

## Red Flags

Insulation in attics, ceilings, windows and door panels	Patching and joint compounds for walls and ceilings
Sprayed coating on columns and beams as fire protection; any form of sprayed coating (especially textured)	Door gaskets in furnaces, wood and coal stoves (worn seals could release asbestos fibres)
Soundproofing or decorative material sprayed on walls and ceilings	Artificial ashes and embers used in gas fireplaces
Pipe insulation: Any exposed insulation in pipe or boiler wrap;	Textured or decorative paint/coatings found on walls and ceilings
Glue used to attach floor tiles to concrete or wood	Old fire blankets
Floor and ceiling tiles: ceiling and wall cavities often contained loose asbestos as a form of filler or insulation.	old concrete panels could contain up to 50% asbestos
Rainwater items such as gutters and downpipes	Old adhesives, caulks, tar, plaster, spackles (could easily be flaking and peeling leading to asbestos in the air)
Steam pipes, furnace ducts, hot water tanks, toilet cisterns and boilers insulated with an asbestos blanket or asbestos paper tape	Older stove top pads and trivets
Cement roof sheeting, millboard paper used to insulate furnaces and wood burning stoves	Fiber cement siding (usually 1/8 " thick and 8'x4' brittle)

A building was built before the year 2000 (Asbestos was used in building materials as late as 1999; .	The older the builder the more likely a building contains asbestos (anything before 1980 should be an immediate red flag)
any form of insulating board in a building before 1980 almost positively contains asbestos (most commonly in the form of ceiling tiles)	Any material friable to hand pressure on walls and ceilings (include any materials hidden behind drop ceilings or partitions)

- Asbestos was used in building materials as late as 1999, so if the building was built before the year 2000 there might be reason to check for it. The older the builder the more likely a building contains asbestos (anything before 1980 should be an immediate red flag).
- Asbestos was widely used in many industries in a variety of products, but materials used for buildings was one of the largest. Common places and uses for asbestos included
  - insulation (especially in attics, ceilings, windows and door panels)
  - sprayed coating (as fire protection) on columns and beams
  - soundproofing or decorative material sprayed on walls and ceilings
  - pipe insulation
  - glue that attaches floor tiles to concrete or wood
  - floor and ceiling tiles (especially vinyl, asphalt, rubber and thermoplastic tiles), including the backing and adhesives used to install floor tile
  - cement roof sheeting, shingles and siding (usually on industrial building roofs and walls)
  - rainwater items such as gutters and downpipes
  - steam pipes, furnace ducts, hot water tanks, toilet cisterns and boilers may be insulated with an asbestos blanket or asbestos paper tape and
  - ceiling and wall cavities often contained loose asbestos as a form of filler or insulation
  - cement Sheet, millboard and paper used to insulate furnaces and wood burning stoves
  - patching and joint compounds for walls and ceilings
  - door gaskets in furnaces, wood and coal stoves (worn seals could release asbestos fibres)
  - artificial ashes and embers used in gas fireplaces

- In most commercial forms, asbestos looks like attic insulation -- a ball of thick fuzz
- any form of insulating board in a building before 1980 almost positively contains asbestos (most commonly in the form of ceiling tiles)
- textured or decorative paint/coatings most commonly found on walls and ceilings
- old fire blankets contained asbestos
- old concrete panels could contain up to 50% asbestos
- older adhesives, caulks, tar, plaster, spackles could easily be flaking and peeling leading to asbestos in the air
- any form of sprayed coating (especially textured)
- older stove top pads and trivets
- Fiber cement siding (usually 1/8 " thick and 8'x4' brittle)