



Designation: E1605 – 22

Standard Terminology Relating to Lead in Buildings¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1605; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This terminology standard covers definitions for the following:

1.1.1 Terms that are commonly used in the field of management of lead hazards in facilities;

1.1.2 Architectural terms, particularly those associated with older wood-frame buildings; and,

1.1.3 Specialized terms that may be encountered by users in reports and notices that are generated during lead hazard management activities.

1.2 This terminology standard is supplementary to Terminology E631.

1.3 Definitions adopted or derived from other documents include the following:

1.3.1 Some of the definitions in this terminology standard are adopted as exact copies from other sources. The source is briefly identified at the right margin following the definition and fully identified in Section 2.

1.3.2 Some of the definitions in this terminology standard are adapted from other sources. Changes in these definitions were made only to clarify the meaning, to incorporate related terms that also are defined in this terminology standard, or to ensure that the revised definition is consistent with those for related terms. The source is briefly identified with the words “adapted” at the right margin following the definition, and is fully identified in Section 2.

1.4 Terms within the definitions that are shown in boldface are defined in this terminology standard.

1.5 This terminology standard excludes the following:

1.5.1 Terms with a common dictionary meaning, except in cases where there is a specialized definition within the field of lead hazard management.

1.5.2 Terms that are used only in individual ASTM standards in which they are defined adequately, whether formally or by the context in which they appear.

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C859 Terminology Relating to Nuclear Materials

D16 Terminology for Paint, Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications

D661 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Cracking of Exterior Paints

D772 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Flaking (Scaling) of Exterior Paints

D907 Terminology of Adhesives

D2864 Terminology Relating to Electrical Insulating Liquids and Gases

D4214 Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films

D4538 Terminology Relating to Protective Coating and Lining Work for Power Generation Facilities

E344 Terminology Relating to Thermometry and Hydrometry

E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics

E631 Terminology of Building Constructions

E1187 Terminology Relating to Conformity Assessment (Withdrawn 2006)³

E1227 Terminology for Chemical Analysis of Metals (Withdrawn 1991)³

E1553 Practice for Collection of Airborne Particulate Lead During Abatement and Construction Activities (Withdrawn 2002)³

E1613 Test Method for Determination of Lead by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES), Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D22 on Air Quality and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D22.12 on Sampling and Analysis of Lead for Exposure and Risk Assessment.

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2022. Published November 2022. Originally approved in 1994. Last previous edition approved in 2019 as E1605 – 19. DOI: 10.1520/E1605-22.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

- (FAAS), or Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (GFAAS) Techniques (Withdrawn 2021)³
- E1644 Practice for Hot Plate Digestion of Dust Wipe Samples for the Determination of Lead
- E1727 Practice for Field Collection of Soil Samples for Subsequent Lead Determination
- E1753 Practice for Use of Qualitative Chemical Spot Test Kits for Detection of Lead in Dry Paint Films
- E1792 Specification for Wipe Sampling Materials for Lead in Surface Dust
- E1796 Guide for Selection and Use of Liquid Coating Encapsulation Products for Leaded Paint in Buildings
- E1908 Practice for Sample Selection of Debris Waste from a Building Renovation or Lead Abatement Project for Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Testing for Leachable Lead (Pb)
- E1913 Guide for Conducting Static, Axenic, 14-Day Phytotoxicity Tests in Test Tubes with the Submersed Aquatic Macrophyte, *Myriophyllum sibiricum* Komarov (Withdrawn 2012)³
- E1979 Practice for Ultrasonic Extraction of Paint, Dust, Soil, and Air Samples for Subsequent Determination of Lead
- E2052 Guide for Evaluation, Management, and Control of Lead Hazards in Facilities (Withdrawn 2008)³
- E2115 Guide for Conducting Lead Hazard Assessments of Dwellings and of Other Child-Occupied Facilities
- E2239 Practice for Record Keeping and Record Preservation for Lead Hazard Activities
- E2255/E2255M Practice for Conducting Visual Assessments for Lead Hazards in Buildings
- E2271/E2271M Practice for Clearance Examinations Following Lead Hazard Reduction Activities in Multifamily Dwellings
- E3074/E3074M Practice for Clearance Examinations Following Lead Hazard Reduction Activities in Single Family Dwellings, in Individual Units of Multifamily Dwellings, and in Other Child-Occupied Facilities
- F141 Terminology Relating to Resilient Floor Coverings
- F1156 Terminology Relating to Product Counterfeit Protection Systems (Withdrawn 2001)³
- G40 Terminology Relating to Wear and Erosion
- 2.2 *Code of Federal Regulations*:⁴
- 40 CFR 261 Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
- 40 CFR 745.223 Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures – Definitions
- 40 CFR 745.226 Certification of Individuals and Firms Engaged in Lead-Based Paint Activities: Target Housing and Child-Occupied Facilities
- 40 CFR 745.227 Work Practice Standards for Conducting Lead-Based Paint Activities: Target Housing and Child-Occupied Facilities

2.3 HUD Guidelines:⁵

HUD Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing

HUD Interim Guidelines Lead-Based Paint: Interim Guidelines for Hazard Identification and Abatement in Public and Indian Housing

2.4 ISO Standard:⁶

ISO 9000:2000 Quality Management Systems – Fundamentals and Vocabulary

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The purpose of this terminology standard is to help users understand and apply the large number of specialized terms used in connection with the management of lead hazards by providing a single, comprehensive, and consistent terminology.

3.1.1 This terminology standard includes some terms that may be encountered, but whose use is discouraged. They are included for clarification and in order to provide the user with preferred existing alternate terms.

3.1.2 Architectural terms for individual building components are included to promote consistency of usage and to help ensure that sampling locations are recorded with sufficient accuracy to allow independent confirmation of lead measurements, if necessary.

3.2 A discussion is attached to certain definitions to help make the definition clear or to show how the term and its definition are related to other terms.

3.3 Terms and definitions in this terminology standard are based upon laws, regulations, and practices in the United States of America.

3.3.1 Some of the definitions in this terminology standard are adopted verbatim or are adapted from definitions that are formally stated or implied in laws and regulations. They are not intended to replace the latter definitions. The user is responsible for understanding legal definitions and for ensuring that the legal obligations that are encompassed by them are fully satisfied.

3.3.2 Users in other countries should refer to applicable national, regional, and local laws, regulations, and practices.

4. Terminology

abrasion resistance (coatings), *n*—ability of a coating to resist being worn away and to maintain its original appearance, integrity, and structure when subjected to rubbing, scraping, or wear.

accessible surface, *n*—interior or exterior surface (usually up to 5 ft (1.5 m) from floor or ground) that is accessible for a young child to mouth or chew. See also **chewable surface**.

accreditation, *n*—official authorization, approval, or recognition accorded an individual or organization based upon specific qualifications.

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⁴ Available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Washington, DC 20401-0001, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.

⁵ Available from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410, <http://www.hud.gov>.

⁶ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.