



PAINT REMOVAL SYSTEM
PAINT REMOVAL SPECIFICATION
SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT
FOR *LEAD* PAINT REMOVAL

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1:0

AWARENESS AND PRECAUTION

It is extremely important to be fully aware of all the current rules and regulations (if not already known) relating to the removal of paint, especially old *Lead* paint. The safety of the owner, public and health of the contractors must be considered at all times.

Awareness and responsibility is a priority, to avoid unnecessary fines, disputes and legal costs.

A full site evaluation is needed so as to establish the procedure and related requirements to complete such a project.

The contractor is only the “carrier or facilitator” in the removal of the old Lead paint – not the owner of the waste.

Reference should be made when using the Peel Away Paint Removal System to:

All Data Sheets.

Application Guides.

Material Safety Data Sheets are essential to have on site during the project.

Material Data Sheet

Method Statement

***Lead* test of the paint if the building was built before the 1970’s**

2.0 TEST SAMPLING & PRODUCT EVALUATION

Carry out and remove a sample of the paint and have it tested for lead content at an approved laboratory.

Always carry out Test Patch sampling to ensure best results.

Test patches must be done on at least three to four different areas of the building.

Test patches are very important as there is always a mixture of different paint coatings related to the age of the building.

Cold weather conditions below 8 degrees C will slow P /A 1 and over night

Acrylic paint over enamel paint will also slow the stripping process.

Chalking and weathered exterior paint will still need time.

Careful assessment must be made to ensure the products’ performance.

2.1

RESULTS OF TESTING

Importantly it will establish what the end results will look like.

This allows the necessary input from the client with their satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

The contractor can also assess the time, cost and if any other or second cleaning solutions are required.

This will also help plan the time required to complete the project.

3:0 SITE EVALUATION

It is very important to carry out a thorough site assessment, prior to the undertaking of any works.

This site assessment can be done after test patches and a quote has been given and the parties have agreed on commencement.

The following procedure is very important especially to avoid any disputes or queries that could arise in the future.

- 3:1 Take Photographs of the site and surfaces that are going to be stripped. Include areas around windows, sills, doorways and carpets as *Lead* paint particles gets into confined spaces.**
- 3:2 Take paint samples from at least two to three wall sections of the building.**
- 3:3 Use a sharp knife, cut 3cm square samples of paint, ensuring as many of the under layers as possible, including the flakes, and place in a small sealable plastic bag.**
- 3:4 Label all sample bag substances with correct locations.**
- 3:5 Take samples of the soil with possible *Lead* paint particles present.**
- 3:6 Locate the nearest drain, lift the inspection lid and take soil and paint samples where possible as well as photos.**
- 3:7 For larger commercial projects send paint samples to a NATA laboratory for an accurate reading for the level of *Lead* content in the old paint layers.**

4:0 SITE PREPARATION

- 4:1 All care needs to be taken on site.**
- 4:2 In each area where work is to be done, thick plastic (protection board) needs to be used on floor and other surrounding surfaces for protection. Secure using duct tape and weight to keep in place: eg sand bags.**
- 4:3 Secure any loose items attached to the building and around work site area.**

5.0 SAFETY EQUIPMENT

- 5:1 Use all safety equipment in accordance with Australian Standards**
- 5:2 All ladders and scaffolds must be secure as there is high risk of wind on site.**
- 5:3 All erected equipment must be secure during work**
- 5:4 Store all equipment overnight in a secure area.**
- 5:5 Ensure storage of equipment is away from any loose cables and electrical wires.**

6.0 WORKER PROTECTION

- 6:1 All workers using and working around PEEL AWAY product must have protective clothing to ensure the skin is completely covered. Recommended “DuPont- Tyvek Barrier Man” overhalls (99% Particle to 0.5 Micron)**
- 6:2 Always have “Barrier Cream” on site and rub on hands prior to commencement WHEN USING Peel Away 1.**
- 6:3 Use recommended “Chem-Master” gloves. These have excellent liquid run-off, abrasive and chemical resistance. The product is suitable for all types of laboratory work, manufacturing and for the use of solvents handling.**
- 6:4 Hard hat protection at all times.**
- 6:5 Orange coloured Vest to be worn at all times for high visibility on construction sites.**
- 6:6 Use of chemical resistant safety boots at all times.**
- 6.7 The use of Protector Twin Filter face respirator mask. AS 1716 Lic No 218.**
- 6.8 The use of Chemical & Impact goggles for eye protection at all times. AS 1337 .1 Lic No. 219.**

7.0 PEEL AWAY APPLICATION

- 7.1 Application of the PEEL AWAY material must be per manufacturer's instructions.**
- 7.2 Apply product for exterior by trowel at a minimum of 3 to 4 mm thick.**
- 7.3 Product is then covered with the special PEEL AWAY cover paper sheet and sealed with masking tape.**
- 7.4 Only use PEEL AWAY paper.**
- 7.5 The time needed for the Product to be left on will vary according to test sample results.**
- 7.6 Product dwell time can vary for different substrates, number of layers and surfaces.**
- 7.7 Refer to data sheets and rear of colour brochure for use of different products.**

8.0 PEEL AWAY REMOVAL

- 8.1 Prior to complete removal cut an A4 section and remove.**
- 8.2 By sliding applicator tool behind laminated sheet lift old paint coatings.**
- 8.3 Carefully remove all loose coatings and fully contain.**
- 8.4 Contain all solid waste in thick black tie up bags and store safely ready for disposal.**
- 8.5 Thoroughly wash down surface. Normally only a light pressure cleaner is needed to remove residue as the PEEL AWAY product would do most of the stripping work. *The use of very high power pressure cleaners are not recommended as they can cause damage to substrates***
- 8.6 We also then have a problem with excess run off water. It is also handy to have Aqua-Vac machines to vacuum up water. These are easily hired.**

- 8.7 All surfaces to be left to completely dry and checked for complete removal.
- 8.8 When using PEEL AWAY 1 all surfaces must be neutralized using PEEL AWAY Neutralizer.

9.0 CONTAINMENT OF LIQUID WASTE

- 9:1 Safe on-site storage is required for both solid and liquid waste products.
- 9:2 All consideration must be given to water disposal and run off into storm water drains.
- 9:3 A liquid waste disposal tank is required.
- 9.4 Sandbags should be used as a filter for run off water during wash down.
- 9.5 Temporary waterproof stick on sheeting can be used to protect concrete.
- 9.6 Another material use for protection is plastic 2mm protection board
- 9.7 Cover all surrounding areas, gardens and drains with plastic and sandbag for excess water collection.
- 9.8 Protect and inform surrounding property owners of any disruption during a project.
- 9.9 The use of sandbags are very helpful in acting as a filter for excess water and trapping of paint and debris that could flow down the storm water system.
- 9.11 Two rows of sandbags must be formed around the wall areas; length can vary from four to seven meters long.
- 9.12 Allow the water to stand for a period of at least two days in some cases to filter the liquid. Scoop up the remainder as solid waste.
- 9.13 Aqua vacuum machines can be used to collect waste water and contain for later disposal, again leave to stand until suspended particles have settled. Once waste water has been removed, settled particles can be disposed of as solid waste.

- 9.13.1** Liquid waste can be treated with “Sodium Bicarbonate” to reduce the pH level. Filter cloths can also be used to trap solid particles.
- 9.14** In all states chemical waste water removal service is available. Contact local companies for removal service.
- 9.15** The measurement of Lead particles in the water can only be assessed when the waste water is available. Each building will have different concentrations of lead in the paint when applied especially from different manufactures in the past.

10.0 STORAGE OF CHEMICAL WASTE

- 10:1** All waste needs to be contained in thick black tie up bags and stored safely ready for disposal.
- 10:2** Keep away from extreme heat, open flames and make sure the material does not come into contact with water or acids.
- 10.3** Dispose of in accordance with local, state or national regulations.
- 10.4** Recover non usable free liquid and dispose of in an approved incinerator or biological treatment facility.
- 10.5** Recover any contaminated water, filter and treat appropriately.
- 10.6** Remove non usable solid material and/or contaminated soil for disposal in an approved facility.
- 10.7** Do not flush surface water into storm water, however with Authority from Water Authorities liquid waste can be treated after being filtered and can then be flushed in sanitary sewer system.

Refer to “Disposal Data Sheets” for appropriate phone numbers in your state to call to register Lead waste and their nominated area to dispose of waste material

11.0 SITE CLEAN UP & HANDOVER

Remove all waste from site on a regular basis

Do not leave any products or containers on site after completion

Vacuum all dry paint flakes from around the site at regular intervals during the project and especially at the end.

If working around garden beds, walkways, lawns and dirt ensure paint flakes are not left behind especially, if it is of high LEAD content.

In some cases at least 20mm of the top soil is to be removed, especially if it is a domestic project.

Ensure correct hand over procedure is in place.

Site has to be left clean and tidy

TECHNICAL:

The above information is supplied as a *guide* and therefore is of general nature only.

Peel Away Australia maintains a technical service to give recommendations based on actual site conditions. Whilst every care is taken in the preparation of this guidance information and recommendation, *no responsibility* is accepted for interpretation of this information contained herein. No *warranty* is expressed or implied for the suitability of the material's use, as all types of substrates react differently.

PEEL AWAY Australia-Asia Pacific Pty Ltd

P.O.Box 24 North Strathfield NSW 2137

Unit 43 Homebush Business Village, 11-21 Underwood Road, Homebush NSW 2140

Ph 02 9746 6733 or 02 9746 7755 Fax 02 9743 6449

web: www.peelaway.com.au

Email: peelawayau@pacific.net.au