



City of Glenwood Springs
Building & Safety
101 W. 8th Street
Glenwood Springs, CO. 81601
(970) 384-6411

BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION CHECKLIST DEMOLITION*(Razing)

Demolition means to tear down completely, to do away with, or to raze. Renovation of a unit in place shall not be considered demolition.

NOTE: This is a general list of **required information**. More information may be required as each project is individually evaluated. When such a request is made, the application can progress only after the necessary information is received.



- Completed Demolition/Moved Building Permit application.
- Site plan showing all structures
- Photographs of the structure to help determine if it is an historic and/or archaeological resource.
- Approximate year of construction _____
- Architect (if applicable) _____

- Completed Asbestos Checklist attached.
- Completed and approved State of Colorado Demolition Permit (303.692.3100)



- ◆ **Building Division concerns: (384-6411)**
- ◆ **City Engineering concerns: (384-6435)**
Haul routes, restricted hours, special conditions, use of public rights-of-way
- ◆ **City Water Department concerns: (945-7685)**
Water service disconnect
- ◆ **Sewer Department concerns: (945-8372)**
Sewer service disconnect
- ◆ **Electric Department concerns (384-6351)**
Electrical service disconnect
- ◆ **Fire Department concerns: (384-6436)**
The Fire Department may wish to use this structure for a training exercise prior to demolition.

OWNER _____

JOB ADDRESS _____

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO# _____



Asbestos Waste Disposal Compliance Bulletin

reviewed/ revised June 2014

Asbestos is a naturally occurring fibrous mineral that is used in many applications for its fire resistance, noise insulation and electrical insulation properties. Common uses prior to the mid-1970s included building products such as pipe insulation, acoustical soundproofing, house insulation, fireproofing, house siding, floor coverings, roofing materials and heating and cooling systems.

There are two general forms of asbestos: friable and non-friable. Friable asbestos can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry and is the most dangerous form. Non-friable asbestos cannot easily be pulverized or reduced to a powder. Non-friable asbestos that is damaged to the extent that it can be crumbled or reduced to a powder by hand pressure must be handled and packaged like friable asbestos wastes. Resilient floor tile, roof felts, asphalt tiles, asphalts, mastics, and transite roofing shingles, siding and piping are considered non-friable forms of asbestos, unless they are or will be damaged during demolition or renovation activities.

Inhalation of asbestos fibers may cause cancer, so **inhalation of asbestos fibers and dust must be avoided**. The most important thing in handling, transporting or disposing of asbestos is to do so in a way that prevents airborne release of fibers or dust.

Regulatory Overview

Asbestos is regulated under the authority of multiple statutes. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates asbestos as a solid waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as a building material under the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), limits effluent discharges for asbestos fibers in water under the Clean Water Act and as an airborne contaminant under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants program (NESHAP) in accordance with the Clean Air Act.

The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requires notification of asbestos abatement activities and requires abatement contractors to follow certain procedures related to removing and packaging asbestos for disposal. It also requires specific work practices to be implemented to prevent releases of asbestos fibers to the air.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulates asbestos in work-related settings, while the Consumer Product Safety Commission regulates asbestos in consumer products.

The U. S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulates the packaging and transportation of friable asbestos and has designated asbestos as a hazardous material for purposes of transportation. The Department of Transportation has specific requirements for shipping documents, packaging, labeling, and vehicle placarding for friable asbestos. Friable asbestos must be loaded, handled and unloaded in a manner that will minimize occupational exposure to airborne asbestos fibers released during transit.

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (the department) has in-state authority to regulate asbestos under the Clean Air Act and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division and the Air Pollution Control Division share regulatory responsibility for asbestos.

The Air Pollution Control Division regulates inspection and assessment activities for asbestos as well as the safe removal and handling of asbestos-containing materials (abatement). The Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division regulates the proper disposal of asbestos-containing wastes and asbestos contaminated soils.

Building Remodeling and Demolition

Asbestos is often contained in buildings that are being demolished or renovated. During these operations, asbestos may be released as an airborne contaminant. State air pollution regulations require that inspections for asbestos-containing materials be conducted by a state-certified asbestos building inspector (CABI) prior to renovation or demolition of any building structure or facility component with an amount of asbestos containing materials that exceed regulatory thresholds (See Regulation 8, 5 CCR 1001-1-10, Part B). Insulation, drywall and other materials should be characterized prior to any remodeling or demolition activities. This can facilitate the business and liability management decisions, including disposal options, associated with the property. If the materials are determined to contain greater than 1% asbestos, abatement activities must occur prior to remodeling or demolition. The appropriate level of asbestos removal may be determined based on: 1) the regulatory requirements, 2) future use of the property and 3) the area(s) to be disturbed. In addition, a Notification of Demolition Form must be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Division, even if no asbestos was found during the inspection, along with payment of a notification fee. A ten (10) working day processing period is required before the demolition can proceed.

Friable asbestos-containing materials that will be disturbed must be removed prior to the start of remodeling or demolition activities. Federal and state regulations require written notification to the Air Pollution Control Division of planned asbestos abatement work, whether friable or non-friable, and a permit must be obtained before the start of such projects.

Asbestos abatement must include asbestos inspection, testing and removal, as appropriate, prior to renovation or demolition of the structure and in accordance with the Air Pollution Control Division's Regulation 8 and the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS). The abatement activities may include segregation of the asbestos-containing materials (including drywall, floor tiles, etc.) from the remainder of the potential construction and demolition debris as part of the pre-demolition activities, and disposal of each appropriately.

Some remodeling and demolition projects involve abatement of asbestos-containing material sufficient for current and near-term use of the building or space. These projects may not remove all of the friable or non-friable asbestos-containing material in the building or structure at the time of initial abatement activities. The remaining asbestos-containing materials will have to be addressed if they are impacted by other renovation or demolition activities at a later date.

Homeowners may remove asbestos in their primary residence themselves without obtaining a permit and without notifying the state of their activities so long as the home is owner-occupied. However, the department strongly recommends that they use a certified asbestos abatement contractor to minimize the risk of releasing asbestos fibers into the home.

The Air Pollution Control Division certifies asbestos abatement contractors, asbestos abatement workers, asbestos abatement supervisors, asbestos abatement project designers, asbestos building inspectors and management planners. Each discipline must complete an Air Pollution Control Division-approved course and pass a state test in order to be certified by the state of Colorado.

For questions regarding asbestos abatement and worker certification, please contact the Air Pollution Control Division at (303) 692-3100 or visit www.colorado.gov/cdphe/asbestos. This website includes information on notification, permitting, certification, training, the enforcement history of asbestos abatement contractors and a list of asbestos waste disposal sites. A list of certified asbestos abatement contractors is available in the yellow pages under "Asbestos Abatement" and "Asbestos Consulting and Testing," and on the Air Pollution Control Division website.

Generator Disposal Requirements

Homeowners and asbestos contractors must dispose of waste asbestos materials properly. The disposal of asbestos is regulated by the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division as a solid waste. Section 5 of the solid waste regulations (6 CCR 1007-2) includes regulations on packaging of asbestos for disposal and disposal criteria for landfills. The solid waste regulations require landfill operators to handle asbestos wastes in a specific manner.

Non-friable asbestos may be disposed of in compliance with Sections 5.1 and 5.2 of the regulations at a landfill that is specifically approved to accept such waste. Landfills can accept asbestos-containing materials for disposal only if they have included these wastes in their approved engineering design and operations plans, or have a waiver approved by the department and the county. The landfill operator must be contacted for approval prior to disposal.

Friable asbestos, and non-friable asbestos damaged to the point of being friable, may be disposed of in compliance with Sections 5.1 and 5.3 of the regulations at only five landfills expressly authorized to accept friable asbestos wastes by their certificates of designation. These include Denver Arapahoe Disposal Site in Aurora (303-690-4303), Conservation Services Inc. in Bennett (303-280-9336), Tower Landfill in Commerce City (303-371-5115), Milner Landfill in Routt County (970-875-0355) and the Mesa County Landfill near Grand Junction (970-241-6846). The Mesa County Landfill accepts friable asbestos wastes generated within Mesa County only. In all cases, the landfill operator must be contacted for approval prior to disposal.

Friable asbestos waste and non-friable asbestos waste damaged to the point of being friable must be properly packaged before being sent to the landfill. It must be tightly sealed, while wet, in at least two 6-mil, leak-tight polyethylene bags or in a wrapping or other container deemed equivalent by the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division. The outermost layer of the packaging must be labeled with a waste shipment manifest label that gives the name and address of the generator of the waste, and either of the following statements in letters at least 0.5 inches tall:

CAUTION
Contains Asbestos
Avoid Opening Or Breaking Container
Breathing Asbestos Is Hazardous
To Your Health

or

DANGER
Contains Asbestos Fibers
Avoid Creating Dust
Cancer And Lung Disease Hazard

There are no state regulations regarding the packaging of non-friable asbestos for disposal. The landfill should be contacted prior to disposal for any local requirements.

Non-friable vinyl-asbestos tile flooring and asphaltic roofing materials that are in good condition and not friable prior to demolition may be disposed of as construction and demolition materials as long as they are not ground into smaller pieces or otherwise rendered friable by the demolition activities.

Drywall and drywall finishing mud and joint compound, referred to simply as "mud," may contain asbestos. The percent of asbestos contained in drywall and its associated materials, including mud and tape, may be determined based on a representative composite sampling program. Drywall mud frequently has been found to contain a significant amount of asbestos (i.e., greater than 1%), while the substrate it is applied over may or may not contain any asbestos. The question, then, is how to handle this composite material in the event of a renovation or demolition project that will impact these materials.

Two distinct situations may occur: first, the demolition/renovation project may impact the mud alone, such as could be the case during a sanding operation, or second, the demolition/renovation project may impact the composite material (the mud and the substrate drywall it is applied over), such as would be the case in the demolition of the drywall.

In the first case, if the mud contains greater than 1% asbestos, the project must be handled as an asbestos abatement project, subject to all the applicable requirements of the Air Pollution Control Division. In the second case, the project is considered to be an asbestos abatement project if the amount of asbestos in the combined mud/drywall composite material is greater than 1%.

If, on the other hand, the mud contains 1% or less of asbestos, the material is not considered to be asbestos-containing material for purposes of the Air regulations and is not subject to the asbestos abatement requirements. Similarly, if the composite analysis indicates an asbestos content of 1% or less, even though the mud itself may be greater than 1%, the material is not considered to be asbestos-containing material and does not fall under the asbestos abatement requirements of the Air regulations. In both of these cases, the removed materials may be disposed of as construction and demolition debris (i.e., non-asbestos waste). The generator of the waste must keep adequate documentation, including all laboratory analytical data, to demonstrate to the landfill operator the concentration of asbestos in the materials being disposed.

If construction or demolition debris is commingled with any friable asbestos material, it all must be disposed of as asbestos-contaminated debris. Proper materials characterization and planning should occur early in the project to minimize the amount of asbestos-containing waste.

Landfill Disposal Requirements

Prior to accepting friable or non-friable asbestos materials, landfills are required to have written approval from the department and local governing authority. In order to accept asbestos containing materials, the facility must have approved asbestos acceptance and management practices in their engineering design and operations plan. Asbestos waste must be managed according to the solid waste regulations (6 CCR 1007-2) and air pollution control regulations (Regulation 8, 5 CCR 1001-10). If a facility is not approved to take friable or non-friable asbestos, they must have procedures in place to screen for asbestos containing materials in order to prevent unapproved wastes entering their facility.

Construction and demolition waste is considered to have the potential to contain asbestos and is said to be "suspect." The only construction and demolition materials not considered suspect are clean wood, metal and glass. In order for suspect material to be considered as not containing asbestos, one of the following demon-

strations must be made: 1) a demolition permit signed by a certified asbestos building inspector along with supporting evidence in the form of analytical testing certifying no asbestos containing materials were found during the inspection or 2) documentation demonstrating all materials used in construction of the structure, including any remodeling or alterations to the structure over the lifetime of the structure, are non-asbestos containing, along with a statement signed by the project architect or other qualified person (the qualifications of the other person are subject to department review and approval) certifying that no asbestos containing materials were used. Single verifiable waste streams can be certified as asbestos free using certification from the manufacturer that no asbestos was used to produce the material as long as documentation is provided (e.g., a chain of custody assurance) that provides direct evidence linking the waste stream to the manufacturer certification.

If a landfill is approved to accept asbestos wastes, the use of materials potentially containing asbestos, suspect materials with no demonstration of asbestos content and/or non-friable asbestos waste as alternate daily cover at the landfill may be approved on a case-by-case basis by the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division and the Air Pollution Control Division upon written request. If approved, use of such materials must follow all requirements for controlling asbestos according to the solid waste and air pollution control regulations. Such requirements include, but are not limited to:

- No heavy equipment can come into direct contact with the material;
- The material must be covered with 9 inches of soil or 18 inches of non-asbestos cover material within 24 hours of placement;
- Friable asbestos may not be used as alternate daily cover; and
- Only approved materials clearly specified in the approval letter and allowed by the engineering design and operations plan may be used.

Suspect materials that have been shown to contain 1% or less of asbestos may be used as alternate daily cover only with approval from the department. These materials cannot be ground into smaller pieces because even with materials containing 1% or less of asbestos, there is still a significant health risk when any asbestos fibers are released to the air.

For more information:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530

For abatement, renovation, demolition, training or certification questions, contact:

Air Pollution Control Division Asbestos Unit
Telephone: 303-692-3100
Email: asbestos@state.co.us

For disposal questions, contact:

Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division Solid Waste Permitting Unit
Telephone: 303-692-3300
Email: comments.hmwmd@state.co.us

Permit No.: _____
 Date Issued: _____
 Date Rec'd: _____

CITY OF GLENWOOD SPRINGS

101 W. 8th Street, Glenwood Springs, CO 81601
 (970) 384-6411 * (970) 945-8582 fax * (970) 384-6432 Inspections



DEMOLITION PERMIT APPLICATION

Address of Demolition: _____ Residential _____ Commercial _____

Demolition of: Entire Building _____ Partial Building _____ Interior Only _____ Exterior Only _____

Owner: _____ Address: _____ Phone: _____
 Contractor: _____ License No. _____ Phone: _____

Estimated Start Date: _____ Estimated Completion Date: _____

Describe work & type of structure: _____

Indicate Proposed Dumping Location: _____

Indicate Source of Fill Material: _____

Indicate below whether you intend to abandon or retain, for possible future service, the utility connections at the building demolition site by marking the appropriate boxes and signing below:

Water Abandon:
 Retain:

Sewer Abandon
 Retain

Electric Abandon
 Retain

It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain approval from all utility companies including, but not limited to, gas, phone, and cableTV prior to work. Any City Utility not abandoned by this permit will be automatically abandoned two years from the date of this permit if not put back into service during the 2 year period.

Applicant: _____ Date: _____

IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON TO PERFORM WORK OTHER THAN DESIGNATED IN THIS PERMIT

1. All construction and backfilling will be done to City specifications.
2. It will be the contractor's responsibility to notify all utility companies (1-800-922-1987) 48 hours in advance of any excavation or digging during demolition.
3. Repairs to damaged existing utilities will be back charged to the contractor doing the work.
4. This permit shall be kept available on the job site for the duration of the work.
5. The permittee shall be responsible for the repair of any deficiencies in the right-of-way caused by the work for a full year after completion date. Failure to respond within 48 hours will authorize City forces to make the necessary repairs and back charge those repairs to the permittee. Emergency conditions will be repaired by the City immediately and back charged. All repairs to public right-of-ways will comply with Ordinance #5 of the Glenwood Municipal Code and coordinated through the City of Glenwood Springs Engineering Department (970) 384-6435.
6. The Building Department (384-6411) shall be notified by request 24 hours prior to backfill for an inspection of the work.
7. Work shall not be accepted by the City until all provisions are met by the contractor.
8. Contractors are required to maintain a current City license with proof of workman's compensation and public liability and property damage insurance.
9. The permittee should contact all property owners that will be affected by the demolition and keep them apprised of schedule and progress.
10. If it is determined that a building will not be constructed in place of the demolished building, the applicant shall backfill, grade and Revegetate the site prior to expiration of the permit (See IBC section 105.5 for expiration date)
11. The applicant shall obtain a Street Obstruction Permit prior to any work that would require a street closure of any kind.
12. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide for dust control on the site during demolition.
13. It is the applicant's responsibility to control dirt and debris from entering the public right-of-ways during demolition. Clean up must be achieved by the applicant in a manner other than water wash into the storm sewers.

14. Special Provisions:

WHEN SIGNED BELOW AND FEE IS PAID THIS APPLICATION IS YOUR PERMIT

Owner/Contractor _____ Date _____

Building Department _____ Date _____

Abandonment Fee\$ _____ Permit Fee: \$ _____