

CHAPTER 6: LEAD-BASED PAINT (LBP)

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains standards on the identification, control, or elimination of lead-based paint (LBP) hazards in child-occupied facilities and military family housing through interim controls or abatement. To protect personnel from lead exposure, refer to guidance found in DoDI 6055.01, DoD Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Program and DoDI 6055.05, Occupational and Environmental Health (OEH).

6.2 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Installations must ensure that all personnel participating in activities that involve LBP, including paint inspection, risk assessment, specification or design, supervision, and abatement, are properly trained.

6.3 USE OF LEAD-CONTAINING PAINT IN CONSUMER PRODUCTS

6.3.1 Installations must ensure that they do not use consumer products with lead-containing paint. Consumer products include those customarily produced or distributed for sale that are used by consumers in or around a household, in schools, or in recreation. Specific banned hazardous products are:

6.3.1.1 Toys and other articles intended for use by children that are labeled “lead-containing paint.”

6.3.1.2 Furniture that is labeled “lead-containing paint.”

6.4 USE OF LEAD-BASED PAINT IN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Installations must ensure LBP is not used for any new construction or renovation project. All materials purchased and used for projects must be evaluated, especially for projects involving family housing and schools.

6.5 LBP HAZARD ABATEMENT PROGRAM

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

6.5.1 Identify and maintain a record of LBP hazards in child-occupied facilities and military family housing using these methods:

6.5.1.1 LBP risk assessment screening. If the screening identifies dust-lead levels greater than 107 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ [10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$] for floors or greater than 1,076 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ [100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$] for interior window sills, perform an LBP risk assessment.

6.5.1.2 LBP risk assessments.

6.5.1.3 Routine facility inspection for fire and safety.

6.5.1.4 Occupant, facility manager, and worker reports of deteriorated paint.

6.5.1.5 Results of childhood blood lead screening or reports of children identified to have a confirmed concentration of lead in whole blood of 20 µg/deciliter for a single test or 15-19 µg/deciliter in two tests taken at least three months apart.

6.5.1.6 LBP re-evaluations.

6.5.1.7 Review of construction, painting, and maintenance histories.

6.5.2 Manage identified LBP hazards through interim controls or abatement.

6.5.3 Disclose the presence of any known LBP or LBP hazards to occupants of child-occupied facilities and military family housing and provide information on LBP hazard reduction.

6.5.4 Before conducting remodeling or renovation projects, inform occupants of military family housing of the hazards associated with these activities and provide information on protecting family members from the hazards of LBP.

6.5.5 Ensure occupant and worker protection measures are taken during all maintenance, repair, and renovation activities that disturb areas known or assumed to have LBP.

6.6 DISPOSAL OF LEAD-CONTAMINATED WASTE

Installations must dispose of lead-contaminated waste that meets the definition of a hazardous waste in accordance with JEGS Chapter 16.