



129 Holmes Street South
Shakopee, MN 55379

Inspection: 952-233-9396
Building: 952-233-9397
Fax 952-233-3801

Permit # _____

APPLICATION FOR DEMOLITION PERMIT

Project Address: _____

Owner: _____

Applicant Name: _____ Phone # _____

Applicant Address: _____

Contractor Name: _____ Phone # _____

Contractor Address: _____

A plan or site survey shall accompany this application indicating the following:

- All buildings, well (s), septic tank (s), drain field, property lines, petroleum tanks, and sewer and water services.
- Indicate all setbacks. If any questions, contact the Building Department.

1. Type of building (s) to be demolished: _____

Disposal Plans:

___ Dump; Certified dump destination _____

___ Burn; Requires Fire Chief approval _____

2. Type of construction: Wood ___ Masonry ___ Other _____

3. Asbestos present in building: Yes ___ No ___ If yes, complete A & B

a. Name of contractor removing asbestos: _____

b. Disposal Site: (Name) _____

Address: _____

4. Well (s) on site: Yes_____ No_____ If yes, will well (s) be sealed?
 If so complete A.
 A. Licensed well contractor: (Name)_____
5. Dust control plans_____
6. Cistern on site: Yes_____ No _____ (If YES, MUST BE FILLED WITH SAND AND GRAVEL)
7. Septic tank (s) on site: Yes_____ No_____ (If YES, WILL TANK (s) be abandoned? If so complete A & B
 a. Licensed pumper name:_____
- b. Tank to be removed: Yes_____ No_____
- A. Disposal site of tank:_____
8. Underground petroleum storage tank (s) on site: Yes_____ No_____ (If yes, Contact Minnesota Pollution Control Agency)
9. Contact Shakopee Public Utilities regarding abandonment of water and electric service.
10. Contact Shakopee Engineering Department regarding abandonment of sanitary sewer service.
11. All foundation/footing material must be must be removed.
12. Contract Price:_____ (\$100.00 or 1.27% of contract price, whichever is greater plus State surcharge.)

 Applicant's Signature

 Date

Application Approvals

 Building Official

 Date

 Community Development

 Date

 Engineering Department

 Date



Minnesota
Pollution
Control
Agency

Metro, North
and South
Districts,
Regular
Facilities
Sections

This document offers guidance on environmental concerns that need to be addressed prior to the demolition of a building. The environmental concerns include: Asbestos, hazardous wastes, special hazardous wastes, underground storage tanks, wells, refrigerants/CFCs/HCFCs, fire extinguishers, and other concerns. This document also includes guidance on what kinds of waste can and cannot be accepted at a demolition landfill.

Guidance on Environmental Concerns Associated with Building Demolition

Waste/W7-01/April 1999

Asbestos

Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM) is a special consideration in the demolition of old buildings. Through the 1970s asbestos was used in over 3000 different building materials. More common materials are:

- pipe, duct, and boiler insulation (includes many different types of ACM)
- ceiling tiles, textured spray, fireproofing, scratch coats or other treated areas
- cement asbestos board: also known as Transite®, this material was used extensively as siding on homes, ceilings and walls in commercial buildings, and any area where heat or moisture is present
- vinyl asbestos floor tile, old linoleum, and other resilient floor coverings

ACM can be found almost anywhere and a thorough inspection for ACM must be performed prior to any demolition. The MPCA's Asbestos Team maintains a list of companies that can perform this service for you. You can reach the Asbestos Team at the number below.

A notification form must be completed and submitted to the MPCA Asbestos Team at least ten working days prior to any demolition, whether the building contains ACM or not. To obtain this form, contact the Asbestos Team. The Notification form for a demolition contains specific

information on the dates of demolition. The form also contains information on the different types of ACM and if present, the ACM handling requirements.

If any of the demolition materials are to be recycled, it is necessary to remove any ACM that may be present. The recycling process could result in previously resilient ACM becoming crushed, crumbled, or reduced to a powder. If the ACM is not removed prior to demolition, then building materials containing, mixed in with, or coated with ACM may not be recycled.

Hazardous wastes

Hazardous Waste is any waste that displays one or more of the following characteristics:

- Ignitable (will ignite at less than 140 degrees F) examples include: solvents, petroleum products, and thinners
- Oxidizes, such as chlorine, flourine and iodine
- Corrosive (pH of 2 or less or 12.5 or more), such as concrete cleaner, paint stripper, and bleach
- Reactive, examples include carbides, sodium hydrosulfide, magnesium, and potassium
- Lethal (orally, dermally, or by inhalation)
- Toxic, as determined by a Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test.





Hazardous Wastes must be removed prior to demolition and can not be disposed of at a demolition or sanitary landfill. If you identify any containers or materials that you believe may be hazardous you must have them tested before proceeding. If you have any question please contact your MPCA District Office at the number below.

Special hazardous wastes

Special Hazardous Wastes are materials that may not meet the above requirements but have been given special consideration because of their specific properties. The following is a list of special waste types and the materials in which you might find them. Special Hazardous Wastes must be identified and removed prior to demolition.

- Dry Cell Batteries (button, nickel cadmium, small lead acid rechargeable and other dry cells)
- Antifreeze
- Circuit Boards (old electrical equipment)
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) found in light ballasts, small capacitors in old appliances, and transformer oils
- Photographic negatives
- Mercury (fluorescent lamps, mercury switches, mercury vapor lamps, thermostat probes, metal halide lamps, relays, high-pressure sodium lamps, thermometers, neon lamps, thermostats, manometers, and gauges). Many mercury-containing materials were used in appliances, or industrial switches or controls.

If you have any questions regarding the identification, transport, or disposal of special hazardous waste contact your MPCA District Office at the phone number below.

Underground storage tanks

In a demolition, any underground storage tank (UST) must be identified and removed prior to demolition. In most facilities, the presence of USTs will be known from the types of operations performed at the facility. The most common type of UST is old, abandoned fuel oil tanks. The following are signs of a potential UST.

A site walkover may provide clues as to the presence of an abandoned UST. Heating oil tanks usually exhibit spillage during filling, especially if the tank is old and has been filled repeatedly over a number of years. Staining of the soil with or without the characteristic odor of fuel oil may be an indicator of the presence of an abandoned fuel oil

tank. If the soil appears to be undisturbed, check for the presence of a fill pipe or a fill pipe that may have been cut off below ground level and covered over.

Fuel oil tanks are generally buried near the foundation of the building. Check the basement of the structure for the placement of the furnace and any piping to an outside wall that may remain. If the piping has been removed, look for a hole or patched hole in the wall in the general vicinity of the furnace or the area where the furnace once resided. The fuel oil tank, if present, should be on the other side of the wall, near the foundation. Fuel oil tanks of greater than 1,100 gallons capacity should be registered with the MPCA by the tank owner. Contact your MPCA District Office to see if there is any information that indicates the presence or former presence of a tank at this site.

USTs are generally buried 36"-42" below ground. Metal detection devices such as those used by utility companies to locate metal gas lines and electrical wires may be capable of detecting the presence of an UST if it is not buried too deep.

Soil borings in an area of the site suspected to contain an UST can be conducted, but this can be a costly option. If the soil is sandy or otherwise relatively porous, a metal rod may be driven into the ground to a depth of 48" or so in areas suspected to contain a buried UST. Excavation may also be an option, however, this is labor intensive, may be costly and will be disruptive of the integrity of the site.

Wells

The presence of unsealed wells is a concern in many older buildings. Any unsealed or improperly sealed wells need to be identified and a licensed well contractor needs to be contacted to properly seal the well(s). The following information includes some clues on how you might locate an unsealed well and who to contact to learn more about them.

Locating unsealed wells is a combination of research and educated guesses. There are three areas where records of old wells may be located:

- Minnesota Geological Survey (651) 627-4784, water well records by section, township and range, and sometimes by address,
- Minnesota Department of Health Well Management Unit (651) 215-0811, Pre-1990 the wells are classified by year and the contractor that drilled the well,



- City Inspections Department and local well contractors.

Another way in which to identify unsealed wells is to look for clues such as:

- windmills, wind power is often used to draw water out of a well
- unaccounted for pipes or areas in the foundation where pipes used to run
- the building was constructed and occupied prior to municipal water being available to that area
- well pits or shacks

A magnetometer may be used to identify metallic objects within 3-4 feet underground

Refrigerants/CFCs/HCFCs

CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) and HCFCs (hydrochlorofluorocarbons) are man-made refrigerants that destroy the ozone layer.

CFCs and HCFCs must not be released into the atmosphere. These refrigerants must be recovered by technicians certified by a United States Environmental Protection Agency approved program using proper refrigerant recovery equipment.

Examples of appliances that contain CFCs and HCFCs include:

- refrigerators
- room air conditioners
- freezers
- dehumidifiers
- vending machines
- chillers
- central air conditioners
- heat pumps
- ice machines
- food display cases
- water coolers

Refrigerant substitutes (including HFC-134a) must also be recovered and not vented to the atmosphere.

Fire extinguishers

HalonsTM, like refrigerants, also destroy the ozone layer.

Halons must be recaptured when recharging, servicing, or retiring the unit. There are a number of companies in Minnesota that have the proper halon recovery equipment.

Halons can be used as total flooding agents in areas such as computer rooms, libraries, spaces floors, and near electronic and medical equipment.

Halons are also found in some portable fire extinguishers. Halon fire extinguishers must be removed from the facility prior to demolition.

Demolition landfill: acceptable and unacceptable wastes

In the disposal of demolition debris, certain materials may or may not be acceptable at the Demolition Land Disposal Facility (Demo LDF). Certain Demo LDFs have Industrial Solid Waste Management Plans that allow them, under special provisions, to accept some of the following materials.

Acceptable Materials:

- drywall (demolition only)
- plastic
- insulation (fiberglass/cellulose)
- tile (ceramic, floor, vinyl)
- asphalt
- concrete (including rebar)
- untreated wood
- conduit
- wiring
- metal
- bituminous concrete
- masonry/bricks
- ceramic fixtures
- glass
- roofing, shingles
- built-in cabinetry
- masonry
- tree stumps



In burned out buildings, be sure that no hazardous materials or asbestos-containing materials remain and that the threat of smoldering or reigniting is controlled. Some Demo LDFs may not be able to accept burnouts because of the potential for hazardous materials to be present. In addition, burnouts pose a serious threat of smoldering or reigniting at the landfill. Check with the Demo LDF before bringing the material to the landfill.

Unacceptable Materials:

- infectious waste (needles, body parts, dressings, etc. from hospitals, mortuaries, nursing homes)
- untreated sewage (sewage sludge, sludge compost, and septic tank pumpings)
- street sweepings (should be tested to determine if they are hazardous by the TCLP)
- tires (compaction difficulties, floating effect, and waste landfill space)
- major appliances (all hazardous materials must be removed including mercury, PCBs, and chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerant gas, commonly known by the trade name Freon®)
- yard waste (creates leachate, gas, settlement problems, and wastes landfill space)
- household waste
- cardboard
- machinery or engine parts
- paint cans
- caulk tubes
- mattresses or furniture
- railroad ties
- construction waste
- agricultural chemicals
- treated lumber

Some types of Industrial Waste may be accepted at a demo LDF depending on the individual landfill's permit. Industrial Waste typically accepted at Demo LDFs includes,

- asbestos-containing materials
- construction waste that is the same as demolition waste, such as wood or insulation

If you have any questions about acceptance of any waste at a Demo LDF please contact your nearest MPCA Solid Waste Specialist.

Other issues

Other issues that may arise include local demolition permits, gas lines, and electrical connections. The Gopher one-call can be used to identify gas lines. Also, you are reminded that for all demolitions, whether asbestos is present or not, the notification form must be sent to the MPCA asbestos team.

For more information

For more information about any of the above listed programs please feel free to contact the individual program or call the MPCA at (800) 657-3864.

- Asbestos Team: (651) 297-8685
- Underground Storage Tanks: (651) 297-8679
- Hazardous Waste: (651) 297-8511
- Refrigerants/CFCs/HCFCs: (651) 297-7153
- Demolition Debris Disposal: (800) 657-3864 (identify the location in question for the proper region)
- Minnesota Department of Health Well Management Unit: (651) 215-0813.

This guidance document is not intended as a substitute for reading the rules or regulations and making your own independent determination of its applicability to your demolition. Examples in the guidance document do not represent an exhaustive listing of types of materials or projects to which the rules or regulations might apply.

MPCA District Office General Numbers

Brainerd	(218) 828-2492
Detroit Lakes	(218) 847-1519
Duluth	(218) 723-4660
Mankato	(507) 389-5235
Marshall	(507) 537-7146
Rochester	(507) 285-7343
St. Paul	(651) 296-6300
Toll Free	(800) 657-3864

MPCA Website: <http://www.pca.state.mn.us>



Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Notification of Intent to Perform a Demolition

Type of Notification: Original Amended Project Cancellation

Demolition Contractor:

Name: _____
Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____
Contact Person: _____
Phone Number(s): _____

Building Information:

Building Name: _____
Address/Location: _____
City, State, Zip: _____
County: _____
Phone Number(s): _____
Age of Bldg. (years): _____ Size of Bldg. (sq. ft.): _____
Number of Floors Including Basement Level(s): _____
Present Use of Bldg.: _____
Prior Use of Bldg.: _____

Building Owner:

Name: _____
Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____
Contact person: _____
Phone Number(s): _____

Dates when demolition or intentional burning will Begin _____ & End _____

Notification must be postmarked or received ten (10) WORKING days before demolition begins. *See item #5 for emergency demolitions. Both Beginning and Ending dates should be amended in writing as necessary to reflect current project dates.

If there is >260 linear feet or >160 square feet of Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM) in the building to be demolished, it must be removed by a licensed asbestos contractor prior to demolition. The State of MN-Notice of Intent to Perform an Asbestos Abatement Project must be used to notify for the asbestos removal.

Is nonfriable ACM present in the structure to be demolished ? YES NO

If YES complete items 1-9. If NO complete items 3-9.

1. IF ACM will be left in place for the demolition indicate the amount of Category I and/or Category II nonfriable ACM left in place.

Categ. I _____ Linear Feet
_____ Square Feet
_____ Cubic Feet

Categ. II _____ Linear Feet
_____ Square Feet
_____ Cubic Feet

Category I nonfriable ACM means asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products containing more than one percent asbestos.

***Category I nonfriable ACM is not allowed to remain in place for demolition if it is in poor condition.**

Category II nonfriable ACM means any material, excluding Category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than one percent Asbestos that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to a powder by hand pressure.

***Category II nonfriable ACM is not allowed to remain in place for demolition if it has a high probability of becoming crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to a powder during demolition, transport, or disposal. (ex Transite, cement, slate roofing)**

2. Description & Location of ACM remaining in place (including floor # and room #): _____

3. Company and/or individual that conducted the building inspection and the procedure used to determine the presence or absence of ACM (including analytic method): **Prior to demolition all buildings must be inspected by an U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) accredited inspector.*

4. Description of planned demolition and the specific method(s) that will be used: _____

5. If the demolition was ordered by a government agency, please identify the agency and attach a copy of the order:

Name: _____ Title: _____ Authority: _____

Date of Order (M/D/Y): _____ Date Ordered to Begin (M/D/Y): _____

* Notification for an emergency demolition must be submitted as early as possible before demolition begins, but not later than the following working day. A demolition is considered an emergency ONLY when the facility has been deemed structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse. If the structurally unsound building is known to contain any regulated ACM or is suspected to contain any regulated ACM, special procedures MUST be followed. If you are unaware of the special procedures, instructions/regulations can be obtained by contacting the MPCA at the address or phone number listed below.

6. Description of procedure to be followed in the event that unexpected RACM is found or Cat. II nonfriable ACM becomes crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder:

7. Demolition Waste Transporter(s) Information:

Transporter Name: _____
Transporter Contact: _____
Transporter Address: _____
City, State, Zip: _____
Phone Number: _____

8. Demolition Waste Disposal Information:

Landfill Name: _____
Owner/Operator: _____
Address/Location: _____
City, State, Zip: _____
Phone Number: _____

9. I certify that the above information is correct and I am a bonafide representative of the demolition contractor or building owner and have authority to enter into agreements for my employer.

Signature of Contractor/Owner _____ Date _____

Send to: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Regional Environmental Management Division 520 Lafayette Road North St. Paul, MN 55155-4194	For questions call: 651-296-6300 1-800-657-3864 FAX: 651-215-1593
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PCB Removal Information Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) must be removed from the building prior to demolition. PCBs may be found in light ballasts, small capacitors found in old appliances, and transformer oils. For questions call the MPCA Hazardous Waste (HW) business assistance unit at 1-800-646-6247.

Mercury Removal Information Mercury containing material must be removed from the building prior to demolition. Mercury containing materials may include fluorescent, metal halide, high pressure sodium, neon, mercury vapor lamps, mercury switches, thermostat probes, manometers, and gages. For questions call the MPCA HW business assistance unit at 1-800-646-6247.

Refrigerants/CFCs/HCFCs Recovery Information A certified technician must recover refrigerants from refrigeration equipment and systems in the building prior to demolition. For questions call the CFC program at 1-800-646-6247.

Lead Paint Inspection and Removal Any loose paint on a structure must be analyzed to determine if it is lead based paint. Any loose (flaking, chipping, crumbling) lead based paint on a structure must be scraped off and disposed of properly. Lead based paint adhered to the substrate may be disposed of as general demolition debris. For questions call the Lead program at 1-800-646-6247.