

My building is new and I do not believe it contains asbestos. Do I still need to have it inspected?

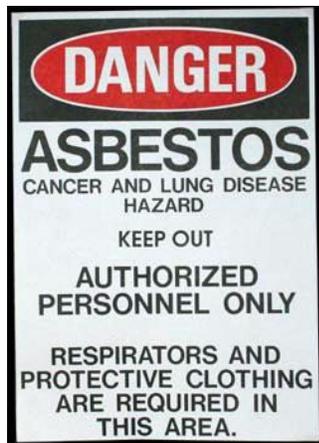
Even though most asbestos-containing materials have been banned from production, some materials still are used. A letter from the building architect or contractor stating that no asbestos was used in the construction can be substituted for an inspection if the building was constructed after October 12, 1988.

Whom do I have to notify when I renovate a building that contains asbestos?

When more than 160 square feet or 260 linear feet of regulated ACM will be disturbed, a Notification of Demolition and Renovation form must be submitted to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources at least 10 working days in advance.

My building does not contain asbestos and will be demolished. Do I still need to notify the state?

The South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources must be notified of all building demolitions at least 10 working days in advance, even if asbestos is not present.



What will happen if I fail to comply with these requirements?

Failure to comply with these requirements may result in enforcement actions, including fines and penalties. In some cases, individuals and companies can be prosecuted criminally. Both the building owner and the contractor share the responsibility of making sure these requirements are met.

Where can I get a list of inspectors and licensed contractors and necessary forms?

All information can be obtained by calling the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources at 605.773.3153 or on our website at:

<http://denr.sd.gov/des/wm/asb/asbhomepage.aspx>

After asbestos is removed from a building, are there any further demolition/renovation requirements?

Yes, the building debris must be disposed of at a permitted solid waste disposal facility. Open burning of building debris is prohibited, even at permitted solid waste disposal facilities.

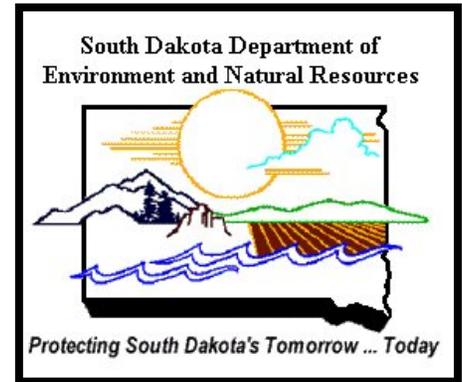


South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Waste Management Program
Asbestos Coordinator
Joe Foss Building
523 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501

Phone: 605.773.3153
Fax: 605.773.6035

Email: denrinternet@state.sd.us



Asbestos

What you should know before you renovate or demolish

South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Tel. 605.773.3153

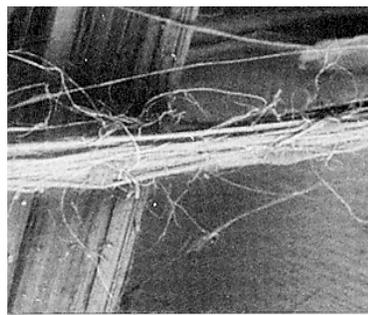
Important Information to know Before you renovate or demolish....

Information you must know about state and federal requirements regarding asbestos.

Did you know that all public and commercial buildings, regardless of age or construction type, must be inspected for asbestos before any renovation or demolition activity begins?

What is asbestos?

Asbestos is a group of naturally occurring minerals whose crystals form into long, thin fibers.



Asbestos fibers

It has been used in thousands of products because of its unique properties such as high tensile strength, flexibility, acoustical properties,

and resistance to thermal, chemical and electrical conditions. If inhaled, asbestos can cause diseases such as lung cancer, mesothelioma and asbestosis.

Common products that contain asbestos

Asbestos has been used in more than 3,600 different building products, including spray-on ceiling and wall texture, fireproofing, plaster, pipe coverings, floor tile, ceiling tile, roofing felt, concrete pipes and exterior siding.

Can I inspect asbestos myself?

Asbestos inspections must be performed by a trained asbestos inspector certified by the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources. In addition, samples of materials also must be collected by a certified asbestos inspector. Asbestos in materials can be identified only by using a microscope.

What if the inspector finds asbestos in an area that will be renovated or demolished?

The action depends upon the type and amount of asbestos found and whether or not the asbestos-containing material (ACM) is friable or nonfriable. Friable means that the material contains more than 1 percent asbestos and, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure or mechanical forces. In South Dakota, the affected area must be more than three square feet or three linear feet for rules to apply.

EPA has identified three categories of asbestos-containing material:

Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material – This category includes, but is not limited to, all friable asbestos-containing material such as pipe coverings, ceiling and wall texture, plaster, fireproofing and ceiling tile. This material must be removed properly before the renovation or demolition activity begins. This category also includes nonfriable ACM that may become friable during the activity. Once removed, the ACM must be disposed of in an approved landfill.

Category I Nonfriable Asbestos-Containing Material – This category includes, but is not limited to, packings, gaskets, resilient floor coverings such as linoleum and floor tile, and asphalt roofing products that contain more than 1 percent asbestos. These products may have to be removed before renovation. These products do not have to be removed before demolition if in good condition and will not become friable during the activity.

Category II Nonfriable Asbestos-Containing Material – This category includes any material not included under Category I, such as exterior siding or cement piping that contains more than 1 percent asbestos. Most of these products must be removed before renovation or demolition begins.



Can I remove asbestos myself?

Regulated asbestos-containing material more than 3 square feet or 3 linear feet must be removed by certified individuals and contractors licensed by the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM can be removed by non-certified individuals who have asbestos training according to OSHA regulations.

Are all commercial and public buildings included in the regulation? What about residential buildings?

All institutional, commercial, public and industrial structures, installations and buildings are regulated. Residential buildings, including condominiums or individual dwelling units operated as residential cooperatives, with more than four dwelling units also are regulated.

Single family residences usually are exempt, unless two or more residences on the same site under the same ownership are demolished or renovated as part of a larger project, such as highway construction or building expansion. In that case, the homes are regulated. It is not generally recommended that a homeowner of a single family residence remove friable asbestos-containing material themselves; this is best done by a trained asbestos contractor.