

1 Department of Health

2

3 Adopted Permanent Rules Governing Residential Lead Abatement

4 Methods and Standards for Lead in Paint, Dust, and Drinking

5 Water

6

7 Rules as Adopted

8 4750.0100 APPLICABILITY.

9 Parts 4750.0100 to 4750.0800 apply to anyone performing or  
10 ordering performance of abatement on residential sources of lead  
11 exposure to people or the environment.

12 4750.0200 DEFINITIONS.

13 Subpart 1. **Scope.** For purposes of parts 4750.0100 to  
14 4750.0800, the following terms have the meanings given them.

15 Subp. 2. **Abatement.** "Abatement" has the meaning given in  
16 Minnesota Statutes, section 144.871, subdivision 2.

17 Subp. 3. **Abatement contractor.** "Abatement contractor" has  
18 the meaning given in Minnesota Statutes, section 144.871,  
19 subdivision 3.

20 Subp. 4. **Abrasive blasting.** "Abrasive blasting" means the  
21 use of air pressure and an abrasive grit to remove a surface  
22 coating.

23 Subp. 5. **Assessment.** "Assessment" means pre-abatement  
24 sampling and analysis, as described in part 4750.0400, for  
25 sources of lead exposure in a residence.

26 Subp. 6. **Bare soil.** "~~Bare soil~~" ~~means an outdoor area of~~  
27 ~~one square foot or more where soil is visible~~ has the meaning  
28 given in part 4760.0015.

29 Subp. 7. **Board of health.** "Board of health" has the  
30 meaning given in Minnesota Statutes, section 145A.03 or 145A.07.

31 Subp. 8. **Deteriorated paint or deteriorating paint.**  
32 "Deteriorated paint" or "deteriorating paint" means paint that  
33 has become or is becoming chipped, peeled, ~~cracked~~, or otherwise  
34 separated from its substrate or that is attached to damaged ~~base~~  
35 ~~material~~ substrate.

1 Subp. 9. **Elevated blood lead level.** "Elevated blood lead  
2 level" means at least 25 micrograms of lead per deciliter of  
3 whole blood.

4 Subp. 10. **Encapsulation.** "Encapsulation" has the meaning  
5 given in Minnesota Statutes, section 144.871, subdivision 6 7.

6 Subp. 11. **High efficiency particulate air filter.** "High  
7 efficiency particulate air filter" means a filter capable of  
8 trapping and retaining at least 99.97 percent of all  
9 monodispersed particles 0.3 microns in diameter or larger.

10 Subp. 12. **Intact paint.** "Intact paint" means any paint  
11 that is not deteriorated paint or deteriorating paint as defined  
12 in subpart 7 8.

13 Subp. 13. **Modified-wet abrasive blasting.** "Modified-wet  
14 abrasive blasting" means abrasive blasting with the addition of  
15 a minimum quantity of water to the air and abrasive stream so  
16 that dispersal of particulate matter is suppressed but there is  
17 no adherence of waste material to the substrate.

18 Subp. 14. **Reassessment.** "Reassessment" means  
19 post-abatement sampling and analysis, as described in part  
20 4750.0600, for sources of lead exposure in a residence.

21 Subp. 15. **Residence.** "Residence" means:

22 A. every structure used or intended for use as single  
23 family habitation, including exterior structure and ground  
24 surfaces, and every other structure located within the same lot;  
25 **or**

26 B. a dwelling unit within a structure used or  
27 intended for use as multifamily habitation, including common  
28 areas located within the same lot and exterior structure and  
29 ground surfaces but not including other dwelling units; or

30 C. every location, such as a residential child care  
31 facility, in which the child regularly spends several hours per  
32 day and all associated structures and areas to which the child  
33 has access.

34 Subp. 16. **Substrate.** "Substrate" means a building  
35 material, such as wood, sheetrock, or plaster, that is coated by  
36 paint or other surface coating.

1 Subp. 17. **Vacuum blasting.** "Vacuum blasting" means dry  
2 abrasive blasting with a blast nozzle that is surrounded by a  
3 chamber under negative air pressure that is held against the  
4 coated surface.

5 Subp. 18. **Waterblasting.** "Waterblasting" means the use of  
6 pressurized water to remove a surface coating.

7 Subp. 19. **Window well.** "Window well" means the horizontal  
8 surface on which the sash of a window sits when the window is  
9 closed.

10 Subp. 20. **Windowsill.** "Windowsill" means the interior  
11 horizontal ledge at the base of a window opening.

12 Subp. 21. **X-ray fluorescence analyzer.** "X-ray  
13 fluorescence analyzer" means a portable or laboratory instrument  
14 that measures lead by gamma ray-induced fluorescence of lead  
15 atoms.

16 4750.0300 STANDARDS.

17 Subpart 1. **Paint.** Residential paint must not contain lead  
18 in a concentration of one-half of one percent (5,000 parts per  
19 million) or more by dry weight or register one milligram of lead  
20 per square centimeter or more as measured by x-ray fluorescence  
21 analyzer unless laboratory analysis shows that the lead content  
22 is less than one-half of one percent.

23 Subp. 2. **Dust.** Residential dust must not contain lead in  
24 a concentration of 80 micrograms of lead or more per square foot  
25 on a hard-surfaced floor, 300 micrograms of lead or more per  
26 square foot on a windowsill, and 500 micrograms of lead or more  
27 per square foot on a window well. Residential dust must not  
28 contain lead in a concentration of 300 parts per million in  
29 carpeting.

30 Subp. 3. **Drinking water.** Drinking water must not contain  
31 50 micrograms of lead or more per liter of water.

32 4750.0400 ASSESSMENT.

33 Subpart 1. **General.** A board of health must conduct an  
34 assessment and act on the findings of an assessment as described  
35 in this part.

1 Subp. 2. **Assessment required.** A board of health must  
2 conduct an assessment of a residence to determine sources of  
3 lead exposure if a pregnant woman in the residence has a blood  
4 lead level of at least ten micrograms per deciliter or if a  
5 child in the residence has an elevated blood lead level.

6 Subp. 3. **Abatement required.** A board of health must order  
7 a property owner to perform abatement on a lead source that  
8 exceeds a standard in part 4750.0300 or a soil standard adopted  
9 by the Pollution Control Agency under Minnesota Statutes,  
10 section 144.878, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), at the residence  
11 of a pregnant woman who has a blood lead level of at least ten  
12 micrograms per deciliter or of a child who has an elevated blood  
13 lead level.

14 Subp. 4. **Paint.** In conducting an assessment, a board of  
15 health must test paint from each type of surface, such as a  
16 wall, floor, window well, windowsill, ceiling, shelf, door, or  
17 fixture. A board of health must test all deteriorating paint  
18 and must test intact paint on surfaces that are accessible to  
19 small children as chewable or lead-dust producing surfaces and  
20 that are sources of actual lead exposure. A board of health is  
21 not required to test paint on every surface within a residence.  
22 The selected surfaces must be tested by either:

23 A. X-ray fluorescence analyzer measurement of  
24 in-place paint; or

25 B. "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, 1A:  
26 Laboratory Manual for Physical/Chemical Methods," Chapter 3,  
27 Acid Digestion of Sludges and Soils, United States Environmental  
28 Protection Agency, September 1986. This publication is  
29 incorporated by reference and is available through the Minitex  
30 interlibrary loan system. This publication is not subject to  
31 frequent change.

32 Subp. 5. **Dust.** In conducting an assessment, a board of  
33 health must test dust from each type of horizontal hard surface,  
34 such as a floor, window well, windowsill, shelf, or fixture.  
35 Carpeting, if any, must be tested for lead in dust nearest the  
36 main entrance to the residence and elsewhere within the

1 residence if the carpet appears to the board of health to be in  
2 a soiled or worn condition or has not been subject to regular  
3 cleaning with a vacuum cleaner. A board of health must also  
4 test dust from surfaces that are accessible to small children,  
5 that are lead-dust producing, and that are actual sources of  
6 lead exposure. A board of health is not required to test dust  
7 on every surface within a residence. Dust samples from hard  
8 surfaces must be analyzed by a method approved by the United  
9 States Environmental Protection Agency as described in subpart  
10 4, item B. Dust samples from carpeting must be analyzed by a  
11 method described in "Determination of Lead in Soil," Soil  
12 Testing and Research Analytical Laboratories, Department of Soil  
13 Science/Agricultural Experiment Station, University of  
14 Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minnesota, July 1990. This publication  
15 is incorporated by reference and is available through the  
16 Minitex interlibrary loan system. This publication is not  
17 subject to frequent change. A dust sample must be collected  
18 from an area of one square foot, if possible. For hard  
19 surfaces, either the method described in item A or B may be  
20 used. For carpeting, the method described in item B must be  
21 used. If the method in item B fails to collect enough of a dust  
22 sample from carpeting to conduct analysis, then the carpeting is  
23 considered to be in compliance. The information listed in item  
24 C must be recorded for each dust sample.

25 A. The person collecting the dust sample must wear  
26 disposable gloves and use a commercial wipe moistened with a  
27 nonalcohol wetting agent and use the following method:

28 (1) if the package of wipes has been opened,  
29 discard the first wipe;

30 (2) seal the next wipe in a 50 milliliter  
31 polypropylene tube so it can be used as a laboratory blank;

32 (3) measure the area of the surface to be sampled  
33 and place a wipe flat on it;

34 (4) rub, but do not scrub, the wipe in an "S"  
35 pattern once over the entire area;

36 (5) fold the wipe in half so that the dust is

1 folded into the wipe;

2 (6) rub the wipe in another "S" pattern over the  
3 entire measured area but at 90 degrees to the first "S" pattern;  
4 and

5 (7) fold the wipe and seal it in a 50 milliliter  
6 polypropylene tube.

7 B. The person collecting the dust sample must use the  
8 following method:

9 (1) use a calibrated air pump at a flow rate of  
10 at least two liters of air per minute to draw air and dust into  
11 the sampling port of a filter cassette through a  
12 three-millimeter interior diameter sampling tube cut at a  
13 45-degree angle;

14 (2) pass the sampling tube over the surface three  
15 times, alternating directions; and

16 (3) disconnect and seal the filter cassette until  
17 analysis.

18 C. The person collecting the sample must record the  
19 following information:

20 (1) name of the person collecting the sample;

21 (2) the address and location within the residence  
22 where each dust sample was collected;

23 (3) the surface area measured and the type of  
24 surface sampled, such as a floor or windowsill, and type of  
25 sample, such as a pre-abatement sample or post-abatement sample;  
26 and

27 (4) the date on which the sample was collected.

28 Regardless of the actual area measured, a laboratory can  
29 convert units to micrograms per square foot, which is the unit  
30 of measurement in the standard.

31 Subp. 6. **Drinking water.** In conducting an assessment, the  
32 board of health must test the drinking water in the residence.  
33 Drinking water must be collected by the method described in  
34 "Lead in School's Drinking Water," prepared by the Office of  
35 Drinking Water, United States Environmental Protection Agency,  
36 Document EPA 570/9-89-001, January 1989. This publication is

1 incorporated by reference and is available through the Minitex  
2 interlibrary loan system. This publication is not subject to  
3 frequent change. Drinking water must be analyzed by a method  
4 approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in  
5 Code of Federal Regulations, chapter 40, part 136, table 1B  
6 "List of Approved Inorganic Test Procedures for Atomic  
7 Absorption or Inductively Coupled Plasma," Washington, D.C.,  
8 Government Printing Office.

9 Subp. 7. **Soil.** In conducting an assessment, the board of  
10 health must test bare soil from the residence. The board of  
11 health need not collect and test soil from the residence for  
12 possible soil lead if the property owner agrees to treat the  
13 bare soil according to the abatement procedures adopted by the  
14 Pollution Control Agency under Minnesota Statutes, section  
15 144.878, subdivision 2, paragraph ~~(c)~~ (b). Soil must be  
16 collected according to items A to F and must be analyzed by a  
17 method described in "Determination of Lead in Soil," prepared by  
18 the Soil Testing and Research Analytical Laboratories,  
19 Department of Soil Science/Agricultural Experiment Station,  
20 University of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minnesota, July 1990. This  
21 publication is available through the Minitex interlibrary loan  
22 system and is incorporated by reference. This publication is  
23 not subject to frequent change.

24 A. A map shall be prepared of the residential  
25 property showing the main residential structure, gardens,  
26 sidewalks, play areas, and other features and structures.

27 B. Bare soil samples must be obtained from each of  
28 the following areas:

29 (1) within three feet of the foundation;

30 (2) within three feet of a street, sidewalk,  
31 alley, or driveway; and

32 (3) an area of the residential property not  
33 described in subitems (1) and (2).

34 C. For each sample location described in item B,  
35 composite samples must be collected consisting of five to ten  
36 bare soil subsamples.

1 D. A standard soil sampling tube or a putty knife is  
2 an acceptable sampling tool. The sampling tool must be cleaned  
3 prior to each use.

4 E. Bare soil samples must be collected to two  
5 centimeters in depth and must include the surface soil.

6 F. Bare soil samples must be labeled with the date,  
7 address of property, sample location as described in item B, and  
8 the name of the person collecting the samples.

9 Subp. 8. Soil assessment ~~larger-than~~ beyond a residence.  
10 If a board of health undertakes the assessment of lead  
11 contamination in an area ~~larger-than~~ beyond a residence, the  
12 board of health must conduct the assessment according to the  
13 methods described in this subpart.

14 A. The area must be no greater than a census tract.

15 B. A map of the area must be prepared that shows the  
16 location of residences, boulevards, streets, alleys, schools,  
17 playgrounds, and all areas of bare soil.

18 C. Twelve samples must be collected ~~of~~ from each soil  
19 sample location described in ~~the-area~~ subitems (1), (2), and (3).  
20 For purposes of this subpart, soil sample location means soil  
21 collected within:

22 (1) three feet of a foundation ~~or-within~~;

23 (2) three feet of a street, sidewalk, alley, or  
24 driveway, ~~or-from-any-other~~; and

25 (3) an area of the residential property not  
26 described in subitems (1) and (2).

27 D. Each soil sample collected must be two centimeters  
28 in depth and must include the soil surface.

29 E. A standard soil sampling tube or a putty knife is  
30 an acceptable sampling tool. The sampling tool must be cleaned  
31 prior to each use.

32 F. Soil samples must be labeled with the date, city  
33 or township and county, census tract number, name of person  
34 doing the sampling, and soil sample location.

35 4750.0500 LEAD ABATEMENT METHODS.



1 Subpart 1. General. Any person performing lead abatement  
2 must use the preparations, abatement methods, and cleanup  
3 methods in this part. In addition, this part applies whether  
4 the abatement was ordered by a board of health or undertaken  
5 voluntarily. Lead abatement ordered by a board of health must  
6 not begin until an assessment of lead sources within the  
7 residence is completed by the board of health according to part  
8 4750.0400 or until the property owner agrees in writing with the  
9 board of health to treat all paint, dust, and drinking water  
10 according to the requirements of this part.

11 Subp. 2. Paint abatement preparations. Abatement of  
12 lead-based paint must not begin until the requirements in items  
13 A to E have been met.

14 A. Preparations must be made to minimize dust  
15 generation and dispersal during abatement and to contain any  
16 semisolid or liquid wastes generated during abatement. Double  
17 six mil or equivalent thickness plastic bags or leak-proof  
18 containers must be on-site to collect all debris, dust, and  
19 other waste generated by abatement.

20 B. The party undertaking abatement must notify the  
21 occupants of the residence of the presence of lead and of the  
22 schedule for abatement.

23 C. For interior paint abatement:

24 (1) sources of damage to surfaces to be abated,  
25 such as leaking roofs or plumbing, must be repaired;

26 (2) residents must be relocated and all personal  
27 possessions, rugs, and furniture must be cleaned of lead and  
28 relocated;

29 (3) the rooms to be abated must be sealed from  
30 the rest of the residence and from the exterior by securely  
31 taping six mil or equivalent thickness tarpaulins or plastic  
32 over windows or doors not to be used during abatement and over  
33 any other openings into the work area such as, but not limited  
34 to, heating vents; air conditioning vents; and plumbing,  
35 electrical, or telephone system penetrations of floors, walls,  
36 or ceilings in the rooms to be abated;

1 (4) any fixtures, furnishings, or carpeting that  
2 cannot be removed but that are not to be abated must be covered  
3 with two layers of six mil or equivalent thickness tarpaulins or  
4 plastic;

5 (5) for removal and replacement of exterior doors  
6 and windows, tarpaulins or plastic must be placed to contain  
7 dust and debris on both the interior and exterior sides; and

8 (6) other preparations due to unusual  
9 circumstances such as unique structural components affecting the  
10 work area must be made as needed to prevent dispersal of lead  
11 from abatement procedures.

12 D. For exterior paint abatement:

13 (1) occupants of the residence to be abated and  
14 of adjoining residences must be advised to remove all personal  
15 property from the lot before abatement and to close all doors,  
16 windows, and storm windows during abatement;

17 (2) tarpaulins or plastic ~~in good condition~~ must  
18 be:

19 (a) secured to the residence foundation;

20 (b) overlapped at least 18 inches where the  
21 tarpaulins or plastic meet and secured to each other; and

22 (c) laid over the ground at least 15 feet in  
23 all horizontal directions from the surface to be abated. An  
24 additional five feet of tarpaulin is required for each floor to  
25 be abated above the first floor to a maximum of 25 feet; and

26 (d) in good condition.

27 E. Exterior abrasive blasting, waterblasting,  
28 modified-wet abrasive blasting, and vacuum blasting must be  
29 performed in a manner that contains all lead-contaminated dust,  
30 debris, and water for proper disposal and prevents lead exposure  
31 to people or the environment. Compliance with rules adopted by  
32 the Pollution Control Agency under Minnesota Statutes, section  
33 144.878, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), constitutes compliance  
34 with this subpart.

35 Subp. 3. Paint abatement methods. Except as prohibited in  
36 subpart 4, paint that exceeds a standard in part 4750.0300 must

1 be abated by the methods in this subpart.

2 A. Deteriorated paint or deteriorating paint that  
3 exceeds a standard in part 4750.0300, must either be:

4 (1) removed with the substrate and replaced with  
5 new substrate that complies with the standard in part 4750.0300;

6 or

7 (2) removed from the substrate by:

8 (a) misted scraping or misted wire brushing;

9 (b) stripping with chemical paint strippers

10 either on-site or off-site with removal of chemical strippers  
11 from surfaces and direct placement into leak-proof containers;

12 (c) heating with a heat gun that does not  
13 exceed 700 degrees Fahrenheit;

14 (d) exterior abrasive blasting;

15 (e) exterior waterblasting or interior

16 waterblasting only in a masonry or stone basement;

17 (f) exterior modified-wet abrasive blasting;

18 or

19 (g) vacuum blasting.

20 B. All damaged substrate must be patched to a smooth  
21 surface, sealed, and repainted or covered with material that  
22 complies with the standards in part 4750.0300 except that paint  
23 used to repaint substrate must not have a lead concentration of  
24 6/100 of one percent (600 parts per million) or more by dry  
25 weight.

26 C. Intact paint that exceeds a standard in part

27 4750.0300 must be abated if it is on a chewable or

28 lead-producing surface and is a source of actual lead exposure.

29 A property owner ~~or-resident~~ may choose to have intact lead

30 paint abated even if it is not on a chewable or lead-producing

31 surface or is not a source of actual lead exposure. Intact

32 paint must be abated according to the abatement preparations and

33 methods described in this part. Intact paint must either be:

34 (1) removed by a method described in item A; or

35 (2) encapsulated with an impervious material that

36 is securely attached to the substrate. All seams must be

1 caulked. Examples of the impervious material include, but are  
2 not limited to, plywood, sheetrock, tile, fiberglass, linoleum,  
3 and vinyl, metal, or wood exterior siding.

4 Subp. 4. Prohibited paint abatement methods. The  
5 following abatement methods are prohibited:

6 A. open flame torching;

7 B. use of a heat gun above 700 degrees Fahrenheit;

8 C. dry sanding manually;

9 D. dry sanding with a power sander unless a high  
10 efficiency particulate air filter is attached;

11 E. dry scraping or dry wire brushing;

12 F. stripping with a methylene chloride based  
13 stripper;

14 G. removing any chemical paint stripper with sprayed  
15 water;

16 H. covering with contact paper, ~~wallpaper~~ flexible  
17 wallcovering of less than 21 ounces per square yard, or new  
18 paint; and

19 I. for interior abatement, abrasive blasting,  
20 waterblasting except in a masonry or stone basement, or  
21 modified-wet abrasive blasting.

22 Subp. 5. Dust abatement. Interior dust that exceeds a  
23 standard in part 4750.0300 must be abated both by use of a high  
24 efficiency particulate air filter vacuum and by washing with  
25 trisodium phosphate solution containing at least one ounce of  
26 five percent trisodium phosphate per gallon unless the board of  
27 health determines that one or the other of these methods is  
28 unsuited to the surface to be cleaned. A wet shop vacuum  
29 cleaner may be used with trisodium phosphate solution.  
30 Waterproof gloves must be worn by anyone working with trisodium  
31 phosphate solution. A final rinse with clean water must be done  
32 after the final wash with trisodium phosphate solution. Use of  
33 a household vacuum cleaner instead of a high efficiency  
34 particulate air filter vacuum is prohibited.

35 Subp. 6. ~~Waste-removal~~ Daily cleanup. Waste must be  
36 ~~removed~~ cleaned daily from the worksite so that no visible

1 deposits remain. On-site storage of waste is allowed only in  
2 covered containers and the storage site must be secure from  
3 intrusion.

4 Subp. 7. Final cleanup. To avoid recontamination, cleanup  
5 must proceed downward from the highest point abated or exposed  
6 to dust or debris from abatement and outward from the room  
7 furthest from the exit. For interior abatement work, a final  
8 cleanup must be conducted no sooner than 24 hours after and no  
9 later than seven days after completion of active abatement.  
10 This final cleanup must include a high efficiency particulate  
11 air filter vacuuming of all surfaces abated or exposed to lead  
12 from abatement followed by washing of these surfaces with  
13 trisodium phosphate solution containing at least one ounce of  
14 five percent trisodium phosphate per gallon. Waterproof gloves  
15 must be worn by anyone working with trisodium phosphate  
16 solution. A final rinse with clean water must be done after the  
17 final wash with trisodium phosphate solution. Use of a  
18 household vacuum cleaner instead of a high efficiency  
19 particulate air filter is prohibited. Cleanup must be repeated  
20 until reassessment demonstrates compliance with the standards in  
21 part 4750.0300. For exterior abatement work, final cleanup must  
22 be conducted no later than seven days after the lead source has  
23 been removed or encapsulated. Rain gutters must be cleaned of  
24 any debris and waste.

25 Subp. 8. Drinking water abatement. Residential drinking  
26 water that exceeds a standard in part 4750.0300 must be abated  
27 by disconnection of the plumbing fixture at which a violation of  
28 the standards in part 4750.0300 was found or by daily flushing  
29 of the fixture before using water from the fixture or by  
30 provision of bottled water or other source of potable water that  
31 complies with the standards in part 4750.0300.

32 4750.0600 REASSESSMENT.

33 Subpart 1. Reassessment required. Abatement of lead in  
34 paint and dust is considered successfully completed when  
35 reassessment demonstrates compliance with standards in part

1 4750.0300. A board of health must conduct the reassessment of a  
2 residence for which orders were issued under part 4750.0400,  
3 subpart 1, ~~item-B~~.

4 Subp. 2. Sample collection. In conducting a reassessment,  
5 a board of health must collect interior dust samples from each  
6 type of horizontal surface that has been abated or exposed to  
7 dust from abatement. A board of health is not required to  
8 sample dust from every surface within a residence. A board of  
9 health must collect dust samples according to the method  
10 described in part 4750.0400, subpart 4 5.

11 Subp. 3. Sample analysis. Dust samples must be analyzed  
12 by a method described in part 4750.0400.

13 4750.0700 ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR DUTIES.

14 Subpart 1. Equipment required. An abatement contractor  
15 must provide employees with hooded coveralls, shoe coverings,  
16 gloves, and toxic dust respirators listed on the Certified  
17 Equipment List of the National Institute of Occupational Health,  
18 United States Department of Health and Human Services,  
19 Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, January 1989.  
20 This publication is incorporated by reference and is available  
21 through the Minitex interlibrary loan system. This publication  
22 is not subject to frequent change. The abatement contractor  
23 must ensure that employees properly use these items during work  
24 described in part 4750.0500 and that employees do not wear or  
25 take these items away from the worksite except as necessary for  
26 proper cleaning and storage or for proper disposal, if not  
27 reuseable. Reused work clothing and cleaning materials such as  
28 rags must be laundered separately from other clothing and  
29 cleaning materials. Disposable clothing and cleaning materials  
30 must be disposed with lead-contaminated waste. Hand and face  
31 washing facilities must be provided by the contractor and used  
32 by employees prior to leaving the work site.

33 Subp. 2. Prohibited actions. An abatement contractor and  
34 the contractor's employees must not eat, drink, or smoke in the  
35 worksite during work described in part 4750.0500. A visitor

1 must not eat, drink, or smoke in the worksite.

2 Subp. 3. Registration. As required by Minnesota Statutes,  
3 section 144.876, an abatement contractor must register with the  
4 commissioner. Prior to commencing the initial lead abatement  
5 project, an abatement contractor must register with the  
6 commissioner's designee by providing the company name, telephone  
7 number, and address, general contractor's license number, if  
8 any, and the name of at least one contact person.

9 4750.0800 VARIANCES.

10 The commissioner may grant a variance to part 4750.0500  
11 according to the procedures and criteria specified in parts  
12 4717.7000 to 4717.7050, as proposed at 15 State Register 985  
13 (October 29,1990), and as later adopted.

14

15 NOTICE OF RENUMBERING OF RESIDENTIAL LEAD ABATEMENT RULES.

16 Because the part numbers 4750.0100 to 4750.0800 assigned to the  
17 residential lead abatement rules were previously assigned to  
18 rules in another rulemaking proceeding, the Revisor of Statutes  
19 shall editorially renumber the adopted residential lead  
20 abatement rules as Minnesota Rules, parts 4761.0100 to 4761.0800.