Hazardous Building Material Survey

Asphalt Plant No. 1

East 25th St. & Harriet St

Los Angeles, California 90058

ICF International

555 West 5th Street, Suite 3100 | Los Angeles, California 90013

September 3, 2021 | Project No. 209403021



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Ninyo & Moore

Geotechnical & Environmental Sciences Consultants

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Los Angeles, California 90058

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September 3, 2021 | Project No. 209403021

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1 INTRODUCTION

In accordance with ICF International's authorization, Ninyo & Moore has performed a hazardous building material survey in support of upcoming demolition activities of the canopy structure located at the corner of East 25th Street & Harriet Street in Los Angeles, California (site, Figure 1). This report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted environmental science and engineering practices. This report is based on conditions at the site at the time of the sampling activities and provides documentation of our findings and recommendations.

2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF SERVICES

The objective of the survey is to provide information about current conditions within the site structure regarding the potential presence of asbestos containing materials (ACMs) and lead containing surfaces (LCS) which are present in the building. For the purposes of this assessment, LCS refers to lead-based paint (LBP), as defined by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The scope of services we performed is summarized below:

- Performed a visual reconnaissance of the structure to evaluate the possible presence of ACMs and LCSs.
- Collected six bulk samples and submitted these samples to an independent laboratory for analysis of asbestos content. Samples were analyzed in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommended method of Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) in accordance with EPA Test Method 600/R-93/116 July 93.
- Collected 45 X-Ray fluorescence (XRF) readings (including calibrations) of potential LCS.
- Performed a visual assessment and quantification of miscellaneous hazardous materials which may be affected by the renovations limited to heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) and refrigeration systems (possible chlorofluorocarbon [CFC] gas).
- Prepared a field drawing showing suspect ACM and positive LCS sampling locations.
- Prepared this report, which presents our data and summarizes field activities, evaluated materials, and locations. This report includes a field drawn sample location map, a general area building description, laboratory testing information, laboratory test results, and conclusions and recommendations.

3 SITE BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The Asphalt Plant site (Figure 2) is an approximately 58,000 square foot lot consisting of a concrete pad with a storage room and a canopy structure. The interior storage room walls, ceiling, and floor are finished with concrete. The canopy is finished metal. In addition, the exterior ground is finished with paved asphalt and concrete.

4 FIELD LIMITATIONS

Destructive sampling techniques were used. No field limitations were encountered.

5 ASBESTOS SURVEY

The asbestos survey was performed on August 17, 2021, by Mr. David Kelly, a California Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) Certified Site Surveillance Technician (#17-6144), under the direct supervision of Mr. Michael Cushner, a DOSH Certified Asbestos Consultant (#11-4711). Consultant certificates are presented in Appendix A.

5.1 Asbestos Inspection, Sampling, and Quantification

The survey inspection and sampling procedures were performed in accordance with the guidelines published by the EPA in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 763 Subpart E, October 30, 1987 (Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act [AHERA]); the EPA guidance document "Asbestos in Buildings: Simplified Sampling Scheme for Friable Surfacing Materials (EPA 560/5-85-030a, October 1985); the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP; 40 CFR Part 61, subpart M); and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1403.

The survey consisted of three parts including: visual inspection, sampling, and quantification of the building materials.

5.1.1 Visual Inspection

Initial observations were made throughout the structure to evaluate the presence and condition of accessible suspect materials. Materials which were similar in general appearance were grouped into homogeneous sampling areas (areas in which the materials are uniform in color, texture, construction, or application date), as recommended by the EPA. Each homogeneous area was observed for material type, location, condition, and friability.

The definition of friability is any material containing more than one percent asbestos that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. The EPA's NESHAP regulation has different material categories for ACMs. These categories are used when demolition or renovation projects are being conducted. Each identified suspect homogeneous material was placed in one of the following EPA classifications:

- **Category I Non-friable** - NESHAP defines a Category I non-friable ACM as packing, gaskets, resilient floor covering (except sheet flooring products which are considered friable), and asphalt roofing products which contain more than one percent asbestos.

- **Category II Non-friable** - NESHAP defines a Category II non-friable ACM as any material, except for Category I non-friable ACM, which contains more than one percent asbestos and cannot be reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry.

- **Regulated Asbestos Containing Material (RACM)** - is (a) friable asbestos material, (b) Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable, (c) Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading, or (d) Category II nonfriable 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.

In accordance with the EPA and AHERA, suspect materials were placed in one of three categories:

- **Surfacing Materials** - materials generally applied via sprayed or trowel methods,

- **Thermal Systems Insulation (TSI)** - materials generally applied to various mechanical systems, or

- **Miscellaneous Materials** - any materials which do not fit in the Surfacing or TSI classifications.

If asbestos is identified in a sample from a homogeneous area, the entire homogeneous area is considered to contain asbestos.

Representative samples were collected from each homogeneous area within the survey area, except areas that were inaccessible, or areas of assumed ACM, within the limitations of the survey.

5.1.2 Sampling Procedures

Following an initial walkthrough, the inspector collected selected samples of accessible materials identified as suspect ACM. EPA, AHERA, NESHAP, and SCAQMD guidelines were used to determine the sampling protocol. Sampling locations were chosen to be representative of the homogeneous material. Samples of surfacing material were collected in general accordance with the EPA sampling protocol outlined in EPA 560/5-85-030a, October 1985. Representative samples were collected from already damaged areas or areas which were the least visible. Samples of miscellaneous materials were collected as randomly as possible, while attempting to sample already damaged areas so as to minimize disturbance of the material. Generally, one to three samples of each homogeneous material were collected of miscellaneous materials and TSI, if present.

5.1.3 Quantification

Quantities of accessible and/or exposed building materials that were suspected of containing asbestos were estimated by taking approximate measurements in the field. Quantities are

presented in SF or linear feet to be used as a guide for contractor estimates on bidding for abatement activities. It is the abatement contractor's responsibility to confirm quantities prior to bidding and removal.

5.2 Asbestos Laboratory Analysis Procedures

Analysis was performed by LA Testing, located at 520 Mission Street, South Pasadena, California (Phone Number 323-254-9960). LA Testing is a National Volunteer Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) accredited laboratory (NVLAP No. 200232-0). A chain-of-custody, documenting the possession of the samples from the time they were collected until analyzed and stored, was submitted with the bulk samples. The original chain-of-custody accompanied the materials at all times. Custody documentation began at the time samples were collected and each transferor retained a copy of the chain-of-custody record.

Analysis was performed by using the bulk sample 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, and actinolite/tremolite), fibrous non-asbestos constituents (mineral wool, paper, etc.), and non-fibrous constituents. Refractive indices, morphology, color, pleochroism, birefringence, extinction characteristics, and signs of elongation identified asbestos. 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 bulk samples were analyzed by PLM with dispersion staining as described by the method of the determination of asbestos in bulk insulation, EPA/600/R-93/116, July 1993. This is a standard method of analysis in optical mineralogy and the currently accepted method for the determination of asbestos in bulk samples. A suspect material is immersed in a solution of known refractive index and subjected to illumination by polarized light. The characteristic color displays which result enable mineral identification.

6 LCS SURVEY

The LCS survey was performed on August 17, 2021, by Mr. Edilberto Quintero, a CDPH Lead-Related Construction (LRC) Sampling Technician (#0274). The survey was performed under the direct supervision of Mr. Michael Cushner, a CDPH LRC Inspector/Assessor (#2155). Consultant certificates are presented in Appendix A.

The survey was conducted using a portable Niton XLP analyzer in accordance with accepted environmental science and engineering practices. The protocol used for selecting components and sampling locations was that contained in the federal HUD “Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing” (Chapter 7 “Lead-Based Paint Inspection”), except the inspection was limited to accessible materials and, once a pattern was recognized for the component results, fewer readings for each component were collected.

7 INVENTORY OF UNIVERSAL WASTES

A visual evaluation of the structure was performed to quantify miscellaneous hazardous building materials. This included, but was not limited to, potential mercury-containing thermostats, switches, and fluorescent light tubes; items potentially containing PCBs; potential tritium or battery-containing exit signs; and potential CFC-containing refrigeration systems within HVAC units.

8 SURVEY RESULTS

The following sections describe the survey and inventory results.

8.1 Asbestos Survey

A total of six samples of suspect ACMs were collected and transferred under chain of custody procedures to LA Testing for analysis. The lower limit of reliable detection for asbestos using the PLM method is approximately 1 percent by volume. In the state of California, DOSH regulations define asbestos containing construction materials (ACCMs) if one sample from a homogeneous area contains asbestos content of greater than one tenth of 1 percent (>0.1 percent) which is confirmed by PLM point count analysis. Materials in which no asbestos was detected are defined in the laboratory report as “None detected.” Materials containing asbestos, but in amounts less than 1 percent, are defined as containing “trace” amounts and for the purpose of this report are assumed to be ACCM. Inaccessible suspect ACMs that are suspect of being ACM or ACCM, which were inaccessible are noted to be assumed asbestos containing.

8.2 Asbestos Results Summary

Based on field observations and the analytical results of bulk samples collected during the survey, no ACMs were detected within the structure or the asphalt and concrete which is present at the site.

The building materials which were sampled and found to be non-asbestos containing are summarized in Table 1. A copy of the laboratory analytical report and chain-of-custody records

are presented in Appendix B. General photographic documentation of the structure and areas sampled is presented in Appendix C. The sample locations are shown on the field drawing presented in Appendix D.

Table 1 – Non-Asbestos Containing Materials Sampled

Sample No. from COC	HA No.	Sample Material Descriptions	Material Location
01 – 03	1	Asphalt	Throughout Site
04 – 06	2	Concrete	Throughout Site

Notes:
COC – chain of custody
HA – homogeneous
No. – number

8.3 Lead-Containing Surfaces Summary

Federal efforts to regulate LBP began with the LBP Poison Prevention Act in 1971. In 1973, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) defined LBP as paint having lead content equal to or greater than 0.5 percent by weight (1.0 mg/cm^2 by XRF) in a dry film of newly applied paint. In 1978, the CPSC lowered the allowable lead levels in new paint to 0.06 percent which is considered lead containing paint (LCP). HUD developed guidelines relating to HUD facilities that specified lead content of 0.5 percent as an action level in determining the need for corrective action. However, a more stringent level is established by Los Angeles County Department of Health Services which defines “dangerous levels of lead-bearing substances” as paint or other surface coating with lead in excel of 0.7 mg/cm^2 (Los Angeles County Code, Title 11, Chapter 11.28, Section 11.28.010 C). Federal and State DOSH do not define the amount of lead in paint to a regulatory requirement, rather the activities, or task, define when the regulation is in effect. Both Federal and State standards use the term “trigger task” activities. In the work place, employers must make certain assumptions of the exposure levels and comply with regulations based on the level of disturbance rather than the lead level.

A total of 45 XRF readings were collected from the representative testing combinations (e.g., unique combination of room equivalent, building component, and substrate) within the structure. LCSs *were* detected within the structure.

Building components with lead content greater than 0.7 mg/cm^2 and their estimated quantities are presented in Table 2. General photographic documentation is presented in Appendix C. Sample locations of positive (LBP) XRF readings are shown on the field drawings presented in Appendix D. A summary of all XRF readings is presented within Appendix E.

Table 2 – Positive Lead Results Summary							
Room/Area	Component	Substrate	Condition	Color	Result (mg/cm^2)	Approximate Quantity	Photograph No.
Canopy	I-Beam (Horizontal)	Metal	Poor	Beige	1.1	325 LF	5
Canopy	I-Beam (Vertical)	Metal	Poor	Beige	1.7	210 LF	5
Canopy	Cross beam supports & connection plates	Metal	Poor	Beige	1.4	380 LF	5
Canopy	Landing floor	Metal	Poor	Beige	2.4	100 SF	5
Canopy	Landing railing & posts	Metal	Poor	Beige	1.9	120 LF	5 & 6
Canopy	Catwalk floor	Metal	Poor	Beige	2.1	400 LF	5 & 6
Canopy	Catwalk railing & posts	Metal	Poor	Beige	2.5	180 LF	6
Canopy	Ceiling (Corrugated)	Metal	Poor	Beige	3.0	3,170 SF	6
Canopy	Ceiling support beams	Metal	Poor	Beige	2.2	600 LF	6
Canopy	Ladder	Metal	Poor	Beige	1.8	1 EA	7
Canopy	Electrical panel	Metal	Poor	Beige	1.2	1 EA	7

Notes
EA – each
LF – linear feet
mg/cm^2 – milligram per square-centimeter
No.– number
SF – square feet
& - and

All lead based paint found to be present is in a poor condition. Please note that quantities of LCSs are approximate. It is the abatement contractor's responsibility to confirm quantities prior to bidding and removal activities. Change orders will not be accepted.

8.4 Universal Wastes Inventory

Universal wastes (including other materials with disposal requirements) found to be present are summarized with their descriptions, locations, and quantities within Table 3.

Table 3 – Universal Waste Inventory		
Hazardous Material Location	Hazardous Material Description	Estimated Quantity
Concrete Storage Room	Portable Generator	1
Concrete Storage Room	Air Compressor	4
Concrete Storage Room	Gas Container	18
Concrete Storage Room	Air Tanks	2
Concrete Storage Room	Coolant Container	5
Concrete Storage Room	Grease Container	1
Concrete Storage Room	Fire Extinguisher	7
Concrete Storage Room	Compactor (motorized)	2
Concrete Storage Room	Adhesive (box)	1
Concrete Storage Room	Hydraulic Oil	11
Concrete Storage Room	Halogen Bulbs	13
Concrete Storage Room	Halogen Bulbs (box)	6
Concrete Storage Room	HVAC (Potential Freon)	2
Concrete Storage Room	Bug Spray	1
Concrete Storage Room	Microwave	1
Concrete Storage Room	Propane Tank	1
Concrete Storage Room	Fluorescent Bulbs	12
Concrete Storage Room	Fluorescent Bulbs (box)	2
Concrete Storage Room	Fluorescent Light Ballast	3

Notes:
HVAC – heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are provided.

9.1 Asbestos

In the unlikely event additional suspect asbestos containing building materials are found to be present, the material should be sampled for asbestos content by qualified personnel in order to determine the material's appropriate handling and disposal requirements.

9.2 Lead

- The identified LCSs within Table 2 should not be disturbed by unauthorized personnel. All lead components (all are metal) found to be present require paint stabilization tasks. All disturbances and removal activities should be performed by a licensed abatement contractor with certified lead personnel. All lead related removal activities should be performed in accordance with the DOSH Lead in Construction Standard, Title 8 California Code of Regulations (CCR) 1532.1.

- Proper LCS waste stream categorization is required for the paint which is planned to be removed. The lead components also require segregation and appropriate disposal (manifesting) by performing lead waste characterization. Prior to disposal, a composite sample of the representative LCS material should be analyzed for total lead for comparison with the Total Threshold Limit Concentration in accordance with EPA reference method SW-846. If the concentration of total lead is greater than or equal to 1,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), the LCS waste material must be disposed at a landfill which can receive such wastes. If the concentration is less than 50 mg/kg the sample may be disposed as construction debris, if it is to remain in California. If the total lead result is greater than or equal to 50 mg/kg and less than 1,000 mg/kg, the sample must be further analyzed for soluble lead by the Waste Extraction Test for comparison with the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration as described in Title 22 CCR 66261.24a. Additionally, if the result is greater than or equal to 100 mg/kg the sample must be further analyzed for leachable lead by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure for comparison with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) limits. Based on the results of the soluble and leachable analysis the waste material may require disposal as a RCRA-Hazardous waste or non-RCRA-(California-) Hazardous waste.

9.3 Universal Wastes

Universal wastes discussed in this report (Table 3), should be removed and properly recycled or disposed by the contractor during demolition activities. Contractor should provide proper manifesting for all hazardous materials removed and recycled to prove the disposal of all materials was completed in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements.

10 LIMITATIONS

Ninyo & Moore's opinions and recommendations regarding environmental conditions, as presented in this report, are based on limited sampling and chemical analysis. Further

assessment of potential adverse environmental impacts may be accomplished by a more comprehensive assessment. The samples collected and used for testing, and the observations made, are believed to be representative of the area(s) evaluated. However, if additional suspect ACMs or LCS are encountered during demolition activities, these materials should be sampled by a qualified personnel, and analyzed for content prior to further disturbance. In addition, please note that quantities of ACMs are approximate. These numbers should be confirmed prior to removal or repair activities.

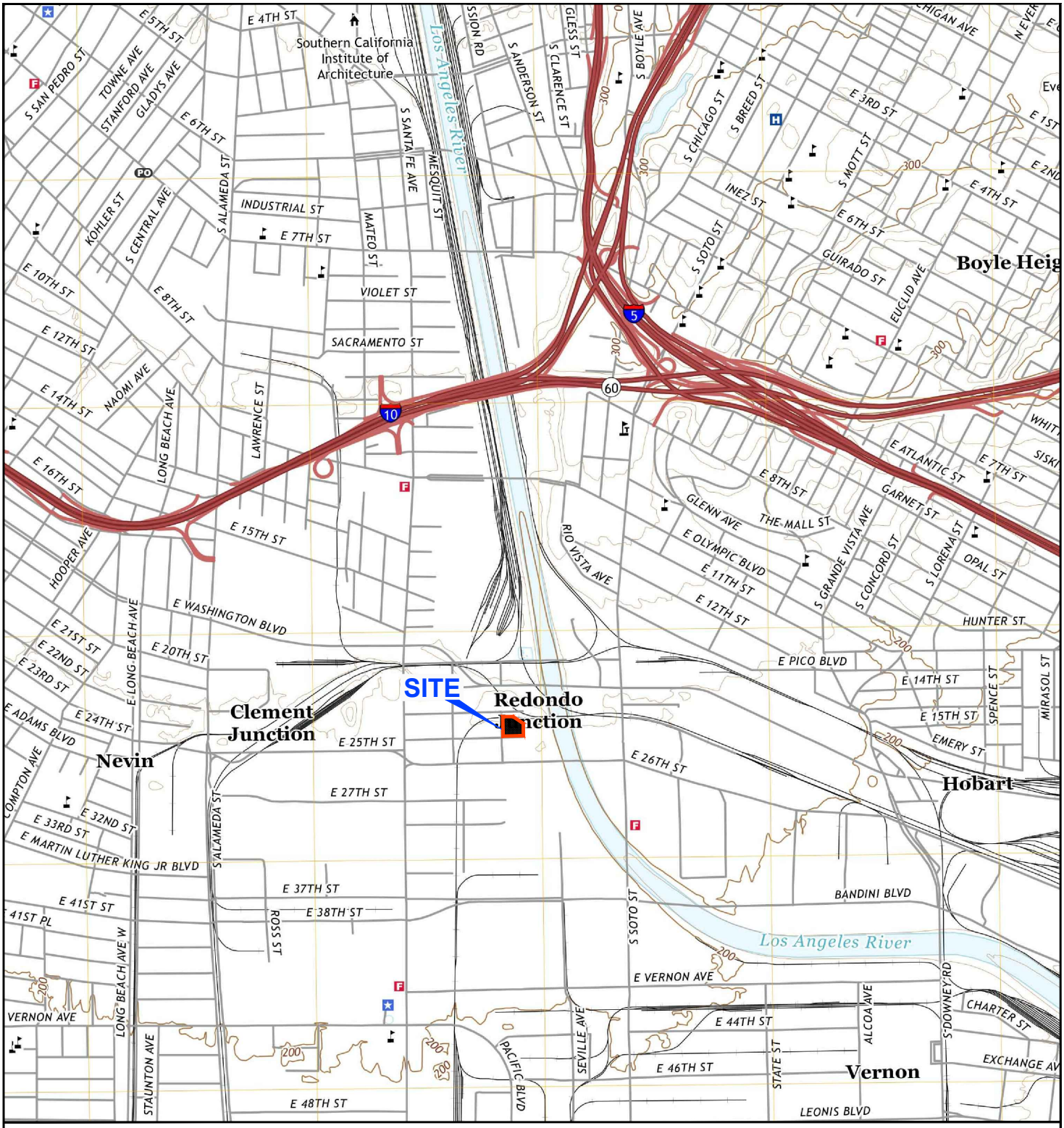
The environmental services described in this report have been conducted in general accordance with current regulatory guidelines and the standard-of-care exercised by environmental consultants performing similar work in the project area. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made regarding the professional opinions presented in this report. Variations in site conditions may exist and conditions not observed or described in this report may be encountered during subsequent activities.

This document is intended to be used only in its entirety. No portion of the document, by itself, is designed to completely represent any aspect of the project described herein. Ninyo & Moore should be contacted if the reader requires any additional information, or has questions regarding content, interpretations presented, or completeness of this document.

The environmental interpretations and opinions contained in this report are based on the results of laboratory tests and analyses intended to detect the presence and concentration of specific chemical or physical constituents in samples collected from the subject site. The testing and analyses have been conducted by an independent laboratory which is certified by the State of California to conduct such tests. Ninyo & Moore has no involvement in, or control over, such testing and analysis. Ninyo & Moore, therefore, disclaims responsibility for any inaccuracy in such laboratory results.

Our conclusions, recommendations, and opinions are based on an analysis of the observed site conditions. It should be understood that the conditions of a site can change with time as a result of natural processes or the activities of man at the subject site or nearby sites. In addition, changes to the applicable laws, regulations, codes, and standards of practice may occur due to government action or the broadening of knowledge. The findings of this report may, therefore, be invalidated over time, in part or in whole, by changes over which Ninyo & Moore has no control.

FIGURES



NOTE: DIMENSIONS, DIRECTIONS AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE. I REFERENCE: USGS, 2018.

N

FEET

0 2,000 4,000

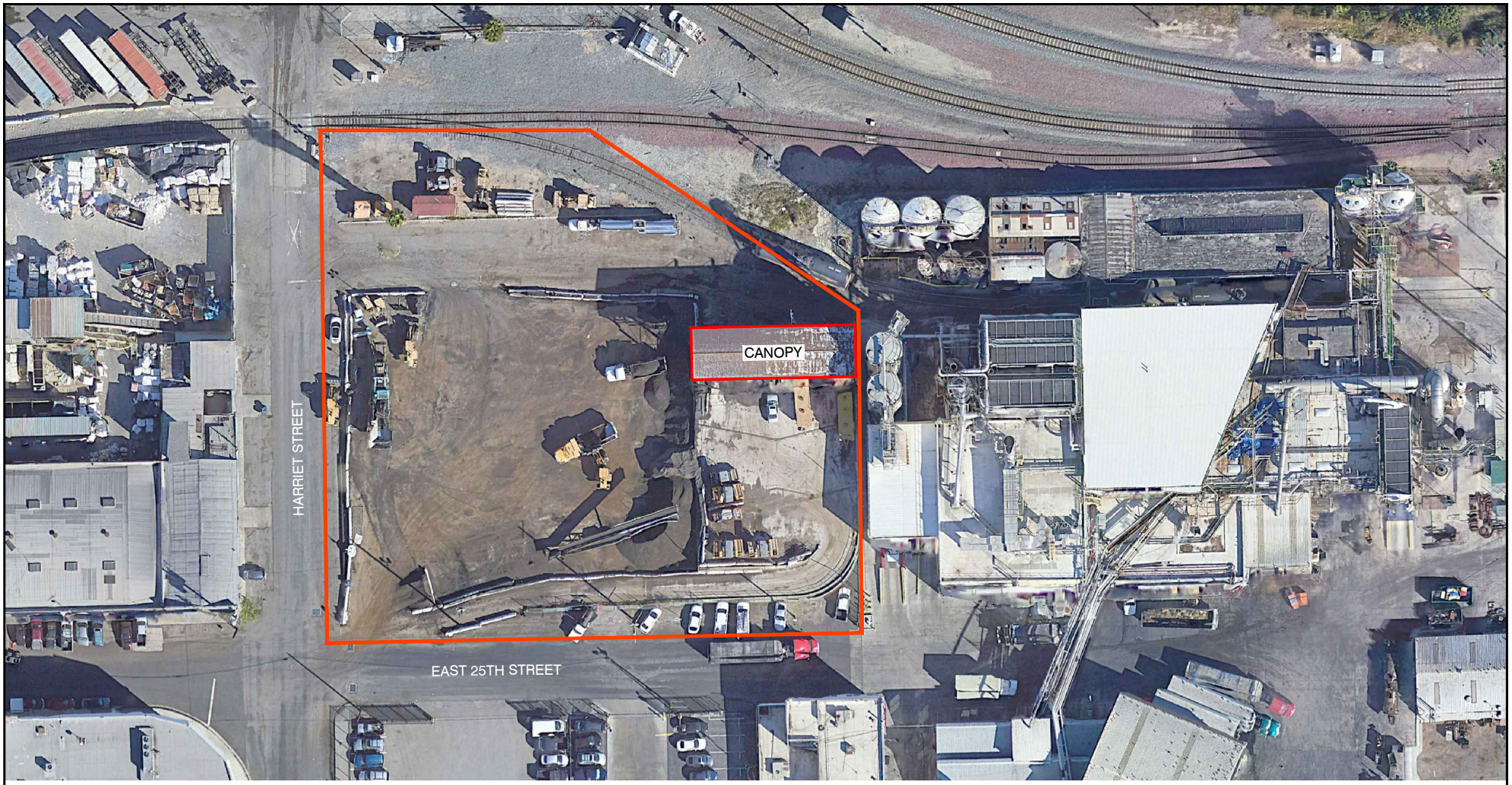
209403021_SL.dwg 08/27/2021 JDP

FIGURE 1

Ninyo & Moore
Geotechnical & Environmental Sciences Consultants

SITE LOCATION

EAST 25TH STREET & HARRIET STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
209403021 I 9/21



LEGEND

SITE BOUNDARY

NOTE: DIMENSIONS, DIRECTIONS AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE. I REFERENCE: GOOGLE EARTH, 2021.

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209403021_SP.dwg 08/27/2021 JDP

FIGURE 2

SITE PLAN

EAST 25TH AND HARRIET STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
209403021 I 9/21

Ninyo & Moore
Geotechnical & Environmental Sciences Consultants

APPENDIX A

Consultant Certificates


State of California
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Certified Site Surveillance Technician
David M Kelly
Name
Certification No. 17-6144
Expires on 02/14/22
This certification was issued by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health as authorized by Sections 7180 et seq. of the Business and Professions Code.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

LEAD-RELATED CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE

INDIVIDUAL:	CERTIFICATE TYPE:	NUMBER:	EXPIRATION DATE:
 **David Kelly**	Lead Sampling Technician	LRC-00002285	10/22/2021

Disclaimer: This document alone should not be relied upon to confirm certification status. Compare the individual's photo and name to another valid form of government issued photo identification. Verify the individual's certification status by searching for Lead-Related Construction Professionals at www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb or calling (800) 597-LEAD.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

LEAD-RELATED CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE

INDIVIDUAL:	CERTIFICATE TYPE:	NUMBER:	EXPIRATION DATE:
	Lead Sampling Technician	LRC-00000274	4/10/2022

Edilberto Quintero

Disclaimer: This document alone should not be relied upon to confirm certification status. Compare the individual's photo and name to another valid form of government issued photo identification. Verify the individual's certification status by searching for Lead-Related Construction Professionals at www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb or calling (800) 597-LEAD.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gavin Newsom, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Asbestos Certification & Training Unit
1750 Howe Avenue, Suite 460
Sacramento, CA 95825
(916) 574-2993 Office http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/asbestos.html acru@dir.ca.gov

101314711C 348 352

July 16, 2021

Michael S Cushner
4622 E. LaVarte Street
Long Beach CA 90815

Dear Certified Asbestos Consultant or Technician:

Enclosed is your certification card. **To maintain your certification, you must abide by the rules printed on the back of the certification card.**

Your certification is valid for a period of one year. If you wish to renew your certification, you must apply for renewal at least 60 days before the expiration date shown on your card. [8 CCR 341.15(h)(1)].

Please hold and do not send copies of your required AHERA refresher renewal certificates to our office until you apply for renewal of your certification.

Certificates must be kept current if you are actively working as a CAC or CSST. The grace period is only for those who are not actively working as an asbestos consultant or site surveillance technician.

Please notify our office via U.S. Postal Service or other carrier of any changes in your mailing or work address within 15 days of the change.

Sincerely,

Jeff Ferrell
Senior Safety Engineer

Attachment: Certification Card

cc: File


State of California
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Certified Asbestos Consultant

Name **Michael S Cushner**

Certification No. 11-4711

Expires on 07/20/22

This certification was issued by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health as authorized by Sections 7180 et seq. of the Business and Professions Code.

Renewal – Card Attached (Revised 06/2020)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

LEAD-RELATED CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE

INDIVIDUAL:	CERTIFICATE TYPE:	NUMBER:	EXPIRATION DATE:
	Lead Inspector/Assessor	LRC-00002155	9/26/2022
	Lead Project Monitor	LRC-00002154	9/26/2022

Michael Cushner

Disclaimer: This document alone should not be relied upon to confirm certification status. Compare the individual's photo and name to another valid form of government issued photo identification. Verify the individual's certification status by searching for Lead-Related Construction Professionals at www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb or calling (800) 597-LEAD.

APPENDIX B

Analytical Reports and Chain-of-Custody Records

LA Testing

520 Mission Street South Pasadena, CA 91030

Tel/Fax: (323) 254-9960 / (323) 254-9982

http://www.LATesting.com / pasadenalab@latesting.com

LA Testing Order:	322114990
Customer ID:	32ninm50
Customer PO:	
Project ID:	

Attention:	Mike Cushner	**Phone:**	(949) 795-2599
	Ninyo & Moore	**Fax:**	
	475 Goddard	**Received Date:**	08/17/2021 11:00 AM
	Suite 200	**Analysis Date:**	08/18/2021 - 08/19/2021
	Irvine, CA 92618	**Collected Date:**	08/17/2021
Project:	209403021 / ICF/LABOE / East 25th St & Harriet St.		

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 Method using Polarized Light Microscopy

			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample	**Description**	**Appearance**	**% Fibrous**	**% Non-Fibrous**	**% Type**
01 *322114990-0001*	Asphalt plant, exterior - Asphalt	Black Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
02 *322114990-0002*	Asphalt plant, exterior - Asphalt	Black Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
03 *322114990-0003*	Asphalt plant, exterior - Asphalt	Black Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
04 *322114990-0004*	Asphalt plant, exterior - Concrete	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
05 *322114990-0005*	Asphalt plant, exterior - Concrete	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
06 *322114990-0006*	Asphalt plant, exterior - Concrete	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected

Analyst(s)

Nahid Motamedi (2)

Olivia Santiago (4)

Jerry Drapala Ph.D, Laboratory Manager
or Other Approved Signatory

LA Testing maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. This report relates only to the samples reported above, and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by LA Testing. LA Testing bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. The report reflects the samples as received. Results are generated from the field sampling data (sampling volumes and areas, locations, etc.) provided by the client on the Chain of Custody. Samples are within quality control criteria and met method specifications unless otherwise noted. The above analyses were performed in general compliance with Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR (previously EPA 600/M4-82-020 “Interim Method”) but augmented with procedures outlined in the 1993 (”final”) version of the method. This report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST or any agency of the federal government. Non-friable organically bound materials present a problem matrix and therefore LA Testing recommends gravimetric reduction prior to analysis. Unless requested by the client, building materials manufactured with multiple layers (i.e. linoleum, wallboard, etc.) are reported as a single sample. Estimation of uncertainty is available on request.

Samples analyzed by LA Testing South Pasadena, CA NVLAP Lab Code 200232-0, CA ELAP 2283

Initial report from: 08/19/2021 08:15:38

ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE DATA SHEET

#322114990

Sheet 1 of 1

Ninyo & Moore 475 Goddard, Suite 200 Irvine, CA 92618 Tel: (949) 753-7070 Fax: (949) 753-7071	**Project Name :** ICF/LABOE **Address:** East 25th St & Harriet St. **Project No:** 209403021 **Project Manager:** David Kelly	Date Sampled: 8-17-21 Sampled By: ~~David Kelly~~ Sampled By: EQ Date Sampled:	**Laboratory:** ~~EMLab~~ Tel: Fax: LA Testing

CHAIN OF CUSTODY INFORMATION: Email: mcushner@ninyoandmoore.com, dkelly@ninyoandmoore.com

Analysis: **PLM EPA 600/R-93/116** TAT: 72 HR

Relinquished By: (sign/print)	Company	Date	Time(24 hr.)	Received By: (sign/print)	Laboratory
EQ / ~~David Kelly~~ EQ	Ninyo & Moore	8.17.21		8/17/2021 11am	LA Testing

Sample ID	Building Number	Sample Location	HA No.	Sample Description	Quantity (SF/LF/EA)	Friable (Y/N)	Condition
01	Asphalt Plant	Exterior	1	Asphalt	5,000 SF	N	G
02	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
03	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
04	↓	↓	2	Concrete	7,000 SF	↓	↓
05	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
06	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

Ninyo & Moore

OrderID: 322114990

#322114990

McKissack, Annette

From: David Kelly <dkelly@ninyoandmoore.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 17, 2021 11:30 AM
To: McKissack, Annette
Cc: Michael Cushner; LA Testing Lab - Pasadena
Subject: Re: ICF LA BOE - EAST 25TH ST & HARRIET ST - 209403021

[EXTERNAL E-MAIL]

Please do a 72 hour TAT.

Thank you

David M. Kelly, CSST, CRIE, LRC
Project Environmental Scientist
Ninyo & Moore | Geotechnical & Environmental Sciences Consultants
475 Goddard, Suite 200 | Irvine, CA 92618
949.753.7070 (**x12274**) | 805.823.5021 (Cell)
35 Years of Quality Service | ninyoandmoore.com

On Aug 17, 2021, at 11:26 AM, McKissack, Annette <amckissack@latesting.com> wrote:

Hello,

We received the above mentioned project in our drop box today for PLM analysis. Please confirm that tat you would like for these samples.

Thank you,

<image001.jpg>

Annette McKissack | *Administration*
LA Testing | 520 Mission Street | South Pasadena, CA 91030
Phone: 323-254-9960 | Fax: 323-254-9982 | Toll Free: 800-303-0047

COVID-19 Update: *EMSL Analytical, Inc. remains open as an essential business. To view real-time status updates for each of our 46 laboratories in the US and Canada, download EMSL's free smart device application via the iTunes App Store - Apple or Google Play. APP updates are posted under Support / Lab Hours.*

Some of the resources LATesting, Inc. offers to our clients:
LABConnect | Order Products | Client Corner | Training | Additional Resources | Sampling Videos

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APPENDIX C

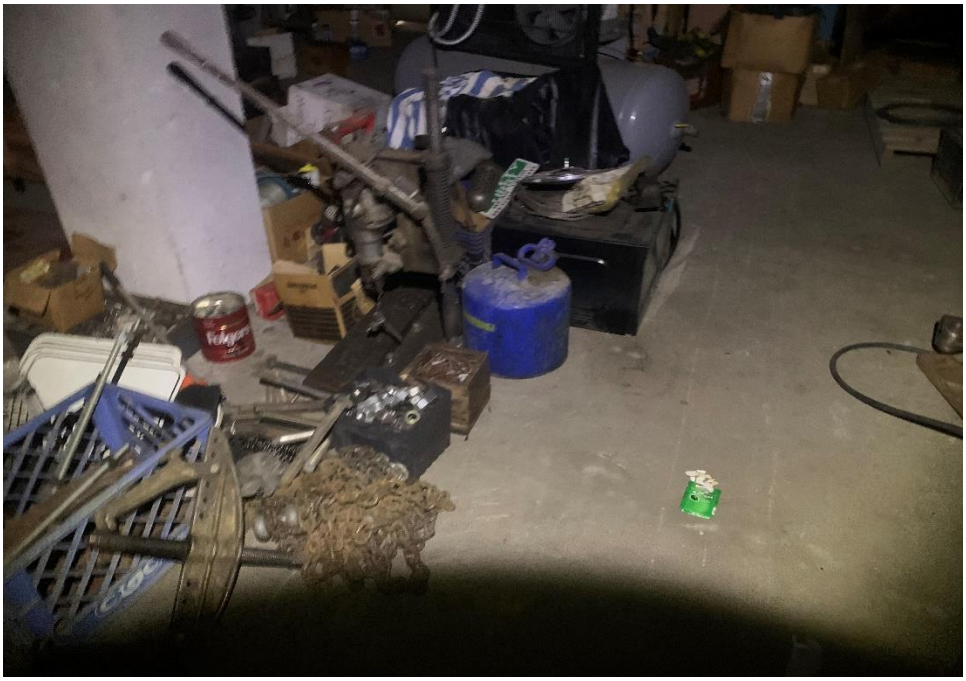
Photographs



Photograph 1: **General view of the site.**



Photograph 2: **Exterior view of the concrete pad with the storage room.**



Photograph 3: **Interior view of the concrete storage room of various fuels, chemicals, and tools.**



Photograph 4: **General view of the lead containing canopy.**



Photograph 5: View of the lead containing I-beams (horizontal and vertical), cross beam supports, connection plates, and landing floor.



Photograph 6: View of the lead containing railings, post, ceiling support beams, and ceiling.

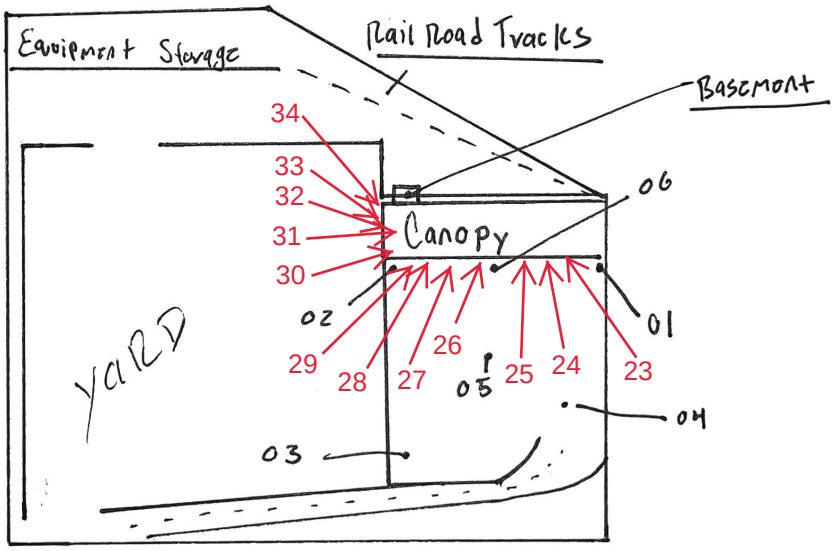


Photograph 7: **View of the lead containing ladder and electrical panel.**

APPENDIX D

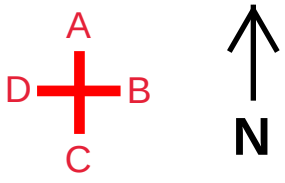
Field Drawings

Project # 209403021
Project Name: Asphalt Plant No. 1
Date: August 17, 2021
Prepared by: EQ
Reviewed by: DMK



Legend:

- Suspect asbestos sample location
- Positive lead (XRF) sample location



APPENDIX E

XRF Readings Summary

XRF Readings Summary

Reading No.	Room	Floor	Side	Component	Substrate	Condition	Color	Action Level (mg/cm^2)	Results	Approximate Quantity	Lead Reading (mg/cm^2)
1	Start			Standard Calibration Check 1.04 +/- 0.06 mg/cm^2				0.7	Positive	N/A	1.0
2				Standard Calibration Check 1.04 +/- 0.06 mg/cm^2				0.7	Positive	N/A	0.9
3				Standard Calibration Check 1.04 +/- 0.06 mg/cm^2				0.7	Positive	N/A	1.0
4	Concrete storage room	1	A	Wall	Wood	Intact	Gray	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
5	Concrete storage room	1	A	Drain pipe	Metal	Intact	Black	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.5
6	Concrete storage room	1	A	Drain pipe	Metal	Intact	Black	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.31
7	Concrete storage room	1	A	Drain pipe	Metal	Intact	Black	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.29
8	Concrete storage room	1	A	Ceiling	Concrete	Intact	Gray	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
9	Concrete storage room	1	A	Column	Concrete	Intact	Gray	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
10	Concrete storage room	1	A	Cabinets	Wood	Intact	Black	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
11	Concrete storage room	1	A	Cabinets	Wood	Intact	White	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
12	Concrete storage room	1	A	Cabinets	Wood	Intact	Gray	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
13	Concrete storage room	1	A	Cabinets	Wood	Intact	Brown	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
14	Concrete storage room	1	A	Cabinets	Wood	Intact	Blue	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
15	Concrete storage room	1	A	Cabinets	Wood	Intact	Stain	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
16	Exterior concrete pad	1	A	Wall	Concrete	Intact	White	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
17	Exterior concrete pad	1	A	Security door	Metal	Intact	Brown	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
18	Exterior concrete pad	1	A	Security door frame	Metal	Intact	Black	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.04
19	Exterior concrete pad	1	A	Security door jamb	Metal	Intact	Black	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.04
20	Exterior concrete pad	1	A	Door	Metal	Intact	Gray	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.02
21	Exterior concrete pad	1	A	Door frame	Metal	Intact	Gray	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.02
22	Exterior concrete pad	1	A	Door jamb	Metal	Intact	Gray	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.02
23	Canopy	1	C	I-beam (horizontal)	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	325 LF	1.1
24	Canopy	1	C	I-beam (vertical)	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	210 LF	1.7
25	Canopy	1	C	Cross beam supports	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	380 LF	1.4
26	Canopy	1	C	Connection plates	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	see no. 25	2.1
27	Canopy	1	C	Landing floor	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	100 SF	2.4
28	Canopy	1	C	Landing railing	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	120 LF	1.9
29	Canopy	1	C	Landing posts	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	see no. 28	2.8
30	Canopy	1	D	Catwalk floor	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	400 SF	2.1
31	Canopy	1	D	Catwalk railing	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	180 LF	2.5
32	Canopy	1	D	Catwalk post	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	see no. 31	2.7
33	Canopy	2	D	Ceiling (corrugated)	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	3,170 SF	3.0
34	Canopy	2	D	Ceiling support beams	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	600 LF	2.2
35	Canopy	1	C	Ladder	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	1 EA	1.8
36	Canopy	1	C	Electrical panel	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Positive	1 EA	1.2
37	Concrete pad	1	B	Railing	Metal	Poor	Yellow	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
38	Concrete pad	1	A	Drain screen	Metal	Fair	Brown	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.5
39	Canopy	1	B	Conduit	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
40	Canopy	1	B	Conduit	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
41	Canopy	1	C	Rain gutter	Metal	Poor	Beige	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
42	Canopy	1	C	Rain gutter down spout	Metal	Poor	Gray	0.7	Negative	N/A	0.0
43	End			Standard Calibration Check 1.04 +/- 0.06 mg/cm^2				0.7	Positive	N/A	1.0
44				Standard Calibration Check 1.04 +/- 0.06 mg/cm^2				0.7	Positive	N/A	1.0
45				Standard Calibration Check 1.04 +/- 0.06 mg/cm^2				0.7	Positive	N/A	0.9

Notes:

EA - each

LF - linear feet

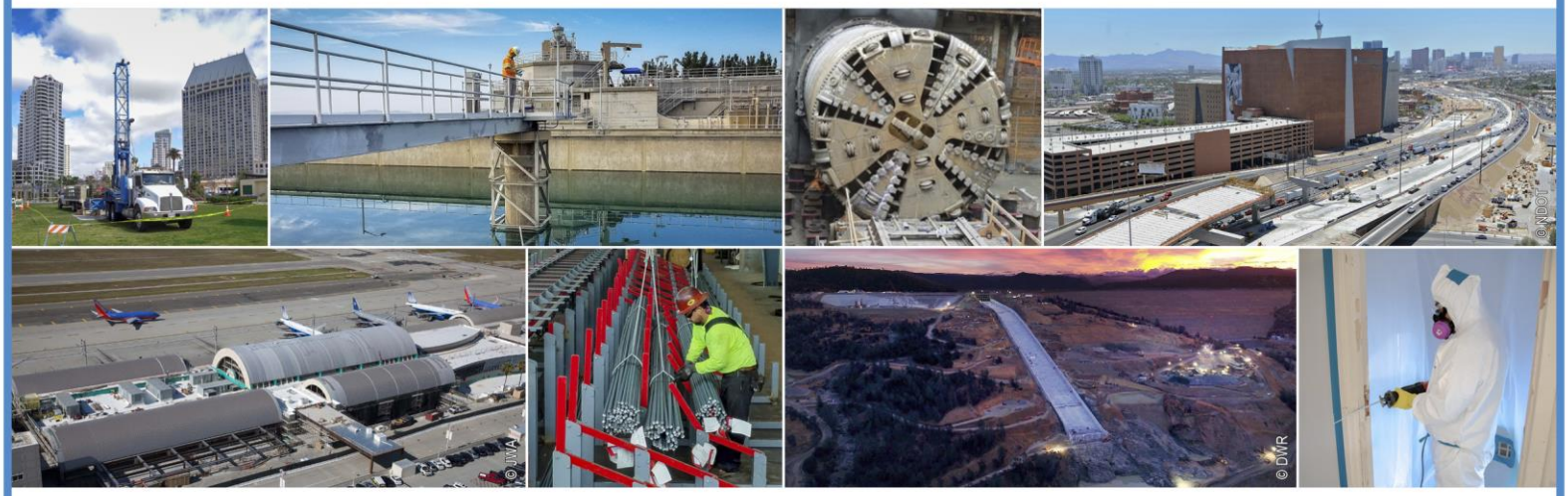
mg/cm^2 - milligrams per cubic centimeter

No. - number

N/A - not applicable

SF - square feet

XRF - X-Ray fluorescence



475 Goddard, Suite 200 | Irvine, California 92618 | p. 949.753.7070

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