



CITY OF TRINIDAD LANDFILL

2401 N. State Street
Trinidad, CO 81082
Telephone: (719) 846-2538
www.Trinidad.co.gov

Asbestos Disposal

City of Trinidad Landfill

Engineering Design and Operations Policy 4.5.6 Asbestos

Definitions (per Section 1.2 of 6 CCR 1007-2)

a. **Asbestos-containing material (ACM)** means any material that contains more than one percent (1%) asbestos by weight, area or volume.

b. **Asbestos waste** means any asbestos-containing material whether it contains friable or non-friable asbestos, that is not intended for further use. This term includes but is not limited to asbestos mill tailings, asbestos from pollution control devices, and containers that contain asbestos.

c. **Friable asbestos** means any asbestos waste that can be pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry.

d. **Non-friable asbestos** means any asbestos waste other than friable asbestos waste. Examples of non-friable asbestos include asbestos cement pipe, asbestos roofing liner, vinyl asbestos floor coverings, and asbestos-containing packings/gaskets.

Non-friable asbestos waste will be accepted at the Trinidad Landfill in accordance with the Trinidad Landfill Operating Policy found in **Attachment D** (see below). Non-friable asbestos waste will be disposed of in a designated area near the north end of the landfill. The City requires that customers wishing to dispose of non-friable asbestos waste call ahead to notify the Landfill of the shipment, so that a pit can be prepared. Friable asbestos waste is not planned to be accepted at this time. Non-friable asbestos waste special handling requirements are described in Sections 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 of the Regulations. In accordance with these regulations, the City will cover all non-friable asbestos waste with at least 9 inches of soil or 18 inches of non-asbestos containing material within 24 hours of waste receipt. All placement and compaction activities for loads containing non-friable asbestos waste will be performed with care to minimize any increase in friability of the material. Operators shall minimize the potential for release from and exposure to non-friable asbestos waste after placement in the disposal area, and shall not compact the waste prior to application of cover materials. Compaction equipment will not be allowed to come into contact with asbestos waste, containers, or packaging. All applicable National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

(NESHAP) regulations will also be followed.

Attachment D
City of Trinidad Landfill
Operating Policy

MEMO

TO: Landfill Personnel

FROM: Mike Valentine, Public Works Director

SUBJECT: Asbestos Disposal

DATE: February 11, 2005

The City of Trinidad Municipal Landfill will accept non-friable asbestos waste for disposal. Per the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, non-friable waste is “any asbestos waste other than friable asbestos waste.” Friable asbestos waste is defined as “any asbestos waste that can be pulverized or reduces to powder by hand pressure when dry.”

We require that any non-friable asbestos waste delivered to the landfill for disposal be placed in 3 mil leak tight plastic bags.

The gatekeeper or landfill operator must be informed of the asbestos so that the public works director and/or supervisor can be notified. Any manifest presented with the asbestos shall be passed along to the Public Works Director for file retention the required three years.

The load shall be directed to the designated area as identified on the site survey topographic map and earthen cover placed over the asbestos immediately.

Revised: January 18, 2005

Household Asbestos-Containing Wastes

Removal. Asbestos is the name given to a group of naturally occurring fibrous minerals. Because asbestos fibers are very stable and resistant to both heat and chemicals, they are added to many products to add strength, durability and fire resistance. Asbestos has not been totally banned from being added to building products and may be found in homes of any age, including new construction. Products that may contain asbestos include floor tile and mastics (glue), roofing shingles, wall and ceiling textures, linoleum, drywall and drywall joint compound, vermiculite insulation, cement board shingles and siding, and pipe, duct and boiler insulation.

Asbestos may be either friable or nonfriable. Friable asbestos can be crumbled to a powder by hand when dry and is the most dangerous form. Nonfriable asbestos cannot easily be pulverized to a powder, but nonfriable asbestos-containing products can be damaged to the extent that it becomes friable during handling or demolition activities. Elevated concentrations of airborne asbestos can occur after cutting, breaking or sanding asbestos-containing materials.

The most important thing in removing, handling, transporting, and disposing of asbestos is to do so in a manner that prevents airborne release of asbestos fibers. Inhalation of asbestos fibers may cause cancer. Even though homeowners may remove asbestos themselves in their primary residence without obtaining a permit from the [Air Pollution Control Division](#), they should contact that division for guidance on health and safety precautions before beginning work. If homeowners choose not to do the removal themselves, they must hire a contractor certified by the Air Pollution Control Division to do the work.

Disposal. Homeowners and/or their certified asbestos contractors must dispose of waste asbestos materials properly. Disposal requirements for commercial contractors also apply to homeowners, whether they do the work themselves or have a contractor do it. Landfill operators are required to handle asbestos wastes separately from other wastes, so it is important to contact them prior to disposal.

Non-friable asbestos may be accepted by any landfill as long as the landfill has included it in their approved waste acceptance plan. Contact the landfill operator for approval prior to transporting the waste for disposal. There are no state regulations regarding the packaging of nonfriable asbestos for disposal, though local landfills may have their own requirements.

Friable asbestos waste and nonfriable asbestos waste damaged to the point of being friable must be properly packaged before being transported to the landfill. It must be tightly sealed 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

Friable asbestos and nonfriable asbestos damaged to the point of being friable may be disposed of only in landfills expressly authorized to accept these wastes. Currently, there are seven approved landfills in Colorado:

Denver-Arapahoe Disposal Site, Aurora (303-690-4303)
Colorado Springs Landfill, Colorado Springs (719-683-2600)
Conservation Services Inc. Landfill, Bennett (303-662-4089)
Milner Landfill, Milner (970-875-0355)
Orchard Mesa Landfill, Grand Junction (970-241-6846) (accepted from Mesa County only)
Southside Landfill, Pueblo (719-948-2100)
Tower Landfill, Commerce City (303-371-5115)