Sec. 19a-332a-12. Post abatement reoccupancy criteria for asbestos abatement projects for friable asbestos-containing material

(a) No individual shall reoccupy the work area of an asbestos abatement project within a facility until compliance with the reoccupancy requirements of this section is achieved.

(b) Except as required by EPA Regulation 40 CFR Part 763 which applies to public and private schools, an asbestos abatement project shall be considered complete when there is no visible residue in the work area and when air samples demonstrate that the ambient interior airborne concentration of asbestos after the abatement project, does not exceed the levels specified in Subsection 19a-332a-12 (e).

(c) Air samples shall be collected using aggressive sampling as described in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 763, subpart E to monitor air for post abatement reoccupancy after each asbestos abatement project.

(d) Air samples collected under this Section shall be analyzed for asbestos using laboratories accredited by the National Institute of Standards and Technology to conduct such analysis using transmission electron microscopy (TEM) or:

Under circumstances specified in this section, laboratories accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association Proficiency Analytical Testing Program for phase contrast microscopy (PCM); or individuals listed in the American Industrial Hygiene Association's Asbestos Analyst's Registry, or until the National Institute of Standards and Technology TEM laboratory accreditation program is operational, laboratories that use the protocol described in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E.

(e) Except as provided for in Subsections 19a-332a-12 (f), and 19a-332a-12 (g), an asbestos abatement project shall be considered complete when the average concentration of asbestos of five air samples collected within the work area and analyzed by the TEM method in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 763 subpart E, is not statistically significantly different, as determined by the Z-test calculation found in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 763, subpart E, from the average asbestos concentration of five air samples collected at the same time outside the work area and analyzed in the same manner, and the average asbestos concentration of the three field blanks described in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 763, subpart E, is below the filter background level, as defined in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 763 subpart E, of 70 structures per square millimeter (70 s/mm^2).

(f) An asbestos abatement project may also be considered complete if the volume of air drawn for each of the five samples collected within the work area is equal to or greater than 1,199 L. of air for a 25 mm. filter or equal to or greater than 2,799 L. of air for a 37 mm. filter, and the average concentration of asbestos as analyzed by the TEM method in Appendix A, of 40 CFR part 763 subpart E. For the five air samples does not exceed the filter background level, as defined in Appendix A, of 70 structures per square millimeter (70 s/mm^2). If the average concentration of asbestos of the five air samples within the work area exceeds 70 s/mm^2, or if the volume of air in each of the samples is less than 1,199 L. of air for a 25 mm. filter or less than 2,799 L. of air for a 37 mm. filter, the project shall be considered complete only when the requirements of subsections 19a-332a-12 (e) and 19a-332a-12 (g) are met.

(g) Air samples for post abatement reoccupancy may be collected and analyzed by phase contrast microscopy (PCM) to confirm completion of an asbestos abatement project

involving less than or equal to 1500 square feet or 500 linear feet of asbestos-containing material. The project shall be considered complete when the results of samples collected in the work area and analyzed by phase contrast microscopy using the most current National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) method 7400, to show that the concentration of fibers for each of the five samples is less than or equal to a limit of quantitation for PCM (0.010 fibers per cubic centimeter (0.010 f/cm^3) of air).

(Effective December 27, 1990)