**What is asbestos?**

Asbestos is the name given to a group of naturally occurring minerals used in certain products, such as building materials and vehicle brakes, to resist heat and corrosion. Asbestos includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophyllite asbestos, actinolite asbestos, and any of these materials that have been chemically treated and/or altered.

**What are the dangers of asbestos exposure to workers?**

The inhalation of asbestos fibers by workers can cause serious diseases of the lungs and other organs that may not appear until years after the exposure has occurred. For instance, asbestosis can cause a buildup of scar-like tissue in the lungs and result in loss of lung function that often progresses to disability and death. Asbestos fibers associated with these health risks are too small to be seen with the naked eye, and smokers are at higher risk of developing some asbestos-related diseases.

**Are you being exposed to asbestos?**

General industry employees may be exposed to asbestos during the manufacture of asbestos-containing products or when performing brake and clutch repairs. In the construction industry, exposure occurs when workers disturb asbestos-containing materials during the renovation or demolition of buildings. Employees in the maritime environment may also be exposed when renovating or demolishing ships constructed with asbestos-containing materials. In addition, custodial workers may be exposed through contact with deteriorating asbestos-containing materials in buildings.

**Are there any OSHA standards that cover workers exposed to asbestos?**

Yes, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has the following three standards to protect workers from exposure to asbestos in the workplace:

- **29 CFR 1926.1101** covers construction work, including alteration, repair, renovation, and demolition of structures containing asbestos.
- **29 CFR 1915.1001** covers asbestos exposure during work in shipyards.
- **29 CFR 1910.1001** applies to asbestos exposure in general industry, such as exposure during brake and clutch repair, custodial work, and manufacture of asbestos-containing products.

The standards for the construction and shipyard industries classify the hazards of asbestos work activities and prescribe particular requirements for each classification:

- **Class I** is the most potentially hazardous class of asbestos jobs and involves the removal of thermal system insulation and sprayed-on or troweled-on surfacing asbestos-containing materials or presumed asbestos-containing materials.
- **Class II** includes the removal of other types of asbestos-containing materials that are not thermal system insulation, such as resilient flooring and roofing materials containing asbestos.
- **Class III** focuses on repair and maintenance operations where asbestos-containing or presumed asbestos-containing materials are disturbed.
- **Class IV** pertains to custodial activities where employees clean up asbestos-containing waste and debris.

There are equivalent regulations in states with OSHA-approved state plans.

**What are the permissible exposure limits for asbestos?**

Employee exposure to asbestos must not exceed 0.1 fiber per cubic centimeter (f/cc) of air, averaged over an 8-hour work shift. Short-term exposure must also be limited to not more than 1 f/cc, averaged over 30 minutes. Rotation of employees to achieve compliance with either permissible exposure limit (PEL) is prohibited.

**Are employers required to conduct exposure monitoring?**

In construction and shipyard work, unless you are able to demonstrate that employee exposures will be below the PELs (a “negative exposure assessment”), you are generally required to conduct daily monitoring for workers in Class I and II regulated areas. For workers in other operations where exposures are expected to exceed one of the PELs, you must conduct periodic monitoring. In general industry, you must perform initial monitoring for workers who may be exposed above a PEL or above the excursion limit. You must conduct subsequent monitoring at reasonable intervals, and in no case at intervals greater than 6 months for employees exposed above a PEL.

**Must employers create regulated areas?**

You must create controlled zones known as regulated areas that are designed to protect employees where certain work with asbestos is performed. You must limit access to regulated areas to authorized persons who are wearing appropriate respiratory protection. You must also prohibit eating, smoking, drinking, chewing tobacco or gum, and applying cosmetics in these areas. You must display warning signs at each regulated area. In construction and shipyards, workers must perform Class I, II, and III asbestos work (and all other...
operations where asbestos concentrations may exceed a
PEL) within regulated areas. In general industry, you
must establish regulated areas wherever asbestos
concentrations may exceed a PEL.

What compliance methods must employers
use to control exposures?

You must control exposures to or below the PELs
using engineering controls and work practices to the
extent feasible. Where feasible engineering controls and
work practices do not ensure worker protection at the
exposure limits, you must reduce employee exposures to
the lowest levels achievable and then supplement them
with respiratory protection to meet the PELs. In
construction and shipyards, each work classification has
specific control method requirements. In general industry,
specific controls are prescribed for brake and clutch
repair work. For example, you must prohibit certain
practices, such as the use of compressed air, to remove
asbestos.

When are employers required to provide
respiratory protection for workers?

You must provide and ensure the use of respirators
when a PEL is exceeded. In construction and shipyards,
you must require workers to use respirators when
performing certain work. Generally, the level of exposure
determines the type of respirator needed. In addition,
the standards specify the type of respirator to be used for
certain asbestos work. (See CFR 1910.134.) Employees
must get respirator training and medical clearance to use
respirators.

Are employers required to provide
protective clothing for workers?

Yes. For any employee exposed to airborne
concentrations of asbestos that exceed a PEL, you must
provide and require the use of protective clothing such as
coveralls or similar full-body clothing, head coverings,
gloves, and foot coverings. You must provide face shields,
vented goggles, or other appropriate protective
equipment wherever the possibility of eye irritation exists
and require workers to wear them.

Must employers provide hygiene facilities?

Yes. You must establish decontamination areas and
hygiene practices for employees exposed above a PEL.
In addition, employees may not smoke in work areas that
might expose them to asbestos.

Do OSHA standards require employers to
provide training?

Yes. In construction and shipyards, you must provide
training for employees exposed above a PEL and for
employees involved in each identified work classification.
The specific training requirements depend upon the
particular class of work being performed. In general
industry, you must provide training to all employees exposed
above a PEL. You must also provide asbestos awareness
training to employees who perform housekeeping operations
covered by the standard. You must place warning labels on
all asbestos products, containers, and installed construction
materials when feasible.

What are employers required to provide
concerning medical examinations?

In construction and shipyards, you must provide medical
examinations for workers who, for 30 or more days per
year, engage in Class I, II, or III work or experience
exposure above a PEL. In general industry, you must
provide medical examinations for workers who are exposed
above a PEL.

What are the recordkeeping requirements
for asbestos exposures?

You must keep accurate records of the following:
- All measurements taken to monitor employee exposure
to asbestos—30 years;
- Medical records, including physician’s written opinions—
duration of the employee’s employment plus 30 years;
- Training records—1 year beyond the last date of
employment.

How can you get more information on safety
and health?

OSHA has various publications, standards, technical
assistance, and compliance tools to help you, and offers
extensive assistance through workplace consultation,
voluntary protection programs, grants, strategic
partnerships, state plans, training, and education. OSHA’s
Safety and Health Program Management Guidelines
(Federal Register 54:3904-3916, January 26, 1989)
detail elements critical to the development of a successful
safety and health management system. This and other
information are available on OSHA’s website.

- For one free copy of OSHA publications, send a self-
addressed mailing label to OSHA Publications Office,
P.O. Box 37535, Washington, DC 20013-7535; or
send a request to our fax at (202) 693-2498, or call us
- To order OSHA publications online at www.osha.gov,
go to Publications and follow the instructions for ordering.
- To file a complaint by phone, report an emergency, or
get OSHA advice, assistance, or products, contact your
nearest OSHA office under the “U.S. Department of
Labor” listing in your phone book, or call toll-free at
(800) 321-OSHA (6742). The teletypewriter (TTY)
number is (877) 889-5627.
- To file a complaint online or obtain more information on
OSHA federal and state programs, visit OSHA’s website.

This information will be made available to sensory
impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone is (202) 693-1999. See also OSHA’s website at

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
2002
Asbestos

Asbestos and Health:

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the purpose of this fact sheet?
The purpose of this fact sheet is to provide information about asbestos and health. This fact sheet will explain the following:

- Asbestos general information
- Asbestos exposure
- Health effects of asbestos exposure
- Tests to diagnose asbestos-related disease
- Treatment of asbestos-related disease
- Reducing your exposure to asbestos
- How to get more information

Asbestos

What is asbestos?
Asbestos is the name given to a group of six different fibrous minerals that occur naturally in the environment. Asbestos fibers are too small to be seen by the naked eye. They do not dissolve in water or evaporate. They are resistant to heat, fire, and chemical or biological degradation.

Asbestos is also used in many commercial products, including insulation, brake linings, and roofing shingles.

What are the types of asbestos?
The two general types of asbestos are chrysotile (fibrous serpentine) and amphibole. Chrysotile asbestos has long, flexible fibers. This type of asbestos is most commonly used in commercial products. Amphibole fibers are brittle, have a rod or needle shape, and are less common in commercial products. Although exposure to both types of asbestos increases the likelihood of developing asbestos-related diseases, amphibole fibers tend to stay in the lungs longer. They also are thought to increase the likelihood of illness, especially mesothelioma, to a greater extent than chrysotile asbestos.

What is naturally occurring asbestos?
Naturally occurring asbestos refers to those fibrous minerals that are found in the rocks or soil in an area and released into the air by one of the following methods:

- Routine human activities
- Weathering processes

If naturally occurring asbestos is not disturbed and fibers are not released into the air, then it is not a health risk. Asbestos is commonly found in ultramafic rock, including serpentine rock, and near fault zones. The amount of asbestos typically present in these rocks ranges from less than 1% up to about 25%, and sometimes more. Asbestos can be released from ultramafic and serpentine rock if the rock is broken or crushed.

In California, ultramafic rock, including serpentine rock, is found in the Sierra foothills, the Klamath Mountains, and the coast ranges. This type of rock is present in at least 44 of California’s 58 counties. Not all ultramafic rock contains asbestos; it only has the potential to contain asbestos. Environmental testing can determine if a rock contains asbestos.
Asbestos exposure

What is asbestos exposure?
Asbestos exposure results from breathing in asbestos fibers. If rocks, soil, or products containing asbestos are disturbed, they can release asbestos fibers into the air. These fibers can be breathed into your lungs and could remain there for a lifetime. Asbestos exposure is not a problem if solid asbestos is left alone and not disturbed.

Who is at risk for asbestos exposure?
Almost everyone has been exposed to asbestos at some time in their life. Higher levels of asbestos are more common near:

- An asbestos mine or factory.
- A building being torn down or renovated that contains asbestos products.
- A waste site where asbestos is not properly covered up or stored to protect it from wind erosion.
- An area containing naturally occurring asbestos that has been disturbed through activities that crush asbestos-containing rock or stir up dust in soils that contain asbestos fibers.

In indoor air, the concentration of asbestos depends on whether:

- Asbestos was used for insulation, ceiling or floor tiles, or other purposes, and whether these asbestos-containing materials are in good condition or are deteriorated and easily crumbled.
- Activities in the house, such as repairs and home improvements have disturbed asbestos-containing materials.
- Asbestos has been brought into the home on shoes, clothes, hair, pet fur, or other objects.

Outdoor air concentrations of asbestos can also contribute to indoor air asbestos levels.

Health effects of asbestos exposure

What is the likelihood of developing health problems from asbestos exposure?

Being exposed to asbestos does not mean you will develop health problems. Many things need to be considered when evaluating whether you are at risk for health problems from asbestos exposure. The most important of these are:

- How long and how frequently you were exposed.
- How long it has been since your exposure started.
- How much you were exposed.
- If you smoke cigarettes (cigarette smoking with asbestos exposure increases your chances of getting lung cancer).
- The size and type of asbestos to which you were exposed.
- Other pre-existing lung conditions.

A doctor can help you determine whether you are at risk for health problems from asbestos exposure.

Are children at greater risk for asbestos-related diseases?
Children have more time to be exposed and develop asbestos-related diseases. Medical experts do not know whether lung differences may cause a greater amount of asbestos fibers to stay in the lungs of a child who breathes in asbestos compared to the amount that stays in the lungs of an adult.

What are the symptoms of asbestos-related disease?
Most people don’t show any signs or symptoms of asbestos-related disease for 10 to 20 years or more after exposure. When symptoms do appear, they can be similar to those of other health problems. Only a doctor can tell if your symptoms are asbestos-related.

What are some types of asbestos-related diseases?

Asbestos-related diseases can be:

Non-cancerous

- **Asbestosis** is scarring of the lungs. It is typically caused by very high exposure levels over a prolonged period of time, as seen in work-related asbestos exposure. Smoking increases the risk of developing asbestosis. Some late stage symptoms include progressive shortness of breath, a persistent cough, and chest pain.

- **Pleural changes or pleural plaques** include thickening and hardening of the pleura (the lining that covers the lungs and chest cavity). Most people will not have symptoms, but some may have decreased lung function. Some people may develop persistent shortness of breath with exercise or even at rest if they have significantly decreased lung function.

Cancerous

- **Lung cancer** is cancer of the lungs and lung passages. Cigarette smoking combined with asbestos exposure greatly increases the likelihood of lung cancer. Lung cancer caused by smoking or asbestos looks the same. Symptoms for lung cancer can vary. Some late-stage symptoms can include chronic cough, chest pain, unexplained weight loss, and coughing up blood.

- **Mesothelioma** is a rare cancer mostly associated with asbestos exposure. It occurs in the covering of the lungs and sometimes the lining of the abdominal cavity. Some late-stage symptoms include chest pain, persistent shortness of breath, and unexplained weight loss. Coughing up blood is not common.

Can asbestos-related disease be serious?
Asbestos-related disease can be serious, though not everyone exposed to asbestos gets health problems. Health problems that develop may range from manageable to severe—and some may cause death.
How common are asbestos-related diseases?

- **Mesothelioma** is relatively rare. According to the American Cancer Society, there are about 2,000 – 3,000 new cases per year in this country. It is most common in asbestos-related work exposure though it has been observed in certain communities worldwide where people have had lifetime exposures to naturally occurring asbestos.

- **Lung cancer** from all causes affects about 61 out of every 100,000 Americans a year. According to the American Cancer Society, it is the leading cause of cancer-related death in both men and women and accounts for about 29% of all cancer deaths. Asbestos exposure is only one of many potential causes of lung cancer. Cigarette smoking is by far the most important risk factor for lung cancer. Cigarette smoking combined with asbestos exposure greatly increases the likelihood of lung cancer.

**Tests to diagnose asbestos-related disease**

What will my doctor typically do?

Your doctor will first take your medical history and perform a physical exam. He or she will then decide if you need additional testing.

What are some tests to help diagnose asbestos-related disease?

On the basis of your medical history and physical exam, your doctor may or may not recommend any of these tests for you:

- A chest X-ray is the most common test used to determine whether you have received sustained exposure to asbestos. The X-ray cannot detect the asbestos fibers themselves, but it can detect early signs of lung changes caused by asbestos. If the chest X-ray shows spots on the lungs, they may or may not be asbestos-related. They may be normal variations or related to infections and different types of diseases. Only a doctor trained in reading X-rays can determine if a spot is asbestos-related or something else.

- A pulmonary function test (PFT) is a simple breathing test to see how well your lungs are working. In this test, a person blows big breaths into a machine. Based on your medical history and physical exam, your doctor may or may not recommend this test for you.

- A computerized tomography scan (CT) is a type of X-ray machine that usually delivers a much higher dose of radiation than a chest X-ray. A CT scan may be more sensitive than a chest X-ray in detecting early changes of disease. A CT scan is recommended only when the chest X-ray is inconclusive.

- For a test called bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL), a small flexible tube is inserted through the nose and down the airway. A small amount of saline solution is injected into the tube and then sucked back up. The fluid obtained contains saline plus material from the lung. Illness from asbestos exposure generally cannot be predicted from this test. This test is performed only under special circumstances.

- For a lung biopsy, samples of lung tissue are taken through a needle while the patient is sedated. This tissue is examined under a microscope. Lung biopsies are rarely performed because diagnosis is usually based on findings from the medical evaluation and other tests. A lung biopsy is not needed for most people who are diagnosed with an asbestos-related disease.

What about urine and sputum tests?

Sputum is the material that is brought up from the lungs by coughing. Urine and sputum tests are not reliable for determining how much asbestos may be in the lungs. Nearly everyone has low levels of asbestos in these materials. These tests cannot predict the risk of illness. More research may improve the reliability and predictability of these tests.

Should I have my children tested?

Taking X-rays of children’s lungs to look for asbestos-related disease is not currently recommended because changes to the lung usually take years to develop. In addition, X-ray radiation may pose a higher risk for children.

**Treatment of asbestos-related disease**

What are some preventive health guidelines?

If you have an asbestos-related disease or history of significant asbestos exposure, your doctor may recommend that you follow the preventive care guidelines listed below:

- Regular medical examinations.
- Regular vaccinations against flu and pneumococcal pneumonia.
- Quit smoking if you are a smoker.
- Limit further asbestos exposure.

Following these preventive care guidelines may help reduce complications from asbestos-related disease or exposure. Your doctor may recommend other supportive care for complications and, if needed, treatment.

Supportive care includes interventions that may help the symptoms of the disease, but it does not reverse the disease process. Supportive care is tailored to the symptoms and the disease. For example, a severe cough may be treated with a cough suppressant so that a person can rest or sleep at night.

What is the treatment for asbestosis?

Preventive and supportive care are the primary treatments for asbestosis. Preventive care guidelines are provided in the previous section. Asbestosis can remain stable or increase in severity but rarely gets better. Scarring of the lungs is permanent, and no method exists to remove it.
What is the treatment for pleural changes?
Treatment for pleural changes involves preventive and supportive care. Preventive care guidelines are provided in the previous section.

What is the treatment for lung cancer?
Lung cancer treatment depends on the:
- Location of the cancer
- Stage of the disease
- Age of the patient
- General health of the patient

Treatment options include:
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation therapy
- A combination or chemotherapy and radiation therapy
- Removing the diseased part of the lung through surgery

What is the treatment for mesothelioma?
Depending on the stage of the disease, mesothelioma treatment options include:
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation
- Surgery

Reducing your exposure to asbestos

Can asbestos be removed from the lungs?
No known method exists to remove asbestos fibers from the lungs once they are inhaled. Some types of asbestos are cleared naturally by the lungs or break down in the lungs.

What can I do to reduce my exposure to asbestos?
Limit exposure by taking the following steps if you live in an area where naturally occurring asbestos has been disturbed and is likely to become airborne:
- Walk, run, hike, and bike only on paved trails.
- Play only in outdoor areas with a ground covering, such as wood chips, mulch, sand, pea gravel, grass, asphalt, shredded rubber, or rubber mats.
- Pave over unpaved walkways, driveways, or roadways that may have asbestos-containing rock or soil.
- Cover asbestos-containing rock or soil in gardens and yards with asbestos-free soil or landscape covering.
- Pre-wet garden areas before digging or shoveling soil.
- Keep pets from carrying dust or dirt on their fur or feet into the home.
- Remove shoes before entering your home to prevent tracking in dirt.
- Use doormats to lower the amount of soil that is tracked into the home.
- Keep windows and doors closed on windy days and during nearby construction.
- Drive slowly over unpaved roads.
- Use a wet rag instead of a dry rag or duster to dust.
- Use a wet mop on non-carpeted floors.
- Use washable area rugs on your floors and wash them regularly.
- Vacuum carpet often using a vacuum with a HEPA filter.
- Inspect your home for deteriorating asbestos-containing insulation, ceiling, or floor tiles.
- Do not disturb asbestos-containing insulation, ceiling, or floor tiles; hire a trained and certified asbestos contractor to remove the materials.
- Ask your employer if you are working with materials or in an environment containing asbestos. If you are, make sure you are properly protected from asbestos exposure.

For more information

How can I stay informed?
If you want more information on limiting your environmental exposure to asbestos, or if you have specific questions, contact ATSDR:

Toll free call:
800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636)
TTY 888-232-6348

Online:
http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/contacts.html
Asbestos in Construction
Hazard Alert

Asbestos can hurt your lungs and many uses for it have been banned. But this mineral is still used in construction, mainly in roof panels and packing gaskets. And construction workers still are exposed to asbestos during remodeling and demolition: Asbestos is often in old fireproofing, roofing, vinyl flooring, pipe and boiler insulation, and some roads and cement pipe and cement sheet products.

Thousands of construction workers have died from diseases caused by work with — or near — asbestos without protection. And 10,000 people are expected to die each year for the next 10 years because of past exposures to asbestos. Asbestos diseases can sometimes take 20 years or more to show up after you are exposed. All kinds of asbestos are dangerous.

The Hazard

The construction trades most at risk from asbestos have been insulators, plumbers and pipefitters, electricians, and sheet metal workers. But any construction worker may be in danger during maintenance, remodeling, or demolition of an old building or road. Sometimes workers’ families are at risk, too, from asbestos taken home on workers’ clothes or shoes.

Some asbestos fibers are so small you cannot see them. They are the most dangerous because they can get in your lungs.

Asbestos can cause asbestosis, which scars your lungs and makes it hard to breathe. You can also get lung cancer or mesothelioma. Mesothelioma is a cancer of the lining of the chest or stomach. All kinds of asbestos can give you these diseases, including chrysotile asbestos.

The more you are exposed to asbestos, the more chance you will get sick later on.

Protect Yourself

Any building built before 1980 can have asbestos in the insulation, fireproofing, floors, walls, or roof. Newer buildings can have asbestos in the roof or floors. If you do not know if there is asbestos in a building (or road), OSHA says you must act as if there is asbestos.

● Before you disturb asbestos (loosen the fibers), you must have special training. This is what OSHA and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) say. Your employer must pay for your training. The training takes from 1 to 4 days. In some cases, you must get more training each year.

(Please turn the page.)
Where there is asbestos work, there should be a “competent person,” as defined by OSHA, to answer your questions. The competent person should know the requirements for personal protection and inspect the job regularly.

If you disturb or remove asbestos, you must wear at least a half-face respirator with N-, R-, or P-100 (HEPA) cartridges. The cartridges are magenta (red-purple). OSHA says you must use the respirator, except in some cases, like some roofing and flooring work. Ask the competent person if you have the protection you need.

Even if you wear a respirator, try to reduce the asbestos in the air. OSHA and EPA say you must keep the asbestos wet. Vacuum the dust using special HEPA vacuums, which can capture very small fibers. Right away, collect and close all waste in special bags to hold asbestos.

Do not eat, drink, or smoke in an asbestos work area. Clean your hands and face before you eat, drink, or smoke.

Family members of construction workers have died of asbestos disease. They got sick from asbestos taken home on a worker’s clothes or shoes. So, leave your work clothes and shoes at work and wash them at work. Or use throw-away work clothes. If you do asbestos abatement, OSHA says you must shower before you leave work.

If you have been exposed to asbestos on the job, go to a doctor who knows about work-related diseases or lung diseases. Tell the doctor you have worked around asbestos. Ask the doctor when you should be checked again.

Both asbestos and smoking can cause lung cancer. So, if you smoke, quit.

You Should Know

The asbestos workers’, laborers’, and painters’ international unions provide special training and certification for asbestos abatement work. Some other unions arrange training for their members. Call your union or the Building and Construction Trades Department.

If you have questions about asbestos in schools, call the Environmental Protection Agency.

If you have other questions about asbestos, call your local union, the Center to Protect Workers’ Rights (301-578-8500 or www.cpwr.com), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (1-800-35-NIOSH or www.cdc.gov/niosh), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA, www.osha.gov) or check www.elcosh.org.

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Asbestos-9/2/04
**Asbestos Containing Materials**

**Note:** The following list does not include every product/material that may contain asbestos. It is intended as a general guide to show which types of materials may contain asbestos.

### Sample List of Suspect Asbestos-Containing Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cement Pipes</td>
<td>Elevator Brake Shoes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cement Wallboard</td>
<td>HVAC Duct Insulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cement Siding</td>
<td>Boiler Insulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asphalt Floor Tile</td>
<td>Breaching Insulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vinyl Floor Tile</td>
<td>Ductwork Flexible Fabric Connections</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vinyl Sheet Flooring</td>
<td>Cooling Towers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flooring Backing</td>
<td>Pipe Insulation (corrugated air-cell, block, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction Mastics (floor tile, carpet, ceiling tile, etc.)</td>
<td>Heating and Electrical Ducts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acoustical Plaster</td>
<td>Electrical Panel Partitions</td>
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<td>Decorative Plaster</td>
<td>Electrical Cloth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Textured Plaster/Coatings</td>
<td>Electric Wiring Insulation</td>
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<td>Ceiling Tiles and Lay-in Panels</td>
<td>Chalkboards</td>
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<td>Spray-Applied Insulation</td>
<td>Roofing Shingles</td>
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<td>Blown-in Insulation</td>
<td>Roofing Felt</td>
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<td>Fireproofing Materials</td>
<td>Base Flashing</td>
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<td>Taping Compounds (thermal)</td>
<td>Thermal Paper Products</td>
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<td>Packing Materials (for wall/floor penetrations)</td>
<td>Fire Doors</td>
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<td>High Temperature Gaskets</td>
<td>Caulking/Putties</td>
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<td>Laboratory Hoods/Table Tops</td>
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<td>Laboratory Gloves</td>
<td>Wallboard</td>
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<td>Fire Blankets</td>
<td>Joint Compounds</td>
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<td>Fire Curtains</td>
<td>Vinyl Wall Coverings</td>
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<td>Elevator Equipment Panels</td>
<td>Spackling Compounds</td>
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Last updated on 6/30/2011
Asbestos removal

Most workers who have died from overexposure to asbestos fibres have been in the construction trades. Until the late 1980s, more than 3,000 products containing asbestos were used in house construction. When renovating or demolishing older homes, there is a high probability of encountering asbestos-containing materials. The following illustration shows asbestos-containing materials that were once commonly used in residential construction.

Exposure to asbestos fibres may result in asbestosis, lung cancer, or mesothelioma (cancer affecting the lining of the chest or abdominal cavity).

Employers and owner/builders are responsible for determining if materials containing asbestos are present at the jobsite before work begins. Asbestos-containing materials must be removed and disposed of by trained and qualified workers before renovation or demolition work begins.
Project: __________________________ Address: __________________________

Employer: ________________________ Supervisor: ________________________

Date: ___________________ Time: ___________ Shift: ______________________

Number in crew: ________________ Number attending: ____________________

Other safety issues or suggestions made by crew members:

________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________
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Record of those attending:

<table>
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<th>Name: (please print)</th>
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Manager’s remarks: ____________________________________________________________

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Manager: ___________________________ Supervisor: ___________________________

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