

Asbestos & Demolition/Renovation

MIOSHA's Requirements

area where Class I or non-intact Class II work is being performed or where an NEA has not been obtained on intact Class II work.

MIOSHA's Demolition Standard, Part 20, also regulates demolition activities. Specific information regarding this standard is listed below:

Rule 2031. (1) Before the start of a demolition operation, an employer shall ensure that all of the following are done:

(a) An engineering survey of the structure and equipment is conducted by a competent person knowledgeable in demolition to determine:

(i) The condition of the foundation, roof, walls, and floors.

(ii) Whether any adjacent structure will be affected by the demolition.

(iii) The utility service entering the building.

(iv) Any other conditions and equipment affecting the safety of an employee.

(b) Ensure that there is a written report of the engineering survey at the field office until the completion of the job. The report shall include information such as the name of the person conducting the survey, date of the survey, and hazardous substances and dangerous conditions found and their location.

Background of Asbestos

Asbestos is the name of a group of naturally occurring minerals that can separate into microscopic needle-like fibers. The most common of these minerals are *Chrysotile*, *Amosite*, and *Crocidolite*. Once released into the atmosphere, the size and shape of these fibers permit them to remain airborne for long periods of time and thus contaminate the building environment.

If inhaled, these needle-like fibers can cause three specific asbestos-related diseases: *Asbestosis* (a fibrous scarring of the lungs), *Lung Cancer*, and *Mesothelioma* (a cancer of the lining of the chest

or abdominal cavity). These diseases do not develop immediately after inhalation of asbestos fibers and typically have a latency period ranging from 15 to 30 years and sometimes as long as 40 to 50 years from first exposure before symptoms appear.

Asbestos-Containing Materials

Asbestos has been used in more than 3,000 different products over the last 100 years primarily because of its tensile strength, thermal insulating, fire retardant, and chemical resistant properties. Some common products in buildings that contain asbestos include but are not limited to pipe insulation, floor coverings, ceiling tile, spray-on insulation, boiler wrap insulation, wall coverings, fire doors, and old electrical wire insulation. Employees, tenants, and custodial maintenance workers may be exposed to ACM during maintenance, renovation, or disturbance activities.

The MIOSHA - Asbestos Program performs the following services:

- Approves asbestos-related training courses.
- Accredits professionals in the asbestos abatement industry.
- Licenses asbestos abatement contractors.
- Maintains databases of approved trainers, licensed contractors, accredited individuals, and asbestos projects.
- Investigates asbestos-related compliance issues.
- Reviews AHERA management plans.

For additional information, please contact us at:

Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs
Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration
Construction Safety and Health Division

Asbestos Program

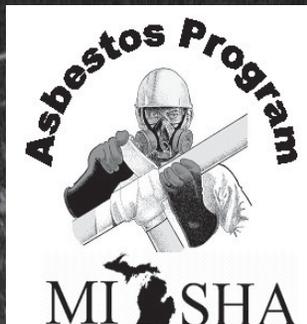
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This brochure is provided as a general summary of the responsibilities of demolition and renovation contractors in regard to the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) asbestos regulations. This brochure does not address the specific asbestos National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requirements for demolition.

Part 602, the OSHA Asbestos Standards for Construction [29 CFR 1926.1101(k)(2)(i)] requires that a thorough asbestos inspection must be conducted of all pre-1981 building facilities. This survey must identify the presence, location, and quantity of asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and/or presumed asbestos-containing materials (PACM) within the building.

A building that is slated for demolition and/or renovation may contain ACM that will remain within the building during the work activities. Please contact the Asbestos Program of the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) if you have questions in regard to the types of asbestos materials that may remain in a building that is to be demolished or renovated and for any additional NESHAP requirements.

If a contractor demolishes or renovates a building containing ACM, what does MIOSHA require?

To minimize obligations under MIOSHA, removal of ACM prior to initiating demolition and/or renovation work is encouraged. When this does not occur then the demolition and/or renovation activities are potentially regulated by Part 602, Act 135 and Act 440. Please note, a contractor must comply with Part 602 regardless of the amount of ACM being removed or disturbed. In addition, the following requirements must be in place prior to the disturbance of ACM:

Training

Whether the facility contains Class I or Class II ACM, demolition and/or renovation involving ACM removal requires a 40-hour trained competent person. Accreditation in accordance with Act 440 is also required for Class I and friable Class II projects. There is one exception to this competent person training requirement involving flooring that is removed intact utilizing the compliant work practices specified in Part 602 for these materials; 12 hours competent person training is required.

Demolition and/or renovation involving the removal of Class I materials and Class II projects that are friable; that are non-intact interior projects or an interior project without a negative exposure assessment requires 32-hour trained and accredited workers (if friable). Removal of non-friable/intact Class II materials require workers be trained 8 or more hours depending on number of Class II materials involved.

Work Practices and Engineering Controls

All projects involving the removal or disturbance of ACM must address establishment of a regulated area. Contractors must also address the need for engineering controls, air monitoring, respiratory protection, personal protective equipment, decontamination area, worker/supervisor training, and potentially medical surveillance. Many of these specific work practices and procedures are dependent upon whether the ACM being removed remains intact and/or whether a negative exposure assessment (NEA) has been produced.

Licensure/Project Notification

If the ACM being removed by a contractor is or will become friable during any part of the demolition or renovation project, then a licensed asbestos abatement contractor or licensed exempt trade group as specified in Michigan Public Act 135 of 1986, as amended, the *Asbestos Abatement Contractor Licensing Act*, must be utilized to perform work activities. The licensed

exempt trades (plumbers, electrician, mechanical contractors, residential building, and maintenance alteration contractors) are limited to projects that are incidental to their primary licensed trade that do not exceed 260 linear feet or 160 square feet of friable ACM.

Regarding project notifications, licensed asbestos abatement contractors must notify the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs' Asbestos Program of all projects exceeding 10 linear feet or 15 square feet of friable materials at least 10 days before beginning the project. Exempt licensed trades must also notify before beginning these projects.

What should a compliance officer see when conducting an inspection at a demolition and/or renovation site?

- Restricted access to the site (i.e., regulated area).
- Wet methods (i.e., a water hose spraying water on the building debris).
- Labeled, lined dumpsters for ACM wastes
- A means of personal decontamination (i.e., shower or drop cloth and HEPA vacuum - whatever applies) for employees unless only Class II or III ACM is involved and an NEA is obtained.
- Demolition and/or renovation workers wearing respirators and personal protective clothing unless it is intact Class II or III work and an NEA has been obtained.

What should a compliance officer not see when conducting an inspection at a demolition and/or renovation site?

- An unregulated demolition site with unauthorized persons on the site.
- A concrete crusher if there is floor tile remaining on the concrete slab.
- Persons without respirators within the regulated

