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Asbestos Review Questions

Introduction/Background

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

Health Effects and Medical Monitoring

1. The most prevalent asbestos-related disease that is not in the form of cancer and is characterized by lung scarring is? _____
2. Name three internal "defense mechanisms" of the body _____
3. Name three variables that contribute to the development of an asbestos-related disease in an individual _____
4. Which variable is the most important factor in determining whether or not particulates get deposited in specific areas of the lung? _____
5. Describe the term latency period and state the typical Latency for asbestos-related diseases _____
6. How many years does an employer need to retain employee medical records? _____
7. An asbestos worker who smokes increases their risk of contracting an asbestos-related disease _____
8. How much exposure is considered to be a safe level? _____
9. How can toxic materials enter our body (i.e. routes of entry)
    1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
10. Which of these is the primary route of entry for asbestos? _____
11. Who is responsible for the cost of the initial and annual physicals? _____
12. The minimum concentration of oxygen in the air we breathe must contain ____% oxygen

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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 ft^2, except where any one dimension is less than 1 ft^2 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)?
    _____