Restoration Specific Asbestos Survey Report

Property Information:

7404 Casa Grande Ct
Colorado Springs, CO 80920

Inspection Conducted By:

Shannon Anderson Colorado Cert #14225
Ted Anderson Colorado Cert #14835
Rick Sinchak Colorado Cert #1278
Asbestos Consulting Firm #ACF-15258

Report Prepared By:

Anderson Property Inspections
Colorado Springs, CO

Bulk Sample Analysis Performed by:

CEI Labs Inc.
NVLAP lab code 101768

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1.0 METHODOLOGY

Anderson Property Inspections has conducted an asbestos survey for the presence of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) at the following address:

Site: 7404 Casa Grande Ct
Colorado Springs, CO 80920

The Asbestos Consulting Firm and Inspectors Responsible for this project were:

Asbestos Consulting Firm #ACF-15258
Shannon Anderson Asbestos Inspector Colorado Cert #14225 Expires: 6/22/15
Theodore Anderson Asbestos Inspector Colorado Cert #14835 Expires: 4/11/15
Rick Sinchak Asbestos Inspector Colorado Cert #1278 Expires: 4/11/15
***Copies of certifications are available upon request**

Site Visit(s): 1/21/15
Report Date: 1/26/15

<u>Field Procedures and Analysis</u>

-Guidelines used for the inspection were established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in order to comply with the Air Quality Control Commission Regulation No. 8, Part B "Emission Standards for Asbestos."
-Field Information was organized as per the AHERA (Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act) concept of Homogeneous Area. A Homogeneous Area is defined as a suspect material of similar age, appearance, function and texture. If damage is extensive enough that homogeneous areas cannot be defined, samples will be randomly obtained per functional space. Each material was grouped together as a specific Homogeneous Area or obtained from a specific functional space, sampled and then assessed for condition.
-Bulk samples of suspect ACM (Asbestos Containing Material) were analyzed by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) with dispersion staining, as described in 40 CFR Part 763 and the National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). CEI Labs Inc. was responsible for the analysis of all bulk samples. CEI Labs Inc. is an analytical laboratory accredited for the analysis of Industrial Hygiene and Environmental matrices by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP), Lab Code # 101768-0
-Inspection & sampling will generally begin from the top down of the demo area.
-Sampling is conducted by delineating building materials into sampling designations called homogeneous areas
-A homogeneous area is defined as containing material that is uniform in visual appearance and/or confirmed as identical material based on installation date
-Homogenous areas of building materials will require only one sampling procedure
-Sampling is randomized based on the area of demolition using a simple grid system
-Once materials to be sampled are identified they are then classified as friable or non-friable

-EPA classifies materials as friable or non-friable forms of ACM. Friable materials, are defined by their ability to be crumbled or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry and in contrast non-friable materials are not able to be reduced to powder by hand pressure. As logic dictates, friable asbestos containing materials have a much higher probability of releasing asbestos containing particulate dust into the air especially when disturbed during renovation and/or demolition activities
The EPA breaks non-friable materials into two categories, Category I non-friable materials which are designated in good condition may remain in place during building renovation or demolition provided these materials are not rendered friable during the proposed activities, Category II non-friable materials are required to be removed prior to non-asbestos related building renovation or demolition if there is not a low probability that these materials will remain non-friable during renovation or demolition activities
-Sampling frequency is compliant with the AHERA rules for frequency and is dependent on friability and classification of the suspect material, friable surfacing materials (less than 1,000 sqft (3 samples) between 1,000-5,000 sqft (5 samples) and more than 5,000 sqft (7-9 samples), thermal system insulations at minimum three per homogeneous area although inspector may choose to take more at their discretion and miscellaneous materials have a minimum of 1 sample required, however when over 500 sqft of a miscellaneous material is present additional sampling may be employed again at the discretion of the inspector
-The inspector will clean equipment between each material sample collected to reduce the probability of any cross contamination between samples
-Bulk samples which are collected are placed in air tight containers and labeled with the appropriate set designation
-All materials sampled have been slated for demolition. Consequently invasive techniques may have been utilized to obtain or clear areas of suspect ACM.
- Material quantities are approximate as exact amount of demolition may vary depending on a number of factors i.e. success of dry-out, extent of smoke damage. Consequently, for these types of environments we recommend the contractor verify exact material amounts.
-All bulk samples will be marked for 3-5 day lab processing unless rush is requested.
-Any materials not tested but mentioned in this report are non-suspect materials (wood, metal, plastic, rubber or glass)
-A.P.I. adheres to the AHERA recommended guidelines for sampling frequency of homogeneous materials. However, we reserve the right to conduct additional sampling procedures after the initial bulk sampling lab results are received if warranted.
- Please be advised neither the EPA or Colorado Dept. of Health and Environment have established specific regulations regarding inspections related to inspecting or sampling processes in a restoration scenarios. Consequently, A.P.I. makes every effort to comply with the regulations associated with renovation type environments.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

Survey requested as a result of a planned renovation of the upper level bathroom of this single family townhouse unit built in 1986. The tub surround in this bathroom is scheduled for replacement. Three suspect material systems are involved in the demolition scope. These include:

- **The orange peel type texture material found on the drywall substrate wall systems found on the three sides of the bathtub. This material is found under the ceramic tile tub surround as well.**
- **Off white ceramic wall tile, white grout and gold adhesive**
- **White sealant used between the wall tile and tub**

No additional suspect materials were observed which are slated for removal. This survey was characterized by a close visual inspection of all accessible affected areas. All materials sampled have been slated for demolition by the onsite restoration contractor. Selective demolition may have been conducted to access interstitial spaces suspected of containing ACM. Suspect materials have been sampled and inventoried. These suspect systems as well as non-suspect materials which are slated for removal, their corresponding locations and bulk sampling lab results can be found in the following material classification section. If during the course of demolition or due to a change in scope of affected materials additional suspect building materials not addressed in this survey are slated for disturbance it is recommended additional sampling is conducted or that the suspect building material is assumed asbestos containing and is treated accordingly.

3.0 MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION

ASBESTOS

Confirmed non-asbestos containing materials:

Sample #	Description/ Location
A7404(1-3)	White texture applied in an orange peel style including white joint compound to pink drywall substrate wall system that is homogeneous in the main level bathroom.
B74041	White ceramic tile, white grout and tan adhesive used as the tub surround for the main level bathroom
C74041	White sealant used applied to the edges of the tub where contact is made with the ceramic tile on the walls of the bathroom.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Only areas of non-asbestos containing building material were examined during this survey. As a result no additional precautions relating to asbestos type abatement is required for the demolition and removal of the non-detect materials systems examined in this report.

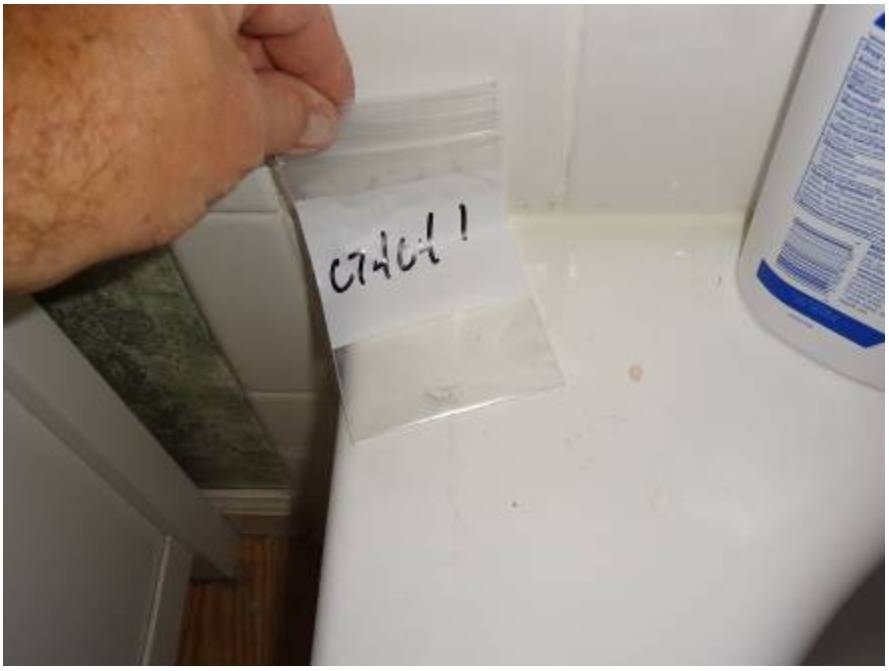
A.P.I has made every effort to survey and randomly sample all affected suspect building material associated with this loss. However, in some cases hidden or patched in materials may be present which were not readily observed. If during the course of demolition a new type of suspect material is discovered due to visual obscurity or change in project scope it is recommended additional inspection and sampling is employed or that the discovered suspect material is considered asbestos containing.

5.0 PHOTOS

View of main level bathroom scheduled for replacement of the tub surround walls and tile surround elements tested non-detect for asbestos

All three samples of the orange peel texture material applied to the drywall substrate wall system in the bathroom is non-detect for asbestos

Sample B74041 of the tub surround ceramic tile with tan grout and gold adhesive is non-detect for asbestos



Sample C74041 of the white sealant found around the edge of the tub is non-detect for asbestos

APPENDIX A

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Ct Labs.pdf