

SENATOR WESELY: Right.

SENATOR HANNIBAL: Now, how does that affect me as a homeowner if I wanted to have a floor covering person come in and remove my own floor in my kitchen?

SENATOR WESELY: Oh, I see what you are saying. Yeah, they'd still be exempt under the definition of friable. I see what you are saying. Yeah, if you do the floor or the roof because of the change in the definition of friable, flooring and roofing would no longer be considered friable asbestos under the new definition. So you could come in and do a floor, you could come in and do a roof at a home and be exempted out of that, even if it is not the homeowner doing it, if it is a contractor doing it, as long as they follow reasonable precautions, and that would be the stacking and not the pulverizing and the pounding and all that. So, yeah, they'd be...

SENATOR HANNIBAL: Again, so that it is clear in the record because I think some legislative intent is important here, and it is your intent as the committee chair is that this doesn't mean that only the homeowner can physically do this service itself, but rather the homeowner could have a contractor come in...

SENATOR WESELY: Right.

SENATOR HANNIBAL: ...and still be exempt under the asbestos regulations provided they don't do things that would make the product friable under the new regulation, under the new definition.

SENATOR WESELY: That is absolutely right for flooring and roofing.

SENATOR HANNIBAL: And that new definition is changed so that heretofore friable products would most likely not be friable unless they were treated carelessly?

SENATOR WESELY: Right, because friable was defined previously by the statutes as cut, crushed, or broken during removal. Of course, you know roofing and flooring you'd cut, crush, or break quite frequently, but now that would not be included under the definition. And so if you simply were taking precautions and stacking and capsulating in a bag or whatever, you would not