
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEA UFGS-13281N (August 2003)

Preparing Activity: NAVFAC Superseding
UFGS-13281N (January 2002)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMLR dated 22 December 2004

Latest change indicated by CHG tags

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DIVISION 13 - SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 13281N

ENGINEERING CONTROL OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

08/03

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SECTION 13281N

ENGINEERING CONTROL OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS 08/03

NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for safety procedures and requirements for the demolition, removal, encapsulation, and disposal of asbestos containing materials (ACM).

Comments and suggestions on this guide specification are welcome and should be directed to the technical proponent of the specification. A listing of technical proponents, including their organization designation and telephone number, is on the Internet.

Recommended changes to a UFGS should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

Use of electronic communication is encouraged.

Brackets are used in the text to indicate designer choices or locations where text must be supplied by the designer.

NOTE: Federal regulations require EPA model accreditation plan training to edit this document. Furthermore, asbestos abatement designers must be accredited and licensed to design asbestos work in the location of the construction.

Nonfriable asbestos containing materials do not always require special handling. However, during demolition and removal of this material dust and airborne asbestos fibers will sometimes be released.

If the project contains nonfriable asbestos which may release fibers when demolished and removed, the nonfriable asbestos shall be removed in the same way as friable asbestos.

OSHA regulations address worker protection, NESHAPS (EPA) regulations address disposal requirements, and

they have different definitions as to what constitutes ACM in wallboard/joint compound systems.

Therefore, where wallboard/joint compound are suspected to contain ACM, analyze both discrete samples (separate samples from wallboard and joint compound) to address worker protection and composite samples (wallboard system as a whole) to address disposal requirements. It is not unusual for the wallboard itself and the wallboard system (taken as a whole) to contain less than 1 percent asbestos, but the discrete joint compound samples to contain greater than 1 per cent asbestos. Problems can arise if these materials are not properly categorized in the design. Also, if the material is applied as an "add on" or "skim coat", NESHAPS considers the layers separate and composite sampling is not appropriate.

Asbestos operations do not always indicate negative pressure enclosure type asbestos control with all of its attendant requirements. The location of the area, type of material, and initial as well as other exposure assessments for abatement workers and the environment must be reviewed and a judgment made by the designer as to the precise asbestos control techniques described herein that may be safely and legally used.

It is the policy of the Navy to eliminate the use of materials containing asbestos wherever possible. Therefore, the designer shall not use asbestos containing materials wherever a substitute, suitable to the Navy, exists.

The limits and conditions of asbestos hazard abatement efforts must be indicated on the drawings or in the specification in sufficient detail for the Contractor to submit an accurate bid. Portions of the building where asbestos work will take place must be unoccupied during the removal operation. It is highly recommended that the entire building be unoccupied during asbestos hazard abatement operations. If portions of the building where asbestos hazard abatement is not taking place must remain occupied, additional requirements must be added for providing temporary heating/cooling and other utilities to the occupied portions of the building. The building heating/cooling system for example cannot be operated in the asbestos control area and due to wet removal procedures, electrical service to the asbestos control area may need to be shut off and resupplied through a ground fault circuit interrupter. In addition, the rooms with openings into the room undergoing asbestos abatement must be empty with critical barriers installed to provide a buffer zone.

NOTE: The following information shall be shown on the project drawings:

1. The project drawings shall clearly show location, extent, condition and form of asbestos materials to be controlled or in contact with other non-ACM removals or new work.

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

NOTE: Issue (date) of references included in project specifications need not be more current than provided by the latest guide specification. Use of SpecsIntact automated reference checking is recommended for projects based on older guide specifications.

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

- | | |
|------------|---|
| ANSI Z88.2 | (1992) Respiratory Protection |
| ANSI Z9.2 | (2001) Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Ventilation Systems |

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| ASTM C 732 | (2001) Aging Effects of Artificial Weathering on Latex Sealants |
| ASTM D 1331 | (1989; R 2001) Surface and Interfacial Tension of Solutions of Surface-Active Agents |
| ASTM D 2794 | (1993; R 2004) Resistance of Organic Coatings to the Effects of Rapid Deformation (Impact) |
| ASTM D 522 | (1993a; R 2001) Mandrel Bend Test of Attached Organic Coatings |
| ASTM E 119 | (2000a) Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials |
| ASTM E 1368 | (2003) Visual Inspection of Asbestos Abatement Projects |
| ASTM E 1494 | (1992; R 2002) Encapsulants for Spray- or Trowel-Applied Friable Asbestos-Containing Building Materials |

ASTM E 736	(2000) Cohesion/Adhesion of Sprayed Fire-Resistive Materials Applied to Structural Members
ASTM E 84	(2004) Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
ASTM E 96	(2000e1) Water Vapor Transmission of Materials

STATE OF VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (VAC)

16 VAC 25-20-30	Title 16, Agency 25, Chapter 20, Section 30: Notification and Permit Fee
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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

EPA 560/5-85-024	(1985) Guidance for Controlling Asbestos-Containing Materials in Buildings (Purple Book)
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U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1926.103	Respiratory Protection
29 CFR 1926.1101	Asbestos
29 CFR 1926.200	Accident Prevention Signs and Tags
29 CFR 1926.51	Sanitation
29 CFR 1926.59	Hazard Communication
40 CFR 61-SUBPART A	General Provisions
40 CFR 61-SUBPART M	National Emission Standard for Asbestos
40 CFR 763	Asbestos

U.S. NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND (NAVFAC)

ND OPNAVINST 5100.23	(Rev D) Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH) Program Manual
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UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 586	(1996; Rev thru Apr 2000) High-Efficiency, Particulate, Air Filter Units
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1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 ACM

Asbestos Containing Materials.

1.2.2 Amended Water

Water containing a wetting agent or surfactant with a maximum surface

tension of 2.9 Pa 29 dynes per centimeter when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1331.

1.2.3 Area Sampling

Sampling of asbestos fiber concentrations which approximates the concentrations of asbestos in the theoretical breathing zone but is not actually collected in the breathing zone of an employee.

1.2.4 Asbestos

The term asbestos includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophyllite asbestos, and actinolite asbestos and any of these minerals that has been chemically treated or altered. Materials are considered to contain asbestos if the asbestos content of the material is determined to be at least one percent.

1.2.5 Asbestos Control Area

That area where asbestos removal operations are performed which is isolated by physical boundaries which assist in the prevention of the uncontrolled release of asbestos dust, fibers, or debris.

1.2.6 Asbestos Fibers

Those fibers having an aspect ratio of at least 3:1 and longer than 5 micrometers as determined by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Method 7400.

1.2.7 Asbestos Permissible Exposure Limit

0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter of air as an 8-hour time weighted average measured in the breathing zone as defined by 29 CFR 1926.1101 or other Federal legislation having legal jurisdiction for the protection of workers health.

1.2.8 Background

The ambient airborne asbestos concentration in an uncontaminated area as measured prior to any asbestos hazard abatement efforts. Background concentrations for other (contaminated) areas are measured in similar but asbestos free locations.

1.2.9 Contractor

The Contractor is that individual, or entity under contract to the Navy to perform the herein listed work.

1.2.10 Competent Person

NOTE: Check state requirements for licensing and edit appropriately. For Virginia and North Carolina, a state asbestos abatement license is required.

A person meeting the requirements for competent person as specified in 29 CFR 1926.1101 including a person 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, and is specifically trained in a training course which meet the criteria of EPA's Model Accreditation Plan (40 CFR 763) for project designer or supervisor, or its equivalent. [The competent person shall have a current [State of _____] [Commonwealth of Virginia] asbestos contractors or supervisors license.]

1.2.11 Encapsulation

The abatement of an asbestos hazard through the appropriate use of chemical encapsulants.

1.2.12 Encapsulants

Specific materials in various forms used to chemically or physically entrap asbestos fibers in various configurations to prevent these fibers from becoming airborne. There are four types of encapsulants as follows which must comply with performance requirements as specified herein.

- a. Removal Encapsulant (can be used as a wetting agent)
- b. Bridging Encapsulant (used to provide a tough, durable surface coating to asbestos containing material)
- c. Penetrating Encapsulant (used to penetrate the asbestos containing material encapsulating all asbestos fibers and preventing fiber release due to routine mechanical damage)
- d. Lock-Down Encapsulant (used to seal off or "lock-down" minute asbestos fibers left on surfaces from which asbestos containing material has been removed).

1.2.13 Friable Asbestos Material

One percent asbestos containing material that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry.

1.2.14 Glovebag Technique

Those asbestos removal and control techniques put forth in 29 CFR 1926.1101 Appendix G.

1.2.15 HEPA Filter Equipment

High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered vacuum and/or exhaust ventilation equipment with a filter system capable of collecting and retaining asbestos fibers. Filters shall retain 99.97 percent of particles 0.3 microns or larger as indicated in UL 586.

1.2.16 Navy Consultant (NC)

That qualified person employed directly by the Government to monitor, sample, inspect the work or in some other way advise the Contracting Officer. The NC is normally a private consultant, but can be an employee of the Government.

1.2.17 Negative Pressure Enclosure (NPE)

That engineering control technique described as a negative pressure enclosure in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.2.18 Nonfriable Asbestos Material

Material that contains asbestos in which the fibers have been immobilized by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material so that the asbestos is well bound and will not normally release asbestos fibers during any appropriate use, handling, storage or transportation. It is understood that asbestos fibers may be released under other conditions such as demolition, removal, or mishap.

1.2.19 Personal Sampling

Air sampling which is performed to determine asbestos fiber concentrations within the breathing zone of a specific employee, as performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.2.20 Private Qualified Person (PQP)

That qualified person hired by the Contractor to perform the herein listed tasks.

1.2.21 Qualified Person (QP)

A Registered Architect, Professional Engineer, Certified Industrial Hygienist, consultant or other qualified person who has successfully completed training and is therefore accredited under a legitimate State Model Accreditation Plan as described in 40 CFR 763 as a Building Inspector, Contractor/Supervisor Abatement Worker, and Asbestos Project Designer; and has successfully completed the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 582 course "Sampling and Evaluating Airborne Asbestos Dust" or equivalent. The QP must be qualified to perform visual inspections as indicated in ASTM E 1368. [The QP shall be appropriately licensed in the State of ____].]

1.2.22 TEM

Refers to Transmission Electron Microscopy.

1.2.23 Time Weighted Average (TWA)

The TWA is an 8-hour time weighted average airborne concentration of asbestos fibers.

1.2.24 Wetting Agent

A chemical added to water to reduce the water's surface tension thereby increasing the water's ability to soak into the material to which it is applied. An equivalent wetting agent must have a surface tension of at most 2.9 Pa 29 dynes per centimeter when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1331.

1.3 REQUIREMENTS

1.3.1 Description of Work

NOTE: Specify the form, condition and approximate quantity square meters or linear meters square feet or linear feet of asbestos material to be controlled in the first blank and the location of the material in the second blank. Example: "The asbestos work includes the demolition and removal of 90 m of 200 mm 300 feet of 8 inch diameter asbestos insulation located on existing steam piping indicated to be removed in the boiler room." or "The asbestos work includes the encapsulation of 270 square meters 3,000 square feet of sprayed on asbestos containing fire proofing materials located above the ceiling throughout the structure."

The use of this section in the contract specification means that known asbestos material is involved. Estimate the quantity and specify as unit price items in Section 00200, "Instructions to Bidders" or Section 01200, "Price and Payment Procedures" per standard practice of the activity preparing the contract.

NOTE: Include reference to 40 CFR 763 when asbestos work occurs in a public or private school Grades K thru 12.

NOTE: Nonfriable ACM may not require special handling. However, during demolition and removal of this material dust and airborne asbestos fibers will sometimes be released. If the project contains nonfriable asbestos which may release fibers when demolished and removed, the nonfriable asbestos shall be removed in the same way as friable asbestos. Include "Under normal.... specified herein.", if material traditionally defined as non-friable asbestos materials are to be removed.

NOTE: The appropriate engineering control technique must comply with the requirements outlined in 29 CFR 1926.1101 which is selected based on existing conditions, but must be that technique that provides the best control during abatement at most reasonable cost.

The work covered by this section includes the handling and control of asbestos containing materials and describes some of the resultant procedures and equipment required to protect workers, the environment and occupants of the building or area, or both, from contact with airborne asbestos fibers. The work also includes the disposal of any asbestos containing materials generated by the work. More specific operational procedures shall be outlined in the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan called for elsewhere in this specification. The asbestos work includes the

[demolition and removal] [encapsulation] of [_____] located [_____] [which is governed by 40 CFR 763]. [Under normal conditions non-friable or chemically bound materials containing asbestos would not be considered hazardous; however, this material may release airborne asbestos fibers during demolition and removal and therefore must be handled in accordance with the removal and disposal procedures as specified herein.] Provide [negative pressure enclosure] [_____] techniques as outlined in this specification. The Navy will evacuate the [building] [work area] during the asbestos abatement work. All asbestos removal work shall be supervised by a competent person as specified herein.

1.3.1.1 Wallboard/Joint Compound

NOTE: When both composite and discrete sampling and testing is done on wallboard/joint compound , include and edit the following to address the site specific situation:

[Both composite samples of the wallboard and discrete samples of the components (wallboard and joint compound) have been tested and results are attached.]

[Composite samples of the wallboard system were tested and found to contain [less than one percent asbestos] [_____]. Discrete samples of the wallboard were tested and found to contain [less than one percent asbestos.] [_____]. Discrete samples of the joint compound were tested and found to contain [greater than one percent asbestos.] [_____].]

1.3.2 Medical Requirements

Provide medical requirements including but not limited to medical surveillance and medical record keeping as listed in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.3.2.1 Medical Examinations

Before exposure to airborne asbestos fibers, provide workers with a comprehensive medical examination as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101 or other pertinent State or local directives. This requirement must have been satisfied within the 12 months prior to the start of work on this contract.

The same medical examination shall be given on an annual basis to employees engaged in an occupation involving asbestos and within 30 calendar days before or after the termination of employment in such occupation. Specifically identify x-ray films of asbestos workers to the consulting radiologist and mark medical record jackets with the word "ASBESTOS."

1.3.2.2 Medical Records

NOTE: Medical records shall be retained at least 50 years. Some States require longer retention periods. Check with the State in which the project is located for the required retention time.

Maintain complete and accurate records of employees' medical examinations,

medical records, and exposure data for a period of [50 years] [indefinite time] after termination of employment and make records of the required medical examinations and exposure data available for inspection and copying to: The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA), or authorized representatives of them, and an employee's physician upon the request of the employee or former employee.

1.3.3 Employee Training

**NOTE: Include bracketed sentence where required by
law, regulation or statute.**

Submit certificates, prior to the start of work but after the main abatement submittal, signed by each employee indicating that the employee has received training in the proper handling of materials and wastes that contain asbestos in accordance with 40 CFR 763; understands the health implications and risks involved, including the illnesses possible from exposure to airborne asbestos fibers; understands the use and limits of the respiratory equipment to be used; and understands the results of monitoring of airborne quantities of asbestos as related to health and respiratory equipment as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 on an initial and annual basis. Certificates shall be organized by individual worker, not grouped by type of certification. [Post appropriate evidence of compliance with the training requirements of 40 CFR 763.] Train all personnel involved in the asbestos control work in accordance with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) training criteria or State training criteria whichever is more stringent. The Contractor shall document the training by providing: dates of training, training entity, course outline, names of instructors, and qualifications of instructors upon request by the Contracting Officer. Furnish each employee with respirator training and fit testing administered by the PQP as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101. Fully cover engineering and other hazard control techniques and procedures. [All asbestos workers shall have a current [State of ____] [Commonwealth of Virginia] asbestos worker's license.]

1.3.4 Permits [, Licenses,] and Notifications

**NOTE: The USEPA has delegated the responsibility of
notification requirements to most States. Verify
with the State and local authorities where the
project is located whether the city, county, State,
and/or USEPA has jurisdiction and whether a license
is required.**

**For Virginia, use "Asbestos Control Clerk, Virginia
Department of Labor" for the second sentence.**

Obtain necessary permits [and licenses] in conjunction with asbestos removal, encapsulation, hauling, and disposition, and furnish notification of such actions required by Federal, State, regional, and local authorities prior to the start of work. Notify the [Regional Office of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)] [State's environmental protection agency] [local air pollution control district/agency] and the Contracting Officer in writing 20 working days prior to commencement of

work in accordance with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M[and 16 VAC 25-20-30]. Notify the Contracting Officer and other appropriate Government agencies in writing 20 working days prior to the start of asbestos work as indicated in applicable laws, ordinances, criteria, rules, and regulations. Submit copies of all Notifications to the Contracting Officer. [Notify the local fire department 3 days prior to removing fire-proofing material from the building including notice that the material contains asbestos.]

1.3.5 Environment, Safety and Health Compliance

NOTE: The designer shall research the State, regional and local laws, regulations, statutes, etc., and list by authority and document number in the blank spaces provided those which apply to the asbestos work to be performed by the Contractor.

In addition to detailed requirements of this specification, comply with those applicable laws, ordinances, criteria, rules, and regulations of Federal, State, regional, and local authorities regarding handling, storing, transporting, and disposing of asbestos waste materials. Comply with the applicable requirements of the current issue of 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART A, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, and ND OPNAVINST 5100.23. Submit matters of interpretation of standards to the appropriate administrative agency for resolution before starting the work. Where the requirements of this specification, applicable laws, rules, criteria, ordinances, regulations, and referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirement as defined by the Government shall apply. The following laws, ordinances, criteria, rules and regulations regarding removal, handling, storing, transporting and disposing of asbestos materials apply:

- a. [_____]
- b. [_____]
- c. [_____].

1.3.6 Respiratory Protection Program

Establish and implement a respirator program as required by ANSI Z88.2, 29 CFR 1926.1101, and 29 CFR 1926.103. Submit a written description of the program to the Contracting Officer. Submit a written program manual or operating procedure including methods of compliance with regulatory statutes.

1.3.6.1 Respirator Program Records

Submit records of the respirator program as required by ANSI Z88.2, 29 CFR 1926.103, and 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.3.7 Asbestos Hazard Control Supervisor

The Contractor shall be represented on site by a supervisor, trained using the model Contractor accreditation plan as indicated in the Federal statutes for all portions of the herein listed work.

1.3.8 Hazard Communication

Adhere to all parts of 29 CFR 1926.59 and provide the Contracting Officer with a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all materials brought to the site.

1.3.9 Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan

Submit a detailed plan of the safety precautions such as lockout, tagout, tryout, fall protection, and confined space entry procedures and equipment and work procedures to be used in the [encapsulation] [removal] [and demolition] of materials containing asbestos. The plan, not to be combined with other hazard abatement plans, shall be prepared, signed, and sealed by the PQP. Provide a Table of Contents for each abatement submittal, which shall follow the sequence of requirements in the contract. Such plan shall include but not be limited to the precise personal protective equipment to be used including, but not limited to, respiratory protection, type of whole-body protection [and if reusable coveralls are to be employed decontamination methods (operations and quality control plan)], the location of asbestos control areas including clean and dirty areas, buffer zones, showers, storage areas, change rooms, [removal] [encapsulation] method, interface of trades involved in the construction, sequencing of asbestos related work, disposal plan, type of wetting agent and asbestos sealer to be used, locations of local exhaust equipment, planned air monitoring strategies, and a detailed description of the method to be employed in order to control environmental pollution. The plan shall also include (both fire and medical emergency) response plans. The Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan must be approved in writing prior to starting any asbestos work. The Contractor, Asbestos Hazard Control Supervisor, and PQP shall meet with the Contracting Officer prior to beginning work, to discuss in detail the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan, including work procedures and safety precautions. Once approved by the Contracting Officer, the plan will be enforced as if an addition to the specification. Any changes required in the specification as a result of the plan shall be identified specifically in the plan to allow for free discussion and approval by the Contracting Officer prior to starting work.

1.3.10 Testing Laboratory

Submit the name, address, and telephone number of each testing laboratory selected for the [sampling,] analysis, and reporting of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers along with [evidence that each laboratory selected holds the appropriate State license and/or permits and] certification that each laboratory is American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) accredited and that persons counting the samples have been judged proficient by current inclusion on the AIHA Asbestos Analysis Registry (AAR) and successful participation of the laboratory in the Proficiency Analytical Testing (PAT) Program. Where analysis to determine asbestos content in bulk materials or transmission electron microscopy is required, submit evidence that the laboratory is accredited by the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) under National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for asbestos analysis. The testing laboratory firm shall be independent of the asbestos contractor and shall have no employee or employer relationship which could constitute a conflict of interest.

1.3.11 Landfill Approval

NOTE: The USEPA has delegated the responsibility of approving landfills for the disposal of asbestos to most States. Verify with the State in which the project is located whether the State or USEPA has jurisdiction and what laws apply.

Submit written evidence that the landfill is for asbestos disposal by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3, Air Enforcement Section (38W12), and local regulatory agencies. Within 3 working days after delivery, submit detailed delivery tickets, prepared, signed, and dated by an agent of the landfill, certifying the amount of asbestos materials delivered to the landfill. Submit a copy of the waste shipment records within 1 day of the shipment leaving the project site.

1.3.12 Medical Certification

Provide a written certification for each worker and supervisor, signed by a licensed physician indicating that the worker and supervisor has met or exceeded all of the medical prerequisites listed herein and in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 29 CFR 1926.103 as prescribed by law. Submit certificates prior to the start of work but after the main abatement submittal.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

NOTE: Submittals must be limited to those necessary for adequate quality control. The importance of an item in the project should be one of the primary factors in determining if a submittal for the item should be required.

A "G" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal requires Government approval. Some submittals are already marked with a "G". Only delete an existing "G" if the submittal item is not complex and can be reviewed through the Contractor's Quality Control system. Only add a "G" if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy projects.

Submittal items not designated with a "G" are considered as being for information only for Army projects and for Contractor Quality Control approval for Navy projects.

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are [for Contractor Quality Control approval.][for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

**NOTE: The submittals required for each project are
very dependent upon the removal method to be used.
Edit the submittals paragraph accordingly.**

SD-03 Product Data

Local exhaust equipment; G

Vacuums; G

Respirators; G

Pressure differential automatic recording instrument; G

Amended water; G

[Glovebags; G]

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all materials proposed for transport to the project site; G

Encapsulants; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Air sampling results; G

Pressure differential recordings for local exhaust system; G

Asbestos disposal quantity report; G

Encapsulation test patches; G

Clearance sampling; G

SD-07 Certificates

**NOTE: Include contractor's and worker's licenses
for Virginia projects.**

Asbestos hazard abatement plan; G

Testing laboratory; G

Private qualified person documentation; G

[Contractor's license; G]

- Competent person documentation; G
- [Worker's license; G]
- Landfill approval; G
- Employee training; G
- Medical certification requirements; G
- Waste shipment records and if applicable exemption report; G
- Respiratory Protection Program; G
- Delivery tickets; G
- Vacuums; G
- Water filtration equipment; G
- Ventilation systems; G
- Other equipment used to contain airborne asbestos fibers; G
- Chemical encapsulants sealers; G
- Notifications
 - Show compliance with ANSI Z9.2 by providing manufacturers' certifications.
- SD-11 Closeout Submittals
 - Notifications; G
 - Rental equipment; G
 - Respirator program records; G
 - Permits [and licenses]; G
 - [Protective clothing decontamination quality control records; G]
 - [Protective clothing decontamination facility notification; G]

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Private Qualified Person Documentation

NOTE: Edit requirement for private qualified person to have licensing.

Submit the name, address, and telephone number of the Private Qualified Person (PQP) selected to prepare the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan, direct monitoring and training, and documented evidence that the PQP has successfully completed training in and is accredited and where required is

certified as, a Building Inspector, Contractor/Supervisor Abatement Worker, and Asbestos Project Designer as described by 40 CFR 763 and has successfully completed the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 582 course "Sampling and Evaluating Airborne Asbestos Dust" or equivalent. [The PQP shall be appropriately licensed in the [State of ____] [Commonwealth of Virginia as a Project Monitor]]. The PQP and the asbestos contractor shall not have an employee/employer relationship or financial relationship which could constitute a conflict of interest. The PQP shall be a first tier subcontractor.

1.5.2 Competent Person Documentation

NOTE: Edit requirement for licensing.

Submit training certification and a current [State of ____] [Commonwealth of Virginia] Asbestos Contractor's and Supervisor's License.

1.5.3 Worker's License

NOTE: Edit requirement for licensing.

Submit documentation that requires all workers have a current [State of ____] [Commonwealth of Virginia] Asbestos Workers License.

1.5.4 Contractor's License

NOTE: Edit requirement for licensing.

Contractor shall have current [Virginia] [____] asbestos contractor's license. Submit a copy of the asbestos contractor's license issued by the [State of ____] [Commonwealth of Virginia].

1.5.5 Air Sampling Results

NOTE: Normal practice is to have the Contractor hire one independent Private Qualified Person (the PQP) to perform all required functions. However, some applicable laws forbid this approach and will dictate when the PQP, the NC or both will be required to perform the function involved. However, the Contractor shall always hire a PQP.

Complete fiber counting and provide results to the [PQP] [and] [NC] for review within 16 hours of the "time off" of the sample pump. Notify the Contracting Officer immediately of any airborne levels of asbestos fibers in excess of the acceptable limits. Submit sampling results to the Contracting Officer and the affected Contractor employees where required by law within 3 working days, signed by the testing laboratory employee performing air sampling, the employee that analyzed the sample, and the [PQP] [and] [NC]. Notify the Contractor and the Contracting Officer immediately of any variance in the pressure differential which could cause

adjacent unsealed areas to have asbestos fiber concentrations in excess of 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter or background whichever is higher. In no circumstance shall levels exceed 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter.

1.5.6 Pressure Differential Recordings for Local Exhaust System

NOTE: When an negative pressure enclosure is not required, delete the requirements for the local exhaust system and pressure differential recording.

NOTE: Normal practice is to have the Contractor hire one independent Private Qualified Person (the PQP) to perform all required functions. However, some applicable laws forbid this approach and will dictate when the PQP, the NC or both will be required to perform the function involved. However, the Contractor shall always hire a PQP.

Provide a local exhaust system that creates a negative pressure of at least 0.51 mm 0.02 inches of water relative to the pressure external to the enclosure and operate it continuously, 24 hours a day, until the temporary enclosure of the asbestos control area is removed. Submit pressure differential recordings for each work day to the [PQP] [and] [NC] for review and to the Contracting Officer within 24 hours from the end of each work day.

[1.5.7 Protective Clothing Decontamination Quality Control Records

Provide all records that document quality control for the decontamination of reusable outer protective clothing.

]1.5.8 Protective Clothing Decontamination Facility Notification

Submit written evidence that persons who decontaminate, store, or transport asbestos contaminated clothing used in the performance of this contract were duly notified in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101.

]1.6 EQUIPMENT

1.6.1 Rental Equipment

Provide a copy of the written notification to the rental company concerning the intended use of the equipment and the possibility of asbestos contamination of the equipment.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 ENCAPSULANTS

Shall conform to current USEPA requirements, shall contain no toxic or hazardous substances as defined in 29 CFR 1926.59, and shall conform to the following performance requirements.

2.1.1 Removal Encapsulants

<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Test Standard</u>
Flame Spread - 25, Smoke Emission - 50	ASTM E 84
Life Expectancy - 20 years	ASTM C 732 Accelerated Aging Test
Permeability - Minimum 0.4 perms	ASTM E 96

2.1.2 Bridging Encapsulant

<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Test Standard</u>
Flame Spread - 25, Smoke Emission - 50	ASTM E 84
Life Expectancy - 20 years	ASTM C 732 Accelerated Aging Test
Permeability - Minimum 0.4 perms	ASTM E 96
Fire Resistance - Negligible affect on fire resistance rating over 3 hour test (Classified by UL for use over fibrous and cementitious sprayed fireproofing)	ASTM E 119
Impact Resistance - Minimum 245.5 mm/N 43 in/lb	ASTM D 2794 Gardner Impact Test
Flexibility - no rupture or cracking	ASTM D 522 Mandrel Bend Test

2.1.3 Penetrating Encapsulant

<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Test Standard</u>
Flame Spread - 25, Smoke Emission - 50	ASTM E 84
Life Expectancy - 20 years	ASTM C 732 Accelerated Aging Test
Permeability - Minimum 0.4 perms	ASTM E 96
Cohesion/Adhesion Test - 729.5 N of force/meter 50 pounds of force/foot	ASTM E 736
Fire Resistance - Negligible affect on fire resistance rating over 3 hour test (Classified by UL for use over fibrous and cementitious sprayed fireproofing)	ASTM E 119
Impact Resistance - Minimum 245.5 mm/N 43 in/lb	ASTM D 2794 Gardner Impact Test
Flexibility - no rupture or cracking	ASTM D 522 Mandrel Bend Test

2.1.4 Lock-down Encapsulant

<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Test Standard</u>
Flame Spread: 25, Smoke Emission - 50	ASTM E 84
Life Expectancy: 20 years	ASTM C 732 Accelerated Aging Test
Permeability: Minimum 0.4 perms	ASTM E 96
Fire Resistance: Negligible affect on fire resistance rating over 3 hour test (Tested with fireproofing over encapsulant applied directly to steel member)	ASTM E 119
Bond Strength: 1459 N of force/meter 100 pounds of force/foot 736 (Tests compatibility with cementitious and fibrous fireproofing)	ASTM E

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EQUIPMENT

NOTE: Modify the number of sets of protective equipment as required, depending on the size of the asbestos removal project. Larger projects may require more than two persons on an inspection team.

At all times, provide the Contracting Officer or the Contracting Officer's Representative, with at least [two] [_____] complete sets of personal protective equipment [including decontaminating reusable coveralls] as required for entry to and inspection of the asbestos control area. Provide equivalent training to the Contracting Officer or a designated representative as provided to Contractor employees in the use of the required personal protective equipment. Provide manufacturer's certificate of compliance for all equipment used to contain airborne asbestos fibers.

3.1.1 Respirators

Select respirators from those approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Department of Health and Human Services.

3.1.1.1 Respirators for Handling Asbestos

Provide personnel engaged in pre-cleaning, cleanup, handling, [encapsulation] [removal] [and] [or] [demolition] of asbestos materials with respiratory protection as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 29 CFR 1926.103.

3.1.2 Exterior Whole Body Protection

3.1.2.1 Outer Protective Clothing

Provide personnel exposed to asbestos with disposable "non-breathable," [or reusable "non-breathable"] whole body outer protective clothing, head

coverings, gloves, and foot coverings. Provide disposable plastic or rubber gloves to protect hands. Cloth gloves may be worn inside the plastic or rubber gloves for comfort, but shall not be used alone. Make sleeves secure at the wrists, make foot coverings secure at the ankles, and make clothing secure at the neck by the use of tape. [Reusable whole body outer protective clothing shall be either disposed of as asbestos contaminated waste upon exiting from the asbestos regulated work area or be properly decontaminated.]

3.1.2.2 Work Clothing

Provide cloth work clothes for wear under the outer protective clothing and foot coverings and either dispose of or properly decontaminate them as recommended by the [NC] [PQP] after each use.

3.1.2.3 Personal Decontamination Unit

Provide a temporary, negative pressure unit with a separate decontamination locker room and clean locker room with a shower that complies with 29 CFR 1926.51(f)(4)(ii) through (V) in between for personnel required to wear whole body protective clothing. Provide two separate lockers for each asbestos worker, one in each locker room. Keep street clothing and street shoes in the clean locker. HEPA vacuum and remove asbestos contaminated disposable protective clothing while still wearing respirators at the boundary of the asbestos work area and seal in impermeable bags or containers for disposal. [HEPA vacuum and remove asbestos contaminated reusable protective clothing while still wearing respirators at the boundary of the asbestos work area, seal in two impermeable bags, label outer bag as asbestos contaminated waste, and transport for decontamination.] Do not wear work clothing between home and work. Locate showers between the decontamination locker room and the clean locker room and require that all employees shower before changing into street clothes. Collect used shower water and filter with approved water filtration equipment to remove asbestos contamination. Dispose of filters and residue as asbestos waste. Discharge clean water to the sanitary system. Dispose of asbestos contaminated work clothing as asbestos contaminated waste [or properly decontaminate as specified in the Contractor's Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan]. Decontamination units shall be physically attached to the asbestos control area. Build both a personnel decontamination unit and an equipment decontamination unit onto and integral with each asbestos control area.

3.1.2.4 [Decontamination of Reusable Outer Protective Clothing]

When reusable outer protective clothing is used, transport the double bagged clothing to a previously notified commercial/industrial decontamination facility for decontamination. Perform non-destructive testing to determine the effectiveness of asbestos decontamination. If representative sampling is used, ensure the statistical validity of the sampling results. If representative sampling is used, reject any entire batch in which any of the pieces exceed 40 fibers per square millimeter. Inspect reusable protective clothing prior to use to ensure that it will provide adequate protection and is not or is not about to become ripped, torn, deteriorated, or damaged, and that it is not visibly contaminated. Notify, in writing, all personnel involved in the decontamination of reusable outer protective clothing as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101.]

3.1.2.5 Eye Protection

Provide goggles to personnel engaged in asbestos abatement operations when the use of a full face respirator is not required.

3.1.3 Warning Signs and Labels

Provide [bilingual] warning signs [printed in English and [____]] at all approaches to asbestos control areas. Locate signs at such a distance that personnel may read the sign and take the necessary protective steps required before entering the area. Provide labels and affix to all asbestos materials, scrap, waste, debris, and other products contaminated with asbestos.

3.1.3.1 Warning Sign

Provide vertical format conforming to 29 CFR 1926.200, and 29 CFR 1926.1101 minimum 500 by 355 mm 20 by 14 inches displaying the following legend in the lower panel:

<u>Legend</u>	<u>Notation</u>
Danger	25 mm one inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
Asbestos	25 mm one inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
Cancer and Lung Disease Hazard	6 mm 1/4 inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
Authorized Personnel Only	6 mm 1/4 inch Gothic
Respirators and Protective Clothing are Required in this Area	6 mm 1/4 inch Gothic

Spacing between lines shall be at least equal to the height of the upper of any two lines.

3.1.3.2 Warning Labels

Provide labels conforming to 29 CFR 1926.1101 of sufficient size to be clearly legible, displaying the following legend:

DANGER

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS

AVOID CREATING DUST

CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD

BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM

3.1.4 Local Exhaust System

NOTE: When a negative pressure enclosure is not required, delete the requirements for the local exhaust system and pressure differential recording.

Provide a local exhaust system in the asbestos control area in accordance with ANSI Z9.2 and 29 CFR 1926.1101 that will provide at least four air changes per hour inside of the negative pressure enclosure. Local exhaust equipment shall be operated 24 hours per day, until the asbestos control area is removed and shall be leak proof to the filter and equipped with HEPA filters. Maintain a minimum pressure differential in the control area of minus 0.51 mm 0.02 inch of water column relative to adjacent, unsealed areas. Provide continuous 24-hour per day monitoring of the pressure differential with a pressure differential automatic recording instrument. In no case shall the building ventilation system be used as the local exhaust system for the asbestos control area. Filters on exhaust equipment shall conform to ANSI Z9.2 and UL 586. The local exhaust system shall terminate out of doors and remote from any public access or ventilation system intakes.

3.1.5 Tools

Vacuums shall be leak proof to the filter and equipped with HEPA filters. Filters on vacuums shall conform to ANSI Z9.2 and UL 586. Do not use power tools to remove asbestos containing materials unless the tool is equipped with effective, integral HEPA filtered exhaust ventilation systems. Remove all residual asbestos from reusable tools prior to storage or reuse.

3.1.6 Rental Equipment

If rental equipment is to be used, furnish written notification to the rental agency concerning the intended use of the equipment and the possibility of asbestos contamination of the equipment.

[3.1.7 Glovebags

NOTE: Include this paragraph if glovebag technique is permitted to be used in the project.

Submit written manufacturers proof that glovebags will not break down under expected temperatures and conditions.

]3.2 WORK PROCEDURE

NOTE: Use wet removal procedures in almost all cases. Wet removal is the preferred method and the least hazardous. Dry removal as an option can be used to allow the Contractor to use dry removal where wet removal may damage equipment or present an extreme hazard. Dry removal as the only method of removal should only be specified if freezing is likely to occur, safety hazards preclude the use of water, or severe water damage to equipment, etc.,

would occur during wet removal. If dry removal alone is allowed, carefully edit the specification to remove all reference to amended water and wetting down procedures and to include a requirement for a written variance submitted by the Contractor along with the written approval of any regulatory authority having jurisdiction.

NOTE: Negative pressure enclosure and glovebag techniques pertain to the two most general but yet essentially different asbestos control techniques used for asbestos removal. Encapsulation work practice techniques are listed here, also. The use of unlisted removal work practice techniques will be acceptable if they are proven at least as safe as the listed practices. The appropriate technique depends on existing conditions, but must be that technique that provides the best control during abatement at most reasonable cost.

Perform asbestos related work in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, and as specified herein. Use [[wet] [or] [if given prior EPA approval, dry] removal procedures] [appropriate encapsulation procedures as listed in the asbestos hazard abatement plan] and [negative pressure enclosure] [_____] techniques. Personnel shall wear and utilize protective clothing and equipment as specified herein. Eating, smoking, drinking, chewing gum, tobacco, or applying cosmetics shall not be permitted in the asbestos work or control areas. Personnel of other trades not engaged in the [encapsulation] [removal and demolition] of asbestos containing material shall not be exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos unless all the personnel protection and training provisions of this specification are complied with by the trade personnel. [Seal all roof top penetrations, except plumbing vents, prior to asbestos roofing work.] Shut down the building heating, ventilating, and air conditioning system, cap the openings to the system, [and provide temporary [heating,] [and] [ventilation,] [and] [air conditioning]] prior to the commencement of asbestos work. [Disconnect electrical service when [encapsulation] [wet removal] is performed and provide temporary electrical service with verifiable ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protection prior to the use of any [water] [encapsulant].] If an asbestos fiber release or spill occurs [outside of the asbestos control area], stop work immediately, correct the condition to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer including clearance sampling, prior to resumption of work.

3.2.1 Protection of Existing Work to Remain

NOTE: Normal practice is to have the Contractor hire one independent Private Qualified Person (the PQP) to perform all required functions. However, some applicable laws forbid this approach and will dictate when the PQP, the NC or both will be required to perform the function involved. However, the Contractor shall always hire a PQP.

Perform work without damage or contamination of adjacent work. Where such work is damaged or contaminated as verified by the Contracting Officer using visual inspection or sample analysis, it shall be restored to its original condition or decontaminated by the Contractor at no expense to the Government as deemed appropriate by the Contracting Officer. This includes inadvertent spill of dirt, dust, or debris in which it is reasonable to conclude that asbestos may exist. When these spills occur, stop work immediately. Then clean up the spill. When satisfactory visual inspection and air sampling results are obtained from the [PQP] [NC] work may proceed at the discretion of the Contracting Officer.

3.2.2 Furnishings

NOTE: Choose one of the following options. In most projects, the Government will remove furniture and equipment before the Contractor begins work. In this case the first paragraph should be used. The third paragraph should only be used when existing furnishings have been contaminated with asbestos fibers and the Contractor will be required to clean these items. When the third paragraph is used, identify the furnishings and indicate the quantity of each.

NOTE: The designer must decide if porous, non-solid surfaced items can be cleaned or must be disposed of as contaminated waste. If cleaning is chosen, specify methods.

[Furniture [, (____)] and equipment will be removed from the area of work by the Government before asbestos work begins.]

[Furniture [, (____)] and equipment will remain in the building. Cover and seal furnishings with 0.15 mm 6-mil plastic sheet or remove from the work area and store in a location on site approved by the Contracting Officer.]

[Furnishings listed below and located in the work area are considered to be contaminated with asbestos fibers. Transfer these items to an area on site approved by the Contracting Officer, decontaminate (wet methods where possible), and then store until the room from which they came is declared clean and safe for entry. [Carpets, draperies, and other items with porous, non-solid surfaces can not be suitably cleaned and shall be properly disposed of as contaminated waste.] At the conclusion of the asbestos removal work and cleanup operations, transfer all objects so removed and cleaned back to the area from which they came and re-install them. Base bids on decontaminating:

- a. [____] Desks
- b. [____] Filing cabinets
- c. [____] Linear meters feet of shelving
- d. [____] Cubic meters feet of books, papers, files, etc.

e. [____]].

3.2.3 Precleaning

Wet wipe and HEPA vacuum all surfaces potentially contaminated with asbestos prior to establishment of an enclosure.

3.2.4 Asbestos Control Area Requirements

NOTE: When negative pressure enclosure is infeasible, use paragraph entitled "Glovebag" and delete paragraph entitled "Negative Pressure Enclosure." If the project has both areas which can be enclosed and areas which cannot be enclosed, retain the appropriate paragraphs and identify the areas which must be enclosed and the areas which cannot be enclosed.

3.2.4.1 Negative Pressure Enclosure

Block and seal openings in areas where the release of airborne asbestos fibers can be expected. Establish an asbestos negative pressure enclosure with the use of curtains, portable partitions, or other enclosures in order to prevent the escape of asbestos fibers from the contaminated asbestos work area. Negative pressure enclosure development shall include protective covering of uncontaminated walls, and ceilings with a continuous membrane of two layers of minimum 0.15 mm 6-mil plastic sheet sealed with tape to prevent water or other damage. Provide two layers of 0.15 mm 6-mil plastic sheet over floors and extend a minimum of 300 mm 12 inches up walls. Seal all joints with tape. Provide local exhaust system in the asbestos control area. Openings will be allowed in enclosures of asbestos control areas for personnel and equipment entry and exit, the supply and exhaust of air for the local exhaust system and the removal of properly containerized asbestos containing materials. Replace local exhaust system filters as required to maintain the efficiency of the system.

[3.2.4.2 Glovebag

NOTE: Specify the asbestos material to be removed in the first blank and identify the location of the area which cannot be enclosed in the second blank.

The construction of a negative pressure enclosure is infeasible for the [removal] [encapsulation] of [____] located [____]. Use alternate techniques as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101. Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated area with the use of rope or other continuous barriers, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control areas. The PQP shall conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in asbestos handling (removal, disposal, transport and other associated work) throughout the duration of the project. If the quantity of airborne asbestos fibers monitored at the breathing zone of the workers at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter whichever is greater, stop work, evacuate personnel in adjacent areas or provide personnel with approved protective equipment at the discretion of the Contracting Officer. This sampling may be duplicated by the Government at

the discretion of the Contracting Officer. If the air sampling results obtained by the Government differ from those obtained by the Contractor, the Government will determine which results predominate. If adjacent areas are contaminated as determined by the Contracting Officer, clean the contaminated areas, monitor, and visually inspect the area as specified herein.

] [3.2.5 Removal Procedures

NOTE: Choose "Removal Procedures" or "Encapsulation Procedures" as appropriate for the project.

Wet asbestos material with a fine spray of [amended water] [a specific wetting agent such as light oil] during removal, cutting, or other handling so as to reduce the emission of airborne fibers. Remove material and immediately place in 0.15 mm 6 mil plastic disposal bags. Remove asbestos containing material in a gradual manner, with continuous application of the amended water or wetting agent in such a manner that no asbestos material is disturbed prior to being adequately wetted. Where unusual circumstances prohibit the use of 0.15 mm 6 mil plastic bags, submit an alternate proposal for containment of asbestos fibers to the Contracting Officer for approval. For example, in the case where both piping and insulation are to be removed, the Contractor may elect to wet the insulation, wrap the pipes and insulation in plastic and remove the pipe by sections. Asbestos containing material shall be containerized while wet. At no time shall asbestos material be allowed to accumulate or become dry. Lower and otherwise handle asbestos containing material as indicated in 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M.

3.2.5.1 Sealing Contaminated Items Designated for Disposal

NOTE: Use this paragraph only when asbestos contaminated items are also designated for removal and disposal.

Remove contaminated architectural, mechanical, and electrical appurtenances such as venetian blinds, full-height partitions, carpeting, duct work, pipes and fittings, radiators, light fixtures, conduit, panels, and other contaminated items designated for removal by completely coating the items with an asbestos lock-down encapsulant at the demolition site before removing the items from the asbestos control area. These items need not be vacuumed. The asbestos lock-down encapsulant shall be tinted a contrasting color. It shall be spray-applied by airless method. Thoroughness of sealing operation shall be visually gauged by the extent of colored coating on exposed surfaces. Lock-down encapsulants shall comply with the performance requirements specified herein.

3.2.5.2 Exposed Pipe Insulation Edges

Contain edges of asbestos insulation to remain that are exposed by a removal operation. Wet and cut the rough ends true and square with sharp tools and then encapsulate the edges with a 6 mm 1/4 inch thick layer of non-asbestos containing insulating cement troweled to a smooth hard finish. When cement is dry, lag the end with a layer of non-asbestos lagging cloth, overlapping the existing ends by at least 100 mm 4 inches. When

insulating cement and cloth is an impractical method of sealing a raw edge of asbestos, take appropriate steps to seal the raw edges as approved by the Contracting Officer.

] 3.2.6 Encapsulation Procedures

NOTE: Choose "Removal Procedures" or "Encapsulation Procedures" as appropriate for the project.

3.2.6.1 Preparation of Test Patches

NOTE: Prior to preparing plans and specifications for an encapsulation project, the designer will have to ascertain that encapsulation is feasible at all. The foremost design criteria is the soundness of the existing asbestos containing matrix, i.e. the bond of the matrix to the substrate and the shear strength of the matrix itself. The designer should test the existing matrix in accordance with the ASTM E 1494, using the Field Testing Provisions for the Adhesion Test.

NOTE: Exercise discretion on the number and location of Contractor applied test patches. However, a minimum of three test patches should always be specified. Test locations, in areas of the matrix, that have a different appearance or raise doubts about their homogeneity. Specify number of test patches in first bracket and location in second bracket. Also show location on drawings.

Install [three] [_____] test patches of encapsulant in [_____] , as indicated. Use airless spray at the lowest pressure and as recommended by the encapsulant manufacturer. Follow exactly the manufacturer's instructions for thinning recommendations, application procedures and rates. Curing time shall be not less than five days or that recommended by the manufacturer, whichever is more. A test patch shall be 0.8 square meter 9 square feet in size.

3.2.6.2 Field Testing

Field test the encapsulation test patches in accordance with ASTM E 1494, paragraph "Required Field Test," in the presence of the Contracting Officer.

Keep a written record of the testing procedures and test results. Upon successful testing of the encapsulant, submit a signed statement to the Contracting Officer certifying that the encapsulant is suitable for installation on the particular asbestos containing material.

3.2.6.3 Large-Scale Application

Apply encapsulant using the same equipment and procedures as employed for the test patches. Keep the encapsulant material stirred to prevent settling. Keep a clean work area. Change pre-filters in the ventilation

equipment as soon as they appear clogged by encapsulant aerosol or pressure differential drops below 0.02 Hg.

3.2.7 Air Sampling

NOTE: Air sampling regimen is very dependent on
removal method and applicable laws, edit accordingly.

NOTE: Normal practice is to have the Contractor
hire one independent Private Qualified Person (the
PQP) to perform all required functions. However,
some applicable laws forbid this approach and will
dictate when the PQP, the NC or both will be
required to perform the function involved. However,
the Contractor shall always hire a PQP.

Sampling of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers shall be performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101 and as specified herein. Sampling performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101 shall be performed by the PQP. [Sampling performed for environmental and quality control reasons shall be performed by the [PQP] [NC].] Unless otherwise specified, use NIOSH Method 7400 for sampling and analysis. Monitoring may be duplicated by the Government at the discretion of the Contracting Officer. If the air sampling results obtained by the Government differ from those results obtained by the Contractor, the Government will determine which results predominate.

3.2.7.1 Sampling Prior to Asbestos Work

Provide area air sampling and establish the baseline one day prior to the masking and sealing operations for each [demolition] [removal] [encapsulation] site. Establish the background by performing area sampling in similar but uncontaminated sites in the building.

3.2.7.2 Sampling During Asbestos Work

NOTE: Choose one of the following options. Normal
practice is to have the Contractor hire one
independent Private Qualified Person (the PQP) to
perform all required functions. However, some
applicable laws forbid this approach and will
dictate when the PQP, the NC or both will be
required to perform the function involved. However,
the Contractor shall always hire a PQP.

NOTE: When an "enclosed" asbestos control area is
not required, retain the appropriate portion in
brackets.

[The PQP shall provide personal and area sampling as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and governing environmental regulations. In addition, provided

the same type of work is being performed, provide area sampling at least once every work shift close to the work inside the enclosure, outside the clean room entrance to the enclosure, and at the exhaust opening of the local exhaust system. If sampling outside the enclosure shows airborne levels have exceeded background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop all work, correct the condition(s) causing the increase, and notify the Contracting Officer immediately. [Where alternate methods are used, perform personal and area air sampling at locations and frequencies that will accurately characterize the evolving airborne asbestos levels.]]

[The PQP shall provide personal sampling as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101. At the same time the NC will provide area sampling close to the work inside the enclosure, outside the clean room entrance to the enclosure, and at the exhaust opening of the local exhaust system. In addition, provided the same type of work is being performed, the NC will provide area sampling once every work shift close to the work inside the enclosure, outside the clean room entrance to the enclosure, and at the exhaust opening of the local exhaust system. If sampling outside the enclosure shows airborne levels have exceeded background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop all work, correct the condition(s) causing the increase, and notify the Contracting Officer immediately. [Where alternate methods are used, perform personal and area air sampling at locations and frequencies that will accurately characterize the evolving airborne asbestos levels.]]

3.2.7.3 Sampling After Final Clean-Up (Clearance Sampling)

NOTE: The designer shall research the State, regional and local laws, regulations, statutes, etc., to determine whether "aggressive" air sampling is required. However, always use aggressive air sampling techniques after encapsulation type abatement efforts.

NOTE: Normal practice is to have the Contractor hire one independent Private Qualified Person (the PQP) to perform all required functions. However, some applicable laws forbid this approach and will dictate when the PQP, the NC or both will be required to perform the function involved. However, the Contractor shall always hire a PQP.

NOTE: The designer shall research the State, regional and local laws, regulations, statutes, etc., to determine whether TEM analysis is required and the number of samples required.

Provide area sampling of asbestos fibers [using aggressive air sampling techniques as defined in the EPA 560/5-85-024] and establish an airborne asbestos concentration of less than 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter after final clean-up but before removal of the enclosure or the asbestos work control area. After final cleanup and the asbestos control area is dry but

prior to clearance sampling, the [PQP] [and] [NC] shall perform a visual inspection in accordance with ASTM E 1368 to ensure that the asbestos control and work area is free of any accumulations of dirt, dust, or debris. [Prepare a written report signed and dated by the PQP documenting that the asbestos control area is free of dust, dirt, and debris and all waste has been removed.] [Perform at least [_____] samples.] [Use transmission electron microscopy (TEM) to analyze clearance samples and report the results in accordance with current NIOSH criteria.] The asbestos fiber counts from these samples shall be less than 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter or be not greater than the background, whichever is greater. Should any of the final samples indicate a higher value, the Contractor shall take appropriate actions to re-clean the area and shall repeat the sampling and [TEM] analysis at the Contractor's expense.

3.2.8 Lock-Down

Prior to removal of plastic barriers and after pre-clearance clean up of gross contamination, the [PQP] [NC] shall conduct a visual inspection of all areas affected by the [removal] [encapsulation] in accordance with ASTM E 1368. Inspect for any visible fibers [, and to ensure that encapsulants were applied evenly and appropriately]. [A post removal (lock-down) encapsulant shall then be spray applied to ceiling, walls, floors and other areas exposed in the removal area. The exposed area shall include but not be limited to plastic barriers, furnishings and articles to be discarded as well as dirty change room, air locks for bag removal and decontamination chambers.]

3.2.9 Site Inspection

While performing asbestos engineering control work, the Contractor shall be subject to on-site inspection by the Contracting Officer who may be assisted by or represented by safety or industrial hygiene personnel. If the work is found to be in violation of this specification, the Contracting Officer or his representative will issue a stop work order to be in effect immediately and until the violation is resolved. All related costs including standby time required to resolve the violation shall be at the Contractor's expense.

3.3 CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL

3.3.1 Housekeeping

Essential parts of asbestos dust control are housekeeping and clean-up procedures. Maintain surfaces of the asbestos control area free of accumulations of asbestos fibers. Give meticulous attention to restricting the spread of dust and debris; keep waste from being distributed over the general area. Use HEPA filtered vacuum cleaners. DO NOT BLOW DOWN THE SPACE WITH COMPRESSED AIR. When asbestos removal is complete, all asbestos waste is removed from the work-site, and final clean-up is completed, the Contracting Officer will attest that the area is safe before the signs can be removed. After final clean-up and acceptable airborne concentrations are attained but before the HEPA unit is turned off and the enclosure removed, remove all pre-filters on the building HVAC system and provide new pre-filters. Dispose of filters as asbestos contaminated materials. Reestablish HVAC mechanical, and electrical systems in proper working order. The Contracting Officer will visually inspect all surfaces within the enclosure for residual material or accumulated dust or debris. The Contractor shall re-clean all areas showing dust or residual materials. If re-cleaning is required, air sample and establish an acceptable asbestos

airborne concentration after re-cleaning. The Contracting Officer must agree that the area is safe in writing before unrestricted entry will be permitted. The Government shall have the option to perform monitoring to determine if the areas are safe before entry is permitted.

3.3.2 Title to Materials

All waste materials, except as specified otherwise, shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be disposed of as specified in applicable local, State, and Federal regulations and herein.

3.3.3 Disposal of Asbestos

NOTE: Disposal procedures and sites for asbestos materials vary considerably with each location. Contact local station Public Works and the NAVFAC Engineering Field Division Hazardous Waste Manager or Industrial Hygienist for local procedures.

3.3.3.1 Procedure for Disposal

Collect asbestos waste, asbestos contaminated water, scrap, debris, bags, containers, equipment, and asbestos contaminated clothing which may produce airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers and place in sealed fiber-proof, waterproof, non-returnable containers (e.g. double plastic bags 0.15 mm 6 mils thick, cartons, drums or cans). Wastes within the containers must be adequately wet in accordance with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M. Affix a warning and Department of Transportation (DOT) label to each container including the bags or use at least 0.15 mm 6 mils thick bags with the approved warnings and DOT labeling preprinted on the bag. The name of the waste generator and the location at which the waste was generated shall be clearly indicated on the outside of each container. Prevent contamination of the transport vehicle (especially if the transport vehicle is a rented truck likely to be used in the future for non-asbestos purposes). These precautions include lining the vehicle cargo area with plastic sheeting (similar to work area enclosure) and thorough cleaning of the cargo area after transport and unloading of asbestos debris is complete. Dispose of waste asbestos material at an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or State-approved asbestos landfill off Government property. For temporary storage, store sealed impermeable bags in asbestos waste drums or skids. An area for interim storage of asbestos waste-containing drums or skids will be assigned by the Contracting Officer or his authorized representative. Procedure for hauling and disposal shall comply with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, State, regional, and local standards. Sealed plastic bags may be dumped from drums into the burial site unless the bags have been broken or damaged. Damaged bags shall remain in the drum and the entire contaminated drum shall be buried. Uncontaminated drums may be recycled. Workers unloading the sealed drums shall wear appropriate respirators and personal protective equipment when handling asbestos materials at the disposal site.

3.3.3.2 Asbestos Disposal Quantity Report

NOTE: Normal practice is to have the Contractor hire one independent Private Qualified Person (the PQP) to perform all required functions. However,

some applicable laws forbid this approach and will
dictate when the PQP, the NC or both will be
required to perform the function involved. However,
the Contractor shall always hire a PQP.

[Direct the PQP to record and report, to the Contracting Officer, the
amount of asbestos containing material removed and released for disposal.
Deliver the report for the previous day at the beginning of each day shift
with amounts of material removed during the previous day reported in linear
meters or square meters linear feet or square feet as described initially
in this specification and in cubic meters feet for the amount of asbestos
containing material released for disposal.]

[Allow the NC to inspect, record and report the amount of asbestos
containing material removed and released for disposal on a daily basis.]

-- End of Section --