

## AHERA GLOSSARY

**ACCESSIBLE** referring to ACM means that the material is subject to disturbance by school building occupants or custodial or maintenance personnel in the course of their normal activities.

**ACCREDITED** or **ACCREDITATION** refers to a person or laboratory means that such a person or laboratory is accredited in accordance with Section 206 of Title II of the Act.

**ASBESTOS** means the asbestiform varieties of : Chrysotile (serpentine); crocidolite (riebeckite); amosite (cummingtonite-grunerite); anthophyllite; tremolite; and actinolite.

**ASBESTOS-CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIAL (ACBM)** means surfacing ACM, thermal system insulation ACM, or miscellaneous ACM that is found in or on interior structural members or other parts of a school building.

**ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL (ACM)** referring to school buildings means any material or product which contains more than 1 percent asbestos.

**ASBESTOS DEBRIS** means pieces of ACBM that can be identified by color, texture, or fiber content as originating from adjacent ACBM.

**DAMAGED FRIABLE MISCELLANEOUS ACM** means friable miscellaneous ACM which has deteriorated or sustained physical injury such that the internal structure (cohesion) of the material is inadequate or, if applicable, which has delaminated such that its bond to the substrate (adhesion) is inadequate or which for any other reason lacks fiber cohesion or adhesion qualities.

**DAMAGED FRIABLE SURFACING ACM** means friable surfacing ACM which has deteriorated or sustained physical injury such that the internal structure of the material is inadequate or which has delaminated such that its bond to the substrate (adhesion) is inadequate, or which, for any other reason, lacks fiber cohesion or adhesion qualities.

**DAMAGED OR SIGNIFICANTLY DAMAGED THERMAL SYSTEM INSULATION ACM"** means thermal system insulation ACM on pipes boilers, tanks, ducts, and other thermal system insulation equipment where the insulation has lost its structural integrity, or its covering, in whole or in part, is crushed, waterstained, gouged, punctured, missing, or not intact such that it is not able to contain fibers.

**ENCAPSULATION** means the treatment of ACBM with a material that surrounds or embeds asbestos fibers in an adhesive matrix to

prevent the release of fibers, as the encapsulant creates a membrane over the surface (bridging encapsulant) or penetrates the material and binds its components together (penetrating encapsulant).

**ENCLOSURE** means the construction of an airtight, impermeable, permanent barrier around ACM to control the release of asbestos fibers into the air.

**FIBER RELEASE EPISODE** means any uncontrolled or unintentional disturbance of ACM resulting in visible emission.

**FRIABLE** when referring to material in a school building means that the material, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

**FUNCTIONAL SPACE** means a room, group of rooms, or homogeneous area (including the space between a dropped ceiling and the floor or roof deck above) such as classroom(s), a cafeteria, gymnasium, hallway(s), designated by a person accredited to prepare management plans, design abatement projects, or conduct response actions.

**HIGH-EFFICIENCY PARTICULATE AIR (HEPA)** refers to a filtering system capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97 percent of all monodispersed particles 0.3 micrometers in diameter or larger.

**HOMOGENEOUS AREA** means an area of surfacing material, thermal system insulation material, or miscellaneous material that is uniform in color and texture.

**LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCY** means:

- (1) Any local educational agency as defined in section 198 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 3381).
- (2) The owner of any nonpublic, nonprofit elementary or secondary school building, and
- (3) The governing authority of any school operated under the defense dependents' education system provided for under the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 921, et seq.).

**MISCELLANEOUS ACM** means miscellaneous material that is ACM in a school building.

**MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL** means interior building material on structural components, structural members or fixtures, such as floor and ceiling tiles, and does not include surfacing material or thermal system insulation.

**NON-FRIABLE** means material in a school building which, when dry, may not be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

**OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM** means a program of training, work practices, and periodic surveillance to maintain friable ACBM in good condition, ensure cleanup of asbestos fibers previously released, and prevent further release by minimizing and controlling friable ACBM disturbance or damage.

**POTENTIAL DAMAGE** means circumstances in which:

- (1) Friable ACBM is in an area regularly used by building occupants, including maintenance personnel, in the course of their normal activities, and
- (2) There are indications that there is a reasonable likelihood that the material or its covering will become damaged, deteriorated, or delaminated due to factors such as changes in building use, changes in operations and maintenance practices, changes in occupancy, or recurrent damage.

**POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE** means circumstances in which:

- (1) Friable ACBM is in an area regularly used by building occupants, including maintenance personnel, in the course of their normal activities.
- (2) There are indications that there is a reasonable likelihood that the material or its covering will become significantly damaged, deteriorated, or delaminated due to factors such as changes in building use, changes in operations and maintenance practices, changes in occupancy, or recurrent damage, and
- (3) The material is subject to major or continuing disturbance, due to factors including, but not limited to, accessibility.

**PREVENTATIVE MEASURES** means actions taken to reduce disturbance of ACBM or otherwise eliminate the reasonable likelihood of the material's becoming damaged or significantly damaged.

**REMOVAL** means the taking out or the stripping of substantially all ACBM from a damaged area, a functional space, or a homogeneous area in a school building.

**REPAIR** means returning damaged ACBM to an undamaged condition or to an intact state so as to contain fiber release.

**RESPONSE ACTION** means a method, including removal, encapsulation, enclosure, repair, operations and maintenance, that protects human health and the environment from friable ACBM.

**ROUTINE MAINTENANCE AREA** means an area, such as a boiler room or mechanical room, that is not normally frequented by students and in which maintenance employees or contract workers regularly conduct maintenance activities.

**SCHOOL** means any elementary or secondary school as defined in section 198 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2854).

**SCHOOL BUILDING** means:

- (1) Any structure suitable for use as a classroom, including a school facility such as a laboratory, library, school eating facility, or facility used for the preparation of food.
- (2) Any gymnasium or other facility which is specially designed for athletic or recreational activities for an academic course in physical education.
- (3) Any other facility used for the instruction or housing of students or for the administration of educational or research programs.
- (4) Any maintenance, storage, or utility facility, including any hallway, essential to the operation of any facility described in this definition under paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of this definition.
- (5) Any portico or covered exterior hallway or walkway,, and
- (6) Any exterior portion of a mechanical system used to condition interior space.

**SIGNIFICANTLY DAMAGED FRIABLE MISCELLANEOUS ACM** means damaged friable miscellaneous ACM where the damage is extensive and severe.

**SIGNIFICANTLY DAMAGED FRIABLE SURFACING ACM** means damaged friable surfacing ACM in a functional space where the damage is extensive and severe.

**STATE** means a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

**STRUCTURAL MEMBER** means any load-supporting member of a school building, such as beams and load-supporting walls, or any non-load-supporting member, such as ceilings and non-load-supporting walls.

**SURFACING ACM** means surfacing material that is ACM.

**SURFACING MATERIAL** means material in a school building that is sprayed-on, troweled-on, or otherwise applied to surfaces, such as acoustical plaster on ceilings and fireproofing materials on structural members, or other materials on surfaces for acoustical, fireproofing, or other purposes.

**THERMAL SYSTEM INSULATION** means material in a school building applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts, or other interior structural components to prevent heat loss or gain, or water condensation, or for other purposes.

**THERMAL SYSTEM INSULATION ACM** means thermal system insulation that is ACM.

**B. HMS, INC. ABBREVIATIONS**

ACT = Acoustic ceiling/wall tile

B-I-I = blown-in insulation

BLR = boiler

DRY = drywall

FCP = false ceiling panel

HTR = heater

LINO = Linoleum

MISC = miscellaneous

PW = pipewrap

S-O-C = sprayed-on ceiling

S-O-W = sprayed-on wall

SURF = surfacing

T-O-C = troweled-on ceiling

T-O-W = troweled-on wall

TSI = thermal system insulation

VFT = vinyl floor tile

**HMS, Inc.**  
**HAZARD MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.**  
209-577-8209

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**NOTES ON NON-FRIABLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS**

There are several types of non-friable asbestos-containing materials. These include vinyl asbestos tiles, transite wall panels, flue pipes, transite shingles (siding and roof tiles), counter tops, gaskets, filters and wire coverings.

All of these materials are bound with the other materials in each product and do not give up asbestos fibers unless substantial abuse occurs. Following is a brief discussion of some of these materials.

**Vinyl Asbestos Tiles**

VAT's contain 5-20% asbestos. Nine inch tiles usually contain asbestos and 12" tiles less often. The asbestos is normally below the vinyl layer. Asbestos fibers do not release into the air unless the tile is worn through or it is ground away to its substrate. Drilling or sanding the tiles or gross removal will also cause fiber release. Often times the adhesive layer on the back of the tiles contains asbestos. This material more readily releases fibers.

**Transite Panels**

These are commonly found in laboratory fume hoods, behind stoves and ovens, around kilns, at welding booths, in heater or furnace rooms and as exterior siding. These materials do not release fibers unless they are cut with a saw, drilled, ground or otherwise reduced to a powder.

**Counter Tops**

Many of the molded black countertops found in science rooms, and sometimes home economics rooms, contain asbestos. This content is designed to prevent damage from hot or caustic materials. Again, these materials do not release fibers unless cut, drilled, sanded or otherwise pulverized into a powder.

**Transite Flue Pipe**

These are found at heater, boiler and furnace vents where the units are gas fed. They do not release fibers unless they are abused as described above.

**Transite Shingles and Siding**

Shingle siding and roof files are commonly found on the exteriors of many school buildings. Once again, they do not release fibers unless substantially abused.

**Asphalt Roofing**

Built-up roofing felts often contain asbestos. These are non-friable in place but may release fibers during repair or removal.

**Gaskets, Filters and Wire Coverings**

These materials are not commonly found in schools and do not present an exposure to asbestos unless an unusually large amount is found.