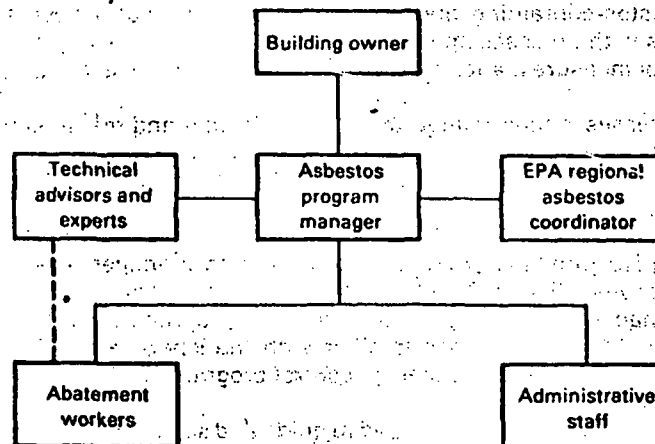


Figure 2. Control program organization.



*The technical expert(s) may be delegated authority to direct and/or monitor asbestos abatement activities.

building use. However, the need for corrective action is focused on friable asbestos-containing materials. Documentation and surveillance are recommended for nonfriable materials which contain asbestos. Figure 3 shows pictures of both friable and nonfriable asbestos-containing materials in buildings.

2.1 Establishing Responsibility

Responsibility for potential asbestos exposure in a building rests with the building owner. In schools, this responsibility belongs to the governing official(s) of the local education agency. Typically, the task of organizing the control program is assigned to an individual with responsibility for building construction or maintenance. This person, the asbestos program manager, should become familiar with general procedures for detecting asbestos, methods for assessing exposure potential, and techniques for controlling asbestos release. The office of the EPA Regional Asbestos Coordinator (RAC) is a good starting point for obtaining information on asbestos in buildings. As the building owner's representative, the program manager guides the entire control program and is the focal point for communication with the building owner.

2.2 Planning

The asbestos program manager first determines if asbestos is present and outlines a plan for a comprehensive control program. A plan for a control program may include the following activities:

- Inspect, sample, and analyze (by polarized light microscopy [PLM]) friable material to detect asbestos (see Section 3.1).*
- Assess the need for corrective action at sites with asbestos (see Section 3.2).

*Since disturbance of nonfriable asbestos-containing materials should be avoided, sampling and analysis are usually limited to friable materials. Requirements for asbestos identification in the Asbestos-in-Schools rule apply to friable materials only.