

Supervisors of Old Lycoming Township



LYCOMING COUNTY
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1.10 REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPE

A. Pipe

1. Existing Asbestos Cement pipe shall be considered Category II, Non-friable regulated asbestos containing material (RACM), and all demolition and disposal methods shall strictly adhere to United States Environmental Protection Agency Asbestos National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and all Commonwealth of Pennsylvania standards.
 - a. Demolition and cutting activities shall be performed in such a manner as to minimize the generation of dust.
 - b. Demolition, cutting, and disposal activities shall employ adequate wetting of the material.
 - c. All Asbestos Cement pipe shall be disposed of at a landfill that meets EPA's 40 CFR 61.154 requirements. NO on-site disposal is allowed.
 - d. Submit reports and certifications to the appropriate agencies as required, with copies to the Engineer and Borough.

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Best Practices for Removing Asbestos Cement Pipe

Minimum Best Practices for a Safety Plan: Demolition and Removal of Asbestos-Cement (sometimes referred to as Transite) Pipe (ACP) located in an outdoor environment (typically a trench or open excavation). Note: Transport or disposal of Asbestos-Cement Pipe, from the job-site to an off-site location, is not part of this safety plan.

Purpose of UCA Activity:

To assist member firms of the Underground Contractors Association of Illinois (UCA) in conducting their construction activities in a safe work environment.

Controlling Government Regulation:

OSHA's Construction Industry Standard for Occupational Exposure to Asbestos Subpart Z, 29 CFR 1926.1101 Asbestos.

Work-Task Assumptions/Requirements of the Employer at Project Work-Site:

Prior to commencing the demolition and removal of the A-C pipe, the employer has:

- (1) Conducted an Initial Exposure Assessment (IEA) test plan or baseline report, which complies with the criteria in Paragraph (f)(2)(iii) of the above referenced controlling government regulations (section), and which demonstrates that the employees' exposure to airborne asbestos fibers during removal of the Asbestos-Cement (A-C) pipe is expected to be consistently below the Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) i.e... exposure must be less than 0.1 fiber/cubic centimeter (cc) of air for an eight (8) hour time-weighted average limit (TWA), and less than 1.0 fiber/cc of air as averaged over a sampling period of thirty (30) minutes, all as determined by the method prescribed in Appendix A to the referenced section, or by an equivalent method, and therefore, the employer intends to do the A-C pipe removal through the use of Negative Exposure Assessments (NEAs).
- (2) *Trained at least one worker as a "Competent Person", who is capable of identifying existing asbestos hazards at the work place, determining if a NEAs exist, is qualified to train other workers, and has the authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate a hazardous exposure.

Footnote 1 *OSHA's CPL 2-2.63 (revised) – Inspection for Occupational Exposure to Asbestos

Class II Training Requirements

1. Work involving building materials including roofing, flooring, siding materials, ceiling tiles or transite panels, training shall include at a minimum the elements in paragraph (k) (9)(viii) and specific work practices and engineering controls set forth in paragraph (g). It shall include hands-on training and it is to be at least 8 hours in length.
2. Exception: For other Class II operations the training shall include, as a minimum, all the elements in paragraph (k)(9)(viii), specific work practices and

engineering controls in paragraph (g) and "hands-on" training. There are no specifications in the standard for the length of this training.

3. Annual refresher is required. The length of time for the refresher training is not specified.

PROCEDURES FOR REMOVAL OF ASBESTOS-CEMENTS (A-C) PIPE, ALSO COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS TRANSITE PIPE

This work activity is identified as a Class II asbestos removal activity by OSHA's Subpart Z, 29 CFR 1926.1101, with the A-C pipe removal is being done utilizing a valid Negative Exposure Assessment (NEA):

PREPARATION

- Establish a regulated work area (RWA) using barricade tape.
- Provide a hand/face wash station at the entry point to the RWA.
- Post asbestos-warning signs at the RWA entry point.
- Establish a waste load-out area attached to the RWA.
- Once RWA is established and work begins, no access should be permitted without the required personal protective equipment.

AIR MONITORING AND SAMPLING OF EXPOSURE TO AIRBORNE ASBESTOS FIBERS

- As the work begins the competent person must conduct and record objective data to confirm the Initial Exposure Assessment (IEA), and that the specific job-site work activity confirms the findings of the IEA, and that the PELs are not being exceeded for this work activity.

EXCAVATION

- Machine excavate to expose A-C pipe.
- Hand excavate areas under pipe where cuts/breaks are planned.
- Excavation operations should be carefully executed so that pipe damage does not occur prior to removal.

PIPE REMOVAL

- Protective clothing and equipment shall consist of at a minimum...steel toe boots, hard hats, safety glasses, rubber or leather gloves.
- All pipe cutting or breaking operations require adequate wetting with potable water to prevent A-C materials from being crumbled by hand pressure and the asbestos fibers becoming air-borne (friable).
- Plan pipe cuts/breaks as necessary to accommodate the size/weight of pipe being removed.
- Use a hammer or wheel-type pipe cutter (or equivalent tool) to make the initial cut and drain pipe of residual liquids.
- Remove pipe sections at joint collars by breaking them with a sledgehammer, or cutting them with a wheel-type pipe cutter (soil-pipe cutter).

- Where pipe re-connection is required, trim pipe ends with a wheel-type pipe cutter. Wet, wrap and seal pipe ends in a min. 6-mil poly film wrap that is securely fastened and taped to close the pipe end. Wetting is required to prevent A-C materials from becoming friable.
- When applicable, remove pipe sections from trench in an "intact" condition. Wet and containerize waste materials as you go. Using lifting straps and methods that do not damage the pipe.
- Identify A-C materials and stock-pile the waste in a designated load-out area with the following label warnings:

DANGER
Contains Asbestos Fibers
Avoid Creating Dust
Cancer and Lung Disease Hazard

#1. Note: The label must also identify the generator of the ACP waste.

Refer to *Attachment No. 1 for a list of safety consultants, who may be of assistance to your firm in providing additional information and field services for compliance with OSHA's Subpart Z, 29 CFR 1926.1101

#2. Check all local jurisdiction (county) requirements for any regulations. Contractors should check with IEPA that you are performing this work. When work is over 260' in length this contractor must notify IEPA in writing (See IEPA website for "Notification" procedures or call 312 886-3006).

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ATTACHMENT NO. 1

RESOURCE FILE: CONSULTANTS FOR TRAINING, AIR SAMPLING & ESTABLISHING INITIAL EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT (IEA) TEST PLAN AND SUBSEQUENT EVALUATIONS OF NEGATIVE EXPOSURE ASSESSMENTS (NEAs) FOR SPECIFIC JOB-SITE SITUATIONS

1. Andrew F. Oberta, MPH, CIH
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515/266-1368 800/668/-1368
Web-site: www.asbestosguru-oberta.com

Video is available from web-site @www.environment-l-media.com.
'Negative Exposure Assessments and Competent Person Training for Asbestos.'

2. Construction Safety Council
4100 Madison Street
Hillside, IL 60162
708/544-2085 800/552-7744
Fax: 708/544-2371 Web-site: www.buildsafe.org
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