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Lead based paint test

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Green Orchard Group is a licensed and certified environmental inspections company in New York, specializing in lead testing, mold inspections, indoor air quality testing, and more. We serve commercial and residential properties of all sizes in the Greater New York City area, including Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island, Long Island,
Westchester, New Jersey, Connecticut, and beyond. At Green Orchard Group, our licensed and experienced inspectors undergo continuous training every year to guarantee that their knowledge of environmental hazards is up-to-date with the latest industry standards. We hold professional certifications from the American Industrial Hygiene
Association (AIHA), the Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration (IICRC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the New York Department of Labor, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Safe Thorough Effective "Green Orchard has proven to be absolutely amazing and extremely valuable! Each
and every time we requested a proposal for their decon services, it was received all-inclusive within one hour. Each time they were employed to do the fumigation/sanitizing process, the crew arrived on time as planned. Per the professional guidance of Green Orchard, the buildings' residents were notified in advance by management to gain their full
cooperation while the process was happening." Alex K. Kuffel Pride Property Management Corp. "St. Margaret's House is a housing project serving older adults and disabled people. We recently asked the Green Orchard Group to disinfect all of our common areas (a total of 30,000 square feet) as part of our strategy to mitigate the spread of COVID19
The crew planned and performed this service in a very timely manner with absolute professionalism and discretion. We would not hesitate to call upon them again." Claire Guerette, Executive Director St. Margaret's House "Green Orchard promptly responded to our call to do a prophylactic sanitization of several of our branches, offices, and the
common areas of an apartment complex. Their workers came to the locations in full PPE and were efficient and professional in the completion of their work. The interaction with the onsite workers and occupants was seamless. Not only is their knowledge regarding the chemicals and process reliable, but their pricing is very fair." Mott & Prince
Management, Inc. Contact Us According to the most recent American Healthy Homes Survey, 89% of homes built before 1978 are estimated to have had lead-based paint. That's about 30 million homes across the United States. Lead paint is particularly problematic in New York City, where almost 70% of the housing was constructed before 1960
(before the use of lead paint was banned). Knowing how to test for lead paint in your house, apartment, or building is an important step to protect your family — or your tenants, if you're a landlord (per Local Law 1). There are 3 types of lead paint testing methods: Lead test kitsX-ray fluorescence (XRF)Paint chip sampling Home lead test kits are
convenient and accessible to homeowners, but they are not as accurate or reliable as XRF or paint chip sampling. According to the EPA, chemical test kits cannot determine the extent of lead-based paint, and may not accurately discriminate between lead-based paint. If you're a landlord looking to satisfy lead testing requirements, only
XRF or paint chip sampling are acceptable forms of testing. Home lead test kits use chemicals that change color when they react with lead. There are several types available that can be inexpensively purchased at local hardware stores and online. The most common type uses a sodium sulfide or sodium rhodizonate solution applied to a notched surface
or paint chip. Another type of lead test kit uses a swab that you rub onto a painted surface. If the solution or swab change colors, it indicates that lead is present in a home where a child under 6 resides. Test
kits that use sodium sulfide as a reagent are particularly susceptible to false positives (when the test falsely indicates the presence of lead paint). If you want to use lead test kits at home, use one of the three lead test kits recognized by the EPA: Currently, EPA recognizion means that these 3 tests satisfy the minimum criteria of having a 5% or less
false negative rate, which is when the test falsely indicates that there is no lead when lead is actually present. To minimize the risk of a false negative or false positive from 1 in 20 to 1 in 400. A third identical reading further lowers
this chance to 1 in 8000. Inexpensive Easy to use Immediate results Not always accurate (may give false positives or false negatives) Does not quantify how much lead is present Cnly tests the surface layer; cannot detect lead in underlying layers X-Ray Fluorescence, commonly just called XRF, is a lead testing technique using a special handheld machine
— which resembles a radar gun — operated by a trained and certified lead inspector. XRF measures the amount of lead in old paint using high-energy beams to knock electrons out of orbit, which releases a certain amount of energy unique to each element. An analyzer detects and reads these energy signatures to identify the presence of lead and
convert it into a number representing the amount of lead per unit area (milligrams per square centimeter). XRF is considered the gold standard in lead paint testing, allowing inspectors to take accurate and reliable measurements across many different surfaces in a relatively short period of time. Approved XRF analyzers must be proven to test at the
level of 0.5 milligrams of lead per square centimeter, which is the newest action level for defining lead-based paint according to Local Law 1 requirements, to verify turnover compliance, or to apply for a Lead-Free or Lead-Safe exemption, make sure that
your lead inspector is using an XRF analyzer with an approved performance characteristic sheet (PCS) at an action level of 0.5 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Accurate and immediate resultsMeasures how much lead is presentNondestructive — does not damage the painted surfaceCan efficiently test a large number surfaces in a short period of time More expensive than
lead test kits — XRF machines can cost more than $15,000Needs to be operated by a trained and certified lead inspectorCan't be used to test irregular or damaged surfaces and sending them to an accredited lab for analysis. Samples typically must be at least 4 square
inches in size for accurate testing. At the lab, atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS) or inductively coupled plasma (ICP) is used to test the sample exceeds 0.5% (5,000 parts per million lead by dry weight), the paint is
considered to be lead-based paint. During the sampling process, all layers of paint must be removed together. The older layers of paint underneath the surface layer are more likely to have surfaces that have been repainted over. After taking paint chip samples
areas where samples were removed should be repaired to minimize the risk of exposure in case the paint does contain lead. Most accurate way to test for leadCan be relatively inexpensive if you're only testing a few surfaces Sampling requires disturbing or damaging surfaces Surfaces need to be repaired after samplingSlow results — it can take
several days to weeks, depending on the lab Green Orchard Group is a leading provider of environmental services in New York City. We specialize in certified lead assessment and remediation services, including fast and reliable XRF lead paint testing and inspections. If you're a landlord or homeowner in need of lead paint testing, learn more about
our XRF lead testing services here! To ask questions, request a quote, or schedule an appointment, call us at (212) 219-8261 or click the button below to send a message through our contact form. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the
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encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,994,864 articles in English Habitable zones of TRAPPIST-1 and the Solar System TRAPPIST-1 is a cool red dwarf star with seven known exoplanets. It lies in the constellation Aquarius about 40.66 light-years away from Earth. It has a mass of about 9% of the Sun and is estimated to be
7.6 billion years old, making it older than the Solar System. The discovery of the star was first published in 2000. Observations in 2016 from the Transiting Planets and Planets and Planets and Planets between about 1.5 and
19 days to orbit around the star. They are likely tidally locked to TRAPPIST-1, leading to permanent day on one side and night on the other. Their masses are comparable to that of Earth. Up to four of the planets orbit at distances where temperatures are suitable for the existence of liquid water (diagram pictured), and are thus potentially hospitable to
life. This has drawn interest from both researchers and popular culture. (Full article...) Recently featured: iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Marie Sophie Hingst Archive By email More featured on MasterChef Slovenia during his gymnastics career?
 ... that the Knox Mountain Hillclimb is considered very challenging due to every corner being off camber? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings, Gorillaz, and the illustrations of Where the Wild Things Are? ... that Camp Growden was envisioned to become a winter sports complex with toboggan runs? ... that Paddy
Higson was known as the "mother of Scottish film"? ... that the robotic costumes used in the Doctor Who episode "The Robot Revolution" were 3D printed in thirty-four different pieces before being assembled? ... that Google searches for the word "fortnight" in the US increased by 868% on the release day of the song "Fortnight" by Taylor Swift? ... that
the Green Bay Packers signed Tom Birney as their new kicker in 1979, even though he had not kicked a field goal in more than five years? ... that a 2015 issue of the Strawberry Newspaper features Hello Kitty discussing military conflicts in Afghanistan, Somalia, and Ukraine? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article José Mujica Former
president of Uruguay José Mujica (pictured) dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside his
coalition government. Zhao Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the World Snooker Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon
Mann Douglas Gibson Chet Lemon Nominate an article May 17: International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia Anne of Denmark (pictured) was crowned the queen consort of Scotland in a ceremony at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh. 1863 - American Civil War: At the Battle of Big Black River Bridge in
Mississippi, Union forces under John A. McClernand defeated a Confederate rearguard and captured around 1,700 men. 1900 - The first copies of the children's novel The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum were printed. 1954 - The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the landmark case Brown v. Board of Education, outlawing racial segregation in
public schools because "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" and therefore unconstitutional. 1987 - An Iraqi jet fired two Exocet missiles at the American frigate USS Stark, killing 37 personnel and injuring 21 others. Caroline of Brunswick (b. 1768)Erik Satie (b. 1866)Little Gerhard (b. 1934)Maggie Laubser (d. 1973) More
anniversaries: May 16 May 17 May 18 Archive By email List of days of the year About The short-beaked echidna (Tachyglossus aculeatus) is one of four living species of echidna. It is covered in fur and spines, has a distinctive snout to help detect its surroundings, and uses a specialized tongue to catch insects. Its extremely strong front limbs and clawson
allow it to burrow quickly. It repels predators by curling into a ball and deters them with its spines. During the Australian winter, it goes into deep torpor and hibernation. As the temperature increases, it emerges to mate. Female echidnas lay one egg a year and the mating period is the only time the solitary animals meet. A newborn echidna grows
rapidly on mother's milk and is expelled into the mother's burrow when it grows too large for the pouch. It leaves the burrow when it is around six months old. The species is found throughout Australia and highland regions of eastern New Guinea. It is not threatened with extinction, but human activities have reduced its distribution in
Australia. This photograph shows a Tasmanian short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmania. Photograph credit: Charles J. Sharp Recently featured: Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Lysander Spooner Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with
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of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1590th year of the 2nd millennium, the 90th year of the 16th century, and the 1st year of the 1590s decade. As of the start of 1590, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the
Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year May 17: Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland. January 6 - García Hurtado de Mendoza becomes the new Viceroy of Peru (nominally including most of Scotland. January 6 - García Hurtado de Mendoza becomes the new Viceroy of Peru (nominally including most of Scotland. January 6 - García Hurtado de Mendoza becomes the new Viceroy of Peru (nominally including most of Scotland. January 10 - Construction of the Fortezza
Nuova around the city of Livorno begins in Italy in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany and continues for more than 14 years. January 25 - Luis de Velasco y Castilla, Marquess of Salinas, becomes the new Viceroy of New Spain, a colony comprising most of Central America, Mexico and what is
now a large part of the southwestern United States. Velasco will govern until 1595, and then again from 1607 to 1611.[2] February 3 - Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort, the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German fortress of Rheinberg after a four-year long siege during the Eighty Years' War.[3] March 4 -
Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, takes Breda, by concealing 68 of his best men in a peat-boat, to get through the impregnable defenses. March 14 - Battle of Ivry: Henry IV of France again defeats the forces of the Catholic League, under Charles, Duke of Mayenne.[4] March 21 - The Treaty of Constantinople is signed between the Ottoman
Empire (in modern-day Turkey) and the Safavid Empire (modern-day Iran), ending a 12-year war between the two nations.[5] April 4 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Spanish Navy while attempting to pass through
the Straits of Gibraltar after trading in the Mediterranean Sea.[7] Levant Company's Benedict Barnham, on the flagship Salomon, leads the corporate fleet in a six-hour battle and heavily damages the Spanish ships, clearing the way for the company ships to return home. May 7 - King Henry of Navarre, claimant to the throne of France, begins an
 Toyotomi Hideyoshi sends an army of 15,000 men, led by generals Maeda Toshiie and Uesugi Kagekatsu, in an attack on the Hachiōji Castle in what is now Tokyo. The castle is lightly defended, by only 1,300 men, because the samurai Hōjō Ujiteru has most of his troops engaged in defending Hideyohsi's siege of Odawara. The castle is captured after
one day, and later destroyed on orders of the shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu. July 1 (13th waning of 1st Ashadha, 952 CS) - Naresuan Maharat becomes the new ruler of Thailand as Sanphet II of the Ayutthaya Kingdom, upon the death of his father, Sanphet I. July 19 - The day after his 12th birthday, Ferdinand of Habsburg becomes the new Archduke of
Inner Austria (Innerösterreich) upon the death, in Graz, of his father Charles II. A regency council rules in the place of Ferdinand until 1596.[9] July 21 - Japan's first diplomatic representatives to Europe, Itō Mancio, Michele Chijiwa, Giuliano Nakaura and Martino Hara, return to Japan after eight years, having departed on February 20, 1582. [10]
1587 to get supplies. Upon arrival at, the crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight find that the Roanoke Colony is deserted, with the only clues to where the colonists formerly lived).[12] August 27 - Pope Sixtus find that the Roanoke Colony is deserted, with the only clues to where the colonists formerly lived).[12] August 27 - Pope Sixtus find that the Roanoke Colony is deserted, with the only clues to where the colonists formerly lived).
V dies after serving for five years, and a new papal conclave is organized, to start on September 7 at the Apostolic Palace in Rome. September 5 - Alexander Farnese's army forces Henry IV of France to lift the siege of Paris. September 5 - Alexander Farnese's army forces Henry IV of France to lift the siege of Paris.
necessary two-thirds majority despite support for Cardinal Marco Antonio Colonna.[13] Castagna takes becomes Pope Urban VII but contracts malaria and dies 12 days later.[14] The estimated 6.0 magnitude Neulengbach earthquake causes significant damage and some loss of life, in Lower Austria and Vienna; the effects are felt as far as Bohemia
and Silesia.[15] October 6 - Two days before the scheduled papal conclave begins, Enrique de Guzmán, 2nd Count of Olivares, Spain's ambassador to the Papal States, presents the cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals will support, and 30 whom they are instructed not to
vote for.[16] October 8 - The second papal conclave in less four weeks two months opens at the Apostolic Palace in Rome, 23 days after the previous conclave had been concluded, and 53 cardinals arrive. [16] October 13 (5th waxing of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - In what is now Myanmar, King Nanda Bayin of Burma sends a 10,000-man army, led by the
Viceroy Thado Dhamma Yaza III of Prome, and General Natshinnaung to suppress a rebellion in the Shan state of Mogaung.[17] German astronomer Michael Maestlin becomes the first person to record an observation of the planet Venus.[18] October 16 - Saadian invasion of the Songhai Empire: An army of 20,000
troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadi Sultanate (now Morocco), on orders of Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. The Saadi Army's objective is to conquer the Songhai Empire, led by the Emperor Askia Ishaq II, in North Africa, corresponding to what is now the Republic of Mali.[19] October 24 - After an unsuccessful search of the
"lost colony" of Roanoke, English officer John White and the surviving crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight return to England on October 24.[12] November 22 (12th waning of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - Burmese King Nanda Bayin sends a his son, the Crown Prince Mingyi Swa and 20,000 troops to what is now Thailand.[17] November 29 - A truce
is signed between representatives of the Holy Roman Empire (ruled by Emperor Rudolf II) and the Ottoman Empire (ruled by Sultan Murad III.[20] December 5 - Niccolò Sfondrato is selected as a compromise candidate after
Gabriele Paleotti falls 3 votes short of being elected. [16] December 7 - North Berwick witch trials: Agnes Sampson is questioned by King James VI of Scotland, and confesses to practising witchcraft. She will be executed on January 28. [22] Orthodox Patriarch Meletius I of Alexandria succeeds Silvester. The Spanish are pushed out of southern
Gelderland by the Dutch forces. Emperor Ahmed I January 2 Edward Convers, American settler (d. 1643) January 27 - Charles Caesar, English politician and judge (d. 1642) January 30 - Lady
Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (d. 1657) March - Roger Ludlow, one of the founders of the colony (later the state) of Connecticut (d. 1660) March 10 - Dietrich Reinkingk, German lawyer
and politician (d. 1664) March 18 - Manuel de Faria e Sousa, Spanish and Portuguese historian and poet (d. 1649) March 29 - Michael Reyniersz Pauw, Dutch businessman (d. 1641) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1617) May - William Cecil, 17th Baron de
Ros (d. 1618) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1632) June 1 - Isaac Manasses de Pas, Marquis de Feuquieres, French
soldier (d. 1640) June 9 - Caspar Sibelius, Dutch Protestant minister (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) July 13 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 20 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1658) June 20 - Edward Ro
Pope Clement X (d. 1676)[26] July 26 - Johannes Crellius, Polish-German theologian (d. 1633) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1634) August 9 - John Webster, colonial settler and governor of Connecticut (d. 1661) August 19 - Henry Rich, 1st Earl of Holland, English soldier
(d. 1649) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 30 - Anthony Stapley, English politician (d. 1667) October 3 - Anna of Pomerania, Duchess-Consort of Croy and Havré (d. 1660) October 11 -
William Pynchon, English colonist and fur trader in North America (d. 1662) November 25 - Juan Alonso de Cuevas y Davalos, Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop of Mexico and Antequera (d. 1665) December 18
- William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1640) Angelica Veronica Airola, Italian painter (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1630) Ii Naokatsu, Japanese daimyō (d. 1662) William Bradford, English leader of Plymouth Colony
(d. 1657) William Browne, English poet (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka
Polish military role model (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1681) Saint Catherine de Ricci Pope Sixtus V Pope Urban VII January 7 - Jakob Andreae, German theologian (b. 1528) January 20 - Giambattista Benedetti, Italian mathematician and physicist (b. 1530) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of
no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1543) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1514) February 21 - Ambrose Dudley, 3rd Earl of Warriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony
Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1530) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1530) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1509) July 10 - Charles II, Archduke of Austria, regent of Inner Austria (b. 1510) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1520) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1530) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1520) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1520) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1520
1540) July 21 - Sophie of Württemberg, German noble (b. 1563) August 10 Hōjō Ujimasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1538) Hōjō Ujiteru, Japanese warlord (b. 1521)[28] September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg
(b. 1532) September 13 - Pedro Téllez-Girón, 1st Duke of Osuna, Spanish duke (b. 1537) September 20 - Lodovico Agostini, Italian composer (b. 1522)[29] October 12 - Kanō Eitoku, Japanese painter (b. 1543)[30] October 16 - Archduchess Anna of
Austria, Duchess of Bavaria (b. 1528) October 18 - Philip, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (b. 1570) October 23 - Bernardino de Sahagún, Franciscan missionary (b. 1522) November 18 - George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, English statesman (b. 1528) November 19 -
Girolamo Zanchi, Italian theologian (b. 1516) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 20 - Ambroise Paré, French surgeon (b. 1510) December 27 - Emanuel Philibert de Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Jesuits (b. 1511) Marietta
Robusti, Venetian Renaissance painter (b. 1555 or 1560) Roger Dudley, British soldier (b. 1535) Sorley Boy MacDonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b.
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to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 16th century 15th century
leaders 14th century 15th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end
of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals
MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective,
and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England. The conflicts
ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and,
for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades
(the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the
Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs
against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas.
of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to
collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the
European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of
Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara. [6] 1402: The settlement of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing. [7] 1404-1406: Regreg
War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and
sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual
states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic War leading to the Teuton
Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of
Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty. [9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on
their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden
City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by
Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan
become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16
June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The
 Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the
Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and turns it into an empire.
emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise with a shipment of African slaves and the portuguese navigators cruise with a shipment of African slaves and the portuguese navigators and the portuguese navigator
league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great published in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the
Ottoman Empire. An Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his
father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire.
born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Ottoman Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Empire.
the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York
and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The
seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is found
and his son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Henry VI of
 England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). Ju
Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the
Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war
vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as
ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan de
Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Si
sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid
Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lo
reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained
independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia.
1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at
the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487:
Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in
the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad was dethroned
by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher
Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II
as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant
religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya
Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yañez
Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched
campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), who led the
Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the Russia (1440-1505).
Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between
1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in
China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1450) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410-1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-
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(help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 15th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Caribbean Sea (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Levant (links | edit) Romania
(links | edit) House of Romanov (links | edit) Sarajevo (links | edit) Sarajev
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edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/15th century" Answer: The older your home, the more likely it contains lead-based paint, while 24% of homes built between
1960 and 1978 have some lead-based paint. Lead-based paint, EPA recommends one of the following: Assume your home contains lead-based paint, EPA recommends one of the following: Assume your home contains lead-based paint.
based paint and take the appropriate precautions. In pre-1978 homes and buildings, this is the simplest and safest approach. Hire a certified lead-based paint and take the appropriate precautions. In pre-1978 homes and buildings, this is the simplest and safest approach. Hire a certified professional to check for lead-based paint and take the appropriate precautions. In pre-1978 homes and buildings, this is the simplest and safest approach. Hire a certified professional to check for lead-based paint and take the appropriate precautions.
where it is located. This will tell you the areas in your home where lead-safe work practices should be used for renovation, repair, or painting jobs. A certified risk assessor can conduct a risk assessor can also tell you what actions to take
to address any hazards. For help finding a certified risk assessor or inspector, call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323). A number of lead test kits are available for consumer purchase in most retail hardware stores, however, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) states that consumers should exercise caution
when using these lead test kits to evaluate consumer products for potential lead exposures. To test for lead-based paint in your home, EPA recommends that you hire a certified inspector or risk assessor. For determining whether lead-based paint in pre-1978 housing and childcare facilities that are subject to renovation, repair and painting
regulations, EPA has recognized three lead test kits, but recognized under EPA's National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) for lead paint chip, dust or soil sample analysis. View a list of available NLLAP laboratories, including
their recognized sample type(s). Question Number: 23002-16836 Find a printable PDF copy of all frequent questions pertaining to lead.
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