ASBESTOS

Inhalation of broken asbestos fibers over a long period of time can lead to lung cancer. Because of its fire resistant and heat insulation qualities, asbestos was used in many building materials, prior to the 1970s, and as insulation around boilers, boiler pipes, and on furnace ducts. Many old homes may have asbestos siding or roofing. However, in our daily lives people may be exposed to small amounts of asbestos and do not develop health problems.

Asbestos Control Basics—

- The key to asbestos control is to determine if the material is in good or damaged condition. If it is in good condition, leave it alone.
- Look for damage such as tears, abrasions, flakes, or water damage.
- If planning house renovation or expansion that might disturb asbestos, have the home checked and sampled for the presence of asbestos materials, then have the repair or removal done by an asbestos professional.
- If the damaged item or area is bigger than your hand, keep it undisturbed.
- Limit access to the area as damaged asbestos fibers can be tracked to living areas by people or pets.

Asbestos Cleanup Basics—

- Get help from a professional to clean up damaged areas of asbestos in your home.
- For small items: Wear disposable plastic gloves when discarding small items (i.e., ironing board cover, hot pads and cooking mitts) into sealable plastic bags; toss; and thoroughly wash your hands with water and soap.
- Do not sweep, dust, or vacuum asbestos containing debris.
- Do not hit, rub, bump, crumble or crush, scrape, sand, or saw materials containing asbestos as released fibers can easily be inhaled.