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LEAD IN CONSTRUCTION
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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DISTURBANCE OF LEAD IN CONSTRUCTION**PART 1.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS****1.1 Introduction**

These specifications are designed to minimize and control potential lead hazards during the disturbance of materials that contain lead. These procedures and precautions apply to the disturbance of lead that may result from the preparation of surfaces prior to painting, from the drilling into, cutting into, or removal of building components containing or covered with lead, or the demolition of buildings and/or structures that contain lead either in or on their surfaces.

The primary focus of these specifications is to address the work practices and procedures that the Contractor and/or other subcontractors must follow when conducting activities that may disturb lead in paint or other coatings.

An asbestos and lead in paint inspection was conducted by Entek Consulting Group, Inc. on May 25, 2022. The report includes all suspect building materials that were sampled and analyzed for asbestos and include an assessment for lead in paint. Limited testing was conducted at the site to determine concentrations of lead on building surfaces. Attached are the results of the testing of paint chips of the project area in Part 5.0 Results of Lead Testing.

Given the age of the building on this project, lead in measurable amounts is common in paint, varnish, stains, and ceramic tile. Limited testing was conducted at the site to determine concentrations of lead on building surfaces or materials. All interior and exterior painted, stained or varnished building surfaces are assumed to contain various concentrations of lead.

Entek anticipates enforcing Cal/OSHA and California Department of Public Health (CDPH) regulations regarding the training of workers disturbing lead and the containment and work practices utilized during that disturbance. The training requirements for workers and supervisors on this project are summarized in Part 1.5. Lead Training Requirements. The Contractor and other subcontractors disturbing lead must be familiar with the CDPH requirements regarding containment of lead debris and the Cal/OSHA lead in construction standard. Those requirements are summarized below in Part 1.3 Regulatory Compliance.

In summary, the Contractor and subcontractors shall utilize engineering controls to limit the release of lead dust or debris. These engineering controls may include, but are not limited to, using wet methods, using tools with vacuum recovery systems with High Efficiency Air Particulate (HEPA) filtration, using vacuums with HEPA filtration, using negative air pressure differential systems, and by the prompt clean up of any lead-containing debris that the work might produce. Dry scraping, sanding, grinding, or abrading lead-containing materials is not permitted. All work that disturbs lead will require a containment. The containment may be as simple as plastic sheeting on the floor or ground when drilling minor penetrations or scraping paint on exterior surfaces. Or, for the demolition of ceramic tile and any painted wall systems, it is likely to require the Contractor construct a full containment for the area and utilize a negative air pressure differential system. The requirements for work practices and containment are described in Part 3.5 Work Site Preparation & Containment Requirements.

The requirements of this specification apply to all employers who have employees who may reasonably be exposed to lead on this project. This includes the Contractor, who will normally be an environmental contractor such as an asbestos abatement contractor, or a painting contractor utilizing CDPH lead certified workers and supervisors. In addition, this specification applies to all subcontractors conducting work on this project who have employees who may disturb lead by drilling, cutting, scraping, or demolishing materials containing lead.

No Contractor shall begin work which will disturb known or suspect lead-containing surfaces or materials in a manner that may expose a worker to lead containing dust, create a potential for building contamination, or create possible lead containing waste, until all required pre-construction documentation has been reviewed and written approval has been received from the Owner and/or Project Monitor.

Activities expected to disturb lead-containing materials include, but are not limited to, painting preparation work such as scraping or sanding, penetration of painted surfaces through drilling or cutting, demolition of painted surfaces, removal of painted building components, and removal, drilling, or cutting of ceramic wall tiles. If the Contractor or subcontractors are observed conducting such activities without having written approval from the Owner and/or Project Monitor, they will be instructed to stop work. Work will not be allowed to resume until the Owner and/or Project Monitor provides approval for the work to begin.

This project involving potential disturbance of lead in the various painted materials is not considered a lead abatement project. The renovation project at this site would be considered "lead related construction work"; therefore, it is Entek's opinion the contractor is not required to submit a CDPH Form 8551 for this project.

1.2 Definitions

Action Level - Airborne exposure to lead at or above $30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over an eight-hour-time-weighted average as discussed in 8 CCR 1532.1. Typically, when employees are exposed over the Action Level, the employer must provide blood testing, training in compliance with 8 CCR 1532, and air sampling.

Air Filtration Unit - A portable exhaust system equipped with HEPA filtration and capable of maintaining a constant low velocity air flow into contaminated areas from adjacent uncontaminated areas. At a minimum, the air intake for the air filtration device must have a pre-filter on it which can be changed within the containment area. In most cases, air filtration devices will need to pass challenge testing by DOP before they are allowed to be used on site.

Airlock - A system for permitting ingress and egress with minimum air movement between a contaminated area and an uncontaminated area, typically consisting of two curtained doorways separated by a distance of at least three feet such that one passes through one doorway into the airlock, allowing the doorway sheeting to overlap and close off the opening before proceeding through the second doorway, thereby preventing flow-through contamination.

Air Monitoring - The process of measuring the content of a known volume of air collected during a specific period of time.

Blood Testing - Blood testing for lead and zinc protoporphyrin in compliance with the requirements for medical surveillance as listed in 8 CCR 1532.1.

Cal/OSHA - California Division of Occupational Safety and Health. A California agency that implements and enforces numerous health and safety standards regarding lead.

Certified Lead Supervisor and Worker - Supervisors and workers currently certified by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

Challenge Testing - Process used to verify that HEPA-filtered equipment does not leak or exhaust asbestos, lead, or other particulate. This testing must be done by a testing company, not affiliated with the Contractor, and approved by the Owner and Project Monitor. Challenge testing normally uses an oil mist as the challenge agent and measures how much, if any, of the agent is exhausted from the machine being tested.

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Clean Room - An uncontaminated area or room which is a part of the worker decontamination enclosure system with provisions for storage of workers' street clothes and clean protective equipment. The term also includes the uncontaminated area or room of a Waste Transfer Airlock.

Containment - Isolation of the work area from the rest of the building to prevent escape of lead in dust, debris or in the air.

Contractor - The Contractor is the person or entity identified as such in the Contract Documents as being responsible for the environmental work as done in response to and in accordance with this document. References to the "Contractor" include the Contractor's authorized representatives. The Contractor may be a sub-contractor to the Primary Contractor. The Contractor normally will be responsible for paint preparation work that disturbs lead, paint scraping done prior to the demolition of structures, or the demolition of ceramic tile. The Contractor will typically need to use CDPH certified lead workers and supervisors to conduct their work that disturbs lead. Those employers disturbing smaller amounts of lead such as through drilling, cutting, or small component removal are typically known as a subcontractor for the purposes of this specification.

Critical Barrier - Critical Barriers are used to restrict water and airflow. Critical Barriers are the barriers placed over openings in the walls and ceilings of a work area in order to ensure that lead dust cannot escape the work area via these openings. Unless otherwise specified in these Specifications, critical barriers shall be constructed of at least one layer of six-mil thick poly.

Curtained Doorway - A device to allow ingress or egress from one room to another while permitting minimal air movement between the rooms. These are typically constructed by placing two overlapping sheets of plastic over an existing or temporarily framed doorway, securing each along the top of the doorway, securing the vertical edge of one sheet along one vertical side of the doorway and securing the vertical edge of the other sheet along the opposite vertical side of the doorway. Other effective designs are permissible as long as they are approved by the Project Monitor.

Decontamination Enclosure System - A series of connected rooms, separated from the work area and from each other by air locks, for the decontamination of workers, containers, and equipment. This unit shall be constructed with at least two layers of six mil poly for the floors, walls, and ceiling. The floor of the dirty room shall consist of two layers of six mil poly plus a third layer of poly, four mil or thicker, to be used as a removable drop layer. Drop layer is to be removed as needed, but at least daily.

CDPH - California Department of Public Health. State agency that regulates the disturbance of lead in public buildings and on all structures in California. This agency and relevant regulations are primarily concerned with preventing childhood lead poisoning.

DOP - Dioctylphthalate particles, a testing agent for the efficiency of HEPA filters.

DOT - Department of Transportation, a Federal agency which has regulations and labeling requirements for the transportation of hazardous waste.

DTSC - Department of Toxic Substances Control, a department within the California Environmental Protection Agency charged with implementing and enforcing hazardous waste regulations.

Dust or Debris - Any visible dust or debris remaining in work area will be considered lead-containing residue.

Entek - Entek consulting Group, Inc. This is the Lead Project Monitoring/Management Firm for this project, and is the employer of the Project Monitor used on this project.

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EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, a Federal agency that developed and enforces various asbestos and lead regulations.

HVAC - Heating, ventilation and air conditioning system.

HEPA Filter - A high efficiency particulate air filter capable of removing particles 0.3 microns in diameter from an air stream with 99.97% efficiency.

HEPA-Filtered-Vacuum Recovery System - This is a mechanical tool that has a shroud or covering over the area of a surface disturbed by a mechanical system in order to eliminate or significantly reduce the amount of dust released to the ambient air by the mechanical process. The shroud must be attached to a working vacuum with HEPA filtration.

HEPA Vacuum - A vacuum system equipped with HEPA filtration. Typically these units will need to be challenge tested before being allowed to be used inside of buildings on this project.

Lead-Based Paint - Materials meeting the definition of lead-based paint as defined by the California Department of Public Health and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Currently defined as containing lead in concentrations equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/cm², 5000 ppm, or 0.5% by weight.

Lead-Containing Material - Materials that contain measurable, quantifiable amounts of lead. The disturbance of these materials is regulated by Cal/OSHA.

Lead-Containing Hazardous Waste - Materials required by the State of California to be packaged, labeled, transported, and disposed of as a lead hazardous waste.

Lead-Containing Waste Material - Lead-containing waste material that does not need to be treated as a lead-containing hazardous waste.

Lead Project Management or Monitoring Firm – The firm hired by Owner to provide third-party oversight of the disturbance of lead performed on the Owner's property by the Contractor or subcontractors.

Mil - A unit of length or thickness equal to one thousandth of an inch. Generally used when referring to the thickness of plastic (poly) sheeting used to contain the regulated area.

Movable Object - An unattached piece of equipment or furniture in the work area which can be removed from the work area.

Negative Air Machines - See Air Filtration Units.

NIOSH - The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. All respirators used on this project must be approved by NIOSH.

Outside Air - The air outside buildings and structures.

Owner - Property owner where the disturbance of lead will take place. For example, this may be a private building owner or manager, a government body such as a city or county agency, a military base, or a Owner district. This includes the Owner's authorized representatives and employees.

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit (as used in 8 CCR 1532.1)

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Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) - Airborne exposure to lead above 50 µg/m³ over an eight-hour, time-weighted average as discussed in 8 CCR 1532.1. Typically, when employees are exposed over the PEL, the employer must provide blood testing, respirators, protective clothing, shower decontamination, CDPH certification, regulated areas, and air sampling.

Poly - Flame-retardant polyethylene sheeting used to seal critical barriers, create cleaning barriers and drop layers, and to protect surfaces from damage or contamination.

Primary Contractor - The Contractor may not work directly for the Owner but instead subcontract with another contractor such as a general contractor or demolition contractor. The Primary Contractor is the entity responsible for hiring the Contractor if it is not the Owner.

Pre-start Meeting - Meeting held before the beginning of the project in which final details of the project are discussed and Contractor provides project monitor with pre-job submittal packet.

Project Monitor - An individual qualified by virtue of experience and education, designated as the Owner's representative and responsible for overseeing the work that disturbs lead on this project.

Project Monitoring - Activities undertaken by the Project Monitoring Firm for the purpose of monitoring the work done by the Contractor on this project in regards to the disturbance of lead.

Regulated Area - Term used by Cal/OSHA in 8 CCR 1532.1 to indicate a work area where exposure to airborne lead might exceed the Permissible Exposure Limit or where "Trigger Activities" may be performed. The area must be demarcated with signs and barriers designed to keep unauthorized people out of the area. Additionally "Regulated Area" means any measure used to restrict access to an area where personnel impacting lead-containing materials are required to wear respiratory protection and/or protective clothing by the project specifications regardless of airborne concentration of lead.

Renovation, Repair and Painting Program (RRPP) - US EPA 40 CFR Part 745 Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures. Regulations apply where there will be disturbance to lead-based paint in homes, child care facilities and pre-schools in child occupied facilities.

Shower Room - A room between the clean room and the equipment room in the decontamination enclosure with hot and cold or warm running water controllable at the tap and suitably arranged for complete showering during decontamination. Unless specified elsewhere in these specifications, or determined otherwise by the program monitor, the shower shall be on a metal pan to contain water splashed, leaked or spilled out of the shower unit.

Specifications - These written requirements describing procedures the Contractor must follow for this project.

Subcontractor - Contractors working for the Primary (General) Contractor but who are not primarily responsible for environmental work. For example, they may be responsible for, demolition, electrical, plumbing, general construction, minor painting, or other special trades.

Submittals - Pre-construction, interim construction, and post construction documents submitted by the contractor to the Owner as indicated in General Requirements and Bidding Requirements.

Trigger Task - Term commonly used to describe the tasks described by Cal/OSHA in 8 CCR 1532.1 (d)(2). These are tasks or activities that Cal/OSHA believes are expected to result in airborne exposures over the PEL until air monitoring proves otherwise. In brief, trigger tasks include manual demolition, scraping, sanding, using HEPA-attached equipment, using heat guns to remove lead paint, welding, torch cutting, and using other

more aggressive techniques. (This is a summary list and does not list all tasks that are considered trigger tasks.) In addition, trigger tasks include any activity reasonably expected to result in airborne exposures to lead above the Permissible Exposure Limit.

View Ports - Clear windows into the regulated work area that allow authorized persons to view work activities inside the regulated area without entering the area. The view ports must be of sufficient number, constructed of materials of sufficient clarity, and be located in areas determined and/or approved of by the Project Monitor. All regulated work areas including mini-enclosures will require view ports unless specifically determined not to be feasible by the Project Monitor.

Visible Emissions - Any emissions containing particulate material that are visually detectable without the aid of instruments. For example, dust, debris, and water leaks are considered visible emissions.

Waste Load-out/Transfer System - A decontamination system utilized for transferring containerized waste from inside to outside of the work area. A series of connected rooms used for the load-out of lead-containing materials that have been properly containerized.

Waste Bags - Waste bags for lead-containing waste must be a minimum of six-mil thickness. In general, double bagging will be required.

Waste Containers - Waste containers are the containers into which lead-containing waste is placed. They may be bags of at least six-mil thickness, metal or fiber barrels, or other containers such as cardboard boxes approved by the Project Monitor. The Contractor is responsible for assuring that the type of container chosen is acceptable to the waste landfill to which the waste will be transported. Waste containers must be labeled according to the requirements of the California Department of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA), Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Department of Transportation (DOT), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Waste Transfer Airlock - A decontamination system utilized for transferring containerized waste from inside to outside of the work area.

Wet Cleaning - The process of eliminating lead contamination from building surfaces and objects by using cloths, mops, or other utensils which have been dampened with water and afterwards thoroughly decontaminated or disposed of as lead-contaminated waste.

Work Area - Designated rooms, spaces, or areas of the project in which the disturbance of lead is to be undertaken or which may become contaminated as a result of such action. A contained work area is a work area which has been sealed off from adjacent areas.

Work Plan - Contractor's written plan describing how the Contractor will perform the work in compliance with these specifications. The work plan shall include information on preparation of the work area, personal protective equipment, employee experience, training and assigned responsibilities during the project. It will also list decontamination procedures for personnel, work area and equipment, removal methods and procedures, required air monitoring program, procedures for handling and disposing of waste materials and procedures for final decontamination and cleanup.

Worker - A person who successfully meets the training requirements for the disturbance of lead as described in these specifications.

8 CCR 1532.1 - Chapter 8 of the Labor Code, California Code of Regulations, Section 1532.1: Lead (Known as the Lead Standard for the Construction Industry)

8 CCR 1544 - Chapter 8 of the Labor Code, California Code of Regulations, Section 1544: Respiratory Protection Standard.

1.3 Regulatory Compliance

Various agencies regulate work that disturbs lead-containing materials. The following is a summary of the most important agencies and regulations that apply during the disturbance of lead during construction work. This list is not to be considered comprehensive. The Contractor is responsible for complying with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations that may apply to the specific work they are conducting.

1.3.1 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Lead: Identification of Dangerous Levels of Lead; Final Rule (40 CFR Part 745 Subpart D)

The EPA defines lead-based paint as paint and coatings that contain lead in concentrations equal to or more than one milligram per square centimeter (1 mg/cm²), 5000 parts per million (5000 ppm), or one half of one percent (0.5%) by weight. EPA regulations apply to all housing and child-occupied facilities built before 1978. When the term “lead-based paint” is used in the context of these specifications, the term is used only to refer to paint that contains lead in concentrations equal to or greater than that defined by the EPA as lead-based paint. This is to differentiate lead-based paint from the term “lead-containing paint” as used for compliance with Cal/OSHA.

1.3.2 Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Requirements for Notification, Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally Owned Residential Property and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance (24 CFR Part 35)

The HUD Rule for Federal Housing (shortened name) applies to all residential properties built before 1978 that receive Federal financial assistance. This regulation uses the same definition of lead-based paint as the EPA. The work practices and procedures described in these specifications are designed to comply with occupant and worker protection regulations as mandated by OSHA and Cal/OSHA regulations for work that disturbs lead and **are not** designed to comply with all the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35. Should this project be covered by this regulation, the Owner may require additional practices and procedures in the scope of work for activities conducted in properties covered by the HUD Rule for Federal Housing.

1.3.3 California Department of Public Health (CDPH)

Accreditation, Certification, and Work Practices For Lead-Based Paint And Lead Hazards (Title 17, CCR, Division 1, Chapter 8, Sections 35000-361000)

This regulation primarily applies to residential and public buildings located in California. The definition of a public building is one that is “generally accessible to the public.” Some aspects of this regulation, particularly those that pertain to the definition of “presumed lead-based paint” and the containment requirements for disturbing lead-based paint **apply to all structures** in California.

This CDPH regulation definition of lead-based paint is identical to the EPA/HUD definition of 1 mg/cm², 5000 ppm, and 0.5% by weight. In addition, this regulation requires all paint on structures in California to be treated as “presumed lead-based paint” unless the paint is on a home built after 1978 or a Owner built after 1992. Therefore, the paint in all owner’s buildings covered by this project that were constructed before 1993 must be treated as lead-based paint unless tested and proved otherwise as described elsewhere in these specifications.

The CDPH regulation differentiates between work that disturbs lead as part of renovation or maintenance work and work that disturbs lead as part of “abatement” work as defined in Title 17. The

work practices and procedures described in these specifications are designed to comply with occupant and worker protection regulations as mandated by Cal/OSHA regulations for work that disturbs lead as part of renovation, demolition, and maintenance work. These specifications are not designed to comply with the requirements for abatement as defined in the CDPH Title 17 regulation. Unless stated specifically otherwise in these specifications, the Owner does not anticipate any work being done as part of this project that meets the definition of abatement as used in Title 17. Therefore, unless specifically directed otherwise by this specification or by the direction of the Owner and/or Project Monitor, the Contractor and/or subcontractors shall NOT submit Form 8551, "ABATEMENT OF LEAD HAZARDS," to the CDPH since that form provides inappropriate notice for the work done on this project. The Contractor may be required to complete and submit this form should the scope of the work or the work practices change.

This regulation has significant penalties associated with the creation of "lead hazards." Lead hazards are defined as: "...disturbing lead based paint or presumed lead-based paint without containment, or any other nuisance which may result in persistent and quantifiable lead exposure." The requirements discussed in Part 3.5 Work Site Preparation & Containment Requirements are designed to meet CDPH requirements. Should a Contractor and/or subcontractor conduct work without a containment or release lead-contaminated dust or debris outside of the containment, they are in violation of this regulation. The Project Monitor will stop all work, consider the Contractor and/or subcontractor to be in violation of these specifications and the contract documents. Work will not be allowed to begin again until the Contractor and/or subcontractor takes adequate steps to correct their violation and convinces the Owner and/or Project Monitor that the violation will not occur again.

1.3.4 California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) Lead Standard for the Construction Industry (8 CCR 1532.1)

This standard regulates work done by employees who may disturb lead as part of demolition, construction, renovation or maintenance work. Painting activities that may disturb lead are covered by this standard. General construction work that disturbs lead is covered, as is the demolition of building components or entire structures.

Cal/OSHA regulates lead whenever lead is determined to exist in a material. When the term "lead-containing paint" is used in the context of these specifications, the term is used to refer to paint that contains lead in an amount equal to or above the reporting limit for the laboratory analysis or that detected by an X-ray Fluorescent Analyzer (XRF).

In addition, Cal/OSHA uses the EPA/HUD/CDPH definition of lead-based paint (1.0 mg/cm², 5000 ppm, or 0.5% by weight) for their pre-job notification requirements discussed in Part 1.4 Lead-Work Pre-Job Notification Requirements.

The following information summarizes the significant requirements in the Cal/OSHA standard. This summary is not meant to substitute for the Contractor reading and being familiar with the Cal/OSHA requirements.

- a. The Cal/OSHA lead standard is very complex. Cal/OSHA regulates lead in materials when a laboratory can quantify the amount of lead. This means materials are regulated even when they contain very small amounts of lead. The standard sets an "Action Level" for airborne lead at or above 30 µg/m³ over an eight-hour-time-weighted average. Typically, if employees are expected to be exposed to this airborne lead level, the employer must conduct air sampling, provide blood lead testing, and provide specialized training. The standard sets a "Permissible Exposure Limit" or "PEL" for airborne lead at or above 50 µg/m³ over an eight-hour-time-weighted average. The employer must continue the requirements needed at the

Action Level but must now provide respirators, protective clothing, a shower decontamination system, and a written compliance program.

- b. In 8 CCR 1532.1 (p), employers are required to notify Cal/OSHA before employees conduct a trigger task that will disturb more than 100 square or linear feet of material that contains lead in concentrations equal to or above 1.0 mg/cm², 5000 ppm, or 0.5% by weight. The notification also applies to welding or torch cutting that takes more than one hour in a shift. Trigger tasks are described in 8 CCR 1532.1 (d)(2). In brief, they include manual demolition, scraping, sanding, using HEPA-attached equipment, using heat guns to remove lead paint, welding, torch cutting, and using other more aggressive techniques. This is a summary list and does not list all task that are considered trigger tasks.
- c. The California standard defines lead-containing paint at the Consumer Product Safety Commission's (CPSC) level of 0.06% by weight or 90 ppm for non-trigger tasks. The lead standard would not apply if the paint contains less than 90 ppm and the employees do not conduct trigger tasks. However if the employees do conduct trigger tasks, the entire standard applies.
- d. Cal/OSHA requires CDPH lead training and certification for any supervisors or workers who are "shown to be exposed" to airborne lead levels above the PEL in residential or public buildings. The Owner and Project Monitor believe that there is a reasonable expectation that those workers scraping paint prior to repainting, and those demolishing ceramic tile are likely to be exposed over the PEL. Therefore, on this project, that work must be done by CDPH certified workers and supervisors.
- e. Cal/OSHA requires the supervisor to establish a "regulated area" whenever employees may be exposed to airborne lead over the PEL or if they will perform trigger tasks as defined in 8 CCR 1532.1 (d)(2). The establishment of regulated areas is discussed in Part 3.5 Work Site Preparation & Containment Requirements.

1.4 Lead-Work Pre-Job Notification Requirements

The Contractor is responsible for complying with the Lead-Work Pre-Job Notification as specified in 8 CCR 1532.1 (p). If notification is required for this project, the Contractor must provide the notification to Cal/OSHA and provide a copy of this notification to the Owner and/or Project Monitor as part of the Contractor's pre-work submittal package.

Unless the material is tested as described elsewhere in these specifications, the Contractor and subcontractors must anticipate notifying Cal/OSHA if they plan to manually demolish or perform another type of trigger task (such as paint scraping or sanding) on any painted surface or ceramic wall surface on this project if the amount of material to be disturbed equals or is greater than 100 square feet.

Notification to Cal/OSHA is not required if the paint on the painted surface is primarily intact (not loose and peeling) and the painted material is removed in a manner that does not disturb the paint. For example, door or window frames may be removed without providing the notification if the paint or coating on the frames is intact and the building components can be removed without significantly disturbing the coating.

Unless stated otherwise in these specifications, or directed otherwise by the Project Monitor, the Contractor and/or subcontractors shall NOT submit Form 8551, "ABATEMENT OF LEAD HAZARDS," to the CDPH since that form provides inappropriate notice for the work done on this project since no lead "abatement" as defined by CDPH will be conducted as part of this project.

1.5 Lead Training Requirements

At a minimum, the Contractor and subcontractors must meet the lead training requirements as specified by 8 CCR 1532.1. This will include training all employees who drill, cut, scrape, abrade, remove, clean up debris, or in any other way are exposed to lead from painted surfaces or ceramic tile found on the buildings or structures covered by this project. The different types of training are summarized below for the typical types of work that are expected to disturb lead on this project.

1.5.1 Minimal Training Required For All Workers Exposed To Lead

This training will be sufficient for those who disturb lead in only minor ways. Those disturbing lead in more significant amounts will need to meet the training requirements stated in Part 1.5.2 or 1.5.3.

For example, this training applies to those workers who, for a total of less than one hour in an eight-hour shift, will drill or cut through painted surfaces, remove painted components (when the paint is intact), or remove ceramic tile significantly intact. *This time frame is guidance and not an official Cal/OSHA time frame. This time frame is suggested because it is thought that these tasks, done for such a short time frame, do not pose a realistic chance that workers will be exposed over the Action Level based on an eight-hour time-weighted average.* In some cases, however, depending on the surface and type of work being conducted, the Project Monitor may determine that more training is needed even if the worker disturbs lead for less than an hour. In general, workers with this training conducting this type of minimal disturbance of lead will not need to wear respirators while conducting this work.

The training must comply with the training requirements as listed 8 CCR 1532.1(l)(1)(A). In summary, this training must comply with Hazard Communication Training for lead as discussed in 8 CCR 5194. This training is also known as “hazard communication,” or “lead awareness” training and is usually done in less than hour depending on the work the employee will conduct.

The Contractor and subcontractors will need to provide the Owner and/or Project Monitor written proof that this training has been provided before workers will be allowed to conduct work that disturbs lead even in minimal amounts. Entek can provide this training for the Contractor and/or subcontractors or they can obtain this training from any source the employer believes is qualified.

Proof of this training is not required if the employees are trained to the levels listed in Part 1.5.2 and/or 1.5.3.

1.5.2 Required Training For Those Exposed Over the Action Level Or Who Conduct Trigger Tasks

This training must be done for all those workers who conduct trigger tasks or are expected to be exposed above the Action Level. Typically, this training will be required for workers who conduct a trigger task such as paint scraping or manual demolition of painted components and the work will take more than one hour in an eight-hour shift. *This is a guidance and not an Cal/OSHA time frame.* The Project Monitor may determine that this training is needed for some workers who conduct tasks for even less than an hour.

The training must comply with the training requirements as listed 8 CCR 1532.1 (l)(1)(B) and (l)(2)(A-H). In summary, the standard requires the worker to be trained in series of subjects. The length of training depends on the experience and previous training of the worker, the type of work they will conduct, and whether or not they already have been trained and approved to wear respirators.

Workers receiving this training and conducting this type of work will typically need to wear respirators and protective clothing while they conduct the work.

An environmental contractor, or a contractor with environmental work experience, previous training, and a written respiratory protection program generally conducts this type of work. The Owner and Project Monitor do not recommend subcontractors attempt this type of work. However, subcontractors will be allowed to conduct this type of work on this project if they can demonstrate proof of training and carry out the work according to these specifications.

The Contractor and subcontractors will need to provide the Owner and/or Project Monitor written proof that this training has been provided all workers conducting the tasks that require this training. Entek can provide this training for the Contractor and/or subcontractors or they can obtain this training from any source the employer deems is qualified.

This training is not required if the employees are trained to the levels listed in Part 1.5.3.

1.5.3 Required Training For Those Who Are Reasonably Expected To Be Exposed Over The PEL And/Or Conduct Trigger Tasks On Over 100 Square Feet of Material

Workers and supervisors must be CDPH Certified Lead-Related Construction Workers or Supervisors if they will conduct trigger tasks or other work reasonably expected to exceed the PEL and/or conduct this work on over 100 square feet of material. *This is a guidance amount and not a Cal/OSHA regulatory requirement. However this amount of material and type of work is reasonably expected to potentially release airborne exposures over the PEL and thus trigger the CDPH certification requirement.* This includes work such as the manual demolition of painted surfaces, ceramic walls, paint preparation work (sanding and scraping), and other tasks as described in 8 CCR 1532.1 (d)(2). Proof of training will be a currently valid CDPH certification card. Workers who can show a completed course completion form and a completed application form for certification will be allowed to work pending their being fully certified.

Exception: Licensed asbestos contractors performing paint scraping work on the outside of buildings only for the purpose of removing loose and peeling paint prior to the demolition of the building, or the demolition of a structure, will not be required to have the workers or on-site supervisor be CDPH certified. They must, however, show proof of training in compliance with 8 CCR 1532.1 (l)(2) for employees who may be exposed above the Action Level. In summary they must meet the training requirements of this specification as stated in Part 1.5.2. In addition, however, the Contractor must have a CDPH certified supervisor approve the containment setup at the start of each shift that will disturb lead, approve the work practices and personal protective equipment worn by the workers, verify that proper air monitoring is being collected, must be able to return to the site within two hours if requested by the Project Monitor, and must approve the final cleanup of the work area prior to a visual inspection of the work area being conducted by the Project Monitor. The certified supervisor will always be required to approve the initial set up of the containment, personal protection, and work practices at the start of the job, but then depending on the quality of the work demonstrated, the Project Monitor may not require the certified supervisor to inspect the work site at the start of each shift. This exemption will be revoked should air sampling on this project demonstrate airborne lead levels above the Action Level on workers or supervisors.

1.5.4 Required Training for Projects Involving Disturbance of Lead-Based Paint in Child Occupied pre-1978 Homes, Child Care Facilities and Pre-schools

Workers and supervisors must be trained in accordance with the US EPA RRP regulations for painting activities.

1.6 Required Submittal Documents

While additional documents may be required by the scope of work for this project, at a minimum, the Contractor will be required to provide the Owner and/or Project Monitor with the following documents regarding the Contractor's ability to safely disturb lead-containing materials.

1.6.1 Submittals Prior To The Start Of Work

All Contractors and subcontractors who will have employees disturb lead on this project must, at a minimum, provide proof of item number 1.6.1.e.1., lead hazard communication training in compliance with 8 CCR 1532.1 (l)(A)(1). This is the only submittal that must be provided by these employers as long as they do not disturb conduct more disturbance of lead than is described in Part 1.5.1.

The following submittals must be provided by all Contractors and subcontractors who will, at a minimum, have employees who will conduct trigger tasks for more than one hour per shift, will potentially be exposed above the Action Level, or will conduct other activities as determined by the Project Monitor that may result in significant exposure to lead.

- a. A written lead compliance plan in compliance with 8 CCR 1532.1 must be provided that includes the following:
 1. A description of equipment and materials, controls, crew size, job responsibilities, and operations and maintenance procedures for each activity in which lead is disturbed and potentially emitted;
 2. A description of specific control methods (wet methods, engineering controls, etc.) that will be used to ensure workers are not exposed above the PEL;
 3. Technology considered in meeting the Cal/OSHA permissible exposure level (PEL);
 4. Air monitoring data documenting sources of lead emissions;
 5. A detailed implementation schedule for the compliance plan, including the schedule for inspections by a competent person;
 6. A description of the lead work practice program which will be used to control worker exposures. This includes the use of protective work clothing, equipment, hygiene facilities and practices, and housekeeping practices;
 7. A description of the steps the Contractor or subcontractor will take to minimize the generation of hazardous waste produced on this project. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to how the contractor will separate waste streams. For example, how will the Contractor or subcontractor keep potentially hazardous waste such as paint chips and dust from being disposed of with other potentially non-hazardous construction materials and debris?

Note: If a Contractor or subcontractor is found conducting lead-related work not specifically mentioned and described in the compliance plan, the work will be stopped until a compliance plan including that work is submitted, reviewed, and approved by the Owner and/or Project Monitor.

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EXHIBIT B

- b. Copy of the Contractor or subcontractor's written respirator program in accordance with the requirements of 8 CCR 1544.
- c. Proof that all employees expected to wear respirators on this project have medical approval to wear a respirator.
- d. Copies of respiratory fit-tests for all workers expected to wear a respirator on this project. Fit testing must be done as required by and in accordance with 8 CCR 1544.
- e. Proof of training required by Part 1.5 for type of work employee will do.
 - 1. Proof of Hazard Communication Training for Lead done within the last calendar year for those exposed to lead or who will perform trigger tasks for less than one hour. *Proof may be a certificate or written statement stating training was completed and a list of names of those individuals who were trained. Proof of this training is not needed if employee provides proof of training required by items e. 2, or e 3.*
 - 2. Proof of training in compliance with 8 CCR 1532.1 (l)(2) done within the last calendar year for all employees who will conduct trigger tasks as defined in 8 CCR 1532.1 (d)(2) for more than one hour or who will reasonably be expected to be exposed to lead above the Action Level. *Proof may be a certificate or written statement stating training was completed and a list of names of those individuals who were trained.*
 - 3. Proof of CDPH lead certification for those workers who will conduct trigger tasks as defined in 8 CCR 1532.1 (d)(2) or will reasonably be expected to be exposed to airborne levels of lead above the PEL on projects that will disturb more than 100 square feet of lead-containing material. *Proof of certification will be a currently valid CDPH certification card as a worker or supervisor. Workers who can show proof of a valid course completion form and application being submitted to CDPH, will be allowed to work while awaiting full certification from CDPH.*
 - 4. Proof of current CDPH certification as a lead supervisor for the on-site competent person for projects involving the conduction of trigger tasks or other activities reasonably expected to exceed the PEL on all projects that will disturb more than 100 square feet of lead-containing material. *Proof of valid certification will be a currently valid CDPH certification card a worker.*
 - 5. If exception to requirement for CDPH certified supervisor listed in Part 1.5.3 is requested, then provide proof of CDPH certified supervisor who will verify containment, personal protection and work practices, and will be able to respond to the project within two hours of request by the Project Monitor.
 - 6. Proof of training meeting the requirements of the US EPA RRP regulations if applicable.
- f. Copies of all current SDS for chemicals used on this project.
- g. Manufacturers' certifications that high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuums, pressure differential units and other local exhaust ventilation equipment conform to ANSI Z9.2-79 for all HEPA-filtered equipment that will be used on this project. *This is proof that the equipment is actually HEPA filtered. This is separate from the challenge testing requirement needed for equipment used in interior spaces.*

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- h. Name and contact information of independent testing company who will challenge test all vacuums and air filtration devices used on this project.
- l. Statement regarding compliance with all Cal/OSHA exposure monitoring required for this project.
- j. Name and contact information for laboratory who will analyze air samples or waste samples and documentation of their certification to conduct such analysis.
- k. Name of Waste Transporter who will transport hazardous waste on this project and documentation that the Transporter is allowed to transport lead hazardous waste.
- l. Name of Waste Landfill to which lead hazardous waste will be sent and documentation that such landfill is allowed to accept such waste.
- m. Should waste water filtration be required on this project, submit manufactures documentation pertaining to the capability of waste water filters to filter particles of, at a minimum, five micrometers in size.
- n. List of all rented equipment to be used within a lead regulated area, or a statement that no rental equipment will be used on this project.
 - 1. If rental equipment is to be used, submit written statements from each rental company indicating the rental company's acknowledgment that the equipment is provided for and may be used in areas where airborne levels of asbestos and/or lead may be present.
- o. Submit emergency plans. At a minimum submit the following:
 - 1. Submit non-emergency telephone numbers, other than 911, for the appropriate Police, Sheriff, and Fire Departments.
 - 2. Name, pager or cell phone numbers of the on-site supervisor and his immediate company supervisor.
 - 3. Submit detailed written directions from the project site to the medical facility to be used in case of an emergency. Include a map which sufficiently shows the route to be taken from the site to the designated medical facility.
 - 4. Submit written emergency procedures pertinent to the work to be performed and which can be implemented by site personnel if the need arises.
- p. Local sanitation district Wastewater Discharge Permit for Surface Washers (if required).
- q. Cal OSHA Notification. This is required for this work on all projects that will disturb more than 100 square or 100 linear feet of lead in materials containing greater than 0.5%, 5,000 parts per million (weight by weight), or 1.0 mg/cm².

The above listed documents must be provided prior to the start of work that will disturb lead. Under no circumstances will workers or supervisors be allowed to work on this project prior to the receipt, review, and acceptance of this documentation by the Owner and/or Project Monitor. In addition, documentation for rental equipment must be provided before the equipment may be used in a lead

regulated area. All delays resulting from the failure of the Contractor and/or subcontractors to provide this information in the required time frame is solely the responsibility of the Contractor and/or subcontractor.

The Contractor must use the Pre-Work Submittal Checklist provided at the end of these specifications to provide the Owner and/or Project Monitor these submittals. Failure to use the form will likely lead to the rejection of the submittal package and a delay in the project that will be the sole responsibility of the Contractor and/or subcontractor.

The Contractor is responsible for maintaining current documents and resubmitting copies to the Owner and/or Project Monitor for any worker whose documents expire during the project. Any worker observed on a job site who either is not approved to conduct work by the Owner and/or Project Monitor or has been approved but documentation pertaining to training, medical evaluation, or respiratory fit testing has expired, will be instructed to stop work until these documents are received by the Owner and/or Project Monitor and the worker is approved to perform work that disturbs lead.

1.6.2 Submittals Provided During The Work Or Following Completion Of The Work If Applicable

Depending on the document, these documents must be provided the Owner and/or Project Monitor on an ongoing basis during the work, or if appropriate following completion of the physical activities associated with the project. The documents must be received and approved by the Owner and/or Project Monitor before the work is considered complete. Failure to provide these documents means the work is not complete, even though the physical activities may be completed.

- a. Daily sign-in sheet for each worker entering a lead regulated area.
- b. The Contractor must provide the results of exposure sampling done to comply with the requirements of 8 CCR 1532.1 (d) and the requirements of this specification.
- c. The Contractor must provide blood sampling and analysis results of lead (BLL) and zinc protoporphyrin (ZPP) levels for all workers who are represented by air monitoring results that exceed the Action Level. Typically, the Project Monitor will require blood lead sampling for all workers on a work shift if one or more air sampling results for that shift is above the Action Level.

The written results of the blood sampling analysis must be provided the Owner and/or Project Monitor within 21 days of the exposure over the Action Level or within 12 days of the completion of the project, whichever comes first.

- d. Copies of job progress reports and project documentation. This must include the names of all employees onsite, the hours worked and a brief description of the work completed at the site(s).
- e. The Contractor must provide all waste disposal documentation.

1.7 Third-party Oversight

The Owner is utilizing the services of Entek Consulting Group, Inc. (Entek) as an independent third-party consultant to provide oversight of all work that disturbs lead on this project. The Contractor shall treat this third-party consultant as a designated representative of the Owner. The third-party consultant for this project is known as the Project Monitor. The Project Monitor is expected to perform some or all of the following activities on this project, but may also conduct other activities as needed:

- a. Visually monitor the work practices of the Contractor's employees to determine that the work is being done in compliance with these specifications. The Project Monitor may conduct this activity on a continual basis or may make unannounced random visits to the project site to check on the Contractor's performance.
- b. Visually inspect for the presence of visible emissions suspected to contain lead.
- c. Conduct personal and area air monitoring in accordance with accepted methods.
- d. Collect bulk samples of relevant materials to determine the presence or absence of lead.
- e. Visually inspect the work area for cleanliness after completion of the work.

1.8 Air Sampling By The Owner and/or Project Monitor

The Owner and/or Project Monitor may determine it appropriate to collect air samples to evaluate the effectiveness of the Contractor's engineering controls and work practices. The Contractor and/or subcontractors shall allow the Project Monitor to attach and collect personal air samples on the workers and shall instruct the workers to comply with the directions for that sampling as given by the Project Monitor.

Air sampling may also be used to verify the effectiveness of the Contractor's containment system. The Project Monitor may choose to collect area air samples within the work area. These samples results may be used to generate an eight-hour, time-weighted average. The result of area samples in a lead work area should normally be far below what the workers are breathing. Therefore should the Project Monitor collect area air samples within the work area that result in exposures above half the Action Level ($15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), the Project Monitor will require the Contractor and/or subcontractors to re-evaluate their work practices, engineering controls, and containment system.

The Project Monitor may also choose to collect area samples downwind, outside of the regulated work area. These sample results will be compared to background air samples upwind or samples collected prior to the beginning of work. Sample results indicating airborne lead emissions at or above $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above background levels will be interpreted to mean that the Contractor and/or subcontractors containment or engineering controls are inadequate. This may result in the temporary stoppage of work until the Project Monitor is assured that airborne lead levels will significantly diminish by the change in work practices or engineering controls.

1.9 Notification of Employers of Employees in Adjacent Areas

The Contractor and subcontractors who will disturb lead are responsible for ensuring that employers of employees in areas adjacent to the work being conducted have been notified that work disturbing lead will take place.

Typically this notification is in addition to the posting of lead regulated area signs. In summary, this notice shall be provided to all other contractors and subcontractors in areas adjacent to the work. Those employers must be notified in advance of any upcoming work that will disturb or impact lead in a manner that may generate airborne levels of lead that could present a potential exposure to workers at or above the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) as defined in 8 CCR 1532.1. This notice shall also provide information on the control measures being implemented and a warning that the employer's employees are to remain outside of the posted regulated areas. The Contractor and/or subcontractors anticipating the need for such notification shall coordinate this notification with the Owner and/or Primary Contractor.

1.10 Suspension Of Work

The Owner and/or Project Monitor may suspend all work that disturbs lead if any controls (such as barriers) fail, if debris known or suspected to contain lead is detected outside the containment, or if work is on the exterior of a structure and wind speeds are more than fifteen miles per hour, or if in the judgement of the Project Monitor, other factors exist that determine the work must be stopped because of the potential for the creation of lead hazards. For example, the Project monitor may conduct perimeter monitoring and discover that lead is being released in concentrations at $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above background levels or work area air monitoring that is above half the Action Level. In either case, the Owner and/or Project Monitor may suspend work until more effective containment, work practices, and engineering controls are utilized.

1.11 Pre-Start Meeting

The Project Monitor typically recommends that there be a pre-start meeting with the Contractor or subcontractor's representative and the Project Monitor approximately five days prior to the expected start of work. The Contractor will be expected to provide the majority of pre-work submittals described in Part 1.6.1 at that meeting. This meeting is designed to answer questions about the project and address issues of concern of either the Contractor, subcontractor, or Project Monitor. Should this meeting be determined not to be necessary, the submittals must be delivered to the Owner and/or Project Monitor no later than five working days in advance of the work.

1.12 Testing For Lead In Paints, Coatings, Ceramic Tile, And Other Materials

The Owner believes lead is common in the paint in the buildings on this project based on age or limited testing. Therefore the Owner does not anticipate paying for additional testing of paint. However, in some cases, it may be in the interest of the contractor and/or subcontractors to determine the exact concentration of lead in the paint or coating since that will affect Cal/OSHA and CDPH compliance issues. For example, many interior surfaces will contain paint which contains less than 600 parts per million lead. Should the paint be tested and that discovered, much of the Cal/OSHA lead standard and all of the CDPH Title 17 standard won't apply.

For example, should the paint contain less than 600 parts per million lead, the contractor and/or subcontractors could drill into or conduct other non-trigger tasks on this material without extensive training. Also, the demolition of these surfaces would not trigger prior notification to Cal/OSHA.

Should the contractor and/or subcontractor wish the paint or ceramic tile to be tested, they will need to request this of the Project Monitor. This testing must be done by the Owner's representative. The Project Monitor will be able to assist the contractor and/or subcontractor in determining if testing the material is likely to be worthwhile for the contractor and/or subcontractor.

PART 2.0 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

2.1 Fire Resistant Plastic Sheeting (Poly)

All plastic sheeting used on this project must be fire resistant whether used inside or outside of buildings.

2.2 Challenge Testing Of HEPA Filtration Systems

All HEPA-equipped vacuums and air filtration units to be used on this project in interior spaces during operations that may disturb lead must be challenge tested and meet ANSI requirements using DOP or an equivalent testing agent. Except for HEPA air filtration units used to create negative pressure differentials for the demolition of ceramic tile, this testing must take place within ten calendar days prior to their use and after replacement of any HEPA filter removed from previously tested equipment. Air filtration units used in

conjunction with the demolition of ceramic walls must be challenge tested on site. They do not need to be retested as long as they remain on site. They will need to be retested if they are moved off site. Copies of all testing certifications must be provided to the Owner and Project Monitor prior to use of the equipment.

Exception: Subcontractors using HEPA vacuums for incidental cleanup of lead dust resulting from the minimal disturbance of lead as discussed in Part 1.5.1 are exempt from the challenge testing requirement unless, in the judgement of the Project Monitor, there is a reasonable expectation that the subcontractor's HEPA vacuums are leaking.

2.3 Vacuum-Assisted Tools

When using power tools to disturb lead, the Contractor shall only use tools that have a HEPA-filtered-vacuum recovery system. See attached picture at end of specifications for example.

2.4 Power Washing

No high pressure or water blasting tools may be used if the spray will contact lead-containing paint.

For the purposes of this specification, power washing is defined as: The use of a low pressure "power washer" to rinse and/or wash stable, painted or coated surfaces to remove dust, dirt, grime, and other foreign matter in preparation for re-painting." Under no circumstance may power washing be used to remove lead-containing paints or coatings from surfaces. Before using power washing, all areas of loose, peeling, cracking, or unstable coatings must first be prepared for re-painting using the appropriate methods and personnel protective equipment as specified by Cal/OSHA and CDPH regulations, and these specifications. Typically this means all loose and peeling paint must be removed by hand scraping and sanding or the use of mechanical tools equipped with HEPA filtration.

Should a Contractor or subcontractor use power washing in a manner that releases paint from the surface, and that paint also not be contained, the Contractor or subcontractor will be responsible for all costs associated with the Owner hiring and environmental contractor to clean up the area. The area to be cleaned will be determined by the Project Monitor and will extend past the point of visually apparent debris.

Prior to performing power wash operations the Contractor must determine if the local sanitation district requires a Wastewater Discharge Permit for Surface Washers. Should this permit be required, the Contractor is responsible for obtaining it, accurately completing it and adhering to the permit requirements.

2.5 Personal Protective Equipment

The Contractor shall use NIOSH approved respirators and personal protective equipment as required by 8 CCR 1532.1 and as appropriate based on personal air monitoring results.

Respirator fit test records and the respiratory protection program shall be retained on site as part of the project documentation if respiratory protection is used on this project. Disposable dust/mist respirators shall not be used.

At a minimum, half-face respirators with P-100 (HEPA) cartridges will be required during surface preparation where there is manual scraping or sanding that will take more than one hour to complete. Dry scraping or sanding, mechanical scraping, abrading, sanding, or similar actions will trigger the need for respirators regardless of the duration of the activity.

Regardless of the duration of the work, all workers scraping lead-containing paint or removing or demolishing ceramic tile must wear disposable protective clothing over their wear home clothes. Workers demolishing surfaces that contain ceramic tile must wear full body protective clothing including hoods and gloves.

At a minimum, the Contractor and subcontractors must ensure that no lead dust or debris is tracked out of the contained, regulated area. The Contractor and subcontractors must ensure that all those allowed into the regulated area wear adequate foot coverings that ensure that they will not track contaminated material out of the area when they leave.

2.6 Rental Equipment

Any equipment rented for the purpose of disturbing lead or used within a lead regulated area must be accompanied with documentation verifying that the rental agency has been notified, and acknowledges receipt of notification that the equipment being rented will be used for work inside a lead regulated area. This documentation must be submitted to the Project Monitor prior to the equipment being used on the job site.

PART 3.0 EXECUTION

3.1 Summary

Contractors and subcontractors conducting lead related construction work will be evaluated on a performance standard which includes, but is not limited to, cleanliness of work area, work practices as verified by exposure monitoring, containment set up, and ultimately, the clean up of paint chips, dust, and debris.

Any work practice that creates paint chips, dust, glazed ceramic or painted debris must be conducted within a regulated area as defined in 8 CCR 1532.1 and within a containment at least as stringent as required by Title 17 and/or described in these specifications.

The containment system shall be designed and constructed to prevent visible dust or debris from escaping the work area as well as the escape of airborne lead emissions at or above $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above background levels. Should dust or debris generated by the work be found outside the containment, or the airborne lead outside the containment exceed background levels, the Project Monitor will determine that the containment is inadequate, in violation of Title 17 requirements, and work will be stopped until the Contractor and/or subcontractors redesign the containment to be more effective.

3.2 Compliance With Requirements For The PEL and Action Level

Contractors and subcontractors strictly adhering to the requirements listed in these specifications who conduct minimal disturbance of lead such as by the conduction of trigger task work amounting to less than one hour, may begin work assuming the Cal/OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) will not be exceeded.

Contractors and subcontractors not strictly conforming to suggested work practices must start work assuming the PEL will be exceeded. This means they must comply with all OSHA requirements specified for work that results in exposures over the PEL. This will include, but is not limited to, complying with requirements for training, personal protection, regulated area development, blood testing, personal air monitoring, the development of a written compliance plan, and the notification of employers in adjacent areas.

Contractors and subcontractors must assume the PEL will be exceeded each time they conduct trigger activities that will exceed one hour in duration. This will trigger the need to wear respirators and protective clothing, meet the training requirements specified earlier in these specifications, conduct personal air

sampling, develop a written compliance plan and all other actions described as necessary by 8 CCR 1532.1 and these specifications.

3.2.1 Personal Air Sampling

The Contractor and subcontractors are responsible for conducting personal air monitoring during disturbance of lead in compliance with the requirements of 8 CCR 1532.1. At a minimum, Contractors and subcontractors shall conduct representative exposure monitoring on workers on a daily basis whenever those workers will conduct trigger task activities that will take longer than one hour to complete in an eight-hour shift. In addition, air sampling must be done for any work for which the Project Monitor believes has a reasonable potential for generating airborne lead at or above the Action Level. The Project Monitor will not allow work to proceed if the Contractor is not prepared to conduct the necessary air monitoring.

Sample information must include (but is not restricted to) the name of the individuals wearing the samples, the individuals' Social Security Number or Company ID number, the date the samples were collected, identification by unique method of the area where the work is being performed, and identification of the work being performed. EXAMPLE: James Black, 000-11-222, 06/25/03, Bill Jackson Elementary Owner, Building H, Classroom 5, East covered walkway, paint surface preparation work.

Laboratory results shall be provided to the Owner and/or Project Monitor within 72 hours of sample collection. Electronic copies must be received within 14 days of the Contractor receiving the results from the laboratory. Contractor and/or subcontractor must submit proof that laboratory has the required licenses to analyze air samples for lead.

Should they wish to make use of the exceptions to air sampling stated in 8 CCR 1532.1 (d)(3)© & (D), the Contractor and/or subcontractors must submit the required information to the Owner and/or Project Monitor and receive written approval from the Owner and/or Project Monitor prior to reducing the personal protection, containment, or engineering controls stated in this specification. In general, air sampling results that are intended for use to reduce personal protection requirements must be collected on this project. Air sampling results from other projects will not be allowed to create a negative exposure assessment for use on this project.

3.3 Work Involving Whole Component Removal Or Demolition Of Entire Structure

Intact lead-containing paint on construction debris is generally not considered a hazardous waste in California. However, loose and peeling paint on structures may result in all construction debris from that site being considered a hazardous waste.

Therefore prior to the demolition or removal of painted material and the disposal of that material, all loose, peeling or flaking paint must be removed. This includes objects such as fences, built-in furniture or cabinets, other similar structures, as well as entire structures being demolished.

Any paint debris generated during this work must be separated into appropriate waste streams and handled as a hazardous waste, or as deemed appropriate as discussed in Part 3.11 Lead Waste Management.

3.4 Prohibited Work Practices

The following work activities are prohibited on the project:

- a. Open-flame burning or torching.

- b. Machine sanding or grinding of lead materials or surfaces coated with lead unless the machine is equipped with a HEPA-filtered-vacuum recovery system.
- c. Un-contained hydro-blasting or high-pressure washing.
- d. The use of power washing to remove loose and peeling paint.
- e. Abrasive blasting or sandblasting without a HEPA-filtered-vacuum recovery system or done outside of a negative pressure enclosure.
- f. Heat guns operating above 1,100 °F.
- g. Dry scraping, except for limited areas where electrical hazards create a higher risk than lead or unless specifically approved by the Project Monitor.
- h. Use of methylene chloride based paint strippers.

3.5 Competent Person

The Contractor and/or subcontractors disturbing lead shall have a competent person (as defined by Cal/OSHA for construction activities) onsite at all times to supervise and oversee all activities which may disturb materials containing lead.

The above requirement is not required for environmental contractors conducting work limited to the removal of loose and peeling paint on structures scheduled for demolition. In those situations, the on-site supervisor must meet the lead training requirements as stated in Part 1.5.2 Required Training For Those Exposed Over the Action Level Or Who Conduct Trigger Tasks. In addition, the Contractor must have a CDPH certified supervisor approve the containment setup at the start of each shift that will disturb lead, approve the work practices and personal protective equipment worn by the workers, verify that proper air monitoring is being collected, be able to return to the site within two hours if requested by the Project Monitor, and approve the final cleanup of the work area prior to a visual inspection of the work area being conducted by the Project Monitor. *The certified supervisor will always be required to approve the initial set up of the containment, personal protection, and work practices at the start of the job, but then depending on the quality of the work demonstrated, the Project Monitor may not require the certified supervisor to inspect the work site at the start of each shift.* This exemption will be revoked should air sampling on this project demonstrate airborne lead exposures to workers or supervisors are above the Action Level.

3.6 Work Site Preparation & Containment Requirements

The Contractor and/or subcontractor is required to contain the disturbance of lead in a manner that prevents lead-contaminated dust, debris, water, or air from leaving the regulated work area in an uncontrolled fashion. The containment must be developed in compliance with the requirements of Title 17 and these specifications. The presence of lead dust, debris, or air above background levels will indicate that the containment is inadequate. Work will be stopped and the Contractor and/or subcontractor must adjust work practices, engineering controls, or the containment in a manner that convinces the Project Monitor that the material will no longer be able to escape the regulated work area.

3.6.1 Exterior Work Site Preparation & Containment

The Contractor and subcontractors are responsible for ensuring that building occupants and those in adjacent areas are not exposed to lead dust or debris as they enter or exit buildings. The

Contractor and subcontractors shall ensure that building occupants and others in the adjacent area do not enter the lead regulated area and have a safe means of access and egress to the building. Close all doors and windows within 20 feet of the renovation. On multi-story buildings, close all doors and windows within 20 feet of the renovation on the same floor as the renovation, and close all doors and windows on all floors below that are the same horizontal distance from the renovation.

Ensure that doors within the work area that will be used while the job is being performed are covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material in a manner that allows workers to pass through while confining dust and debris to the work area.

Cover the ground with plastic sheeting or other disposable impermeable material extending 10 feet beyond the perimeter of surfaces undergoing renovation or a sufficient distance to collect falling paint debris, whichever is greater, unless the property line prevents 10 feet of such ground covering. Ground containment measures may stop at the edge of the vertical barrier when using a vertical containment system.

The poly must be secured to the side of the building or structure with tape, or other anchoring system, so that there is no gap between the poly and the building or structure. The poly installed to cover ground or landscaping shall be installed in a manner to ensure that it will not blow away or billow from the wind. The use of weights such as wood is acceptable as long as the poly does not billow or blow in a manner that releases lead dust or debris off of it.

If the renovation will affect surfaces within 10 feet of the property line, the renovation firm must erect vertical containment or equivalent extra precautions in containing the work area to ensure that dust and debris from the renovation does not contaminate adjacent buildings or migrate to adjacent properties. Vertical containment or equivalent extra precautions in containing the work area may also be necessary in other situations in order to prevent contamination of other buildings, other areas of the property, or adjacent buildings or properties.

The exterior of all windows located within ten feet of any disturbance of lead must be sealed by covering them with at least one layer of six-mil thick poly sheeting. All ventilation machinery within 20 feet of the disturbance should be sealed by at least one layer of six-mil thick poly sheeting. Keep all windows within 20 feet of working surfaces closed, including windows of adjacent structures.

Should the disturbance of paint involve removing paint from the exterior of a window, then the Contractor or subcontractor must seal the inside of the window with two layers of six-mil thick poly. The Project Monitor will typically waive the requirement to seal the inside of the window with two layers of poly if the disturbance of lead involves less than 5% of the painted surface area of an exterior window.

Those in adjacent areas must be kept a sufficient distance from any chance of encountering lead dust and debris. Therefore the Contractor shall erect barrier tape at a distance sufficient enough from the poly barriers to ensure that those passing by the area are not directly adjacent to the poly containment barriers. In general, the barrier tape should be at least five feet from the edge of the poly placed on ground surfaces if those surfaces are accessible to unauthorized persons. The area off the poly sheeting, but inside of the barrier tape, is still part of the regulated area however and is not allowed to have any lead dust or debris present at any time.

The Contractor and/or subcontractor must post the regulated area sign as described in 8 CCR 1532.1 (m) (WARNING, LEAD WORK AREA, POISON, NO SMOKING OR EATING.) The posting may be done by wording on the barrier tape or by suspending OSHA-approved signs with the wording on the tape barriers or on readily apparent surfaces visible to persons outside the area.

All those entering the regulated area must sign in on a roster that documents their presence in the area. This roster must be provided the Owner and/or Project Monitor on a daily or weekly basis as determined by the Project Monitor.

Work disturbing lead shall not be conducted on exterior surfaces if wind speeds are greater than 15 miles per hour or, in the judgement of the Project Monitor, pose a risk of blowing lead dust or debris out of the regulated area.

In addition, for work done on ladders or man lifts, the Project Monitor is likely to require the workers to scrape loose and peeling paint directly into a container, rather than let the loose debris float down and possibly off the containment barrier. Typically the Project Monitor will allow the workers to scrape loose and peeling paint into a cardboard box held in one hand while scraping with the other hand.

Work must stop and cleanup occur before rain begins.

The Contractor shall not leave debris or poly sheeting out overnight if work is not completed. The Contractor shall keep all debris in a secured area until final disposal.

3.6.2 Interior Site Preparation & Containment

For interior work site preparation, one layer of six-mil poly sheeting must be placed on the entire floor. However, the entire floor area need not be covered by poly for large interior areas where the disturbance of lead is limited to the perimeter of the area. If the entire floor area is not covered with poly, the poly must extend out a minimum of ten feet from those areas where lead will be disturbed. The poly sheeting must be secured to the wall using tape so there is no gap between the floor and the wall. The poly must also be secured to the floor.

If individual rooms are being worked in, seal all doorways with a primitive airlock flap to prevent contamination of other areas of the building. Post the regulated area signs, as required by 8 CCR 1532.1 (m), at the entrance to the regulated area and all other entry points to the area.

All those entering the regulated area must sign in on a roster that documents their presence in the area. This roster must be provided the Owner and/or Project Monitor on a daily or weekly basis as determined by the Project Monitor.

If feasible, turn off all HVAC systems in the regulated work area. In addition, seal all ventilation systems in the regulated work area with a minimum of one layer of six-mil poly. Any exceptions to this requirement must be approved by the Project Monitor. Typically, the Project Monitor will require all ventilation system ducts and/or registers to be sealed with poly if they are within 20 feet of the disturbance of lead even if they are turned off. Seal all furniture or other equipment that must remain in place with a layer of four or six-mil poly. A minimum of six-mil poly is required for all work disturbing ceramic tile.

Small amounts of ceramic tile, such as covering less than two square feet, may be removed using this type of interior containment if the tiles are removed using hand tools and remain substantially intact during the removal process. Additional requirements for interior site preparation are required when surfaces covered by lead-containing ceramic tile are demolished. Those requirements are discussed in Part 3.6.3.

For work that will only include drilling of small holes or anchors, the contractor will be required to use a HEPA filtered vacuum in conjunction with a shroud attached to collect all dust that is being generated during the drilling activity and when coring or screwing into building systems. This method

has been proven to be extremely effective at capturing and controlling dust emissions when drilling and screwing activities are done. Attached to this document are pictures of several well known manufactured shrouds that work excellent in controlling dust when attached to a vacuum. There are many readily available shrouds on the market for the contractor to choose that may be just as effective.

The HEPA vacuum with attached dust shroud will be the primary engineering control for all dust that may include lead in paint if they are present in the building system being drilled or screwed into for various electrical equipment or conduit.

3.6.3 Additional Containment Requirements For Demolition Of Ceramic Tile And/Or Mechanical Disturbance Or Blasting Of Lead-Containing Materials Without A HEPA-Filtered-Vacuum Recovery System

This part primarily addresses work that will involve the demolition of building surfaces covered by lead-containing ceramic tile. These requirements shall also apply shall the Contractor and/or subcontractors disturb lead-containing material, in an interior space, using mechanical or blasting methods without a HEPA-filtered recovery system approved by the Project Monitor.

In addition to the requirements stated in Part 3.6.2, the demolition of ceramic tile that involves the breakage or cutting of the tile must be done inside a negative air pressure containment system. The negative air pressure must be generated using an air filtration unit that has been challenge tested on site as described in Part 2.2 Challenge Testing Of HEPA Filtration Systems.

Seal all critical barriers between the work area and the adjacent areas with a minimum of six-mil thick poly. Critical barriers are any openings in the surface areas of the regulated work area through which air, dust, or water might pass. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to all windows, doors, HVAC vents and units.

All objects or equipment that cannot be removed from the area must be covered and tape sealed with a minimum of six-mil thick poly. Any exceptions to this requirement must be specifically approved by the Project Monitor.

Typical decontamination requirements for paint scraping and most manual demolition are discussed in Part 3.6.4 Decontamination Procedures. However, the decontamination procedures surrounding the demolition of ceramic tile are much more stringent and are described below.

All regulated work areas where ceramic tile will be broken, or other tasks that will, in the opinion of the Project Monitor, generate significant amounts of lead dust, must include a personal decontamination area and the supervisor must ensure that, at a minimum, the following procedures are followed.

a. Work That Disturbs Less Than 100 Square Feet Of Lead-Containing Material

Work involving the demolition of less than 100 square feet of lead-containing material, including ceramic tile, is not expected to result in airborne exposures over the PEL. Therefore the personal decontamination system may, at a minimum, be a one stage decontamination system that separates the work area from the adjacent areas.

1. This must, at a minimum, include an airlock chamber between the work area and the adjacent areas. Each side of the air lock must be covered by poly curtains. At no time, including during the removal of waste containers, may the poly doors be open

on both sides of this chamber at the same time. This chamber must be a minimum of three feet by three feet by six feet tall. There must be a clean poly drop cloth measuring at least five feet by five feet immediately outside this air lock onto which workers will step after exiting the air lock. This poly drop cloth must be kept visually clean of dust and debris at all times. This poly drop cloth shall be removed at the end of the work shift and replaced with a new clean poly drop cloth at the start of the next shift.

2. The workers must be able to remove their protective clothing and wash off their respirator before leaving the work area. The supervisor must ensure that they do not track lead containing materials out of the work area on their feet. Footwear worn out of the work area must have been covered by protective booties if worn in the work area. Following removal of the protective covering over the footwear, all footwear worn in the work area must be HEPA vacuumed before allowing it to be worn out of the regulated area. Footwear that can be washed before leaving the work area does not need to be covered by protective booties as long as the exterior of the footwear is thoroughly washed prior to being worn outside of the regulated area.
3. After they leave the decontamination chamber, workers must go directly to a nearby location where they must thoroughly wash their hands and face. Cal/OSHA specifically states that the supervisor must ensure this washing takes place.
4. Special attention must be given that workers do not track lead dust out of the work area on the soles of their feet or shoes.
5. Following the exit of workers from the work area, whether leaving for breaks or at the end of the day, the supervisor must visually inspect the area outside the decontamination system to verify that no dust or debris is being tracked out.
6. The Contractor shall not permit the storage or consumption of food and/or beverages inside the containment or within any of the decontamination chambers. Food or drink consumption within containment may result in the worker(s) dismissal from the site for the duration of the project.
7. Work will be stopped if the Project Monitor determines that the decontamination system is not kept in acceptable condition or used properly.

b. Work That Disturbs More Than 100 Square Feet Of Lead-Containing Material

For all work that disturbs more than 100 square feet of wall ceramic tile, the decontamination system must be a full, three-stage decontamination chamber with a shower as described below.

1. The three-stage decontamination unit with shower must be contiguous with the containment unless determined infeasible by the Project Monitor.
2. The worker decontamination enclosure system shall consist of at least a clean room, a shower room, and an equipment room, separated from the work area by airlock chambers. The airlock chambers shall be at least three feet square in size. All fabricated units shall have, at a minimum, two layers of six-mil poly sheeting.

3. Entry and exit from all airlock chambers and the decontamination enclosure system chambers shall be through doorways designed to restrict air movement between chambers when not in use. The dirty side shall have an extra layer of six-mil poly sheeting on the floor as a an extra drop cloth and it shall be replaced at least daily.
4. The clean room shall be sized and equipped to adequately accommodate the work crew. Lighting, heat and electricity shall be provided as necessary for comfort. This area must remain clean. If in the judgement of the Project Monitor, equipment storage or other activities taking place in this area affect the cleanliness of the area, the Contractor may be required to move that storage and those activities away from the designated clean area.
5. The shower room shall contain one or more showers as necessary to adequately accommodate workers and shall meet OSHA requirements for temporary shower facilities. The shower enclosure shall be constructed to ensure against leakage of any kind. In addition, the shower shall be a separate unit from the decontamination unit walls. The shower unit cannot be made from poly. Metal or hard plastic is acceptable. An adequate supply of soap, shampoo and towels shall be supplied by the Contractor and available at all times.
6. Shower water shall be drained, collected and filtered through a system with at least a five micrometer particle size collection capability. Filtered waste water shall be disposed of into a sanitary sewage system. Under no circumstances may it be released where it might enter a storm drain.
7. The shower chamber shall be, at a minimum, three feet by three feet wide by a minimum of six feet in height. The shower chamber shall be constructed so that no water from the shower can spray out of the chamber, nor any water run down the sides of the poly and escape the chamber system. The Contractor must have a back-up containment system to control leaks from the shower, connections and hoses. This can be either a secondary metal pan under the shower or a series of poly barriers, separate from the construction of the chamber, that are solely for the purpose of collecting water that might leak out of the shower system.
8. Each decontamination chamber shall have, at least, a four inch lip of poly from the floor up the wall to prevent possible transfer of water and debris between chambers. Excess poly at the corners of this floor is to be fitted to the sides of the chamber by folding poly and taping, as opposed to cutting away excess poly and taping seams. For some projects, particularly those where the decontamination chambers are located on surfaces needing special protection from water, the Project Monitor may determine additional precautions are necessary such as requiring the shower chamber to have an overflow pan, in which the shower unit sits, that is capable of holding two inches of water. The filter system and any hose connections transferring contaminated water shall be located in a secondary containment, such as a metal pan. Any leakage shall be double-bagged or re-filtered. Should this requirement for an additional metal pan under the shower be required, it will be identified elsewhere in these specifications and discussed at the bid walk.
9. Unless otherwise specified in these specifications, the minimum size of the decontamination chambers shall be the following:

Clean Change Room five feet x six feet x six feet high

Shower	three feet x three feet x six feet high
Dirty Change Room	five feet x six feet x six feet high
Air Lock Chambers	three feet x three feet x six feet high

10. The Dirty Change Room may be part of the work area as long as a separate drop cloth is placed down before the entrance to the first airlock chamber and this drop cloth dust not contain significant quantities of debris from the work area.
11. There must be a clean poly drop cloth measuring at least five feet by five feet immediately outside the clean side airlock onto which workers will step after exiting the airlock. This poly drop cloth must be kept visually clean of dust and debris at all times. This poly drop cloth shall be removed at the end of the work shift and replaced with a new clean poly drop cloth at the start of the next shift.
12. Special attention must be given that workers do not track lead dust out of the work area on the soles of their feet or shoes. Footwear worn out of the work area must have been covered by protective booties if worn in the work area. Following removal of the protective covering over the footwear, all footwear worn in the work area must be HEPA vacuumed before allowing it to be worn out of the regulated area. Footwear that can be washed before leaving the work area does not need to be covered by protective booties as long as the exterior of the footwear is thoroughly washed prior to being worn outside of the regulated area.
13. Following the exit of workers from the work area, whether leaving for breaks or at the end of the day, the supervisor must visually inspect the area outside the decontamination system to verify that no dust or debris is being tracked out.
14. The Contractor shall not permit the storage or consumption of food and/or beverages inside the containment or within any of the decontamination chambers. Food or drink consumption within containment may result in the worker(s) dismissal from the site for the duration of the project.
15. Work will be stopped if the Project Monitor determines that the decontamination system is not kept in acceptable condition or used properly.

3.6.4 Decontamination Procedures

Decontamination procedures shall be established by the Contractor and subcontractor depending upon the airborne concentrations of lead as well as the amount of dust and debris created by the work. At a minimum, the decontamination procedures shall be in compliance with 8 CCR 1532.1 (I)(1-5). As stated in 8 1532.1 (I)(1-5), the Contractor shall assure that these decontamination facilities are used by the supervisor and workers.

For work that does not exceed the PEL, and/or does not include the disturbance of more than 100 square feet of material, the Contractor and/or subcontractor must assure that a hand-washing station is available and used by the supervisor and workers. For work that exceeds the PEL, or involves the breakage of ceramic tile in amounts over 100 square feet, the Contractor must ensure that workers shower, at a minimum at the end of the work shift as required by 8 CCR 1532.1.

3.6.5 Avoiding Contamination Of Adjacent Areas By Proper Decontamination

Should the Owner and/or Project Monitor discover that an occupant of the regulated area left the regulated area without properly decontaminating, the Contractor will be required to clean the adjacent areas that in the opinion of Project Monitor may have been exposed to lead dust or debris from this action. Failure to properly decontaminate is demonstrated by wearing protective clothing outside the regulated area that was previously worn in the area or by wearing footwear outside the regulated area that was not properly covered and/or decontaminated. The failure to adequately decontaminate will trigger the following cleaning. In all areas determined necessary by Project Monitor, the Contractor will be required to HEPA vacuum, then wet wash, then HEPA vacuum again all potentially contaminated areas and items to the satisfaction of the Project Monitor. The Project Monitor will not need to demonstrate the need for this cleaning by the presence of visible dust and will not need to collect settled dust samples in order to require the Contractor to implement the cleaning routine.

3.6.6 Approval Prior To Start Of Work

The Project Monitor shall visually inspect any regulated area for compliance with this specification before the contractor and/or subcontractor may begin work that may disturb lead. The contractor and/or subcontractors may not begin work disturbing lead without approval from the Project Monitor. The contractor and/or subcontractor must contact the Project Monitor sufficiently in advance of needing the visual inspection and coordinate with the Project Monitor in order to minimize any delays resulting from the need for this visual inspection.

Typically, once the Project Monitor has reviewed the contractor and/or subcontractors regulated work area set up, the work site supervisor will be told that they may start work at future regulated work areas without prior authorization from the Project Monitor as long as they assure the Project Monitor that the containment and work practices will be implemented as approved by the Project Monitor.

3.7 Wet Work Practices

Unless determined infeasible by the Project Monitor, all disturbance of lead-containing materials must utilize wet methods for dust suppression.

3.8 Prompt Cleanup Of Debris

Removed lead-containing material shall be kept wet and promptly placed in the type of waste containers required by this specification. The Contractor and subcontractors are encouraged to place debris in containers shortly after it has been removed. However, at a minimum, all bulk debris must be containerized before any work stoppages such as for breaks, lunch, or the end of a shift. Bulk debris must be kept adequately wet until it is containerized. The Contractor must plan only to disturb amounts of material that can be cleaned up and containerized before the next work stoppage. Delays and additional costs incurred by the Contractor for failing to adequately calculate the amount of time needed to clean up debris will be the sole responsibility of the Contractor. For example, if a crew must work overtime to containerize debris before ending the shift, those additional costs are the sole responsibility of the Contractor.

The Contractor and/or subcontractor must not allow excessive amounts of dust and debris to gather on the floor containment barriers. If in the opinion of the Project Monitor, too much debris is being allowed to gather on the floor poly, the Project Monitor will require the Contractor or subcontractor to either assign a worker to conduct continual cleanup, or the workers scraping paint or conducting other work disturbing lead will have to contain the debris before it falls to the ground. Typically this is done by scraping paint directly into a cardboard box held by the worker as he or she scrapes off the loose and peeling paint.

3.9 Final Cleanup Of The Work Area**3.9.1 Exterior Work Areas**

The Contractor and/or subcontractor must HEPA vacuum up all visible dust and debris off containment barriers. Then gently roll and/or fold poly barriers in on themselves in order to avoid releasing any remaining dust to adjacent areas during this process.

The final step will be to vacuum up any visible dust or debris in the work area or regulated area that is suspected to contain lead. The area must be visually clean of all lead-related dust and debris, and all poly barriers must be removed before the workers leave the job site. The regulated area barrier tape and/or signs must be taken down. Critical barriers erected on windows and HVAC systems may be left in place if work will take place in those same areas during the next work shift. Otherwise those barriers must also be removed before the workers leave at the end of the shift.

3.9.2 Cleanup Of Interior Work Areas

All cleanup of the interior work area shall be performed using a HEPA vacuum and wet washing techniques. All surface areas in the work area that reasonably could have been exposed to airborne lead must be HEPA vacuumed and/or wet washed. This includes wall surfaces when the work included ceramic tile demolition. Ceilings must also be cleaned if the ceilings are less than five feet above the area where ceramic tiles were disturbed. For example, if the ceramic tile wainscoting extended six feet up the wall, and the ceiling is at eleven feet or lower, the ceiling will need to be vacuumed. If, however, the ceiling is above eleven feet, it will not need to be cleaned. This is based on the assumption that lead dust is unlikely to migrate up more than five feet. If in the judgement of the supervisor or Project Monitor the ceiling may be contaminated, the ceiling shall be cleaned regardless of how far it is above the disturbance of the tile.

3.10 Final Inspection Of The Work Area

The Project Monitor will inspect work areas for visual signs of dust and debris related to the disturbance of lead. The Project Monitor will not inspect or evaluate the quality of paint preparation work such as paint scraping. The contractor who will be painting the prepared surfaces is responsible for the quality and workmanship of the surface preparation. However, if the work involves the removal of loose and peeling paint prior to the demolition of a structure, the Project Monitor will evaluate the completeness of that work.

For exterior work, the Project Monitor will visually inspect the work area to determine that there is no visible dust or debris still in the area that is reasonably expected to have been generated by the work. All poly barriers (except for on critical barriers in areas needed for the next shift) and barrier tape and signs must be removed.

Until told otherwise by the Project Monitor, the supervisor must notify the Project Monitor in advance of the end of the shift in order for the Project Monitor to visually inspect the work area prior to the workers leaving for the day. Typically this will not be required after the workers demonstrate that they consistently properly clean the work area before leaving.

For interior work, the Project Monitor will conduct a thorough visual inspection for dust and debris that may be related to the disturbance of lead. All surface areas must be clean. Residue dust will be assumed to contain lead and must be cleaned.

Until told otherwise by the Project Monitor, the supervisor shall notify the Project Monitor when the supervisor believes the work is complete and ready for a visual inspection. Prior to calling the Project Monitor for the

visual inspection, the supervisor must personally inspect the area and determine that it is clean and ready for a final inspection.

The Project Monitor typically will not collect dust wipe samples to verify the cleanliness of an area unless specifically stated otherwise elsewhere in these specifications. However, dust wipes may be collected in either of the following circumstances. In both cases the supervisor will be told of the possibility of the collection of dust wipes and encouraged to conduct extra cleaning of the areas.

- a. Ceramic Tile Removal Closely Adjacent To Kindergarten Classrooms, Daycare Facilities, or Food Preparation Areas Including Kitchens and Eating Areas.

The Project Monitor is likely to conduct dust wipe sampling on the floor in the area between the decontamination unit and occupied areas of the property where children under the age of six routinely may be present. The supervisor will be told in advance that this testing will take place and is encouraged to clean the area between the decontamination area and where the sample will be collected. This sample will be collected within 20 feet of the decontamination chambers unless the Project Monitor believes that poor work practices or decontamination procedures have contaminated the area as discussed below.

- b. Failure To Comply With Work Practices, Engineering Controls, Or Decontamination Procedures

If in the judgement of the Project Monitor, the Contractor and/or subcontractor has not followed the requirements of this specification regarding work practices, engineering controls, and decontamination procedures, the Project Monitor will collect dust wipe samples in areas believed contaminated by the Contractor or subcontractors' actions. The supervisor of the project will be told in advance if such testing will be conducted and given time to clean those areas. For example, Part 3.6.5. describes actions that will lead to additional cleaning by the Contractor.

Should dust wipe sampling be necessary, the Project Monitor will conduct such testing with the specified intent of verifying whether the containment process and decontamination processes used by the Contractor and/or subcontractor were adequate in preventing the release of lead dust from the work area. The samples will be collected according to the procedures required in Title 17. The containment will be judged appropriate if the results of the samples do not indicate a dust lead hazard for floors as specified in Title 17.

3.11 Power Washing of Exterior Building Surfaces

For the purposes of this procedure power washing is defined as the use of a low pressure "power washer" to rinse and/or wash stable, painted or coated surfaces to remove dust, dirt, grime, and other foreign matter in preparation for re-painting. In no circumstance is this to be construed as water blasting, and is not intended nor shall be used to remove lead-containing paints or coatings from surfaces. Loose and peeling paint must be removed by the other methods described in this specification before power washing may be conducted.

Should power washing begin to release paint from the substrate, the Contractor must stop the power washing process and remove the loose material following the procedures described in these specifications.

3.11.1 Waste Water Discharge Permits

Many local sanitation districts require the completion and submission of a waste discharge permit prior to allowing the use of power washers. Therefore, prior to performing power-wash operations, the Contractor must obtain a Wastewater Discharge Permit for Surface Washers, if required, from

the local Sanitation District, Water Quality Division; Industrial Waste Section, and adhere to the permit requirements. It is the Contractor's responsibility to obtain and properly fill out a current copy of this permit if it is required.

3.11.2 Required Work Practices For Power Washing

Where power washing of exterior surfaces of buildings coated with lead-containing paint(s) or seal coats is specified, or in those areas where the Contractor opts to use power washing to prepare surfaces, all of the following conditions must be met prior to uncontrolled washing without waste water control/collection measures. The following test is conducted prior to allowing the beginning of full power washing in order to verify that measurable amounts of lead are not being released by the washing process. Once it is determined that the washing process does not release lead, the Contractor will be allowed to proceed with power washing with only minimal additional requirements.

- a. The Contractor in coordination with the Project Monitor shall select a minimum of one test area typical of the surfaces to be power washed. This area shall be 100 or more square feet in area. On some sites where the building surfaces are different, the Project Monitor may require more than one area to be tested.
- b. The Contractor shall construct a floor containment for the test areas. The containment must be designed to capture and collect all wash water and any paint chips generated during the assessment. Typically the Contractor simply needs to use poly on the ground to create a basin like effect which will capture the spray water.
- c. The Project Monitor will first collect a sample of source water such as from the hose tap. The Contractor will then be asked to power wash the test area in a similar manner as to how the building as a whole will be power washed. Work shall be halted if the washing process causes delamination of paint from the test area surfaces. Modifications to the methods and work practices shall be made prior to resumption of power washing and these modifications must be approved by the Project Monitor prior to their implementation.
- d. The Project Monitor will collect one or more samples of the water runoff that was captured by the Contractor following power washing the test area. As long as there are no visible paint chips in the water and/or the amount of water is not excessive, the Contractor may release the captured water as long as it is absorbed by landscaping or will evaporate. No waste water resulting from power washing operations may be allowed to drain into any storm drain as required by the State of California.
- e. The Project Monitor will send these samples to a laboratory for lead in water analysis. The sample results for the source water will be compared to the water runoff sample. If similar amounts of lead are present in each, the power washing process is unlikely to release lead into the water or surrounding area. The power washing process should not release lead as long as loose and peeling paint was removed prior to the start of power washing.
- f. The Owner will pay for the collection of these water samples and their laboratory analysis.
- g. The Project Monitor will notify the Contractor as soon as the results of the testing process are known. The Project Monitor and the Contractor will need to discuss alternatives to power washing in the unlikely situation that the water test shows lead contamination in the runoff water.

- h. The Contractor shall assume that the testing and water analysis process will take a total of three work days. For example, if the test is done on the morning of the first day, the water samples will arrive at the laboratory on the morning of the second day. The results of the sampling process will be available on the afternoon of the third day. Since no power washing will be allowed until this testing process shows acceptable results, the Contractor must build this testing process into the work schedule. The Contractor may choose to accelerate the testing process but this will mean that the Contractor, rather than the Owner, will pay for the transportation of the samples to the laboratory and for the rush laboratory analysis. Even under "rush" conditions, it is very unlikely that the entire process could be completed in one day. The Contractor may want to schedule the testing process prior to the completion of other paint preparation work in order to have the results by the time the paint preparation work is complete.
- i. Upon receiving approval to begin power washing, the Contractor will be allowed to proceed power washing the building. The Contractor must, however, notify the Project Monitor 24 hours in advance of the beginning of power washing in order for the Project Monitor to monitor the process should he or she feel that is appropriate.
- j. Employee protective measures such as disposable clothing and respirators will not be required as power washing is not likely to result in airborne exposures of lead above the Action Level.
- k. Waste water produced from power washing operations which does not contain chips of paint may be allowed to soak into the ground below the area being washed. If the area located below or around the surface to be washed does not allow for absorption into the ground, the water must be directed toward an area on the property that will allow for absorption into the ground or evaporation. The Contractor must take steps to ensure that no waste water enters storm drains regardless of the lead content of the water.

3.12 Lead Waste Management

Proper testing and disposal of all waste material is the responsibility of the Contractor.

The Contractor must plan the work in order to minimize the generation of hazardous waste during the disturbance of lead-containing materials. The Contractor must create separate waste streams as necessary to include separation of any loose paint chips or flakes debris from other construction debris. All waste streams must be identified by the Contractor before the work begins and separated during the course of the project to minimize costs of disposal.

The Contractor is responsible for all costs associated with the testing, removal, packing, loading, shipping, and disposal of lead containing waste generated during this project. This does not include waste water testing done to determine if power washing is permitted which will be covered by the Owner.

The Contractor is required to comply with all regulations in Title 8 Section 1532.1 Lead in Construction and Cal/EPA Title 22 for waste classification and disposal.

3.12.1 Lead Waste Testing

The Contractor must conduct appropriate waste stream characterization testing and/or filtering prior to disposal of waste products such as water, sand, paint chips, vacuum debris, and filters generated during surface preparation activities. Once completed, the test analysis results must be submitted to the Owner and/or Project Monitor for review. The Contractor is responsible for all costs associated

with waste stream testing. Contractors may choose to avoid some waste testing by presuming that the waste is a lead hazardous waste. Waste must be tested if the Contractor wishes to treat it as a non-hazardous waste.

The Contractor may not remove or dispose of the identified materials from the job site until this review has been completed and the Contractor has been informed by the Owner and/or Project Monitor of their concurrence that the materials have been properly tested and meet the requirements allowing the materials to be classified as non-hazardous.

3.12.2 Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests

For all hazardous waste that requires an EPA manifest, the Contractor must coordinate with the Owner for signature of the manifest. In general, the Contractor must notify the Owner a minimum of 24 hours in advance of the need for a signature. Hazardous waste cannot be transported without an authorized signature so it is the responsibility of the Contractor to coordinate with the Owner the time waste transporters will need the signature. Delays resulting from the failure of the Contractor to obtain an authorized signature from the Owner will be the sole responsibility of the Contractor, unless the Owner was provided 24 hour in advance notice and the transporter arrived on time during the regular work hours of the Owner.

3.12.3 Waste Containers

All debris generated in the regulated work area shall be placed in DOT approved containers. The containers shall be leak tight and meet the requirements as stated in these specifications.

If in the judgement of the Project Monitor, the Contractor's method of containerizing debris is inadequate and either results in the release of dust or debris or is reasonably expected to result in such a release, the Contractor will be forbidden to continue waste containerization or load out until the containers meet the approval of the Project Monitor. This may result in the Contractor being required to change from one type of container to another. It must be understood that the Contractor is responsible for proper containerization of waste and therefore, will be required to provide for adequate and appropriate containers regardless of cost incurred due to failure of one system of containerization being required over another.

If utilizing bags to contain lead hazardous waste, two bags at least six-mil in thickness must be used. The inner bag may be sealed with adequate amounts of tape necessary to secure the opening of the bag. Only the second or final bag must be gooseneck sealed.

Regardless of the wastes characterization or designation as construction debris or hazardous waste, all waste containers shall be stored in designated and secure areas separate from the work area prior to testing and/or disposal.

The Contractor is responsible for proper storage and labeling of all hazardous waste containers while they are being used as storage and before they leave the job site according to the requirements of DTSC and DOT.

Building components such as wood with loose and flaking paint must, at a minimum, be wrapped in one layer of six-mil poly and adequately sealed with tape to secure the containerized material.

Concentrated lead waste such as sludge from paint stripping operations, lead containing paint chips and/or dust, HEPA vacuum contents and filters must be assumed to be hazardous waste until properly tested and must, at a minimum, be placed in poly lined, DOT approved drums.

Hard edged materials such as floor tile, gypsum board, plaster, stucco, ceramic tile, and other materials that may tear bags must be assumed to be hazardous waste until properly tested and must, at a minimum, be placed in poly lined, ridged-walled containers such as fiber drums or cardboard boxes as the final container.

Sharp edged components with peeling, blistering or flaking paint (e.g., nails, screws, metal lath, tin sheeting, door frames, etc.) must, at a minimum, be wrapped in one layer of six-mil poly sheeting, or a single six-mil thick bag and adequately sealed with tape to secure the containerized material.

3.13 Alternative Work Plans

The Contractor and/or subcontractors may submit alternate work plans to the suggested work practices and containment strategies as stated in these specifications. These alternate work plans or containment strategies must be approved by Owner and/or Project Monitor prior to their implementation.

PART 4.0 DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

Pre-Start Submittal Form

This form must be completed, signed, and submitted with the Contractor and/or subcontractors' documents required prior to the start of work. This form and these documents must be submitted to the Owner and/or Project Monitor in the time specified in the project documents prior to the start of work disturbing lead.

Please attach submittals in the order listed below. Please check off each item that is submitted. Write NA in spaces for which you believe the requirement is Not Applicable.

All Contractors and subcontractors who will have employees disturb lead on this project must, at a minimum provide proof of item number 1.6.1.e.1., lead hazard communication training in compliance with 8 CCR 1532.1 (L)(A)(1). This is the only submittal that must be provided by these employers as long as they do not disturb more lead than is described in Part 1.5.1.

The following submittals must be provided by all Contractors and subcontractors who will, at a minimum, have employees who will conduct trigger tasks for more than one hour per shift, will potentially be exposed above the Action Level, or will conduct other activities as determined by the Project Monitor that may result in significant exposure to lead.

- a. ____ A written lead compliance plan in compliance with 8 CCR 1532.1 must be provided that includes the following:
 - 1. ____ A description of equipment and materials, controls, crew size, job responsibilities, and operations and maintenance procedures for each activity in which lead is disturbed and potentially emitted;
 - 2. ____ A description of specific control methods (wet methods, engineering controls, etc.) that will be used to ensure workers are not exposed above the PEL;
 - 3. ____ Technology considered in meeting the Cal/OSHA PEL;
 - 4. ____ Air monitoring data documenting sources of lead emissions;

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5. ___ A detailed implementation schedule for the compliance plan, including the schedule for inspections by a competent person;
 6. ___ A description of the lead work practice program which will be used to control worker exposures. This includes the use of protective work clothing, equipment, hygiene facilities and practices, and housekeeping practices;
 7. ___ A description of the steps the Contractor or subcontractor will take to minimize the generation of hazardous waste produced on this project. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to how the contractor will separate waste streams. For example, how will the Contractor or subcontractor will keep potentially hazardous waste such as paint chips and dust from being disposed of with other potentially non-hazardous construction materials and debris.
- b. ___ Copy of the Contractor or subcontractor's written respirator program in accordance with the requirements of 8 CCR 1544.
 - c. ___ Proof that all employees expected to wear respirators on this project have medical approval to wear a respirator.
 - d. ___ Copies of respiratory fit-tests for all workers expected to wear a respirator on this project. Fit testing must be done as required by and in accordance with 8 CCR 1544.
 - e. Proof of training required by Part 1.5 for type of work employee will do.
 1. ___ Proof of Hazard Communication Training for Lead for those exposed to lead or who will perform trigger tasks for less than one hour. *(Proof may be a certificate or written statement stating training was completed and a list of names of those individuals who were trained. Proof of this training is not needed if employee provides proof of training required by items e. 2, or e. 3.)*
 2. ___ Proof of training in compliance with 8 CCR 1532.1 (l)(2) for all employees who will conduct trigger tasks as defined in 8 CCR 1532.1 (d)(2) for more than one hour or who will reasonably be expected to be exposed to lead above the Action Level. *(Proof may be a certificate or written statement stating training was completed and a list of names of those individuals who were trained.) Not required if providing proof of training required in item e.3 and/or item e.4.*
 3. ___ Proof of CDPH lead certification for those workers who will conduct trigger tasks as defined in 8 CCR 1532.1 (d)(2) or will reasonably be expected to be exposed to airborne levels of lead above the PEL. This is required for this work on all projects that will disturb more than 100 square feet of lead-containing material. *(Proof of certification will be a currently valid CDPH certification card as a worker or supervisor. Workers who can show proof of a valid course completion form and application being submitted to CDPH, will be allowed to work while awaiting full certification from CDPH.)*
 4. ___ Proof of current CDPH certification as a lead supervisor for the on-site competent person for projects involving the conduction of trigger tasks or other activities reasonably expected to exceed the PEL. This is required for this work on all projects that will disturb more than 100 square feet of lead-containing material. *(Proof of valid certification will be a currently valid CDPH certification card)*

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5. ____ If exception to requirement for CDPH certified supervisor listed in Part 1.5.3 is requested, then provide proof of CDPH certified supervisor who will verify containment, personal protection and work practices, and will be able to respond to the project within two hours of request by the Project Monitor. *(Only applicable for paint scraping work done prior to the demolition of buildings or structures.)*
6. ____ Workers and supervisors must be trained in accordance with the US EPA RRP regulations for painting activities.
- f. ____ Copies of all current SDS for chemicals used on this project.
- g. ____ Manufacturers' certifications that high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuums, pressure differential units and other local exhaust ventilation equipment conform to ANSI Z9.2-79 for all HEPA-filtered equipment that will be used on this project.
- h. ____ Name and contact information of independent testing company who will challenge test all vacuums and air filtration devices used on this project (in interior spaces).
- i. ____ Name and contact information for laboratory who will analyze air samples or waste samples and documentation of their certification to conduct such analysis.
- j. ____ Name of Waste Transporter who will transport hazardous waste on this project and documentation that the Transporter is allowed to transport lead hazardous waste.
- k. ____ Name of Waste Landfill to which lead hazardous waste will be sent and documentation that such landfill is allowed to accept such waste.
- l. ____ Should waste water filtration be required on this project, submit manufactures documentation pertaining to the capability of waste water filters to filter particles of, at a minimum, five micrometers in size.
- m. ____ List of all rented equipment to be used within a lead regulated area, or a statement that no rental equipment will be used on this project.
 1. ____ If rental equipment is to be used, submit written statements from each rental company indicating the rental company's acknowledgment that the equipment is provided for and may be used in areas where airborne levels of asbestos and/or lead may be present.
- n. ____ Submit emergency plans. At a minimum submit the following:
 1. ____ Submit non-emergency telephone numbers, other than 911, for the appropriate Police, Sheriff, and Fire Departments.
 2. ____ Name, pager or cell phone numbers of the on-site supervisor and his immediate company supervisor.
 3. ____ Submit detailed written directions from the project site to the medical facility to be used in case of an emergency. Include a map which sufficiently shows the route to be taken from the site to the designated medical facility.

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- 4. ____ Submit written emergency procedures pertinent to the work to be performed and which can be implemented by site personnel if the need arises.
- o. ____ Local sanitation district Wastewater Discharge Permit for Surface Washers (if required).
- p. ____ Cal OSHA Notification. This is required for this work on all projects that will disturb more than 100 square feet of lead-containing material.

The above listed documents must be provided in the time specified in the project documents prior to the start of work that will disturb lead. Under no circumstances will workers or supervisors be allowed to work on this project prior to the receipt of this documentation by the Owner and/or Project Monitor. All delays resulting from the failure of the Contractor and/or subcontractors to provide this information in the required time frame is solely the responsibility of the Contractor and/or subcontractor.

Name, Signature, and Contact Information of Contractor's Personnel Completing Pre-Start Submittal Package

NAME: _____
(Print or Type)

SIGNATURE: _____

Telephone: _____

Fax: _____

Mailing Address: _____

This Specification was Developed By:

Blake Howes
CDPH #3315
June 24, 2022

Phone: (916) 632-6800
Fax: (916) 632-6812

PART 5.0 RESULTS OF LEAD TESTING

Paints/Coatings/ Materials Determined to be Lead Based Paint (LBP)		
Paint/Coating Color or Material	Lead Content	Component/Location
White Colored Paint	31,998 ppm	Interior I-Beam - Wrestling Gym
Yellow Colored Paint	34,897 ppm	Interior I-Beam - Wrestling Gym
Red Colored Paint	275,691 ppm	Interior I-Beam - Gym Air Handling Spaces
Green Colored Tile Glaze	9,443 ppm	Interior Ceramic Cove Tile - Wrestling Gym Exterior Restroom
I-Beams throughout the gym building should be considered homogeneous and all assumed to have lead based paint coatings.		

Paints/Coatings/ Materials Determined to be Lead Containing Paint (LCP)		
Paint/Coating Color or Material	Lead Content	Component/Location
Blue/Gray Colored Paint	385 ppm	Interior Ceiling HVAC Ducts - Wrestling Gym
Blue/Gray Colored Paint	748 ppm	Interior Concrete Walls - Main Gym
Gray Colored Paint	188 ppm	Interior Plywood Walls - Main Gym
Beige Colored Paint	499 ppm	Exterior Metal Louvre Vents - Gym Exterior
Blue/Gray Colored Paint	1,312 ppm	Interior Plaster Walls - Girl's Locker Room
The boy's and girl's locker rooms should be considered to contain the same types of paint.		

Paints/Coatings/Materials Determined NOT TO Contain Lead	
Paint/Coating Color or Material	Building Component
Beige Colored Paint	Exterior Stucco Walls - Gym Building Exterior Walls
Dark Gray Colored Paint	Interior Metal Door Frame - Wrestling Gym

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