

Report of  
Asbestos Survey for  
Brooks City Base  
Building 640  
BROOKS CITY BASE SAN ANTONIO, TX

Prepared for  
Brooks Development Authority  
3201 Sidney Brooks  
San Antonio, Texas 78235

Prepared by  
Professional Service Industries, Inc.  
Three Burwood Lane  
San Antonio, Texas 78216  
(210) 342-9377

August 25, 2016

PSI Project No.: 0435-2855

August 25, 2016

Brooks Development Authority  
3201 Sidney Brooks  
San Antonio, TX 78235

Attention: Mr. Jamie Lawhn, AIA  
[Jamie.lawhn@brookscity-base.com](mailto:Jamie.lawhn@brookscity-base.com)

Subject: Asbestos Survey Report  
Brooks City Base  
Building 640  
Brooks City Base San Antonio, Texas  
PSI Project: 0435-2855

Dear Mr. Lawhn:

Professional Service Industries, Inc. (PSI) performed the Asbestos Survey of the above-referenced property that you requested. PSI provided its services in general accordance with our agreement number 0435-186401 dated July 28, 2016. PSI transmits one electronic copy with this letter.

PSI thanks you for choosing us as your consultant for this project. Please contact us at (210) 342-9377 if you have any questions or we may be of further service.

Respectfully Submitted,

**PROFESSIONAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES, INC.**



Jason Tidwell  
Asbestos Individual Inspector  
DSHS # 603505



Guy Roberts  
Principal Consultant

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	SCOPE OF SERVICES .....	3
2.2	PURPOSE .....	3
2.3	AUTHORIZATION .....	3
2.4	LIMITATIONS .....	3
2.5	WARRANTY .....	4
<b>3</b>	<b>GENERAL BUILDING AND SURVEY INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1	BUILDING INFORMATION.....	5
3.2	INSPECTION INFORMATION.....	5
<b>4</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1	RECORD DOCUMENT REVIEW .....	6
4.2	VISUAL INSPECTION PROCEDURES.....	6
4.3	ASBESTOS SAMPLING PROCEDURES .....	7
4.4	ASBESTOS ANALYSIS PROCEDURES .....	7
<b>5</b>	<b>FINDINGS.....</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1	ASBESTOS RESULTS .....	9
<b>6</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS &amp; RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
6.1	CONCLUSIONS .....	12
6.2	RECOMMENDATIONS .....	12

## **TABLES**

TABLE 1 – SUSPECT ACMs - SAMPLED

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

APPENDIX A – REPORT OF BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS FOR ASBESTOS

APPENDIX B – ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE LOG/CHAIN OF CUSTODY

APPENDIX C – INSPECTOR & LABORATORY CERTIFICATIONS

## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Professional Service Industries (PSI), Inc., was retained by Foster CM Group to conduct a survey for asbestos-containing materials (ACM) in Building 640, located at Brooks City Base San Antonio, Texas.

The subject building is a 6,500 -sq. ft., one-story, pier and beam, concrete structure. The subject structure was occupied during the inspection and samples were limited to unobtrusive spaces.

The purpose of the investigation and sampling was to provide information regarding the presence, condition, and estimated quantity of accessible ACMs located at the facility prior to its planned renovation.

The asbestos inspection and sampling was conducted on August 16, 2016. A total of 24 samples were collected from 8 suspect asbestos-containing homogeneous materials during the survey. The samples were analyzed by polarized light microscopy (PLM).

**Asbestos-containing materials (>1% asbestos) were identified during this investigation.**

In addition, the following materials were not sampled due to inaccessibility, safety concerns, or in order to avoid compromising their integrity, and are assumed to be ACM:

**No assumed ACMs were identified during this investigation.**

ACMs should be maintained in a good non-damaged condition through use of an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program. Regulated ACM (RACM) must be properly removed by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor prior to renovations or demolition that would disturb the material. Federal, State and Local regulations and guidelines should be strictly adhered to when removing the ACM.

In many areas, EPA Category I & II non-friable ACMs in good condition do not need to be removed prior to demolition. However, if demolition practices will cause these materials to be cut, sanded, ground or abraded, or otherwise made friable, they should be treated as RACM and removed prior to demolition. If non-friable ACM's are not removed prior to demolition, the generated debris cannot be recycled or used as clean-fill.

In addition, prior to any future maintenance, renovation or demolition activities, any assumed ACMs should be tested, and any areas noted as inaccessible during this project, or any concealed areas, such as behind walls, where suspect ACMs are discovered, will require a survey for ACM.

No materials were point counted.

This summary does not contain all the information presented in the full report. The report should be read in its entirety to obtain a more complete understanding of the information provided and to aid in any decisions made or actions taken based on this information.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 SCOPE OF SERVICES**

The scope of services for this project consisted of conducting an asbestos survey, including inspection, sampling and analysis of accessible and exposed areas at the subject facility, including the roof.

The subject area(s) of the facility for this investigation included the entire building.

The investigation included a review of client-provided records or documents (if available), visual inspection of the subject area(s), sample collection, polarized light microscopy (PLM) sample analysis, quantification of ACMs, and report preparation & review.

### **2.2 PURPOSE**

The purpose of this survey was to provide general information for the subject building regarding the presence, condition, and quantity of accessible and/or exposed friable and non-friable, building materials that contain asbestos.

### **2.3 AUTHORIZATION**

Authorization to perform this work was given by Brooks Development Authority Purchase Order Number 11153 dated August 8, 2016. The project was conducted in accordance with the scope, terms and conditions of PSI Proposal No. 0435-186401 dated July 28, 2016.

### **2.4 LIMITATIONS**

This asbestos survey was intended to meet the requirements of the National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Asbestos demolition or renovation. The survey included a thorough inspection of all areas of planned renovation.

Due to the occupancy of the structure, PSI was generally not able to conduct 'destructive' sampling such as inside wall cavities or above plaster ceilings: therefore, the inspection was limited to areas that were accessible and exposed.

Roof Systems were included in the scope of this survey.

Destructive sampling, such as behind finished surfaces (plaster/drywall walls, above hard ceilings, etc.) inside mechanical chases, behind mirrored walls, under carpet or tiled floors, etc., was not generally conducted to assess inaccessible or concealed materials.

Inaccessible is defined as areas of the building that were locked, or where admittance was not permitted. It also includes areas/materials that could not be tested (sampled)

without destruction of the structure or a portion of the structure, and areas/materials that could not be safely reached by the inspector or inspection team. In the event that access to a portion of the building was not obtained (which otherwise would have been tested), such limitations specifically are identified in the Findings Section of this report.

PSI did not sample any system which presented a hazard to the inspection team such as energized electrical systems or within confined spaces.

PSI did not collect samples from building elements where the intended use would be compromised by testing, such as fire rated doors, vapor barriers, mirror mastics, etc.

## **2.5 WARRANTY**

The field and laboratory results reported herein are considered sufficient in detail and scope to determine the presence of accessible and/or exposed suspect ACM for the building structure. Professional Service Industries (PSI), Inc., warrants that the findings contained herein have been prepared in general accordance with accepted professional practices at the time of its preparation as applied by professionals in the community. Changes in the state of the art or in applicable regulations cannot be anticipated and have not been addressed in this report.

The survey and analytical methods have been used to provide the client with information regarding the presence of accessible and/or exposed suspect ACM existing at the time of the inspection. Test results are valid only for the material(s) tested. There is a distinct possibility that conditions may exist which could not be identified within the scope of the study or which were not apparent during the site visit. This inspection covered only those areas that were exposed and/or physically accessible to the Inspector. The study is also limited to the information available from the client at the time it was conducted.

As directed by the client, PSI provided an assessment of the interior of the occupied area regarding the presence of mold and the results of the assessment are addressed in a separate report.

No other warranties are implied or expressed.

### 3 GENERAL BUILDING AND SURVEY INFORMATION

#### 3.1 BUILDING INFORMATION

<u>Subject Property:</u>	Brooks City Base Building 640
<u>Facility Construction Date:</u>	Unknown
<u>Previous Renovation Dates:</u>	None
<u>Number of Floors:</u>	one-story building
<u>Est Square Footage</u>	6,500
<u>Construction Type:</u>	Steel frame, concrete
<u>Building Occupant(s)</u>	Unoccupied
<u>Additional Information</u>	None

#### 3.2 INSPECTION INFORMATION

<u>Name of PSI Inspector(s):</u>	Jason Tidwell DSHS License # 603505
<u>Date(s) of Inspection:</u>	August 16, 2016
<u>Escort(s):</u>	None

## 4 METHODOLOGY

Inspection and sampling procedures were performed in general accordance with the guidelines published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The inspection and survey described below was performed by an EPA accredited and Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) licensed inspector.

### 4.1 RECORD DOCUMENT REVIEW

Prior to conducting the visual inspection, PSI reviewed documents provided by the client, including: drawings, floor plans, historical data, maintenance records, previous survey reports, laboratory reports, etc. for information regarding construction history and building materials.

The following documents were reviewed as a part of this Asbestos Survey:

- 2015 - MAP Book with area/building location
- 2015 - Building Identification List with utilization/square footage

This data was used to focus the walk through and scope of work to be followed over the course of our visual inspection and sampling. Information obtained from the references is included in the findings section of the report.

### 4.2 VISUAL INSPECTION PROCEDURES

An initial individual building structure walkthrough was conducted to determine the presence of suspect asbestos-containing materials that were accessible and/or exposed. Exterior areas including the roof systems were included in the scope of this investigation.

The inspection and sampling was limited to those areas and materials that were accessible and did not involve destruction of walls, other building elements, physical barriers, or the structural integrity of the item being tested.

Materials which were similar in color, texture, general appearance and which appear to have been installed at the same time were grouped in Homogeneous Sampling Areas. Such materials are termed "homogeneous materials" by the EPA. During this walkthrough, the approximate locations of these homogeneous materials were also noted.

The inspector evaluated the overall condition of the material and determined whether the materials were friable or non-friable by touching the material, where practical. A friable material is defined as any material able to be crushed, crumbled, pulverized or reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry.

Each material was further assessed for overall condition. Conditions were rated as good, damaged or significantly damaged. PSI's inspector also identified the EPA classification of the material: Regulated ACM (RACM), Category I non-friable ACM, and Category II non-friable ACM, based on the materials current condition. PSI's inspector provided estimated quantities of the materials identified as ACM, based only on materials that were accessible and exposed.

### **4.3 ASBESTOS SAMPLING PROCEDURES**

Following the walkthrough, the Inspector collected samples of suspect materials.

EPA guidelines were used to determine the sampling protocol. Sampling locations were chosen to be representative of the homogeneous sampling area. While an effort was made to collect samples randomly, samples were taken preferentially from areas already damaged or areas which were the least visible to minimize disturbance of the material.

Each sample location was sprayed with amended water and was kept wet during the entire sampling process. Samples were collected by coring through the material from the surface down to the base substrate. All layers of the material were extracted and placed into a sample container for transport to the laboratory. Sample containers were sealed and labeled with a unique sample identification number. Where appropriate, sampled materials were sealed with an encapsulant or covered with tape after sampling. PSI is not responsible for restoring the sampled areas to their pre-sampled condition.

In accordance with the agreement between PSI and the client, roofing materials were sampled as part of this survey.

In accordance with the agreement between PSI and the client, roofing materials were sampled by coring through the roof system to the base deck material. PSI applied a temporary patch to the roof core location following sample extraction. Due to the destructive nature of roof sampling however, PSI does not warrant a water tight condition following sample extraction, nor can PSI guarantee the continuance of any roof system warranties by other entities.

### **4.4 ASBESTOS ANALYSIS PROCEDURES**

All samples were analyzed at Professional Service Industries, Inc. located at 850 Poplar Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15220. The PSI Pittsburgh Asbestos Laboratory is a National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) Accredited (#101350-0) and an American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Accredited (#8222) Laboratory. A copy of the Laboratory's Accreditation Certificate is included in the Appendix.

The samples were analyzed for asbestos on a "positive-stop" basis by polarized light microscopy (PLM) in accordance with the "EPA Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials" (EPA/600/R-93/116 July 1993). Analysis was performed by

using bulk samples for visual observation and slide preparation(s) for microscopic examination and identification. The samples were mounted on slides and then analyzed for asbestos (chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, anthophyllite, actinolite/tremolite), and fibrous non-asbestos constituents (mineral wool, fiberglass, cellulose, etc.). Asbestos was identified by refractive indices, morphology, color, pleochroism, birefringence, extinction characteristics, and signs of elongation. The same characteristics were used to identify the non-asbestos constituents.

The microscopist visually estimated relative amounts of each constituent by determining the volume of each constituent in proportion to the total volume of the sample, using a stereoscope.

The EPA method allows samples which are visually determined to have 10% or less asbestos to be quantified using a Point Count procedure. An ocular reticule (cross hair or point array) is used to visually superimpose a point or points on the microscope field of view. A total of 400 points superimposed on either asbestos fibers or non-asbestos matrix material must be counted over at least eight different preparations of representative subsamples. If an asbestos fiber and matrix particle overlap so that a point is superimposed on their visual intersection, a point is scored for both categories. Point counting provides a quantification of the area percent asbestos. Point counted results supersede the results of the visual estimation. No samples were point counted for this survey.

It should be noted that some ACM might not be accurately identified or quantified by PLM. As an example, the original fabrication of vinyl floor tiles routinely involved milling of asbestos fibers to extremely small sizes. As a result, these fibers may go undetected under the standard PLM method. Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) is recommended for a more definitive analysis of these materials.

#### **4.4.1 LABORATORY QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM**

The PSI Laboratory in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, maintains an in-house quality control program. This program involves blind reanalysis of ten (10) percent of all samples, precision and accuracy controls, and use of standard bulk reference materials. In addition, the PSI Laboratory is accredited by NVLAP, which also has quality control procedures inherent in its program.

## 5 FINDINGS

### 5.1 ASBESTOS RESULTS

A total of 24 samples were collected from 8 suspect homogenous materials during the asbestos survey

The “Report of Bulk Sample Analysis for Asbestos,” the “Asbestos Bulk Sample Log,” Sample Location diagram and Photographs are included in the Appendices. The Tables attached to this report list the suspect ACMs observed throughout the building. Table 1 lists the materials that were sampled, along with the results of the inspection and laboratory analysis.

The table gives a description of the materials, their general locations, condition, friability, EPA NESHAP Category, and estimated quantity, and an estimated cost estimate for abatement.

#### 5.1.1 INACCESSIBLE AREAS

There were no inaccessible areas at the time of the survey/inspection.

#### 5.1.2 NON-SUSPECT MATERIALS

The following materials were observed but are considered ‘non-suspect’ ACM due to their composition (fiberglass, rubber, etc.) and were not sampled.

- Fiberglass ceiling panels
- Fiberglass pipe insulation

#### 5.1.3 REGULATORY GUIDELINES:

##### ACM Definition –

The EPA and OSHA consider a material to be asbestos-containing if at least one sample from the homogeneous area shows asbestos in an amount greater than 1%.

##### Point Count Quantification –

If a material is found to contain 10% or less asbestos via visual estimation, it can be treated as non-asbestos-containing per EPA Regulations, if verified to contain 1% or less asbestos by the Point Count Quantification Procedure. If not point counted, a sample in which asbestos was visually detected and estimated (including trace to  $\leq 1\%$ ) must be assumed to be greater than 1% and treated as ACM. Please refer to the laboratory analyses for a more detailed description of the microscopic analysis of individual samples. No samples were quantified by the Point Count Procedure in this Asbestos Survey.

### **EPA NESHAP Category –**

EPA classifies ACM into several categories. A regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) as defined by the Asbestos National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) is any (a) Friable asbestos material, (b) Category I non-friable ACM that has become friable, (c) Category I non-friable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or (d) Category II non-friable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations. A Category I Non-friable ACM includes packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products which contain more than one percent asbestos. A Category II Non-friable ACM includes any material, except for a Category I non-friable ACM, which contains more than one-percent asbestos and cannot be reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry.

### **The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) –**

OSHA requires all suspect materials to be analyzed by layer, even materials such as drywall/joint compound, which may sometimes be composited per the EPA. If any layer contains asbestos in a concentration >1%, the material is considered an ACM.

OSHA has a classification system (I thru IV) for ACM depending on the type of material and the disturbance. Briefly, '**Class I**' work is defined as activities involving the removal of ACM or presumed ACM (PACM) that is thermal system insulation (TSI) and surfacing materials. '**Class II**' activities involve removal of ACM/PACM other than TSI or surfacing material. '**Class III**' work includes repair and maintenance operations which are likely to disturb ACM/PACM, and '**Class IV**' work includes maintenance and custodial activities during which employees contact but do not disturb ACM/PACM.

Materials where asbestos is detected, but where point counting is conducted and determined that the concentration is  $\leq 1\%$  asbestos, are not considered to be ACM by OSHA. However, these materials are considered unclassified asbestos work per OSHA. Some OSHA work control practices and prohibitions will still apply, with the extent depending on whether the worker's exposure to airborne asbestos exceeds the OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL).

Additional details of the OSHA asbestos regulations related to the construction industry can be found in 29 CFR part 1926.1101.

#### **5.1.4 QUANTIFICATION**

Quantification of suspect ACMs was conducted using visual estimation by a licensed asbestos inspector. This visual estimation was performed in accordance with generally accepted practices in the asbestos industry based on materials that were accessible and exposed. It was noted by PSI that the ACM black mastic was sporadic and may be present in areas not noted. These values are sufficiently accurate for the purpose of

documenting the presence of asbestos within its space for the purpose of identifying abatement control conditions or for general policy considerations. Actual quantities may differ between visually estimated values and physical measurements. If a licensed asbestos abatement contractor is engaged to remove asbestos containing materials, the abatement contractor is responsible for verifying reported quantities of ACM.

#### **5.1.5 ABATEMENT COST ESTIMATION**

PSI used recognized standard engineering principles in developing the unit cost budgetary estimate for removal of the listed asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and assumed ACM contained in this facility. This is an estimate for removal only, intended for general policy decisions regarding program development and planning. The figures are as of the date of the report and cover only the removal contractor's fees. Not included are items such as indirect or hidden costs, such as employee relocation during the project, lost revenues, replacement costs, project design or monitoring, etc. These items are considered during the development of an engineering cost estimate, which is beyond the scope of this study. Other variables included in an engineering cost estimate are the project schedule and phasing, size of the project, and other factors that can affect project cost.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 CONCLUSIONS

**Asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) were found in the samples collected from Building 640.**

### 6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

ACMs should be maintained in a good non-damaged condition and periodically inspected through use of an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program. Damaged or significantly damaged ACMs should be repaired, encapsulated, enclosed or removed.

Regulated ACM (RACM) must be properly removed by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor prior to renovations or demolition that would disturb the material. Federal, State and Local regulations and guidelines should be strictly adhered to when removing the ACM.

Category I & II Non-Friable asbestos containing material may often be left in place during demolition if not made friable by cutting, grinding or sanding. If left in place, these materials cannot be recycled or used as clean fill.

Materials verified to contain low concentrations of asbestos (trace to 1%) are not considered ACM, and are not regulated by the EPA; however, some OSHA regulations will still apply based on the employee's airborne exposure.

In addition, prior to any future maintenance, renovation or demolition activities, any assumed ACMs should be tested. Any areas that were noted as being inaccessible during this project or any concealed areas, such as behind walls, where suspect ACMs are discovered, will require a survey for ACM.

Prior to the initiation of a project that would involve abatement, a detailed engineering cost estimate and project design is recommended. The engineering cost estimate will incorporate such variables as scheduling and phasing of the project, the size and extent of the project, seasonal factors, operational factors and other restrictions, respiratory protection, alternate abatement options, and type of replacement material.

An engineering cost estimate would also include professional fees, such as for project design and management, and other expenses, such as on-site air monitoring and construction supervision.

## **TABLES**

**TABLE 1 – SUSPECT ACMS – SAMPLED**

**BUILDING 640, BROOKS CITY BASE SAN ANTONIO, TX.**

**Survey Date(s): AUGUST 16, 2016**

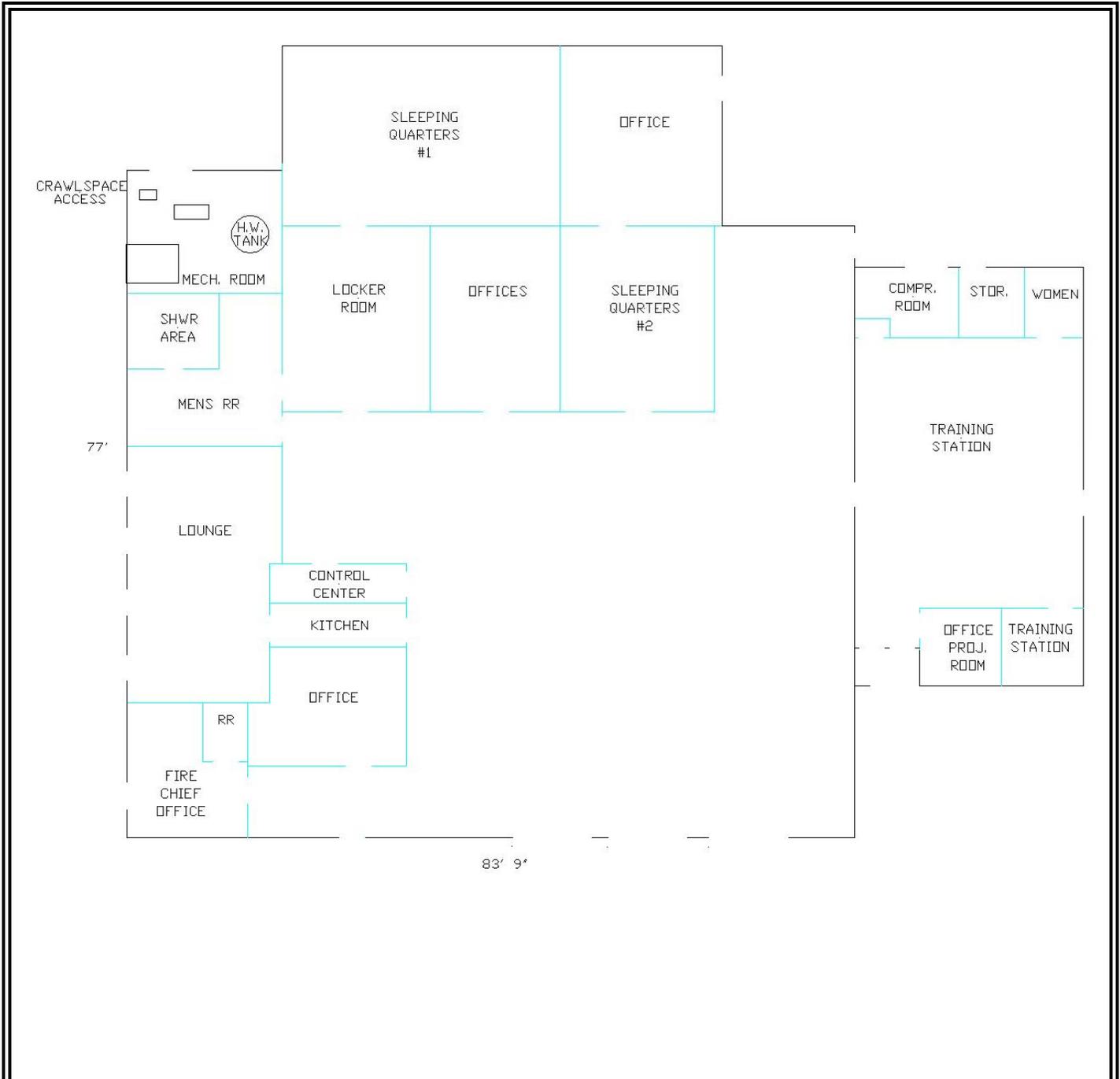
<b>Material # &amp; (# Sample)</b>	<b>Material Description</b>	<b>Material Location</b>	<b>F / NF <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Cond.<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>% ACM &amp; type<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Est. Qty.</b>
640-01 640-02 640-03	Drywall	Garage / Office	F	Good	NAD	NA
<b>640-04 640-05 640-06</b>	<b>Wood Pannell Yellow Mastic</b>	<b>Office</b>	<b>NF</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>3% CH</b>	
<b>640-07 640-08 640-09</b>	<b>9 x 9 Floor tile / Black Mastic / Yellow Carpet Mastic</b>	<b>Through out</b>	<b>NF</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Yellow Mastic – NAD Gray FT – 5% CH Black Mastic – 5% CH</b>	
640-10 640-11 640-12	4 x 8 Fiber wall panel	Training Station	F	Good	NAD	
<b>640-13 640-14 640-15</b>	<b>12 x 12 Tan Floor tile / Black Mastic</b>	<b>Office # 2 / Project Room</b>	<b>NF</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>FT – 3% CH Mastic – 5% CH</b>	
640-16 640-17 640-18	12 x 12 Brown Floor tile / Black Mastic	Sleeping Quarters # 2	NF	Good	NAD	
640-19 640-20 640-21	2 x 2 Ceiling tile	Lounge	F	Good	NAD	
640-22 640-23 640-24	2 x 4 Ceiling tile	Training Station	F	Good	NAD	

1 F = Friable; NF = Non-friable

2 Cond. = Condition Of Materials Either good, dam = damaged, sig. dam. = significant damage

3 NAD = No Asbestos Detected, Ch = Chrysotile, Am = Amosite, PT = Point Count Analysis

4 NESHAP Category - Regulated ACM (RACM), Cat I NF=Category I Non-Friable ACBM, Cat II NF= Category II Non-Friable ACBM



**psi** Information  
To Build On  
Engineering • Consulting • Testing

PSI, Inc.  
Three Burwood Lane  
San Antonio, Texas 78216

**PROJECT NAME:**

Brooks City Base  
Building 640  
San Antonio, TX

PROJECT NO.:435-2855

**Sample  
Locations**

## **APPENDIX A – REPORT OF BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS FOR ASBESTOS**



Client ID	Lab ID (Layer)	Sample Description (Color, Texture, Etc.) <i>Analyst's Comment</i>	Asbestos Content (Percent and Type)	Non-asbestos Fibers (Percent and Type)
640-11	011A	(1) Gray, Wallboard, Homogeneous	<b>NO ASBESTOS DETECTED</b>	30% Fibrous Glass 40% Cellulose Fiber
640-12	012A	(1) Gray, Wallboard, Homogeneous	<b>NO ASBESTOS DETECTED</b>	30% Fibrous Glass 40% Cellulose Fiber
640-13	013A	(1) Tan, Floor Tile, Homogeneous (2) Black, Mastic, Homogeneous	<b>NO ASBESTOS DETECTED</b> 5% <b>Chrysotile</b>	None Reported None Reported
640-14	014A	(1) Tan, Floor Tile, Homogeneous (2) Black, Mastic, Homogeneous	<b>NO ASBESTOS DETECTED</b> 5% <b>Chrysotile</b>	None Reported None Reported
640-15	015A	(1) Tan, Floor Tile, Homogeneous (2) Black, Mastic, Homogeneous	<b>NO ASBESTOS DETECTED</b> 5% <b>Chrysotile</b>	None Reported None Reported
640-16	016A	(1) Brown, Floor Tile, Homogeneous (2) Black, Mastic, Homogeneous	3% <b>Chrysotile</b> 5% <b>Chrysotile</b>	None Reported None Reported
640-17	017A	<b>Sample Not Tested</b>		
640-18	018A	<b>Sample Not Tested</b>		
640-19	019A	(1) White, Ceiling Tile, Homogeneous	<b>NO ASBESTOS DETECTED</b>	70% Fibrous Glass
640-20	020A	(1) White, Ceiling Tile, Homogeneous	<b>NO ASBESTOS DETECTED</b>	70% Fibrous Glass
640-21	021A	(1) White, Ceiling Tile, Homogeneous	<b>NO ASBESTOS DETECTED</b>	70% Fibrous Glass
640-22	022A	(1) White, Ceiling Tile, Homogeneous	<b>NO ASBESTOS DETECTED</b>	30% Fibrous Glass 40% Cellulose Fiber
640-23	023A	(1) White, Ceiling Tile, Homogeneous	<b>NO ASBESTOS DETECTED</b>	30% Fibrous Glass 40% Cellulose Fiber
640-24	024A	(1) White, Ceiling Tile, Homogeneous	<b>NO ASBESTOS DETECTED</b>	30% Fibrous Glass 40% Cellulose Fiber

**Report Notes: (PT) Point Count Results**

Quantitation is based on a visual estimation of the relative area of bulk sample components, unless otherwise noted in the "Comments" section of this report. The results are valid only for the item tested. This report may not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. Method used: E.P.A. Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials (EPA / 600/R-93/116 July 1993). Polarized Light Microscopy is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-friable organically bound materials. Quantitative Transmission Electron Microscopy is currently the only method that can be used to determine if the material can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing. Samples will be disposed of within 30 days unless notified in writing by the client. No part of this report may be reproduced, except in full, without written permission of the laboratory. The reporting limit is 1% by weight. NVLAP Lab Code 101350-0.

Respectfully submitted,  
PSI, Inc.

*Mary Cantley*

Approved Signatory  
Mary Cantley

**APPENDIX B – ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE LOG / CHAIN OF  
CUSTODY**

1608493

CHAIN OF CUSTODY - ASB/LEAD/IH



IH Laboratory  
850 Poplar Street  
Pittsburgh, PA 15220  
412-922-4001 ext. 228/425

**Project Information**

Project Name: Brecks City Base Bld 640

Project No: 04352855

PO Number:

**Send Results To:**

Company: PSI

Attn: John Langan

Address: Three Burwood Lane San Antonio, TX>

Telephone: (210) 34209377

Email: john.langan@psiusa.com

**Send Invoice To:**

Company: PSI

Attn: John Langan

Address: Three Burwood Lane San Antonio, TX>

Telephone: (210) 34209377

Email: john.langan@psiusa.com

**Requested Turnaround Time:**

Same Day  1-2 Day  3-5 Day

Requested Date:

**Stop at First Positive**

Y  N

**Laboratory Use Only**

All Samples In Acceptable Condition:  Y  N

Comments:

Shipping Charges Apply:

Sample ID:	Number of Samples	PLM Bulk	Point Count (400)	Point Count (1000)	Lead Wipe	Lead Air	Lead Soil	Lead Paint Chip	Lead TCLP	PCM	PCM "B Rules"	TEM AHERA	TEM 7402	TEM Chatfield	TEM Vacuum	TEM Wipe	NY PLM Friable/NOB	NY TEM NOB	NY SOF-V	Total Nuisance Dust	Respirable Dust	Cadmium	Zinc	Total Chromium	Other:
<u>64001-64024</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																							

**Relinquished by**

Jason Tidwell

Jason Tidwell

Analyst Name:

**Received by**

Sumersel

Date/Time: 8/19/10 9:15a

Analyst Signature:

**Special Instructions / Comments:**

email to jason.tidwell@psiusa.com

katherine.moore@psiusa.com

## **APPENDIX C – INSPECTOR & LABORATORY CERTIFICATIONS**



# TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES

## PROFESSIONAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES INC

*is certified to perform as a*

**Asbestos Laboratory  
PCM, PLM, TEM**

*in the State of Texas within the purview of Texas Occupations Code, chapter 1954, so long as this license is not suspended or revoked and is renewed according to the rules adopted by the Texas Board of Health.*

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "David Lahey MD".

DAVID LAKEY, M.D.  
COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

License Number: 300047

Control Number: 96038

Expiration Date: 6/10/2017

(Void After Expiration Date)

VOID IF ALTERED      NON-TRANSFERABLE



**Texas Department of  
State Health Services**

**Asbestos Individual Consultant**

**GUY L ROBERTS**

**License No. 105465**

**Control No. 96923**

**Expiration Date: 11/3/2017**





**Texas Department of  
State Health Services**

**Asbestos Inspector**

**JASON G TIDWELL**

**License No. 603505**

**Control No. 98305**

**Expiration Date: 6/2/2018**

