

RENOVATION AND DEMOLITION

"RED FLAG" LIST



THIS LIST HAS BEEN DESIGNED AS AN AID TO LOCAL OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN RENOVATION AND DEMOLITION. IF YOU SEE ANY OF THE ACTIVITIES LISTED INSIDE, PLEASE CALL THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES.

RED FLAG LIST

If you see any of the things listed in the table below, please call the agencies referenced in the right-hand column. The names of the agencies and their telephone numbers are listed in Table 1 on the flip side of this list.

	IF YOU SEE	PLEASE CALL
ASBESTOS	Renovation or demolition of a residential structure with 5 or more units, or an institutional, commercial, or public structure without first having an asbestos inspection performed by someone with the required DPH license.	Table 1, Key A1 or C2
	Failure to file a DPH asbestos abatement notification or demolition notification	Table 1, Key A1
	Someone providing asbestos consultation or abatement services without a license from CT DPH.	Table 1, Key A1
	Disposal of asbestos-containing material in the regular trash, or abandonment/dumping of asbestos.	Table 1, Key B1
LEAD PAINT	Uncontrolled paint disturbance at pre-1978 dwellings with children under age 6 in residence.	Local Health Dept. Table 1, Key A2
	Someone providing lead paint consultation or abatement services without a certification or license from CT DPH.	Table 1, Key A2
	Disposal of lead-based paint wastes in the regular trash without prior testing, or abandonment/dumping of lead paint wastes.	Table 1, Key B1
	Improperly contained sandblasting of lead-based paint surfaces (e.g., spent grit/paint chips allowed to fall on ground, dust drifting onto adjacent properties).	Local Health Dept. Table 1, Key A2, B1, B8
	Improperly contained power-washing of lead-based paint surfaces (e.g., spent wastewater and paint chips discharging to storm drains or to waterways).	Local Health Dept. Table 1, Key A2, B7
SAFETY / OTHER	Workers being exposed to lead, asbestos or other workplace hazards without adequate controls to prevent injury.	Table 1, Key D (private) Table 1, Key E (public)
	Improper disposal of wastes (e.g., to the ground, in wetlands, etc.).	Table 1, Key B1
	Disposal of hazardous wastes (e.g., chemicals, batteries, fluorescent lights, mercury thermostats, used electronics) with regular trash or construction and demolition waste.	Table 1, Key B1
	Improper management or disposal of PCBs (e.g., lighting ballast, transformers).	Table 1, Key B2
	Unregistered, unprotected (e.g., bare steel), leaking, or improperly abandoned USTs.	Table 1, Key B3
	Spill of oil or petroleum, chemicals, or hazardous waste.	Table 1, Key B6
	Unpermitted wastewater discharges to sewers, streams, storm drains, or septic systems.	Table 1, Key B7
	Improper cleanup of polluted soil or groundwater.	Table 1, Key B4
	Fugitive dust emissions crossing a property line.	Table 1, Key B8
	Freon being vented to the atmosphere.	Table 1, Key C1
	Water Supplies: (1) Use of solder that contains lead in excess of .2%. (2) Cross connection of potable water supply evident.	Local Health Dept. Table 1, Key A3

About the "Red Flag" List

This "Red Flag" List does not include all the requirements that apply to renovation and demolition. A brief summary of some of the more important issues relating to renovation and demolition are provided below. For more information on the programs and requirements that apply to these activities, please see the companion flier entitled Renovation and Demolition: Environmental, Health and Safety Requirements You Should Know About, or call the agencies listed in the Table at the right.

ASBESTOS can be present in many kinds of building materials, including duct, pipe, boiler, and tank insulation, floor tile, plaster, siding, and roofing. The improper removal or disposal of asbestos can expose construction workers, residents, and others to asbestos, and result in serious illness or injury (sometimes years after the exposure).

LEAD-BASED PAINT is found in many pre-1978 houses (use of lead in paint was banned in 1977). Lead-based paint can be found on interior and exterior surfaces, windows, doors, and trim. Lead-based paint can also be found on almost any material, including wood, metal, vinyl, plaster, and others. The improper removal or disposal of lead-based paint can expose workers, residents, and others, and result in serious illness, especially to children under the age of six.

SAFETY ISSUES at work sites can include physical hazards (e.g., fall protection, confined spaces, trenching, use of tools). Chemical exposure hazards can also be a concern (e.g., asbestos, lead-based paint, paints, solvents, etc.). If renovation and construction work is not done in accordance with required safety protocols, serious injuries or illness could result.

WASTE DISPOSAL is a major issue at renovation and demolition sites, since significant amounts of wastes are typically generated. While some of these wastes may be ordinary construction and demolition ("C&D") waste, some of these wastes may be hazardous wastes that require special disposal.

WASTEWATERS can often be generated at renovation and demolition sites, from activities such as power-washing. If these wastewaters are not properly managed, they can cause water pollution, contaminate septic systems, or cause problems at the local wastewater treatment plant.

TABLE 1 – AGENCY CONTACTS

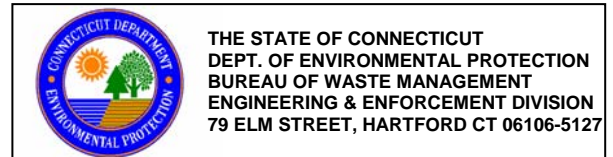
AGENCY	KEY	DIVISION / PROGRAM	TELEPHONE #
CT Dept. of Public Health (DPH)	A1	Indoor Air Program (asbestos and radon)	(860) 509-7367
	A2	Lead Environmental Management Unit (lead-based paint)	(860) 509-7299
	A3	Water Supplies Section	(860) 509-7333
CT Dept. of Environmental Protection (DEP)	B1	Waste Engineering & Enforcement Division (solid and hazardous waste)	(860) 424-3023
	B2	PCB Program	(860) 424-3368
	B3	Underground Storage Tank Program	(860) 424-3374
	B4	Waste Planning & Standards Division (site cleanup requirements)	(860) 424-3705
	B5	Waste Planning & Standards Division (recycling programs)	(860) 424-3365
	B6	Oil and Chemical Spill Response Division	(860) 424-3338
	B7	Water Bureau Permitting & Enforcement Division (wastewater)	(860) 424-3018
	B8	Air Compliance & Field Operations Division (enforcement)	(860) 424-3028
	B9	Air Engineering & Technical Services Division (permitting)	(860) 424-4152
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	C1	Global Programs Division (ozone depletion/freon)	(800) 296-1996
	C2	Asbestos NESHAPs Program	(617) 918-1852
	C3	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) Schools Program	(617) 918-1524
	C4	PCB Program	(617) 918-1527
U.S. Dept. of Labor	D	Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)	Hartford: (860) 240-3152 Bridgeport: (203) 579-5581
CT Dept. of Labor	E	Division of Occupational Safety and Health (CONN-OSHA)	(860) 263-6900

AIR EMISSIONS can be produced by activities such as crushing or sandblasting. If not properly controlled, these air emissions can expose on-site workers to nuisance dusts or harmful air pollutants. If the emission travels off-site, it can contaminate adjacent properties and expose their occupants.

PCBs, or polychlorinated biphenyls, are toxic chemicals used in transformers, capacitors, fluorescent lighting ballast, and in certain building materials, until their manufacture was banned in 1978. Mismanagement of PCBs can result in worker exposures, and pollution of soil, surface waters and groundwater.

USTs, or underground storage tanks, are often used to store heating oil, fuels, and other materials. Old and leaking USTs, or improperly abandoned or removed USTs, can cause pollution of soil, ground, and surface waters.

FREON® is a trade name for a group of gases that are used as refrigerants in air conditioners, refrigeration equipment, etc. Certain kinds of Freon® are known to attack the Earth's ozone layer if they are improperly vented to the atmosphere.



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IN ASSOCIATION WITH:**

- The Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH)
- The U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)
- The Connecticut Department of Labor, Division of Occupational Safety & Health (CONN-OSHA)



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