DIVISION 11 – EQUIPMENT

SECTION 11 61 33.19 THEATER CURTAIN RESTORATION - ENCAPSULATION

1.00 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.01 WORK INCLUDED

A. Provide labor, equipment and materials to complete work involving management of fiber and particulate release from potentially asbestos-containing theater curtains by encapsulation, as indicated on the drawings and as specified herein. This methodology is best suited to fire curtains that due to function and composition are more rigid than ordinary fabric and are in motion infrequently. The completed system will be a clear penetrating encapsulation, a clear bridging encapsulation, and a non-reflective finish coating.

1.02 RELATED SECTIONS

1. Specified elsewhere:

1. Section 002600 – Hazardous Material Assessment

2. Section 002623 – Asbestos Assessment

3. Section 028200 – Asbestos Abatement

4. Section 028233 – Removal and Disposal of Asbestos Containing Materials

5. Section 09900 – Finishes

B. References:

1. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)

2. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA, EPA)

3. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

C. Notes to Users of this Document (e.g., Architects, Engineers, Designers and Consulting Professionals):

1. This specification is supplied in an exhaustive format with the intent of achieving as comprehensive inclusion of project factors as possible.
2. The specifier is not obligated to utilize this specification in entirety, but instead is encouraged to adopt/adapt/apply those provisions which are applicable to specific projects.
3. The Design Services Team (DST) of ICP Construction has prepared this overall specification. Users of this specification are strongly encouraged to engage DST’s resources and industry expertise in customizing this specification:
   1. Web: [www.icp-construction.com/dst](http://www.icp-construction.com/dst)
   2. Email: [DST@icp-construction.com](mailto:DST@icp-construction.com)
   3. Phone: 603-759-8503

1.03 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Cited Standards are incorporated herein by reference and govern the work:

1. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) Regulations – *Safety and Health Regulations for Construction,* Subpart  *Toxic and Hazardous Substances.* Title *Asbestos.* Standard Number 1926.1011
2. ASTM E 84 *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*
3. Battelle Columbus Laboratories *Tests for the Evaluation of Encapsulants for Friable Asbestos Containing Materials*. Protocol conducted by Battelle Laboratories under EPA Contract #68-03-2552-T2005 (Contracted testing program was conducted from 1981-1984)
4. South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD): Rule 1113 - Architectural Coatings.

B. Single Source Responsibility: Obtain asbestos encapsulation coating from a single manufacturer with not less than 15 years of successful experience in manufacturing and specifying installation of the principal materials described in this section.

C. Contractor Experience: The installer shall be a firm or individual experienced in applying coatings, specifically asbestos encapsulations products, similar in material, design, and extent to those indicated for this Project.

1. Letter or Certificate provided directly by Approved Encapsulant manufacturer stating that contractor (including project dedicated supervisor) has completed and satisfactorily demonstrated competent understanding of instructional training in asbestos encapsulation, and specific use of the Approved Encapsulant.

1. Sampling of Material:
   1. When directed by Architect/Engineer, obtain test samples from material stored at the project site or source of supply (distributor or manufacturer).
   2. Select samples at random from sealed containers.
2. Pilot Application/Mock-Up: Upon request (By Owner, Client, Enforcement Authority, Architect or Engineer), it may be determined necessary to provide a mock-up for evaluation of surface preparation techniques, validation of performance expectations, and anticipated application workmanship.
   1. Prepare surfaces designated for verification of suitability of proposed surface preparation procedures
   2. Encapsulate area designated by applying proposed encapsulant strictly in accord with coverage rate and dry film thickness proposed for project.
   3. Do not proceed with remaining work until pertinent project authority (By Owner, Client, Enforcement Authority, Architect or Engineer), approves the mock-up.

1.04 SUBMITTALS

1. Submit three (3) copies of product literature including technical data and label. Product literature shall include the Approved Encapsulant product, and the same documentation for all supplementary system components (reference end notes of this specification for system components potentially employed).
2. Submit three (3) copies of documentation that encapsulant was evaluated and deemed acceptable for the encapsulation of asbestos containing materials during the testing protocol conducted by Battelle Laboratories under EPA Contract #68-03-2552-T2005 (Contracted testing program was conducted from 1981-1984).
3. Submit three (3) copies of contact information for pertinent local representative Approved Encapsulant manufacturer. Manufacturer must have representation sufficiently local and knowledgeable that assistance is available and informative in order to resolve project and material-specific questions.
4. Submit three (3) copies of documentation that the encapsulant has been tested to the flame spread and smoke development protocols of ASTM E 84, and found to satisfy the criteria for Class A.
5. Submit three (3) copies of manufacturer’s Safety Data Sheets (SDS). Encapsulant content of VOCs shall not exceed 80 g/l. (calculated per 40 CFR 59.406). Only submit complying products based on project requirements (e.g., LEED). Compliance is also required with other pertinent regulations regarding VOCs (CARB, OTC, SCAQMD, LADCO). To ensure compliance with district regulations and other rules, businesses that perform coating activities should contact the local district in each area where the coating will be used.
6. Encapsulant Maintenance Manual: Upon conclusion of the project, the Installer and/or encapsulant manufacturer/supplier shall furnish an encapsulant maintenance manual. Manual shall include an Area Summary with finish schedule\*, Area Detail designating where each product/color/finish was used\*, Technical Product Data Sheet (TDS)\*\*, Safety Data Sheets (SDS)\*\*, care and cleaning instructions, touch-up procedures, and contact information for manufacturer’s local representation should assistance be required\*\*. [Items marked with a \* are expected from the Installer; Items marked with \*\* are expected from the encapsulant manufacturer.]

Notes:

1. Bidders are encouraged to submit materials that meet the Basis of Design. In order to have a material accepted as an Approved Encapsulant for the work outlined herein the items listed in this section 1.04 A-K must be received by the architect for evaluation and approval no less than 21 days prior to the original published bid date. Approved alternative Encapsulants will be by Addendum only. Submittals circumventing this process will not be approved and will not be acceptable for inclusion in this project. Alternative/substitution products considered in accordance with provisions of Section 01 60 00 specifications attached by consulting architects and engineers to the overall scope of this project.
2. Only submit complying products based on project requirements (e.g., LEED). One must also comply with the regulations regarding VOCs (CARB, OTC, SCAQMD, LADCO). To ensure compliance with district regulations and other rules, businesses that perform coating activities should contact the local district in each area where the coating will be used.
3. Substitutions will only be considered for products manufactured by companies of primarily U.S. ownership, and when the proposed substitute product is “all or virtually” all manufactured in the United States (in accord with the Made in USA Standard of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

1.05 PRODUCT DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

1. Deliver manufacturer's unopened containers to the work site. Packaging shall bear the manufacturer's name, label, and product number (as well as minimum information detailed at Section 2.01, Subsection C of this specification).
2. Storage of materials:
3. Store only acceptable project materials on site.
4. Store in suitable location convenient to progress of work.
5. Comply with health and fire regulations.
6. Storage temperature shall be between 40 F (4.5 C) and 90 F (32 C), or such other ambient temperature conditions as may be specifically recommended by product manufacturer.
7. Encapsulants shall not be permitted to freeze on site, and delivery of encapsulant should be refused if freezing during transit is probable.
8. Avoid storage directly in hot sun exposures.
9. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.
10. Keep out of reach of children.
11. Handling:
    1. Dispose of water-based and solvent-based materials, encapsulant and supplemental products, in accordance with requirements of local authorities having jurisdiction.
    2. Verify that encapsulant and supplemental products are within acceptable shelf life, and do not utilize any product that is older than the maximum shelf life stated by the manufacturer.
12. Extra Materials:
    1. Furnish extra encapsulant materials in the quantities described below. Package with protective covering for storage and identify with labels describing contents. Deliver extra materials to Owner.
    2. Furnish Owner with an additional one percent of each material and color, but not less than 1 gal (3.8 l), pail (19 l),or 1 case, as appropriate and collectively agreed upon in advance of substantial completion.

1.06 JOB CONDITIONS

A. Environmental requirements

1. Comply with manufacturer’s recommendations as to environmental conditions under which encapsulant coating systems can be applied.
   1. Temperature:
      1. At Application: Surfaces to be coated and ambient air temperature shall be between 45° F (7.2° C) and 100° F (38° C). Do not apply encapsulants at temperatures beyond those limits stated in the manufacturer’s technical data sheet unless given written permission by the manufacturer.
      2. After Application: Site temperature shall remain within the manufacturer’s acceptable range for no less than ten (10) days post-application.
      3. Fluctuating Conditions: Supply of air movement may be recommended to aid curing when site conditions are minimal for application.
   2. Humidity:
      1. Ideal humidity for encapsulant application is 40-50% Relative Humidity (%RH).
      2. Humidity in excess of 70% RH will slow the drying and curing of encapsulant coatings. Supply of air movement may be recommended when site conditions are minimal for application.
      3. Do not apply encapsulant when the Relative Humidity is above 85% or when the Dew Point is closer than 3 degrees to the ambient air temperature.
2. Surface/Substrate Moisture:
   1. Do not apply encapsulants to wet surfaces.

B. Surface Protection/Prevention of Cross-Contamination:

1. Cover or otherwise protect finished work from activity of occupants and/or of other trades, and surfaces not being coated concurrently or not to be coated.
2. Do not apply encapsulants in areas where dust or other airborne particulate matter is being generated. Avoid cross-contaminating encapsulation areas with airborne particulate from areas of surface preparation and demolition. Such particulate may contain lead and other hazardous contaminants.
3. Provide adequate illumination and ventilation during application.

2.00 PRODUCTS

2.01 MATERIALS (Basis of Design)

1. A-B-C ASBESTOS BINDING COMPOUND – CLEAR, Product ID: 6422-5 (CLEAR). Manufactured by FIBERLOCK, a brand of ICP CONSTRUCTION; located at 150 Dascomb Road, Andover, MA. 01810. (800-342-3755) [www.fiberlock.com](http://www.fiberlock.com) [or equal]
   1. Key Performance Attributes of Encapsulant
      1. Exposure: Interior
      2. Finish: Gloss
      3. Specular Gloss: 82° ± 5 @ 60°
      4. Volume Solids: 44.0% ± 2
      5. Weight Solids: 51.4% ± 2
      6. Viscosity @ 77°F: 60-75 KU @ 70°F
      7. Maximum VOC: 80 g/l
      8. Flash Point: Non-combustible (water based)
      9. Flame Spread (ASTM E84): 10
      10. Fuel Contribution (ASTM E84): 10
      11. Smoke Development (ASTM E84): 5
2. VOGUE THEATRICAL PAINT - BLACK, Product ID: F000 Series (BLACK V27; Other colors may be applicable – see Section 2.02, B). Manufactured by FIXALL, a brand of ICP CONSTRUCTION; located at 150 Dascomb Road, Andover, MA. 01810. (800-225-1141) [www.fixallpaint.com](http://www.fixallpaint.com) [or equal]
   1. Key Performance Attributes of Non-Reflective Finish
      1. Exposure: Interior
      2. Finish: Matte, Non-Reflective
      3. Specular Gloss: 0° ± 5
      4. Volume Solids: 32.0% ± 2
      5. Weight Solids: 48% ± 2
      6. Viscosity @ 77°F: 95 ± 20 KU @ 77°F
      7. Maximum VOC: 100 g/l
      8. Flash Point: Non-combustible (water based)
      9. Fire Data: NFPA Class “A”

C. Ensure inclusion on labels of containers of encapsulant, non-reflective finish and all supplementary products:

* 1. Product name, and type (description).
  2. Batch Number
  3. Manufacture date.
  4. Product SKU
  5. Color number/identification

2.02 COLORS

1. Clear encapsulant is expected due to the nature and client expectations of a project of this nature. Note that with some products application will result in a milky white wet film. This film will clarify during cure. Clear will appear clear on surfaces other than vividly bright white (on latter surfaces clear encapsulant may exhibit a slight amber hue). Clear is recommended as some specifiers may choose not to apply the non-reflective finish coat recommended in this specification. When this decision is made, it is important to note that the clear gloss should be consistently visible upon inspection with a flashlight beam directed at an angle onto the completed surface. Where the surface does not shine from the light, it can be assumed that the bridging encapsulation described herein was insufficient.
2. The non-reflective finish described in this specification is assumed to be black. This is a default based on probability of function, history and positioning versus the proscenium in the theater. This specification does not preclude the use of other colors if available from the manufacturer, and when alternate colors offer performance characteristics equal to or exceeding those listed for the product in the Basis of Design of this specification.

2.03 MIXING

A. Accomplish job mixing and application only when acceptable to the Architect/Engineer.

B. Mix components only in containers furnished or approved in writing by the Manufacturer.

C. Mix encapsulant thoroughly, preferably with an electric drill mounted device designed for blending liquid coatings. When a clear liquid is present in the headspace when container is opened, installer is to consider that liquid an integral part of the product, and such liquid must be mixed in completely (unless the encapsulant manufacturer expressly instructs otherwise)/

D. Thinning or diluting of the encapsulant, other than that outlined for the penetrating encapsulation described herein, is not permitted, unless expressly instructed in writing in advance by the manufacturer.

3. EXECUTION

3.01 EXAMINATION

1. PRE-WORK VISUAL INSPECTION
   1. Visually examine surfaces to be encapsulated. The purpose of the visual inspection is to evaluate existing surface conditions and determine how to properly encapsulate in accordance with this Specification. If the surface cannot be put into an acceptable condition, as described within this Specification for the particular substrate type and/or surface conditions, do not encapsulate.
   2. Examine surfaces scheduled to receive encapsulant for conditions that will adversely affect execution, permanence or quality of work and which cannot be put into an acceptable condition through preparatory work as included in 3.02. PREPARATION OF SURFACES.
   3. Notify Owner’s agent immediately upon determination that surfaces scheduled to receive encapsulant are unacceptable for proper adhesion or subsequent performance. If substrate preparation is the responsibility of another installer, notify Owner’s agent of unsatisfactory preparation before proceeding.
   4. Do not proceed with surface preparation or encapsulant application until conditions are suitable. Work should commence only after conditions have been corrected and approved by all parties, otherwise application of coatings will be considered as an acceptance of surface conditions.
   5. Do not proceed with surface preparation and application without first consulting with federal, state and local authorities for specific work practice guidelines and safety procedure information for that jurisdiction.
2. PRE-WORK SURFACE ASSESSMENTS
   1. SUBSTRATE STABILITY (DEGREE OF DETERIORATION, SUITABILITY OF PURPOSE):
      1. Description: Perform a visual inspection. There is no standard criteria for determination when deterioration has rendered the curtain system ineligible for encapsulation. Inspector should present findings indicating stability or instability to a degree that involved parties agree encapsulation is impractical. Visual inspection is also the opportunity to verify that encapsulation and curtain composition and function are not incompatible. As mentioned at 1.01, A of this specification, the encapsulation methodology is most suited to fire curtains due to the heavy, stiff and semi-rigid characteristics. Performance curtains that are in frequent motion and/or billowing in common usage are generally not suitable.
   2. ENCAPSULANT PATCH TEST:
      1. Description: The encapsulant patch test is a small-scale application of encapsulant to an area or areas representative of the surface to be encapsulated. An encapsulant manufacturer may consider a patch test mandatory or optional. Check with the manufacturer. Performance of an encapsulant patch test should be performed at the discretion of the installer, or by Owner’s agent, Client, Enforcement Authority, Architect or Engineer. Surfaces to be evaluated should be appropriately clean, dry and sound as if prepared for encapsulation.
      2. Purpose: Conduct a patch test if there is any question concerning surface conditions that may interfere with encapsulant performance (e.g., adhesion interference, possibly due to preexisting coatings, surface contaminants (mold, soot), or repellent chemical residues, such as alkalinity, grease, oils.), excessive substrate moisture content; or conditions that might generate unsatisfactory aesthetics (e.g., migrating or “bleeding” stains)). Surfaces to be evaluated should be appropriately clean, dry and sound as if prepared for full-scale encapsulation.
      3. Notes: Specifier, owner or regulatory enforcement official are entitled to require the performance of a patch test prior to full scale application. Application of the non-reflective finish is not required for a patch test in order to assess projected efficacy of the encapsulation methodology, but may be requested by Owner’s agent, Client, Enforcement Authority, Architect or Engineer so that the entire system can be evaluated.
      4. **CAUTION NOTICE**: Dry sanding, scraping and other surface preparation procedures can create toxic dust and hazardous waste. A HEPA (High Efficiency Particulate Air) vacuum should be used on all surfaces to remove hazardous dust and particles. Use MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent respiratory protection suitable for concentrations and types of air contaminants encountered.
   3. PREPARATION OF SURFACES
3. All surfaces to be encapsulated should be properly prepared so that all are clean and dry at the time of application. The primary concern is the accumulation of dust and soot.
4. Initial preparation is to HEPA-vacuum all surfaces. HEPA equipment should employ a bristle intake nozzle fixture or similar to agitate surface contaminants, and encourage removal into the airstream suction of the vacuum.
5. The second step in preparation is a cleaning treatment by wiping. Because airborne asbestos fibers are a potential concern, all surfaces should be wet wiped with clean white rags/towels and water. Wiping media should be discarded and replaced frequently to avoid moving contaminants from area to area, rather than removing contaminants from the substrate. Where extensive soot is present wiping media may be premoistened with a mild alkaline detergent solution. The detergent is intended to reduce surface tension that inhibits cleaning. The alkalinity will reduce the naturally acid pH of soot residues. For extensive soot and/or soot-smoke odor, contact by FIBERLOCK, a brand of ICP CONSTRUCTION; located at 150 Dascomb Road, Andover, MA. 01810. (800-342-3755) [www.fiberlock.com](http://www.fiberlock.com). Work practices more closely related to smoke and fire damage restoration may be applicable.

3.03 APPLICATION

1. Apply encapsulant only after the surface has been examined, assessed, prepared, cleaned, and dried, as outlined in the surface assessment and preparation sections of this specification (sections 3.01 and 3.02). Application of encapsulant to surfaces that are not clean and dry as described will void all reasonable expectations of performance.
2. **PENETRANT**-
   1. Preparation of Penetrating Encapsulation: For most fibrous asbestos applications less than 2 inches thick, add 1 part water to 1 part encapsulant (manufacturer’s instructions may vary from product to product regarding water addition to achieve penetration).
   2. Application of Penetrating Encapsulation:
      1. Apply mixed penetrating encapsulant solution to the ACM curtain fabric by airless sprayer or roller until outer surface is visibly saturated.
         1. Multiple passes may be required, allowing time between passes for dissipation of the solution into the matrix.
         2. Full saturation is achieved when the ACM will not absorb any more of the encapsulant into the matrix.
         3. Typically, the penetration step of encapsulation can be deemed adequate when a visible glistening effect is observable.
   3. Coverage, depending on thickness and porosity of the material, can vary between 50 - 75 sq. ft./gal. of the mixed water-encapsulant solution.
3. **BRIDGING -** 
   1. Dry-Film Thickness: A qualified asbestos professional should determine the necessary dry film thickness for individual abatement projects. The necessary dry film thickness of a bridging encapsulant for asbestos containing materials (ACM) will vary from project to project as ACM can have a wide range of characteristics, including density, porosity, and surface profile. In the EPA’s *Guidance for Controlling Asbestos-Containing Materials in Buildings* (EPA 560 / 5-84024, June 1985), the primary instruction regarding dry film thickness states that when encapsulating ACM, the coating is to be applied “considerably thicker than recommended for painting”.
   2. Application of Bridging Encapsulation:
      1. Apply bridging encapsulant at full strength to ACM curtain fabric by airless sprayer or roller.
      2. Successful encapsulation to reduce the probability of future friable fiber generation is contingent on careful application of a contiguous film across all areas of the curtain.
      3. Clear products may apply milky white when wet, permitting applicator to visually observe and address sufficient and insufficiently coated areas. Specifiers may mandate this product attribute as a contribution towards overall project quality control.
      4. If the penetrating application was conducted correctly, the porosity of the curtain should have been reduced such that a single coat of the bridging encapsulant will yield a contiguous film. However, porosity will vary with curtain, and even from area to area on a particular curtain. Installers should anticipate that a second application could be necessary in specific areas to achieve a contiguous film.
   3. Coverage, depending on profile and porosity of the material, can vary between 75-100 sq. ft./gal. of the undiluted bridging encapsulant.
4. **NON-REFLECTIVE FINISH**
   1. Apply 1-2 coats of non-reflective theatrical finish paint to uniform coating thickness in accordance with label instructions, not exceeding specified maximum spread rate for porous surfaces of 300 sq. ft./gal. Thins, brush marks, roller marks, orange-peel, or other application imperfections are not permitted.
   2. Inspect each coat before applying next coat; touch-up surface imperfections with coating material, feathering, and light sanding if required; touch-up areas to achieve uniform surface without surface defects (other than those caused by the inherently uneven profile visible from 5 feet (1.5 m).
   3. Allow two (2) hours at ideal drying conditions before subsequent coats.
   4. Remove dust and other foreign materials from substrate immediately prior to applying each coat.
   5. Where paint application abuts other materials or other coating color, terminate coating with a clean sharp termination line without coating overlap.
   6. Re-prepare and re-coat unsatisfactory finishes; refinish entire area to corners or other natural terminations.
   7. METHODS OF APPLICATION
5. Airless Spray: Encapsulant and Non-Reflective Finish can be successfully applied with most major brands of airless spray equipment.
6. PENETRATING ENCAPSULATION: Typical settings for airless spray equipment :

(Reversible) Tip Operating Airless Min. Pump Hose

Orifice Fan Size Air Pressure Hose ID G.P.M. Length

0.017" 12 1300 - 1400 1/4" 0.25 100'

to 0.021" psi

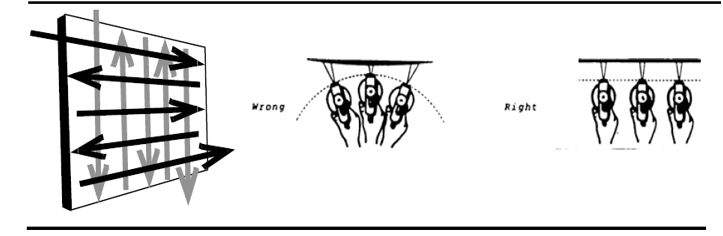
1. BRIDGING ENCAPSULATION: Typical settings for airless spray equipment :

(Reversible) Tip Operating Airless Min. Pump Hose

Orifice Fan Size Air Pressure Hose ID G.P.M. Length

0.019" 12 2200 - 2300 1/4" 0.50 100'

to 0.023" psi

1. NON-REFLECTIVE FINISH: Typical settings for architectural finish paint as specified by manufacturer of airless spray equipment.
2. Technique of Spraying (Encapsulants) - For best results,
   1. Apply encapsulants in sweeping cross hatch strokes always keeping the tip of the gun parallel to the surface at a distance between 12" to 18" inches.
   2. The speed at which the product is applied depends on the system used.
   3. Normally a slow to moderate sweeping stroke of first horizontal followed by vertical passes will afford the desired results.
   4. If necessary, an angular mist coat may be applied to even out irregularities.
3. Roller: For best results apply with a 1/2" nap roller (manufacturer recommendations may vary) due to the inherently rougher profile of a curtain substrate.
   1. For best results with Bridging Encapsulation, employ airless spray as described above for best results.
   2. Allow Non-Reflective Finish to dry thoroughly before touching up.
4. Brush: Apply liberally and uniformly with a polyester or nylon brush.
   1. With Non-reflective Finish, avoid brushing back into paint after it has been on the surface for more than five minutes.
   2. Allow Non-Reflective Finish to dry thoroughly before touching up.

3.04 CLEANING

A. Remove debris promptly from work area and dispose of properly.

B. Remove spilled, splashed, or splattered coating materials from all surfaces.

D. Do not mar surface finish of items being cleaned.

E. All products in this specification are best cleaned up with a mixture of warm water and mild soap or detergent. For application tools, immerse into soap and water, soak if necessary, and work water-soap through and around all surfaces (such as brush bristles, roller nap).

3.05 FINISH SCHEDULE

A. Apply encapsulant systems and non-reflective finish to all areas shown on the drawings or specified in the Room Finish Schedule.

* 1. WARRANTY

A. Due to the variable nature of theater curtains, any warranty must be determined on a projet-specific basis, and owner should not have any expectation of warranty from installer or manufacturer.

B. If a warranty is negotiated in advance, issuance of manufacturer warranty shall be a condition precedent to receipt by Fiberlock Area Manager of completed and signed warranty documentation.

END OF SECTION

END NOTES

This section is provided as a courtesy to the specifier or project designer/manager.

This section may be included or excluded in the project specific specification at their discretion.

ICP Construction provides product training via ICP University. The Fiberlock management team and field representation will designate on a project-by-project basis the ICP University curriculum necessary to be qualified for a specific project. In-person training and/or hands-on instruction may be required at the discretion of the authorized Fiberlock representative. Note that training from ICP University does not replace other training mandated by federal, state or local regulation. Concerning lead paint activities, the contractor is responsible for potential requirements such as EPA lead-safe remediator training (RRP), and/or state-issued lead abatement licensing for firms, supervisors and workers. To access ICP University, contact the Design Services Team at ICP Construction:

Web: [www.icp-construction.com/dst](http://www.icp-construction.com/dst)

Email: [DST@icp-construction.com](mailto:DST@icp-construction.com)

Phone: 603-759-8503

The effective encapsulation of any abatement project is contingent upon the competence of the applicator.

if encapsulated surfaces are damaged, repair and re-encapsulate immediately to prevent exposure to the potential hazard. HUD, EPA and several state governments recommend periodic and/or annual examination of all encapsulated surfaces for damage.

This specification does not fully describe all the limitations, warnings and precautions related to the products described herein.

Reference should be made to the Technical Product Data Sheets for complete technical information on all products manufactured by Fiberlock and FixAll, brand divisions of ICP Construction.

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) should be referred to for health and safety information. Copies of all SDS sheets can be obtained by visiting our website at [www.fixallpaint.com](http://www.fixallpaint.com) or [www.fiberlock.com](http://www.fiberlock.com)

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