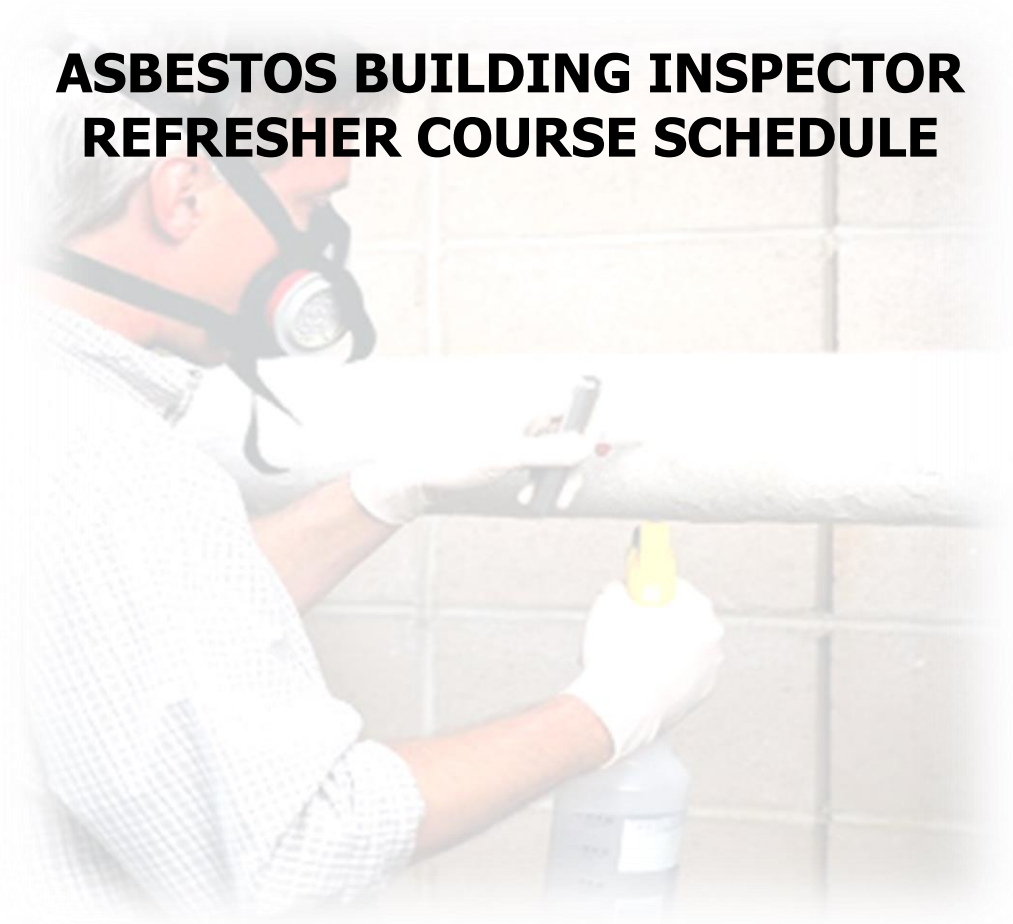




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## **ASBESTOS BUILDING INSPECTOR REFRESHER COURSE SCHEDULE**





**ASBETOS BUILDING 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.

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8. During asbestos building inspections, ACM is placed 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:

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## **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:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> As Built Drawings       | <input type="checkbox"/> Access Keys            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flashlight              | <input type="checkbox"/> Respirator             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ladders                 | <input type="checkbox"/> PLM Microscope         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A Building Escort       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Equipment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Confined Space Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Chain Of Custody Forms |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bulk Sampling Tools     | <input type="checkbox"/> Protective Clothing    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance Documents     | <input type="checkbox"/> 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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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.

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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.

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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:

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USEPA:

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