

DMA® APPLICATION SUMMARY

Process Overview

- Process was developed jointly by W.R. Grace and Brookhaven National Laboratory.
- The technology is covered by seven U.S. patents.
- DMA chemically reacts with chrysotile asbestos and can produce a non- asbestos containing material (non-ACM).
- Bulk sampling is typically taken four days after DMA treatment.
- The active ingredients in DMA are phosphoric acid and a small amount of a fluoride compound.
- A corrosion inhibitor is added to the DMA solution to minimize any corrosive effects when the solution contacts steel products.
- Blue dye is incorporated in the DMA solution to demarcate treated areas.
- DMA solution is applied as a foam which soaks into porous materials.
- Foam is applied with the dispensing nozzle about 2 feet from the target surface.
- Primary application is the treatment of asbestos containing fireproofing.
- Four layers of foam are typically used to treat 1/2" thick fireproofing.
- Treated fireproofing retains its UL fire rating.
- DMA process is considered Class III asbestos work.
- Extremely low airborne fiber levels during DMA application.
- Skin and eyes should be protected from DMA contact.
- DMA waste is a corrosive liquid that requires handling and storage per EPA regulations.

Preparing the Work Area

The work area must provide a liquid barrier to protect building components. In addition, the work area should be properly ventilated. The application of DMA is an OSHA Class III activity which must be conducted in a work area that satisfies all pertinent federal, state, and local regulations.

PPE for DMA application:

Saranex outer-suit	Polypropylene under-suit
4 mil nitrile gloves	10 mil nitrile gloves
Plastic glove rings	Breathe Easy 5 vinyl hood
Breathe Easy turbo pack	Cartridge filters
Battery charger	Acid resistant safety boots

The PPE protects workers from contact with the DMA solution and provides respiratory protection from any potential exposure to phosphoric acid, HF and asbestos fibers.