Table 2. (continued)

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages	Appropriate applications	Inappropriate applications	General comments
Encapsulation	Reduces asbestos fiber release from material Initial costs may be lower than removal Does not require replacement of material	Asbestos source remains and must be removed later If material is not in good condition, sealant may cause material to delaminate Periodic reinspection required to check for damage or deterioration Repair of damaged or deteriorating encapsulated surface required Encapsulated surface is difficult to remove and may require dry techniques for eventual removal Long-term costs may be higher than removal	Material still retains bonding integrity Damage to material not likely Material not highly accessible Material granular, cementitious	Material does not adhere well to substrate Material is deteriorating or damaged, or damage is likely Water damage is evident Material is fibrous, fluffy	Containment barriers needed Worker protection needed Airless sprayers should be used Damaged pipe insulation may be taped but not sprayed Previously encapsulated materials may have to be re-encapsulated
Special operations and maintenance program plus periodic reinspection	Lowest initial cost of any alternative	Asbestos source remains Special operations program required to prevent damage of material during maintenance or renovation Periodic reinspection required to assess material condition and potential for erosion or disturbance	As a temporary measure until another alternative is selected Material in good condition and has low potential for erosion or disturbance Material is nonfriable	Material not in good condition or has high potential for erosion or disturbance	Special building cleaning practices are essential

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