

recommended schedule for spraying is a layer during the morning shift and a layer during the afternoon shift. A summary of recommended spray techniques is provided below.

- Use a smooth back and forth motion with the nozzle 1 - 2 feet from the target surface.
- Keep moving - stopping causes the foam to pile up and then fall to the floor.
- It is best not to touch up small areas (1 in<sup>2</sup>) that were missed on one layer - subsequent foam layer applications will provide necessary coverage.
- Corrugated deck should be sprayed from opposing directions to ensure that angled sections are completely treated.
- I-beams and columns should be sprayed parallel to their longest dimension.
- When spraying I-beams make sure that the bottom web-flange intersection is fully coated. This area may be missed if the operator is spraying up toward the beam.

### **Quality Control**

Before starting a job, the number of foam layers required can be estimated by measuring the fireproofing thickness and using the following rule of thumb: 4 layers for the first 1/2" of fireproofing and 2 layers for each additional 1/2" of thickness. To actually determine if a sufficient number of foam layers has been applied, core samples are taken and inspected for liquid penetration at the back. Treatment is complete when the back is damp with liquid; it does not have to be soaking wet.

### **Bulk Sampling**

Following the application of DMA, bulk samples are taken to demonstrate that the concentration of asbestos is below 1 wt% and thus the fireproofing is no longer ACM. Bulk samples will typically be taken by an industrial hygienist. The samples should be taken 4-7 days after the final DMA layer has been applied. Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) offers the most economical procedure for analyzing the concentration of residual asbestos. Point counting (>400 points) should be specified for the PLM analysis. The lab should be instructed to dry the samples at 40 °C prior to analysis. In the event that PLM analysis reports asbestos contents slightly above 1%, the Grace/Brookhaven XRD method, which has been approved by the EPA, should be used to accurately determine the asbestos content.

Any fibers found must be positively identified as asbestos per the EPA "Interim Method" (EPA Report 600/M4-82-020) and the EPA Report 600/R-93/116. The refractive index and birefringence must be checked for the suspect fibers and compared to the known values for chrysotile asbestos.

The following information should be collected with each sample: thickness, location in containment, type of building component, and date sampled. Each sample should be individually mixed before they are sent to the lab.