



August 31, 2005

Mr. John Calhoun  
Facilities Manager  
Environmental Services  
New Milford Public Schools  
386 Danbury Road  
New Milford, CT 06776

**RE: Three Year AHERA Asbestos Re-inspection  
and Management Plan Update  
Sarah Noble Intermediate School  
25 Sunny Valley Road, New Milford, CT  
EnviroScience Project No. 04-542.10**

Dear Mr. Calhoun:

Enclosed is the report of the three-year AHERA asbestos re-inspection and management plan update conducted by EnviroScience Consultants, Inc. (EnviroScience) at Sarah Noble Intermediate School located at 25 Sunny Valley Road, New Milford, Connecticut. Please note the new Sarah Noble Intermediate School was formerly the New Milford High School. This report is an important document that must be kept on file at the school as well as at a central location where the Management Plans are preserved. Please review re-inspection form 2 in Appendix D and sign and date each form at the bottom.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please do not hesitate to contact me at (203) 333-8872 extension 3102. Thank you for this opportunity to have served your environmental needs.

Sincerely,

Matthew A. Myers  
Manager, Hazardous Materials

MAM:ti

Enclosure

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.

Environmental Engineering ♦ Industrial Hygiene ♦ Laboratory Services

Office Locations:  
Newington, CT  
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ASBESTOS HAZARD EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACT  
THREE-YEAR ASBESTOS REINSPECTION AND  
MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

FOR  
SARAH NOBLE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

PERFORMED BY

ENVIROSCIENCE CONSULTANTS, INC.  
795 NORTH MOUNTAIN ROAD  
NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT 06111

For Compliance with  
State of Connecticut, Department of Public Health  
Regulation Regarding Asbestos-Containing Material in Schools  
(19a - 333-1 through 19a - 333-13)

And  
EPA Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act  
(40 CFR Part 763)

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This three-year asbestos re-inspection of the Sarah Noble Intermediate School, which was formerly the New Milford High School, at 25 Sunny Valley Road, New Milford, Connecticut was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the following regulations:

- (i) State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (CTDPH) Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools regulation (19a-331-1 through 19a-333-13, Section 3 (b)).
- (ii) United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) regulation (40 CFR Part 763, Section 763.85 (b)).

Mr. Dominick Fiore of EnviroScience Consultants, Inc. (EnviroScience) performed the re-inspection on January 28, 2005. Mr. Fiore is an accredited Asbestos Inspector in the State of Connecticut (License No.000299). During the re-inspection, the following required tasks were performed:

1. A visual re-inspection and reassessment of all friable known or assumed asbestos-containing building materials (ACBM).
2. A visual re-inspection of ACBM that was previously considered non-friable to determine if the present condition of the material has made it friable.
3. Identification and assessment of any homogeneous areas that contains newly friable ACBM.
4. A six month periodic surveillance was also conducted for known asbestos containing materials.

## **2.0 BUILDING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION**

The Sarah Noble Intermediate School replaced the New Milford High School in approximately 2001. The original building was built in 1962, with additions constructed in 1969, 1986, and in 1999. The original building is constructed on a slab foundation with brick outer walls and a corrugated steel frame. The inner walls are constructed of cinder block. A suspended ceiling exists in most of the building, resulting in ceiling plenum space, with water pipes and air ducts located near the ceiling deck. Ventilation is provided by an air handling system which draws air into return ducts and supplies air by means of air handling units located in the roof, forcing air into each room by means of supply ducts. The administration offices are serviced by a central air conditioning system, independent of the main air handling system.

All areas of the school are serviced by a central boiler room. Heat is provided by two oil burning boilers, which convey heat through steam pipes that traverse the building through the pipe tunnels. The upper gymnasium and the administration offices are heated by a separate system of hot water heat. The pipe tunnels begin at the boiler room and are located below grade, throughout the perimeter of the building, branching up to the baseboard radiators located in each of the rooms.

### 3.0 RE-INSPECTION REPORT

#### 3.1 Review of Records (Checklist)

An important part of this AHERA Re-inspection involved checking documentation that were required to be present at the school being inspected as well as at the central location where all management plans are preserved. In 1999 the building underwent major renovations and asbestos abatement. EnviroScience was the asbestos consultant and provided project monitoring services during the asbestos abatement. All abatement records that occurred in 1999 should be placed with this AHERA re-inspection update report.

Please see Appendix A for details of our findings.

#### 3.2 Re-inspection Summary

The on-site portion of the re-inspection was documented on forms modeled after examples provided by USEPA and reviewed by the State of Connecticut Department of Public Health.

The first form, **Re-inspection Form 1A**, abstracts inspection data gathered during the initial AHERA inspection (see Appendix B). This form is useful to reference response actions (if any) which have been performed since the last inspection. It additionally provides the inspector a “quick glance” reference when performing the re-inspection.

The second EPA form, **Re-inspection Form 1B**, is used to list all known or assumed asbestos-containing materials that were previously unidentified. This form has been omitted from this report because no new materials were discovered.

The third EPA form, **Reinspection Form 2**, was used to provide information and justification regarding reassessment of the ACBM (see Appendix C). This form also provides response action recommendation including a tentative schedule for completing response actions that recommended removal or repair.

Using the USEPA protocol and criteria, the following materials existing in Sarah Noble Intermediate School at the time of this three year re-inspection have been determined and/or assumed to be **ACBM**.

Please refer to the above mentioned Re-inspection Forms for specific locations of the materials.

<b>HOMOGENEOUS MATERIAL</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>	<b>LOCATION(S)</b>
Mastic for blackboards and tackboards	EnviroScience 2003 Periodic surveillance	Hallway wall in rooms 156, 155, 154, 153, 157, 214, 212, 208, 206, 207, 202, 110, 108, 106A, 106, 104, 102A, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113; south wall of rooms 158, 202, 103; north wall of room 110, northwest corner of room 103, hallway in back of room 158

The information obtained during this re-inspection was transmitted to Mr. Matthew Myers, an accredited Management Planner, so that response actions relative to the condition of the ACBM could be designed. Mr. Myers is a licensed Asbestos Management Planner in the State of Connecticut (License No. 000041).

### 3.3 Newly Identified or Re-sampled ACBM

No new materials were identified during the re-inspection.

AHERA only covers interior ACBM. Therefore, exterior ACBM were not sampled. However, the following suspect ACBM were noted exterior to the building: roofing materials and window caulking.

**Any suspect material encountered during renovation/demolition that is not specifically identified in this report, as a non-ACM should be assumed to contain asbestos unless sample results prove otherwise.**

### 3.4 Physical Assessment of ACBMs

During inspection, suspect ACBM were separated into three USEPA categories. These categories are thermal system insulation (TSI), surfacing ACBM, and miscellaneous ACBM. TSI includes all materials used to prevent heat loss or gain or water condensation on mechanical systems. Examples of TSI are pipe insulation, boiler insulation, duct insulation, and mudded insulation on pipe fittings. Surfacing ACBM is commonly used for fireproofing, decorative, and acoustical applications. Miscellaneous materials include all ACBM not listed in TSI or surfacing, such as linoleum, vinyl asbestos flooring, and ceiling tiles.

Finally, all ACBM is quantified in linear and/or square footage, depending on the nature of the material.

All ACBM identified during the inspection and still remaining in the school were reassessed using the State of Connecticut Department of Public Health and AHERA guidelines for assessment of ACBM. The assessment categories are listed as follows:

- 1 = Damaged or significantly damaged TSI ACBM
- 2 = Damaged friable surfacing ACBM
- 3 = Significantly damaged friable surfacing ACBM
- 4 = Damaged or significantly damaged friable miscellaneous ACBM
- 5 = ACBM with potential for damage
- 6 = ACBM with potential for significant damage
- 7 = Any remaining friable ACBM or friable suspected ACBM

Material locations, assessments, and recommended response actions are listed in the re-inspection forms.

### 3.5 Change of Condition

Removal of asbestos containing material occurred in 1999 during the renovation project. See abatement reports in your possession.

## 4.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

Based on the inspection report, physical walk-through inspection and existing condition of the ACBM, following response actions are recommended:

### 4.1 Recommended Response Actions

1. Removal

Not applicable

2. Repair

Not applicable

3. Enclosure

Not applicable

4. Encapsulation

Not applicable

5. Operations and Maintenance (O & M)

It should be noted that only locations with assessments of 1 or 2 are recommended for removal or repair. All remaining ACBM in the school shall be placed in an Operations and Maintenance (O & M) Program. The condition of such materials will be monitored until all the ACBM have been removed from the building. A successful O & M Program include the following elements:

- a) Cleaning: All areas of the school where friable ACBM or friable suspected ACBM assumed to be ACBM are present shall be cleaned at least once after the completion of the initial inspection. Additional cleaning may be necessary if the Management Planner make a written recommendation indicating methods and frequency of such cleaning.
- b) O & M Activities: The LEA shall ensure that the procedures described below are followed to protect building occupants for any O & M activities that may disturb known or assumed ACBM:
  - (1) Restrict entry into the area either by physically isolating or by scheduling.
  - (2) Post warning signs to prevent entry by unauthorized persons.
  - (3) Shut off or temporarily modify the air-handling system.

- (4) Use proper work practices and engineering controls such as wet methods, protective clothing, HEPA-vacuums, mini enclosures/ glove bags etc. to inhibit spread of fibers.
  - (5) Place all asbestos debris and other contaminated materials in a sealed, leak-tight container for eventual disposal.
- c) Minor Fiber Release Episodes: The LEA shall ensure that the procedures described below are followed in the event of a minor fiber release episode (i.e., disturbance of 3 linear/square feet or less of friable ACBM):
- (1) Saturate the debris using wet method.
  - (2) Place the debris in a sealed leak-tight container and clean the area.
  - (3) Repair the area of damaged ACBM with materials such as asbestos-free spackling, plaster or insulation or seal with an encapsulant.
- d) Major Fiber Release Episode: The LEA shall ensure that the procedures described below are followed in the event of a major fiber release episode (i.e., disturbance of more than 3 linear/square feet of friable ACBM):
- (1) Restrict entry into the area and post warning signs.
  - (2) Shut off or temporarily modify the air handling system to prevent spread of fibers to other areas of the school.
  - (3) **The response for any major fiber release episode must be designed by persons accredited to design response actions and conducted by persons accredited to conduct response actions.**
  - (4) The LEA shall notify the CTDPH of any major fiber release episode within twenty-four hours of its occurrence and, if necessary, provide written notification as required by applicable federal and/or state regulations.

#### 4.2 Periodic Surveillance

At least once every six (6) months after a management plan is in place, the LEA shall conduct periodic surveillance in the school that contains ACBM or assumed to contain ACBM. The person conducting periodic surveillance shall visually inspect all areas in the school that have been identified in the management plan as having ACBM, record the date of surveillance, his/her name, and any changes in the condition of the materials and submit the record to the LEA Designated Person for inclusion in the management plan.

Please see Appendix D for Periodic Surveillance Form that may be used for conducting periodic surveillance.

#### 4.3 Preventive Measures

The LEA shall institute appropriate preventive measures to eliminate the reasonable likelihood that the ACBM will become damaged, deteriorated or delaminated.

Please see Appendix E for preventive measures designed for various types of ACBM that may exist in the school.



**CHECKLIST FOR EXISTING RECORDS**

Local Education Agency (LEA): Administration Building  
386 Danbury Road, New Milford, Connecticut

School Building: Sarah Noble Intermediate School

The following documentation is required to be present in both the LEA's Office as well as in a centralized location in the administrative office of the school. The information included in this checklist shall be verified to be present and complete as part of three year re-inspection.

DOCUMENTATION		LOCATION	
		School	LEA Office
1.	Original AHERA Inspection/Management Plan	Yes	Yes
2.	Three year Re-inspection (First)	Yes	Yes
3.	Three year Re-inspection (Second)	Yes	Yes
4.	Notifications to Parents/Guardians and Teachers (yearly since last re-inspection)	No	No
5.	Designated Person Identified and Proper Training (person must be named and have appropriate training)	No	No
6.	Designated Person Periodic Surveillance (every six months since last re-inspection)	No	No
7.	Record of Awareness Training for Maintenance Staff	No	No
8.	Outside Vendor Awareness Notification	No	No
9.	Warning Signs and Labels (required posting in Boiler room and mechanical spaces only)	No	No
10.	Record of Response Actions (includes any abatement done since last re-inspection)	No	No

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector: Dominick Fiore

Date: 01/28/05

School: Sarah Noble Intermediate School Building \_\_\_\_\_ Date(s) of Original AHERA Inspection 1986

Sample Number	Homogeneous sampling areas		Material Category	Friability	Condition Category (1-7)	Recorded Locations	Response actions taken/ renovations/other comments
	Material Description						
Known ACM	Mastic for blackboards and tackboards	Misc.	NF	5	Hallway wall in rooms 156, 155, 154, 153, 157, 214, 212, 208, 206, 207, 202, 110, 108, 106A, 106, 104, 102A, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113; south wall of rooms 158, 202, 103; north wall of room 110, northwest corner of room 103, hallway in back of room 158		

Information abstracted by Dominick Fiore Date 01-28-05

Friability: F = friable, NF = nonfriable

AHERA assessment category: 1 = Damaged or significantly damaged TSI ACBM, 2 = Damaged friable surfacing ACBM, 3 = Significantly damaged friable surfacing ACBM, 4 = Damaged or significantly damaged friable miscellaneous ACBM, 5 = ACBM with potential for damage, 6 = ACBM with potential for significant damage, 7 = Any remaining friable ACBM or friable suspected ACBM

Homogeneous Sampling Area: Material Description Miscellaneous Blackboards & Taskboard ID Number  
Mastic

REINSPECTION FINDINGS FOR ACBM				MANAGEMENT PLANNER RECOMMENDATIONS		
Location(s) of ACBM by assessment category	Quantity	Friability	Assessment category (1-7)	Assessment	Preventive measures	Schedule
						Begin Complete
Hallway side of Rms 153-157, 214, 207, 208, 206, 207, 207, 110, 108, 106A	800 flts	F (NF)	5	Non Friable miscellaneous material w/low potential for contact damage	OMM	continuing
106, 104, 102A, 101, 103, 105, 107, 107, 111, 113, South wall of Rms 158, 202, 103	800 flts	F (NF)	↓	↓		
North wall of Rm 110, North west corner of Rm 103, hallway in back of Rm 158	800 flts	F (NF)	↓	↓		

Date of Management Planner review: 2/3/05  
 Management Planner name: Matt Myers  
 Management Planner signature: [Signature]  
 Accreditation #/State: 000041/CT  
 Expiration date: 4/30/05

Were additional samples of this ACBM collected? Yes  No   
 Inspectors name: Dominick Fiore  
 Inspector signature: [Signature]  
 Accreditation #/State: 000299/CT  
 Expiration date: 04-30-05

I, the LEA's Designated Person, have read and understood the recommendations made above: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**PERIODIC SURVEILLANCE FORM**

Local Education Agency (LEA): New Milford Public Schools, 47 Bridge Street Page 1 of 1

Facility Address: Sarah Noble Intermediate School  
25 Sunny Valley Road, New Milford, CT

Date of Surveillance: \_\_\_\_\_

**ACBM DAMAGE REPORT**

Asbestos Containing Material	Location	Previous Condition	Present Condition	Change in Condition (Yes/No)	Quantity Damaged	Comments
Mastic for blackboards and tackboards	Hallway wall in rooms 156, 155, 154, 153, 157, 214, 212, 208, 206, 207, 202, 110, 108, 106A, 106, 104, 102A, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113; south wall of rooms 158, 202, 103; north wall of room 110, northwest corner of room 103, hallway in back of room 158					

Conditions: G = Good  
 D = Damaged  
 SD = Significant damage

Surveillance conducted by: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature)

## PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR VARIOUS ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS

### A. SURFACING MATERIALS

“Surfacing Materials” means materials in a school building that are sprayed-on, troweled-on, or otherwise applied to surfaces. These include sprayed-on fireproofing materials on structural members, ceiling and wall plasters, or other materials applied to surfaces for acoustical, fireproofing, or other purposes.

Surfacing Materials are generally considered friable and can release asbestos fibers if damaged by impact, air erosion, vibration, and/or water intrusion. The following procedures, when properly implemented, will reduce the potential for fiber release:

1. Sprayed-on fire-proofing
  - a) Identify the materials and post warning signs on the laid-in or glued-in ceiling tile. If the decking is not covered, place the sign on the wall.
  - b) Maintain the materials in intact state and undamaged condition. During winter, pigeons, squirrels and other rodents tend to roost in boiler/machine rooms and dislodge sprayed-on fireproofing on the decking. Prevent such possibilities.
  - c) Prevent water leakage. If the material is significantly damaged, removal is the best option. For minor damage, enclosure is a temporary solution. Encapsulation of damaged sprayed-on fireproofing material is not recommended.
  - d) Train the custodial people who are responsible for care and maintenance of surfacing materials. Please note that the repair/removal can only be performed by a licensed abatement contractor.
  
2. Ceiling and wall plaster
  - a) Identify the materials and post warning signs.
  - b) Maintain the materials in intact state and undamaged condition. Avoid storing/stacking on/near the materials to reduce contact damage.
  - c) Prevent water leakage. If the material is significantly damaged, removal is the best option. For minor damage, repair or enclosure is a temporary solution.
  - d) Train the custodial people who are responsible for care and maintenance of surfacing materials.

### B. THERMAL SYSTEM INSULATION (TSI)

“Thermal System Insulation (TSI)” means insulating materials applied to pipes, pipe fittings, boilers, breechings, tanks, ducts, or other components to prevent process heat loss or gain, water condensation, or for other purposes (e.g., fire door insulation core).

TSI are generally considered friable asbestos-containing materials. This means they can be easily damaged, increasing the potential for fiber release. The following procedures, when properly implemented, will reduce the potential for fiber release:

1. Boiler and breeching insulation

- a) Identify the locations and label the boiler. Warning signs should be posted outside the boiler room.
- b) Reduce the likelihood of fiber release by ensuring that the insulation is not damaged. Avoid storing/stacking on/near the boiler to reduce contact damage.
- c) Maintain the insulation in intact state and undamaged condition. Repair damaged areas as soon as possible to prevent further deterioration. If repair is not feasible due to extensive damage/deterioration, remove the material.
- d) Train the custodial people who are responsible for care and maintenance of TSI. Please note that the repair/removal can only be performed by a licensed abatement contractor.

2. Pipe, pipe-fittings, tank and duct insulation

- a) Identify the locations and label the materials. Warning signs should be posted outside of rooms that have TSI materials.
- b) Reduce the likelihood of fiber release by ensuring that the materials are not damaged. Avoid storing/stacking near the materials to reduce contact damage.
- c) Maintain all TSI materials in intact state and undamaged condition. Inspect the protective jackets for damage. Repair damaged areas as soon as possible to prevent further deterioration. If repair is not feasible due to extensive damage/deterioration, remove the material.
- d) Train the custodial people who are responsible for care and maintenance of TSI. Please note that the repair/removal can only be performed by a licensed abatement contractor.

3. Fire door

- a) Identify the locations and label the materials.
- b) Since there may be a number of different types of fire doors throughout a building, fire door cores must be considered to have asbestos-containing interior insulation unless sample result prove otherwise. Prior to performing any maintenance on any door (lock change, drilling, etc.), the door should be surveyed by qualified personnel to rule out the existence of an asbestos core.
- c) Train the custodial people who are responsible for care and maintenance of TSI. Please note that the repair/removal can only be performed by a licensed abatement contractor.

## C. MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

“Miscellaneous Materials” are all other asbestos-containing materials in a school building that do not fall under the categories of Surfacing Materials or TSI. These include floor tiles, floor tile and carpet mastic, gypsum wallboard and joint compound, ceiling tiles, glue daubs, transite panels, laboratory counter tops, wallbase and associated glue, window caulking and glazing compounds etc. The following maintenance procedures are recommended for these materials:

### 1. Vinyl Asbestos Floor Tiles (VAT)

Vinyl Asbestos Floor Tiles (VAT) are considered non-friable, however routine maintenance procedures such as spray-buffing, burnishing, wet scrubbing, and stripping can generate asbestos fibers. Following procedures, when properly implemented, will reduce the potential of fiber release:

- a) Do not sand, grind or abrade the tiles. Stripping of VAT should be done as infrequently as possible. When stripping becomes necessary, follow the appropriate work practices. Never perform dry stripping.
- b) During spray-buffing or burnishing the floor, operate the machine at the lowest workable speed and use the least abrasive pad. Use a wet mop for routine cleaning whenever possible.
- c) Routinely check whether chair and desk glides are in good condition and replace when necessary. Worn glides can gouge the floor and cause fiber release.
- d) Place carpets/floor mats in all entrances to reduce abrasion of floor tiles by sand and pebbles. During winter, have parking lots and walkways swept to the extent possible to avoid the tracking of salt and ice-melting compounds into the school by the students .
- e) Train the custodial people who are responsible for care and maintenance of VAT. Please note that the repair/removal can only be performed by a licensed abatement contractor.

### 2. Gypsum wallboard and joint compound assembly

- a) Since there may exist a number of different homogeneous assemblies in a building, all sheetrock/joint compound must be assumed to be ACBM unless sample result prove otherwise. If any specific areas are going to be disturbed, the material in that area should be sampled.
- b) Reduce the likelihood of fiber release by avoiding cutting or drilling holes through the sheetrock panels.

3. Ceiling Tile and Glue Daubs
  - a) Reduce the likelihood of fiber release by limiting access to the area above the ceiling tiles. Maintain the ceiling tiles in undamaged condition. Replace any damaged or water-stained tile.
  - b) If the ceiling tiles are negative for asbestos, sample and analyze the glue daubs to ascertain whether these are asbestos-containing before the tiles are replaced.
4. Transite Panels, Laboratory Counter Tops, Window Caulking and Glazing Compounds
  - a) Reduce the likelihood of fiber release.
  - b) Maintain transite panels, lab tabletops and window caulking and glazing compounds in undamaged condition.
5. Carpet Glue, Blackboard/ Tack Board Glue, Sink Undercoating, Floor Tile Mastic, Baseboard and Mastic
  - a) Reduce the likelihood of fiber release by leaving base cove and carpets in place.
  - b) Maintain carpets and base cove in good condition. Sample and analyze the glue and the mastic to ascertain whether these are asbestos-containing if the renovation activities are going to impact the carpet and the baseboard.

There are general work practices which apply to all schools in the school system.

1. Vinyl Asbestos Floor Tile (VAT). In many cases, the surface of the tile may appear abraded. Often, custodial employees will use abrasives to clean floor surfaces prior to the application of floor wax. This practice should be strongly discouraged, as it wears away the top surface, exposing the underlying matrix which may contain asbestos. Where a dull white finish is observed through the top surface of the tile, it indicates that damage to the tile has occurred.
2. Hammering or drilling through floor tile to fasten carpeting or other materials should be prohibited.
3. Chairs and desks should be equipped with rubber feet or gliders to reduce damage to the floor tile surfaces.
4. Efforts should be made to minimize storage of maintenance supplies in the portions of the boiler rooms nearby boilers, breeching, headers, or other areas which might be damaged. This applies specifically to items such as ladders, chairs, desks, and other large items which might damage the surface.
5. The storage of desks, chairs, and other school supplies in pipe tunnels or chases where there is ACM should be discouraged. In addition to limiting access, movement of these items may cause damage to the surface.
6. Where ladders are required in areas where thermal system ACBM has been documented, hinge-type ladders should be used if possible. Custodial employees are discouraged from leaning extension ladders against boilers, breeching, or headers.



**Boiler Rooms** often have asbestos containing materials such as pipe insulation, pipe fitting insulation, tank insulation, boiler insulation, firebrick, gaskets, spray applied fireproofing and wall and ceiling plaster. Damage to these materials can be caused by contact forces (ladders and equipment hitting the materials), water (leaks in boilers, pipes and tanks) and vibration forces. All personnel (custodians, maintenance, and outside contractors) entering boiler rooms must be made aware of the asbestos containing materials and exercise caution as to not damage or disturb these materials. The boilers are typically serviced by an outside boiler contractor. The routine maintenance activities must not disturb the asbestos containing materials. The designated person should be notified if planned work or routine maintenance may disturb the asbestos containing materials. The appropriate response action (removal, etc.) will be selected by a licensed management planner and project designer and performed by properly trained personnel prior to routine non-asbestos maintenance work beginning.

**Tunnels and crawl spaces** often have asbestos containing pipe and/or pipe fitting insulation throughout. Sometimes asbestos containing tank insulation, duct insulation and transite are also found in these areas. The area should be restricted to persons with sixteen-hour training and respiratory protection at a minimum if the insulation is in damaged condition. All damaged areas should be repaired and a clearance air test passed prior to occupancy by custodial staff or outside Contractors. Persons entering a tunnel and/or crawl space must be made aware of the types of asbestos containing materials in these areas and exercise extreme caution as to not damage these materials.

**Asbestos containing spray applied fireproofing** can often be found on metal I-beams above ceilings and behind walls in many schools. This material is a very friable and usually is also found on adjacent ceiling decks, piping and mechanical systems, etc. (over-spray) because of the method of original installation. The fireproofing is often not hidden behind walls or ceilings in mechanical and boiler rooms. Sometimes this material becomes dislodged (age, delamination, air plenum wind forces and gravity) and lands on drop, sheetrock or plaster ceilings. Caution should be exercised if someone has to do work above the ceilings or when replacing a specific section of a ceiling. Schools with common return air plenums have additional concerns of delaminating fireproofing and subsequent asbestos fiber release into the return air. The designated person and a licensed asbestos management planner and project designer should be notified if work involves disturbance of the ceiling or areas above the ceiling. The project designer should develop standard operating procedures and a project design is its found that exposure is possible through activities such as popping ceiling tiles, routine repair or maintenance activities above the lower ceilings or work involving the disturbance of the material directly (example – installing ducts, pipes, ceilings, computer lines, etc – scraping areas to hang product).

**Asbestos containing ceiling tiles** can be found in school buildings. These tiles are often covering older ceiling materials such as plaster or sheetrock and are **typically 2x4', 2x2' and 1x1'** in size. They are either supported by a metal grid system (drop ceiling), concealed spline, or glued in place. Special considerations must be given for glue adhered ceilings. The ceiling tile,

glue daub and ceiling above (plaster, etc.) must all be considered as asbestos containing even if one is found not to contain asbestos. The ceiling tile is adhered to the glue daub that is adhered to the ceiling above and they usually can not be separated. A licensed asbestos abatement contractor should remove ceiling tiles that are within reach of building occupants and have a history of damage. Ceiling tiles that are “popped” on occasion to access areas above (for routine maintenance activities and due to small amounts of water damage) should be replaced with non-asbestos tiles or the potential for exposure should be examined through air testing in conjunction with a test containment. A licensed project designer should design a method for routine activities (portable pop-up containment, water, hepa-vac, respiratory protection, sixteen hour training, etc.). Asbestos containing ceiling tiles should be removed if work activity involves “popping” more than a few tiles. Running new computer lines, telecommunication systems, security systems, piping for sprinklers, large roof leaks, etc. all typically required moving many ceiling tiles throughout the school, therefore a licensed abatement contractor should remove the tiles prior to work by other contractors. Custodians, maintenance staff and outside contractors should be made aware of the locations of the asbestos containing ceiling tiles and in house work practices pertaining to them.

**Asbestos containing pipe and/or pipe fitting insulation, duct insulation** (commonly within reach in incinerator rooms, mechanical and air handling rooms and above ceilings in kitchens) **roof drain insulation and vibration isolation cloth** (on sections of metal ducts) are often located in chases, behind walls and above ceilings. Sometimes these materials are within reach of all building occupants (located below the ceilings in classrooms, corridors, stages, stairwells, etc.). Custodians, maintenance staff and contractors should be made aware of the presence of these materials. Persons working in these areas must exercise caution and not damage these materials. These asbestos containing materials should be removed or enclosed if they are within reach of most building occupants and damage has occurred in the past.

**Asbestos containing hard and soft acoustical wall and ceiling plaster** can exist throughout a building (corridors, classrooms, etc.) or only in limited areas such as a boiler room, auditorium, pool, etc. Asbestos containing hard plaster typically does not pose a threat to human health and safety unless deliberately disturbed. Activities such as drilling holes to run or hang wires and pipes, demolition of interior walls during renovation, removing glue daubs from plaster and water leaks can damage the material and result in a release of airborne asbestos fibers. Asbestos containing soft plaster can be damaged from the activities described above as well as contact damage from simply toughing the material. Asbestos containing fibers from soft plaster are dislodged from the light contact forces such as poking the materials with ones hand, pencils, pens, etc. Soft plaster should be removed immediately if it's located within reach of students (low ceiling in an auditorium, etc.). Outside contractors, custodial and maintenance staff must be made aware of the location of asbestos containing plaster and informed to avoid work practices that may disturb this material. The designed person and a licensed management planner and project designer should select the response action required if planner work activities anticipate disturbance of the asbestos containing plaster.

**Asbestos containing 9x9” and 12x12” floor tiles and underlying mastic** are common throughout school buildings. It shall be assumed that all areas with carpeting have floor tile and mastic located below carpet unless the floor tiles and mastic were abated prior to the installation of the carpet. Custodians, maintenance staff and contractors other than licensed asbestos abatement contractors shall not be permitted to remove carpeting unless the floor tiles are not disturbed in the process (stay intact adhered to the sub-flooring). Areas with “newer” non-asbestos containing floor tiles shall be assumed to have a lower layer of asbestos containing floor tile and/or flooring mastic adhered to the underneath unless both the older tile and underlying mastic were abated prior to the installation of the newer tile and mastic. The “newer” tile must be considered an asbestos containing material if asbestos containing floor tile and/or mastic is adhered to the bottom of it. Floor tiles are typically not damaged unless they are losing adhesion to the substrate due to adhesion failure, age and water damage or through improper maintenance or work activities. The designated person shall be contacted if adhesion failure, are and/or water damage has occurred or if renovation work will disturb the material (drilling for pipe insulation, etc.). A licensed management planner will select the proper response action and a project designer will create a design if abatement is required. Maintenance activities should be standardized and training required in order to minimize possible fiber release during routine floor maintenance. OSHA requires the following:

- a) Sanding of floors is prohibited
- ii) Stripping of finishes shall be conducted using low abrasion pads at speed lower than 300 rpm and wet methods.
- iii) Burnishing or dry buffing may be performed only on flooring which had sufficient finish so that the pad cannot contact the flooring material.

Some additional work practices are listed below:

- i) Stripping of floor coverings should be done as infrequently as possible (ex-annually)
- ii) Follow manufactures instructions and never perform dry stripping. Always use the least abrasive pad when stripping.
- iii) Sealing floors should be done through applying sever thin coats of high percentage solids finish.
- iv) Use the lowest rates of speed and least abrasive pads when spray-buffing or dry-burnishing floors
- v) Install floor matting at entrances (16-24 feet).

**Asbestos containing materials in fire doors** is typically inaccessible. These materials are often found in boiler and mechanical room doors as well as auditorium, library, café, kitchen and exterior doors. Sometimes these materials are also located in common doors used for classrooms, corridors, etc. Samples taken from any one door may not be representative of other doors in the facility. Prior to performing any maintenance or replacement of any door (lock changes, planning, sanding, drilling, removal, etc.) the designated person should be notified and the specific door should be sampled by a licensed asbestos inspector. A licensed project designer

will design the work procedures to be used for a specific work activity if the door materials are found to contain asbestos.

**Asbestos containing electrical insulation** is common in auditorium/stage light trays and as “pigtailed” on spotlights. This material is often white and contains a high percentage of asbestos. Many schools also have these light trays and pigtailed in storage or lying around the stage area. This material should be removed if no longer in use. The lighting insulation still in use should be removed and replaced if contact damage is likely. Black insulated wire and gray or black electrical box lining (paper like) sometimes contain asbestos. Custodians, maintenance staff, outside contractors, and parties (students, etc.) responsible for operating lighting with this insulation should be made aware of this material and practice work procedures that will not disturb it.

**Many different mastics, glues and adhesives** can contain asbestos. Common forms of these materials are carpet glue, flooring mastics (under tile, sheet flooring, linoleum and wood floors (gym)), ceramic tile adhesive, baseboard adhesive, ceiling and wall tile glue, daubs, chalkboard and bulletin board adhesives, etc. These materials are sometimes adhered to non-asbestos containing materials. These non-asbestos containing materials must be considered as asbestos containing because the mastic, glue or adhesive usually can not be separated from them. The custodians, maintenance staff and outside contractors must be made aware of any asbestos containing mastics, glues and adhesives prior to conducting activities that may disturb them. A licensed asbestos inspector must sample materials previously not analyzed for asbestos content prior to work activities that will disturb them. Only a licensed asbestos abatement contractor can remove asbestos containing materials (greater than 3 feet) and asbestos or non-asbestos containing materials bonded to them.

**Sheetrock, taping/joint compound, wallboard, vinyl or sheet flooring and countertops, laboratory countertops and laboratory hoods** can contain asbestos. **Transite board** is another common building product that contains asbestos. This material is typically found behind radiators, on exterior soffits, in laboratory products (tables, piping, hoods and exhaust ductwork) and on walls or ceilings. These materials are typically not a threat to human health and safety unless deliberately disturbed. Puncturing walls and ceilings, sawing countertops and laboratory hoods, etc. can release asbestos fibers into the air. Custodians, maintenance staff, and outside contractors must be made aware of these possible asbestos containing products and avoid work that will disturb them.

**Exterior materials** may also contain asbestos. **Roofing and flashing materials, door and window caulking and glazing, soffits, entrance eaves and overhangs, covered walkways, etc.** may have asbestos containing materials. These materials must be sampled prior to their disturbance in order to determine the appropriate removal techniques and disposal requirements. Covered walkways and overhangs must be assumed to contain asbestos unless bulk sample results prove otherwise.

Some building materials may be found to contain less than one percent asbestos and therefore are not regulated by the federal or state asbestos regulations. However, demolition or renovation activities that disturb these materials can create possible OSHA violations if the PEL (permissible exposure limit) or (exposure limit) is exceeded. Plaster and ceiling tiles (containing less than one percent asbestos) undergoing demolition can exceed OSHA's standards as well as the State of Connecticut Re-occupancy Criteria. These building materials should be removed either as an asbestos containing material or under a semi-controlled environment (ex. – use a significant amount of water during demolition of the ceiling or wall in conjunction with air testing) to control possible airborne exposures to asbestos.

Newer building materials may also contain greater than one percent asbestos. Building additions, portable classrooms and building products installed during renovations after 1980 have occasionally been found to contain asbestos. Floor tiles and mastics, adhesives and glues, wall and ceiling materials, roofing materials, etc. should be sampled prior to performing activities that will disturb them. Sampling can be avoided if the building architect signs a statement that the building materials do not contain asbestos or MSD sheets prove the corresponding materials are not asbestos containing.

Y:\WORD\Projects\04\04-542.10Sarah Noble Intermediate3-yrAHERA.doc

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## Health Care or Environmental Health Professional's License Status

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This site is part of **CT-clic.com**, the **Connecticut Licensing Info Center**, that links to all YOUR State licensing and registration needs.

Note: Requests for copies of documents related to past disciplinary action must be submitted in writing. Such documents are currently not available in an electronic format. Therefore, include your name, mailing address and telephone number on any request.

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**License Type:** Asbestos Consultant - Insp/Mgmt Planner  
**License Number:** 000041  
**Name:** MYERS, MATTHEW A  
**Expiration Date:** 4/30/2006  
**Granted Date:** 12/23/1994  
**License Name:** MATTHEW A. MYERS  
**License Status:** Current  
**Disciplinary Action:** None

### **Questions** ??

E-mail [webmaster.dph@po.state.ct.us](mailto:webmaster.dph@po.state.ct.us) or call (860) 509-7603  
[Return to DPH Licensure/Renewal Page](#)

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**For Business Registry Questions?** Contact **SmartStart** or call 1-800-392-2122.

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# EnviroScience Consultants, Inc.

795 North Mountain Road, Newington, CT 06111 – (860) 953-2700


This is to certify that

**Matthew Myers**

10 Lewis Street, Milford, CT 06460  
SS# 371-80-3305

has successfully completed the

**8 Hr. Asbestos Inspector/Management Planner Refresher**  
Asbestos Accreditation under TSCA Title II  
40 CFR Part 763



*Frank Mills, Principal Instructor*

September 21 & 22, 2004

*Date of Course*

September 22, 2004: A

*Examination Date & Grade*



*Neal Freuden, Training Manager*

AMP-R-9/04-2

*Certificate Number*

September 22, 2005

*Expiration Date*

# Certificate of Training

*Awarded to*

**Dominick Fiore**

**042-74-1243 (DOB 4/27/67)**

*For successful completion of a 24 Hour, 3 Day*

**Asbestos Building Inspector**

**Initial Training Course**

**October 20 - 22, 1997**

Required by OSHA and the EPA Revised MAP  
for accreditation under the TSCA Title 11  
as self-certified by Trainer 4/4/94

*Presented by*

**Mystic Air Quality Consultants, Inc.**

**1204 North Road, Groton, Connecticut**

Certificate Number: 353 AIC

Exam Grade: 97%

Expiration Date: 10/22/98

Exam Date: 10/22/97

**George Williamson, Training Director**

**Christopher J. Eident, CIH, CSP, RS**



Stamford Corporate Health Services  
Tully Health Center  
32 Strawberry Hill Court  
Stamford, CT 06902  
(203) 325-7339

MEDICAL LETTER OF PROOF

In accordance with the requirements of section (m) (4) (1) of the OSHA Standard, CFR 1910.120;

This is to certify that on this date 04/09/04 and in accordance with the OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120, based on physical examination and spirometry testing:

NAME: Matthew Myers SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 371-80-3305  
And based upon the findings I have determined that this individual:

(  ) MAY use a respiratory device while performing his/her required employment functions and the results of this examination have not detected any medical condition which would place the named individual at an increased risk of material health impairment from exposure to Hazardous Materials or from use of a respirator.


(  ) MAY NOT use a respiratory device while performing his/her required employment functions and the results of this examination have detected a medical condition which would place the named individual at an increased risk of material health impairment from exposure to Hazardous Materials or of any condition which may be affected by the use of a respirator.

In accordance with OSHA requirements, I have informed the named individual of the results of his/her medical examination and of any condition, which may be affected by the use of a respirator.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Check as applicable:

The above named individual has been counseled about the increased health risks of cigarette smoking combined with Hazardous Materials exposure and has been advised to discontinue smoking and to avoid cigarette smoking in the future.

Signed:   
(Physician)

Date: 04/09/04

EnviroScience Consultants, Inc.  
795 North Mountain Road  
Newington, CT 06111  
Phone: (860) 953-2700 Fax: (860) 953-3203

### QUALITATIVE FIT TEST RECORD

#### EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

Name: MYERS, MATT Date of Birth: 4/7/1970

Date of Last Pulmonary Function Test: 4/04  Passed  Failed

#### RESPIRATOR(S) FIT TESTED

Manufacturer: WILSON

Type: 1/2 FACE

Model: 6000

Size: LARGE

Approval Number: \_\_\_\_\_

#### TEST AGENT AND RESULTS OF TEST

Irritant Smoke  Isoamyl Acetate  Saccharin Aerosol

Passed  Failed Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

#### TEST ADMINISTRATOR

Name: GARRA, MICHAEL

Date: 11/17/2004

Signature: [Signature]

Next Test Due Date: 11/17/2005

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT

THE INDIVIDUAL NAMED BELOW IS LICENSED

BY THIS DEPARTMENT AS A

ASBESTOS CONSULTANT - INSPECTOR

DOMINICK FIORE

LICENSE NO.  
000299

CURRENT THROUGH  
04/30/06

VALIDATION NO.  
03-144247

*Dominick Fiore*

SIGNATURE

*J Robert Arlwin M.D., M.P.H.*

COMMISSIONER

# EnviroScience Consultants, Inc.

795 North Mountain Road, Newington, CT 06111 -- (860) 953-2700

This is to certify that

## Dominick Fiore

3 Ivy Lane, Shelton, CT 06484  
SS# 042-74-1243

has successfully completed the  
**4 Hr. Asbestos Inspector Refresher**  
Asbestos Accreditation under TSCA Title II  
40 CFR Part 763

Frank Mills

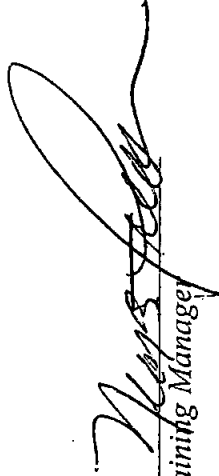
*Principal Instructor*

September 21, 2004

*Date of Course*

September 21, 2004: A-

*Examination Date & Grade*



*Training Manager*

AI-R-9/04-9

*Certificate Number*

September 21, 2005

*Expiration Date*

# Certificate of Training

*Awarded to*

**Dominick Fiore**

**042-74-1243 (DOB 4/27/67)**

*For successful completion of a 24 Hour, 3 Day*

**Asbestos Building Inspector**

**Initial Training Course**

**October 20 - 22, 1997**

Required by OSHA and the EPA Revised MAP  
for accreditation under the TSCA Title 11  
as self-certified by Trainer 4/4/94

*Presented by*

**Mystic Air Quality Consultants, Inc.**

**1204 North Road, Groton, Connecticut**

Certificate Number: 353 AIC

Exam Grade: 97%

Expiration Date: 10/22/98

Exam Date: 10/22/97



**Christopher J. Eident, CIH, CSP, RS**



**George Williamson, Training Director**

# Concentra Medical Centers (CT)

32 Strawberry Hill Ct STAMFORD, CT 06902  
Phone: (203) 325-7889 Fax: (203) 325-7977

## PLHCP<sup>1</sup> WRITTEN STATEMENT for RESPIRATORS (EMPLOYEE)

Service Date: 03/22/2005

Employee SSN: 042-74-1243

Employee Name:

Fiore, Dominick

Address:

3 ivy Lane

SHELTON CT 06484

Employer: Enviro science

You were evaluated in this office of your medical status related to your physical capability to wear a respirator. (Check  one that applies)

- There were no abnormal findings that would hamper your ability to perform your job duties while wearing a respirator.
- The abnormal findings listed below were not related to wearing a respirator but should be reported to your personal physician for further evaluation.

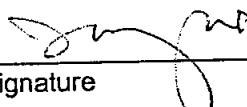
Based upon the results of this evaluation it is my opinion that you: (Check  ALL that apply)

- ARE qualified to wear a respirator.
- Have the following restrictions concerning respirator usage: \_\_\_\_\_
- ARE NOT qualified to wear a respirator.
- Require further testing by your private physician who must submit a written report of his/her findings to Concentra Medical Centers (CT) so that a final decision on your ability to wear a respirator can be made.
- Must wear Special prescription eye-wear needed to accommodate respirator.
- Must use an Eye glass conversion kit.
- May need to shave Facial hair to assure tight seal on certain face masks.
- Need to stop smoking.

(Check  ALL that apply)

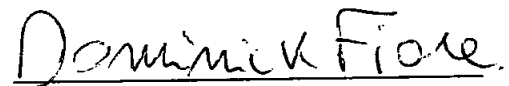
- The above individual HAS been examined for respirator fitness in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134. This limited evaluation is specific to respirator use only. Employees should be instructed to report any difficulties in using respirators or change of any physical status to their supervisor or physician. This evaluation included the Respiratory Questionnaire outlined in 29 CFR 1910.134.
- The above individual HAS NOT been examined by me for respirator fitness. The employee's medical evaluation consisted of a review of OSHA's Medical Evaluation Questionnaire in Appendix C Part A Section 2. In accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134, this limited evaluation is specific to respirator use only. Employees should be instructed to report any difficulties in using respirators or change of any physical status to their supervisor or physician. This evaluation included the Respiratory Questionnaire outlined in 29 CFR 1910.134.
- In accordance with specific OSHA requirements, I have informed the above named individual of the results of this evaluation and of any medical conditions resulting from exposures that may require further explanation or treatment. Where applicable, the above named individual has been informed of the increased risk of lung cancer attributable to the combined effect of smoking and asbestos, lead and/or other chemical exposure(s).

*Respirators must be properly selected based on the containment and concentration levels to which the worker will be exposed. Failure to follow the use and fitting instruction and warnings for proper use contained on the respirator packaging and/or failure to wear the respirator during all times of exposure can reduce the respirator's effectiveness and result in sickness or death. Wearer must be trained in the proper care of any respirator. Refer to product literature and packaging for specific information regarding fit, use and/or limitations.*

  
PLHCP Signature

LARRY MOY, MD  
PLHCP Name (printed)

<sup>1</sup>Physician or other Licensed Healthcare Professional



Employee's Signature

3-22-06

Expiration Date

To be maintained in the employee's file with a copy to the employee

Please Give to Mike Guerra

EnviroScience Consultants, Inc.  
795 North Mountain Road  
Newington, CT 06111  
Phone: (860) 953-2700 Fax: (860) 953-3203

QUALITATIVE FIT TEST RECORD

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

Name: Dominick Fiore Date of Birth: 04-27-67

Date of Last Pulmonary Function Test: 03-29-04  Passed  Failed

RESPIRATOR(S) FIT TESTED

Manufacturer: North Wilson  
Type: 1/2 Face 1/2 Face  
Model: 7700-80L 6000 Series  
Size: Large Medium  
Approval Number: 46-3692

TEST AGENT AND RESULTS OF TEST

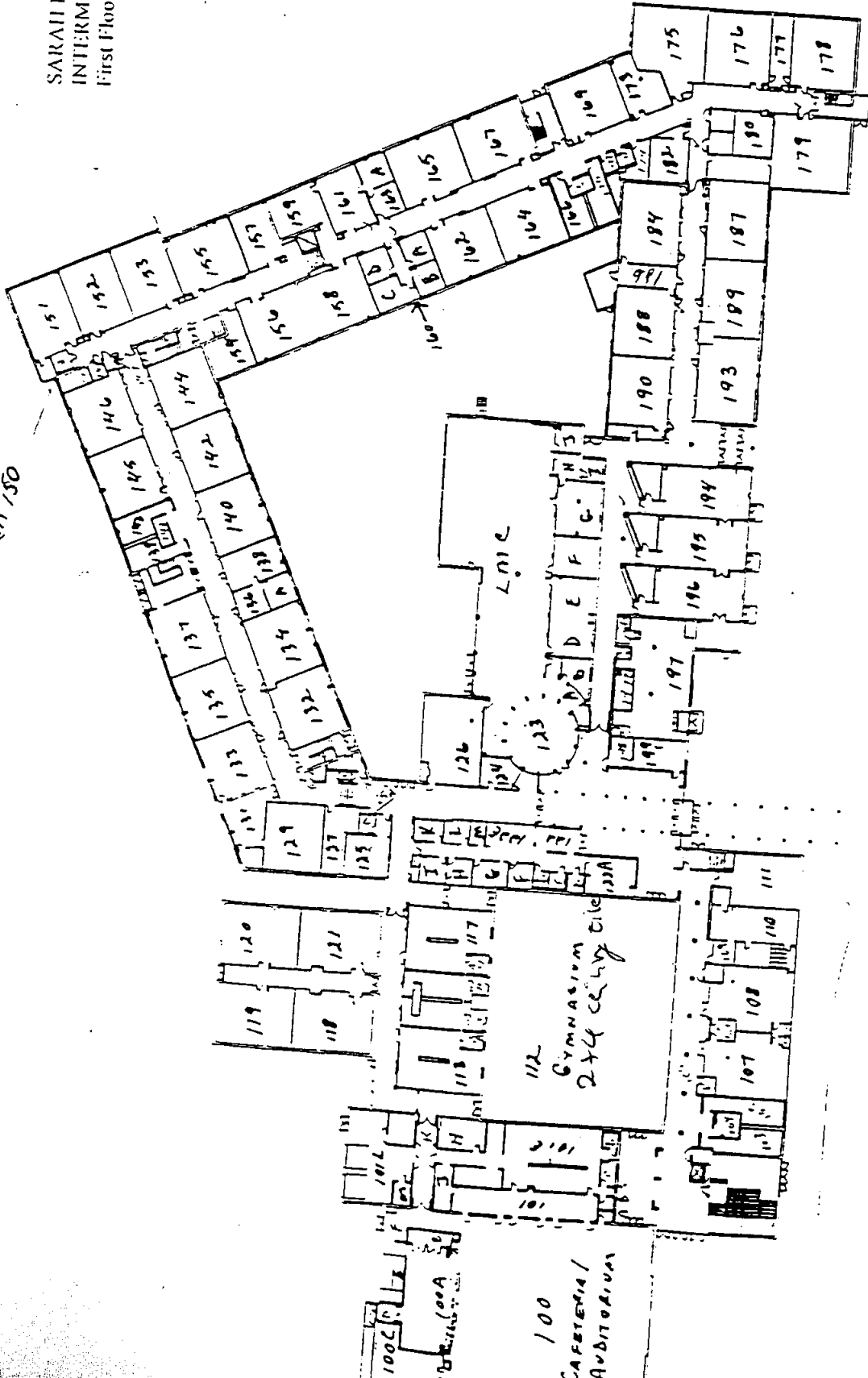
Irritant Smoke  Isoamyl Acetate  Saccharin Aerosol  
 Passed  Failed Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

TEST ADMINISTRATOR

Name: PAT SHARKEY Date: 10-12-04  
Signature: [Signature] Next Test Due Date: 10-12-05

SARAH NOBLE  
INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL  
First Floor

107/150





AREAS OF REFUGE:

- #1 stairway between Rms. 250 & 251
- #2 stairway between Rms. 235 & 239
- #3 stairway near Rm. 214
- #5 stairway near Rm. 202
- #6 stairway near P.E. storage area (Rm. 111)
- #7 stairway near lobby to cafeteria

Revised 12/01  
 SARAH NOBLE  
 INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL  
 Second Floor

