

Lead-Based Paint Waste Disposal

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Solid Waste Program

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Lead-based paint (LBP) was commonly used in residential, commercial and institutional buildings until 1978, when the federal government banned its use in residences and public buildings where children are regularly present. This is a concern because lead presents a health risk, particularly in young children.

In 2003, the [Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)](#) changed the federal regulations to increase disposal options for residential LBP waste. The goal was to promote the removal of LBP from residential structures to minimize exposure, especially of children, to lead. The result is LBP waste from residential abatement, rehabilitation, renovation, and remodeling projects is regulated differently than LBP waste from residential demolition projects and non-residential sources.

Residential LBP

Residential LBP waste is waste containing lead-based paint that is generated as a result of abatement, rehabilitation, renovation, and remodeling in homes and other residences. The term *LBP waste* includes paint debris, chips, dust, and sludges. While the management of LBP during a residential project must follow strict federal requirements, residential LBP waste is considered household (hazardous) waste, and may be disposed at any permitted Class I or Class II Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) without testing. LBP waste from residential demolition activities in which the entire structure is removed does not meet the definition of residential LBP waste and must be disposed as non-residential LBP waste.

Non-Residential LBP

The following rules apply for non-residential LBP waste disposal:

- 1) LBP waste from demolition of a residence is not household waste, and must be managed as LBP waste.
- 2) LBP waste generated by either renovation or demolition of non-residential structures must be managed as LBP waste.
- 3) LBP debris, dust, chips, or sludge wastes are subject to Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) testing to determine if they are a hazardous waste. Wastes with a TCLP concentration for lead of less than 5 mg/L may be disposed at a permitted Class I or II MSWLF or C&D waste monofill.
- 4) LBP debris, dust, chips, sludge, or soil wastes that have a TCLP concentration for lead of greater than 5 mg/L must be managed as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- 5) Architectural components with LBP in good condition (not flaking or peeling) may be disposed at a permitted Class I or II MSWLF or C&D waste monofill without TCLP sampling.

Lead-Based Paint Polluted Soil

Soils or other materials may become contaminated from sandblasting or natural weathering of surfaces painted with LBP and may be subject to environmental cleanup and special disposal requirements. Please contact ADEC if your project includes or will generate any of these types of wastes.

