

Appendix F: Lead Containing Materials



Skull and Crossbones:
Acute Toxicity
(fatal or toxic)



Environmental hazard:
Toxic to aquatic life



Health hazard :
Carcinogenicity;
Reproductive toxicity; Specific target organ toxicity



Class D2A - Very Toxic:
Chronic toxicity; Teratogenicity/embryotoxicity;
Carcinogenicity; Mutagenicity; Reproductive toxicity

What is Lead?

Lead is a highly toxic naturally occurring heavy metal that is solid at room temperature and has a melting point of 327.5 degrees Celsius. Metallic lead has a bluish-white colour after being freshly cut and tarnishes to a dull gray when exposed to air. (*"Lead Information Package", GC*)

Lead has been commonly used for many industrial and commercial purposes for thousands of years, such as plumbing pipes, lead acid batteries, electronics, construction materials, and gasoline to name a few. In paint, different lead compounds were added as pigments for creating a specific colour. For example, lead (II) carbonate ($PbCO_3$) or white lead was commonly used to paint wooden surfaces in homes, vivid yellow lead chromate ($PbCrO_4$) was used to give paint its tint and provide highly opaque properties, and lead oxide (PbO) or red lead was used as the basic primer for iron and steel. (*"Federal environmental guidelines", GC*)

Lead compounds also provided durability, resistance to moisture and made paint dry quickly. Paints made before 1950 contained large amounts of lead. In fact, some paint made in the 1940s contained up to 50% lead by dry weight. Today, lead is no longer used in household paint. Actually, it is now considered a toxic substance, and based on waste classification, lead (paints) may require to be handled as hazardous waste. (*"Lead Information Package", GC*)

Where is it found?

In general, lead is one of the most abundant elements that exists in the Earth's crust and can therefore naturally be found in bedrock, soils and waters. However, the extensive use of lead compounds in industrial products has resulted in their unnatural widespread presence in the environment. (*"Federal environmental guidelines", GC*)

High levels of lead are often present on painted surfaces in older homes. Potential for exposure to lead may exist even if underlying coats of lead-based paint have been covered with new paint. If a building was built between 1960 and 1990, small amounts of lead may be in some of the paint used to initially coat various surfaces such as walls and window sills. Higher lead levels may be found in houses that were built before 1960 and that have surfaces covered with several layers of paint. Historically, exterior paints contained the highest lead levels. (*"Lead-based paint", GC*)

What are the hazards?

The most common way that people may be exposed to lead is through diet and when tasks are done that produce airborne lead dust, particles, fumes or vapours. Sometimes leaving lead-based paint alone is safer than removing it, as long as it is not chipping or flaking. (*"Lead", HC*)

Exposure

As described in numerous health and safety manuals, the best way to avoid being exposed to lead is to understand what the potential sources may be and to take the necessary precautions to identify surfaces that may be covered with lead paint.

Before executing tasks that could produce airborne lead dust, fumes or vapours it would be prudent to consider the age of the building. Older buildings, especially ones built before 1960, have a higher risk of containing materials covered with lead paint. It is also recommended to send a paint chip to the lab or have a contractor with special X-ray equipment (XRF) that can detect lead paint on painted surfaces.

For larger projects, it is recommended to obtain professional consultation services for a full risk assessment of hazardous materials that may be present in the building.

Lead enters your body when you breathe it in (inhalation) or when you swallow it (ingestion). Lead can enter your body if you: (*"Lead on Construction Projects", CCOHS*)

- Breathe in lead dust or fume
- Drink or eat food contaminated with lead
- Eat or drink from contaminated cups, plates, or bowls
- Bite your nails or smoke when your fingers are contaminated with lead
- Smoke or chew gum where there is lead dust or fume
- Put objects contaminated with lead in your mouth (such as pens and pencils from the work area)

Once lead is in your bloodstream, it is carried throughout the body and stored in various body tissues, but mostly in the bones. The body can get rid of lead naturally over time, but lead may build up or accumulate in your body if it enters your body faster than you can get rid of it. (*"Lead Poisoning", WHO*)

Health Effects

High exposure over a short time causes acute effects. Long-term exposure to lower doses of lead may cause chronic adverse effects. Both types of exposure may result in effects on multiple organ systems including the nervous, renal, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, hematological, and reproductive systems. Lead is considered a hematological, neurological, renal, and reproductive toxin. Inorganic lead exerts a wide spectrum of multi-systemic adverse effects ranging from subtle, subclinical changes in function to symptomatic effects, and in rare acute instances, lead intoxication. (*"Risk Management for Lead", HC*)

Environmental Effects

Lead present in high levels as a contaminant in the environment is recognized to generally be toxic to all life forms. It may harm the growth and reproduction of exposed plants and animals. When lead finds its way into water sources, it is dangerous to aquatic organisms and animals as it can accumulate in their tissues, through bioaccumulation and biomagnification, and impact their reproductive and nervous systems. ("*Risk Management for Lead*", HC)

Roles and Responsibilities of Lead Management

In Canada, all three levels of government contribute to managing the adverse effect of lead on human health and the environment.

Municipalities

- Municipal governments are responsible for establishing collection, recycling, and disposal programs within their jurisdictions.
- Municipalities normally hold special days where residents can drop-off household hazardous waste in designated locations

Provinces and Territories

- Provincial and Territorial Health & Safety Acts and Regulations are used as framework for preparing guidelines to assist building owners, constructors, contractors, subcontractors and workers to safely perform work activities involving lead, lead-containing or lead-contaminated materials.
- Provincial regulations assist in determining whether lead based paints should be disposed of as a hazardous waste. Most provinces prescribe a Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) concentration threshold to characterize if the lead paint needs to be disposed of as hazardous or non-hazardous waste.
- Provincial and territorial governments establish measures and criteria for licensing hazardous-waste generators, carriers, and treatment facilities, in addition to controlling movements of wastes within their jurisdictions.

Federal Government

- In section 2.1 of the federal *Surface Coating Materials Regulation* under the *Canada Consumer Product Safety Act*, the concentration of total lead present in a surface coating material is limited to 90 mg/kg (see section 2.2 for exceptions). Upcoming amendments may be issued in the near future based on a recently undertaking of industry consultation to address safety concerns of products containing lead, mercury and other harmful chemicals towards Canadians.
- The Federal Government also regulates transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and hazardous recyclable materials, in addition to negotiating international agreements.

Lead Paint Management in the Workplace

It is well-known and documented that lead paint is a toxic substance that is harmful to humans and the environment. For this reason, municipal, provincial, and federal governments have mechanisms in place to protect humans and the environment from hazardous substances such as lead paint.

Due to the complexity that is associated with the dismantling and disposal of hazardous substances, it is recommended to seek professional advice prior to begin work in areas where lead (paint) is suspected and/or to be disturbed. This may involve situations such as demolition, repair, maintenance upgrades, debris collection, waste disposal and management that includes options for abatement and mitigation measures such as resurfacing, repainting, removal, replacement, enclosure, encapsulation, incineration and fire management.

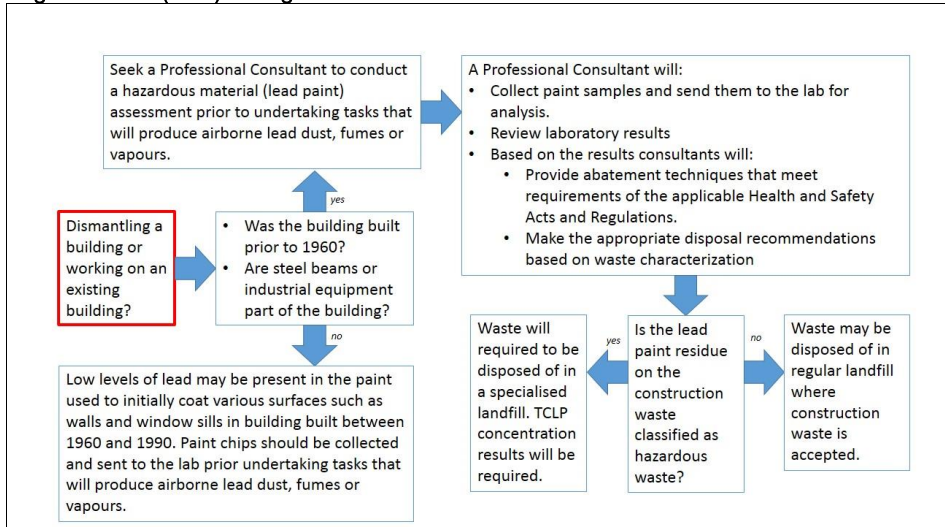
It is recommended to follow the information presented in *Figure 1* prior to dismantling or undertaking construction activities that may produce airborne lead dust, fumes or vapours and prior to disposing of materials that may be coated with lead paint.

Applicable environmental regulations for classifying and managing hazardous waste in each province is presented in Table 1 along with health and safety guidelines.

In special situations, involving remote structures and assets, it is prudent to determine the human health and ecological effects associated with lead containing conditions, concentrations and impacts both on the substrate and affected media that the point source may have contributed contamination towards through deterioration and migration. In such circumstances, initial lead and other metals can be sampled and analysed by a qualified/accredited laboratory, in order to determine potential hazards and risks, and then evaluate whether internal staff are properly trained and experienced in undertaking work associated with potential toxic metals, and mitigation of those risks by donning proper and applicable PPE, and/or implementing adequate engineered controls to prevent exposure to these contaminants. National Occupational Health and Safety (NOHS) should be consulted before undertaking any work related to sources of lead and other metal that may release contaminants which could potentially cause harm to humans and the environment, to provide direction and authorization to proceed with such activities and tasks.

In instances concerning lead contained within piping components and solder that may introduce contaminants into systems for transfer of water in domestic and commercial potable water and water treatment, users should refer to the guidance on sampling, water quality guidelines and treatment options presented in the AMPD Potable Water Annual Reporting Toolkit found here: [Your Toolkit - Parks Canada Intranet](#).

Figure 1. Lead (Paint) Management Process



[Would we \(or the contractor\) need to get a professional consultant on board or was that already done? Did anyone recommend disposal requirements? Was the lead determined to be hazardous waste?](#)

Provincial and Territorial Training and Certification Requirements:

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| <p>Alberta</p> | <p>Legislation under Alberta's <i>Occupational Health and Safety Code</i> has general and specific requirements related to lead. Occupational exposure limits (OELs) are provided for lead compounds. These limits apply to workers directly or indirectly involved with tasks using lead (refer to link for more information about legislation).</p> <p>Not required but recommended work practices that can be implemented to reduce potential exposure to lead include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educating workers so that they understand the hazards associated with lead; workers participate in training and monitoring programs (i.e., blood lead monitoring) in the workplace - Ensuring that proper work decontamination and workplace housekeeping practices are followed - Training to ensure that controls and other equipment used to reduce exposure are used and maintained properly | <p>More Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alberta Government "<i>Lead at the work site</i>" document that contains information on workspaces that may use lead, health effects due to lead exposure, options for control of exposure as well as the requirements in Alberta's occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation for lead: https://open.alberta.ca/publications/ch071-chemical-hazards#detailed - No province specific training, refer to end of document for Canada-wide training options |
| <p>British Columbia</p> | <p>Regulation requirements outlines key requirements relating to lead exposure. In summary, the employers are responsible for protecting workers from exposure to lead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having a risk assessment completed by a qualified person if workers are or may be exposed to lead dust, fumes, or mist - Conducting air monitoring if workers are at risk of overexposure to airborne lead - Posting warning signs at the boundaries of work areas where hazardous lead exposures could occur - Meeting the requirements for decontamination and personal hygiene - Instructing and training workers who are at risk of exposure to lead - Developing and implementing a health protection program if workers are exposed to potentially hazardous levels of lead | <p>More Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WorkSafe BC provides information relating to how workers are exposed, the risks associated with lead exposure, how to reduce the risk of exposure, etc: https://www.worksafebc.com/en/health-safety/hazards-exposures/lead - This manual by WorkSafe BC is for employers, supervisors, workers, and occupational health and safety consultants who may come into contact with lead, lead products, or lead-containing paints and coatings. It provides information about lead exposure and assists employers in developing suitable safe work procedures: https://www.worksafebc.com/en/resources/health-safety/books-guides/safe-work-practices-handling-lead?lang=en - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has developed a number of training courses for inspectors, technicians, and abatement workers working with lead-containing paint: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o EPA/HUD Model Renovator Training Course: https://www.epa.gov/lead/epahud-model-renovator-training-course |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining records of risk assessments, worker exposures, and worker training <p>Worker must be a qualified persons to conduct lead abatement (see More Information for training options).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o EPA/HUD Model Lead Dust Sampling Technician Course: https://www.epa.gov/lead/epahud-model-lead-dust-sampling-technician-training-course o EPA Model Lead-Based Paint Abatement Worker Training Course: https://www.epa.gov/lead/epa-model-lead-based-paint-abatement-worker-training-course |
| Manitoba | <p>Workers in certain industries may be exposed to high levels of lead. Lead dust may be breathed in or consumed. For information on the common workplace lead exposures and the precautions please see WorkSafeBC in the "More Information" section.</p> <p>Worker must be a qualified person to conduct lead abatement (see "More Information" for training options).</p> | <p>More Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WorkSafe BC provides information relating to how workers are exposed, the risks associated with lead exposure, how to reduce the risk of exposure, etc: https://www.worksafebc.com/en/health-safety/hazards-exposures/lead - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has developed a number of training courses for inspectors, technicians, and abatement workers working with lead-containing paint: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o EPA/HUD Model Renovator Training Course: https://www.epa.gov/lead/epahud-model-renovator-training-course o EPA/HUD Model Lead Dust Sampling Technician Course: https://www.epa.gov/lead/epahud-model-lead-dust-sampling-technician-training-course o EPA Model Lead-Based Paint Abatement Worker Training Course: https://www.epa.gov/lead/epa-model-lead-based-paint-abatement-worker-training-course - For additional lead information, see the Health Manitoba's "<i>Lead Information for Manitobans</i>": https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/publichealth/environmentalhealth/lead/info.html - Environmental Protection Agency Guidelines for Lead Removal (Renovations and Painting): https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/steps.pdf |
| New Brunswick | <p>In order to dispose of lead paint or lead painted materials, the Department of Environment and Local Government's Guidelines must be followed to prevent unnecessary contamination. In order to dispose of an object that is known (or suspected) to contain lead paint, a leachate extraction test must be completed on a sample to determine its leachable lead concentration. If the results of the leachate extraction test are above 5 milligrams per litre</p> | <p>More Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Brunswick's Department of Environment and Local Government's "<i>Disposal of Lead Paint & Lead Painted Materials Guideline</i>": https://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/env/pdf/LandWaste-TerreDechets/LeadPaint.pdf - No province specific training, refer to end of document for Canada-wide training options |

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| | (mg/L) for lead, then the object in question is considered leachable toxic and therefore must be disposed through the services of an approved hazardous waste disposal company (see "More Information" for additional details). | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | <p>In order to limit the exposure to lead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An employer shall develop an exposure control plan - The worker shall follow the exposure control plan and practice personal and work site hygiene practice established by employer to minimize lead exposure at work site | <p>More Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newfoundland and Labrador's Regulation 5/12 of the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulations</i> under the Occupational Health and Safety Act: https://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/regulations/rc120005.htm#49 - Newfoundland and Labrador's Health and Community Services "<i>Lead Information</i>" provides additional resources for lead exposure: https://www.gov.nl.ca/hcs/publichealth/envhealth/lead/ - No province specific training, refer to end of document for Canada-wide training options |
| Northwest Territories | <p>The Worker's Safety & Compensation Commission have a Code of Practice for working with lead. This code of practice lays out the regulatory requirements concerning lead work. In the event an employer does not have a qualified person on staff, they are responsible to acquire the services of an individual with a certified occupational background, and who has appropriate training which qualifies them as a professional in lead hazard identification, control, and remediation.</p> <p>Employers and workers must take every reasonable precaution to maintain a safe workplace, and ensure their own safety and the safety of others. The NT and NU Occupational Health and Safety Regulations (Sections 309 and 311) provide additional requirements for employers to develop work procedures and processes to protect workers from chemical and biological substances.</p> <p>Employers must inform and train workers to be competent on how to minimize exposure to the hazard, and provide their exposure control plans to their Joint Occupational Health and Safety Committees.</p> | <p>More Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northwest Territories and Nunavut's Worker's Safety & Compensation Commission have a Code of Practice called "<i>Working with Lead Guideline</i>": https://www.wsc.nt.ca/sites/default/files/documents/Working%20With%20Lead%20Guideline%20Code%20of%20Practice%20NT%20and%20NU%20English_0.pdf - Government of Northwest Territories' "<i>Guideline for the Management of Waste Lead and Lead Paint</i>": https://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/enr/files/resources/128-waste-lead-paint-interactive_web.pdf - No province specific training, refer to end of document for Canada-wide training options |

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| | Employers must bring in a qualified person in the event such an individual is not already on staff. A qualified person is an individual who possesses a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, and has demonstrated, by knowledge, training, and experience, an ability to deal with problems related to a particular subject matter or work. | |
| Nova Scotia | The employer must ensure that all employees who are, or may be exposed to inorganic lead are educated in the health effects of lead and the symptoms of lead poisoning; and trained in the contents of Nova Scotia's <i>Code of Practice</i> , all safe work procedures established by the employer that are related to lead, and the proper use of any necessary personal protective equipment. | <p>More Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nova Scotia's "<i>Code of Practice – Lead in the Workplace: A Guide to Working with Lead</i>": https://novascotia.ca/lae/healthandsafety/docs/Lead_COP.pdf - Nova Scotia's "<i>Lead</i>" provides additional information (mostly relating to household lead): https://novascotia.ca/nse/environmental-health/lead.asp - Lead abatement training (not province-specific): https://www.metiatlantic.com/courses/lead-abatement-training/ |
| Nunavut | See Northwest Territories for summary information. | <p>More Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See Northwest Territories for additional sources and information. |
| Ontario | <p>Training is an important component in preventing worker exposure to lead. Control methods, measures and procedures can only be as effective as the workers carrying them out. It is therefore essential for training to cover the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHIMIS training - The hazards of lead, including health effects and symptoms recognition - Personal hygiene, respirator requirements, and work measures and procedures - The use, cleaning, and disposal of respirators and protective equipment <p>Instruction and training should be provided by a competent person. This could be the employer or someone hired by the employer. A competent person is defined under the Occupational Health and Safety Act as a person who is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualified because of his/her knowledge, training and experience | <p>More Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ontario's "<i>Controlling the Lead Hazard</i>" provides information on engineering controls, work practices and hygiene practices, protective clothing and equipment, and training for preventing unintentional transfer of lead from contaminated areas: https://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/pubs/lead/gl_lead_4.php - Information about lead on construction projects: https://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/pubs/lead/ - No province specific training, refer to end of document for Canada-wide training options |

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| | <p>to organize and carry out the work safely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Familiar with the provisions of the act and the regulations that apply to the work - Knowledgeable of any potential health and safety hazards in the workplace | |
| Prince Edward Island | No relevant information regarding lead in the workplace. | <p>More Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead abatement training (not province-specific): https://www.metiatlantic.com/courses/lead-abatement-training/ - Prince Edward Island's "<i>Lead in Drinking Water</i>" provides the health concerns regarding the ingestion of lead, potential treatment options, and contacts for additional information: https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/environment-energy-and-climate-action/lead-drinking-water |
| Québec | <p>The employer shall make sure that workers wear protective clothing used exclusively for their work when handling any lead-containing products.</p> <p>The recovery of lead or lead products and other related operations shall be performed inside an establishment with a local exhaust ventilation system for trapping dusts, fumes, vapour or mists at their source.</p> | <p>More Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publications Quebec's "<i>Regulation respecting occupational health and safety</i>": https://www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/document/cr/s-2.1,%20r.%2013 - Government of Quebec's "<i>Reducing exposure to lead</i>": https://www.quebec.ca/en/health/advice-and-prevention/health-and-environment/reducing-exposure-to-lead-description - No province specific training, refer to end of document for Canada-wide training options |
| Saskatchewan | No relevant information regarding lead in the workplace. | <p>More Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SaskHealthAuthority's "<i>Lead Poisoning</i>" which gives causes of lead poisoning, the risks associated with lead, the symptoms of lead poisoning, how it is diagnosed, and the treatments for lead poisoning: https://www.saskhealthauthority.ca/your-health/conditions-diseases-services/healthline-online/hw119898 - Government of Saskatchewan's safety training recommendations (not exclusively for lead abatement): https://www.saskatchewan.ca/business/safety-in-the-workplace/hazards-and-prevention/safety-training |
| | Proper handling and disposal of waste lead will minimize the risk to human health and safety, | <p>More Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government of Yukon's "<i>Lead Disposal</i>": https://yukon.ca/sites/yukon.ca/files/env/env-lead-disposal.pdf |

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| <p>Yukon</p> | <p>and the environment. Environment Yukon's Special Waste Regulations apply to materials that contain lead over the leachable limit of 5.0 mg/L in a Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). If the leachability test results are over 5.0 mg/L, the material is considered to be a special waste and must be dealt with according to the Special Waste Regulations.</p> <p>Because there are no special waste disposal facilities in the Yukon, many lead-containing items including liquid paint that contains lead and leaded paint chips, must be shipped out of the territory for disposal.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northern Yukon Safety Network's list of current workplace related courses, of which "<i>Hazard Assessment and Control</i>", "<i>WHMIS</i>", and "<i>Health and Safety Administration</i>" are offered (no lead-specific training currently offered): https://www.yukonsafety.com/courses |
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Applicable Training Canada-wide:

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has developed a number of training courses for inspectors, technicians, and abatement workers working with lead-containing paint:
 - o EPA/HUD Model Renovator Training Course: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/epahud-model-renovator-training-course>
 - o EPA/HUD Model Lead Dust Sampling Technician Course: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/epahud-model-lead-dust-sampling-technician-training-course>
 - o EPA Model Lead-Based Paint Abatement Worker Training Course: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/epa-model-lead-based-paint-abatement-worker-training-course>

Table of related laws and regulations

For further information, please refer to the Canada Labour Code, Part II and the Hazardous Products Act mentioned in Section 1 and Section 5 of the Hazardous Materials Standard. Please note that the following table provides an accurate but non-exhaustive representation of relevant applicable legislation. Additional provincial/territorial and/or municipal provisions may be applied or be subject to repeal.

| | Laws | Regulations | Other |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| Federal | Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (justice.gc.ca) | | Lead - Canada.ca |
| | Hazardous Products Act (justice.gc.ca) | Hazardous Products Regulations (justice.gc.ca) | Federal environmental quality guidelines - Lead - Canada.ca |
| | Canada Labour Code, part II | Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations | Risk Management Strategy for Lead - Canada.ca |
| | Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992 | Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (SOR/2001-286) | |
| | Canada Consumer Product Safety Act | Surface Coating Materials Regulation | |
| Alberta | Occupational Health and Safety Act | Occupational Health and Safety Regulation Occupational Health and Safety Code | Lead at the Work Site (alberta.ca) |
| British Columbia | Workers Compensation Act | Occupational Health and Safety Regulation | Safe Work Practices for Handling Lead WorkSafeBC |
| | Environmental Management Act | Hazardous Waste Regulation | |
| Manitoba | The Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act | Hazardous Waste Regulation | Be Lead Aware Manitoba Health Province of Manitoba (gov.mb.ca) |
| New Brunswick | Occupational Health and Safety Act | General Regulation | Disposal of Lead Paint & Lead Painted Materials Guideline (qnb.ca) |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | Occupational Health and Safety Act | Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 2012 | |
| Nova Scotia | Occupational Health and Safety Act | Occupational Safety General Regulations | Lead in the Workplace: A Guide to Working with Lead (novascotia.ca) |
| Northwest Territories | Safety Act | Occupational Health and Safety Regulations | Guideline for the Management of Waste Lead and Lead Paint (gov.nt.ca) |
| | | | Working with Lead Guideline (wscc.nt.ca) |
| Nunavut | Safety Act | Consolidation of Occupational Health and Safety Regulations | Working with Lead Guideline (wscc.nt.ca) |

Commented [LC1]: Lead is considered to be a category 4 hazardous waste when its concentration in waste extract is 5 mg/L

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| Ontario | Occupational Health and Safety Act | O. Reg. 490/09: Designated Substances R.R.O. Reg. 833: Control of exposure to biological or chemical agents | Lead on Construction Projects Ontario Ministry of Labour (gov.on.ca) |
| PEI | Environmental Protection Act | Materials Stewardship and Recycling Regulations | |
| | Occupational Health and Safety Act | General Regulations | |
| Québec | Environment Quality Act | Clean Air Regulation Regulation respecting the burial of contaminated soils Regulation respecting hazardous materials Regulation respecting contaminated soil storage and contaminated soil transfer stations | Reducing exposure to lead Gouvernement du Québec (quebec.ca) WHMIS classification for Lead - CNESST (gouv.qc.ca) |
| | Act respecting occupational health and safety | Safety code for the construction industry Regulation respecting occupational health and safety | |
| Saskatchewan | Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010 | Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulations | |
| | Saskatchewan Employment Act | Occupational Health and Safety Regulations | |
| Yukon | Occupational Health and Safety Act | Occupational Health Regulations | Special Waste - Lead (yukon.ca) |

References

"Federal environmental quality guidelines – Lead" *Government of Canada (GC)*, Aug 2020, <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/evaluating-existing-substances/federal-environmental-quality-guidelines-lead.html> . Accessed 16 Nov. 2022

"Lead" *Health Canada (HC)*, Government of Canada, Feb 2013, <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/environmental-workplace-health/environmental-contaminants/lead.html> . Accessed 14 Nov. 2022

"Lead-based paint" *Government of Canada (GC)*, Jan 2021, <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/home-safety/lead-based-paint.html> . Accessed 21 Nov. 2022

"Lead Information Package" *Government of Canada (GC)*, 20 Oct 2021, <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/environmental-workplace-health/environmental-contaminants/lead/lead-information-package-some-commonly-asked-questions-about-lead-human-health.html> . Accessed 14 Nov. 2022

“Lead on Construction Projects” *Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS)*, 21 Nov 2022, https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/chemicals/lead_construction.html . Accessed 21 Nov. 2022

“Lead Poisoning” *World Health Organisation (WHO)*, 31 Aug 2022, <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lead-poisoning-and-health#:~:text=Lead%20is%20a%20naturally%20occurring,many%20parts%20of%20the%20world.> Accessed 21 Nov. 2022

“Risk Management Strategy for Lead” *Health Canada (HC)*, Government of Canada, 9 July 2013, <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/environmental-workplace-health/reports-publications/environmental-contaminants/risk-management-strategy-lead.html> . Accessed 16 Nov. 2022

Other useful links

For CCOHS’s OHS Answer Fact Sheet on Lead and its WHMIS classification, visit:
https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/chemicals/chem_profiles/lead.html

For Health Canada’s publication on Lead Crystalware, visit:
https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/hc-sc/migration/hc-sc/hl-vs/alt_formats/pacrb-dgapcr/pdf/iyh-vsv/prod/crystal-cristal-eng.pdf

For the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality about Lead, visit:
<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/publications/healthy-living/guidelines-canadian-drinking-water-quality-guideline-technical-document-lead/guidance-document.html>

For Parks Canada’s Information Bulletin on Sampling for Lead in Potable Water, visit:
[lead_sampling_info_bulletin_en_apr21_21.pdf](https://www.parks.ca.gov/info.do?cid=123456789)

To access and download EACC’s “Lead Guideline For Construction, Renovation, Maintenance or Repair”, submit the following form:
<https://www.eaccanada.ca/guidelines/guideline-eacc-lead-form/>