

**TITLE:** [POTENTIAL LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS — VISUAL ASSESSMENT](#)

**VERSION:** V2.1

**DATE PUBLISHED:** 4/2/21

**DEFINITION:** Lead-based paint (LBP) is paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or exceeding federal regulatory levels, currently 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight. Deteriorated paint or surface coatings found in homes built before 1978 are LBP hazards if the paint is LBP. Visual Assessment is surface by surface determination of paint condition.

**PURPOSE:** Lead was added to paint to accelerate drying, increase durability, maintain a fresh appearance, and resist moisture that causes corrosion.

**NAME VARIANTS:** Lead paint; LBP

**COMMON MATERIALS:** Paint; Varnish, Shellac

**COMMON COMPONENTS:** Surfaces include: Walls, Ceilings, Trim, Doors, Windows, Floors

**LOCATION:**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unit	Anywhere paint is present
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inside	Anywhere paint is present
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Outside	Anywhere paint is present

**MORE INFORMATION:** Unit corresponds to “Interior”, Inside corresponds to “Common Areas”, and Outside corresponds to “Exterior” in the Lead Safe Housing Rule ([24 CFR Part 35](#), Subparts B–R).

Target properties are determined based on the property profile.

Property Profile: Housing constructed prior to 1978.

**DEFICIENCY 1:** Paint in a Unit or Inside the target property is deteriorated — below the level required for lead-safe work practices by a lead-certified firm or for passing clearance.

**LOCATION:**  Unit  Inside

**DEFICIENCY 2:** Paint in a Unit or Inside the target property is deteriorated — above the level required for lead-safe work practices by a lead-certified firm and passing clearance.

**LOCATION:**  Unit  Inside

**DEFICIENCY 3:** Paint Outside on a target property is deteriorated — below the level required for lead-safe work practices by a lead-certified firm or for passing clearance.

**LOCATION:**  Outside

**DEFICIENCY 4:** Paint Outside on a target property is deteriorated — above the level required for lead-safe work practices by a lead-certified firm and passing clearance.

**LOCATION:**  Outside

**DEFICIENCY I — UNIT:** [PAINT IN A UNIT OR INSIDE THE TARGET PROPERTY IS DETERIORATED — BELOW THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR LEAD-SAFE WORK PRACTICES BY A LEAD-CERTIFIED FIRM OR FOR PASSING CLEARANCE.](#)

**DEFICIENCY CRITERIA:** Paint is deteriorated (e.g., peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or detached from the substrate). For large surface areas in the Unit, deteriorated paint is less than or equal to 2 square feet, per room; for small surface areas, less than or equal to 10% per component (“de minimis”).

**HEALTH AND SAFETY DETERMINATION:** Standard The Standard Health and Safety category includes deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a moderate risk of an adverse medical event requiring a healthcare visit; cause temporary harm; or if left untreated, cause or worsen a chronic condition that may have long-lasting adverse health effects; or that the physical security or safety of a resident or their property could be compromised.

**CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:** 30 days

**HCV PASS / FAIL:** Fail

**HCV CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:** 30 days

**RATIONALE:**

CODE	CATEGORY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
R1	Health	Direct	Condition could affect resident’s mental, or physical, or psychological state.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, then it may be ingested by young children and cause damage to the brain, the nervous system, other vital organs, and blood, and may also cause behavioral problems, learning disabilities, seizures, etc.
M4	Capital Cost	Direct	This defect, on its own, is significant enough to be a capital cost to repair.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, then significant costs may be incurred associated with control.
M5	Increased Monetary Impact to HUD	Indirect	HUD would incur additional costs due to this condition.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, and a resident becomes ill as a result of exposure, then HUD may be financially liable.

**INSPECTION PROCESS:**

- OBSERVATION:**
- Property Profile: Examine the property profile to determine if the property was built pre-1978. If it was built in 1978 or afterwards, peeling paint is not a deficiency. If the building was built pre-1978, continue these steps.
  - Please note: For the purposes of this inspection, if the property profile states that the property was constructed pre-1978, you must assume that all painted structures on the property were built pre-1978.
  - For large surfaces in the Unit or Inside (e.g., walls, ceilings and floors):
    - Look at large painted surface areas in the Unit, including walls, ceilings, doors, and floors. Examine these areas for peeling or deteriorated paint, damage to the surface such as holes that expose paint layers, and friction on painted surfaces.
  - For small components in the Unit or Inside (e.g., windowsills, window trough, trim):

- Look at small painted surface areas, including trim, doors, windows, windowsills, baseboards, and built-ins. Examine these areas for peeling or deteriorated paint, damage to the surface such as holes that expose paint layers, and friction on painted surfaces.

REQUEST FOR HELP: - None

- ACTION:
- For large surfaces in the Unit or Inside (e.g., walls, ceilings, and floors):
    - Evaluate the approximate length and width of the damage or deterioration. Determine the total area, per room, of the peeling or deteriorated paint.
  - For small components in the Unit or Inside (e.g., windowsills, window trough, trim):
    - Check painted surfaces that are subject to friction (e.g., painted steps, doors that rub on the jamb, wood window sashes) or impact (e.g., doorknobs that bang on walls) for wear; if wear is visible, include the worn area in the total deteriorated area.

More Information: - None

---

TOOLS OR EQUIPMENT:

REQUIRED: - None

USEFUL: - Distance measuring device

---

**DEFICIENCY I — INSIDE:** [PAINT IN A UNIT OR INSIDE THE TARGET PROPERTY IS DETERIORATED — BELOW THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR LEAD-SAFE WORK PRACTICES BY A LEAD-CERTIFIED FIRM OR FOR PASSING CLEARANCE.](#)

**DEFICIENCY CRITERIA:** Paint is deteriorated (e.g., peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or detached from the substrate). For large surface areas inside the target property, deteriorated paint is less than or equal to 2 square feet, per room; for small surface areas, less than or equal to 10% per component (“de minimis”).

**HEALTH AND SAFETY DETERMINATION:** Standard The Standard Health and Safety category includes deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a moderate risk of an adverse medical event requiring a healthcare visit; cause temporary harm; or if left untreated, cause or worsen a chronic condition that may have long-lasting adverse health effects; or that the physical security or safety of a resident or their property could be compromised.

**CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:** 30 days

**HCV PASS / FAIL:** Fail

**HCV CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:** 30 days

**RATIONALE:**

CODE	CATEGORY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
R1	Health	Direct	Condition could affect resident’s mental, or physical, or psychological state.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, then it may be ingested by young children and cause damage to the brain, the nervous system, other vital organs, and blood, and may also cause behavioral problems, learning disabilities, seizures, etc.
M4	Capital Cost	Direct	This defect, on its own, is significant enough to be a capital cost to repair.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, then significant costs may be incurred associated with control.
M5	Increased Monetary Impact to HUD	Indirect	HUD would incur additional costs due to this condition.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, and a resident becomes ill as a result of exposure, then HUD may be financially liable.

**INSPECTION PROCESS:**

- OBSERVATION:**
- Property Profile: Examine the property profile to determine if the property was built pre-1978. If it was built in 1978 or afterwards, peeling paint is not a deficiency. If the building was built pre-1978, continue these steps.
  - Please note: For the purposes of this inspection, if the property profile states that the property was constructed pre-1978, you must assume that all painted structures on the property were built pre-1978.
  - For large surfaces in the Unit or Inside (e.g., walls, ceilings, and floors):
    - Look at large painted surface areas in the Unit, including walls, ceilings, doors, and floors. Examine these areas for peeling or deteriorated paint, damage to the surface such as holes that expose paint layers, and friction on painted surfaces.
  - For small components in the Unit or Inside (e.g., windowsills, window trough, trim):

- Look at small painted surface areas, including trim, doors, windows, windowsills, baseboards, and built-ins. Examine these areas for peeling or deteriorated paint, damage to the surface such as holes that expose paint layers, and friction on painted surfaces.

REQUEST FOR HELP: - None

- ACTION:
- For large surfaces in the Unit or Inside (e.g., walls, ceilings, and floors):
    - Evaluate the approximate length and width of the damage or deterioration. Determine the total area, per room, of the peeling or deteriorated paint.
  - For small components in the Unit or Inside (e.g., windowsills, window trough, trim):
    - Check painted surfaces that are subject to friction (e.g., painted steps, doors that rub on the jamb, wood window sashes) or impact (e.g., doorknobs that bang on walls) for wear; if wear is visible, include the worn area in the total Unit or Inside deteriorated area.

More Information: - None

---

TOOLS OR EQUIPMENT:

REQUIRED: - None

USEFUL: - Distance measuring device

---

**DEFICIENCY 2 — UNIT:** [PAINT IN A UNIT OR INSIDE THE TARGET PROPERTY IS DETERIORATED — ABOVE THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR LEAD-SAFE WORK PRACTICES BY A LEAD-CERTIFIED FIRM AND PASSING CLEARANCE.](#)

**DEFICIENCY CRITERIA:** Paint is deteriorated (e.g., peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or detached from the substrate). For large surface areas in the Unit, deteriorated paint is more than 2 square feet, per room; for small surface areas, greater than 10% per component (“significant”).

**HEALTH AND SAFETY DETERMINATION:** Severe Non-Life-Threatening      The Severe Non-Life-Threatening category includes deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a high risk of permanent disability, or serious injury or illness, to a resident; or the physical security or safety of a resident or their property would be seriously compromised.

**CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:** 24 hours  
**HCV PASS / FAIL:** Fail  
**HCV CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:** 30 days

**RATIONALE:**

CODE	CATEGORY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
R1	Health	Direct	Condition could affect resident’s mental, or physical, or psychological state.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, then it may be ingested by young children and cause damage to the brain, the nervous system, other vital organs, and blood, and may also cause behavioral problems, learning disabilities, seizures, etc.
M4	Capital Cost	Direct	This defect, on its own, is significant enough to be a capital cost to repair.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, then significant costs may be incurred associated with control.
M5	Increased Monetary Impact to HUD	Indirect	HUD would incur additional costs due to this condition.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, and a resident becomes ill as a result of exposure, then HUD may be financially liable.

**INSPECTION PROCESS:**

- OBSERVATION:**
- Property Profile: Examine the property profile to determine if the property was built pre-1978. If it was built in 1978 or afterwards, peeling paint is not a deficiency. If the building was built pre-1978, continue these steps.
  - Please note: For the purposes of this inspection, if the property profile states that the property was constructed pre-1978, you must assume that all painted structures on the property were built pre-1978.
  - For large surfaces in the Unit or Inside (e.g., walls, ceilings, and floors):
    - Look at large painted surface areas in the Unit, including walls, ceilings, doors, and floors. Examine these areas for peeling or deteriorated paint, damage to the surface such as holes that expose paint layers, and friction on painted surfaces.
  - For small components in the Unit or Inside (e.g., windowsills, window trough, trim):
    - Look at small painted surface areas, including trim, doors, windows, windowsills, baseboards, and built-ins. Examine these areas for peeling or deteriorated paint, damage to the surface such as holes that expose paint layers, and friction on painted surfaces.

REQUEST FOR HELP: - None

ACTION: - For large surfaces in the Unit or Inside (e.g., walls, ceilings, and floors):  
- Evaluate the approximate length and width of the damage or deterioration. Determine the total area, per room, of the peeling or deteriorated paint.  
- For small components in the Unit or Inside (e.g., windowsills, window trough, trim):  
- Check painted surfaces that are subject to friction (e.g., painted steps, doors that rub on the jamb, wood window sashes) or impact (e.g., doorknobs that bang on walls) for wear; if wear is visible, include the worn area in the total Unit or Inside deteriorated area.

More Information: - This deficiency is a Severe NLT; paint stabilization within 30 days will follow the Lead Safe Housing Rule (LSHR).

---

TOOLS OR EQUIPMENT:

REQUIRED: - None

USEFUL: - Distance measuring device

---

**DEFICIENCY 2 — INSIDE:** [PAINT IN A UNIT OR INSIDE THE TARGET PROPERTY IS DETERIORATED — ABOVE THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR LEAD-SAFE WORK PRACTICES BY A LEAD-CERTIFIED FIRM AND PASSING CLEARANCE.](#)

**DEFICIENCY CRITERIA:** Paint is deteriorated (e.g., peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or detached from the substrate). For large surface areas Inside the target property, deteriorated paint is more than 2 square feet, per room; for small surface areas, greater than 10% per component (“significant”).

**HEALTH AND SAFETY DETERMINATION:** Severe Non-Life-Threatening      The Severe Non-Life-Threatening category includes deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a high risk of permanent disability, or serious injury or illness, to a resident; or the physical security or safety of a resident or their property would be seriously compromised.

**CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:** 24 hours  
**HCV PASS / FAIL:** Fail  
**HCV CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:** 30 days

**RATIONALE:**

CODE	CATEGORY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
RI	Health	Direct	Condition could affect resident’s mental, or physical, or psychological state.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, then it may be ingested by young children and cause damage to the brain, the nervous system, other vital organs, and blood, and may also cause behavioral problems, learning disabilities, seizures, etc.
M4	Capital Cost	Direct	This defect, on its own, is significant enough to be a capital cost to repair.	If lead-based paint is present, then significant costs may be incurred associated with control.
M5	Increased Monetary Impact to HUD	Indirect	HUD would incur additional costs due to this condition.	If lead-based paint is present, and a resident becomes ill as a result of exposure, then HUD may be financially liable.

**INSPECTION PROCESS:**

- OBSERVATION:**
- Property Profile: Examine the property profile to determine if the property was built pre-1978. If it was built in 1978 or afterwards, peeling paint is not a deficiency. If the building was built pre-1978, continue these steps.
  - Please note: For the purposes of this inspection, if the property profile states that the property was constructed pre-1978, you must assume that all painted structures on the property were built pre-1978.
  - For large surfaces in the Unit or Inside (e.g., walls, ceilings, and floors):
    - Look at large painted surface areas in the Unit, including walls, ceilings, doors, and floors. Examine these areas for peeling or deteriorated paint, damage to the surface such as holes that expose paint layers, and friction on painted surfaces.
  - For small components in the Unit or Inside (e.g., windowsills, window trough, trim):
    - Look at small painted surface areas, including trim, doors, windows, windowsills, baseboards, and built-ins. Examine these areas for peeling or deteriorated paint, damage to the surface such as holes that expose paint layers, and friction on painted surfaces.



REQUEST FOR HELP: - None

ACTION: - For large surfaces in the Unit or Inside (e.g., walls, ceilings, and floors):  
- Evaluate the approximate length and width of the damage or deterioration. Determine the total area, per room, of the peeling or deteriorated paint.  
- For small components in the Unit or Inside (e.g., windowsills, window trough, trim):  
- Check painted surfaces that are subject to friction (e.g., painted steps, doors that rub on the jamb, wood window sashes) or impact (e.g., doorknobs that bang on walls) for wear; if wear is visible, include the worn area in the total Unit or Inside deteriorated area.

More Information: - This deficiency is a Severe NLT; paint stabilization within 30 days will follow the Lead Safe Housing Rule (LSHR).

---

TOOLS OR EQUIPMENT:

REQUIRED: - None

USEFUL: - Distance measuring device

---

**DEFICIENCY 3 — OUTSIDE:** [PAINT OUTSIDE ON A TARGET PROPERTY IS DETERIORATED — BELOW THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR LEAD-SAFE WORK PRACTICES BY A LEAD-CERTIFIED FIRM OR FOR PASSING CLEARANCE.](#)

**DEFICIENCY CRITERIA:** Paint is deteriorated (e.g., peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or detached from the substrate). Deteriorated paint is less than or equal to 20 square feet (“de minimis”).

**HEALTH AND SAFETY DETERMINATION:** Standard The Standard Health and Safety category includes deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a moderate risk of an adverse medical event requiring a healthcare visit; cause temporary harm; or if left untreated, cause or worsen a chronic condition that may have long-lasting adverse health effects; or that the physical security or safety of a resident or their property could be compromised.

**CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:** 30 days  
**HCV PASS / FAIL:** Fail  
**HCV CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:** 30 days

**RATIONALE:**

CODE	CATEGORY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
R1	Health	Direct	Condition could affect resident’s mental, or physical, or psychological state.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, then it may be ingested by young children and cause damage to the brain, the nervous system, other vital organs, and blood, and may also cause behavioral problems, learning disabilities, seizures, etc.
M4	Capital Cost	Direct	This defect, on its own, is significant enough to be a capital cost to repair.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, then significant costs may be incurred associated with control.
M5	Increased Monetary Impact to HUD	Indirect	HUD would incur additional costs due to this condition.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, and a resident becomes ill as a result of exposure, then HUD may be financially liable.

**INSPECTION PROCESS:**

- OBSERVATION:**
- Property Profile: Examine the property profile to determine if the property was built pre-1978. If it was built in 1978 or afterwards, peeling paint is not a deficiency. If the building was built pre-1978, continue with these steps.
  - Please note: For the purposes of this inspection, if the property profile states that the property was constructed pre-1978, you must assume that all painted structures on the property were built pre-1978.
  - For large Outside surfaces:
    - Look at large Outside surface areas that are painted, including siding, fascia, soffit, trim, patios or decks, fencing, and any other large painted surfaces on the Outside of the building. Examine these areas for peeling or deteriorated paint, and for holes.
    - Check painted surfaces that are subject to friction (e.g., painted steps, doors that rub on the jamb, wood window sashes) or impact (e.g., doorknobs that bang on walls), for wear; if wear is visible, include the worn area in the total Outside deteriorated area.

REQUEST FOR HELP: - None

ACTION: - For large Outside surfaces:  
- Evaluate the square footage of the damage or deterioration across all Outside large surfaces throughout the whole of the Outside of the entire building cumulatively.

More Information: - None

---

TOOLS OR EQUIPMENT:

REQUIRED: - None

USEFUL: - Distance measuring device

---

**DEFICIENCY 4 — OUTSIDE:** [PAINT OUTSIDE ON A TARGET PROPERTY IS DETERIORATED — ABOVE THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR LEAD-SAFE WORK PRACTICES BY A LEAD-CERTIFIED FIRM AND PASSING CLEARANCE.](#)

**DEFICIENCY CRITERIA:** Paint is deteriorated (e.g., peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or detached from the substrate). Deteriorated paint is more than 20 square feet (“significant”).

**HEALTH AND SAFETY DETERMINATION:** Severe Non-Life-Threatening      The Severe Non-Life-Threatening category includes deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a high risk of permanent disability, or serious injury or illness, to a resident; or the physical security or safety of a resident or their property would be seriously compromised.

**CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:** 24 hours

**HCV PASS / FAIL:** Fail

**HCV CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:** 30 days

**RATIONALE:**

CODE	CATEGORY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
R1	Health	Direct	Condition could affect resident’s mental, or physical, or psychological state.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, then it may be ingested by young children and cause damage to the brain, the nervous system, other vital organs, and blood, and may also cause behavioral problems, learning disabilities, seizures, etc.
M4	Capital Cost	Direct	This defect, on its own, is significant enough to be a capital cost to repair.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, then significant costs may be incurred associated with control.
M5	Increased Monetary Impact to HUD	Indirect	HUD would incur additional costs due to this condition.	If deteriorated lead-based paint is present, and a resident becomes ill as a result of exposure, then HUD may be financially liable.

**INSPECTION PROCESS:**

- OBSERVATION:**
- Property Profile: Examine the property profile to determine if the property was built pre-1978. If it was built in 1978 or afterwards, peeling paint is not a deficiency. If the building was built pre-1978, continue with these steps.
  - Please note: For the purposes of this inspection, if the property profile states that the property was constructed pre-1978, you must assume that all painted structures on the property were built pre-1978.
  - For large Outside surfaces:
    - Look at large Outside surface areas that are painted, including siding, fascia, soffit, trim, patios or decks, fencing, and any other large painted surfaces on the Outside of the building. Examine these areas for peeling or deteriorated paint, damage to the surface such as holes that expose paint layers, and friction on painted surfaces.
    - Check painted surfaces that are subject to friction (e.g., painted steps, doors that rub on the jamb, wood window sashes) or impact (e.g., doorknobs that bang on walls) for wear; if wear is visible, include the worn area in the total Outside deteriorated area.

REQUEST FOR HELP: - None

ACTION: - For large Outside surfaces:  
- Evaluate the square footage of the damage or deterioration across all Outside large surfaces throughout the whole of the Outside of the entire building cumulatively.

More Information: - This deficiency is a Severe NLT; paint stabilization within 30 days will follow the Lead Safe Housing Rule (LSHR).

---

TOOLS OR EQUIPMENT:

REQUIRED: - None

USEFUL: - Distance measuring device

---

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES**

**TITLE:** POTENTIAL LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS — VISUAL ASSESSMENT  
**VERSION:** V2.1  
**DATE PUBLISHED:** 4/2/21

FIELD	CHANGE	VERSION	DATE
More Information	Revised response	V2.1	2021-04-02
Deficiency 2		V2.1	2021-04-02
Health and Safety Determination	Unit & Inside: Revised to “Severe Non-Life-Threatening”		
Inspection Process	Unit & Inside: Revised more information		
Deficiency 4		V2.1	2021-04-02
Health and Safety Determination	Outside: Revised to “Severe Non-Life-Threatening”		
Inspection Process	Outside: Revised more information		
Title	Revised title	V2.0	2020-10-28
Definition	Revised definition	V2.0	2020-10-28
Purpose	Revised purpose	V2.0	2020-10-28
Name Variants	Revised name variants	V2.0	2020-10-28
Common Materials	Revised common materials	V2.0	2020-10-28
Common Components	Revised common components	V2.0	2020-10-28
More Information	Revised more information	V2.0	2020-10-28
Deficiency 1	Revised deficiency	V2.0	2020-10-28
Title	Revised title; added inspectable locations		
Deficiency Criteria	Revised deficiency criteria		
Health and Safety Determination	Added standardized description		
HCV Pass / Fail	Field added; response input as “Fail”		
Rationale	Revised rationale codes, categories, types, and explanations		
Inspection Process	Revised observation, action, and more information		

Tools or Equipment	Revised response		
<b>Deficiency 2</b>	<b>Added deficiency</b>	<b>V2.0</b>	<b>2020-10-28</b>
Title	Added title; added inspectable locations		
Deficiency Criteria	Added deficiency criteria		
Health and Safety Determination	Added standardized description		
HCV Pass / Fail	Field added; response input as "Fail"		
Rationale	Added rationale codes, categories, types, and explanations		
Inspection Process	Added observation, action, and more information		
Tools or Equipment	Added response		
<b>Deficiency 3</b>	<b>Added deficiency</b>	<b>V2.0</b>	<b>2020-10-28</b>
Title	Added title; added inspectable locations		
Deficiency Criteria	Added deficiency criteria		
Health and Safety Determination	Added standardized description		
HCV Pass / Fail	Field added; response input as "Fail"		
Rationale	Added rationale codes, categories, types, and explanations		
Inspection Process	Added observation, action, and more information		
Tools or Equipment	Added response		
<b>Deficiency 4</b>	<b>Added deficiency</b>	<b>V2.0</b>	<b>2020-10-28</b>
Title	Added title; added inspectable locations		
Deficiency Criteria	Added deficiency criteria		
Health and Safety Determination	Added standardized description		
HCV Pass / Fail	Field added; response input as "Fail"		
Rationale	Added rationale codes, categories, types, and explanations		
Inspection Process	Added observation, action, and more information		
Tools or Equipment	Added response		
<b>Overall Formatting</b>	<b>Complete rework of document format and layout</b>	<b>VI.3</b>	<b>2020-07-31</b>
<b>Definition</b>	<b>Revised definition</b>	<b>VI.3</b>	<b>2020-07-31</b>

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Field added</b>	<b>VI.3</b>	<b>2020-07-31</b>
<b>Name Variants</b>	<b>Revised name variants</b>	<b>VI.3</b>	<b>2020-07-31</b>
<b>Common Materials</b>	<b>Revised common materials</b>	<b>VI.3</b>	<b>2020-07-31</b>
<b>Location</b>	<b>Revised inspectable locations</b>	<b>VI.3</b>	<b>2020-07-31</b>
<b>More Information</b>	<b>Field added</b>	<b>VI.3</b>	<b>2020-07-31</b>
<b>Deficiency 1</b>	<b>Separated by inspectable locations — Unit, Inside, and Outside</b>	<b>VI.3</b>	<b>2020-07-31</b>
Title	Revised title; added inspectable locations		
Deficiency Criteria	Revised deficiency criteria		
Health and Safety Determination	Revised to “Standard” determination; added standardized description		
Correction Timeframe	Field added; response input as “Within 30 days”		
HCV — Correction Timeframe	Field added; response input as “Within 30 days”		
Rationale	Revised rationale codes, categories, types, and explanations; added standardized descriptions		
Inspection Process	Revised observation, request for help, action, and more information		
Tools or Equipment	Field added to deficiency; response revised		
<b>Deficiency 2</b>	<b>Removed deficiency (captured under revised Deficiency 1)</b>	<b>VI.3</b>	<b>2020-07-31</b>