



A Guide for Meeting DEQ Rules

HOW TO REMOVE NONFRIABLE ASBESTOS-CONTAINING ROOFING MATERIALS

Exposure to asbestos fibers can result in severe health impacts and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) regulates the removal, handling and disposal of asbestos-containing materials (ACM) during construction, remodeling, and demolition. This document outlines handling procedures for removing asbestos-containing roofing products.

The safest way to handle asbestos roofing is to make sure the material stays in a nonfriable condition. Friable asbestos materials will easily release fibers when crushed. Nonfriable asbestos materials have a binder that holds the asbestos fibers within a solid matrix and will not allow asbestos fibers to release easily, unless mishandled, damaged, or in badly weathered condition. In most cases, asbestos-containing roofing products are considered nonfriable.

Nonfriable and petroleum-based asbestos-containing roofing materials in good condition are exempt from many DEQ rules. You **do not** need to be a DEQ licensed asbestos contractor or DEQ certified asbestos worker to remove these materials. If you remove asbestos-containing roofing materials following this guide, the roofing materials should remain in nonfriable condition.

Nonfriable materials must be handled, transported, and disposed of in a way that prevents it from becoming friable and potentially releasing asbestos fibers. For more information about these rules or if you have questions, contact DEQ at one of the following regional offices:

Eastern Region Bend at (541) 388-6146

Eastern Region Pendleton at (541) 278-4626

Eugene LRAPA (541) 736-1056, ext. 222

Northwest Region in Gresham at (503) 667-8414, x 55022, x 55018, or (800) 452-4011

Western Region Salem at (503) 378-5086, or (800) 349-7677

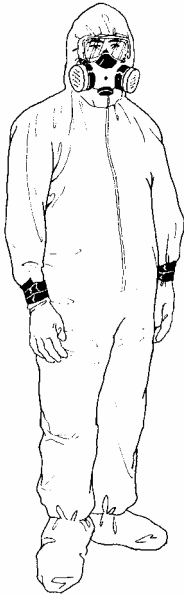
Western Region Medford at (541) 776-6010, ext. 235 or (877) 823-3216

Western Region Coos Bay at (541) 269-2721, ext. 22

When handling this material in schools (K-12), contractors should be aware of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) rules. Contact the EPA's regional office for more information at (800) 424-4372.

Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OR-OSHA) has rules about worker training, building surveys, and the safe handling of non-friable asbestos. (See OAR 437, Division 3, Construction.) Contact OR-OSHA at (503) 378-3272, for current rule and policy information.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT



Respirator: The DEQ suggests you purchase and use a dual cartridge respirator equipped with two HEPA (high efficiency particulate air) filters for use on this project. The HEPA cartridges are color-coded purple or magenta. Ask your vendor for a fit test to make sure that your respirator fits properly.

NOTE: *Oregon OSHA may require contractors to provide training, respirators, and other safety equipment to their employees during projects where asbestos is being removed.*

Eye Protection: Each person removing asbestos roofing should wear non-fogging goggles or safety glasses.

Coveralls: You may want to obtain tyvek (paper) coveralls to keep dust off your clothing.

Boots: Laceless, pull-on type rubber boots are advised to protect your feet from sharp edges and nails. Rubber boots can be washed to remove asbestos contamination.

TOOLS



- ⊕ A garden type water sprayer or a garden hose
- ⊕ A two inch wide flat “L” shaped pry bar.
- ⊕ Nail puller, vise grip, pliers, or others means of removing nails
- ⊕ Heavy duty wire cutters
- ⊕ 3 to 6-mil thick plastic sheeting
- ⊕ Leaktight containers for storage and disposal
- ⊕ Shovel or flat scraper for lifting roofing

THE WORK WILL BE DIFFICULT

Even under the best conditions these projects are physically demanding and potentially dangerous. The following are some of the problems you will be faced with:

- Φ Breathing through a respirator is difficult and places extra stress on the heart and lungs.
- Φ Coveralls can be hot and hard to move around in.
- Φ Work will involve the use of ladders to get to roof areas.
- Φ Goggles and safety glasses reduce visibility and field of vision.
- Φ Care must be taken around electric wires because water is being used to keep the asbestos wet.
- Φ The work area will be slick from wetting and become a slip/trip hazard.

A. PROCEDURES FOR THE ABATEMENT OF PETROLEUM BASED ROOFING MATERIALS

Asbestos roofing materials that are encapsulated in a petroleum-based binder may be exempt from many of the DEQ abatement rules under OAR 340-248-0005 through -0290 provided they are not in hard, dry, brittle or badly weathered condition. All asbestos-containing or contaminated roofing waste must be taken to a landfill authorized to handle asbestos waste. Packaging may not be required for asbestos-containing petroleum based roofing waste; however, many landfills do require special packaging for asbestos roofing. DEQ suggests you fill out a waste shipment report form ASN 4 for asbestos waste transport and give it to the landfill upon arrival.

B. PROCEDURES FOR THE ABATEMENT OF NONFRIABLE ASBESTOS ROOFING

The method of removal cannot shatter, crumble, pulverize, or reduce the material to dust. Sanding, sawing, grinding, chipping, and the use of power tools are not allowed. If this guide is used, licensing as a DEQ asbestos contractor and DEQ worker certification are not needed.

1. File a DEQ notification ASN 6 and pay the nonfriable fee as outlined in OAR 340-248-0260. *If you are the owner occupant of a single-family dwelling doing asbestos removal on the home you live in, you do not need to file a notification.*
2. Keep the materials wet while you remove them. This can be done using a water hose, garden sprayer, spray bottles, or any other method that keeps the material wet. **Wetting prevents asbestos fiber migration during removal.**
3. If this is a cement type roof, obtain and follow DEQ's guidance for removal of asbestos-containing cement products.
4. If this is another type of nonfriable roof, remove the materials in a way that prevents or eliminates damage and fiber release. Place the asbestos material on the ground or in separate containers to prevent more damage. Put plastic under the work area to catch smaller pieces that fall.
5. Take roofing materials off in *whole pieces*, **do not** break or damage material on purpose.

6. DEQ suggests you put nonfriable roofing in leaktight containers labeling each container with the statement “Danger Asbestos Containing Material”. Dispose of all asbestos waste at a landfill that has been authorized to handle asbestos waste. The DEQ advises you to contact the landfill before you remove asbestos, so you can find out what that landfill’s disposal needs are. Many landfills require special packaging for asbestos roofing. DEQ also suggests you fill out a waste shipment report form ASN 4 for asbestos waste transport and give it to the landfill upon arrival. **DEQ rules do not allow on-site burial of asbestos materials. Nonfriable asbestos waste may not be used as clean fill.**

NOTE: *The DEQ knows that some breakage and damage will occur during this process. However, that breakage will be minimized or eliminated if you follow this guide.*

C. USE THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES WHEN THE ASBESTOS-CONTAINING ROOFING IS FRIABLE OR BECOMES FRIABLE DURING REMOVAL

If the asbestos roofing is shattered, damaged, badly weathered, hard, dry, or in brittle condition, the material is friable and has the potential to release dust and asbestos fibers. Asbestos-containing paper under wood shingles (commonly called Niccolite) is considered friable. Friable asbestos materials must be removed by a **DEQ licensed asbestos contractor using DEQ certified workers.**

All asbestos abatement rules under OAR 340-248-0005 through -0280 must be followed. A friable asbestos notification and fee must be filed with the DEQ as outlined in OAR 340-248-0260, for more information contact DEQ.

D. BUILDING DEMOLITION WHERE ASBESTOS ROOFING PRODUCTS ARE PRESENT.

All asbestos-containing materials must be removed from buildings before they are demolished.

1. **Before demolition a survey must be performed by an accredited inspector to determine the presence of ACM.**
2. If the structure is to be demolished or intentionally burned, all asbestos materials must be removed before demolition or intentional burning may take place.
3. If the roofing materials have a petroleum based binder and are in good condition, still pliable, and not weathered the procedures in section “A” above apply.
4. If the roofing to be removed is in nonfriable condition, the work practices in section “B” above must be used.
5. If the roofing is in friable condition, shattered, dry, brittle, or badly weathered, then the procedures in section “C” above apply.