

Glossary

Air erosion: the passage of air over friable ACBM which may result in the release of asbestos fibers.

Amosite: The technical name for ‘brown’ asbestos.

Asbestos: the asbestiform varieties of Chrysotile (serpentine); crocidolite (riebeckite); amosite (cummingtonitegrunerite); anthophyllite; tremolite; and actinolite.

Asbestos-containing material (ACM): any material or product which contains more than 1 percent asbestos.

Asbestos-containing building material (ACBM): surfacing ACM, thermal system insulation ACM, or miscellaneous ACM that is found in or on interior structural members or other parts of a school building.

Asbestos debris: pieces of ACBM that can be identified by color, texture, or composition, or means dust, if the dust is determined by an accredited inspector to be ACM.

Crocidolite: The technical name for ‘blue’ asbestos.

Chrysotile: The technical name for ‘white’ asbestos.

Damaged friable miscellaneous ACM: friable miscellaneous ACM which has deteriorated or sustained physical injury such that the internal structure (cohesion) of the material is inadequate or, if applicable, which has delaminated such that its bond to the substrate (adhesion) is inadequate or which for any other reason lacks fiber cohesion or adhesion qualities. Such damage or deterioration may be illustrated by the separation of ACM into layers; separation of ACM from the substrate; flaking, blistering, or crumbling of the ACM surface; water damage; significant or repeated water stains, scrapes, gouges, mars or other signs of physical injury on the ACM. Asbestos debris originating from the ACBM in question may also indicate damage.

Damaged friable surfacing ACM: friable surfacing ACM which has deteriorated or sustained physical injury such that the internal structure (cohesion) of the material is inadequate or which has delaminated such that its bond to the substrate (adhesion) is inadequate, or which, for any other reason, lacks fiber cohesion or adhesion qualities. Such damage or deterioration may be illustrated by the separation of ACM into layers; separation of ACM from the substrate; flaking, blistering, or crumbling of the ACM surface; water damage; significant or repeated water stains, scrapes, gouges, mars or other signs of physical injury on the ACM. Asbestos debris originating from the ACBM in question may also indicate damage.

Damaged or significantly damaged thermal system insulation ACM: thermal system insulation ACM on pipes, boilers, tanks, ducts, and other thermal system insulation equipment where the insulation has lost its structural integrity, or its covering, in whole or in part, is crushed, water-stained, gouged, punctured, missing, or not intact such that it is not able to contain fibers. Damage may be further illustrated by occasional punctures, gouges or other signs of physical injury to ACM; occasional water damage on the protective coverings/jackets; or exposed ACM ends or joints. Asbestos debris originating from the ACBM in question may also indicate damage.

Encapsulation: the treatment of ACBM with a material that surrounds or embeds asbestos fibers in an adhesive matrix to prevent the release of fibers, as the encapsulant creates a

membrane over the surface (bridging encapsulant) or penetrates the material and binds its components together (penetrating encapsulant).

Enclosure: an airtight, impermeable, permanent barrier around ACBM to prevent the release of asbestos fibers into the air.

EPA Worker Protection Rule: extends the protection afforded by OSHA to all employees in asbestos abatement who may have been excluded from protection by OSHA.

Fiber release episode: any uncontrolled or unintentional disturbance of ACBM resulting in visible emission.

Friable: when referring to material in a school building means that the material, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure, and includes previously nonfriable material after such previously nonfriable material becomes damaged to the extent that when dry it may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Friable asbestos-containing material (ACM): any material containing more than one percent asbestos which has been applied on ceilings, walls, structural members, piping, duct work, or any other part of a building, which when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Includes non-friable asbestos-containing material after such previously non-friable material becomes damaged to the extent that when dry it may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Friable asbestos-containing building material (ACBM): any friable ACM that is in or on interior structural members or other parts of a school or public and commercial building.

Functional space: a room, group of rooms, or homogeneous area (including crawl spaces or the space between a dropped ceiling and the floor or roof deck above), such as classroom(s), a cafeteria, gymnasium, hallway(s), designated by a person accredited to prepare management plans, design abatement projects, or conduct response actions.

High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA): refers to a filtering system capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97 percent of all monodispersed particles 0.3 μ m in diameter or larger.

Homogeneous area: an area of surfacing material, thermal system insulation material, or miscellaneous material that is uniform in color and texture.

Inspection: an activity undertaken in a school building, or a public and commercial building, to determine the presence or location, or to assess the condition of, friable or non-friable asbestos-containing building material (ACBM) or suspected ACBM, whether by visual or physical examination, or by collecting samples of such material. This term includes reinspections of friable and non-friable known or assumed ACBM which has been previously identified. The term does not include the following:

- (1) Periodic surveillance of the type described in 40 CFR 763.92(b) solely for the purpose of recording or reporting a change in the condition of known or assumed ACBM;
- (2) Inspections performed by employees or agents of Federal, State, or local government solely for the purpose of determining compliance with applicable statutes or regulations; or
- (3) Visual inspections of the type described in 40 CFR 763.90(i) solely for the purpose of determining completion of response actions.

Local education agency:

- (1) Any local educational agency as defined in section 198 of the Elementary and Secondary

Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 3381).

- (2) The owner of any nonpublic, nonprofit elementary, or secondary school building.
- (3) The governing authority of any school operated under the defense dependents' education system provided for under the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 921, et seq.).

Major fiber release episode: any uncontrolled or unintentional disturbance of ACBM, resulting in a visible emission, which involves the falling or dislodging of more than 3 square or linear feet of friable ACBM.

Management Plan: a site-specific guidance document that the LEA designated person must follow in managing the ACBM present in a school building.

Minor fiber release episode: any uncontrolled or unintentional disturbance of ACBM, resulting in a visible emission, which involves the falling or dislodging of 3 square or linear feet or less of friable ACBM.

Miscellaneous ACM: other, mostly nonfriable ACM, products and materials (found on structural components, structural members or fixtures) such as floor tile, ceiling tile, construction mastic for floor and ceiling materials, sheet flooring, fire doors, asbestos cement pipe and board, wallboard, acoustical wall tile, and vibration damping cloth. miscellaneous material that is ACM in a school building.

Miscellaneous material: interior building material on structural components, structural members or fixtures, such as floor and ceiling tiles, and does not include surfacing material or thermal system insulation.

Nonfriable: material in a school building which when dry may not be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Operations and maintenance program: a program of work practices to maintain friable ACBM in good condition, ensure clean up of asbestos fibers previously released, and prevent further release by minimizing and controlling friable ACBM disturbance or damage.

Potential damage: circumstances in which:

- (1) Friable ACBM is in an area regularly used by building occupants, including maintenance personnel, in the course of their normal activities.
- (2) There are indications that there is a reasonable likelihood that the material or its covering will become damaged, deteriorated, or delaminated due to factors such as changes in building use, changes in operations and maintenance practices, changes in occupancy, or recurrent damage.

Potential significant damage: circumstances in which:

- (1) Friable ACBM is in an area regularly used by building occupants, including maintenance personnel, in the course of their normal activities.
- (2) There are indications that there is a reasonable likelihood that the material or its covering will become significantly damaged, deteriorated, or delaminated due to factors such as changes in building use, changes in operations and maintenance practices, changes in occupancy, or recurrent damage.
- (3) The material is subject to major or continuing disturbance, due to factors including, but not limited to, accessibility or, under certain circumstances, vibration or air erosion.

Preventive measures: actions taken to reduce disturbance of ACBM or otherwise eliminate the reasonable likelihood of the material' s becoming damaged or significantly damaged.

Public and commercial building: the interior space of any building which is not a school building, except that the term does not include any residential apartment building of fewer than 10 units or detached single-family homes. The term includes, but is not limited to: industrial and office buildings, residential apartment buildings and condominiums of 10 or more dwelling units, government-owned buildings, colleges, museums, airports, hospitals, churches, preschools, stores, warehouses and factories. Interior space includes exterior hallways connecting buildings, porticos, and mechanical systems used to condition interior space.

Removal: the taking out or the stripping of substantially all ACBM from a damaged area, a functional space, or a homogeneous area in a school building.

Repair: returning damaged ACBM to an undamaged condition or to an intact state so as to prevent fiber release.

Response action: a method, including removal, encapsulation, enclosure, repair, operations and maintenance, that protects human health and the environment from friable ACBM.

Routine maintenance area: an area, such as a boiler room or mechanical room, that is not normally frequented by students and in which maintenance employees or contract workers regularly conduct maintenance activities.

School: any elementary or secondary school as defined in section 198 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2854).

School building:

- (1) Any structure suitable for use as a classroom, including a school facility such as a laboratory, library, school eating facility, or facility used for the preparation of food.
- (2) Any gymnasium or other facility which is specially designed for athletic or recreational activities for an academic course in physical education.
- (3) Any other facility used for the instruction or housing of students or for the administration of educational or research programs.
- (4) Any maintenance, storage, or utility facility, including any hallway, essential to the operation of any facility described in this definition of "school building" under paragraphs (1), (2), or(3).
- (5) Any portico or covered exterior hallway or walkway.
- (6) Any exterior portion of a mechanical system used to condition interior space.

Significantly damaged friable miscellaneous ACM: damaged friable miscellaneous ACM where the damage is extensive and severe.

Significantly damaged friable surfacing ACM: damaged friable surfacing ACM in a functional space where the damage is extensive and severe.

Small-scale, short-duration activities (SSSD): tasks such as, but not limited to:

- (1) Removal of asbestos-containing insulation on pipes.
- (2) Removal of small quantities of asbestos-containing insulation on beams or above ceilings.
- (3) Replacement of an asbestos-containing gasket on a valve.

- (4) Installation or removal of a small section of drywall.
- (5) Installation of electrical conduits through or proximate to asbestos-containing materials.

SSSD can be further defined by the following considerations:

- (1) Removal of small quantities of ACM only if required in the performance of another maintenance activity not intended as asbestos abatement.
- (2) Removal of asbestos-containing thermal system insulation not to exceed amounts greater than those which can be contained in a single glove bag.
- (3) Minor repairs to damaged thermal system insulation which do not require removal.
- (4) Repairs to a piece of asbestos-containing wallboard.
- (5) Repairs, involving encapsulation, enclosure, or removal, to small amounts of friable ACM only if required in the performance of emergency or routine maintenance activity and not intended solely as asbestos abatement. Such work may not exceed amounts greater than those which can be contained in a single prefabricated mini-enclosure. Such an enclosure shall conform spatially and geometrically to the localized work area, in order to perform its intended containment function.

Surfacing ACM: interior ACM that has been sprayed on, troweled on, or otherwise applied to surfaces (structural members, walls, ceilings, etc.) for acoustical, decorative, fireproofing, or other purposes. surfacing material that is ACM.

Surfacing material: material in a school building that is sprayed-on, troweled-on, or otherwise applied to surfaces, such as acoustical plaster on ceilings and fireproofing materials on structural members, or other materials on surfaces for acoustical, fireproofing, or other purposes.

Thermal system insulation: material in a school building applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts, or other interior structural components to prevent heat loss or gain, or water condensation, or for other purposes.

Thermal system insulation ACM: insulation used to control heat transfer or prevent condensation on pipes and pipe fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts, and other parts of hot and cold water systems; heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems; or other mechanical systems that is ACM.

Vibration: the periodic motion of friable ACBM which may result in the release of asbestos fibers.

Acronyms

ACM: Asbestos-Containing Material

ACBM: Asbestos-Containing Building Material

AHERA: Asbestos Hazardous Emergency Response Act

ASHARA: Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Reauthorization Act

DOT: Department of Transportation

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

f/cc: fibers per cubic centimeter of air

HEPA: High Efficiency Particulate Air

HVAC: Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning

LEA: Local Education Agency

MAP: Asbestos Model Accreditation Plan

NESHAP: National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NVLAP: National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program

O&M: Operations and Maintenance

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PCM: Phase Contrast Microscopy

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit

PLM: Polarized Light Microscopy

PPE: Personal Protective Equipment

RACM: Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material

SEM: Scanning Electron Microscopy

SSSD: Small Scale, Short Duration

TEM: Transmission Electron Microscopy

TSI: Thermal System Insulation

TWA Time Weighted Average

VAT: Vinyl Asbestos Tile

VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds