



CHAPTER 13 LEAD POISONING,

**NEW JERSEY STATE
SANITARY CODE**
New Jersey, (State)
Department of Health.
John Fitch Plaza, P.O. Box 1540
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

1. Investigation of Cases of Elevated Blood Lead Levels.

1.1 The local board of health shall make an epidemiologic investigation of children showing blood lead levels of 60 micrograms per hundred grams or higher. Other siblings should be referred for diagnosis and/or treatment if necessary.

1.2 The family of the case shall be notified that a hazard may exist in the dwelling unit, counseled on preventive measures and requested to do their part in preventing children from chewing on painted surfaces and in sweeping up chips and flakes of paint.

2. Determination of Lead in Dwelling Units.

2.1 Sampling.

A minimum of two paint samples shall be collected from each suspect room which should include a windowsill and door or door frame. In addition, samples should also be collected from other highly suspected areas, such as crib railings, playpen railings, stairs or banisters and surfaces with loose paint. Preferred locations to be sampled should include surfaces which have been chewed or eaten, suspected of having been chewed or eaten, or areas which are peeling or flaking. All interior sampling should generally be limited to that part of the surface which may eventually be required to be removed.

2.2 Methods for determination of lead in surface coverings.

2.2.1. The chemical determination of the lead content in paint by the quantitative measurements of samples of surface coverings shall be made in laboratories certified by the New Jersey State Department of Health. Lead content in paint in excess of 1.0 percent by dry weight shall be in violation.

2.3 The physical determination of the lead content of paint may be made by non-destructive measurements using radioisotope X-ray fluorescent analyzers (X-R-F) or other instruments approved by the New Jersey State Department of Health. Lead content in paint in excess of 2 mgs. per square centimeter of paint surface when tested by this method shall be in violation.

3. Standards for Repair on Premises Containing Lead Paint

3.1 Loose lead paint including cracked, chipped, blistered, peeling, or flaking paint shall be removed to the base surface wherever found.

3.2 Tight lead paint shall be removed to the base surface in the following areas as indicated:

- a. Windowsills — complete removal.
- b. Windows and frames below 4 foot level — complete

removal on exposed surfaces.

c. Doors below 4 foot level — removal 4 inches back on hinge and latch edges and other sharp edges.

d. Door frames below 4 foot level — complete removal.

e. Hand rails — complete removal.

f. Spindles "balusters" — removal on surfaces adjacent to walking areas.

g. Stair treads — removal 4 inches back from lip on top of tread and from lip to riser on bottom side.

h. Any other surface presenting a chewable surface below 4 foot level — removal 4 inches back from edge.

3.3 Tight lead paint surfaces not requiring removal:

a. Walls in good condition without broken areas.

b. Baseboards.

c. Skirtboards on staircases.

d. Step risers.

e. Any surface below the 4 foot level not presenting a chewable surface.

3.4 In lieu of removal of the lead paint as specified above, surfaces shall be covered with plasterboard, wallboard, wood-panelling or similar durable material approved by the Commissioner, to a height of 4 feet above the floor.

3.5 Any condition, such as a plumbing leak, causing peeling of paint or loosening of plaster shall be repaired prior to any of the repairs specified above.

3.6 Upon completion of repair and prior to repainting, an inspection shall be made by the local board of health to determine if the hazard has been satisfactorily eliminated. All repairs may be finished with a suitable non-lead paint or other hard non-lead surface.

3.7 When an owner has been notified to comply with regulations relating to the removal of lead paint, the local board of health shall provide the owner of such dwelling units with safety standards to be used when removing the lead paint.

4. Reporting

4.1 All laboratories shall immediately report results of laboratory examinations indicating blood lead levels in excess of 40 micrograms per 100 milliliters of whole blood to the State Department of Health, to the local board of health and to the physician submitting the specimen.

4.2 Local boards of health shall report monthly to the Commissioner all violations under the act and the status of enforcement procedures against owners of properties designated as public nuisance.

4.3 Local boards of health not using the State Health Department's laboratories for blood lead and/or paint analysis shall provide the State Department of Health with a monthly statistical tabulation of such results.

NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

SAFETY STANDARDS FOR THE REMOVAL OF LEAD PAINT

When removing lead paint from dwellings or facilities, the methods used shall not present a hazard to health from fumes, dust, vapors or liquids by inhalation or absorption through the skin and mucous membranes. Hazards may arise from the lead paint itself when it is removed from surfaces or from toxic materials used in the removal process, especially in areas which are not adequately ventilated.

The methods most frequently used to remove lead paint include one or more of the following:

1. scraping and sanding
2. liquid paint removers
3. burning

<u>METHOD</u>	<u>DANGER</u>	<u>SAFETY PRECAUTIONS</u>
1. Scraping or sanding	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. lead dust and/or particles in eye.b. lead dust and/or particles breathed or swallowed. Inhalation of lead particles in sufficient concentration over a long period of time can result in lead poisoning.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. to protect eyes from chips & flakes of paint, safety goggles should be worn.b. for protection use a respirator approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for <u>TOXIC DUSTS</u>.
2. Liquid paint removers	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. inhalation of vapors.b. absorption of solvents and paint removers through the skin.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. when working with solvents which evaporate readily, a respirator approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for <u>ORGANIC VAPORS</u> should be used. When using paint removers adequate ventilation provided by open windows or fans is necessary.b. impervious gloves should be worn.

METHODDANGERSAFETY PRECAUTIONS

3. Burning

a. inhalation of toxic lead fumes in concentrated amounts or in small concentrations over a long period of time

a. to prevent the inhalation of lead fumes a respirator approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for FUMES should be used.

WARNING: Although burning is the easiest, fastest and most economical method of the three, it is the most hazardous from the standpoint of the danger of igniting the building and also from the danger of poisoning from lead fumes. This method should be used only with strict adherence to safety precautions and only by persons experienced in the use of a blow torch who are aware of the danger of fire igniting the surfaces (and between the wall areas) where the paint is being removed.

GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Workers using any of the preceding methods should take the following additional precautionary measures to protect their health:

- a. Never eat or drink or keep food and drink in areas where lead paint is being removed.
- b. Wash hands, arms and face with soap and warm water prior to eating. The mouth should also be rinsed thoroughly.
- c. Do not smoke, chew tobacco or gum while working.
- d. Wash thoroughly before leaving the work area and take a bath at the end of each work day.
- e. If you are not feeling well consult your family physician and secure an annual physical examination including a blood-lead test.

Symptoms such as: persistent headaches, nausea, vomiting, visual disturbances, dizziness, poor appetite, loss of weight, cramps or constipation may indicate lead poisoning or organic vapor poisoning. If you have any or all of these symptoms consult your family physician at once.

Accident Prevention and Poison Control
P.O. Box 1540
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
(telephone no.-area code: 609-292-5616)

LEAD POISONING

A GUIDE FOR COLLECTING PAINT SAMPLES

The chief source of lead is in dried paint. Children with pica (the unusual appetite for inedible substances), chew the paint mainly off indoor painted surfaces such as window sills and walls, in partly or greatly deteriorated condition. Upon request, samples of paint and plaster will be tested for lead content by the Occupational Health Laboratory. To assist the investigator in collecting a sample for analysis the following guide has been developed.

APPARATUS

Any one of the following instruments may be used to obtain a paint scraping.

RAZOR BLADE
PAINT SCRAPER
PUTTY KNIFE
KITCHEN KNIFE

ENVELOPES are needed to put the paint sample or samples in.

PROCEDURE

1. SAMPLE COLLECTION

Dried paint samples may consist of paint flakes and chips or paint scrapings. Ideally, about one gram (about one-quarter teaspoonful) of paint scrapings should be collected. If for aesthetic or other reasons this amount cannot be obtained, one-half gram samples will be acceptable. Dried paint usually consists of many coats and should be removed as a multi-layer scraping down to the underlying wood and not as a mere surface shaving, since lead-containing paint may have been coated over by lead free paint. Slow, steady pressure will reduce scattering.

2. IDENTIFICATION

Place sample in a small envelope and clearly identify the following:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (a) Name of Patient | (d) Address of Sender |
| (b) Address of Patient | (e) Location of Sample (e.g. bedroom, hall) |
| (c) Name of Sender | (f) Sample number if more than one collected |

If more than one sample is taken from a dwelling unit, each is to be placed in a separate envelope and identification made as above. Seal individual envelope flaps to prevent contamination of samples by one another, through sifting of fine particles. Transfer all small envelopes to a large envelope and mail to:

CHEMISTRY PROGRAM
DIVISION OF LABORATORIES AND EPIDEMIOLOGY
N. J. STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 1540
TRENTON, N. J. 08625

RESULTS

A report of the analysis will be forwarded to the sender by the Chemistry Program. Samples with results in excess of 1% lead by weight are considered unsafe.