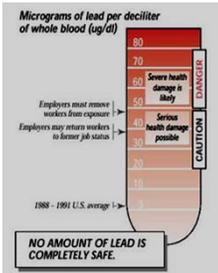


UF Lead Policy Review




The Basics

- Lead is a poison
 - Blood
 - Neurological effects
 - Systemic effects
 - Death
 - More severe effects on kids
 - Increased effects on pregnant women
- Blood Tests
 - Adults 40 ug/dl
 - Kids 10 ug/dl
- Air Monitoring
 - 50 ug/m³



Policy Requirements

- If you are doing work that impacts a painted surface in a building constructed in 1978 or earlier,
 - Paint must be sampled and analyzed for lead
- Definition of lead paint:
 - OSHA Any detectable amount
 - EPA 1.0 mg/cm²; 5,000 ppm; 0.5% by weight
 - CPSC 90 ppm



- If lead is found,
 - Follow lead safe work practices (isolate work area, control dust, drop cloths, thorough clean-up, HEPA vacuum, wash your hands
 - Respirators (?), eye protection, gloves
 - Air monitoring
- If high concentration of lead identified,
 - Work done by abatement contractor under negative pressure enclosure
 - Final clearance samples

What personal protective equipment is needed?



coveralls



work shoes



gloves



respirator

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Work Practices to Reduce Lead Exposure

There are several ways you can reduce your lead exposure:

Always wear your respirator in the areas where it is required,



Don't eat, drink or smoke in the area where there is lead,



When you take a break, wash your hands before eating, drinking or smoking.



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More work practices to reduce lead exposure

Don't remove dust by blowing down or shaking out your clothing.



Take a shower or wash your hands and face at the end of the shift when required.



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What are some other work practices?

Don't dry sweep or blow down dust containing lead,



Use a high-efficiency vacuum to clean up lead dust.

Use water when grinding, sanding or cutting objects containing lead,



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Other methods of controlling lead dust

Natural or exhaust ventilation can reduce lead levels in buildings or confined areas.



or



Exhaust fan

Some grinders and sanders have exhaust ventilation attached.



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RRP Rule

- Lead Renovation, Repair, Painting Rule
- EPA (\$37,500 fine per violation per day)
- Any child occupied facility or home (< 6 years of age) constructed 1978 or earlier
 - Not just on campus
- Identify lead, lead safe work practices, cleaning verification
- Training



PCBs in Caulking

- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)
- EPA TSCA Regulations
- Caulking installed in 1978 or earlier
 - Around windows, doors
 - Between building segments
 - Behind wall mounted A/C units, etc.
- Must be sampled and analyzed for PCBs
- If it contains greater than 50 ppm, it is considered hazardous waste and must be removed and disposed of properly.



PCB Caulking Examples