

Lead Safety

Safety Meeting Packet

Protect Your Workforce



Lead exposure can occur in a variety of industries and can result in serious health issues, from kidney damage to high blood pressure, if it is inhaled or ingested in dangerous quantities. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published the Lead Standard, which provides several requirements and practices to monitor and reduce lead exposure and maintain a safe workplace.

- A report of the technology considered in meeting the permissible limit
- Air-monitoring data to document the source of lead emissions
- A detailed program implementation schedule
- A work practice program
- An administrative control schedule
- Any other relevant information

Compliance Program



If any employee is exposed to lead above the 'permissible exposure limit' of 50 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) averaged over eight hours, controls must be put in place.

If the exposure is 30 days or less per year, the employer must implement engineering controls to reduce the exposure to 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The employer may, thereafter, use a combination of engineering, work practice, and respiratory controls to reach and keep levels at or below 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

If exposure is greater than 30 days per year, the employer must implement work practice and engineering controls to reach the permissible exposure limit. If it is not possible to reach that level, after reaching the lowest feasible level, respiratory protection may be used to supplement the controls.

Written compliance programs must be developed to reduce exposures. The program must be reviewed and updated annually and shall include, at minimum:

- A description of each operation that results in lead being emitted
- A description of the methods used to achieve compliance

Medical Surveillance

The employer must also implement a medical surveillance program for employees who are exposed at or above the 'action level' (30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ averaged over an 8-hour period) for more than 30 days per year. For program details, review the OSHA Lead Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1025(j).

Protective Clothing & Equipment

There are several items that can help to protect employees from lead exposure.

Respirators

Employers are required to provide respirators when they are necessary to protect the health of the employee. The employer must also develop a written respiratory protection program with worksite-specific procedures and elements for required respirator use. Employers must provide respirators that:

- Are appropriate for the exposure.
- Are full facepiece respirators to protect against lead aerosols that can cause eye or skin irritation.
- Have HEPA filters for air-purifying respirators.
- Are powered air-purifying respirators (PAPR), if the employee chooses, and it provides adequate protection.



Clothing

If the employee is exposed to lead above 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ without respirators, or there is a possibility of eye or skin irritation, the employer must provide and ensure that the employee use protective clothing that includes, but is not limited to:

- Coveralls or full-body work clothing
- Gloves, hats, shoes or disposable shoe coverlets
- Face shields, vented goggles, or other appropriate equipment

The OSHA lead standard provides additional detail on the storage, cleaning, and disposal of protective work clothing.

Training Program

Any employer with the potential for airborne lead exposure of any level must provide employees with the contents of 29 CFR 1910.1025 Appendices A and B. If an employer has employees who are exposed to lead at or above the action level, he or she must provide those employees with training prior to the time of job assignment and annually, thereafter.

The training must ensure that the employees are informed of the following:

- The content and appendices of the OSHA Lead Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1025
- The specific nature of operations that could result in lead exposure above the action level
- The purpose, selection, fitting, use, and limitations of respirators
- The purpose of the medical surveillance program and medical removal protection program
- The engineering controls and work practices associated with the job
- The contents of any compliance plan in effect
- Instructions that chelating agents should not be routinely used to remove lead from the body and should be used only under physician direction

For additional information, please review the OSHA Lead Standard 29 CFR 1910.1025, OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.134, and OSHA Lead Standard (for Construction) 29 CFR 1926.62. Information about health risks associated with lead exposure can be viewed on the Center for Disease Control website at www.cdc.gov.



Lead Safety Safety Meeting Attendance Acknowledgement

Company Name _____
 Department / Division _____
 Meeting Date & Time _____ AM PM
 Meeting Location _____
 Name & Title of Individual Conducting Meeting _____

Key Meeting Discussion Points / Important Reminders:

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Internal Procedures Reviewed:

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By signing this document, you confirm your attendance at the meeting and acknowledge the issues addressed above!

Employees in Attendance		
(Print):	(Print):	(Print):
(Sign):	(Sign):	(Sign):
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Employees not present: _____

Suggestions/Recommendations to improve workplace safety and health: _____

Actions Taken: _____

Manager/Supervisor: _____ Date: _____

Disclaimer:

The information provided above was assembled using multiple resources. However, these materials do not contain ALL the information available regarding the required safety standards under local, provincial, state, or federal law for your industry.
