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| November 10, 2020    Dewberry Engineers, Inc. – ReBuild Phase 2  1545 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 250  Atlanta, Georgia 30309   RE: Asbestos Inspection900 7th Street, Goldsboro, North Carolina 27534EI Project No: IHMO200291.00ReBuild NC Batch ID: APP-03289, INSP-0004417   Dear Mr. Robert Taylor:    Per the contract outlined by The North Carolina Office of Recovery and Resiliency (NCORR), The EI Group, Inc. performed a limited asbestos inspection for the residence located at 900 7th Street in Goldsboro, North Carolina. The inspection was performed by Mr. Perry Pence (NC Asbestos Inspector #11588) on June 18, 2020 and limited to the residence’s accessible interior and exterior (roofing materials were excluded). |

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| Methodology   *Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)*    In order to complete the required ACM Survey, EI performed this survey in general accordance with 40 CFR 763 Subpart E.  The survey and sampling methods used as part of this survey are described below.    *ACM Visual Survey Methodology*    For the building structure a limited visual survey of building materials within the designated construction area was completed.  The purpose of this was for the certified inspection staff to identify the locations of all suspected ACM.  The inspector touched all suspected ACM to determine whether they are friable or non-friable materials.  Based upon the AHERA regulations, friable materials can be determined as those materials, that when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure, and includes non-friable materials that have become damaged to a point where they may also meet this determination.  This visual survey was also completed to identify all homogeneous areas of suspected ACM and to assess the physical condition of each of these materials.  A homogeneous area is defined as an area of surfacing material, thermal system insulation material, or miscellaneous material that is uniform in color and texture.  Once these homogeneous areas are established for the various inspected building, bulk samples were collected per the sampling methodology described below.    *ACM Sampling Methodology*    All sampling methods were collected in general accordance with NESHAP regulations.  Depending on the type of building materials, various sampling methodologies were employed and are described below.    Surfacing Materials  Surfacing materials are defined as material that is sprayed-on, 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, or other purposes.  All surfacing materials were collected with at least three (3) bulk samples by an accredited inspector in a statistically random manner that is representative of the previously identified homogeneous area.    Miscellaneous Materials  Miscellaneous materials are defined as building material on structural components, structural members or fixtures, such as floor and ceiling tiles, and does not include surfacing material or TSI.  All miscellaneous materials were collected by an accredited inspector in a manner sufficient to determine whether material is ACM or not ACM.  An accredited inspector collected bulk samples from each identified homogeneous area.    Thermal System Insulation  Thermal System Insulation (TSI) includes pipe insulation, boiler insulation, tank insulation, any insulation and other insulation needed for heating/cooling processes. At least three (3) samples of TSI were collected in a statistically random matter.    *ACM Analytical Methodology*  An appropriate number of samples, per the described methodology, were collected and submitted for analysis to Eurofins CEI, Inc., an NC NVLAP accredited laboratory.  Samples were analyzed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 600/R-93/116 Method using Polarized Light Microscopy.  Per the EPA if any homogenous material contains >1% asbestos by weight that material is considered asbestos containing and is therefore regulated. A positive stop protocol was also employed. This directive to the lab stops analysis of samples at the first positive analysis of a homogeneous material group, eliminating multiple analyses of the same material.    EPA allows the drywall system components (wallboard, tape and joint compound) to be composited for analysis. See 40 CFR Part 61 (FRL-4821-7) “Asbestos NESHAP Clarification Regarding Analysis of Multi-layered Systems” as published on page 542 of the Federal Register Vol. 59, No. 3 dated January 8th, 1994.    Occupational Safety and Health Administrations (OSHA) considers any percentage of asbestos fiber in building material as a hazard and the building owner must ensure demolition contractor adhere all OSHA regulations regarding building materials containing asbestos fiber. |

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| Findings/Results   Suspect asbestos-containing materials that were visible/accessible within the residence consisted of the following: |

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| * Beige 12x12 Beige FT Mastic 5th Layer * Brown 2nd Layer Beige Linoleum * Yellow 3rd Layer Yellow Linoleum * 12"x12" Beige 4th Layer 12x12 Floor tile and Mastic * Black Sink Mastic * Faux Wood Linoleum * Black Floor Paper * Grey Vinyl Floor * Gypsum Wallboard * Roofing, Composite Shingle * Sealant, Window Pane Glazing * Textured Ceiling Material (Popcorn) * Top Layer Dark Stone Linoleum * Brown Top Layer Light Stone Linoleum |

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| Of the suspected asbestos containing materials collected, 4 types were found by analytical analysis to be regulated asbestos materials (>1% by weight). These materials are summarized below: |

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| Material | Location | Asbestos Amount | Condition | Approximate Quantity |
| Yellow 3rd Layer Yellow Linoleum | Dining Room & Kitchen | 20% Chrysotile (Serpentine group) | Fair | 207 SF |
| 12"x12" Beige 4th Layer 12x12 Floor tile and Mastic | Dining Room & Kitchen & Part of Living Room | 4% Chrysotile (Serpentine group) | Fair | 230 SF |
| Beige 12x12 Beige FT Mastic 5th Layer | Dining Room & Kitchen & Park of Living Room | 4% Chrysotile (Serpentine group) | Fair | 230 SF |

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| Conclusion/Recommendations   If the above identified materials containing >1 % asbestos are to be disturbed the owner must then adhere to all local, state and federal regulations regarding the removal and disposal of asbestos-containing materials (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, Section 40 CFR Part 61.150). Any additional suspect materials identified outside of this survey should be presumed positive for ACM until further testing is completed.  Enclosed, please find copies of all chains of custody, laboratory analytical data, and licensure.  If you have any questions regarding this information, please feel free to contact me at your earliest convenience.    Sincerely,  The EI Group, Inc.  A drawing of a person  Description automatically generated  Ms. Kristen Switzer  Industrial Hygienist    Appendix A: Chain of Custody & Labratory Analytical Data  Appendix B: Certifications & Licensure  Appendix C: Sample Location Maps  Appendix D: Photographs |

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| APPENDIX A: CHAIN OF CUSTODY AND LABORATORY ANALYTICAL DATA |

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| APPENDIX B: LICENSES AND CERTIFICATIONS |

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| APPENDIX C: SAMPLE LOCATION MAPS |

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| APPENDIX D: PHOTOGRAPHS |