STC Safety Training Center
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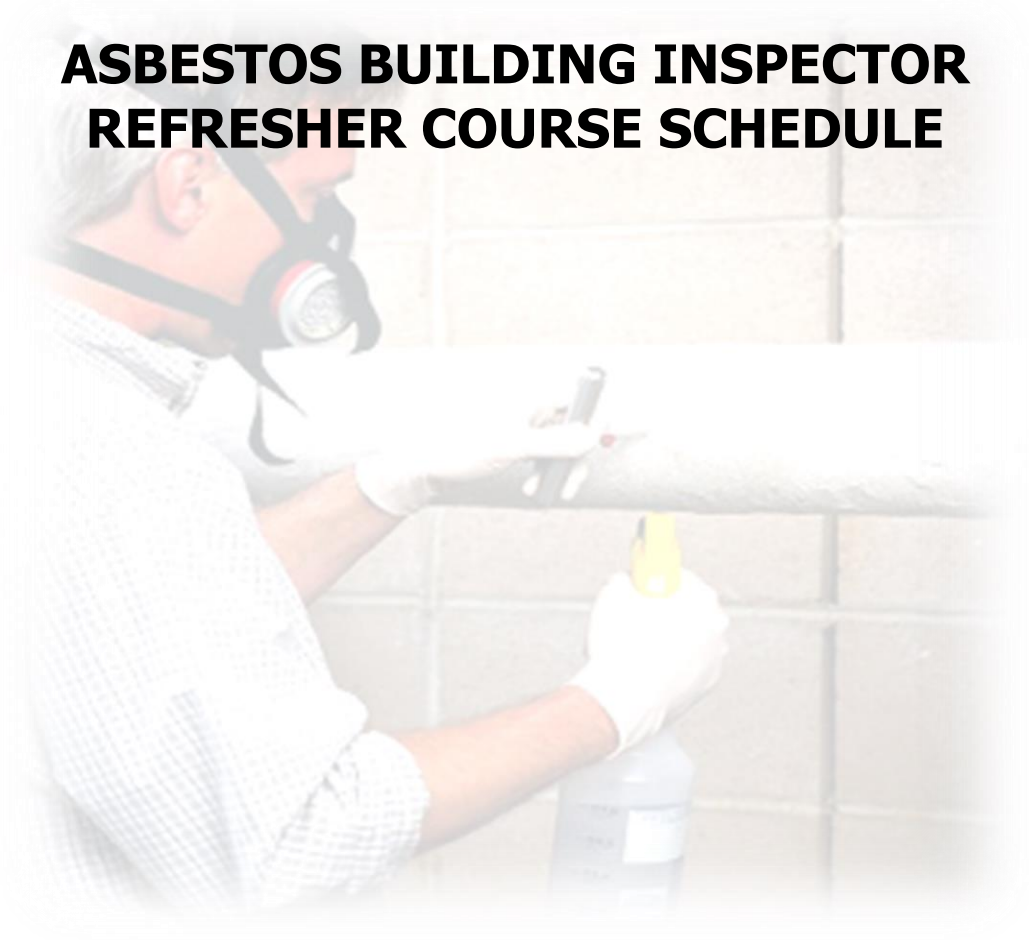
ASBESTOS BUILDING INSPECTOR REFRESHER COURSE SCHEDULE



2019

STC Safety Training Center

ASBETOS BUILING INSPECTOR
REFRESHER COURSE SCHEDULE

8:00-9:00	Course Overview and Objectives
9:00-10:15	Asbestos Building Inspector Refresher Discussion Questions Hand-Out: Course Participants to Complete
10:15-10:30	Break
10:30-11:15	Asbestos Building Inspector Refresher Discussion Questions (Continued) Hand-Out: Course Participants to Complete
11:15-12:00	Asbestos Building Inspector 25 Question Course Certification Examination

REFRESHER ASBESTOS BUILDING INSPECTOR REVIEW QUESTIONS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ASBESTOS

1. Asbestos is a _____ . It is distinguished from other _____ by the fact that its crystals form long, thin fibers.
2. _____ is the most commonly used asbestos in buildings in the US, and is the only type found in the _____ group.

3. Which of the following types of Asbestos are from the Amphibole group?

- □ Anthophyllite
- □ Crocidolite
- □ Tremolite
- □ Actinolite
- □ Amosite

4. The EPA says Asbestos Containing Materials are materials containing _____% asbestos.
5. ACM that can easily be pulverized, crumbled or reduced to powder under hand pressure is called _____ materials.
6. _____ is the type of asbestos that is difficult to wet.
7. Asbestos was used in _____ plus different products.

8. During asbestos building inspections, ACM is place into three (3) categories.

   _____ is ACM sprayed or troweled on surfaces (walls, ceilings, structural members) for acoustical, decorative, or fireproofing purposes. This includes plaster and fireproofing insulation.

   _____ is used to inhibit heat transfer or prevent condensation on pipes, boilers, tanks, ducts, and various other components of hot and cold water systems and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. This includes pipe lagging; pipe wrap; block, batt, and blanket insulation; cements and “muds;” and a variety of other products such as gaskets and ropes.

   _____ is other, largely non-friable products and materials such as floor tile, ceiling tile, roofing felt, concrete pipe, outdoor siding, and fabrics.

9. _____ (PLM) is the type of “Bulk Sample” analysis used to determine the type and percent of asbestos in materials.

10. OSHA’s 8 hour TWA permissible exposure limit to asbestos is _____ fiber/cc.

11. OSHA’s excursion limit (30 minute peak exposure) is _____ fibers/cc.

12. AHERA’s final clearance level under PCM analysis is _____ fibers/cc.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF ASBESTOS EXPOSURE

1. _____ is caused from increased exposure to asbestos and results in scarring of the lower respiratory tract.
2. Scarring that occurs in the upper respiratory tract from asbestos exposure and increased exposure to other carcinogens *(like cigarettes)* increases the exposed person's chance of contracting _____ by _____ to _____ times that of a non-exposed person that is also a non-smoker.
3. _____ is a cancer of the chest cavity lining, and can also occur in the abdominal cavity. Studies indicate that crocidolite asbestos exposure is more closely linked to this disease than the other types of asbestos.
4. The USEPA concludes there is _____ _____ _____ of asbestos exposure.
5. The typical "latency" period for contracting asbestos related diseases is approximately _____ to _____ years.

FUNCTIONS, QUALIFICATIONS, AND THE ROLE OF BUILDING INSPECTORS

1. The Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) required all public and private schools _____ through _____, to have an asbestos building inspection and a re-inspection every _____ years.

2. School districts were required to _____ , evaluate and control asbestos containing building materials.

3. List the 4 key steps to a full AHERA asbestos building inspection:

_____

_____

_____

_____

LEGAL AND INSURANCE CONSIDERATIONS

1. There are three areas of potential liability for inspectors, criminal, regulatory, and _____ .

2. Building Inspectors will normally look for "_____ and _____" insurance to protect them against misjudgments made during building inspections.

3. An insurance policy that will cover the policy holder years later even if the injured party no longer works for the contractor is known as _____ _____ policy.

4. Traditionally, two types of bonds, _____ & _____ have been required in the construction industry to protect the owner or lender against the contractor's financial default.

5. _____ is a negligence claim alleges that the Inspector failed to perform her work in accordance with the skills of the profession.

UNDERSTANDING BUILDING SYSTEMS

1. A complete set of drawings may have letter designations for each section. The letters A,S,M,P,& E respectively are:

   (A) _____ (S) _____

   (M) _____ (P) _____

   (E) _____

2. A set of blueprints that indicates all of the changes to the original drawings is also known as _____ drawings.

3. Changes to drawings and specifications during the bidding process are referred to as an _____.

4. Changes to the original contract agreement after the bid is awarded is referred to as a _____ _____.

PUBLIC/EMPLOYEE AND BUILDING OCCUPANT RELATIONS

1. The acronym “LEA” means _____ _____ _____.

2. The _____ _____ is ultimately responsible for notifying the building occupants and employees of the presence and location of ACM.

3. The best approach to handling public, employee, and building occupant relations is to bring it up early, _____ _____ _____ , and communicate with all affected parties.

PRE-INSPECTION PLANNING AND REVIEW OF PREVIOUS INSPECTIONS

1. For AHERA inspections the Asbestos Inspector's key contact person is also referred to as the _____ _____.

2. Check the items possibly needed with you on a full asbestos inspection:

- ❑ As Built Drawings
- ❑ Access Keys
- ❑ Flashlight
- ❑ Respirator
- ❑ Ladders
- ❑ PLM Microscope
- ❑ A Building Escort
- ❑ Photographic Equipment
- ❑ Confined Space Training
- ❑ Chain Of Custody Forms
- ❑ Bulk Sampling Tools
- ❑ Protective Clothing
- ❑ Insurance Documents
- ❑ Plastic Sheeting

3. For buildings slated for renovation or demolition, the Asbestos Building Inspector is required to identify building materials that will be disturbed, damaged, or otherwise, _____ by these activities as ACM or Non-ACM.

4. When assembling the inspection team, it is required under AHERA/ASHARA and many state programs require that all persons legally performing the inspection be current on their _____.

INSPECTING FOR FRIABLE AND NON-FRIABLE ACM AND ASSESSING THE CONDITION OF FRIABLE ACM

1. Building materials that are uniform in color, texture, installation date, and identical in every respect is known as _____.

2. When assessing the current condition of friable ACBM, the Asbestos Building Inspector shall identify them as “Good”, “Damaged”, or _____ damaged.

3. The physical assessment of friable and TSI shall be done per homogenous area, per _____ _____.

4. Three common factors used to assess the “potential” disturbance of ACBM are _____, _____, and _____.

5. The most obvious place to start identifying suspect ACBM is located in the building’s _____ room(s).

6. Place the following in order for a typical AHERA inspection and assessment process:

_____ Assemble equipment and supplies
_____ Assess Friable suspect material & TSI and record it
_____ Obtain Floor plans or draw to scale
_____ Walk through of the building starting at mechanical rooms
_____ For all Friable Materials identify & locate FS’s on plans
_____ Locate any materials specified as ACM in the original drawings
_____ Record the location and description of all assumed ACBM
_____ Test (touch) all surfaces for friability
_____ Enter every room and space to look for suspect materials
_____ For all suspect materials identify and draw HA’s sampling areas

BULK SAMPLING AND DOCUMENTATION

1. The NESHAP regulation requires a _____ inspection of ACM prior to demolition of a commercial or public building.

2. According to OSHA, workers must be trained and protected if they are disturbing building materials that contains _____ asbestos.

3. If samples are collected, the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) requires at least _____ random samples to be collected per homogenous area of TSI.

4. When sampling surfacing materials in K-12 schools, _____ random samples must be collected if there is less than 1000 SQ FT, _____ samples must be collected if there is between 1000 and 5000 SQ FT, and _____ samples if there is greater than 5000 SQ FT. Please note that the EPA recommends that _____ samples of surfacing materials be collected.

5. AHERA recommends that quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples be collected adjacent to a previous sample, 1 every QA/QC sample every _____.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

1. Toxic contaminants are generally divided into three categories. List all three:

   1. _____

   2. _____

   3. _____

2. High Efficiency Particulate Air filters (HEPA) are capable of filtering _____ of all particles greater than _____ microns in diameter.

3. Quantitative or qualitative fit testing identifies a mask's _____ - _____. Which, when multiplied by the PEL will give you the mask's _____ _____ _____.

4. According to OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134, before an employee can be fit tested on a tight fitting respirator, they *shall* be involved in a _____ _____ program.

5. A *"User Seal Check"* shall be performed _____ _____ a person puts on a tight fitting respirator.

6. Protective clothing for asbestos inspections usually consists of disposable coveralls, _____, & _____ covering.

RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

1. Within _____ days of conducting a school building inspection a full written report is to be submitted to the school district or the district's designated representative.

2. _____ laboratories will provide clients with a written report containing the results of their analyses.

REGULATORY REVIEW

Write down any new information you've learned for the following regulatory agencies:

OSHA:

USEPA:

NOTES:

NOTES: