

Lead Management Program for Building Maintenance and Construction Projects

Office of Environmental Health and Safety University of Toronto

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION	3
OBJECTIVES SCOPE	3 4
2 DEFINITIONS	5
3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	6
 3.1 OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY 3.2 ST. GEORGE CAMPUS - FACILITIES AND SERVICES (F&S) 3.2.1 MANAGER, HAZARDOUS CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS GROUP ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFIN 3.3 DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES 3.4 EXTERNAL CONTRACTORS 	6 6 NED. 7 9
3 LEAD STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS)	10
4 TRAINING	11
APPENDIX I – EXAMPLES OF LEAD CONTAINING MATERIALS	12
APPENDIX II – APPROVAL FOR USE OF NEW LEAD-CONTAINING PAINTS AND COATINGS	13
APPENDIX III –INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTING BULK SAMPLES FOR LEAD ANALYSIS	14
<u>APPENDIX IV – SAMPLE INSPECTION CHECKLIST FOR TYPE II, IIIA AND IIIB LEAD</u> WORK EXCEEDING 1 SHIFT	15

1 INTRODUCTION

Lead is a heavy metal that has been and continues to be widely used in industry for many years. Lead comes in different forms including its elemental state or combined chemically with other elements to form lead compounds. Inorganic lead compounds are commonly used in pigments, paints, glasses, plastics and rubber compounds. Lead is also a component in many metal alloys.

Lead was a component/additive to interior and exterior paints for many years. In 1976, the amount of lead in interior paint was limited by law but exterior paints could still contain higher amounts of lead, provided that they carried a warning label. In 2005, the Surface Coating Materials Regulations (SOR/2005-109) limited the amount of lead in certain paints to 0.06% (600 PPM (Parts Per million)). In October 2010, this was further reduced to 0.009% (90 PPM). Some specialty coatings, such as anti-corrison or anti-weather coatings, traffic signs, paint used in graphic arts, arts, crafts and hobbies and touch-up coatings for metal surfaces, can still contain higher levels of lead if they are labelled to warn against applying the paint to surfaces with which children and pregnant women might come in contact.

Lead is a Designated Substance under the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act. Health effects from overexposure to lead have been widely documented. Lead overexposure may result in damage to the blood-producing systems, kidneys, gastrointestinal system, nervous system and reproductive system. Therefore, adherence to protective measures is important for the protection of workers. The University of Toronto Lead Management Program for Building Maintenance and Construction outlines the roles and responsibilities of managers, supervisors and workers and defines the protective measures to be taken during different types of work.

Objectives

The objectives of the Lead Management Program for Building Maintenance and New Construction ("Lead Management Program") are:

- 1) To protect the University community from the potential health risks associated with exposure to lead during building maintenance or new construction activities;
- To provide a safe and healthy work and study environment for employees, students, contractors and visitors, in accordance with the University's Health and Safety Policy; and
- 3) To comply with the general duty clauses (Sections 23, 25(2)(h)and 27) under the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Act of Ontario, the Designated Substance

Regulations (O. Reg 490/09) as it pertains to lead and the Regulation for Construction Projects (O. Reg. 213/91). This document is also based on the Guideline – Lead on Construction Projects (2004) from the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

Program Elements

The basic elements of the control program are:

- 1) Identification of work areas / tasks where workers may be exposed to lead contamination:
- 2) Training and education of workers who may come into contact with lead contaminated material;
- 3) Provision of appropriate procedures for work which may result in workers being exposed to lead: Type I, II, IIIa, IIIb;
- 4) Reviewing the program on a regular basis and updating as needed.

Scope

This program applies to all buildings, structures, machinery and equipment owned, occupied or operated by the University of Toronto at all campuses and other locations. It applies to all employees and students of the University, to contractors, to occupants of University buildings and to external organizations who may come into contact with or disturb lead-containing material in University buildings.

2 DEFINITIONS

"construction" includes erection, alteration, repair, dismantling, demolition, structural maintenance, painting, land clearing, earth moving, grading, excavating, trenching, digging, boring, drilling, blasting, or concreting, the installation of any machinery or plant, and any work or undertaking in connection with a project but does not include any work or undertaking underground in a mine;

"constructor" means a person who undertakes a project for an owner and includes an owner who undertakes all or part of a project by himself or by more than one employer;

"designated substance" means a biological, chemical or physical agent or combination thereof prescribed as a designated substance to which the exposure of a worker is prohibited, regulated, restricted, limited or controlled. The designated substances in Ontario are: acrylonitrile, arsenic, asbestos, benzene coke oven emissions, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, lead, mercury, silica and vinyl chloride;

"lead work" in this document refers to building and maintenance activities which may result in exposure to lead dust or fumes. Refer to Appendix I for examples of materials that may contain lead and to Section 4 for examples of activities which may cause the lead in these materials to be released;

"project" means a construction project, whether public or private, including,

- (a) the construction of a building, bridge, structure, industrial establishment, mining plant, shaft, tunnel, caisson, trench, excavation, highway, railway, street, runway, parking lot, conduit, sewer, water main, service connection, telegraph, telephone or electrical cable, pipe line, duct or well, or any combination thereof,
- (b) the moving of a building or structure, and
- (c) any work or undertaking, or any lands used in connection with construction.

3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Office of Environmental Health and Safety

The Executive Director, Occupational Health and Safety, or Designate has the following responsibilities:

- 1. To develop and main he Lead Management Program and Lead standard operating procedures (SOPs).
- 2. To provide technical advice and recommendations for controlling lead exposure during building-related activities.
- 3. When required, to provide consultation to University departments in the classification of work (Type I, II, IIIa and IIIb) where lead exposure may occur.
- 4. To assist University departments in investigations/assessments for the presence of lead.
- 5. To provide ongoing lead training and education programs as necessary.
- 6. To conduct respiratory protection training and fit-testing for all University employees who may require respiratory protection in the course of their work.
- 7. To maintain and review the Lead Management Program and Lead SOPs once every five years and amend/revise as necessary.

3.2 Manager, Hazardous Construction Materials Groups (HCMG), Facilities & Services – St. George Campus only

The Manager, Hazardous Construction Materials Group, in the Utilities and Building Operations Division, Facilities and Services, has the following responsibilities:

- 1. To assist in implementing and enforcing the requirements of the Lead Management Program for all work that HCMG partakes in.
- 2. To work in close liaison with all divisions within Facilities and Services, Project Management, the Office of Environmental Health and Safety, and other departments to ensure compliance with the Lead Management Program.
- 3. To assist internal and external departments in the classification (Type I, II, IIIa and IIIb) of 'lead work' (building maintenance and construction work involving lead) and make recommendations on the appropriate precautions.

- 4. To provide the Office of Environmental Health and Safety with the results of investigations for potential lead.
- 5. To notify the Office of Environmental Health and Safety of all Type IIIa and IIIb lead related work for which their department is responsible.
- 6. To review and approve all Type IIIa and IIIb lead related work which HCMG partakes in. For work activities not listed in the SOPs, to notify and consult with the Office of Environmental Health and Safety on classification and work procedures.
- 7. To be responsible for all lead work performed by their employees or by external individuals contracted by him/her to do lead-related work in accordance with the Lead Management Program.
- 8. For all lead work that their department HCMG is responsible for, ensure that work is only conducted by qualified/trained external contractors with proven service and performance, and written documentation of adequate training and experience, in accordance with the Lead Management Program and/or the Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development 's Lead on Construction guidelines, whichever is most stringent. This shall be accomplished by monitoring the progress of such work and by conducting random site inspections.

3.3 Department Responsibilities

The Director of each Division and their Designate who contracts or performs lead work has the following responsibilities:

- 1. To be responsible for all lead work performed by their employees or by external individuals contracted by him/her to do lead-related work in accordance with the Lead Management Program and/or the Ministry of Labour's Guideline Lead on Construction Projects.
- 2. To ensure that all lead related activities are performed in accordance with the procedures established under the Lead Management Program and/or the Ministry of Labour's Guideline Lead on Construction Projects, whichever is more stringent.
- 3. To classify all lead related work under their jurisdiction as Type I, II, IIIa and IIIb lead related work, in consultation with the Manager, Hazardous Construction Materials Group (F&S) as needed.
- 4. To obtain approval of all Type IIIa and IIIb lead work from the Manager, Hazardous Construction Materials Group (F&S) prior to authorizing the start of the work St. George campus only.

- 5. Lead is a Designated Substance under the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act. For all lead work that their department is responsible for, informing internal departments or prospective contractors of the presence of designated substance during the tendering process and prior to signing a binding agreement. This notification should be given in writing in the form of a written report, such as a a designated substance report or a pre-construction survey, and should be provided in the tender.
- 6. For all lead work that their department is responsible for, ensure that safe work procedures are in place, and that all other requirements under the Lead Management Program and/or the Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development's Lead on Construction guidelines, whichever is most stringent, are implemented. This shall be accomplished by monitoring the progress of such work and by conducting random site inspections.
- 7. For all lead work that their department is responsible for, ensure that work is only conducted by qualified/trained employees or external contractors with proven service and performance, and written documentation of adequate training and experience, in accordance with the Lead Management Program and/or the Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development's Lead on Construction guidelines, whichever is most stringent.
- 8. Ensure that new coatings and paint are lead-free. In rare cases where it is not possible to use low lead paint or coatings, the Director of the Division authorizing the work must approve the use of lead paint or coatings (see Appendix II) in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health and Safety.
- 9. To maintain records of all lead work for which their department is responsible for.
- 10. To provide notification of Type IIIa and IIIb lead work, reasonably in advance of the commencement of the work, to:
 - a. the Manager, Hazardous Construction Materials Group (F&S) St. George Campus only
 - b. the Director, Property Management for areas involving the building fabric St. George Campus only
 - c. the Director, Utilities & Building Operations for areas under the control of Utilities & Building Operations St. George Campus only
 - d. the Executive Director, Office of Occupational Health and Safety.
- 11. To be responsible for notifying and liaising with building occupants and joint health and safety committees regarding the precautions for all lead related work on the Utilities equipment in their building.

3.4 External Contractors

External contractors performing lead work have the following responsibilities:

- 1. To comply with the requirements of the University Lead Management Program and of other University programs where applicable (e.g. respiratory protection, hazardous waste management, confined space entry).
- 2. To ensure that all employees under their direction are properly trained in the hazards of lead and control procedures prior to conducting any lead work, and to provide evidence of this to the department contracting the work.

3 Lead Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

For the protection of workers performing lead work, SOPs have been developed. SOPs describe procedures that must be followed when planning, preparing and performing lead work. The SOPs are separate documents and are available on the Office of Environmental Health and Safety Policies and Procedures Listing website.

Lead related work has been divided into four categories (Type 1, 2, 3a, 3b) based on the potential for exposure to lead. SOPs have been prepared for each type of work:

Туре	Tasks				
1	 Application of lead-containing coatings with a brush or roller Removal of lead-containing coatings with a chemical gel, paste and fibrous laminated cloth Removal of lead-containing coatings or materials, using a power tool that has a dust collection system equipped with HEPA Installation or removal of lead-containing sheet metal Installation or removal of lead-containing packing, babbit or similar material Removal of lead-containing coatings or materials using non-powered hand tools, other than manual scarping or sanding Soldering High Voltage (HV) Lead Cable Splicing 				
2	 Welding or high temperature cutting of lead-containing coatings or materials outdoors (CONDITIONS: < 1 hr and the material has been stripped prior). If none of these conditions are met, then it is a Type 3a operation. Removal of lead-containing coatings or materials by scraping or sanding using-non powered hand tools. Manual demolition of lead-painted plaster walls or buildings components by striking a wall with a sledge hammer or similar tool. Burning of a surface containing lead for < 1 hr consecutively. Removal of lead-containing coatings or materials using power tools WITHOUT an effective dust collection system equipped with a HEPA filter < 1 hr consecutively. Drilling 15 or fewer holes in lead-lined drywall. 				
3a	 Welding or high temperature cutting of lead-containing coatings or materials INDOORS or in a CONFINED SPACE. Burning of a surface containing lead for > 1 hr consecutively. Removal of lead-containing coatings or materials using power tools WITHOUT an effective dust collection system equipped with a HEPA filter > 1 hr consecutively. Dry removal of lead-containing mortar using an electric or pneumatic cutting device. Removal or repair of a ventilation system used for controlling lead exposure. Demolition or clean up of a facility where lead-containing products were manufactured. 				
3b	 Abrasive blasting of lead-containing coatings or materials. Removal of lead-containing dust using an air mist extraction system. 				

4 TRAINING

All University employees who are required to perform lead work must receive suitable training on lead.

- 1. Lead Awareness during Building Maintenance and Construction Activities
 - Health Hazards Associated with Lead Exposure
 - Regulatory Requirements
 - University of Toronto Lead Management Program
 - University of Toronto Lead SOPs Safe Work Procedures
- 2. Asbestos Training for Asbestos Workers and their Supervisors (Type 1 & 2) Work
 - Generally, U of T employees who perform lead work also performs asbestos work.
 Many of the controls used for lead is the same as for asbestos. The asbestos
 training is one (1) FULL day and includes applicable topics such as work practices
 to reduce dust contamination, personal hygiene, use of equipment such as HEPA
 vacuums and how to build enclosures.
 - If there is an employee group that performs lead work but not asbestos work (i.e. does not have FULL asbestos training), please contact EHS to make alternative arrangements.
- 3. Respiratory Protection
 - Note: Respirator Fit Testing (must be current within 2 years)
 - Type II, IIIa and IIIb lead work require the use of respiratory protection
- 4. Confined Space
 - Confined space training may be necessary if the lead work is performed inside a confined space as defined by Ontario Regulation Regulation for Confined Spaces, O. Reg. 632/05.

Appendix I – Examples of Lead Containing Materials

In some materials, the presence of lead is obvious (such as piping, sheet metal, etc.) but in some materials or finished products, the presence of lead may not be as obvious. Here are examples of materials that may contain lead which may be less obvious:

- Acoustic dampening baffles
- Additive tin brass and other metal alloys
- Babbitt (bearing metal)
- Batteries
- Cable and wire casing
- Cast iron pipe gaskets and connections
- Counter weights
- Decorative pieces
- Flashings
- Gaskets
- Glazing
- Glass (leaded glass for radiation protection, stained glass
- Glazed ceramic tiles (frequently used in washrooms)
- Linings that are chemically-resistant
- · Metal sheets used in roofing
- Mortar (late 19th and early 20th century tinted mortar on stone cladding)
 - Lead may be present in mortar in the form of pigments added to the mortar or leached from flashings and cappings
 - In specific cases, lead sand may be used to manufacturer mortar used in radiation shielding
- Paints and Coatings
 - Particularly paint and coatings manufactured before the 1976
 - Specialty paints manufactured more recently may still contain lead.
 Examples are fluorescent floor paint, artist's paints, metal touch-up coatings
- Pipes
- Solder and welding rods
- Storage tanks
- Structural steel primer
- X-ray or other radiation shielding

Appendix II - Approval for Use of New Lead-Containing Paints and Coatings

Approval must be obtained from the Director of the division or department authorizing this work. Refer to the Lead Management Program, University of Toronto, for more information.

Project or Work Service Order #						
Description of Work						
Authorizing Department						
Requestor						
Lead-containing Paint or Coating Information						
Name of Product						
Supplier						
Quantity						
Structure to be used on						
Reason for using this product						
(explain why this product must be						
used)						
Alternatives considered (at least 2)	A16 C H4					
Name of Davidson	Alternative #1					
Name of Product						
Supplier						
Reason for NOT using this product						
	Alternative #2					
Name of Product	Alternative #2					
Supplier						
Reason for NOT using this product						
Reason for NOT using this product						
Approval (required)						
Name						
Title						
Signatur						
- Olymatai						
Date						
Cond a convert this to the Office of Environ	emontal Haalth and Cafaty/FAV: 416 071 1261) Datain the animinal					

Send a copy of this to the Office of Environmental Health and Safety (FAX: 416-971-1361). Retain the original with the project or work order files.

Appendix III –Instructions for Collecting Bulk Samples for Lead Analysis

Samples are collected by the Hazardous Construction Materials Group group (F&S) or by the Office of Environmental Health and Safety or by those individuals contracted/approved by these two groups.

Equipment:

- 1. Utility/Putty Knife or Sharp Scraper
- 2. Heavy duty zip lock bags
- 3. Pen or marker
- 4. Disposable gloves
- 5. Chain of custody form
- 6. Camera (optional)

Instructions

- 1. Wear disposable gloves.
- 2. Select discreet area for sample collection.
- 3. Remove all layers of paint (to substrate), place into sample bag and seal.
- 4. Label sample.
- 5. Where necessary, clean up area by wet wiping or using a vacuum equipped with a HEPA filter.
- 6. Where applicable, encapsulate or repair damaged area
- 7. Throw away gloves if you are finished collecting samples.
- 8. Label sample and chain of custody form. Ensure you have documented who collected the sample and the location of the sample. You may wish to take a photo of location for reference later on.
- 9. After you leave the work area, wash your hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking.
- 10. Forward the sample(s) and the chain of custody form to the Office of Environmental Health and Safety for processing.

Appendix IV – Sample Inspection Checklist for 2a, 3a, 3b Lead Work Exceeding 1 Shift

Project or Work Service Order #						
Description of Work						
Lead Work Classification /SOP						
(Type II, Illa or Illb)						
Authorizing Department / UofT Person						
Authorizing Work						
Inspected By* / Company if not UofT						
* The inspection should be conducted by a person who is know		place and	on the			
requirements of the UofT Lead Management Program and the	applicable SOP.					
The materials, equipment, personal protective equipment, SOP are on site and used in the manner described in		□ Yes	□ No			
Signage has been posted at each entrance to the work area for (an example is shown in the SOPs).			□ No			
Shown in the GOT 3).						
		1				
3. Type IIIa & IIIb: Enclosures and Decontamination Fa	cilities are in good condition	☐ Yes	□ No			
with no observable deficiencies.						
4. General ventilation (full enclosures) and local ventila	tion has been tested and meets	□ Yes	□ No			
the requirements of the SOP.						
5 Canada wantilation in the want area have been about	Javes and included All air	□ Yes				
5. General ventilation in the work area have been shutdown and isolated. All air intakes have been sealed with polyethylene and duct tape.			□ No			
intakes have been sealed with polyethylene and duc	i tape.					
6. Good housekeeping is observed.		☐ Yes	□ No			
7. Only HEPA vacuum or wet wiping is used to clean s	urfaces	□ Yes	□ No			
7. Only HEPA vacuum or wet wiping is used to clean su	maces.	⊔ res				
Corrective Actions (if any):						
Signature: Date:						
Send this Form to the UofT Person Authorizing the Work.						