

LAMPP Lead Awareness Training for Property Owners and Tenants

Developed for the
**Lead Action for Medical Primary Prevention Project
(LAMPP)**

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With assistance from the
Healthy Environments for Children Initiative
at the University of Connecticut and
the Connecticut Department of Public Health

Goal: Lead Awareness

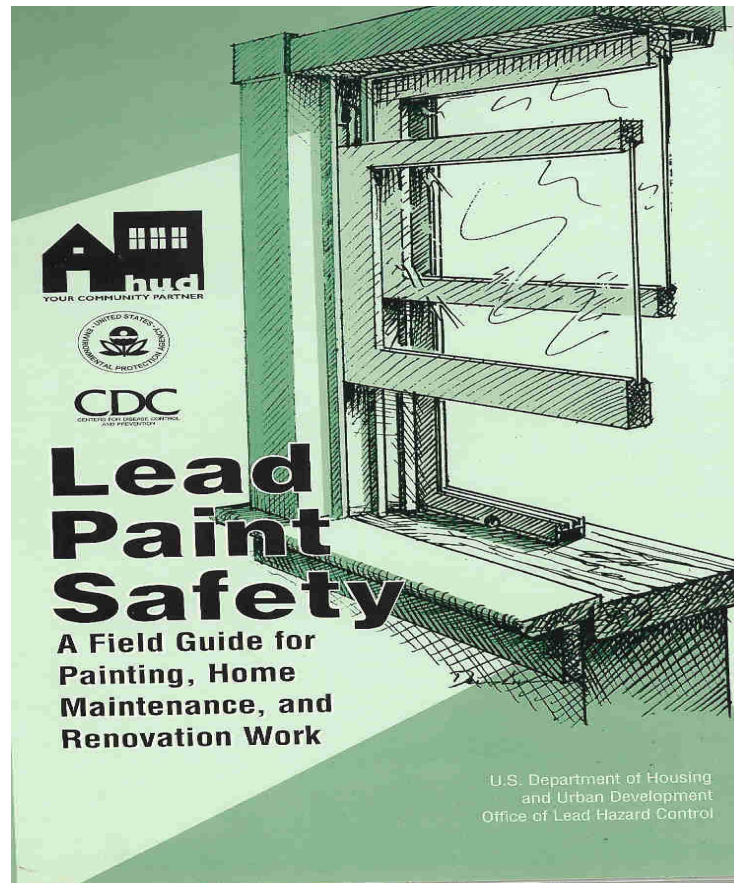
- Increase awareness of lead paint issues among people who are involved in repairs or renovations of residential buildings
 - Property owners
 - Tenants
 - Volunteers
- Provide information on how to work lead-safe

Objectives

At the end of this training, participants will be able to

- Recognize the importance of using lead-safe work practices
- Identify potential lead paint hazards
- Identify the principles of working lead-safe
- Use the booklet entitled *Lead Paint Safety: A Field Guide for Painting, Home Maintenance, and Renovation Work* when they work with potential lead paint hazards

Lead Paint Safety Field Guide



Why is lead paint a problem?

- Disturbing lead paint can create lead dust
- Lead dust can get into the body
- Lead in the body is a serious health risk to
 - You
 - Your children
 - Your significant other
 - Your tenants
 - Your neighbors
 - Your employees
 - Your pets
- Lead is especially dangerous for young children and pregnant women

Lead hazards: The basics

- Assume
 - Homes built before 1978 contain lead paint
- Create as little dust as possible
- Keep all dust from spreading
- Protect people
 - Children and pregnant women are especially at risk
 - Workers

See LPS,
page 5

Principles of working lead-safe

- ❑ Work wet
 - Use a spray bottle to wet-sand and wet-scrape so that you don't create lead dust
- ❑ Work clean
 - Contain dust and debris. Clean your work area often so that you don't spread lead dust
- ❑ Clean up after you work
 - If you disturb painted surfaces, clean up very carefully
 - Use a commercial HEPA vacuum

See LPS,
page 5

Principles of living lead-safe

- Maintain your building
 - Keep your building dry to prevent future paint problems
 - Clean all cleanable surfaces often
 - Damp mop or wet wipe your floors and painted surfaces
 - Vacuum your carpets often and well

See LPS,
page 5

Principles of living lead-safe

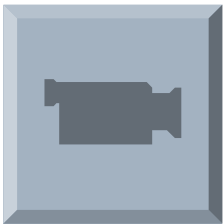
- If paint is peeling, flaking, or chipping, find and fix the cause
- Common causes of paint problems
 - Moisture from the outside
 - Moisture from the inside
 - Rubbing and impact of painted surfaces
 - Structural damage

See LPS,
pages 7-8

Video: *Volunteers Opening Doors*

Five Keys to Lead Safety

1. Protect occupants and their belongings
2. Prepare the work area
3. Protect yourself from dust and debris
4. Work wet
5. Work clean



Questions

Before you start: Working inside

- ❑ Keep everyone except the workers out of the work area
 - Put up **warning signs** and plastic **warning tape**
- ❑ Remove everything you can from the work area
- ❑ Cover the floor, counters, and remaining furniture with heavy (6 mil) **plastic sheeting**
 - Tape the sheeting in place with **duct tape**
- ❑ Separate the work area from the rest of the home
- ❑ Put all tools and supplies in the work area before you begin

See LPS,
pages 13-14

Before you start: Working outside

- ❑ Remove all lawn furniture and toys from the work area
- ❑ Cover the ground with heavy (6 mil) plastic sheeting
 - Tape the sheeting to walls with duct tape (as appropriate for the project)
- ❑ Cover windows and door openings with plastic sheeting
- ❑ Use ladders safely

See LPS,
pages 15-16

Before you start: Protect yourself

- Wear **safety glasses** with side shields
- If there's a lot of dust
 - Wear a **painter's hat**
 - Wear **disposable coveralls**
 - Wear disposable **shoe covers** (booties)
 - Wear a **respiratory protection mask**
 - Use a mask rated N-100
 - Follow manufacturer's instructions

See LPS, pages
17 and 69

Doing the work: Inside painting

- ❑ Set up the work area (see LPS, page 12)
- ❑ Remove paint that is loose, flaking, or peeling
 - Wet scrape
- ❑ Fill and patch holes
- ❑ Prepare surfaces for painting
 - Wet sand
 - Wash
- ❑ Paint as required
- ❑ Wash your hands and face before you eat, drink, or smoke
- ❑ Clean up as you work
 - Wear heavy-duty rubber gloves when you wash the work area

See LPS,
pages 19-21

Doing the work: Outside painting

- Set up the work area (see LPS, page 15)
- Remove paint that is loose, flaking, or peeling
 - Wet scrape
- Prepare surfaces for painting
 - Wet sand
 - Wash
- Paint as required
- Wash your hands and face before you eat, drink, or smoke
- Clean up as you work

See LPS,
page 22

Practices to avoid

- Do not dry scrape or dry sand
- Do not use a power sander or grinder without a HEPA vacuum attachment
- Do not remove paint with an open flame or with a high-temperature heat-gun
- Do not power wash without precautions
- Do not use abrasive blasting without precautions
- Do not use a broom for cleanup

See LPS,
pages 9-10

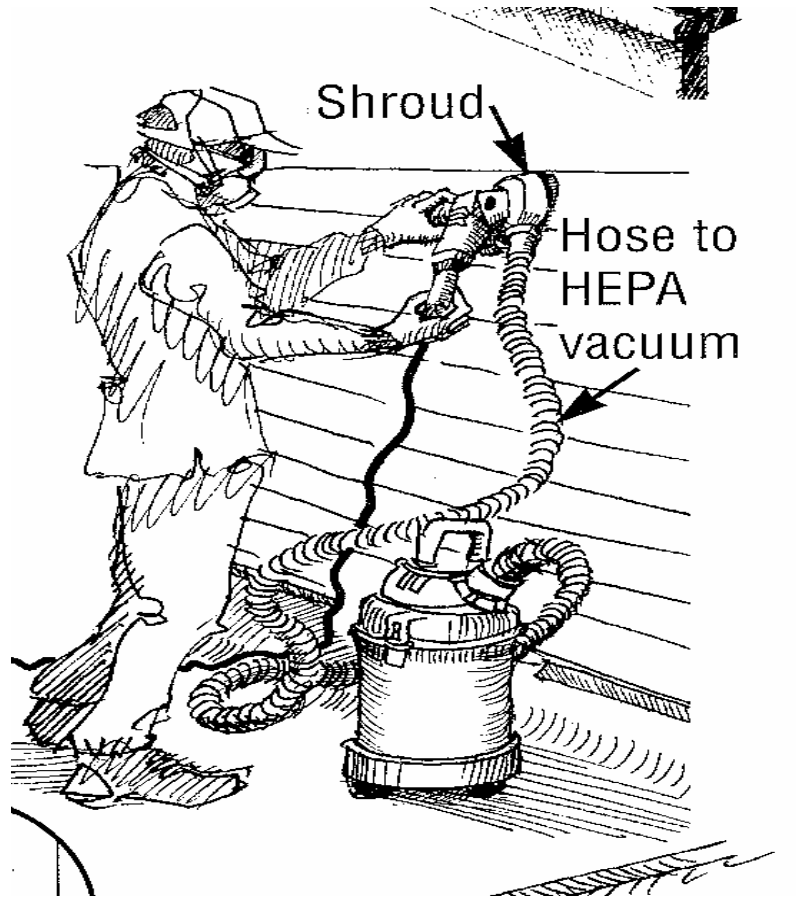
Doing the work: Removing paint

- Hand stripping or sanding
 - Work wet: Use a spray bottle to mist surfaces
- Mechanical stripping (sander or grinder)
 - Use only if the tool is shrouded and attached to a HEPA vacuum
- Heat stripping (heat gun)
 - Use a temperature setting below 700 degrees F
- Chemical stripping
 - Consider having paint stripped off-site
 - Do **not** use methylene chloride
 - If you strip on-site, use two layers of plastic sheeting to collect stripping waste
 - Follow manufacturer's instructions carefully

See LPS,
pages 23-24

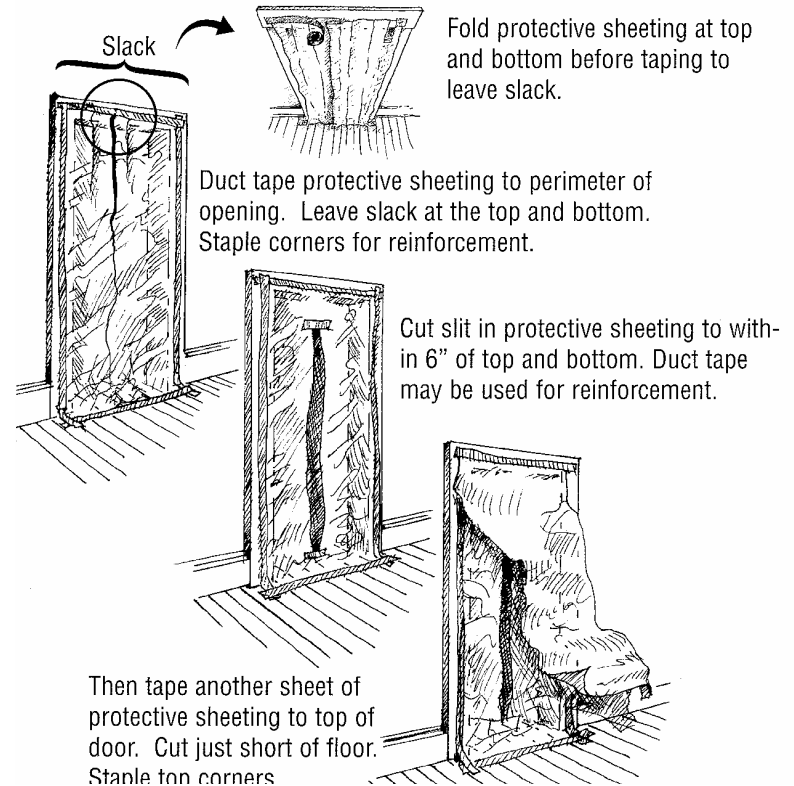
Doing the work: Removing paint

Shrouded
Sander



Demonstration

Setting up an airlock



Exercises

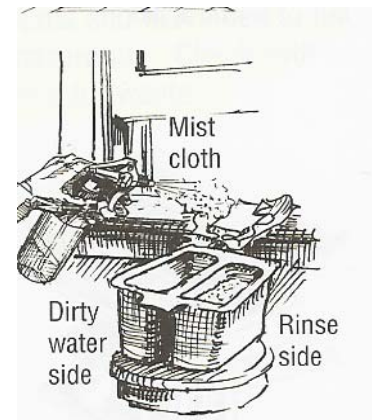
- Hands-on exercises
 - Keeping dust inside a room (see LPS, page 13)
 - Preparing a sheetrock panel (see LPS, page 13)
 - Preparing siding that is peeling (see LPS, page 15)
- Table-top scenarios
 - Fixing a window that sticks (see LPS, page 29)
 - Preparing an outside surface (see LPS, page 22)
 - Getting rid of waste (see LPS, page 49)
 - Setting up to work inside (see LPS, page 13)
 - Preparing an inside surface (see LPS, pages 19-21)

Typical problems

- ❑ Inside walls or a ceiling that needs repair (see LPS, pages 25-26)
- ❑ Outside surfaces that need repair (see LPS, pages 27-28)
- ❑ Windows that stick (see LPS, pages 29-30)
- ❑ Loose windows (see LPS, pages 31-32)
- ❑ Windows that won't stay open (see LPS, pages 33-34)
- ❑ A damaged window trough (see LPS, pages 35-36)
- ❑ A door that needs to be adjusted (see LPS, pages 37-38)
- ❑ A door that rubs or sticks (see LPS, page 39)
- ❑ Chipping paint on stairs or floor (see LPS, pages 41-42)
- ❑ Surfaces that have been chipped or damaged by impact (see LPS, pages 43)

Finishing the job: Clean and clear

- ❑ Pick up paint chips in the work area
- ❑ Mist the dust and push into a dust pan
- ❑ Pick up plastic sheeting
- ❑ Vacuum using a commercial HEPA vacuum
- ❑ Mist and scrub
- ❑ Wash & Rinse (Two-Section Bucket System)
- ❑ Dispose of waste
- ❑ Check your work
- ❑ Take dust wipe samples



See LPS,
pages 47-48

Finishing the job: Dust wipe samples

- Dust wipe samples will tell you whether harmful lead dust remains in the work area
- Take dust wipe samples
 - If inside work disturbs painted surfaces or produces dust
 - Especially important when there is a child or pregnant woman in the home

See LPS,
pages 71-72

Finishing the job: Dust wipe samples

Who can take dust samples?

- If the project receives any federal funding
 - A trained and certified worker must take the samples
- If the project involves no federal funding
 - The property owner can take the samples

- For sources of dust wipe kits and labs that will test the wipes
 - See LAMPP resource list
- For additional resources
 - See www.dph.state.ct.us/BRS/lead/lead_program.htm

Finishing the job: Dust wipe samples

- ❑ When should you take samples?
 - At the end of the job
 - After the work area has been thoroughly cleaned
- ❑ Where should you collect dust wipe samples?
 - In the area where the work was completed
 - Sample these surfaces
 - ❑ Floors
 - ❑ Indoor window sills
 - ❑ Window troughs

See LPS,
page 71

Finishing the job: Dust wipe samples

- What do the test results mean?
 - If the results show lead levels **below** the standards, continue to maintain the home as recommended
 - If the results show lead levels **at or above** the standards, clean the work area again and take new samples

See LPS,
page 72

Ongoing maintenance

- Check painted surfaces regularly
 - Look for paint that is peeling, chipping, or flaking
- Correct all paint problems
 - Use lead-safe procedures
- Take dust wipe samples

Lead-Safe Tool Kit:

- Utility knife
- Assorted scrapers
- Assorted screw drivers
- 5 in 1 tool
- Window opener tool
- Plastic spray bottle
- Bucket with two compartments, or two buckets
- Commercial HEPA vacuum
- Safety glasses with side shields

Lead-safe kit: Supplies

- N100-rated dust mask
- Tyvek® Shoe covers (booties)
- Painter's hat
- Tyvek® disposable coveralls
- Detergent
- Rubber gloves
- Wet/Dry Sandpaper
- Wet abrasive sponge
- Sponges
- Heavy (6 mil) plastic sheeting
- Duct tape
- Sign: "No eating, drinking, or smoking in the work area"
- Plastic tape: "No entrance"
- Trough flashing
- Jam liner
- Sash chain

Summary

- ❑ We can now recognize the importance of using lead-safe work practices
- ❑ We are able to identify potential lead paint hazards
- ❑ We understand the principles of working lead-safe
- ❑ We are able to use the booklet entitled *Lead Paint Safety: A Field Guide for Painting, Home Maintenance, and Renovation Work* when they work with potential lead paint hazards

Final Exam

Please complete the post-training
evaluation

THANK YOU

