# Cal/OSHA Lead Standards --Summary of Main Changes in Drafts

### 1. Basic hygiene protections for all employees with occupational exposure:

- Food and beverages not allowed in work areas;
- Hand washing facilities are readily available;
- Employers ensure that employees wash hands and face before eating and drinking, and at the end of the shift.

## 2. For General Industry: 'Threshold amount of lead work' triggers most AL protections:

• Altering or disturbing lead for a combined duration of 8 hrs. during any 30-day period will trigger PPE, training program, medical surveillance, and posted signs.

## 3. For Construction: 'Presumed lead containing coating':

- Any <u>untested</u> coating on a metal structural member, or in or on a structure built before January 1, 1978, is presumed to contain lead;
- Definition is incorporated into the scope, and into definitions of (d)(2) 'trigger tasks'.

#### 4. Reduced PEL and AL values:

• The current drafts set forth a PEL of 10  $\mu$ g/M<sup>3</sup>, and an AL of 2  $\mu$ g/M<sup>3</sup>.

#### 5. Elevated Blood Lead Level Investigation:

• Investigation, and deficiency correction, for any BLL  $\geq 10 \ \mu g/dl$ .

#### 6. The criteria for medical removal protection (MRP) are changed:

- MRP for both standards:
  - 2 BLLs ≥20 µg/dl,
  - single BLL ≥30 µg/dl; or
  - average of all BLLs during a 6 month period  $\geq 20 \,\mu g/dl$ .
- (Existing language:
  - GI: average of their last three BLL tests is  $\geq$  50 µg/dI;
  - Construction: 2 BLLs ≥50 µg/dl.)

#### 7. Protection of employee reproductive health emphasized:

- Written employee BLL notification (now for all BLLs) informs employee of employer's obligation to make available medical exams and consultations when employee has reproductive health concerns;
- Training program highlights the vulnerability of reproductive health to low-level lead exposure, and the employee's right to a medical exam or consultation when employee has reproductive health concerns.