# SECTION 13280 - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROCEDURES

## PART 1 - GENERAL

**1. Description:** This section specifies administrative and procedural requirements for work involving hazardous materials.

### 2. Related Work Specified Elsewhere

A. Removal of Fluorescent Lamps and Ballasts: Section 13281
B. Removal of Sediment from Laboratory Sink Traps: Section 13282
C. Removal of Other Hazardous and Special Wastes: Section 13283
D. Preparation/Removal/Disposal of Lead Containing Painted Materials: Section 13290
E. Structural Demolition Where Lead Containing Materials are Present: Section 13295
F. Impacting, Demolition, Removal and Disposal of Lead Containing Materials: Section 13300
G. Removal of Lead Paint from Steel Structures: Section 13305
H. Removal and Disposal of Asbestos-Containing Roofing Materials: Section 13310
I. Removal and Disposal of Carpeting with Nonfriable Asbestos-Containing Mastic: Section 13320
J. Removal and Disposal of Cement Asbestos Materials: Section 13330
K. Impacting an Asbestos-Containing Material While Drilling: Section 13340 *(Outstate campuses only*)
L. Working above a Ceiling where Friable Asbestos-Containing Materials are Present: Section 13350
M. Working in an Asbestos Contaminated Dirt Floor Crawlspace: Section 13360
N. Working in the Presence of Asbestos Containing-Materials: Section 13370
O. Core Drilling Through Vinyl Asbestos Containing Floor Tile: Section 13380 (*Outstate campuses only*)

### 3. References

A. Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry Employee Right-to-Know Standards, Chapter 5206
B. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 29, U.S. Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

1. Section 1910.1001 - Asbestos
2. Section 1926.1101 - Asbestos

3. Section 1910.1200 (f) - OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
4. Section 1926.62 - Lead

C. Environmental Protection Agency 40 CFR, Part 61
D. Minnesota Department of Health "Asbestos Abatement Rules," Parts 4620.3000 through 4620.3724
E. Technical Specification, Asbestos Abatement, University of Minnesota
F. Minnesota Statutes Section 116.87-116.89 - Residential Lead Paint Waste
G. Pollution Control Agency Hazardous Waste Rules - Chapter 7045
H. Pollution Control Agency document Waste/W7-01/April 1999, Guidance on Environmental Concerns Associated with Building Demolition
I. Hennepin County Hazardous Waste Ordinance, 2.06 Standards for Demolition Sites and Wastes from Demolition Sites

## 4. Definitions

4.1. Asbestos Awareness Training: A two-hour course that covers asbestos awareness, including health hazards, locations, uses and recognition. Upon completion of such course, a training certificate should be issued to participants.

4.2. Competent Person: One who is capable of identifying existing hazards in the workplace and selecting the appropriate control strategies for asbestos exposure. This person also has the authority to take prompt measures to eliminate exposure. The contractor's competent person shall be the on-site superintendent. He or she shall have received asbestos training equal to the level of the most trained employee on the job site.

4.3. Friable Asbestos Containing Material: A material that contains more than 1 percent asbestos and can be crumbled by hand.

4.4. Hazardous Material: A material that meets the definition of "Harmful Physical Agent" or "Hazardous Substance" found in the employee Right-to-Know Act. It also refers to material that has been recognized by state or federal governments as damaging to the environment or human health.

4.5. Lead Awareness Training: Course on the following topics of lead awareness:

Content of 1926.62
Specific nature of operations that cause exposure
Respirator usage
Medical surveillance program and medical removal protection program
Engineering controls and work practices
Compliance plans
Chelation agent prohibition
Record access

4.6. Lead Containing Material: For non-steel structures, a material that contains 0.8 mg/cm² or more of lead as determined by XRF analysis. For steel structures, a paint that contains 0.5 mg/cm² or more of lead as determined by XRF analysis.

4.7. Steel Structure: A structure that has a steel surface from which lead paint might be removed in the ambient air. Examples include, but are not limited to:

Steel girders or trusses of a bridge
Water storage tanks, fuel/chemical storage tanks and fertilizer tanks
Grain storage bins
Railcars
Buildings
Pipelines
Boats and barges
Transmission towers, transformers and light poles
Locks and dams
Parking ramps
Handrails
Walkways and stairways
Other industrial and commercial equipment

## 5. Submittals

5.1. Before work begins, submit Material Safety Data Sheets for each material used in the work that is classified as a "Hazardous Substance" by the Employee Right-to-Know Act of 1983.

5.2. Asbestos Awareness Training Course Certificate (current)

5.3. Lead Awareness Training Course Certificate (current)

## 6. Quality Assurance

6.1. Comply with Minnesota Employee Right-to-Know Act.

6.2. Comply with regulations that govern the handling and disposal of hazardous materials.

6.3. Containers of hazardous materials shall bear labels that identify their contents and potential hazards.

6.4. When an asbestos contractor is on site, the general contractor must document daily that they ascertained the integrity of the regulated area enclosures.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

**1. PROHIBITED:** Using products that contain cancer-causing agent in any university facility.

2. In the event that a suitable substitute cannot be found, materials may be used with the approval of the Hazardous Material program manager.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 1. Preparation

1.1. Prior to starting work, the general contractor shall inspect the work site and follow appropriate procedures for handling hazardous materials in compliance with referenced regulations and specification, Division 13, sections 13280 through 13380.

1.2. The general contractor shall become familiar with the hazardous material information provided and notify other contractors working in the construction area of the location of such materials. If a licensed asbestos abatement contractor has established a regulated area, the general contractor is responsible to inspect enclosure integrity and document conditions on a daily basis in accordance with OSHA CFR 1926.1101.

1.3. As the work progresses, the general contractor shall examine materials exposed by construction activities. If hazardous materials are suspected, stop work and notify the university representative. Such suspected materials include but are not limited to:

A. Oil-water separators
B. Limestone neutralization tanks
C. Refrigerant from chillers and large cooling systems that contain CFCs, HCFCs, ammonia, lithium bromide or antifreeze
D. Devices that contain oil such as elevator equipment, vacuum pumps, other hydraulic equipment, non-PCB transformers and capacitors
E. Underground storage tanks
F. Fire suppression systems (Halon and Carbon Dioxide)

### 2. Products Containing Asbestos Fibers

2.1. If materials are found that may contain be asbestos, notify the owner's representative. Leave such materials undisturbed until examination has been completed and the university has determined the handling procedures.

2.2. Referenced regulations require an asbestos abatement contractor to perform work involving friable materials that contain 1 percent or more asbestos. The university shall perform such work by a separate contract.

2.3. If non-friable materials are rendered friable during construction, notify the owner's representative. Leave such materials undisturbed until examination has been completed and handling procedures have been determined.

**3. Products Containing Lead**

3.1. If the contractor suspects lead in materials, notify the owner's representative. Leave such materials undisturbed until examination has been completed and handling procedures have been determined. Generally, such materials include lead-based paint, sheet lead, plumbing and mortar.

3.2. Construction activities that involve demolishing structures, manually scraping and sanding, using a heat gun, cleaning power tools, burning, blasting abrasive, cutting, torch burning and welding should cause concern for excessive exposure to lead.

**4. Containment:** Proper measures shall be taken before working to eliminate the possibility of hazardous materials being released into the atmosphere.

**5. Hazardous Material Releases:** If hazardous materials are released into the atmosphere, the contractor shall take reasonable steps to minimize the spread of the materials in compliance with applicable state and federal regulations. The contractor must immediately stop work and contact the owner's representative. The owner's representative shall immediately contact the Facilities Management Hazardous Materials program manager and DEHS. If the contractor cannot contact the owner's representative, the contractor shall contact the University police dispatcher by calling 911 from a campus phone or by calling (612) 624-7828.

**End of Appendix K, Section 13280 - Hazardous Materials Procedures**
**University of Minnesota Facilities Management**
**November 2002**