

ASBESTOS ABATEMENT PLAN

HORRY GEORGETOWN TECHNICAL COLLEGE CONWAY CAMPUS 200 BUILDING

2050 US-501

Conway, South Carolina

Asbestos Inspections, LLC Project # 2026-01-092

Performed in general accordance with SCDES Asbestos Regulation 61.86.1

Assessment Completed by:



Asbestos Inspections, LLC

4686 Pee Dee Highway

Conway, South Carolina 29527

(843) 995-5197

Dawn Schoolcraft

SCDES Asbestos Designer #PD-00157

Plan Completed For:

Horry Georgetown Technical College

2050 US-501

Conway, South Carolina 29526

Report Prepared On – October 23, 2026



October 23, 2026

Horry Georgetown Technical College
2050 US-501
Conway, South Carolina 29526

Subject: Asbestos Abatement Plan
Horry Georgetown Technical College Conway Campus 200 Building
2050 US-501
Conway, South Carolina 29526
Asbestos Inspections, LLC Project # 2026-01-092

Asbestos Inspections, LLC has completed an Asbestos Abatement Design for Horry Georgetown Technical College Conway Campus 200 Building located at 2050 US-501, in Conway, South Carolina. The plan was prepared by a South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) abatement designer and meets the SCDES Asbestos Regulation 61-86.1.

I appreciate this opportunity to provide our services. Should you have any questions concerning this report, please contact me at (843) 995-5197.

Sincerely,

Dawn Schoolcraft

Dawn Schoolcraft
SCDES Asbestos Designer #PD-00157
Expiration Date – 6/03/27



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Attachment: License

1. INTRODUCTION/GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The work consists of the abatement of asbestos containing materials identified by us in the report dated March 13, 2026 for Horry Georgetown Technical College Conway Campus 200 Building located at 2050 US-501, in Conway, South Carolina. The following plan outlines work practices required by the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) Asbestos Regulation 61-86.1.

During the time of inspection, we were asked to sample suspect materials in select areas of the building to assist with future flooring renovations. The following outlines the rooms that are scheduled for carpet replacement:

- 204 – 630 sq. ft.
- 206 (concrete stadium seating no floor tile) – 792 sq. ft.
- 209 – 540 sq. ft.
- 211 – 540 sq. ft.
- 215 – 729 sq. ft.
- 217 – 520 sq. ft.
- 219 – 520 sq. ft.
- 221 (wood stadium seating appears to have floor tile under it) – 960 sq. ft.
- 223 – 896 sq. ft.
- 225 – 540 sq. ft.

2. SCOPE OF WORK

Based on the findings identified by us in the report dated March 13, 2026, the following outlines the asbestos containing building materials to be removed at this time:

Material ID	Material	Location	Regulatory Result	Highest Analytical Result	Est. Quantity
001	Tan or Gray Floor Tile and Black Mastic – Under Carpet	Rooms 209, 211, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225 Room 206 Black Mastic Only Under Carpet	Greater Than 1% Asbestos by Lab (ACM)	3-36% Chrysotile	5245 sq. ft. Rm. 206 792 sq. ft.
003	Yellow/Black Carpet Mastic	Room 206	Greater Than 1% Asbestos by Lab (ACM)	2-2.4% Chrysotile	792 sq. ft.

*Assumed floor tile/mastic under wood stadium seating for Room 221



Due to the heavily glued carpet in most of the rooms, this will most likely render the floor tile friable during abatement activities. Therefore, the carpet should be removed inside full containment with negative pressure as outlined below. The wood stadium can be removed prior to containment as long as there is no disturbance to the asbestos containing

Area asbestos air monitoring shall be conducted for regulated ACMs. We understand that a properly licensed asbestos abatement contractor will be contracted to perform the asbestos abatement work.

2.1 Contractor Information

The scope of work includes the removal and disposal of the above identified ACMs, as identified by us. The following is required as well as other requirements specified elsewhere in this document.

- The Contractor will be responsible for filing proper notification to SCDES and must have a current SCDES Asbestos Abatement Contractor's License.
- Should power and water not be readily available at the project site, the Contractor must supply all necessary utility services (electrical, water, etc.) for proper completion of the project. The Contractor shall coordinate the location and availability of utilities through the Owner. The Contractor shall ensure that all electrical cords are connected to Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) devices. Additionally, hoses and cords not suspended shall be taped to the floor utilizing caution tape in high traffic areas.
- Air filtration devices are required to run continuously during an abatement project. If devices cannot be run overnight the contractor shall apply for a work practice variance with SCDES. The work area shall be sealed and locked to prevent access during working and non-working hours.
- All workers performing work at this site must be licensed by SCDES with an appropriate asbestos credential. There must also be a licensed asbestos abatement "supervisor" on the job site at all work hours throughout the course of asbestos abatement related work activities.
- Asbestos containing material found to extend from the designated areas into, through, above, or below walls, above ceilings, or other barriers is also included in this specification.
- If hazardous materials, such as chemicals, or other hazardous materials are discovered during the course of the work other than asbestos debris, the Contractor shall cease work in the affected area and immediately assess the area. Take appropriate actions to clean and properly dispose of identified waste.
- The Contractor shall assume full responsibility and liability for the compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to work practices, hauling, disposal, and protection of workers, visitors to the site, and persons occupying areas adjacent to the site. It is the abatement Contractor's responsibility to fulfill all



Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements under CFR 1926.1101 and all other safety requirements that may be required by the work site. The Contractor shall hold the Owner, Architect, and Engineer/Air Monitoring Firm harmless for failure to comply with any applicable work, hauling, disposal, safety, health, or other regulation on the part of himself, his employees, or his subcontractors.

- Contractor must furnish all labor, material, supplies, insurance, tools, equipment, and notifications in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), OSHA, State, and all other applicable agencies to complete removal of asbestos containing materials from the structures. It is the Contractors' responsibility to be aware of and obtain all permits necessary to complete the scope of work.
- During abatement activities, the Contractor shall take appropriate continuous measures, as necessary, to protect the public from the potential hazard of exposure to airborne asbestos.
- The Contractor shall keep the premises and building free from accumulations of waste materials caused by the Contractor's employees or employees of the subcontractor.

2.2 Submittals

The Abatement Contractor shall secure the necessary permits and certifications for the work in conjunction with asbestos removal, hauling and disposal. All permits and certifications shall be maintained onsite for review. Additionally, the abatement contractor shall submit permits and certifications to the Owner for recordkeeping. Final payment will be held until all submittals are received by the Owner.

- Notification: Notify the Owner's Representative, and SCDES Asbestos Section 10 working days prior to the start of asbestos work. Obtain and post the asbestos removal permit onsite. The Contractor shall notify SCDES by telephone and follow up in writing as soon as possible, but not later than, the following working day when a project has been canceled. Notification is also required for any changes in the work schedule. Submit notification and permit copies to the Owner.
- Hazard Communication Program: The Contractor will submit evidence, if requested, of a written Hazard Communication Program as required by 29 CFR 1910.1200.
- Respirator Program: Establish and implement a respirator program as required by ANSI Z88.2, 29 CFR 1910.134, and 29 CFR 1926.1101.
- Training: Submit to the Owner documentation that the required EPA, OSHA and State training has been conducted.
- Logs: Copy of daily sign in/out log for each regulated asbestos abatement area to include the date, names, and times of each person entering and exiting the regulated area.



- **Landfill Receipts:** Submit to the Owner all waste manifests from the landfill to include detailed delivery tickets, prepared signed, and dated by an agent of the landfill, certifying the amount of asbestos materials delivered to the landfill.

2.3 Daily Reports

The Contractor shall maintain daily logs and reports of job-site activities and personnel exposure monitoring at the site and shall provide copies to the Owner for review if requested.

- **Reporting Unusual Events:** When an event of unusual and significant nature occurs at site (examples: failure of pressure differential system, rupture of temporary enclosures, equipment or power failure, high airborne fiber reading), prepare and submit a special report listing chain of events, persons participating, response by Contractor's personnel, evaluation of results or effects, and similar pertinent information.
- **Accident Reporting:** Notify Consultant verbally if any accident or other medical emergency occurs requiring treatment and/or removal of a worker from the work site.

3. PRODUCTS

3.1 Materials

Encapsulant: Product shall be rated as acceptable for use intended when field tested in accordance with ASTM Proposed Specification P-189 "Specification for Encapsulants for Friable Asbestos Containing Building Materials". Use only materials that have a flame spread index of 25 or less when dry, when tested in accordance with ASTM E-84.

Impermeable Waste-Disposal Containers: Suitable to receive and retain any asbestos-containing or contaminated material until disposal at an approved site. The containers shall be labeled in accordance with OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.1001 and 29 CFR 1926.1101. Containers must be both water-tight and air-tight.

Plastic Sheeting: Polyethylene plastic sheeting material typically 6-mil thickness for covering floors and walls, providing air locks, and sealing doors and windows; supply in appropriate widths to minimize seams.

Surfactant (Wetting Agent): 50% polyoxyethylene ester and 50% polyoxyethylene ether, or approved equal, shall be mixed with water to provide a concentration of 2 ml surfactant to 1 liters of water, or manufacturer's recommended concentration.

Tape: Glass fiber or other tape capable of sealing joints of adjacent sheets of plastic sheeting and for attachment of plastic sheets to finished or unfinished surfaces of dissimilar materials under both dry and wet conditions, including use of amended water.

Caution Signs, Tape, and Labels: Provide caution signs printed in English and Spanish at all entrances to the Regulated Area. Barrier tape must be used to establish the Regulated Area. Delineate the area with a 3-inch-wide polyethylene ribbon printed with the warning "CAUTION



ASBESTOS REMOVAL”. Provide caution labels printed in English. Affix labels to asbestos materials, scrap, waste, debris, sealed impermeable bags, asbestos waste drums, and other asbestos-contaminated products.

1. Caution Signs: 29 CFR 1910.145, paragraph (d)(4), vertical format, minimum 20 by 14 inches, with the legend:

**DANGER
ASBESTOS
CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY
RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
ARE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA**

2. Caution Labels: Provide label with sufficient print size to be clearly legible with bold print on a contrasting background, displaying the following legend:

**DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS
FIBERS AVOID CREATING DUST
CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE
HAZARD**

3.2 Equipment

The Contractor shall make available three complete sets of personal protective equipment daily, as required herein, for entry to and inspection of the asbestos control area by the Owner's Representative or other authorized personnel. The personal protective equipment furnished shall include disposable protective whole body covering with head covers, gloves, foot coverings, eye protection.

- Respirators: Select respirators approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Department of Health and Human Services, for use in atmospheres containing asbestos fibers. Respirator selection shall be in accordance with OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.134. Workers shall wear properly fitted respirators to provide an effective seal. Respirators shall be used in the following circumstances:
 - Class I asbestos work.
 - Class II work where the ACM is not removed in a substantially intact state.
 - All Class II and III asbestos work where the employer does not produce a “negative exposure assessment”.
 - During all Class III jobs where TSI or surfacing ACM or PACM is being disturbed.
 - During all Class IV work performed within the regulated areas where employees performing other work are required to wear respirators.
 - During all work where employees are exposed above the TWA (0.1 f/cc) or excursion limit (1.0 f/cc).



- Eye Protection: Furnish eye protection for personnel engaged in asbestos operations when not using a full-face respirator.
- Protective Clothing: Provide disposable full-body coveralls with head covers and require that they be worn by all workers in the Regulated Area. Secure sleeves at the wrists and secure foot coverings at the ankles with duct tape. Cloth or nylon undergarments may be worn under disposable protective coveralls. Hoods, associated with disposable garments, shall be worn on the outside of the respirator.
- Boots: Provide work boots with non-skid soles, and where required by OSHA, for protection for all workers.
- Decontamination Systems: Provide a personnel 5-stage decontamination staging area and an equipment decontamination staging area as described herein. Personnel entry/exit procedures shall be located adjacent to the regulated area as described in 29 CFR 1926.1101. Wastewater shall be disposed of as asbestos waste or shall be filtered through a filter of at least 5-micron particle size collection capability before disposal into the sanitary sewer system. Handle and dispose of filters as asbestos contaminated waste. Soap, shampoo, disposable towels, etc., shall be provided by the Contractor.
- Tools and Exhaust Systems: Provide the local exhaust in accordance with ANSI Z9.2 and as specified herein. Filters on vacuums and exhaust equipment shall be absolute HEPA filters and UL 586 labeled. Replace filters as required to maintain the efficiency of the system.

4. EXECUTION

4.1 Construction of Decontamination Systems

An adequate decontamination area consists of an arrangement of connected rooms/spaces and shall be placed adjacent to the work area. All persons shall pass through this decontamination area during entry to and exit from the work area for any purpose except in case of emergencies. The decontamination unit shall be built as required by SCDES Regulation 61-86.1. If the decontamination unit becomes contaminated or its integrity diminished through use, no employee shall use the unit until corrective steps are taken.

- The Contractor shall construct a worker/equipment decontamination enclosure consisting of at least a clean room, a shower room, and an equipment room, each separated by air locks as described below.
- All rooms shall be constructed of non-porous materials that can be easily cleaned and decontaminated.
- Provide GFCI protection for all electrical equipment.
- Provide temporary lighting inside the decontamination enclosure facility.



The Equipment Room shall have two airlocks, one adjacent to the abatement work area and one adjacent to the shower room. The room shall be of sufficient size to accommodate at least one worker to change clothes, and temporarily house any equipment which the contractor wishes to store when not in use. Within this room, workers shall completely disrobe except for respirators. The area shall have facilities for decontaminating material and equipment, and a container lined with 0.15 mm polyethylene bag for collection of disposable coveralls and foot coverings. All boots, shoes, etc. shall remain in the equipment room until the project is completed when they will be bagged and moved to the next asbestos removal project as contaminated equipment or disposed of as asbestos waste.

Shower Room: This is a separate room used for transit by cleanly dressed workers entering the job from the clean room or by workers showering after undressing in the equipment room. Under the shower, respirators shall be rinsed thoroughly then removed and cleaned. Used filters shall be placed in suitable plastic bags on the contaminated side of the shower, sealed, and labeled for disposal.

The shower stall shall have two open sides and be set up to allow a single pass through between the clean room and equipment room and be built with rigid sides and top. Shower water shall be filtered. No leakage of shower water to the outside of the shower is allowed. The shower drain water shall be filtered with a 5-micron filter. Any leakage to the outside is to be considered contaminated. This room shall be separated from the clean room and equipment room by an airlock using poly barriers (Z flaps). The shower room shall provide hot and cold running water and soap and towels.

The shower stall shall consist of a leak tight shower enclosure unit with integrated drain pan fabricated from fiberglass or other durable waterproof material. Equip with hose bibs for hot and cold water. Arrange water shut off and drain pump operation controls so that a single individual can shower without assistance from either inside or outside of the abatement work area. Provide splash proof entrances. Provide back flow prevention device and vacuum breaker, where required. Connect drain to a reservoir, pump water from reservoir through filters to a drain. Mount filters inside shower stall in manner that allows for access for filters to be changed from inside the shower. Change filters daily or more often if necessary. Locate filters inside shower unit so that water lost during filter changes is caught by shower pan. Hot and cold water shall be available at a minimum of 3 gallons of water per minute per worker. There shall be 1 shower for every 10 workers. Hot and cold water shall be available and controlled within the shower. This assembly is to be set up as a permanent fixture for the duration of the project.

Filtered Waste-Water Drainage: Provide cascaded disposable HEPA filter units on drain lines from showers or any other fluid source carrying ACM. Connect so that discharged water passes primary filter and output of primary (particles 20 microns and smaller) filter passes through secondary (particles 5 microns and smaller) filter. Filtered water shall be discharged into a sanitary sewer.

Clean Room: In this room the workers shall leave all street clothes and put on clean working clothes to include all personal protective equipment. Respiratory protection equipment shall be kept in this area. No asbestos contaminated items shall enter this room. Workers enter this room either from outside the structure dressed in street clothes or directly from the showers. This room shall be



reasonably heated or cooled. This room shall be separated from the outside by poly barriers (Z flaps) or a door (lockable, if located outside the building).

4.2 Asbestos Work Area Preparation

Access to the Regulated Area shall be limited to persons authorized in accordance with OSHA and SCDES. Eating, drinking, smoking, and chewing gum or tobacco shall not be permitted in the work area, equipment room, or shower area.

- Post Warning signs and barrier tape in and around the work areas as required by all applicable regulatory agencies. Restrict access to work area to personnel approved by Contractor or Consultant. All access areas which are not part of the work area shall be sealed off from public access.
- The Contractor shall implement an electrical practice protocol that includes, but is not limited to, lockout and GFCI shutdown as described in OSHA Construction Standard 29 CFR 1926.417. All electrical powered equipment utilized during the project shall have ground-fault protection as described in OSHA Construction Standards. All equipment and wiring shall follow National Fire Protection Association Standard 70, and the National Electrical Code.
- The Contractor shall thoroughly seal the work area for the duration of the work by completely sealing off all openings and fixtures in the work area to include all “critical barriers”. Entrances and exits from the work area will have air locks and triple barriers of plastic sheeting so that the work area is always closed off by one barrier when workers enter or exit.
- Seal off and protect any HVAC equipment and openings. Critical barriers shall be used when sealing off openings.
- Any wall and ceiling surfaces inside the work area that is not scheduled to be removed shall be covered with new (unused) plastic sheeting taped securely in place to protect from water damage (see below for poly specifications). It may be necessary in some instances to use nails and wood blocks to secure the plastic sheeting when tape cannot support the weight (as when humidity is excessive). No water may be left standing on the floor at the end of the workday. The integrity of these seals shall be regularly checked and maintained by the Contractor. The Owner shall hold the Contractor responsible for any damage to the building and the contents, including fixed equipment, resulting from leakage or spillage of water, or from any other intentional or negligent acts.

Walls and Ceilings – where applicable: Apply one or more layers of 4-mil (minimum) polyethylene plastic sheeting with joints lapped 24 inches and taped securely. Construct a clear viewing port on the wall measuring at least 24" x 24" in an external wall of the contained work area to allow unobstructed view of abatement activities.



Floors – where applicable: Apply two or more layers of 6-mil (minimum) polyethylene plastic sheeting with joints lapped 24 inches and taped securely.

Windows, doors, and any openings (criticals) – Apply two separate layers of 6-mil (minimum) polyethylene plastic sheeting and tape securely.

- Care should be taken when removing any flooring overlying that asbestos containing material. Should the flooring release and adhere to carpeting, etc. then the removal should be done inside full containment and not during preparation work.
- The Contractor shall set up the work areas, load-out areas, and decontamination areas.
- The Contractor shall establish, and mark emergency and fire exits from the work area. Emergency procedures shall have priority over established decontamination entry and exit procedures. Install portable fire extinguishers in compliance with National Fire Protection Association, Standard No. 10, portable extinguishers. A minimum of one (1) ABC dry chemical rated fire extinguisher shall be in the clean room plus one for every 3000 square feet in the work area.
- A system of HEPA-equipped air filtration devices shall be configured so that a pressure differential is established between the work area and the surrounding area (-0.02" to -0.04" water column) as required by regulation. Tests will be made and documented four times during every eight-hour work shift by a licensed air sampler independent from the contractor to confirm this condition. The abatement contractor shall also document pressure differential readings in daily logs. If during the removal process, negative pressure is not maintained in the work area, all removal operations shall be immediately suspended until repairs can be made to obtain the required pressure differential. The abatement contractor is responsible for providing and setting up calibrated test equipment to determine pressure differential. The manometer must be calibrated prior to the start of each work shift and the inlet sensor of the manometer shall be located at the farthest point from any source of makeup air. Provide an operational air circulation system supplying an air circulation rate of 4 air changes per hour. The contractor shall also account for increases in the work area volume when removing walls and ceilings scheduled for abatement. The pressure differential is always maintained until the final visual inspection and air tests confirm the area is clean and acceptable for occupancy. Negative air exhaust will not be vented into the building. The Contractor shall check daily for leaks.

4.3 Asbestos Removal

Prior to asbestos removal, the Contractors equipment, work area and decontamination units will be reviewed by the Contractor's Onsite Supervisor to ensure compliance with regulations. Needed corrections shall be made prior to resuming asbestos removal activities. The following applicable steps shall be taken:

- The asbestos containing materials shall be sprayed with amended water to enhance penetration prior to executing removal. Thorough wetting of the asbestos-containing



materials shall continue throughout the removal operations to reduce airborne fiber levels. Wet any debris generated to keep continuously wet. The material shall be sufficiently saturated to meet the NESHAP requirements referenced in these specifications and to prevent emission of airborne asbestos fibers more than the exposure limits prescribed in the OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1101 Standard referenced in the specifications.

- The asbestos material shall be removed in small sections by two-man teams, on staging platforms when necessary. There shall be a separate water source for each asbestos team in the work area. Before beginning the next section, the material shall be packed while still wet into sealable plastic bags (6-mil minimum) and placed into suitable containers for transport. Asbestos-containing waste shall not accumulate on the floor before bagging. Bags and containers shall be marked with labels prescribed by the OSHA and NESHAP regulations referenced in these specifications. All material shall be double bagged, and the outside bag and container shall be clean before leaving the load-out area. Asbestos waste bags shall not be dropped, thrown, or otherwise carelessly handled at any time.
- Flooring and Mastic Removal - Provide a slow-drying solvent intended to remove floor adhesive. Provide material that is not flammable, does not create combustible vapors, and has no significant inhalation hazard and use according to manufacturer's instructions.
- All loose asbestos material removed in the work area shall be bagged, sealed, and labeled properly before personnel breaks or end of shift.

4.4 Clean Up

- All plastic sheeting, tape, cleaning material, clothing, and all other disposable material or items used in the work area shall be packed into sealable plastic bags (6-mil minimum). Each bag shall be individually sealed and placed in containers, at a minimum, a second bag, suitable for transport to the landfill.
- All materials are to be contained in one of the following: (1) Two 6-mil disposal bags, twist and fold over gooseneck style, and seal both bags with duct tape; (2) Two 6-mil disposal bags, using the same procedures as above, and a fiberboard or steel drum; (3) One 6-mil disposal bag using the same procedures as above, and a fiberboard or steel drum to be buried with the waste. The bags and/or containers shall be marked with the OSHA label prescribed by the OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1101 Standard referenced in these specifications. In addition to the OSHA labeling requirements, all containers shall be labeled with the name of the waste generator and the location at which the waste was generated. Waste stored on the site prior to disposal must be maintained in a secured locked location where access is controlled. Dispose of as specified elsewhere.
- All excess water (except shower water) shall be either combined with removed material or other absorptive material and properly disposed of as per EPA regulations, or filtered, using a 5-micron final filter, and disposed of properly. The Contractor shall not place water in storm drains, onto lawns, or into ditches, creeks, streams, rivers or other areas.



- The Contractor shall be responsible for any asbestos fiber contamination of adjoining areas and/or properties which occur as a result of the asbestos abatement activities.

4.5 Decontamination of Work Areas

After the completion of gross removal, decontaminate all equipment and machinery used for work.

- Equipment shall be cleaned, and all contaminated materials removed before removing poly from any walls, floors, and/or ceilings where applicable. After poly sheets have been removed from walls and floors, but are remaining on all windows, doors, and the critical components, the Contractor shall clean all surfaces in the work area, including ducts, electrical conduits, steel beams, roof deck, etc., with amended water and/or HEPA filtered vacuum. After cleaning the work area, the Contractor shall allow the area to thoroughly dry and then wet-wipe and/or HEPA vacuum all surfaces in work area again. At the completion of the second cleaning operation, the Contractor's supervisor and Owner's representative shall perform a complete visual inspection of the work area to ensure that the work area is dust and fiber free. Final air sampling shall not commence until the visual inspection is completed and passed.
- If the Owners representative finds that the work area has not been adequately decontaminated, cleaning and/or air monitoring shall be repeated until the work area is in compliance. All repeat visual inspections and air monitoring will be conducted only after all surfaces are dry.
- A lock-down/encapsulant material shall be applied to porous surfaces after the work area has been visually observed to be dust and fiber free.
- After the project has been deemed acceptable by air monitoring results collected by the Owner's Air Monitor and before the HEPA exhaust system is disconnected, all pre-filters shall be replaced. Old pre-filters shall be disposed of as asbestos contaminated material. All HEPA units used in the work area will be cleaned and all intakes and exhausts shall be wrapped with 6-mil poly before leaving the work area.
- After the work area is found to be in compliance from final air monitoring results, all entrances and exits shall be unsealed and the plastic sheeting, tape, and any other trash and debris shall be disposed of in sealable plastic bags (6-mil minimum) and buried in the approved waste disposal site.

4.6 Disposal of Asbestos Material and Contaminated Debris

- All waste removal from the work area/containment shall be transported to the load vehicle/dumpster in sealed containers or bags. Continuously monitor the path for any debris or broken bags. Fully clean area if accidental spill occurs.
- All asbestos materials and miscellaneous contaminated debris shall be properly sealed and protected, and the load-out vehicle/dumpster shall be locked, while located on the facility



site and then transported to a predesignated disposal site in accordance with 40 CFR 61.150 and DOT 49 CFR Parts 100-399.

1. An enclosed vehicle will be used to haul waste material to the disposal site. No rental vehicles or trailers shall be used. Vehicle selection, vehicle covers, and work practices shall assure that no asbestos becomes airborne during the loading, transport, and unloading activity, and that material is placed in the waste site without breaking any seals.
 2. Waste disposal bags shall consist of polyethylene bags (6-mil) with labels.
 3. Containers shall consist of non-porous (steel/plastic) drums or equivalent appropriate for holding waste disposal bags during transportation to the disposal site.
 4. Protect walls, floors, and ceilings of the interior of the truck or dumpster with one layer of 6-mil poly sheeting.
 5. Do not dispose of bagged materials in open trucks. Comply with any local or stated regulations for prior notice and delivery and comply with any special landfill requirements.
- The Contractor shall transport the containers and bags of waste material to the approved waste disposal site. The sealed plastic bags shall be placed into the burial site unless the bags have been broken or damaged. Upon the landfill's approval damaged bags shall be placed in non-porous containers and the entire contaminated package shall be buried. Uncontaminated containers may be recycled.
 - Workers unloading the asbestos will wear appropriate personal protective equipment when handling material at the disposal site. Asbestos warning signs shall be posted during loading and unloading of asbestos waste.
 - The Contractor shall use the Waste Shipment Record for disposal records as per 40 CFR 61.150 and distribute a copy of all waste shipment records to the Owner after the completion of the project.

4.7 Air Monitoring

The air monitor firm performing air monitoring to meet SCDES Regulation 61-86.1 shall have a current South Carolina license for asbestos air monitoring. The Contractor is responsible for OSHA monitoring. The air monitoring firm shall also offer expertise to the designer and contractor but is not directly responsible for the performance of the job. The air monitoring firm will not supervise, direct, control or have authority over or be responsible for Contractor or Subcontractors means, methods, techniques, sequences, or procedures. The air monitoring firm will not issue any "stop-work" notifications to the Contractor or Subcontractors and is not in a position to direct or control the work of the Contractor or Subcontractor. The Contractor remains responsible for handling



asbestos-containing materials and their health and safety programs in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Monitoring During Asbestos Work: Prior to abatement, background air sampling will be conducted in the work area. During abatement activities, area air monitoring will be conducted for a minimum of two and one-half hours for every four-hour shift at the following locations: the clean room entrance of the decontamination system, inside the equipment room of the decontamination system, outside the work area, where the negative pressure differential equipment exhausts and downwind of the containment. Additional samples may be collected at the discretion of the Air Monitor.

Analytical Methods: Background and daily air samples, during asbestos work, will be analyzed by Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) using the NIOSH 7400 Method. If monitoring outside the asbestos control area shows airborne concentrations have reached 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter (f/cc) of air or background quantity whichever is greater, the Contractor shall stop work, correct the condition, and notify the Owner's Representative immediately.

Clearance Monitoring After Final Cleanup of Regulated Materials: After the Owners representative performs a visual observation of the work area and is acceptable, final clearance air monitoring will be done using aggressive sampling methods with appropriate methods presented below.

- When quantities of RACM exceed 3,000 square-feet or 1,500 linear-feet inside a structure, Transmission Electron Analysis (TEM) is required in accordance with AHERA methodology. A clearance criterion of 70 asbestos structures per square millimeter average over TEM samples collected will be required. A minimum of five samples shall be collected inside each work area. In addition to the five clearance air samples collected inside each contained work area, collect five ambient air samples outside the containment at locations representative of air entering the work area, two field blanks, and one sealed blank, for a minimum of thirteen samples per clearance sampling set. Sample collection and the sequence of TEM analysis shall follow 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix A.
- If the air results exceed the clearance criteria, cleaning shall be repeated until the work area is in compliance.
- All repeat air monitoring will be conducted only after all surfaces are dry. If an area fails clearance sampling, the contractor shall re-clean the work area. Additional clearance testing will be at the expense of the contractor.



References

- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, (OSHA), including but not limited to:
 1. Occupational Exposure to Asbestos, Tremolite, Anthophyllite, and Actinolite: Final Rules Title 29, Part 1910, Section 1001 and Part 1926, Section 1101, of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 2. Respiratory Protection: Title 29, Part 1910, Section 134 and Title 29, Part 1926, Section 103 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 3. Construction Industry: Title 29, Part 1926, of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 4. Access of Employee Exposure and Medical Records: Title 29, Part 1910, Section 20 and Title 29, Part 1926, Section 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 5. Specifications for Accident Prevention Signs and Tags: Title 29, Part 1910, Section 145 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 6. Personal Protective Equipment: Title 29, Part 1910, Section 132 and Title 29, Part 1926, Sections 95 through 107 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 7. Hazard Communication: Title 29, Part 1910, Section 1200 and Title 29, Part 1926, Section 59 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 8. Lead in Construction; Title 29, Part 1926, Section 62.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) including but not limited to:
 1. Asbestos Abatement Project Rule: 40 CFR Part 763 Subpart G; as of July 1, 1991.
 2. Regulations for Asbestos: Title 40, Part 61, Subpart A of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 3. National Emissions Standard for Asbestos: Title 40, Part 61, Subpart M (Revised Subpart B); Code of Federal Regulations.
 4. Hazardous Wastes: Title 40, Part 260-265.
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI):
 1. ASTM D1331 - 1989: Surface and Interfacial Tension of Solution of Surface-Active Agents.
 2. American National Standard for Respiratory Protection - Respirator Use-Physical Qualifications for Personnel, Publication Z88.6-1984
 3. Practices for Respiratory Protection - Publication Z88.2-1992
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
 1. ASTM D-1331 - 1989: Surface and Interfacial Tension of Solution of Surface Active Agents.
- South Carolina Dept. of Health and Environmental Control (SCDES)
 1. Regulation 61-86.1 Standards of Performance for Asbestos Projects.



Terminology

Air Filtration Units: A local exhaust unit, utilizing high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtration and capable of maintaining a minimum negative pressure differential of 0.05 mm of water within the containment barrier with respect to that of the environment surrounding the containment barrier. The unit also cleans recirculated air or generates a constant air flow from adjacent areas into the abatement work area through the decontamination enclosure.

Airlock: A chamber which permits entrance and exit with minimum air movement between a contaminated area and an uncontaminated area

Aggressive Sampling Methods: A method of sampling which uses an electric fan, electric leaf blower to simulate vigorous activity in the abated area while air samples are being collected.

Air Pressure Monitoring: The process of measuring the air pressure differential between the containment barrier and the surrounding area using inches of water unit.

Amended Water: Water containing a wetting agent or surfactant.

Area Monitoring: Sampling of asbestos fiber concentrations within the asbestos control area and outside the asbestos control area which is representative of the airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers that may reach the breathing zone.

Asbestos: A group of naturally occurring minerals that separate into fibers. There are six asbestos minerals used commercially: chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite.

Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM): Any material containing more than 1% asbestos by volume of any type or mixture of types.

Asbestos Fibers: Asbestos fibers having a length to diameter ratio of at least 3:1 and is 5 micrometers long or longer, as analyzed by Phase Contrast Microscopy utilizing NIOSH Method 7400.

Critical Barrier: Those portions of the containment barrier which represent the minimum structural components necessary to maintain the asbestos removal area in airtight isolation from the surrounding areas. Critical barriers (minimum 6-mil thickness, two layers polyethylene sheeting) shall be placed at floors, windows, ventilation louvers and other openings as necessary to achieve abatement work area isolation before putting up the double-layer plastic sheeting containment enclosure within which abatement work is performed. If a temporary plastic sheeting/stud wall must be erected, it shall be treated as a critical barrier. The double-layer plastic sheeting containment enclosure shall then be erected on that wall. Wrappings on lights, control boxes, etc., do not constitute part of the critical barrier.

Encapsulant: A bonding or sealing agent applied after the removal of ACM or to the ACM-edges of partially abated substrates which surrounds or embeds residual asbestos fibers in an adhesive matrix to prevent the release of airborne fibers.



Equipment Decontamination and Waste Load Out System: A decontamination area for waste materials and equipment, typically consisting of a designated area of work area for HEPA vacuuming and wet wiping.

Friable Asbestos Material: Material that contains more than one 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.

GFCI (Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter): A type of ground fault protection in areas where personnel are at high risk of receiving electrical shocks (for example, in damp locations); makes use of a device designed to trip at a ground current in the milliampere range, i.e., very much below currents that are normally harmful.

Gooseneck: Process for sealing the outer bag by twisting the opening of the bag, folding twisted portion of bag over, and creating a loop. Adequately secure the opening of the bag to the base of the twist, using duct tape.

HEPA Vacuum Equipment: High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered vacuuming equipment capable of collecting and retaining asbestos fibers.

HEPA Filter: A high efficiency particulate air filter that will capture particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 0.3 micrometers with a minimum efficiency of 99.97 percent.

Impermeable Waste-Disposal Containers: Suitable to receive and retain any asbestos-containing or contaminated material until disposal at an approved site. The containers shall be labeled in accordance with OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.1001 and 29 CFR 1926.1101. Containers must be both water-tight and air-tight.

Lockdown: Lockdown is the procedure of applying a protective coating or sealant to a surface from which asbestos-containing material has been removed. Its primary function is to control and minimize airborne asbestos fiber generation that might result from any asbestos-containing residue on the substrate.

Manometer: Instrument for the measurement of gas pressure whose units are represented in inches of water column.

Negative Pressure System: A system in which static pressure in an enclosed control area is lower than that of the environment outside the control area, as specified herein.

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupation Safety and Health.

Non-friable Asbestos Material: Material that contains more than one percent asbestos as determined by the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763 Section 1, in which the fibers have been locked in by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material so that the asbestos is well bound and may not release fibers in excess of the asbestos permissible exposure limit during any



appropriate use, handling, storing, transporting, or processing. Non-friable asbestos material may be hazardous and rendered friable during removal and disposal procedures. Cutting, crushing, grinding and sanding will render non-friable materials into a friable state.

Personnel Decontamination Unit System: A decontamination unit consisting of a clean room, shower room, and equipment room separated by airlocks, thus making a 5-stage system. This unit is attached to the regulated area.

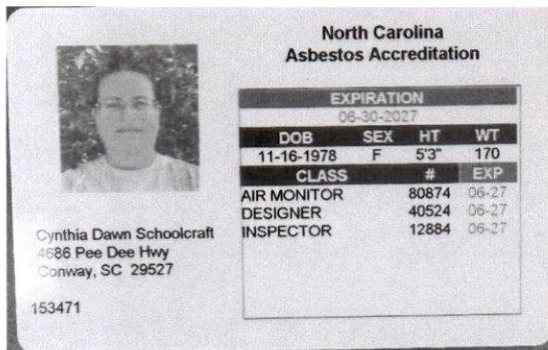
Personal Monitoring: Sampling of asbestos fiber concentrations within the breathing zone of an employee to determine the 8-hour time weighted average in accordance with Appendix A of 29 CFR 1926.1101. The samples shall be representative of the employee's work tasks. The breathing zone shall be considered an area within 12 inches of the nose or mouth of an employee.

Regulated Area: An area established to demarcate areas where airborne concentrations of asbestos, can be expected to exceed the permissible exposure limits. The regulated area may take the form of an enclosed control area or an area demarcated to prohibit occupants from the vicinity of the area and prevent potential exposure to asbestos.

Surfactant (Wetting Agent): A chemical wetting agent added to water to improve penetration. The surfactant shall be a 50/50 mixture of polyoxyethylene ether and polyoxyethylene ester, or equivalent, mixed in a proportion of one fluid ounce to 5 gallons of water or as specified by the manufacturer. An equivalent surfactant shall be understood to mean a material with a surface tension of 29 dynes/cm as tested in accordance with ASTM D 1331.



Licenses



12884, 06/30/2027, North Carolina,
Dawn Schoolcraft

United States Environmental Protection Agency

This is to certify that



Cynthia D. Schoolcraft
has fulfilled the requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 402, and has
received certification to conduct risk-based paint activities pursuant to 40 CFR Part 745.225 ac.
Risk Assessor

In the Jurisdiction of:

All EPA Administered Lead-based Paint Activities Program States, Tribes and Territories

This certification is valid from the date of issuance and expires March 16, 2027

LBP-R-1162035-3
Certification #
February 27, 2024
Issued On



Adrienne P. Prinslow
Adrienne P. Prinslow, Manager, Toxic Office
Lead Division

LBP-R-1162035-3, 03/16/2027, South
Carolina, Dawn Schoolcraft



American Council for Accredited Certification

hereby certifies that

Dawn Schoolcraft

has met all the specific standards and qualifications of the re-certification process,
including continued professional development, and is hereby re-certified as a

CIEC

Council-certified
Indoor Environmental Consultant

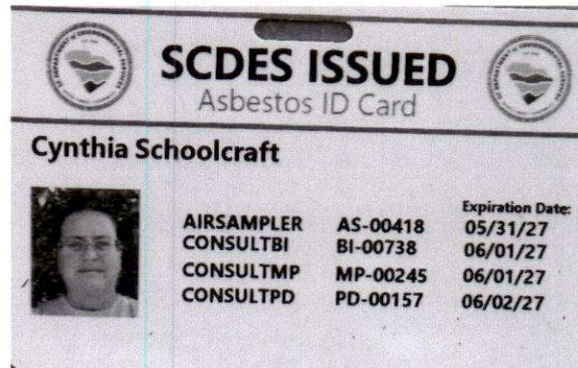
This certificate expires on September 30, 2027

Charles F. Wilson
Charles F. Wilson, Executive Director

1909008
Certificate Number

This certificate remains the property of the American Council for Accredited Certification.

1909008, 09/30/2027, South Carolina,
Dawn Schoolcraft



BI-00738, 06/01/2027, South
Carolina, Dawn Schoolcraft