



## Asbestos Information You Need Before Demolishing a Building

Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA) has specific rules regarding the handling, removal and disposal of asbestos-containing materials, commonly referred to as ACM. LRAPA regulates ACM abatement to prevent asbestos fiber release and exposure.

Asbestos fibers are a respiratory hazard proven to cause lung cancer, mesothelioma, and asbestosis. Asbestos is a danger to public health and a hazardous air pollutant for which there is no known safe level of exposure.

Before any public or private facility is demolished, including residential buildings, all ACM must be properly abated. Abatement includes handling, removing, disposing, repairing, salvaging, enclosing or encapsulating any ACM.

### **SURVEYS ARE REQUIRED:**

LRAPA's asbestos survey rule requires a thorough inspection by an accredited inspector to determine the presence of ACM in or on a structure prior to any demolition activities. A copy of the asbestos survey is required to be onsite during all demolition activities and LRAPA can request a copy of the asbestos survey. Asbestos consultants and many of the asbestos abatement contractors can provide this service. Factsheets are available regarding the asbestos survey requirements.

In general, there are two types of ACMs:

- **Friable** ACM will easily release asbestos fibers when crushed. Only [DEQ licensed asbestos abatement contractors](#) and certified asbestos workers can handle, remove and dispose of friable ACM. DEQ has specific training courses available that meet these certification needs.

Examples of **friable** ACM include, but are not limited to: sheet vinyl flooring, insulation on pipes, ductwork and boilers, fireproofing, ceiling texture and panel products, and soundproofing.

- **Non-friable** ACM has a binder that holds the asbestos fibers within a solid matrix so asbestos fibers will not easily release unless mishandled, damaged, or in badly worn or weathered condition. You do not need to be a DEQ licensed asbestos abatement

contractor or a certified asbestos worker to perform non-friable asbestos abatement.

**However, the non-friable materials must remain in non-friable condition and predominantly whole pieces during the removal and disposal process.**

Examples of **non-friable** ACM include, but are not limited to: vinyl floor tile, asbestos-containing water pipe, and cement siding, roofing or paneling, also known as transite.

If you remove **non-friable** ACM, a [10-day notification](#) and fee are required to be submitted to LRAPA's office five days prior to the start date of the project.

Non-friable asbestos-containing waste material, referred to as non-friable ACWM, must be kept adequately wet during abatement. LRAPA recommends packaging the non-friable ACWM in leak-tight containers. The ACWM must be disposed of at a landfill permitted to accept asbestos waste and should be accompanied by an [ASN-4 waste shipment report form](#) at the time of disposal.

Contact the landfill prior to delivering the non-friable ACWM. Landfills can be stringent and may only accept ACWM by appointment.

**If you disturb or mishandle ACM or ACWM and cause the public or the environment to be potentially exposed to asbestos fibers, you may be subject to enforcement action with civil penalties in violation of rule or statute.**

### **Alternative Formats**

Alternative formats of this document can be made available. For more information, call 541-736-1056 or email [asbestos@lrapa.org](mailto:asbestos@lrapa.org).

### **Asbestos Program**

[www.lrapa.org](http://www.lrapa.org)

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