

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT[641]

Adopted and Filed

Rulemaking related to lead-based paint activities

The Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing hereby rescinds Chapter 70, “Lead-Based Paint Activities,” Iowa Administrative Code, and adopts a new chapter with the same title.

Legal Authority for Rulemaking

This rulemaking is adopted under the authority provided in Iowa Code section 10A.902.

State or Federal Law Implemented

This rulemaking implements, in whole or in part, Iowa Code section 10A.902 and Executive Order 10.

Purpose and Summary

This rulemaking repromulgates Chapter 70. This rulemaking implements Iowa Code section 10A.902 in accordance with the goals and directives of Executive Order 10. Iowa Code section 10A.902 requires that the Department adopt rules regarding minimum requirements for lead inspector, lead abater, and lead-safe renovator training programs, certification, work practice standards and suspension and revocation requirements, and implement the training and certification programs. The Department shall seek federal funding and establish fees in amounts sufficient to defray the costs of the programs.

This rulemaking implements the aforementioned Iowa Code section by specifying terms and requirements related to lead professionals and firms and lead training programs in accordance with state and federal law. The rules establish responsibilities for individuals working in the different lead disciplines. The rules identify specific training required of those individuals and provide a secure electronic system to keep certifications up to date. The rules provide clear guidelines for lead professionals regarding training and certification to perform lead-based paint activities.

Public Comment and Changes to Rulemaking

Notice of Intended Action for this rulemaking was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on December 25, 2024, as **ARC 8672C**. A public hearing was held on the following date(s):

- January 14, 2025
- January 15, 2025

No one attended the public hearings. No public comments were received. Nonsubstantive changes from the Notice have been made for clarity and consistency with the Department’s rules.

Adoption of Rulemaking

This rulemaking was adopted by the Department on January 29, 2025.

Fiscal Impact

This rulemaking has no fiscal impact to the State of Iowa.

Jobs Impact

After analysis and review of this rulemaking, no impact on jobs has been found.

Waivers

Any person who believes that the application of the discretionary provisions of this rulemaking would result in hardship or injustice to that person may petition the Department for a waiver of the discretionary provisions, if any, pursuant to 481—Chapter 6.

Review by Administrative Rules Review Committee

The Administrative Rules Review Committee, a bipartisan legislative committee which oversees rulemaking by executive branch agencies, may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this rulemaking at its [regular monthly meeting](#) or at a special meeting. The Committee's meetings are open to the public, and interested persons may be heard as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.8(6).

Effective Date

This rulemaking will become effective on March 26, 2025.

The following rulemaking action is adopted:

ITEM 1. Rescind 641—Chapter 70 and adopt the following **new** chapter in lieu thereof:

CHAPTER 70
LEAD-BASED PAINT ACTIVITIES

641—70.1(10A) Applicability. This chapter applies to all persons who are lead professionals in Iowa, all firms that perform lead professional activities in Iowa, and training providers that offer training for lead professionals. This chapter addresses certification of lead professionals and establishes specific requirements for how lead-based paint activities will be performed if a property owner, manager, or occupant chooses to undertake them. Nothing in this chapter mandates a property owner, manager, or occupant to undertake any particular lead-based paint activity. This chapter also provides for the approval of courses that provide training for lead professionals.

641—70.2(10A) Definitions.

“Adequate quality control” means a plan or design that 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.

“Approved lead-safe work practices training program” means a lead-safe work practices training program that has been approved by the department.

“Arithmetic mean” means the algebraic sum of data values divided by the number of data values.

“Certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor” means a person who has met the requirements of 641—70.5(10A) for certification or interim certification and who has been certified by the department.

“Certified firm” means a firm that employs certified lead professionals and has met the requirements of 641—70.7(10A) for certification and has been certified by the department.

“Certified lead abatement contractor” means a person who has met the requirements of 641—70.5(10A) for certification or interim certification and who has been certified by the department.

“Certified lead abatement worker” means a person who has met the requirements of 641—70.5(10A) and who has been certified by the department.

“Certified lead inspector/risk assessor” means a person who has met the requirements of 641—70.5(10A) for certification or interim certification 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/risk assessor, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, lead abatement contractor, lead abatement worker, project designer, sampling technician, or lead-safe renovator.

“Certified lead-safe renovator” means a person who has met the requirements of 641—70.5(10A) for certification and who has been certified by the department.

“Certified project designer” means a person who has met the requirements of 641—70.5(10A) for certification or interim certification and who has been certified by the department.

“*Certified sampling technician*” means a person who has met the requirements of 641—70.5(10A) and who has been certified by the department.

“*Chewable surface*” means an interior or exterior surface painted with lead-based paint that a young child can mouth or chew. Surfaces can be considered chewable even if there is no evidence of teeth marks.

“*Child-occupied facility*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 10A.903. “Child-occupied facility” also includes any building where lead-based paint activities are conducted immediately prior to or during the conversion of the building to a child-occupied facility.

“*Cleaning verification card*” means a card developed and distributed, or otherwise approved, by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the purpose of determining, through comparison of wet and dry disposable cleaning cloths with the card, whether postrenovation cleaning has been properly completed.

“*Clearance level*” means the value at which the amount of lead in dust on a surface following completion of interim controls, lead abatement, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, rehabilitation, or renovation is a dust-lead hazard and fails clearance testing. The clearance level for a single-surface dust sample from a floor is greater than or equal to 10 micrograms per square foot. The clearance level for a single-surface dust sample from an interior windowsill is greater than or equal to 100 micrograms per square foot. The clearance level for a single-surface dust sample from a window trough is greater than or equal to 400 micrograms per square foot.

“*Clearance testing*” means an activity conducted following interim controls, lead abatement, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, rehabilitation, or renovation to determine that the hazard reduction activities are complete. Clearance testing includes a visual assessment, the collection and analysis of environmental samples, the interpretation of sampling results, and the preparation of a report.

“*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, porches, exteriors, playgrounds, community centers, garages, and boundary fences.

“*Common area group*” means a group of common areas that are similar in design, construction, and function. Common area groups include but are not limited to hallways, stairwells, and laundry rooms.

“*Complete criminal record*” includes the complaint and judgment of conviction for each offense of which the applicant has been convicted, regardless of whether the offense is classified as a felony or a misdemeanor, and regardless of the jurisdiction in which the offense occurred.

“*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 conditioners; 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, casings, sashes and wells, and air conditioners. Each side of a door is considered a component within its respective room.

“*Component type*” means a group of like components constructed of the same substrate in the same multifamily housing.

“*Composite sample*” means the collection of more than one sample of the same medium (e.g., dust, soil, or paint) from the same type of surface (e.g., floor, interior windowsill, or window trough) such that multiple samples can be analyzed as a single sample.

“*Concentration*” means the relative content of a specific substance contained within a larger mass, such as the amount of lead (in micrograms per grams or parts per million of weight) in a sample of soil or dust.

“*Containment*” means a system of temporary barriers to protect workers, residents, and the environment by controlling exposures to the dust-lead hazards and debris created during renovation or lead abatement.

“*Conviction*” means a finding, plea, or verdict of guilt made or returned in a criminal proceeding, even if the adjudication of guilt is deferred, withheld, or not entered. “Conviction” includes Alford pleas and pleas of nolo contendere.

“*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 inspections, appeals, and licensing.

“*Deteriorated paint*” means any interior or exterior paint or other coating that is cracking, flaking, chipping, peeling, or chalking, or any paint or coating located on an interior or exterior surface that is otherwise damaged or separated 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.

“*Disqualifying offense*” means a conviction directly related to the duties and responsibilities of the profession. A conviction is directly related to the duties and responsibilities of the profession if either (1) the actions taken in furtherance of an offense are actions customarily performed within the scope of practice of a certified profession, or (2) the circumstances under which an offense was committed are circumstances customary to a certified profession.

“*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.

“*Dripline*” means the area within three feet surrounding the perimeter of a building.

“*Dry disposable cleaning cloth*” means a commercially available dry, electrostatically charged, white disposable cloth designed to be used for cleaning hard surfaces such as uncarpeted floors or countertops.

“*Dry sanding*” means sanding a surface that is partially coated with paint or other surface coating without moisture and includes hand and mechanical methods of sanding.

“*Dry scraping*” means scraping a surface that is partially coated with paint or other surface coating without moisture and includes hand and mechanical methods of scraping.

“*Dust-lead hazard*” means surface dust in residential dwellings or child-occupied facilities that contains a mass-per-area concentration of lead greater than or equal to 10 micrograms per square foot on floors, 100 micrograms per square foot on interior windowsills, and 400 micrograms per square foot on window troughs based on wipe samples. A dust-lead hazard is present in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility when the weighted arithmetic mean lead loading for all single-surface or composite samples of floors and interior windowsills is greater than or equal to 10 micrograms per square foot on floors, 100 micrograms per square foot on interior windowsills, and 400 micrograms per square foot on window troughs based on wipe samples. A dust-lead hazard is present on floors, interior windowsills, or window troughs in an unsampled residential dwelling in a multifamily dwelling if a dust-lead hazard is present on floors, interior windowsills, or window troughs, respectively, in at least one sampled residential unit on the property. A dust-lead hazard is present on floors, interior windowsills, or window troughs in an unsampled common area in a multifamily dwelling if a dust-lead hazard is present on floors, interior windowsills, or window troughs, respectively, in at least one sampled common area in the same common area group on the property.

“Elevated blood lead (EBL) child” means any child who has had one venous blood lead level greater than or equal to 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 property owner and occupant of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility being inspected and to the parents of the elevated blood lead (EBL) child. A certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall not determine that a residential dwelling is free of lead-based paint as a result of an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection.

“Emergency renovation” means renovation, remodeling, or repainting activities necessitated by nonroutine failures of equipment or of a structure that were not planned but resulted from a sudden, unexpected event that, if not immediately attended to, presents a safety or public health hazard or threatens equipment or property with significant damage. “Emergency renovation” includes interim controls, renovation, remodeling, or repainting activities that are conducted in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection.

“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.

“Firm” means a company, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, individual doing business, association, or other business entity; a federal, state, tribal, or local government agency; or a nonprofit organization that performs or offers to perform lead-based paint activities.

“Friction surface” means an interior or exterior surface that is subject to abrasion or friction including but not limited to certain window, floor, and stair surfaces.

“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 that tests the trainees’ ability to satisfactorily perform the work practices and procedures identified in 641—70.6(10A), as well as any other skill taught in a training course.

“Hazardous lead-based paint” means lead-based paint that is present on a friction surface where there is evidence of abrasion or where the dust-lead level on the nearest horizontal surface underneath the friction surface (e.g., the windowsill or floor) is greater than or equal to the dust-lead hazard level, lead-based paint that is present on an impact surface that is damaged or otherwise deteriorated from impact, lead-based paint that is present on a chewable surface, or any other deteriorated lead-based paint in any residential building or child-occupied facility or on the exterior of any residential building or child-occupied facility.

“Hazardous waste” means any waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.3.

“HEPA exhaust control” means a HEPA vacuum attached to the machine in such a manner that it captures the air, dust, and debris disturbed by the machine.

“HEPA vacuum” means a vacuum cleaner that has been designed, operated, and maintained with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter as the last filtration stage. A HEPA filter is a filter that is capable of capturing particles of 0.3 microns with 99.97 percent efficiency. The vacuum cleaner must be designed, operated, and maintained so that all of the air drawn into the machine is expelled through the HEPA filter with none of the air leaking past it. HEPA vacuums must be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

“Housing for the elderly” means retirement communities or similar types of housing reserved for households composed of one or more persons 62 years of age or older or an age recognized as elderly by a specific federal housing assistance program.

“Immediate family” means spouse, parents and grandparents, children and grandchildren, brothers and sisters, mother-in-law and father-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, daughters-in-law and sons-in-law, and adopted and step family members.

“Impact surface” means an interior or exterior surface that is subject to damage by repeated sudden force such as certain parts of door frames.

“Inconclusive classification” means any XRF reading falling within the inconclusive range on the performance characteristic sheet, including the boundary values defining the range.

“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.

“Interior windowsill” means the portion of the horizontal window ledge that protrudes into the interior of the room.

“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. Lead abatement includes, but is not limited to, (1) the removal of lead-based paint and dust-lead hazards, the permanent enclosure or encapsulation of lead-based paint, the replacement of lead-painted surfaces or fixtures, and the removal or covering of soil-lead hazards and (2) all preparation, cleanup, disposal, repainting or refinishing, and postabatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures. “Lead abatement” specifically includes projects for which there is a written contract or other documentation, which provides that an individual will be conducting lead abatement in or around a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility.

“Lead abatement” also includes but is not limited to (1) projects for which there is a written contract or other document, 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 that are conducted by firms or individuals certified under 641—70.5(10A), (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 abatement, and (4) projects resulting in the permanent elimination of lead-based paint that are conducted in response to a lead abatement order. However, in the case of items (1) through (4) of this definition, “lead 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, “lead abatement” does not include interim controls, operations and maintenance activities, renovation, 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 greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or greater than 0.5 percent by weight. Lead-based paint is present on any surface that is tested and found to contain lead greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or greater than 0.5 percent by weight and on any surface like a surface tested in the same room equivalent that has a similar painting history and that is found to be lead-based paint.

“Lead-based paint activities” means, in the case of target housing and child-occupied facilities, lead-free inspection, lead inspection, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, lead hazard screen, risk assessment, lead abatement, visual risk assessment, clearance testing conducted after lead abatement, clearance testing conducted after renovation, clearance testing conducted after interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35, and renovation.

“Lead-based paint hazard” means hazardous lead-based paint, a dust-lead hazard, or a soil-lead hazard.

“Lead-based paint hazard reduction activity” means an activity that permanently or temporarily reduces or eliminates lead-based paint hazards. “Lead-based paint hazard reduction activity” includes lead abatement, renovation, or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

“Lead-free inspection” means an inspection to determine whether a single dwelling unit or multifamily housing is free of lead-based paint and qualifies for the exemption in 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 for target housing being leased that is free of lead-based paint and the provision of a written report explaining the results of the lead-free inspection and options for reducing lead-based paint hazards to the property owner and to the person requesting the lead inspection.

“Lead hazard screen” means a limited risk assessment activity that involves limited paint and dust sampling and the provision of a written report explaining the results of the lead hazard screen to the property owner and to the person requesting the lead hazard screen.

“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 property owner and to the person requesting the lead inspection. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall not determine that a residential dwelling is free of lead-based paint as a result of a lead inspection.

“Lead professional” means a person who conducts lead abatement, renovation, lead inspections, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections, lead hazard screens, risk assessments, visual risk assessments, clearance testing after lead abatement, clearance testing after renovation, paint testing, or clearance testing after interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

“Lead-safe renovator training program” means an eight-hour training program that provides training on how to work safely with lead-based paint.

“Lead-safe work practices” means methods that are used to minimize hazards when conducting renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

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

“Loading” means the quantity of a specific substance present per unit of surface area, such as the amount of lead in micrograms contained in the dust collected from a certain surface area divided by the surface area in square feet or square meters.

“Mid-yard” means an area of a residential yard approximately midway between the dripline of a residential building and the nearest property boundary or between the driplines of a residential building and another building on the same property.

“Minor repair and maintenance activities” means activities, including minor heating, ventilation or air-conditioning work, electrical work, and plumbing, that disrupt less than the minimum areas of a painted surface established in this definition where none of the work practices prohibited or restricted by this chapter are used and where the work does not involve window replacement or demolition of painted surface areas. When painted components or portions of painted components are removed, the entire surface area removed is the amount of painted surface disturbed. Projects, other than emergency renovation, performed in the same room within the same 30 days will be considered the same project for the purpose of determining whether the project is a minor repair and maintenance activity. Renovations performed in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection are not considered minor repair and maintenance activities. The minimum area for minor repair and maintenance activities is:

1. Less than 1.0 square foot of an interior painted or finished wood surface per renovation;
2. Less than 6.0 square feet of a painted or finished drywall or plaster surface per room; or
3. Less than 20.0 square feet of an exterior painted or finished surface per renovation.

Projects performed pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 shall comply with the de minimis levels in 24 CFR 35.1350 if these de minimis levels are more restrictive than the minimum areas of a painted surface established in this definition.

“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.

“Multifamily housing” means one or more multifamily dwellings that are under the same ownership or management.

“Negative classification” means any value defined by the performance characteristics sheet as indicating that lead-based paint is not present.

“NIST 1.02 standard film” means the National Institute of Standards and Technology 1.02 milligrams of lead per square centimeter standard reference material. If the specific 1.02 milligrams of lead per square centimeter standard is not available from NIST, then the lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the closest available standard from NIST (1.0X).

“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.

“Ongoing lead-based paint maintenance” means the maintenance of housing pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

“Painted component” means a component or building component that is at least partially covered with paint or other surface coating.

“Paint-lead hazard” means the presence of hazardous lead-based paint in a residential dwelling or a child-occupied facility.

“Paint sample” means a sample collected in a representative location using ASTM E1729, “Standard Practice for Field Collection of Dried Paint Samples for Lead Determination by Atomic Spectrometry Techniques,” as effective on March 26, 2025, or equivalent method.

“Paint stabilization” means repairing any physical defect in the substrate of a painted surface that is causing paint deterioration, removing loose paint and other material from the surface to be treated, and applying a new protective coating or paint pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

“Paint testing” means the process of determining the presence or the absence of lead-based paint on a specific component or surface. Paint testing shall only be conducted by certified lead inspector/risk assessors or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors using approved methods for testing. Approved methods for paint testing are XRF analysis and laboratory analysis.

“Performance characteristics sheet (PCS)” means an information sheet developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that defines acceptable operating specifications and procedures for a specific model of X-ray fluorescence analyzer (XRF). The PCS contains information about XRF readings taken on specific substrates, calibration check tolerances, interpretation of XRF readings, and other aspects of the model’s performance.

“Permanently covered soil” means soil that 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.

“Play area” means an area of frequent soil contact by children of less than six years of age as indicated by, but not limited to, factors including the following: the presence of play equipment (sandboxes, swing sets, and sliding boards), toys, or other children’s possessions, observations of play patterns, or information provided by parents, residents, caregivers, or property owners.

“Positive classification” means any value defined by the performance characteristics sheet as indicating the presence of lead-based paint.

“Postrenovation cleaning verification” means the use of a wet or dry disposable cleaning cloth to wipe the interior windowsill, window trough, uncarpeted floor, and countertops of the renovation work

area and the comparison of the cloth to a cleaning verification card to determine if the work area has been adequately cleaned.

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

“Public housing agency” or *“PHA”* means a state, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body that is authorized to engage in or assist in the development or operation of low-income housing. A PHA must be approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

“Random selection” means a method of choosing residential dwellings from multifamily housing consisting of similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings such that each residential dwelling has an equal chance of being selected.

“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.

“Recognized test kit” means a commercially available kit recognized by the EPA under 40 CFR 745.88 as being capable of allowing a user to determine the presence of lead at levels equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligrams per square centimeter, or more than 0.5 percent by weight, in a paint chip, paint, powder, or painted surface.

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

“Reevaluation” means a visual assessment of painted surfaces and limited dust and soil sampling conducted periodically following a lead-based paint hazard reduction activity where lead-based paint is still present and the provision of a written report explaining the results of the reevaluation.

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

“Regulated entity” means any lead professional or firm that is regulated by the department by virtue of these rules, the Iowa Code, certification documents, approval documents, lead abatement notices, or other official regulatory promulgation.

“Rehabilitation” means the improvement of an existing structure through alterations, incidental additions, or enhancements. Rehabilitation includes repairs necessary to correct the results of deferred maintenance, the replacement of principal fixtures and components, improvements to increase the efficient use of energy, and installation of security devices.

“Renovation” means the modification of any existing structure, or portion thereof, that results in the disturbance of painted surfaces, unless that activity is performed as part of lead abatement as defined by this chapter. The term “renovation” includes, but is not limited to, the removal, modification, or repair of painted surfaces or painted components such as modification of painted doors, surface restoration, and window repair; surface preparation activity such as sanding, scraping, or other such activities that may generate paint dust; the partial or complete removal of building components such as walls, ceilings, and windows; weatherization projects such as cutting holes in painted surfaces to install blown-in insulation or to gain access to attics and planning thresholds to install weatherstripping; and interim controls that disturb painted surfaces. “Renovation” does not include minor repair and maintenance activities.

“Residential building” means a building containing one or more residential dwellings.

“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, that 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 property owner and to the person requesting the risk assessment.

“Room” means a separate part of the inside of a building, such as a bedroom, living room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, laundry room, or utility room. To be considered a separate room, the room must be separated from adjoining rooms by built-in walls or archways that extend at least six inches from an intersecting wall. Half walls or bookcases count as room separators if built-in. Movable or collapsible partitions or partitions consisting solely of shelves or cabinets are not considered built-in walls. A screened-in porch that is used as a living area is a room. Each exterior side of the house is considered a separate room.

“Soil-lead hazard” means bare soil on residential real property or on the property of a child-occupied facility that contains total lead greater than or equal to 400 parts per million for the dripline, mid-yard, and play areas. A soil-lead hazard is present in a dripline, mid-yard, or play area when the soil-lead concentration from a composite sample of bare soil is greater than or equal to 400 parts per million.

“Soil sample” means a sample collected in a representative location using ASTM E1727, “Standard Practice for Field Collection of Soil Samples by Atomic Spectrometry Techniques,” as effective on March 26, 2025, or equivalent method.

“Standard treatments” means a series of hazard reduction measures designed to reduce all lead-based paint hazards in a residential dwelling without the benefit of a risk assessment or other evaluation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35. Standard treatments consist of the stabilization of all deteriorated interior and exterior paint, the provision of smooth and cleanable horizontal hard surfaces, the correction of dust-generating conditions (i.e., conditions causing rubbing, binding, or crushing of surfaces known to or presumed to be coated with lead-based paint), and the treatment of bare soil to control known or presumed soil-lead hazards.

“State certification examination” means a discipline-specific examination approved 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. The state certification examination may not be administered by the provider of an approved course.

“Substrate” means the material underneath the paint or finish on a surface. Substrates are classified as brick, concrete, drywall, metal, plaster, or wood.

“Substrate correction” means adjustments that must be made to readings obtained from some X-ray fluorescence analyzers to correct for systematic biases due to interference from the substrate beneath the paint.

“Substrate correction value” means the value that is used to adjust readings obtained from some X-ray fluorescence analyzers to correct for systematic biases due to interference from the substrate beneath the paint.

“Targeted selection” means selecting residential dwellings from multifamily housing for risk assessments or lead hazard screens using information supplied by the property owner.

“Target housing” means housing constructed prior to 1978 with the exception of housing for the elderly or for persons with disabilities and housing that does not contain a bedroom, unless at least one child under the age of six years resides or is expected to reside in the housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities or housing that does not contain a bedroom. Target housing also includes any nonresidential building where lead-based paint activities are conducted prior to or during the conversion of the nonresidential building to target housing.

“Testing combination” means the unique combination of the room, component, substrate, and distinct painting history.

“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(s).

“Visual inspection for clearance testing” means the visual examination of a residential dwelling or a child-occupied facility following lead abatement or following interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR 35.1340 to determine whether or not the lead abatement, interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation 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 property owner and to the person requesting the visual risk assessment. For the purpose of compliance with this chapter, housing quality standards inspections conducted in housing owned by a public housing authority and housing that is receiving tenant-based rental assistance from a public housing authority are not considered visual risk assessments.

“Weighted arithmetic mean” means the arithmetic mean of sample results weighted by the number of subsamples in each sample. Its purpose is to give influence to a sample relative to the surface area it represents. A single surface dust sample is comprised of a single dust subsample. A composite dust sample may contain from two to four dust subsamples of the same area as each other and of each single surface dust sample in the composite. The weighted arithmetic mean is obtained by summing, for all dust samples, the product of the dust sample’s result multiplied by the number of dust subsamples in the dust sample, and dividing the sum by the total number of dust subsamples contained in all dust samples.

“Wet disposable cleaning cloth” means a commercially available, premoistened white disposable cloth designed to be used for cleaning hard surfaces such as uncarpeted floors or countertops.

“Wet mopping system” means a device with the following characteristics: a long handle, a mop head designed to be used with disposable absorbent cleaning pads, a reservoir for cleaning solution, and a built-in mechanism for distributing or spraying the cleaning solution onto a floor, or a method of equivalent efficiency.

“Wet sanding” means a process of removing loose paint in which a surface that is partially coated with paint or other surface coating is kept wet or moist during sanding to minimize the dispersal of paint chips and airborne dust.

“Wet scraping” means a process of removing loose paint in which a surface that is partially coated with paint or other surface coating is kept wet or moist during scraping to minimize the dispersal of paint chips and airborne dust.

“Windowsill” means the portion of the horizontal window ledge that protrudes into the interior of the room when the window is closed.

“Window trough” means, for a typical double-hung window, the portion of the exterior windowsill between the interior windowsill (or stool) and the frame of the storm window. If there is no storm window, the window trough is the area that receives both the upper and lower window sashes when they are both lowered. The window trough is sometimes referred to as the window well.

“Wipe sample” means a sample collected by wiping a representative surface of known area, as determined by ASTM E1728, “Standard Practice for Field Collection of Settled Dust Samples Using Wipe Sampling Methods for Lead Determination by Atomic Spectrometry Techniques,” as effective on March 26, 2025, or equivalent method, with an acceptable wipe material as defined in ASTM E1792, “Standard Specification for Wipe Sampling Materials for Lead in Surface Dust,” as effective on March 26, 2025. The minimum area for a floor wipe sample shall be 0.50 square feet or 72 square inches. The minimum area for a windowsill wipe sample and for a window trough wipe sample shall be 0.25 square feet or 36 square inches.

“Worksite” or *“work area”* means an interior or exterior area where lead-based paint hazard reduction activity or renovation takes place. There may be more than one worksite in a dwelling unit or at a residential property.

“Worst case selection” means conducting a walk-through survey of all residential dwellings in the multifamily housing to select the highest-risk residential dwellings for risk assessments or lead hazard screens.

“X-ray fluorescence analyzer” or “XRF analyzer” means an instrument that determines lead concentrations in milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm²) using the principle of X-ray fluorescence.

“XRF reading” means the number obtained when a surface is tested with an X-ray fluorescence analyzer.

641—70.3(10A) Lead professional certification.

70.3(1) A person or a firm that conducts lead abatement, renovation, clearance testing after lead abatement, lead-free inspections, lead inspections, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections, lead hazard screens, risk assessments, visual risk assessments, clearance testing after renovation, or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 has to be certified by the department in the appropriate discipline. However, persons who perform these activities within residential dwellings that they, or an immediate family member, own and currently reside in, are not required to be certified.

70.3(2) Persons who perform renovation under the supervision of a certified lead-safe renovator, certified lead abatement contractor, or certified lead abatement worker and who have completed on-the-job training are not required to be certified. However, on-the-job training does not meet the training requirement for work conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

70.3(3) Elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections are conducted only by certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors employed by or under contract with the department, a local board of health, or a public housing agency.

641—70.4(10A) Course approval and standards. All 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 641—70.4(10A) and been approved by the department.

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

a. The training program offering the course will 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, lead-safe work practices, painting, carpentry, renovation, remodeling, occupational safety and health, or industrial hygiene.

b. The training manager will 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/risk assessor, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or lead abatement contractor. In the case of a course for training lead-safe renovators, the principal instructor may be certified as a sampling technician.

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

c. The principal instructor will 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 70.4(3) through 70.4(17).

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 will issue unique course completion certificates to each student who passes the course. The course completion certificate shall be issued in color. The course completion certificate will include:

- (1) The first name, last name and middle initial of the student.
- (2) The address of the student.
- (3) A photograph of the student, and a unique identification number.
- (4) The name of the particular course that the student completed and the course length in hours.
- (5) Dates of course completion and test passage.
- (6) The name, address, and telephone number of the training program.
- (7) The signature of the training manager.

i. The training manager will develop and implement a quality control plan. 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 and all other instructors.

j. The training program will offer courses that teach the work practice standards for conducting lead-based paint activities contained in 641—70.6(10A) and other standards developed by the department. These standards will 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 will ensure that each course meets the requirements in this rule for the number of training hours and hours of hands-on training. The training manager will ensure that any student who misses more than 20 minutes of class time makes up the time before taking the course test.

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

m. The content of the lead training courses will be in accordance with the subjects described specifically in each lead discipline contained in 641—70.4(10A).

n. The hands-on activities, denoted by an asterisk (*), shall include subjects that are also denoted with an asterisk (*) and listed in the related lead discipline contained in 641—70.4(10A).

o. Each lead training course will 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. The student may take the course test no more than three times within six months of completing the course. If an individual does not pass the course test within six months of completing the course, the individual must retake the appropriate approved course.

p. The instructor will provide an introduction of the online certification system used by the department. The instructor will advise each student on the procedures needed to apply to the department for certification and provide information to each student on the procedures needed for taking the state certification examination. The instructor will also provide each student with a current copy of this chapter and 641—Chapter 69.

q. All of the course materials must be provided to each student. The materials may be provided electronically unless an individual student requests that the materials be provided on paper.

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

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

- (1) All documents specified in 70.4(2)“*f.*”

(2) Current curriculum/course materials and documents reflecting any changes made to these materials.

(3) The course test blueprint and the course test.

(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 70.4(1) "i."

(6) A file for each student who has completed a course. Each student file shall contain the following:

1. The student's name, address, and telephone number.

2. The student's test and answer sheet.

3. A copy of the student's course completion certificate.

4. A copy of the student's hands-on skill assessment, if applicable.

5. A photograph of the student as taken by the training program.

(7) A file for each individual course that has been offered. Each file shall include the following:

1. The dates of the course.

2. The location of the course.

3. The instructors who taught the course.

4. A paper or electronic copy of the curriculum used for the course.

5. A copy of the test used for the course.

6. Documentation of the times that each student was present at the course, including documentation of how a student made up missed time.

7. The course evaluations.

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

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

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

v. A training program shall notify the department at least seven days in advance of offering an approved course. The notification shall include the date(s), time(s), and location(s) where the approved course will be held. A training program shall notify the department at least 24 hours in advance of canceling an approved course.

w. The training program will take a digital photograph of each student. The digital photograph shall be the same photograph that appears on the training certificate and is submitted to the department. The photograph shall meet the following specifications:

(1) The individual will be facing the camera.

(2) The individual's head will not be tilted.

(3) The individual's head will cover approximately half of the photo area.

(4) The individual will be in front of a neutral or light-colored background.

(5) The individual will not wear any items that detract from the face, such as hats or sunglasses.

Only head coverings worn for religious reasons may be worn. Religious head coverings may not cover the face of the individual.

(6) Photographs will be 24-bit color depth.

x. A training program shall roster each student who has taken the approved course into a database specified by the department. All students shall be rostered into the department database within 20 days of conclusion of an approved course. Rostering shall include:

(1) Name and address.

(2) Course completion certificate number.

(3) Test score.

(4) The photograph of each student as taken by the training program in a format specified by the department.

70.4(2) If a training program desires approval of a course by the department, the training program will apply to the department for approval at least 90 days before the initial offering of the course. The department may allow courses to be offered sooner if the department completes the approval in less than 90 days. The application shall include:

- a. Training program name, contact person, address, email address, and telephone number.
- b. Course for which approval is sought.
- c. Course locations, 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 manual, instructor manual, and audiovisual 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 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 nonrefundable fee of \$200.

70.4(3) To be approved for the training of lead inspector/risk assessors and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors, a course must be at least 40 training hours with a minimum of 12 hours devoted to hands-on training activities (*). Lead inspector/risk assessor and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor training courses will cover at least the following subjects:

- a. Role and responsibilities of an inspector/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 pertain 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 ((2012), 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. Reevaluation protocol.
- m. In the case of renovation, procedures for using recognized test kits to determine whether paint is lead-based paint.*
- n. In the case of renovation, methods to ensure that the renovation has been properly completed, including postrenovation cleaning verification and clearance testing.*

- o.* Sampling for other sources of lead exposure.*
- p.* 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.*
- q.* Development of lead hazard control options.
- r.* The role of interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation in reducing lead-based paint hazards.
- s.* Approved methods for conducting lead-based paint abatement, interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation.
- t.* Prohibited methods for conducting lead-based paint abatement, interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation.
- u.* Interior dust abatement and cleanup.
- v.* Soil and exterior dust abatement and cleanup.
- w.* Preparation of the final reports for lead inspections, lead-free inspections, risk assessments, visual assessments, lead hazard screens, clearance testing after lead abatement, clearance testing after renovation, reevaluation, and clearance testing after interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, and rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.
- x.* Recordkeeping.

70.4(4) To be approved for the training of lead inspector/risk assessors and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors who have already completed an approved sampling technician course, a course must be at least 20 training hours with a minimum of 8 hours devoted to hands-on training activities (*). The training course shall cover at least the following subjects:

- a.* Role and responsibilities of a lead inspector/risk assessor and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.
- b.* 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 work practice standards in 641—70.6(10A), and methods to determine if lead-based paint hazards are present in a property.*
- c.* Collection of background information to perform a risk assessment.
- d.* Lead hazard screen protocol.
- e.* Reevaluation protocol.
- f.* Sampling for other sources of lead exposure.*
- g.* 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.*
- h.* Development of lead hazard control options, including lead abatement.*
- i.* The role of interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation in reducing lead-based paint hazards.
- j.* Approved methods for conducting lead abatement, interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation.
- k.* Prohibited methods for conducting lead abatement, interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation.
- l.* Preparation of the final reports for lead inspections, lead-free inspections, risk assessments, lead hazard screens, reevaluation, and clearance testing after lead abatement.
- m.* Recordkeeping.

70.4(5) To be approved for the training of elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, a course must be at least a four-hour training course and shall cover at least the following subjects:

- a.* Role and responsibility of an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.
- b.* Background information on childhood lead poisoning prevention programs in Iowa.
- c.* EBL lead inspection protocol described in this chapter and the EBL inspection protocol recommended by HUD.
- d.* Environmental and medical case management of lead-poisoned children.
- e.* Health effects of lead poisoning including an in-depth review of the scientific studies demonstrating the health effects of lead poisoning.

- f.* Chelation therapy including at what levels it is recommended and when it might not be needed.
- g.* Risk of childhood lead exposure from adult occupations or hobbies.
- h.* Case scenarios.*

70.4(6) 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:

- 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 pertain to lead-based paint and lead-based paint activities.
- d.* Liability and insurance issues relating to lead abatement, interim controls, and renovation.
- 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, lead abatement report, and renovation report.
- h.* Respiratory protection and protective clothing.*
- i.* Employee information and training.
- j.* Approved methods for conducting lead abatement, interim controls, and renovation.*
- k.* Prohibited methods for conducting lead abatement, interim controls, and renovation.
- l.* Interior dust abatement and cleanup.*
- m.* Soil and exterior dust abatement and cleanup.*
- n.* Clearance standards and testing, including random sampling.
- o.* Cleanup, waste handling, and waste disposal.
- p.* In the case of renovation, interior and exterior containment and cleanup methods.*
- q.* In the case of renovation, providing on-the-job training to other workers.*
- r.* In the case of renovation, procedures for using recognized test kits to determine whether paint is lead-based paint, including preparation of the required report.*
- s.* In the case of renovation, methods to ensure that the renovation has been properly completed, including postrenovation cleaning verification and clearance testing.*
- t.* In the case of renovation, record preparation and recordkeeping.
- u.* Recordkeeping for lead abatement.

70.4(7) To be approved for the training of lead abatement contractors who have already completed an approved lead abatement worker course, 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:

- a.* Role and responsibilities of a lead abatement contractor.
- b.* Liability and insurance issues relating to lead abatement.
- c.* Interpretation of lead inspection reports.*
- d.* Development and implementation of an occupant protection plan and abatement report.
- e.* Employee information and training.
- f.* Clearance standards and testing, including random sampling.
- g.* Recordkeeping for lead abatement.

70.4(8) 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:

- 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 pertain 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 abatement, interim controls, and renovation.*

- f.* Prohibited methods for conducting lead abatement, interim controls, and renovation.
- g.* Interior dust abatement and cleanup.*
- h.* Soil and exterior dust abatement and cleanup.*
- i.* Cleanup, waste handling, and waste disposal.
- j.* Respiratory protection and protective clothing.*
- k.* Personal hygiene.
- l.* In the case of renovation, interior and exterior containment and cleanup methods.*
- m.* In the case of renovation, providing on-the-job training to other workers.*
- n.* In the case of renovation, procedures for using recognized test kits to determine whether paint is lead-based paint, including preparation of the required report.*
- o.* In the case of renovation, methods to ensure that the renovation has been properly completed, including postrenovation cleaning verification and clearance testing.*
- p.* In the case of renovation, record preparation and recordkeeping.

70.4(9) To be approved for the training of sampling technicians, a course must be at least 20 training hours with a minimum of 4 hours devoted to hands-on training activities (*). The training course shall cover at least the following subjects:

- a.* Role and responsibilities of a sampling technician.
- 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 pertain to lead-based paint and lead-based paint activities.
- d.* Methods of conducting visual risk assessments.*
- e.* Paint, dust, and soil sampling methodologies.*
- f.* In the case of renovation, procedures for using recognized test kits to determine whether paint is lead-based paint.*
- g.* Clearance standards and testing.*
- h.* Identification of lead-based paint hazards.*
- i.* Sources of environmental lead contamination such as paint, surface dust and soil, and water.
- j.* Visual inspection to identify lead-based paint hazards.*
- k.* Approved methods for conducting lead abatement, interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation.
- l.* Prohibited methods for conducting lead abatement, interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation.
- m.* Methods of interim controls and lead abatement for interior dust and cleanup.
- n.* Methods of interim controls and lead abatement for exterior dust and soil and cleanup.
- o.* Preparation of the final visual assessment report.
- p.* Preparation of clearance testing reports for clearance testing after renovation and clearance testing after interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, and rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.
- q.* Recordkeeping.

70.4(10) To be approved for the training of project designers, a course must be at least 48 instructional training hours with a minimum of 12 hours devoted to hands-on activities (*) and shall cover at least the following subjects:

- 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 pertain to lead-based paint and lead-based paint activities.
- d.* Liability and insurance issues relating to project design.
- e.* Identification of lead-based paint and lead hazards.*
- f.* Interpretation of lead inspection reports.*

- g. Development and implementation of an occupant protection plan, lead abatement report, and renovation report.
- h. Respiratory protection and protective clothing.*
- i. Employee information and training.
- j. Approved methods for conducting lead abatement, interim controls, and renovation.*
- k. Prohibited methods for conducting lead abatement, interim controls, and renovation.
- l. Interior dust abatement and cleanup.*
- m. Soil and exterior dust abatement and cleanup.*
- n. Clearance standards and testing, including random sampling.
- o. Cleanup, waste handling, and waste disposal.
- p. In the case of renovation, providing on-the-job training to other workers.*
- q. In the case of renovation, procedures for using recognized test kits to determine whether paint is lead-based paint, including preparation of the required report.*
- r. In the case of renovation, methods to ensure that the renovation has been properly completed, including postrenovation cleaning verification and clearance testing.*
- s. In the case of renovation, record preparation and recordkeeping.
- t. Recordkeeping for lead abatement.
- u. Role and responsibilities of a project designer.
- v. Development and implementation of an occupant protection plan for large-scale lead abatement projects.
- w. Lead abatement and lead hazard reduction methods, including restricted practices for large-scale lead abatement projects.
- x. Interior dust abatement/cleanup or lead hazard control and reduction methods for large-scale lead abatement projects.
- y. Clearance standards and testing for large-scale lead abatement projects.
- z. Integration of lead abatement methods with modernization and rehabilitation projects for large-scale lead abatement projects.

70.4(11) To be approved for the training of project designers who have already completed an approved lead abatement contractor course, a course must be at least eight instructional training hours and shall cover at least the following subjects:

- a. Role and responsibilities of a project designer.
- b. Development and implementation of an occupant protection plan for large-scale abatement projects.
- c. Lead abatement and lead hazard reduction methods, including restricted practices for large-scale lead abatement projects.
- d. Interior dust abatement/cleanup or lead hazard control and reduction methods for large-scale lead abatement projects.
- e. Clearance standards and testing for large-scale lead abatement projects.
- f. Integration of lead abatement methods with modernization and rehabilitation projects for large-scale lead abatement projects.

70.4(12) To be approved for the training of project designers who have already completed an approved lead abatement worker course, a course must be at least 24 instructional training hours with a minimum of 4 hours devoted to hands-on activities (*) and shall cover at least the following subjects:

- a. Role and responsibilities of a lead abatement contractor.
- b. Liability and insurance issues relating to lead abatement.
- c. Interpretation of lead inspection reports.*
- d. Development and implementation of an occupant protection plan and lead abatement report.
- e. Employee information and training.
- f. Clearance standards and testing, including random sampling.
- g. Recordkeeping.
- h. Role and responsibilities of a project designer.

- i.* Development and implementation of an occupant protection plan for large-scale lead abatement projects.
- j.* Lead abatement and lead hazard reduction methods, including restricted practices for large-scale lead abatement projects.
- k.* Interior dust abatement/cleanup or lead hazard control and reduction methods for large-scale lead abatement projects.
- l.* Clearance standards and testing for large-scale lead abatement projects.
- m.* Integration of lead abatement methods with modernization and rehabilitation projects for large-scale lead abatement projects.

70.4(13) To be approved for the training of lead-safe renovators, a course must be at least eight instructional training hours with a minimum of two hours devoted to hands-on activities (*) and shall cover at least the following subjects:

- a.* 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.
- b.* Background information on federal, state, and local regulations and guidance that pertain to lead-based paint, lead-based paint activities, and renovation activities.
- c.* Procedures for using recognized test kits to determine whether paint is lead-based paint, including preparation of the required report.*
- d.* Renovation methods to minimize the creation of dust and lead-based paint hazards.*
- e.* Prohibited methods of renovation.
- f.* Interior and exterior containment and cleanup methods.*
- g.* Methods to ensure that the renovation has been properly completed, including postrenovation cleaning verification and clearance testing.*
- h.* Waste handling and disposal.
- i.* Providing on-the-job training to other workers.*
- j.* Record preparation and recordkeeping.

70.4(14) To be approved for refresher training of sampling technicians, lead abatement contractors, lead abatement workers, and project designers, a course must be at least eight training hours. To be approved for refresher training of lead inspector/risk assessors and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors who completed an approved 24-hour training course, a course must be at least 8 training hours to meet the recertification requirements of 70.5(3). To be approved for refresher training of lead inspector/risk assessors and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors to meet the recertification requirements of 70.5(6), a course must be at least 16 training hours. To be approved for refresher training of lead-safe renovators, a course must be at least four hours and must include a hands-on component. All refresher training courses shall cover at least the following topics:

- a.* A review of the curriculum topics of the initial certification course for the appropriate discipline as listed in 70.4(3) through 70.4(13).
- 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.

70.4(15) Approvals of training courses shall expire three years after the date of issuance. The training manager will submit the following at least 30 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 641—70.4(10A).

e. A nonrefundable fee of \$200.

70.4(16) 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 641—70.4(10A).

b. If the course does not meet all of the requirements of 641—70.4(10A), the department shall inform the training provider of additional topics and training hours that are needed to meet the requirements of 641—70.4(10A).

641—70.5(10A) Certification, interim certification, and recertification. The department issues certifications and recertifications for a three-year time period. Applications for certification or recertification may be made electronically in a format specified by the department or using a paper application supplied by the department.

70.5(1) To become a certified lead professional, provide the following information:

a. A completed application form.

b. A certificate of completion of an approved course for the discipline in which the applicant intends to become certified.

c. If intending to become a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, documentation of successful completion of the manufacturer’s training course or equivalent for the XRF analyzer that the inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use to conduct lead inspections.

d. If intending to become a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, documentation of successful completion of a four-hour elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor course.

e. Documentation that the applicant meets the additional experience and education requirements in 70.5(2) for the discipline in which the applicant intends to become certified. The following documents will be submitted as evidence that the applicant has the education and work experience required by 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.

f. To become certified as a lead inspector/risk assessor, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, lead abatement contractor, or project designer, a certificate showing that the applicant has passed the state certification examination in the discipline in which the applicant intends to become certified.

g. A \$180 nonrefundable fee.

h. A person may receive interim certification from the department as a lead inspector/risk assessor, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, lead abatement contractor, or project designer by submitting the items required by 70.5(1)“*a*” through “*e*” and “*g*” to the department. Interim certification expires six months from the date of completion of an approved course. An applicant may upgrade an interim certification to a certification by submitting a certificate to the department showing that the applicant has passed the state certification examination as required by 70.5(1)“*f*.” Interim certification is equivalent to certification.

70.5(2) To become certified as a lead professional, an applicant must meet the education and experience requirements for the appropriate discipline:

a. Lead inspector/risk assessors and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors must meet one of the following requirements:

(1) Bachelor’s degree and one year of related experience (e.g., lead, environmental health, public health, housing inspection, building trades).

(2) Associate’s degree and two years of related experience (e.g., lead, environmental health, public health, housing inspection, building trades).

(3) High school diploma and three 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 related experience or education (e.g., lead, housing inspection, building trades, property management and maintenance).

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

d. Sampling technicians 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.

e. Project designers must meet one of the following requirements:

(1) Bachelor's degree in engineering, architecture, or a related profession, and one year of experience in building construction and design or a related field.

(2) Four years of experience in building construction and design or a related field.

f. No additional education or experience is mandated for lead-safe renovators.

70.5(3) Review of convictions.

a. Unless an applicant for licensure petitions the department for an eligibility determination pursuant to 70.5(3)“*b.*,” the applicant's convictions will be reviewed when the department receives a completed certification application.

(1) An applicant must disclose all convictions on a certification application. Failure to disclose all convictions is grounds for certification denial or disciplinary action following certification issuance.

(2) An applicant with one or more convictions shall submit the complete criminal record for each conviction and a personal statement regarding whether each conviction directly relates to the practice of the profession in order for the certification application to be considered complete.

(3) An applicant should submit any evidence of rehabilitation that the applicant wishes to be considered by the department.

(4) The department may deny a certification if the applicant has a disqualifying offense unless the applicant demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that the applicant is rehabilitated pursuant to Iowa Code section 272C.15.

(5) An applicant with disqualifying offenses who has been found rehabilitated must still satisfy all other requirements for certification.

(6) Application fees paid will not be refunded if the certification is denied.

b. An individual who has not yet submitted a completed certification application may petition the department for a determination of whether one or more of the individual's convictions are disqualifying offenses that would render the individual ineligible for certification. To do so, a petitioner shall submit all of the following:

(1) A completed petition for eligibility determination form;

(2) The complete criminal record for each of the petitioner's convictions;

(3) A personal statement regarding whether each conviction directly relates to the duties and responsibilities of the profession and why the department should find the petitioner rehabilitated;

(4) All evidence of rehabilitation that the petitioner wishes to be considered by the department; and

(5) Payment of a nonrefundable fee of \$25.

c. A petitioner deemed ineligible or an applicant denied a certification because of a disqualifying offense may appeal the decision, in writing, within 20 days of the date of the department's written decision or in another manner and timeframe set forth in the department's written decision. A timely appeal will initiate a nondisciplinary contested case proceeding. The department's rules governing contested case proceedings at 481—Chapter 9 and 481—Chapter 10 apply unless otherwise specified in this rule. If the petitioner or applicant fails to timely appeal, the department's written decision becomes a final order.

d. If a final order determines a petitioner is ineligible, the petitioner may not submit a subsequent petition for eligibility determination or a certification application prior to the date specified in the final order. If a final order denies a certification application, the applicant may not submit a subsequent certification application or a petition for eligibility determination prior to the date specified in the final order.

70.5(4) Individuals applying for renewal as lead professionals must submit the following:

- a.* A completed application form.
- b.* A \$180 nonrefundable fee.
- c.* A certificate showing that the applicant has successfully completed an approved refresher training course for the appropriate discipline. The refresher training course has to be completed no more than three years prior to the date of the application for recertification.

70.5(5) The department will approve the state certification examinations for the disciplines of lead inspector/risk assessor, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, lead abatement contractor, and project designer. The state certification examination shall be administered by selected community college testing centers in Iowa. A community college testing center will set the fee for administering the state certification examination to each applicant and collect the fee from each applicant.

a. An individual must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination. 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 state 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.

70.5(6) Each applicant for certification who is certified in any of the disciplines specified in this rule in another state may request reciprocal certification. The department will evaluate the requirements for certification to determine that the requirements for certification in such other state are as protective of health and the environment as the requirements for certification in Iowa. For all disciplines except lead-safe renovator and lead abatement worker, if the department determines that the requirements for certification in such other state are as protective of health and the environment as the requirements for certification in Iowa, the applicant may be certified after passing a proctored test covering Iowa-specific lead information with a score of at least 80 percent. For a lead-safe renovator and lead abatement worker, if the department determines that the requirements for certification in such other state are as protective of health and the environment as the requirements for certification in Iowa, the applicant may be certified after signing a statement indicating that the applicant has read and understands Iowa-specific lead information provided by the department. Each applicant for certification pursuant to this subrule will submit the appropriate application accompanied by the fee for each discipline as specified in 641—70.5(10A).

641—70.6(10A) Work practice standards for lead professionals conducting lead-based paint activities in target housing and child-occupied facilities. All lead-based paint activities shall be performed according to the work practice standards herein. A certified individual shall perform that activity in compliance with the standards herein.

70.6(1) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct a lead-free inspection according to the following standards. A lead-free inspection will be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

a. When conducting a lead-free inspection in a residential dwelling, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the following procedures:

(1) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will test paint in each room, including each exterior side.

(2) Except for components known to have been replaced after December 31, 1977, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will test each testing combination in each room. On windows, the window frame, interior windowsill, window sash, and window trough will each be considered a separate testing combination. Except for walls, one sample will

be taken for each testing combination in a room. Each wall in a room will be tested. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will require one of the following two types of evidence to determine that components were replaced after 1977:

1. Detailed specifications showing which components were to be replaced, restored, enclosed, or encapsulated and evidence that the work was actually completed such as receipts for building materials, city building records showing a date of remodeling, or a final inspection by the city or another inspector showing that the work was actually completed.

2. A certification under penalty of perjury per Iowa Code section 622.1 from the contractor who did the work or from the person(s) who owned the property at the time outlining all of the components that were removed and replaced.

If one of these two types of evidence is not available, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will test the component.

- (3) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will note any components where lead-based paint has been enclosed or encapsulated. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not make a determination that the residential dwelling is lead-free where components that are painted with lead-based paint have been enclosed or encapsulated.

- (4) Paint will be tested using adequate quality control by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) or by laboratory analysis using a recognized laboratory to determine the presence of lead-based paint on a surface. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the following methodologies:

1. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use an X-ray fluorescence analyzer that has a performance characteristics sheet and will use the X-ray fluorescence analyzer according to the performance characteristics sheet.

2. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use standards provided by the manufacturer and the NIST 1.02 standard film for calibration of the X-ray fluorescence analyzer.

3. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will take calibration readings consisting of an average of three readings at the beginning of the inspection, every four hours, and at the end of the inspection.

4. Prior to taking the final set of calibration readings and if recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct substrate correction for all XRF readings less than 4.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each substrate that requires substrate correction, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will completely remove all paint from an area of two different testing combinations for that substrate. If possible, the areas chosen for substrate correction should have initial XRF readings of less than 2.5 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each testing combination, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will remove paint from an area that is at least as large as the XRF probe faceplate. On each of the two areas, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will place the NIST 1.02 standard film over the surface and take three XRF readings with the XRF used to conduct the inspection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will calculate the arithmetic mean for these six readings and will subtract 1.02 from this arithmetic mean to obtain the substrate correction value. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will then subtract the substrate correction value from each XRF reading for the substrate requiring substrate correction to obtain the corrected XRF reading.

5. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will classify each XRF reading that did not require substrate correction and each corrected XRF reading

for XRF readings that required substrate correction as positive, negative, or inconclusive, according to the performance characteristics sheet for the XRF. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not discard XRF readings unless instructed to do so by the performance characteristics sheet or the operating instructions from the manufacturer. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor believes that a reading classified as positive is in error, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will collect a paint sample for laboratory analysis. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will change the positive classification to negative only if the results of the laboratory analysis indicate that the surface is not painted with lead-based paint.

6. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will resolve inconclusive readings as defined by the performance characteristics sheet for the XRF by collecting paint samples for laboratory analysis. If instructed by the property owner or the person requesting the report, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may assume that inconclusive readings are positive, but will not assume that inconclusive readings are negative.

7. As described by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct retesting of ten surfaces, calculate the retest tolerance limit, and determine whether the inspection meets the retest tolerance limit. If the retest tolerance limit is not met, then this procedure will be repeated with ten additional surfaces. If the retest tolerance limit is not met with the 20 retested surfaces, then all results of the inspection will be considered invalid.

(5) If each testing combination in the residential dwelling is found to be free of lead-based paint, then the residential dwelling is free of lead-based paint. If any surface in the residential dwelling is found to be painted with lead-based paint, then the residential dwelling is not free of lead-based paint.

(6) If lead-based paint is identified through a lead-free inspection, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct a visual inspection to determine the presence of lead-based paint hazards and any other potential lead hazards including bare soil in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated.

(7) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where a lead-free inspection is completed. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the lead-free inspection, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will maintain a copy of each written report for no less than three years. The report will include, at least:

1. A statement that the inspection was conducted to determine whether the residential dwelling is free of lead-based paint;
2. Date of inspection;
3. Address of building;
4. Date of construction;
5. Apartment numbers (if applicable);
6. The name, address, and telephone number of the owner or owners of each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility;
7. Name, signature, and certification number of each certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the inspection;
8. Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the inspection;
9. Name, address, and telephone number of each laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples;

10. Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any X-ray fluorescence (XRF) device;

11. XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated at each required calibration;

12. Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and the results for each component expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;

13. The results of retesting of ten surfaces, calculations to determine the retest tolerance limit, and the determination of whether the inspection meets the retest tolerance limit;

14. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor determines that the residential dwelling is free of lead-based paint, the report will contain the following statement:

“The results of this inspection indicate that no lead in amounts greater than or equal to 1.0 mg/cm² in paint was found on any building components, using the inspection protocol in Chapter 7 of the Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing ((2012), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development). Therefore, this residential dwelling qualifies for the exemption in 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 for target housing being leased that is free of lead-based paint, as defined in the rule. However, some painted surfaces may contain levels of lead below 1.0 mg/cm², which could create lead dust or lead-contaminated soil hazards if the paint is turned into dust by abrasion, scraping, or sanding. This report should be kept by the owner and all future owners for the life of the residential dwelling. Per the disclosure requirements of 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745, prospective buyers are entitled to all available inspection reports should the property be resold.”;

15. If any lead-based paint is identified, a description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, including the classification of each tested surface as to whether it is a lead-based paint hazard, and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated;

16. A description of interim controls and lead 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 will recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure;

17. Information regarding the owner’s obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745;

18. Information regarding Iowa’s prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa’s regulations for renovation, remodeling and repainting found in 641—Chapter 70; and

19. The report will contain the following statement:

“The Iowa Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing may review this report for compliance purposes. It is a violation of law for anyone other than the certified lead professional signing it to alter this report. This report may be supplemented with additional information, so long as any addendum is signed by a lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor certified according to Iowa Administrative Code 641—70.3(10A) and 70.5(10A).”

b. When conducting a lead-free inspection in multifamily housing, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the following procedures:

(1) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may randomly select residential dwellings for testing when conducting a lead-free inspection in multifamily housing. If built before 1960 or if the date of construction is unknown, the multifamily housing will contain at least 20 similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings in order to use random selection. If built from 1960 to 1977, the multifamily housing will contain at least ten similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings in order to use random selection. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not randomly select the

residential dwellings for testing or if there are not enough residential dwellings to randomly select them for sampling, all residential dwellings will be tested. If random selection is used, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the lead-free inspection will randomly select the residential dwellings to be tested. The property owner, manager, or another interested party will not specify which residential dwellings are to be tested. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use Table 1 to determine the number of residential dwellings to randomly select for testing.

Table 1
Minimum Number of Residential Dwellings to be Randomly Selected in Multifamily Housing
for Lead-Free Inspection, Risk Assessment, Lead Hazard Screen, or Clearance Testing

Number of Similar Residential Dwellings, Similar Common Areas, or Similar Exteriors in Multifamily Housing	Lead-Free Inspection, Risk Assessment, or Lead Hazard Screen		Clearance Testing
	Number of Pre-1960 Residential Dwellings or Residential Dwellings of Unknown Date of Construction to Randomly Select for Testing	Number of 1960-1977 Residential Dwellings to Randomly Select for Testing	Number of Residential Dwellings to Randomly Select for Clearance Testing
1-9	All	All	All
10-13	All	10	All
14	All	11	All
15	All	12	All
16-17	All	13	All
18	All	14	All
19	All	15	All
20	All	16	All
21-26	20	16	20
27	21	17	21
28	22	18	22
29	23	18	23
30	23	19	23
31	24	19	24
32	25	19	25
33-34	26	19	26
35	27	19	27
36	28	19	28
37	29	19	29
38-39	30	20	30
40-48	31	21	31
49-50	31	22	31
51	32	22	32
52-53	33	22	33
54	34	22	34
55-56	35	22	35
57-58	36	22	36
59	37	23	37
60-69	38	23	38
70-73	38	24	38
74-75	39	24	39
76-77	40	24	40
78-79	41	24	41
80-88	42	24	42
89-95	42	25	42
96-97	43	25	43

Number of Similar Residential Dwellings, Similar Common Areas, or Similar Exteriors in Multifamily Housing	Lead-Free Inspection, Risk Assessment, or Lead Hazard Screen		Clearance Testing
	Number of Pre-1960 Residential Dwellings or Residential Dwellings of Unknown Date of Construction to Randomly Select for Testing	Number of 1960-1977 Residential Dwellings to Randomly Select for Testing	Number of Residential Dwellings to Randomly Select for Clearance Testing
98-99	44	25	44
100-109	45	25	45
110-117	45	26	45
118-119	46	26	46
120-138	47	26	47
139-157	48	26	48
158-159	49	26	49
160-177	49	27	49
178-197	50	27	50
198-218	51	27	51
219-258	52	27	52
259-279	53	27	53
280-299	53	28	53
300-379	54	28	54
380-499	55	28	55
500-776	56	28	56
777-939	57	28	57
940-1004	57	29	57
1005-1022	58	29	58
1023-1032	59	29	59
1033-1039	59	30	59
1040+	5.8%, rounded to the next highest whole number	2.9%, rounded to the next highest whole number	5.8%, rounded to the next highest whole number

(2) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may randomly select each type of common area in the multifamily housing, including but not limited to hallways, exterior sides of a building, and laundry rooms, for testing. Each type of common area will be counted separately. If built before 1960, the multifamily housing will contain at least 20 of a type of common area in order to use random selection. If built from 1960 to 1977, the multifamily housing will contain at least ten of a type of common area in order to use random selection. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not randomly select the common areas for testing or if there are not enough common areas to randomly select them for testing, all common areas will be tested. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use Table 1 to determine the number of each type of common area to randomly select for testing.

(3) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will test paint in each room of each residential dwelling selected for testing and in each common area selected for testing.

(4) Except for components known to have been replaced after December 31, 1977, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will test each testing combination in each room of a residential dwelling chosen for testing and in each common area chosen for testing. On windows, the window frame, interior windowsill, window sash, and window trough will each be considered a separate testing combination. Each wall in a room or a common area will be tested. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will require one of the following two types of evidence to determine that components were replaced after 1977:

1. Detailed specifications showing which components were to be replaced, restored, enclosed, or encapsulated and evidence that the work was actually completed such as receipts for building materials,

city building records showing a date of remodeling, or evidence of a final inspection by the city or another inspector showing that the work was actually completed.

2. A certification under penalty of perjury per Iowa Code section 622.1 from the contractor who did the work or from the person(s) who owned the property at the time outlining all of the components that were removed and replaced.

If one of these two types of evidence is not available, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will test the component.

(5) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will note any components where lead-based paint has been enclosed or encapsulated. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not make a determination that a component or the multifamily housing is lead-free where components that are painted with lead-based paint have been enclosed or encapsulated.

(6) Paint will be tested 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. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the following methodologies:

1. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use an X-ray fluorescence analyzer that has a performance characteristics sheet and will use the X-ray fluorescence analyzer according to the performance characteristics sheet.

2. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not use an X-ray fluorescence analyzer using a software version or a mode of operation that could result in inconclusive readings or that recommends substrate correction.

3. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use standards provided by the manufacturer and the NIST 1.02 standard film for calibration of the X-ray fluorescence analyzer.

4. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will take calibration readings consisting of an average of three readings at the beginning of the inspection, every four hours, and at the end of the inspection.

5. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will classify each XRF reading as positive or negative according to the performance characteristics sheet for the XRF. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not discard XRF readings unless instructed to do so by the performance characteristics sheet or the operating instructions from the manufacturer. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor believes that a reading classified as positive is in error, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will collect a paint sample for laboratory analysis. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will change the positive classification to negative only if the results of the laboratory analysis indicate that the surface is not painted with lead-based paint.

6. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will count the number of XRF readings taken for each component type. If fewer than 40 of any component type were tested, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will randomly choose additional testing combinations for the component type to reach a total of 40 XRF readings. If fewer than 40 testing combinations are available for testing, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will test each testing combination.

(7) For each component type where at least 40 testing combinations have been tested, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will determine the number and percentage of each component type that is classified as positive or negative. The certified

lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will classify each component type as follows:

1. Lead-based paint is not present on a component type if all readings are classified as negative.
2. Lead-based paint is present on a component type if at least 15 percent of the readings are classified as positive.

3. Lead-based paint is present on a component type if greater than or equal to 5 percent but less than 15 percent of the XRF readings are classified as positive, unless the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor collects paint samples and obtains laboratory analyses for all positive XRF readings. If the laboratory analyses show that lead-based paint is not present on any components, then the component type is negative. If the laboratory analyses show that lead-based paint is present on any component, then the component type is positive.

4. Lead-based paint is present on a component type if greater than 0 but less than 5 percent of the XRF readings are classified as positive, unless the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor collects paint samples and obtains laboratory analyses for all positive XRF readings or randomly selects a second set of residential dwellings for testing. If the laboratory analyses show that lead-based paint is not present on any components, then the component type is negative. If the laboratory analyses show that lead-based paint is present on any component, then the component type is positive. If a second set of randomly selected residential dwellings is sampled and greater than 0 but less than 2.5 percent of the combined set of results is positive, the component type may be considered as not having lead-based paint development-wide but rather, having lead-based paint in isolated locations, with a reasonable degree of confidence. Individual components that are classified as positive should be considered lead-based painted and managed or abated appropriately.

5. If a particular component type in the sampled residential dwellings is classified as positive, that same component type in the unsampled residential dwellings is also classified as positive.

- (8) If fewer than 40 of a component type are available for testing, each testing combination will be classified individually as positive or negative.

- (9) If any component type or individual component is classified as positive, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not state that the multifamily housing is free of lead-based paint.

- (10) As specified by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct retesting of ten surfaces selected from two residential dwellings, calculate the retest tolerance limit, and determine whether the inspection meets the retest tolerance limit. If the retest tolerance limit is not met, then this procedure will be repeated with ten additional surfaces selected from the two residential dwellings. If the retest tolerance limit is not met with the 20 retested surfaces, then all results of the inspection will be considered invalid.

- (11) If lead-based paint is identified on any component or component type, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct a visual inspection to determine the presence of lead-based paint hazards and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated.

- (12) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility inspected. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the inspection, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will maintain a copy of each written report for no less than three years. The inspection report will include, at least:

1. Date of each inspection;
2. Address of each building in the multifamily housing;
3. Date of construction for each building in the multifamily housing;
4. A list of the apartments and common areas in each building in the multifamily housing;

5. The name, address, and telephone number of the owner or owners of each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility;
6. A statement that the inspection was conducted to determine that lead-based paint is not present;
7. The name of the Iowa-certified inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor who randomly selected the residential dwellings and common areas for testing;
8. The number of residential dwellings and common areas that were selected for testing, how these numbers were determined, and a list of the residential dwellings and common areas that were selected for testing;
9. Name, signature, and certification number of each certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the inspection;
10. Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the inspection;
11. Name, address, and telephone number of each laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples;
12. Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any XRF analyzer;
13. XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated at each required calibration;
14. Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and by residential dwelling or common area and the results for each component expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;
15. Component aggregations and the determination of whether lead-based paint is present by component type;
16. The results of retesting of ten surfaces, calculations to determine the retest tolerance limit, and the determination of whether the inspection meets the retest tolerance limit;
17. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor determines that the multifamily housing is free of lead-based paint, the report will contain the following statement:

“The results of this inspection indicate that no lead in amounts greater than or equal to 1.0 mg/cm² in paint was found on any building components, using the inspection protocol in Chapter 7 of the Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing ((2012), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development). Therefore, this multifamily housing qualifies for the exemption in 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 for target housing being leased that is free of lead-based paint, as defined in the rule. However, some painted surfaces may contain levels of lead below 1.0 mg/cm², which could create lead dust or lead-contaminated soil hazards if the paint is turned into dust by abrasion, scraping, or sanding. This report should be kept by the owner and all future owners for the life of the multifamily housing. Per the disclosure requirements of 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745, prospective buyers are entitled to all available inspection reports should the property be resold.”;
18. If any lead-based paint is identified, a description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, including the classification of each tested surface as to whether it is a lead-based paint hazard, and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated;
19. A description of interim controls and lead 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 will recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure;
20. Information regarding the owner’s obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745;

21. Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69 and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and

22. The report will contain the statement set forth in 70.6(1)“a”(7)“19.”

70.6(2) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct lead inspections according to the following standards. Lead inspections will be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

a. When conducting a lead inspection in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the following procedures:

(1) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will test paint in each room, including each exterior side.

(2) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will test each testing combination in each room. On windows, the window frame, interior windowsill, window sash, and window trough will each be considered a separate testing combination. One sample will be taken for each testing combination in a room, including the walls. If a testing combination is painted and not tested, it will be assumed to be painted with lead-based paint.

b. Paint will be tested 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. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the following methodologies:

(1) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use an X-ray fluorescence analyzer that has a performance characteristics sheet and will use the X-ray fluorescence analyzer according to the performance characteristics sheet.

(2) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the NIST 1.02 standard film or standards provided by the manufacturer for calibration of the X-ray fluorescence analyzer. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not state that any surface is free of lead-based paint unless the NIST 1.02 standard film is used for calibration.

(3) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will take calibration readings consisting of an average of three readings at the beginning of the inspection.

(4) If recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct substrate correction for all XRF readings less than 4.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each substrate that requires substrate correction, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will completely remove all paint from an area of two different testing combinations for that substrate. If possible, the areas chosen for substrate correction should have initial XRF readings of less than 2.5 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each testing combination, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will remove paint from an area that is at least as large as the XRF probe faceplate. On each of the two areas, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will place the NIST 1.02 standard film over the surface, and take three XRF readings with the XRF used to conduct the inspection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will calculate the arithmetic mean for these six readings and will subtract 1.02 from this arithmetic mean to obtain the substrate correction value. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will then subtract the substrate correction value from each XRF reading for the substrate requiring substrate correction to obtain the corrected XRF reading. If the certified lead

inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not conduct substrate correction where recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will assume that all of the readings are positive and will not state that a surface is free of lead-based paint.

(5) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will classify each XRF reading that did not require substrate correction and each corrected XRF reading for XRF readings that required substrate correction as positive, negative, or inconclusive, according to the performance characteristics sheet for the XRF. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not discard XRF readings unless instructed to do so by the performance characteristics sheet or the operating instructions from the manufacturer. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor believes that a reading classified as positive is in error, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will collect a paint sample for laboratory analysis. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will change the positive classification to negative only if the results of the laboratory analysis indicate that the surface is not painted with lead-based paint. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may assume that all inconclusive readings are positive and classify them as such.

(6) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will resolve inconclusive readings as defined by the performance characteristics sheet for the XRF by collecting paint samples for laboratory analysis. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not resolve inconclusive readings by laboratory analysis, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will assume that the inconclusive readings are positive.

c. If lead-based paint is identified through an inspection, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct a visual inspection to determine the presence of lead-based paint hazards and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated.

d. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility inspected. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the inspection, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will maintain a copy of each written report for no less than three years. The inspection report will include, at least:

(1) A statement that the inspection was conducted to identify lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards in the residential dwelling;

(2) Date of each inspection;

(3) Address of building;

(4) Date of construction;

(5) Apartment numbers (if applicable);

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

(7) Name, signature, and certification number of each certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the inspection;

(8) The name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the inspection;

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

(10) Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any XRF analyzer;

(11) XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated;

(12) Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and the results for each component expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;

(13) A statement that all painted or finished components that were not tested will be assumed to contain lead-based paint;

(14) A description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, including the classification of each tested surface as to whether it is a lead-based paint hazard, and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated;

(15) A description of interim controls and lead 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 will recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure;

(16) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745;

(17) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and

(18) The report will contain the statement as set forth in 70.6(1) "a"(7) "19."

70.6(3) A certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections according to the following standards. Elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections will be conducted only by a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor. This protocol may be used for children who do not meet the definition of an EBL child as defined in this chapter as long as the inspection is authorized by the department, a local board of health, or a public housing agency.

a. When conducting an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the following procedures:

(1) The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will test paint in each room, including each exterior side.

(2) The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will test each testing combination in each room. One sample will be taken for each testing combination in a room, including walls. On windows, the window frame, interior windowsill, window sash, and window trough will each be considered a separate testing combination. If a testing combination is painted and not tested, it will be assumed to be painted with lead-based paint.

b. Paint will be tested 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. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the following methodologies:

(1) The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use an X-ray fluorescence analyzer that has a performance characteristics sheet and will use the X-ray fluorescence analyzer according to the performance characteristics sheet.

(2) The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the NIST 1.02 standard film or standards provided by the manufacturer for calibration of the X-ray fluorescence analyzer. The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not state that any surface is free of lead-based paint unless the NIST 1.02 standard film is used for calibration.

(3) The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will take calibration readings consisting of an average of three readings at the beginning of the inspection.

(4) If recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct substrate correction for all XRF readings less than 4.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each substrate that requires substrate correction, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will completely remove all paint from an area of two different testing combinations for that substrate. If possible, the areas chosen for substrate correction should have initial XRF readings of less than 2.5 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each testing combination, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will remove paint from an area that is at least as large as the XRF probe faceplate. On each of the two areas, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will place the NIST 1.02 standard film over the surface, and take three XRF readings with the XRF used to conduct the inspection. The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will calculate the arithmetic mean for these six readings and will subtract 1.02 from this arithmetic mean to obtain the substrate correction value. The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will then subtract the substrate correction value from each XRF reading for the substrate requiring substrate correction to obtain the corrected XRF reading. If the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not conduct substrate correction where recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, then the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will assume that all of the readings are positive and will not state that a surface is free of lead-based paint.

(5) The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will classify each XRF reading that did not require substrate correction and each corrected XRF reading for XRF readings that required substrate correction as positive, negative, or inconclusive, according to the performance characteristics sheet for the XRF. The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may assume that all inconclusive readings are positive and classify them as such.

(6) The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will resolve inconclusive readings as defined by the performance characteristics sheet for the XRF by collecting paint samples for laboratory analysis. If the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not resolve inconclusive readings, then the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will assume that the inconclusive readings are positive.

c. If lead-based paint is identified through an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct a visual inspection to determine the presence of lead-based paint hazards and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the play area or in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated.

d. No later than two weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection has been conducted and will provide a copy of this report to the property owner and the occupant of the dwelling. The report will include, at least:

(1) A statement that the elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection was conducted to identify lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards in the residential dwelling;

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

(3) Address of building;

(4) Date of construction;

(5) Apartment numbers (if applicable);

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

(7) Name, signature, and certification number of each certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the inspection;

(8) Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the inspection;

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

(10) Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any XRF analyzer;

(11) XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated;

(12) Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and the results for each component expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;

(13) A statement that all painted or finished components that were not tested will be assumed to contain lead-based paint;

(14) A description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, including the classification of each tested surface as to whether it is a lead-based paint hazard, and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the play area or in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated;

(15) A description of interim controls and lead 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 will recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure;

(16) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745;

(17) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and

(18) The report will contain the statement set forth in 70.6(1)“a”(7)“19.”

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

(1) A copy of the written report required by 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 and, when issued, a copy of the clearance report.

70.6(4) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct lead hazard screens according to the following standards. Lead hazard screens will be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/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 under the age of six years will be collected.

b. A visual inspection of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility will 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 that is determined to have a distinct painting history will be tested for the presence of lead. In addition, friction surfaces where there is evidence of abrasion and impact surfaces that are damaged or otherwise deteriorated from impact and that have a distinct painting history will be tested for the presence of lead.

d. In residential dwellings, a minimum of two composite or single-surface dust samples will be collected. One sample will be collected from the floors and the other from the interior windowsills in rooms, hallways, or stairwells where at least one child under the age of six years is most likely to come in contact with dust.

e. In multifamily dwellings and child-occupied facilities, single-surface or composite dust samples will also be collected from common areas where at least one child under the age of six years is likely to come in contact with dust.

f. Dust samples will be collected by wipe samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. The minimum area for a floor wipe sample will be 0.50 square feet or 72 square inches. The minimum area for a windowsill wipe sample and for a window trough wipe sample will be 0.25 square feet or 36 square inches. Dust samples will be analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine the level of lead.

g. Soil samples will be collected and analyzed for lead content in exterior play areas and dripline areas where bare soil is present. In addition, soil samples will be collected and analyzed for lead content from any other areas of the yard where bare soil is present. Soil and paint samples will be collected using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department and will be analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine the level of lead.

h. Paint will be tested 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. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the following methodologies:

(1) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use an X-ray fluorescence analyzer that has a performance characteristics sheet and will use the X-ray fluorescence analyzer according to the performance characteristics sheet.

(2) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the National Institute of Standards and Technology 1.02 milligrams of lead per square centimeter standard reference material or standards provided by the manufacturer for calibration of the X-ray fluorescence analyzer.

(3) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will take calibration readings consisting of an average of three readings at the beginning of the inspection.

(4) If recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct substrate correction for all XRF readings less than 4.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each substrate that requires substrate correction, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will completely remove all paint from an area of two different testing combinations for that substrate. If possible, the areas chosen for substrate correction should have initial XRF readings of less than 2.5 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each testing combination, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will remove paint from an area that is at least as large as the XRF probe faceplate. On each of the two areas, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will place the NIST 1.02 standard film over the surface, and take three XRF readings with the XRF used to conduct the inspection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will calculate the arithmetic mean for these six readings and will subtract 1.02 from this arithmetic mean to obtain the substrate correction value. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will then subtract the substrate correction value from each XRF reading for the substrate requiring substrate correction to obtain the corrected XRF reading. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not conduct substrate correction where recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will assume that all the readings are positive and will not state that a surface is free of lead-based paint.

(5) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will classify each XRF reading that did not require substrate correction and each corrected XRF reading

for XRF readings that required substrate correction as positive, negative, or inconclusive, according to the performance characteristics sheet for the XRF. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not discard XRF readings unless instructed to do so by the performance characteristics sheet or the operating instructions from the manufacturer. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor believes that a reading classified as positive is in error, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will collect a paint sample for laboratory analysis. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will change the positive classification to negative only if the results of the laboratory analysis indicate that the surface is not painted with lead-based paint. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may assume that all inconclusive readings are positive and classify them as such.

(6) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will resolve inconclusive readings as defined by the performance characteristics sheet for the XRF by collecting paint samples for laboratory analysis. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not resolve inconclusive readings by laboratory analysis, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will assume that the inconclusive readings are positive.

i. The following standards will be used to determine whether a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility fails a lead hazard screen:

(1) A residential dwelling or child-occupied facility will fail a lead hazard screen if any deteriorated paint or paint on friction or impact surfaces is found to be lead-based paint.

(2) A residential dwelling will fail a lead hazard screen if any floor dust lead level in a single-surface or composite-surface dust sample is greater than or equal to 25 micrograms per square foot.

(3) A residential dwelling will fail a lead hazard screen if any interior windowsill dust level in a single-surface or composite-surface dust sample is greater than or equal to 125 micrograms per square foot.

(4) A residential dwelling or child-occupied facility will fail a lead hazard screen if any bare soil is found to be a soil-lead hazard.

j. When conducting a lead hazard screen in multifamily housing, a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may sample each residential dwelling or choose residential dwellings for sampling by random selection, targeted selection, or worst case selection.

(1) If built before 1960 or if the date of construction is unknown, the multifamily housing will contain at least 20 similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings in order to use random selection. If built from 1960 to 1977, the multifamily housing will contain at least ten similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings in order to use random selection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use Table 1 to determine the number of residential dwellings to randomly select for testing.

(2) If the multifamily housing contains five or more similar residential dwellings, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may use targeted selection. If using targeted selection, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use Table 2 to determine the number of residential dwellings to test. If the multifamily housing has fewer than five similar dwellings, all residential dwellings will be tested. Residential dwellings chosen by targeted selection will meet as many of the following criteria as possible:

1. The residential dwelling has been cited with a housing or building code violation within the past year.

2. The property owner believes that the residential dwelling is in poor condition.

3. The residential dwelling contains two or more children between the ages of six months and six years. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will give preference to residential dwellings that house the largest number of children.

4. The residential dwelling serves as a day care facility.

5. The residential dwelling has been prepared for reoccupancy within the past three months. If additional residential dwellings are needed to meet the minimum number specified in Table 2, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will select them randomly. If too many residential dwellings meet the criteria, residential dwellings will be eliminated randomly.

Table 2
Minimum Number of Residential Dwellings in Multifamily Housing for Risk Assessment
or Lead Hazard Screen Through Targeted Selection

Number of Similar Residential Dwellings	Number of Residential Dwellings to Sample*
1-4	All
5-20	4 residential dwellings or 50% (whichever is greater)**
21-75	10 residential dwellings or 20% (whichever is greater)**
76-125	17
126-175	19
176-225	20
226-300	21
301-400	22
401-500	23
501+	24 + 1 residential dwelling for each additional increment of 100 residential dwellings or less

*Does not include residential dwellings housing children with elevated blood lead levels.

**For percentages, round up to determine number of residential dwellings to be sampled.

k. If the multifamily housing contains five or more similar residential dwellings, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may use worst case selection. If using worst case selection, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use Table 2 to determine the number of residential dwellings to test. If the multifamily housing has fewer than five similar dwellings, all residential dwellings will be tested.

l. The following standards will be used to determine whether multifamily housing fails a lead hazard screen:

(1) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will calculate the arithmetic mean of the dust lead levels for carpeted floors, uncarpeted floors, and interior windowsills. If the arithmetic mean for carpeted floors or uncarpeted floors is greater than or equal to 25 micrograms per square foot, the multifamily housing will fail the lead hazard screen. If the arithmetic mean for interior windowsills is greater than or equal to 125 micrograms per square foot, the multifamily housing will fail the lead hazard screen. If the arithmetic mean for carpeted floors or uncarpeted floors is less than 25 micrograms per square foot, but some of the samples have dust lead levels that are greater than or equal to 25 micrograms per square foot, then the residential dwellings where these samples were taken and all other similar residential dwellings in the multifamily housing will fail the lead hazard screen. If the arithmetic mean for interior windowsills is less than 125 micrograms per square foot, but some of the samples have dust lead levels that are greater than or equal to 125 micrograms per square foot, then the residential dwellings where these samples were taken and all other similar residential dwellings in the multifamily housing will fail the lead hazard screen.

(2) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will evaluate the results of paint sampling by component and location. If all components at a given location are determined to be painted with lead-based paint or are determined to not be painted with lead-based paint, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may assume this condition is true for all similar residential dwellings. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not assume that the multifamily housing is free of lead-based paint. If a component at a given location is found to be painted with lead-based paint in some residential dwellings and not painted with lead-based paint in other residential dwellings, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/

risk assessor will assume that the component is a lead-based paint hazard in all similar residential dwellings. If a component in a residential dwelling is determined or assumed to be lead-based paint, then the entire group of similar residential dwellings in the multifamily housing will fail the lead hazard screen.

(3) Multifamily housing will fail a lead hazard screen if any bare soil is found to be a soil-lead hazard.

m. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where a lead hazard screen is conducted. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the lead hazard screen, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will maintain a copy of each written report for no less than three years. The report will 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 lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the lead hazard screen.
- (7) Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the lead hazard screen.
- (8) Name, address, and telephone number of each recognized laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples, including the identification number for each such laboratory recognized by EPA under Section 405(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2685(b)).
- (9) Results of the visual inspection.
- (10) Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any XRF analyzer.
- (11) If used, XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated.
- (12) Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and the results for each component tested expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used.
- (13) All results of laboratory analysis of collected paint, dust, and soil samples. The results of dust sampling will be reported in micrograms of lead per square foot, and the results of soil sampling will be reported in parts per million of lead. Results will not be reported as “not detectable.”
- (14) Any other sampling results.
- (15) A statement that all painted or finished components that were not tested will be assumed to contain lead-based paint.
- (16) 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 under the age of six years.
- (17) Whether the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility passed or failed the lead hazard screen and recommendations, if warranted, for a follow-up lead inspection or risk assessment, and, as appropriate, any further actions.
- (18) Information regarding the owner’s obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745.
- (19) Information regarding Iowa’s prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa’s regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70.

(20) The report will contain the statement set forth in 70.6(1)“a”(7)“19.”

70.6(5) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct risk assessments according to the following standards. Risk assessments will be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/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 under the age of six years will be collected.

b. A visual inspection for risk assessment will 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 that is determined to have a distinct painting history will be tested for the presence of lead.

d. Friction surfaces where there is evidence of abrasion and impact surfaces that are damaged or otherwise deteriorated from impact and that have a distinct painting history will be tested for the presence of lead.

e. In residential dwellings, dust samples will be collected from the interior 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 will be analyzed for lead concentration and may be either composite or single-surface samples.

f. In multifamily dwellings, dust samples will also be collected from interior windowsills, window troughs, and floors in common areas adjacent to the sampled residential dwellings or child-occupied facility and in other common areas where the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor determines that at least one child under the age of six years is likely to come in contact with dust. Dust samples will be analyzed for lead concentration and may be either composite or single-surface samples.

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

h. Soil samples will be collected and analyzed for lead content in exterior play areas and dripline areas where bare soil is present. In addition, soil samples will be collected and analyzed for lead content from any other areas of the yard where bare soil is present.

i. Dust samples will be collected by wipe samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. The minimum area for a floor wipe sample will be 0.50 square feet. The minimum area for a windowsill wipe sample and for a window trough wipe sample will be 0.25 square feet. Soil and paint samples will be collected using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. Dust and soil samples will be analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine the level of lead. The results of dust sampling will be reported in micrograms of lead per square foot, and the results of soil sampling will be reported in parts per million of lead. The results will not be reported as “not detectable.”

j. Paint will be tested 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. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department.

(1) If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the following methodologies:

1. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use an X-ray fluorescence analyzer that has a performance characteristics sheet and will use the X-ray fluorescence analyzer according to the performance characteristics sheet.

2. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the NIST 1.02 standard film material or standards provided by the manufacturer for calibration of the X-ray fluorescence analyzer. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not state that any surface is free of lead-based paint unless the NIST 1.02 standard film is used for calibration.

(2) Subparagraphs 70.6(4)“h”(3) through 70.6(4)“h”(6) are restated as if fully set forth herein.

k. When conducting a risk assessment in multifamily housing, a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may sample each residential dwelling or choose residential dwellings for sampling by random selection, targeted selection, or worst case selection.

(1) If built before 1960 or if the date of construction is unknown, the multifamily housing will contain at least 20 similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings in order to use random selection. If built from 1960 to 1977, the multifamily housing will contain at least ten similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings in order to use random selection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use Table 1 to determine the number of residential dwellings to randomly select for testing.

(2) If the multifamily housing contains five or more similar residential dwellings, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may use targeted selection. If using targeted selection, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use Table 2 to determine the number of residential dwellings to test. If the multifamily housing has fewer than five similar dwellings, all residential dwellings will be tested. Residential dwellings chosen by targeted selection will meet as many of the following criteria as possible. If additional residential dwellings are needed to meet the minimum number specified in Table 2, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will select them randomly. If too many residential dwellings meet the criteria, residential dwellings will be eliminated randomly. Targeted selection criteria are as follows:

1. The residential dwelling has been cited with a housing or building code violation within the past year.

2. The property owner believes that the residential dwelling is in poor condition.

3. The residential dwelling contains two or more children between the ages of six months and six years. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will give preference to residential dwellings that house the largest number of children.

4. The residential dwelling serves as a day care facility.

5. The residential dwelling has been prepared for reoccupancy within the past three months.

(3) If the multifamily housing contains five or more similar residential dwellings, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may use worst case selection. If using worst case selection, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use Table 2 to determine the number of residential dwellings to test. If the multifamily housing has fewer than five similar dwellings, all residential dwellings will be tested.

(4) The following standards will be used to determine the extent of lead-based paint hazards throughout multifamily housing that is sampled by random selection, targeted selection, or worst case selection:

1. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will calculate the arithmetic mean of the dust lead levels for carpeted floors, uncarpeted floors, interior windowsills, and window troughs. If the arithmetic mean is greater than or equal to the level defined as a dust lead hazard for the component, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will determine that a dust lead hazard has been identified on the component throughout the multifamily housing. If the arithmetic mean is less than the level defined as a dust lead hazard for the component, but some of the individual components have dust lead levels that are greater than or equal to the level defined as a dust lead hazard, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will determine that a dust lead hazard has

been identified on the individual components and on all other similar components throughout the multifamily housing.

2. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will evaluate the results of paint sampling by component and location. If all components at a given location are determined to be painted with lead-based paint or are determined to not be painted with lead-based paint, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may assume this condition is true for all similar residential dwellings. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not assume that the multifamily housing is free of lead-based paint. If a component at a given location is found to be painted with lead-based paint in some residential dwellings and not painted with lead-based paint in other residential dwellings, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will assume that the component is a lead-based paint hazard in all similar residential dwellings.

l. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where a risk assessment is conducted. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the risk assessment, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will maintain a copy of the report for no less than three years. The report will 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 lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the risk assessment;
- (7) Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the risk assessment;
- (8) Name, address, and telephone number of each recognized laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples, including the identification number for each such laboratory recognized by EPA under Section 405(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2685(b));
- (9) Results of the visual inspection;
- (10) Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any XRF analyzer;
- (11) If used, XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated;
- (12) Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and the results for each component tested expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;
- (13) All results of laboratory analysis of collected paint, dust, and soil samples;
- (14) Any other sampling results;
- (15) A statement that all painted or finished components that were not tested will be assumed to contain lead-based paint;
- (16) 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 under the age of six years;
- (17) 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;

(18) A description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the play area or in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated;

(19) A description of interim controls and lead 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 will recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure;

(20) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745;

(21) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and

(22) The report will contain the statement set forth in 70.6(1) "a"(7) "19."

70.6(6) A certified lead abatement contractor or certified lead abatement worker will conduct lead abatement according to the following standards. Lead abatement will be conducted only by a certified lead abatement contractor or a certified lead abatement worker.

a. A certified lead abatement contractor will 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 will be on site or available by telephone 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 will ensure that lead abatement is conducted according to all federal, state, and local requirements.

c. A certified lead abatement contractor will notify the department in writing at least seven days prior to the commencement of lead abatement in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility. The notification will include the following information:

(1) The address, including apartment numbers, where lead abatement will be conducted.

(2) The dates when lead abatement will be conducted.

(3) The name, address, telephone number, Iowa certification number, and signature of the contact for the certified firm that will conduct the work.

(4) The name, address, telephone number, Iowa certification number, and signature of the certified lead abatement contractor who will serve as the contact person for the project.

(5) The name, address, and telephone number of the property owner.

(6) Whether the dwelling is owner-occupied or a rental dwelling.

(7) If the dwelling is an occupied rental, the names of the occupants.

(8) The approximate year that the dwelling was built.

(9) A brief description of the lead abatement work to be done.

d. A certified lead abatement contractor will submit a revised notification to the department if any information in the original notification changes.

e. A certified lead abatement contractor will ensure that the worksite(s) is accessed only by certified lead professionals according to 641—70.3(10A) and 641—70.5(10A). Noncertified individuals will not be allowed access to a worksite. A worksite will remain inaccessible to noncertified individuals until it passes clearance testing.

f. A certified lead abatement contractor or a certified project designer will develop a written occupant protection plan for all lead abatement projects prior to starting lead abatement and will implement the occupant protection plan during the lead abatement project. The occupant protection plan will be unique to each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility. If the occupants will be living at the property where lead abatement is taking place, then the written occupant plan will be given to the occupants prior to the start date of the lead abatement project and will contain at least the following information:

(1) A description of the type and location of the physical barriers that will keep occupants out of the designated worksite(s).

(2) An explanation of how the contractor will ensure that the worksite(s) is not entered by the occupants.

(3) An explanation of how the contractor will ensure that the occupants have access to a kitchen, bathroom, and living area that are not in the worksite(s).

g. Approved methods will be used to conduct lead abatement, and prohibited work practices will not be used to conduct lead abatement.

(1) Signs will be posted and readable. All signs will be posted before lead abatement begins and will remain in place until dust-lead clearance has been passed.

1. To the extent practicable, all signage will be posted in the occupants' primary language.

2. The signs will clearly define the work area.

3. The signs will warn occupants and other persons not involved with the lead abatement to remain outside the work area.

4. The signs will be posted at the entrance(s) to all work areas.

(2) The work area will be effectively contained before the lead abatement begins. To be effective, containment will:

1. Isolate the work area so that no dust or debris leaves the work area while the lead abatement is being performed.

2. Be monitored and maintained so that any plastic or other impermeable materials are not torn or displaced.

3. Be installed in such a manner that it does not interfere with occupant and worker egress in an emergency.

(3) For interior lead abatement, containment will include:

1. The removal or covering of all objects from the work area, including but not limited to furniture, rugs, and window coverings. Objects that are not removed from the work area will be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material with all seams and edges taped or otherwise sealed.

2. Closing and covering all duct openings in the work area. Ducts will be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material that is taped down.

3. Closing windows and doors in the work area. Doors will be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material. Doors used as an entrance to the work area will be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material in a manner that allows workers to pass through while confining dust and debris to the work area.

4. Covering the floor surface, including installed carpet, with taped-down plastic sheeting or other impermeable material in the work area six feet beyond the perimeter of the surfaces undergoing lead abatement or a sufficient distance to contain the dust, whichever is greater.

5. Ensuring that all personnel, tools, and other items, including the exteriors of containers of waste, are free of dust and debris before leaving or being removed from the work area.

(4) For exterior lead abatement, containment will include:

1. Closing all doors and windows within 20 feet of the lead abatement. On multistory buildings, all doors and windows within 20 feet of the lead abatement on the same story as the lead abatement will be closed, and all doors and windows on all stories below the lead abatement that are the same horizontal distance from the lead abatement will be closed.

2. Ensuring that doors within the work areas that will be used while the lead abatement is being performed are covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material in a manner that allows workers to pass through while confining dust and debris to the work area.

3. Covering the ground with plastic sheeting or other disposable impermeable material extending ten feet beyond the perimeter of surfaces undergoing lead abatement or a sufficient distance to collect falling paint debris, whichever is greater, unless the property line prevents ten feet of such ground cover. Exterior ground cover will include anchors or weights to ensure that the covering remains effective even during weather conditions such as high wind.

4. Vertical containment. In certain situations, such as where other buildings are in close proximity to the work area, when conditions are windy, or where the work area abuts a property line, the certified lead abatement contractor or certified lead abatement worker will erect a system of vertical containment designed to prevent dust and debris from migrating to adjacent property or contaminating the ground, other buildings, or any object beyond the work area.

(5) 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 1,100 degrees Fahrenheit.

(6) All waste generated during lead abatement will be contained to prevent the release of dust and debris before the waste is removed from the work area for storage or disposal. Any chutes used to remove waste from the work area will be covered.

1. At the conclusion of each workday and at the conclusion of the lead abatement, waste that has been collected from lead abatement activities will be stored under containment, in an enclosure, or behind a barrier that prevents release of dust and debris out of the work area and prevents access to dust and debris.

2. All waste from lead abatement will be contained during transportation so that no dust or debris is released.

(7) The work area will be cleaned so that no dust, debris, or residue remains after lead abatement. Cleaning will include:

1. The collection of all paint chips and debris and, without dispersing the paint chips and debris, the sealing of the materials in heavy-duty bags.

2. The removal of the protective sheeting used as required in this subrule. The sheeting will be misted, then the sheeting will be folded dirty side inward. All sheeting will be taped shut or otherwise sealed inside heavy-duty bags. Sheeting used to separate work areas from non-work areas will remain in place until after the cleaning and removal of other sheeting. All sheeting will be disposed of as waste.

3. For interior lead abatement, all objects and surfaces in the work area and within two feet of the work area will be cleaned from high to low in the following manner:

- Walls will either be vacuumed with a HEPA vacuum or wiped with a wet cloth, beginning at the ceiling and working toward the floor.

- All remaining surfaces including objects and fixtures will be thoroughly vacuumed with a HEPA vacuum. For carpeted floors and rugs, the HEPA vacuum must be equipped with a beater bar.

- All remaining surfaces, except for carpeted or upholstered surfaces, will also be wiped with a damp cloth. Uncarpeted floors will be thoroughly mopped using a method that keeps the wash water separate from the rinse water, such as the two-bucket mopping method, or using a wet mopping system.

h. Soil abatement will be conducted using one of the following methods:

(1) If soil is removed, soil that is a soil-lead hazard will be replaced by soil with a lead concentration as close to the local background as practicable, but less than 400 parts per million. The soil that is removed will not be used as topsoil at another residential property or child-occupied facility.

(2) If soil is not removed, the soil that is a soil-lead hazard will be remediated to meet the definition of “permanently covered soil.”

i. If lead-based paint is removed from a surface, the surface will be repainted or refinished prior to postabatement clearance dust sampling. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will visually verify that lead-based paint was removed from a surface prior to repainting or refinishing.

j. If components painted with lead-based paint are removed, the replacement components will be installed prior to postabatement clearance testing.

k. Postabatement clearance procedures will be conducted by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor. If the abatement is conducted in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, clearance will be conducted by a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor. Postabatement clearance testing will be performed by persons or entities independent of those performing lead abatement, unless the designated party uses qualified in-house employees to conduct postabatement clearance testing. An in-house employee will not conduct both lead abatement and the postabatement clearance testing for this work. Postabatement clearance testing will be conducted using the following procedures:

(1) Following a lead abatement, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will review the report of the lead inspection, risk assessment, or visual assessment done prior to the lead abatement project and the lead abatement specifications to determine the lead-based paint hazards that were to be abated by the lead abatement project. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will perform a visual inspection to determine if all lead-based paint hazards that were to be abated have been abated and to determine if deteriorated paint surfaces or visible amounts of dust, debris, or residue are still present in the rooms where lead abatement was conducted. If lead-based paint hazards that were to be abated by the project or deteriorated paint surfaces or visible amounts of dust, debris, or residue are present in the rooms where lead abatement was conducted, these conditions must be eliminated prior to the continuation of the clearance procedures. However, elimination of deteriorated paint is not required if it has been determined through paint testing or a lead-based paint inspection that the deteriorated paint is not lead-based paint. Following an exterior lead abatement, a visual inspection will be conducted to determine if all lead-based paint hazards that were to be abated have been abated and to determine if any visible dust or debris remains on any horizontal surfaces in the outdoor living areas close to the abated surface. In addition, a visual inspection will be conducted to determine the presence of paint chips on the dripline or next to the foundation below any exterior surface that was abated. If lead-based paint hazards that were to be abated by the project are still present, these conditions must be eliminated prior to the continuation of the clearance procedures. 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.

(2) Following the visual inspection and any required postabatement cleanup, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct clearance sampling for lead in dust. Clearance sampling may be conducted by employing single-surface sampling or composite dust sampling. Interior dust-lead testing will be performed for all projects that include window replacement.

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

(4) Dust samples will be collected by wipe samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. The minimum area for a floor wipe sample will be 0.50 square feet or 72 square inches. The minimum area for a windowsill wipe sample and for a window trough wipe sample will be 0.25 square feet or 36 square inches. Dust samples will be analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine the level of lead.

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

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

2. After conducting a lead abatement with no containment between abated and unabated areas, three dust samples will be taken from each of no fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells in the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility. Dust samples will be taken from one interior windowsill and from one window trough (if available), and one dust sample will be taken from the floor of each room, hallway, or stairwell selected. If there are fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells in the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility, then all rooms, hallways, and stairwells will be sampled.

3. The certified lead abatement contractors and certified lead abatement workers who abate or clean the dwellings will not have any knowledge of which rooms or surfaces will be selected for the dust samples.

(6) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will compare the residual lead level as determined by the laboratory analysis from each single-surface dust sample with applicable single-surface clearance levels for lead in dust on floors, interior windowsills, and window troughs. If the residual lead level in a single-surface dust sample is greater than or equal to the applicable clearance level for a floor, interior windowsill, or window trough, then the failed component in each room with a failed single-surface dust sample and that type of component in each room that was not tested will be recleaned. Additional clearance samples will be taken from the failed component in each room where it failed and from enough additional rooms that were not previously tested so that four rooms are sampled. If four rooms are not available, then each available room will be retested. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will evaluate the results of this testing to determine if the recleaned components meet the clearance level. The components will be recleaned and retested until the clearance level is met.

(7) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will compare the residual lead level as determined by the laboratory analysis from each composite dust sample with applicable single-surface clearance levels for lead in dust on floors, interior windowsills, and window troughs divided by half the number of subsamples in the composite sample. If the residual lead level in a composite dust sample is greater than or equal to the applicable clearance level divided by half the number of subsamples in the composite sample, then all the components represented by the failed composite dust sample will be recleaned and retested until clearance levels are met.

l. In multifamily housing consisting of at least 20 similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings, random selection for the purpose of clearance testing may be conducted if the following conditions are met:

(1) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will randomly select the residential dwellings that will be sampled. 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 selection or which rooms or surfaces will be selected for the dust samples.

(2) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use Table 1 to determine the minimum number of residential dwellings selected for dust sampling. This will 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 are greater than or equal to the appropriate clearance levels.

(3) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will sample the randomly selected residential dwellings and evaluate them for clearance according to the procedures found in 70.6(6) "i" through "k."

m. No later than three weeks after the property passes clearance, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will send a report to the lead abatement contractor that contains the items required by 70.6(6) "n"(7) through 70.6(6) "n"(9).

n. The certified lead abatement contractor or a certified project designer will prepare a lead abatement report containing the following information:

- (1) A copy of the original and any revised lead abatement notifications.
- (2) Starting and completion dates of the lead abatement project.

(3) The name, address, and telephone number of the property owner(s).
(4) The name, address, and signature of the certified lead abatement contractor and of the certified firm contact for the firm conducting the lead abatement.

(5) Whether or not containment was used and, if containment was used, the locations of the containment.

(6) The occupant protection plan required by 70.6(6)“f.”

(7) The name, address, and signature of each certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting clearance sampling, the date on which the clearance testing was conducted, the results of the visual inspection for the presence of lead hazards that were not abated as specified, deteriorated paint and visible dust, debris, residue, or paint chips in the interior rooms and exterior areas where lead abatement was conducted, and the results of all postabatement clearance testing and all soil analyses, if applicable. The results of dust sampling will be reported in micrograms of lead per square foot by location of sample, and the results of soil sampling will be reported in parts per million of lead. The results will not be reported as “not detectable.” If random selection was used to select the residential dwellings that were sampled, the report will state that random selection was used, the number of residential dwellings that were sampled, and how this number was determined.

(8) A statement that the lead abatement was or was not done as specified and that the rooms and exterior areas where lead abatement was conducted did or did not pass the visual clearance and the clearance dust testing. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the clearance testing cannot verify that all lead-based paint hazards have been abated, the report will contain the following statement:

“The purpose of this clearance report is to verify that the lead abatement project was done according to the project specifications. This residential dwelling may still contain hazardous lead-based paint, soil-lead hazards, or dust-lead hazards in the rooms or exterior areas that were not included in the lead abatement project.”

(9) The name, address, and telephone number of each recognized laboratory conducting an analysis of clearance samples and soil samples, including the identification number for each such laboratory recognized by EPA under Section 405(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2685(b)).

(10) 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.

(11) Information regarding the owner’s obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745.

(12) Information regarding Iowa’s prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa’s regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70.

(13) If applicable, a copy of the written consent or waiver required by 70.6(13).

o. The lead abatement report will be completed no later than 30 days after the lead abatement project passes clearance testing.

p. The certified lead abatement contractor will maintain all reports and plans required in this subrule for a minimum of three years.

q. The certified lead abatement contractor will provide a copy of all reports required by this subrule to the building owner and to the person who contracted for the lead abatement, if different.

70.6(7) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician will conduct visual risk assessments according to the following standards. Provided that all of the following standards are met, a certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician may remotely conduct a visual risk assessment using technology that allows for adequate visual evaluation of the painted surfaces. Visual risk assessments will be conducted only by a certified lead

inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician.

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 under the age of six years will be collected.

b. A visual inspection for risk assessment will be undertaken to locate the existence of deteriorated paint and other potential lead-based paint hazards and to assess the extent and causes of the paint deterioration. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician will assess each component in each room, including each exterior side. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician will identify the following conditions as potential lead-based paint hazards:

- (1) All interior and exterior surfaces with deteriorated paint.
- (2) Horizontal hard surfaces, including but not limited to floors and windowsills, that are not smooth or cleanable.
- (3) Dust-generating conditions, including but not limited to conditions causing rubbing, binding, or crushing of surfaces known or presumed to be coated with lead-based paint.

(4) Bare soil in the play area and dripline of the home.

c. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician will prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where a visual risk assessment is conducted. No later than three weeks after completing the visual risk assessment, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or certified sampling technician will send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the visual risk assessment, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician will maintain a copy of the report for no less than three years. The report will 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 sampling technician, certified lead inspector/risk assessor, or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the visual risk assessment;
- (7) Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the visual risk assessment;
- (8) A statement that all painted or finished components will be assumed to contain lead-based paint;
- (9) Specific locations of painted or finished components identified as likely to contain lead-based paint and likely to be lead-based paint hazards;
- (10) Specific locations of bare soil in the play area and the dripline of a home;
- (11) If a remote visual risk assessment is conducted, a description of the methodologies used;
- (12) Information for the owner and occupants on how to reduce lead hazards in the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility;
- (13) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745;
- (14) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69, and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and
- (15) The following statement:

“The Iowa Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing may review this report for compliance purposes. It is a violation of law for anyone other than the certified lead professional signing it to alter this report. This report may be supplemented with additional information, so long as any addendum is signed by a sampling technician, lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor certified according to Iowa Administrative Code 641—70.3(10A) and 70.5(10A).”

70.6(8) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician will conduct clearance testing according to the following standards. Clearance testing following lead abatement will be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor. Clearance testing after renovation and clearance testing after interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, and rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 will be conducted only by certified sampling technicians, certified lead inspector/risk assessors, or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors. If the abatement, renovation, or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 is conducted in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, clearance will be conducted by a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

a. Clearance testing following lead abatement will be conducted according to 70.6(6) “i” through “m.”

b. Clearance testing after renovation and clearance testing after interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 will be conducted according to the following standards:

(1) A certified sampling technician will perform clearance testing only for a single-family property or for individual residential dwellings and associated common areas in multifamily housing. A certified sampling technician will not perform clearance testing using random selection of residential dwellings or common areas in multifamily housing.

(2) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician will review the report of the lead inspection, risk assessment, or visual assessment done prior to interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 and the project specifications to determine the lead-based paint hazards that were to be controlled by the project. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician will perform a visual inspection to determine if all lead-based paint hazards that were to be controlled by the project have been controlled and to determine if deteriorated paint surfaces or visible amounts of dust, debris, or residue are still present in the rooms where interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation were conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35. If lead-based paint hazards that were to be controlled by the project, deteriorated paint surfaces or visible amounts of dust, debris, or residue are present in these rooms, these conditions must be eliminated prior to the continuation of the clearance testing. However, elimination of deteriorated paint is not required if it has been determined through a lead-based paint inspection that the deteriorated paint is not lead-based paint. If exterior painted surfaces have been disturbed by the interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35, the visual inspection will include an assessment to determine if all exterior lead-based paint hazards that were to be controlled by the project have been controlled and to determine if any visible dust or debris remains on any horizontal surfaces in the outdoor living areas close to the affected exterior painted surfaces. In addition, a visual inspection will be conducted to determine if paint chips are present on the dripline or next to the foundation below any exterior painted surface that was treated. If lead-based paint hazards that were to be controlled by the project are still present, these conditions must be eliminated prior to the continuation of the clearance procedures. 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.

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

(4) Dust samples will be collected a minimum of one hour after the completion of final cleanup activities.

(5) Dust samples will be collected by wipe samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. The minimum area for a floor wipe sample will be 0.50 square feet or 72 square inches. The minimum area for a windowsill wipe sample and for a window trough wipe sample will be 0.25 square feet or 36 square inches. Dust samples will be analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine the level of lead.

(6) The following clearance activities will be conducted as appropriate based upon the extent or manner of renovation or of interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 in the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility:

1. After conducting renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35, with containment between treated and untreated areas, three dust samples will be taken from each of no fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells within the containment area. Dust samples will be taken from one interior windowsill and from one window trough (if available), and one dust sample will be taken from the floor of each of no fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells within the containment area. In addition, one dust sample will be taken from the floor outside of each individual containment area. If there are fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells within the containment area, then all rooms, hallways, and stairwells will be sampled. Interior dust-lead testing will be performed for all projects that include window replacement.

2. After conducting renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35, with no containment between treated and untreated areas, three dust samples will be taken from each of no fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells in the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility. Dust samples will be taken from one interior windowsill and window trough (if available), and one dust sample will be taken from the floor of each room, hallway, or stairwell selected. If there are fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells in the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility, then all rooms, hallways, and stairwells will be sampled. Interior dust-lead testing will be performed for all projects that include window replacement.

(7) The contractors conducting the work or cleaning the dwellings will not know which rooms or surfaces will be selected for the dust samples.

(8) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or certified sampling technician will compare the residual lead level as determined by the laboratory analysis from each single-surface dust sample with applicable single-surface clearance levels for lead in dust on floors, interior windowsills, and window troughs. If the residual lead level in a single-surface dust sample is greater than or equal to the applicable clearance level for a floor, interior windowsill, or window trough, then the failed component in each room with a failed single-surface dust sample and that type of component in each room that was not tested will be recleaned. Additional clearance samples will be taken from the failed component in each room where it failed and from enough additional rooms that were not previously tested so that four rooms are sampled. If four rooms are not available, then each available room will be retested. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or certified sampling technician will evaluate the results of this testing to determine if the recleaned components meet the clearance level. The components will be recleaned and retested until the clearance level is met.

(9) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or certified sampling technician will compare the residual lead level as determined by the laboratory analysis from each composite dust sample with applicable single-surface clearance levels for lead in dust on floors, interior windowsills, and window troughs divided by half the number of

subsamples in the composite sample. If the residual lead level in a composite dust sample is greater than or equal to the applicable clearance level divided by half the number of subsamples in the composite sample, then all the components represented by the failed composite dust sample will be recleaned and retested until clearance levels are met.

c. In multifamily housing consisting of at least 20 similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings, random selection for the purpose of clearance testing may be conducted if the following conditions are met:

(1) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will randomly select the dwellings that will be sampled. The contractors and the workers who conducted the lead abatement, interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation do not know which residential dwellings will be selected for the random selection.

(2) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use Table 1 to determine the minimum number of dwellings selected for dust sampling. This will 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 are greater than or equal to the appropriate clearance levels.

(3) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will sample the randomly selected residential dwellings and evaluate them for clearance according to the procedures found in 70.6(6) "h" through "j."

(4) The clearance testing is conducted by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

d. A clearance report will be prepared that provides documentation of the lead abatement, renovation, or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 as well as the clearance testing. When lead abatement is performed, the report will be a lead abatement report in accordance with 70.6(6) "n." *When renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 is performed, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or certified sampling technician will prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where clearance testing is conducted. No later than 30 days after the property passes clearance, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or certified sampling technician will send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the clearance testing, if different. The clearance report will include the following information:*

(1) The address of the residential property and, if only part of a multifamily property is affected, the specific dwelling units and common areas affected.

(2) The following information regarding the clearance testing:

1. The date(s) of the clearance testing.

2. The name, address, and signature of each certified lead professional performing the clearance examination, including the certification number.

3. The name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the clearance testing.

4. Whether or not containment was used and, if containment was used, the locations of the containment.

5. If random selection was used to select the residential dwellings that were sampled, the report will state that random selection was used, the number of residential dwellings that were sampled, and how this number was determined.

6. The results of the visual inspection for the presence of deteriorated paint and visible dust, debris, residue, or paint chips in the rooms where renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation was conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

7. All of the results of the analysis of dust samples, in micrograms per square foot, by location of sample. The results will not be reported as "not detectable."

8. A statement that the renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 was or was not done as specified and that the rooms and exterior areas where these activities were conducted did or did not pass the visual clearance and the clearance dust testing. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or certified sampling technician conducting the clearance testing cannot verify that all lead-based paint hazards have been controlled, the report will contain the following statement:

“The purpose of this clearance report is to verify that this lead hazard control project was done according to the project specifications. This residential dwelling may still contain hazardous lead-based paint, soil-lead hazards, or dust-lead hazards in the rooms or exterior areas that were not included in the lead hazard control project.”

9. The name, address, and telephone number of each recognized laboratory conducting an analysis of the dust samples, including the identification number for each such laboratory recognized by EPA under Section 405(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2685(b)).

(3) The following information on the renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 for which clearance testing was performed:

1. The start and completion dates of the renovation, interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation.

2. The name and address of each firm or organization conducting the renovation, interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation and the name of each supervisor assigned.

3. A detailed written description of the renovation, interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation, including the methods used, locations of exterior surfaces, interior rooms, common areas, and components where the hazard reduction activity occurred.

4. If interim control of soil hazards was conducted, a detailed description of the location(s) of the interim controls and the method(s) used.

5. Information regarding the owner’s obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745.

6. Information regarding Iowa’s prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa’s regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70.

7. The report will contain the statement set forth in 70.6(7)“c”(15).

e. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor or a certified sampling technician will maintain a copy of the clearance testing information included in the lead abatement report specified in 70.6(6)“m” for no fewer than three years. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician will maintain a copy of the clearance testing report specified in 70.6(8)“d” for no fewer than three years.

f. Clearance testing will be performed by persons or entities independent of those performing lead abatement, renovation, interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation, unless the designated party uses qualified in-house employees to conduct clearance testing. An in-house employee will not conduct both lead abatement, renovation, interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation and the clearance examination for this work.

70.6(9) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct paint testing pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 according to the following standards. Paint testing pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 will be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

a. When conducting paint testing in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the following procedures:

(1) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will test paint on each deteriorated paint surface and on each painted surface that will be disturbed or replaced. On windows, the window frame, interior windowsill, window sash, and window trough will each be tested.

(2) Paint will be tested 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. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the following methodologies:

1. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use an X-ray fluorescence analyzer that has a performance characteristics sheet and will use the X-ray fluorescence analyzer according to the performance characteristics sheet.

2. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the NIST 1.02 standard film or standards provided by the manufacturer for calibration of the X-ray fluorescence analyzer. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not state that any surface is free of lead-based paint unless the NIST 1.02 standard film is used for calibration.

3. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will take calibration readings consisting of an average of three readings at the beginning of the inspection.

4. If recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct substrate correction for all XRF readings less than 4.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each substrate that requires substrate correction, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will completely remove all paint from an area of two different testing combinations for that substrate. If possible, the areas chosen for substrate correction should have initial XRF readings of less than 2.5 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each testing combination, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will remove paint from an area that is at least as large as the XRF probe faceplate. On each of the two areas, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will place the NIST 1.02 standard film over the surface, and take three XRF readings with the XRF used to conduct the inspection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will calculate the arithmetic mean for these six readings and will subtract 1.02 from this arithmetic mean to obtain the substrate correction value. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will then subtract the substrate correction value from each XRF reading for the substrate requiring substrate correction to obtain the corrected XRF reading. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not conduct substrate correction where recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will assume that all of the readings are positive and will not state that a surface is free of lead-based paint.

5. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will classify each XRF reading that did not require substrate correction and each corrected XRF reading for XRF readings that required substrate correction as positive, negative, or inconclusive, according to the performance characteristics sheet for the XRF. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not discard XRF readings unless instructed to do so by the performance characteristics sheet or the operating instructions from the manufacturer. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor believes that a reading

classified as positive is in error, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will collect a paint sample for laboratory analysis. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will change the positive classification to negative only if the results of the laboratory analysis indicate that the surface is not painted with lead-based paint. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may assume that all inconclusive readings are positive and classify them as such.

6. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will resolve inconclusive readings as defined by the performance characteristics sheet for the XRF by collecting paint samples for laboratory analysis. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not resolve inconclusive readings by laboratory analysis, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will assume that the inconclusive readings are positive.

b. If lead-based paint is identified through paint testing, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct a visual inspection to determine the presence of lead-based paint hazards and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated.

c. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where paint testing is conducted. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the inspection, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will maintain a copy of each written report for no less than three years. The report will include, at least:

(1) A statement that the inspection was conducted to determine whether lead-based paint is present on deteriorated paint surfaces and on painted surfaces that will be disturbed or replaced;

(2) Date of the testing;

(3) Address of building;

(4) Date of construction;

(5) Apartment numbers (if applicable);

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

(7) Name, signature, and certification number of each certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the paint testing;

(8) Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the paint testing;

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

(10) Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any XRF analyzer;

(11) XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated;

(12) Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and the results for each component expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;

(13) A statement that all painted or finished components that were not tested will be assumed to contain lead-based paint;

(14) A description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, including the classification of each tested surface as to whether it is a lead-based paint hazard, and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated;

(15) A description of interim controls and lead 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 will recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure;

(16) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745;

(17) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and

(18) The report will contain the statement set forth in 70.6(1) "a"(7)"19."

70.6(10) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will conduct reevaluations according to the following standards. Reevaluations will be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

a. All available information regarding lead-based paint for the property being reevaluated will be reviewed, including but not limited to reports of any lead-based paint activities conducted in a residential dwelling, multifamily dwelling, or child-occupied facility.

b. A visual inspection of the property will be undertaken to locate the existence of deteriorated paint; bare soil; recommended lead abatement, interim controls, or standard treatments that were not implemented; and failed interim controls, standard treatments, encapsulation, or enclosure.

c. Deteriorated paint for which the lead content is unknown will be tested for the presence of lead.

d. Soil samples will be collected and analyzed from bare soil for which the lead content is unknown. Soil samples will be collected using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department and will be analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine the level of lead.

e. If any lead-based paint hazards, recommended lead abatement, interim controls, or standard treatments that were not implemented, or failed interim controls, standard treatments, encapsulation, or enclosure is identified, then the reevaluation is failed. These conditions will be controlled through lead abatement or interim controls before the reevaluation can continue. Clearance testing will be conducted following control of the conditions through lead abatement or interim controls.

f. If there are no lead-based paint hazards present and all of the recommended lead abatement or interim controls were implemented and have not failed, then single-surface or composite dust samples will be collected. The reevaluation is passed if all of the dust samples taken are below the clearance level.

g. In residential dwellings, single-surface or composite dust samples will be collected from floors and interior windowsills in at least four rooms, hallways, or stairwells where at least one child under the age of six years is most likely to come in contact with dust.

h. In multifamily dwellings, single-surface or composite dust samples will also be collected from common areas where at least one child under the age of six years is likely to come in contact with dust.

i. In child-occupied facilities, single-surface or composite dust samples will be collected from the floor and interior windowsill in at least four rooms, hallways, or stairwells utilized by one or more children under the age of six years and in other common areas where the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor determines that at least one child under the age of six years is likely to come in contact with dust.

j. Dust samples will be collected by wipe samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. The minimum area for a floor wipe sample will be 0.50 square feet or 72 square inches. The minimum area for a windowsill wipe sample and for a window trough wipe sample will be 0.25 square feet or 36 square inches. Dust samples will be analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine the level of lead.

k. Paint will be tested 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. If

tested by laboratory analysis, the paint will be sampled using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use the following methodologies: paragraphs 70.6(9)“a”(2)“1” through “6” are restated as if fully set forth herein.

l. When conducting reevaluation in multifamily housing, a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may sample each residential dwelling or choose residential dwellings for sampling by random selection, targeted selection, or worst case selection.

(1) If built before 1960 or if the date of construction is unknown, the multifamily housing will contain at least 20 similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings in order to use random selection. If built from 1960 to 1977, the multifamily housing will contain at least ten similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings in order to use random selection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use Table 1 to determine the number of residential dwellings to randomly select for testing.

(2) If the multifamily housing contains five or more similar residential dwellings, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may use targeted selection. If using targeted selection, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use Table 2 to determine the number of residential dwellings to test. If the multifamily housing has fewer than 5 similar dwellings, all residential dwellings will be tested. Residential dwellings chosen by targeted selection will meet as many of the following criteria as possible. If additional residential dwellings are needed to meet the minimum number specified in Table 2, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will select them randomly. If too many residential dwellings meet the criteria, residential dwellings will be eliminated randomly. Targeted selection criteria are as follows:

1. The residential dwelling has been cited with a housing or building code violation within the past year.
2. The property owner believes that the residential dwelling is in poor condition.
3. The residential dwelling contains two or more children between the ages of six months and six years. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will give preference to residential dwellings that house the largest number of children.
4. The residential dwelling serves as a child-occupied facility.
5. The residential dwelling has been prepared for reoccupancy within the past three months.

(3) If the multifamily housing contains five or more similar residential dwellings, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may use worst case selection. If using worst case selection, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will use Table 2 to determine the number of residential dwellings to test. If the multifamily housing has fewer than five similar dwellings, all residential dwellings will be tested.

(4) The following standards will be used to determine the extent of lead-based paint hazards throughout multifamily housing that is sampled by random selection, targeted selection, or worst case selection:

1. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will calculate the arithmetic mean of the dust-lead levels for carpeted floors, uncarpeted floors, interior windowsills, and window troughs. If the arithmetic mean is greater than or equal to the level defined as a dust-lead hazard for the component, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will determine that a dust-lead hazard has been identified on the component throughout the multifamily housing. If the arithmetic mean is less than the level defined as a dust-lead hazard for the component, but some of the individual components have dust-lead levels that are greater than or equal to the level defined as a dust-lead hazard, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will determine that a dust-lead hazard has been identified on the individual components and on all other similar components throughout the multifamily housing.

2. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will evaluate the results of paint sampling by component and location. If all components at a given location are determined to be painted with lead-based paint or are determined not to be painted with lead-based paint, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may assume this condition is true for all similar residential dwellings. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will not assume that the multifamily housing is free of lead-based paint. If a component at a given location is found to be painted with lead-based paint in some residential dwellings and not painted with lead-based paint in other residential dwellings, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will assume that the component is a lead-based paint hazard in all similar residential dwellings.

m. If reevaluation is conducted, the first reevaluation will be conducted no later than two years from completion of lead abatement, interim controls, or standard treatments. Subsequent reevaluation will be conducted at intervals of two years, plus or minus 60 days. To be exempt from additional reevaluation, a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility will have at least two consecutive passing reevaluations conducted at such two-year intervals. If, however, a reevaluation fails, at least two more consecutive reevaluations conducted at such two-year intervals will be conducted.

n. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where a reevaluation is conducted. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the reevaluation, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will maintain a copy of the report for no less than three years. The report will include, at least:

- (1) Date of each reevaluation;
- (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 lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the reevaluation;
- (7) Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the reevaluation;
- (8) All of the information gathered for the review as outlined in 70.6(10) "a";
- (9) Results of the visual inspection including details of any newly identified lead-based paint hazards, the status of past lead hazard control measures, and repair options for any lead-based paint hazards identified during the reevaluation;
- (10) An indication of whether or not the property passed or failed the reevaluation;
- (11) An indication of when the next reevaluation, if any, should occur;
- (12) The results of any environmental samples taken, including all XRF readings, all laboratory analyses and clearance testing results, if necessary;
- (13) Name, address, and telephone number of each recognized laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples, including the identification number for each such laboratory recognized by EPA under Section 405(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2685(b));
- (14) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745;
- (15) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and
- (16) The report will contain the statement set forth in 70.6(7) "c"(15).

70.6(11) All renovations performed in target housing and child-occupied facilities, except for emergency renovations and minor repair and maintenance activities, will be performed according to the work practice standards in 70.6(11). Renovation activities conducted in housing or on surfaces determined to be free of lead-based paint by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor will be exempt from all work practice standards except recordkeeping. All renovations will be performed by a certified firm under the supervision of a certified lead abatement contractor or a certified lead abatement worker or will be performed by a certified lead-safe renovator in accordance with the requirements below.

a. A firm will assign at least one certified lead abatement contractor, a certified lead abatement worker, or a certified lead-safe renovator to each individual renovation project. The certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator assigned to each individual renovation project will ensure the following:

(1) A certified lead abatement contractor, a certified lead abatement worker, or a certified lead-safe renovator will be on site during all worksite preparation and during the cleanup of work areas. At all other times when renovation is being conducted, a certified lead abatement contractor, a certified lead abatement worker, or a certified lead-safe renovator will be on site or available by telephone or answering service and be able to be present at the worksite in no more than two hours.

(2) Signs are posted and readable. All signs will be posted before the renovation begins and will remain in place until the postrenovation cleaning verification has been completed.

1. To the extent practicable, all signage will be posted in the occupants' primary language.
2. The signs will clearly define the work area.
3. The signs will warn occupants and other persons not involved with the renovation activity to remain outside the work area.

4. The signs will be posted at the entrance(s) to all work areas.

(3) The work area will be effectively contained before the renovation is begun. To be effective, containment will:

1. Isolate the work area so that no dust or debris leaves the work area while the renovation is being performed.

2. Be monitored and maintained so that any plastic or other impermeable materials are not torn or displaced.

3. Be installed in such a manner that it does not interfere with occupant and worker egress in an emergency.

(4) For interior renovations, containment will include:

1. The removal or covering of all objects from the work area. Objects that are not removed from the work area will be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material with all seams and edges taped or otherwise sealed.

2. Closing and covering all duct openings in the work area. Ducts will be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material that is taped down.

3. Closing windows and doors in the work area. Doors will be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material. Doors used as an entrance to the work area will be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material in a manner that allows workers to pass through while confining dust and debris to the work area.

4. Covering the floor surface, including installed carpet, with taped-down plastic sheeting or other impermeable material in the work area six feet beyond the perimeter of the surfaces undergoing renovation or a sufficient distance to contain the dust, whichever is greater.

5. Ensuring that all personnel, tools, and other items, including the exteriors of containers of waste, are free of dust and debris before leaving or being removed from the work area.

(5) For exterior renovations, containment will include:

1. Closing all doors and windows within 20 feet of the renovation. On multistory buildings, all doors and windows within 20 feet of the renovation on the same story as the renovation will be closed, and all doors and windows on all stories below the renovation that are the same horizontal distance from the renovation will be closed.

2. Ensuring that doors within the work areas that will be used while the renovation is being performed are covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material in a manner that allows workers to pass through while confining dust and debris to the work area.

3. Covering the ground with plastic sheeting or other disposable impermeable material extending ten feet beyond the perimeter of surfaces undergoing renovation or a sufficient distance to collect falling paint debris, whichever is greater, unless the property line prevents ten feet of such ground cover. Exterior ground cover will include anchors or weights to ensure the covering remains effective even during weather conditions such as high wind.

4. Vertical containment. In certain situations, such as where other buildings are in close proximity to the work area, when conditions are windy, or where the work area abuts a property line, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator will erect a system of vertical containment designed to prevent dust and debris from migrating to adjacent property or contaminating the ground, other buildings, or any object beyond the work area.

(6) Prohibited practices are not used during the renovation. Prohibited practices include:

1. Open-flame burning or torching of paint.
2. Machine sanding or grinding or abrasive blasting or sandblasting of 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 paint.
4. Dry scraping or dry sanding of 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 1,100 degrees Fahrenheit.

(7) All workers who are not certified lead abatement contractors, certified lead abatement workers, or certified lead-safe renovators must have on-the-job training as required by 70.6(11) "d." *However, on-the-job training does not meet the training requirement for work conducted pursuant to 24 CFR 35.1340.*

(8) If desired, perform all testing with recognized test kits in accordance with 70.6(11) "e."

(9) Perform the postrenovation cleaning verification as outlined in 70.6(11) "b."

(10) All waste generated during renovation activities is contained to prevent the release of dust and debris before the waste is removed from the work area for storage or disposal. Any chutes used to remove waste from the work area will be covered.

1. At the conclusion of each workday and at the conclusion of the renovation, waste that has been collected from renovation activities will be stored under containment, in an enclosure, or behind a barrier that prevents release of dust and debris out of the work area and prevents access to dust and debris.

2. All waste from renovation activities will be contained during transportation so that no dust or debris is released.

(11) The work area will be cleaned so that no dust, debris, or residue remains after the renovation. Cleaning will include:

1. The collection of all paint chips and debris and, without dispersing the paint chips and debris, the sealing of the materials in heavy-duty bags.

2. The removal of the protective sheeting used as required in this subrule. The sheeting will be misted, then the sheeting will be folded dirty side inward. All sheeting will be taped shut or otherwise sealed inside heavy-duty bags. Sheeting used to separate work areas from non-work areas will remain in place until after the cleaning and removal of other sheeting. All sheeting will be disposed of as waste.

3. For interior renovations, all objects and surfaces in the work area and within two feet of the work area will be cleaned from high to low in the following manner:

- Walls will either be vacuumed with a HEPA vacuum or wiped with a wet cloth, beginning at the ceiling and working toward the floor.

- All remaining surfaces including objects and fixtures will be thoroughly vacuumed with a HEPA vacuum. For carpeted floors and rugs, the HEPA vacuum must be equipped with a beater bar.

- All remaining surfaces, except for carpeted or upholstered surfaces, will also be wiped with a damp cloth. Uncarpeted floors will be thoroughly mopped using a method that keeps the wash water separate from the rinse water, such as the two-bucket mopping method, or using a wet mopping system.

b. Postrenovation cleaning verification. A certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator will use the following procedure for conducting postrenovation cleaning verification. In lieu of postrenovation cleaning verification, clearance testing as outlined in 70.6(8) can be performed. If the work is done in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, clearance testing will be performed by a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor in lieu of postrenovation cleaning verification. Warning signs may be removed after all of the work areas in a renovation project have been adequately cleaned and verified or passed clearance testing.

(1) For interior renovations, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator will perform a visual inspection to determine whether dust, debris, or residue is still present. If dust, debris, or residue is still present, these conditions will be removed by recleaning, and another visual inspection will be performed. Following a successful visual inspection, a certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator will:

1. Verify that each windowsill and window trough in the work area has been adequately cleaned, using the following procedure:

- Wipe the windowsill and window trough with a wet disposable cleaning cloth that is damp to the touch. If the cloth matches or is lighter than the cleaning verification card, the windowsill has been adequately cleaned.

- If the cloth does not match and is darker than the cleaning verification card, reclean the windowsill or window trough as directed in 70.6(11)“a”(11). Then wipe the windowsill or window trough again, using a new cloth or the same cloth folded in such a way that an unused surface is exposed. If the cloth matches or is lighter than the cleaning verification card, that windowsill has been adequately cleaned.

- If the cloth does not match and is darker than the cleaning verification card, wait for one hour or until the surface has dried completely, whichever is longer.

- After waiting for the windowsill or window trough to dry, wipe the windowsill or window trough with a dry disposable cleaning cloth. After this wipe, that windowsill or window trough has been adequately cleaned.

2. Verify that uncarpeted floors and countertops in the work area have been adequately cleaned, using the following procedure. If the surface within the work area is greater than 40 square feet, the surface within the work area will be divided into roughly equal sections that are each less than 40 square feet.

- Wipe uncarpeted floors and countertops within the work area with a wet disposable cleaning cloth. Floors will be wiped using an application device with a long handle and a head to which the cloth is attached. The cloth will remain damp at all times while it is being used to wipe the surface for postrenovation cleaning verification. Wipe each such section separately with a new wet disposable cleaning cloth. If the cloth used to wipe each section of the surface within the work area matches or is lighter than the cleaning verification card, the surface has been adequately cleaned.

- If the cloth does not match and is darker than the cleaning verification card, reclean the surface as in 70.6(11)“a”(11). Then wipe the floor or countertop again, using a new cloth. If the cloth matches or is lighter than the cleaning verification card, that surface has been adequately cleaned.

- If the cloth does not match and is darker than the cleaning verification card, wait for one hour or until the surface has dried completely, whichever is longer.

- After waiting for the surface to dry, wipe each section of the surface that has not yet achieved the postrenovation cleaning verification with a dry disposable cleaning cloth. After this wipe, that surface has been adequately cleaned.

(2) For exterior renovations, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator will perform a visual inspection to determine whether dust, debris, or residue is still present on surfaces in and below the work area, including windowsills and the ground. If dust, debris, or residue is present, these conditions must be eliminated and another visual inspection will be performed. When the area passes the visual inspection, the exterior has been adequately cleaned.

(3) A certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator will only use cleaning verification cards that are approved by the U.S. EPA and have not expired.

c. Clearance testing. Postrenovation cleaning verification is not required if the contract between the renovation firm and the person contracting for the renovation or another federal, state, territorial, tribal, or local law or regulation requires the renovation firm to perform clearance testing at the conclusion of a renovation covered by this chapter.

(1) The dust samples will be collected by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or certified sampling technician. If the work is done in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, the dust samples will be collected by a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

(2) The firm conducting the renovation is required to reclean the work area until the dust clearance sample results are below the clearance standards in 70.6(8).

d. On-the-job training. The certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator assigned to the renovation project will ensure that each noncertified individual conducting renovation activities has been or is currently being trained on how to safely conduct renovation activities. However, on-the-job training does not meet the training requirement for work conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

(1) All on-the-job training will be conducted by a certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator.

(2) Each noncertified individual will be trained by a certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator who is employed by the same certified firm. On-the-job training does not meet the requirement for work conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

(3) On-the-job training will be specific for the type of work the noncertified individual is performing and must include at least the following topics:

1. An overview of the requirements described in this chapter.
2. An overview of the health effects of lead poisoning.
3. Methods to prevent taking lead dust home from the worksite.
4. How and why to properly set up a work area for lead-safe renovations.
5. How and where to properly post signage.
6. Personal protection.
7. How and why to properly set up containment.
8. How and why to minimize dust and debris.
9. Proper cleaning techniques and timelines for cleaning in renovation activities.
10. How to properly handle and control waste generated from renovation activities.
11. An overview of the postrenovation cleaning verification and clearance testing.
12. An overview of the prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69.
13. Prohibited work practices.

e. Recognized test kits. A certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator may use recognized test kits to determine whether surfaces to be affected by renovation activities are painted with lead-based paint. The result from each individual test performed applies only to the individual surface tested. Surfaces that are determined by proper use of a recognized test kit to be free of lead-based paint are exempt from the requirements of 70.6(11)“*a*” through “*d*.” Results obtained from recognized test kits are only valid if the testing was performed according to the manufacturer’s directions. A certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator will not discard a valid result from a recognized test kit.

f. A certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator will complete a written report when conducting a renovation. The report will include the results of any testing performed with a recognized test kit, information regarding the work practices used in the renovation and, if applicable, a copy of the clearance testing report. When the final invoice for the renovation is delivered or within 30 days after the renovation activity is complete, whichever is earlier, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator

will send a copy of the report to the owner of the building. If the renovation took place within a residential dwelling, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator will send a copy of the report to an adult occupant of the residential dwelling and to the person requesting the renovation, if different from the owner. If the renovation took place within a child-occupied facility, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator will send a copy of the report to an adult representative of the child-occupied facility and to the person requesting the renovation, if different from the owner. If the renovation took place within common areas of multifamily target housing, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator will post in areas where it is likely to be seen by the occupants of all of the affected units the report required by this paragraph or instructions on how interested occupants can obtain a copy of this report at no charge. If the renovation took place within a child-occupied facility, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator will post in areas where it is likely to be seen by the parents or guardians of children frequenting the child-occupied facility the report required by this paragraph or instructions on how interested parents or guardians of children frequenting the child-occupied facility can obtain a copy of this report at no charge. A certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator will maintain a copy of the report for no less than three years. The report will include, at least:

- (1) The date(s) of the renovation.
- (2) Address of the building, including apartment numbers, if applicable.
- (3) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner(s) of the address(es) where the renovation took place.
- (4) The name, address, signature, certification number, and telephone number of the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator who performed the renovation.
- (5) The name and certification number of the certified firm performing the renovation.
- (6) If testing was performed with a recognized test kit, the location of each test. The location will be specific to the room and component.
- (7) The results of testing. The results will be classified as either positive for lead-based paint or negative for lead-based paint.
- (8) The name and manufacturer of the recognized test kit(s) used, the expiration date, and the EPA approval number.
- (9) The work practices used in the renovation, including the location(s) where each work practice was used. The location will be specific to the room and component.
- (10) If applicable, a copy of the clearance report.
- (11) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745.
- (12) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation, remodeling and repainting found in 641—Chapter 70.

g. Recordkeeping. Records will be kept for each renovation project that involves target housing or child-occupied facilities. The records for each renovation will include:

- (1) The name and certification number of the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator responsible for the renovation.
- (2) The name and certification number of the certified firm that performed the renovation.
- (3) The address(es) of the property where the renovation activity was performed.
- (4) The name, address, and telephone number of the property owner where the renovation activity was performed.
- (5) Renovations considered emergency pursuant to 641—70.2(10A) will contain a description of the circumstances explaining why the renovations were immediately required and which work practice standards were not followed as a result.

(6) Any reports or documentation completed by a certified lead professional concerning the renovation project, including documentation from certified lead inspector/risk assessors or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) lead inspector/risk assessors regarding housing, components, or surfaces that have been determined to be free of lead-based paint and clearance reports from clearance testing performed in lieu of postrenovation cleaning verification.

(7) Documentation that each noncertified individual working on the renovation project had, or was receiving, the appropriate on-the-job training outlined in 70.6(11)“d.” The documentation will include the names of all of the noncertified individuals who worked on the renovation. However, on-the-job training does not meet the training requirement for work conducted pursuant to 24 CFR 35.1340.

(8) Documentation that the certified lead-safe renovator followed the work practices for renovation activities outlined in 70.6(11). This will include documentation that the following work practices were followed:

1. Signs were posted at the entrance to the work area.
2. The work area was contained.
3. All objects in the work area were covered or removed.
4. All HVAC ducts in the work area were closed and covered.
5. All windows in the work area were closed, and all windows within 20 feet of exterior work areas were closed.
6. All doors not used to enter the work area were closed and sealed, and all doors within 20 feet of exterior work areas were closed and sealed.
7. All doors used as an entrance to the work area had containment in place to prevent the spread of dust and debris.
8. All floors in the work area were covered for a sufficient distance to contain the dust and debris from the renovation.
9. Adequate ground cover was in place to contain the dust and debris for exterior renovations.
10. Adequate vertical containment was in place to contain the dust and debris for exterior renovations.
11. All waste generated during the renovations was contained throughout the renovation and the transportation to disposal.

(9) Documentation that the renovation work area was cleaned and passed the postrenovation cleaning verification procedures outlined in 70.6(11)“b,” including the expiration date of the cleaning verification cards used.

(10) Documentation regarding the use of any recognized test kits outlined in 70.6(11)“e.” The documentation will include a copy of the written report required by 70.6(11)“f.”

h. Emergency renovations.

(1) Renovation activities that are deemed to be an emergency are exempt from the certification requirements and all of the work practice standards, except for the cleaning requirements, postrenovation cleaning verification, and the written report required by 70.6(11)“f.” All postrenovation cleaning will take place under the direction of a certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator. The postrenovation cleaning verification after an emergency renovation will be performed by a certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator.

(2) Emergency renovations that are required as a result of an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection are initially exempt from the certification requirements. The work practice standards found in 70.6(11)“a” will apply. All individuals who perform emergency renovations in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection are required to obtain certification as a lead-safe renovator, lead abatement contractor, or lead abatement worker within six months from the date the elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection report was issued. Renovations and interim controls performed in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection are required to pass clearance testing that is performed by a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

70.6(12) A person may be certified as a lead inspector/risk assessor, sampling technician, or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor and as a lead abatement contractor or lead abatement

worker. Except as specified by 70.6(6)“k” and 70.6(8)“f,” a person who is certified both as a lead inspector/risk assessor, sampling technician, or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor and as a lead abatement contractor or lead abatement worker will 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(13) Any paint chip, dust, or soil samples collected pursuant to the work practice standards contained in 70.6(1) through 70.6(6) and 70.6(9) will be collected by persons certified as a lead inspector/risk assessor or an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor. Any paint chip, dust, or soil samples collected pursuant to the work practice standards contained in 70.6(8) for clearance testing following lead abatement will be collected by persons certified as a lead inspector/risk assessor or an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor. Any dust or soil samples collected pursuant to the work practice standards contained in 70.6(8) for clearance testing after renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, and rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 will be collected only by certified sampling technicians, certified lead inspector/risk assessors, or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors. Any paint chip, dust, or soil samples collected pursuant to the work practice standards contained in 641—70.6(10A) will be analyzed by a recognized laboratory.

70.6(14) Composite dust sampling will be conducted only in the situations specified in 70.6(4) through 70.6(6) and 70.6(8). If composite sampling is conducted, it will meet the following requirements:

- a. Composite dust samples will consist of at least two subsamples.
- b. Every component that is being tested will be included in the sampling.
- c. Composite dust samples will not consist of subsamples from more than one type of component.
- d. The results of composite dust samples will be evaluated by comparing the residual lead level as determined by the laboratory analysis from each composite dust sample with applicable single-surface dust-lead hazard or clearance levels for lead in dust on floors, interior windowsills, and window troughs divided by half the number of subsamples in the composite sample.

641—70.7(10A) Firms. All firms that perform or offer to perform lead-based paint activities must be certified by the department. Firms will employ only appropriately certified employees to conduct lead-based paint activities, and the firm and its employees will follow the work practice standards in 641—70.6(10A) for conducting lead-based paint activities. A firm must employ at least one certified individual in order to receive or maintain firm certification.

70.7(1) A firm wishing to be certified will apply to the department electronically in a format specified by the department or may apply using a paper application supplied by the department. The firm will submit:

- a. A completed application.
- b. Documentation that the firm will employ only appropriately certified lead professionals to perform lead-based paint activities. In addition, the firm will document that the agency and its employees or contractors will follow the work practice standards in 641—70.6(10A) for conducting lead-based paint activities.
- c. The certified firm will maintain all records required by 641—70.6(10A), with the exception of elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection reports, for three years. Certified firms that are also certified as elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agencies will maintain elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection reports for at least ten years.

70.7(2) Firms must be recertified every three years. To be recertified, the firm will submit the following:

- a. A completed application.
- b. Documentation that the firm will employ only appropriately certified lead professionals to perform lead-based paint activities. In addition, the firm will document that the firm and its employees or contractors will follow the work practice standards in 641—70.6(10A) for conducting lead-based paint activities.

641—70.8 Reserved.

641—70.9(10A) Compliance inspections.

70.9(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 compliance inspections.

70.9(2) The department may enter premises or facilities where training programs conduct business.

70.9(3) The department may take samples and review records as part of the lead-based paint activities compliance inspection process.

70.9(4) The department may review all reports involving lead-based paint activities.

70.9(5) The department may issue subpoenas pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 10A for the purposes of determining compliance.

641—70.10(10A) Denial, suspension, or revocation of certification; denial, suspension, revocation, or modification of course approval; and imposition of penalties.

70.10(1) When the department finds that the applicant, certified lead professional, or certified firm has committed any of the following acts, the department may deny an application for certification, may suspend or revoke a certification, may prohibit specific work practices, may require a project conducted by persons or firms that are not certified or a project where prohibited work practices are being used to be halted, may require the cleanup of lead hazards created by the use of prohibited work practices, may impose a civil penalty, may place on probation, may require additional education, may require reexamination of the state certification examination, may issue a warning, or may impose other sanctions allowed by law as may be appropriate.

- a.* Failure or refusal to comply with any requirements of this chapter.
- b.* Failure or refusal to establish, maintain, provide, copy, or permit access to records or reports as required by 641—70.3(10A) through 641—70.7(10A).
- c.* Failure or refusal to permit entry or inspection as described in 70.9(1) through 70.9(3).
- d.* Obtaining or attempting to obtain certification through fraudulent representation.
- e.* Failure to obtain certification from the department and performing work requiring certification.
- f.* Fraudulently obtaining certification and engaging in any lead-based paint activities requiring certification.
- g.* Conducting any part of a lead-based paint activity that requires certification without being certified or with a certification that has lapsed.
- h.* Obtained documentation of training through fraudulent means.
- i.* Gained admission to an accredited training program through misrepresentation of admission requirements.
- j.* Obtained certification through misrepresentation of certification requirements or related documents pertaining to education, training, professional registration, or experience.
- k.* Performed work requiring certification at a job site without having proof of current certification.
- l.* Permitted the duplication or use of the individual's or firm's own certificate by another.
- m.* Failed to follow the standards of conduct required by 641—70.6(10A).
- n.* Failed to comply with federal, state, or local lead-based paint statutes and regulations, including the requirements of this chapter.
- o.* Knowingly made misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of lead professional activities or engaged in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.
- p.* Used untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements. This includes, but is not limited to, an action by a lead professional making information or intention known to the public that is false, deceptive, misleading, or promoted through fraud or misrepresentation.
- q.* Falsified reports and records required by this chapter.
- r.* Accepted any fee by fraud or misrepresentation.
- s.* Negligence by the firm or individual in the practice of lead professional activities. This includes a failure to exercise due care, including negligent delegation of duties or supervision of employees or

other individuals, whether or not injury results; or any conduct, practice, or conditions that impair the ability of the firm or individual to safely and skillfully practice the profession.

t. Revocation, suspension, or other disciplinary action taken by a certification or licensing authority of this state, another state, territory, or country; or failure by the firm or individual to report such action in writing within 30 days of the final action by such certification or licensing authority. A stay by an appellate court will not negate this requirement; however, if such disciplinary action is overturned or reversed by a court of last resort, the report will be expunged from the records of the board.

u. Failed to comply with the terms of a department order or the terms of a settlement agreement or consent order.

v. Representation by a firm or individual that the firm or individual is certified when the certification has been suspended or revoked or has not been renewed.

w. Failed to respond within 20 days of receipt of communication from the department that was sent by registered or certified mail.

x. Engaged in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert a department investigation.

y. Failed to comply with a subpoena issued by the department or failure to cooperate with a department investigation.

z. Failed to pay costs assessed in any disciplinary action.

aa. Been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor related to lead professional activities or the conviction of any felony or misdemeanor that would affect the ability of the firm or individual to perform lead professional activities. A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty is conclusive evidence.

ab. Unethical conduct. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Verbally or physically abusing a client or coworker.

(2) Improper sexual conduct with or making suggestive, lewd, lascivious, or improper remarks or advances to a client or coworker.

(3) Engaging in a professional conflict of interest.

(4) Mental or physical inability reasonably related to and adversely affecting the ability of the firm or individual to practice in a safe and competent manner.

(5) Being adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(6) Habitual intoxication or addiction to drugs.

1. The inability of a lead professional to practice with reasonable skill and safety by reason of the excessive use of alcohol on a continuing basis.

2. The excessive use of drugs that may impair a lead professional's ability to practice with reasonable skill or safety.

3. Obtaining, possessing, attempting to obtain or possess, or administering controlled substances without lawful authority.

(7) Registration on a state sex offender registry.

70.10(2) The department may deny, suspend, revoke, or modify the approval for a course, or may place on probation, or impose other sanctions allowed by law as may be appropriate, or may impose a civil penalty or impose other sanctions allowed by law as may be appropriate when it finds that the training program, training manager, or other person with supervisory authority over the course has committed any of the following acts:

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 641—70.4(10A).

f. Made false or misleading statements to the department in its application for approval or reapproval that the department relied upon in approving the application.

g. Failed to comply with federal, state, or local lead-based paint statutes and regulations, including the requirements of this chapter.

h. Knowingly made misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of conducting a training program or engaged in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.

i. Used untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements. This includes, but is not limited to, an action by a training program making information or intention known to the public that is false, deceptive, misleading, or promoted through fraud or misrepresentation.

j. Falsified reports and records required by this chapter.

k. Accepted any fee by fraud or misrepresentation.

l. Revocation, suspension, or other disciplinary action taken by a certification or licensing authority of this state, another state, territory, or country; or failure by the firm or individual to report such action in writing within 30 days of the final action by such certification or licensing authority. A stay by an appellate court will not negate this requirement; however, if such disciplinary action is overturned or reversed by a court of last resort, the report will be expunged from the records of the board.

m. Failed to comply with the terms of a department order or the terms of a settlement agreement or consent order.

n. Failed to respond within 20 days of receipt of communication from the department that was sent by registered or certified mail.

o. Engaged in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert a department investigation.

p. Failed to comply with a subpoena issued by the department or failure to cooperate with a department investigation.

q. Failed to pay costs assessed in any disciplinary action.

70.10(3) Reinstatement.

a. Any individual, training program, or firm that has been revoked, denied, or suspended may apply to the department in accordance with the terms and conditions of the order of revocation or suspension, unless the order of revocation provides that the certification is permanently revoked.

b. If the order of revocation or suspension did not establish terms and conditions upon which reinstatement might occur, or if the certification was voluntarily surrendered, an initial application for reinstatement may not be made until one year has elapsed from the date of the order or the date of the voluntary surrender.

70.10(4) Complaints and other requests for action under this rule. Complaints regarding a certified lead professional, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency, a certified firm, or an approved course may be submitted to the department. The complainant should provide:

a. The name of the certified lead professional, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency, or certified firm and the specific details of the action(s) by the certified lead professional, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency, or certified firm that did not comply with the rules; or

b. The name of the lead professional or firm that conducted lead professional activities without the appropriate certification or approval as required by the rules; or

c. 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; or

d. The name of the sponsoring person or organization that provided a course without the approval required by these rules.

70.10(5) Civil penalties.

a. Before instituting any proceeding to impose a civil penalty under Iowa Code section 10A.902, the department will serve a written notice of violation upon the person charged. The notice of violation will specify the date or dates, facts, and the nature of the alleged act or omission with which the person is charged and will identify specifically the particular provision or provisions of the law, rule, regulation, certification, approval, or cease and desist order involved in the alleged violation and will state the amount of each proposed penalty. The notice of violation will also advise the person charged that the

civil penalty may be paid in the amount specified therein, or the proposed imposition of the civil penalty may be protested in its entirety or in part, by a written answer, either denying the violation or showing extenuating circumstances. The notice of violation will advise the person charged that upon failure to pay a civil penalty subsequently determined by the department, if any, unless compromised, remitted, or mitigated, the fee may be collected by civil action.

b. Within 20 days of the date of a notice of violation or other time specified in the notice, the person charged may either pay the penalty in the amount proposed or answer the notice of violation or request a contested case hearing. The answer to the notice of violation shall state any facts, explanations, and arguments denying the charges of violation, or demonstrating any extenuating circumstances, error in the notice of violation, or other reason why the penalty should not be imposed and may request remission or mitigation of the penalty.

c. If the person charged with violation fails to answer within the time specified in 70.10(5)“*b*,” an order may be issued imposing the civil penalty in the amount set forth in the notice of violation described in 70.10(5)“*a*.” If the person charged with violation files an answer to the notice of violation, the department, upon consideration of the answer, will issue an order dismissing the proceeding or imposing, mitigating, or remitting the civil penalty. The person charged may, within 20 days of the date of the order or other time specified in the order, request a contested case hearing. If the person charged with violation timely requests a contested case hearing, it will be initiated and held in accordance with 481—Chapters 9 and 10.

70.10(6) Public notification.

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

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

c. The public will be notified of the suspension or revocation of the certification of a lead professional or firm.

d. The department will maintain a list of lead professionals and firms for which certification has been suspended or revoked.

641—70.11(10A) Waivers. Rules in this chapter are not subject to waiver pursuant to 481—Chapter 6 or any other provision of law.

641—70.12(10A) References to federal law. Unless otherwise specified, all references in this chapter to the United States Code or to the Code of Federal Regulations are to those provisions in effect on July 1, 2024.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 10A.902, 272C.4 and 272C.12.

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