



Lead Safety Overview

At Christmas in October, we make the safety and program experience of our volunteers the top priority. We often work on older homes (built before 1978) that may contain interior and/or exterior lead-based paint. When disturbing or preparing an area that may contain lead-based paint, it is important to abide by the following steps:

- Assume the job involves lead-based paint
- Set up a safe containment area
- Protect yourself with safety gear
- Control the spread of dust
- Leave the work area clean
- Control and dispose of waste properly

Christmas in October staff will provide comprehensive training on lead containment and safety at the **House Captain Trainings**:

- August 25, 6:30 p.m.- New Volunteer/House Captain Training
Rockhurst High School, Auditorium- 9301 State Line Rd., KCMO
- September 8, 6:30 p.m.- Existing Volunteer/House Captain Training
Rockhurst High School, Auditorium- 9301 State Line Rd., KCMO

The following documents are details outlined by the **Environmental Protection Agency** about the steps in lead paint containment:

Step 1: Determine If the Job Involves Lead-Based Paint

- Lead-based paint (LBP) is found many older homes:
 - 1960-1978 homes – 1 in 4 have LBP.
 - 1940-1960 homes – 7 in 10 have LBP.
 - Pre-1940 homes – 9 in 10 have LBP.
- Renovation, repair or painting that disturbs lead-based paint can create significant lead-based paint hazards in homes.
- Just a little lead-based paint dust can poison kids, their parents and pets, and can cause problems for pregnant women and their unborn children.
- The Certified Renovator will determine if lead-based paint is present on work surfaces.
- If information about lead-based paint is not available for a pre-1978 homes or a child-occupied facility, assume that lead-based paint is present and use lead-safe work practices.



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During Training:

Review the information on this slide with the non-certified renovator students as they follow along on pages 4 & 5 of the ***Steps to LEAD SAFE Renovation, Repair, and Painting***.

Notes to the On-The-Job Instructor: This information is included in the on-the-job training so non-certified renovators will understand why they need to use lead-safe work practices. Non-certified renovators are not required to determine whether lead-based paint is present, but they should understand that when it is identified as present, generating dust can cause significant problems if not properly and safely controlled.

More information:

- Review pages 4 and 5 of the ***Steps to LEAD SAFE Renovation, Repair and Painting***.

Step 2: Set It Up Safely

- **Containment is used to keep dust IN the work area and non-workers OUT!**
- **Signs and barriers are used to limit access.**
- **Inside versus outside jobs**
 - **Review all procedures and differences in setup.**

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What To Do

To keep the dust in, and people out, of your work area, you will need to take slightly different steps for inside or outside jobs.

For Inside Jobs

- Place signs, barrier tape, and/or cones to keep all non-workers, especially children, out of the work area. Keep pets out of the work area for their safety and to prevent them from tracking dust and debris throughout the home.
- Remove furniture and belongings from the work area. If an item is too large or too heavy to move, cover it with heavy plastic sheeting and tape the sheeting securely in place.
- Use heavy plastic sheeting to cover floors in the work area to a minimum of 6 feet from the area of paint disturbance. Close and seal doors, close windows.
- Close and cover air vents in the work area. This will keep dust from getting into the system and moving through the home.

For Outside Jobs

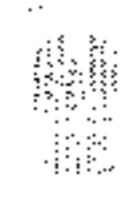
- Keep non-workers away from the work area by marking it off with signs, tape and/or cones. Have owner keep pets out of the work area.
- Cover the ground and plants with heavy plastic sheeting to catch debris. The covering should extend at least 10 feet out from the building. Secure the covering to the exterior.
- Close windows and doors within 20 feet of the work area to keep dust and debris from going into the home.
- Move (if possible) or cover play areas and equipment within 20 feet of the work area.

Step 2: Set It Up Safely – Continued

Review special setup for “dustier” jobs,
including:

- Demolition.
- Opening up wall cavities.
- Removing old drop ceilings.
- Paint scraping/dry hand sanding.

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Some jobs create more dust than can be contained by the methods described on the previous page. Certified Renovators should exercise their judgment as to whether those methods provide sufficient containment or if additional precautions are necessary. Jobs that typically require additional precautions include:

- Demolition.
- Opening up wall cavities.
- Removing old drop ceilings.
- Paint scraping/dry hand sanding.

These jobs call for additional steps to contain dust inside the work area. In addition to the practices reviewed so far, consider the following:

- Turning off forced-air heating and air-conditioning systems. This will keep dust from circulating through the house.
- Interior vertical containment to limit the size of the work area.

Step 3: Protect Yourself

- Without the right personal protective equipment (PPE) workers can swallow and inhale lead from the job, and can carry lead on their skin and work clothes home to their families.
- Review the “shopping list.”
- Advise workers to:
 - Protect eyes.
 - Keep clothes clean or use disposable clothing.
 - Wear a respirator. The appropriate respirator keeps lead out of the lungs and stomach.
 - Wash-up each time they leave the work area and especially at the end of the day.

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Protect your Eyes.

- Always wear safety goggles or safety glasses when scraping, hammering, etc.

Wear protective clothing and consider wearing gloves.

- Protective clothing and shoe covers are very important in preventing “take home” lead and to prevent you from tracking lead out of the work area. They can also help prevent contamination of areas that have already been cleaned during final cleanup.
- Keep clothes clean. At the end of the work day, vacuum off dust or change out of dusty clothes. Do not use compressed air to blow dust off clothing. Wash dirty work clothes separately from household laundry.
- Wear a painter’s hat to protect your head from dust and debris.
- Gloves are not required by the RRP Rule, but they also help prevent ingestion exposures to lead.

Wear respiratory protection.

- When work creates dust or paint chips, employers should consider respiratory protection, such as a N-100 disposable respirator, to prevent workers from breathing leaded dust.

Post warning signs.

- Post a warning sign at each work area entrance.
- Signs should read: “Warning, Lead Work Area, Poison, No Smoking or Eating” to remind workers that eating, drinking and smoking in the work area is prohibited.

Wash up.

- Workers should wash their hands and faces each time they stop work. It is especially important to wash up before eating and at the end of the day.

Note: OSHA rules may require employers to take further steps to protect the health of workers on the job.

Step 4: Control the Spread of Dust

- The goal is to control the spread of dust that is created.
- Review the “shopping list.”
- Use the right tools.
- Disposable plastic drop cloths control the spread of dust and debris.
- Avoid prohibited practices.

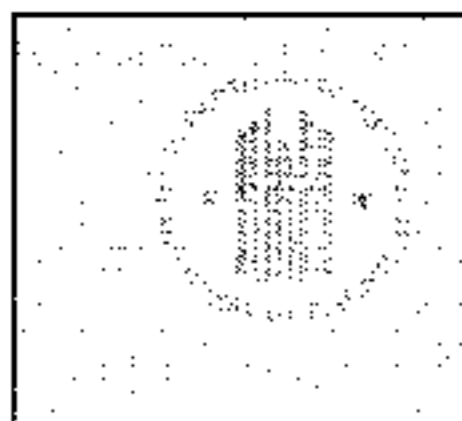
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Control the spread of dust.

- Keep the work area closed off from the rest of the home.
- Don't track dust and debris out of the work area.
- Stay in the contained work area and on the contained paths.
- Vacuum off suits when exiting the work area so the dust stays inside containment.
- Remove disposable shoe covers and make sure your shoes are clean by using tack pads or damp paper towels to wipe off your shoes each time you step off the protective sheeting.
- Keep components in the work area until they are wrapped securely in heavy plastic sheeting or bagged in heavy duty plastic bags. Once wrapped or bagged, HEPA vacuum the exterior and remove them from the work area and store them in a safe area away from residents.
- Launder non-disposable protective clothing separate from family laundry.
- Do not use Prohibited Practices, including:
 - Open-flame burning or high heat removal of paint, and,
 - Power tools such as sanders without HEPA attachments.



The HUD Rule also prohibits extensive dry scraping and sanding by hand, use of heat guns that char paint and paint stripping in a poorly ventilated space using a volatile paint stripper. States, localities or tribes may prohibit additional work practices.

Step 5: Leave the Work Area Clean

- The goal should be to leave the work area completely free of dust and debris.
- Review the “shopping list.”
- Discuss daily cleaning procedures.
- Discuss end of job cleaning procedures.

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On a daily basis, pick up the work area (recommended).

- Pick up as you go. Put trash in heavy-duty plastic bags.
- Vacuum the work area with a HEPA vacuum several times during the day and for sure at the end of the day. Do not clean with standard household or shop vacuum cleaners. Use only HEPA vacuums.
- Clean tools at the end of the day.
- Wash your hands each time you leave the work area and especially well before you go home.
- Dispose of all disposable personal protective clothing daily.

When the job is complete, clean the work area (required).

- Carefully remove plastic sheeting on the floor, fold it with the dirty side in, tape the edges shut or seal it in a heavy duty plastic bag, and dispose of it. Keep plastic sheeting in doorways and openings that separate the work area from non-work areas in place until the work area is released as clean.
- Make sure all paint chips, dust, trash and debris, including building components, are removed from the area to be cleaned and disposed of properly.
- HEPA vacuum or wet wipe all wall surfaces. HEPA vacuum all other surfaces in the work area. Use a beater bar attachment on carpets.
- Wet wipe all remaining surfaces in the work area and wet mop all uncarpeted floors until dust and debris are removed.
- Visually inspect your work. Look around the work area and two feet beyond, and on paths where debris was carried. You should see no dust, paint chips or debris.
- Re-clean the area thoroughly if you find dust or debris.

Step 6: Control the Waste

- Discuss the waste bagging procedure.
- Demonstrate folding a small section of plastic with the dirty side turned in.
- Discuss temporary storage of waste.
- Discuss how to deal with waste water appropriately.
- Discuss waste disposal rules that apply to the specific job.



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Bag or wrap your waste at the work site and in the work area.

Collect and control all your waste. This includes dust, debris, paint chips, protective sheeting, HEPA filters, dirty water, clothes, mop heads, wipes, protective clothing, respirators, gloves, architectural components, and other waste. Use heavy plastic sheeting or bags to collect waste. Gooseneck seal the bag with duct tape. Consider double bagging waste to prevent tears. Large components should be wrapped in protective sheeting and sealed with tape. Bag and seal all waste before removing it from the work area. HEPA vacuum the exterior of waste bags and bundles before removing them from the work area. Store all waste in a secure container or dumpster until disposal. Limit on-site storage time. Avoid transporting waste in an open truck or a personal vehicle.

Dispose of waste water appropriately.

Water used in the work area to remove paint or to clean surfaces should be filtered through a 0.5 micron filter. Never dump this water down a sink or tub, in a storm drain, or on the ground. It may be dumped in a toilet if local rules allow. If local regulations do not allow this, you may be required to contain and test the water, and contact a waste disposal company to assist you with disposal. **Check with your local water treatment authority, and in Federal and state regulations for more information.**

Be aware of waste disposal rules.

EPA considers most residential renovation, repair and painting activities "routine residential maintenance." The waste generated by these activities is classified as solid, non-hazardous waste and can be disposed of in an ordinary waste landfill. Some states and localities have more stringent waste disposal requirements that must be followed.