

Lead Clean-Up

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Safety Talk
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Lead Safety Talk

Lead Based Paint In The Work Place

Buildings built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint.

Drysanding, scraping, brushing, or blasting lead-based paint can produce dust and paint chips.

Friction from surfaces rubbing together, such as windows and doors or from bumping furniture, can also produce dust.

Potential Surfaces of Lead Hazards

- o Windows and window sills
- o Doors and door frames
- o Stairs, railings, and banisters
- o Porches and fences

Lead based paint that is in good condition *does not* pose an immediate risk.

House Keeping Tips Paint Debris

- Do not attempt to make repairs to chipped and peeling lead-based paint yourself without the proper equipment and instructions.
- Do not allow children, pets or pregnant women into the area until cleaning is complete.
- Do not eat, drink, chew gum or tobacco, or smoke during the cleaning process.
- Wear clothing that can be easily washed and latex gloves to protect hands from the detergent. Also, be sure to wash hands after cleaning.
- With latex gloves on, pick up large paint chips and place them into a plastic trash bag. Use a tack cloth, masking tape or duct tape to pick up small lead chips.
- Wet mop and clean the area. Use disposable paper towels as much as possible. If you must use fabric dust cloths, sponges or mops, be sure they are only used for lead dust clean-up. Do not use them for any other purpose.
- Pour dirty water into the toilet instead of the sink, so the lead does not contact food preparation areas.
- A high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter equipped vacuum cleaner is a special type of vacuum cleaner that can remove very small particles from floors, window sills, and carpets and contains the particles inside the vacuum cleaner. HEPA vacuums should be used when vacuuming lead dust/debris.