



# The National Park Service EnviroFact Sheet

Environmental Management Program  
Mailing/E-mail Address  
Washington, DC XXXXX  
(202) XXX-XXXX

## Managing Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Waste (SW-7)

**DRAFT**

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### Lead-Based Paint

is paint containing greater than 0.5 % lead by weight or 1.0 milligram per square centimeter by area. LBP was commonly used prior to 1978. In 1978, sale of LBP's for consumer use was banned. LBP may be present in park buildings, bridges, water towers, signs, playground, picnic facilities, and historic structures. Unused LBP may also still be found in park maintenance sheds.

Lead-based paint has become an environmental and public health concern, especially for children six years of age or younger, who can suffer learning disabilities as a result of exposure to lead or lead compounds.

The National Park Service has implemented a comprehensive LBP action plan for identification and management/abatement of LBP in housing.

Individual parks should ensure that park housing is being addressed in this program. When feasible, the LBP action plan should include other facilities constructed prior to 1978 where the presence of LBP may be a hazard to children and/or maintenance or demolition/renovation workers.

**FOR MORE INFO...**  
National Lead Information Center (NLIC):  
<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/nlic.htm>

### APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Disposal of Lead-Based Paint is regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). 40 CFR 261-272 established identification, handling and disposal requirements for hazardous wastes including lead containing wastes. The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act) established various programs for reducing exposures to lead, principally in paint. 40 CFR 745 established a program for the instruction and certification of workers involved in LBP activities in **target housing** (i.e. housing constructed prior to 1978) and child-occupied facilities. OSHA established permissible exposure limits and associated health and safety requirements for workers involved in LBP activities under 29 CFR 1926.



States may have additional solid waste and hazardous waste requirements for LBP wastes. States are also responsible for the training and certification of LBP workers under 40 CFR 35. Each park should review state requirements.

NPS guidance titled "Health Hazards of Asbestos, Lead, and Radon Gas in NPS Housing" (July 21, 1997) provides specific policies and procedures to be followed in the management of LBP at parks.

#### *Proposed Changes to the Regulations*

EPA has proposed regulating the disposal of lead-based paint **generated during remediation of residential or other targeted housing** under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) instead of under the existing RCRA regulations. The new standards will make abatements more affordable to help reduce lead exposures in home. The new standards would allow disposal of LBP debris in specified alternative, non-hazardous landfills (i.e., construction and demolition [C&D] landfills) without requiring a hazardous waste determination. LBP debris disposal in a C&D landfill is less costly than disposal as hazardous waste. After the rule becomes final, states with their own authorized hazardous waste programs (the vast majority of states in the U.S.) will have two years to adopt the new rule. Until then, generators of LBP must comply with the current RCRA regulations.

### STORAGE AND HANDLING

LBP related waste may consist of paint chips, lead contaminated dust, soil or demolition debris. Lead contaminated wash water may also be hazardous or require special handling.

Handling requirements for hazardous LBP wastes vary based on the park's hazardous waste generator status and state-specific requirements. State and federal requirements regarding container labeling, management, and secondary containment must be met. Dry wastes may be drummed or double bagged. Liquid and semi-liquid wastes must be drummed. Larger pieces must be wrapped in plastic and sealed. Similar handling procedures should be followed for non-hazardous solid LBP wastes as a good practice to minimize lead hazards.

### DISPOSAL

Before disposal, the toxicity characteristic leachate procedure (TCLP) must be conducted to determine if the paint waste is hazardous.

Hazardous and non-hazardous LBP waste must be shipped off-site using an appropriately licensed transporter. Such waste should be transported only to a permitted treatment facility.

### RECORDKEEPING



The park is responsible for maintaining files associated with the hazardous waste characterization, transport and disposal of LBP wastes. LBP inspection, risk assessment and abatement reports, and up-to-date management plans should be permanently maintained.

## LEAD-BASED PAINT WASTE COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

Checklist Item	Notes
1. Determine whether your state has adopted standards specific to facilities that generate, transport, or dispose of LBP related wastes.	
2. Ensure that a hazardous waste characterization is conducted for LBP wastes generated at the park. (i.e., TCLP analysis) and that the waste is handled in accordance with the results (i.e., as hazardous or non-hazardous waste).	
3. Determine if the generation of large quantities of LBP will impact your park's hazardous waste generator status. Contact your state's department of environmental protection to see how it will impact hazardous waste management for the park for the period that LBP is being collected. See the EnviroFact Sheet - "Managing Hazardous Waste: Generator Requirements (HW-1)."	
4. Ensure that the appropriate waste transporter is used based on the LBP waste characterization.	
5. Verify that LBP wastes are disposed of at the appropriate disposal facility in accordance with state and federal requirements.	
6. Ensure that records of LBP waste characterization, transport and disposal are maintained at the park.	
7. Ensure that hazardous LBP wastes reports are included with other hazardous waste reports submitted to state and federal agencies.	
8. Ensure that OSHA worker safety requirements are met for any activity that may involve exposure to LBP including general maintenance (e.g., HVAC duct cleaning, sanding and painting, etc.) and inspection/abatement.	