



Asbestos Review Questions

Introduction/Background

- Name seven properties of asbestos
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Name two asbestos mineral groups _____
- ACM, by definition, means a material that contains _____
- Define "friable" _____
- PACM stands for? _____
- In order to work on an asbestos abatement project, an individual must be _____ and receive training _____
- Is Transite a friable or non-friable material? _____
- What activities could cause a non-friable material to become friable? _____

Health Effects and Medical Monitoring

- The most prevalent asbestos-related disease that is not in the form of cancer and is characterized by lung scarring is? _____
- Name three internal "defense mechanisms" of the body _____
- Name three variables that contribute to the development of an asbestos-related disease in an individual _____
- Which variable is the most important factor in determining whether or not particulates get deposited in specific areas of the lung? _____
- Describe the term latency period and state the typical Latency for asbestos-related diseases _____
- How many years does an employer need to retain employee medical records? _____
- An asbestos worker who smokes increases their risk of contracting an asbestos-related disease _____
- How much exposure is considered to be a safe level? _____
- How can toxic materials enter our body (i.e. routes of entry)
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Which of these is the primary route of entry for asbestos? _____
- Who is responsible for the cost of the initial and annual physicals? _____
- The minimum concentration of oxygen in the air we breathe must contain ____% oxygen



Regulatory Background

1. Ten-day notification of large asbestos projects must be provided to what agencies?

2. Three agencies regulating asbestos in New York State are

3. To be considered a competent person, one must
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
4. Removal of 500 square feet of asbestos-containing floor tile would be considered a Class ___ job under OSHA, and a _____ job under NYS Code Rule 56
5. The "Clearance" Level (ie, acceptable clean air criteria) for asbestos, per NYS is _____
6. NESHAP is a regulation from which agency? _____
7. What is the purpose of this regulation? _____
8. What federal agencies have regulations that pertain to asbestos? _____
9. Per NYS, a "large" asbestos project is defined as? _____

Respiratory Protection and PPE

1. The efficiency of a P100 filter is? _____
2. The respirator with the highest level of protection is? _____
3. When is fit testing required? _____
4. What testing agent is typically used for fit-testing a respirator with a P100 filter? _____
5. Which respirator would you wear for a class I project when personal air sample results indicate and average exposure of 0.62 f/cc? _____
6. The minimum level of PPE required when removing asbestos on a large-scale project is (note: average exposure results indicate 0.62 f/cc) _____
7. What must be known/what minimum requirements must be met in order to wear an air-purifying respirator? _____
8. When can't an air-purifying respirator be worn? _____
9. Respirators must be rinsed in clean water at a maximum temperature of _____
10. Define protection factor & how the protection factor is quantified

11. What are the protection factors of the following respirators? Half-face _____ Full-face _____
_____ PAPR _____ SCBA _____
12. How often are the P100 filters changed on asbestos abatement projects? _____
13. What must be done every time a respirator is donned? _____
14. Does PPE eliminate contact with all hazards in a work area? _____
15. Can the use of PPE itself lead to potential safety issues? _____



16. What is the position of your hand(s) when performing a negative pressure fit check? _____

Work Area Preparation/ Work Methods

1. Describe the meaning of a negative pressure system _____
2. What is the order of filters in a microtrap (from the air inlet side)? _____
3. What is amended water? _____
4. Why is amended water used (vs. plain water)? _____
5. When leaving the work area of a large project, what is the order of the chambers in the personal decontamination unit? _____
6. When can the negative pressure machines be discontinued on a project?

7. How many air changes per hour are required on a large abatement project (not a tent)?

8. What are the minimum specifications of the “poly” used on an abatement project? _____
9. When is the personal decon chamber installed on an abatement project? _____
10. All _____ must be shut down to the work area. Temporary _____ must be brought in to the work area from _____
11. Openings greater than 32 ft², except where any one dimension is less than 1 ft² must have _____ at least _____ thick.
12. Floor sheeting must extend _____ up the wall on all sides
13. Seams on the same layer of poly must be separated by a distance of at least _____
14. Asbestos waste must be _____
15. What is surfactant? _____
16. What is the next step after establishing negative air in the work area? _____
17. How often should the air in a negative pressure tent be changed during an abatement project?

18. Four methods of abatement include:
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
19. All friable asbestos must be transported to a _____ accompanied by a _____.

Safety

1. Name 5 typical safety hazards on a jobsite (other than asbestos exposure)
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____



5. _____
2. Name two heat related health problems _____
3. Which one is a more serious medical emergency? _____
4. Name 5 "Dos and/or DONTs" of working with ladders
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
5. Complete the following sentence:
 1. When using freestanding mobile scaffolding, the height shall not exceed _____ times the base dimension
 2. _____ must always be installed when scaffolding is over _____ feet high

Monitoring and Analytical Procedures

1. Name two kinds of air samples that are taken on a large asbestos project

2. Name the most common method of analyzing bulk samples _____
3. Aggressive sampling is a type of technique used when collecting what type of samples?

4. The individual who collects air samples in accordance with NYS Code Rule 56 must be

5. What is the minimum number of final clearance air samples required to be taken on a large asbestos project? _____
6. What is the method used for analysis of air samples? _____
7. What is the minimum "clearance" level for asbestos projects (air samples must all be under this value) _____
8. Personal air samples are required by _____
9. Personal air samples are collected where (on the body)? _____
10. Who can collect personal air samples? _____
11. Air samples collected in accordance with NYS Code Rule 56 must be analyzed by a laboratory that is _____
12. What is the purpose for collecting personal air samples?

13. What is a negative exposure assessment (NEA)?
