



Residential Lead-Based Paint Disposal

Guidance Document

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Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Health
Solid Waste Program

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 residential demolition projects and non-residential sources.

Non-Demolition Projects

Residential LBP waste 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 of at any permitted Class I or Class II Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) or permitted monofill without testing unless a specific landfill/monofill requires it as part of their operating procedures or policies.

Demolition Projects

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.

Please contact Neil Lehner neil.lehner@alaska.gov if your project includes or will generate any of these types of wastes.