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(Lead evaluation & abatement)

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LAWS OF:

1993

CHAPTER: 288

BILL NO:

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SPONSOR (S)

Bassano

DATE INTRODUCED:

September 10, 1992

COMMITTEE:

ASSEMBLY:

Energy & Hazardous Waste

SENATE:

Health and Human Services

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE:

No

Assembly substitute enacted

DATE OF PASSAGE:

ASSEMBLY:

December 2, 1993

SENATE:

October 19, 1992

DATE OF APPROVAL:

December 16, 1993

FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

SPONSOR STATEMENT:

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

ASSEMBLY:

Yes

SENATE:

Yes

FISCAL NOTE:

No

VETO MESSAGE:

No

MESSAGE ON SIGNING:

No

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

REPORTS:

No

HEARINGS:

No

DEPOSITURE ...

ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE, No. 1135 and ASSEMBLY, Nos. 1732 and 1350 (ACS)

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ADOPTED JUNE 10, 1993

Sponsored by Senator BASSANO, Assemblymen HARTMANN and CHARLES

AN ACT requiring the certification of persons and business firms performing lead evaluation and lead abatement, supplementing Titles 26 and 52 of the Revised Statutes and making an appropriation therefor.

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BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The Legislature finds and declares that:

Lead poisoning is the most prevalent environmental health problem facing children in New Jersey today; the Department of Health estimates that over 177,000 children under the age of five in New Jersey are at high risk of lead poisoning, and the effects of lead poisoning in children include learning disabilities, mental retardation, behavioral disorders, hyper-irritability, lack of coordination, loss of appetite, vomiting, abdominal pain, convulsions, permanent brain damage and death; even low levels of lead exposure can cause subtle neurological changes, reduced concentration and attentiveness, reduced I.Q. scores, behavioral problems, and learning disabilities; these problems persist and can adversely affect the child's chances for success in school and life; lead poisoning is caused by environmental exposure to lead and the most significant sources are lead-based paint in older housing and lead-laden dust and soil; and the Department of Health estimates that approximately 65% of New Jersey's housing stock may contain lead-based paint, representing a potential public health hazard of alarming magnitude.

The Legislature further finds and declares that:

Persons performing lead evaluation and lead abatement work must receive appropriate training and certification to ensure that lead evaluations and abatements are reliable, thorough, and safe; persons performing lead evaluation, without proper training, may fail to detect lead-contaminated surfaces; an abatement work plan that is based on an improper evaluation will be inadequate to rid a dwelling of a lead hazard; persons performing lead abatement, without proper training, may cause the contamination of an entire home with dangerous levels of lead; and a certification program for lead abatement is essential to ensure the safety of the occupants and the safety of the workers and is also necessary to protect consumers from fraud, abuse, and shoddy work practices.

- 2. As used in sections 1 through 13 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill):
 - "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Health.
- "Department" means the Department of Health.

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"Lead abatement" means a process designed either to mitigate or to eliminate permanently lead-based paint hazards on a premises and includes, but is not limited to: the removal of lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust; the containment or encapsulation of lead-based paint; the replacement of lead-painted surfaces or fixtures; the removal or covering of lead-contaminated soil; and all preparation, cleanup, disposal and post-abatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures.

"Lead evaluation" means a surface-by-surface investigation to determine the presence of lead-based paint and the provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation.

"Lead-based paint" means paint or other surface coating material that contains lead in excess of 1.0 milligrams per centimeter squared or in excess of 0.5% by weight, or such other level as may be established by federal law.

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

"Surface" means an area such as an interior or exterior wall, ceiling, floor, door, door frame, window sill, window frame, porch, stair, handrail and spindle, or other abradable surface, soil, furniture, a carpet, a radiator or a water pipe.

- 3. a. A person shall not perform a lead evaluation or lead abatement work unless the person is certified by the department pursuant to this act.
- b. The commissioner shall establish a certification program to assure the competency of persons to perform lead evaluations or lead abatement work in a safe and reliable manner. The commissioner may establish different classes of certification reflecting the different types and complexities of lead evaluation and abatement activities.
- c. The commissioner shall certify a person who satisfactorily completes the certification training course required pursuant to this act, passes an examination prescribed by the department and meets any other requirements for certification that may be established by the commissioner or by federal law.
- d. The certification shall be in writing with a photo identification, signed and dated by the commissioner. It shall be carried upon the person while performing evaluation or abatement services.
- e. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection a. of this section to the contrary, a person who is certified to conduct lead evaluations or perform lead abatement work in a jurisdiction outside of New Jersey is entitled to receive a New Jersey certification from the department if the person demonstrates successful completion of a training and certification program in that jurisdiction that is at least as rigorous and comprehensive as the State training and certification program.
- f. Lead evaluation and lead abatement certifications shall be for a period not to exceed two years and shall be non-transferable. A person may apply for recertification during the 90-day period before the certification expiration date or the

90-day period after the certification expiration date; except that if a person applies after the certification expiration date, he shall not perform any services for which certification is required until the certification is renewed. If a certification has expired for more than 90 days, the person is required to obtain a new certification.

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- g. Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict or otherwise affect the right of any person to engage in painting, woodworking, structural renovation or other indoor or outdoor contracting services that may result in the disturbance of paint, but a person shall not hold himself out as certified by the department or otherwise represent that he has specialized competency to perform lead evaluation or abatement work, unless he has been certified or otherwise specifically authorized pursuant to sections 1 through 13 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill).
- 4. a. The department shall develop, offer, or accredit training courses which shall be required for certification. These training courses shall include instruction in safe and effective evaluation and abatement methods. The training courses shall be developed in accordance with regulations adopted by the Department of Community Affairs pursuant to sections 14 through 23 of P.L. ,
- c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill) and the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L.1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-119 et seq.).
 - b. The training course for persons performing lead evaluation shall include, but not be limited to, instruction in:
 - (1) safe and effective techniques and methods to test for lead hazards and assess lead hazards on premises before, during and after abatement of lead hazards;
 - (2) risk assessment of the dangers posed by lead hazards on a premises and the effectiveness of various abatement techniques and methods and hazard reduction measures to reduce the risk posed by the presence of lead;
 - (3) safe work practices, including determining whether occupants must be relocated during lead abatement;
 - (4) practices to prevent contamination of the premises; and
 - (5) applicable State and federal requirements.
 - c. The training course for persons performing lead abatement shall include, but not be limited to, instruction concerning:
 - (1) safe and effective abatement techniques to remove, cover, encapsulate, or otherwise mitigate lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust and soil;
 - (2) possible routes of exposure during abatement of lead hazards;
 - (3) safe work practices, including determining whether occupants must be relocated during lead abatement;
 - (4) proper cleanup of lead-contaminated waste generated on the premises during and after lead abatement;
 - (5) safe and lawful handling, transport and disposal of lead-contaminated waste; and
 - (6) applicable State and federal requirements.
- d. The commissioner is authorized to adopt any applicable federal requirements or guidelines established by federal law,

including any requirements or guidelines that apply to homeowners or other property owners, notwithstanding that the requirements or guidelines may be inconsistent with the provisions of sections 1 through 13 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

- e. The department may establish continuing education requirements for recertification.
- f. A person shall not hold himself out as accredited by the department or otherwise represent that he is competent to offer training unless he has been accredited to provide training pursuant to this section.
- 5. a. The department may deny, suspend, impose conditions upon, revoke, or refuse to renew a certification for good cause, including but not limited to, the department's finding that:
- (1) a person has obtained a certification based upon a misrepresentation or fraud;
- (2) a person performed work without a certification as required in section 3 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- (3) a person engaged in unsafe work practices, violated the rules promulgated by the Department of Community Affairs pursuant to sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill), failed to obtain a permit pursuant to the Uniform Construction Code, N.J.A.C.5:23-1.1 et seq. or acted in a manner which posed a health risk to others;
- (4) the quality of the person's performance is below standards set by the department and remedial measures such as consultation and training are not accepted or do not result in improvement to a level of acceptable proficiency;
- (5) a person made false reports or reports not based on work done;
- (6) a person knowingly authorized or permitted the use of the name of a certified person to an uncertified person;
 - (7) a person falsely represented his certification credentials; or
- (8) a person has violated any provision of sections 1 through 13 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).
- b. An applicant or certificate holder whose application or certification is denied, suspended, conditionally issued, revoked or not renewed is entitled to a hearing pursuant to the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.).
- c. Denial of, suspension of, imposition of conditions upon, revocation of, or refusal to renew a certification shall not limit the department from pursuing against the applicant or certificate holder any other lawful remedy available to the department.
- d. Any person whose certification has been revoked shall be ineligible to apply for certification for three years from the date of revocation.
- 6. If the department has reason to believe that a person who: is not certified pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) is engaging in lead evaluation or lead abatement work or is soliciting another person to engage, employ or retain him to perform lead evaluation or lead abatement work, for pecuniary gain; or is either certified or not

- certified pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) and is causing an imminent threat to the public health, safety or welfare, the department may initiate a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction for injunctive relief to enforce or prevent a violation of sections 1 through 13 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill). The court may proceed in the action in a summary manner.
 - 7. A person who knowingly or purposely:

- a. hinders or delays the department in the enforcement of sections 1 through 13 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- b. fails to obtain the certification required by section 3 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill) and engages in lead evaluation or lead abatement work for pecuniary gain;
- c. solicits another person to engage, employ or retain him to perform a lead evaluation or lead abatement work, for pecuniary gain, when he is not certified pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- d. holds himself out as accredited by the department or otherwise represents that he is competent to offer training when he is not accredited to provide training pursuant to section 4 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill); or
- e. otherwise violates any provision of sections 1 through 13 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill); is guilty of a disorderly persons offense.
 - 8. As an alternative, or in addition to the provisions of section 7 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill), the commissioner may, subject to notice and hearing, impose an administrative civil penalty for a violation set forth in this section not to exceed \$1,000 for the first offense and \$5,000 for each subsequent offense. If the violation is of a continuing nature, each day it continues constitutes an additional and separate violation.

The penalty may be sued for and recovered by and in the name of the commissioner in a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction by a summary proceeding under "the penalty enforcement law," N.J.S.2A:58-1 et seq. For the purposes of this act, the Superior Court and the municipal court shall have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of "the penalty enforcement law."

The department may compromise and settle a claim for a penalty under this section in such amount as the department determines to be appropriate and equitable.

As used in this section, a violation shall include the:

- a. obstructing, hindering, delaying or interfering by force or otherwise with the commissioner in the exercise of any power or the discharge of any function or duty pursuant to the provisions of sections 1 through 13 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- b. preparing, uttering or rendering of any false statements, reports, documents, plans or specifications permitted or required pursuant to sections 1 through 13 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill); or

c. refusal or failure to comply with a ruling, action, order or notice of the commissioner pursuant to sections 1 through 13 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

- 9. The department shall assess fees from persons for certification and recertification and from training providers for any training course or continuing education course that it accredits. The fees shall be used to support the certification and accreditation programs.
- 10. The provisions of sections 1 through 13 of P.L. , c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall not apply to a property owner who personally performs his own lead abatement in a dwelling unit that he occupies as his primary place of residence.
- 11. Sections 1 through 13 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall be enforced by the commissioner or his representative, who shall have the right of entry to all premises at which the department has reason to believe that lead abatement or evaluation activities have taken place or are taking place, or to any premises occupied or used by a business firm subject to sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill); and the right to review any records for the purposes of inspection or investigation.
- 12. The department, in consultation with the Department of Community Affairs, shall adopt rules and regulations pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) to carry out the provisions of sections 1 through 13 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).
- 13. There is appropriated to the Department of Health \$90,000 from the General Fund to establish and implement the certification and training program established pursuant to sections 1 through 13 of P.L., c. (C) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).
- 14. As used in sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill):

"Business firm" means and includes any corporation, company, association, society, firm, partnership or joint stock company, or any sole proprietor, engaged in, advertising, or holding itself out to be in the business of lead evaluation or lead abatement.

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Community Affairs.

"Department" means the Department of Community Affairs.

"Lead abatement" means a process designed either to mitigate or to eliminate permanently lead-based paint hazards on a premises and includes, but is not limited to: the removal of lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust; the containment or encapsulation of lead-based paint; the replacement of lead-painted surfaces or fixtures; the removal or covering of lead-contaminated soil; and all preparation, cleanup, disposal and post-abatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures.

"Lead evaluation" means a surface-by-surface investigation to determine the presence of lead-based paint and the provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation.

"Lead-based paint" means paint or other surface coating

material that contains lead in excess of 1.0 milligrams per centimeter squared or in excess of 0.5% by weight, or such other level as may be established by federal law.

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

"Surface" means an area such as an interior or exterior wall, ceiling, floor, door, door frame, window sill, window frame, porch, stair, handrail and spindle, or other abradable surface, soil, furniture, a carpet, a radiator or a water pipe.

- 15. a. A business firm shall neither directly nor indirectly perform lead evaluation or abatement work without first obtaining certification from the department. Certification may be issued to perform lead evaluation or abatement work if the business firm employs or will employ sufficient numbers and types of personnel certified by the Department of Health pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) to perform lead abatement work and meets all other requirements that the commissioner may establish pursuant to section 23 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill). The certification shall be in writing, shall contain an expiration date, and shall be signed by the commissioner.
- b. A person or business firm shall not undertake a project involving lead abatement work without first obtaining a construction permit for that project pursuant to section 12 of P.L. 1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-130). No permit shall be issued for lead abatement work, except to:
- (1) an owner undertaking work on his own premises using his own employees, if those employees are certified by the Department of Health pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- (2) a homeowner proposing to perform lead abatement work himself on a dwelling unit that he owns and occupies as a primary place of residence; or
- (3) a business firm certified pursuant to this section to perform such work.

The issuance of a construction permit to an individual homeowner proposing to perform lead abatement work on a dwelling unit that he owns and occupies as a primary place of residence shall be accompanied by written information developed by the department explaining the dangers of improper lead abatement, procedures for conducting safe lead abatement, and the availability of certified lead abatement contractors, or of any available training for homeowners.

c. Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict or otherwise affect the right of any business firm to engage in painting, woodworking, structural renovation or other indoor or outdoor contracting services that may result in the disturbance of paint, but a business firm shall not hold itself out as certified by the department or otherwise represent that it has specialized competency to perform lead evaluation or abatement work unless it has been certified or otherwise specifically authorized pursuant

to this section.

 16. The certification required pursuant to section 15 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall be for a period not to exceed two years and shall not be transferable. A business firm may apply for recertification during the 90-day period before the certification expiration date, or the 90-day period after the certification expiration date; except that if a business firm applies after the certification expiration date, the firm shall not perform any services for which certification is required until the certification is renewed. If a certification has expired for more than 90 days, the business firm is required to obtain a new certification.

A copy of the certification shall be conspicuously displayed for public review in the business office of a business firm engaged in the business of abating lead-based paint hazards or conducting lead evaluations. Additionally, the certification number shall be displayed on all business vehicles and at all lead abatement or lead evaluation jobs in progress.

A certification or recertification shall not be issued until a certification fee has been paid in full to the department. The commissioner shall establish application and certification fees by regulation pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), in an amount sufficient to cover the costs to the department of administering and enforcing the provisions of sections 14 through 24 of P.L. , c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

- The commissioner may adopt regulations, including amendments to the Uniform Construction Code, N.J.A.C.5:23-1.1 et seq., prescribing standards, including appropriate training and certification requirements, governing safe practices for construction work that, although not a lead abatement, may create a lead hazard to an occupant of a building or structure. In addition, the commissioner may adopt any requirements or guidelines established by federal law or regulation.
- 18. Sections 14 through 24 of P.L. , c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall be enforced by the commissioner or his representative who shall have the right of entry to all premises at which the department has reason to believe that lead abatement or evaluation activities may have taken place or are taking place or to any premises used or occupied by a business firm subject to sections 14 through 24 of P.L. , c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill); and the right to review any records for the purposes of inspection or investigation.
- 19. a. The department may deny, suspend, impose conditions upon, revoke, or refuse to renew a certification for good cause, including:
- (1) violating, or abetting another to commit a violation of sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- (2) making a false statement on an application for certification, or in providing other information required by the department;
- 54 (3) misrepresentation of qualifications, or fraudulently

obtaining certification;

- (4) engaging in practices during lead abatement work contrary to safe procedures established therefor; and
- (5) employing persons to perform lead abatement or lead evaluation work who are not certified pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill) to perform such work.
- b. A business firm whose application or certification is denied, suspended, conditionally issued, revoked, or not renewed is entitled to a hearing pursuant to the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.).
- c. Denial of, suspension of, the imposition of conditions upon, revocation of, or refusal to renew a certification shall not limit the department from pursuing against the applicant or certificate holder any other lawful remedy available to the department.
- d. A business firm whose certification has been revoked shall be ineligible to apply for certification for three years from the date of revocation. This ineligibility shall extend to any other business firm having any proprietor, officer, director, general partner, or shareholder or limited partner with at least a 10% interest, in common with the business firm whose certification was revoked.
- 20. If the department has reason to believe that a condition exists that poses an imminent threat to the public health, safety or welfare, the department may initiate a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction for injunctive relief to enforce or prevent a violation of sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill). The court may proceed in the action in a summary manner.
 - 21. Any person who knowingly or purposely:
- a. hinders or delays the department in the enforcement of sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- b. fails to obtain certification required by sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- c. refuses to make his certification accessible to the commissioner; or
- d. otherwise violates any provision of sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- is guilty of a disorderly persons offense. If the person is a corporation, all officers, directors, and shareholders owning at least a 10% interest in the corporation may be held liable for any violation by the corporation pursuant to this section.
- 22. As an alternative, or in addition to the provisions of section 21 of P.L. , c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill), the commissioner may, subject to notice and hearing, impose an administrative civil penalty for a violation set forth in this section not to exceed \$1,000 for the first offense and \$5,000 for each subsequent offense. If the violation is of a continuing nature, each day it continues constitutes an additional and separate violation.
- The penalty may be sued for and recovered by and in the name of the commissioner in a civil action in a court of competent

jurisdiction by a summary proceeding under "the penalty enforcement law," N.J.S.2A:58-1 et seq. For the purposes of this act, the Superior Court and the municipal court shall have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of "the penalty enforcement law."

The department may compromise and settle a claim for a penalty under this section in such amount as the department determines to be appropriate and equitable.

a. As used in this section, a violation shall include the:

- (1) obstructing hindering, delaying or interfering by force or otherwise with the commissioner in the exercise of any power or the discharge of any function or duty pursuant to the provisions of sections 14 through 24 of P.L. , c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- (2) preparing, uttering or rendering of any false statements, reports, documents, plans or specifications permitted or required pursuant to sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill); or
- (3) refusal or failure to comply with a ruling, action, order or notice of the commissioner pursuant to sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).
- b. A person shall be deemed to have violated or caused to be violated the provisions of sections 14 through 24 of P.L. , c.
- 24 (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill) if an officer, 25 agent or employee under his control has violated or caused to be 26 violated any provision of sections 14 through 24 of P.L. , c.
 - (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill).
 - c. If a person subject to sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c.
 - (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill) is a corporation, all officers, directors and shareholders having at least a 10% interest shall be jointly and individually liable for any violation by the corporation.
 - 23. The department, in consultation with the Department of Health, shall adopt regulations pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) to implement the provisions of sections 14 through 24 of P.L. , c.
 - (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill), including regulations prescribing standards for the performance of lead abatement work. Additionally, the commissioner may adopt any applicable requirements or guidelines established by federal law or regulation, including any requirements or guidelines that apply to homeowners or other property owners, notwithstanding that the requirements or guidelines may be inconsistent with the provisions of sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill).
 - 24. The department shall delegate, by rule or by interagency agreement pursuant to R.S. 52:14-4, to the Department of Labor, its administrative and enforcement duties and functions pursuant to the provisions of sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) relating to the certification of business firms to perform lead evaluation or abatement work on public buildings, commercial buildings, bridges or any other buildings or structures that do not contain dwelling units. When the Department of Labor receives such a

delegation, the Department of Labor shall be reimbursed by the department in an amount that is sufficient to cover the costs incurred by the Department of Labor in administering and enforcing the provisions of sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill). The costs incurred by the Department of Labor in administering and enforcing this act shall be annually certified by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in the Department of the Treasury. The Department of Community Affairs shall have ultimate responsibility for ensuring that lead evaluation and abatement work on all buildings and structures conforms to the requirements of sections 14 through 24 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

25. This act shall take effect 18 months after the date of enactment; except that sections 12 and 23 of this act shall take effect immediately and sections 3, 4 and 15 shall take effect six months after the date of enactment.

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STATEMENT

 Sections 1 through 13 of this Assembly Substitute direct the Commissioner of Health to establish a certification program to assure the competency of persons to perform lead evaluations or lead abatement work in a safe and reliable manner. The commissioner may establish different classes of certification reflecting the different types and complexities of lead evaluation and abatement activities.

The substitute provides that the commissioner shall certify a person who satisfactorily completes the required certification training course, passes an examination prescribed by the Department of Health (DOH) and meets any other requirements for certification that may be established by the commissioner or by federal law.

The substitute provides, however, that the certification requirements shall not be construed to restrict or otherwise affect the right of any person to engage in painting, woodworking, structural renovation or other indoor or outdoor contracting services that may result in the disturbance of paint; but a person shall not hold himself out as certified by the department or otherwise represent that he has specialized competency to perform lead evaluation or abatement work, unless he has been certified or otherwise specifically authorized pursuant to the substitute.

The substitute also directs the DOH to develop, offer, or accredit training courses which shall be required for certification.

Sections 14 through 24 of this substitute would require that a business firm obtain certification from the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) before performing lead evaluation or abatement work. Certification, for a period not to exceed two years, may be issued if the business firm employs sufficient numbers and types of personnel certified by the DOH to perform lead abatement work, and meets all other requirements that the Commissioner of Community Affairs adopts by regulation. The

substitute sets forth the procedures for obtaining certification and requires that a business firm conspicuously display its certification for public review.

The substitute also requires that a person or business firm obtain a construction permit prior to undertaking any project involving lead abatement. A construction permit for lead abatement work would be issued only to: the owner of the premises using his own DOH-certified employees, a homeowner doing the abatement work himself, or a business firm certified pursuant to the substitute. The substitute expressly excludes from its provisions any painting, woodworking or other contractual services that may result in the disturbance of paint.

The substitute provides that a person or business firm is guilty of a disorderly persons offense if it knowingly or intentionally:

- a. hinders or delays the DOH or DCA in the enforcement of the substitute;
- b. fails to obtain the required certification and engages in lead evaluation or lead abatement work;
- c. in the case of individuals, solicits another person to engage, employ or retain him to perform a lead evaluation or lead abatement work when he is not certified:
- d. in the case of training programs, holds itself out as accredited by the department or otherwise represents that it is competent to offer training when it is not accredited to provide training;
- e. in the case of business firms, refuses to make its certification accessible to the Commissioner of Community Affairs; or
 - f. otherwise violates any provision of the substitute.

The respective departments are authorized to deny, suspend, impose conditions on, revoke or refuse to renew a certification for good cause, as outlined in the substitute.

The substitute also authorizes the Commissioner of Health and Community Affairs, respectively, to impose civil penalties of \$1,000 for the first offense and \$5,000 for each subsequent offense.

The substitute provides that the Commissioners of Health and Community Affairs shall assess fees for certification and accreditation of training programs, which fees shall be used to support the departments' respective certification and accreditation programs. The substitute also appropriates \$90,000 to the DOH to begin implementation of the program.

The DCA is mandated to delegate its administrative and enforcement duties to the Department of Labor for buildings or structures that do not contain dwelling units.

Finally, the substitute takes effect 18 months after enactment, but the respective commissioners shall begin certification of individuals and business firms six months from the date of enactment.

 Requires certification of persons and business firms performing lead evaluation and lead abatement by DOH and DCA, respectively; appropriates \$90,000.

SENATE, No. 1135

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED SEPTEMBER 10, 1992

By Senator BASSANO

AN ACT requiring the certification of lead inspectors and lead abatement workers, supplementing Title 26 of the Revised Statutes and making an appropriation therefor.

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BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The Legislature finds and declares that:

Lead poisoning is the most prevalent environmental health problem facing children in New Jersey today; the Department of Health estimates that over 177,000 children under the age of five in New Jersey are at high risk of lead poisoning, and the effects of lead poisoning in children include learning disabilities, mental retardation, behavioral disorders, hyper-irritability, lack of coordination, loss of appetite, vomiting, abdominal convulsions, permanent brain damage and death; even low levels of lead exposure can cause subtle neurological changes, reduced concentration and attentiveness, reduced IQ scores, behavioral problems, and learning disabilities; these problems persist and can adversely affect the child's chances for success in school and life; lead poisoning is caused by environmental exposure to lead and the most significant sources are lead-based paint in older housing and lead-laden dust and soil; and the Department of Health estimates that approximately 65% of New Jersey's housing stock may contain lead-based paint, representing a potential public health hazard of alarming magnitude.

The Legislature further finds and declares that:

Lead inspectors and lead abatement workers and supervisors must receive appropriate training and certification to ensure that lead inspections and abatements are reliable, thorough, and safe; inspectors, without proper training, may fail to detect lead-contaminated surfaces; an abatement work plan that is based on an improper inspection will be inadequate to rid a dwelling of a lead hazard; abatement workers, without proper training, may cause the contamination of an entire home with dangerous levels of lead; and a certification program for lead abatement is essential to ensure the safety of the occupants and the safety of the workers and is also necessary to protect consumers from fraud, abuse, and shoddy work practices.

2. As used in this act:

"Accessible surface" means an interior or exterior surface painted with lead-based paint that is accessible for a child to mouth or chew.

- "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Health.
- "Department" means the Department of Health.
- 45 "Friction surface" means an interior or exterior surface that is

subject to abrasion or friction, and includes a window sash and other window surfaces and door, floor and stair surfaces.

"Impact surface" means an interior or exterior surface that is subject to damage by repeated impacts, and includes a door jam and accessible door frame, stair tread, hand rail and spindles.

"Lead abatement" means the process of permanently eliminating lead-based paint hazards on a premises and includes: determining each location on the premises that contains a lead-based paint hazard; for each lead-based paint hazard, replacing, removing, encapsulating, or covering lead-based paint and removing or covering lead-contaminated soil; collecting lead-contaminated dust and waste; cleaning and disposing of the waste created from the remediation efforts; relocation of occupants during the abatement process; and post-abatement clearance testing activities.

"Lead abatement worker" means any person engaged in lead abatement activities and includes a person who designs, performs, oversees, or evaluates lead abatement projects.

"Lead-based paint" means paint or other surface coating material containing: more than 0.06% lead by weight, calculated as lead metal, in the total nonvolatile content of liquid paint or other coating material; more than one milligram of lead per square centimeter in the dried film of applied paint or other coating material as measured by x-ray fluorescence; or more than 0.5% lead by weight using laboratory analysis.

"Lead-based paint hazard" means any hazard to human health caused by exposure or likely exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust or soil, peeling paint or an accessible, friction or impact surface.

"Lead-contaminated waste" means any discarded material resulting from lead abatement that due to the presence of lead fails the test for the Toxicity Characteristic set forth at 40 C.F.R. 261.24, or for a more restrictive standard that the State Department of Environmental Protection and Energy or the federal Environmental Protection Agency may apply by regulation.

"Lead hazard" means a situation in which a person is at high risk of lead poisoning from a lead-based paint hazard or lead-contaminated dust or soil.

"Lead inspection" means the process of identifying the sources of lead exposure, identifying the visible hazards, and sampling and testing appropriate surfaces for lead contamination.

"Occupant" means any person who resides in, or regularly uses, a premises.

"Peeling paint" means interior or exterior paint that is peeling, flaking, chalking, chipped, cracked or blistered or paint located on an interior or exterior surface or fixture that is damaged or deteriorated.

"Premises" means a vacant lot, or a lot or portion of a lot that contains a dwelling or structure and includes any land, open areas, play area, playground, private yard, community garden, exterior grounds of a facility, and any buildings or structures thereon.

"Surface" means areas such as interior and exterior walls,

ceilings, floors, doors, door frames, window sills, window frames, porches, stairs, handrails and spindles, and other abradable surfaces, soil, furniture, carpets, radiators and water pipes.

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- 3. a. A person shall not perform a lead inspection or lead abatement work unless the person is certified by the Department of Health as competent to perform in a safe and reliable manner as a lead inspector or lead abatement worker, as appropriate.
- b. The commissioner shall certify a person who satisfactorily completes the certification training course required pursuant to this act.
- c. The certification shall be in writing with a photo identification, signed and dated by the commissioner. It shall be carried upon the worker's person while performing an inspection or abatement services.
- d. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection b. of this section, a lead inspector or abatement worker who is certified to conduct lead inspections or perform lead abatement work in a jurisdiction outside of New Jersey is entitled to receive a New Jersey certification from the department if the person demonstrates successful completion of a training certification program in that jurisdiction that is at least as and comprehensive as rigorous the State training certification program.
- e. Lead inspection and lead abatement certifications shall be for a two-year period and shall be non-transferable. A person may apply for recertification during the 90-day period before the certification expiration date or the 90-day period after the certification expiration date, except that if a person applies after the certification expiration date, he shall not perform any services for which certification is required until his certification is renewed. If a certification has expired for more than 90 days, the person is required to obtain a new certification.
- 4. a. The department shall develop, offer, or approve training courses which shall be required for the certification of lead inspectors and lead abatement workers.
- b. The training course for lead inspectors shall include, but not be limited to instruction in:
- (1) safe and effective techniques and methods to test for lead hazards and assess lead hazards on premises before, during and after abatement of lead hazards;
- (2) risk assessment of the dangers posed by lead hazards on a premises and the effectiveness of various abatement techniques and methods and hazard reduction measures to reduce the risk posed by the presence of lead;
- (3) safe work practices for the protection of workers and occupants;
- (4) practices to prevent contamination of the premises, ambient discharges, and ground contamination; and
 - (5) applicable State and federal requirements.
- c. The training course for lead abatement workers shall include, but not be limited to instruction concerning:
- (1) safe and effective abatement techniques to remove, cover, or encapsulate lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust and soil;

- 1 (2) possible routes of exposure to workers and occupants during 2 abatement of lead hazards;
 - (3) safe work practices for the protection of workers and occupants, including the relocation of occupants during lead abatement;
 - (4) proper cleanup of lead-contaminated dust and waste during and after lead abatement;
 - (5) safe handling, transport and disposal of lead-contaminated waste; and
 - (6) applicable State and federal requirements.

- d. At a minimum, the State training and certification program shall conform with all applicable federal training and certification requirements.
- e. The department shall establish continuing education requirements for recertification.
- 5. a. The department may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a certification for good cause, including but not limited to, the department's finding that:
- (1) a person has obtained a certification based upon a misrepresentation or fraud;
- (2) a person performed work without a certification as required in this act;
- (3) a person engaged in unsafe work practices or acted in a manner which posed a health risk to others;
- (4) the quality of the person's performance is below standards set by the department and remedial measures such as consultation and training are not accepted or do not result in improvement to a level of acceptable proficiency;
- (5) a person reported fictitious results or reports not based on work done;
- (6) a person knowingly lent the use of the name of a certified lead inspector or abatement worker to an uncertified lead inspector or abatement worker;
 - (7) a person falsely represented his certification credentials; or
 - (8) a person has violated any provision of this act.
- b. Before denying, suspending, revoking, or refusing to renew a certification, the department shall afford the applicant or certificate holder an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C. 52:14B-1 et seq.)
- c. Denial, suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew a certification shall not limit the department from pursuing against the applicant or certificate holder any other lawful remedy available to the department.
- d. Any person whose certification has been revoked shall be ineligible to apply for certification for three years from the effective date of revocation.
- 6. If the department has reason to believe that a lead inspector or abatement worker is causing an imminent threat to the public health, safety or welfare, it may order the person to temporarily cease and desist operations pending the outcome of a hearing pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.).
- 54 7. A person who hinders or delays the department in the

enforcement of this act, fails to obtain the certification required by this act, or otherwise violates any provision of this act, is guilty of a disorderly persons offense.

- 8. As an alternative, or in addition to, the provisions of section 7 of this act, the department may:
- a. Subject to notice and hearing, impose an administrative civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for each offense; and
- b. Institute an action in Superior Court for injunctive or other relief for any violation of this act. The court may issue any order it deems necessary to enforce this act, including an order requiring a lead inspector or abatement worker to correct hazardous conditions he caused or to cease operations in violation of this act.
- 9. The department shall assess fees for certification and recertification and for any training course or continuing education course that it offers. The fees shall be used to support the certification and training and continuing education programs.
- 10. The department shall adopt rules and regulations pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) to carry out the provisions of this act and to protect workers and occupants from the dangers of abatement work. These regulations shall include, but not be limited to:
- a. safe and effective abatement techniques and work practices that a certified lead abatement worker shall employ to remove, cover, or encapsulate lead-based paint and lead contaminated dust and soil;
- b. proper cleanup of debris during and after lead abatement; and
 c. safe handling, transport and disposal of lead-contaminated
 waste.
- 11. There is appropriated to the Department of Health \$90,000 from the General Fund to establish and implement the certification and training program established pursuant to this act.
- 12. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1993, except that the department may take such anticipatory administrative actions in advance, including the adoption of regulations, as shall be necessary for the implementation of this act.

STATEMENT

42.

 This bill provides for the certification of lead inspectors and lead abatement workers by the Department of Health.

Lead poisoning is the most prevalent environmental health problem facing children in New Jersey today. The Department of Health estimates that over 177,000 children under the age of five in New Jersey are at high risk of lead poisoning. Lead poisoning is caused by environmental exposure to lead and the most significant sources are lead-based paint in older housing and lead-laden dust and soil. In order to ensure that lead inspections and abatements are reliable, thorough, and safe for both the occupants and the abatement workers, it is necessary to establish a State certification program for persons who perform this work.

The bill provides that a person shall not perform a lead inspection or lead abatement work unless the person is certified

by the department as competent to perform in a safe and reliable manner as a lead inspector or lead abatement worker. A person is required to satisfactorily complete a certification training course developed, offered or approved by the department in order to qualify for certification.

The bill appropriates \$90,000 to the Department of Health as start-up funds to implement the certification and training program.

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13 Requires certification of lead inspectors and lead abatement 14 workers by DOH; appropriates \$90,000.

ASSEMBLY, No. 1732

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED SEPTEMBER 14, 1992

By Assemblymen HARTMANN and Catania

AN ACT concerning the removal of lead-based paint hazards, creating the "Lead Removal Worker Certification Fund," and supplementing P.L.1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-119 et seq.).

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. As used in this act:

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Community Affairs;

"Department" means the Department of Community Affairs;

"Lead abatement" means a comprehensive process of removing lead-based paint from a building or structure, and includes determining each location in the building or structure that contains lead-based paint, removing or encapsulating lead-based paint, containing dust and debris therefrom, and cleaning up and disposing of the resultant waste; and

"Lead inspection" means a process of sampling and testing for lead contamination or other hazards, including lead-based paint, and lead contaminated surface and airborne dust, and includes the sampling and testing of lead-laden soil.

- 2. The department shall, commencing on or before July 1, 1993, develop, offer or approve training courses which shall be required for the certification of lead abatement workers and lead inspectors. At a minimum, the State training and certification program shall conform with all federal training and certification requirements.
- (1) The training course for lead abatement workers shall include, but shall not be limited to, instruction in: general renovation and lead abatement techniques; the known health effects of lead toxicity and possible routes of exposure of workers and occupants during abatement of lead-based paint hazards; various techniques and methods of abating lead-based paint hazards; safe methods of lead abatement and safe work practices for the protection of workers and occupants, including the enclosure of work areas; proper cleanup of debris and lead bearing dust during and after lead abatement; the safe handling, transport and disposal of hazardous lead waste; instruction on the proper use of equipment; instruction on applicable State and federal requirements; and such other health and safety concerns as the department may deem appropriate or necessary.
- (2) The training course for lead inspectors shall include, but shall not be limited to, instruction in different techniques and methods of assessing total lead hazards in buildings or other structures before, during and after abatement of lead hazards, including knowledge of different lead testing techniques and adiation safety instruction on the proper use of equipment, instruction on applicable State and the fall requirements, general

 safe work practices and any other requirements the department may deem necessary and appropriate.

The training courses, to the greatest extent possible, shall be modeled on the training programs of the Hudson County Urban League and the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey. The training course curriculum shall be reviewed periodically by the department, and shall be updated as necessary to insure that the training course reflects the most current information available.

- 3. Beginning January 1, 1994, every person who performs lead abatement work shall first procure certification from the department or shall perform the work under the direct on-site supervision of a certified person. No certification shall be issued unless the applicant has completed a course of training offered or approved by the department, and, if required by the department, has completed an examination, on lead abatement work offered or certified by the commissioner pursuant to section 2 of this act. Application for certification shall be made to the department in a manner and on such forms as may be prescribed by the department. The certification shall be in writing, shall be dated when issued and shall be signed by the commissioner. The certification shall be carried upon the worker's person when performing lead inspections and shall be readily available for inspection by representatives of the commissioner.
- 4. Beginning January 1, 1994, every person who performs lead inspections shall first procure certification from the department. No certification shall be issued unless the applicant has completed a course of training and, if required by the department, completed an examination, on lead inspections certified or offered by the department pursuant to section 2 of this act. Application for certification shall be made to the department in a manner and on such forms as may be prescribed by the department. The certification shall be in writing, shall be dated when issued and shall be signed by the commissioner. The certification shall be carried upon the worker's person when performing lead inspections and shall be readily available for inspection by representatives of the commissioner.
- 5. No business firm shall either directly or indirectly perform lead abatement work without first obtaining a performance permit for a job site from the department. A performance permit may be issued to perform lead abatement work if it is demonstrated that there are sufficient certified personnel to perform lead abatement work. The performance permit shall be in writing, shall contain an expiration date, and shall be signed by the commissioner. The performance permit shall be readily available at the work site for inspection by representatives of the commissioner.
- 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of this act, an inspector or abatement worker who is certified to conduct lead inspections or perform lead abatement work in a jurisdiction outside of New Jersey may apply to the department for New Jersey certification and is entitled to receive such certification if he or she demonstrates successful completion of a training and certification program that is at least as rigorous and

comprehensive as the New Jersey training and certification program.

7. Certification shall be for a two-year period. Application for recertification shall be made to the department at least 60 days prior to the expiration date of the certification. Certification shall not be transferable. No certification or recertification shall be issued until a certification fee has been paid in full to the department. Application and certification fees shall be established by the commissioner, by rule or regulation adopted pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), in an amount sufficient to cover the costs to the department of administering and enforcing the provisions of this act. The department may establish continuing education requirements for recertification.

A person shall have 90 days from the expiration date of a certification to renew an expired certification, after which date the person shall be required to apply for a new certification. The 90-day grace period shall not entitle a person to perform any services for which certification is required.

A copy of the certification shall be conspicuously displayed for public review in the business office of a business firm engaged in the business of abating lead-based paint hazards or conducting lead inspections. When engaged in on-site abatement or inspection activities, a person certified pursuant to this act shall carry on his person for inspection by an authorized public official, a copy of his certification.

- 8. An on-site supervisor shall be responsible for the training of any person performing lead abatement work under his supervision, who is not certified pursuant to this act, in safe work practices while performing lead abatement work, and for assuring that such practices are followed during the course of the work. The nature, manner or scope of such training may be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the department.
- 9. This act, and the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, shall be enforced by the commissioner or his representative, who shall have the right of entry to all pertinent premises and the right to review any records for the purposes of inspection and information.
- 10. Any person who hinders or delays the commissioner or his representative in the performance of his duty to enforce this act, or fails to obtain certification required by the provisions of this act, or refuses to make his certification accessible to the commissioner or his representative, or otherwise violates any provision of this act or any rule or regulation adopted under this act, is guilty of a disorderly persons offense.
- 11. a. The department may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a certification for good cause, including:
- (1) violating, or abetting another to commit a violation of this act, including any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this act, or order issued hereunder;
- (2) making a false statement on an application for certification, or in providing other information required by the department;
 - (3) misrepresentation of qualifications, or fraudulently

obtaining certification; and

- (4) engaging in practices during lead abatement work contrary to safe procedures established therefor, which pose a significant health risk to employees or to occupants.
- b. Before suspending, revoking, or refusing to renew a certification, the department shall afford the applicant or certificate holder an opportunity to be heard in accordance with the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.).
- c. Suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew a certification shall not bar the department from pursuing against the applicant or certificate holder any other lawful remedy available to the department.
- d. Any employer or any person whose certification is revoked shall be ineligible to apply for certification for three years from the date of revocation.
- e. If the department has reason to believe that a condition exists that poses an imminent threat to the public health, safety or welfare, it may order the certificate holder to cease operations pending the outcome of the hearing.
- 12. a. If a person violates any of the provisions of this act, including any rule or regulation adopted thereunder, the department may:
- (1) institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin the violation, and the court may proceed in the action in a summary manner;
- (2) impose a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$1,000 for the first offense, not more than \$5,000 for the second offense, and not more than \$10,000 for the third and each subsequent offense. If the violation is of a continuing nature, each day of violation subsequent to receipt of an order to cease the violation constitutes an additional, separate and distinct offense; or
- (3) file a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to collect a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 for the first offense, not more than \$5,000 for the second offense, and not more than \$10,000 for the third and each subsequent offense. If the violation is of a continuing nature, each day of violation subsequent to receipt of an order to cease the violation constitutes an additional, separate and distinct offense;
- b. No civil administrative penalty shall be levied except subsequent to the notification of the violator by certified mail or personal service. The notice shall include: a reference to the section of the statute, regulation, order or certification condition violated; a concise statement of the facts alleged to constitute the violation; a statement of the amount of the civil penalty to be imposed; and a statement of the violator's right to a hearing. The violator shall have 20 days from receipt of notice within which to deliver to the department a written request for a hearing. Subsequent to the hearing and upon a finding that a violation has occurred, the department may issue a final order assessing the amount of the penalty. If no hearing is requested, the notice shall become a final order upon the expiration of the 20-day period. Payment of the penalty is due when a final order

is issued or when the notice becomes a final order. Agreement to, or payment of a civil administrative penalty shall not be deemed to affect the availability of any other enforcement provision in connection with the violation for which the penalty is levied.

- c. Any person violating a court order issued pursuant to of subsection a. of this section, or who fails to pay a civil administrative penalty when due and owing as provided in subsection b. of this section, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of the violation. Each day's continuance of a violation constitutes a separate and distinct violation. Any penalty imposed under this subsection may be recovered with costs in a summary proceeding pursuant to "the penalty enforcement law," N.[.S.2A:58-1 et seq.
- d. The department may compromise and settle any claim for a penalty under this section in such amount as the department may determine to be appropriate and equitable under all of the circumstances.
- e. Any person who fails to contest or to pay, in whole or in part, a civil administrative penalty imposed pursuant to this section, including payments required to be made pursuant to a payment schedule therefor, within 30 days of the date that the penalty is owing, shall be subject to an interest charge on the amount of the penalty owing from the date that the amount was owed. The rate of interest shall be that established by the New Jersey Supreme Court for interest rates on judgments, as set forth the in Rules Governing the Courts of the State of New Jersey.
- 13. a. There is established, in the Department of Community Affairs, a nonlapsing revolving fund entitled the "Lead Removal Worker Certification Fund." The fund shall be maintained by the commissioner, and shall be credited with all penalties, monies and fees assessed and collected pursuant to this act and any earnings on the investment thereof. The commissioner shall report by December 31 annually, to the State Treasurer and to the Joint Budget Oversight Committee, or its successor on income, expenditures and the balance of the fund.
- b. Moneys in the fund shall be used by the department for the purposes of administering and enforcing the provisions of this act.
- 14. Not later than July 1, 1993, the department shall adopt, in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this act, and shall have procured adequate personnel and materials for the appropriate courses, tests, or both.
 - 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

 This bill requires the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) to develop and enforce a program for the mandatory training and certification of lead abatement workers and lead inspectors by July, 1993.

The training and certification program for lead abatement workers would include, among other things, instruction in renovation and lead abatement techniques, safe work practices for the protection of workers and occupants, and proper cleanup of debris and lead bearing dust during and after lead abatement. The training and certification program for lead inspectors would include, among other things, instruction in the techniques and methods of assessing lead hazards in buildings, and different lead testing techniques.

The bill would require that any person performing lead abatement work or lead inspection be certified. Further, business firms would be required to obtain a performance permit for any job site where lead abatement work is to be performed. The bill would allow lead abatement workers or inspectors who are certified in another jurisdiction to be entitled to a New Jersey certification if the certification program in the other jurisdiction is comparable to the State program established by this bill. Certifications must be renewed every two years.

A person violating the act would be subject to suspension, revocation or refusal to renew a certificate, a disorderly persons offense, as well as penalties of \$1,000 for the first offense, \$5,000 for a second offense, and \$10,000 for the third and subsequent offense. The bill establishes the "Lead Abatement Worker Certification Fund" into which shall be deposited all fees, penalties and other monies collected to be used to administer and enforce the bill's provisions.

Establishes certification program for lead abatement workers and inspectors; establishes "Lead Removal Worker Certification Fund."

ASSEMBLY, No. 1350

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED MAY 4, 1992

By Assemblyman CHARLES

AN ACT concerning the abatement of lead-based paint hazards, creating the "Lead Abatement Worker Certification Fund," and supplementing P.L.1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-119 et seq.).

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. As used in this act:

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Community Affairs;

"Department" means the Department of Community Affairs;

"Lead abatement" means a comprehensive process of removing lead-based paint from a building or structure, and includes determining each location in the building or structure that contains lead-based paint, removing or encapsulating lead-based paint, containing dust and debris therefrom, and cleaning up and disposing of the resultant waste; and

"Lead inspection" means a process of sampling and testing for lead contamination or other hazards, including lead-based paint, and lead contaminated surface and airborne dust, and includes the sampling and testing of lead-laden soil.

- 2. The department shall, commencing on or before March 1, 1992, develop, offer or approve training courses which shall be required for the certification of lead abatement workers and lead inspectors. At a minimum, the State training and certification program shall conform with all federal training and certification requirements.
- (1) The training course for lead abatement workers shall include, but shall not be limited to, instruction in: general renovation and lead abatement techniques; the known health effects of lead toxicity and possible routes of exposure of workers and occupants during abatement of lead-based paint hazards; various techniques and methods of abating lead-based paint hazards; safe methods of lead abatement and safe work practices for the protection of workers and occupants, including the enclosure of work areas; proper cleanup of debris and lead bearing dust during and after lead abatement; the safe handling, transport and disposal of hazardous lead waste; instruction on the proper use of equipment; instruction on applicable State and federal requirements; and such other health and safety concerns as the department may deem appropriate or necessary.
- (2) The training course for lead inspectors shall include, but shall not be limited to, instruction in different techniques and methods of assessing total lead hazards in buildings or other structures before, during and after abatement of lead hazards, including knowledge of different lead testing techniques and

radiation safety, instruction on the proper use of equipment, instruction on applicable State and federal requirements, general safe work practices and any other requirements the department may deem necessary and appropriate.

The training courses, to the greatest extent possible, shall be modeled on the training programs of the Hudson County Urban League and the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey. The training course curriculum shall be reviewed periodically by the department, and shall be updated as necessary to insure that the training course reflects the most current information available.

- 3. Beginning not later than 360 days following the effective date of this act, every person who performs lead abatement work shall first procure certification from the department or shall perform the work under the direct on-site supervision of a certified person. No certification shall be issued unless the applicant has completed a course of training offered or approved by the department, and, if required by the department, has completed an examination, on lead abatement work offered or certified by the commissioner pursuant to section 2 of this act. Application for certification shall be made to the department in a manner and on such forms as may be prescribed by the department. The certification shall be in writing, shall be dated when issued and shall be signed by the commissioner. The certification shall be carried upon the worker's person and shall be readily available for inspection by representatives of the commissioner.
- 4. Beginning not later than 360 days following the effective date of this act, every person who performs lead inspections shall first procure certification from the department. No certification shall be issued unless the applicant has completed a course of training and, if required by the department, completed an examination, on lead inspections certified or offered by the department pursuant to section 2 of this act. Application for certification shall be made to the department in a manner and on such forms as may be prescribed by the department. The certification shall be in writing, shall be dated when issued and shall be signed by the commissioner. The certification shall be carried upon the worker's person and shall be readily available for inspection by representatives of the commissioner.
- 5. No business firm shall either directly or indirectly perform lead abatement work without first obtaining a performance permit for a job site from the commissioner. A performance permit may be issued to perform lead abatement work if it is demonstrated that there are sufficient certified personnel to perform lead abatement work. The performance permit shall be in writing, shall contain an expiration date, and shall be signed by the commissioner. The performance permit shall be readily available at the work site for inspection by representatives of the commissioner.
- 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of this act, an inspector or abatement worker who is certified to conduct lead inspections or perform lead abatement work in a jurisdiction outside of New jersey may apply to the department for New

Jersey certification and is entitled to receive such certification if he or she demonstrates successful completion of a training and certification program that is at least as rigorous and comprehensive as the New Jersey training and certification program.

7. Complete certification shall be for a two-year period. Application for recertification shall be made to the department at least 60 days prior to the expiration date of the certification. Certification shall not be transferable. No certification or recertification shall be issued until a certification fee has been paid in full to the department. Application and certification fees shall be established by the commissioner, by rule or regulation adopted pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), in an amount sufficient to cover the costs to the department of administering and enforcing the provisions of this act. The department may establish continuing education requirements for recertification.

A person shall have 90 days from the expiration date of a certification to renew an expired certification, after which date the person shall be required to apply for a new certification. The 90-day grace period shall not entitle a person to perform any services for which certification is required.

A copy of the certification shall be conspicuously displayed for public review in the business office of a business firm engaged in the business of abating lead-based paint hazards or conducting lead inspections. When engaged in on-site abatement or inspection activities, a person certified pursuant to this act shall carry on his person for inspection by an authorized public official, a copy of his certification.

- 8. An on-site supervisor shall be responsible for the training of any person performing lead abatement work under his supervision, who are not certified pursuant to this act, in safe work practices while performing lead abatement work, and for assuring that such practices are followed during the course of the work. The nature, manner or scope of such training may be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the department.
- 9. This act, and the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, shall be enforced by the commissioner or his representative, who shall have the right of entry to all pertinent premises and the right to review any records for the purposes of inspection and information.
- 10. Any person who hinders or delays the commissioner or his representative in the performance of his duty to enforce this act, or fails to obtain certification required by the provisions of this act, or refuses to make his certification accessible to the commissioner or his representative, or otherwise violates any provision of this act or any rule or regulation adopted under this act, is guilty of a disorderly persons offense.
- 11. a. The department may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a certification for good cause, including:
- (1) violating, or abetting another to commit a violation of this act, including any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this act, or order issued hereunder;
 - (2) making a false statement on an application for

certification, or in providing other information required by the department;

- (3) misrepresentation of qualifications, or fraudulently obtaining certification; and
- (4) engaging in practices during lead abatement work contrary to safe procedures established therefor, which pose a significant health risk to employees or to occupants.
- b. Before suspending, revoking, or refusing to renew a certification, the department shall afford the applicant or certificate holder an opportunity to be heard in accordance with the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.).
- c. Suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew a certification shall not bar the department from pursuing against the applicant or certificate holder any other lawful remedy available to the department.
- d. Any employer or any person whose certification is revoked shall be ineligible to apply for certification for three years from the date of revocation.
- e. If the department has reason to believe that a condition exists that poses an imminent threat to the public health, safety or welfare, it may order the certificate holder to cease operations pending the outcome of the hearing.
- 12. a. If a person violates any of the provisions of this act, including any rule or regulation adopted thereunder, the department may:
- (1) institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin the violation, and the court may proceed in the action in a summary manner;
- (2) impose a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$1,000 for the first offense, not more than \$5,000 for the second offense, and not more than \$10,000 for the third and each subsequent offense. If the violation is of a continuing nature, each day of violation subsequent to receipt of an order to cease the violation constitutes an additional, separate and distinct offense; or
- (3) file a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to collect a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 for the first offense, not more than \$5,000 for the second offense, and not more than \$10,000 for the third and each subsequent offense. If the violation is of a continuing nature, each day of violation subsequent to receipt of an order to cease the violation constitutes an additional, separate and distinct offense;
- b. No civil administrative penalty shall be levied except subsequent to the notification of the violator by certified mail or personal service. The notice shall include: a reference to the section of the statute, regulation, order or certification condition violated; a concise statement of the facts alleged to constitute the violation; a statement of the amount of the civil penalty to be imposed; and a statement of the violator's right to a hearing. The violator shall have 20 days from receipt of notice within which to deliver to the department a written request for a hearing. Subsequent to the hearing and upon a finding that a violation has occurred, the department may issue a final order

assessing the amount of the penalty. If no hearing is requested, the notice shall become a final order upon the expiration of the 20-day period. Payment of the penalty is due when a final order is issued or when the notice becomes a final order. Agreement to, or payment of a civil administrative penalty shall not be deemed to affect the availability of any other enforcement provision in connection with the violation for which the penalty is levied.

- c. Any person violating an administrative order of the department or a court order issued pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection a. of this section, or who fails to pay a civil administrative penalty when due and owing as provided in subsection b. of this section, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of the violation. Each day's continuance of a violation constitutes a separate and distinct violation. Any penalty imposed under this subsection may be recovered with costs in a summary proceeding pursuant to "the penalty enforcement law" N.J.S.2A:58-1 et seq.
- d. The department may compromise and settle any claim for a penalty under this section in such amount as the department may determine to be appropriate and equitable under all of the circumstances.
- e. Any person who fails to contest or to pay, in whole or in part, a civil administrative penalty imposed pursuant to this section, including payments required to be made pursuant to a payment schedule therefor, within 30 days of the date that the penalty is owing, shall be subject to an interest charge on the amount of the penalty owing from the date that the amount was owed. The rate of interest shall be that established by the New Jersey Supreme Court for interest rates on judgments, as set forth the in Rules Governing the Courts of the State of New Jersey.
- 13. a. There is established, in the Department of Community Affairs, a nonlapsing revolving fund entitled the "Lead Abatement Worker Certification Fund." The fund shall be maintained by the commissioner, and shall be credited with all penalties, monies and fees assessed and collected pursuant to this act and any earnings on the investment thereof. The commissioner shall report by December 31 annually, to the State Treasurer and to the Joint Budget Oversight Committee, or its successor on income, expenditures and the balance of the fund.
- b. Moneys in the fund shall be used by the department for the purposes of administering and enforcing the provisions of this act.
- 14. Not later than March 1, 1993, the department shall adopt, in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this act, and shall have procured adequate personnel and materials for the appropriate courses, tests, or both.
 - 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

This bill requires the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) to develop and enforce a program for the mandatory training and certification of lead abatement workers and lead inspectors by March, 1993.

The training and certification program for lead abatement workers would include, among other things, instruction in renovation and lead abatement techniques, safe work practices for the protection of workers and occupants, and proper cleanup of debris and lead bearing dust during and after lead abatement. The training and certification program for lead inspectors would include, among other things, instruction in the techniques and methods of assessing lead hazards in buildings, and different lead testing techniques.

The bill would require that any person performing lead abatement work or lead inspection be certified. Further, business firms would be required to obtain a performance permit for any job site where lead abatement work is to be performed. The bill would allow lead abatement workers or inspectors who are certified in another jurisdiction to be entitled to a New Jersey certification if the certification program is comparable in the other jurisdiction is comparable to the State program established by this bill. Certifications must be renewed every two years.

A person violating the act would be subject to suspension, revocation or refusal to renew a certificate, a disorderly persons offense, as well as penalties of \$1,000 for the first offense, \$5,000 for a second offense, and \$10,000 for the third and subsequent offense. The bill establishes the "Lead Abatement Worker Certification Fund" into which shall be deposited all fees, penalties and other monies collected to be used to administer and enforce the bill's provisions.

This bill establishes the "Lead Abatement Worker Certification Fund" into which shall be deposited all fees, penalties and other monies collected pursuant to the bill for use by the DCA to administer the program.

Establishes certification program for lead abatement workers and inspectors; establishes "Lead Abatement Worker Certification Fund."

ASSEMBLY ENERGY AND HAZARDOUS WASTE COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[FIRST REPRINT] SENATE, No. 1135

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: NOVEMBER 9, 1992

The Assembly Energy and Hazardous Waste Committee favorably reports Senate Bill No. 1135 [1R].

This bill provides for the certification of lead inspectors and lead abatement workers by the Department of Health. The bill prohibits a person from knowingly performing a lead inspection or lead abatement work unless the person is certified by the department as competent to perform in a safe and reliable manner as a lead inspector or lead abatement worker. A person is required to satisfactorily complete a certification training course developed, offered or approved by the department in order to qualify for certification.

The departent may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a certification for good cause, as specified in the bill. An applicant or certificate holder whose application or certification is denied, suspended, revoked or not renewed is entitled to a hearing pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act". A person who hinders or delays the department's enforcement of the act, fails to obtain certification as required, or otherwise violates the act is guilty of a disorderly person's offense. A person who, without certification, performs a lead inspection or lead abatement on a premises occupied by a child under 12 years of age is guilty of a crime in the fourth degree. Civil administrative penalties of \$1,000 for the first offense, \$5,000 for the second offense, and \$10,000 for the third and each subsequent offense may also be levied. A judge may order a person who is in violation of the bill to perform community service.

The Department of Health would adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the bill, in consultation with the Department of Community Affairs.

The bill appropriates \$90,000 to the Department of Health as start-up funds to implement the certification and training program.

SENATE HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 1135

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: OCTOBER 1, 1992

The Senate Health and Human Services Committee favorably reports Senate Bill No. 1135 with committee amendments.

As amended by committee, this bill provides for the certification of lead inspectors and lead abatement workers by the Department of Health.

Lead poisoning is the most prevalent environmental health problem facing children in New Jersey today. The Department of Health estimates that over 177,000 children under the age of five in New Jersey are at high risk of lead poisoning. Lead poisoning is caused by environmental exposure to lead and the most significant sources are lead-based paint in older housing and lead-laden dust and soil. In order to ensure that lead inspections and abatements are reliable, thorough, and safe for both the occupants and the abatement workers, it is necessary to establish a State certification program for persons who perform this work.

The bill provides that a person shall not perform a lead inspection or lead abatement work unless the person is certified by the department as competent to perform in a safe and reliable manner as a lead inspector or lead abatement worker. A person is required to satisfactorily complete a certification training course developed, offered or approved by the department in order to qualify for certification.

The bill appropriates \$90,000 to the Department of Health as start-up funds to implement the certification and training program.

The committee amended the bill to increase the penalty for an uncertified person who performs lead inspection or lead abatement work on a premises in which one or more occupants is a child 12 years of age or under. The penalty is increased from a disorderly persons offense to a crime of the fourth degree. Also, the administrative fines for a violation of the bill are increased from a maximum of \$1,000 (as the bill originally provided), to up to \$5,000 for a second offense and up to \$10,000 for a third and each subsequent offense. The amendments also provide that a judge may order a person who is in violation of the bill to perform community service.

Other amendments clarify definitions in the bill and specify that a "lead abatement worker" is a person who designs, performs, oversees or evaluates lead abatement projects, rather than any person who engages in lead abatement activities. The definition of "lead-based paint" is amended to clarify the two accepted methods for measuring lead content. The term "premises" is amended to specify that it shall not include an industrial establishment. Also, an amendment was added to provide that the Department of Health would adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the bill, in consultation with the Department of Community Affairs. Other committee amendments are technical and clarify the intent of the sponsor.