

RECOGNIZING SUSPECT ASBESTOS MATERIALS

(Continued)

MISCELLANEOUS ACM

- ◆ In some ceiling tiles (typically those installed prior to 1980 in the US)
- ◆ In dry wall/tape/plaster
- ◆ In cable slots, runs and vaults as insulation
- ◆ Paints
- ◆ Floor tiles and mastics (typically those installed in the US prior to 1984)
- ◆ Asbestos cement (transite), corrugated panels, and pipes
- ◆ Roofing shingles, tar, flashing
- ◆ Automotive brakes and clutches
- ◆ Caulks, such as duxseal, etc.

TYPICAL MATERIALS THAT HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO CONTAIN ASBESTOS WITHIN AT&T ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- ◆ Insulation on steam pipes, boilers, and tanks
- ◆ Insulation on ventilation units and ductwork
- ◆ Insulation on boilers and associated equipment
- ◆ Insulation on emergency engines or engine exhausts
- ◆ Sprayed-on structural fireproofing and soundproofing
- ◆ Decorative building materials (for example, textured ceilings)
- ◆ Wallboard partitions or plaster walls and associated components
- ◆ Transite or cement asbestos boards including:
 - Ebony power boards
 - Wall partitions
 - Cable hole covers
 - Louvers and wall of cooling towers, HVAC penthouses, and fan rooms
 - Laboratory fume hoods and countertops
- ◆ Insulation in tracing or file vaults and safes
- ◆ Floor and ceiling tiles, and associated mastics (adhesives/glues)
- ◆ Caulks and sealants (for example, duxseal)
- ◆ Roofing materials (for example, felt, shingles, and so on)
- ◆ Asbestos brake pads on rolling ladders or elevator shoes
- ◆ Fibrous asbestos or bags in cable slots, runs and vaults
- ◆ Sheathings on older telecommunication and power cables
- ◆ Brake and clutch linings in company vehicles
- ◆ Asbestos components in older telephone equipment (for example, washers, paper textiles, and so on).