

# ASBESTOS/LEAD ISSUES CONSENSUS DOCUMENT

*DRAFT*

## **Identification of Issue:**

Lead Based Paint Samples Results less than 600 ppm

**Work Team:** Buddy Morris/ Denise Devall, Joe Raab, Ross Veal

**Date of Consensus:** \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

## **Definition of the Issue:**

What are the prudent steps for the industrial hygienist to take when a sample of a building material indicates that the concentration of lead in the material is less than 600 ppm and UC employees will be performing a manual demolition task on the material?

## **Consensus Statement:**

The industrial hygienist is limited to three choices:

Choice A: Provide the employee with a half-mask respirator, training, medical monitoring (blood lead and ZPP), changing areas, and washing areas. Perform an initial determination. If the initial determination shows that exposure is below the action limit then precautions can be relaxed for a period of one year

Choice B: Use the campus lead abatement team or a lead abatement contractor to perform simulated tasks and do an initial determination of the exposure. The exposure data can be applied to other employees doing the same type of task (quantity, lead content, conditions, etc.) for a period of one year.

Choice C: In rare cases, the industrial hygienist may be able to use objective data to prove that an exposure cannot exceed the Permissible Exposure Limit. The UC Lead air sample database may be useful in this case.

## **Justification for the Consensus**

The requirements for initial determination are established in Title 8 section 1532.1(d)(3)(C). Prior to the initial determination, the proper respiratory protection for the trigger task needs to be worn. In the case of manual demolition, it is a half-face respirator. In the Cal/OSHA regulation Appendix B pg. 166.18 the employee is informed that prior to the initial determination the employer must also provide medical monitoring (see 1531.1 (j) (1)(A)) and provide changing and washing rooms. These code sections lead to the choice A of the consensus statement.

It was interpreted from Title 8 section 1532.1(d)(3)(C) that a worker other than the worker who is going to be performing the main task could be used in an initial determination as long as the initial determination was performed on the same type of work. Thus, we reasoned that a simulation of the work could be performed by a lead abatement worker and an initial determination could be performed. This initial determination could then be used as a negative exposure assessment for any employee as long as the work was the same. This led to choice B of the consensus.

Title 8 section 1532.1(d)(3)(D) deals with the use of objective data. According to this section, the use of objective data is limited. The industrial hygienist should consult the wording of this section each time to see if the use of objective data is proper. Where objective data can be used it is actually quite useful. Appendix B section II states that objective data does not even have to come from the same employer. The interpretation of the statements in this appendix is that the UC lead database could be very appropriate as a source of objective data. Choice C was based on these findings and interpretations.

**Policy Outcomes / Implications:**

To be determined at a later date

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**Applicable Code Citations and Guidelines:**

1) Cal/OSHA Code Sections

CCR Title 8 Section 1532.1 (d) (4) (C)

“Objective data for an initial assessment that demonstrate surface coating or material that contain lead at concentrations equal to or exceeding 0.06% lead dry weight (600 ppm) demonstrate the presence of lead surface coatings or material that constitute a health hazard to employees engaged in lead-related construction work. The lead concentration of paint or materials is based on the lead content in the nonvolatile components of the surface coating or material such as paint. Objective data as described in this subsection are not permitted to be used in lieu of exposure assessment in connection with lead-related tasks listed in subsection (d)(2).”

Title 8 section 1532.1(d)(3)(C).

Where the employer has previously monitored for lead exposures, and the data were obtained within the past 12 months during work operations conducted under workplace conditions closely resembling the processes, type of material, control methods, work practices, and environmental conditions used and prevailing in the

employer's current operations, the employer may rely on such earlier monitoring results to satisfy the requirements of subsections (d)(3)(A) and (d)(6) if the sampling and analytical methods meet the accuracy and confidence levels of subsection (d)(9).

Title 8 section 1532.1(d)(3)(D)

Where the employer has objective data, demonstrating that a particular product or material containing lead or a specific process, operation or activity involving lead cannot result in employee exposure to lead at or above the action level during processing, use, or handling, the employer may rely upon such data instead of implementing initial monitoring.

CCR Title 8 Section 1532.1 Appendix B section II

“Objective data may be compiled from various sources, e.g., insurance companies and trade associations and information from suppliers or exposure data collected from similar operations. Objective data may also comprise previously-collected sampling data including area monitoring.”

“The standard lists certain tasks which may likely result in exposures to lead in excess of the PEL and, in some cases, exposures in excess of 50 times the PEL. If you are performing any of these tasks, your employer must provide you with appropriate respiratory protection, protective clothing and equipment, change areas, hand washing facilities, biological monitoring, and training until such time that an exposure assessment is conducted which demonstrates that your exposure level is below the PEL. Objective data cannot be used to replace air monitoring for this exposure assessment.”

2) EPA Code Sections

Title 10? Disclosure regulations – same limits as HUD

3) Other Code Sections

DHS – 600 ppm?

4) Hud Guideline Sections

HUD Chapter 5, pg 5-35 section 2 Paint

Defines lead in paint as 5000 ppm

5) Other Guidelines

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Defines lead in paint as 600 ppm

