STONY BROOK STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK	Environmental Health and Safety Manual Policy Number: **EH&S 8-3**	
Title: **Asbestos Management**		
Effective Date: 2/97	Revision: 2/06	Number of Pages: 16

PURPOSE: To ensure that presumed and identified asbestos-containing materials are managed in a proper and safe manner.

SCOPE: University wide.

POLICY: Only NYSDOL and EPA certified personnel shall conduct asbestos management services, including the handling and abatement of asbestos-containing materials.

DEFINITIONS:

Asbestos: A naturally occurring family of minerals formed by the combination of magnesium and silicon that takes the form of microscopic hollow fibers. It was used in numerous products because of its noncombustible, noncorrosive, high tensile strength and low electrical conductivity properties.

Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM): A material that contains greater than 1% asbestos by weight. Asbestos was used many building materials including fireproofing, thermal systems insulation, soundproofing, floor tiles, mastic, caulking, roofing, laboratory bench tops and fume hoods.

Asbestos Abatement: Any portion of an asbestos project that includes procedures to control fiber release from asbestos-containing material. This includes removal, encapsulation, enclosure, repair, or handling of asbestos material that may result in the release of asbestos fibers.

Friable Asbestos: Easily crumbled, pulverized, powdered, crushed or exposed ACM which can become airborne by hand pressure.

Large Asbestos Abatement Projects: Work undertaken by contractors which involves the removal, encapsulation, enclosure or disturbance of friable asbestos and/or the handling of asbestos materials that may result in the release of asbestos fiber to include sampling of ACM and PACM greater than 160 square feet or 260 linear feet.

Minor Asbestos Abatement Projects: Work undertaken by a licensed company which involves the removal, encapsulation, enclosure or disturbance of friable asbestos and/or the handling of asbestos materials that may result in the release of asbestos fiber to include sampling of ACM and PACM less than 10 square feet or 25 linear feet.

Non-friable Asbestos: Usually found bonded into other materials (flooring materials, caulking, mastics, and roofing) and do not normally release airborne fibers unless subjected to cutting, sanding, or grinding.

Presumed Asbestos-Containing Materials (PACM): Any material that may contain asbestos. Only fiberglass, styrofoam and rubber are not considered to be PACM. All PACM must be treated as ACM unless laboratory testing proves otherwise.

Small Asbestos Abatement Projects: Work undertaken by contractors which involves the removal, encapsulation, enclosure or disturbance of friable asbestos and/or the handling of asbestos materials that may result in the release of asbestos fiber to include sampling of ACM and PACM greater than 10 and less than 160 square feet or greater than 25 and less than 260 linear feet.

Thermal Systems Insulation (TSI): ACM applied to pipes, fittings, breeching, tanks, ducts, furnaces, boilers or other structural components to prevent heat loss or gain.

I. LOCATIONS OF ACM AND PACM

1. Specific locations of ACM and PACM on campus are provided in Appendix A.

2. *Mechanical Rooms, Steam Tunnels, and Manholes* contain thermal systems insulation which may contain asbestos. Some locations have asbestos-containing sprayed-on fireproofing.

3. *Offices, Corridors, pre 1980 dormitories and Classrooms* contain non-friable floor tile and associated mastic (glue), pipe insulation (usually above ceiling tiles), textured ceiling paint, acoustical ceilings and fire doors. Some classrooms contain transite panel ceilings. These materials may contain asbestos.

4. *Laboratories* may contain asbestos-containing bench tops, transite panels in fume hoods, floor tile and associated mastic, and pipe fitting insulation (usually above ceiling tiles).

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Departments and Employees

1. Staff must immediately report damaged and/or deteriorated ACM or PACM to their Supervisor. Supervisors or other Department representatives must contact the Department of Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) at 2-6410 to report

damaged and/or deteriorated ACM or PACM. To recognize this damage or deterioration, by material type:

a. Floor tiles - look for cracked, broken or chipped tiles.
b. Thermal insulation - look for debris near the insulation and exposed areas
c. Fireproofing - look for debris and delamination
d. Other PACM - look for debris near the material; stains, cracks, scrapes, marks; or missing or dislodged material
e. Avoid scraping floors when moving furniture.

2. Assume that all building materials contain asbestos unless laboratory testing or a previous survey proves otherwise. Therefore, do not disturb ACM or PACM. For example, do not remove loose or damaged floor tile and/or laboratory bench tops. Do not dry sweep or vacuum suspect debris, and do not drill holes or hammer nails in asbestos-containing ceilings or other ACM. Any removal or disturbance of ACM or PACM is in violation to this policy.

3. Prior to maintenance work or renovations where ACM or PACM may be disturbed, contact EH&S to coordinate or conduct an asbestos survey. Employees must not be assigned to work in these areas until the survey has been completed and the area has been cleared by EH&S.

B. Custodial

1. Take proper precautions when working with known or suspect asbestos-containing flooring material including the following safety measures:

a. Never sand asbestos-containing flooring material.

b. Stripping of finishes shall be conducted using low abrasion pads at speeds lower than 300 revolutions per minute (rpm) and wet methods.

c. Burnishing or dry buffing may be performed only on asbestos-containing flooring which has sufficient finish so that the pad cannot contact the asbestos-containing material.

d. Never dust, dry-sweep, or vacuum debris on flooring in an area with damaged thermal systems insulation or surfacing material such as acoustical ceiling or textured ceiling paint.

e. Avoid scraping floor tiles when moving furniture.

C. Environmental Health and Safety

1. Coordinate small and large asbestos abatement projects with the assistance of an Asbestos Management Consultant. In some cases, asbestos projects may be coordinated by the State University Construction Fund (SUCF) or the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY).

2. Maintain New York State Department of Labor (NYSDOL) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certified staff, within EH&S, to conduct asbestos management services including:

   a. Certified Supervisors and Handlers - Only certified Asbestos Supervisors and Handlers are permitted to abate asbestos-containing materials.

   b. Certified Air Sampling Technicians - Only certified Air Sampling Technicians and/or Project Monitors are permitted to conduct airborne asbestos sampling.

   c. Certified Inspectors - Only certified Asbestos Inspectors are permitted to collect bulk samples of suspect asbestos-containing materials.

3. Conduct minor asbestos abatement projects with in-house certified asbestos supervisors.

4. Collect bulk samples of PACM to determine asbestos content with in-house certified asbestos inspectors, as needed.

5. Conduct semi-annual air sampling in areas of large quantities of known friable ACM or thermal ACM with in-house certified air sampling technicians.

6. Establish regulated areas wherever airborne concentrations of asbestos and/or PACM are in excess of the TWA and/or excursion limit, and demarcate and restrict access to such area.

7. Provide annual asbestos awareness training for employees who are exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos at or above the PEL and/or excursion limit, and Physical Plant, Heating and Cooling Plant and Custodial staff.

8. Issue 10-day notifications to the Campus community administrators and posts Asbestos Abatement Notices at entrances to and near the abatement site. A copy of a blank notification form in provided in Appendix B.

D. Asbestos Management Consultant

1. An asbestos management consultant, hired by EH&S, shall conduct asbestos management services, as needed. Services include the preparation of bid specifications, daily Asbestos Project Monitor oversight of the hired asbestos abatement contractor, and air and bulk sampling for the project. The cost for these services will typically be incurred by the department requesting the abatement. Separate purchase orders (one for the Asbestos Management Consultant, one for the asbestos abatement contractor) MUST be completed, submitted, and approved prior to the start of work.

2. SUCF and DASNY shall hire asbestos management consultants for their projects.

3. Required documentation, including notifications, project logs, air and bulk sampling results and waste manifests must be provided to EH&S for regulatory purposes, as defined in Section III, D.

E. Physical Plant Personnel

1. Prior to maintenance work or renovations where ACM or PACM may be disturbed, Physical Plant supervisor shall contact EH&S to coordinate or conduct an asbestos survey and bulk sampling, if necessary. Employees must not be assigned to work in these areas until the survey results have been completed and the area has been cleared by EH&S.

2. Replace floor tiles, insulation, and other materials once any ACM has been abated. A contractor may be used for some replacement projects.

III. PROCEDURES

A. Carpet Replacement Projects

1. The "Planning your Carpet Installation" brochure and Floor Tile Safety Fact Sheet, located in Appendices C & D, contain detailed information on proper carpet replacement procedures which will avoid the disturbance of asbestos-containing flooring and/or associated mastic.

B. In-House Minor Asbestos Projects

1. Supervisors shall contact EH&S at 2-6410 to report damaged and/or deteriorated ACM or PACM for abatement.

2. EH&S certified asbestos technicians will be scheduled to perform minor projects in a timely manner and will wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

3. Minor abatement projects are typically performed within plastic tent enclosures or plastic glove-bags. Wet methods and high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuums are utilized.

4. Double bagged asbestos waste is placed in an approved waste container located at the East Campus Heating and Cooling Plant. EH&S coordinates the regular pick up of this container by a licensed hauler.

C. Small and Large Asbestos Abatement Projects

1. Department representatives, Building Managers or Facilities Project Managers must promptly notify EH&S with all information regarding the planning of an asbestos abatement project to allow for notification, by EH&S, to the Asbestos Management Consultant.

2. The Asbestos Management Consultant, Department representative(s) or Facilities Project Manager must arrange and perform a job site walk-through with bidding contractors as per procurement procedures.

3. The Asbestos Management Consultant, Facilities Project Manager, SUCF or DASNY must provide EH&S with all notification information regarding the planned asbestos abatement project at least 10 working days prior to the start of the abatement. Information must include:

   a. Exact location
   b. Start Date and schedule of work
   c. Completion date
   d. Type of abatement
   e. Quantity of type of asbestos-containing material (ACM) to be abated
   f. Abatement technique(s)
   g. Reason for abatement
   h. Asbestos contractor (full name and address, phone, fax)
   i. Contractor's NYSDOL Asbestos Handlers License number
   j. Contractor's Project Supervisor (full name and address, phone, fax)
   k. Air Sampling Company (full name and address, phone, fax)
   l. Analytical Laboratory (full name and address, phone, fax)

   EH&S will then provide to Campus Community administrators, via email, notification of asbestos abatement and also post Asbestos Abatement Notices in and around the abatement location ten (10) days in advance of the start of the abatement.

4. The Asbestos Management Consultant representative will be on-site throughout the duration of the abatement project acting as the Asbestos Project Monitor and providing daily updates to EH&S.

D. Post Abatement Reports

1. The Asbestos Management Consultant, DASNY or SUCF shall provide EH&S with the following documentation:

   a. Summary of all proposals of work, work performed, asbestos and air sampling and results, transactions, etc. prior to, during, and after abatement completion.
   b. Copies of all related certifications and/or licenses for all employees, companies and contractors handling ACM in any manner
   c. Asbestos inspection methodology
   d. Bulk sampling and analysis methodology
   e. Copies of all regulatory notifications and variances to regulatory agencies including the NYSDOL, EPA, and DEC
   f. Copies of all completed and signed Waste Manifests
   g. Copies of all bulk sampling and air monitoring analysis laboratory reports
   h. Copy of all daily work and inspection log(s)

VI. SEMI-ANNUAL AIR SAMPLING

Air sampling is performed by EH&S in-house certified air sampling technicians in several areas on a semi-annual basis to ensure that airborne asbestos concentrations are acceptable. These areas were determined based on the quantities of friable ACM or thermal ACM present:

1. Administration Building - Elevator Room and Electrical Room
2. Student Union - Lobby
3. Psych A - 2nd Floor Lobby
4. Old Gym - Weight Room
5. Dana Hall - MER and Generator Room
6. Kelly Cafe - 1st Floor Lobby
7. Heating/Cooling Plants

V. ASBESTOS AWARENESS TRAINING

1. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that each new Heating and Cooling Plant, Physical Plant and Custodial employee, whether temporary or permanent, receives asbestos awareness training at the start of their employment.
2. EH&S will conduct asbestos awareness training and enter the training information into the PeopleSoft training database.

INQUIRES/REQUEST:

Environmental Health and Safety
110 Suffolk Hall
Zip 6200
Main Office: 632-6410
FAX: 632-9683

RELATED FORMS:

Safety Fact Sheet-ACM Locations on Campus (Appendix A)
Campus Notification (Appendix B)
Planning your Carpet Installation (Appendix C)
Safety Fact Sheet- Floor Tile (Appendix D)

RELATED DOCUMENTS:

NYSDOL Industrial Code Rule 56, 12 NYCRR Part 56
29 CFR 1910.1001 Asbestos Standards *for General Industry*
29 CFR 1926.1101 Asbestos *Standards for Construction Industry*

APPENDIX A - SAFETY FACT SHEET

ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS ON CAMPUS

Asbestos was used in many types of building materials for its strong tensile, heat resistant, and chemical resistant properties. Below is a list of known or presumed asbestos-containing materials at our University. Do not disturb any of these materials (i.e, do not drill, cut, sand, repair or remove these materials). Contact EH&S at 2-6410 if you need further assistance. The information in the table below is based on a comprehensive campus asbestos survey conducted by an environmental consulting firm, and on bulk samples/observations made by EH&S.

Confirmed Asbestos-containing Materials on Campus	Potential Locations	Some Known Locations	
SURFACING MATERIALS			
Fireproofing	Some University buildings	• Administration-basement electrical and elevator rooms	
Acoustical/Textured Ceiling Material ("popcorn" ceiling)	Some University buildings	• Earth & Space Sciences (ESS) • Stony Brook Union -"honeycomb" • Psychology A– 1st & 2nd Fl. Lobbies • Dana Hall – MER/Generator Rms. • Roosevelt Cafeteria • Kelly Cafeteria (1st Floor) • Tabler Cafeteria – MERs/Cooling Tower • Old Gymnasium	
THERMAL SYSTEMS INSULATION			
Duct, Boiler, and Tank insulation, Gaskets	All University buildings, including UH (except LISVH and buildings constructed after ~1980)	• Mechanical Equipment Rms. (MER), Heating & Cooling Plants, Tunnels, Cafeterias • Basement corridors • Removed in Dormitory MERs	
Fitting, Elbow, Joint and Valve Insulation	All University buildings, including UH (except LISVH and buildings constructed after ~1980)	• MERs, Heating & Cooling Plants, Tunnels • Classrooms, Laboratories, Cafeterias, Public Areas (above ceilings, behind walls or visible) • Dormitory buildings (behind walls, above ceilings, pipe chases, crawl spaces, and communal bathrooms)	
Aircell Pipe Insulation (looks like corrugated cardboard)	Some University buildings	• Old Chemistry • Old Gym • Old Eng. • Harriman	• Melville Library • Light Eng. • Dutchess
White Block Pipe Insulation	Some University buildings	• Power Plants, MERs, Tunnels • Old Chemistry	• Melville Library • Light Eng.

		• Old Gym • ECC • Physics • Van de Graaff	• Heavy Eng. • Javits • Infirmary • Psych A
Transite Air Handling Duct	ESS, Lecture Hall 001	• ESS, AC-3	
MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS			
Floorings (visible, beneath carpet or beneath newer floor tile): 12" x 12" Floor Tile and/or Mastic(glue), 9" x 9" Floor Tile and/or Mastic, Linoleum and/or Mastic	All University buildings, including UH (except LISVH and buildings constructed after ~1980)	• Classrooms, Laboratories, Offices, Public Areas, Cafeterias • Under carpet in some dormitory bedrooms	
Pegboard-like Transite Ceiling Panels	Some University buildings	• Old Eng Lecture Halls 143 & 145	
Fire Door Insulation	All University buildings, including UH (except LISVH and buildings constructed after ~1980)	• Computer Science • Asbestos-containing fire doors removed in dormitory buildings	
Vibration Isolator Cloth on Ductwork (looks like thick canvas)	All University buildings, including UH (except LISVH and buildings constructed after ~1980)	• Heating and Cooling Plants • MERs	
Laboratory Bench Tops, Sinks, and Shelves	Some University buildings	• Laboratories	
Interior Transite Panels within Fume Hoods	Some University buildings	• Laboratories	
Transite Fume Hood Round Exhaust Ducts	Some University buildings	• Life Sciences, service shaft ways	
Cable Arc Proofing (13.8 kV cables)	Medium voltage electrical distribution system (manholes/ vaults)	• Feeder Cables #2-5	
Window and Door Caulking	All University buildings, including UH, and some dormitory buildings (except LISVH and buildings constructed after ~1980)		
Roofing Materials and Flashing	Some University buildings – some roofs have been replaced	• SBS • East Campus Power Plant • Grad Chemistry, lower roof • West Campus Power Plant, lower roof • Kelly Quad (flashing located under plywood)	
Underground Piping and Underground Pipe Insulation	University grounds, outdoors	• Chill Water line (transite) • High Pressure Steam line insulation • High Temp Hot Water line insulation	
Transite Louvers on Cooling Towers	Cooling Towers	• East Campus Heating and Cooling Plant	

Presumed Asbestos-containing Materials on Campus	**Potential Locations**	**Comments**
Ceiling Tile	All University buildings, including UH (except LISVH and buildings constructed after ~1980)	Previous campus survey and bulk samples collected by EH&S, to date, have been negative for asbestos content.
Plaster	"	Bulk samples collected by EH&S, to date, have been negative for asbestos content, except in Kelly Café (1st Fl.)
Sheetrock Joint Compound	"	
Mudded seam on Duct Insulation	"	
Older mastics (glues), typically brown or black	"	
Tar Wrapping on Pipes	Typically found on outdoor piping	

NOTE: This list is intended to be a guidance document but may not include ALL asbestos-containing materials and/or ALL locations at our University. If you are aware of any incorrect information on this Fact Sheet or additional information, please contact EH&S at 2-6410. Thank you.

Updated by EH&S: February 18, 2006

APPENDIX B - ASBESTOS ABATEMENT NOTICE

LOCATION:

START DATE:

COMPLETION DATE:

TYPE OF ABATEMENT:

[ ] Removal [ ] Enclosure [ ] Encapsulation

QUANTITY AND TYPE OF ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS (ACM) TO BE ABATED:

ABATEMENT TECHNIQUES:

[ ] Glove Bag [ ] Negative Pressure [ ] Containment
[ ] Wet removal [ ] Tent Enclosures

REASON FOR ABATEMENT:

ASBESTOS CONTRACTOR:

CONTRACTOR'S NYSDOL ASBESTOS HANDLING NUMBER:

CONTRACTOR'S PROJECT SUPERVISOR: **AIR SAMPLING COMPANY**:

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY: **CAMPUS ASBESTOS COORDINATOR**

Please contact the Asbestos Coordinator if there are any questions regarding this abatement.

DO NOT REMOVE

APPENDIX C - PLANNING YOUR CARPET INSTALLATION

This Fact Sheet has been developed to help assist you in deciding how to proceed with carpet installation projects. Since asbestos-containing floor tile and/or associated floor tile mastic (glue) may be disturbed during some carpet installation projects, the following guidelines have been developed to prevent potential exposure to asbestos in compliance with applicable asbestos regulations.

If your project area has no floor tiles...

Any carpet style and type available on the State contract can be placed on the concrete flooring, as long as it meets safety standards, including approved fire ratings (Contact Procurement or EH&S for fire rating information).

If your project area has no existing carpet, but has floor tile...

The carpet installed must utilize *Shaw's Advantage* system or comparable system using recommended carpet or carpet tiles options. See below for more information on this system.

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Information on Shaw's Advantage System:
The *Advantage* system consists of a double stick woven sheet as the adhesive base which is laid over the existing flooring (floor tile or carpet), with an *Advantage* carpet installed on top. Therefore, in the future, the *Advantage* carpet can be removed easily without disturbing the floor tile, eliminating the need for future asbestos abatement.

Note: In carpet over carpet situations, it can only be installed over specific types of existing glued-down carpet (level loop, textured loop or low dense cut pile), with no padding. The *Advantage* system carpet cannot be installed over a stretched-in carpet installation.

A representative from the Procurement department responsible for carpet purchases will be able to instruct which *Advantage* carpets are acceptable for use.

If the project area has existing carpet with floor tile beneath the carpet...

At the same time the carpet installation company is estimating carpet measurements, they will conduct "test pulls" of the carpet in several areas to assess the likelihood that

floor tile will be disturbed during the actual carpet removal. One of the following scenarios will occur:

Scenario #1: The carpet pulls up very easily during the carpet test pulls and floor tiles are not disturbed.

This is typically the case with very old carpet where the carpet glue has lost much of its adhesion. However, based on the information below, your department may or may not choose to purchase carpet and proceed with the installation. If your department decides to order carpet, the carpet installed must be from the *Advantage* system using their carpet or carpet tile options. (See Information on Advantage System.)

HOWEVER, if during the actual carpet removal, floor tile unexpectantly start to pull up in areas where test pulls could not be conducted, you must decide on one of the following courses of action:

⇒ Lay the old carpet back down if possible (the carpet may have been cut into strips during the removal) and return the purchased carpet. Restocking fees or the entire cost of the carpet may be incurred by your department.

⇒ Pay the asbestos abatement costs to have the floor tile and mastic removed completely. The removal of 200 to 700 square feet (average sized office) of floor tile/mastic could cost your department approximately $5,000-$10,000 plus an additional $2,000 for required air sampling during the removal project.

⇒ Reglue the existing carpet, if possible (the carpet may have been cut into strips during the removal), and install the *Advantage* system. (See Information on Advantage System.)

Note: Some of the existing carpet may have to be cut back to allow for this overlay. If this cannot be accomplished, this option cannot be considered.

Scenario #2 - The carpet does not pull up easily during the carpet test pulls. Carpet should not be ordered until a solution has been determined.

This typically occurs when the existing carpet is only a few years old and the carpet glue is still firmly bonded to the floor tiles. The requesting department options are:

⇒ Leave the existing carpet in place and do not order new carpet.

⇒ Pay the asbestos abatement costs to have the floor tile and mastic removed completely. The removal of 200 to 700 square feet (average sized office) of floor tile/mastic could cost approximately $5,000-$10,000 and an additional $2,000 for required air sampling during the removal project.

⇒ Install the *Advantage* system over top of existing carpet. (See Information on Advantage System.) Note: Some of the existing carpet may have to be cut back to allow for this overlay. If this cannot be accomplished, this option cannot be considered.

For further information, contact Procurement (2-6046/2-6044) or Environmental Health and Safety (2-6410).
Dated: February/2006

Appendix D – Safety Fact Sheet
FLOOR TILE

BACKGROUND: Asbestos was used in many types of building materials including vinyl floor tile and floor tile mastic. The asbestos in the floor tile served to increase resistance to wear and water damage and was well bound into the plastic matrix. New or recently installed floor tile should not contain asbestos but our older 12" x 12" floor tile and 9" x 9" floor tile, circa 1980's or earlier, will likely contain asbestos. Also, our older black mastic has almost always been found to contain asbestos unlike the newer yellow or clear mastic. Even though not all of the floor tile and mastic at the University may actually contain asbestos, the University must assume all floor tile and mastic contains asbestos, unless laboratory analysis proves otherwise. However, in order to expedite numerous weekly floor tile projects and save on expensive laboratory costs, we don't routinely sample floor tile and mastic. Known or presumed asbestos-containing floor tile and mastic must be cared for in a special manner as outlined below:

Removing Loose or Damaged Floor Tile: According to the New York State Department of Labor (NYSDOL), only EPA/NYSDOL trained and certified asbestos workers can handle known or presumed asbestos-containing materials, including floor tile and mastic. If you need any floor tile removed (or reglued), contact EH&S. Our in-house certified Asbestos Management staff routinely removes small amounts of floor tile. To have large quantities of floor tile removed contact EH&S for a cost estimate to have a licensed contractor do the work.

1. **Missing Floor Tiles**: Contact EH&S so our in-house certified Asbestos Management staff can encapsulate (paint) the floor prior to re-tiling. Although this is not required for minor projects (less than 10 square feet) we do this anyway to seal in the mastic. EH&S is not responsible for the re-tiling.

2. **Removing Carpet over Floor Tile**: Follow the *Carpet Installation Fact Sheet*!

- Provide the *Carpet installation Fact Sheet* to your customers so they realize that asbestos-containing floor tile may pose a problem for their project.
- Conduct a carpet "test pull" to determine the likelihood of the floor tile remaining intact or being disturbed during the actual carpet removal.
  - If the "test pull" is good and it appears that the carpet will come up easily without pulling up floor tiles, you may proceed with the carpet removal. If during the actual carpet removal project floor tiles are being pulled up with the carpet contact EH&S (for small areas, certified EH&S staff can pull up the remaining amount of carpet but for large

areas an outside licensed contractor may have to be used or the carpet may have to be laid back down).

- If the "test pull" is not good and floor tiles are likely to pull up with the carpet, the department requesting the carpet removal can either:
  - Keep the existing carpet
  - Pay for asbestos abatement costs to remove the carpet and floor tile/mastic
  - Install "Advantage" style carpet over the existing carpet, if possible

3. **Caring for Floor Tile:**
   - Do not sand, cut, drill, or saw flooring.
   - Only burnish or dry buff on flooring that has a finish.
   - When stripping finishes on flooring:
   - Use low abrasion pads.
   - Use equipment that operates less than 300 revolutions per minute (rpm).
   - Use wet methods.

Please contact EH&S at 2-6410 if you have any questions regarding this Fact Sheet.
Thank you.

(Prepared by EH&S: February 18, 2006)