

# G.T. Inspections

## ASBESTOS REPORT

Property located at:  
XXXXXXXXXX



Prepared for:  
XXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXX

Prepared by:  
**G.T. Inspections**  
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Dorval, Québec  
H9S 3A6

On: January 14<sup>th</sup>, 2008



## Summary

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The sampling in your house was found to indicate the presence of Asbestos. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The sampling in your house did not indicate the presence of Asbestos.      |

## Recommendations

If the asbestos material is in good shape and will not be disturbed, do nothing! If it is a problem, there are two types of corrections: repair and removal.

Repair usually involves either sealing or covering asbestos material.

- Sealing (encapsulation) involves treating the material with a sealant that either binds the asbestos fibers together or coats the material so fibers are not released. Pipe, furnace, and boiler insulation can sometimes be repaired this way. This should be done only by a professional trained to handle asbestos safely.
- Covering (enclosure) involves placing something over or around the material that contains asbestos to prevent release of fibers. Exposed insulated piping may be covered with a protective wrap or jacket.

With any type of repair, the asbestos remains in place. Repair is usually cheaper than removal, but it may make later removal of asbestos, if necessary, more difficult and costly. Repairs can either be major or minor.

Major repairs must be done only by a professional trained in methods for safely handling asbestos.

Minor repairs should also be done by professionals since there is always a risk of exposure to fibers when asbestos is disturbed.

Doing minor repairs yourself is not recommended since improper handling of asbestos materials can create a hazard where none existed.

Removal is usually the most expensive method and, unless required by state or local regulations, should be the last option considered in most situations. This is because removal poses the greatest risk of fiber release. However, removal may be required when remodeling or making major changes to your home that will disturb asbestos material. Also, removal may be called for if asbestos material is damaged extensively and cannot be otherwise repaired. Removal is complex and must be done only by a contractor with special training. Improper removal may actually increase the health risks to you and your family.

**Photos of Sample Location(s)**



Sample #1  
Canister # \_\_\_\_\_



Sample #2 (if applicable)  
Canister # \_\_\_\_\_

## **Useful Links**

### **Government Agencies**

CMHC - [Asbestos](#)

[http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/co/maho/yohoyohe/inaiqu/inaiqu\\_001.cfm](http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/co/maho/yohoyohe/inaiqu/inaiqu_001.cfm)

EPA – [Asbestos Resources](#)

<http://www.epa.gov/oppt/asbestos/index.html>

### **Companies/Services**