



Greenwood

ABATEMENT CONSULTANTS

A Full-Service Environmental Company

Asbestos

ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT AND ASBESTOS SURVEY SERVICES

Conduct initial investigation to determine extent, quantities, and locations of asbestos containing materials to develop a comprehensive approach for asbestos abatement services. This may include

- Develop budgetary estimates or firm proposals for your asbestos projects
- Initial asbestos survey
- Asbestos sampling
- Development of asbestos health and safety, as well as the work plan
- Management of asbestos abatement, demolition, and related services
- Tracking and compilation of all asbestos waste manifests
- Final report detailing and compiling abatement activities and documentation

ASBESTOS ABATEMENT AND REMOVAL SERVICES

Asbestos abatement removal services include:

- Abatement of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)
- Transite removal
- Asbestos Roof Removal
- Asbestos Tile Removal
- Asbestos Siding Removal
- Asbestos insulation removal
- Asbestos containing material transportation and disposal

ASBESTOS ENCAPSULATION

An alternative to asbestos removal is encapsulation. ACM (Asbestos Containing Material) encapsulation consists of laminating or covering over the surface of the ACM with new materials or painted coatings.

We perform all of the above services typically for industrial (manufacturing, pharmaceutical, chemical, etc) and commercial (office building, warehouse, etc.) clients.

COMMON ASBESTOS ABATEMENT AND REMOVAL TERMS AND ACRONYMS

- AHERA - The Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, passed by Congress in 1986
- CERCLA - The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act which is also known as the "Superfund."
- EPA - The United States Environmental Protection Agency
- EHSD - Environmental Health and Safety Division, U.S. EPA
- Friable Asbestos Material - Any material containing more than one percent asbestos, as determined using the method specified in Appendix A, subpart F 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. If the asbestos content is less than 10 percent as determined by a method other than point counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM), verify the asbestos by point counting using PLM.
- Glovebag - A sealed compartment with attached inner gloves used for the handling of asbestos- containing materials.
- NARS - National Asbestos Registry System
- Negative pressure enclosure - means any enclosure of an asbestos abatement project area where the air pressure outside the enclosure is greater than the air pressure inside the enclosure and the air inside the enclosure is changed at least four times an hour by exhausting it through a HEPA filter.
- NESHAP - The National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants found in Title 40 CFR Part 61 promulgated under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.
- NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- NVLAP - National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program
- OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration
- PLM - Polarized light microscopy, as defined in Appendix A, subpart F, 40 CFR part 763, section 1

- RACM - Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material. RACM means (a) Friable asbestos material, (b) Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable, (c) Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or (d) Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by the Asbestos NESHAP.
- RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act
- Visible Emissions - Any emissions, which are visually detectable without the aid of instruments, coming from RACM or asbestos- containing waste material, or from any asbestos milling, manufacturing, or fabricating operation.
- Asbestos - a fibrous amphibole; used for making fireproof articles; inhaling fibers can cause asbestosis or lung cancer
- Amphibole - a mineral or mineral variety belonging to the amphibole group
- Chrysotile - a gray or green fibrous mineral; an important source of commercial asbestos
- Tremolite - a white or pale green mineral (calcium magnesium silicate) of the amphibole group used as a form of asbestos

ASBESTOS FACTS

- Asbestos is a family of naturally occurring minerals, found in serpentinite and other metamorphic rock.
- Because of its strength and resistance to heat, asbestos was used for insulation, heat resistant clothing, roofing and fire proofing. It was also used as an additive to ease the manufacture and application of ceiling and wall finishes, tape joint compounds, floor tiles and mastics.
- Since many building materials can contain asbestos, remodel and repair activity in residential and commercial structures which disturbs asbestos-containing materials may cause the release of asbestos fibers into the air. There is no known health threat if asbestos-containing materials are in generally good condition and are left undisturbed.
- Inhaling airborne asbestos fibers can increase the risk of developing certain lung diseases, including lung cancer, mesothelioma and asbestosis.
- In the United States there are many regulations protecting children, employees, tenants, workers and others from exposure to asbestos. These include AHERA (schools), OSHA (workers), ASHARA (public buildings) and NESHAPS (emissions).

TYPES OF ASBESTOS

- Friable Asbestos-Containing Materials - contain over 1% asbestos and can be crumbled, crushed or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry. Common examples of friable asbestos-containing materials are spray acoustic ceilings, acoustic tiles, plaster, pipe and duct wrap, and paper backing of linoleum.
- Non-friable Asbestos-Containing Materials - are typically bound up with cement, vinyl, asphalt or some other type of hard binder. Some examples of non-friable asbestos building materials are cement/transite siding, vinyl floor tiles and stucco. Non-friable asbestos-containing material may become friable if it is crushed, crumbled, pulverized, or subjected to sanding, drilling, grinding, cutting, or abrading.