***Chapter 2***

***Asbestos-Containing Materials***

In order to conduct proper asbestos NESHAP compliance inspections, inspectors must be knowledgeable of the various commercial uses and applications of asbestos products and which of these are regulated under the asbestos NESHAP. Recognizing the various appearances, compositions, uses and application techniques can assist the inspector in determining the compliance status of an activity. The remainder of this section provides information that should assist inspectors in recognizing ACM, both in the intact and disturbed state.

***Important Definitions***

A number of regulatory definitions are important to the asbestos program. References in these definitions to “this subpart” are referring to the asbestos NESHAP regulation.

***ACM*** - Asbestos-containing material.

***Asbestos*** - The asbestiform varieties of serpentinite (chrysotile), riebeckite (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite (amosite), anthophyllite and actinolite-tremolite.

***Asbestos-containing waste materials (ACWM****)* - Mill tailings or any waste that contains commercial asbestos and is generated by a source subject to the provisions of this subpart. This term includes filters from control devices, friable asbestos waste material and bags or other similar packaging contaminated with commercial asbestos. As applied to demolition and renovation operations, this term also includes regulated asbestos-containing material waste and materials contaminated with asbestos including disposable equipment and clothing.

***Category I nonfriable ACM*** - Asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering and asphalt roofing products containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.

***Category II nonfriable ACM*** - Any material, excluding Category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the methods specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

***Friable asbestos material*** - Any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. If the asbestos content is less than 10% as determined by a method other than point counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM), verify the asbestos content by point counting using PLM.

***In poor condition*** - The binding of the material is losing its integrity as indicated by peeling, cracking, or crumbling of the material.

***Regulated asbestos****-****containing material (RACM)*** – (a) Friable asbestos material, (b) Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable, (c) Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or (d) Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by this subpart.

***Resilient floor covering (RFC)*** - Asbestos-containing floor tile, including asphalt and vinyl floor tile and sheet vinyl floor covering containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using polarized light microscopy according to the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.

***Asbestos Uses and Characteristics***

Since asbestos minerals are fibrous and exhibit varying degrees of heat resistance, tensile strength, flexibility and chemical resistance, they have been incorporated into more than 3,000 products. These products include heat-resistant textiles, reinforced cement, special filters for industrial chemicals, thermal and acoustical insulation, floor tiles, gaskets and brake linings.

Of the six asbestos minerals, chrysotile use comprises approximately 93% of the total consumption of asbestos fibers. Chrysotile fibers are very thin, flexible and strong and have been used in fireproofing, cement products, asphalt and vinyl flooring, brake linings, clutch facings, gaskets, reinforced plastics and many other products.

The remaining 7% of the total asbestos fibers consumed consists primarily of amosite and crocidolite. Amosite, less flexible but more heat and acid resistant than chrysotile, is often found in high-temperature applications (e.g., block insulation and fire brick), but may also be found in small amounts as filter aids in pressure piping products and in spray-on fireproofing. Crocidolite, very resistant to acids and to the effects of outdoor exposure, may be found in combination with chrysotile in asbestos-cement pressure pipes, textile and filtration products.

Anthophyllite, actinolite and tremolite are used primarily in adhesives and cements. They are too brittle for textile products or for use as fibrous reinforcement.

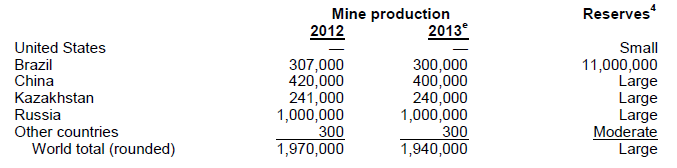
The use of asbestos products has declined greatly since the late 1970s. However, the U.S. Department of Commerce reports that enormous quantities of asbestos and asbestos products are still imported and used in the United States (see Table 2-1).

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) produces an annual “Mineral Commodity Summaries” report, which includes information regarding asbestos. In its 2014 report, the USGS reported the following:

***Events, Trends and Issues:***

* U.S. exports decreased to an estimated 25 metric tons in 2013 from 47 tons in 2012.
* Imports into the U.S. decreased to an estimated 870 metric tons in 2013 from 1610 metric tons in 2012.
* The chloralkali industry accounted for an estimated 67% of U.S. consumption; roofing products, 30%; and unknown applications, 3%.

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| **Table 2-1. 2012-2013 World Mine Production and Reserves** |



Source: Mineral Commodity Summaries 2014, U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Geological Survey

***Domestic Production and Use:***

* Asbestos has not been mined in the U.S. since 2002, so the U.S. is dependent on imports to meet manufacturing needs.
* Chrysotile was the only type of asbestos used in the United States and was solely sourced from Brazil in 2013.

***World resources:***

* U.S. reserves are small and are composed mostly of short-fiber asbestos, for which use is more limited than long-fiber asbestos in asbestos-based products.
* The world has 200 million metric tons of identified resources of asbestos.

***Asbestos Use in Buildings***

The following categories of ACM are often found in buildings:

* Surfacing materials.
* Fireproofing materials.
* Thermal insulation/condensation control materials.
* Acoustical insulation.
* Decorative materials.
* Thermal system insulation.
* Miscellaneous materials.

***Surfacing Materials***

Asbestos-containing surfacing materials are coatings that were spray-applied or troweled onto steel I-beams, decks, concrete ceilings and walls and other surfaces. They were used for fireproofing, thermal insulation/condensation control, acoustical insulation and decorative purposes. Often a single application served more than one of these purposes (e.g., acoustical and decorative; fireproofing and thermal insulation).

Sprayed coatings may appear cementitious or fluffy, while troweled coatings have a smooth finish and may be covered with a layer of plaster or other non-asbestos material. Both sprayed and troweled asbestos coatings are friable in most applications. In 1973 the asbestos NESHAP regulation banned the spray application of asbestos-containing fireproofing and insulation materials to buildings, structures, pipes and conduits.

In its 1986 occupational exposure standards, OSHA banned all applications of asbestos-containing products through spray techniques. However, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reviewed this ban and concluded that "the support for the ban plainly fails to meet the ‘substantial evidence’ standard” and stated that “the ban cannot stand."

Effective January 19, 1990, OSHA amended the regulatory text of the final asbestos standard by deleting the prohibition regarding the spray application of asbestos-containing products. It was believed that deleting this prohibition would not significantly increase the risk to employees.

***Fireproofing Materials***

Since high temperatures can result in a deterioration of ductility and tensile and compressive strengths in building materials, asbestos has been widely used by the construction industry to fireproof structural steel.

***Thermal Insulation/Condensation Control Materials***

Asbestos-containing materials exhibit very low thermal conductivity. For this reason they were often applied to steel, concrete, or other building surfaces to minimize heat loss or gain. Such use of ACM reduced the amount of energy needed to heat or cool buildings and controlled condensation which could result in ceiling and wall "sweating," metal corrosion and rotting of wood components.

***Acoustical Insulation***

Since asbestos is fibrous in nature and thus lacks a reverberant surface, it has proved to be an excellent soundproofing material. It was used extensively for this purpose in schools in such locations as hallways, stairwells, band rooms and gymnasiums as well as in restaurants, hotels and auditoriums.

***Decorative Materials***

Although the spray application of asbestos onto structural components was banned in 1973, architects continued to specify the use of asbestos for decorative purposes. In 1978 EPA banned this use of ACM.

***Thermal System Insulation***

Thermal system insulation includes a wide variety of materials applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breechings, tanks, ducts and other structural components to prevent heat transfer or water condensation. The following examples of thermal system insulation are based on product categories.

***Pipe Insulation***

Preformed pipe insulation with an asbestos content of about 50% has been used for thermal insulation of steam pipes in industrial, commercial, institutional and residential applications. This product is usually white and chalky in appearance and typically was applied in 3-foot long, half-round sections held onto the pipe by a covering of plaster-saturated canvas and metal bands. Preformed insulation was applied on straight runs of pipe, while wet-applied coatings were used on elbows, flanges and other irregular surfaces. The installation of wet-applied and preformed asbestos insulation was banned in 1975.

Another type of asbestos-containing pipe insulation is known as "air cell" insulation. Air cell insulation is manufactured on conventional papermaking equipment using asbestos fibers rather than cellulose. The final product may contain up to 85 percent asbestos and is typically coated or laminated with other materials. AIR-CELL® is a protected trade name, but the term is often used in conversation to describe corrugated asbestos-containing pipe insulation.

Air cell insulation looks and feels like corrugated cardboard and is generally rolled onto the pipe in several layers. It is medium-gray or tan in color and commonly held in place with a canvas wrap and metal bands.

Pipes may also be insulated with an asbestos-containing felt. These felts are frequently joined together or adhered by a black, tar-like, asbestos-containing cement.

***Boiler and Hot Water Tank Insulation***

Asbestos-containing preformed block insulation has been used as thermal insulation on boilers, hot water tanks and heat exchangers in industrial, commercial, institutional and residential applications. The blocks are commonly chalky, white, 2 inches thick and from 1 to 3 feet square. They are often held in place around the boiler by metal wires or expanded metal lath. A plaster-saturated canvas was often applied as a final covering or wrap. EPA banned the installation of this type of asbestos insulation in 1975. Asbestos-containing fire brick and gaskets may also be found as heating system components.

***Elbow, Valve and T-Fitting Insulation***

Batch-mixed ACM has been trowel-applied to irregular joints (elbows, valves, T-fittings, etc.) on thermal systems. This insulation may be difficult to distinguish from adjacent pipe insulation since similar wrapping materials may cover both. It is not uncommon to find asbestos-containing "elbow mud" or "lagging" adjacent to straight-runs of non-asbestos pipe insulation. ACM may also be found in valve packings.

Fiber glass insulation may have been applied over existing asbestos insulation. Inspectors should check the entire depth of insulation when searching for suspect ACM.

***Miscellaneous Materials***

Miscellaneous building materials are materials not classified as surfacing or thermal system insulation. Miscellaneous materials include both friable and nonfriable forms of asbestos-containing materials. Friable materials include ceiling tiles (such as the 2' x 2' and 2’ x 4’ drop-in types), asbestos-containing paper (commonly found underneath wooden floor boards), plaster and joint compound. It is estimated that 5-10% of currently installed ceiling tiles contain asbestos.

The asbestos NESHAP describes the nonfriable asbestos-containing materials as “Category I” and “Category II.” Both Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM may be found in buildings. Category I materials include resilient floor covering, packing, gaskets and asphaltic roofing products. Category II materials include mastic, asbestos-cement (Transite) sheet and pipes, terrazzo flooring, siding shingles and laboratory table tops. Although the asbestos in these products is typically tightly bound and nonfriable, with age, or during the course of demolition or renovation, such materials may become friable. Because of this, inspectors must evaluate such materials on a case-by-case basis to determine their potential to become friable.

Table 2-2 contains information that will help asbestos program regulatory staff recognize trade names of asbestos building products. This list includes information received by EPA from previous and current manufacturers of asbestos products under the *Asbestos Information Act of 1988* but should not be considered all-inclusive.

Table 2-3 provides additional information concerning ACM found in buildings.

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| **Table 2-2. Trade Names of Asbestos-Containing Products.** | | | |
| **Product Type** | **Trade Names** | | |
| Block products, cements and pipe coverings | Aircel (Aircell)  Alltemp  Anti-Sweat Pipe Covering  Aristo Insulation  Asbestile  Calsilite  Caltemp (Caltherm)  Carocel  Carytemp  Carytemp Finishing Cement  Celebestos  Cement (100, 303, 707, 7M-0,  A-01, LF-0, MW-0, Super 606)  Cement, Insulating (A, AA,  A-11, HF, H.T., 115, 203, 214)  Cement, Thermal Insulating  (127, Colorok, Pabflex,  Stonite, Stormlap)  Corregated Wood Felt Air Cell  Covering | Defendex  Duplex  Eagle “66”  Enduro  Excel  Firelite Furnace Cement  Frost-Proof Pipe Covering  Glosscell  Hi-temp  Imperial Insulation  Insulkote  K-Fac 19  Kaylo  Laptite  LK Insulation  LT Cork Covering  Min-K Products  Multi-Ply  Nonpareil | One-Cote Insulating and  Finishing Cement  Pallite  Porter Binding Mortar  Prasco  Pyrobestos  Pyrocal  Range Boiler Jacket  Satin Finish Cement  Super “66”  Superex (M, 1900)  Tempcheck  Thermalite  Thermasil  Thermobestos  Transite Products  Vitricel Cement  Watocel |
| Sprayed-on products | Armaspray  Cover-Tex  Econo-White 70  Fire-Shield Plaster  Decorative Spray Coatings  High-Sorb Acoustical Plaster  Imperial “QT” Texture Finishes  Improved Spray Texture B-8  K-Spray Ceiling Texture | Kaiser-Tex  Litecast 30  Mono-K  Mono-spray  Perlcoustic  Perltex Super-40 Perlite  Prep Coat #3  Pyrospray  QT Simulated Acoustical Spray  Texture | Spray-Tex  Spray-Wyt  Spraycraft  Super White Sprayolite  Versakote  White Spray-on Acoustical  Plaster  Z-tex  Zonolite |
| Source: *Asbestos: Publication of Identifying Information (55 FR 5144), February 13, 1990*. | | | |

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| **Table 2-3. Asbestos-Containing Materials Found in Buildings.** | | | | |
| **Category** | **Generic name** | **Asbestos (%)** | **Dates of use** | **Binder/sizing** |
| Asbestos-containing compounds | Adhesive (cold applied)  Asphalt tile cement  Caulking putties  Cement, finishing  Cement, insulation  Cement, magnesia  Joint compound  Mastics  Plaster/stucco  Roofing asphalt  Roof putty  Sealants, fire/water  Spackles | 5-25  13-25  30  55  20-100  15  5  5-25  2-10  5  10-25  50-55  3-5 | 1945-present  1959-present  1930-present  1920-1973  1900-1973  1926-1950  1945-1975  1920-present  Unknown-present  Unknown-present  Unknown-present  1935-present  1930-1975 | Asphalt  Asphalt  Linseed oil  Clay  Clay  Magnesium carbonate  Asphalt  Asphalt  Portland cement  Asphalt  Asphalt  Castor oil or  polyisobutylene  Starch, casein,  synthetic resins |
| Asbestos ebony products | Not applicable | 50 | 1930-present | Portland cement |
| Cementitious concrete-like products | Clapboard  Extrusion Panels  corrugated  flat  flexible  flexible, perforated  laminated (outer  surface)  roof tiles  Pipe  Shingles, roofing  Shingles, siding | 12-15  8  20-45  40-50  30-50  30-50  35-50  20-30  15-20  20-32  12-14 | 1944-1945  1965-1977  1930-present  1930-present  1930-present  1930-present  1930-present  1930-present  1935-present  Unknown-present  Unknown-present | Portland cement  Portland cement  Portland cement  Portland cement  Portland cement  Portland cement  Portland cement  Portland cement  Portland cement  Portland cement  Portland cement |
| Flooring tile | Tile, asphalt/asbestos  Tile, vinyl/asbestos | 26-33  21 | 1920-present  1950-present | Asphalt  Polyvinyl chloride |
| Paints and coatings | Air Tight  Roof coating | 15  4-7 | 1940-present  1900-present | Asphalt  Asphalt |
| Paper products | Corrugated  high temperature  moderate  temperature  Indented  Millboard | 90  35-70  98  80-85 | 1935-present  1910-present  1935-present  1925-present | Sodium silicate  Starch  Cotton/organic  Starch, lime, clay |
| Roofing felts | Mineral surface  Pipeline  Shingles  Smooth surface | 10-15  10  1  10-15 | 1910-present  1920-present  1971-1974  1910-present | Asphalt  Asphalt  Asphalt  Asphalt |
| Sheet goods | Sheet goods, resilient | 30 | 1950-present | Dry oils |
| Surfacing material | Sprayed- or troweled-on | 1-95 | 1935-1970 | Sodium silicate, portland cement, organic binders |
| Textiles | Cloth blankets (fire)  Cord/rope/yarn  Curtains (theatre, welding)  Felts  blue stripe  green stripe  red stripe  Sheets  Tape/strip  Tubing | 100  80-100  60-65  90-95  80  95  90  50-95  90  80-85 | 1910-present  1920-presennt  1945-present  1920-present  1920-present  1920-present  1920-present  1920-present  1920-present  1920-present | None  Cotton/wool  Cotton  Cotton/wool  Cotton  Cotton  Cotton  Cotton/wool  Cotton/wool  Cotton/wool |
| Thermal insulating products, preformed | Batts, blocks and pipe covering  85% magnesia  Calcium silicate | 15  6-8 | 1926-1949  1949-1971 | Magnesium carbonate  Calcium silicate |
| Wallcovering | Wallpaper, vinyl | 6-8 | Unknown-present |  |
| Source: *Guidance for Controlling Asbestos-Containing Materials in Buildings, June 1985, EPA-560/5-85-024*. | | | | |