

**PRE-DEMOLITION ASBESTOS BUILDING
MATERIALS INSPECTION OF
1320 LOCUST STREET
TARENTUM, PA 15084**



For:

Tarentum Borough
318 E 2nd Avenue
Tarentum, PA 15084

By:

Corwin Inspections LLC
222 Haymont Drive
Gibsonia, PA 15044

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Executive Summary

The subject property two story, timber framed house with a full basement and integral one stall garage. The majority of the interior walls and ceilings had been removed and the building appeared to have been undergoing renovations. The exterior was covered in OSB sheathing.

1. Friable Asbestos Containing Materials:
 - a. **Duct tape**, was located on the joists in the basement.

Introduction

At the request of Michael L. Nestico, Borough Manager, Corwin Inspections LLC conducted a pre-demolition asbestos building materials inspection of 1320 Locust Street, Tarentum, PA 15084. The inspection was conducted on October 14, 2020 and was performed by Mr. Steven M. Corwin, a Certified Pennsylvania Building Inspector: 029238.

This asbestos containing materials survey has been performed to meet the inspection requirements for pre-demolition of commercial buildings under National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).

Discussion

In accordance with Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established NESHAP. Regulations under the Clean Air Act specify work practices for asbestos to be followed during demolitions and renovations of all facilities, including, but not limited to, structures, installations, and buildings (excluding residential buildings that have four or fewer dwelling units). The regulation requires a thorough asbestos containing building materials inspection to be performed where the demolition or renovation operation will occur. This report details the findings of the thorough inspection performed to satisfy the above requirement.

A total of eight (8) bulk samples of materials suspected to contain asbestos were collected and divided into five (5) homogeneous materials.

The samples were submitted under chain of custody to CEI Eurofins Laboratory, for analysis by Polarized Light Microscopy per EPA methodology EPA/600/R-93/116. The percentage of asbestos, where applicable, was determined by microscopic visual estimation.

CEI Eurofins Laboratory is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP Lab Code 101768-0). This analysis was performed using Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) with dispersion staining, which is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommended method for bulk asbestos analysis.

This report follows the EPA definition of an asbestos containing material, conclusions about and quantities of asbestos containing materials within this report were derived by following the EPA definition of an asbestos containing material (ACM). An asbestos containing material has been defined by the EPA as "any material containing more than one percent (1%), by weight, of asbestos of any type or mixture of types." Other State, Federal, local, or institutional bodies may, at their discretion and within their governing abilities, define more stringent definitions of what are to be considered Asbestos Materials.

Although reasonable effort was made to survey accessible suspect materials, additional suspect but unsampled materials could be located in walls, in voids, or in other concealed areas. Suspect ACM samples were collected in general accordance with the sampling protocols outlined in EPA regulation 40 CFR 763 (Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, AHERA). Additionally, no mechanical systems (i.e. heating furnaces or air handlers) were demolished for the sake of locating suspect materials. Suspect materials that have not been identified as non-asbestos containing should be treated as asbestos containing until proven otherwise.

This asbestos survey was conducted in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the same locale. The results, findings, and conclusions expressed in this report are based on conditions observed during our survey of the structure. The information contained in this report is relevant to the date on which this survey was performed, and should not be relied upon to indicate or represent conditions at a later date. This report has been prepared on behalf of and exclusively for use by Tarentum Borough for the specific application to their project as discussed. This report is not a bidding document. Contractors or consultants reviewing this report must draw their own conclusions regarding further investigation or remediation deemed necessary. Corwin Inspections LLC does not warrant the work of regulatory agencies, laboratories, or other third parties supplying information which may have been used in the preparation of this report. No warranty, express or implied is made.

Methodology and Sample Collection

The survey activities began with a visual observation of the interior and exterior of the structure to identify homogeneous areas of suspect ACM. A homogeneous area consists of building materials that appear similar throughout in terms of color, texture, and date of application. Interior assessment was conducted throughout visually accessible areas of the building. The exterior survey included an assessment of the exterior walls and roof.

Building materials identified as concrete, glass, fiberglass, wood, masonry, metal, or rubber were not considered suspect ACM.

Based on results of the visual observation, bulk samples of suspect ACM were collected in general accordance with AHERA sampling protocols. Random samples of suspect materials were collected in each homogeneous area. Samples were placed in sealable containers and labeled with unique sample numbers using an indelible marker.

Bulk samples collected during asbestos materials inspections are divided into three (3) categories, based on the type of material, as defined in the AHERA (Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act) regulations. The samples from this survey were categorized as Thermal systems insulation and Miscellaneous materials.

1. Thermal systems insulation- means material in a building applied to pipe fittings, pipes, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts or other structural components to prevent (or mitigate) heat loss or gain, or water condensation or for other purposes.
2. Surfacing materials- means material in a building that has been 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.
3. Miscellaneous materials- means building materials on structural components, structural members or fixtures, such as floor and ceiling tiles and does not include surfacing or thermal system insulation.

The Homogeneous Materials Chart below takes the three categories above and further subdivides the samples based on homogeneity “similarity” of the specific materials sampled. The chart indicates the total number of samples collected, the number of non-asbestos containing samples, and the number of samples found to be asbestos containing.

Sample Results and ACM Description

Homogeneous Material Chart				
1320 Locust Street				
Homogeneous #	Material	Asbestos >1%	Non-ACM ≤1%	Total Samples
Miscellaneous Materials				
1	9" Floor Tile and Mastic	0	2	2
2	Roofing	0	3	3
3	Drywall and Compound	0	1	1
4	1' X 1' Ceiling Tile	0	1	1
Thermal Systems Insulation				
5	Duct Tape	1	0	1
TOTALS		1	7	8

Of the eight (8) suspect bulk samples collected one (1) was found to be asbestos containing, indicating one (1) of the five (5) homogeneous materials as asbestos containing.

Duct Wrap – Asbestos containing duct tape was observed on the joists in the basement. This material appeared to have once sealed ductwork to the wooden joists. The metal ductwork was no longer present and the remnants of the duct tape remained. The duct tape was in damaged condition and considered to be RACM. The total estimated quantity of asbestos containing duct wrap was **3 sq. ft.**



Any suspect material not specifically sampled and tested in this survey should be presumed and treated as asbestos containing.

Bulk Sample Log and Analysis Summary

Bulk Sample and Analysis			
Sample #	Description	Location	Asbestos %
L-1	9" White Floor Tile and Mastic	1 st Floor, Main Room	ND
L-2	9" White Floor tile and Mastic	1 st Floor, Main Room	ND
L-3	Roofing	Roof	ND
L-4	Roofing	Roof	ND
L-5	Roofing	Roof	ND
L-6	Drywall and Compound	1 st Floor, Main Room	ND
L-7	1' X 1' Ceiling Tile	1 st Floor, Main Room	ND
L-8	Duct Tape	Basement	65%

ND = None Detected

Quantities of Identified Asbestos Materials

Duct Tape

HA #	Sample #	Material	Location(s)	Condition/ Category	Estimated Quantity
5	L-8	Duct Tape	Basement	Damaged RACM	3 sq. ft.
Total Duct Tape Materials					3 sq. ft.

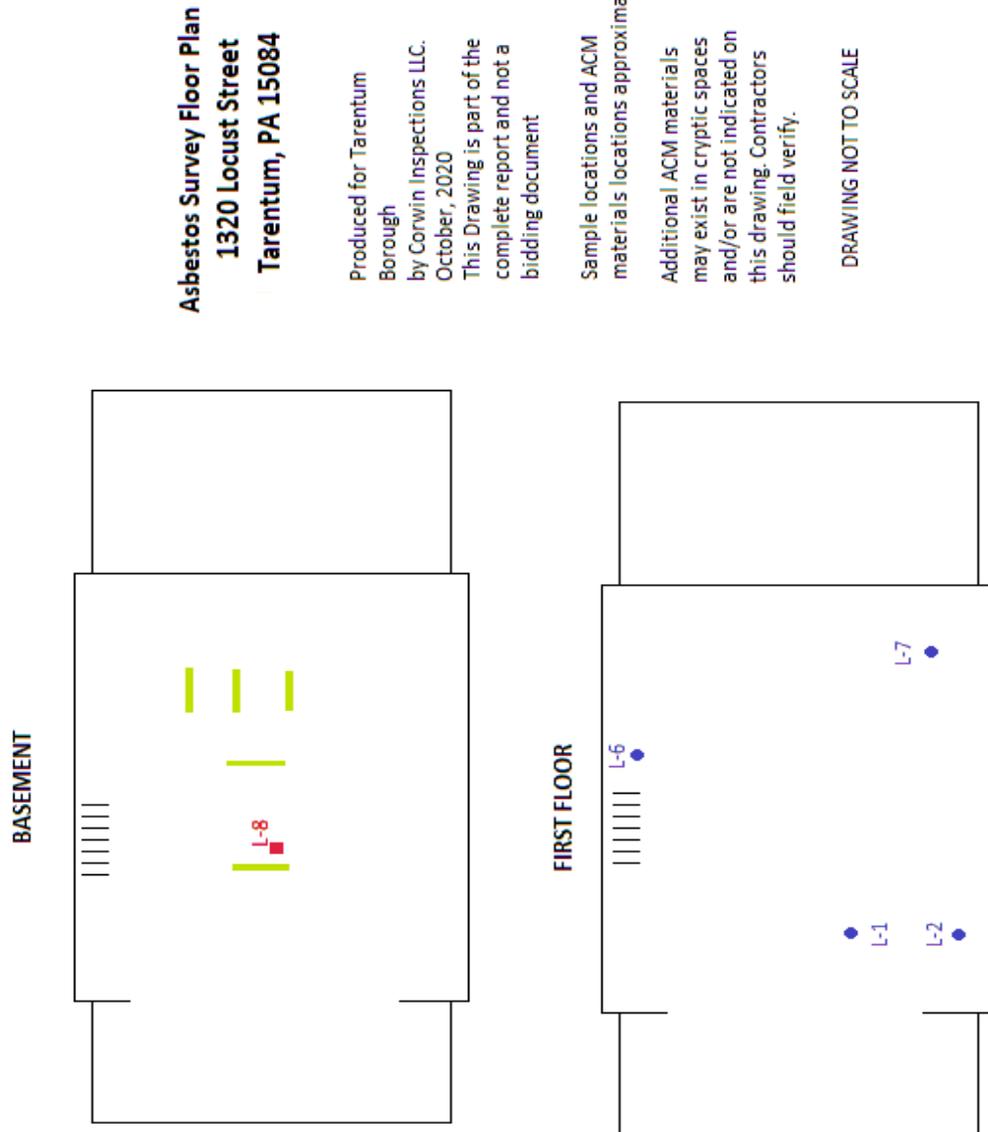
The asbestos NESHAP (40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M) regulates asbestos fiber emissions and the asbestos waste disposal practices. It also requires the identification and classification of existing building materials prior to demolition or renovation activity. Under NESHAP, asbestos-containing building materials are classified as either Friable (or RACM), Category I non-friable, or Category II non-friable ACM. Friable materials are those that, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

NF 1 (Category I non-friable ACM) includes packings, gaskets, resilient floor coverings, and asphalt roofing products containing more than 1% asbestos.

NF 2 (Category II non-friable ACM) are any materials other than Category I materials that contain more than 1% asbestos.

RACM (Regulated asbestos containing material) means: Friable ACM, Category I and Category II non-friable ACM which is in poor condition and has become friable or which will be subjected to drilling, sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading and which could be crushed or pulverized during anticipated renovation or demolition activities are considered regulated ACM (RACM).

Sample Location Floor Plans



Credentials / Certifications



Laboratory Sample Results



Asbestos Report Summary

By: POLARIZING LIGHT MICROSCOPY

PROJECT: Tarentum - 1320 Locust, 20-A-180

LAB CODE: B208580

METHOD: EPA 600 / R93 / 116 and EPA 600 / M4-82 / 020

Client ID	Layer	Lab ID	Color	Sample Description	ASBESTOS %
L-1		B133965A	White	Vinyl Flooring	None Detected
		B133965B	Brown	Mastic	None Detected
L-2		B133966A	Red	Vinyl Flooring	None Detected
	Layer 1	B133966B	Brown	Mastic	None Detected
	Layer 2	B133966B	Black	Felt Paper	None Detected
L-3	Layer 1	B133967	Black,Gray	Roofing	None Detected
	Layer 2	B133967	Black	Roofing	None Detected
L-4		B133968	Black	Roofing	None Detected
L-5		B133969	Black	Roofing	None Detected
L-6		B133970	White	Drywall	None Detected
L-7		B133971	White,Brown	Ceiling Panel	None Detected
L-8		B133972	White	Duct Tape	Chrysotile 65%



ASBESTOS BULK ANALYSIS

By: POLARIZING LIGHT MICROSCOPY

Client: Corwin Inspections
222 Haymont Drive
Gibsonia, PA 15044

Lab Code: B208580
Date Received: 10-15-20
Date Analyzed: 10-22-20
Date Reported: 10-22-20

Project: Tarentum - 1320 Locust, 20-A-180

ASBESTOS BULK PLM, EPA 600 METHOD

Client ID Lab ID	Lab Description	Lab Attributes	NON-ASBESTOS COMPONENTS			ASBESTOS %	
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous			
L-1 B133965A	Vinyl Flooring	Homogeneous		100%	Vinyl	None Detected	
		White Non-fibrous Bound					
Lab Notes: No floor tile present. Sample appears to be vinyl flooring.							
B133965B	Mastic	Homogeneous		100%	Mastic	None Detected	
		Brown Non-fibrous Bound					
L-2 B133966A	Vinyl Flooring	Homogeneous		100%	Vinyl	None Detected	
		Red Non-fibrous Bound					
Lab Notes: No floor tile present. Sample appears to be vinyl flooring.							
Layer 1 B133966B	Mastic	Homogeneous		100%	Mastic	None Detected	
		Brown Non-fibrous Bound					
Layer 2 B133966B	Felt Paper	Homogeneous	50%	Cellulose	50%	Tar	None Detected
		Black Fibrous Bound					
L-3 Layer 1 B133967	Roofing	Homogeneous	20%	Cellulose	70%	Tar	None Detected
		Black, Gray Fibrous Bound			10%	Gravel	
Layer 2 B133967	Roofing	Homogeneous	20%	Cellulose	70%	Tar	None Detected
		Black Fibrous Bound			10%	Silicates	



ASBESTOS BULK ANALYSIS

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ASBESTOS BULK PLM, EPA 600 METHOD

Client ID Lab ID	Lab Description	Lab Attributes	NON-ASBESTOS COMPONENTS			ASBESTOS %
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
L-4 B133968	Roofing	Homogeneous Black Fibrous Bound	20%	Cellulose 70%	Tar 10% Silicates	None Detected
L-5 B133969	Roofing	Homogeneous Black Fibrous Bound	20%	Cellulose 70%	Tar 10% Silicates	None Detected
L-6 B133970	Drywall	Homogeneous White Fibrous Bound	20%	Cellulose 80%	Gypsum	None Detected
L-7 B133971	Ceiling Panel	Heterogeneous White,Brown Fibrous Loosely Bound	95%	Cellulose 5%	Paint	None Detected
L-8 B133972	Duct Tape	Homogeneous White Fibrous Loosely Bound		35%	Binder	65% Chrysotile



LEGEND: Non-Anth = Non-Asbestiform Anthophyllite
 Non-Trem = Non-Asbestiform Tremolite
 Calc Carb = Calcium Carbonate

METHOD: EPA 600 / R93 / 116 and EPA 600 / M4-82 / 020

REPORTING LIMIT: <1% by visual estimation

REPORTING LIMIT FOR POINT COUNTS: 0.25% by 400 Points or 0.1% by 1,000 Points

REGULATORY LIMIT: >1% by weight

Due to the limitations of the EPA 600 method, nonfriable organically bound materials (NOBs) such as vinyl floor tiles can be difficult to analyze via polarized light microscopy (PLM). EPA recommends that all NOBs analyzed by PLM, and found not to contain asbestos, be further analyzed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM). Please note that PLM analysis of dust and soil samples for asbestos is not covered under NVLAP accreditation. *Estimated measurement of uncertainty is available on request.*

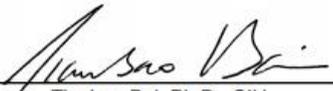
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Information provided by customer includes customer sample ID and sample description.

ANALYST:


 Elisabeth Thinh

APPROVED BY:


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 Laboratory Director

