

CEV has reviewed the database survey information performed by others in 1992. We also visited the site on February 2, 2010, to locate and assess the asbestos-containing materials noted in the survey as well as identify any additional suspect materials. CEV collected some random confirmation samples of selected materials during the site visit. The following is a list of materials that are assumed positive or have been analyzed as positive.

Black Duct Joint Mastic (throughout facility – all ducting in original bldg) Approx. 700 linear feet	20% Chrysotile
12” floor tile (white with gray mottles) (throughout front half of facility – main store area)	5% Chrysotile
Black mastic Approx. 20,000 ft <sup>2</sup>	10% Chrysotile
12” floor tile and mastic (office and bathroom areas – original warehouse area) Approx. 380 ft <sup>2</sup>	3% Chrysotile
12” floor tile (white with brown streaks) (throughout main office areas – some under carpet and some under another 12” light gray floor tile)	8% Chrysotile
Black Mastic Approx. 1,300 ft <sup>2</sup>	5% Chrysotile
Cementitious Boards/Panels (located along storage room walls between the old and new warehouses) Approx. 575 ft <sup>2</sup>	15% Chrysotile
Cementitious “Transite” Siding (located along the wall that divides the old and new warehouses) Approx. 315 ft <sup>2</sup>	Assumed Positive
Cementitious “Transite” Board/Panels (located in outside electrical control room) Approx. 60ft <sup>2</sup>	Assumed Positive
Window Glazing Outside windows of old warehouse	5% Chrysotile

The following asbestos materials were listed in the previous survey, but were not observed during the site visit. It appears that these materials may have been removed since the 1992 survey during replacement or upgrading activities.

Vibration Dampers  
Pipe Wrap Mastic

Friability is used to categorize asbestos-containing materials within NESHAPS regulations. A friable material is one that when dry may be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Under NESHAPS, a friable asbestos containing material must always be abated prior to demolition activities. The window glazing that has been identified in the previous survey is considered a friable material. The window units identified can be removed intact, wrapped and placed in a proper disposal container or truck for hauling to a certified landfill separate from the general demolition waste.

The remaining materials identified in this confirmation site visit are considered Category I non-friable or Category II non-friable.

The cementitious “transite” boards and siding are considered Category II, non-friable materials. These materials have a high probability of becoming crumbled, pulverized or reduced to a powder during demolition activities. These materials must be removed prior to any demolition activities and disposed of separately from the demolition waste.

The Category I non-friable materials summarized in this report are the vinyl floor tiles, and mastics. These materials if in good condition can be left in the building during demolition activities and can be disposed of as general construction waste. The demolition contractor needs to use wet demolition methods at all times, while these materials are being impacted. The waste haulers and landfills need to be checked if they can receive such waste.

We recommend that the A/E firm for this project perform some “value engineering” to determine if removing all the Category I, non-friable asbestos materials prior to demolition, can be beneficial to the project. It must be noted that any concrete that contains positive black mastic will have to be disposed in a landfill and not recycled, if left in place. The black mastic on the duct joints can be easily removed by an abatement contractor in order to access all available steel components (sheet metals) for recycling. The approximate quantities given in this report may be used for estimates and removal costs, but not for final bidding purposes.

### **Lead-Based Paint**

We are assuming that lead-based paint is likely to be on the outside and possibly inside the facility. However, lead-based paint typically is not a major issue when it is part of a major demolition project, when it comes to disposal issues. TCLP samples are usually collected of all the materials in a project that will make up the proposed waste stream, prior to demolition activities. CEV or an independent consultant can collect a TCLP sample for the facility when a waste stream has been identified. CEV will need to know what is being abated, what is being recycled and what materials will be hauled to a landfill.

Please feel free to contact this office if you have any questions concerning this report.

Trent Hill – Asbestos and Lead-Based Paint POC  
953-3954