

## Methods of Abatement

### What is Abatement?

o Abatement means any set of measures designed to **eliminate lead hazards** in accordance with standards established.... including, but not limited to, the **encapsulation, replacement, removal, enclosure or covering** of paint, plaster, soil or other material containing toxic levels of lead....

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## Defective Lead-Based Surfaces

o Shall be abated by

- o Replacement
- o Encapsulation
- o Removal

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## Replacement

- o Old surfaces shall be removed
- o Replaced with new surfaces
  - o New surfaces that have no lead-based surfaces shall be installed

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## Replacement

- o Examples of replacement
  - o Windows
  - o Doors
  - o Trim

**Note: Replacement may be feasible for many exterior and interior architectural components**

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## Encapsulation

- o Encapsulant is a permanent cover that shall be installed over the lead-based surface
- o The process makes lead paint inaccessible
- o Lead paint surfaces are covered and sealed

**Note: All encapsulated surfaces must be included on a lead management plan**

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## Encapsulation

- o Types of encapsulant
  - o Rigid encapsulant
  - o Liquid encapsulant
  - o Cementitious encapsulant

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## Encapsulation

- o Examples of Rigid Encapsulants
  - o Dry wall
  - o Fiberglass
  - o Wood
  - o Vinyl siding

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## Encapsulation

- o DPH Approved Liquid/Cementitious Encapsulants
  - o LeadLock
  - o L-B-C Lead Barrier Compound Type I
  - o L-B-C Lead Barrier Compound Type III
  - o Plaster-In-A-Roll
  - o Foster Plaster Wall Liner
  - o SE-110 Penetrating Stabilizer

**Note: Only products listed on the DPH Registry are authorized for use in CT**

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## Encapsulation

- o The following cannot be used as encapsulants
  - o A new coat of paint or primer
  - o Wall paper coverings
  - o Contact paper

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## Removal

- o Removal methods include
  - o Chemical stripping
  - o Mechanical stripping
  - o Wet scraping/Wet sanding

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## Removal

- o Chemical stripping
  - o There are a variety of paint removal products
  - o Commonly the stripper is applied to the building component and later removed by manual scraping
  - o All layers of paint must be removed

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## Removal

- o Mechanical Stripping
  - o This technique requires the use of power tools
  - o Examples of such equipment include:
    - o Needle guns
    - o Vibrating, belt and rotary sanders
    - o Abrasive blasting equipment
    - o Other impact strippers that employ the use of steel studs that rotate in an enclosed head to impact the painted surface

**Note: Mechanically powered abatement equipment requires the use of HEPA-equipped vacuum attachments**

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## Removal

- o Wet sanding/scraping
  - o Wet scraping or wet sanding manually removes loose and peeling lead paint
  - o Paint chips and dust that are generated must be controlled
  - o Wet scraping and wet sanding involves misting the peeling paint before scraping/sanding, thus reducing the amount of lead dust

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# Removal

## o Heat Gun

- o This removal technique involves the softening of the paint with a heat gun
- o Softened paint is then scrapped off

**Note: To prevent vaporization, the temperature must not exceed 700 degrees Fahrenheit**

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