(9) WORK CONDUCT. Upon receiving certification, individuals and lead companies shall conduct activities in a manner that does not increase the hazards from lead-based paint to building occupants and shall comply with the work practice standards under s. HFS 163.14 when performing a lead-based paint activity or lead-based paint construction activity.

HFS 163.14 Work practice standards. (1) CLEARANCE. (a) *Who may conduct.* Clearance shall only be conducted by certified persons as follows:

1. Only a certified lead hazard investigator, inspector or risk assessor from a certified lead company may perform clearance following an abatement activity involving target housing or a child-occupied facility.

2. When no lead abatement activity was conducted, a certified lead hazard investigator, inspector or risk assessor from a certified lead company may conduct clearance. In addition, a sampling technician from a certified lead company may conduct clearance following a lead-based paint construction or interim control activity involving a single-family dwelling, multifamily housing with fewer than five units, or an individual dwelling unit in multifamily housing with more than four units.

3. For clearance involving lead-free property or lead-safe property, the certified person under subd. 1. or 2., the certified individual and lead company shall be independent of the property owner and the property owner's employee or authorized representative.

(b) *Clearance protocol.* In performing clearance, the certified lead hazard investigator, inspector, risk assessor or sampling technician shall comply with all of the following:

1. Perform a visual inspection to determine if work specified in any contract, work plans, orders or other specifications has been completed and if any visible amounts of dust, debris or residue are present. If work has not been completed or if visible amounts of dust, debris or residue are present, the lead company shall eliminate these conditions prior to the continuation of the clearance procedures.

2. Following a successful visual inspection and a minimum of one hour after completion of final cleanup activities, conduct clearance sampling for dust-lead by collecting single-surface dust samples using documented methodologies that incorporate adequate quality control procedures.

3. a. Collect one dust sample from one interior windowsill or one window trough, if available, and one dust sample from the floors of at least 4 rooms, hallways, stairwells or other living areas within the containment area. If there are fewer than 4 rooms, hallways, stairwells or other living areas within the containment area, collect samples from one interior windowsill or one window trough, if available, and one dust sample from the floors of all rooms, hallways, stairwells or other living areas within containment.

b. Collect one dust sample from the floor outside the containment area, one dust sample from the floor of a common area within containment for every 2,000 square feet of floor, and one dust sample from the floor of a common area outside containment and within 10 feet of the containment airlock.

4. a. Collect one dust sample from one interior windowsill or one window trough, if available, and one dust sample from the floors of at least 4 rooms, hallways, stairwells or other living areas in or near the work area. If there are fewer than 4 rooms, hallways, stairwells or other living areas within the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility, collect samples from one interior windowsill

or one window trough, if available, and one dust sample from the floors of all rooms, hallways, stairwells or other living areas.

b. Collect one dust sample from the floor of a common area for every 2,000 square feet of floor.

5. Following an interior activity in a multi-family dwelling with similarly constructed and maintained dwelling units, conduct random sampling for purposes of clearance provided that:

a. The persons who perform the lead hazard reduction or lead-based paint construction activities, including cleanup, do not know which dwelling units will be selected for the random sample.

b. A sufficient number of dwelling units are selected for dust sampling to provide a 95% level of confidence that at least 95% of all dwelling units would pass clearance if all dwelling units were sampled. In a housing complex with more than 1,000 dwelling units, no sampled dwelling unit may fail clearance and a sufficient number of dwelling units shall be selected for dust sampling to provide a 95% level of confidence that no more than 5% of all dwelling units or 50 dwelling units, whichever is smaller, would fail clearance if all dwelling units were sampled.

Note: For assistance in selecting the correct sample size, refer to Appendix B of this chapter.

c. The randomly selected dwelling units are sampled and evaluated for clearance according to the procedures found in par. (b).

6. Following an exterior activity, conduct a visual inspection. If visible dust or debris is present on horizontal surfaces in the outdoor living area closest to the work surface, such as a porch, patio, deck, sidewalk or stoop, the lead company shall eliminate these conditions before clearance may continue. In addition, conduct a visual inspection to determine the presence of paint chips on the dripline, next to the foundation, or any other surface below any exterior surface involved in the activity. If paint chips are present, the lead company shall remove the paint chips from the site and properly dispose of them according to applicable federal, state and local government requirements.

7. Have collected samples analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine if they contain detectable levels of lead that can be quantified numerically.

8. Compare the residual lead level from each dust sample, as determined by laboratory analysis, with the applicable clearance level for lead in dust on floors, interior windowsills and window troughs. If the residual lead level in a dust sample equals or exceeds the applicable clearance level, all of the components represented by the failed sample shall be recleaned by the lead company and retested by the person conducting clearance until clearance levels are met. Clearance levels include all of the following:

a. For a floor, 40 micrograms per square foot.

b. For an interior windowsill or window stool, 250 micrograms per square foot.

c. For a window well or window trough, 800 micrograms per square foot.

9. Within 10 work days after clearance or receipt of any required laboratory results, whichever is later, prepare a written clearance report for submission to the lead company and the person who contracted for the clearance. The report shall include all of the following information:

a. Date and time of the clearance.

b. Address of the job site.

c. Name, address, telephone number and certification number of each individual and lead company conducting the clearance and signature of each certified lead hazard investigator, inspector, risk assessor or sampling technician.

d. The results of clearance testing, the locations where clearance samples were taken and, if applicable, all soil analyses and the name, address and telephone number of each recognized laboratory that conducted the analyses.

(2) ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD INVESTIGATION. (a) *Who may conduct.* Only a certified lead hazard investigator or risk assessor may perform an elevated blood lead investigation.

(b) *Elevated blood lead investigation protocol.* An elevated blood lead investigation in response to a child with lead poisoning shall be conducted according to documented methodologies consistent with funding criteria and guidance issued to public health agencies by the department.

(3) LEAD-BASED PAINT CONSTRUCTION. (a) *Who may conduct.* Only an individual certified in an appropriate lead hazard reduction discipline and from a certified lead company may conduct lead-based paint construction activities involving lead-safe property.

(b) *Lead-based paint construction protocol.* In performing lead-based paint construction activities, certified persons shall comply with all requirements under pars. (c) to (j).

(c) *Requirement for supervision.* 1. Low-risk activities. When a lead low-risk worker or high-risk worker performs low-risk lead-based paint construction activities, a lead low-risk supervisor or contractor supervisor shall provide direct onsite supervision until the supervisor is able to document that the worker understands and demonstrates compliance with pertinent regulations and protocols when performing lead-based paint construction activities, at which time general supervision of the worker is required. General supervision includes verification before work begins of occupant protection according to the plan developed under par. (e) 3., a site visit each day the worker performs the activities, and verification of daily clean-up and disposal of waste and debris when work ends.

2. High-risk activities. When a lead high-risk worker performs a high-risk lead-based paint construction activity, a lead contractor supervisor shall provide direct onsite supervision.

(d) *Requirement for ensuring compliance.* A certified lead contractor supervisor or low-risk supervisor, as appropriate for the activity being conducted, and the certified lead company employing that individual shall ensure that all lead-based paint construction activities for which certification is required are conducted in a manner that does not increase lead-based paint hazards to the occupant of the dwelling or child-occupied facility and are conducted according to the requirements of this section and all other federal, state and local government requirements.

(e) *Occupant protection.* 1. Containment. Containment shall separate areas where lead-based paint is being disturbed from the rest of the property. In addition, when restricted activities

under sub. (9) (b) to (f) are conducted in the interior of a building, the area where the restricted activities are conducted shall be fully contained to prevent creation of an imminent lead-based paint hazard by accidental discharge of lead-based paint dust, vapor or debris.

2. Restricted access. Uncertified persons shall not enter a contained area. The contained area shall be cleaned, a visual inspection successfully completed, and containment materials removed before uncertified individuals are allowed in an area where lead-based paint was disturbed.

3. Written occupant protection plan. Before starting a lead hazard reduction project or a high-risk lead-based paint construction activity, a certified lead contractor supervisor, low-risk supervisor or project designer shall prepare a written occupant protection plan and discuss the plan with an adult occupant of each unit affected by a planned lead-based paint activity. The occupant protection plan shall be unique to each dwelling or child-occupied facility and shall describe the measures and management procedures that will be taken during the activity to protect the building occupants from exposure to lead-based paint hazards. The occupant protection plan shall be followed by all lead company staff and kept at the job site for viewing by interested persons.

4. Pre-renovation education. Before starting a lead-based paint construction activity, a certified lead contractor supervisor shall provide notification under 40 CFR Part 745 Subpart E to the property owner and occupants.

(f) *Restricted work practices.* All of the restricted work practices under sub. (9) apply.

(g) *Requirement for notification of a high-risk lead-based paint construction activity.* Before performing a high-risk lead-based paint construction activity for which certification is required, a lead company's certified lead contractor supervisor is responsible for notifying the department of the activity as follows:

1. Original notice. Except as provided under subd. 2., the contractor supervisor shall submit written or verbal notification for receipt by the department not less than 2 work days before the start of the activity.

Note: If verbal notification is given under par. (i), written notification must follow. See par. (i) 3.

2. Emergency notification. In an emergency where a health risk warrants immediate action, a contractor supervisor shall make written or verbal emergency notification for receipt by the department before the start of the activity.

3. Revised notice. a. To change the project start date on an existing notice, the contractor supervisor shall submit written or verbal revised notification for receipt by the department not less than 2 work days before the activity begins if the new start date is earlier than the original start date or a minimum of one work day before the original start date if the new start date is later than the original start date.

b. To change the project end date on an existing notice, the contractor supervisor shall submit written or verbal revised notification as soon as the change is determined, but no later than the original end date.

(h) *Written notification.* 1. Form for written notification. Written notification shall be on the department's notification form or on a form approved by the department and shall include all of the following information:

a. Project details, including the start and end dates, work shifts or hours, project activities and quantity of lead-based paint materials in the project.

b. Lead identification details, including how and when it was identified and the name and certification number of the lead hazard investigator, inspector or risk assessor.

c. Lead company details, including name, certification number, address, contact person and telephone number.

d. Facility or dwelling details, including type, occupancy, location, contact person and telephone number and owner and telephone number.

2. Acceptable methods for submitting written notification. Written notification may be sent by U.S. mail, commercial carrier, fax or another method approved by the department.

3. Official date of written notification. The official date of a written notification shall be the date on the department's date of receipt stamp. A notification received after 4:00 p.m. shall be dated as received the next work day.

4. Rejection of notification. The department may reject a notification that is illegible or incomplete.

5. Retention of original notification. Any person submitting a fax or other form of notification to the department that does not carry the contractor supervisor's actual original signature shall retain the original notification carrying the original signature and shall give the original notification to the department upon request of the department's representative.

Note: To request a copy of the Department's notification form, to request approval of a form or method of submission or to submit written notification, contact the Asbestos and Lead Section, Bureau of Occupational Health, Room 137, 1 W. Wilson St., P.O. Box 2659, Madison, WI 53701-2659; ph. 608-261-6876; or fax 608-266-9711.

(i) *Verbal notification.* 1. Acceptable methods for submitting verbal notification. When verbal notification is appropriate, verbal notification may be made by telephone or in person and shall include all of the following information:

a. Start and end dates.

b. Name and certification number of the lead company conducting the activity.

c. Location of the dwelling or facility where the activity will be conducted.

2. Official date of verbal notification. The official date of a verbal notification shall be the date a representative of the department accepts a verbal notification.

3. Written follow-up to verbal notification. When verbal notification is given, the contractor supervisor shall also submit a written notification within 2 work days after the date of the verbal notification.

Note: To submit verbal notification, phone 608-261-6876 or come to Room 137, 1 W. Wilson Street in Madison, and send the follow-up written notice to the Asbestos and Lead Section, Bureau of Occupational Health, P.O. Box 2659, Madison, WI 53701-2659.

(j) *Requirement for clearance.* 1. A certified lead low-risk supervisor or contractor supervisor shall successfully complete a visual inspection before uncertified individuals are allowed in areas where lead-based paint construction was conducted.

2. The contractor supervisor shall arrange for final clearance under sub. (1) to be conducted as soon as possible following the activity. The activity is not complete until a certified lead sampling technician, hazard investigator, inspector or risk assessor declares in writing that all clearance levels are met.

(4) LEAD-FREE INSPECTION. (a) *Who may conduct.* Only a certified lead inspector or risk assessor who is independent from the property owner may conduct a lead-free inspection. Under direct on-site supervision of a certified lead inspector or risk assessor, a certified lead hazard investigator or sampling technician may assist with a lead-free inspection but may not use an XRF.

(b) *Lead-free inspection protocol.* In performing a lead-free inspection, certified persons shall comply with all of the requirements under pars. (c) and (d) and shall complete the lead-free inspection form obtained from the department.

(c) *Lead inspection.* When conducting a lead-free inspection, a certified lead inspector or risk assessor shall conduct a lead inspection under sub. (7) (a) to (e) of the following areas:

1. All dwelling units and all interior and exterior common areas if a certificate of lead-free status is being sought for the entire property.

2. The dwelling unit and all interior and exterior common areas if a certificate of lead-free status is being sought for a single dwelling unit.

(d) *Clearance.* When conducting a lead-free inspection, a certified lead inspector or risk assessor shall conduct clearance under sub. (1) (a) and (b) 1. to 7. of the work area where paint or painted components were removed, if known, or of the areas under (c) 1. or 2., or obtain one of the following:

par.

1. A clearance report issued after the most recent removal of paint or painted components if an independent, certified person qualified to perform clearance conducted the clearance.

2. A form obtained from the department that is signed by the property owner or the property owner's authorized representative and that states no paint or painted components were removed in the previous 12 months.

(5) LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION ACTIVITIES. (a) *Who may conduct.* Only an individual certified in an appropriate lead hazard reduction discipline and from a certified lead company may perform lead abatement activities or HUD LBP grant-funded interim controls involving target housing or child-occupied facilities, or lead hazard reduction activities involving lead-safe property.

(b) *Lead hazard reduction protocol.* In performing lead hazard reduction, certified persons shall comply with all requirements under pars. (c) to (L).

(c) *Requirement for supervision.* 1. Low-risk activities. When a lead low-risk worker or high-risk worker performs low-risk lead hazard reduction activities, a lead low-risk supervisor or contractor supervisor shall provide direct onsite supervision until the supervisor is able to document that the worker understands and demonstrates compliance with pertinent regulations and protocols when performing lead hazard reduction activities, at which time general supervision of the worker is required. General supervision includes verification before work begins of occupant protection according to the plan developed under par. (e) 3., a site visit each day the worker performs the activities, and verification of daily clean-up and disposal of waste and debris when work ends.

2. High-risk activities. When a lead high-risk worker performs a high-risk lead hazard reduction activity, a lead contractor supervisor shall provide direct onsite supervision.

(d) *Requirement for ensuring compliance.* A certified lead contractor supervisor or low-risk supervisor, as appropriate for the activity being conducted, and the certified lead company employing that individual shall ensure that all lead hazard reduction activities for which certification is required are conducted in a manner that does not increase lead-based paint hazards to the occupant of the dwelling or child-occupied facility and are conducted according to the requirements of this section and all other federal, state and local government requirements.

(e) *Occupant protection.* 1. Containment. Containment shall separate areas where lead-based paint is being disturbed from the rest of the property. In addition, when restricted activities under sub. (9) (b) to (f) are conducted in the interior of a building, the area where the restricted activities are conducted shall be fully contained to prevent creation of an imminent lead-based paint hazard by accidental discharge of lead-based paint dust, vapor or debris.

2. Restricted access. Uncertified persons shall not enter a contained area. The contained area shall be cleaned, a visual inspection successfully completed, and containment materials removed before uncertified individuals are allowed in an area where lead-based paint was disturbed.

3. Written occupant protection plan. Before starting a lead hazard reduction project, a certified lead contractor supervisor, low-risk supervisor or project designer shall prepare a written occupant protection plan and discuss the plan with an adult occupant of each unit affected by a planned lead-based paint activity. The occupant protection plan shall be on a form obtained from or approved by the department and shall be unique to each dwelling or child-occupied facility. The plan shall describe the measures and management procedures that will be taken during the lead hazard reduction to protect the building occupants from exposure to lead-based paint hazards. The occupant protection plan shall be followed by all lead company staff and kept at the job site for viewing by interested persons.

(f) *Restricted work practices.* All of the work practice restrictions under sub. (9) apply.

(g) *Conduct of soil-lead reduction.* 1. Abatement of soil-lead shall be conducted by certified lead high-risk workers and contractor supervisors in one of the following ways:

a. If soil is removed, the lead-contaminated soil shall be replaced with soil that has a level of lead of less than 400 parts per million. The soil that is removed shall not be used as topsoil at another dwelling or child-occupied facility.

b. If soil is not removed, the lead-contaminated soil shall be permanently covered with a barrier consisting of solid, relatively impermeable materials, such as asphalt or concrete.

2. Certified lead low-risk worker, high-risk workers, low-risk supervisors and contractor supervisors may cover bare soil with grass, mulch and other landscaping materials as a temporary lead hazard reduction method.

(h) *Requirement for notification to department.* Before performing an abatement, high-risk lead hazard reduction, or high-risk lead-based paint construction activity for which certification is required, a lead company's certified lead contractor supervisor or low-risk supervisor is responsible for notifying the department of the activity as follows:

1. Original notice. Except as provided under subd. 2., the contractor supervisor or low-risk supervisor shall submit written or verbal notification for receipt by the department not less than 2 work days before the start of the activity.

Note: If verbal notification is given under par. (j), written notification must follow. See par. (j) 3.

2. Emergency notification. In an emergency where a health risk warrants immediate action, a contractor supervisor or low-risk supervisor shall make written or verbal emergency notification for receipt by the department before the start of the activity.

3. Revised notice. a. To change the project start date on an existing notice, the contractor supervisor or low-risk supervisor shall submit written or verbal revised notification for receipt by the department not less than 2 work days before the activity begins if the new start date is earlier than the original start date or a minimum of one work day before the original start date if the new start date is later than the original start date.

b. To change the project end date on an existing notice, the contractor supervisor or low-risk supervisor shall submit written or verbal revised notification as soon as the change is determined, but no later than the original end date.

(i) *Written notification.* 1. Form for written notification. Written notification shall be on the department's notification form or on a form approved by the department and shall include all of the following information:

a. Project details, including the start and end dates, work shifts or hours, project activities, quantity of lead-based paint materials in the project, and whether the project was ordered, HUD LBP grant-funded, or involved lead-safe property or property apply for a certificate of lead-free status or lead-safe status.

b. Lead identification details, including how and when it was identified and the name and certification number of the lead hazard investigator, inspector or risk assessor.

c. Lead company details, including name, certification number, address, contact person and telephone number.

d. Facility or dwelling details, including type, occupancy, location, contact person and telephone number and current owner and telephone number.

2. Acceptable methods for submitting written notification. Written notification may be sent by U.S. mail, commercial carrier, fax or another method approved by the department.

3. Official date of written notification. The official date of a written notification shall be the date on the department's date of receipt stamp. A notification received after 4:00 p.m. shall be dated as received the next work day.

4. Rejection of notification. The department may reject a notification that is illegible or incomplete.

5. Retention of original notification. Any person submitting a fax or other form of notification to the department that does not carry the contractor supervisor or low-risk supervisor's actual original signature shall retain the original notification carrying the original signature and shall give the original notification to the department upon request of the department's representative.

Note: To request a copy of the Department's notification form, to request approval of a form or method of submission or to submit written notification, contact the Asbestos and Lead Section, Bureau of Occupational Health, Room 137, 1 W. Wilson St., P.O. Box 2659, Madison, WI 53701-2659; ph. 608-261-6876; or fax 608-266-9711.

(j) *Verbal notification.* 1. Acceptable methods for submitting verbal notification. When verbal notification is appropriate, verbal notification may be made by telephone or in person and shall include all of the following information:

a. Start and end dates.

b. Name and certification number of the lead company conducting the activity.

c. Location of the dwelling or facility where the activity will be conducted.

2. Official date of verbal notification. The official date of a verbal notification shall be the date a department representative accepts the verbal notification.

3. Written follow-up to verbal notification. When verbal notification is given, the contractor supervisor, low-risk supervisor or the person contracting for the activity shall also submit a written notification within 2 work days after the date of the verbal notification.

Note: To submit verbal notification, phone 608-261-6876 or deliver in person to Room 137, 1 W. Wilson Street in Madison, and send the follow-up written notice to the Asbestos and Lead Section, Bureau of Occupational Health, P.O. Box 2659, Madison, WI 53701-2659.

(k) *Requirement for clearance.* The contractor supervisor shall arrange for final clearance under sub. (1) to be conducted as soon as possible following lead hazard reduction. The lead hazard reduction is not complete until a certified lead hazard investigator, inspector or risk assessor declares in writing that all clearance levels are met.

(L) *Written report.* Within 10 work days after receiving the clearance report, but no later than 20 work days following completion of lead hazard reduction, a certified lead contractor supervisor, low-risk supervisor or project designer shall submit a written report to the person who contracted for the lead hazard reduction. The report shall include all of the following:

1. Start and end dates of the project if different from the dates on the notice to the department.

2. A copy of the written notice to the department under par. (i) or (j) 3.

3. Name, address, telephone number and certification number of each certified lead company involved in the project and the name and certification number of each contractor supervisor or low-risk supervisor assigned to the project to the extent that information is not included on the written notification under subd. 2.

4. The occupant protection plan that was prepared prior to the project.

5. A copy of the clearance report under sub. (1) (b) 8.

6. A detailed written description of the lead hazard reduction project, including lead hazard reduction methods used, locations of rooms or living areas and components where lead hazard reduction occurred, reason for selecting the particular method used for each component and any suggested monitoring of encapsulants or enclosures.

Note: Rather than repeat information already located elsewhere, the abatement report may include other documents that contain required information, such as an order, contract or abatement notice. For example, to provide a detailed description of the abatement, orders issued by a public health agency may be attached and variances from the order described in the report.

(6) LEAD HAZARD SCREEN. (a) *Who may perform.* Only a certified lead hazard investigator or risk assessor from a certified lead company may perform a lead hazard screen. Under direct on-site supervision of a certified lead hazard investigator or risk assessor, a certified lead inspector or sampling technician may assist with a lead hazard screen.

(b) *Lead hazard screen protocol.* In performing a lead hazard screen, the certified lead hazard investigator or risk assessor shall comply with all requirements under pars. (c) to (g).

(c) *Background information.* Collect background information on the physical characteristics of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility and occupant use patterns that may cause lead-based paint exposure to a child under 6 years of age.

(d) *Deteriorated lead-based paint.* Conduct a visual inspection of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility to determine if any deteriorated paint is present. If deteriorated paint is present, assume the paint is lead-based paint unless a contract under s. HFS 163.13 (5) (d) specifies that sampling for the presence of lead-based paint should be conducted. If sampling or testing is conducted, do all of the following:

1. Use documented methodologies that incorporate adequate quality control procedures to test each surface with deteriorated paint that the hazard investigator or risk assessor determines is in poor condition and has a distinct paint history.

2. Have all collected paint chip samples analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine if they contain detectable levels of lead that can be quantified numerically.

3. Determine that lead-based paint is present if the laboratory results are equal to or greater than 0.06% lead by weight or that lead-based paint is not present if the laboratory results are less than 0.06% lead by weight.

Note: Refer s. HFS 163.03 (29) for documented methodologies.

(e) *Dust-lead.* 1. Collect four dust samples from the floors and four dust samples from the windows, in rooms, hallways, stairwells or other living areas where a child under 6 years of age is most likely to come into contact with dust.

2. In multi-family dwellings and child-occupied facilities, collect dust samples from common areas where a child under 6 years of age is most likely to come into contact with dust in addition to samples collected under subd. 1.

3. Collect all dust samples by using documented methodologies that incorporate adequate quality control procedures.

4. Have all collected dust samples analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine if they contain detectable levels of lead that can be quantified numerically.

(f) *Lead-based paint hazards.* Evaluate the results of the lead hazard screen against the lead-based paint hazard levels under s. HFS 163.15 to determine whether a lead-based paint hazard is present.

(g) *Written report.* Within 10 work days after a lead hazard screen or receipt of any required laboratory results, whichever is later, prepare a written lead hazard screen report for submission to the person who contracted for the lead hazard screen. The report shall include all of the following information:

1. Date of the lead hazard screen.

2. Address of each building screened.

3. Date of construction of buildings.

4. Apartment number of units screened, if applicable.

5. Name, address and telephone number of each current owner of each building.

6. Name, address, telephone number, certification number and signature of each certified individual participating in the lead hazard screen.

7. Name, address, telephone number and certification number of the certified lead company conducting the lead hazard screen.

8. Name, address and telephone number of each recognized laboratory conducting analysis of collected samples.

9. Background information collected under par. (c).

10. Results of the visual inspection.

11. Description of testing method and sampling procedure used for paint analysis.

12. Specific locations of each painted component tested for the presence of lead.

13. All data collected from on-site testing, including quality control data and, if used, the serial number of any XRF.

14. All results of laboratory analysis on collected paint, soil and dust samples.

15. Any other sampling results.

16. Recommendations, if warranted, for a follow-up risk assessment and, as appropriate, any further actions.

(7) LEAD INSPECTION. (a) *Who may conduct.* Only a certified lead inspector or risk assessor from a certified lead company may perform an inspection. Under direct on-site supervision of a certified lead inspector or risk assessor, a certified lead hazard investigator or sampling technician may assist with an inspection, but may not use an XRF.

(b) *Inspection protocol.* In performing an inspection, the certified lead inspector or risk assessor shall comply with all requirements under pars. (c) to (f).

(c) *Locations to test for lead-based paint.* Select the following locations by using documented methodologies and test for the presence of lead-based paint:

1. In a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility, test each interior component with a distinct paint history and each exterior component with a distinct paint history.

2. In a multi-family dwelling or child-occupied facility, test each component with a distinct paint history in every common area.

3. When a person requests a partial inspection for purposes of identifying lead-based paint in an area to be renovated or remodeled, select locations that fall within that area in accordance with subd. 1. or 2. above. The inspection shall be based on a written contract under s. HFS 163.13 (5) that specifies the limits of the partial inspection. A partial inspection may not be conducted when a certificate of lead-free status is being sought.

Note: Refer to s. HFS 163.03 (29) for documented methodologies.

(d) *Paint analysis.* Conduct paint analysis by using one or both of the following methods:

1. Analyze paint to determine the presence of lead by using documented methodologies that incorporate adequate quality control procedures.

2. Have all collected paint chip samples analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine if they contain detectable levels of lead that can be quantified numerically.

(e) *XRF requirements.* When using an XRF, a certified lead inspector or risk assessor shall be trained to operate the specific model of XRF being used and shall do all of the following:

1. Comply with radiation protection requirements under ch. HFS 157.

2. Replace the radiation source of the XRF according to recommendations from the manufacturer.

3. Warm up the XRF according to recommendations from the manufacturer or documented methodologies.

4. Conduct calibration checks according to recommendations from the manufacturer or documented methodologies.

5. Conduct substrate corrections when required.

6. If the XRF provides a reading between 0.7 and 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or an inconclusive reading according to the performance characteristics sheet for the make and model of XRF used, assume the painted surface with the reading between 0.7 and 1.0 or the inconclusive reading contains lead-based paint unless sampling is required by contract. If a contract under s. HFS 163.13 (5) (d) specifies that sampling for the presence of lead-based paint should be conducted, conduct further testing or sampling and determine that lead-based paint is present if the laboratory results are equal to or greater than 0.06% lead by weight or that lead-based paint is not present if the laboratory results are less than 0.06% lead by weight.

7. Except as specified under 6., evaluate the results of each XRF reading as follows:

a. If the XRF reading is positive or equal to or in excess of 0.7 milligram per square centimeter, determine that lead-based paint is present.

b. If the XRF reading is negative, determine that lead-based paint is not present.

(f) *Written report.* Within 10 work days after an inspection or receipt of any required laboratory results, whichever is later, prepare a written inspection report for submission to the person who contracted for the inspection. The report shall include all of the following information:

1. Date of the inspection.

2. Address of building inspected.

3. Date of construction.

4. Apartment numbers of units inspected, if applicable.

5. Name, address and telephone number of the current owner of each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility.

6. Name, address, telephone number, certification number and signature of each certified individual participating in the inspection.

7. Name, address, telephone number and certification number of the certified lead company conducting the inspection.

8. Each testing method and device and each sampling procedure used for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the serial number of any XRF.

9. Specific locations of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint.

10. The results of the inspection expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used.

(8) LEAD-SAFE INVESTIGATION. (a) *Who may conduct.* Only a certified lead hazard investigator or risk assessor who is independent from the property owner may conduct a lead-safe

investigation. Under direct on-site supervision of a certified lead hazard investigator or risk assessor, a certified lead inspector or sampling technician may assist with a lead-safe investigation.

(b) *Lead-safe investigation protocol.* In performing a lead-safe investigation, the certified lead hazard investigator or risk assessor shall comply with all of the requirements under pars. (c) to (n) and shall complete the lead-safe investigation form obtained from the department.

(c) *Scope of lead-safe investigation.* The lead-safe investigation shall cover one of the following as designated in the contract under s. HFS 163.13 (5):

1. All dwelling units and all interior and exterior common areas if a certificate of lead-safe status is being sought for the entire property.

2. The dwelling unit and all interior and exterior common areas if a certificate of lead-safe status is being sought for a single dwelling unit.

(d) *Assumed presence of lead-based paint.* Certified persons conducting a lead-safe investigation shall assume painted surfaces contain lead-based paint unless a contract under s. HFS 163.13 (5) specifies that sampling for the presence of lead-based paint should be conducted. If sampling or testing is conducted, use documented methodologies that incorporate adequate quality control procedures to do one of the following:

1. Using the procedures under sub. (7) (d) and (e), test with an XRF each surface that has deteriorated paint having a distinct paint history.

2. Collect paint chip samples from each surface with deteriorated paint that has a distinct paint history. Have all collected paint chip samples analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine if they contain detectable levels of lead that can be quantified numerically. Determine that lead-based paint is present if the laboratory results are equal to or greater than 0.06% lead by weight or that lead-based paint is not present if the laboratory results are less than 0.06% lead by weight.

Note: Refer to s. HFS 163.03 (29) for documented methodologies.

(e) *Visual inspection.* Conduct a visual inspection of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility to determine if any deteriorated paint is present.

(f) *Dust sampling.* For a lead-safe investigation of a dwelling unit, collect dust samples using either the limited dust sampling protocol under par. (g) or the standard dust sampling protocol under par. (h). For a lead-safe investigation of any other premises, collect dust samples using the standard dust sampling protocol under par. (h).

(g) *Limited dust sampling protocol.* 1. Collect a dust sample from the floor and a dust sample from the window of each of 4 rooms or living areas, or of all rooms or living areas if there are fewer than 4. For floors, select the location of the sample based on where children under 6 years of age are most likely to come into contact with dust, such as play areas within rooms, high-traffic walkways, room midpoints and areas underneath windows. For windows, select windows that are frequently operated or where children under 6 years of age are most likely to come into contact with dust.

2. Collect one dust sample from a window trough of the window that is most frequently operated or where children under 6 years of age are most likely to come into contact with dust.

3. In multi-family dwellings and child-occupied facilities, collect dust samples from common areas where children under 6 years of age are most likely to come into contact with dust in addition to the samples collected under subds. 1. and 2.

(h) *Standard dust sampling protocol.* Collect single-surface dust samples as follows:

1. Except for a room used solely for storage, collect a dust sample from the floor in each room or living area. Select a location on the floor where children under 6 years of age are likely to come into contact with dust, such as play areas within rooms, high-traffic walkways, room midpoints and areas underneath windows.

2. Except for a room used solely for storage, collect a dust sample from an interior windowsill in each room or living area. Select a window that is frequently operated or where children under 6 years of age are most likely to come into contact with dust.

3. Collect one dust sample from a window trough of the window that is most frequently operated or where children under 6 years of age are most likely to come into contact with dust.

4. Collect dust samples from all common areas adjacent to or in the building.

(i) *Soil sampling.* Unless assessment of the lead concentration in soil is specifically excluded by a written contract, collect soil samples for analysis of lead concentrations in both of the following locations:

1. Mid-yard areas where bare soil is present.

2. Dripline and foundation areas where bare soil is present.

(j) *Documented methodologies.* Conduct any paint, dust or soil sampling or testing using documented methodologies that incorporate adequate quality control procedures.

(k) *Analysis by recognized laboratory.* Have any collected paint chip, dust or soil samples analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine if they contain detectable levels of lead that can be quantified numerically.

(9) RESTRICTED PRACTICES. All of the following work practice restrictions apply to work conducted by certified or registered persons:

(a) *Dry scraping.* Dry scraping of lead-based paint is permitted only if one of the following conditions exists:

1. Dry scraping is conducted in conjunction with a heat gun that produces heat at a temperature below 1100 degrees fahrenheit.

2. Dry scraping is conducted within 1 foot of electrical outlets because wet scraping may pose a hazard.

3. Dry scraping is used to treat defective paint spots totaling no more than 2 square feet in any one room, hallway, stairwell or living area, or totaling no more than 20 square feet on exterior surfaces.

(b) *Abrasive blasting or sandblasting.* Abrasive blasting or sandblasting of lead-based paint is prohibited unless used with engineering controls that contain the dust and debris.

(c) *Demolition.* Demolition of all or part of a dwelling or child-occupied facility containing lead-based paint shall be conducted using containment or other methods that prevent lead-based paint vapors, dust or debris from becoming airborne and dispersing.

(d) *Heat gun.* Heat guns operating at or above 1100 degrees fahrenheit or charring the paint is prohibited on lead-based paint unless the work is done in a fully contained area with HEPA air filtration and the individual operating the heat gun uses personal protection equipment as required by the U.S. occupational safety and health administration lead in construction regulations under 29 CFR 1926.62 and worker respiratory protection regulations under 29 CFR 1910.134.

(e) *High-pressure water blasting.* High pressure water blasting to remove paint may only be used with a containment system to prevent the wastes generated from contaminating soils or surfaces waters or from becoming airborne and dispersing. The paint chips and other solid residues shall be separated from the water, collected and properly managed.

(f) *Machine sanding, grinding or planing.* Machine sanding, grinding or planing of lead-based paint is prohibited unless used with a HEPA-filtered exhaust control.

(g) *Open-flame burning or torching.* Open-flame burning or torching of lead-based paint is prohibited.

(h) *Paint stripping.* Paint stripping is prohibited in a poorly ventilated space using a volatile stripper that is a hazardous substance in accordance with regulations of the consumer product safety commission at 16 CFR 150.3. Ventilation shall meet the standards for a hazardous chemical in accordance with the U.S. occupational safety and health administration regulations at 29 CFR 1910.1200 or 1926.59, as applicable to the work.

(i) *Restrictions under local ordinances.* When work is covered by a local ordinance, all restrictions of that ordinance apply.

(j) *Waste, water and air management.* 1. Discharge of wastewater shall be managed in accordance with department of natural resources regulations under chs. NR 105-106, 147 and 200-299.

2. Air emissions shall be managed in accordance with department of natural resources regulations under chs. NR 404, 415, 429 and 445.

3. Waste shall be managed in accordance with department of natural resources regulations under chs. NR 500 to 538 and 600 to 685.

(10) RISK ASSESSMENT. (a) *Who may conduct.* Only a certified lead hazard investigator or risk assessor may perform a risk assessment. Under direct on-site supervision of a certified lead hazard investigator or risk assessor, a certified lead inspector or sampling technician may assist with a risk assessment.

(b) *Risk assessment protocol.* A certified lead hazard investigator or risk assessor shall perform a risk assessment according to all the requirements under pars. (c) to (k).

(c) *Presence of lead-based paint.* Assume painted surfaces contain lead-based paint unless a contract under s. HFS 163.13 (5) (d) specifies that sampling for the presence of lead-based paint should be conducted. If sampling is to be conducted, select and test all of the following locations for the presence of lead-based paint by using documented methodologies:

1. Each surface with deteriorated paint that is determined to have a distinct paint history.

2. Each interior windowsill determined to have a distinct painting history.

3. Any other surface that is determined to be a potential lead-based paint hazard and to have a distinct paint history.

Note: Refer to s. HFS 163.03 (29) for documented methodologies.

(d) *Background information.* Collect background information on the physical characteristics of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility and occupant use patterns that may cause lead-based paint exposure to a child under 6 years of age.

(e) *Visual inspection.* Conduct a visual inspection for risk assessment of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility to locate the existence of deteriorated paint, assess the extent and causes of the deterioration and identify other potential lead-based paint hazards.

(f) *Dust sampling.* 1. Dwellings. In dwellings, collect single-surface dust samples from the interior windowsill and floor in each of the following locations:

a. The floor where a child under 6 years of age is likely to come into contact with dust, including play areas within rooms, high-traffic walkways, room midpoints and areas underneath windows, in each room or living area where a child under 6 years of age is likely to come into contact with dust.

b. The interior windowsill of the window that is most frequently operated or most frequently contacted by children under 6 years of age in each room or living area where a child under 6 years of age is likely to come into contact with dust.

c. Common areas adjacent to the sampled residential dwelling.

d. Other common areas in the building where the hazard investigator or risk assessor determines that a child under 6 years of age is likely to come into contact with dust.

2. Child-occupied facilities. For child-occupied facilities, collect single-surface dust samples from the interior windowsill and floor in each of the following locations:

a. Each room, hallway or stairwell used by a child under 6 years of age.

b. Common areas adjacent to the sampled child-occupied facility.

c. Other common areas in the child-occupied facility where the hazard investigator or risk assessor determines that a child under 6 years of age is likely to come into contact with dust.

(g) *Soil sampling.* Unless assessment of the lead concentration in soil is specifically excluded by a written contract, collect soil samples for analysis of lead concentrations in both of the following locations:

1. Mid-yard areas where bare soil is present.

2. Dripline and foundation areas where bare soil is present.

(h) *Documented methodologies.* Conduct any paint, dust or soil sampling or testing using documented methodologies that incorporate adequate quality control procedures.

(i) *Analysis by recognized laboratory.* Have any collected paint chip, dust or soil samples analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine if they contain detectable levels of lead that can be quantified numerically.

(j) *Presence of a lead-based paint hazard.* Determine whether a lead-based paint hazard is present under s. HFS 163.15.

(k) *Written report.* Within 10 work days after a risk assessment or receipt of any required laboratory results, whichever is later, prepare a written risk assessment report for submission to the person who contracted for the risk assessment. The report shall include all of the following information:

1. Date of the risk assessment.

2. Address of each building assessed.

3. Date of construction of buildings.

4. Apartment number of units assessed, if applicable.

5. Name, address and telephone number of each current owner of each building.

6. Name, address, telephone number, certification number and signature of each certified individual participating in the risk assessment.

7. Name, address, telephone number and certification number of the certified lead company conducting the risk assessment.

8. Name, address and telephone number of each recognized laboratory conducting analysis of collected samples.

9. Results of the visual inspection.

10. Description of testing method and sampling procedure used for paint analysis.

11. Specific locations of each painted component tested for the presence of lead.

12. All data collected from on-site testing, including quality control data and, if used, the serial number of any XRF.

13. All results of laboratory analysis on collected paint, soil and dust samples.

14. Any other sampling results.

15. Any background information collected under par. (d).

16. 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-related hazards.

17. A description of the location, type and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards and any other potential lead hazards.

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

HFS 163.15 Lead-based paint hazard standards. (1) DUST-LEAD HAZARD. A dust-lead hazard is present when one of the following applies:

(a) For dust wipe samples taken during a lead-safe investigation using the limited dust sampling protocol or a lead hazard screen, the arithmetic mean of laboratory results is equal to or greater than the following:

1. 25 micrograms per square foot on a floor.

2. 125 micrograms per square foot on an interior windowsill.

(b) For dust wipe samples taken during a lead-safe investigation using the standard dust sampling protocol or a risk assessment, the arithmetic mean of laboratory results is equal to or greater than the following:

1. 40 micrograms per square foot on a floor.

2. 250 micrograms per square foot on an interior windowsill.

(c) For dust wipe samples taken during clearance, the laboratory result for a sample is equal to or greater than the following:

1. 40 micrograms per square foot on a floor.

2. 250 micrograms per square foot on an interior windowsill.

(d) For a dust wipe sample taken of a window trough during any lead investigation, the laboratory result for the sample is equal to or greater than 800 micrograms per square foot.

(2) SOIL-LEAD HAZARD. A soil-lead hazard is present when the arithmetic mean for laboratory results for samples of bare soil is equal to or greater than 2,000 parts per million.

Note: For properties subject to HUD lead hazard reduction regulations, the following soil-lead hazard levels apply: (a) 400 micrograms per gram in play areas. (b) 2,000 micrograms per gram in areas that are not play areas when bare soil totals more than 9 square feet per residential property.

(3) HAZARDOUS LEAD-BASED PAINT. Lead-based paint is a hazard when paint is assumed or determined to be lead-based paint and one of the following applies:

(a) Deteriorated lead-based paint is present on more than 2 square feet of the total surface area on interior components with large surface areas, such as walls, ceilings, floors and doors.

(b) Deteriorated lead-based paint is present on more than 10 square feet of the total surface area on exterior components with large surface areas, such as siding.

(c) Deteriorated lead-based paint is present on more than 10% of the total surface area on interior or exterior components with small surface areas, such as windowsills, baseboards, soffits and trim.

Subchapter III - Accreditation of Lead Training Courses and Approval of Training Managers and Instructors

HFS 163.20 Accreditation requirements. (1) REQUIREMENT FOR ACCREDITATION. No person may offer, advertise, claim to provide or conduct a lead training course that is represented as qualifying any person for certification in this state under subchs. I and II unless that training course has received accreditation from the department, has an approved principal instructor, uses only approved instructors and the training provider is owned by or employs an approved training manager.

(2) ONLY TRAINING COURSES. Department accreditation is provided only for a specific training course designed for individuals seeking certification or recertification in a discipline under s. HFS 163.10 (2), not for a training institution or a training program.

(3) ONLY IN-STATE COURSES. The department may grant full training course accreditation only to training courses conducted in Wisconsin. When review of a course is needed to ensure the quality of training received by individuals seeking certification in Wisconsin, the department may, but is not required to, accept and review applications for contingent accreditation from training courses conducted in another state.

(4) TYPES OF COURSES. (a) *Separate accreditation.* Separate accreditation is required for each training course, whether an initial course or a refresher course. A separate application under s. HFS 163.21 is also required for each course, but 2 or more applications may be submitted at the same time.

(b) *Initial training course.* An initial training course shall be for a specific course under sub. (8) (a) or (b) and shall meet all requirements of this chapter.

(c) *Refresher training course.* A refresher training course shall be separate and distinct from the initial training course, be for a specific course under sub. (8) (c) and meet all requirements of this chapter. The department may not accredit a refresher course unless the training provider obtains accreditation from the department for all corresponding initial courses.

(5) TRAINING RESOURCES. An accredited training course shall be conducted using facilities, equipment and instructional materials that promote the learning objectives for which the course is offered. Facilities shall have space for classroom, hands-on and field training; instructional material shall be based upon EPA and department-approved curricula, shall include all materials approved for accreditation, and shall be kept up-to-date with new information provided by the

department; and equipment shall reflect department-approved work practices, shall be maintained in proper working condition and shall be licensed and stored in compliance with applicable requirements and regulations. Students shall be given course material based on EPA and department-approved curriculums that supports the learning goals and objectives of the course and that the student may use as reference material to enhance compliance with lead-based paint regulations and standards. Students shall also be given a paper copy of this chapter.

(6) APPROVED TRAINING MANAGER. The training provider or an owner of a training provider business shall be an approved training manager under s. HFS 163.24 (2). If the training provider or owner is not eligible for approval as a training manager, the training provider shall employ a training manager who is approved under s. HFS 163.24 (2). The training manager shall be responsible for all administrative duties under s. HFS 163.25. The actions of the training manager shall be deemed actions of the owner.

(7) APPROVED INSTRUCTORS. (a) *Principal instructor.* Each training course offered shall have a principal instructor who is approved under s. HFS 163.24 (3) and designated by the training manager under s. HFS 163.25 (5). The principal instructor has the primary responsibility for the organization and teaching of the course and for direct supervision of all guest instructors for the course. An individual may not act as a principal instructor for 2 or more concurrently conducted training courses.

(b) *Guest instructor.* Under s. HFS 163.25 (4), a training manager may designate a guest instructor to teach under the direct supervision of a principal instructor or to assist a principal instructor with hands-on instructional activities, hands-on skills assessment or work practice components of a course. A guest instructor shall meet the qualifications under s. HFS 163.24 (4).

(c) *Instructors for hands-on instructional activities and skills assessment.* An accredited training course shall meet or exceed all of the following instructor requirements for hands-on activities:

1. Principal instructor. At least one principal instructor shall provide direct supervision of each hands-on instructional activity and skills assessment.

2. Student-to-instructor ratio. A student-to-instructor ratio of not greater than 8:1 shall be maintained during hands-on instructional activities and hands-on skills assessment but may need to be less when necessary to ensure adequate instruction and observation of student performance.

3. Guest instructors. Guest instructors may assist the principal instructor with hands-on instructional activities and skills assessment.

(8) TRAINING COURSE CURRICULA. (a) *Required learning objectives for lead hazard reduction disciplines.* An accredited training course shall teach work practice standards that are consistent with s. HFS 163.14 in order to provide students with the knowledge needed to perform the lead-based paint activities they are responsible for conducting. A training course shall be based on EPA and department-approved curricula and shall meet or exceed the applicable minimum curriculum requirements, including both the minimum number of course training hours and the minimum number of hands-on training hours, as follows:

1. Lead low-risk work. A lead low-risk work course shall provide a minimum of 8 training hours. The course shall include lectures, demonstrations, a minimum of 4 hours of hands-on practice, hands-on skills assessment, a course review and a written course test. The course shall

provide instruction and materials that address all of the following student learning goals and objectives:

a. Discuss why lead is a concern in housing.

b. Describe the effects of lead exposure in children and adults.

c. Define a lead-based paint hazard.

d. Name two approaches for controlling lead-based paint hazards.

e. List at least 7 lead-safe work practices.

f. Discuss occupant protection requirements.

g. Select appropriate personal protection equipment and clothing under 29 CFR 1926.62 for lead-based paint work.

h. List at least 4 restricted or prohibited work practices under s. HFS 163.14 (9).

i. Determine the level of certification required to conduct a given lead-based paint activity.

j. Choose appropriate materials and equipment to conduct a given lead-based paint construction or lead hazard reduction project.

k. Plan a lead-based paint construction or lead hazard reduction activity.

L. Prepare a work area for a lead-based paint construction or lead hazard reduction activity.

m. Clean up a work area after a lead-based paint construction or lead hazard reduction activity.

n. Remove a window sash.

o. Install a window well cover.

p. Describe lead-safe work practices required when installing exterior siding.

q. Describe lead-safe work practices required when installing floor coverings.

r. Describe how to remove a lead-contaminated carpet.

2. Lead high-risk work. A lead high-risk work course shall provide a minimum of 8 training hours only to persons who successfully completed a lead low-risk work course. The course shall include lectures, demonstrations, a minimum of 4 hours of hands-on practice, hands-on skills assessment, a course review and a written course test. The course shall provide instruction and materials that address all of the following student learning goals and objectives:

a. Discuss the role and responsibilities of a lead high-risk worker performing abatement or other lead hazard reduction.

b. Describe the requirements for training, certification and work practices under ch. HFS 163.

c. Discuss employer responsibilities for worker training and protection under 29 CFR 1926.62, lead in construction regulations issued by the U.S. occupational safety and health administration.

d. Describe general lead-based paint waste disposal requirements.

e. Recognize the federal, state and local governmental agencies that have lead-based paint regulations.

f. Conduct a visual observation of paint condition and hazard recognition.

g. Determine characteristics of a job site that can affect a lead-based paint project.

h. Interpret exposure measurements from personal air monitoring samples.

i. Describe in general terms how lead is identified in materials.

j. Discuss general job site safety issues.

k. Discuss general engineering controls used for reducing and containing dust-lead.

L. List at least 5 work practices for lead hazard reduction activities under s. HFS 163.14 (5).

m. List and describe at least 5 lead-based paint abatement or hazard reduction work methods.

n. List at least 4 restricted or prohibited work practices under s. HFS 163.14 (9).

o. Remove paint from components using documented work methods.

p. Discuss the structural conditions required for using most encapsulants successfully.

q. Conduct a patch test for determining if an encapsulant will adhere properly.

r. Build a mini-containment for high-risk engineering control.

s. Perform window treatments with HEPA-planing using appropriate work methods.

t. Remove components and prepare for proper disposal.

u. Describe the cleanup and waste disposal required after high-risk abatement.

v. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different lead hazard reduction activities.

w. Describe 3 soil-lead and exterior dust-lead abatement methods and lead-based paint hazard reduction.

x. Discuss engineering controls and work practice issues specific to exterior lead-based paint projects.

y. Perform a job site preparation and set-up for an exterior abatement project.

z. Discuss cleanup after soil and exterior abatement or lead hazard reduction.

3. Lead low-risk supervision course. A lead low-risk supervision course shall provide a minimum of 8 training hours only to persons who successfully completed a lead low-risk work course. The course shall include lectures, demonstrations, a minimum of 3 hours of hands-on practice, hands-on skills assessment, a course review and a written course test. The course shall provide instruction and materials that address all of the following student learning goals and objectives:

a. Describe the role and responsibilities of a lead low-risk supervisor and compare to a lead contractor supervisor.

b. Discuss the major responsibility areas necessary to successfully manage lead-based paint projects.

c. Describe basic supervisory techniques.

d. Discuss the role the site supervisor plays in community relations.

e. Discuss the relation of contract specifications to the actual project.

f. Describe the requirements for training, certification and work practices under ch. HFS 163.

g. Determine when notification is required under s. HFS 163.14 (5) and (6).

h. Complete a work notification form.

i. Describe lead-based paint waste disposal requirements.

j. Discuss employer responsibilities for worker training and protection under 29 CFR 1926.62, lead in construction regulations issued by the U.S. occupational safety and health administration.

k. Discuss requirements for lead hazard reduction measures under 24 CFR Part 35, HUD requirements for notification, evaluation and reduction of lead-based paint hazards in federally owned residential property and housing receiving federal assistance.

L. Discuss notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 745 Subpart E, the EPA lead-based paint pre-renovation education rule.

m. Discuss liability and insurance issues as they relate to lead hazard reduction work.

n. Interpret risk assessment and inspection reports.

o. Describe the standards for lead-free and lead-safe property.

p. Recognize common substrate problems that cause paint failure.

q. Describe surface preparation techniques for repainting.

r. Select appropriate paint types for various conditions and locations in a housing unit.

s. List requirements for lead safety when performing building maintenance and repair work.

t. Plan a lead-based paint activity.

u. Complete an occupant protection plan.

v. List the information required in an abatement report.

w. Describe the basic requirements for performing post-project pre-clearance.

x. Perform a post-project visual assessment.

y. Perform a dust wipe sample using proper protocols.

z. Complete a laboratory sample analysis request form.

aa. Interpret laboratory analysis dust wipe results.

bb. List the records that must be kept by the employer for lead hazard reduction activities.

cc. Describe the requirements for determining if an encapsulant will adhere properly.

4. Lead contractor supervision courses. A lead contractor supervision training course shall provide a minimum of 16 training hours only to persons who have successfully completed both the lead low-risk work course and the lead high-risk work course or a minimum of 8 training hours to person who have successfully completed the lead low-risk work course, the lead high-risk work course, and the lead low-risk supervision course. The lead contractor supervision training course shall include lectures, demonstrations, hands-on skills assessment, a course review and a written course test. The 16-hour lead contractor supervision training course, or the 8-hour lead contractor supervision training course when combined with the 8-hour lead low-risk supervision course, shall provide a minimum of 6 hours of hands-on practice, and instruction and materials that address all of the following student learning goals and objectives:

a. Describe the role and responsibilities of a lead contractor supervisor.

b. Discuss each of the major responsibility areas necessary to successfully manage lead abatement projects.

c. Describe basic supervisory techniques and responsibilities for lead hazard reduction projects.

d. Discuss the role the site supervisor plays in community relations and occupant protection.

e. Discuss the relation of contract specifications to the actual project.

f. Describe the various options for controlling interior, exterior and soil lead hazards.

g. Determine appropriate lead hazard reduction methods for interior, exterior and soil hazards.

h. Describe the requirements for using restricted lead abatement methods.

i. Identify prohibited work practices.

j. Describe the requirements for training, certification and work practices under ch. HFS 163.

k. Determine when notification is required under s. HFS 163.14 (5) and (6).

L. Complete a work notification form for a lead abatement project.

m. Describe lead waste disposal requirements.

n. Discuss employer responsibilities for worker training and protection under 29 CFR 1926.62, lead in construction regulations issued by the U.S. occupational safety and health administration.

o. Discuss employer responsibilities for worker respiratory protection under 29 CFR 1910.134.

p. Discuss requirements for lead hazard reduction measures under 24 CFR Part 35, HUD requirements for notification, evaluation and reduction of lead-based paint hazards in federally owned residential property and housing receiving federal assistance.

q. Discuss notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 745 Subpart E, the EPA lead-based paint pre-renovation education rule.

r. Discuss liability and insurance issues as they relate to lead hazard reduction work.

s. Interpret risk assessment and inspection reports as they apply to planned lead hazard reduction activities.

t. Describe the standards for lead-free and lead-safe property registration.

u. Recognize common substrate problems that cause paint failure.

v. Describe surface preparation techniques for repainting.

w. Select appropriate paint types for various conditions and locations in a housing unit.

x. List requirements for lead safety when performing lead hazard reduction.

y. Determine the appropriate type and amount or number of tools, equipment, supplies, materials and replacement components necessary to perform given lead hazard reduction activities.

z. Determine the set-up work required for various lead hazard reduction projects.

aa. Determine the lead hazard reduction methods most appropriate for various lead hazards.

bb. Determine the clean-up requirements for various lead hazard reduction projects.

cc. Complete a work plan for a given lead-based paint hazard reduction activity.

dd. Write contract specifications for the planned lead-based paint hazard reduction activity.

ee. Explain the purpose of the occupant protection plan.

ff. Complete an occupant protection plan for the planned lead-based paint hazard reduction activity.

gg. List and describe the information required in the abatement report.

hh. Describe the basic requirements for performing post-project pre-clearance.

ii. Perform a post-project visual assessment.

jj. Perform a dust wipe sample using proper protocol.

kk. Complete a laboratory sample analysis request form.

LL. Interpret laboratory analysis dust wipe results.

mm. List the records that must be kept by the employer for lead hazard reduction activities.

nn. Describe the requirements for determining if an encapsulant will adhere properly.

5. Lead project design course. A lead project design course shall provide a minimum of 8 training hours only to persons who have successfully completed a lead low-risk work course, lead high-risk work course and lead contractor supervision course. The course shall include lectures, demonstrations, student participation, a course review and a written course test. The course shall provide instruction and materials that address all of the following student learning goals and objectives:

a. Describe the major responsibilities of the project designer.

b. Explain the uses and values of inspection and risk assessment report to the project designer.

c. Identify indications of incomplete or inaccurate inspection and risk assessment reports.

d. Identify the elements of a lead-based paint abatement design or project plan and describe a typical way of creating it.

e. Explain the importance of writing specifications for a lead-based paint abatement or interim control project.

f. Describe the bidding process and its relationship to a project plan.

g. Describe 4 different lead-based paint abatement strategies.

h. Describe and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different lead-based paint abatement strategies.

i. Explain when it is appropriate to use interim controls and when it is appropriate to use abatement.

j. Describe the procedures used for final clean-up after lead-based paint abatement activities.

k. Describe the procedures for interior dust-lead reduction when dust-lead reduction is used as an interim control and explain how those procedures differ from final clean-up procedures.

L. Describe the relationship between modernization and lead hazard reduction programs in federal housing.

m. Describe how lead hazard reduction programs are integrated into other remodeling activities in the federal housing program.

n. Explain how an occupant protection plan is implemented.

o. Identify problems associated with occupant relocation programs.

p. Outline the requirements of an effective containment system for interior lead-based paint abatement projects.

q. Outline the requirements of an effective containment system for exterior lead-based paint abatement projects.

r. Outline the requirements of an effective containment system for soil abatement projects.

s. Describe clearance testing procedures for lead-based paint abatement projects in multi-family housing.

t. Describe the appropriate response to clearance failures on large lead-based paint projects.

u. Explain the role of specifications in a contract.

v. Describe the content of specifications.

w. Write clear and concise specifications.

(b) *Required learning objectives for lead investigation disciplines.* An accredited training course shall teach work practice standards that are consistent with s. HFS 163.14 in order to provide students with the knowledge needed to perform the lead-based paint activities they are responsible for conducting. A training course shall be based on EPA and department-approved curricula and shall meet or exceed the applicable minimum curriculum requirements, including both the minimum number of course training hours and the minimum number of hands-on training hours, as follows:

1. Lead sampling course. A lead sampling course shall provide a minimum of 8 training hours. The course shall include lectures, demonstrations, a minimum of 3 hours of hands-on practice, hands-on skills assessment, a course review and a written course test. The course shall provide instruction and materials that address all of the following student learning goals and objectives:

a. Describe the health effects of lead exposure and the particular danger lead poses to children under age 6.

b. Discuss why lead is a concern in housing.

c. Discuss housing component conditions that can cause lead poisoning.

d. Describe the differences in roles and responsibilities of a lead sampling technician, risk assessor, hazard investigator and inspector.

e. Explain the purposes of lead sampling and appropriate situations for performing lead sampling.

f. Identify the following lead-based paint hazards: visible dust, paint chips, painted debris and deteriorated paint.

g. Describe the basic elements required for post-project clearance.

h. Conduct a visual assessment.

i. Record the results of a visual assessment on a visual assessment form.

j. List 3 surfaces appropriate for dust wipe sampling.

k. Collect a dust wipe sample using correct methods.

L. Identify the appropriate locations for taking dust wipe samples to clear a given project.

m. Describe the methods used to ensure that sampling media are not contaminated.

n. Use the HUD field guide to plan for and perform clearance for a given situation.

o. Collect a paint chip sample.

p. Collect a soil sample.

q. Select an accredited laboratory and complete a laboratory sample analysis request form.

r. Describe methods for maintaining proper chain-of-custody for samples.

s. Interpret laboratory analysis results using clearance standards under s. HFS 163.14 (1) (b) 6.

t. List the required contents of a clearance report.

u. Write a clearance report.

v. Explain the clearance results using clearance standards under s. HFS 163.14 (1) (b) 6.

2. Lead hazard investigation course. A hazard investigation course shall provide a minimum of 16 training hours only to persons who have successfully completed a lead sampling course. The course shall include lectures, demonstrations, a minimum of 4 hours of hands-on practice, hands-on skills assessment, a course review and a written course test. The course shall provide instruction and materials that address all of the following student learning goals and objectives:

a. Describe the roles and responsibilities of a lead hazard investigator or risk assessor for clearance, lead hazard screen, lead-safe investigation and risk assessment activities.

b. Discuss the role of the lead hazard investigator in comparison to the roles of other related lead professionals.

c. Describe the responsibilities of a lead hazard investigator or risk assessor under the lead-safe registry program.

d. Describe the liability and insurance issues a lead professional must manage.

e. List the types of background information needed to perform a lead hazard investigation or risk assessment.

f. Describe the information needed during the initial client contact.

g. Describe how to collect appropriate information on building occupants and any resident children with elevated blood lead levels.

h. List at least seven possible sources of environmental lead contamination.

i. Describe 5 typical locations for lead and lead-based paint in buildings.

j. Describe conditions when lead-based paint is considered a hazard in a risk assessment or lead hazard screen versus a lead-safe investigation.

k. Discuss the purpose of the visual inspection for hazard detection.

L. Describe protocols and documented methodologies for performing a visual inspection.

m. Perform a visual inspection to identify potential sources of lead-based hazards.

n. Determine when a lead hazard screen is an appropriate option.

o. Discuss and compare protocols and documented methodologies for lead hazard screens, risk assessments, elevated blood lead investigations and lead-safe investigations.

p. Conduct a lead hazard screen following protocols and documented methodologies.

q. Sample for sources of lead exposure other than lead-based paint using protocols and documented methodologies.

r. Apply current local, state and federal regulations and guidance to interpret lead-based paint and other lead sampling results.

s. Develop hazard control options, including interim control, operations and maintenance and abatement activities.

t. Determine schedules for re-evaluation of interim controls.

u. Discuss the use of cost/benefit analysis in determining the appropriate role of interim controls and operations and maintenance activities in lead hazard reduction.

v. Prepare a final risk assessment report.