



TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
CORPUS CHRISTI

Asbestos / Lead Paint Management Plan

<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/asbestos/rules.shtm>

<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/elp/rules.shtm>

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ASBESTOS / LEAD PAINT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to establish guidelines and procedures in the operations and maintenance of asbestos-containing materials or lead based paint activities at Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi to protect all employees, contractors, visitors and vendors from potential health hazards of asbestos related diseases and lead poisoning.

This Plan applies to all buildings and structures owned by Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, to all employees, Job Order Contractors (JOC's), and subcontractors of Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, to occupants of Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi buildings and to external organizations who may come into contact with or disturb asbestos or lead containing material in Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi buildings. The Plan applies to routine work during which an employee might encounter asbestos or lead as well as work undertaken to repair or remove asbestos or lead containing material.

Policy

It is the policy of Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi that this plan complies with the Texas Administrative Code Title 25, Policy Part 1, Chapter 295 – Subchapter C Texas Asbestos Health Protection and Subchapter I Texas Environmental Lead Reduction. Only qualified personnel shall be involved in any asbestos or lead repairs, maintenance or removal. All unqualified employees shall be protected from exposure to asbestos fibers or lead dust by isolating and controlling access to all affected areas during asbestos work or lead based paint activities. Therefore, anyone engaged in asbestos or lead related activities in a public building in the state of Texas, must be appropriately **licensed or registered** by the Department of State Health Services (DSHS). One exception to asbestos requirements is that of a person who removes resilient floor covering materials in public buildings. However, this exemption applies only if the person doing the removal has been trained in the 8-hour course provided by the Resilient Floor Covering Institute, **(301) 340-8580**. Also, this exemption is strictly limited to flooring materials maintained in a non-friable state. All out-of-state applicants must comply with all licensing requirements that would be imposed on a Texas resident seeking licensure in the out-of-state person's base state.

ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT

Responsibilities

Environmental, Health & Safety (E,H&S) Director is responsible for the following:

1. Provide Asbestos Awareness training for applicable university employees.
2. Maintain Asbestos Awareness Training records.
3. Approves the ACM Project Site Safety Plan.

Facilities Services (FS) Director

1. Follow the “Asbestos Containing Material Construction/Maintenance Project Decision Tree”. (page 7)
2. Maintain a file for Asbestos test results.
3. Repository for MSDS for newly completed facilities.
4. Ensures Asbestos Awareness training is provided for applicable Facilities Services employees.
5. Facilities Services must submit a Site Safety Plan to E,H&S for approval before work begins on a project.

Infrastructure Technology Services Director

1. Follow the “Asbestos Containing Material Construction/Maintenance Project Decision Tree”.
2. Ensures that Asbestos Awareness training is provided for applicable Information Technology employees.
3. Information Technology must submit a Site Safety Plan to E,H&S for approval before work begins on a project.

TAMUCC Facilities Services and Information Technology Supervisors

1. Supervisors will follow the “Asbestos Containing Material Construction/Maintenance Project Decision Tree” upon discovering damaged “PACM”.

TAMUCC Facilities Services and Information Technology Employees

1. If applicable attend annual Asbestos Awareness training.
2. Unlicensed employees will not cross over a barrier/containment area where asbestos projects are ongoing.
3. Any employee who discovers ACM or PACM in damaged or poor condition is required to report it to their supervisor, or E,H&S so a licensed contractor repairs the identified material.

Licensed Contractor

1. Be appropriately licensed and/or registered by the Texas Department of State Health Services, (DSHS).
2. TAMUCC will contract out all Asbestos related work. Contractors must comply with federal, state, TAMUS and local codes, regulations, and standards as they apply to the project.
3. Review Contractor guidelines on the TAMUCC E,H&S website:
<http://safety.tamucc.edu/>
4. Submit a project Site Safety Plan to E,H&S before the work begins.

Hazards

Asbestos is a common, naturally occurring group of fibrous minerals. Asbestos fibers have been used in a variety of building materials; however, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi takes an aggressive effort to use non-asbestos-containing materials in new construction and renovation projects. Generally, most asbestos is found in pipe insulation, doors, textured paints and plasters, structural fireproofing, and floor tiles. Friable asbestos (that is, material that contains more than 1% asbestos by weight and can be crumbled by hand) is a potential hazard because it can release fibers into the air if damaged. Long term exposure to airborne asbestos is necessary for chronic lung disease.

Significant and long-term exposure to asbestos from activities that directly disturb asbestos-containing materials (such as asbestos mining) can lead to a variety of respiratory diseases, including asbestosis and mesothelioma (cancer of the lung lining). Asbestosis is a non-malignant, irreversible disease resulting in fibrosis of the lung. Asbestos-related cancers tend also to result from substantial long-term exposure; however, mesothelioma may result from much smaller exposures to asbestos.

General Rules

When in doubt, treat all building material as containing asbestos and comply with all applicable rules and regulations and protective measures.

All Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM) will be handled by licensed asbestos abatement personnel. The friability of the ACM will dictate the type of removal/maintenance required.

When an employee questions whether they may be exposed to ACM, the employee will immediately contact their supervisor. The employee/s shall not resume working at the site until the area has been checked to verify the material is not ACM. The supervisor will contact E,H&S to determine how to proceed.

Maintenance Guidelines

Take care when doing routine maintenance jobs around asbestos materials.

- **Do not** remove ceiling tiles below asbestos materials
- **Do not** attempt to repair damaged asbestos materials
- **Promptly report** potential asbestos debris or damaged asbestos materials that you see to your supervisor (e.g. damaged pipe insulation, loose floor tiles)

Actions For You To Take

- If you find materials that could contain asbestos, notify your supervisor
- The materials may already have been tested or, if not, could be sampled and tested
- Report damaged asbestos materials to your supervisor
- When in doubt, ask

Access Control

Access to mechanical, telecommunications and electrical rooms, service shafts, tunnels and other locations is to be restricted where asbestos may be present in unusually large amounts and where other hazards may also be present. Such areas are locked and accessible only to authorized personnel. Where sprayed asbestos-containing fireproofing is present in a building above a false ceiling, access to the space is restricted to authorized personnel.

Repair and Maintenance of Potential ACM

Should an employee or a contractor encounter material which is not identified and is not listed in the Asbestos Inventory and which might reasonably be expected to be asbestos, the person will stop any work which could create airborne asbestos and report the discovery to a supervisor. Where it is determined that friable asbestos-containing material is in a condition that could likely lead to inhalation exposure, the supervisor will immediately limit access to the location and initiate contractor repairs, removal or encapsulation. Where there is reasonable doubt about the composition of a friable material, it will be treated as asbestos until testing demonstrates that asbestos is present at levels below 1%. Abatement, repair, removal, encapsulation and clean-up of asbestos-containing material will only be carried out by licensed contractors.

When routine work is to take place in an area where asbestos is present or when the work might disturb friable asbestos, employees will be informed of the potential for exposure through a notation "Caution Asbestos Containing Material Present" on the work order. If upon reviewing the work situation, the employee believes that normal work practices do not provide an adequate measure of safety, the employee will report these concerns to the supervisor. The supervisor will review the work situation and authorize any required additional precautions. All employees, tenants, visitors, vendors and contractors will be notified in advance when work involving asbestos is to be carried out in any area of Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi buildings which they occupy.

Training

Asbestos Awareness Training

All applicable Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi employees will receive annual Asbestos Awareness training which will acquaint them with:

- the types, properties and uses of asbestos
- ways to recognize asbestos
- health effects of asbestos
- types of activities which could release asbestos fibers
- where asbestos can be found
- Asbestos State and Federal regulations
- How to avoid exposure.

Asbestos Awareness training will be offered every year in the classroom or on the Environmental, Health & Safety website (safety.tamucc.edu).

ASBESTOS WORK PROCEDURES

Contracted Work

The hiring department is responsible for Contractor's submission of a Site Safety Plan to TAMUCC E,H&S for approval before the work begins.

Asbestos Removal Work

Asbestos removal is contracted to external firms who specialize in asbestos removal work. Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi requires that all such work be carried out in accord with the requirements established by State of Texas Department of State Health Services regulations. At all such projects the contractor will ensure that clean-up is properly completed and that all asbestos and asbestos contaminated material is collected and disposed of in accord with the Department of State Health Services regulations. The contractor will be required to submit air testing results to E,H&S to demonstrate that the clean-up has been carried out properly and the area can be reoccupied safely.

Discovering Damaged Presumed Asbestos Containing Material (PACM)

When (PACM) is discovered the following steps describe the actions to be taken by trades employees and their supervisors. The steps comply with Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi Asbestos Policy. It is important to note that all asbestos is to be logged in the inventory by FS, regardless of its state of repair.

- 1) Sampling - The hiring department Supervisor will determine if samples are required to confirm the existence of asbestos. This will be done by checking the inventory to see if building materials in that location have already been tested. If area in question is not in the testing inventory, samples will be collected by a licensed contractor.
- 2) Repair/Removal and Clean-up - If the damaged material is determined to be asbestos, the contractor will repair, clean the area, and dispose of ACM
- 3) A copy of sample results will be kept on file with FS.

Clean-up of Asbestos-Containing Material by TAMUCC Employees

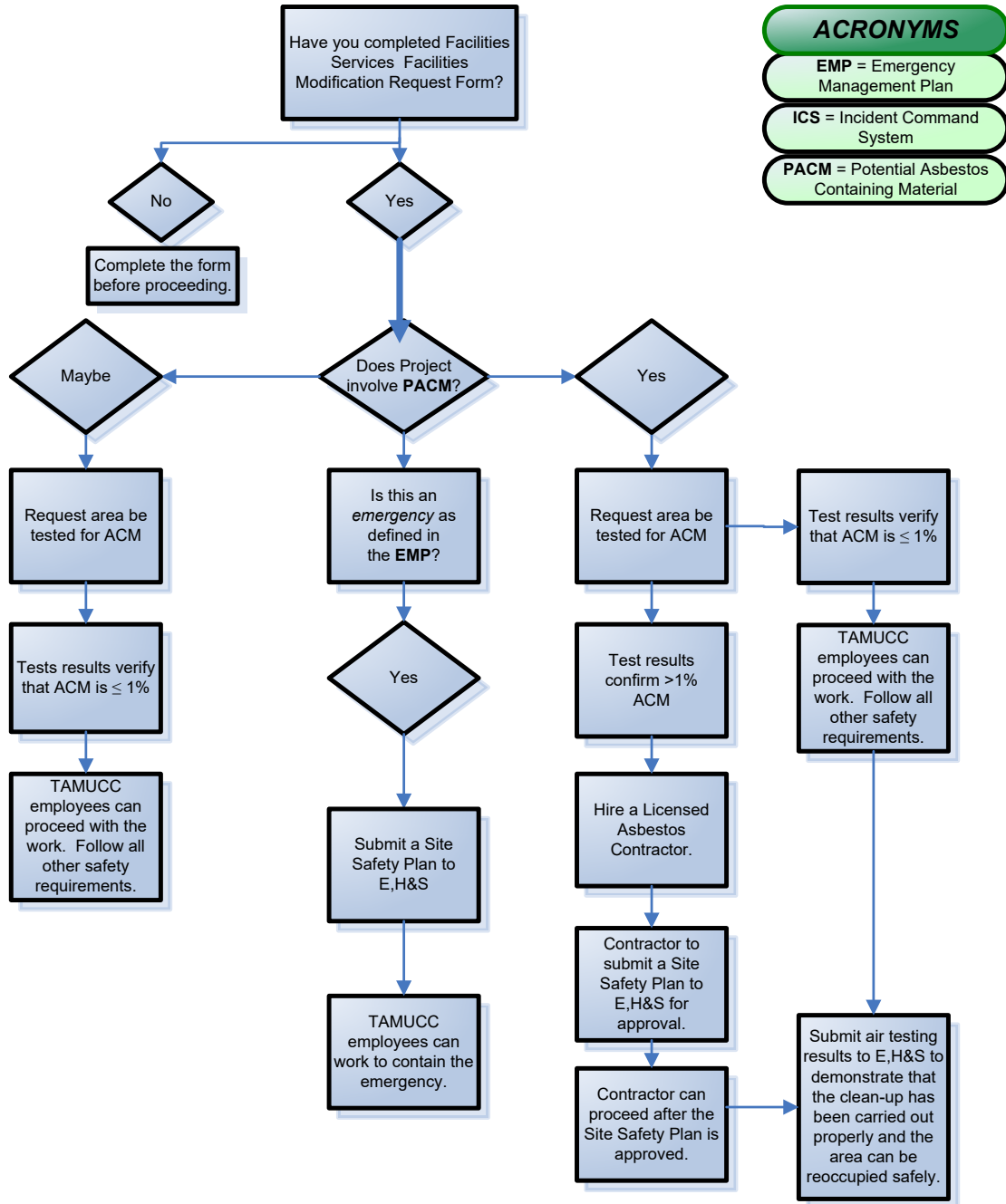
This work is to be performed by TAMUCC employees only in an “emergency” situation and under the supervision of a trained supervisor.

- A Site Safety Plan for the clean-up will be developed jointly by the responsible department and Environmental, Health & Safety.
- Dry sweeping of asbestos-containing waste or other clean-up activities which will create airborne dust are not permitted.
- Whenever possible, asbestos dust will be thoroughly wetted and cleaned up with a wet mop or a wet vac. The contaminated water is discharged into a sewer. Containers, mops and other equipment which might be contaminated with asbestos will be rinsed with water and the rinse water discharged to a sewer.
- Large pieces of asbestos-containing material will be collected by hand and properly bagged in accord with the disposal procedure.
- If additional clean-up is needed it will be carried out using a vacuum equipped with a HEPA filter and ACM disposed properly.

Disposal of Asbestos-Containing Materials

- Asbestos waste must be disposed of at a waste disposal site which is approved to receive asbestos by the Department of State Health Services.
- Asbestos disposal shall be handled by a licensed contractor.
- Shipments for disposal must be done in accord with State of Texas, Federal DOT regulations and must be accompanied by a properly completed shipping document.

Asbestos Containing Material Construction/Maintenance Project Decision Tree



LEAD BASED PAINT MANAGEMENT

Responsibilities

Environmental, Health & Safety (E,H&S) Director is responsible for the following:

1. Provide Lead Awareness training for applicable university employees.
2. Maintain Lead Awareness Training records.
3. Approves the Project Site Safety Plan.

Facilities Services (FS) Director

1. Follow the “Lead Based Paint Activities Construction/Maintenance Project Decision Tree”. (page 14)
2. Maintain a file for Lead test results.
3. Repository for MSDS for newly completed facilities.
4. Ensures Lead Awareness training is provided for applicable Facilities Services employees.
5. Facilities Services must submit a Site Safety Plan to E,H&S for approval before work begins on a project.

Infrastructure Technology Services Director

1. Follow the “Lead Based Paint Activities Construction/Maintenance Project Decision Tree”.
2. Ensures that Lead Awareness training is provided for applicable Information Technology employees.
3. Information Technology must submit a Site Safety Plan to E,H&S for approval before work begins on a project.

TAMUCC Facilities Services and Information Technology Supervisors

1. Supervisors will follow the “Lead Based Paint Activities Construction/Maintenance Project Decision Tree” upon discovering damaged potential Lead Based Paint

TAMUCC Facilities Services and Information Technology Employees

1. If applicable attend annual Lead Awareness training.
2. Uncertified employees will not cross over a barrier/containment area where Lead projects are ongoing.
3. Any employee who discovers Lead Based Paint in damaged or poor condition or potential lead contaminated dust or soil is required to report it to their supervisor, or E,H&S so the identified material is repaired by a certified contractor.

Certified Contractor

1. Be appropriately certified under the Texas Administrative Code Title 25, Policy Part 1, Chapter 295 –Subchapter I Texas Environmental Lead Reduction by the Texas Department of State Health Services, (DSHS).
2. TAMUCC will contract out all Lead related work. Contractors must comply with federal, state, TAMUS and local codes, regulations, and standards as they apply to the project.
3. Review Contractor guidelines on the TAMUCC E,H&S website:
<http://safety.tamucc.edu/Contractors.html>
4. Submit a project Site Safety Plan to E,H&S before the work begins.

Hazards

Lead is a common, naturally occurring metal. Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi takes an aggressive effort to use non-lead-containing materials in new construction and renovation projects. Lead is one of the more hazardous poisons because it is cumulative. It is one of the "heavy metals" and, if a waste, must always be managed as a hazardous waste. According to government definitions, a contamination of 5-parts-per-million will make a waste "hazardous for lead". Lead is used in many batteries (the lead-acid vehicle battery the most common example), in ammunition, pipes and various metal products, solder, various electrical equipment, and for radiation shielding. Lead compounds are found in paints, certain types of glass and ceramics, and as a reagent or container in many chemical manufacturing processes. Up until 1991 one of its most important uses was as an anti-knock additive in gasoline. Lead is a very heavy, bluish-grey metal, with a high resistance to most acids, but is undetectable to the naked eye in paints and lead containing materials.

Lead can contribute to high blood pressure in middle-aged men. In all people, it can cause muscle and joint pains. Exposure to lead can also cause kidney damage. High levels of lead in the body can also cause coma or death. Children are especially sensitive to lead and can be poisoned with small amounts resulting in impaired mental development long before doses reach levels causing illness or death. In addition to brain associated effects, lead poisoning can affect the kidneys, blood, gastrointestinal tract, male reproductive organs, and central nervous system. Common lead compounds which are especially dangerous because of their high solubility in water are lead acetate and lead nitrate.

Lead-based paints become a problem when the paint or paint dust flakes and falls off in a living area. Houses with lead-based paint intact are not particular hazards if the presence of lead is known to the family and children are not permitted to scrape away the paint coatings. A greater danger can arise should the old paint have to be removed during remodeling and surface preparation for new painting. Dust and debris from lead-based paint is a hazardous waste.

General Rules

When in doubt, treat all buildings built before 1978 as contaminated with lead and comply with all applicable rules and regulations and protective measures.

All lead contaminated material will be handled by certified lead abatement personnel. The friability of the lead-based paint and lead contaminated dust or soil will dictate the type of removal/maintenance required.

When an employee questions whether they may be exposed to lead, the employee will immediately contact their supervisor. The employee(s) shall not resume working at the site until the area has been checked to verify the material is not lead. The supervisor will contact E,H&S to determine how to proceed.

Maintenance Guidelines

Take care when doing routine maintenance jobs around areas with lead-based paint.

- **Do not** remove ceiling tiles below lead based paint
- **Do not** attempt to repair damaged materials with lead-based paint
- **Promptly report** potential lead debris or damaged materials with lead-based paint that you see to your supervisor.

Actions For You To Take

If you find paint materials that could contain lead, notify your supervisor

- The materials may already have been tested or, if not, could be sampled and tested
- Report damaged or peeling painted areas to your supervisor
- When in doubt, **ask**

Access Control

Access to mechanical, telecommunications and electrical rooms, service shafts, tunnels and other locations is to be restricted where lead dust may be present in unusually large amounts and where other hazards may also be present. Such areas are locked and accessible only to authorized personnel. Where deteriorating lead-based paint is present in a building above a false ceiling, access to the space is restricted to authorized personnel.

Repair and Maintenance of Potential ACM

Should an employee or a contractor encounter material which is not identified as containing lead based paint but might reasonably be expected to be lead, the person will stop any work which could create airborne lead dust and report the discovery to a supervisor. Where it is determined that lead containing material is in a condition that could likely create inhalation exposure, the supervisor will immediately limit access to the location and initiate contractor

repairs, removal or encapsulation. Where there is reasonable doubt about the composition of a friable material, it will be treated as lead until testing demonstrates that lead is present at levels below 1mg per square centimeter. Abatement, repair, removal, encapsulation and clean-up of lead contaminated material will only be carried out by certified contractors.

When routine work is to take place in an area where lead based paint or lead dust is present or when the work might disturb friable lead, employees will be informed of the potential for exposure through a notation "Caution Lead Present" on the work order. If upon reviewing the work situation, the employee believes that normal work practices do not provide an adequate measure of safety, the employee will report these concerns to the supervisor. The supervisor will review the work situation and authorize any required additional precautions. All employees, tenants, visitors, vendors and contractors will be notified in advance when work involving asbestos is to be carried out in any area of Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi buildings which they occupy.

Training

Lead Awareness Training

All applicable Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi employees will receive Lead Awareness training which will acquaint them with:

- the types, properties and uses of lead
- health effects of lead
- types of activities which could release lead dust
- where lead can be found
- Lead State and Federal regulations
- How to avoid exposure

Lead Awareness training will be offered every year in the classroom, in conjunction with Asbestos Awareness Training, or on the Environmental, Health & Safety website (safety.tamucc.edu).

LEAD WORK PROCEDURES

Contracted Work

The hiring department is responsible for Contractor's submission of a Site Safety Plan to TAMUCC E,H&S for approval before the work begins.

Lead Removal Work

Lead removal is contracted to external firms who specialize in Lead removal work. Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi requires that all such work be carried out in accord with the requirements established by State of Texas Department of State Health Services regulations. At all such projects the contractor will ensure that clean-up is properly completed and that all lead-based paint and lead contaminated material is collected, and disposed of in accord with the Department of State Health Services regulations. The contractor will be required to submit air testing results to E,H&S to demonstrate that the clean-up has been carried out properly and the area can be reoccupied safely.

Discovering Damaged Presumed Lead Based Paint

When Presumed Lead Based Paint is discovered, the following steps describe the actions to be taken by trades employees and their supervisors. The steps comply with Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi Lead Paint Policy. It is important to note that all lead waste is to be logged in the inventory by FS, regardless of its state of repair.

- 1) Sampling - The hiring department Supervisor will determine if samples are required to confirm the existence of lead. This will be done by checking the inventory to see if building materials in that location have already been tested. If area is not in inventory, samples will be collected by a licensed contractor.
- 2) Repair/Removal and Clean-up - If the damaged material is determined to be lead, a certified contractor will conduct clean up, disposal, and repair activities.
- 3) A copy of sample results will be kept on file with FS.

Clean-up of Lead Containing Material by TAMUCC Employees

This work is to be performed by TAMUCC employees only in an "emergency" situation and under the supervision of a trained supervisor.

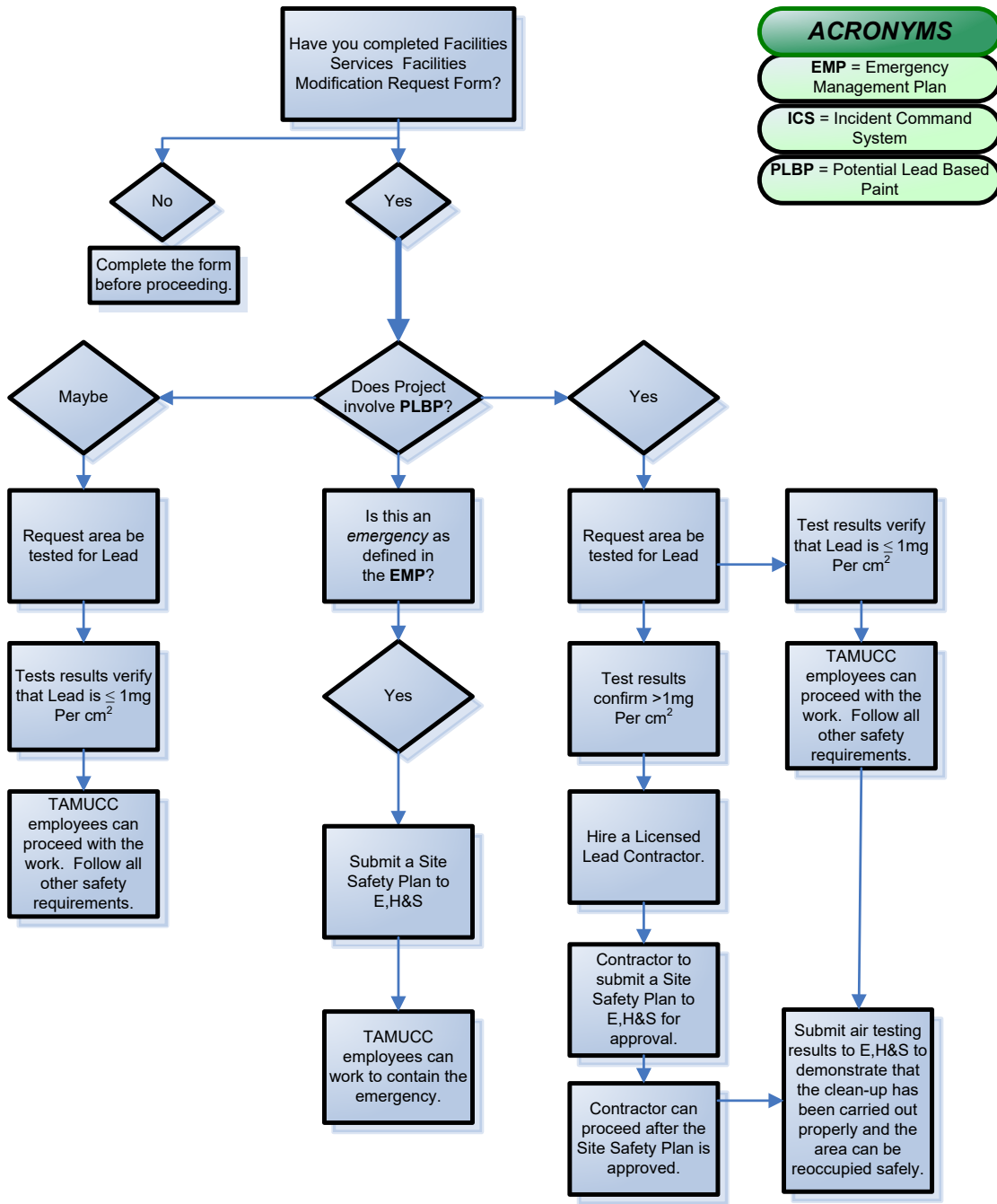
- A Site Safety Plan for the clean-up will be developed jointly by the responsible department and Environmental, Health & Safety.
- Activities which will create airborne dust are not permitted, such as Dry sweeping of lead containing waste or other clean-up activities.

- Whenever possible, lead dust will be thoroughly wetted and cleaned up with a wet mop or a wet vac. Contaminated water will be discharged to a sewer. Containers, mops, and other equipment which might be contaminated with lead will be rinsed with water and the rinse water discharged to a sewer.
- Large pieces of lead containing material will be collected by hand and properly bagged in accord with the disposal procedure.
- If additional clean-up is needed it will be carried out using a vacuum equipped with a HEPA filter and disposed properly.

Disposal of Lead Based Paint and Lead Containing Materials

- Lead waste must be disposed of at a waste disposal site which is approved to receive Lead by the Department of State Health Services.
- Lead disposal shall be handled by a licensed contractor.
- Shipments for disposal must be done in accord with State of Texas, Federal DOT regulations and must be accompanied by a properly completed shipping document.

Lead Based Paint Activities Construction/Maintenance Project Decision Tree



APPENDICES

Asbestos Definitions

Asbestos - Asbestos is a generic term describing a family of naturally occurring fibrous silicate minerals. As a group, the minerals are noncombustible, do not conduct heat or electricity and are resistant to many chemicals. Although there are several other varieties that have been used commercially, the most common asbestos mineral types likely to be encountered in Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi buildings are chrysotile (white asbestos), amosite (brown asbestos), and crocidolite (blue asbestos).

Friable Asbestos - Friable asbestos material means finely divided asbestos or asbestos-containing material or any asbestos-containing material that can be crumbled, pulverized or powdered by hand pressure. Individual fibers in friable asbestos-containing material can potentially become airborne and can then present a health hazard. Three types of friable material commonly used in buildings are:

- sprayed fibrous fireproofing
- decorative or acoustic texture coatings
- thermal insulation

Non-friable Asbestos - Non-friable asbestos includes a range of products in which asbestos fiber is effectively bound in a solid matrix from which asbestos fiber cannot normally escape. Non-friable asbestos includes a variety of products including asbestos cement tiles and boards and asbestos reinforced vinyl floor tiles. Cutting, breaking, sanding, drilling of similar activities can release asbestos fiber from even non-friable asbestos materials.

Presumed Asbestos Containing Material (PACM) - Asbestos-containing thermal system insulation and surfacing materials found in a building constructed no later than 1980.

Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) - Any material containing more than 1% asbestos.

Employee Exposure - Exposure to airborne asbestos that would occur if the employee were not using respiratory protective equipment.

High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter - A filter capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97% of all mono-dispersed particles 0.3 micrometers in diameter.

Removal - All operations where ACM and/or PACM is taken out or stripped from structures or substrates and includes demolition operations.

Renovation - The modifying of any existing structure, or portion thereof.

Authorized Personnel - Facilities Services, E,H&S, UPD, Information Technology and authorized contractors.

Lead Definitions

Lead-based paint -- Paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or more than 1.0 milligrams per square centimeter or more than 0.5% by weight.

Lead-based paint activity--Inspection, testing, risk assessment, risk reduction, lead abatement project design or planning, abatement or removal, or creation of lead-based paint hazards.

Lead-based paint hazard--Hazardous lead-based paint, dust-lead hazard or soil-lead hazard as identified below.

(A) Paint-lead hazard. A paint-lead hazard is any of the following:

- (i) any lead-based paint on a friction surface that is subject to abrasion and where the lead dust levels on the nearest horizontal surface underneath the friction surface (e.g., the window sill, or floor) are equal to or greater than the dust-lead hazard levels identified in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.
- (ii) any damaged or otherwise deteriorated lead-based paint on an impact surface that is caused by impact from a related building component (such as a doorknob that knocks into a wall or a door that knocks against its door frame).
- (iii) any chewable lead-based painted surface on which there is evidence of teeth marks.
- (iv) any other deteriorated lead-based paint in any residential building or child-occupied facility or on the exterior of any residential building or child-occupied facility.

(B) Dust-lead hazard. A dust-lead hazard is surface dust in a residential building or child-occupied facility that contains mass-per-area concentration of lead equal to or exceeding 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) on floors or 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ on interior window sills based on wipe samples.

(C) Soil-lead hazard. A soil-lead hazard is bare soil on residential real property or on the property of a child-occupied facility that contains total lead equal to or exceeding 400 parts per million (ppm) in a play area or average of 1,200 ppm of bare soil in the rest of the yard based on soil samples.

Reduction--Any measures designed to reduce or eliminate human exposure to lead-based paint hazards through methods including, but not limited to, interim controls and abatement.

Lead Abatement

- A. Includes any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Abatement includes, but is not limited to:

- (i) the removal of paint and dust, the permanent enclosure or encapsulation of lead-based paint, the replacement of painted surfaces or fixtures, or the removal or permanent covering of soil, when lead-based paint hazards are present in such paint, dust or soil; and
- (ii) all preparation, cleanup, disposal, and post-abatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures; and
- (iii) abatement projects, which specifically include, but are not limited to:
 - (I) projects for which there is a written contract or other documentation, which provides that an individual or firm will be conducting activities in or to target housing or child-occupied facilities that: (-a-) shall result in the permanent elimination of lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust or soil, and other lead-based paint hazards; or (-b-) are described in clauses (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph.
 - (II) projects resulting in the permanent elimination of a lead-based paint hazard, lead-based paint, and lead-contaminated dust or soil, conducted by certified persons unless such projects are covered by subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.
 - (III) projects resulting in the permanent elimination of a lead-based paint hazard, lead-based paint, and lead-contaminated dust or soil, conducted by persons who, through their company name or promotional literature, represent, advertise, or hold themselves to be in the business of performing lead-based paint activities as identified and defined by this section, unless such projects are covered by subparagraph (B) of this paragraph; or
 - (IV) projects involving the permanent elimination of lead-based paint hazards, lead-based paint, or lead-contaminated dust or soil, that are conducted in response to state or local abatement orders.

B. Excludes:

- (i) renovation, remodeling, or landscaping activities, which are not designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards, but, instead, are designed to repair, restore, or remodel a given structure or dwelling, even though these activities may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards;
- (ii) interim controls, operations and maintenance activities, or other measures and activities designed to temporarily, but not permanently, reduce lead-based paint hazards; and
- (iii) demolition of target housing buildings and child-occupied facilities.

REFERENCES:

Texas Department of State Health Services
Operations and Maintenance Work

Texas Department of State Health Services
Renovation of Buildings

Texas Department of State Health Services
Demolition of Buildings

Demolition/Renovation Notification Form

Texas Department of State Health Services
Demolition / Renovation Notification Form Instruction Guide

Texas Department of State Health Services
Asbestos/Demolition Notification Form

Texas Administrative Code
Texas Department of State Health Services
Occupational Health
Asbestos Management in Facilities and Public Buildings

Texas Department of State Health Services
Texas Environmental Lead Reduction Rules -- 25 Texas Administrative Code

Environmental Protection Agency
Lead; Renovation, Repair, and Painting Program