Vermiculite Policies & Procedures Overview:
As the Vermont weatherization network has worked to better understand vermiculite and formulate programmatic strategies relating to vermiculite numerous written communications on the topic have been issued.

This appendix is intended to clarify the following:

1. Which documentation regarding the vermiculite topic are currently in effect.
2. The order of precedence to follow for the documented protocols currently in effect.
3. Any guidance issued prior to March, 1st 2016 regarding vermiculite that is not specifically included—or referred to—in this appendix of the technical policies and procedures manual is no longer in effect.

The Order of Precedence for Vermiculite Policy Documents is as Follows:

1. **Vermont Wx Program Notice 2015-2**
   This guidance updates and expands vermiculite policies and requires the use of a new form at every client home entitled, “ACM Notice of Presence of Vermiculite”.

2. **Vermont Wx Program Notice 2014-1**
   This guidance from July 2014 remains in effect. It outlines programmatic expectations in regards to households with vermiculite insulation.

3. **ACM Notice of Presence of Vermiculite**
   This form must be used at any home with asbestos containing material.

4. **EPA’s Fact Sheet “Protect Your Family from Asbestos-Contaminated Vermiculite Insulation”**
   This fact sheet must be provided and the information within to all clients with vermiculite insulation.

5. **Vermont Department of Health’s, “Planning for Renovations and Demolitions: Asbestos and What You Need to Know”**
   This must be provided to any client / household with a known asbestos containing material.

6. **Individual Weatherization Agency Vermiculite Waivers**
   Each agency is required to use its own Vermiculite Waiver that has been approved by OEO, at any home with vermiculite insulation before proceeding with Wx service.
TO: Vermont Weatherization Program

DATE: October 26, 2015

SUBJECT: Update on Vermiculite Policies and Procedures, and new Vermiculite form for clients

BACKGROUND: The Weatherization of eligible homes that contain asbestos containing materials (ACM) such as vermiculite has not been an automatic deferral since July 1, 2014. This WPN is intended to summarize policies and funding regarding Vermiculite and to implement a “Notice of Presence of Vermiculite or ACM” form for use at any home where suspect asbestos containing material has been visually noted (which includes Vermiculite and other asbestos containing materials).

PURPOSE: This Wx Program Notice is being issued to outline certain procedures that must be followed by all agencies when suspect ACM or Vermiculite insulation is found in a home. This Program Notice supersedes any and all previously issued Letter Series and Policies dealing with Vermiculite Insulation.

POLICY: Homes shall not be deferred due to the presence of vermiculite. In an effort to further enhance clear communication with Wx clients, the new form (attached) shall be used. This form is to replace any existing Vermiculite Deferral forms still in use and meant to provide clear and documented information to clients regarding Vermiculite.

KEY POINTS:
- When Vermiculite Insulation or other suspect ACM’s are suspected in a home the client shall receive client education / coaching on current policies and procedures highlighted in the attached form “Notice of Presence of Vermiculite Insulation or other Asbestos Containing Material” and Wx Program Notice 2014-1 which is still in effect.
- The Weatherization client shall not be deferred Weatherization Service due to the presence of vermiculite. Some homes may still be able to be served without additional funds. For example, if Vermiculite is an area that does not need to be treated, the alternative approach can be used, VLITE funds can be used, small scale clean-up costs when included as an incidental repair screen as cost effective, etc.. See Wx Program Notice 2014-1 for these specifics.
• If present vermiculite is so pervasive that addition funds will be required to Wx the home, then the client must be “referred” to other funding sources and assistance. Guidance to clients will still be provided by the Weatherization Program if they are “referred”.

• There are several potential funding sources available for asbestos remediation including VLITE funds. These are the Heat Saver Loan, and the Zonolite Trust tailored to help Wx clients with vermiculite in their homes. Some clients may also have the ability to provide their own funds.

• All clients shall be informed of their options to remediate the existing vermiculite and the requirements needed for Wx to resume made clear. Ultimately the Agency should defer technical asbestos specifics to certified Asbestos Project Designers, however for example, a client with 6 inches of vermiculite throughout their entire attic should be told... “Mrs. Smith, In order for us to continue with the Weatherization of your home, the vermiculite in your home needs to be abated / removed in a VDH compliant manner, or the hybrid project completed. Our Wx Program works with the following Asbestos Project designers who can provide you with assistance and details, and the following funding sources are available.....”. “Also, as documented in the client form, a final clearance test is required before Wx resumes”.

• If there is the potential to use VLITE funds on a project, the client should be made aware of this possibility.

• Households with vermiculite or other ACM shall still receive coaching and EVT services.

• It should be made clear that the Weatherization Program is an Energy Efficiency Program that is not licensed, funded, or qualified to abate or remediate asbestos and that the program is following state and federal laws that require asbestos abatement to be conducted by a Vermont licensed asbestos removal contractor whenever Vermiculite if found.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 26, 2015

State of Vermont
Office of Economic Opportunity
103 South Main Street
Waterbury, VT 05671-1801
www.dcf.vermont.gov/oeo
Vermont Wx Program Notice 2014-1

TO: Weatherization Directors

DATE: July 1, 2014

SUBJECT: Weatherization of Homes that contain Vermiculite Insulation

BACKGROUND: Homes containing vermiculite insulation have been deferred Weatherization service since 2011. This has precluded 10-15% of the clients who apply every year from receiving weatherization. These clients typically live in the draftiest and poorest insulated homes in Vermont, in which the Wx Program is required to prioritize.

PURPOSE: This Wx Program Notice is being issued to outline steps that shall be taken by all agencies when Vermiculite insulation is found in a home. This Program Notice supersedes any and all previously issued Letter Series and Policies dealing with Vermiculite Insulation.

POLICY: The Office of Economic Opportunities Weatherization Program is setting forth a policy and protocol for each Weatherization Agency to follow when they encounter Vermiculite Insulation in a home. **No longer is existing vermiculite insulation an automatic cause for deferment.** Depending on the location and extent of the vermiculite, a client may be eligible for immediate Wx service, while others may need outside funding and further time consideration. Regardless, an agency shall follow the steps and procedures herein to provide Wx service where possible.

PROCESS:
At the energy audit:
- An audit shall continue when an energy auditor finds vermiculite insulation in a home. No blower door shall be done when a home has vermiculite insulation, and no disturbance of the vermiculite shall occur.
- An energy auditor shall take notes on where the vermiculite is found, how large of an area it covers, and any other pertinent information. Pictures should document the presence and scope of vermiculite.
- The client shall be made aware that their home contains vermiculite and that its presence may or may not require other funds in order to Wx their home. (this determination shall be made based on the information below).
Determining Wx Work Scope: The process of weatherizing a home with Vermiculite Insulation will normally fall into 4 scenarios. The energy auditor, after taking sufficient notes, will determine which scenario a home falls into. Once the process for treatment is determined, full and clear disclosure of this process and potential risk to the client will be made. The client must then decide whether or not to proceed with Weatherization and sign the appropriate Vermiculite waiver acknowledging such. The four scenario’s are:

**Scenario’s**

1. **Vermiculite is found in an area that does not need Wx treatment, or where weatherization work will not disturb vermiculite:** Ex. In a chimney, or at the base of a chimney, or in the exterior walls. Wx service shall continue providing the client is made aware of the potential dangers of Vermiculite and agrees to proceeding with Wx, and signs a waiver acknowledging such. Treat the home as normal. Don’t disturb the vermiculite and **don’t do a blower door test** at any point. Estimate pre and post blower door readings and document in Hancock Energy Software.

2. **Vermiculite is found in an area less than 10 sf.:** Ex. A small amount found in an area of an attic. This vermiculite can be cleaned up via a “small scale, short duration” procedure by a certified asbestos contractor. The cost of this clean up shall be screened towards the overall cost of the job (via Incidental Repair) and if the SIR meets or exceeds 1.2 the cost shall be charged to the Wx project. If the cost doesn’t screen, then the client should be made aware of this cost and be referred to other programs that can provide funding for this vermiculite work.

3. **Vermiculite is found in large quantities (>10 sf.) in an area that needs to be treated by Wx:** Ex. Vermiculite is found throughout the attic or kneewalls. Either abatement or the “hybrid” approach shall be prescribed and the client made aware of how much non Wx funds are required for their Wx project to continue. They shall be referred to other funding sources.

4. **Vermiculite is found while crew is in the process of working in the home:** Ex. The crew are insulating walls and after drilling a hole they find vermiculite. If vermiculite is found in a wall cavity, do not treat that wall cavity or adjacent wall cavities, but resume Wx (do not do a blower door test and do not disturb vermiculite). **NOTE:** When vermiculite is found, the crew should immediately contact their supervisor who should notify and educate the client and have waiver signed before resuming Wx (if client agrees to proceeding of course). If vermiculite if found in an attic or kneewall, stop work and refer to scenario 2 or 3. Resume crew work once the vermiculite is treated appropriately.

**Key Items:**

- The client must be made aware of the potential dangers of vermiculite, agree to proceeding with Wx, be made aware of the process and sign a waiver authorizing Weatherization.
- Agreements or contracts with asbestos consultants / contractors are required for Scenario 2, 3, and in some cases 4 above. Projects must follow and adhere to all State of VT Asbestos Rules and Regulations.
- The One-Touch referral tool shall be used when referring clients to alternative Vermiculite funding. Each agency is encouraged to initially meet with the individuals at their local USDA Rural Development, Healthy Homes / Home Ownership Centers, etc. to inform them of this process and help stream line or make the referral process easier for the client.
- Agencies must carry appropriate insurance for working in homes containing vermiculite (insurance is not intended to work with, disturb or abate vermiculite).
- All work done by Wx in a home with Vermiculite will be done in a manner that won’t disturb Vermiculite.
• Full and clear disclosure that vermiculite exists and may contain asbestos, and the potential dangers of such must be made with the client, and a waiver documenting such signed. To be clear, it is the clients’ choice to move ahead once they are educated on the matter.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 3, 2014
Notice of Presence of Vermiculite Insulation or other Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)

Agency: ____________________________  Agency employee: ________________

Client / Participant Name: ____________________________ Phone#: ________________

Address: ____________________________________________________________________________

Date of Inspection: ____________________________

The above named Weatherization Agency has identified suspect asbestos containing materials (ACM) in one of the following categories at the residence identified above:

Miscellaneous Materials (MM) - shingles, siding or hardboard, floor coverings, wallboard
Surfacing Material (SM) - troweled or textured coatings on walls or ceilings
Thermal System Insulation (TSI) - associated Heating and Ventilation system
Vermiculite Attic Insulation (VAI) - A suspect ACM commonly used in attics, but is commonly found as loose fill in wall cavities or void spaces in buildings.

The above referenced building system materials have the potential to contain asbestos, which if physically impacted in a manner that creates friable conditions or creates airborne dusts, can be an inhalation hazard. Any confirmed or presumed ACM must be managed, controlled or removed using methods that are in accordance with the Vermont Regulations for Asbestos Control, prior to the installation of weatherization materials in your home. This presence of ACM makes the weatherization of your home more complicated with increased costs for control or removal. Weatherization Funding cannot be used for the remediation of vermiculite or other ACM containing materials. The presence of asbestos or vermiculite in your home is not a cause for automatic deferral and the Weatherization of your home is still possible, however it will likely entail participation from you in acquiring a low interest loan, or grant, or other financial assistance. This all depends on the amount and location of the vermiculite or other ACM and whether its location prohibits normal Weatherization. The Weatherization Program will explain and guide you through this process to ensure you have all the information required to decide on how to move forward with the Weatherization of your home. Below are some critical pieces of information, along with the attached informational brochures.

- Creating dust by disturbance is what can cause vermiculite and other ACM to be harmful.
- Asbestos exposure risks are reduced by avoiding inadvertent or intentional disturbance of ACM.
vermiculite or other presumed ACM. Normal Weatherization procedures, without proper control or removal of ACM would create elevated asbestos exposure risk concerns for building occupants and the weatherization personnel.

- The Weatherization Program will visually evaluate the location and amount of presumed vermiculite or other ACM in your home and provide you with options, that would enable the weatherization your home in a safe and effective manner.
- Unfortunately there are very limited funds to pay for any removal of vermiculite or other ACM; therefore you may likely need to acquire other funding such as low interest loans or grants, or your own funds to pay for the ACM abatement.
- The Weatherization agency will refer you to the available resources and provide you with information that will help you make the best decision for your home. This includes funding sources as well as a listing of Vermont Licensed Asbestos Contractors found at the following link http://healthvermont.gov/enviro/asbestos/documents/asbestos_consult_contractor_list.pdf
- Proper testing of Vermiculite for the presence of asbestos is difficult and expensive, with the high probability of the presence of asbestos resulting. Sampling must be done in a specific manner and analysis more extensive thus expensive than normal asbestos lab testing. A “non-detect” finding is required by all samples in order to consider the home free of asbestos. Testing is not recommended without consulting the Department of Health to ensure that the sampling and testing method used will be acceptable. The Vermont Weatherization Program does not test Vermiculite insulation.
- Self-removal of Vermiculite is not advised but is allowable in Vermont IF done in accordance with the requirements of the Vermont Regulations for Asbestos Control, which can be viewed at the following web link: http://healthvermont.gov/regs/asbestos_control_reg.pdf. Self-removal requires all the same procedures and equipment and testing that a certified contractor must do, however a permit is not required. A clearance inspection report must be provided as specified below. Warning: Unless you are an asbestos abatement worker you are likely not qualified to remove vermiculite yourself.
- For any asbestos removal project, a clearance inspection report (a post abatement visual inspection and air quality clearance) must be provided by an independent, third-party Vermont Licensed asbestos project monitor. This is a regulatory requirement. A copy of this clearance inspection report must be provided before weatherization work can be performed.

**Location / Description of known Asbestos Containing Material** that is hindering Weatherization:
(example: 3 inches of vermiculite insulation in main attic)

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**The following is required before Wx can proceed at your home:** (example: abatement of main attic insulation, or Hybrid treatment)

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**The following contractors have worked with the Wx programs in VT** and are familiar of the treatments and requirements for Wx to resume, the others found at the link above are also able to assist you.
I (the Weatherization client / participant) clearly understand that the vermiculite or other ACM in my home complicates the Weatherization process and may require other funding sources in order to weatherize my home. I also understand that any removal of Vermiculite Insulation or other ACM must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Vermont Regulations for Asbestos Control which includes clearance inspection and testing, in order for my home to be weatherized.

Participant Signature:______________________________________________________
Date:________________________

Weatherization Agency Rep:_________________________ Date:________________________

If you have any questions regarding the information outlined above please contact the Weatherization Agency listed above. If you still have questions then contact the State Weatherization Program Administrator at the State Office of Economic Opportunity at 769-6499.
FACT SHEET
Protect Your Family from Asbestos-Contaminated Vermiculite Insulation

Why should I be concerned about asbestos-contaminated vermiculite insulation?
A mine near Libby, Montana was the source of over 70 percent of all vermiculite sold in the U.S. from 1919 to 1990. There was also a deposit of asbestos at that mine, so the vermiculite from Libby was contaminated with asbestos. Vermiculite from Libby was used in the majority of vermiculite insulation in the U.S and was often sold under the brand name Zonolite. If you have vermiculite insulation in your home, you should assume this material may be contaminated with asbestos and be aware of steps you can take to protect yourself and your family from exposure to asbestos.

What is vermiculite?
Vermiculite is a naturally-occurring mineral composed of shiny flakes, resembling mica. When heated to a high temperature, flakes of vermiculite expand as much as 8-30 times their original size. The expanded vermiculite is a light-weight, fire-resistant, and odorless material and has been used in numerous products, including insulation for attics and walls. Sizes of vermiculite products range from very fine particles to large (coarse) pieces nearly an inch long.

How can I tell if my insulation is made from vermiculite?
Look at the photos on this website and then look at the insulation without disturbing it. Vermiculite insulation is a pebble-like, pour-in product and is usually gray-brown or silver-gold in color.

Typical vermiculite insulation  
Vermiculite insulation between attic joists
How can I tell if my vermiculite insulation contains asbestos?
You should assume that vermiculite insulation is from Libby and treat the material as if it contained asbestos by not disturbing it or by using a trained professional if it needs to be removed. Since the Libby mine was estimated to be the source of over 70 percent of all vermiculite sold in the U.S. from 1919 to 1990 and vermiculite from Libby was contaminated with asbestos, further testing is not necessary to take the appropriate precautions. While you can hire a trained professional to test your attic for asbestos, this may be expensive and depending on the methods used, might give you erroneous results. We do not recommend that you open your walls to check for vermiculite.

Is my family at risk of exposure to asbestos if we have vermiculite insulation?
Asbestos causes cancer and other diseases. There is no known safe level of asbestos exposure. Asbestos fibers must be airborne to cause a health risk through inhalation, so the first step is not to disturb the material, which would release more fibers into the air. If you remove or disturb the insulation, it is probable that you may inhale some asbestos fibers – the degree of health risk depends on how much and how often this occurred. If you do not go into your attic, handle, or disturb the insulation, it is likely that you will not be exposed to asbestos fibers from vermiculite insulation.

Also, you need to consider if any disturbance of the insulation – possibly by a contractor doing work in your attic -- may result in the fibers being deposited into other areas of your house where an exposure might be possible.

Will I or members of my family become ill if any of us has personally removed or handled insulation that contained asbestos?
It is not possible to say whether your exposure may result in disease. Exposure to asbestos increases your risk of developing lung diseases including asbestosis, lung cancer, or mesothelioma, and disease may not occur until decades after exposure. The risk of disease increases as the level, duration, and frequency of exposure increases. That risk is made worse by smoking.

If you are concerned about possible exposure, talk to your doctor and consider consulting a physician who specializes in lung diseases, also known as a pulmonologist. For more information on asbestos-related diseases see the Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry web site at www.atsdr.cdc.gov/asbestos/asbestos/health_effects/.

What should I do if I have vermiculite insulation?
YOU SHOULD ASSUME THE VERMICULITE CONTAINS ASBESTOS AND DO NOT DISTURB IT! Any disturbance could potentially release asbestos fibers into the air. If you absolutely have to go in your attic and it contains vermiculite insulation, you should limit the number of trips you make and shorten the length of those trips in order to help limit your potential exposure.

We recommend that you:
• Leave vermiculite insulation undisturbed in your attic or in your walls.
• Do not store boxes or other items in your attic if it contains vermiculite insulation.
• Do not allow children to play in an attic with vermiculite insulation.
• Do not attempt to remove the insulation yourself.
• Hire a professional asbestos contractor if you plan to remodel or conduct renovations that would disturb the vermiculite in your attic or walls to make sure the material is safely handled and/or removed.

What if I occasionally need to go into my attic — how can I reduce my exposure?
We recommend that you make every effort not to disturb vermiculite insulation in your attic or walls. If you occasionally need to go into your attic, you should:

• Make every effort to stay on the floored part of your attic and do not disturb the insulation. For asbestos to present a problem for the homeowner, it must be disturbed so that microscopic fibers are released into the air.
• Wear protective equipment. Common dust masks do not protect you against asbestos fibers. You should at least wear an OSHA-approved respirator and appropriate protective clothing and eye protection as indicated in OSHA workplace standards. For information on OSHA-approved personal protection, visit OSHA’s website at http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/respiratoryprotection/index.html
• Consider storing boxes or other materials elsewhere in your home.
• If you must perform activities that may disturb the vermiculite insulation, such as moving boxes (or other materials), do so as gently as possible to minimize the disturbance.
• Leave the attic immediately after the disturbance.
• Do not track vermiculite insulation or associated dust into the living spaces of your home.
• If you need work done in your attic or in your home’s walls which will disturb vermiculite insulation, such as the installation of cable or utility lines, hire trained and certified asbestos professionals who can safely do the work.

Will the insulation contaminate the rest of my house?
It is possible that vermiculite insulation can sift through cracks in the ceiling, around light fixtures, or around ceiling fans. You can prevent this by sealing the cracks and holes that insulation could pass through. In addition, some air ventilation systems may disturb the insulation. If you think that fibers are getting into your living space, then you should contact an accredited asbestos inspector to help determine if you are at risk for exposure to asbestos.

Where can I get information on removal of the insulation?
Removing the insulation yourself could potentially spread harmful asbestos fibers throughout your home, putting you and your family at risk. We recommend using a trained and certified asbestos professional to conduct asbestos removal work using a “negative pressure enclosure” technique. This technique prevents asbestos fibers from escaping the attic into the rest of the house.

Certified asbestos contractors are required to ensure they properly remove the asbestos without causing additional contamination. To find the name of a local asbestos removal contractor in
your state, please go to the state map on EPA’s web site at http://epa.gov/asbestos/pubs/regioncontact2.html. Your state environmental agency can confirm that the company’s credentials are current.

What if I was exposed to asbestos-containing vermiculite as a contractor or through other activities that may have disturbed vermiculite?
The majority of people who contract asbestos disease were exposed through working with asbestos materials in their workplace. If you are concerned that you may have been exposed to asbestos, you may want to consult a physician who specializes in lung disease. For more information and to obtain a fact sheet concerning occupational exposure to asbestos, contact the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) at: 1-800-35-NIOSH, or http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/asbestos/.

Where can I get more information?
To learn more about vermiculite and asbestos, visit EPA’s Web site www.epa.gov/asbestos, or contact the following sources:

General Information
EPA’s Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Assistance Information Service: Asbestos Line:
1-800-471-7127
EPA Asbestos Ombudsman: 1-800-368-5888
EPA's Asbestos Home Page: http://www.epa.gov/asbestos/

Health Information
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR):
http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/asbestos/

Worker Safety
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA):
http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/asbestos/

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH):
http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/asbestos/

Consumer Products

Mineralogy
United States Geological Survey (USGS):
http://mineras.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/asbestos/
What is asbestos and how can it affect health?

Asbestos is a mineral fiber. There are several types of asbestos fibers. Asbestos was added to a variety of products to strengthen them and to provide heat insulation and fire resistance.

Breathing asbestos fibers can lead to an increased risk of serious diseases such as:
- Asbestosis – a fibrotic scarring of the lungs
- Lung Cancer
- Mesothelioma – a cancer of the lining of the chest and the abdominal cavity

The risk of lung cancer and Mesothelioma increases with the number of fibers inhaled. The risk of lung cancer from inhaling asbestos fibers is also greater if you smoke. People who get asbestosis have usually been exposed to high levels of asbestos for a long time. The symptoms of these diseases do not usually appear until about 20 to 30 years after the first exposure to asbestos.

Most people exposed to small amounts of asbestos, as we all are in our daily lives, do not develop these health problems. However, if disturbed, asbestos material may release asbestos fibers, which can be inhaled into the lungs. The fibers can stay there for a long time, increasing the risk of disease. Asbestos material that would crumble easily if handled, or that has been sawed, scraped, or sanded into a powder or dust, is more likely to create a health hazard.

Where is asbestos found and when can it be a problem?

Until the 1970s, many types of building products and insulation materials used in buildings and homes contained asbestos. Common products in heating systems that might have contained asbestos in the past include:
- Steam pipes, boilers, and furnace ducts insulated with an asbestos pipe wrap, blanket, or asbestos paper tape
- Resilient floor tiles (vinyl asbestos, asphalt, and rubber), the backing on vinyl sheet flooring, and adhesives used for installing floor tile
- Cement sheet, millboard, and paper used as insulation around furnaces and wood burning stoves
- Door gaskets in boilers, furnaces, and wood stoves
- Soundproofing or decorative material sprayed on walls and ceilings
- Patching and joint compounds for walls and ceilings, and textured paints
- Asbestos cement roofing, shingles, and siding

Asbestos can be present in new construction.
It is important to note that asbestos has not been fully banned in the United States. Several modern building materials can still legally contain asbestos, including (but not limited to):

- Vinyl floor tiles and associated adhesives
- Cement shingles, sheets, and pipes
- Pipeline wrap
- Roofing felt and coatings
- Gaskets, non-roofing coatings

**Planning for a building renovation or demolition**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Vermont Department of Health have specific requirements where renovation and demolition activities take place.

- Prior to the renovation or demolition there must be an inspection for suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACM).
- This applies only in those areas which will be disturbed by either the renovation or demolition.
- This inspection must be conducted by a Vermont-licensed asbestos inspector.

**Under the law, both the building owner and contractor are responsible to ensure that the inspection has been conducted prior to the renovation or demolition.**

**What happens if the inspector finds asbestos-containing materials (ACM) in the building?**

- The ACM must be removed by a Vermont-licensed abatement contractor prior to the work.
- The abatement contractor will have to notify the Department prior to the abatement and obtain a project permit if the amount of ACM to be removed is greater than 10 linear or square feet.
- Abatements involving less than 10 linear or square feet do not require a project permit, but the abatement contractor does need to provide notification to the Department immediately following the abatement.

  - For demolitions – In addition to the asbestos removal requirements stated above, you must notify the EPA and the Health Department 10 working days prior to starting asbestos removal and demolition by completing and submitting the standard form available on-line: [http://healthvermont.gov/enviro/asbestos/asbestosregulatoryprogram.aspx](http://healthvermont.gov/enviro/asbestos/asbestosregulatoryprogram.aspx)

**What happens if the inspector does not find asbestos-containing materials in the building?**

**RENOVATION** – You proceed with your project.

**DEMOLITION** – You must notify the EPA and the Health Department 10 working days prior to the demolition starting – the web link to the standard form is provided above.

The Asbestos Regulatory Program provides certification lists of Inspectors, Contractors, and Laboratories. We have guidance on sampling and work standards and can provide you with technical assistance and additional information about State and Federal requirements.