



Information Data Sheet

Recommended Procedure for Lead Paint Removal

Method	Risk to Health	Control
Wet Scraping PREFERRED	Dust may be produced during the scraping process if paint is not wet properly. Flakes of paint may be dispersed around the worksite.	Wear a half face respirator with P2 particulate filter during removal and clean up. Use plastic drop sheet which has the edges raised with wooden studs to collect water. Ensure proper collection of paint debris.
Chemical Strippers PREFERRED	Some strippers produce highly toxic vapours or can burn the skin. Even after chemical stripping has been done, a lead residue may still remain. Therefore, sanding after this method may still produce lead dust.	Wear half a face respirator for organic vapours, safety glasses, overalls and chemically resistant gloves. Consult MSDS for further information. Ensure windows and doors are open.
Wet hand sanding PREFERRED	Dust may be produced if paint is not wet properly before sanding. Fine lead residue is left after water dries.	Wear half face respirator with P2 particulate filter during removal and clean up. Use plastic drop sheet which has the edges raised with wooden studs to collect water. Wash down surfaces carefully.
Low temperature heat gun processes PREFERRED	Unlikely to produce lead fume unless the paint smokes from too much heat being applied. Dust may also be produced during the scraping process if the paint has started to reharden.	Where smoke is present, wear a half face respirator with P2 particulate filter. Keep nozzle temperature below 370EC (700EF) and do not hold too close to surface. Scrape softened paint directly into a disposable container before it rehardens to avoid having to sand or scrape to clean it up.
Dry power sanding with HEPA vacuum attachment PREFERRED	Lead dust may be generated if the shroud of the sander extends beyond the surface being sanded or if the sander is not kept flat on the surface.	Wear a full face respirator with P3 particulate filter. This method should only be done by persons with appropriate training and experience. Not suitable for removing paint from detailed mouldings
Dry sanding or scraping NOT RECOMMENDED	Large amounts of fine dust are produced and distributed uncontrollably around the worksite. Can contaminate neighbouring areas. Suitable if paint contains less than one percent lead.	Wear a full face respirator with P3 particulate filter, overalls and cover hair. Use plastic ground sheet. Don't perform in windy conditions. If working outdoors use shade cloth attached to house guttering at top and plastic ground sheet at bottom to prevent dust travelling.
Waterblasting NOT RECOMMENDED	Lead-contaminated water and flakes of lead paint are dispersed uncontrollably about the worksite.	Take precautions to minimise the spread of water run off and ensure proper collection of water and debris
Torch or open Flame burning NOT RECOMMENDED	Toxic fumes may be generated. Fire risk is high and home insurers should be contacted prior to commencing work.	Wear a half face respirator with P2 filter for toxic fumes. Ensure area is well ventilated. Keep a fire extinguisher handy.
Abrasive blasting NOT RECOMMENDED	Large amounts of dust particles are produced and distributed around the worksite. High speed abrasive material can damage skin & eyes.	Wear an air supplied positive pressure helmet, protective suit, gloves and footwear. NOT suitable for domestic premises.