to the local Director of Health for review and approval prior to the start of lead abatement work, when a child under the age of six is in residence (LHD Directory, contact information by town https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Local-Health-Admin/LHA/Local-Health-Administration---Site-Map)

❒ Lead abatement plan submitted to the local health department (date: _____)
❒ Lead abatement plan approval received by local health department
❒ Lead management plan submitted to the local health department (date: _____)
❒ Lead management plan approval received by local health department

The company that will conduct lead abatement shall be a current DPH Licensed Lead Abatement Contractor. The employees carrying out the work shall be current DPH Certified Lead Abatement Supervisor(s) or Lead Abatement Worker(s). (verify through DPH e-licensing https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx)

❒ Copy of DPH Lead Abatement Contractor License: blue card with company name and license type
❒ License #: _____
❒ Copy of DPH Certification as Abatement Supervisor: blue card with person's name and credential title
❒ Certification #: _____
❒ Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
❒ Photo IDs
❒ Copies of all Lead Abatement Worker certificates and training refreshers for employees on-site who actually do the work

The person that will conduct final clearance of the worksite shall be a current DPH certified lead inspector or lead inspector risk assessor and shall be employed by a current DPH licensed Lead Consultant in order to perform final clearance activities. The licensure and certification credentials must be verified again to ensure that the licenses, certifications and refreshers are still current. (verify through DPH e-licensing https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx)

❒ Copy of DPH Lead Consultant License: blue card with company name
❒ License #: _____
❒ Copy of DPH Inspector or Inspector/Risk Assessor Certification: blue card with person's name and credential
❒ Certification #: _____
❒ Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
❒ Photo ID
❒ *Verification that new dust wipe clearance sampling levels are being followed (adopted on 8/10/23)*

Waste disposal records for lead-based paint waste must be recorded to show that it was disposed of properly. The household hazardous waste exemption applies to contractor-generated waste only if:

- ❒ There are less than 10 cubic yards of lead waste (if volumes of waste exceed 10 cubic yards, CT DEEP Hazardous Waste Regulations apply)
- ❒ The homeowner agrees in writing to accept the waste material for disposal
- ❒ The homeowner is informed of the amount and nature of the waste being left behind
- ❒ The homeowner must have a means to legally and safely store and dispose of the waste

Upon completion of a lead abatement project, a code enforcement official employed by a local health department shall issue a post-abatement inspection report. A DPH Licensed Lead Consultant shall perform clearance activities and issue a letter of compliance. This may be performed concurrently with a code enforcement official. All documents shall be received and filed. (LHD Directory, contact information by town https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Local-Health-Admin/LHA/Local-Health-Administration---Site-Map)

- ❒ Acceptable clearance dust wipe sample results for all work areas
- ❒ Letter of compliance that states the work was done according to the lead abatement plan and unit is free of lead hazards
- ❒ Documentation of a lead management plan for the ongoing management of intact lead based paint, and lead based paint by abatement methods of liquid encapsulation or enclosure and management of soil areas
- ❒ Reinspection by code enforcement official required within 10 days of completion of the work when abatement being carried out in child-occupied residence or EBLL residence

Pre-Project Checklist for Lead Safe Work Practices or Lead Hazard Remediation
(no child in residence or child > 6 in residence)
Paperwork to review

The lead consulting activities (inspection, assessment, lead remediation plan and scope of work) shall be conducted by a person employed by a current DPH Licensed *Lead Consultant* (verify through DPH e-licensing https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx)

- ❒ Copy of DPH Lead Consultant License: blue card with company name and license type
- ❒ License #: _____

The person who will conduct the lead inspection or lead risk assessment shall hold a current certification issued by the DPH as a *Lead Inspector* or *Lead Inspector Risk Assessor* (verify through DPH e-licensing https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx)

- ❒ Copy of DPH Inspector or Inspector/Risk Assessor Certification: blue card with person's name and credential
- ❒ Certification #: _____
- ❒ Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
- ❒ Photo ID

❒ *Verification that new dust wipe hazard sampling levels are being followed (adopted on 8/10/23)*

The person who will prepare the lead hazard remediation plan shall hold a current certification issued by the DPH as a *Lead Planner-Project Designer* (verify through DPH e-licensing https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx)

❒ Copy of DPH Lead Planner-Project Designer Certification: blue card with person's name and credential title
❒ Certification #: _____
❒ Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
❒ Photo ID

The company that will conduct the lead hazard remediation work shall be an EPA RRP Certified Firm. Individuals carrying out the work must meet lead-safe work practices training requirements. (verify through EPA https://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/pub/index.cfm?do=main.firmSearch)

❒ Copy of the EPA RRP Firm
❒ Certification #:_____
❒ Copy of RRP training course certificate

The person that will conduct final clearance of the worksite shall be a current DPH certified lead inspector or lead inspector risk assessor and shall be employed by a current DPH licensed Lead Consultant in order to perform final clearance activities. The licensure and certification credentials must be verified again to ensure that the licenses, certifications and refreshers are still current. (verify through DPH e-licensing https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx)

❒ Copy of DPH Lead Consultant License: blue card with company name
❒ License #: _____
❒ Copy of DPH Inspector or Inspector/Risk Assessor Certification: blue card with person's name and credential
❒ Certification #: _____
❒ Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
❒ Photo ID
❒ *Verification that new dust wipe clearance sampling levels are being followed (adopted on 8/10/23)*

Waste disposal records for lead-based paint waste must be recorded to show that it was disposed of properly. The household hazardous waste exemption applies to contractor-generated waste only if:

❒ There are less than 10 cubic yards of lead waste (if volumes of waste exceed 10 cubic yards, CT DEEP
Hazardous Waste Regulations apply)
❒ The homeowner agrees in writing to accept the waste material for disposal
❒ The homeowner is informed of the amount and nature of the waste being left behind
❒ The homeowner must have a means to legally and safely store and dispose of the waste

MODEL LEAD ABATEMENT PLAN FOR RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS

A. Background Information

Date plan submitted: _____

Address of property: _____ Apartment # or #s: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip code: _____

Plan prepared by: Owner ☐ Planner Project Designer ☐

If developed by Planner Project Designer

Name: _____ Certification number: _____

Telephone: _____ Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip code: _____

Identify inspection report used to develop abatement plan
(Attach copy if not already provided to local health department)

Date(s) of inspection: _____

If inspection completed by Lead Consultant Contractor

Name of lead consultant contractor: _____

License number: _____ Telephone number: _____

Name of inspector: _____ Certification number: _____

If inspection completed by Local Health Department/District

Name of local health department/district: _____

Name of inspector: _____ Telephone number: _____

B. Owner/Owner Agent Information

Name of owner(s): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip code: _____

Telephone number: _____

Owner's Designated Agent (if applicable):

Name: _____ Title: _____

Telephone number: _____

C. Resident Information

Name(s): _____

Telephone number: _____

Number of children under six years old: _____ Will residents be relocated? Yes ☐ No ☐

If residents will not be relocated, provide justification (use additional sheets if necessary):

_____

_____

If residents will be relocated, provide the following:

Address of relocation: _____

City: _____ State _____

D. Lead Abatement Contractor Information

Who will conduct abatement? Owner ☐ Abatement contractor ☐

If lead abatement contractor will conduct abatement

Has lead abatement contractor been selected? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, provide the following:

Lead abatement contractor name: _____

Lead abatement contractor license number: _____ Contact Person: _____

Address: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip code: _____ Telephone number: _____

E. Repairs Prior To Abatement

PLEASE NOTE:

- **Water Leaks:** Must be corrected prior to abatement regardless of the method of abatement. Uncorrected water leaks can cause encapsulating material to fail if the underlying lead painted surface deteriorates. Moisture can also cause paint on stripped surfaces (and unabated surfaces) to fail and expose lead residue that may remain on the substrate after stripping by heat, caustic chemicals, solvents or scraping.

- **Heating Systems**: Inadequate heat after abatement may lead to failure of encapsulants and paint. Therefore, heating systems must be repaired. Prior to abatement, forced air systems must be shut down and sealed to prevent the transport of lead contamination from the abatement area to other areas of the residence.

- **Electricity**: Lack of electricity on the site can impede abatement because of inadequate lighting and may limit the options that are available for on-site paint removal. Electricity must be restored.

What components or mechanical systems need to be repaired prior to abatement?
(Check appropriate item[s])

☐ Water leaks, roof, plumbing, wall surfaces, etc.

☐ Heating system

☐ Electrical system

☐ Any other conditions that require repair so as not to impede abatement *(Please indicate)*

_____

_____

☐ No prior repairs required

F. Abatement Technique(s) To Be Used

Identify which abatement technique(s) will be used on the attached forms. The three general strategies for lead paint abatement are removal, replacement, and encapsulation. (See pages 9, 10 and 11 for the relevant forms.)

A. Removal (**REM**):(stripping of paint)

B. Replacement (**REP**): (removal of architectural component & replacement with lead free component)

C. Rigid Encapsulation (**RENCAP**): (e.g. enclosure using materials such as siding, paneling, etc.)*****

D. Liquid Encapsulation (**LENCAP**): (provide product technical information)*****

E. Cementitious Encapsulation (**CENCAP**): (provide product technical information)*****

****Note:*** If liquid, cementitious or rigid encapsulants are to be used, the associated surfaces must be periodically monitored in the future per a schedule that is established within a **lead management plan**. Additionally liquid and cementitious encapsulants must be authorized for use by the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) and listed on the DPH Registry of Authorized Encapsulant Products.

Paint Removal means the stripping of lead paint from the surfaces of components. The following are some of the paint removal processes that can be used; chemical stripping, mechanical stripping, and wet scraping/wet sanding.

- **Chemical stripping**: There are a variety of paint removal products that are available from various manufacturers. Commonly the stripper is applied to the building component and later removed by manual scraping. All paint layers must be removed. Follow manufacturer's directions on how to apply such products.

- **Mechanical stripping**: This technique requires the use of power tools. Examples of such equipment are; Needle guns, Vibrating, belt and rotary sanders; Abrasive blasting equipment; and other types of impact strippers that employ the use of steel studs of different sizes and shapes, that rotate in an enclosed head to impact the painted surface. See manufacturer's instructions on how to use this equipment. (Note: Mechanically powered abatement equipment requires the use of HEPA-equipped vacuum attachments to remove dust generated during the use of the equipment.)

- **Wet Scraping/Wet Sanding**: Wet scraping or wet sanding manually removes loose and peeling lead paint. Paint chips and dust that are generated during these procedures, must be controlled, to avoid further distribution of contaminants to adjacent areas. Wet scraping or sanding involves misting the peeling paint before scraping or sanding, and thus reducing the amount of lead dust that is generated during these processes. Surfactants (wetting agents) may be added to the water to facilitate clean up.

- **Heat Gun:** This removal technique involves the softening of the paint with a heat gun and then scraping the paint off. To prevent vaporization of the lead contained in the paint, the temperature of the heat gun must not exceed 700 degrees Fahrenheit per DPH regulations.

Note: If paint removal is selected, x-ray florescence analyzer testing of the surface after the paint has been removed is required to ensure toxic levels of lead no longer remain on the surface(s).

Replacement means the removal of components such as windows, doors, and trim that have lead painted surfaces and the installation of new components that are free of lead containing paint. Replacement may be feasible for many exterior and interior architectural components.

Encapsulation refers to processes that make lead paint inaccessible, by covering or sealing lead painted surfaces. If the lead paint is peeling or deteriorating then some wet scraping and/or wet sanding is necessary prior to encapsulation (see wet scraping/wet sanding in the description of paint removal).

Liquid and cementitious encapsulants must be listed on the DPH Registry of Authorized Encapsulant Products, to be considered for use. The following are some types of rigid encapsulating materials: gypsum dry wall, fiberglass, wood and vinyl siding. Seams must be sealed to prevent the escape of lead dust.

The following cannot be used as encapsulants:

- **A new coat of paint or primer**
- **Wall paper coverings**
- **Contact paper**

Any area that is to be abated must be properly contained with materials such as 6 mil polyethylene sheeting to prevent further contamination of the dwelling or environment and to facilitate post-abatement clean up.

G. Dates of Abatement Project

Estimated Starting Date of Abatement Project: _____

Estimated Completion Date of Abatement Project: _____

Please note that lead abatement cannot begin until the local health department/district has approved the lead abatement plan. Additionally, if there are any change orders, the local health department/district must approve these as well.

H. Notification to the State Historic Preservation Office

(If property is over fifty years old)

Year built: _____ Notification required? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, date sent: _____ Response received? Yes ☐ No ☐

Date response received: _____

Send notification to: State Historic Preservation Office
Website: https://conncris.ct.gov/pages/environmental-review
For questions contact Todd Levine, 860 500-2337 or todd.levine@ct.gov

Please note that some towns in Connecticut also have local historical commissions. Visit the **Connecticut Cultural Resources Information System website** https://conncris.ct.gov/ for more information on specific properties.

I. Notification Procedure

Written notice will be given to the resident(s) 5 working days prior to the abatement start date. The notice shall:

- Inform the residents of their rights and responsibilities per the statutes and regulations
- Inform residents which surfaces or soil areas are to be abated

Additionally, warning signs shall be posted at all entrances to and exits from the abatement area, prior to abatement.

J. Containment of Work Area (Interior and Exterior)

Moveable objects belonging to residents must be removed from the abatement area. The belongings should be stored in an easily accessible location.

Cover and seal all non-work surfaces with 6 mil polyethylene as follows:

- non-movable objects
- air system(s) heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC)
- entrances to abatement areas
- floors
- exterior grounds and surfaces (use 6-mil polyethylene sheeting to prevent release of lead into the environment)

Note: The contractor and/or owner is responsible for using the best available engineering controls to reduce the potential for emissions to the exterior of an abatement area. Engineering controls may include, but are not limited to, proper containment and control of the abatement area(s), provision of negative pressure within containment area(s), use of wet scraping/wet sanding methods and use of vacuum HEPA attached power tools.

Describe proposed engineering controls: _____

_____

K. Cleaning After Lead-Based Paint Abatement (Prior to Clearance Testing)

Procedure: ☐ 1. Wet clean the containment area

☐ 2. Carefully remove the polyethylene covering

☐ 3. HEPA vacuum area and wash with TSP detergent or other effective non-TSP cleaner

☐ 4. After 24 hours from the time when active abatement has ceased: HEPA vacuum, wash with effective cleaner and HEPA vacuum again

L. Waste Disposal (Hazardous)

For waste that meets the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) criteria for hazardous waste (utilizing appropriate characterization and testing), indicate:

Disposal site: _____

Address: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip code: _____ Telephone number: _____

Type of waste: Liquid: ☐ Solid: ☐ Projected amount of waste: _____

Note: Lead contamination detected **in soils** located within the property boundaries of a household, the source of which was the result of routine residential maintenance (intentional paint removal) and/or the natural weathering or chalking of lead-based paint, is exempt from classification as a hazardous waste under the household waste exclusion found at 40 C.F.R. paragraph 261.4(a). These soils may be managed on-site or disposed of off-site without invoking RCRA Subtitle C. (C.F.R.) Code of Federal Regulations.

Note: Further questions regarding hazardous waste issues should be directed to:

Ross Bunnell, 860 424-3274 or ross.bunnell@ct.gov
Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
Waste Management Bureau

M. Worker Protection

Note: Workers must use proper personal protective equipment per the OSHA Lead in Construction Standard (29CFR 1926.62) and state regulations. Full body covering (suits) with hood and shoe covering attached should be used to prevent lead dust contamination. Disposable coveralls that are used one time provide effective protection. Indicate the level of protection that is to be provided:

Body covering ☐
Head covering ☐
Hand covering ☐
Shoe covering ☐
Respirator ☐

Note: Neither smoking, eating or drinking nor the application of cosmetics or lip balm, is permitted within the work area. Use of personal clothing and foot wear is not permitted during abatement activities.

Indicate available washing facilities: Hand washing ☐ Showers ☐

N. Clearance Testing

Prior to re-occupancy, a visual inspection of abatement areas is required and clearance dust samples shall be collected and analyzed from floors, window sills and window wells in each area where abatement has occurred. This inspection and sampling must be performed by a licensed lead consultant or a local health department/district.

☐ Clearance dust wipe sampling to be performed by a licensed lead consultant

Name of lead consultant contractor: _____

License number: _____ Telephone number: _____

Name of inspector: _____ Certification number: _____

☐ Visual inspection and clearance dust wipe sampling to be performed by local health department/district

Name of local health department/district: _____

Name of inspector: _____ Telephone number: _____

O. Soil Abatement

(Provide diagram of exposed soil areas to be abated)

1. Soil lead levels between 400 ppm and 5000 ppm: Check abatement technique(s) to be used.

☐ Plant grass or shrubbery to reduce exposure to bare soil

☐ Permanent barrier: asphalt or cement

☐ Cover three to six inches with gravel or bark mulch.

☐ Restrict access: (specify barrier: _____)

☐ Excavate, remove and replace contaminated soil

☐ Relocate play equipment

2. Soil lead levels greater than or equal to 5000 ppm: Check abatement technique(s) to be used.

☐ Excavate, remove and replace contaminated soil.

☐ Permanent barrier: asphalt or concrete

Note: All soil abatement techniques except removal and replacement require ongoing periodic monitoring at a frequency that is established within a written management plan.

P. Abatement Forms

The following three forms may be used as templates for abatement plans. The forms may be modified or expanded depending upon the specifics of individual projects.

INTERIOR ABATEMENT

- DESIGNATE A, B, C, D SIDES
- RENCAP=RIGID ENCAPSULATION; LENCAP=LIQUID ENCAPSULATION; CENCAP=CEMENTITIOUS ENCAPSULATION; REM=REMOVAL; REP=REPLACEMENT
- SURFACE/COMPONENT REQUIRING ABATEMENT*, PER INSPECTION REPORT**

Room**	Wall	Floor	Baseboard	Door (Entire Unit)	*Door Component	Window (Entire Unit)	Window Sill	*Window Component	Stair Tread	Stair Riser	Ceiling	Chair Rail	Other (List)
Bedroom #													
Bedroom #													
Bedroom #													
Living room #													
Bathroom #													
Bathroom #													
Dining Room #													
Kitchen #													
Den #													
Hall #													
Stairway #													
Stairway #													
Pantry #													
Other #													

EXTERIOR/OUTBUILDINGS ABATEMENT

- DESIGNATE A, B, C, D SIDES
- RENCAP=RIGID ENCAPSULATION; LENCAP=LIQUID ENCAPSULATION; CENCAP=CEMENTITIOUS ENCAPSULATION; REM=REMOVAL; REP=REPLACEMENT
- SURFACE/COMPONENT REQUIRING ABATEMENT*, PER INSPECTION REPORT**

Area**	Wall	Floor	Door (Entire Unit)	*Door Component	Window (Entire Unit)	*Window Component	Stair Tread	Stair Riser	Railing	Bulkhead	Other (List)
Dwelling:											
A Side											
B Side											
C Side											
D Side											
Garage:											
A Side											
B Side											
C Side											
D Side											
Porch:											
A Side											
B Side											
C Side											
D Side											
Other:											
A Side											
B Side											
C Side											
D Side											

COMMON AREAS ABATEMENT

- DESIGNATE A, B, C, D SIDES
- RENCAP=RIGID ENCAPSULATION; LENCAP=LIQUID ENCAPSULATION; CENCAP=CEMENTITIOUS ENCAPSULATION; REM=REMOVAL; REP=REPLACEMENT
- SURFACE/COMPONENT REQUIRING ABATEMENT*, PER INSPECTION REPORT**

Area**	Wall	Floor	Baseboard	Door (Entire Unit)	*Door Component	Window (Entire Unit)	Window Sill	*Window Component	Stair Tread	Stair Riser	Ceiling	Chair Rail	Other (List)

Original 11/29/11, revised 9/4/25