

## Lead Awareness Objectives

At the end of the 8-hour Lead Awareness class, the participant will be able to:

- Identify the two major chemical forms of lead used as pigments in paint
- Explain three ways lead poisoning can occur in residential housing
- Identify three examples of recreational exposure to lead
- List four occupations that greatly increase lead-exposure
- Identify the melting and boiling points of lead
- Identify the main routes of entry for lead entering the body
- Explain where lead goes and where it is stored once in the body
- List the acute and chronic side effects associated with lead exposure
- List the body systems that can be damaged by lead exposure
- Explain the special hazards that lead poses for children
- List the 2 types of medical tests used for detecting lead exposure
- Explain how chelating agents help rid of the body of lead
- List the action level and permissible exposure limit (PEL) for lead under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Interim Lead Standard for Construction (29 CFR 1926.62)
- List the three presumed exposure task categories, provide examples for each task, and list the corresponding exposure ranges
- Describe the compliance methods the employer must follow to ensure worker exposures are reduced to or below the PEL
- List three practices that are prohibited by OSHA in a lead-regulated area
- Explain the importance of medical surveillance to a lead-abatement worker
- Explain medical removal protection, and describe how it works
- List and explain at least six limitations of Air Purifying Respirators (APRs)
- Describe the following three air purifying respirators and list the assigned protection factor (APF) for each:
  - Half-face Air Purifying Respirator
  - Full-face Air Purifying Respirator
  - Full-face Powered Air Purifying Respirator
- List and explain at least six limitations of Air Purifying Respirators (APRs)
- List and explain the three filter series and three efficiency levels for particulate filters.
- Explain the terms “breakthrough” and “warning properties” and list four steps that should be taken if breakthrough occurs
- Explain the term “assigned protection factor” (APF) and how it relates to a respirator
- Correctly state the APF for each of the three respirators listed above
- Explain the abbreviation MUC and give the MUC when calculated for lead, for each of the respirators listed above

## **Lead Awareness Objectives**

- Explain the difference between an air purifying respirator and an atmosphere supplying respirator
- Explain the difference between continuous flow and pressure-demand regulators
- State the correct APF for a continuous flow Type C airline
- State the correct APF for a positive pressure, pressure-demand airline
- List and explain the nine requirements of a Respiratory Protection Program
- Explain the difference between a qualitative and quantitative fit test and give an example of each