



a subsidiary of Freelance Enviro-Tech Services LLC

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Transmitted via email only: [REDACTED]@gmail.com

November 20, 2015

Mr. Andrew [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Place
Silver Springs, Maryland 20902

Re: Limited Asbestos Testing
[REDACTED] Place, Silver Springs, Maryland

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]:

One sample of 9-inch by 9-inch floor tile with black tile mastic collected by you from the basement of the referenced building was submitted by Tri-Tech Building Hygiene Services (Tri-Tech) for asbestos analyses. The purpose of the analyses was to evaluate the samples for asbestos for a prospective remodeling project.

The sample was collected by you on October 1, 2015 and was delivered to Tri-Tech by US Mail for analyses. The sample was analyzed by Apex Research Laboratory, an AIHA NVLAP accredited laboratory for asbestos analyses. The analytical laboratory utilized the EPA/600/R-93/116 method, which uses polarized light microscopy (PLM) to analyze the samples for asbestos containing material determination.

Results

The laboratory analyses indicated that the floor tile sample contained 10% chrysotile asbestos and therefore is an asbestos-containing building material. The floor tile mastic contained an 8% concentration of asbestos.

The laboratory reports and chain-of-custody record is presented in Attachment A.

Conclusions

This form of asbestos is stable and generally poses a minimal risk if maintained in good condition. Potential causes of damage could include scratching or abrasion of tile from furniture or water damage that is not corrected immediately. Tri-Tech does not

Commercial-Grade Indoor Environmental Testing on a Residential Budget

Asbestos • Lead Paint • Mold

recommend asbestos tile be removed unless it is disturbed for a renovation or damage is threatened or occurring.

Asbestos Tile Removal

Asbestos tile removal preferably should be performed by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor. However, if financial or other circumstances dictate, asbestos floor tile can be legally removed by a homeowner. The following summarizes the procedures for do-it-yourself removal:

Using great care and caution working slowly, the tile can be removed intact using a hand spud or similar tool after loosening the tile by saturation with a non-toxic mastic solvent, a heat gun or similar non-destructive means to loosen the tile from the substrate. Since studies have shown that fiber releases are reduced by a coating of wax, a floor wax should be applied first if the floor has not been waxed recently. As a general rule of thumb, removing each tile with an average of three breaks or less can be considered substantially intact and is a desirable goal to minimize fiber release. Avoid breaking the tile into fine pieces. Keep the tile wet with a 0.1% soapy water solution while working with it and dispose of the tile debris wet in a durable double-lined garbage bag, which can be disposed of with general refuse.

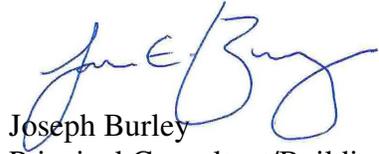
Asbestos mastic removal is difficult and expensive and not generally recommended. If possible, it is recommended that the mastic be left in place. However, unless a barrier or liner can be installed to prevent the residual asbestos mastic from adhering to the new flooring, the new flooring will become contaminated by the asbestos mastic, which could in the future require abatement.

If you do the asbestos tile removal yourself, keep in mind that a flooring contractor may ask for a clearance report to provide assurances that an asbestos hazard does not remain due to residual flooring dust/debris or airborne fibers. Please note that if there is substantial tile breakage and it becomes pulverized or finely crumbled, it is not lawful for the tile to be disposed of with general municipal waste and it should be properly disposed of by an asbestos abatement contractor as a regulated asbestos waste.

Please note that it may be required by State law to disclose this asbestos testing to future homeowners. Therefore, it is recommended that a copy of this report be kept with the title for the house for future disclosure.

Please feel free to contact me if you need further assistance or if you have any questions or comments regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,
Tri-Tech Building Hygiene Services

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Joe Burley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joe" and last name "Burley" clearly distinguishable.

Joseph Burley
Principal Consultant/Building Hygienist

Attachment A

Laboratory Report and Chain of Custody Record

Certificate of Laboratory Analysis

Test Method, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM)

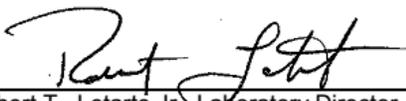
Project:
Project #: AWA-001

Report To:
Mr. Joseph Burley
Tri-Tech Building Hygiene Services
8751 West Troy
Oak Park, MI 48237

ARI Report # 15-61311
Date Collected: 10/01/15
Date Received: 10/07/15
Date Analyzed: 10/12/15
Date Reported: 10/12/15

Sample Information	Asbestos Type/Percent	Non-Asbestos
Lab ID #: 61311 - 01 Cust. #: 001 Material: 9x9 Floor Tile Location: Basement Appearance: green, fibrous, homogenous Layer: 1 of 2	Asbestos Present: YES Chrysotile - 10%	Other - 90%
Lab ID #: 61311 - 02 Cust. #: 001 Material: Mastic Location: Basement Appearance: black, fibrous, homogenous Layer: 2 of 2	Asbestos Present: YES Chrysotile - 8%	Other - 92%
Lab ID #: Cust. #: Material: Location: Appearance: Layer: of	Asbestos Present:	

For Layered Samples, each component will be analyzed and reported separately.



 Robert T. Letarte Jr., Laboratory Director

Test Method EPA 600/R-93/116 was used to analyze the above samples. Matrix interference and/or resolution limits may yield false/negative results in certain circumstances. Suspect floor tiles containing <1% should be tested with SEM or TEM. This certificate of analysis relates only to the samples tested and to insure the integrity of the results, may only be reproduced in full. This certificate may not be used by the customer to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the US Government. APEX Research Inc. is not responsible for the accuracy of the results for layered samples or samples comprising multiple materials. Liability limited to cost of analysis.

