

Asbestos Definitions

Word defined	Administrative Rule of Montana 17.74.352 Definitions	MCA 75-2-502	Colorado Regulation No.8 Part B Asbestos Control I.B. Definitions	Federal Regulations: 40 CFR 161.41 Subpart M- NESHAP National Emission Standards for Asbestos Definitions; 40 CFR 763.83 Toxic Substances Control Act Subpart E Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools Definitions; 40 CFR 763, Subpart E, Appendix C, TSCA - Asbestos Model Accreditation Plan; National Bridge Inspection Standards CFR 650.305.
Accessible			means any building or structure or any group of buildings or structures at a single demolition or renovation site that are under the control of the same owner or operator (or owner or operator under common control).	40 CFR 763.83 when referring to ACM means that the material is subject to disturbance by school building occupants or custodial or maintenance personnel in the course of their normal activities.
Accreditation		means a certificate issued by the department that permits a person to work in an asbestos-related occupation.	when referring to ACM means that the material is subject to disturbance by school or building occupants or custodial or maintenance personnel in the course of their normal activities.	40 CFR 763.83 Accredited or accreditation when referring to a person or laboratory means that such person or laboratory is accredited in accordance with section 206 of Title II of the Act.
Act			means C.R.S. sections 25-7-101 et seq., concerning the control of asbestos.	
Adequately wet			means sufficiently mix or penetrate with liquid to prevent the release of particulates. If visible emissions are observed coming from asbestos-containing material, then that material has not been adequately wetted. However, the absence of visible emissions is not sufficient evidence of being adequately wet.	40 CFR 61.141 means sufficiently mix or penetrate with liquid to prevent the release of particulates. If visible emissions are observed coming from asbestos-containing material, then that material has not been adequately wetted. However, the absence of visible emissions is not sufficient evidence of being adequately wet.
Air erosion			means the passage of air over friable ACBM which may result in the release of asbestos fibers.	40 CFR 763.83 means the passage of air over friable ACBM which may result in the release of asbestos fibers.
Airlock			means a system for permitting ingress and egress with minimum air movement between a contaminated area and an uncontaminated area.	40 CFR 763.83 means the passage of air over friable ACBM which may result in the release of asbestos fibers.
Air monitoring			means measuring the fiber content of a known volume of air collected over a known period of time.	
Air Monitoring Specialist			means a person who performs final visual clearance inspections or any air monitoring referred to in this regulation.	
Amended water	means water to which surfactant (wetting agent) has been added to increase the ability of the liquid to penetrate ACM.		means water to which a surfactant has been added.	
Approved asbestos disposal facility	means a licensed Class II or Class IV landfill as described in ARM			

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Area of Public Access			<p>Area of Public Access means any building, facility, or property, or only that portion thereof, that any member of the general public can enter without limitation or restriction by the owner or lessee under normal business conditions; except that "Area of Public Access" includes a single-family residential dwelling and any facility that charges the general public a fee for admission such as any theater or arena. "General Public" does not include employees of the entity that owns, leases, or operates such building, facility, or property, or such portion thereof, or any service personnel or vendors connected therewith. I.B.9.b.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the provisions of section I.B.9.a., a single-family residential dwelling shall not be considered an area of public access for purposes of this Regulation No. 8, Part B, if the homeowner who resides in the single-family residential dwelling that is the homeowner's primary residence requests, pursuant to section III.E.2., that the single-family residential dwelling not be considered an area of public access.</p>	
Asbestos		means asbestiform varieties of chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, anthophyllite, tremolite, or actinolite.		40 CFR 61.141 means asbestiform varieties of chrysotile, amosite (cumingtonitegrunerite), crocidolite, anthophyllite, tremolite, and actinolite. 40 CFR 763.83 means the asbestiform varieties of: Chrysotile (serpentine); crocidolite (riebeckite); amosite (cumingtonitegrunerite); anthophyllite; tremolite; and actinolite.

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Asbestos Abatement			means any of the following: I.B.11.a. The wrecking or removal of structural members that contain friable asbestos-containing material; I.B.11.b. The following practices intended to prevent the escape of asbestos fibers into the atmosphere: I.B.11.b.(i). Coating, binding, or resurfacing of walls, ceilings, pipes, or other structures for the purpose of minimizing friable asbestos-containing material from becoming airborne; I.B.11.b.(ii). Enclosing friable asbestos-containing material to make it inaccessible; I.B.11.b.(iii). Removing friable asbestos-containing material from any pipe, duct, boiler, tank, reactor, furnace, or other structural member. I.B.11.b.(iv).Removing facility components that are asbestos covered or asbestos containing.	
Asbestos Abatement Contractor			means any person hired to conduct asbestos abatement.	
Asbestos-containing building material			means surfacing ACM, thermal system insulation ACM, or miscellaneous ACM that is found in or on interior structural members or other parts of a school building or state building.	40 CFR 763.83 means surfacing ACM, thermal system insulation ACM, or miscellaneous ACM that is found in or on interior structural members or other parts of a school building.
Asbestos Consulting Firm			means any person hired for a fee to conduct any of the following activities, as required by Regulation No. 8, Part B, in the State of Colorado: asbestos building inspection and bulk sampling; development of asbestos management plans; air monitoring for asbestos fibers; development of asbestos project designs; and, project management, as specified in Section II.J.	
Asbestos-containing material (ACM)	means any material containing more than one percent asbestos.		means material containing more than 1% asbestos.	40 CFR 763.83 when referring to school buildings means any material or product which contains more than 1 percent asbestos.

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Asbestos-containing waste	has the meaning given for "asbestos containing waste materials" in 40 CFR 61.141.		means mill tailings or any waste that contains commercial asbestos and is generated by a source subject to the provisions of this Regulation. This term includes, but is not limited to, asbestos waste from control devices, friable asbestos-containing waste material, disposable equipment and clothing, and bags or other similar packaging contaminated with commercial asbestos.	40 CFR 61.141 "asbestos-containing waste materials" means 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.
Asbestos debris			means pieces of ACM that can be identified by color, texture, or composition, or means dust, if the dust is determined by a certified Inspector to be ACM.	40 CFR 763.83 means pieces of ACBM that can be identified by color, texture, or composition, or means dust, if the dust is determined by an accredited inspector to be ACM.
Asbestos Laboratory			means any person hired for a fee to conduct asbestos analysis of bulk or air samples, as required by Regulation No. 8, Part B, in the State of Colorado.	
Asbestos mill			means any facility engaged in converting, or in any intermediate step in converting, asbestos ore into commercial asbestos. Outside storage of asbestos containing material is not considered a part of the asbestos mill.	40 CFR 61.141 means any facility engaged in converting, or in any intermediate step in converting, asbestos ore into commercial asbestos. Outside storage of asbestos material is not considered a part of the asbestos mill.
Asbestos management planner	means any person who develops plans for the management of asbestos-containing material.			
Asbestos project	has the meaning given in 75-2-502(3), MCA. "Pipe," as the term is used in this definition and 75-2-502(3), MCA, includes any coating or wrap made of regulated asbestos-containing material that partially or wholly covers the inner or outer surface of the pipe.	means the encapsulation, enclosure, removal, repair, renovation, placement in new construction, demolition of asbestos in a building or other structure, or the transportation or disposal of asbestos-containing waste. The term does not include a project that involves less than 10 square feet in surface area or 3 linear feet of pipe.		

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Asbestos project contractor	means any person who contracts to perform an asbestos project for another person.			
Asbestos project contractor/supervisor	means any person who supervises asbestos projects and the personnel who conduct asbestos projects.			
Asbestos project designer	means a person who develops the plans, specifications, and/or designs for an asbestos project.			
Asbestos project worker	means any person other than those listed in (6) and (8) through (10) who is engaged in an asbestos project, and who encapsulates, encloses, removes, repairs, renovates, places in new construction, or demolishes asbestos, or transports or disposes of asbestos-containing wastes.			
Asbestos-related occupation	has the meaning given in 75-2-502(4), MCA.	means an inspector, management planner, project designer, contractor, supervisor, or worker for an asbestos project.		
Asbestos spill			means any release of asbestos fibers due to a breach of the containment barrier on an abatement project, or due to any cause other than asbestos abatement.	
Asbestos tailings			mean any solid waste that contains asbestos and is a product of asbestos mining or milling operation.	40 CFR 61.141 means any solid waste that contains asbestos and is a product of asbestos mining or milling operations.
Asbestos Training Provider			means any person who puts on training courses in any of the following asbestos disciplines in the State of Colorado: Worker, Supervisor, Project Designer, Building Inspector, Management Planner or Air Monitoring Specialist.	
Asbestos waste from control devices				40 CFR 61.141 means any waste material that contains asbestos and is collected by a pollution control device.

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Assessment			when used in reference to ACM in a state building, means any evaluation of ACM, or suspected ACM, which determines the need for a response action.	
Background level	means: (a) the concentration of asbestos in a comparable environmental setting at or near an asbestos project site; or (b) the concentration of asbestos that provides a defensible reference point to evaluate whether or not a release at the asbestos			
Bridge				National Bridge Inspection Standards CFR 650.305 "Bridge" is defined as a structure including supports erected over a depression or an obstruction, such as water, highway, or railway, and having a track or passageway for carrying traffic or other moving loads, and having an opening measured along the center of the roadway of more than 20 feet between undercopings of abutments or spring lines of arches, or extreme ends of openings for multiple boxes; it may also include multiple pipes, where the clear distance between openings is less than half of the smaller contiguous opening.

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Building or other structure	as used in the definition of "asbestos project" in 75-2-502, MCA, has the meaning given for "facility" in 40 CFR 61.141.			According to 40 CFR 61.141 "Facility" means any institutional, commercial, public, industrial, or residential structure, installation, or building (including any structure, installation, or building containing condominiums or individual dwelling units operated as a residential cooperative, but excluding residential buildings having four or fewer dwelling units); any ship; and any active or inactive waste disposal site. For purposes of this definition, any building, structure, or installation that contains a loft used as a dwelling is not considered a residential structure, installation, or building. Any structure, installation or building that was previously subject to this subpart is not excluded, regardless of its current use or function. Facility component means any part of a facility including equipment. Friable asbestos material means any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, 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 percent as determined by a method other than point counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM), verify the asbestos content by point counting using PLM.
Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing material (ACM)			means any material, excluding category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the methods specified in Appendix E, Subpart E, 40 C.F.R. Part 763, section 1, polarized light microscopy, (EPA 1995) that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.	means 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 E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.
Category II nonfriable ACM				means any material, excluding Category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the methods specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

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Certified			means holding a certificate issued pursuant to this regulation.	
Certified Industrial Hygienist			means an individual who has been certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene to practice as a CIH.	
Clean Room			means an uncontaminated area or room, which is a part of the Worker decontamination enclosure system with provisions for storage of Workers' street clothes and clean protective equipment.	
Commercial asbestos			means any material containing asbestos that is extracted from ore and has value because of its asbestos content.	40 CFR 61.141 means any material containing asbestos that is extracted from ore and has value because of its asbestos content.
Commission			means the Colorado Air Quality Control Commission.	
Critical Barrier			means a single layer of 6-mil or greater polyethylene sheeting or an equivalent airtight barrier installed initially over all doors, windows, ventilation openings, drains, wall penetrations, etc., as an additional measure to prevent contaminated air from escaping the work area.	
Curtained Doorway			means a device to allow ingress or egress from one room to another while permitting minimal air movement between the rooms.	
Cutting			means to penetrate with a sharp-edged instrument and includes sawing, but does not include shearing, slicing, or punching.	40 CFR 61.141 means to penetrate with a sharp-edged instrument and includes sawing, but does not include shearing, slicing, or punching.

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Damaged friable miscellaneous ACM			means friable miscellaneous ACM which has deteriorated or sustained physical injury such that the internal structure (cohesion) of the material is inadequate or, if applicable, which has delaminated such that its bond to the substrate (adhesion) is inadequate or which for any other reason, lacks fiber cohesion or adhesion qualities. Such damage or deterioration may be illustrated by the separation of ACM into layers; separation of ACM from the substrate; flaking, blistering, or crumbling of the ACM surface; water damage; significant or repeated water stains, scrapes, gouges, mars or other signs of physical injury on the ACM. Asbestos debris originating from the ACBM in question may also indicate damage.	40 CFR 763.83 means friable miscellaneous ACM which has deteriorated or sustained physical injury such that the internal structure (cohesion) of the material is inadequate or, if applicable, which has delaminated such that its bond to the substrate (adhesion) is inadequate or which for any other reason lacks fiber cohesion or adhesion qualities. Such damage or deterioration may be illustrated by the separation of ACM into layers; separation of ACM from the substrate; flaking, blistering, or crumbling of the ACM surface; water damage; significant or repeated water stains, scrapes, gouges, mars or other signs of physical injury on the ACM. Asbestos debris originating from the ACBM in question may also indicate damage.
Damaged friable surfacing ACM			means friable surfacing ACM, which has deteriorated or sustained physical injury such that the internal structure (cohesion) of the material is inadequate or which has delaminated such that its bond to the substrate (adhesion) is inadequate, or which, for any other reason lacks fiber cohesion or adhesion qualities. Such damage or deterioration may be illustrated by the separation of ACM into layers; separation of ACM from the substrate; flaking, blistering, or crumbling of the ACM surface; water damage; significant or repeated water stains, scrapes, gouges, mars or other signs of physical injury on the ACM. Asbestos debris originating from the ACBM in question may also indicate damage.	40 CFR 763.83 means friable surfacing ACM which has deteriorated or sustained physical injury such that the internal structure (cohesion) of the material is inadequate or which has delaminated such that its bond to the substrate (adhesion) is inadequate, or which, for any other reason, lacks fiber cohesion or adhesion qualities. Such damage or deterioration may be illustrated by the separation of ACM into layers; separation of ACM from the substrate; flaking, blistering, or crumbling of the ACM surface; water damage; significant or repeated water stains, scrapes, gouges, mars or other signs of physical injury on the ACM. Asbestos debris originating from the ACBM in question may also indicate damage.

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Damaged or significantly damaged thermal system insulation ACM			means thermal system insulation ACM on pipes, boilers, tanks, ducts, and other thermal system insulation equipment where the insulation has lost its structural integrity, or its covering, in whole or in part, is crushed, water-stained, gouged, punctured, missing, or not intact such that it is not able to contain fibers. Damage may be further illustrated by occasional punctures, gouges or other signs of physical injury to ACM; occasional water damage on the protective coverings/jackets; or exposed ACM ends or joints. Asbestos debris originating from the ACBM in question may also indicate damage.	40 CFR 763.83 means thermal system insulation ACM on pipes, boilers, tanks, ducts, and other thermal system insulation equipment where the insulation has lost its structural integrity, or its covering, in whole or in part, is crushed, water-stained, gouged, punctured, missing, or not intact such that it is not able to contain fibers. Damage may be further illustrated by occasional punctures, gouges or other signs of physical injury to ACM; occasional water damage on the protective coverings/jackets; or exposed ACM ends or joints. Asbestos debris originating from the ACBM in question may also indicate damage.
Decontamination enclosure system			means a series of three (minimum) connected rooms, separated from the work area and from each other by air locks or curtained doorways, for the decontamination of Workers and equipment.	
Demolition	has the meaning given in 40 CFR 61.141.		means the wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member of a facility together with any related handling operations or the intentional burning of any facility.	means the wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member of a facility together with any related handling operations or the intentional burning of any facility.
Department	as defined in 75-2-502(5), MCA, means the Department of Environmental Quality, provided for in 2-15-3501, MCA.	means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501. 2-15-3501. Department of environmental quality -- head. There is a department of environmental quality. The department head is the director of environmental quality appointed by the governor in accordance with 2-15-111.		
Division			means the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division.	
			means an unexpected situation or sudden occurrence of a serious and urgent nature that demands immediate action and that constitutes a threat to life, health or that may cause major damage to property. Delay of a contract does not constitute an emergency, nor are demolition projects emergencies.	

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Emergency renovation operation	has the meaning given in 40 CFR 61.141.			40 CFR 61.141 "Emergency renovation operation" means a renovation operation that was not planned but results from a sudden, unexpected event that, if not immediately attended to, presents a safety or public health hazard, is necessary to protect equipment from damage, or is necessary to avoid imposing an unreasonable financial burden. This term includes operations necessitated by
Encapsulation	means the treatment of ACM with a material that surrounds or embeds asbestos fibers in an adhesive matrix to prevent the release of fibers, as the encapsulant creates a membrane over the surface (bridging encapsulant) or penetrates the material and binds its components together (penetrating encapsulant). This definition does not include the repainting of a previously painted and undamaged ACM surface primarily to improve the appearance of the surface.		means application of a liquid material to asbestos-containing material which controls the possible release of asbestos fibers from the material either by creating a membrane over the surface (bridging encapsulant) or by penetrating into the material and binding its components together (penetrating encapsulant).	40 CFR 763.83 means the treatment of ACBM with a material that surrounds or embeds asbestos fibers in an adhesive matrix to prevent the release of fibers, as the encapsulant creates a membrane over the surface (bridging encapsulant) or penetrates the material and binds its components together (penetrating encapsulant).
Enclosure	means an airtight, impermeable, permanent barrier around ACM to prevent the release of asbestos fibers into the air.		means an airtight, impermeable, permanent barrier around ACM to minimize the release of asbestos fibers into the air.	40 CFR 763.83 means an airtight, impermeable, permanent barrier around ACBM to prevent the release of asbestos fibers into the air.
Engaged in an asbestos-related occupation	(a) conducting an asbestos inspection pursuant to ARM 17.74.354; (b) creating a project design pursuant to ARM 17.74.355; or (c) engaged in any activity for which an asbestos project permit is required under this			
Equipment room			means a contaminated area or room, which is part of the Worker decontamination enclosure system with provisions for storage of contaminated clothing and equipment.	

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Fabricating			means any processing (e.g., cutting, sawing, drilling) of a manufactured product that contains commercial asbestos, with the exception of processing at temporary sites (field fabricating) for the construction or restoration of facilities. In the case of friction products, fabricating includes bonding, rebonding, grinding, sawing, drilling, or other similar operations performed as part of fabricating.	40 CFR 61.141 means any processing (e.g., cutting, sawing, drilling) of a manufactured product that contains commercial asbestos, with the exception of processing at temporary sites (field fabricating) for the construction or restoration of facilities. In the case of friction products, fabricating includes bonding, debonding, grinding, sawing, drilling, or other similar operations performed as part of fabricating.
Facility	has the meaning given in 40 CFR 61.141.		means any institutional, commercial, public, industrial, or residential structure, installation, or building (including any structure, installation, or building containing condominiums or individual dwelling units operated as a residential cooperative, but excluding residential buildings having four or fewer dwelling units); any ship; and any active or inactive waste disposal site. For purposes of the definition, any building, structure, or installation that contains a loft used as a dwelling is not considered a residential structure, installation, or building. Any structure, installation or building that was previously subject to this subpart is not excluded, regardless of its current use or function.	40 CFR 61.141 "Facility" means any institutional, commercial, public, industrial, or residential structure, installation, or building (including any structure, installation, or building containing condominiums or individual dwelling units operated as a residential cooperative, but excluding residential buildings having four or fewer dwelling units); any ship; and any active or inactive waste disposal site. For purposes of this definition, any building, structure, or installation that contains a loft used as a dwelling is not considered a residential structure, installation, or building. Any structure, installation or building that was previously subject to this subpart is not excluded, regardless of its current use or function.
Facility component			means any part of a facility including equipment.	means any part of a facility including equipment.
Fiber release episode			means any uncontrolled or unintentional disturbance of ACM resulting in visible emissions.	40 CFR 763.83 means an area of surfacing material, thermal system insulation material, or miscellaneous material that is uniform in color and texture.
Final cleaning			means the cleaning of all dust and debris from the work area near the end of the active abatement phase, immediately prior to the final visual inspection.	
Fixed object			means a piece of equipment or furniture in the work area, which cannot be readily removed from the work area.	

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Friable	means able to be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry.		means that the material, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure, and includes previously nonfriable material after such previously nonfriable material becomes damaged to the extent that when dry it may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.	40 CFR 61.41: Friable asbestos material means any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, 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 percent as determined by a method other than point counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM), verify the asbestos content by point counting using PLM. 40 CFR 763.83: Friable when referring to material in a school building means that the material, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure, and includes previously nonfriable material after such previously nonfriable material becomes damaged to the extent that when dry it may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
“Friable asbestos-containing material (ACM)”				40 CFR 763 Subpart E, Appendix C means any material containing more than one percent asbestos which has been applied on ceilings, walls, structural members, piping, duct work, or any other part of a building, which when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. The term includes non-friable asbestos-containing material after such previously non-friable material becomes damaged to the extent that when dry it may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
“Friable asbestos-containing building material (ACBM)”				40 CFR 763 Subpart E, Appendix C means any friable ACM that is in or on interior structural members or other parts of a school or public and commercial building.
Fugitive source				40 CFR 61.141 means any source of emissions not controlled by an air pollution control device.

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Functional space			means a room, group of rooms, or homogeneous area (including crawl spaces or the space between a dropped ceiling and the floor or roof deck above), such as a classroom(s), a cafeteria, gymnasium, hallways, designated by a person certified to prepare management plans, design abatement projects, or conduct response actions.	40 CFR 763.83 means a room, group of rooms, or homogeneous area (including crawl spaces or the space between a dropped ceiling and the floor or roof deck above), such as classroom(s), a cafeteria, gymnasium, hallway(s), designated by a person accredited to prepare management plans, design abatement projects, or conduct response actions.
Glove bag	has the meaning given in 40 CFR 61.141.		means a manufactured or fabricated device, typically constructed of six mil transparent polyethylene or polyvinylchloride plastic, consisting of two inward projecting long sleeves with attached gloves, an internal tool pouch, and an attached, labeled receptacle for asbestos waste.	40 CFR 61.141 "glove bag" means a sealed compartment with attached inner gloves used for the handling of asbestos containing materials. Properly installed and used, glove bags provide a small work area enclosure typically used for small-scale asbestos stripping operations. Information on glove-bag installation, equipment and supplies, and work practices is contained in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) final rule on occupational exposure to asbestos (appendix G to 29 CFR 1926.58).
Grinding			means to reduce to powder or small fragments and includes mechanical chipping or drilling.	40 CFR 61.141 means to reduce to powder or small fragments and includes mechanical chipping or drilling.
High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA)				40 CFR 763.83 refers to a filtering system capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97 percent of all monodispersed particles 0.3 µm in diameter or larger.
HEPA filtration			means a filtering system capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97 percent of all monodispersed particles 0.3 microns in diameter or larger.	
HEPA vacuum			means a vacuum system approved by the manufacturer for use in asbestos applications equipped with HEPA filtration.	
Homogeneous area			means an area of surfacing material, thermal system insulation material, or miscellaneous material that is uniform in color and texture.	40 CFR 763.83 means an area of surfacing material, thermal system insulation material, or miscellaneous material that is uniform in color and texture.

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Independent			means that a person is not an employee, agent, representative, partner, joint venture, shareholder, parent or subsidiary company of another person.	
Inspection	means an activity undertaken in a facility to determine the presence or location, or to assess the condition, of ACM or suspected ACM, whether by visual or physical examination, or by collecting samples of the material. This term includes reinspections of known or assumed ACM which has been previously identified. The term does not include the following: (a) inspections performed by employees or agents of federal, state, or local government solely to determine compliance with applicable statutes or regulations; or (b) visual inspections performed solely to determine completion of asbestos projects.			40 CFR 763 Subpart E, Appendix C “Inspection” means an activity undertaken in a school building, or a public and commercial building, to determine the presence or location, or to assess the condition of, friable or non-friable asbestos-containing building material (ACBM) or suspected ACBM, whether by visual or physical examination, or by collecting samples of such material. This term includes reinspections of friable and non-friable known or assumed ACBM which has been previously identified. The term does not include the following: a. Periodic surveillance of the type described in 40 CFR 763.92(b) solely for the purpose of recording or reporting a change in the condition of known or assumed ACBM; b. Inspections performed by employees or agents of Federal, State, or local government solely for the purpose of determining compliance with applicable statutes or regulations; or c. visual inspections of the type described in 40 CFR 763.90(i) solely for the purpose of determining completion of response actions.
In poor condition				40 CFR 61.141 means the binding of the material is losing its integrity as indicated by peeling, cracking, or crumbling of the material.
Inactive waste disposal site				40 CFR 61.141 means any disposal site or portion of it where additional asbestos-containing waste material has not been deposited within the past year.
Installation				40 CFR 61.141 means any building or structure or any group of buildings or structures at a single demolition or renovation site that are under the control of the same owner or operator (or owner or operator under common control).

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Large contiguous facility complex			means a complex that has a single owner and have 3 or more buildings on a single property or adjoining properties.	
Leak-tight				40 CFR 61.141 means that solids or liquids cannot escape or spill out. It also means dust-tight.
Local education agency			(LEA) means: Table of Contents Effective: January 30, 2008 Regulation No. 8 Page 8 Part B I.B.60.a. Any local educational agency as defined in section 198 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 3381). I.B.60.b. The owner or operator of any nonpublic, nonprofit, elementary, or secondary school building. I.B.60.c. The governing authority of any school building operated under the Defense Department's education system provided for under the Defense Department's Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 921, et seq.).	40 CFR 763.83 (1) Any local educational agency as defined in section 198 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 3381). (2) The owner of any nonpublic, nonprofit elementary, or secondary school building. (3) The governing authority of any school operated under the defense dependent's education system provided for under the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 921, et seq.).
Major fiber release episode				40 CFR 763 Subpart E, Appendix C means any uncontrolled or unintentional disturbance of ACBM, resulting in a visible emission, which involves the falling or dislodging of more than 3 square or linear feet of friable ACBM.
Minor fiber release episode				40 CFR 763 Subpart E, Appendix C means any uncontrolled or unintentional disturbance of ACBM, resulting in a visible emission, which involves the falling or dislodging of 3 square or linear feet or less of friable ACBM.

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Malfunction				40 CFR 61.141 means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner so that emissions of asbestos are increased. Failures of equipment shall not be considered malfunctions if they are caused in any way by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset conditions, equipment breakdown, or process failure.
Manufacturing			means the combining of commercial asbestos – or, in the case of woven friction products, the combining of textiles containing commercial asbestos – with any other material(s), including commercial asbestos, and the processing of this combination into a product. Chlorine production is considered a part of manufacturing.	40 CFR 61.141 means the combining of commercial asbestos—or, in the case of woven friction products, the combining of textiles containing commercial asbestos—with any other material(s), including commercial asbestos, and the processing of this combination into a product. Chlorine production is considered a part of manufacturing.
Mini-enclosure			means any containment barrier small enough to restrict entry to the asbestos work area to no more than two Workers, constructed around an area where small-scale, short-duration asbestos abatement is to be performed.	
Miscellaneous ACM			means miscellaneous material that is ACM.	40 CFR 763.83 means miscellaneous material that is ACM in a school building.
Miscellaneous material			means interior building material on structural components, structural members or fixtures, such as floor and ceiling tiles, and does not include surfacing material or thermal system insulation.	40 CFR 763.83 means interior building material on structural components, structural members or fixtures, such as floor and ceiling tiles, and does not include surfacing material or thermal system insulation.
Movable objects			means pieces of equipment or furniture in the work area, which can be readily removed from the work area.	

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Natural Barrier				40 CFR 61.141 means a natural object that effectively precludes or deters access. Natural barriers include physical obstacles such as cliffs, lakes or other large bodies of water, deep and wide ravines, and mountains. Remoteness by itself is not a natural barrier.
Negative pressure ventilation system			means portable exhaust systems equipped with HEPA filtration and capable of maintaining a constant high velocity air flow out of the contaminated area, resulting in a constant low velocity air flow into contaminated areas from adjacent uncontaminated areas.	
Nonfriable			means material which, when dry, may not be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.	40 CFR 763.83 means material in a school building which when dry may not be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
Nonfriable asbestos-containing material				40 CFR 61.141 means any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
Nonscheduled renovation operation				40 CFR 61.141 means a renovation operation necessitated by the routine failure of equipment, which is expected to occur within a given period based on past operating experience, but for which an exact date cannot be predicted.
Operations and maintenance program			means a program of work practices to maintain friable ACBM in good condition, ensure clean up of asbestos fibers previously released, and prevent further release by minimizing and controlling friable ACBM disturbance or damage.	40 CFR 763.83 means a program of work practices to maintain friable ACBM in good condition, ensure clean up of asbestos fibers previously released, and prevent further release by minimizing and controlling friable ACBM disturbance or damage.
Outside Air				40 CFR 61.141 means the air outside buildings and structures, including, but not limited to, the air under a bridge or in an open air ferry dock.

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Owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity				40 CFR 61.141 means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the facility being demolished or renovated or any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the demolition or renovation operation, or both.
Particulate asbestos material			means finely divided particles of asbestos or material containing asbestos.	40 CFR 61.141 means finely divided particles of asbestos or material containing asbestos.
Person	has the meaning given in 75-2-502(6), MCA.	means an individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, firm, enterprise, franchise, association, state or municipal agency, political subdivision of the state, or any other entity.	means any individual, any public or private corporation, partnership, association, firm, trust, or estate, the state or any department, institution, or agency thereof, any municipal corporation, county, city and county, or other political Regulation No. 8 Effective: January 30, 2008 Table of Contents Part B Page 9 subdivision of the state, or any other legal entity, which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.	
Phase Contrast Microscopy			is an analytical technique used for the counting of fibers on a filter of an air sample. This technique is not specific for asbestos.	
Polarized Light Microscopy			is an analytical technique used for identifying types of asbestos fibers in bulk material samples.	
Porous			means capable of trapping, retaining or holding asbestos fibers even during aggressive cleaning methods such as wet washing, wiping and HEPA vacuuming.	
Potential damage			means circumstances in which: I.B.74.a. Friable ACBM is in an area regularly used by building occupants including maintenance personnel, in the course of their normal activities. I.B.74.b. There are indications that there is a reasonable likelihood that the material or its covering will become damaged, deteriorated, or delaminated due to factors such as changes in building use, changes in operations and maintenance practices, changes in occupancy, or recurrent damage.	40 CFR 763.83 means circumstances in which: (1) Friable ACBM is in an area regularly used by building occupants, including maintenance personnel, in the course of their normal activities. (2) There are indications that there is a reasonable likelihood that the material or its covering will become damaged, deteriorated, or delaminated due to factors such as changes in building use, changes in operations and maintenance practices, changes in occupancy, or recurrent damage.

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Potential significant damage			means circumstances in which: I.B.75.a. Friable ACBM is in an area regularly used by building occupants, including maintenance personnel, in the course of their normal activities. I.B.75.b. There are indications that there is a reasonable likelihood that the material or its covering will become significantly damaged, deteriorated, or delaminated due to factors such as changes in building use, changes in operations and maintenance practices, changes in occupancy, or recurrent damage. I.B.75.c. The material is subject to major or continuing disturbance, due to factors including, but not limited to, accessibility or, under certain circumstances, vibration or air erosion.	40 CFR 763.83 means circumstances in which: (1) Friable ACBM is in an area regularly used by building occupants, including maintenance personnel, in the course of their normal activities. (2) There are indications that there is a reasonable likelihood that the material or its covering will become significantly damaged, deteriorated, or delaminated due to factors such as changes in building use, changes in operations and maintenance practices, changes in occupancy, or recurrent damage. (3) The material is subject to major or continuing disturbance, due to factors including, but not limited to, accessibility or, under certain circumstances, vibration or air erosion.
Planned renovation operations				means a renovation operation, or a number of such operations, in which some RACM will be removed or stripped within a given period of time and that can be predicted. Individual nonscheduled operations are included if a number of such operations can be predicted to occur during a given period of time based on operating
Pre-cleaning			means the cleaning of the work area of visible dust and debris prior to active abatement.	
Preventive measures			means actions taken to reduce disturbance of ACBM or otherwise eliminate the reasonable likelihood of the materials becoming damaged or significantly damaged.	40 CFR 763.83 means actions taken to reduce disturbance of ACBM or otherwise eliminate the reasonable likelihood of the material's becoming damaged or significantly damaged.
Project Design			means plans, specifications, project procedures, containment design/placement, descriptions of engineering controls, and shop drawings for an asbestos abatement project or response action.	

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Public and Commercial Building			means any building, which is not a school building, except that the term does not include any residential apartment building of ten or Table of Contents Effective: January 30, 2008 Regulation No. 8 Page 10 Part B fewer units. Single-family residential dwellings are excluded from this definition. This definition includes all industrial buildings.	40 CFR 763, Subpart E, Appendix C means the interior space of any building which is not a school building, except that the term does not include any residential apartment building of fewer than 10 units or detached single-family homes. The term includes, but is not limited to: industrial and office buildings, residential apartment buildings and condominiums of 10 or more dwelling units, government-owned buildings, colleges, museums, airports, hospitals, churches, preschools, stores, warehouses and factories. Interior space includes exterior hallways connecting buildings, porticos, and mechanical systems used to condition interior space. 40 CFR 763, Subpart E, Appendix C means the interior space of any building which is not a school building, except that the term does not include any residential apartment building of fewer than 10 units or detached single-family homes. The term includes, but is not limited to: industrial and office buildings, residential apartment buildings and condominiums of 10 or more dwelling units, government-owned buildings, colleges, museums, airports, hospitals, churches, preschools, stores, warehouses and factories. Interior space includes exterior hallways connecting buildings, porticos, and mechanical systems used to condition interior space.
Regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM)	has the meaning given in 40 CFR 61.141.		means (a) friable asbestos-containing 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 regulation.	40 CFR 61.141 means (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.

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Removal			means the taking out or the stripping of ACBM from a damaged area, a functional space, or a homogeneous area in a building.	40 CFR 763.83 means the interior space of any building which is not a school building, except that the term does not include any residential apartment building of fewer than 10 units or detached single-family homes. The term includes, but is not limited to: industrial and office buildings, residential apartment buildings and condominiums of 10 or more dwelling units, government owned buildings, colleges, museums, airports, hospitals, churches, preschools, stores, warehouses and factories. Interior space includes exterior hallways connecting buildings, porticos, and mechanical systems used to condition interior space.
Remove				40 CFR 61.141 means to take out RACM or facility components that contain or are covered with RACM from any facility.
Renovation	has the meaning given in 40 CFR 61.141.		means altering in any way one or more facility components. Operations in which load-supporting structural members are wrecked or taken out are excluded. Examples of renovation work include replacement or repair of mechanical ventilation systems, pipes, ceilings, walls, flooring (including floor tiles) and insulating materials.	40 CFR 61.141 "renovation "means altering a facility or one or more facility components in any way, including the stripping or removal of RACM from a facility component. Operations in which load-supporting structural members are wrecked or taken out are demolitions.
Repair	means returning damaged RACM to an undamaged condition or to an intact state so as to prevent fiber release.		means returning damaged ACBM to an undamaged condition or to an intact state so as to prevent fiber release.	40 CFR 763.83 means returning damaged ACBM to an undamaged condition or to an intact state so as to prevent fiber release.
Resilient floor covering				means 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 E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.

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Resilient Floor Tile			means tile, which may include vinyl asbestos tile (VAT), asphalt tile, and rubber tile. Tile often appears as 9" x 9" or 12" x 12" floor tile squares. This material may be found in schools, offices and residential applications. Not all resilient floor tile contains asbestos.	
Response action			means a method, including removal, encapsulation, enclosure, repair, operations and maintenance, that protects human health and the environment from friable ACM.	40 CFR 763.83 means a method, including removal, encapsulation, enclosure, repair, operations and maintenance, that protects human health and the environment from friable ACBM. 40 CFR 763, Subpart E, Appendix C means a method, including removal, encapsulation, enclosure, repair, and operation and maintenance, that protects human health and the environment from friable ACBM.
Roadways			mean surfaces on which vehicles travel. This term includes public and private highways, roads, streets, parking areas, and driveways.	40 CFR 61.141 means surfaces on which vehicles travel. This term includes public and private highways, roads, streets, parking areas, and driveways.
Routine maintenance area			means an area, such as a boiler room or mechanical room, that is not normally frequented by students and in which maintenance employees or contract Workers regularly conduct maintenance activities.	
Sampling Area			means any area, whether contiguous or not, within a building which contains friable material that is homogeneous.	
School			means any institution that provides elementary or secondary education.	40 CFR 763.83 means any elementary or secondary school as defined in section 198 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2854).

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School building			<p>means: Regulation No. 8 Effective: January 30, 2008 Table of Contents Part B Page 11 I.B.90.a. Any structure suitable for use as a classroom, including a school facility such as a laboratory, library, school eating facility, or facility used for the preparation of food. I.B.90.b. Any gymnasium or other facility, which is specially designed for athletic or recreational activities for an academic course in physical education. I.B.90.c. Any other facility used for the instruction or housing of students or for the administration of educational or research programs. I.B.90.d. Any maintenance, storage, or utility facility, including any hallway, essential to the operation of any facility described in this definition of "school building" under subparagraphs I.B.87.a, b, or c. I.B.90.e. Any portico or covered exterior hallway or walkway of any facility described in this definition of "school building" in subparagraphs I.B.87.a, b, c, or d. I.B.90.f. Any exterior portion of a mechanical system used to condition interior space of any facility described in this definition of "school building" in subparagraphs I.B.87.a, b, c, or d.</p>	<p>40 CFR 763.83 means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Any structure suitable for use as a classroom, including a school facility such as a laboratory, library, school eating facility, or facility used for the preparation of food. (2) Any gymnasium or other facility which is specially designed for athletic or recreational activities for an academic course in physical education. (3) Any other facility used for the instruction or housing of students or for the administration of educational or research programs. (4) Any maintenance, storage, or utility facility, including any hallway, essential to the operation of any facility described in this definition of "school building" under paragraphs (1), (2), or (3). (5) Any portico or covered exterior hallway or walkway. (6) Any exterior portion of a mechanical system used to condition interior space.
Secondary Containment			<p>means a system of airtight barriers to isolate the work area to prevent the migration of air from the work area.</p>	

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Sheet Vinyl Flooring			means material that is usually found in 6 ft., 9 ft., and 12 ft., width sheets. It often consists of three or more laminated layers. The upper layers are comprised of a wear layer and design feature. The bottom layer may be an asbestos-containing backing, which may be grayish-white in color. Sheet vinyl flooring may be installed in an adhered or loose-laid manner. Other possible applications for this material include countertops and wall coverings. Not all sheet vinyl flooring has an asbestos-containing backing.	
Shower room			means a room between the clean room and the equipment room in the Worker decontamination enclosure suitably arranged for complete showering during decontamination.	
Significantly damaged friable miscellaneous ACM			means damaged friable miscellaneous ACM where the damage is extensive and severe.	40 CFR 763.83 means damaged friable miscellaneous ACM where the damage is extensive and severe.
Significantly damaged friable surfacing ACM			means damaged friable surfacing ACM in a functional space where the damage is extensive and severe.	40 CFR 763.83 means damaged friable surfacing ACM in a functional space where the damage is extensive and severe.
Single-family residential dwelling			or unit means any structure or portion of a structure whose primary use is for housing of one family. Residential portions of multi-unit dwellings such as apartment buildings, condominiums, duplexes and triplexes are also considered to be, for the purposes of this Regulation No. 8, single-family residential dwellings; common areas such as hallways, entryways, and boiler rooms are not single-family residential dwellings.	

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Small-scale, short duration activities (SSSD)				<p>40 CFR 763 Subpart E, Appendix C are tasks such as, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Removal of asbestos-containing insulation on pipes. b. Removal of small quantities of asbestos containing insulation on beams or above ceilings. c. Replacement of an asbestos-containing gasket on a valve. d. Installation or removal of a small section of drywall. e. Installation of electrical conduits through or proximate to asbestos-containing materials. <p>SSSD can be further defined by the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Removal of small quantities of ACM only if required in the performance of another maintenance activity not intended as asbestos abatement. g. Removal of asbestos-containing thermal system insulation not to exceed amounts greater than those which can be contained in a single glove bag. h. Minor repairs to damaged thermal system insulation which do not require removal. i. Repairs to a piece of asbestos-containing wallboard. j. Repairs, involving encapsulation, enclosure, or removal, to small amounts of friable ACM only if required in the performance of emergency or routine maintenance activity and not intended solely as asbestos abatement. Such work may not exceed amounts greater than those which can be contained in a single prefabricated mini-enclosure. Such an enclosure shall conform spatially and geometrically to the localized work area, in order to perform its intended containment function.
Staging area			<p>means either the holding area or an area near the waste transfer airlock where containerized asbestos waste has been placed prior to removal from the work area.</p>	

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State-owned or state- leased buildings			means structures occupied by any person which are either owned by the state or utilized by the state through leases of one year's duration or longer.	
Strip			means to take off RACM from any part of a facility or facility components.	40 CFR 61.141 means to take off RACM from any part of a facility or facility components.
Structural member	has the meaning given in 40 CFR 61.141		means any load-supporting member of a facility, such as beams and load supporting walls; or any non load-supporting member, such as ceilings and non load-supporting walls.	40 CFR 61.141 "surfacing material" means any load supporting member of a facility, such as beams and load supporting walls; or any nonload-supporting member, such as ceilings and nonload-supporting walls.
Surfacing ACM			means surfacing material that is ACM.	40 CFR 763.83 means surfacing material that is ACM.
Surfacing material	means material that is sprayed-on, troweled-on, or otherwise applied to surfaces, such as acoustical plaster on ceilings and fireproofing materials on structural members, or other materials applied to surfaces for acoustical, fireproofing, or other purposes.		means material that is sprayed on, troweled on, or otherwise applied to surfaces, such as acoustical plaster on ceilings and fireproofing materials on structural members, or other materials on surfaces for acoustical, fireproofing, or other purposes.	40 CFR 763.83 means material in a school building that is sprayed-on, troweled-on, or otherwise applied to surfaces, such as acoustical plaster on ceilings and fireproofing materials on structural members, or other materials on surfaces for acoustical, fireproofing, or other purposes.
Surfactant			means a chemical wetting agent added to water to improve penetration.	
Thermal system insulation			means material applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts, or other interior structural components to prevent heat loss or gain, or water condensation, or for other purposes.	40 CFR 763.83 means material in a school building applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts, or other interior structural components to prevent heat loss or gain, or water condensation, or for other purposes.
Thermal system insulation ACM			means thermal system insulation that is ACM.	40 CFR 763.83 means thermal system insulation that is ACM.

Asbestos Definitions

Word defined	Administrative Rule of Montana 17.74.352 Definitions	MCA 75-2-502	Colorado Regulation No.8 Part B Asbestos Control I.B. Definitions	Federal Regulations: 40 CFR 161.41 Subpart M- NESHAP National Emission Standards for Asbestos Definitions; 40 CFR 763.83 Toxic Substances Control Act Subpart E Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools Definitions; 40 CFR 763, Subpart E, Appendix C, TSCA - Asbestos Model Accreditation Plan; National Bridge Inspection Standards CFR 650.305.
Thoroughly inspect	means to conduct a facility demolition-specific or renovation-specific asbestos inspection, pursuant to ARM 17.74.354, for the purposes of: (a) identifying all ACM that potentially may be impacted by the subsequent renovation or demolition; and (b) determining which requirements of this subchapter, and the Asbestos Control Act codified at Title 75, chapter 2, part 5, MCA, apply to the proposed demolition or renovation activity.			
Transmission Electron Microscopy			is an analytical technique used for the definitive identification of asbestos. This technique can be used for both air and bulks sample analyses.	
Trigger levels			means amounts of material as follows: I.B.107.a. With regard to single-family residential dwellings, the trigger levels are 50 linear feet on pipes, 32 square feet on other surfaces, or the volume equivalent of a 55-gallon drum. I.B.107.b. With regard to all areas other than single-family residential dwellings, the trigger levels are 260 linear feet on pipes, 160 square feet on other surfaces, or the volume equivalent of a 55-gallon drum.	
Vibration			means the periodic motion of friable ACM, which may result in the release of asbestos fibers.	40 CFR 763.83 means the periodic motion of friable ACBM which may result in the release of asbestos fibers.
Visible emissions			means any emissions, which are visually detectable without the aid of instruments, coming from asbestos containing material or asbestos-containing waste material.	40 CFR 61.141 means any emissions, which are visually detectable without the aid of instruments, coming from RACM or asbestos-containing waste material, or from any asbestos milling, manufacturing, or fabricating operation. This does not include condensed, uncombined water vapor.

Asbestos Definitions

Word defined	Administrative Rule of Montana 17.74.352 Definitions	MCA 75-2-502	Colorado Regulation No.8 Part B Asbestos Control I.B. Definitions	Federal Regulations: 40 CFR 161.41 Subpart M- NESHAP National Emission Standards for Asbestos Definitions; 40 CFR 763.83 Toxic Substances Control Act Subpart E Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools Definitions; 40 CFR 763, Subpart E, Appendix C, TSCA - Asbestos Model Accreditation Plan; National Bridge Inspection Standards CFR 650.305.
Waste generator				40 CFR 61.141 means any owner or operator of a source covered by this subpart whose act or process produces asbestos-containing waste material.
Waste load-out area			means a specially constructed airlock system utilized as a short-term storage area for bagged or barreled waste and as a port for transferring waste to the transport vehicle. This area is separate from the decontamination unit.	
Waste shipment record				40 CFR 61.141 means the shipping document, required to be originated and signed by the waste generator, used to track and substantiate the disposition of asbestos-containing waste material.
Wet cleaning			means 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			means a room, group of rooms, or contiguous area sealed or contained by polyethylene barriers and/or walls for the purpose of eliminating air exchange between another room, group of rooms, or contiguous areas.	
Working day			means Monday through Friday and including holidays that fall on any of the days Monday through Friday.	40 CFR 61.141 means Monday through Friday and includes holidays that fall on any of the days Monday through Friday.