

Hazardous Building Materials – Appendix A: Definitions

Asbestos: includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophyllite asbestos, actinolite asbestos, and any of these minerals that has been chemically treated and/or altered. For purposes of this standard, “asbestos” includes PACM, as defined below.

Asbestos-containing material (ACM): any material containing more than one percent asbestos.

Class I asbestos work: activities involving the removal of TSI and surfacing ACM and PACM.

Class II asbestos work: activities involving the removal of ACM which is not thermal system insulation or surfacing material. This includes, but is not limited to, the removal of asbestos-containing wallboard, floor tile and sheeting, roofing and siding shingles, and construction mastics.

Class III asbestos work: repair and maintenance operations, where “ACM”, including TSI and surfacing ACM and PACM, is likely to be disturbed.

Class IV asbestos work: maintenance and custodial activities during which employees contact but do not disturb ACM or PACM and activities to clean up dust, waste and debris resulting from Class I, II, and III activities.

Demolition: the wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member and any related razing, removing, or stripping of asbestos products.

Director: the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or designee.

Disturbance: activities that disrupt the matrix of ACM or PACM, crumble or pulverize ACM or PACM, or generate visible debris from ACM or PACM. Disturbance includes cutting away small amounts of ACM and PACM, no greater than the amount which can be contained in one standard sized glove bag or waste bag in order to access a building component. In no event shall the amount of ACM or PACM so disturbed exceed that which can be contained in one glove bag or waste bag which shall not exceed 60 inches in length and width.

Employee exposure: PCC staff exposure to airborne asbestos that would occur if the employee were not using respiratory protective equipment.

Fiber: a particulate form of asbestos, 5 micrometers or longer, with a length-to-diameter ratio of at least 3 to 1.

High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter means a filter capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97 percent of all mono-dispersed particles of 0.3 micrometers in diameter.

Intact means that the ACM has not crumbled, been pulverized, or otherwise deteriorated so that the asbestos is no longer likely to be bound with its matrix.

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Presumed Asbestos Containing Material (PACM): thermal system insulation and surfacing material found in buildings constructed no later than 1980.

Removal: all operations where ACM and/or PACM is taken out or stripping from structures or substrates, and includes demolition operations.

Renovation: the modifying of any existing structure, or portion thereof.

Repair: overhauling, rebuilding, reconstructing, or reconditioning of structures or substrates, including encapsulations or other repair of ACM or PACM attached to structures or substrates.

Surfacing ACM: surfacing material which contains more than 1% asbestos.

Surfacing material: material that is sprayed, 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, and other purposes).

Thermal system insulation (TSI): ACM applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts or other structural components to prevent heat loss or gain.

Thermal system insulation ACM: thermal system insulation which contains more than 1% asbestos.