Meeting Log
# ASTM E06.23 Lead Abatement
12-14 Jan 1994
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Gaithersburg, MD

CPSC staff attendees:
Brian Lee, HSHE, 301-504-0994 x1387
Lakshmi Mishra, HSHE

Three sessions ran concurrently during 13 and 14 Jan. Brian Lee attended Lab Methods 1, Removal, and Encapsulants task groups. Lakshmi Mishra attended XRF-buildings, Risk Assessment, and Lab Methods 2 task groups.

## Lab Methods 1

Negatives were resolved and reballoting at the E06 level will occur for air sampling, dried paint analysis, soil sampling, and wipe sampling standards. The soil analysis standard will be reballoted at the E06.23 level due to a small technical change. The test kits practice standard will be rewritten to include the use of non-commercial kits.

## Removal

Negatives were discussed and text was modified. Ground fault interrupter circuitry was required for all portable electrical devices used during removal. The issue of how low to set an allowable pre-repainting dust levels will be discussed at the next meeting. Calculations of a candidate level based on a CPSC staff report on portable x-ray fluorescence meters were distributed for comment.

## Encapsulants

An encapsulants manufacturers trade association, National Association for Encapsulation Technology (formerly National Association of Encapsulant Manufacturers and HELP!) has formed. Members include major leaded paint manufacturers in the US, most of whom participate in the Encapsulants task group.

Negatives on the liquid encapsulants performance specification were discussed. The task group and subcommittee chairs (Barbara Leczynski- EPA/OPPT, and Mary McKnight- NIST) repeated their requests for data showing the specifications were achievable. The types of test panels were again discussed. The group agreed that zinc phosphate treated cold-rolled steel 0.032" panels would be appropriate in impact

testing. No specialty primer would be allowed unless it was part of the encapsulant system. More information will be sought to resolve the issue of a specification for smoke toxicity. A use and selection guide subgroup has several issues to discuss. The task group revisited problems in distinguishing reinforced liquid from liquid encapsulants. Subtypes for cementitious and other less flexible encapsulants may be necessary.

XRF-buildings

"New Standard Practice for Xray Fluorescence...Related structures. Part 6.1.1 was discussed. The format is a stepwise procedure regarding instrument calibration, and recording. The group discussed calibration frequency and affecting factors, such as temperature changes of 10 degrees F or more, exposure to electrical discharges and magnetic fields. Calibration against positive standards on three substrates, at three intervals, conducting 10 measurements on each was recommended.

Risk Assessment

"Chapter 5- Risk Assessment" of the HUD draft lead abatement guidelines was distributed and discussed. This 50 page chapter was prepared by Dave Jacobs (National Center for Lead Safe Housing, 10227 Wincopin Circle Columbia Maryland 21044). The discussion centered around hazard recognition procedures, e.g., visual assessment of the condition of the paint and the building, dust sampling, single and composite samples, surface sampling, and dust sampling of community areas (day care centers, recreational areas, etc.).

Several forms were included in the questionnaire to completed by a risk assessor during while interviewing residents. Other forms were included for sampling deteriorated paint, soil and dust. Comments on the chapter may be sent to Jim Keck, President Leadtec Services Inc., 8841 Orchard Tree Lane, Baltimore, MD 21286, or Dave Jacobs.

Lab Methods 2

Stepwise procedures for using sulfide and rhodizonate test kits were discussed. The group concluded sulfide kits should not be used on black paint and rhodizonate should not be used on red or pinkish paints because the positive endpoints are of similar colors.

Two types of air samplers were compared- cyclone and vacuum. A first draft of a standard practice for the collection of surface dust by air sampling vacuum technique for subsequent lead analysis was discussed. Technical items addressed included nozzle size, holder assembly, flow rate, filters, and back up pads.