



Designation: E 2252 – 02

Standard Practice for Selection of Lead Hazard Reduction Methods for Identified Risks in Residential Housing or Child Occupied Facilities¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 2252; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice describes the selection of lead hazard reduction methods for controlling lead hazard risks identified during risk assessments of residential dwellings and child occupied facilities.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.3 This practice contains notes, which are explanatory and are not part of the mandatory requirements of this standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 Wherever the requirements of a reference document differ from the requirements presented in this standard, the more stringent of the two shall be used.

2.2 ASTM Standards:

E 917 Practice for Measuring Life-Cycle Costs of Buildings and Building Systems²

E 1605 Terminology Relating to Abatement of Hazards from Lead-based Paint in Buildings and Related Structures³

E 1795 Specification for Non-Reinforced Liquid Coating Encapsulation Products for Leaded Paint in Buildings³

E 1796 Guide for Selection and Use of Liquid Coating Encapsulation Products for Leaded Paint in Buildings³

E 1797 Specification for Reinforced Liquid Coating Encapsulation Products for Leaded Paint in Buildings³

E 2052 Guide for Identification and Management of Lead Hazards in Facilities³

E 2115 Guide for Lead-Hazard Assessments of Residential Housing and Other Properties Frequented by Children³

2.3 HUD:

Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing⁴

24 CFR Part 35 Requirements for Notification, Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally Owned Residential Property, and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance; Final Rule, September 15, 1999⁴

2.4 EPA:

Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home⁵

40 CFR Part 745, Subpart L, Lead-Based Paint Activities⁵

2.5 NIBS:

Lead-Based Paint: Operations and Maintenance Work Practices Manual for Homes and Buildings⁶

Guide Specifications for Reducing Lead-Based Paint Hazards⁶

2.6 R.S. Means:

Building Construction Cost Data⁷

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this practice refer to Terminology E 1605.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This practice outlines lead hazard reduction methods that have been shown to be effective in preventing lead poisoning in children.

4.2 This practice tabulates advantages, disadvantages, and relative costs of the reduction methods to assist professionals such as certified lead risk assessors, supervisors, or project designers in selecting appropriate cost-effective options for controlling lead hazards identified during a lead risk assessment. Different control methods may be equally effective in

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E06 on Performance of Buildings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E06.23 on Lead Hazards Associated With Buildings.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.11.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.12.

⁴ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20140, Current Edition. <http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/>

⁵ Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, 1999. <http://www.epa.gov/>

⁶ National Institute of Building Sciences, Washington DC, May 1995. <http://www.nibs.org/>

⁷ 1998. <http://www.rsmeans.com/>

controlling a given lead hazard and, consequently, the selection of a specific control method may depend on the needs and economic constraints of the client or building owner.

4.3 This practice is intended to assist homeowners, owners and occupants of rental property, lenders, insurers, and others who have interest in selecting options for controlling hazards associated with leaded paint, dust, or soil.

4.4 This practice complements Practice E 2115. Information and data gathered in accordance with Practice E 2115 and this practice are used in preparing a risk assessment report. Subsequent lead hazards are mitigated through implementation of controls selected in accordance with this present practice.

4.5 This practice addresses the most commonly used lead hazard reduction methods. It is left to users of this practice to identify the advantages, disadvantages, and relative costs associated with emerging control technologies for comparison with these characteristics of established lead hazard control methods.

4.6 This practice does not address specific State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) requirements should the structure be eligible for (or listed) in the National Register of Historic Places or be in a Historic District. For SHPO requirements, the building owner shall contact the State SHPO (in the particular State where the property exists). SHPO contact information is available at <http://www.sso.org/ncshpo/shpolist.htm>. The interim control and abatement methods in this practice will work in any structure; however, the SHPO may impose specific interim control or abatement methods. 24 CFR Part 35.115(a)(13) should be reviewed by the building owner as it provides an option to use interim controls on a historic registered structure if requested by the SHPO.

5. Training and Experience Requirements

5.1 Selection of appropriate lead hazard reduction methods performed in response to risk assessments shall be carried out by a risk assessor, supervisor, or project designer as required under regulations promulgated by authorities having jurisdiction. Users of lead hazard control services should review the credentials and experience of the risk assessor, supervisor, or project designer under regulations promulgated by authorities having jurisdiction to determine whether the lead professional is qualified to conduct the work.

5.1.1 Refer to Guide E 2052 and in the U.S., 40 CFR 745.226 for additional information regarding training and experience of risk assessors, supervisors and project designers.

5.2 The selection of lead hazard reduction methods shall take into consideration the qualifications and experience of persons such as contractors or in-house maintenance personnel who will implement the selected procedures. These persons should be trained regarding the hazards of lead and the proper use of lead hazard reduction methods as required through certification or licensure promulgated by authorities having jurisdiction.

5.2.1 Refer to Guide E 2052 for additional information regarding training and experience for workers and supervisors, and in the U.S., 40 CFR Part 745.227 for information regarding work practice standards, and 24 CFR Part 35 for information regarding interim controls.

6. Lead Hazard Reduction Methods

6.1 *General*—There are two approaches to reducing lead hazards: interim control and abatement. Most often, a combination of the two approaches will be utilized to maximize the effectiveness of hazard management balanced with the cost.

6.2 *Occupant and Owner Education*—All lead hazard reduction strategies shall include a component on occupant and owner education of lead hazards. The individual responsible for the lead hazard reduction shall provide the occupant or owner, or both, with the EPA/HUD/CPSC pamphlet entitled *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*. In addition, the individual responsible for the lead hazard reduction shall inform owners that, when a property has been identified as containing lead hazards or lead-based paint, they shall disclose this information upon the sale, lease, or rental of the property.

6.2.1 Refer to Guide E 2052 for elements of an occupant education program.

7. Interim Controls

7.1 Interim controls are designed to reduce the exposure to lead through relatively low cost procedures that require ongoing maintenance. They are almost always an option in every lead hazard reduction situation; however, if interim controls cannot control a lead hazard, abatement (see Section 8) will be the only option. The main question that the owner needs to answer is: Are resources, staff, equipment, budget, and willingness to manage an interim lead hazard control program available over the long term.

7.1.1 The National Institute of Building Sciences *Lead-Based Paint: Operations and Maintenance Work Practices Manual for Homes and Buildings*, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing* both describe and demonstrate interim control methods.

7.2 The following are key elements of interim controls:

NOTE 1—Refer to Sections 8 and 9 of Guide E 2052 for developing interim controls.

7.2.1 Educate occupants and owners regarding lead hazards (see 6.2).

7.2.2 Train maintenance personnel concerning the proper maintenance, cleaning, and surface protection requirements to maintain a safe lead-hazard-free environment (see 5.2).

7.2.3 Conduct periodic visual inspections of coated surfaces by qualified personnel to assess paint integrity.

7.2.4 Develop a work permit system to ensure that both in-house personnel and contractors are made aware of surfaces containing lead-based paint.

7.2.5 Perform proper clearance procedures for each interim control treatment.

7.2.6 Perform record keeping of all interim control actions, including but not limited to notification, inspections, actions, and clearance.

7.2.7 Use safe work practices to protect the occupant, workers, and environment while performing interim control actions.

7.2.8 Perform all work with properly trained and certified personnel in accordance regulations promulgated by authorities having jurisdiction.

7.3 The following are standard practices of interim control that may be selected for lead-based paint, lead in dust and lead in soil. Table 1 lists the advantages and disadvantages of using interim controls. See also 24 CFR Part 35.

7.3.1 *Paint Stabilization*—Repair of deteriorated paint through coating repair methods (for example, application of paints, stains, varnishes, shellacs, lacquers, and other coatings). This process is called paint stabilization. Paint stabilization means repairing any physical defect in the substrate of a painted surface that is causing paint deterioration, removing loose paint and other material from the surface to be treated, and applying a new protective coating or paint.

7.3.2 *Smooth and Cleanable Horizontal Surfaces*—All horizontal surfaces that are rough, pitted, or porous shall be covered with a smooth, cleanable covering or coating, such as metal coil stock, plastic, polyurethane, or linoleum.

7.3.3 *Correcting Dust-generating Conditions*—Conditions causing friction or impact of painted surfaces shall be corrected. This may be performed by rehanging doors or planing doors so that doors do not rub against door frames, installing window channel guides that reduce or eliminate abrasion of painted surfaces, or by protecting paint on stair treads and/or floors with a durable covering such as carpeting, tile, or sheet flooring. In the case of impact surfaces, include treatments that eliminate impact with the painted surface, such as door stops.

7.3.4 *Bare Residential Soil*—Interim control options for lead in soil include mulching, seeding, sodding, planting obtrusive shrubbery, and fencing or barricading the area from entry by individuals. The important factor is to determine the best approach for eliminating lead exposure to humans from bare soil areas. It is critical to ensure that bare soil and the subsequent treatment is not subject to erosion.

7.4 Documentation for all interim control actions shall be maintained by the owner or owner’s designee.

8. Abatement

8.1 Abatement methods are designed to eliminate lead hazards including removal of lead-based paint.

8.1.1 The National Institute of Building Sciences publication, *Guide Specifications for Reducing Lead-Based Paint Hazards* and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of*

Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing describe abatement methods and procedures, and contain specifications that can be used for abatement projects.

8.2 *Lead-Based Paint*—There are four general methods for abatement of lead-based paint hazards: encapsulation, enclosure, replacement and (paint) removal. If encapsulation, or enclosure, or both are used as a hazard reduction option, the lead-based paint remains in place. In these cases, the encapsulated or enclosed areas shall be periodically inspected as part of the lead hazard control program. An overview of the advantages and disadvantages of typical abatement methods for lead-based paint are contained within the tables listed below and discussed in the paragraphs that follow:

Table 2	Advantages and Disadvantages of Lead Abatement by Encapsulation
Table 3	Advantages and Disadvantages of Lead Abatement by Enclosure
Table 4	Advantages and Disadvantages of Lead Abatement by Component Replacement
Table 5	Advantages and Disadvantages of Lead Removal by Chemical Strippers
Table 6	Advantages and Disadvantages of Lead Removal by Sanding and Grinding
Table 7	Advantages and Disadvantages of Lead Removal by Hand-Scraping After Softening With a Heat Gun

8.2.1 *Encapsulation* (see Table 2). Encapsulation is the application of a covering or coating that acts as a barrier between the lead-based paint and the environment. Guidance for selection and use of encapsulants is given in Guide E 1796. Preliminary testing of the lead-based paint and substrate shall be performed by the individual responsible for the lead hazard reduction program to ensure that the encapsulant will adhere to the surface and that the existing paint or substrate will not fail and cause exposure to lead-based paint. Care must be taken to ensure that the surface is prepared according to the encapsulation material manufacturer’s specification.

8.2.1.1 The individual responsible for recommending the encapsulant shall document its location(s) and arrange for its periodic inspection. This periodic inspection shall include checking the substrates where the encapsulant has been applied.

8.2.1.2 Apply encapsulants in accordance with the manufacturer’s requirements and/or in accordance with regulations promulgated by authorities having jurisdiction.

TABLE 1 Advantages and Disadvantages of using Interim Controls

Advantages	Disadvantages
Generally a quick process to repair hazards.	Lead-based paint still remains.
Uses commercially available products.	Requires periodic inspections to ensure that interim control practice remains intact.
Cost effective in the short term.	May not be a long term cost-effective solution.
Products and labor generally lower in cost.	Will not work on severely damaged substrates.
Re-occupancy is quicker, and often residents can remain in structure during process.	In most cases, requires that workers take the Lead Safe Work Practice Course.
Training is easier and generally does not require certification.	Not appropriate in high wear areas where deterioration will likely recur.
	Repairs may create lead contaminated dust which requires containment and thorough cleanup.

TABLE 2 Advantages and Disadvantages of Abatement by Encapsulation

Advantages	Disadvantages
The process is generally quick and easy.	Encapsulants cannot be applied on friction surfaces (for example, window tracks and door jambs).
Abatement contractors require little additional training for application.	They do not permanently remove the lead; They only cover the hazard.
The amount of hazardous waste generated is minimal.	They generally cannot be applied during adverse environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, wind, etc).
Only a limited amount of capital equipment is required.	Their long-term effectiveness is unknown and under study by HUD.
Worker protection requirements are minimal (for example, half-face respirators are generally required during surface preparation).	Bonding of encapsulants to lead surface is sometimes poor.
A wide variety of encapsulants are available for interior or exterior application, or both.	Pilot testing of encapsulant on the given substrate is often required.
Often no additional finish work is required.	Periodic monitoring is required after installation (for damage, cuts, etc.).
Encapsulants can be applied to almost any substrate type and material with proper surface preparation.	Waste generated during installation is generally considered hazardous.
Encapsulation works well on hard-to-reach areas. The method generates the lowest levels of airborne lead dust during abatement.	

TABLE 3 Advantages and Disadvantages of Abatement by Enclosure

Advantages	Disadvantages
Enclosures may enhance the overall appearance of room/unit.	Lead is not removed.
They normally generate little hazardous waste during installation.	Their installation requires carpentry and finishing skills; they may also require the extension of electrical and other fixtures from original surfaces.
Enclosure materials are readily available.	Sealing of the enclosure is critical and must be carefully examined.
Enclosure installation generally does not create large amounts of leaded dust.	There is a potential for buckling and bowing if not properly installed.
Their installation may provide additional thermal insulation.	They can be difficult to install in some instances due to surface irregularities and poor integrity of the existing substrate. They may also conceal rotting wood.
They work particularly well on large, flat surfaces such as ceilings, floors, and walls.	Enclosures are uniformly more expensive than encapsulating, (but they may be more durable than encapsulation).
Installation is not necessarily weather dependent	Their long term effectiveness is still under study.
	Enclosures are typically not accepted on historical structures.
	Some waste generated during installation may be hazardous.
	Future renovations can result in exposure to surfaces with lead-based paint and create lead-based paint hazards. It is important to label surfaces that have lead-based paint before they are enclosed.

TABLE 4 Advantages and Disadvantages of Abatement by Component Replacement

Advantages	Disadvantages
Component replacement results in new, clean substrates and generally improves the quality of a unit.	Component replacement should not generally be used if architectural significance is required. (See 4.6.)
The method completely eliminates the lead hazard for the replaced component.	Costs for replacement of like-type components can be high.
New components (for example, windows) may result in energy savings.	Installation requires skilled tradespeople.
Component replacement can be used for almost all substrates.	Depending upon hazardous waste characterization analyses, components may require disposal as hazardous wastes. ^A
Overall, this is one of the best long-term and most widely applicable abatement methods.	When trim removal reveals an opening, large amounts of dust can be released.

^A Pending legislation may permit the disposal of components in a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Landfill. This may lessen disposal costs and make this method more attractive from a cost standpoint. However, States may vary their approach to this regulation and the user is cautioned to verify disposal requirements with State and local jurisdictions where the work is performed.