



ION OLD DOMINI
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UNIVERSIT

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*Occupational Safety & Health ♦ Environmental Health ♦ Laboratory Safety ♦ Industrial
Hygiene ♦ Radiation Safety ♦ Hazardous Waste ♦ Pollution Prevention*

2. Information Technology Services (ITS)
3. Risk Management
4. Webb Center Maintenance Personnel

The EHSO is responsible for determining the level of training required by employees and shall coordinate initial and

perform their principal work. Initial training is 16 hours and annual refresher training is 2 hours.

3. Non-University Personnel - Asbestos abatement contractors performing work for the university shall have EPA's MAP "Contractor/Supervisor" or "Worker" training and shall have a current Commonwealth of Virginia asbestos license. Departments requiring contracted asbestos abatement work shall coordinate work with the APC.

4. Training log of personnel and level of training is maintained under separate documentation. Contact EHSO for additional information.

The EHSO maintains an Occupational Health Assurance Program in which a contracted occupational health care provider is used for medical surveillance services. The EHSO shall identify employees requiring medical surveillance.

1. For employees required to frequently wear negative pressure respirators
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Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP). The asbestos consultant shall submit reports to the APC, which detail the activities conducted as part of the inspection, lab results, and location of samples obtained, approximate quantities, and the delineation of identified ACM on floor plans.

commencement of asbestos abatement work when the amount of regulated ACM to be removed is greater than the National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) thresholds limits of 260 linear feet, 160 square feet, or 35 cubic feet.

Notification to federal EPA is required for all buildings scheduled for demolition.

State notification is not required, regardless of the quantity, for non-friable ACM that is in good con

The in-house asbestos abatement team was disestablished during 2009. All asbestos

work for the asbestos abatement contractor who will perform the appropriate corrective action. The APC shall document all fiber release episodes.

The APC shall maintain records of all asbestos sampling and laboratory analyses. Asbestos records shall be maintained and amended as necessary by the APC. A list of ACM may be provided to departments for the purposes of maintaining the Work Permit System. The records shall be kept in an asbestos logbook at the EHSO. The APC shall also maintain all training records, all exposure monitoring records from in-house abatement activities, waste manifests, emergency response records, and building surveillance and inspection records.

The EHSO shall maintain records associated with related safety programs, such as Respiratory Protection and Personal Protective Equipment. Medical Surveillance records shall be maintained by the University's Occupational Health Care Provider. The physician's written opinion shall be maintained by the EHSO.

Capital Projects/In-House – Upon completion of contracted asbestos abatement activities, Planning and Construction shall provide EHSO with a copy of submittals, contract

Asbestos Containing Materials.

Removal or disturbance of building material by sanding, abrading, grinding or other method that breaks, crumbles, or disintegrates intact ACM.

Water to which surfactant (wetting agent) has been added to increase the ability of the liquid to penetrate ACM.

Chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophyllite asbestos, actinolite asbestos, and any of these minerals that has been chemically treated and/or altered. For purposes of this standard, "asbestos" includes PACM, as defined below.

Any material containing more than one percent asbestos.

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An uncontaminated room having facilities for the storage of employees' street clothing and uncontaminated materials and equipment.

One who is capable of identifying existing asbestos hazards in the workplace and selecting the appropriate control strategy for asbestos exposure, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them, as specified in 29 CFR 1926.32(f): in addition, for Class I and Class II work who is specially trained in a training course which meets the criteria of EPA's Model Accreditation Plan (40 CFR 763) for supervisor, or its equivalent and, for Class III and Class IV work, who is trained in a manner consistent with EPA requirements for training of local education agency maintenance and custodial staff as set forth at 40 CFR 763.92 (a)(2).

One or more layers of plastic sealed over all openings into a work area or any other similarly placed physical barrier sufficient to prevent airborne asbestos in a work area from migrating to an adjacent area.

As required, a three-chamber personnel decontamination unit will be constructed on site. This unit shall consist of a clean room, shower area, and equipment (dirty) room separated by airlocks made of double poly sheets. Wastewater must be filtered through a medium that is capable of removing suspended particles of a diameter greater than or equal to 5 microns. Filtered wastewater must be discharged into public sanitary sewer systems. Discharge of filtered water onto surface soil, asphalt, concrete, or any other porous surface shall not be permitted. Employees shall always enter and exit the asbestos regulated area using the following procedure:

1. Decontamination Procedures - Entry

- a. Remove street clothing in the clean room or clean area and store in designated area.
- b. Put on protective clothing and respiratory protection before leaving the clean room or clean area.
- c. Pass through the shower and equipment (dirty) room to enter the regulated area.

2. Decontamination Procedures - Exit

- a. Employees will remove their disposable suit in the dirty room and, with their respirator on, proceed to the shower.
- b. Employees will shower and remove the respirator after they have washed themselves and the exterior of the respirator. Cartridges will be disposed of as contaminated waste.
- c. Employees will proceed to the clean room and put on street clothing.

3. Decontamination Procedures – 2-Chamber Mini-Enclosure

- a. Employees will wear two disposable suits.
- b. When exiting enclosure, remove outer suit in work area and place in a plastic bag.
- c. Enter air lock.
- d. Wet wipe respirator, HEPA inner suit and wash hands with clean water.
- e. Remove respirator and place in a clean plastic bag.

The majority of anticipated asbestos work to be performed by in-house employees can be performed utilizing a mini-enclosure. A mini-enclosure can be portable or can be made by lining a closet with a double layer of 6-mil poly.

1. Establish the work area so that unauthorized entry is prevented. Construct a two-compartment work area utilizing wood framing. Install two layers of 6-mil poly sheeting to structural members and two layers 6-mil poly sheeting to the floor. Seal all edges to wall, ceiling, and floor surfaces with duct tape.

2. Seal with duct tape all penetrations such as pipes, electrical conduit, or ducts.

3. Install triple 6-mil polyethylene flaps at bother doorways. Place a y[(the)]]TJET@0.00000912 0 612

7. Rough spots on asbestos containing adhesive may be scraped using wet methods and/or mastic remover with a blade or putty knife, but must not be sanded.

8. Asbestos-containing flooring or its backing shall not be sanded. Sanding of adhesive containing asbestos may be done only by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor under full containment.

1. Avoid stripping floors. Stripping of floors should be done as infrequently as possible. No more than once a year is recommended.

2. Only personnel who have received Asbestos Awareness Training shall perform stripping on asbestos containing floors.

3. Strip floors while wet. The floor should be kept adequately wet during the stripping operation. Do not perform dry stripping. Prior to machine operation, an emulsion of chemical stripper in water is commonly applied to the floor with a mop to soften the wax or finish coat. After stripping and before application of the new wax, the floor should be thoroughly cleaned, while wet.

4. Run machine at slow speed. If the machine used to remove the wax or finish coat has variable speeds, it should be run at slow speed (175-190 rpm) during the stripping operation.

5. Select the least abrasive pad possible. EPA recommends that the machine be equipped with the least abrasive pad possible to strip wax or finish coat from asbestos-containing floors.

6. Do not over strip floors. Stop stripping when the old surface coat is removed.

hallways, an opaque barrier (dark polyethylene) must be erected to restrict access to the work area. This barrier is to be posted as above.

2. Floors and immovable objects below the affected tiles are to be covered with 6-mil polyethylene prior to starting work.

3. HVAC should be shut down and/or supply and exhaust vents should be covered, where feasible.

4. Workers must have a minimum of 16-hour Operations and Maintenance training from

