



**Rhode Island Department of Health**  
**Environmental Lead Poisoning Prevention,**  
**Lead Safe Work Practices**  
**Guidance Document**

The Rhode Island Department of Health Center for Healthy Homes and Environment, Environmental Lead Program adopts this guidance document, in accordance with R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-35-2.12, to provide further instruction for Lead Safe Work Practices, 216-RICR-50-15-12.

**Definitions**

1. “Cleaning verification card” means a card developed and distributed, or otherwise approved, by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the purpose of determining, through comparison of wet and dry disposable cleaning cloths with the card, whether post-renovation cleaning has been properly completed.
2. “Cleaning verification procedure” means the EPA procedure for determining whether post-renovation cleaning has been properly completed through comparison of wet and dry disposable cleaning cloths with an EPA-approved cleaning verification card.
3. “Clearance inspection” means a visual assessment and lead testing, as applicable, done at the conclusion of a renovation, repair, and painting (RRP), lead hazard control (LHC), or lead hazard reduction (LHR) project to determine compliance with this Part.
4. “Common area(s)” means a portion of a residential property that is available for shared use by occupants of more than one dwelling unit, such as hallways, stairways, lobbies, community rooms, recreational rooms, laundry rooms, garages, playgrounds, and boundary fences; in general, any area not kept locked.
5. “Component or building component” means specific design or structural elements or fixtures of a building or residential dwelling that are distinguished from each other by form, function, and location. These include, but are not limited to, interior components such as: ceilings, crown molding, 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 wells or troughs), built in cabinets, columns, beams, bathroom vanities, counter tops, and air conditioners; and exterior components such as: painted roofing, chimneys, flashing, gutters and downspouts, ceilings, soffits, fascias, rake boards, corner boards, bulkheads, doors and door trim, fences, floors, joists,

lattice work, railings, and railing caps, siding, handrails, stair risers and treads, stair stringers, columns, balustrades, window sills or stools and wells or troughs, casings, sashes, and air conditioners.

6. "Department" means the Rhode Island Department of Health.
7. "Dust wipe sample" means a sample collected by wiping a representative surface of a measured 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, or an equivalent method approved in writing by the Department.
8. "Dwelling" or "dwelling unit" means, as defined by R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-128.1, an enclosed space used for living and sleeping by human occupants as a place of residence, including, but not limited to: a house, an apartment, or condominium, but for the purpose of this chapter, shall not include hotels or "temporary housing."
9. "Encapsulation" means any covering or coating that acts as a barrier between lead-based paint and the environment which relies for its durability on adhesion between the encapsulant and the existing painted surface and on the integrity of the bonds between the paint layers with each other and with the substrate. Encapsulation may be used as an abatement method only if it is designed and warranted to be "permanent."
10. "Enclosure" means the use of rigid, durable construction materials which are mechanically fastened to the substrate and sealed or caulked in order to act as a barrier between lead-based paint and the environment. Enclosure may be used as an abatement method only if it is designed to be "permanent."
11. "HEPA filter" means a high-efficiency particulate air filter, used in respirators and vacuum systems, capable of capturing particles of 0.3 microns with 99.97% efficiency.
12. "HEPA vacuum" means a vacuum cleaner which has been designed with a HEPA filter as the last filtration stage. The vacuum cleaner must be designed so that all 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
13. "Impact surface" means a surface that either moves or meets with a moveable surface and is subject to damage by repeated sudden force, impact, or contact, such as doors and windows with certain parts of their frames.
14. "Interim controls" means a set of measures designed to temporarily reduce human exposure to lead hazards, including specialized cleaning, repairs, maintenance, painting, non-permanent encapsulation or enclosure, and ongoing monitoring of lead-based paint or potential lead hazards, and the establishment and operation of management and resident education programs.

"Lead Assessor" means a person, either authorized to act as an enforcing officer under the housing code or a designated employee of a federal, state, or municipal

15. agency with jurisdiction over housing, occupational health, child welfare, and/or environmental standards who successfully completed a Lead Assessor training course and obtained a license to conduct lead inspections.
16. “Lead contractor” means, as defined by R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-4, any person or entity engage in lead hazard reduction as a business and includes consultant who design, perform, oversee, or evaluate lead hazard reduction projects undertaken pursuant to the requirements of the Act.
17. “Lead hazard control” means, as defined by R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-128.1 those portions of the lead-hazard-mitigation standard pertaining to repair of deteriorating paint; correction of dust-generating conditions; provisions of cleanable surfaces and correction of soil lead hazards that can be identified by visual inspection as provided for in subdivision (9)(ii) or through inspections conducted in accordance with Chapter 24.2 of Title 45, “minimum housing standards” and Chapter 24.3 of Title 45, “Housing Maintenance and OccupancyCode.”
18. “Lead hazard mitigation project” or “LHM Project” means a project being done by an owner or designated person for the purpose of mitigating lead hazards. An LHM Clearance Inspection is required at the conclusion of an LHM project to obtain a Certificate of Lead Conformance (Form PBLC-30), required for non-exempt residential rental units.
19. “Lead hazard reduction” means, as defined by R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-4, any action or actions designed to reduce exposure to toxic levels of lead which impose an unacceptable risk of exposure in any dwelling or dwelling unit where a child under the age of six (6) years with environmental intervention blood lead levels or greater resides, or on any premises and may include, but is not limited to: repair, enclosure, encapsulation, or removal of lead-based paint and/or lead-contaminated dust, soil, or drinking water relocation of occupants; and cleanup measure or ongoing maintenance measures which may include, activities and/or measures that do not present an undue risk to children under age six (6) and can be performed by or on behalf of the property owner without the person performing such activities being licensed or certified.
20. “Lead hazard reduction project” or “LHR project” means a project being done by a Lead Contractor for the purpose of reducing lead hazards. An LHR Clearance Inspection is required at the conclusion of an LHR project.
21. “Lead inspection” means any type of physical investigation of a child care center, single-family house, dwelling unit, or premises to identify the presence of environmental lead, lead hazards, or compliance with the cleaning requirements and lead standards in § 5.8 of 216-RICR-50-15-5 for paint, dust, soil, and/or water.

22. “Lead inspection report” means a written report, on forms provided or approved by the Department, which documents the results of a lead inspection, conducted pursuant to this Part, and includes the visual assessment, field testing, sample analysis results, summary of findings, and, for regulated facilities and target housing, lead hazard reduction or lead hazard control requirements, and site-specific recommendations, as applicable.
23. “Lead inspector” means an individual, who successfully completed a certified Lead Inspector training course, passed the Lead Inspector state examination, completed a supervised field apprenticeship, and obtained a license, pursuant to this Part, to conduct lead inspections. Formerly known as Environmental Lead Inspector.
24. “Lead renovation firm” means any person or organization engaged in RRP or LHC as a business and licensed pursuant to this Part. Formerly known as Lead Hazard Control Firm.
25. “Lead renovator” means an individual who successfully completed a certified Lead Renovator training course and obtained a valid training certificate, pursuant to this Part, to perform RRP and LHC work.
26. “Occupant” means, as defined by R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-24.6-4, any person who legally resides in, or regularly uses, a dwelling, dwelling unit, or structure; provided, however, that a guest of any age shall not be considered an occupant for the purposes of this chapter.
27. “Owner” means any person who, alone or jointly or severally with others:
  - a. shall have legal title to any dwelling or dwelling unit with or without accompanying actual possession of it; or
  - b. shall have charge, care, or control of any dwelling or dwelling unit as owner or agent of the owner or an executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian of the estate of the owner. Any person representing the actual owner shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this chapter and with rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter to the same extent as if that person were the owner. An agent of the owner excludes real estate and property management functions where the agent is only responsible for the property management and does not have authority to fund capital and/or major property rehabilitation on behalf of the owner.
  - c. For purposes of publicly owned property only, the owner shall be defined to be the chief executive officer of the municipal or state agency which owns, leases, or controls the use of the property.
28. “Paint” means any substance applied to a surface as a surface coating, including, but not limited to, household paints, varnishes, and stains.

29. "Paint stabilization" means repairing any physical defects 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 to achieve intact status.
30. "Painted surface" means a component surface covered in whole or in part with paint or other surface coatings.
31. "Renovation" means the modification of any existing structure, or portion thereof that results in the disturbance of lead-painted surfaces, unless that activity is performed as part of a LHC or LHR project. The term renovation includes, but is not limited to: the removal, modification, or repair of painted surfaces or painted components (e.g., modification of painted doors, surface restoration, window repair); surface preparation activities such as sanding, scraping, or other such activities which may generate paint dust; the removal of building components (e.g., walls, ceilings, plumbing, windows); weatherization projects (e.g., cutting holes in painted surfaces to install blown-in insulation or to gain access to attics, planning thresholds to install weather-stripping); and interim controls that disturb lead-painted surfaces. A renovation performed for converting a building, or part of a building, into target housing or childcare facilities is a renovation under this Part. The term renovation does not include minor repair and maintenance activities.
32. "Renovation, repair, and painting project" or "RRP project" means a project which is being done by a Lead Renovation Firm for purposes other than removing lead-based paint or correcting lead hazards (although it may result in this). The purpose of an RRP project is to ensure that renovations performed at a regulated facility or for compensation at target housing are done safely and prevent lead exposure to owners, occupants, and neighbors of the property where the work is performed. Any additional work which disturbs lead-based paint, other than emergency renovation operations, performed in the same room or area within the same 30-day period must be considered the same RRP project for the purpose of determining whether the work is spot removal or RRP.
33. "Sample" means an individual sample collected at one time and in one place, such as a "grab" sample of soil or a single-surface dust wipe.
34. "Substrate" means the material directly beneath the painted surface out of which the components are constructed. The underlying surface which remains after paint is removed. Examples of substrates include wood, plaster, sheetrock, concrete, and metal.
35. "Tenant" means any person, other than the owner, who enters into an agreement to rent, lease, or sublease a single-family house, dwelling unit, or premises.

36. "Wet cleaning" means a process of eliminating lead contamination from surfaces and objects by using water or detergent solutions and rinsing with clean water.
37. "Work area" means the area established by an appropriately licensed or certified lead professional to contain the dust and debris generated by activities that disturb painted surfaces.

## **Responsibilities**

### **A. Lead Renovation Firm.**

1. Responsibilities of any subcontractors working at an RRP or LHC project are the same as the responsibilities of the Lead Renovation Firm as specified in § 12.3.2 of 216-RICR-50-15-12.
2. If the Lead Renovation Firm provides the subcontractor with written proof of compliance with the pre-renovation education requirement in § 12.4 of 216-RICR-50-15-12, the subcontractor shall follow the pre-renovation education requirement for the purposes of this Part provided that the subcontractor maintains said documentation pursuant to § 8.7 of 216-RICR-50-15-8.

### **B. Lead Contractor Responsibilities.**

1. Responsibilities of any subcontractors working at an LHR project are the same as the responsibilities of the Lead Contractor.
2. If the Lead Contractor provides the subcontractor with written proof of compliance with the pre-renovation education requirement in § 12.4 of 216-RICR-50-15-12, the subcontractor shall be in compliance with the pre-renovation education requirement for the purposes of this Part provided that the subcontractor maintains said documentation pursuant to 12.4 of 216-RICR-50-15-12.

## **Paint Treatment Options**

### **A. Paint Stabilization.**

1. Paint stabilization includes, but is not limited to, minor repair and maintenance, spot removal, and touch up painting.
2. All protective coatings and paints must be approved for their intended uses and applied in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, including proper surface preparation and appropriate primers.
3. Any physical defect in the substrate of a painted surface or component that is causing deterioration of the surface or component must be

repaired. The surface substrate must be dry and protected from future moisture damage before applying a new protective coating or paint.

4. Surface preparation should yield a substrate and surface that is clean, dry, sound, and deglossed. All loose paint and other loose material must be removed from the surface to be treated by an approved paint removal method. All dust and debris generated by the surface preparation should be immediately cleaned using a HEPA vacuum and/or wet cleaning.
5. Stabilization of intact, factory applied prime coatings on metal surfaces is not required. Finish coatings on such surfaces require stabilization only if those coatings contain lead-based paint.

### **Special Requirements for Friction and Impact Surfaces**

#### **A. Friction Surfaces.**

1. Floors.
  - a. Lead-based paint on floors must be protected with a durable cover or coating that will prevent abrasion of the painted surfaces. Examples of interim controls for floors include applying protective coatings or paint products approved by the manufacturer for floors or installing an appropriate floor covering. Smooth and intact floor surfaces such as sheet flooring or wooden floors that have a good finish of sealant are preferable to carpeting, which is not easily cleaned.
2. Stairs.
  - a. Lead-based paint on stairs must be protected with a durable cover or coating that will prevent abrasion of the painted surfaces. Examples of interim controls for stairs include applying protective coatings or paint products approved by the manufacturer for stairs and installing carpet runners or tread covers which minimally cover the high traffic areas of the treads including the “nose.” A rubber tread cover with metal nosing works well.
3. Doors and drawers.
  - a. Doors and cabinet doors or drawers must open and close without abrasion or binding. Examples of interim controls for doors include rehanging and/or planning a door so that it no longer binds with the door jamb or threshold. Examples of interim controls for cabinets include adjusting cabinet door hinges to eliminate binding and/or installing tracks under drawers to eliminate friction.
4. Windows.



- a. Windows that do not operate freely may be a significant source of lead-based paint chips and lead-contaminated dust. Interim controls for double-hung wooden windows include stripping and resealing window sashes, installing window track liners, and covering window wells to eliminate abrasion of painted surfaces and provide a smooth cleanable surface in the well. All window components that are designed to be operable must continue to be operable following interim controls.
- B. Impact surfaces.
  - a. Treatments for impact surfaces must protect the lead-based paint from impact. Examples of interim controls include re-hanging doors so they open and close properly or installing a door stop with an impact absorbing tip to prevent a door from striking a wall or baseboard.

### **Covering Painted Surfaces**

- A. Encapsulants are coatings or rigid materials that rely on adhesion to the surface and are not mechanically fastened to the substrate.
- B. Encapsulation of lead-based paint with household paints, varnishes, or stains is considered an interim control that requires ongoing monitoring and maintenance.
- C. Examples of rigid encapsulation systems that may be considered a form of abatement include, but are not limited to, fiberglass wall mats, fabric-backed vinyl wall coverings, laminate, sheet flooring, tile, or other durable materials that do not readily tear, chip, or peel.
- D. Liquid encapsulation products that may be considered a form of abatement, when approved in advance by the Department, are high viscosity specialty coatings that may contain anti-ingestion ingredients to discourage oral contact with the encapsulated surface and deter ingestion of paint chips.
- E. Proper assessment of the suitability of the surface and substrate for encapsulation is essential prior to the application and installation of the product. All layers of the existing paint film must adhere well to each other, as well as the base substrate. If not, the encapsulation system may fail.
- F. Any physical defect in the substrate of a painted surface or component that is causing deterioration of the surface or component must be repaired prior to encapsulation. Examples of defective substrate conditions include, but are not limited to, dry rot, rust, moisture-related defects, crumbling plaster, and components that are not securely fastened.
- G. If the substrate is sound but the paint is deteriorating, paint removal or stabilization, pursuant to this Section, is required before the encapsulant is applied. Surface preparation should yield a substrate and coating that is clean,

dry, sound, and deglossed. All dust and debris generated by the preparation should immediately be cleaned using a HEPA vacuum and/or wet cleaning.

- H. Specialty coatings used for lead abatement must meet the current ASTM standards for liquid encapsulant products, as a minimum. Specific use situations may warrant more stringent performance requirements, such as a system that also includes a mesh.
  - 1. Encapsulants without a mesh must meet the ASTM E1795 Standard Specification for Non-Reinforced Liquid Encapsulation Products for Leaded Paint in Buildings, as a minimum.
  - 2. Encapsulants with a mesh or other reinforcement must meet the ASTM E1797 Standard Specification for Reinforced Liquid Coating Encapsulation Products for Leaded Paint in Buildings, as a minimum.
  - 3. The manufacturer or distributor must be able to provide documentation from an independent and NVLAP (National Voluntary Laboratory Assessment Program) certified testing laboratory which demonstrates conformance with the applicable ASTM standard.
- I. Encapsulant products can be Interior only (Type I), Exterior only (Type II), or usable for Interior and Exterior (Type III). The minimum thickness for interior applications may differ from the minimum thickness for exterior applications. For an application to qualify as lead abatement, encapsulants must be applied to at least the minimum dry film thickness at which the coating met the ASTM Standard E1795 or E1797, as applicable.
  - 1. For the purposes of this Part, liquid encapsulation products that are not applied to at least the minimum dry film thickness at which the coating met the applicable ASTM standard are considered an interim control.
  - 2. For the purposes of this Part, the encapsulation product or system must be warranted by the manufacturer to perform for at least 20 years in locations and conditions like those of the planned application and the installation process must be approved in advance by the Department to be considered a form of abatement.
- B. Enclosure
  - 1. Enclosures are durable, rigid construction materials that are mechanically fastened to the substrate with screws, nails, or other mechanical fastening system that can be expected to last at least 20 years under normal conditions.
  - 2. While adhesives are frequently used for initial mounting purposes and for assistance in covering lead-based paint with the enclosure material, it is primarily mechanical fasteners that give enclosures their longevity.

3. Examples of durable enclosure materials include, but are not limited to, plywood or other flooring underlayment, suspended ceiling systems, new sheetrock, paneling, vinyl siding, and aluminum breaker or coil stock.
4. Any physical defect in the substrate of a painted surface or component that is causing deterioration of the surface or component must be repaired prior to fastening the enclosure material. Examples of defective substrate conditions include dry rot, rust, moisture-related defects, crumbling plaster, and components that are not securely fastened. If the substrate is sound but the paint is deteriorating, paint removal or stabilization is not required before the enclosure is installed.
  - a. Painted pipes can be enclosed with the same tape used to make plaster casts. The wrapped tape should overlap itself so that it is not dependent on adhering to the painted surface.
  - b. Pipes can also be enclosed in a pipe chase constructed of wood and/or sheetrock, provided that all edges and seams are sealed.

### **Removing/Replacing Painted Components**

#### **A. Intact Component Removal.**

1. For some historic preservation projects, removal may not be permitted.
  - a. Mist the component to be removed with water, score seams, and remove the component intact to minimize paint chip and dust generation.
  - b. HEPA vacuum to remove any dust that may have accumulated behind the component or been generated during the removal process as soon as the component has been removed.

#### **B. Component Replacement**

1. For some preservation projects, replacement may not be permitted.
  - a. Remove components pursuant to § 12.5.11 of 216-RICR-50-15-12.
  - b. Building components that contain lead-based paint may be removed for off-site stripping and sealing and then reinstalled. Because it is extremely difficult to completely remove all lead from a painted component, stripped components may not meet the lead-safe standards in § 5.8 of 216-RICR-50-15-5.
  - c. Bring stripped and sealed or new lead-free components into the work area only after all dust-generating activity is complete, waste

has been contained, and the dust has been cleaned up by at least one HEPA vacuuming.

### **Water Treatment Options**

1. Flushed Samples.
  - a. The owner may request a variance from the Department to install an National Sanitation Foundation-approved water filtration system capable of reducing lead concentrations below the lead-safe threshold in § 5.8 of 216-RICR-50-15-5, and sign a consent agreement with the Department to maintain the filtration system in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications; or
2. After plumbing work is completed.
  - a. Remove faucet aerators and flush the supply pipes by letting them run for several minutes to remove small pieces of loose solder; and
  - b. Clean out any debris from the faucet aerators before reinstalling them; or
  - c. Install new faucet aerators; and
  - d. Retest water, as necessary; and
  - e. Maintain any water filtration system(s) in accordance/ with the manufacturer's specifications.

### **Recordkeeping**

- A. Visual Assessment.
  1. The Lead Renovator shall visually inspect for dust, debris, or residue in the work area(s), adjacent to the work area(s), pathways to access the work area(s), and pathways used to remove waste from the work area(s).
  2. If visible dust, debris, or residue is observed, the Lead Renovator shall re-clean those area(s) until no dust, debris, or residue is visible.
  3. Once the visual assessment is completed and no dust, debris, or residue remain, the work area must pass cleaning verification, as a minimum.
- B. Cleaning Verification Procedure.
  1. The Lead Renovator shall wipe the entire surface of each windowsill in the work area using a single, wet, disposable cleaning cloth.

2. The Lead Renovator shall wipe the entire surface of each countertop and uncarpeted floor within the work area using wet disposable cleaning cloths.
  - a. If the surface of a countertop or floor is greater than forty square feet (40 ft<sup>2</sup>), the surface within the work area must be divided into roughly equal sections that are each less than forty square (40 ft<sup>2</sup>) and each section must be wiped separately using a new, wet disposable cleaning cloth.
  - b. A long-handled device with a head to which a wet disposable cleaning cloth is attached may be used to wipe floors and the cloth must always remain damp.
3. The Lead Renovator shall compare each wipe to the EPA cleaning verification card:
  - a. If the cloth matches or is lighter than the card, that surface section has been adequately cleaned; or
  - b. If the cloth is darker than the card, the Lead Renovator shall re-clean that surface section and wipe the surface section with a new, wet disposable cleaning cloth; and
  - c. If the cloth matches or is lighter than the card, that surface section has been adequately cleaned; or
  - d. If the second cloth does not match or is not lighter than the card, the Lead Renovator shall wait at least one (1) hour until the surface section has dried completely; and
  - e. The Lead Renovator shall wipe the surface section with an electrostatically charged white disposable cleaning cloth designed to be used for cleaning hard surfaces; and
  - f. The surface section will be considered clean for the purposes of this Part.
4. When cleaning verification has been completed for all windowsills, countertops, and floors in the work area(s), critical barriers and warning signs may be removed.
5. The cleaning verification procedure must be documented on an RRP checklist.

### **RRP Clearance Inspection**

- A. The purpose of an RRP Clearance Inspection is to determine that the work area(s) are adequately cleaned and safe for re-occupancy.
1. If visible dust or debris is observed, the Lead Inspector shall direct the Lead Renovator to re-clean the area(s) until no visible dust or debris remain.
  2. If dust wipe sampling is performed, the results must meet the lead-safe standards in § 5.8 of 216-RICR-50-15-5.
  3. Interior.
    - a. A Lead Inspector shall conduct an RRP Clearance Inspection, pursuant to § 5.6 of 216-RICR-50-15-5, as follows:
      - (1) The Lead Inspector shall visually inspect the work area(s), outside the work area(s), pathways to access the work area(s), and pathways used to remove waste for visible dust and debris before dust sampling.
      - (2) If visible dust or debris is observed, the Lead Inspector shall direct the Lead Renovator to re-clean the area(s) until no visible dust or debris remain.
      - (3) The Lead Inspector shall wait at least one (1) hour after final cleanup is completed before collecting any dust samples.
      - (4) If no visible dust or debris is observed, the Lead Inspector shall collect representative dust wipe samples in the work area(s), adjacent to the work area(s), pathways used to access the work area(s), and pathways used to remove waste.
      - (5) If any dust wipe sample result fails to meet the lead-safe standards in § 5.8 of 216-RICR-50-15-5, the Lead Inspector shall notify the owner to direct the Lead Renovator to re-clean the area(s) before dust sampling is repeated.
      - (6) If dust wipe sampling is performed, the results must meet the lead-safe standards in § 5.8 of 216-RICR-50-15-5, or the cleaning verification results are no longer valid.
  2. Exterior.
    - a. A Lead Inspector may conduct an optional exterior clearance inspection as follows:

- (1) The Lead Inspector shall visually inspect the work area(s) for fugitive dust, paint chips, and debris visible on the ground; soil sampling is not required.
- (2) If visible dust or debris is observed, the Lead Inspector shall direct the Lead Renovator to re-clean the area(s) until no visible dust, paint chips, or debris remain.

B. Lead Certificate.

1. A worksite clearance inspection which will result in a Partial Lead-Safe Certificate (Form PBLIC-27) must be conducted by a Lead Inspector.
  - a. When the dust wipe sample results meet the lead-safe standards in § 5.8 of 216-RICR-50-15-5, the Lead Inspector who conducted the RRP Clearance Inspection shall issue and sign the Partial Lead-Safe Certificate (Form PBLIC-27);
  - b. The work area(s) and scope of work must be clearly specified on the Partial Lead-Safe Certificate (Form PBLIC-27); and
  - c. The Lead Inspection Report must be uploaded into the Department's electronic inspection reporting system.
2. The owner shall arrange for a Lead Inspector to conduct a clearance inspection, pursuant to § 5.6 of 216-RICR-50-15-5, and shall not allow re-occupancy of the child care center, single-family house, dwelling unit, common area(s), or work area(s), as applicable, until dust wipe clearance is achieved.
3. The clearance inspection may be a "work area" or "whole unit" inspection which includes interior paint, exterior paint, interior dust, exterior soil, and/or drinking water, as applicable.
4. For "work area" clearance inspections, the Partial Lead-Safe Certificate (Form PBLIC-27) must specify the area(s), media, and/or scope of work, as applicable.
5. If an initial Comprehensive Environmental Lead Inspection was not performed, a Lead Inspector shall conduct a Comprehensive Environmental Lead Inspection at the conclusion of the LHC project in order to issue a Conditional Lead-Safe Certificate (Form PBLIC-15) or Full Lead-Safe Certificate (Form PBLIC-21), as applicable.
6. Alternatively, a Lead Inspector or Lead Assessor shall conduct an LHM Clearance Inspection, pursuant to § 5.4 of 216-RICR-50-15-5, for the purpose of issuing a Certificate of Lead Conformance (Form PBLIC-30).

C. Notification.

1. The assigned Lead Renovator shall notify the owner and/or the Lead Inspector that the work has been completed and the area(s) are ready for the clearance inspection.

D. Clearance Inspection.

1. The Lead Inspector shall conduct a "whole unit" clearance inspection as follows:
  - a. If an initial Comprehensive Lead Inspection was conducted, the Lead Inspector shall conduct an LHC Clearance Inspection, pursuant to § 5.6 of 216-RICR-50-15-5, complete the Conditional Lead certificate (Form PBLC-15) or Full Lead-Safe Certificate (Form PBLC-21), as applicable; or
  - b. If an initial Comprehensive Environmental Lead Inspection was not conducted, the Lead Inspector shall conduct a Comprehensive Lead Inspection, pursuant to § 5.5 of 216-RICR-50-15-5, complete and sign the Conditional Lead-Safe Certificate (Form PBLC-15) or Full Lead-Safe Certificate (Form PBLC-21), as applicable; or
  - c. If the LHC project is done in phases or the scope of work is limited to certain areas, components, or media, the Lead Inspector shall conduct a "work area" clearance inspection. As a minimum, dust wipe clearance, pursuant to § 5.5 of 216-RICR-50-15-5, must be achieved in any interior work area(s).
  - d. If the LHC project is done in phases, an interim clearance inspection is required at the conclusion of each phase, and a Partial Lead-Safe Certificate (Form PBLC-27) must be obtained in order to determine that each work area, common area, interior dwelling unit, interior child care center, or building exterior, as applicable, is safe for re-occupancy; and
  - e. The Lead Inspector, who conducted the final clearance inspection, shall complete a Conditional Lead-Safe Certificate (Form PBLC-15) or Full Lead-Safe Certificate (Form PBLC-21), as applicable, when the child care center, single-family house, or dwelling unit and common areas, as applicable, meet the lead-safe standards in § 5.8 of 216-RICR-50-15-5.
  - f. Alternatively, if the purpose of the LHC project is to obtain a Certificate of Lead Conformance (Form PBLC-30), the Lead Inspector or Lead Assessor, who conducted the LHM Clearance Inspection, shall issue Form PBLC-30.



E. Unacceptable Clearance Results.

1. Notification.

- a. The Lead Inspector, who conducted the clearance inspection, shall immediately notify the assigned Lead Renovator and the owner when the inspection results do not meet the requirements of this Part.

2. Visual Assessment.

- a. Upon notification that the clearance inspection failed the visual assessment:
  - (1) The assigned Lead Renovator shall ensure that the remaining work and/or cleaning, specified by the Lead Inspector who conducted the inspection, is completed and all surfaces within the containment area are free of visible dust, paint chips, or other debris; and
  - (2) The owner shall arrange for another clearance inspection.

3. Dust.

- a. Upon notification that one (1) or more dust samples failed to meet the lead-safe standards in § 5.8 of 216-RICR-50-15-5, the assigned Lead Renovator shall ensure that the final cleanup procedures are repeated, pursuant to § 12.3.2 of 216-RICR-50-15-12.
  - (1) Clearance dust samples are intended to be representative of the entire child care center, single-family house, dwelling unit, common areas or work area, as applicable, being inspected. Therefore, if even one (1) sample failed to meet the lead- safe standards in § 5.8 of 216-RICR-50-15-5, lead hazards may exist throughout the childcare center, single-family house, dwelling unit, common area, or work area, as applicable.
  - (2) Re-cleaning should be performed as soon as possible after receiving failed dust clearance results to prevent lead dust on failed surfaces from migrating to other surfaces that successfully cleared.
  - (3) The re-cleaning should not be focused on just those rooms and/or components for which the sampling results indicate that the previous round of cleaning was inadequate.

- (1) Re-cleaning, beyond the location where a failed sample was obtained, may be required to make the entire child care facility, single-family house, or dwelling unit and common areas meet the lead-safe standards in § 5.8 of 216-RICR-50-15-5.
- (2) When cleaning window wells, the interior sills should also be cleaned to minimize contamination of the sills during cleaning of the wells, even if the sills were not originally contaminated.
- (3) Subsequent dust sampling must include dust wipes from the entire child care facility, single-family house, dwelling unit, common area, or work area, as applicable, not just the location(s) where the previous failed sample(s) were obtained.
- (4) If a surface failed clearance twice, the owner should consider additional treatment options and/or further sealing of the surface prior to a second re-cleaning and a third round of dust wipe sampling.
- (5) Installed carpeting that failed dust clearance may need to be professionally cleaned, removed, or replaced, pursuant to § 12.5.12 of 216-RICR-50-15-12.
- (6) The owner shall arrange for another clearance inspection.

4. Soil.

- a. Upon notification that one (1) or more soil samples failed a clearance inspection, the assigned Lead Renovator shall arrange for the additional work required to meet the lead-safe standards in § 5.8 of 216-RICR-50-15-5.
  - (1) The owner shall arrange for another clearance inspection.
  - (2) If the dwelling unit otherwise meets the requirements of this Part, the dwelling unit may be occupied provided that the owner meets the notification requirements, pursuant to § 3.5 of 216-RICR-50-15-3

5. Water.

- a. Upon notification that one (1) or more water samples failed a clearance inspection, the assigned Lead Renovator shall arrange for any additional work required to meet the lead-safe standards in § 5.8 of 216-RICR-50-15-5.

- (1) The owner shall arrange for another clearance inspection.
- (2) If the child care center, single-family house, or dwelling unit otherwise meets the requirements of this Part, the child care center, single-family house, or dwelling unit, as applicable, may be occupied provided that the owner meets the lead warning and bottled water requirements, pursuant to § 12.5.14 of 216-RICR-50-15-12 until acceptable lead in drinkingwater results are achieved.

F. Acceptable Clearance Results.

1. Notification.

- a. The Lead Inspector who conducted the clearance inspection shall immediately notify the assigned Lead Renovator and owner when the inspection results meet the requirements of this Part.
- b. Re-occupancy. Upon notification of successful dust wipe clearance, the assigned Lead Renovator shall remove any remaining critical barriers and warning signs.

2. Lead Certificate.

- a. The Lead Inspector, who conducted the clearance inspection, shall:
  - (1) Issue the appropriate lead certificate;
  - (2) Upload the Lead Inspection Report into the Department's electronic inspection reporting system;
  - (3) Provide a copy of the lead certificate to the Lead Renovator; and
  - (4) Provide a copy of the lead certificate and inspection report to the owner, and occupants if not the owner, pursuant to § 3.5 of 216-RICR-50-15-3