

CHAPTER 70
LEAD PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

641—70.1(135) Applicability. Prior to August 1, 1999, this chapter applies to all persons who are certified lead professionals in Iowa. After August 1, 1999, this chapter applies to all persons who are lead professionals in Iowa. While this chapter requires lead professionals to be certified and establishes specific requirements for how to perform lead-based paint activities if a property owner, manager or occupant chooses to undertake them, nothing in this chapter requires a property owner, manager, or occupant to undertake any particular lead-based paint activity.

641—70.2(135) Definitions.

“Adequate quality control” means a plan or design which ensures the authenticity, integrity, and accuracy of samples, including dust, soil, and paint chip or paint film samples. Adequate quality control also includes provisions for representative sampling.

“Approved course” means a course that has been approved by the department for the training of lead professionals.

“Certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency” means an agency that has met the requirements of 641—70.5(135) and that has been certified by the department.

“Certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector” means a person who has met the requirements of 641—70.5(135) and who has been certified by the department.

“Certified lead abatement contractor” means a person who has met the requirements of 641—70.5(135) and who has been certified by the department.

“Certified lead abatement worker” means a person who has met the requirements of 641—70.5(135) and who has been certified by the department.

“Certified lead inspector” means a person who has met the requirements of 641—70.5(135) and who has been certified by the department.

“Certified lead professional” means a person who has been certified by the department as a lead inspector, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector, lead abatement contractor, lead abatement worker, or visual risk assessor.

“Certified visual risk assessor” means a person who has met the requirements of 641—70.5(135) and who has been certified by the department.

“Child-occupied facility” means a building, or portion of a building, constructed prior to 1978, visited by the same child six years of age or under, on at least two different days within any week (Sunday through Saturday period, provided that each day’s visit lasts at least three hours and the combined weekly visits last at least six hours). Child-occupied facilities may include, but are not limited to, day-care centers, preschools and kindergarten classrooms.

“Clearance levels” means values that indicate the maximum amount of lead permitted in dust on a surface following completion of an abatement activity. These values are 100 micrograms per square foot on floors, 500 micrograms per square foot on window sills, and 800 micrograms per square foot on window troughs.

“Common area” means a portion of the building that is generally accessible to all occupants. This includes, but is not limited to, hallways, stairways, laundry and recreational rooms, playgrounds, community centers, garages, and boundary fences.

“*Component*” or “*building component*” means specific design or structural elements or fixtures of a building, residential dwelling, or child-occupied facility that are distinguished from each other by form, function, and location. These include, but are not limited to, interior components such as ceilings, crown moldings, walls, chair rails, doors, door trim, floors, fireplaces, radiators and other heating units, shelves, shelf supports, stair treads, stair risers, stair stringers, newel posts, railing caps, balustrades, windows and trim (including sashes, window heads, jambs, sills or stools and troughs), built-in cabinets, columns, beams, bathroom vanities, countertops, and air conditions; and exterior components such as painted roofing, chimneys, flashing, gutters and downspouts, ceilings, soffits, fascias, rake boards, cornerboards, bulkheads, doors and door trim, fences, floors, joists, latticework, railings and railing caps, siding, handrails, stair risers and treads, stair stringers, columns, balustrades, windowsills or stools and troughs, casing, sashes and wells, and air conditioners.

“*Containment*” means a process to protect workers and the environment by controlling exposures to the lead-contaminated dust and debris created during an abatement.

“*Course agenda*” means an outline of the key topics to be covered during a training course, including the time allotted to teach each topic.

“*Course test*” means an evaluation of the overall effectiveness of the training which shall test the trainees’ knowledge and retention of the topics covered during the course.

“*Course test blueprint*” means written documentation identifying the proportion of course test questions devoted to each major topic in the course curriculum.

“*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.

“*Deteriorated paint*” means paint that is cracking, flaking, chipping, peeling, or otherwise separating from the substrate of a building component.

“*Discipline*” means one of the specific types or categories of lead-based paint activities identified in this chapter for which individuals may receive training from approved courses and become certified by the department. For example, “lead inspector” is a discipline.

“*Distinct painting history*” means the application history, as indicated by its visual appearance or a record of application, over time, of paint or other surface coatings to a component or room.

“*Documented methodologies*” means methods or protocols used to sample for the presence of lead in paint, dust, and soil.

“*Elevated blood lead (EBL) child*” means any child who has had one venous blood lead level greater than 20 micrograms per deciliter or at least two venous blood lead levels of 15 to 19 micrograms per deciliter.

“*Elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection*” means an inspection to determine the sources of lead exposure for an elevated blood lead (EBL) child and the provision within ten working days of a written report explaining the results of the investigation to the owner and occupant of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility being inspected and to the parents of the elevated blood lead (EBL) child.

“*Encapsulant*” means a substance that forms a barrier between lead-based paint and the environment using a liquid-applied coating (with or without reinforcement materials) or an adhesively bonded coating material.

“*Encapsulation*” means the application of an encapsulant.

“*Enclosure*” means the use of rigid, durable construction materials that are mechanically fastened to the substrate in order to act as a barrier between lead-based paint and the environment.

“*Guest instructor*” means an individual designated by the training program manager or principal instructor to provide instruction specific to the lecture, hands-on work activities, or work practice components of a course.

“Hands-on skills assessment” means an evaluation which tests the trainees’ ability to satisfactorily perform the work practices and procedures identified in 641—70.6(135), as well as any other skill taught in a training course.

“Hazardous waste” means any waste as defined in 40 CFR 2561.3.

“Interim controls” means a set of measures designed to temporarily reduce human exposure or likely exposure to lead-based paint hazards, including repairing deteriorated lead-based paint, specialized cleaning, maintenance, painting, temporary containment, ongoing monitoring of lead-based paint hazards or potential hazards, and the establishment and operation of management and resident education programs.

“Lead abatement” means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility. Abatement includes, but is not limited to, (1) the removal of lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust, the permanent enclosure or encapsulation of lead-based paint, the replacement of lead-painted surfaces or fixtures, and the removal or covering of lead-contaminated soil and (2) all preparation, cleanup, disposal, and postabatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures. Lead abatement specifically includes, but is not limited to, (1) projects for which there is a written contract or other documentation, which provides that an individual will be conducting activities in or to a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility that shall result in or are designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards, (2) projects resulting in the permanent elimination of lead-based paint hazards, (3) projects resulting in the permanent elimination of lead-based paint hazards that are conducted by firms or individuals who, through their company name or promotional literature, represent, advertise, or hold themselves out to be in the business of performing lead-based paint abatement, and (4) projects resulting in the permanent elimination of lead-based paint that are conducted in response to an abatement order. Abatement does not include renovation, remodeling, landscaping, or other activities, when such activities are not designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards, but, instead, are designed to repair, restore, or remodel a given structure or dwelling, even though these activities may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. Furthermore, abatement does not include interim controls, operations and maintenance activities, or other measures and activities designed to temporarily, but not permanently, reduce lead-based paint hazards.

“Lead-based paint” means paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or more than 0.5 percent by weight.

“Lead-based paint activities” means, in the case of target housing and child-occupied facilities, lead inspection, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, lead hazard screen, risk assessment, lead abatement, and visual risk assessment.

“Lead-based paint hazard” means any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, or lead-based paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, and impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects.

“Lead-contaminated dust” means surface dust in residential dwellings or child-occupied facilities that contains in excess of 100 micrograms per square foot on floors, 500 micrograms per square foot on windowsills, and 800 micrograms per square foot on window troughs.

“Lead-contaminated soil” means bare soil on residential real property and on the property of a child-occupied facility that contains lead in excess of 400 parts per million for areas where child contact is likely and in excess of 2,000 parts per million if child contact is not likely.

“Lead hazard screen” means a limited risk assessment activity that involves limited paint and dust sampling.

“Lead inspection” means a surface-by-surface investigation to determine the presence of lead-based paint and a determination of the existence, nature, severity, and location of lead-based paint hazards in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility and the provision of a written report explaining the results of the investigation and options for reducing lead-based paint hazards to the person requesting the lead inspection.

“Lead professional” means a person who conducts lead abatement, lead inspections, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections, lead hazard screens, risk assessments, or visual risk assessments.

“Living area” means any area of a residential dwelling used by at least one child, six years of age or less, including, but not limited to, living rooms, kitchen areas, dens, playrooms, and children’s bedrooms.

“Multifamily dwelling” means a structure that contains more than one separate residential dwelling unit, which is used or occupied, or intended to be used or occupied, in whole or in part, as the home or residence of one or more persons.

“Occupant protection plan” means a plan developed by a certified lead abatement contractor prior to the commencement of lead abatement in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility that describes the measures and management procedures that will be taken during lead abatement to protect the building occupants from exposure to any lead-based paint hazards.

“Permanently covered soil” means soil which has been separated from human contact by the placement of a barrier consisting of solid, relatively impermeable materials, such as pavement or concrete. Grass, mulch, and other landscaping materials are not considered permanent covering.

“Principal instructor” means the individual who has the primary responsibility for organizing and teaching a particular course.

“Recognized laboratory” means an environmental laboratory recognized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 405(b) of the federal Toxic Substance Control Act as capable of performing an analysis for lead compounds in paint, soil, and dust.

“Reduction” means measures designed to reduce or eliminate human exposure to lead-based paint hazards through methods including interim controls and abatement.

“Refresher training course” means a course taken by a certified lead professional to maintain certification in a particular discipline.

“Residential dwelling” means (1) a detached single-family dwelling unit, including the surrounding yard, attached structures such as porches and stoops, and detached buildings and structures including, but not limited to, garages, farm buildings, and fences, or (2) a single-family dwelling unit in a structure that contains more than one separate residential dwelling unit, which is used or occupied, or intended to be used or occupied, in whole or part, as the home or residence of one or more persons.

“Risk assessment” means an investigation to determine the existence, nature, severity, and location of lead-based paint hazards in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility and the provision of a written report explaining the results of the investigation and options for reducing lead-based paint hazards to the person requesting the risk assessment.

“State certification examination” means a discipline-specific examination administered by the department to test the knowledge of a person who has completed an approved training course and is applying for certification in a particular discipline.

“Target housing” means housing constructed prior to 1978 with the exception of housing for the elderly or for persons with disabilities, unless at least one child, six years of age or less, resides or is expected to reside in the housing, and housing which does not contain a bedroom.

“Training hour” means at least 50 minutes of actual learning, including, but not limited to, time devoted to lecture, learning activities, small group activities, demonstrations, evaluations, or hands-on experience.

“*Training manager*” means the individual responsible for administering an approved course and monitoring the performance of principal instructors and guest instructors.

“*Training program*” means a person or organization sponsoring a lead professional training course.

“*Visual inspection for clearance testing*” means the visual examination of a residential dwelling or a child-occupied facility following an abatement to determine whether or not the abatement has been successfully completed.

“*Visual risk assessment*” means a visual assessment to determine the presence of deteriorated paint or other potential sources of lead-based paint hazards in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility and the provision of a written report explaining the results of the assessment to the person requesting the visual risk assessment.

“*X-ray fluorescence analyzer (XRF)*” means an instrument that determines lead concentrations in milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm^2) using the principle of x-ray fluorescence.

641—70.3(135) Certification. Prior to August 1, 1999, lead professionals may be certified by the department. Beginning August 1, 1999, lead professionals must be certified by the department in the appropriate discipline before they conduct lead abatement, lead inspections, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections, lead hazard screens, risk assessments, and visual risk assessments, except persons who perform these activities within residential dwellings that they own, unless the residential dwelling is occupied by a person other than the owner or a member of the owner’s immediate family while these activities are being performed. In addition, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections shall be conducted only by certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspectors employed by or under contract with a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency. Lead professionals shall not state that they have been certified by the state of Iowa unless they have met the requirements of rule 70.5(135) and been issued a certificate by the department. Prior to August 1, 1999, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agencies may be certified by the department. Beginning August 1, 1999, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agencies must be certified by the department. Elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agencies shall not state that they have been certified by the state of Iowa unless they have met the requirements of rule 70.5(135) and been issued a certificate by the department.

641—70.4(135) Course approval and standards. Prior to March 1, 1999, lead professional training courses for initial certification and refresher training may be approved by the department. Beginning March 1, 1999, lead professional training courses for initial certification and refresher training must be approved by the department. Training programs shall not state that they have been approved by the state of Iowa unless they have met the requirements of rule 70.4(135) and been issued a letter of approval by the department.

70.4(1) Training courses shall meet the following requirements:

a. The training course shall employ a training manager who has the following qualifications:

(1) A bachelor’s or graduate degree in building construction technology, engineering, industrial hygiene, safety, public health, or a related field; or two years of experience in managing a training program specializing in environmental hazards.

(2) Demonstrated experience, education, or training in lead professional activities, including lead inspection, lead abatement, painting, carpentry, renovation, remodeling, occupational safety and health, or industrial hygiene.

b. The training manager shall designate a qualified principal instructor for each course who has the following qualifications:

(1) Demonstrated experience, education, or training in teaching workers or adults.

(2) Certification as a lead inspector, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector, or lead abatement contractor.

(3) Demonstrated experience, education, or training in lead professional activities, including lead inspection, lead abatement, painting, carpentry, renovation, remodeling, occupational safety and health, or industrial hygiene.

c. The principal instructor shall be responsible for the organization of the course and oversight of the teaching of all course material. The training manager may designate guest instructors as needed to provide instruction specific to the lecture, hands-on activities, or work practice components of a course.

d. The training program shall ensure the availability of, and provide adequate facilities for, the delivery of the lecture, course test, hands-on training, and assessment activities. This includes providing training equipment that reflects current work practices and maintaining or updating the equipment as needed.

e. The training manager shall maintain the validity and integrity of the hands-on skills assessment to ensure that it accurately evaluates the trainees' performance of the work practices and procedures associated with the course topics contained in subrules 70.4(3) to 70.4(8).

f. The training manager shall maintain the validity and integrity of the course test to ensure that it accurately evaluates the trainees' knowledge and retention of the course topics.

g. The course test shall be developed in accordance with the test blueprint submitted with the course approval application.

h. The training program shall issue unique course completion certificates to each individual who passes the course. The course completion certificate shall include:

- (1) The name and address of the individual and a unique identification number.
- (2) The name of the particular course that the individual completed.
- (3) Dates of course completion and test passage.
- (4) The name, address, and telephone number of the training program.

i. The training manager shall develop and implement a quality control program. The plan shall be used to maintain and improve the quality of the training program over time. This plan shall contain at least the following elements:

(1) Procedures for periodic revision of training materials and the course test to reflect changes in regulations and recommended practices.

(2) Procedures for the training manager to conduct an annual review of the competency of the principal instructor.

j. The training program shall offer courses that teach the work practice standards for conducting lead-based paint activities contained in rule 70.6(135) and other standards developed by the department. These standards shall be taught in the appropriate courses to provide trainees with the knowledge needed to perform the lead-based paint activities they are responsible for conducting.

k. The training manager shall ensure that the training program complies at all times with all requirements in this rule.

l. The training manager shall allow the department to audit the training program to verify the contents of the application for approval and for reapproval.

m. The training program shall maintain, and make available to the department, upon request, the following records:

- (1) All documents specified in paragraph 70.4(2) "f."
- (2) Current curriculum/course materials and documents reflecting any changes made to these materials.
- (3) The course test blueprint.

(4) Information regarding how the hands-on assessment is conducted including, but not limited to, who conducts the assessment, how the skills are graded, what facilities are used, and the pass/fail rate.

(5) The quality control plan as described in paragraph 70.4(1) "i."

(6) Results of the students' hands-on skills assessments and course tests and a record of each student's course completion certificate.

(7) Any other materials that have been submitted to the department as part of the program's application for approval.

n. The training program shall retain all required records at the address specified on the training program approval application for a minimum of six years.

o. The training program shall notify the department in writing within 30 days of changing the address specified on its training program approval application or transferring the records from that address.

70.4(2) If a training program desires approval of a course by the department, the training program shall apply to the department for approval of the course at least 90 days before the initial offering of the course. The application shall include:

a. Training program name, contact person, address, and telephone number.

b. Course dates and times.

c. Course location, including a description of the facilities and equipment to be used for lecture and hands-on training.

d. Course agenda, including approximate times allotted to each training segment.

e. A copy of each reference material, text, student and instructor manuals, and audio-visual material used in the course.

f. The name(s) and qualifications of the training manager, principal instructor(s), and guest instructor(s). The following documents shall be submitted as evidence that training managers and principal instructors have the education, work experience, training requirements, or demonstrated experience required by subrule 70.4(1):

(1) Official transcripts or diplomas as evidence of meeting the education requirements.

(2) Résumés, letters of reference, or documentation of work experience, as evidence of meeting the work experience requirements.

(3) Certificates from lead-specific training courses, as evidence of meeting the training requirements.

g. A copy of the course test blueprint.

h. A description of the activities and procedures that will be used for conducting the assessment of hands-on skills for each course.

i. Maximum class size.

j. A copy of the quality control plan for the course.

k. A fee of \$200.

70.4(3) To be approved for the training of lead inspectors prior to March 1, 1999, a course must be at least 24 training hours with a minimum of 8 hours devoted to hands-on training activities. Beginning March 1, 1999, a course must be at least 40 training hours with a minimum of 12 hours devoted to hands-on training activities. Lead inspector training courses shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

a. Role and responsibilities of an inspector.

b. Background information on lead and its adverse health effects, how children and adults are exposed to lead, and how to prevent lead exposure in children and adults.

c. Background information on federal, state, and local regulations and guidance that pertains to lead-based paint and lead-based paint activities.

d. Lead-based paint inspection methods, including selection of rooms and components for sampling or testing to determine if a property is free of lead-based paint as specified in the Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (1995, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development), and methods to determine if lead-based paint hazards are present in a property.*

e. Paint, dust, and soil sampling methodologies.*

f. Clearance standards and testing, including random sampling.*

g. Collection of background information to perform a risk assessment.

h. Sources of environmental lead contamination such as paint, surface dust and soil, and water.

i. Visual inspection to identify lead-based paint hazards.*

j. Lead hazard screen protocol.

k. Visual risk assessment protocol.

l. Sampling for other sources of lead exposure.*

m. Interpretation of lead-based paint and other lead sampling results, including all applicable federal, state, and local guidance or regulations pertaining to lead-based paint hazards.*

n. Development of hazard control options, the role of interim controls, and operations and maintenance activities to reduce lead-based paint hazards.

o. Preparation of the final inspection report.

p. Record keeping.

q. The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment. The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course.

70.4(4) To be approved for the training of elevated blood lead (EBL) inspectors prior to March 1, 1999, a course must be at least 32 training hours with a minimum of 8 hours devoted to hands-on training activities. Beginning March 1, 1999, a course must be at least 48 training hours with a minimum of 12 hours devoted to hands-on training activities. Elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector training courses shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

a. Role and responsibilities of an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector.

b. Background information on lead and its adverse health effects, how children and adults are exposed to lead, and how to prevent lead exposure in children and adults.

c. Background information on federal, state, and local regulations and guidance that pertains to lead-based paint and lead-based paint activities.

d. Lead-based paint inspection methods, including selection of rooms and components for sampling or testing to determine if a property is free of lead-based paint as specified in the Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (1995, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development), and methods to determine if lead-based paint hazards are present in a property.*

e. Paint, dust, and soil sampling methodologies.*

f. Clearance standards and testing, including random sampling.*

g. Collection of background information to perform a risk assessment.

h. Sources of environmental lead contamination such as paint, surface dust and soil, and water.

i. Visual inspection to identify lead-based paint hazards.*

- j.* Lead hazard screen protocol.
- k.* Visual risk assessment protocol.
- l.* Sampling for other sources of lead exposure.*
- m.* Interpretation of lead-based paint and other lead sampling results, including all applicable federal, state, and local guidance or regulations pertaining to lead-based paint hazards.*
- n.* Development of hazard control options, the role of interim controls, and operations and maintenance activities to reduce lead-based paint hazards.*
- o.* Preparation of the final inspection report.
- p.* Record keeping.
- q.* Environmental case management of elevated blood lead (EBL) children.
- r.* The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment.

The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course.

70.4(5) To be approved for the training of lead abatement contractors, a course must be at least 40 training hours with a minimum of 12 hours devoted to hands-on activities and shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

- a.* Role and responsibilities of a lead abatement contractor.
- b.* Background information on lead and its adverse health effects, how children and adults are exposed to lead, and how to prevent lead exposure in children and adults.
- c.* Background information on federal, state, and local regulations and guidance that pertains to lead-based paint and lead-based paint activities.
- d.* Liability and insurance issues relating to lead-based paint abatement.
- e.* Identification of lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards.*
- f.* Interpretation of lead inspection reports.*
- g.* Development and implementation of an occupant protection plan and abatement report.
- h.* Respiratory protection and protective clothing.*
- i.* Employee information and training.
- j.* Approved methods for conducting lead-based paint abatement and interim controls.*
- k.* Prohibited methods for conducting lead-based paint abatement and interim controls.
- l.* Interior dust abatement and cleanup.*
- m.* Soil and exterior dust abatement and cleanup.*
- n.* Clearance standards and testing, including random sampling.
- o.* Cleanup and waste disposal.
- p.* Record keeping.
- q.* The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment.

The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course.

70.4(6) To be approved for the training of lead abatement workers, a course must be at least 24 training hours with a minimum of 8 hours devoted to hands-on activities and shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

- a.* Role and responsibilities of a lead abatement worker.
- b.* Background information on lead and its adverse health effects, how children and adults are exposed to lead, and how to prevent lead exposure in children and adults.

- c.* Background information on federal, state, and local regulations and guidance that pertains to lead-based paint and lead-based paint activities.
- d.* Identification of lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards.*
- e.* Approved methods for conducting lead-based paint abatement and interim controls.*
- f.* Prohibited methods for conducting lead-based paint abatement and interim controls.
- g.* Interior dust abatement and cleanup.*
- h.* Soil and exterior dust abatement and cleanup.*
- i.* Cleanup and waste disposal.
- j.* Respiratory protection and protective clothing.*
- k.* Personal hygiene.
- l.* The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment.

The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course.

70.4(7) To be approved for the training of visual risk assessors, a course must be at least 16 training hours with a minimum of 4 hours devoted to hands-on activities and shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

- a.* Role and responsibilities of a visual risk assessor.
- b.* Background information on lead and its adverse health effects, how children and adults are exposed to lead, and how to prevent lead exposure in children and adults.
- c.* Background information on federal, state, and local regulations and guidance that pertains to lead-based paint and lead-based paint activities.
- d.* Methods of conducting visual risk assessments.*
- e.* Paint, dust, and soil sampling methodologies.*
- f.* Clearance standards and testing, including random sampling.*
- g.* Identification of lead-based paint hazards.*
- h.* Preparation of the final assessment report.
- i.* Record keeping.
- j.* The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment.

The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course.

70.4(8) To be approved for refresher training, a course must be at least 8 training hours and shall cover at least the following subjects:

- a.* A review of the curriculum topics of the initial certification course for the appropriate discipline as listed in subrules 70.4(3) to 70.4(7).
- b.* An overview of current safety practices relating to lead-based paint activities in general, as well as specific information pertaining to the appropriate discipline.
- c.* Current laws and regulations relating to lead-based paint activities in general, as well as specific information pertaining to the appropriate discipline.
- d.* Current technologies relating to lead-based paint activities in general, as well as specific information pertaining to the appropriate discipline.
- e.* The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment.

The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course.

70.4(9) Approvals of training courses shall expire three years after the date of issuance. The training manager shall submit the following at least 90 days prior to the expiration date for a course to be reapproved:

- a.* Sponsoring organization name, contact person, address, and telephone number.
- b.* A list of the courses for which reapproval is sought.
- c.* A description of any changes to the training staff, facility, equipment, or course materials since the approval of the training program.
- d.* A statement signed by the training manager stating that the training program complies at all times with rule 70.4(135).
- e.* A fee of \$200.

70.4(10) The department shall consider a request for approval of a training course that has been approved by a state or tribe authorized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

- a.* The course shall be approved if it meets the requirements of rule 70.4(135).
- b.* If the course does not meet all of the requirements of rule 70.4(135), the department shall inform the training provider of additional topics and training hours that are needed to meet the requirements of rule 70.4(135).

641—70.5(135) Certification and recertification.

70.5(1) A person wishing to become a certified lead professional shall apply on forms supplied by the department. The applicant must submit:

- a.* A completed application form.
- b.* A certificate of completion of an approved course for the discipline in which the applicant wishes to become certified.
- c.* A person wishing to become a certified lead inspector or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector shall provide documentation of successful completion of the manufacturer's training course or equivalent for the x-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer that the inspector will use to conduct lead inspections.
- d.* Documentation that the applicant meets the additional experience and education requirements in subrule 70.5(2) for the discipline in which the applicant wishes to become certified. The following documents shall be submitted as evidence that the applicant has the education and work experience required by subrule 70.5(2):
 - (1) Official transcripts or diplomas as evidence of meeting the education requirements.
 - (2) Résumés, letters of reference, or documentation of work experience, as evidence of meeting the work experience requirements.
- e.* Beginning March 1, 1999, a certificate showing that the applicant has passed the state certification examination in the discipline in which the applicant wishes to become certified.
- f.* A \$50 nonrefundable fee.

70.5(2) To become certified by the department as a lead inspector, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector, lead abatement contractor, lead abatement worker, or visual risk assessor, an applicant must meet the education and experience requirements for the appropriate discipline:

- a.* Lead inspectors and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspectors must meet one of the following requirements:
 - (1) Bachelor's degree.
 - (2) Associate's degree and one year of related experience (e.g., lead, environmental health, public health, housing inspection, building trades).

(3) High school diploma and two years of related experience (e.g., lead, environmental health, public health, housing inspection, building trades).

(4) Certification as an industrial hygienist, professional engineer, registered architect, registered sanitarian, registered environmental health specialist, or registered nurse.

b. Lead abatement contractors must meet one of the following requirements:

(1) One year of experience as a certified lead abatement worker.

(2) Two years of experience in building trades.

c. No additional education or experience is required for lead abatement workers.

d. Visual risk assessors must meet one of the following requirements:

(1) Associate's degree.

(2) High school diploma and one year of related experience (e.g., lead, environmental health, public health, housing inspection, building trades).

(3) Certification as an industrial hygienist, professional engineer, registered architect, registered sanitarian, registered environmental health specialist, or registered nurse.

70.5(3) Certifications issued prior to March 1, 1999, shall expire on August 1, 1999. By August 1, 1999, lead professionals certified prior to March 1, 1999, must be recertified by submitting the following:

a. A completed application form.

b. For lead inspectors, a certificate showing the completion of additional training hours in an approved course to meet the total training hours required by subrule 70.4(3).

c. For elevated blood lead (EBL) inspectors, a certificate showing the completion of additional training hours in an approved course to meet the total training hours required by subrule 70.4(4).

d. Documentation that the applicant meets the experience and education requirements in subrule 70.5(2) for the discipline in which the applicant wishes to become certified. The following documents shall be submitted as evidence that the applicant has the education and work experience required by subrule 70.5(2):

(1) Official transcripts or diplomas as evidence of meeting the education requirements.

(2) Résumés, letters of reference, or documentation of work experience, as evidence of meeting the work experience requirements.

e. A certificate showing that the applicant has successfully completed an approved refresher training course for the appropriate discipline.

f. A certificate showing that the applicant has passed the state certification examination in the discipline in which the applicant wishes to become certified.

g. A \$50 nonrefundable fee.

70.5(4) An agency wishing to become a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency shall apply on forms supplied by the department. The agency must submit:

a. A completed application form.

b. Documentation that the agency has the authority to require the repair of lead hazards identified through an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection.

c. Documentation that the agency employs or has contracted with a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector to provide environmental case management of all elevated blood lead (EBL) children in the agency's service area, including follow-up to ensure that lead-based paint hazards identified as a result of elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections are corrected.

70.5(5) Beginning March 1, 1999, individuals certified as lead professionals must be recertified each year. To be recertified, lead professionals must submit the following:

- a.* A completed application form.
- b.* A \$50 nonrefundable fee.
- c.* Every three years, a certificate showing that the applicant has successfully completed an approved refresher training course for the appropriate discipline.

70.5(6) The department shall develop and administer the state certification examinations for the disciplines of lead inspector, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector, lead abatement contractor, lead abatement worker, and visual risk assessor.

a. An individual may take the state certification examination no more than three times within six months of receiving a certificate of completion from an approved course.

b. If an individual does not pass the certification examination within six months of receiving a certificate of completion from an approved course, the individual must retake the appropriate approved course before reapplying for certification.

641—70.6(135) Work practice standards for conducting lead-based paint activities in target housing and child-occupied facilities.

70.6(1) Prior to March 1, 1999, when performing any lead-based paint activity described as an inspection, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, lead hazard screen, risk assessment, visual risk assessment, or lead abatement, a certified individual must perform that activity in compliance with the appropriate requirements below. Beginning on March 1, 1999, all lead-based paint activities shall be performed according to the work practice standards in rule 70.6(135) and a certified individual must perform that activity in compliance with the appropriate requirements below.

70.6(2) A certified lead inspector or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector must conduct lead inspections according to the following standards. Beginning on August 1, 1999, lead inspections shall be conducted only by a certified lead inspector or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector.

a. When conducting an inspection, the inspector shall use the documented methodologies, including selection of rooms and components for sampling or testing, specified in Chapter 7 of the Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (1995, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development).

b. Paint shall be sampled using adequate quality control by x-ray fluorescence or by laboratory analysis using a recognized laboratory to determine the presence of lead-based paint on a surface.

c. If lead-based paint is identified through an inspection, the inspector must conduct a visual inspection to determine the presence of lead-based paint hazards and any other potential lead hazards.

d. A certified lead inspector or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility inspected and shall provide a copy of this report to the person requesting the inspection. A certified lead inspector or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector shall maintain a copy of each written report for no fewer than three years. The inspection report shall include, at least:

- (1) Date of each inspection;
- (2) Address of building;
- (3) Date of construction;
- (4) Apartment numbers (if applicable);

(5) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner or owners of each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility;

(6) Name, signature, and certification number of each certified inspector conducting the investigation;

(7) Name, address, and telephone number of each laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples;

(8) Each testing method and device and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the serial number of any x-ray fluorescence (XRF) device;

(9) Specific locations of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint;

(10) The results of the inspection expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;

(11) A description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, and any other potential lead hazards; and

(12) A description of interim controls and abatement options for each identified lead-based paint hazard and a suggested prioritization for addressing each hazard. If the use of an encapsulant or enclosure is recommended, the report shall recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure.

70.6(3) A certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector must conduct elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections according to the following standards. Beginning on August 1, 1999, EBL inspections shall be conducted only by a certified EBL inspector.

a. When conducting an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, the elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector shall use the documented methodologies, including selection of rooms and components for sampling or testing, specified in Chapter 7 of the Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (1995, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development).

b. Paint shall be sampled using adequate quality control by x-ray fluorescence or by laboratory analysis using a recognized laboratory to determine the presence of lead-based paint on a surface.

c. If lead-based paint is identified through an inspection, the inspector must conduct a visual inspection to determine the presence of lead-based paint hazards and any other potential lead hazards.

d. A certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection has been conducted and shall provide a copy of this report to the owner and the occupant of the dwelling. The report shall include, at least:

(1) Date of each elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection;

(2) Address of building;

(3) Date of construction;

(4) Apartment numbers (if applicable);

(5) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner or owners of each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility;

(6) Name, signature, and certification number of each certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector conducting the investigation;

(7) Name, address, and telephone number of each laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples;

(8) Each testing method and device and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the serial number of any x-ray fluorescence (XRF) device;

(9) Specific locations of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint;

- (10) The results of the inspection expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;
- (11) A description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, and any other potential lead hazards; and
- (12) A description of interim controls and abatement options for each identified lead-based paint hazard and a suggested prioritization for addressing each hazard. If the use of an encapsulant or enclosure is recommended, the report shall recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure.

e. A certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector shall maintain a written record for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection has been conducted for no fewer than ten years. The record shall include, at least:

- (1) A copy of the written report required by paragraph 70.6(3)“*d.*”
- (2) Blood lead test results for the elevated blood lead (EBL) child.
- (3) A record of conversations held with the owners and occupants of each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility prior to, during, and after the EBL inspection.
- (4) Records of follow-up visits made to each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where lead-based paint hazards are identified to ensure that lead-based paint hazards are safely repaired.

70.6(4) A certified lead inspector or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector must conduct lead hazard screens according to the following standards. Beginning on August 1, 1999, lead hazard screens shall be conducted only by a certified lead inspector or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector.

a. Background information regarding the physical characteristics of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility and occupant use patterns that may cause lead-based paint exposure to at least one child six years of age or less shall be collected.

b. A visual inspection of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility shall be conducted to determine if any deteriorated paint is present and to locate at least two dust sampling locations.

c. If deteriorated paint is present, each surface with deteriorated paint which is determined to have a distinct painting history must be tested for the presence of lead.

d. In residential dwellings, two composite dust samples shall be collected. One sample shall be collected from the floors and the other from the window well and window trough in rooms, hallways, or stairwells where at least one child six years of age or less is most likely to come in contact with dust.

e. In multifamily dwellings and child-occupied facilities, a composite dust sample shall also be collected from common areas where at least one child six years of age or less is likely to come in contact with dust.

f. Dust samples shall be collected using the documented methodologies specified in the Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (1995, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development). Dust samples shall be analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine the level of lead.

g. Paint shall be sampled using adequate quality control by x-ray fluorescence or by laboratory analysis using a recognized laboratory to determine the presence of lead-based paint on a surface.

h. A certified lead inspector shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where a lead hazard screen is conducted and shall provide a copy of this report to the person requesting the lead hazard screen. A certified lead inspector shall maintain a copy of each written report for no fewer than three years. The report shall include, at least:

- (1) Date of each lead hazard screen;
- (2) Address of building;

- (3) Date of construction;
- (4) Apartment numbers (if applicable);
- (5) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner or owners of each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility;
- (6) Name, signature, and certification number of each certified inspector conducting the investigation;
- (7) Name, address, and telephone number of each recognized laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples;
- (8) Results of the visual inspection;
- (9) Each testing method and device and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the serial number of any x-ray fluorescence (XRF) device;
- (10) Specific locations of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint;
- (11) All results of laboratory analysis of collected paint, dust, and soil samples;
- (12) Any other sampling results;
- (13) Background information collected regarding the physical characteristics of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility and occupant use patterns that may cause lead-based paint exposure to at least one child six years of age or less; and
- (14) Recommendations, if warranted, for a follow-up lead inspection or risk assessment, and, as appropriate, any further actions.

70.6(5) A certified lead inspector or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector must conduct risk assessments according to the following standards. Beginning on August 1, 1999, risk assessments shall be conducted only by a certified lead inspector or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector.

a. Background information regarding the physical characteristics of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility and occupant use patterns that may cause lead-based paint exposure to at least one child six years of age or less shall be collected.

b. A visual inspection for risk assessment shall be undertaken to locate the existence of deteriorated paint and other potential lead hazards and to assess the extent and causes of the paint deterioration.

c. If deteriorated paint is present, each surface with deteriorated paint which is determined to have a distinct painting history must be tested for the presence of lead.

d. Accessible, friction, and impact surfaces having a distinct painting history shall be tested for the presence of lead.

e. In residential dwellings, dust samples shall be collected from the windowsill, window trough, and floor in all living areas where at least one child is most likely to come in contact with dust. Dust samples may be either composite or single-surface samples.

f. In multifamily dwellings and child-occupied facilities, dust samples shall also be collected from common areas adjacent to the sampled residential dwellings or child-occupied facility and in other common areas where the lead inspector or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector determines that at least one child six years of age or less is likely to come in contact with dust. Dust samples may be either composite or single-surface samples.

g. In child-occupied facilities, dust samples shall be collected from the window well, window trough, and floor in each room, hallway, or stairwell utilized by one or more children, six years of age or less, and in other common areas where the lead inspector or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector determines that at least one child six years of age or less is likely to come in contact with dust. Dust samples may be either composite or single-surface samples.

h. Soil samples shall be collected in exterior play areas and drip line/foundation areas where bare soil is present.

i. Dust samples, soil, and paint samples shall be collected using the documented methodologies specified in the Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (1995, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development). Dust and soil samples shall be analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine the level of lead.

j. Paint shall be sampled using adequate quality control by x-ray fluorescence or by laboratory analysis using a recognized laboratory to determine the presence of lead-based paint on a surface.

k. A certified lead inspector or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where a risk assessment is conducted and shall provide a copy of the report to the person requesting the risk assessment. A certified lead inspector or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector shall maintain a copy of the report for no fewer than three years. The report shall include, at least:

- (1) Date of each risk assessment;
- (2) Address of building;
- (3) Date of construction;
- (4) Apartment numbers (if applicable);
- (5) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner or owners of each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility;
- (6) Name, signature, and certification number of each certified inspector conducting the investigation;
- (7) Name, address, and telephone number of each recognized laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples;
- (8) Results of the visual inspection;
- (9) Each testing method and device and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the serial number of any x-ray fluorescence (XRF) device;
- (10) Specific locations of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint;
- (11) All results of laboratory analysis of collected paint, dust, and soil samples;
- (12) Any other sampling results;
- (13) Background information collected regarding the physical characteristics of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility and occupant use patterns that may cause lead-based paint exposure to at least one child six years of age or less;
- (14) To the extent that they are used as part of the lead-based paint hazard determination, the results of any previous inspections or analyses for the presence of lead-based paint, or other assessments of lead-based paint hazards;
- (15) A description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, and any other potential lead hazards; and
- (16) A description of interim controls and abatement options for each identified lead-based paint hazard and a suggested prioritization for addressing each hazard. If the use of an encapsulant or enclosure is recommended, the report shall recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure.

70.6(6) A certified lead abatement contractor or certified lead abatement worker must conduct lead abatement according to the following standards. Beginning on August 1, 1999, lead abatement shall be conducted only by a certified lead abatement contractor or a certified lead abatement worker.

a. A certified lead abatement contractor must be on site during all work site preparation and during the postabatement cleanup of work areas. At all other times when lead abatement is being conducted, the certified lead abatement contractor shall be on site or available by telephone, pager, or answering service, and be able to be present at the work site in no more than two hours.

b. A certified lead abatement contractor shall ensure that lead abatement is conducted according to all federal, state, and local requirements.

c. A certified lead abatement contractor shall notify the department at least seven days prior to the commencement of lead abatement in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility.

d. A certified lead abatement contractor shall develop an occupant protection plan for all lead abatement projects prior to starting lead abatement and shall implement the occupant protection plan during the lead abatement project. The occupant protection plan shall be unique to each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility. The occupant protection plan shall describe the measures and management procedures that will be taken during the abatement to protect the building occupants from exposure to any lead-based paint hazards.

e. Approved methods must be used to conduct lead abatement and prohibited work practices must not be used to conduct lead abatement. The following are prohibited work practices:

(1) Open-flame burning or torching of lead-based paint.

(2) Machine sanding or grinding or abrasive blasting or sandblasting of lead-based paint unless used with High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) exhaust control that removes particles of 0.3 microns or larger from the air at 99.97 percent or greater efficiency.

(3) Uncontained water blasting of lead-based paint.

(4) Dry scraping or dry sanding of lead-based paint except in conjunction with the use of a heat gun or around electrical outlets.

(5) Operating a heat gun at a temperature at or above 1100 degrees Fahrenheit.

f. Soil abatement shall be conducted using one of the following methods:

(1) If soil is removed, the lead-contaminated soil shall be replaced with soil that is not lead-contaminated.

(2) If soil is not removed, the lead-contaminated soil shall be permanently covered.

g. Postabatement clearance procedures shall be conducted by a certified lead inspector or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector using the following procedures:

(1) Following an abatement, a visual inspection shall be performed to determine if deteriorated paint surfaces or visible amounts of dust, debris, or residue are still present. If deteriorated paint surfaces or visible amounts of dust, debris, or residue are present, these conditions must be eliminated prior to the continuation of the clearance procedures.

(2) Following the visual inspection and any required postabatement cleanup, clearance sampling for lead-contaminated dust shall be conducted. Clearance sampling may be conducted by employing single-surface sampling or composite dust sampling.

(3) Dust samples shall be collected a minimum of one hour after the completion of final postabatement cleanup activities.

(4) Dust samples shall be collected using the documented methodologies specified in the Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (1995, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development). Dust samples shall be analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine the level of lead.

(5) The following postabatement clearance activities shall be conducted as appropriate based upon the extent or manner of abatement activities conducted in the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility:

1. After conducting an abatement with containment between abated and unabated areas, one dust sample shall be taken from one windowsill and window trough (if available) and one dust sample shall be taken from the floor of no fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells within the containment area. In addition, one dust sample shall be taken from the floor outside the containment area. If there are fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells within the containment area, then all rooms, hallways, and stairwells shall be sampled.

2. After conducting an abatement with no containment, two dust samples shall be taken from no fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells in the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility. One dust sample shall be taken from one windowsill and window trough (if available) and one dust sample shall be taken from the floor of each room, hallway, or stairwell selected. If there are fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells within the containment area, then all rooms, hallways, and stairwells shall be sampled.

3. Following an exterior abatement, a visual inspection shall be conducted. All horizontal surfaces in the outdoor living area closest to the abated surface shall be found to be cleaned of visible dust and debris. In addition, a visual inspection shall be conducted to determine the presence of paint chips on the drip line or next to the foundation below any exterior surface abated. If visible dust, debris, or paint chips are present, they must be removed from the site and properly disposed of according to all applicable federal, state, and local standards.

(6) The rooms, hallways, and stairwells selected for sampling shall be selected using the documented methodologies specified in the Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (1995, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development).

(7) The certified lead inspector or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector shall compare the residual lead level as determined by the laboratory analysis from each dust sample with applicable clearance levels for lead in dust on floors and window troughs. If the residual lead levels in a dust sample exceed the clearance levels, then all the components represented by the failed dust sample shall be recleaned and retested until clearance levels are met.

h. In a multifamily dwelling with similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings, random sampling for the purpose of clearance may be conducted if the following conditions are met:

(1) The certified lead abatement contractors and certified lead abatement workers who abate or clean the dwellings do not know which residential dwellings will be selected for the random sampling.

(2) A sufficient number of residential dwellings are selected for dust sampling to provide a 95 percent level of confidence that no more than 5 percent or 50 of the residential dwellings (whichever is smaller) in the randomly sampled population exceed the appropriate clearance levels.

(3) The randomly selected residential dwellings shall be sampled and evaluated for clearance according to the procedures found in paragraph 70.6(6)“g.”

i. The certified lead abatement contractor shall prepare an abatement report containing the following information:

- (1) Starting and completion dates of the lead abatement project.
- (2) The name and address of each certified lead abatement contractor and certified lead abatement worker conducting the abatement.
- (3) The occupant protection plan required by paragraph 70.6(6)“*d.*”
- (4) The name, address, and signature of each certified lead inspector or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector conducting clearance sampling, the date on which the clearance testing was conducted, and the results of all postabatement clearance testing and all soil analyses, if applicable.
- (5) The name and address of each laboratory that conducted the analysis of clearance samples and soil samples.
- (6) A detailed written description of the lead abatement project, including lead abatement methods used, locations of rooms and components where lead abatement occurred, reasons for selecting particular lead abatement methods, and any suggested monitoring of encapsulants or enclosures.
- (7) Maintain all reports and plans required in this subrule for a minimum of three years.
- (8) Provide a copy of all reports required by this subrule to the building owner who contracted for the lead abatement.

70.6(7) A certified lead inspector, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector, or a certified visual risk assessor must conduct visual risk assessments according to the following standards. Beginning on August 1, 1999, visual risk assessments shall be conducted only by a certified lead inspector, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector, or a certified visual risk assessor.

a. Background information regarding the physical characteristics of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility and occupant use patterns that may cause lead-based paint exposure to at least one child six years of age or less shall be collected.

b. A visual inspection for risk assessment shall be undertaken to locate the existence of deteriorated paint and other potential lead hazards and to assess the extent and causes of the paint deterioration.

c. A certified lead inspector, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector, or a certified visual risk assessor shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where a visual risk assessment is conducted and shall provide a copy of the report to the person requesting the visual risk assessment. A certified lead inspector, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector, or a certified visual risk assessor shall maintain a copy of the report for no fewer than three years. The report shall include, at least:

- (1) Date of each visual risk assessment;
- (2) Address of building;
- (3) Date of construction;
- (4) Apartment numbers (if applicable);
- (5) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner or owners of each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility;
- (6) Name, signature, and certification number of each certified visual assessor conducting the visual risk assessment;
- (7) Specific locations of painted components identified as likely to contain lead-based paint and likely to be lead-based paint hazards; and
- (8) Information for the owner and occupants on how to reduce lead hazards in the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility.

70.6(8) A certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency shall maintain the written records for all elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections conducted by persons that the agency employs or contracts with to provide elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections in the agency's service area.

70.6(9) A person may be certified as a lead inspector, visual risk assessor, or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector and as a lead abatement contractor or lead abatement worker. However, a person who is certified both as a lead inspector, visual risk assessor, or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector and as a lead abatement contractor or lead abatement worker shall not provide both lead inspection or visual risk assessment and lead abatement services at the same site unless a written consent or waiver, following full disclosure by the person, is obtained from the owner or manager of the site.

70.6(10) Any paint chip, dust, or soil samples collected pursuant to the work practice standards contained in this rule shall be collected by persons certified as a lead inspector or an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector. These samples shall be analyzed by a recognized laboratory.

70.6(11) Composite dust sampling shall be conducted only in the situations specified in subrules 70.6(4) to 70.6(6). If composite sampling is conducted, it shall meet the following requirements:

- a. Composite dust samples shall consist of at least two subsamples.
- b. Every component that is being tested shall be included in the sampling.
- c. Composite dust samples shall not consist of subsamples from more than one type of component.

641—70.7(135) Enforcement.

70.7(1) The department may enter premises or facilities where violations of the provisions regarding lead-based paint activities may occur for the purpose of conducting inspections.

70.7(2) The department may enter premises or facilities where training programs conduct business.

70.7(3) The department may take samples and review records as part of the lead-based paint activities inspection process.

70.7(4) The following are considered to be in violation of this chapter:

- a. Failure or refusal to comply with any requirements of rules 70.3(135) to 70.6(135).
- b. Failure or refusal to establish, maintain, provide, copy, or permit access to records or reports as required by rules 70.3(135) to 70.6(135).
- c. Failure or refusal to permit entry or inspection as described in subrules 70.7(1) to 70.7(3).
- d. Obtaining certification through fraudulent representation.
- e. Failing to obtain certification from the department and performing work requiring certification at a job site.
- f. Fraudulently obtaining certification and engaging in any lead-based paint activities requiring certification.
- g. Violators are subject to civil penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.105A.

641—70.8(135) Denial, suspension or revocation of certification and denial, suspension, revocation, or modification of course approval.

70.8(1) The department may deny an application for certification, or may suspend or revoke a certification, when it finds that the applicant or certified lead professional has committed any of the following acts:

- a. Obtained documentation of training through fraudulent means.
- b. Gained admission to and completed an accredited training program through misrepresentation of admission requirements.

- c.* Obtained certification through misrepresentation of certification requirements or related documents dealing with education, training, professional registration, or experience.
- d.* Performed work requiring certification at a job site without having proof of certification.
- e.* Permitted the duplication or use of the individual's own certificate by another.
- f.* Performed work for which certification is required, but for which appropriate certification has not been received.
- g.* Failed to follow the standards of conduct required by rule 70.6(135).
- h.* Failed to comply with federal, state, or local lead-based paint statutes and regulations.

70.8(2) The department may deny, suspend, revoke, or modify the approval for a course when it finds that the training program, training manager, or other person with supervisory authority over the course has:

- a.* Misrepresented the contents of a training course to the department or to the student population.
- b.* Failed to submit required information or notifications in a timely manner.
- c.* Failed to maintain required records.
- d.* Falsified approval records, instructor qualifications, or other information or documentation related to course approval.
- e.* Failed to comply with the training standards and requirements in rule 70.4(135).
- f.* Made false or misleading statements to the department in its application for approval or reapproval which the department relied upon in approving the application.

70.8(3) Complaints. Complaints regarding a certified lead professional or an approved course shall be submitted in writing to the Iowa Department of Public Health, Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 321 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075. The complainant shall provide:

- a.* The name of the certified lead professional and the specific details of the action(s) by the certified lead professional that did not comply with the rules, or
- b.* The name of the sponsoring person or organization of an approved course and the specific way(s) that an approved course did not comply with the rules.

70.8(4) Appeals.

a. Notice of denial, suspension or revocation of certification, or denial, suspension, revocation, or modification of course approval shall be sent to the affected individual or organization by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service. The affected individual or organization shall have a right to appeal the denial, suspension or revocation.

b. An appeal of a denial, suspension or revocation shall be submitted by certified mail, return receipt requested, within 30 days of the receipt of the department's notice to the Iowa Department of Public Health, Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 321 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075. If such a request is made within the 30-day time period, the notice of denial, suspension or revocation shall be deemed to be suspended. Prior to or at the hearing, the department may rescind the notice upon satisfaction that the reason for the denial, suspension or revocation has been or will be removed. After the hearing, or upon default of the applicant or alleged violator, the administrative law judge shall affirm, modify or set aside the denial, suspension or revocation. If no appeal is submitted within 30 days, the denial, suspension or revocation shall become the department's final agency action.

c. Upon receipt of an appeal that meets contested case status, the appeal shall be transmitted to the department of inspections and appeals within five working days of receipt pursuant to the rules adopted by that agency regarding the transmission of contested cases. The information upon which the denial, suspension or revocation is based shall be provided to the department of inspections and appeals.

d. The hearing shall be conducted according to the procedural rules of the department of inspections and appeals found in 481—Chapter 10, Iowa Administrative Code.

e. When the administrative law judge makes a proposed decision and order, it shall be served by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivered by personal service. The proposed decision and order then becomes the department's final agency action without further proceedings ten days after it is received by the aggrieved party unless an appeal to the director is taken as provided in paragraph 70.8(4) "f."

f. Any appeal to the director for review of the proposed decision and order of the administrative law judge shall be filed in writing and mailed to the director by certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivered by personal service within ten days after the receipt of the administrative law judge's proposed decision and order by the aggrieved party. A copy of the appeal shall also be mailed to the administrative law judge. Any request for appeal shall state the reason for appeal.

g. Upon receipt of an appeal request, the administrative law judge shall prepare the record of the hearing or submission to the director. The record shall include the following:

- (1) All pleadings, motions, and rulings.
- (2) All evidence received or considered and all other submissions by recording or transcript.
- (3) A statement of all matters officially noticed.
- (4) All questions and offers of proof, objection, and rulings thereon.
- (5) All proposed findings and exceptions.
- (6) The proposed findings and order of the administrative law judge.

h. The decision and order of the director becomes the department's final agency action upon receipt by the aggrieved party and shall be delivered by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service.

i. It is not necessary to file an application for a rehearing to exhaust administrative remedies when appealing to the director or the district court as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.19. The aggrieved party to the final agency action of the department who has exhausted all administrative remedies may petition for judicial review of that action pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A.

j. Any petition for judicial review of a decision and order shall be filed in the district court within 30 days after the decision and order becomes final. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be sent to the department by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service to the Iowa Department of Public Health, Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 321 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075.

k. The party who appeals a final agency action to the district court shall pay the cost of the preparation of a transcript of the contested case hearing for the district court.

70.8(5) Public notification.

a. The public shall be notified of the suspension, revocation, modification, or reinstatement of course approval through appropriate mechanisms.

b. The department shall maintain a list of courses for which the approval has been suspended, revoked, modified, or reinstated.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.105A.

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