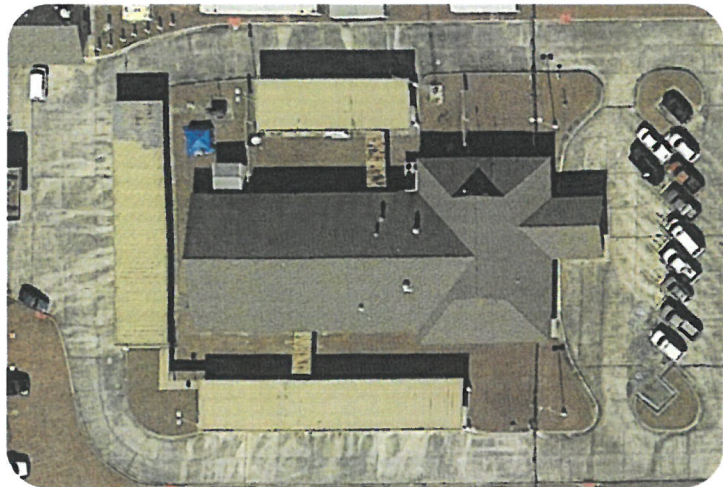


Asbestos Abatement Project Design

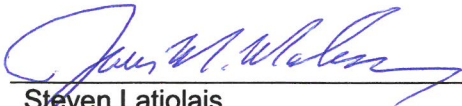
Louisiana State Police Troop L Headquarters
2600 North Causeway Boulevard
Mandeville, Louisiana

March 19, 2020
Terracon Project No. ET197285



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Asbestos Abatement Project Design

Louisiana State Police Troop L Headquarters
2600 North Causeway Boulevard
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1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this scope of work is to provide recommended general practices and procedures for the proposed removal of asbestos containing material (ACM) found in connection with the Louisiana State Police Troop L Headquarters located at 2600 North Causeway Boulevard in Mandeville, Louisiana. Services outlined within this project design will be completed by a contractor licensed to perform asbestos abatement activities in the State of Louisiana.

The abatement work will be limited to the removal of approximately 24 square feet (SF) of black, tar-like pipe insulation covering within the mechanical room of the structure. These materials are planned for removal prior to planned renovations within the structure. The information used in classifying this work was derived from Terracon's *Limited Asbestos Bulk Sampling Services* letter dated December 23, 2020.

Based the quantity of ACBM to be removed, air clearance requirements outlined within LAC 33:III.2717.J.5 apply.

Terracon will not be responsible for the Abatement Contractor's (AC) means or methods used during the proposed abatement. A third-party firm will have an air monitoring technician onsite during proposed abatement activities to monitor abatement activities using visual observations, ambient air sample collection, and final air clearance sampling.

1.1 Scope of Work

Asbestos Containing Materials

The Abatement Contractor shall furnish all tools, equipment, labor and materials for the proper removal, hauling, and disposal of asbestos contaminated materials in accordance with all applicable asbestos regulations including but not limited to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, Louisiana Environmental Regulatory Code (ERC) Title 33, Part III, Chapter 27, Louisiana Environmental Regulatory Code (ERC) Title 33, Part III, Chapter 51, and any and all other asbestos regulations, statutes, rules, etc. by any governing authority.

The scope of work shall include all labor, materials, and equipment necessary for the complete removal of the identified ACM by competent persons who are trained, knowledgeable, qualified and licensed in the techniques of abatement, handling and disposal of asbestos-containing and asbestos-contaminated materials, and the subsequent cleaning of contaminated areas.

The AC shall be responsible for site security throughout the abatement process. The AC will furnish all labor, supervision, materials, services, insurance, equipment, lighting, and emergency lighting necessary for the total removal of the areas of ACM listed below:

Asbestos Abatement Project Design

2600 North Causeway Boulevard ■ Mandeville, Louisiana

March 19, 2020 ■ Terracon Project No. ET197285



- 24 SF of the black, tar-like pipe insulation covering within the mechanical room of the structure

The AC shall submit an AAC-2(a) form upon receipt of a Notice-to-Proceed from the Owner. The AAC-2(a) form must be either postmarked or hand delivered to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) at least 10 working days prior to the scheduled dates of asbestos removal. The AAC-2(a) form must have this document attached. After proper notification is received, the LDEQ will issue the requested number of Asbestos Disposal Verification Forms (ADVF) to provide approval to begin abatement and to ensure that the ACM removed is disposed of properly at an approved landfill. The ADVF must be onsite during all abatement activities and be signed by the accepting landfill for provision to the third-party air monitoring firm.

The AC is responsible for demarcating the asbestos abatement areas and limiting access to authorized individuals only.

1.2 General Work Sequence

AC is responsible for their own work practices utilized for this work. A general work sequence to accomplish the proposed abatement activities described in this project design document is as follows:

- AC shall perform abatement using worker protection and work practices generally used in the industry and as required by applicable regulations.
- A third-party firm will collect Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) ambient air samples outside of the work area during abatement activities. PCM ambient air samples will be analyzed using National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Method 7400 and provide PCM results following the completion of the work.
- After abatement is complete, AC shall conduct a visual inspection to ensure the work area is clean of all ACM debris. If AC deems the area clean, the third-party firm shall perform a final visual inspection to confirm that abatement has been completed and all surfaces are free of visible residue, dust, debris and asbestos contaminated equipment and wastes.
- A third-party firm will collect PCM clearance air samples inside each work area, as applicable, at the end of abatement activities and final visual inspections.
- All PCM clearance air samples will be analyzed by a Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (LELAP) accredited laboratory at the conclusion of clearance air sampling.
- The final clearance release criteria for PCM analysis shall be less than or equal to 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter of air (f/cc).

Asbestos Abatement Project Design

2600 North Causeway Boulevard ■ Mandeville, Louisiana

March 19, 2020 ■ Terracon Project No. ET197285



- Should the clearance samples fail clearance criteria, the AC will re-clean the work area, followed by additional PCM clearance air sampling performed by a third-party firm.
- Within 24 hours after passing the final air clearance testing, the AC shall notify the LDEQ regional office of the completion of the abatement activity.
- The AC will then remove all work barriers and equipment and perform a final cleaning as necessary.

2.0 Asbestos Abatement Work Procedures

2.1 Respiratory Protection

AC shall provide workers with personally issued and marked respiratory protection equipment approved by NIOSH. As a minimum, respiratory protection within abatement work areas shall consist of half-mask negative pressure air-purifying respirators (APR) equipped with HEPA cartridges. Disposable respirators are not allowed.

All respiratory protection shall be provided in accordance with AC's written respiratory protection program, which includes all applicable elements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard.

2.2 Worker Certification

AC must possess the following documents for all workers, including supervisory personnel, prior to the start of project:

1. Current (within 1 year) physician's approval to wear a respirator.
2. Respirator fit test certification (within 1 year).
3. Asbestos worker training certificates.
4. Copies of the documents must be submitted with project close-out documents.

2.3 Protective Clothing

AC shall provide workers with sufficient sets of protective disposable clothing, consisting of full-body coveralls, integral head/foot covers, and gloves in sizes to properly fit individual workers. All persons performing abatement work shall don two layers of disposable clothing over street clothes or undergarments before entering the work area. Protective clothing shall be secured (for example, taped) to ensure that skin or street clothing is not exposed.

AC shall provide eye protection and hard hats, as required by job conditions or by applicable safety regulations.

Asbestos Abatement Project Design

2600 North Causeway Boulevard ■ Mandeville, Louisiana

March 19, 2020 ■ Terracon Project No. ET197285



AC shall not, under any circumstances, permit any person to enter abatement work areas without the appropriate protective clothing and equipment during removal and cleaning of designated areas.

2.5 Work Area Preparation and Equipment

The AC shall completely isolate the work area for the duration of the work by using critical barriers (6 mil poly) and sealing off all openings and fixtures in the work area including, but not limited to, heating and ventilation supply air ducts and diffusers and return air ducts and grilles (any existing HVAC system should be totally de-energized – no HVAC system airflow into or out of work area), common return air plenums, doorways, corridors, windows, skylights, and lighting with polyethylene sheeting held securely in place. AC will be required to keep the ACM sufficiently wet with amended water during the removal process. The AC shall establish a negative air pressure differential inside the enclosed areas relative to interior areas outside the containment before abatement activities begin. No air must flow from inside the enclosed work area to the area outside the work area within the building. The AC shall ensure that negative air pressure differential is maintained until the Environmental Consultant has determined that abatement activities are complete.

All workers and authorized personnel shall enter the work area through the decontamination system. The decontamination system shall consist of three rooms as follows: 1) clean room at entrance, 2) shower room at center with functioning water, 3) and equipment/decontamination room leading into the work area. Each room should be separated by constructing an air lock from polyethylene sheeting.

The air filtration devices used shall contain high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) and optional pre-filters, as part of the exhaust ventilation system to develop and maintain the specified desired air pressure differential inside the enclosed work areas relative to the outside areas. Used filters shall be bagged and disposed as contaminated waste once abatement is complete.

The exhaust ventilation system within the containment area shall be capable of maintaining a minimum differential pressure of 0.02 inches of water gauge and a minimum of four air exchanges per hour. The air pressure differential should be maintained throughout the work area for the duration of the project. The AC shall submit the air exchange calculations stating the number of air filtration devices to be used to maintain the minimum of four air exchanges per hour within the containment to the Environmental Consultant for review.

All exhausted air from any air filtration device unit located within the work area containment shall be discharged to the outside environment. Any windows or doors that are used for discharge openings will need to maintain the airtight containment seal.

2.6 Work Procedures Prior to Clearance Sampling

The following procedures should be followed prior to clearance sampling.

- Once removed, the wetted ACM will be placed in a double walled, transparent, labeled container before being removed from the work area containment. Sufficient container will be a 6-mil poly bag within a 6-mil poly bag, such as the outer bag is labeled as contents contain asbestos with evidence of sufficient moisture inside of the bag
 - Remove pipe covering and associated fiberglass insulation using appropriate tools to aid in the complete removal from pipes and components. Use amended water and approved mastic remover where necessary.
- Application of “lock down” agent within the containment work area. This lock down agent is aerosolized, applied throughout the work area, and functions by encapsulating any asbestos fibers that are airborne or on remaining surfaces. The encapsulated fibers are locked within the agent and because of the added weight from the agent they fall to the ground or are sealed to a surface.
- Maintain negative air pressure within the containment work area after abatement activities have been completed and lock down agent applied. AC will assist with mopping floor surfaces inside the containment area with amended water or diluted removal encapsulant prior to clearance sampling.
- After clearance sampling is completed and results are acceptable, the containment area critical barriers may be removed and disposed with other potentially contaminated materials.

AC shall follow the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 (OSHA).

3.0 Asbestos Abatement Air Monitoring

Air monitoring will be performed before, during, and after abatement activities to monitor the quantity of fibers present in the ambient air. A third-party firm shall provide air monitoring services. However, it is the responsibility of the AC performing abatement to ensure that outlined concentration levels are not exceeded. It is the responsibility of the AC to perform OSHA personal monitoring of its employees.

3.1 Work Area Air Sampling

While abatement activities are being performed within the established containment area, air samples are to be collected to monitor the concentration of airborne fibers in air outside of the containment area. Air samples shall be collected continuously while abatement work is being performed. One pump shall be placed to collect samples from outside the containment area at the worker entrance into the containment. A second pump shall be placed outside the containment to collect air from the exhaust being filtered by the air filtration devices and

Asbestos Abatement Project Design

2600 North Causeway Boulevard ■ Mandeville, Louisiana

March 19, 2020 ■ Terracon Project No. ET197285



discharged out to the environment. The remaining pumps shall be placed to sample air from around the exterior of the containment to monitor ambient air. The fiber concentration outside the containment at the entrance and in the exhaust stream of air filtration devices shall not exceed 0.01 fibers/cc. If fiber concentrations exceed 0.01 fibers/cc the AC shall take appropriate action (including but not limited to stopping work) to reduce levels to below 0.01 fibers/cc. Samples shall be analyzed by a third-party, on-site air monitor or submitted under proper chain of custody to a LELAP accredited laboratory for PCM analysis.

3.2 Clearance Air Sampling

After abatement activities have been completed including the application of the lock down agent, the air filtration devices will continue to operate prior to performing clearance sampling. Final air clearance sampling shall include a minimum of five PCM area samples from inside the work area(s). The sampling volume shall be 1,200 - 1,800 liters with a flow rate of 1 to 12 liters per minute. All final air samples shall be analyzed by a LELAP accredited laboratory using the NIOSH 7400 method. Passing criteria will be defined as less than or equal to 0.01 fibers/cc.

Abatement work in an area is complete when the work area has passed the final visual observations and airborne fiber levels of final clearance air samples do not exceed 0.01 fibers/cc.

If clearance results are in excess of this limit, the work area will be thoroughly cleaned and resampled at the expense of the AC. Following the successful completion of final visual observations and PCM clearance sampling, the air monitor will document all findings.

4.0 Storage, Hauling, & Disposal

The AC shall properly dispose of all asbestos waste within 2 days of completion of asbestos abatement activities. The AC shall comply with federal, state, and local regulations regarding the storage, transportation, and disposal of asbestos waste materials. All asbestos waste shall be double –bagged using the “goose-neck” technique and placed in a double lined waste storage unit. Waste storage units shall be secured and checked daily. All asbestos waste storage units shall comply with all federal, state, and local regulations and be identified with signs and barriers.

5.0 Closeout Submittals

The Abatement Contractor will provide Owner with copies of the following:

- Copy of LDEQ AAC-2 Notification Certificate;
- Waste transporter’s and landfill’s licenses and permits;
- State of Louisiana Asbestos Abatement Contractor’s Licenses;
- Signed waste shipment manifests, trip tickets and disposal receipts;
- Material safety data sheets (MSDS) for solvents; and
- Sign-in sheets of personnel.

APPENDIX A

Definitions

ACE: Asbestos Contaminated Element

ACM: Asbestos Containing Material

ACS: Asbestos Contaminated Soil

ACWM: Asbestos Contaminated Waste Material

AWDF: Asbestos Waste Decontamination Facility

Aerosol: A system consisting of particles, solid or liquid, suspended in air.

Aggressive Sampling: EPA defined clearance sampling method using air moving equipment such as fans and leaf blowers to stir the air.

Aggressive Method: Means removal or disturbance of a building material by sanding, abrading, grinding, or other method that breaks, crumbles, or disintegrates intact ACM and/or PACM.

Air Cell: This is a pre-formed, factory-made insulation normally used on pipes and duct-work. This corrugated cardboard almost always contains asbestos fibers combined with cellulose or refractory binder.

Air Sample Collection Filter: A membrane filter used to collect fibers/particulates which when processed is analyzed to determine fiber counts. The membrane is usually made of mixed cellulose material for Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM), and polycarbonate or mixed cellulose for Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM.)

Air Test: The collection and analysis of air samples for the presence of asbestos using either phase contrast microscopy or transmission electron microscopy for analysis.

Air Monitoring: The process of measuring the fiber content of a specific volume of air.

Amended Water: Water to which a surfactant has been added.

Asbestos: Asbestos is any one of a group of six similar minerals including chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite.

Asbestos Contaminated Element (ACE): Building elements such as ceilings, walls, lights and duct-work that are contaminated with asbestos.

Asbestos Containing Material (ACM): Any material containing one percent (1%) or more by volume of asbestos of any type or mixture of types. This is a Federal standard. Stricter State standards may apply.

Asbestos Containing Waste Material (ACWM): Any material which is known to be, suspected of, or contaminated with asbestos which is to be removed from a work area for disposal.

Asbestos Waste Decontamination Facility (AWDF): Airlock system consisting of drum/bag washing facility and temporary storage area for cleaned containers. Used as exit for waste and equipment leaving the abatement area. May be used in an

emergency to evacuate personnel.

Authorized Person: Means any person authorized by the employer and required by work duties to be present in a regulated area.

Authorized Visitor: The owner or a representative of any federal, state and local regulatory or other agency having authority over the project.

Barrier: Any material that seals off the work area to inhibit the movement of fibers.

Breathing Zone: A hemisphere forward of the shoulders with a radius of approximately 6 to 9 inches.

Bridging Encapsulant: An encapsulant that forms a discrete layer on the surface of an in-place asbestos matrix.

Bulk Test: The collection and analysis of samples of suspected asbestos materials. A small amount, or bulk, of the material is physically removed from the structure and placed in a rigid airtight container for transportation to an accredited laboratory for analysis.

Category I Non-friable: (NESHAP definition) Category I non-friable ACM includes asbestos-containing gaskets, packings, resilient floor coverings, resilient floor covering mastic, and asphalt roofing products. Asbestos roofing products include built-up roofing, asphalt-containing single ply membrane systems, asphalt shingles, asphalt-containing underlayment felts, asphalt-containing roof coatings and mastics, and asphalt-containing base flashing. ACM roofing products that use other bituminous or resinous binders (such as tars or pitches) are also considered to be Category I ACM.

Category II Non-friable: (NESHAP definition) Category II are all other non-friable ACM, excluding Category I non-friable ACM.

Ceiling Concentration: The concentration of an airborne substance that shall not be exceeded.

Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH): An industrial hygienist certified in comprehensive practice by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene.

Changing Area: Normally the first chamber of the Personnel Decontamination Facility, i.e., "clean room."

Class I Asbestos Work (OSHA): This means activities involving the removal of TSI and surfacing ACM and PACM.

Class II Asbestos Work (OSHA): This means activities involving the removal of ACM and/or PACM which is not thermal system insulation or surfacing material. This includes, but is not limited to, the removal of asbestos-containing wallboard, floor tile, floor tile mastic, and asbestos cement product.

Class III Asbestos Work (OSHA): This means repair and maintenance operations, where ACM and/or PACM, including thermal system insulation and surfacing

material, are likely to be disturbed.

Class IV Asbestos Work (OSHA): This means maintenance and custodial activities during which employees contact ACM and/or PACM and activities to clean up waste and debris containing ACM and/or PACM.

Clean Room: This means an uncontaminated room having facilities for the storage of employees' street clothing and uncontaminated materials and equipment.

Closely Resemble: This means that workplace conditions which have contributed to the levels of historic asbestos exposure and are no more protective than conditions of the current workplace.

Competent Person: This means a person properly trained and who is capable of identifying existing asbestos hazards in the workplace and selecting an appropriate control strategy for asbestos exposure and has the authority to take corrective measures to eliminate them, under requirements of 29 CFR 1926.1101

Count: Refers to "fiber count," or the average number of fibers greater than five micrometers in length per cubic centimeter of air.

Critical Barrier: This means one or more layers of plastic sealed over all openings into a work area or any other similarly placed physical barrier sufficient to prevent airborne asbestos in a work area from migrating to an adjacent area.

CPIH: Asbestos abatement contractor's professional industrial hygienist. Also known as the "Competent Person."

Decontamination Area: This means an enclosed area adjacent and connected to the regulated area consisting of an equipment room, shower area, and clean room, which is used for the decontamination of workers, waste materials, and equipment that are contaminated with asbestos.

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

Disposal Bag: Six (6) mil thick leak-tight plastic bag used for transporting asbestos-containing waste material from work and to disposal site. Each is labeled as follows:

Disturbance: This means any contact which releases fibers from ACM and/or PACM, or debris containing ACM and/or PACM.

Drum: A rigid, impermeable container made of cardboard, metal or plastic which can be sealed in an air and liquid tight manner.

EDF: Equipment Decontamination Facilities

Employee Exposure: This means that exposure to airborne asbestos that would occur if the employee were not using respiratory protection.

Encapsulant: A material that surrounds or embeds asbestos fibers in an adhesive matrix, to prevent release of fibers.

Encapsulation: Treatment of asbestos-containing materials with encapsulant.

Enclosure: The construction of an air-tight, impermeable, permanent barrier around asbestos-containing materials to control the release of asbestos fibers into the air.

Entrance Port: A name sometimes used for the main entrance airlock in an OSHA defined negative air containment area.

Equipment Room: This means a contaminated room located within the decontamination area that is supplied with impermeable bags or containers for the disposal of contaminated protective clothing and equipment.

f/cc: Abbreviation for fibers per cubic centimeter of air, a standard measurement unit used to measure the level of fiber concentration in the air.

Filter: A media component used in respirators to remove solid or liquid particles from the air breathed.

Friable Asbestos Containing Material: Material that contains more than one percent (1%) asbestos by weight that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Glovebag: This means an impervious plastic bag-like enclosure with glove-like appendages through which material and tools may be handled.

HEPA Filter: A high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter capable of trapping and retaining 99.97% of asbestos fibers greater than 0.3 microns in length.

HEPA Filter Vacuum Collection Equipment: HEPA filtered vacuum collection equipment with a filter system capable of collecting and retaining 99.97% of asbestos fibers greater than 0.3 microns in length.

High-Efficiency Filter: A filter which removes from air 99.97% or more of monodisperse dioctyl phthalate (DOP) particles having a mean particle diameter of 0.3 micrometers.

Industrial Hygienist (I.H.): A person who is professionally qualified by education, training, and experience to anticipate, recognize, evaluate and develop controls for occupational health hazards.

I.H. Technician: A person working under the supervisions of the I.H. with special training, experience, certifications and licenses required for the industrial hygiene work assigned to be performed.

Intact: This means that ACM and/or PACM has not crumbled, been pulverized, or otherwise deteriorated so that it is likely to remain bound with its matrix.

Lock-Back: Encapsulation of all surfaces in the regulated work area at the conclusion of ACM and/or PACM removal and before removal of primary barriers.

MCEF: Membrane Cellulose Ester Filter

Negative Exposure Assessment: This means a demonstration by the employer that

employee exposure to airborne asbestos during an operation is expected to be consistently below the PELs.

Negative Pressure: Air pressure lower than surrounding areas, created by exhausting air from a sealed space such as a contained work area.

Negative Pressure Respirator: A respirator in which the air pressure inside the respiratory inlet covering is positive during exhalation in relation to the pressure of the outside atmosphere and negative during inhalation in relation to the air pressure of the outside atmosphere.

Negative Pressure Ventilation System: A local exhaust system, utilizing HEPA filtration capable of maintaining a negative pressure inside the work area and a constant air flow from adjacent areas into the work area and that exhausts that air through HEPA filters to air outside the work area.

NESHAP: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

Non-friable Asbestos-Containing Material (NF-ACM): Material that contains more than one percent (1%) asbestos by weight but cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry.

OSHA: Occupation Safety and Health Administration

Owner: The governmental or public body or authority, corporation, association, firm, or person with whom the contractor has entered into the agreement and for whom the work is to be provided and who is the authorized representative of the owner of the facility where the work is to be performed.

OV: Organic Vapor

PACM: OSHA acronym for "Presumed Asbestos Containing Material"

PAPR: Powered Air-Purifying Respirator

PCM: Abbreviation for Phase Contrast Microscopy. Phase contrast microscopy uses a light microscope for the purpose of counting fibers.

PDF: Personnel Decontamination Facilities

Penetrating Encapsulant: An encapsulant that is absorbed by the asbestos matrix without leaving a discrete surface layer.

Personal Air Sampling: Air sample collected with a special battery-powered, portable, low-volume pump unit which is fitted on the body of the monitored person. The collection device (filter cassette) is located within the individual's breathing zone.

Personal Monitoring: Sampling of the fiber concentrations within the breathing zone of an employee.

P.I.H.: Professional (qualified) I.H. who meets all the definition requirements of AIHA and OSHA of a "Competent Person" under 29 CFR 1926.1101, has completed

at least three specialized courses on asbestos abatement, supervision, and management in EPA endorsed training programs, formal training in respiratory protection and waste disposal, and has a minimum experience of five (5) projects of similar complexity with this project of which at least three (3) projects, served as the supervisor, licensed when required by state or local regulations.

Plastic Sheeting: Barrier material not as strong as polyethylene.

PLM: Abbreviation for Polarized Light Microscopy with dispersion staining using light microscopy and refractive indices to identify type of asbestos present.

Polyethylene Sheeting: Strong, usually transparent plastic barrier material.

Positive/Negative Pressure Fit Check: A negative-pressure respirator fit check, performed by placing the palm of one hand over the exhalation valve and exhaling (positive pressure) and feeling for face piece-to-face fit leakage and covering the filters cartridges with the palms of the hand and inhaling (negative pressure) while feeling for face piece-to-face fit leakage.

Pressure Differential System: A system which restricts airflow from adjacent areas into work area and continuously re-filters air from the HEPA filtration machine. Minimal exhaust ventilation is utilized by maintaining a pressure differential of two hundredths of an inch (0.02") of water (H₂O.) using a manometer.

Project Designer: This means a person who has successfully completed training requirements for an asbestos abatement project designer established by 40 CFR 763.

Protection Factor: The ratio of the ambient concentration of an airborne substance to the concentration of the substance inside the respirator at the breathing zone of the wearer. The protection factor is a measure of the degree of protection provided by a respirator to the wearer.

QNFT: Quantitative Fit Test

RACM: EPA-NESHAP acronym for "Regulated Asbestos Containing Material

Regulated Area: An area established by the employer to demarcate areas where Class I, II, and III asbestos work is conducted, and any other adjoining area where debris and waste from such asbestos work accumulate; and a work area within which airborne concentrations of asbestos exceed, or there is a reasonable possibility they may exceed, the permissible exposure limits (PEL.)

Removal: Means all operations (including demolition) where ACM and/or PACM is taken out or stripped from structures or substrates.

Removal Encapsulant: A penetrating encapsulant specifically designed for removal of ACM rather than encapsulation.

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

Repair: Overhauling, rebuilding, reconstructing, or reconditioning of, mechanical

equipment, structures, or substrates, including encapsulation or other repair of ACM and/or PACM attached to mechanical equipment, structures, or substrates.

Respirator: A device designed to protect the wearer from the inhalation of harmful atmospheres.

RPP: Respiratory Protection Program

RPPC: Respiratory Protection Program Coordinator

SAR: Supplied Air Respirator

SCBA: Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

Sealant: Another name for encapsulating material. This term also refers to the paint which is used to cover brown-coat ceilings after asbestos surfaces have been removed.

Sealed Work Area: Refers to the work area after containment barriers and decontamination facilities have been erected and a negative pressure air system installed.

Showers: Shower stalls installed in the PDF and used as part of the decontamination process, required for every person leaving the sealed work area. Also used in the EDF to wash disposal bags.

S.O.P.: Standard Operating Procedures

Station Sample or Area Sample: Refers to air samples collected at a specific spot, or station, with high-volume air pumps.

Surfactant: A chemical wetting agent added to water to improve penetration, thus increasing the effective wetting properties of water when applied to asbestos containing materials.

Surfacing Material: This means material that is sprayed, troweled-on or otherwise applied to surfaces (such as acoustic plaster on ceilings, fireproofing materials on structural members, or other materials on surfaces for acoustic, fireproofing, decorative texturing, and other purposes).

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

TEM: Abbreviation for Transmission Electron Microscopy. TEM is used for the purpose of fiber counting and has the analytical capacity of specifically identifying asbestos fibers.

Thermal System Insulation (TSI): This means ACM and/or PACM containing greater than 1% asbestos that is applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breech, tanks, ducts or other mechanical/structural components to prevent heat loss or gain.

Testing: One of two types of testing done in relation to asbestos: bulk and air testing.

Time Weighted Average (TWA): The average concentration of a contaminant in air during a specific time period.

VAT: Vinyl Asbestos Tile

Visible Emissions: Any emission containing particulate that is visually detectable without the aid of instruments. This does not include condensed uncombined water vapor.

Wetting Agent: See Surfactant

Wet Cleaning: The process of eliminating asbestos contamination from building surfaces and objects by using cloths, mops, or other cleaning utensils which have been dampened with amended water.

Work Area: The area where asbestos-related work or removal operations are performed which is isolated to prevent the spread of asbestos dust, fibers, debris and entry by unauthorized personnel. Work area is a regulated area as defined by 29 CFR 1926.

APPENDIX B

Project Designer Certification

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

certifies that

Zack Lem Dial III

Has complied with all requirements of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
and is authorized to perform the duties of

Asbestos Project Designer

Accreditation No. FD136444

AI No. 136444

Date of Issuance March 9, 2020

Expiration February 28, 2021

Failure to comply with all applicable provisions of La. R.S. 2025.E. (1)(a) and La. R.S. 2025.F. (2)(a)
may result in civil and/or criminal enforcement actions by the State.



Permit Support Services Division
Office of Environmental Services