STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Eighth Amended Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order

Hurricane Katrina and its Aftermath
Agency Interest No. 130534

January 19, 2007

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STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

IN THE MATTER OF
HURRICANE KATRINA
AND ITS AFTERMATH

AGENCY INTEREST NO. 130534

EIGHTH AMENDED DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

Pursuant to the authority granted to me by Louisiana Revised Statutes 30:2001 *et seq.,* and particularly La. R.S. 30:2033 and 2011(D)(6), I hereby make the following findings, declaration and order, which supersede the Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order issued by this agency on August 30, 2005, the Amended Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order issued by this agency on September 3, 2005, the Second Amended Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order issued by this agency on November 2, 2005, the Third Amended Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order issued by this agency on November 17, 2005, the Fourth Amended Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order issued by this agency on January 13, 2006, the Fifth Amended Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order issued by this agency on March 31, 2006, the Sixth Amended Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order issued by this agency on June 29, 2006, and the Seventh Amended Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order issued by this agency on August 28, 2006.

This document reflects several substantial revisions to the previous version. The progress of hurricane recovery efforts have allowed the removal of several parishes from the Emergency Area covered by this Declaration and Order. Also, many of the authorizations, waivers, and extensions of time provided by previous orders are no longer necessary, and have been removed.

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION

1. On the 29th day of August, 2005, Hurricane Katrina (hereinafter "Hurricane") struck Louisiana, causing widespread damage within the parishes of Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson, Lafourche, Livingston, Orleans, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John, St. Mary, St. Martin, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, Washington, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana, which parishes initially constituted the specific areas covered by previous Emergency Declarations and Orders. Based on the status of their recovery efforts, only the following parishes will remain covered by the Emergency Order. These areas shall herein be referred to as the "Emergency Areas": Iberville, Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Tammany, and Washington.

2. By State of Louisiana Proclamation No. 48 KBB 2005, the Governor declared on August 26, 2005, that a state of emergency exists in the state of Louisiana, as Hurricane Katrina posed an imminent threat, carrying severe storms, high winds and torrential rain that caused flooding and damage to private property and public facilities and threatened the safety and security of the citizens of the state of Louisiana. By State of Louisiana Proclamation No. 54 KBB 2005, the Governor extended the state of emergency due to the extreme damage caused by Hurricane Katrina and the continuing disaster and emergency conditions in the affected areas.

3. On August 29, 2005, FEMA issued a Disaster Declaration, FEMA-1603-DR covering south Louisiana.

4. I find that the Hurricane has created conditions that require immediate action to prevent irreparable damage to the environment and serious threats to life or safety throughout the Emergency Areas.

WHEREFORE, I hereby declare that an emergency exists, and that the following measures are necessary to prevent irreparable damage to the environment and serious threats to life or safety throughout the Emergency Areas.

ORDER

Within the Emergency Areas:

§ 1. Waste Water Treatment Systems

a. Storm Water Discharges by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The Department hereby authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to discharge storm water runoff from construction activities related to hurricane response activities in the Emergency Areas. Best Management Practices to avoid erosion and offsite transport of sediments are to be implemented to the greatest extent practicable. The Storm Water General Permit For Construction Activities Five (5) Acres Or More (LAR100000) can be accessed on the LDEQ website at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/LAR100000.pdf, and contains applicable Best Management Practices for erosion and sediment controls in Part IV. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans.

b. Discharges from Construction and Demolition Debris Landfills

The discharge of pollutants to waters of the state from all construction and demolition debris landfills authorized pursuant to this Declaration is authorized provided the following conditions are met:

- Compliance with the Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Discharges of Landfill Wastewater From a Construction/Demolition Debris and Woodwaste Landfill (See Appendix C)
- Compliance with the Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Non-Contaminated Storm Water Discharges of Landfill Wastewater From a Construction/Demolition Debris and Woodwaste Landfill (See Appendix C)
- Reporting of monitoring and analytical information shall be in accordance LAC 33:IX. 2503 of the Water Regulations. Unless otherwise specified in this authorization, monitoring shall be conducted according to the analytical apparatus and materials,

sample collection, preservation, handling, etc., procedures listed in 40 CFR Part 136, and in particular, Appendices A, B, and C (See LAC 33:IX.2531).

This discharge authorization terminates upon expiration of this Emergency Declaration. It may also be terminated at the discretion of the Department upon occurrence of any change or alteration at the site not specifically authorized by the Department. Additionally, this authorization is terrninated upon any change at the facility which affects or has the potential to affect debris management operations or the discharge rate or composition of the effluent associated with those operations.

Any operator of a construction and demolition debris landfill who intends to continue disposal operations, and who has not already done so, must submit an application for a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit to the Department on or before February 20, 2007. A copy of the application, Form C&D-G, can be obtained from the LDEQ public internet site at: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/cd-g.pdf or by calling the DEQ Office of Environmental Services at (225)219-3181. The General LPDES Permit for discharges from construction and demolition debris landfills, LAG780000, is currently expired and general permit coverage is not being granted at this time. The Department will consider issuance of individual permits based upon information provided in Form C&D-G, until such time as the general permit is reissued.

The Department may authorize, under the Multi-Sector Stormwater General Permit, discharges of storm water from construction and demolition debris landfills at which disposal operations have ceased, but for which notification of final closure has not yet been issued by the Department, if interim cover has been put in place in accordance with LAC 33:VII.721.A.2. In such cases, the operator must submit an LPDES permit application for coverage under the Multi-Sector Stormwater General Permit to the Department on or before February 20, 2007. A copy of the application, Form MSGP-G, can be obtained from the LDEQ public internet site at:

http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/msgp-g.pdf or by calling OES at (225)219-3181. Upon receipt of final closure notification from the Department, the landfill operator must submit a request for termination of all applicable LPDES permits as outlined in the permit coverage.

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2501.B, it is the facility operator's duty to apply for LPDES permit coverage. The Department requests any operator of an authorized disposal site who has previously submitted an LPDES permit application for discharge to surface waters of the state of Louisiana to contact Ms. Aimee' R. Killeen (225) 219-3073 to confirm that LDEQ records reflect receipt of the application.

Any owner or operator who commences discharge of pollutants from a construction and demolition debris landfill pursuant to this Order shall submit written notification to the Office of Environmental Services at P.O. Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313, within five (5) days of the commencement of the discharge.

§ 2. *Solid Waste Management*

a. Disposal or processing of any solid waste in or at unpermitted facilities or sites may be authorized by the Department on a case-by-case basis.

b. Uncontaminated construction and demolition debris may be disposed of in a permitted Type III landfill or a site that has been authorized by the Department for such disposal. For purposes of this Order, construction and demolition debris shall be the materials indicated in Appendix A of this Declaration. On a case by case basis, the Department may authorize disposal of construction and demolition debris containing incidental, de minimus, or trace amounts of contamination in a Type III landfill or a site that has been authorized by the Department for such disposal. Uncontaminated construction and demolition debris may be managed at a temporary staging area authorized by the Department. Uncontaminated construction and demolition debris that is mixed with other uncontaminated Hurricane-generated debris, such as white goods or household hazardous waste, should be segregated from other solid

goods or household hazardous waste, should be segregated from other solid waste prior to disposal in a permitted landfill or authorized disposal site.

c. Ash residue from the combustion of yard trash or clean wood wastes may be disposed of in a permitted disposal facility, beneficially used in a manner authorized by the Department, or may be land spread in any areas approved by local government officials except in wellhead protection areas or water bodies.

d. Ash residue from the combustion of other Hurricane-generated debris shall be disposed of in a permitted Type II or Type III landfill, beneficially used in a manner authorized by the Department, or as otherwise specifically authorized by the Department. Metals or other non-combustible materials segregated from the ash residue may also be disposed of in a permitted landfill.

e. White goods (i.e., unsalvageable air conditioners, stoves and range tops, as well as refrigerators and freezers from which food has been removed) shall be stored in an area separate from other solid wastes and shall be stored in a manner that prevents vector and odor problems. No white goods may be stored in or on any permitted landfill cells that have not undergone final closure and have not received written authorization from the Department specifically allowing storage in that area. All white goods shall be removed from the storage facility or staging area and sent offsite for recycling, or recycled onsite, within ninety (90) days of initial receipt at the site.

f. Putrescible waste (e.g., rotting food that has been removed from unsalvageable refrigerators and freezers) shall be disposed of in a permitted Type II landfill.

g. Permitted landfills or transfer stations within or outside of the Emergency Area, which accept Hurricane-generated debris in accordance with the terms of this Order, may accept Hurricane-generated debris for disposal or storage without the need to first modify existing permits. Operators of landfills or transfer stations shall seek modifications of their existing permits to address any long-term impacts of accepting Hurricane-generated debris on operations and closure that are not addressed in existing permits. Long-term impacts are those

that will extend past the expiration date of this Order. The Department may, for good cause shown, issue a temporary authorization pursuant to LAC 33:VII.511.B.1.a for activities that are addressed in a permit modification request as provided for in this subsection, to authorize operations after expiration of this Order, pending a decision on the modification request.

h. Authorizations may be issued prior to or following a site inspection by Department personnel for staging areas to be used for temporary storage and chipping, grinding or burning of Hurricane-generated debris. Authorizations may be requested by providing a notice to the Department containing a description of the staging area design and operation, the location of the staging area, and the name, address, and telephone number of the site manager as described in Department correspondence dated September 13, 2004, to the Parish Governing Authorities.

i. Construction and demolition debris generated from residential structures of four units or less that are subject to a government-ordered demolition, and that are assumed to contain potential asbestos-containing waste material (ACWM), shall be disposed of in a permitted Type I or II landfill or an "enhanced" construction and demolition debris (C&D) landfill that has been authorized by the Department in accordance with LDEQ requirements (Appendix D1). A request by a landfill owner or operator for authorization to accept such ACWM must include a certification that the owner or operator will manage the ACWM in accordance with the landfill's QA/QC plan and LDEQ requirements. See Section 6.a, *Asbestos Clean-up*, of this Order, for additional information on receiving ACWM in Type I and II Landfills, C&D Landfills, and "enhanced" C&D landfills. The Department will provide a written response to the request for authorization to accept solid waste and asbestos containing waste material in a Type I or II landfill, or a Type III landfill.

j. Waste Tires

The Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality finds that the unprecedented conditions resulting from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita has caused or contributed to an extraordinary drain on State of Louisiana

resources and in particular the Waste Tire Management Fund (WTMF) provided for in La. R.S. 30:2418. Those conditions include the damaging and/or abandonment of approximately three hundred and fifty thousand (350,000) or more automobiles in the affected areas. Most of these vehicles will be salvaged or scrapped, with the four to five tires on each vehicle being sent for either disposal, resale, and or recycling. This sudden influx of waste tires and used tires into the system will result in an inordinate immediate drain on the WTMF and an inability to properly account for the diversion of tires to recycling projects and for resale. At the time of this declaration, Parish Collection Centers are accepting tires from debris collection activities, resulting in an immediate drain on the WTMF. As a result of these conditions, the Secretary does hereby order the following:

i) All tires removed from vehicles within the affected areas that are salvaged and/or scrapped because of damage resulting from Hurricane Katrina shall be tracked and are ineligible for payment from the WTMF.

ii) All tires that are collected in the affected areas through hurricane debris collection activities and deposited at Parish Collection Centers will be ineligible for payment of the WTMF subsidy, but are to be treated as debris under existing debris removal programs. Tires presently on site at Parish Collection Centers must be classified for either recycling under existing approved beneficial uses, or for resale. Any person who claims for resale any tires from salvaged or scrapped vehicles in the affected area shall report to the Department the number of such tires classified for resale, and their destination, within fifteen (15) days.

iii) All tires that are removed from automobiles in the affected area that are destined for salvage because of damage resulting from Hurricane Katrina must be collected, transported, and either recycled or disposed of with an accompanying manifest that lists the tires as being ineligible for the WTMF. If the tires are deemed "used tires" for resale, such a declaration must be reported to the Department by the person

responsible for removal of the tires from the vehicle being scrapped and or salvaged. The report must contain the VIN number of the vehicle being scrapped and or salvaged, the number of tires being removed, the number being classified for resale, and the number classified for recycling and/or disposal.

iv) Eligibility of tires for the WTMF subsidy shall be governed by the most current version of this document, and prior versions of this document are hereby superseded.

§ 3. Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste generated as a result of the hurricane event must be separated from other hurricane generated waste and disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility. Household wastes collected during this event, which are exempt from the regulatory requirements applicable to hazardous wastes, must be managed not only in an environmentally sound manner but also in accordance with the appropriate LDEQ rules and regulations governing the storage and processing of this type of waste.

§ 4. Open Burning

The Department will consider, on an individual basis, requests for approval for open burning, by persons other than local governments or their agents, of Hurricane-generated trees, leaves, vines, twigs, branches, grass, and other vegetative debris. Any such burning approved by the Department must be conducted in compliance with the requirements of LAC 33:III.1109.D.6.

§ 5. Air Pollution Sources Other than Open Burning

a. The Department will consider, on an individual basis, requests for approval for the following sources of air pollution:

i) temporary air pollution control devices, such as portable flares, used for vessel and pipeline segment purging and the limited operation of facilities with damaged vapor control equipment;

ii) portable storage tanks, used for interim storage while damaged equipment is being repaired; and

iii) repairs of permitted stationary sources that have been damaged by the hurricane, provided that the sources are restored or replaced with equipment that is identical or the functional equivalent, to meet permit conditions.

b. The throughput of any temporary gasoline storage vessels used exclusively for providing gasoline to employees of the tank operator will not be counted toward the annual or thirty (30) day average throughput for purposes of determining the applicability of control requirements under LAC 33:III.2131. This subparagraph applies only to gasoline provided to employees at or below the operator's cost. This subparagraph does not exempt the operator from any other applicable regulatory requirements, specifically including, but not limited to, the spill prevention and control requirements of the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations (LAC 33:IX).

§ 6. Asbestos Clean-up

a. The Department waives the requirement for prior notification for emergency demolition or emergency cleanup of asbestos-containing material resulting from the Hurricane. Within one (1) business day of commencing such demolition or cleanup, however, the person responsible for such work shall notify the Department in writing. The notification shall be submitted on the Asbestos Notification of Demolition or Renovation Form AAC-2, which may be found at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/AsbestosandLead/AAC-2%20Asb%20Not%20Form%20022106.doc. The procedures in LAC 33:III.5151 (demolition/renovation) and LAC 33:III.Chapter 27 (accreditation and training requirements) for handling asbestos-containing material shall be complied with during demolition, cleanup, transportation, and disposal, except as otherwise provided herein. Construction and demolition debris generated from residential structures of four units or less that are subject to a government ordered demolition and that are assumed to contain potential asbestos-containing waste material

shall be disposed of in a permitted Type I or II landfill or an "enhanced" C&D landfill that has been authorized by the Department in accordance with LDEQ requirements (Appendix D). An owner or operator of a Type III landfill seeking to operate as an "enhanced" C&D landfill shall complete and submit the Asbestos Landfill Recognition Form AAC-7, which may be found at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/AsbestosandLead/AAC-7%20IS-Asb%20Landfill%20In%20State%20Form%20121305.doc. The Department will provide a written response to any request for authorization for a Type I or II landfill to dispose of asbestos containing waste material or a Type III landfill to operate as an "enhanced" C&D landfill. Burning of asbestos-containing material is prohibited.

b. Any person handling debris or conducting activities associated with the renovation or demolition of residential structures of four (4) units or less that are subject to government-ordered demolition must comply with the USEPA's No Action Assurance letters dated February 3, 2006, and February 24, 2006, respectively, and the LDEQ guidance, all of which is contained in Appendix D.

c. The Department waives the requirement pursuant to LAC 33:III.2799.E.2.b.ii, that applicants receiving training from providers not recognized by the state of Louisiana also submit proof of training in current Louisiana asbestos regulations (see LAC 33:III.2799.F.5.g).

d. The Department waives the requirement pursuant to LAC 33:III.2799.F.5.c.i that recognized asbestos Training Providers give the Department notice at least five (5) days prior to class commencement. (Notification must be made at least three (3) days prior to a course when only the state regulations are to be taught.) Notice shall be provided to the department within 24-hours of class commencement.

e. Local education agencies and state government may make emergency use of a building as a school or state building. The agency making use of the building may request an extension of the deadline to inspect the building within four (4) months of the decision to use the building pursuant to LAC 33:III.2707.A.2.

f. The Department waives the requirement pursuant to LAC 33:III.2723.A.2 that the local education agency or state government must submit a management plan prior to any building's use as a school or state building. A management plan shall be submitted within six (6) months of the initial use of the building.

g. In addition to the qualifications established by LAC 33:III.2799.D.3, the Department may accredit as an "abatement project designer" any individual who:

i) has a Bachelor of Science in a related scientific field with five (5) years experience as a Contractor/Supervisor working under the direction of a Louisiana Accredited Project Designer, planning and implementing asbestos abatement projects;

ii) has at least ten (10) years experience as a Contractor/Supervisor working under the direction of a Louisiana Accredited project Designer, planning and implementing asbestos abatement projects; and

iii) has completed an application developed by the Department, and received signatures from two (2) Louisiana accredited Project Designers indicating that the applicant has the knowledge and skills to perform this type of work.

h. The fee charged for the Emergency Processing of Worker Accreditation for Asbestos (i.e., LAC 33:III.223, Fee #2070) shall be reduced to $66.00 (i.e., the same fee as for normal processing, Fee #2060).

i. The fee charged for the Emergency processing of Asbestos Notification of Demolition and Renovation Form AAC-2 (i.e. LAC 33:III.223, Fee code # 2030) shall be reduced to $66 (sixty-six dollars) for Hurricane related demolition of residential structures of four (4) units or less, subject to a government ordered demolition.

j. The Department shall generate a single Asbestos Disposal Verification Form ("ADVF") per day, per landfill, per contractor for use with

multiple loads of C&D debris that contains asbestos containing waste material, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in LAC 33:III.5151.F.2.g. The Department will also generate a blank "Addendum to ADVF for Transportation and Disposal of AWCM," which will accompany the ADVF and which is to be completed and signed by the contractor and landfill operator. Detailed instructions and a sample Addendum are available on the Department's Website under Asbestos Accreditation and Notification Forms on the Asbestos and Lead web page at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2251, or by contacting the Asbestos and Lead Section at 225-219-3032.

§ 7. Special Waste (Reuse and Recycle)

Every effort should be made to minimize the disposal of reusable and recyclable material in landfills. Diversion, composting and recycling debris are priorities. Debris handlers should make every effort to properly handle and recover debris materials that have reuse value, are recyclable or the release of which into the environment would be detrimental or is prohibited, e.g. used motor oil. Appendix B lists special waste from specific sources (households, businesses, schools, public buildings, automobiles and boats) and references the LDEQ Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management (http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/portals/0/news/pdf/DEQDebrisPlan-8-25-FINAL.pdf), which provides information intended to assist operators of solid waste facilities, recycling centers, scrap metal dealer, local governments, contractors, and the general public in handling of certain debris from the Emergency Areas.

§ 8. Public Notice and Public Participation Procedures Regarding Proposed Permit Actions

a. In Orleans and St. Bernard Parishes, in addition to the required public notice procedures provided in LAC Title 33, an additional newspaper will be selected in which to publish the notices. This will be the newspaper with the largest circulation in a parish that physically adjoins the parish in which the

facility is located. If not already required to do so, the Department will publish the notices in *The Advocate*, the official state journal. The Department may revise this procedure before the expiration of this Order. Notice of any such revision will be provided on the Department's website (www.deq.louisiana.gov) and published as a "Potpourri" notice in the Louisiana Register.

b. In the remainder of the Emergency Area, public notice and public participation procedures will be as provided in LAC Title 33.

§ 9. General Conditions

a. This Emergency Order does not convey any property rights or any rights or privileges other than those specified in this Order.

b. This Emergency Order only serves as relief for the duration of the Order from the regulatory and proprietary requirements of the Department, and does not provide relief from the requirements of other federal, state, and local agencies. This Order therefore does not negate the need for the property owner or facility operator to obtain any other required permits or authorizations, nor from the need to comply with all the requirements of those agencies.

§ 10. General Limitations

The Department issues this Emergency Final Order solely to address the emergency created by the Hurricane. This Order shall not be construed to authorize any activity within the jurisdiction of the Department except in accordance with the express terms of this Order. Under no circumstances shall anything contained in this Order be construed to authorize the repair, replacement, or reconstruction of any type of unauthorized or illegal structure, habitable or otherwise.

§ 11. Other Authorizations Required

Nothing in this Order shall eliminate the necessity for obtaining any other federal, state, or local permits or other authorizations that may be required.

§ 12. Completion of Authorized Activities

All activities authorized under this Emergency Order must be commenced before the expiration of this Order unless otherwise provided in an authorization or permit. The deadline for commencement under any authorization or permit issued under this order may be extended on a showing that contractors or supplies are not available to commence the work, or if additional time is needed to obtain any required authorization from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or other local, state, or federal agencies.

§ 13. Amendments

This Order may be amended as required to abate the emergency.

§ 14. Expiration Date

This Eighth Amended Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order shall take effect immediately upon execution by the Secretary of the Department, and shall expire in sixty (60) days from the date of execution set forth below, unless modified or extended by further order.

DONE AND ORDERED on this 19th day of January, 2007, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Mike D. McDaniel

Mike D. McDaniel, Ph.D. Secretary

APPENDIX A

HURRICANE GENERATED MATERIALS ALLOWED AT A PERMITTED CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS (C&D) LANDFILL OR DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZED SITE

The following hurricane generated materials shall be allowed for disposal at a permitted construction and demolition debris (C&D) landfill or a Department authorized site[1]:

- Nonhazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble, including but not limited to metal, concrete, brick, asphalt, roofing materials, sheet rock, plaster, lumber from a construction or demolition project, and other building or structural materials;
- Furniture, carpet, and painted or stained lumber contained in the demolished buildings;
- The incidental admixture of construction and demolition debris with asbestos-contaminated waste[2]. (i.e., incidental asbestos-contaminated debris that cannot be extracted from the demolition debris); and
- Yard waste and other vegetative matter.

The following materials shall not be disposed in a construction and demolition debris landfill, but segregated and transported to a Department approved staging area for eventual management, recycling and/or disposal at a permitted Type II Landfill, unless segregation is not practicable:

- White goods
- Putrescible Waste

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[1] In accordance with the Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-Up and Debris Management prepared by the LDEQ (dated July 2006), the presence of hazardous materials, electronic goods, etc. shall be minimized to the extent possible through local government requirement that contractors remove and properly handle household hazardous materials, such as: paints and varnishes, solvents, acids, pesticides, cleaning fluids, pool chemicals, used motor oil, propane tanks, mercury thermostats, liquid mercury, mercury containing devices, smoke detectors and refrigerants, and electronic goods such as: televisions, computers/computer peripherals, audio/video equipment, VCR's DVD players, video cameras, telephones, fax and copy machines, cell phone, wireless devices and video game consoles. An example of such a requirement can be found in the Scope of Work for the Structural Demolition, Debris Removal and Site Cleanup Work, Orleans Parish in Louisiana between the U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers and Orleans Parish, in particular sections: 2.2, 3.0, 4.1 a) & c), 5.2, and 6.3. This is not a substantive change from prior Declarations of Emergency and Administrative Orders, but a clarification of the agency's intent.

[2] This provision is, and in prior Declarations of Emergency and Administrative Orders has been, intended to provide an authorized deviation from the definition of "*Construction/Demolition Debris* provided in LAC 33:VII.115. Any Asbestos Containing Waste Material subject to regulation under the Air Quality Regulations (Louisiana Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants [LESHAP - LAC 33:III.5151] or the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant [NESHAP – 40 CFR 61.140 et. seq]) shall be managed and disposed of in accordance with the standards established therein as provided in the protocols established in Appendix D.

APPENDIX B

GUIDANCE FOR SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING, REUSE AND RECYCLING

The following information is intended to assist operators of solid waste facilities, recycling centers, scrap metal dealer, local governments, and contractors in handling debris from the Emergency Areas. The FEMA Debris Plan should be consulted for greater detail.

1. Intent

Every effort should be made to minimize debris disposed in landfills. Diversion, composting and recycling debris are priorities. Debris handlers should make every effort to properly handle and recover debris materials that have reuse value, are recyclable or the release of which into the environment would be detrimental or is prohibited, e.g. used motor oil.

2. Scope

Sources of debris requiring special handling include: households, businesses, schools, public buildings, automobiles and boats.

3. Types of materials by source

The types of debris to which this guidance is directed and the sources from which the subject debris emanates are as follows:

a. From automobiles: gasoline and diesel fuel, refrigerants, lubricating oils, mercury ABS switches, mercury convenience switches, lead acid batteries, brake and transmission fluid, antifreeze and tires. Propane tanks and large appliances in recreational vehicles should be removed.

b. From boats: gasoline and diesel fuel, refrigerants, lubricating oils, mercury bilge switches, propane tanks, large appliances, lead acid batteries, transmission fluid and electronics, such as, radar sets, radios, GPS units, and depth finders.

c. From households and businesses: paints and varnishes, solvents, acids, pesticides, cleaning fluids, pool chemicals, used motor oil, propane tanks, mercury thermostats, liquid mercury, mercury-containing devices, and refrigerants. Large appliances also known as "white goods" may not be landfilled. Refrigerants must be removed. Food should not be left in appliances. Every reasonable effort should be made to recover large electronic devices, such as, television sets, computers and computer monitors.

d. From schools and public buildings: paints and varnishes, solvents, acids, pesticides, cleaning fluids, pool chemicals, used motor oil, propane tanks, mercury thermostats, liquid mercury, mercury-containing devices, and refrigerants. Large appliances also known as "white goods" may not be landfilled. Refrigerants must be removed. Food should not be left in appliances. Every reasonable effort should be made to recover large electronic devices, such as, television sets, computers and computer monitors. Special attention should be given to school chemistry laboratories.

3. Monitoring

Demolition teams, debris collectors, local governments and landfill operators should be vigilant for proper handling the above listed items.

4. Recordkeeping

Processors should keep a record of the amount of materials recovered and transported for recycling. Some products already require recordkeeping, e.g. used oil, and duplicate recordkeeping is not required.

APPENDIX C

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Discharges of Landfill Wastewater From a Construction/Demolition Debris and Woodwaste Landfill

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow – MGD	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
TSS	27 mg/l	88 mg/l	1/month	Grab
BOD_5	37 mg/l	140 mg/L	1/month	Grab
Ammonia	4.9 mg/l	10 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Alpha Terpineol	0.016 mg/l	0.033 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Benzoic Acid	0.071 mg/l	0.12 mg/l	1/month	Grab
p-Cresol	0.014 mg/l	0.025 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Phenol	0.015 mg/l	0.026 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Zinc (Total)	0.11 mg/l	0.20 mg/l	1/month	Grab
pH – Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/month	Grab

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Non-Contaminated Storm Water Discharges of Landfill Wastewater From a Construction/Demolition Debris and Woodwaste Landfill

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow – MGD	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
TOC	-----	50 mg/L	1/year	Grab
Oil & Grease	-----	15 mg/L	1/year	Grab
TSS	-----	100 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Iron, Total Recoverable	-----	1.0 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

APPENDIX D

Asbestos Cleanup Guidance Documents

D1 LDEQ Requirements for "Enhanced" C & D Landfills, Revised April 7, 2006

D1A Sample Perimeter Monitoring Plan

D2 Air Monitoring Report for Enhanced C&D Landfills

D3 "No Action Assurance" Letter, Nakayama to McDaniel, February 3, 2006

D4 "No Action Assurance" Letter, Nakayama to McDaniel, February 24, 2006

D5 LDEQ Protocol to Comply with the LESHAP Regulations, 05/10/2006

D6 Letter, Blevins to Leggett, March 1, 2006

D7 LDEQ Inspection Protocol to comply with the term, "thorough inspection"

D8 Louisiana Hurricane NESHAP Matrix, 5/25/06

APPENDIX D1

LDEQ REQUIREMENTS FOR "ENHANCED" C & D LANDFILLS
Revised June 28, 2006

The site must give prior notice to the LDEQ in advance of initiation of implementation of enhanced C&D activities. Each owner or operator of an enhanced construction and demolition debris (C&D) landfill that receives asbestos-containing waste material (ACWM) shall meet the following requirements:

1. Adequate Perimeter Air Monitoring shall be conducted for the presence of asbestos fibers to evaluate and ensure the effectiveness of engineering and operational controls designed to prevent off-site migration of asbestos fibers. Receptors will primarily be workers at the site and drivers delivering waste material, therefore OSHA protection standards should be considered. The plan must be submitted to LDEQ along with a completed AAC-7 for review and approval. See **Appendix D1A** for an example of a perimeter monitoring plan.

   a. Sample Methods

      i. Perimeter monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with NIOSH method 7400. Calibrate an SKC or equivalent sampling pump and collect approximately 1 liter per minute (L/min) of air into the filter. This method uses PCM, which is not specific for asbestos.

      ii. NIOSH method 7402 uses TEM to confirm presence or absence of asbestos fibers.

      iii. All perimeter air monitoring samples must be conducted by LDEQ accredited Contractor/Supervisors,

      iv. All samples must be analyzed at a Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (LELAP) accredited laboratory to perform the sample method.

      v. Sample turn-around time should be no greater than 48 hours.

      vi. All samples and sample results are subject to these requirements

   b. Detection Limits and OSHA limits

      i. The sample method detection limit shall be 0.01 – 0.02 f/cc

      ii. The OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL) for asbestos fibers is 0.1 f/cc.

      iii. The OSHA excursion or short-term limit is one fiber per cubic centimeter of air (1 f/cc)

c. Minimum Frequency of Sampling during Disposal of ACWM (unless otherwise approved by the department).

1. First Week – sample daily
2. 2nd Week – daily if all available results of first week samples are below acceptable levels
3. If results of 2nd week samples confirm results of first week, sampling goes to 1/week

d. Record Keeping

i. Chain of Custody documentation shall be kept to document and verify samples.

ii. Calibration checks shall also be recorded

iii. All records required by this section shall be maintained for 2 years

iv. All records required by this section shall be maintained on-site and be made available for inspection purposes or at the request of the Department.

e. Notification and Response Actions

i. The operator of an enhanced C&D landfill shall notify LDEQ's Single point of Contact (SPOC) at 225-219-3640 immediately (within 1 hour) upon receipt of sample results indicating the presence of asbestos fibers above the OSHA PEL of 0.1 f/cc.

ii. Operations at the enhanced C&D landfill shall immediately cease upon receipt of sample results indicating the presence of asbestos fibers above the OSHA PEL of 0.01 f/cc. The operator of the enhanced C&D landfill shall investigate site operations to determine the source of the asbestos fibers.

iii. Results of the incident shall be reported in writing to SPOC within 24 hours of completion of the investigation.

iv. The operator of the enhanced C&D landfill will determine and implement appropriate corrective action. These corrective actions must be submitted to the Department in writing for review within 10 days of the incident.

v. Once the corrective action has been approved by the Department, the enhanced C&D landfill may begin site operations. However frequency of sampling shall return to daily. Procedures in Section 1.b above must be followed to return to a weekly sampling frequency.

f. Reporting

i. Results of all monitoring and sampling results must be reported to the Department

ii. During the first quarter (3 month period) of operation, monitoring and sampling results must be reported monthly

iii. After the first quarter of operation, monitoring and sampling results must be reported semi-annually (every six months)

iv. Use the DEQ approved air monitoring report form (see **Appendix D2**) or other form approved by LDEQ. The forms shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, ATTN: Jodi Miller.

2. ACWM shall be placed in a dedicated area separate from C&D waste areas

3. No Visible Emissions allowed and Daily Cover must be applied.

a. There must be no visible emissions to the outside air from any active waste disposal site where ACWM has been deposited;

b. At least once every 24-hour period while the site is in continuous operation, the ACWM that has been deposited at the site during the operating day or previous 24-hour period shall:

i. Be covered with at least 15 centimeters (6 inches) of compacted nonasbestos-containing material, ***or***

ii. Be covered with a resinous or petroleum-based dust suppression agent that effectively binds dust and controls wind erosion. Such an agent shall be used in the manner and frequency recommended for the particular dust by the dust suppression agent manufacturer to achieve and maintain dust control. Other equally effective dust suppression agents may be used upon prior approval by the Department. Used, spent, or other waste oil is not considered a dust suppression agent; ***or***

iii. Use an alternative emissions control method that has received prior written approval by the EPA Administrator by demonstrating that the following criteria are met:

1) The alternative method will control asbestos emissions equivalent to currently required methods.

2) The suitability of the alternative method for the intended application.

3) The alternative method will not violate other regulations.

4) The alternative method will not result in increased water pollution, land pollution, or occupational hazards.

4. Unless a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public, warning signs and fencing must be installed and maintained as follows:

   a. Warning signs must be displayed at all entrances and at intervals of 100 m (330 ft) or less along the property line of the site or along the perimeter of the sections of the site where ACWM is deposited. The warning signs must:

      i. Be posted in such a manner and location that a person can easily read the legend; and

      ii. Conform to the requirements of 51 cm × 36 cm (20 inch × 14 inch) upright format signs; and

      iii. Display the following legend in the lower panel with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to those specified below

Legend	**Notation**
Disposal Site May Contain Asbestos Containing Waste Material or Block	*2.5 cm (1 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic*
Do Not Create Dust Block	*1.9 cm (\3/4\ inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or*
Breathing Asbestos is Hazardous to Your Health	*14 Point Gothic.*

   b. The perimeter of the disposal site must be fenced in a manner adequate to deter access by the general public.

   c. Upon request and supply of appropriate information, the Department will determine whether a fence or a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public.

5. For all ACWM received, the owner or operator of the active waste disposal site shall:

   a. Maintain waste shipment records, using the LDEQ ADVF form.

   b. As soon as possible and no longer than 30 days after receipt of the waste, send a copy of the signed waste shipment record to the waste generator and the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division.

   c. Upon discovering a discrepancy between the quantity of waste designated on the waste shipment records and the quantity actually received, attempt to reconcile the discrepancy with the waste generator. If the discrepancy is not resolved within 15 days after receiving the waste, immediately report in writing to LDEQ, Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division and

the appropriate LDEQ Regional office. Describe the discrepancy and attempts to reconcile it, and submit a copy of the waste shipment record along with the report.

d. Retain a copy of all records and reports required by this paragraph for at least 2 years.

6. Maintain, until closure, records of the location, depth and area, and quantity in cubic meters (cubic yards) of ACWM within the disposal site on a map or diagram of the disposal area.

7. Upon closure, comply with all the provisions of LAC 33:III.5151.N.

8. Submit to the Department, upon closure of the facility, a copy of records of asbestos waste disposal locations and quantities.

9. Furnish upon request, and make available during normal business hours for inspection by the Department, all records required under this section.

10. Notify the Department in writing at least 45 days prior to excavating or otherwise disturbing any ACWM that has been deposited at a waste disposal site and is covered. If the excavation will begin on a date other than the one contained in the original notice, notice of the new start date must be provided to the Department at least 10 working days before excavation begins and in no event shall excavation begin earlier than the date specified in the original notification. Include the following information in the notice:

    a. Scheduled starting and completion dates.

    b. Reason for disturbing the waste.

    c. Procedures to be used to control emissions during the excavation, storage, transport, and ultimate disposal of the excavated ACWM. If deemed necessary, the Department may require changes in the emission control procedures to be used.

    d. Location of any temporary storage site and the final disposal site.

APPENDIX D1A

SAMPLE PERIMETER MONITORING PLAN

A. Perimeter Sampling

1. Sampling location determined daily
2. Consider wind direction and speed using weather forecasts and on-site wind indicator
3. Sample 2 downwind and 2 upwind locations
4. The set-back from public access areas should be 100 feet

B. Frequency of Sampling during Disposal of ACWM

1. First Week – sample daily
2. 2nd Week – daily if all available results of first week samples are below acceptable levels
3. If results of 2nd week samples confirm results of first week, sampling goes to 1/week.

C. Detection Limit and Action Levels

1. The sample method detection limit shall be 0.01 – 0.02 f/cc
2. The OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL) for asbestos fibers is 0.1 f/cc.
3. The OSHA excursion or short-term limit is one fiber per cubic centimeter of air (1 f/cc)
4. If phase contrast microscopy (PCM), results exceed ½ of the OSHA PEL (or 0.05 f/cc), transmission electron microscopy (TEM) analyses must be performed.

D. Sample Methods

1. Perimeter monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with NIOSH method 7400. Calibrate an SKC or equivalent sampling pump and collect approximately 1 liter per minute (L/min) of air into the filter. This method uses PCM, which is not specific for asbestos.
2. NIOSH method 7402 uses TEM to confirm presence or absence of asbestos fibers.

3. All samples must be analyzed at a Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (LELAP) accredited laboratory to perform the sample method.

4. Sample turn-around time should be no greater than 48 hours.

5. Samples may be taken more frequently than required, but all samples and sample results are subject to these requirements

E. Record Keeping

1. Meteorological data (wind speed and direction) shall be recorded daily whenever disposal activities occur.

2. Chain of Custody documentation shall be kept to document and verify samples.

3. Calibration checks shall also be recorded

4. All records required by this section shall be maintained for 2 years

5. All records required by this section shall be maintained on-site and be made available for inspection purposes or at the request of the Department.

F. Notification and Response Actions

1. The operator of an enhanced C&D landfill shall notify LDEQ's Single point of Contact (SPOC) at 225-219-3640 immediately (within 1 hour) upon receipt of sample results indicating the presence of asbestos fibers above the OSHA PEL of 0.1 f/cc.

2. Operations at the enhanced C&D landfill shall immediately cease upon receipt of sample results indicating the presence of asbestos fibers above the OSHA PEL of 0.1 f/cc. The operator of the enhanced C&D landfill shall investigate site operations to determine the source of the asbestos fibers.

3. Results of the investigation shall be reported in writing to SPOC within 24 hours of completion of the investigation.

4. The operator of the enhanced C&D landfill will determine and implement appropriate corrective action. If necessary, these corrective actions must be approved by the Department prior to implementation.

5. Once the corrective action has been approved by the Department, the enhanced C&D landfill may begin site operations. However frequency of sampling shall return to daily. Procedures in Section 1.b above must be followed to return to a weekly sampling frequency.

G. Reporting

1. Results of all monitoring and sampling results must be reported to the Department

2. During the first quarter (3 month period) of operation, monitoring and sampling results must be reported monthly

3. After the first quarter of operation, monitoring and sampling results must be reported semi-annually (every six months)

4. Use the DEQ approved air monitoring report form (see **Appendix D2**) or other form approved by LDEQ. The forms shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, ATTN: Jodi Miller.

APPENDIX D2

Air Monitoring Report for Enhanced C&D Landfills

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS *(Include Facility Name/Location if different)*	ENHANCED C & D LANDFILL AIR MONITORING REPORT	Agency Interest No:
NAME		Number of days operational during monitoring period:
ADDRESS	PERMIT NUMBER	Asbestos Containing Material Disposed During Monitoring Period, in tons:
FACILITY	MONITORING PERIOD	Number of Days Asbestos Containing Material Disposed During Monitoring Period:
LOCATION		Dates Asbestos Containing Material Not Disposed:

	FROM	YEAR	MO	DAY	TO	YEAR	MO	DAY
MONITORING PERIOD								

SAMPLE LOCATION	Indicate Upwind Or Downwind Sample	SAMPLE INFORMATION		SAMPLE RESULT		FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS	SAMPLE TYPE
		DATE OF SAMPLE	TIME OF SAMPLE	SAMPLE RESULTS	UNITS		
	☐ Upwind ☐ Downwind						☐ PCM ☐ TEM
	☐ Upwind ☐ Downwind						☐ PCM ☐ TEM
	☐ Upwind ☐ Downwind						☐ PCM ☐ TEM
	☐ Upwind ☐ Downwind						☐ PCM ☐ TEM
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TYPED OR PRINTED		SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT	AREA CODE	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY

COMMENT OR EXPLANATION *(Reference all attachments here)*

J2 -Air Monitoring Report for enhanced CD landfills

APPENDIX D3

"No Action Assurance" Letter, Nakayama to McDaniel, February 3, 2006

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FEB 3 2006

OFFICE OF
ENFORCEMENT AND
COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE

Mike D. McDaniel, Ph.D.
Secretary
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
P. O. Box 4301
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4301

Dear Dr. McDaniel:

This letter is in response to a January 24, 2006 electronic mail message from Cheryl Nolan of your staff transmitting a draft Protocol from the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) developed to provide guidance on compliance with applicable asbestos standards during the demolition of houses and disposal of resulting debris in response to Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita. Staff from EPA Headquarters and EPA Region 6 have had a number of conversations with LDEQ staff in the past week, and EPA understands that LDEQ wishes to explore potential flexibility to facilitate the parts of the Protocol that contemplate 1) the grinding of debris containing potentially regulated asbestos containing material to reduce its volume and 2) treating certain homes (e.g., those built after 1980) as not containing regulated asbestos. The purpose of this letter is to explain how EPA would like to proceed to resolve these issues and to provide some interim flexibility with respect to federal National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requirements that will allow additional demolition to go forward as we continue to work on these issues.

During recent phone calls with EPA regional and headquarters staff, LDEQ identified several issues that are adversely affecting the speed of demolition and debris disposal and which it seeks to address in its Protocol. These issues include limited landfill space that can accept asbestos contaminated material, the sheer volume of debris which must be transported and placed in the landfills, and the number of houses that must be demolished and which are subject to the Clean Air Act NESHAP asbestos inspection requirements and/or the emission control and disposal requirements.

EPA recognizes the tremendous challenge to demolish homes severely damaged by the hurricanes and dispose of the huge amounts of debris as expeditiously as possible. On my recent visit to the New Orleans area, which members of LDEQ staff and management graciously hosted, I saw the actual level of Hurricane Katrina's devastation, and it brought home the need to work closely with Louisiana to explore options that will provide a reasonable path forward on demolition and disposal activities that will also be protective of the public and the environment. EPA appreciates that LDEQ has already agreed in the past week to several modifications to the approach laid out in the draft Protocol to address the Agency's concerns regarding the consistency of the Protocol with federal and state requirements. EPA is committed to continuing to work closely with LDEQ to try to resolve the "grinding" issue expeditiously and discuss the "post-1980" and other debris management issues soon after that.

As EPA staff has discussed with LDEQ staff over the past week, EPA needs to receive and evaluate additional information to make decisions as to whether to grant a No Action Assurance for these

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options. LDEQ has agreed to provide additional information on landfill capacity and data on grinding activities, e.g., air monitoring data from sites where grinding debris from completely destroyed areas (on the ground debris) has taken place. EPA applauds the efforts that LDEQ and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have made to develop such data and will expedite its review and evaluation of the data, in consultation with LDEQ, once the Agency receives the information.

As EPA and LDEQ work to address grinding and other issues, we understand from Region 6 that LDEQ has requested flexibility to expedite the demolition of certain structures. The first part of LDEQ's request is to allow certain residences subject to a government demolition order to be treated as though they have been determined to be structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse. The asbestos NESHAP exempts structures being demolished under a government demolition order, issued because the structure is unsound and in danger of imminent collapse, from the 10 day notification requirement and from the requirement to inspect and remove asbestos provided specific emission control procedures (e.g., trained supervisor, asbestos NESHAP demolition work practices) are followed. See 40 CFR § 61.145(a)(3). The NESHAP transport and disposal requirements also apply to the debris from these demolitions.

In light of the widespread destruction from the hurricanes, EPA understands that demolition orders may be issued for a variety of reasons. Such circumstances include houses found to be structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse, houses found to be structurally unsound, houses moved off their foundations (but which may not have been inspected by a structural engineer), houses found to be uninhabitable (but structurally sound), or houses facing repair costs higher than the structure's replacement cost. Such decisions are and remain the responsibility of state or local governments.

Given the unprecedented situation faced by the State, EPA is granting a No Action Assurance for the asbestos NESHAP, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, to allow residences that are subject to a government issued demolition order based on the residence being 1) structurally unsound but not necessarily in danger of imminent collapse, or 2) moved off of its foundation, to be treated as though the demolition order is based on a determination that the house is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse. This No Action Assurance will allow such houses to be demolished without inspection and removal of asbestos prior to demolition but will ensure adequate protections through the requirements of the asbestos NESHAP. These requirements include notification, handling, transportation and disposal procedures (e.g., thorough wetting of the material from before the demolition process through disposal). Although not a requirement, EPA recommends thoroughly wetting the interior to the extent possible through window or door openings and/or through openings made into the attic spaces from the exterior prior to the demolition. This No Action Assurance does not apply to structurally sound residences that are being demolished due to the house being uninhabitable or due to the cost of repair being greater than the replacement cost.

The second part of LDEQ's request seeks flexibility regarding government issued demolition orders which are based on broad determinations for groups of houses. EPA agrees that, given the severe and widespread devastation, it may not be practical for state or local officials to make an individual determination for every residential structure regarding whether the house is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse. LDEQ staff have stated that significant delays would result from a requirement to conduct individual structural assessments for every affected residence. In light of these valid concerns and the need to proceed with the recovery effort in a timely manner, EPA is granting LDEQ a No Action Assurance for the asbestos NESHAP to treat a government issued demolition order based on a determination made by the state or local government for groups of residences, e.g., a block, a subdivision,

or other appropriate geographic area, the same as an order based on an individual determination for each of the residences in the group.

These No Action Assurances will be in effect for twelve months from the date of this letter and apply only to the demolition of those houses in Louisiana that were damaged by Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita and which are subject to a government issued demolition order. Consistent with the NESHAP, the No Action Assurances apply only to residences that have four or fewer units. The No Action Assurances apply to LDEQ and persons operating at LDEQ's direction, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and persons operating at the Corps' direction. EPA reserves the right to revoke or modify these No Action Assurances if the Agency believes that such action is necessary to protect the environment or public health.

EPA recognizes that the State faces extraordinarily difficult circumstances in cleaning up the huge quantity of debris generated by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. EPA will continue to work with LDEQ to address the "grinding" and "post-1980" issues and to identify and address other instances where regulatory flexibility may be appropriate. If you have any questions, please call me at 202-564-2440, or have your staff call Randy Hill of my staff at 202-564-2220 or John Blevins of EPA Region 6 at 214-665-2210.

Sincerely,

Granta Y. Nakayama

Granta Y. Nakayama
Assistant Administrator

cc: J. I. Palmer, Jr., Regional Administrator, Region 6
Richard Greene, Regional Administrator, Region 4
Hal Leggett, LDEQ
Chuck Carr Brown, LDEQ
Cheryl Nolan, LDEQ
BG Robert Crear, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Charles Chisolm, Executive Director, MDEQ

APPENDIX D4

"No Action Assurance" Letter, Nakayama to McDaniel, February 24, 2006

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FEB 24 2006

OFFICE OF
ENFORCEMENT AND
COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE

Mike D. McDaniel, Ph.D.
Secretary
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 4301
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4301

Dear Dr. McDaniel:

EPA and Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) staff have continued to work together to discuss areas where LDEQ may need additional flexibility to address the challenges caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. In a meeting between our respective staffs on February 16 and 17, 2006, LDEQ was clear that the issues of the number of houses requiring demolition, the sheer volume of debris, limited landfill space that can currently accept asbestos contaminated material, and the need to move expeditiously to proceed with demolition activities are still critical factors that need to be addressed. As a result, LDEQ requested at that meeting additional flexibility to facilitate demolition activities. In light of the circumstances outlined by LDEQ, today EPA is exercising its enforcement discretion and granting a No Action Assurance.

As you know, on February 3, 2006, EPA issued a No Action Assurance for the asbestos National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, to allow residences that are subject to a government issued demolition order based on the residence being 1) structurally unsound but not necessarily in danger of imminent collapse, or 2) moved off of its foundation, to be treated as though the demolition order is based on a determination that the house is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse. Under section 61.145(a)(3) of the asbestos NESHAP regulation, buildings subject to a government issued demolition order based on a determination that the building is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse are not subject to otherwise applicable requirements for inspection and removal of asbestos prior to demolition. Such structures must nonetheless be demolished, transported and disposed of in accordance with specified requirements that ensure adequate protection from any asbestos the buildings may contain. These requirements include notification, thorough wetting of the building both prior to and during the demolition process, and proper disposal of all the debris as if it contained asbestos. The effect of the February 3 No Action Assurance is to allow residences subject to government issued demolition orders based on the structures being unsound or moved off their foundations to be demolished and disposed of in accordance with the streamlined requirements of section 61.145(a)(3).

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Today, EPA is extending the February 3, 2006 No Action Assurance to residences that are subject to government issued demolition orders because they are uninhabitable for other environmental reasons (e.g., from excessive flood damage rendering the home uninhabitable). Under this No Action Assurance, as under the February 3 action, such residences may be treated as though they are subject to government issued demolition orders based on a determination that they are structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse and thus subject to section 61.145(a)(3) of the asbestos NESHAP regulation. In other words, LDEQ, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, local governments, or persons acting under direction of any of these governmental entities, may apply to such residences the NESHAP requirements governing buildings that are "structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse." As noted above, for such buildings the asbestos NESHAP dispenses with prior inspection and removal of asbestos but requires notification and proper handling, transport and disposal. EPA is taking this action because it recognizes the necessity of addressing a number of residences not covered by the earlier No Action Assurance, but in need of expeditious demolition and removal.

Today's No Action Assurance will be in effect until February 3, 2007, and apply only to demolition of those residences in Louisiana that were damaged by Hurricane Katrina or Rita and which are subject to a government issued demolition order. In addition, this No Action Assurance applies only to residences that have four or fewer units being demolished in areas where public access is restricted. The No Action Assurance applies to LDEQ and persons operating at LDEQ's direction, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and persons operating at the Corps' direction, and local governments and persons acting under their direction. Today's action does not apply to structures that are being demolished solely because the cost of repair exceeds the cost of replacement. This No Action Assurance does not apply to any other federal requirements that may apply to residential demolition and disposal activities (other than the asbestos NESHAP provisions specifically discussed herein). EPA reserves the right to revoke or modify this No Action Assurance if the Agency believes that such action is necessary to protect public health or the environment.

The February 3, 2006 No Action Assurance did not apply to local governments or persons operating at their direction. Today, EPA is amending that No Action Assurance to include local governments and persons operating at their direction because the Agency understands the local governments have been handling a significant portion of the demolition activities directly and they require the same flexibility to proceed expeditiously.

In accordance with section 61.145(a)(3), debris resulting from the demolition of any residence deemed and treated as "structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse" under either the February 3, 2006 No Action Assurance or today's No Action Assurance must be handled and disposed of as if it potentially contained asbestos. We understand that LDEQ intends to enhance a number of its existing construction and demolition (C&D) landfills with additional controls to meet or exceed the federal standards under the NESHAP for disposal of these types of waste material that potentially contain asbestos. Because certain types of asbestos (but not all types of asbestos) were banned after 1980, LDEQ intends to send debris from "unsound"

residences built after 1980 to these enhanced landfills. However, since the enhanced C&D landfills, as well as Louisiana's permitted Type I and Type II landfills are required by Louisiana to either meet or exceed federal disposal standards under the NESHAP, EPA will defer to the State to set disposal location priorities.

EPA is committed to continue to work with LDEQ in addressing the very difficult circumstances caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. For example, our staffs are revisiting the use of Air Curtain Destructors and grinders as means of debris volume reduction to further assist in addressing the lack of adequate landfill space. I am hopeful these activities will be able to move forward, perhaps providing relief in both the immediate situation and future times of need. If you have any questions, please give me a call at 202-564-2440, or have your staff call Randy Hill of my staff at 202-564-2220 or John Blevins of EPA Region 6 at 214-665-2210.

Sincerely,

Granta Y. Nakayama
Assistant Administrator

cc: Richard Greene, Regional Administrator, Region 6
J.I. Palmer, Jr., Regional Administrator, Region 4
Dr. Harold Leggett, LDEQ
Dr. Chuck Carr Brown, LDEQ
Cheryl Nolan, LDEQ
BG Robert Crear, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Charles Chisolm, Executive Director, MDEQ

Appendix D5

LDEQ Protocol to Comply with the LESHAP Regulations
05/10/2006

Background

On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina struck southeast Louisiana as a strong Category 4 Hurricane, on a north heading at 15 mph, with maximum sustained winds of approximately 143 mph with gusts up to 165 mph[3]. The storm brought with it a storm surge of 20-30 feet. Although Katrina weakened before landfall, the Category 4 hurricane's fierce winds and near-record storm surge were still able to cause widespread destruction and loss of life.[4] In Southeast Louisiana, the Parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard and Plaquemines were flooded by the excessive rain and a storm surge of 20-30 ft, overtopping levees, and ultimately causing the breach of certain levees that separate New Orleans from surrounding lakes.[5] Along the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, severe storm surge damage was experienced along the lake shore from Mandeville to Slidell with storm surge water moving north into Slidell, up to 6 ft deep in some locations.[6] At least 80% of New Orleans was under flood water on August 31st, largely as a result of levee failures from Lake Pontchartrain. The combination of strong winds, heavy rainfall and storm surge led to breaks in the earthen levees after the storm passed, leaving some parts of New Orleans under 20 feet of water.[7]

Subsequent flooding occurred in Orleans, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard parishes as a result of rain and storm surges as Hurricane Rita moved through the Gulf of Mexico to strike southwest Louisiana and southeast Texas on September 24, 2005.[8]

Based on the US Census data from 2000, there are a total of 440,269 homes in Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes. Of these homes, an estimated 360,398 were constructed prior to 1980.[9]

The purpose of this protocol is to provide guidance for compliance with the standards for the demolition and renovation activity pursuant to the Louisiana Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (LESHAP) for asbestos (LAC 33:III.Chapter 51.Subchapter M). Subchapter M has been deemed to be at least as stringent as the federal regulation and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality has received delegation of the NESHAP program from the US EPA. The LDEQ has used EPA guidance to provide this assistance in the determination of compliance with Chapter 51

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[3] See http://www.srh.noaa.gov/hgx/gifs/Katrina.jpg.
[4] See http://www.srh.noaa.gov/lix/Katrina_overview.html
[5] See http://www.srh.noaa.gov/lix/html/psh_katrina.htm
[6] See http://www.srh.noaa.gov/lix/html/psh_katrina.htm
[7] See http://lwf.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/research/2005/katrina.html#impacts
[8] See http://www.srh.noaa.gov/lix/html/psh_rita.htm
[9] See date from US Census website, "Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000" for Geographic Area of Orleans Parish, Jefferson Parish, St. Bernard Parish and Plaquemines Parish and accompanying summary sheet.

(and through delegation, the NESHAP). The LDEQ has also received letters from EPA providing targeted flexibility regarding compliance with certain aspects of the NESHAP. Attached to this protocol is a matrix developed by EPA dated February 24, 2006, that summarizes the LESHAP and NESHAP requirements and the flexibility afforded by EPA.

A. Structures demolished by the Hurricanes and Debris on the ground

If a house or structure has been effectively demolished by the hurricane, collection, treatment and disposal of the debris is not covered by LAC 33:III.5151.F. Additionally, this debris is not subject to the asbestos LESHAP, in accordance with EPA guidance.[10]

B. General guidelines for demolition and related activities

1. Best Management Practices – Conduct all asbestos demolition, grinding of non asbestos-containing material, transportation, and disposal activities using best management practices and engineering controls to control ernissions. These include, but are not limited to wetting structures/materials before, during and after demolition or grinding, controlled collapse of walls, and taking all reasonable steps to avoid running over asbestos containing material with heavy equipment.

2. Site Security – For all demolition, grinding and disposal sites handling asbestos containing material establish and implement procedures to restrict public access.

3. Air Monitoring – Conduct air monitoring for the presence of asbestos fibers at enhanced construction and demolition debris landfills and grinding facilities.

C. Structures that remain standing after the Hurricanes

1. Demolition/Renovation conducted by homeowner or homeowner's contractor

   Renovation or Demolition by the individual homeowner of residential buildings with four or fewer dwelling units is not covered by the asbestos LESHAP[11]. Additionally, the resultant debris is not subject to the asbestos LESHAP.

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[10] Letter dated November 9, 2005, EPA (Coleman) to US Army Corps of Engineers (Smithers), which states: "If a building or other structure was totally destroyed by a hurricane, then the National Emission Standard for Asbestos, 40 C.F.R. Part 61, Subpart M (Asbestos NESHAP) does not apply to any subsequent activities. For such destroyed structures, you may immediately begin removal and proper disposal of the resulting debris."

[11] NESHAP Clarification of Intent, Federal Register, July 28, 1995, Volume 60, Number 145, pages 38725-38726 which states: "EPA believes that individual small residential buildings that are demolished or renovated are not covered by the asbestos NESHAP. This is true whether the demolition or renovation is performed by agents of the owner of the property or whether the demolition or renovation is performed by agents of the municipality. EPA believes that the residential building exemption applies equally to an individual small residential building regardless of whether municipality is the "owner or operator" for the purposes of demolition or renovation."

2. Demolition of residential structures conducted as a result of a government order

The EPA has indicated that multiple buildings being demolished as a result of the hurricane in accordance with a government order are considered an "installation" as defined in the asbestos LESHAP[12, 13, 14]. Assuming the demolition of multiple residential buildings with four dwelling units or less by a single entity are covered by the asbestos LESHAP, the department will consider compliance with this protocol as compliance with the asbestos LESHAP. It will be the responsibility of the local government or its contractors to determine the boundaries of the installation site. EPA's guidance with respect to "site" states that the site should be a "relatively compact area", but "the local government should use common sense when applying this guide."[15] EPA also states that "EPA believes that if a demolition project involves the demolition of several contiguous city blocks, the entire area could be considered a site."[16]

Notification of demolition and wetting requirements apply in all instances of demolition using the AAC-2 form. The AAC-2 form may be located on the Department's Asbestos and Lead web page at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2251.

a. Facilities that are structurally unsound or uninhabitable

It is the responsibility of local governments and their contractors to determine which houses should be demolished because they are unsound or otherwise uninhabitable, and to prepare a list of the houses to be demolished. In No Action Assurance letters dated February 3, 2006, and February 24, 2006, EPA provides for flexibility for houses that are determined to be unsound or otherwise uninhabitable. Local governments and their contractors should be aware of this flexibility when making determinations. The following structures are the subject of EPA's No Action Assurance letters:

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[12] NESHAP Clarification of Intent, Federal Register, July 28, 1995, Volume 60, Number 145, pages 38725-38726 which states: "However, EPA believes that the residential building exemption does not apply where multiple (more than one) small residential buildings on the same site are demolished or renovated by the same owner or operator as part of the same project or where a single residential building is demolished or renovated as part of a larger project that includes demolition or renovation of non-residential buildings." The notice further states: "EPA does not believe the residential building exemption was designed to exempt larger demolitions or renovations on a particular site, even where smaller residential buildings are involved."

[13] EPA has also issued subsequent Applicability Determinations which support this position. See Determination Detail, Control #A960033, dated 11/01/1995 and Control #A970008, dated 09/04/1997.

[14] Letter dated November 9, 2005, EPA (Coleman) to US Army Corps of Engineers (Smithers), which states: "Please note that demolition and disposal of "partially-damaged" or "standing-but-unsafe-to enter" structures are subject to Asbestos NESHAP requirements."

[15] NESHAP Clarification of Intent, Federal Register, July 28, 1995, Volume 60, Number 145, pages 38725-38726.

[16] Ibid.

- Residences that are subject to a government issued demolition order based on the residence being structurally unsound but not necessarily in danger of imminent collapse,
- Residences that are subject to a government issued demolition order because the structure has been moved off of its foundation, and
- Residences that are subject to government issued demolition orders because they are uninhabitable for other environmental reasons (e.g., from excessive flood damage rendering the home uninhabitable).

These residences may be treated as though the demolition order is based on a determination that the house is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse. As a result, these residences may be demolished in accordance with more streamlined demolition requirements

Since no inspections are performed, the entire waste stream must be disposed of in a permitted Type I or II landfill or other LDEQ approved landfill that meets federal NESHAP disposal standards (such as an enhanced C & D landfill which are required to have additional controls to meet or exceed the federal standards under NESHAP (see 40 CFR § 61.154).).

b. Structurally Sound Homes

For the installations consisting of sound residential structures, the LDEQ requires a thorough inspection of such residential structures by an asbestos inspector accredited by the LDEQ. See attached "LDEQ Inspection Protocol for "thorough inspections," which is considered compliant with LESHAP.

D. Thorough Asbestos Inspections

Thorough asbestos inspections must be conducted by asbestos inspectors accredited by LDEQ. The LDEQ Inspection Protocol for "thorough inspections", which is considered compliant with LESHAP, must be followed when conducting a "thorough inspection" for the purposes of compliance with LESHAP.

E. Disposal of Waste Streams resulting from inspections and demolition activities

- Debris from residences that are being treated as structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse must be disposed of in LDEQ permitted Type I or II landfills authorized to accept asbestos or other LDEQ approved landfill that meets federal NESHAP disposal standards (such as an enhanced C & D landfill).

- Non-friable Category I and II ACM (Non-RACM) may be disposed of at designated areas within permitted Type III landfills that are LDEQ approved for Non-friable Category I and II disposition.

- RACM that has been removed from residences for which a thorough inspection has been conducted must be disposed of in permitted Type I or II landfills authorized to accept asbestos.

- C&D waste may be disposed of at LDEQ approved Construction and Debris waste sites.

F. Handling of Debris and Waste Materials from Demolition Activity

1. For installations where residences are being thoroughly inspected prior to demolition and RACM is identified, or where residences are being treated as structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse, appropriate procedures for asbestos emission control provided by LAC 33:III.5151.F.3 shall be employed. The wet method (fogging/misting) should be used prior to demolition, during demolition, and during loading of the material. Mist the houses, including asbestos-containing roofing shingles and siding, remove, segregate, and transport in an appropriate manner to a permitted asbestos Type I or II landfill, enhanced C&D landfill or regular C&D landfill as appropriate. The removal and segregation of material suspected to contain asbestos, including asbestos containing roofing and siding is recommended.

2. Each structure should be knocked down in a controlled manner to minimize excess breakage of asbestos containing material. Debris should be wetted during demolition, interim staging, and loading activities.

3. It may not be necessary that Category I asbestos containing material (vinyl tile, mastic, etc.) be removed and segregated from the construction and debris waste if it does not have a high probability of becoming friable. If this material does <u>not</u> become friable by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition, it may be disposed at a designated area in an approved C&D disposal site. Regarding Category I asbestos containing material, follow the LDEQ Inspection Protocol for "thorough inspections."

4. Removal of RACM from Inside Sound Structures

   For structurally sound structures, shut windows and doors. If they cannot be shut, install critical barriers (e.g. polyethylene sheeting). However, sufficient wetting is required to manage emissions during removal.
   a. Negative air is not required;
   b. The wet method must be employed to remove the regulated ACM;
   c. Regulated ACM waste must be bagged and labeled;

d. Bulk material left behind must be visually inspected and cleaned appropriately;
e. No air monitoring clearance is necessary;
f. Walls, ceilings, floors, etc. must be encapsulated to ensure ACM fibers are not being released during demolition and loading;
g. Follow demolition procedures as noted in this Guidance, and use OSHA worker protection guidelines.

Summary

The Department has determined that compliance with the above procedures is compliant with LESHAP requirements. Entities conducting activities in accordance with this document will be considered in compliance with LESHAP requirements.

APPENDIX D6

Letter, Blevins to Leggett, March 1, 2006

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 1200
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202-2733

March 1, 2006

Harold Leggett, Ph.D.
Assistant Secretary
Office of Environmental Compliance
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)
P.O. Box 4312
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312

Dear Dr. Leggett:

Thank you for the opportunity to review various drafts of the "LDEQ Protocol to Comply with the LESHAP Regulations (LESHAP Protocol)." I appreciate your willingness to incorporate EPA's comments into the latest draft (attachment to 1:35 pm email from Cheryl Nolan on March 1, 2006) of the LESHAP Protocol. EPA has reviewed this version of the Protocol and finds it to be consistent with the Federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for asbestos or allowed under EPA's No Action Assurance letters to LDEQ of February 3, 2006 and February 24, 2006.

I understand that LDEQ is planning to finalize the LESHAP Protocol today for distribution to various Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, as well as contractors, to aid in the demolition of hurricane-impacted residences. EPA supports the finalization and widespread distribution of the LESHAP Protocol.

I also personally appreciate LDEQ's efforts in preparing the LESHAP Protocol and your willingness to work with us on our comments. If EPA can be of further assistance in relation to this effort, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

for John Blevins
Director
Compliance Assurance and
Enforcement Division

cc: Lee Champagne, FEMA
Colonel Pearson, USCOE
Timothy Gouger, USCOE
Randy Hill, EPA HQ
Larry Starfield, EPA
David Gray, EPA
Sam Coleman, EPA
David Garcia, EPA

APPENDIX D7

LDEQ Inspection Protocol to comply with the term "thorough inspection"

An LDEQ accredited asbestos inspector performs an inspection whereby all suspect Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) is sampled and samples are analyzed by an LDEQ accredited laboratory, utilizing Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM):

This includes but is not limited to:

1- Friable material such as walls, ceilings, insulating materials, floor coverings, fire proofing, window caulking, etc;
2- Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable;
3- Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, in accordance with 40 CFR Subpart M-National Emission Standard for Asbestos, 61.141. Definitions; and
4- 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.

Category II material such as cement asbestos containing roofing shingles and siding are to be assumed ACM.

The number of samples taken shall be in accordance with the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA). Where feasible, AHERA should be employed with the exception of a partial inspection.

An inspector may make a determination that Category I material such as resilient floor covering, caulking, etc. is in good condition by administering hand pressure. If the material is not friable and in good condition, it is not necessary to sample the material because it is Category 1 in good condition that does not have a high probability of becoming regulated ACM, and is therefore considered to be non regulated.

Partial Inspection
Where a "thorough inspection" can be conducted on the majority of the structure, including sampling of suspect ACM if any is present, that procedure will be completed to the extent possible. If suspect RACM is present and verified by sampling to be RACM, the structure will be demolished and disposed as RACM. In the case where the partial inspection reveals either no suspect RACM or sampling demonstrates that no RACM is present, that part of the structure will be demolished as C&D debris.

After the unstable/inaccessible portions of the structure are made safe and accessible, the accredited asbestos inspector will verify that the materials in that part of the structure are homogeneous with the materials that were inspected during the partial inspection. If determined to be homogeneous and no other RACM is identified, the remainder of the structure will be determined to be C&D debris. However, if the

inspector determines that the materials in the unstable/inaccessible portion of the structure are not homogeneous or that RACM is present, the unstable/inaccessible portion of the structure will be demolished and disposed as RACM.

Louisiana Katrina/Rita NESHAP Matrix

(residential structures of 4 units or less- no condos, apartments or commercial buildings)

Revised 5/25/06

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	ACTIVITY	NESHAP	FLEXIBILITY WITH NAA LTR
UNSOUND STRUCTURE (structure subject to a governmental demolition order for which a thorough inspection is not possible)	inspection	Thorough inspection not required (due to structure being structurally unsound and in imminent danger of collapse). Structure is subject to a governmental demolition order.	1. Unsound structure definition expanded to include homes that are structurally unsound or moved off their foundation but not necessarily in danger of imminent collapse. (2/3/06-2/3/07) 2. Government issued demolition orders for groups of covered residences (e.g. a block, sub-division, or other appropriate geographic area) the same as an order based on individual determination. (2/3/06-2/3/07) 3. Unsound structures definition expanded to include homes that are uninhabitable for other environmental reasons. (2/24/06-2/24/07)
	pre-demolition	RACM removal not possible due to condition of structure Note: Exterior RACM may be removed (by certified contractor) if no visible emissions are generated, but **all waste** (both removed RACM and all other material from the remaining standing structure) must be disposed of in a NESHAP compliant landfill	N/A

* This is a general summary of the asbestos NESHAP requirements. The matrix does not include administrative requirements related to compliance with the asbestos NESHAPs (such as notification requirements). In order to determine the precise asbestos NESHAP requirements and EPA's No Action Assurance requirements that might apply in any given situation, please refer to the asbestos NESHAP regulations at 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M and the specific No Action Assurance letters.

	demolition	1. Must be wetted throughout demolition process (i.e. prior to and during the demolition process) to eliminate visible emissions. 2. Asbestos trained manager/ supervisor must be present	N/A
	transportation	Manage waste streams as RACM (wet and covered trucks)	N/A
	disposal	1. State asbestos permitted landfill, or 2. NESHAP compliant C&D landfill	1. Disposal of asbestos containing material in Enhanced C&D Landfills that are NESHAP compliant for post 1980 and all unsound residential structures per LDEQ determination. (2/24/06-2/24/07)
	inspection	1. Certified Inspectors required 2. Thorough inspection required of each structure (Attachment 1) 3. Structure is subject to a governmental demolition order.	N/A
SOUND STRUCTURE (structure subject to governmental demolition order thoroughly inspected)	pre-demolition	RACM removal 1. Certified contractor required 2. Adequately wet prior to removal to eliminate visible emissions. 3. Handle material in a way to prevent damage.	N/A
	demolition	Once RACM removed, no additional requirements- only C&D remaining (handle according to State/local requirements)	N/A
	transportation	1. RACM waste- place in leak-proof	N/A

* This is a general summary of the asbestos NESHAP requirements. The matrix does not include administrative requirements related to compliance with the asbestos NESHAPs (such as notification requirements). In order to determine the precise asbestos NESHAP requirements and EPA's No Action Assurance requirements that might apply in any given situation, please refer to the asbestos NESHAP regulations at 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M and the specific No Action Assurance letters.

		containers, wet, covered truck 2. C&D- no requirements (handle according to State/local requirements)	
	disposal	1. RACM waste- State asbestos permitted landfill 2. C&D waste- No requirements (handle according to State/local requirements)	N/A

Attachment

* This is a general summary of the asbestos NESHAP requirements. The matrix does not include administrative requirements related to compliance with the asbestos NESHAPs (such as notification requirements). In order to determine the precise asbestos NESHAP requirements and EPA's No Action Assurance requirements that might apply in any given situation, please refer to the asbestos NESHAP regulations at 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M and the specific No Action Assurance letters.