

SCOPE & DEFINITIONS

This chapter contains criteria to establish and implement a lead hazard management program to identify, control, or eliminate lead-based paint hazards, through interim controls or abatement, in child-occupied facilities and military family housing, in a manner protective of human health and the environment. Policy requirements for a comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety program are not covered in this Chapter. To protect personnel from lead exposure, refer to DoDI 6055.1 (DoD Occupational Safety and Health Program) and DoDI 6055.5 (Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Health) and concomitant service instructions.

Abatement – Any set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards. Abatement includes the removal of lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust, the permanent enclosure or encapsulation of lead-based paint, the replacement of components or fixtures painted with lead-based paint, and the removal or covering of lead-contaminated soil. Abatement also includes all preparation, cleanup, disposal, and post-abatement clearance activities associated with such measures.

Accessible Surface – An interior or exterior surface painted with lead-based paint that is accessible for a young child to mouth or chew.

Bare Soil – Soil, including sand, not covered by grass, sod, or other live ground covers, or by wood chips, gravel, artificial turf, or similar covering.

Child-Occupied Facility – A facility, or portion of a facility, visited regularly by the same child (6 years of age or under) on at least two different days within any week, provided that each day's visit lasts at least 3 hours and the combined weekly visits last at least 6 hours, and the combined annual visits last at least 60 hours. Child-occupied facilities may include (but are not limited to) day-care centers, preschools, playgrounds, and kindergarten classrooms.

Clearance – Visual evaluation and testing (collection and analysis of environmental samples) conducted after lead-based paint hazard reduction activities, interim controls, and standard treatments to determine that the work is complete and no lead-contaminated bare soil or lead-contaminated settled dust exists in a facility in which children under the age of 6 frequent.

Deteriorated Paint – Any interior or exterior paint or other coating that is peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or is otherwise damaged or separated from the substrate.

Elevated Blood Lead Level – A confirmed concentration of lead in whole blood of 20 µg/dl (micrograms of lead per deciliter) for a single test, or of 15-19 µg/dl in two tests taken at least 3 months apart.

Encapsulation – The application of any covering or coating that acts as a barrier between the lead-based paint and the environment. Encapsulation may be used as a method of abatement if it is designed to be permanent.

Enclosure – The use of rigid, durable construction materials that are mechanically fastened to the substrate in order to act as a barrier between lead-based paint and the environment. Enclosure may be used as a method of abatement if it is designed to be permanent.

Evaluation – A visual evaluation, risk assessment, risk assessment screen, paint inspection, paint testing, or a combination of risk assessment and paint inspection to determine the presence of deteriorated paint, lead-based paint, or a lead-based paint hazard.

Friction Surface – An interior or exterior surface that is subject to abrasion or friction, including (but not limited to) window, floor, and stair surfaces.

Hazard Reduction – Measures designed to reduce or eliminate human exposure to lead-based paint hazards through methods including interim controls or abatement or a combination of the two.

Impact Surface – An interior or exterior surface that is subject to damage by repeated sudden force, such as certain parts of door frames.

Interim Controls – A set of measures designed to temporarily reduce human exposure or likely exposure to lead-based paint hazards. Interim controls include (but are not limited to) repairs, occasional and ongoing maintenance, painting, temporary containment, specialized cleaning, clearance, ongoing activities, and the establishment and operation of management and resident education programs.

Lead-Based Paint – Paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or exceeding 1.0 milligram per square centimeter, or 0.5 percent by weight or 5,000 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

Lead-Based Paint Hazard – Any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, or lead-contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces, and that would result in adverse human health effects.

Lead-Based Paint Inspection – A surface-by-surface investigation to determine the presence of lead-based paint and the provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation.

Lead-Contaminated Dust – Surface dust that contains an area concentration of:

Surface Concentrations		
Floors (mg/ft ²)	Interior Window Sills (mg/ft ²)	Window Troughs (mg/ft ²)
100	500	800

Notes:

- "Floors" includes carpeted and uncarpeted floors.
- For metric units, 1 µg/ft² = 0.01076 mg/m²; thus 250 µg/ft² = 2.7 mg/m², etc.

Lead-Contaminated Soil – Bare soil containing lead at or exceeding a concentration of 400 ppm in high contact play areas, or 2,000 ppm in areas where contact by children is less likely or frequent.

Local National – A DoD employee hired under Spanish employment conditions.

Permanent – An expected design life of at least 20 years.

Reevaluation – A visual evaluation of painted surfaces and limited dust and soil sampling conducted periodically following lead-based paint hazard reduction where lead-based paint is still present.

Replacement – A strategy of abatement that entails removing building components that have surfaces coated with lead-based paint (such as windows, doors, and trim) and installing new components free of lead-based paint.

Risk Assessment – An on-site investigation to determine the existence, nature, severity, and location of lead-based paint hazards and the provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation and options for reducing lead-based paint hazards.

Risk Assessment Screen – A sampling protocol that is used in dwellings that are in relatively good condition and where the probability of finding lead-based hazards are low. The protocol involves inspecting such dwellings and collecting samples from representative locations on the floor, interior window sills, and window troughs to determine whether conducting a risk assessment is warranted.

CRITERIA

C17.1 LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARD MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Installations will develop and implement a multi-disciplinary lead-based paint hazard management program to identify, evaluate, and reduce lead-based paint hazards in child-occupied facilities and military family housing.

C17.2 INTERIM CONTROLS & ABATEMENT

Installations will manage identified lead-based paint hazards through interim controls or abatement.

C17.3 IDENTIFICATION OF LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS

Installations will identify lead-based paint hazards in child-occupied facilities and military family housing using any or all of the following methods:

- C17.3.1 Lead-based paint risk assessment screen. If the screen identifies dust-lead levels greater than 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for floors, 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior window sills, or 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for window troughs, perform lead-based paint risk assessment.
- C17.3.2 Lead-based paint risk assessments.
- C17.3.3 Routine facility inspection for fire and safety.
- C17.3.4 Occupant, facility manager, and worker reports of deteriorated paint.
- C17.3.5 Results of childhood blood lead screening or reports of children identified to have elevated blood lead levels.
- C17.3.6 Lead-based paint reevaluations.
- C17.3.7 Review of construction, painting, and maintenance histories.

C17.4 WORKER / OCCUPANT PROTECTION

Installations will ensure that occupant and worker protection measures are taken during all maintenance, repair, and renovation activities that disturb areas known or assumed to have lead-based paint.

Medical monitoring, PPE determinations, and health issues related to potential lead exposure will be addressed to the appropriate DoD medical authority.

C17.5 DISCLOSURE TO OCCUPANTS

Installations will disclose to occupants of child-occupied facilities and military family housing the presence of any known lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards and provide information on lead-based paint hazard reduction. In addition, inform occupants of military family housing, prior to conducting remodeling or renovation projects, of the hazards associated with these activities, and provide information on protecting family members from the hazards of lead-based paint.

C17.6 TRAINING

Installations will ensure that all personnel involved in lead-based activities (including paint inspection, risk assessment, specification or design, supervision, and abatement) are properly trained.

Local National personnel who may potentially be exposed to lead must receive additional periodic training in the following topics (at a minimum):

- Information about the health risks derived from lead exposure, including potential risks for fetuses and nursing mothers
- Requirements established in this chapter, focusing on the maximum exposure concentrations and standards for environmental evaluation/control
- Preventive health measures that the employer must adopt to protect their employees
- Dangers derived from smoking, eating, or drinking in workplaces that are potentially exposed to lead, and the prohibition of conducting these activities in those workplaces
- Compulsory use of appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing
- Any other information regarding preventive measures than can reduce the risk of exposure

C17.7 DISPOSAL OF LEAD-CONTAMINATED WASTE

Installations will dispose of lead-contaminated waste that meets the definition of a hazardous waste in accordance with Chapter 6. Waste from manufacturing, distribution, and utilization of coatings (paints, varnishes, and vitreous enamels) must always be disposed of as hazardous waste.

C17.8 RESTRICTIONS ON PURCHASE & USE OF CERTAIN LEAD-CONTAINING PRODUCTS

The use of lead carbonates, lead-hydrated carbonates, and lead sulfates as paint components is banned in Spain.

Products containing hexafluorosilicate of lead, fluorosilicate of lead, lead acetate, lead sub-acetate (lead acetate, basic), lead nitride, lead azide, lead chromate, lead trinitroresorcinate, lead methanesulfonate, and lead orthophosphate in concentrations above 0.1% are subject to the hazardous material requirements in Chapter 5. These substances must have a label that includes the following phrase:

Restringido a usos profesionales
Atención – evítense la exposición
Recábense instrucciones especiales antes del uso

For professional use only
Attention – avoid exposure
Obtain special instructions before use

Products containing alkyd resins with lead in concentrations higher than 0.05% are also considered to be hazardous and are subject to the hazardous material requirements in Chapter 5.

ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

None identified.