

Resources

STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL RANGES

Standards of Compliance:

- NJ PEOSHA Indoor Firing Range standard (N.J.A.C. 12:100-8). Website: <http://bit.ly/2mu89ij>.
- NJ PEOSHA Lead in General Industry standard (29 CFR 1910.1025). Website: <http://bit.ly/2DvrxSt>.
- NJ PEOSHA Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) standard (29 CFR 1910.132 – 138). Website: <http://bit.ly/2njjaTQ>.

Compliance Assistance:

Contact the NJ Department of Health's Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Unit at: (609) 984-1863.

PRIVATELY-OWNED RANGES

Standards of Compliance:

- OSHA Lead in General Industry standard (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1025). Website: <http://bit.ly/2DvrxSt>.
- OSHA Personal Protective Equipment standard (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132). Website: <http://bit.ly/2DxRtkT>.

Compliance Assistance:

Contact the NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development and request a FREE advisory on-site consultation. Website: nj.gov/labor/safetyandhealth/consultations-trainings/private-sector-safety-health-consultations/index.shtml

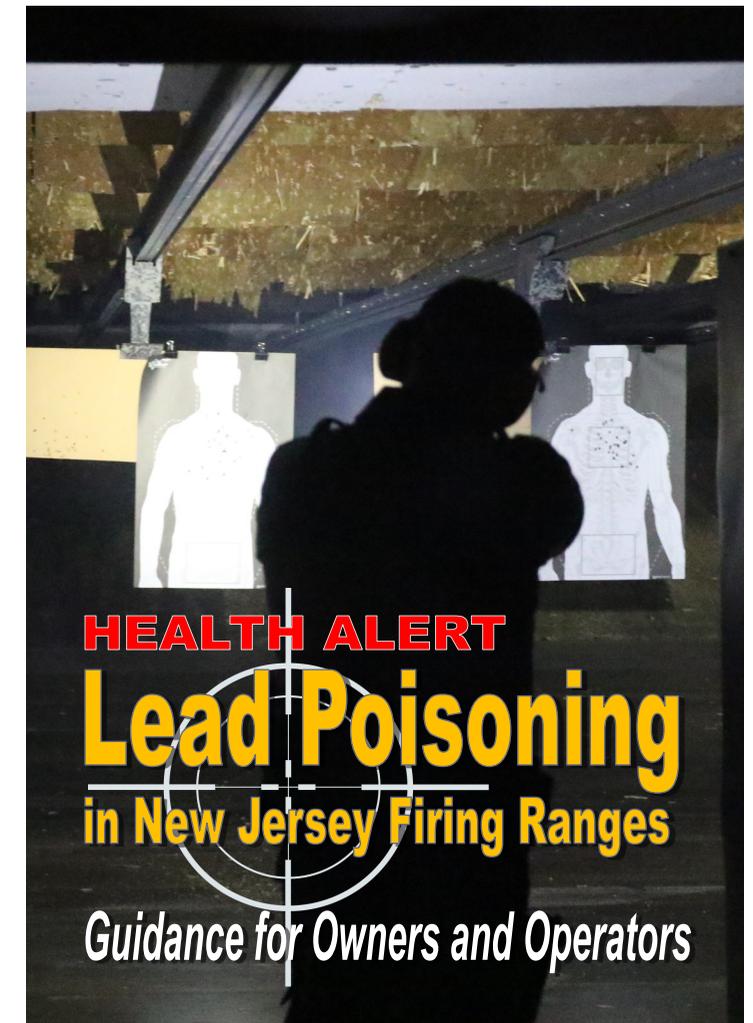
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Lead Hazards: Protecting Workers at Indoor Firing Ranges. OSHA Fact Sheet (Publication 3772), (June 2018)
Website: <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3772.pdf>

Lead Exposure: Protecting Workers at Indoor Firing Ranges. OSHA QuickCard™ (Publication 3771), (June 2018).
Website: <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3771.pdf>



NJDOH



New Jersey Department of Health
Division of Epidemiology, Environmental & Occupational Health
Consumer, Environmental and Occupational Health Service
Environmental and Occupational Health Surveillance Program
<http://www.nj.gov/health/workplacehealthandsafety>



The New Jersey Department of Health is issuing this health alert to all firing ranges located in New Jersey. From January to October 2017, the Department confirmed 34 firing range workers with blood lead levels considered unsafe for adults. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines an elevated blood lead level for adults as equal to or higher than five (5) micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$).

Because of the use of lead bullets and primer, lead poisoning is a potentially serious health threat to firing range workers, owners, operators, and to their families. Young children are especially at risk when lead is brought home on workers' skin and clothing.



Guidance for Owners and Operators

Under state and federal regulations, employers have a responsibility to protect their workers from harmful lead exposure. To be fully protective, private sector employers should comply with both the OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) Lead in General Industry and Personal Protective Equipment standards. State, county, and municipal ranges are also required to be in compliance with the NJ Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act (PEOSHA) Indoor Firing Range standard.

The following sections highlight some* of the provisions that apply to firing range facilities and provides some additional guidance:

1 Eliminate the hazard by substitution:

- Use non-leaded primer and ammunition such as copper or polymer-jacketed bullets.

2 Keep workers and shooters informed regarding lead hazards:

- Train workers on best work practices to eliminate or limit potential exposures.
- Promote awareness of dangers of take-home lead.
- Inform pregnant workers and shooters, or those considering pregnancy, about the possible adverse health effects to the fetus.
- Post policy and warning signs throughout the facility.
- Inform workers that elevated blood lead levels can occur without symptoms and that a blood lead test should be done if there is concern about an exposure to lead.

*See the Resources section on how to access the full standards.

3 Establish effective engineering and administrative controls:

- Determine if lead in the air in the facility exceeds the OSHA action level of 30 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air.
- Install a well-designed supply air and exhaust ventilation system.
- Maintain and replace air filters regularly.
- Require workers to use a vacuum with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter and/or wet cleaning methods to remove lead dust.
- Provide workers with dedicated work clothing, cleaning facilities, and lockers.
- Develop a mandatory washing and hygiene program for workers to limit personal and take-home lead contamination.

4 Provide workers and shooters with personal protective equipment and other protective measures:

- Provide skin protection, eye protection, and NIOSH-approved respirators for workers involved in cleaning lead-contaminated surfaces and areas.
- Issue workers, at a minimum, a half-face respirator with a P-100 filter.
- Implement a medical evaluation program which includes respirator fit testing.
- Instruct on correct methods of using respirators.
- Provide floor mats, kneepads, and shoe covers when necessary to limit transfer of lead to clothing.

