

Identifying Lead in the Workplace

Note: The following lists are provided to help you identify common sources of lead or lead-containing materials at a worksite. This is not a complete list by any means; other sources may also be identified. You are responsible for conducting a complete review of the premises, materials (including Safety Data Sheets), and processes involved in your business operation.

<u>Processes that may involve lead:</u>	<u>Materials that may contain lead:</u>
<p>Manufacturing: Lead acid batteries Paint*, glazes, pigments, inks, dyes Ceramics, tile, porcelain Leaded glass, crystal, stained glass Cable, wire products, solder Rubber or plastics Aircraft, aircraft parts, shipbuilding Automobiles, trucks, automotive radiators Firearms, bullets, explosives Adhesives, sealants, lubricants</p> <p>Metal working (with lead-containing metals): Smelting, refining, processing scrap metal Recycling lead, batteries, cable, etc. Foundry work, casting, forging Grinding, polishing, deburring, machining Soldering, brazing, tinning Galvanizing operations, plating/electroplating Heat treating, quenching, annealing Fabricating sheet metal products (e.g., HVAC, gutters)</p> <p>Repair: Automotive radiator repair, auto body, ship repair Welding, cutting, sanding, grinding of lead alloys or lead-coated surfaces Soldering, electronics repair Repair work that disturbs lead paint</p> <p>Construction: Painting or paint removal (sanding, abrasive blasting, scraping, torching, stripping, heat gun applications)* Wrecking, demolition, cutting painted walls Welding or cutting materials with lead-coated surfaces or lead alloys Remodeling/renovation/tenant improvements/repairs Plumbing, glazing, brick laying, lead burning Construction/repair of bridges, water towers, tanks Cleanup of lead dust, debris, lead-contaminated soil Roofing (use of leaded roofing materials, tear-off of painted or other lead-containing roofing materials)*</p> <p>Other: Shooting firearms, cleanup at firing ranges Using lead-containing paints, inks, pigments, glazes Industrial cleaning operations Telecommunications cable removal Fishing weights and lures manufacturing</p>	<p>Note: for product-specific information, refer to Safety Data Sheets provided by the product manufacturer</p> <p>Pigments: Paints* Painted surfaces*—Assume lead-containing paint to be present on buildings built before 1978 and on painted metal surfaces (painted in any year) Glazes, frits Dyes, colorants Inks</p> <p>Alloys and metal products: Lead Brass Bronze Pewter “White metal” Cast iron Lead-plated materials (e.g., steel strapping) Plumbing fittings Lead sheeting and pipe Scrap metal-lead alloys, materials with lead coatings Some steel and aluminum alloys</p> <p>Repair materials: Solder Lead caulking Lead fillers in auto body work Cable coverings</p> <p>Other: Electric storage batteries Ammunition Explosives Lead stabilizers and plasticizers in plastics Lead driers in paints Chemical additives</p>

* Many people incorrectly believe that lead in paints is no longer a problem. In 1977, the Consumer Product Safety Commission severely limited the lead content in paint used for residences or on toys. Older painted surfaces frequently contain significant quantities of lead. Lead pigments are still used in some paint applications, often to prevent corrosion on metal surfaces.