

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

This document establishes procedures that will provide and maintain safe and healthy conditions for university employees, students, and visitors.

Environmental:
Asbestos
Management
Plan

Contents

Asbestos Management Plan.....	3
Overview.....	3
Purpose.....	3
Glossary of Terms	3
Responsibilities	5
Students.....	6
Employees.....	6
Supervisors.....	6
Facilities Services	6
Safety & Risk Management	6
Asbestos Surveys	7
Asbestos Sampling.....	7
Operations and Maintenance.....	7
Asbestos Abatement/Removal.....	8
Minor Alterations/Installations.....	8
Asbestos Abatement Contractors	8
Air Monitoring.....	8
Disposal of Asbestos	9
Occupational Health & Medical Surveillance	9
Training.....	9
Record Keeping.....	10
Contractors	10
Fiber Release Response	10
Technical Support	11
Asbestos Frequently Asked Questions	12

Asbestos Management Plan

Overview

Asbestos is a naturally occurring group of fibrous minerals. It is heat and chemical resistant, strong, and not easily degraded. Because of those properties, it was widely used in building materials prior to 1980. During this time frame, approximately 70% of the University's buildings were constructed. Asbestos containing materials may also be found in building materials produced after 1980, although it is less common. Asbestos may be found in insulation around pipes, ducts, and tanks. Other asbestos containing materials may also include sprayed-on fireproofing, troweled-on plaster, fire doors, wallboard, fume hood linings, linoleum, laboratory countertops, and floor tiles. Intact, sealed, and undisturbed materials do not present exposure risk. Asbestos becomes a concern when fibers become airborne. Materials that can be crumbled or reduced to powder by hand pressure are considered to be "friable," meaning they have the potential to become airborne. When materials are exposed or disturbed, asbestos fibers can become airborne and exposure may result from fibers being inhaled.

The MSU Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) follows components of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) philosophy, which is detailed in the EPA [document](#) titled "Model AHERA Asbestos Management Plan for Local Education Agencies (K-12)." The EPA recommends a proactive, in place management program rather than requiring removal of all asbestos materials. This strategy involves identifying Asbestos Containing Material (ACM), maintaining those materials in good condition, and removing ACM as needed during maintenance or renovation activities.

Purpose

This document establishes procedures that will provide and maintain safe and healthy conditions for university employees, students, and visitors. ACM will be managed in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. MSU contracts all asbestos abatement and regulated repair activities to qualified companies.

Glossary of Terms

The following definitions are taken from the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) and EPA.

Asbestos: Includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophyllite asbestos, actinolite asbestos, and any of these minerals that have been chemically treated and/or altered.

Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM): Any materials containing more than 1% asbestos.

Authorized Person: Any person authorized by the employer and required by work duties to be present in regulated areas.

Building/Facility Owner: The legal entity, including a lessee, which exercises control over management and recordkeeping functions relating to a building and/or facility in which activities covered by OSHA 29 CFR 1926 subpart Z take place.

Class I Asbestos Work: Mean activities involving the removal of Thermal System Insulation (TSI) and surfacing ACM and Presumed Asbestos Containing Material (PACM).

Class II Asbestos Work: Means activities involving the removal of ACM which is not thermal system insulation or surfacing materials. This includes but is not limited to, the removal of asbestos containing wallboard, floor tile, sheeting, roofing, siding, shingles, and construction mastics.

Class III Asbestos Work: Means repair and maintenance operations where ACM, including TSI and surfacing ACM and PACM, is likely to be disturbed.

Class IV Asbestos Work: Means maintenance and custodial activities during which employees contact but do not disturb ACM or PACM and activities to clean up dust, waste, and debris resulting from Class I, II, and III activities.

Disturbance: Activities that disrupt the matrix of ACM or PACM, crumble or pulverize ACM or PACM, or generate visible debris from ACM or PACM.

Demolition: Means the wrecking or taking out of any load supporting structural member and any related razing, removing, or stripping of asbestos products.

Encapsulation: Means the treatment of ASM with a material that surrounds or embeds asbestos fibers in an adhesive matrix to prevent the release of fibers, as the encapsulant creates a membrane over the surface (bridging encapsulant) or penetrates the materials and binds its components together (penetrating encapsulant).

Fiber: A particulate form of asbestos, 5 micrometers or longer, with a length-to-diameter ratio of at least 3:1.

Friable Asbestos Containing Material: Means any material containing more than 1% asbestos which has been applied to ceilings, walls, structural members, piping, duct work, or any other part of a building, which when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. The term includes non-friable asbestos containing material after such previously non-friable materials becomes damaged to the extent that when dry it may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Filter: A filter capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97% of 0.3 micrometer diameter mono-disperse particles.

Homogeneous Area: An area of surfacing material or thermal system insulation that is uniform in color and texture.

Intact: Means that the ACM that has not crumbled, been pulverized, or otherwise deteriorated so that the asbestos is no longer likely to be bound with its matrix

Inspection: Means an activity undertaken in a school building or a public or commercial building, to determine the presence or location, or to assess the condition of friable or non-friable asbestos containing building material (ACBM) or suspected ACBM, whether by visual or physical examination, or by collecting samples of such material.

Miscellaneous Material: Means interior building material on structural components, structural members, or fixtures, such as floor and ceiling tiles, and does not include surfacing material or thermal system insulation.

Miscellaneous ACM: Means miscellaneous material that is ACM in a school building.

Negative Initial Exposure Assessment: Means a demonstration by the employer, which complies with the criteria of OSHA 29 CFR 1926 subpart Z, paragraph (F)(2)(iii), that employee exposure during an operation is expected to be consistently below the Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).

Non-Friable: Means material in a school building which when dry may not be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Any materials containing more than 1% asbestos as determined using the method specified in Federal Regulations applicable to asbestos in schools, appendix E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1 Polarized Light Microscopy, that when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Operations and Maintenance Program: Means a program of work practices to maintain friable ACM on good condition, ensure clean up of asbestos fibers previously released, and prevent further release by minimizing and controlling friable ACM disturbance or damage.

Presumed Asbestos Containing Material (PACM): Thermal system insulation and surfacing material found in buildings constructed no later than 1980. The designation of a material as “PACM” may be rebutted pursuant to OSHA 29 CFR 1926 subpart Z, paragraph (d)(5).

Regulated Area: An area established by the employer to demarcate areas where Class I, II, and III asbestos work is conducted, and any adjoining area where debris and waste from such asbestos work accumulate, and an area within which airborne concentrations of asbestos exceed or there is reasonable possibility they may exceed the permissible exposure limit. Requirements for regulated areas are set out in 29 CFR 1926 subpart Z, paragraph (e).

Removal: Means all operations where ACM and/or PACM is taken out or stripped from structures or substrates and includes all demolition operations.

Renovation: Means the modifying of any existing structure or portion thereof.

Repair: Means overhauling, rebuilding, reconstructing, or reconditioning of structures or substrates, including encapsulation or other repair of ACM or PACM attached to structures or substrates.

Surfacing ACM: Means surfacing material which contains more than 1% asbestos.

Surfacing Material: Material that is sprayed, troweled-on, or otherwise applied to surfaces (such as acoustical plaster on ceilings and fireproofing materials on structural members, or other materials on surfaces for acoustical, fireproofing and other purposes).

Thermal System Insulation (TSI): ACM applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching tanks, ducts, or other structural components to prevent heat loss or gain.

Thermal System Insulation ACM: Thermal system insulation which contains more than 1% asbestos.

Responsibilities

- **Campus community members, including faculty, staff, students, visitors, and external contractors and consultants.** Do not damage, disturb, clean, or remove asbestos containing materials unless training and authorized. This includes hanging or attaching items to buildings, walls, or structures.

- Contact your supervisor and/or report any damaged building materials immediately to [Facilities Services](#) by submitting a [Work Request Form](#) and/or submitting an Environmental Survey Request.

Students

- Do not drill, damage, move, or penetrate the building “envelope.” The building envelope includes but is not limited to ceilings/ceiling tiles, walls, floors, doors.
- Avoid entering attics, crawl spaces, mechanical rooms, and/or any other area(s) not designated for public or individual use/occupancy.
- Abide by guidance, including that provided for active maintenance and/or work areas and any posted signage or demarcation.
- Report any damaged building materials immediately to [Facilities Services](#) by submitting a [Work Request Form](#).
- Review the Asbestos Fact Sheet for additional information.

Employees

- Report any suspect materials to supervisor prior to disturbance.
- Report any accidental disturbance to your supervisor and report to [Facilities Services](#) by submitting a [Work Request Form](#).
- Do not sand flooring materials known or presumed to have ACM.

Supervisors

- Assure employees who are required to be training receive training in accordance with this guideline.
- Assure that employees practice safe work procedures in accordance with their training and use the proper equipment and controls.
- Assure that employees are not disturbing any materials that are suspected to contain asbestos.
- Contact [Facilities Services](#) for cleanup/repair if ACM is accidentally disturbed.
- Submit a [First Report of Injury \(FROI\)](#) for any work-related accident, injury, or exposure.
- Submit a [Work Request Form](#) to request technical assistance.

Facilities Services

- Will request asbestos surveys during the design phase of any project that may involve the disturbance of suspect ACM.
- Ensure contractors working with ACM are appropriately accredited by the [Montana DEQ Asbestos Control Program](#).
- Oversee project involving asbestos related activities. This oversight includes ensuring that demolition activities do not disturb ACM.
- Ensure Safety & Risk Management is notified prior to the start of all abatement activities.
- Monitor asbestos abatement activities, as necessary.
- Report any accidental disturbance immediately to [Facilities Services](#) by submitting a [Work Request Form](#).
- Maintain building surveys and asbestos work project records.
- Use low abrasion pads at speeds lower than 300 rpm and wet methods when stripping floor finishes.

Safety & Risk Management

- Review and revise the MSU Asbestos Management Plan, as necessary.
- Will retain asbestos surveys of university buildings.
- Provide training or coordinate the scheduling of training, as necessary.

- Provide technical assistance upon request.
- Serve as a University liaison for local, county, and state agencies regarding asbestos issues and inspections.
- May review and revise University asbestos contract specifications as needed and in collaboration with Facilities Services.
- Maintain employee exposure control records (FROI).
- Will work with the MSU preferred Licensed Healthcare Provider (LHCP) who maintains employee health and medical surveillance records.

In the event a student, faculty, or staff member suspects disturbance or potential exposure to ACM, they are to immediately notify their on-call supervisor and complete a Facilities Services Work Request Form.

Asbestos Surveys

An asbestos survey is conducted prior to renovation of any building, regardless of the date of original construction. Representative samples may be taken and analyzed by an independent and accredited laboratory. All surveys are conducted according to applicable regulatory standards. Any thermal systems insulation (TSI) materials or surfacing material not test will be presumed to be ACM and handled accordingly. A scope of asbestos work will be developed for each project which outlines the materials present as well as the abatement techniques to be utilized.

Safety & Risk Management maintains asbestos survey information. Asbestos surveys and inspections are conducted only by accredited contractors. Asbestos survey information may be requested through the Environmental Survey Request Form.

Asbestos Sampling

Materials suspected to contain asbestos that have not been previously surveyed must be sampled to confirm the absence of asbestos before any work is performed. Such sampling will be conducted by a certified Montana Asbestos Building Inspector. All regulatory requirements and methods for sampling ACM will be followed. Sample analysis will be analyzed by an appropriately accredited laboratory. Safety & Risk Management should be notified prior to any asbestos sampling.

Operations and Maintenance

Montana State University employees do not conduct asbestos abatement; the university employs contractors for that purpose. Safety & Risk Management and Facilities Services coordinate all asbestos abatement. Montana State University's designated contact is Ryan Brickman (406) 994-7760.

Removal may not be the best course of action to reduce asbestos exposure. In those situations, an Operations & Maintenance (O&M) program is designed to manage asbestos in place and to safeguard the health of building occupants by preventing asbestos fiber release and controlling fiber releases if they occur. This is accomplished by training, cleaning, work practices, and inspections to maintain ACM in good condition.

Emphasizing the importance and effectiveness of a good O&M program both minimizes the potential release or exposure and frames the potential hazards of asbestos appropriately. Communicating the following three facts to employees are essential part of the I&M plan.

- Montana State University employs a manage in place program which means having a program that reduces the release of asbestos fibers and ensures that proper controls and cleanup procedures are implemented in the event fibers are released. If in doubt about the possibility of disturbing ACM during maintenance activities, adequate precautions may be taken to minimize fiber release, and the employee should communicate with their supervisor as needed.

- Removal may not be the best course of action to reduce asbestos exposure, and improper removal can create a dangerous situation where none previously existed. Asbestos removals tend to elevate the airborne level of asbestos fibers in a building. If removal is determined as the course of action, employees do not remove asbestos or ACM.
- If removal is determined as the course of path forward, Montana State University will utilize the appropriate contract services; employees do not remove asbestos or ACM.

Asbestos Abatement/Removal

Asbestos abatement projects will be performed by approved Montana licensed, asbestos contractors. A list of approved asbestos contractors is located on the Montana Department of Environmental Quality [webpage](#). MSU Planning, Design, & Construction and Facilities Services will coordinate these activities with Safety & Risk Management. Safety & Risk Management may provide information regarding asbestos project planning, design, and specification requirements as they relate to regulatory compliance and safety of building occupants,

All asbestos waste and debris must be promptly cleaned up by trained workers and disposed of properly. Only HEPA filtered vacuums may be used when vacuuming asbestos materials. All asbestos waste needs to be disposed of at specific landfills approved by the DEQ's Solid Waste Program. Refer to the [Asbestos Control Program](#) for specific waste handling procedures for each type of material.

Abatement contractors are required to arrange for disposal at a proper landfill location and to supply Safety & Risk Management with the final disposition records upon receipt. MSU Contracts asbestos abatement; no abatement is performed by MSU employees. Asbestos contractors are responsible for ensuring appropriate training for their employees.

Minor Alterations/Installations

Planning, Design, & Construction performing or contracting minor installations or alterations, including office furnishing, audio visual equipment and other fixtures, will work with Facilities Services to obtain an asbestos survey and avoid impacting ACM. If ACM will be impacted, qualified workers must perform the work.

Asbestos Abatement Contractors

Renovation projects involving ACM are managed by Facilities Services and Planning, Design, & Construction. An asbestos abatement contractor is retained for abatement either by direct contract or as a subcontractor to a general contractor.

All contractors are required to follow Montana 's Asbestos Control Program, and any other applicable regulations and standards included in the bid documents. The specification may be modified for each project according to the scope of the abatement work to be completed.

Air Monitoring

Independent contractors are utilized to conduct asbestos air monitoring during ACM removal projects conducted by asbestos abatement contractors. Consultants may conduct personal, area, and final clearance monitoring to ensure that fiber levels are below established standards. Air sampling will be conducted by Montana licensed asbestos contractors and analyzed by an appropriately accredited laboratory. Air monitoring may include continuous air, OSHA monitoring and sampling, or any additional monitoring required by Safety & Risk Management.

Disposal of Asbestos

Contractors performing asbestos projects will dispose of abated ACM in a certified asbestos disposal facility. A waste manifest will be completed for each shipment of material to an asbestos landfill.

Occupational Health & Medical Surveillance

MSU contracts asbestos abatement. However, Facilities Services and Safety & Risk Management employees may receive a medical evaluation/baseline through MSU's Occupational Health Provider which includes respiratory and medical surveillance services where appropriate.

To wear a negative pressure tight fitting air purifying respirator, employees must receive a medical examination on an annual basis. This examination must conclude with a written statement from the physician confirming the ability of the employee to wear a respirator. Once medically approved, the employee must receive respirator fit testing annually in alignment with [Occupational Health & Safety](#) and [Respiratory Protection](#). Additional services, such as diagnostics, may be administered at the discretion of the physician.

Training

There are different levels of asbestos training.

OSHA requires asbestos worker training programs for all employees exposed to fiber levels (either measured or anticipated) at or above the action level (0.1 f/cc 8-hour TWA) or the excursion limit (1.0 f/cc, 30-minute TWA).

OSHA Asbestos Worker Training

OSHA requires asbestos worker training programs for all employees exposed to fiber levels (either measured or anticipated) at or above the action level (0.1 f/cc 8-hour TWA) or the excursion limit (1.0 f/cc, 30-minute TWA).

Awareness Training

Awareness level training is designed for designated departments which, in the course of their duties, may accidentally disturb ACM. The employee shall attend an asbestos awareness level training session.

Additional Training

Facilities Services employees may also be required to attend additional asbestos training specific to their role, job tasks and/or as determined by Safety & Risk Management or to comply with applicable standards. Additional training may include:

- Asbestos Contractor Supervisor: Individuals who provide supervision and direction for asbestos-related activities, including abatement, transportation, and disposal.
- Asbestos Building Inspector: Individuals who inspect structures for asbestos-containing materials.

Safety & Risk Management, Facilities Services, and supervisors may receive additional training as determined appropriate for the specifics of their job/job tasks. The additional training may include:

- Asbestos Contractor Supervisor: Individuals who provide supervision and direction for asbestos-related activities, including abatement, transportation, and disposal.
- Asbestos Building Inspector: Individuals who inspect structures for asbestos-containing materials.

MSU contracts asbestos abatement; no abatement is performed by MSU employees. Asbestos contractors are responsible for ensuring appropriate training for their employees.

Record Keeping

Safety & Risk Management will maintain environmental survey records for campus. The information will be updated as new information becomes available through building surveys and project inspections.

Medical examinations and fit testing records will be maintained by the medical provider in accordance with applicable standards.

Facilities Services may maintain information regarding asbestos removal projects which may include, at a minimum:

- Location from which asbestos was removed.
- Amount of friable and non-friable asbestos removed.
- Name and address of abatement contractors or name of person on staff that conducted removal.
- Copies of training certifications.
- Information describing the response action procedures.
- Copies of any disposal/shipment paperwork.

Safety & Risk Management

- May maintain information related to sampling.
- Assist Facilities Services in reviewing/evaluation of ACM/Potential ACM as needed or requested.

May maintain waste manifests.

Contractors

Montana State University requires asbestos contractors to abide by Montana DEQ regulations and all others, as applicable.

Fiber Release Response

A fiber release episode can occur at any time (maintenance, renovation projects, etc.) when ACM is present in the building. A potential fiber release, such as physically damaged ACM, should be reported immediately to the on-call supervisor and to [Facilities Services](#) by submitting a [Work Request Form](#)

Materials should be secured and disturbed as little as possible, such as avoiding walking through any materials and closing the door if possible. Any employee potentially exposed to ACM will notify their supervisor and complete a FROI.

There are two types of fiber release episodes:

- **Minor Fiber Release** is the release of less than 3 square feet or 3 linear feet.
- **Major Fiber Release** is the release of greater than 3 square feet or 3 linear feet. Note: major releases that exceed 260 linear feet on pipes and 160 square feet on other surfaces or a volume equivalent to a 55-gallon drum (35 cubic feet) require regulatory notification.

Safety & Risk Management and Facilities Services will utilize the following procedure in the event of fiber release episodes.

- May evacuate the area where the release has occurred, as determined appropriate.
- May restrict entry into the areas and post signs or place “Do Not Enter” tape to prevent entry by non-essential personnel.
- May shut off or temporarily modify the air handling system (HVAC) to prevent distribution of fibers to other areas of the building.

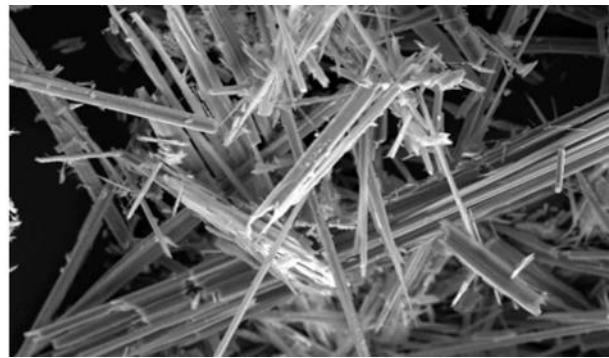
- May seal all openings, as possible, between the contaminated and uncontaminated areas (this may be accomplished by using polyethylene sheeting to cover windows, doorways, elevator openings, corridor entrances, drains, etc.). Note: emergency exits must remain in operation.
- Work with the appropriately accredited asbestos contractors and others, as determined.

Asbestos contractors will follow/comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements.

Technical Support

All referenced guidelines, regulations, and other documents are available by contacting Safety & Risk Management.

Asbestos Frequently Asked Questions



1. What is asbestos?

Asbestos is a general term given to a group of naturally occurring mineral silicates that are made up of long thin fibers. It is resistant to heat, electricity, chemicals, and corrosion. Because of these properties, it was added to/used in a wide variety of products and building materials. Asbestos becomes harmful when it is disturbed or damaged, causing the fibers to become airborne

2. Is asbestos always hazardous?

No, asbestos is only hazardous when small particles (fibers) become airborne and are inhaled or ingested. Intact, sealed, and undisturbed asbestos containing materials are not a hazard. Construction products in good condition will not release asbestos particles into the air. Hard products, such as vinyl floor tile and cement shingles, contain binders that completely encapsulate that asbestos for added protection. Soft products, such as pipe insulation, may be completely sealed with a canvas or steel jacket. Walls, ceilings, and floors (part of the building envelope), may also act as barriers that separate occupied building areas from asbestos containing materials located in interior building elements, components, or spaces.

3. How does Montana State University Manage asbestos in campus buildings?

MSU maintains an Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) and conducts reviews before any renovation/demolition where asbestos may be impacted or disturbed. Additionally, only trained and qualified personnel conduct abatement and/or related activities.

4. Is an asbestos building survey required for every building?

No. When an effective asbestos management plan is utilized, comprehensive building surveys are not required for every building. Federal regulations emphasize a manage in place approach. As part of this approach, comprehensive building surveys may be conducted to supplement the asbestos management plan

5. When is asbestos testing required?

Asbestos testing is required for suspected materials that may be disturbed before renovation or demolition activities. The purpose of testing is to identify asbestos containing materials (ACMs) so they may be properly managed, in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

6. What responsibilities do individuals have when on the MSU campus and/or when in MSU facilities?

- Refrain from disturbing any building materials and/or the envelope of any building space.
- Avoid entering attics or crawl spaces without inspection and clearance.
- Abstain from installing anything into textured ceiling plaster.
- Do not disturb or move ceiling tiles.
- Be careful not to damage walls, ceilings, or floors.
- Prevent damaging insulated pipes.
- Report any damaged materials immediately to your building manager and to [Facilities Services](#) by submitting a [Work Request Form](#).



7. What materials may contain asbestos?

Material	Material
 Acoustic ceiling or wall tiles and adhesives.	 Door and wire insulation.
 Air and furnace duct insulation.	 Fireproofing.
 Air duct seam tape and vibration cloth.	 Floor tiles, sheet vinyl, linoleum, and adhesives (mastic).
 Base cove and ceramic tile adhesives.	 Gaskets, oakum, and muffler insulation.
 Cement pegboard and bender board.	 Laboratory countertops, equipment insulation, and fume hood liners.
 Cement pipe, flue, conduit, and exhaust duct.	 Pipe, tank, and boiler insulation.
 Corrugated and flat cement siding.	 Plaster and sheetrock joint compound.
 Caulking and glazing compounds.	 Roofing tar, felt, mastic, and shingles.

8. What are the potential health effects of asbestos exposure?

Three potential health effects associated with asbestos exposure are:

- Lung cancer.
- Mesothelioma, a rare form of cancer that is found in the thin lining of the lungs, chest, abdomen, and heart.
- Asbestosis, a serious progressive long-term, non-cancer disease of the lungs.

For more information on these and other potential health effects of asbestos exposure see the [Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry](#), the [National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health](#) and the [National Cancer Institute](#).

9. Are additional resources and information available?

General asbestos information is available by visiting [Montana DEQ Asbestos Control Program](#) page. Referenced and additional resources are also included but not limited to those provided below.

- [Montana DEQ Asbestos Control Program](#)
- [Administrative Rules of Montana \(ARM\) 17.74 Subchapter 3: Asbestos Control](#)
- [Administrative Rules of Montana \(ARM\) 17.74 Subchapter 4: Asbestos Fees](#)
- [Montana Code Annotated \(MCA\), Title 75, Part 5](#)
- [National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants \(NESHAP\) 40 CFR 61, subparts A&M](#)
- [Model AHERA Asbestos Management Plan for Local Education Agencies | US EPA](#)
- [OSHA3507 Asbestos Fact Sheet.pdf](#)
- [OSHA 1910.1001 Asbestos](#)
- [OSHA 1926.1101 Asbestos](#)
- [ATSDR Asbestos Tox Profile](#)
- [ATSDR Asbestos ToxFAQs](#)