Project Number: 07833625
January 3, 2023

Professional Service Industries, Inc.
175 South A Street, Pensacola, FL 32502
Phone: (850) 434-1000

George C. Bush
Division Manager
**Design and Construction Administration**
**Facilities Management Department**
100 E Blount Street
Pensacola, FL 32501
Phone 850-595-3190
Cell 850-554-2730
GCBUSH@myescambia.com

Re: Limited Asbestos and Lead-Based Paint Demolition Survey
2251 & 2257 North Palafox St.
Escambia County, Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mr. Bush:

Professional Service Industries, Inc. (PSI), an Intertek company, is pleased to inform you of our findings for the above referenced project. The project encompassed limited surveys for asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and lead-based paint (LBP). According to the Escambia County Property Appraiser website, the building located at 2251 N. Palafox St. is approximately 31,622 square feet in size and was built in 1957 and the building located at 2257 N Palafox St. is approximately 2,464 square feet in size and was built in 1999. The initial site visit was conducted on December 16, 2022, and concluded on December 21, 2022, by PSI's Mr. John C. Harris, an U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) Accredited Asbestos Inspector (Certificate # 230043-8930) and EPA Accredited Lead Inspector (Certificate #2007).

**AUTHORIZATION**

Authorization to perform this work was given on December 9, 2022, by Mr. George Bush, Escambia County Facilities Management. The project was conducted in accordance with the terms and conditions between PSI and Escambia County Facilities Management.

**ASBESTOS SURVEY**

This survey was conducted to assist the client in complying with requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), found in 40 CFR Part 61 and the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Asbestos Construction Standard, found in 29CFR 1926.1101 and applicable State of Florida regulations. PSI investigated for both friable and non-friable asbestos-containing materials (ACM). Friable is defined as any material that when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Destructive sampling, such as behind finished surfaces (plaster/drywall walls, above hard ceilings, etc.); inside mechanical chases, behind mirrored walls, under carpet or tiled floors, etc., was generally conducted to try to assess inaccessible or concealed materials. The inspection team selected representative areas to perform an intrusive evaluation of void spaces within the building or structure. Such inspections were made by creating an opening of sufficient size to determine the presence, condition and quantity of suspect ACM within. Void spaces which were evaluated included locations of suspected pipe or HVAC chases, wall cavities where fireproofing or other ACM was suspected, above finished ceiling systems where ACM was likely to exist, within pipe trenches or within concealed locations. Although PSI made an attempt to identify all areas of ACM, an exhaustive investigation of void spaces was not included in the scope of services for this project. There may exist conditions which were unable to be identified within the scope of this survey.

Inaccessible is defined as areas of the building that were locked, or where admittance was not permitted. It also includes areas/materials that could not be tested (sampled) without destruction of the structure or a portion of the structure, and areas/materials that could not be safely reached by the inspector or inspection team. In the event that access to a portion of the building was not obtained (which otherwise would have been tested), such limitations specifically are identified in the Findings Section of this report.

PSI did not sample any system which presented a hazard to the inspection team such as energized electrical systems or within confined spaces.

**Asbestos Analysis**

All samples were analyzed at PSI's Asbestos Laboratory located at 850 Poplar Street in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15220. The PSI Pittsburgh Asbestos Laboratory is a National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) Accredited (#101350-0) and an American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Accredited (#8222) Laboratory. A copy of the Laboratory's Accreditation Certificate is included in the Appendix.

The samples were analyzed for asbestos on a "positive-stop" basis by PLM and in accordance with the "EPA Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials" (EPA/600/R-93/116 July 1993). Analysis was performed by visually observing the bulk samples with a stereoscope followed by slide preparation(s) for microscopic examination and identification.

Using a stereoscope, 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. Next, the samples were mounted on slides and analyzed by PLM for asbestos (chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, anthophyllite, actinolite/tremolite), and fibrous non-asbestos constituents (mineral wool, fiberglass, cellulose, etc.). Asbestos was identified by refractive indices, morphology, color, pleochroism, birefringence, extinction characteristics, and signs of elongation. The same characteristics were used to identify the non-asbestos constituents.

The EPA NESHAP allows samples which are visually determined by PLM to have less than 10% asbestos to be quantified using a Point Count procedure. Point counting provides an accurate quantification of the area percent asbestos in a sample. Point counted results supersede the results of the visual estimation. Homogenous materials that have point count results of 1% or less asbestos are considered Non-ACM.

It should be noted that some ACM might not be accurately identified or quantified by PLM. As an example, the original fabrication of vinyl floor tiles routinely involved milling of asbestos fibers to extremely small sizes. As a

result, these fibers may go undetected under the standard PLM method. Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) is recommended for a more definitive analysis of these materials.

**Asbestos Quantification**

Quantification of suspect ACMs was conducted using visual estimation by the accredited asbestos inspector. This visual estimation was performed in accordance with generally accepted practices in the asbestos industry based on materials that were accessible and exposed. These values are sufficiently accurate for the purpose of documenting the presence of asbestos within its space for the purpose of identifying abatement control conditions or for general policy considerations. Actual quantities may differ between visually estimated values and physical measurements. If a licensed asbestos abatement contractor is engaged to remove asbestos containing materials, the abatement contractor is responsible for verifying reported quantities of ACM.

**Asbestos Results**

The EPA, OSHA and State of Florida defines ACM as any homogenous sampling material (HSM) that contains greater than one percent (>1%) asbestos. A total of 50 bulk material samples were collected and analyzed by the EPA recommended Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) with dispersion staining.

**The following materials were identified and sampled as suspect ACM:**

**2251 N. Palafox St.**

| Sample Numbers | Material | Location | Estimated Quantity | Condition | Friable | Asbestos Content |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01-02 | 12” Purple Floor Tile w/Mastic | Room 108 | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 03-04 | 12” White Floor Tile w/Mastic | Room 111A | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 05-06 | 12” Gray Floor Tile w/Mastic | Room 135/136 | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 07-08 | Ceramic Tile Mastic | Throughout Basement | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 09-10 | Ceramic Tile Grout | Throughout Basement | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 11-12 | Gray Covebase w/Mastic | 1st Floor Offices | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 13-14 | Drywall System | 1st Floor Throughout | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 15-16 | Drywall System | 2nd Floor Throughout | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 17-19 | Plaster Walls | Basement | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 20-21 | 2’x2’ White Pinhole Ceiling Tile | Throughout | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| **Notes**: SF = Square Feet, LF = Linear Feet, NAD = No Asbestos Detected | | | | | | |

**2251 N. Palafox St. (Continued)**

| Sample Numbers | Material | Location | Estimated Quantity | Condition | Friable | Asbestos Content |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22-26 | Air Handling Unit (AHU) White Ducting Mastic | Basement Mech Room | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 27-28 | Green Caulking | Exterior Windows | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 29-30 | Green Caulking | Exterior Doors | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 31-32 | Concrete | Foundation | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 33-34 | White Caulking | Exterior Cube Windows | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 35-36 | Black Mastic | Roof Penetrations | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 37-38 | Black Roofing Core | Built up Roofing | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| **Notes**: SF = Square Feet, LF = Linear Feet, NAD = No Asbestos Detected | | | | | | |

**2257 N. Palafox St.**

| Sample Numbers | Material | Location | Estimated Quantity | Condition | Friable | Asbestos Content |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39-40 | Black Caulking | Exterior Doors | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 41-42 | Concrete | Foundation | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 43-44 | Drywall System | Throughout | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 45-46 | 2'x2' White Pinhole Ceiling Tile | Throughout | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 47-48 | Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) White Mastic | Mech Room | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| 49-50 | HVAC Gray Mastic | Mech Room | N/A | N/A | No | NAD |
| **Notes**: SF = Square Feet, LF = Linear Feet, NAD = No Asbestos Detected<br>** Structure located at 2257 N Palafox St. contained a Metal Roof. | | | | | | |

**Asbestos Regulatory Guidelines**

**ACM Definition –**

The EPA and OSHA consider a material to be ACM if at least one sample from the homogeneous area shows asbestos in an amount greater than 1%.

**Point Count Quantification –**

If a material is found to contain less than 10% asbestos via visual estimation, it can be treated as non-ACM per EPA Regulations, if verified to contain 1% or less asbestos by the Point Count Quantification Procedure. If not point counted, a sample in which asbestos was visually detected and estimated (including trace to ≤1%) must be assumed to be greater than 1% and treated as ACM. Please refer to the laboratory analyses for a more detailed description of the microscopic analysis of individual samples. No samples were quantified by the Point Count Procedure in this Asbestos Survey.

**EPA NESHAP Category –**

EPA NESHAP classifies ACM into the following categories:

- ***RACM*** is any (a) Friable asbestos material, (b) Category I non-friable ACM that has become friable, (c) Category I non- friable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or (d) Category II non-friable 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.
- ***Category I Non-friable ACM*** includes packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products which contain more than one percent asbestos.
- ***Category II Non-friable ACM*** includes any material, except for a Category I non-friable ACM, which contains more than one-percent asbestos and cannot be reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry.

**OSHA** –

OSHA requires all suspect materials to be analyzed by layer, even materials such as drywall/joint compound, which may sometimes be composited per the EPA. If any layer contains asbestos in a concentration >1%, the material is considered an ACM.

OSHA has a classification system (I thru IV) for ACM depending on the type of material and the disturbance as follows:

- ***Class I*** work is defined as activities involving the removal of ACM or presumed ACM (PACM) that is thermal system insulation (TSI) and surfacing materials.
- ***Class II*** activities involve removal of ACM/PACM other than TSI or surfacing material.
- ***Class III*** work includes repair and maintenance operations which are likely to disturb ACM/PACM.
- ***Class IV'*** work includes maintenance and custodial activities during which employees contact but do not disturb ACM/PACM.

Materials where asbestos is detected, but where point counting is conducted and determined that the concentration is ≤1% asbestos, are not considered to be ACM by EPA or OSHA. However, these materials are considered unclassified asbestos work per OSHA. Some OSHA work control practices and prohibitions will still apply, with the extent depending on whether the worker's exposure to airborne asbestos exceeds the OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL).

Additional details of the OSHA asbestos regulations related to the construction industry can be found in 29 CFR part 1926.1101.

**Asbestos Survey Conclusions and Recommendations**

**Asbestos was not detected in the suspect materials identified and tested during this investigation.**

Should suspect materials not sampled as part of this survey be discovered during the demolition, they must be treated as ACM until sampling by a Florida licensed asbestos consultant and PLM analysis prove otherwise.

It should be noted that a Notice of Asbestos Renovation or Demolition form is required to be filed with the appropriate district office of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) at least ten business days prior to starting demolition of a structure, even if no ACM was identified within the building or if ACM is removed prior to demolition. During demolition activities, at least one asbestos trained employee should be on-site, even if no ACM was identified during the building survey or the identified ACM has been removed. This person should have the authority to stop the work if additional suspect materials are discovered or the contractor is not performing the work in accordance with the NESHAP requirements.

**LEAD PAINT SURVEY**

The lead paint survey was conducted in general accordance with the sampling procedures found in the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Developments (HUD) Publication: Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing, 2012 Edition.

**Lead Paint XRF Testing**

The EPA and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) define a LBP as any coating having 1.0 milligram per square centimeter ($mg/cm^2$) or greater lead when tested by an X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) device or 0.5% lead by weight by laboratory analysis of paint chip samples. For this survey, XRF readings were collected from representative surface coatings. XRF field-testing was performed with the Viken Detection, Model Pb200i X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Analyzer. The use of a portable, non-destructive testing device is advantageous when numerous tests must be performed because of its brief testing time and relatively low cost compared to laboratory methods.

XRF test data, including calibration checks against standards, and confirmation paint-chip samples was recorded on an inspection worksheet(s) to generate a permanent record of the field findings.

Placing the scanner on the test surface and exposing the lead paint film to gamma radiation collects XRF values. XRF analyzers are usually capable of penetrating up to 25 layers of paint to determine lead content. At the conclusion of each test, the shutter is closed and the display on the control console shows the lead concentration in $mg/cm^2$ for manual tabulation.

The accuracy and precision of any measurement is determined by the length of each test, instrument calibration checks against known standards or control blocks, measurement conditions, and mathematical laws of random error. Even when XRF equipment is properly operated within the manufacturer's specification, unusual substrates, paint additives, uneven paint applications, electrical fields, lead components in wall cavities, and many other variables may cause significant fluctuations in apparent test values. Due to the limitations and inherent problems associated with XRF field-testing, confirmation sampling and assessment of XRF data is recommended before major abatement activities are started.

**Lead Paint Testing Results**

**A total of 56 XRF readings were collected from various components. In addition, three (3) calibration checks were taken before and during XRF testing. None (0) of the XRF readings indicated lead concentrations equal to or in excess of 1.0 $mg/cm^2$. See the attached LBP Survey XRF Testing Log for the components tested, location and XRF reading results.**

**Lead Paint Regulatory Guidelines**

In 1978, the Consumer Product Safety Commission banned the sale of lead-based paint to consumers, and its application to areas where consumers have direct access to painted surfaces. As a result of this ban, buildings painted prior to 1978 are suspected of containing leaded paint.

**LBP Definition –**

The EPA and HUD defines "lead-based paint" as any "paint, surface coating that contains lead equal to or exceeding one milligram per square centimeter (1.0 $mg/cm^2$) or 0.5% lead by weight."

**EPA – Renovation, Repair and Painting Program**

EPA's Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (RRP Rule) requires that firms performing renovation, repair, and painting projects that disturb lead-based paint in homes, child care facilities and pre-schools built before 1978 have their firm certified by EPA (or an EPA authorized state), use certified renovators who are trained by EPA-approved training providers and follow lead-safe work practices.

**OSHA –**

The current OSHA standard (29 CFR 1926.62) for lead exposure in construction has a permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air (50 $\mu g/m^3$), measured as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA). As with all OSHA health standards, when the PEL is exceeded, the hierarchy of controls requires employers to institute feasible engineering and work practice controls as the primary means to reduce and maintain employee exposures to levels at or below the PEL. When all feasible engineering and work practice controls have been implemented but have proven inadequate to meet the PEL, employers must nonetheless implement these controls and must supplement them with appropriate respiratory protection. The employer also must ensure that employees wear the respiratory protection provided when it is required.

**HUD –**

The *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (2012 Edition)* enforce HUD's vision to reduce hazards in housing in a cost-effective manner while protecting the health of children. These guidelines are used by those who are required to identify and control lead paint hazards, as well as property owners, landlords, and child-care center operators. Helpful advice on renovations in older housing, lead-based paint inspections and risk assessments, and where to go for help can be found in the guidelines. The guidelines also outline what users have to do to meet requirements and recommendations; identify training – and if applicable, certification – required for people who conduct the work; and describe how the work should be done.

The guidelines complement regulations that have been issued by HUD, the EPA, and OSHA.

**Lead Paint Survey Conclusions and Recommendations**

Lead was not detected above the regulatory limit for a LBP, however detectable levels of lead were found. Please note that OSHA regulations, 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1926.62, applies to activities involving

disturbance of coatings containing lead in any concentration. This OSHA regulation governs workers exposure to lead paint concentrations in any amount. It is possible for paints containing less than 1.0 mg/cm$^2$ lead by XRF testing or less than 0.50% lead by laboratory analysis of paint chip samples to cause worker exposures above the OSHA Action Level (AL) 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air (30 ug/m$^3$) averaged over an 8-hour period or Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 50 ug/m$^3$ averaged over an 8-hour period depending on the type of work being performed.

A case by case assessment of each construction activity should be conducted to determine which components should be abated prior to disturbance. The assessment should include an evaluation of the type of work that will be conducted (i.e. drilling, sawing, demolition, repainting etc.), the concentration of lead detected in the painted surface, and the results of any available prior negative exposure air monitoring data. Contractors should follow these regulations when working with lead painted components and avoid activities (sanding, torch cutting, grinding, abrading) which could produce lead fume or respirable dust.

**WARRANTY**

The information contained in this report is based upon the data furnished by the Client and observations and test results provided by PSI. These observations and results are time dependent, are subject to changing site conditions, and revisions to Federal, State and local regulations.

PSI warrants that these findings have been promulgated after being prepared in general accordance with generally accepted practices in the asbestos and/or lead-based paint testing and abatement industries. PSI also recognizes that raw laboratory test data are not usually sufficient to make all abatement and management decisions.

This report was prepared pursuant to the contract PSI has with Escambia County Facilitates Management Department. That contractual relationship included an exchange of information about the subject site that was unique and between PSI and its client and serves as the basis upon which this report was prepared. Because of the importance of the communication between PSI and its client, reliance or any use of this report by anyone other than Escambia County Facilitates Management Department, for whom it was prepared, is prohibited and therefore not foreseeable to PSI.

Reliance or use by any such third party without explicit authorization in the report does not make said third party a third-party beneficiary to PSI's contract with Escambia County Facilitates Management Department. Any such unauthorized reliance on or use of this report, including any of its information or conclusions, will be at third party's risk. For the same reasons, no warranties or representations, expressed or implied in this report, are made to any such third party.

No other warranties are implied or expressed.

**UNIDENTIFIABLE CONDITIONS**

This report is necessarily limited to the conditions observed and to the information available at the time of the work. Due to the nature of the work, there is a possibility that there may exist conditions which could not be identified within the scope of work or which were not apparent at the time of our site work. This report is also limited to information available from the client at the time it was conducted. The report may not represent all conditions at the subject site as it only reflects the information gathered from specific locations.

PSI appreciates the opportunity to have been of service to you. If you have any questions regarding our findings, please do not hesitate to give us a call.

Sincerely,
**PROFESSIONAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES, INC.**

John C. Harris
Project Industrial Hygienist
IH & IAQ Environmental Services

Jeremy Jernigan, CIH, CSP, CHMM
Florida Licensed Asbestos Consultant
License No. AX73

Attachments: Asbestos Analytical Results/Bulk Sample Logs/Chain of Custodies
XRF Testing Results
Inspector Certifications

# REPORT OF BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS FOR ASBESTOS

**TESTED FOR:** PSI, Inc
175 South A Street
Pensacola, FL 32502
Attn: John Harris

**Project ID:** 07833625
2251 & 2257 N Palafox St

**Date Received:** 12/19/2022 **Date Completed:** 12/28/2022 **Date Reported:** 12/28/2022

**Analyst:** Lori Huss **Work Order:** 2212319 

| Client ID | Lab ID (Layer) | Sample Description (Color, Texture, Etc.) *Analyst's Comment* | Asbestos Content (Percent and Type) | Non-asbestos Fibers (Percent and Type) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | 001A | (1) Purple, Floor Tile, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| | | (2) Transparent, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 02 | 002A | (1) Purple, Floor Tile, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| | | (2) Transparent, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 03 | 003A | (1) White, Floor Tile, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| | | (2) Yellow, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 04 | 004A | (1) White, Floor Tile, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| | | (2) Yellow, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 05 | 005A | (1) Gray, Floor Tile, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| | | (2) Yellow, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 06 | 006A | (1) Gray, Floor Tile, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| | | (2) Yellow, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 07 | 007A | (1) Gray, Mastic, Homogeneous *Cementitious* | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 08 | 008A | (1) Gray, Mastic, Homogeneous *Cementitious* | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 09 | 009A | (1) Gray, Grout, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 10 | 010A | (1) Gray, Grout, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |

Quantitation is based on a visual estimation of the relative area of bulk sample components, unless otherwise noted in the "Comments" section of this report. The results are valid only for the item tested as received. This report may not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. Method used: E.P.A. Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples (EPA 600/M4-82-020). Polarized Light Microscopy is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-friable organically bound materials. Quantitative Transmission Electron Microscopy is currently the only method that can be used to determine if the material can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing. Samples will be disposed of within 30 days unless notified in writing by the client. No part of this report may reproduced, except in full, without written permission of the laboratory. The reporting limit is 1% by weight. NVLAP Lab Code 101350-0.

**Respectfully submitted,**
**PSI, Inc.**

Cathy McNamee

**Approved Signatory**
**Cathy McNamee**

| Client ID | Lab ID (Layer) | Sample Description (Color, Texture, Etc.) *Analyst's Comment* | Asbestos Content (Percent and Type) | Non-asbestos Fibers (Percent and Type) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 011A | (1) Gray, Cove Base, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| | | (2) Yellow, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 12 | 012A | (1) Gray, Cove Base, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| | | (2) Yellow, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 13 | 013A | (1) White, Drywall, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 15% Cellulose Fiber |
| | | (2) White, Joint Compound, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 14 | 014A | (1) White, Drywall, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 15% Cellulose Fiber |
| | | (2) White, Joint Compound, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 15 | 015A | (1) White, Drywall, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 15% Cellulose Fiber |
| | | (2) White, Joint Compound, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 16 | 016A | (1) White, Drywall, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 15% Cellulose Fiber |
| | | (2) White, Joint Compound, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 17 | 017A | (1) White, Plaster, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| | | (2) Tan, Plaster, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 18 | 018A | (1) White, Plaster, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| | | (2) Tan, Plaster, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 19 | 019A | (1) White, Plaster, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| | | (2) Tan, Plaster, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 20 | 020A | (1) White, Ceiling Tile, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 10% Cellulose Fiber<br>90% Fibrous Glass |
| 21 | 021A | (1) White, Ceiling Tile, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 10% Cellulose Fiber<br>90% Fibrous Glass |
| 22 | 022A | (1) White, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 5% Wollastonite<br>40% Fibrous Glass |
| 23 | 023A | (1) White, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 5% Wollastonite<br>40% Fibrous Glass |

Quantitation is based on a visual estimation of the relative area of bulk sample components, unless otherwise noted in the "Comments" section of this report. The results are valid only for the item tested as received. This report may not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. Method used: E.P.A. Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples (EPA 600/M4-82-020). Polarized Light Microscopy is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-friable organically bound materials. Quantitative Transmission Electron Microscopy is currently the only method that can be used to determine if the material can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing. Samples will be disposed of within 30 days unless notified in writing by the client. No part of this report may reproduced, except in full, without written permission of the laboratory. The reporting limit is 1% by weight. NVLAP Lab Code 101350-0.

**Respectfully submitted,**
**PSI, Inc.**

Cathy McNamee

**Approved Signatory**
**Cathy McNamee**

| Client ID | Lab ID (Layer) | Sample Description (Color, Texture, Etc.) *Analyst's Comment* | Asbestos Content (Percent and Type) | Non-asbestos Fibers (Percent and Type) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 024A | (1) White, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 5% Wollastonite<br>40% Fibrous Glass |
| 25 | 025A | (1) White, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 5% Wollastonite<br>40% Fibrous Glass |
| 26 | 026A | (1) White, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 5% Wollastonite<br>40% Fibrous Glass |
| 27 | 027A | (1) Green, Caulking, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 28 | 028A | (1) Green, Caulking, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 29 | 029A | (1) Green, Caulking, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 30 | 030A | (1) Green, Caulking, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 31 | 031A | (1) Gray, Concrete, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 32 | 032A | (1) Gray, Concrete, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 33 | 033A | (1) White, Caulking, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 34 | 034A | (1) White, Caulking, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 35 | 035A | (1) White, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 36 | 036A | (1) White, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 37 | 037A | (1) Black, Roof Core, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 25% Synthetic Fiber |
| 38 | 038A | (1) Black, Roof Core, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 25% Synthetic Fiber |
| 39 | 039A | (1) Black, Caulking, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 40 | 040A | (1) Black, Caulking, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 41 | 041A | (1) Gray, Concrete, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 42 | 042A | (1) Gray, Concrete, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |

Quantitation is based on a visual estimation of the relative area of bulk sample components, unless otherwise noted in the "Comments" section of this report. The results are valid only for the item tested as received. This report may not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. Method used: E.P.A. Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples (EPA 600/M4-82-020). Polarized Light Microscopy is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-friable organically bound materials. Quantitative Transmission Electron Microscopy is currently the only method that can be used to determine if the material can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing. Samples will be disposed of within 30 days unless notified in writing by the client. No part of this report may reproduced, except in full, without written permission of the laboratory. The reporting limit is 1% by weight. NVLAP Lab Code 101350-0.

**Respectfully submitted,**
**PSI, Inc.**

Cathy McNamee

**Approved Signatory**
**Cathy McNamee**

| Client ID | Lab ID (Layer) | Sample Description (Color, Texture, Etc.) *Analyst's Comment* | Asbestos Content (Percent and Type) | Non-asbestos Fibers (Percent and Type) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | 043A | (1) White, Drywall, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 15% Cellulose Fiber |
| | | (2) White, Joint Compound, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 44 | 044A | (1) White, Drywall, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 15% Cellulose Fiber |
| | | (2) White, Joint Compound, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 45 | 045A | (1) White, Ceiling Tile, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 35% Cellulose Fiber<br>35% Fibrous Glass |
| 46 | 046A | (1) White, Ceiling Tile, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | 35% Cellulose Fiber<br>35% Fibrous Glass |
| 47 | 047A | (1) White, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 48 | 048A | (1) White, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 49 | 049A | (1) Gray, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |
| 50 | 050A | (1) Gray, Mastic, Homogeneous | **NO ASBESTOS DETECTED** | None Reported |

**Report Notes:** **(PT) Point Count Results**



**Respectfully submitted,**
**PSI, Inc.**

Cathy McNamee

**Approved Signatory**
**Cathy McNamee**

## ASBESTOS SURVEY BULK SAMPLE LOG

| Client: | Date: 12/16/22 |
|---|---|
| Client Address: | Collected By: Harris |
| Project Site: 2251 N Palafox | Project No.: 07833625 |

| Sample Number | Sample Location and Description | | Friable (Y/N) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 01 | Rm 108 | 12" FT w/mastic | |
| 02 | " | " | |
| 03 | Rm 111A | 12" FT w/ Mastic | |
| 04 | " | " | |
| 05 | Rm 135 | 12" FT w/Mastic | |
| 06 | 136 | " | |
| 07 | Basement throughout | CT Mastic | |
| 08 | " | " | |
| 09 | Basement throughout | CT Grout | |
| 10 | " | " | |
| 11 | 1st FL Offices | Covebase w/Mastic | |
| 12 | " | " | |
| 13 | 1st FL throughout | Drywall System | |
| 14 | " | " | |
| 15 | ~~2nd FL~~ Basement throughout | Drywall System | |
| 16 | " | " | |
| 17 | Basement | Plaster Walls | |
| 18 | " | " | |
| 19 | " | " | |
| 20 | 1st FL | 2x Pinhole Ceiling tile | |
| 21 | Basement | " | |
| 22 | Basement Mech | AHU Duct Mastic | |
| 23 | " | " | |
| 24 | " | " | |
| 25 | " | " | |
| 26 | " | " | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

## ASBESTOS SURVEY BULK SAMPLE LOG

| | |
|---|---|
| Client: | Date: 12/16/22 |
| Client Address: | Collected By: Harris |
| Project Site: 2251 N Palafox | Project No.: 07833625 |

| Sample Number | Sample Location and Description | Friable (Y/N) |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | Ext. Window \ Caulking | |
| 28 | " \ | |
| 29 | Ext. Door \ Caulking | |
| 30 | " \ " | |
| 31 | Foundation \ Concrete | |
| 32 | " \ " | |
| 33 | Ext. Cube Window \ Caulking | |
| 34 | " \ " | |
| 35 | Roof Penetration \ Mastic | |
| 36 | " \ " | |
| 37 | Roof Built up \ Core | |
| 38 | " \ " | |

## ASBESTOS SURVEY BULK SAMPLE LOG

| Client: | Date: 12/16/22 |
|---|---|
| Client Address: | Collected By: Harris |
| Project Site: 1257 N Palafox | Project No.: 07833625 |

| Sample Number | Sample Location and Description | Friable (Y/N) |
|---|---|---|
| 39 | Ext. Door \| Caulking | |
| 40 | " \| " | |
| 41 | Foundation \| Concrete | |
| 42 | " \| " | |
| 43 | Throughout \| Drywall System | |
| 44 | " \| " | |
| 45 | Throughout \| 2x Pinhole Ceiling Tile | |
| 46 | " \| " | |
| 47 | Mech Rm HVAC \| Mastic White | |
| 48 | " \| " | |
| 49 | Mech Rm HVAC \| Mastic Gray | |
| 50 | " \| " | |

# CHAIN OF CUSTODY - ASB/LEAD/IH

22122319

| Project Information | |
|---|---|
| Project Name: | 2251 & 2257 North Palafox Street |
| Project No: | 07833625 |
| PO Number: | |
| Sample Date: | 12/16/22 |

psi Information To Build On
Engineering • Consulting • Testing

IH Laboratory
850 Poplar Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15220
412-922-4001 ext. 228/425

| Send Results To: | |
|---|---|
| Company: | PSI, Inc. |
| Attn: | John Harris |
| Address: | 175 South A Street, Pensacola, FL 32502 |
| Telephone: | 850-434-1000 |
| Email: | john.harris@intertek.com |

| Send Invoice To: | |
|---|---|
| Company: | PSI - Pensacola |
| Attn: | |
| Address: | |
| Telephone: | |
| Email: | |

| Requested Turnaround Time: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Same Day | 1-2 Day | 3-5 Day | Requested Date: |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | |

| Stop at First Positive | |
|---|---|
| Y | N |
| ☑ | ☐ |

| Laboratory Use Only | Y | N |
|---|---|---|
| All Samples In Acceptable Condition: | ☐ | ☐ |
| Comments: | | |
| Shipping Charges Apply: | ☐ | ☐ |

**Parameter**

| Sample ID: | Number of Samples | PLM Bulk | Point Count (400) | Point Count (1000) | Lead Wipe | Lead Air | Lead Soil | Lead Paint Chip | Lead TCLP | PCM | PCM "B Rules" | TEM AHERA | TEM 7402 | TEM Chatfield | TEM Vacuum | TEM Wipe | NY PLM Friable/NOB | NY TEM NOB | NY SOF-V | Total Nuisance Dust | Respirable Dust | Cadmium | Zinc | Total Chromium | Other: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01-50 | 50 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Relinquished by | Date/Time | Received by | Date/Time |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 12/16/22/ 1600 | | 12/19/22 |
| | | | 9L |

| Analyst Name: | | Analyst Signature: | |
|---|---|---|---|

| *Special Instructions / Comments:* | |
|---|---|

## LBP SURVEY XRF TESTING LOG

| Client: Escambia County Facilities | | Date: 12/21/22 | | Page 1 of 2 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XRF Serial No.: 4052 | | Inspector: Harris | | | |
| Project Site: 2251 N. Palafox St. | | Project No.: 07833625 | | | |
| Sample Number | Component Description | Component Location | BGS | PC | XRF Reading ($mg/cm^2$) |
| - | RMD 1.0 $mg/cm^2$ Reference Test Block | Parking Area | W | I | 1.0 |
| - | RMD 1.0 $mg/cm^2$ Reference Test Block | Parking Area | W | I | 1.0 |
| - | RMD 1.0 $mg/cm^2$ Reference Test Block | Parking Area | W | I | 1.0 |
| 01 | White Wall North | Court Room | GB | I | 0.0 |
| 02 | White Wall West | Court Room | GB | I | -0.1 |
| 03 | Off-White Door West | Court Room | M | I | 0.1 |
| 04 | Off-White Door Frame West | Court Room | M | I | 0.4 |
| 05 | White Wall West | Lobby | GB | I | 0.0 |
| 06 | White Wall North | Lobby | GB | I | -0.1 |
| 07 | Green Door East | Front Entrance Interior | M | I | 0.0 |
| 08 | Green Door Frame | Front Entrance Interior | M | I | -0.1 |
| 09 | White Wall North | Room 116 | GB | I | 0.0 |
| 10 | Tan Door Frame West | Room 116 | M | I | -0.1 |
| 11 | White Wall East | Room 106 | GB | I | 0.0 |
| 12 | Tab Door Frame East | Room 106 | M | I | 0.1 |
| 13 | Green Window Frame West | Room 106 | M | I | 0.0 |
| 14 | Off-White Door North | North Hallway | M | I | 0.1 |
| 15 | Off-White Door Frame North | North Hallway | M | I | 0.0 |
| 16 | White Wall East | Room 105 | CT | I | 0.1 |
| 17 | White Wall West | Room 132 | GB | I | 0.0 |
| 18 | Tan Door Frame North | Room 132 | GB | I | -0.1 |
| 19 | White Wall West | Room 129 | GB | I | 0.1 |
| 20 | Tan Door Frame North | Room 129 | M | I | 0.1 |
| 21 | Green Window Frame South | Room 129 | M | I | 0.0 |
| 22 | White Column | Room 125 | GB | I | -0.1 |

PC = Paint Condition: I = Intact, D = Deteriorated
BGS = Background Substrate: W = Wood, M = Metal, C = Concrete, CB = Concrete Block, GB = Gypsum Board, B = Brick, P = Plaster, CT = Ceramic Tile

## LBP SURVEY XRF TESTING LOG

| Client: Escambia County Facilities | | Date: 12/21/22 | | Page 2 of 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XRF Serial No.: 4052 | | Inspector: Harris | | | |
| Project Site: 2251 N. Palafox St. | | Project No.: 07833625 | | | |
| Sample Number | Component Description | Component Location | BGS | PC | XRF Reading ($mg/cm^2$) |
| 23 | Tan Door Frame East | Room 125 | M | I | -0.1 |
| 24 | Tan Door Frame South | Room 124 | M | I | 0.1 |
| 25 | Green Door North | Central Stairwell | M | I | 0.1 |
| 26 | Green Door Frame North | Central Stairwell | M | I | -0.1 |
| 27 | White Column North | Central Stairwell | C | I | 0.1 |
| 28 | Off-White Door West | Room 044 | M | I | 0.0 |
| 29 | Off-White Door Frame West | Room 044 | M | I | 0.1 |
| 30 | Off-White Wall South | Basement Hallway | P | I | 0.4 |
| 31 | White Wall West | Room 040 | GB | I | 0.1 |
| 32 | Tan Door Frame North | Room 040 | M | I | -0.1 |
| 33 | White Wall South | Room 031 | CT | I | 0.0 |
| 34 | White Wall South | Room 030 | CT | I | -0.2 |
| 35 | White Wall West | West Stairwell | CB | I | -0.3 |
| 36 | White Wall North | Room 019 | GB | I | 0.0 |
| 37 | Tan Door Frame East | Room 019 | M | I | 0.0 |
| 38 | White Wall West | Room 011 | GB | I | 0.2 |
| 39 | Tan Door Frame East | Room 011 | M | I | 0.0 |
| 40 | Green Door West | West Exterior | M | I | 0.0 |
| 41 | Green Door Frame West | West Exterior | M | I | 0.1 |
| 42 | Green Door South | South Exterior | M | I | 0.3 |
| 43 | Green Door Frame South | South Exterior | M | I | 0.4 |
| 44 | Green Door East | East Exterior | M | I | -0.1 |
| 45 | Green Door Frame East | East Exterior | M | I | -0.1 |
| 46 | Green Window Frame East | East Exterior | M | I | -0.1 |
| | | | | | |

PC = Paint Condition: I = Intact, D = Deteriorated
BGS = Background Substrate: W = Wood, M = Metal, C = Concrete, CB = Concrete Block, GB = Gypsum Board, B = Brick, P = Plaster, CT = Ceramic Tile

## LBP SURVEY XRF TESTING LOG

| Client: Escambia County Facilities | | Date: 12/21/22 | | Page 3 of 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XRF Serial No.: 4052 | | Inspector: Harris | | | |
| Project Site: 2257 N. Palafox St. | | Project No.: 07833625 | | | |
| Sample Number | Component Description | Component Location | BGS | PC | XRF Reading ($mg/cm^2$) |
| - | RMD 1.0 $mg/cm^2$ Reference Test Block | Parking Area | W | I | 1.0 |
| - | RMD 1.0 $mg/cm^2$ Reference Test Block | Parking Area | W | I | 1.0 |
| - | RMD 1.0 $mg/cm^2$ Reference Test Block | Parking Area | W | I | 1.0 |
| 47 | White Wall South | Entrance Hallway | GB | I | 0.0 |
| 48 | Tan Door Frame South | Entrance Hallway | M | I | 0.0 |
| 49 | Green Support Column West | Mechanical Room | M | I | 0.1 |
| 50 | Tan Door West | Entrance | M | I | 0.1 |
| 51 | Tan Door Frame West | Entrance | M | I | 0.0 |
| 52 | Tan Door Frame North | Room 110A | M | I | 0.1 |
| 53 | White Wall North | Room 110A | GB | I | -0.1 |
| 54 | White Wall West | Room 111 | GB | I | -0.3 |
| 55 | Green Door West | West Exterior | M | I | 0.1 |
| 56 | Green Door Frame West | West Exterior | M | I | 0.3 |
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PC = Paint Condition: I = Intact, D = Deteriorated
BGS = Background Substrate: W = Wood, M = Metal, C = Concrete, CB = Concrete Block, GB = Gypsum Board, B = Brick, P = Plaster, CT = Ceramic Tile

UF | TREEO Center
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

*Center for Training, Research and Education for Environmental Occupations*

certifies

# John C. Harris

Intertek - PSI 175 South A St. , Pensacola, FL 32502

**Having passed a 25-question exam with a score of 70% or higher has successfully met training requirements for**

## *Asbestos Refresher: Inspector*

FDBPR Asbestos Licensing Unit: Provider #0000995; Course #FL49-0004731 (½ Day; 3.40 Contact Hours)

**(Reaccreditation for Inspector under TSCA Title II/AHERA)**

***Conducted***

**08/02/2022**

**Certificate #: 230043-8930**
***Exam Date: 08/02/2022***
***EPA accreditation expires: 08/02/2023***
***Principal Instructor: Brian Duchene, PE, LAC***
***CEUs: .4***
***FBPR LAC: #0000995; Course #0004731***
***FBPE CEHs: #0004021; Course #0009083/Educational Institutions: 4 CEHs***

AP Campbell
Andrew Campbell, Director

University of Florida TREEO Center · 3900 SW 63 Blvd Gainesville FL 32608-3800 · 352.392.9570 · train@treeo.ufl.edu · www.treeo.ufl.edu

# The Environmental Institute

## John Harris

Social Security Number - XXX-XX-5509
Intertek-PSI - 5656 Heatherton Road, Milton, FL 32570

*Has completed 8 hours of coursework and satisfactorily passed the hands-on skills assessment and an examination that meets training criteria in accordance with requirements for Lead-Based Paint Activities in Target Housing and Child-Occupied Facilities as regulated by Georgia DNR/EPD Chapter 391-3-24 and U. S. EPA TSCA 40 CFR Part 745 for the refresher course titled*

## Lead Inspector Refresher

December 15, 2021
Course Date

2007
Certificate Number

December 15, 2021
Examination Date

December 14, 2023
Georgia Expiration Date

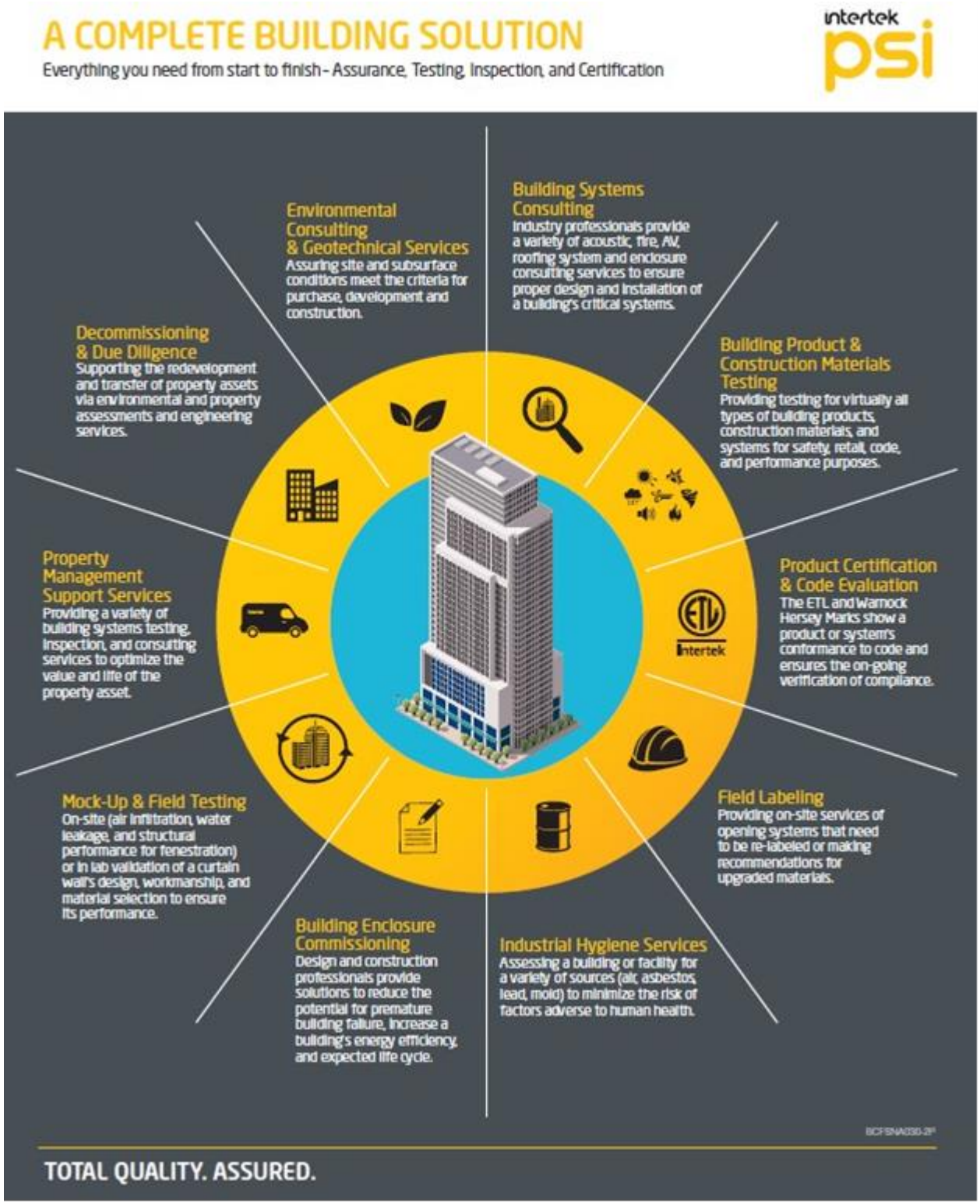
December 14, 2024
EPA Expiration Date

Bonnie B. Maumas- Principal Instructor


**(Approved by the ABIH Certification Maintenance Committee for 1 CM point - Approval #11-584)**

**(State of Georgia Accredited - Certification No. 20-0799-006SR - September 21, 1999)**

**TEI - 1395 S. Marietta Parkway SE - Building 100, Suite 124 - Marietta, GA 30067**
**Phone: 770-427-3600 - Website: www.tei-atl.com**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Environmental Consulting & Geotechnical Services
Assuring site and subsurface conditions meet the criteria for purchase, development and construction.
Building Systems Consulting
Industry professionals provide a variety of acoustic, fire, AV, roofing system and enclosure consulting services to ensure proper design and installation of a building's critical systems.
Decommissioning & Due Diligence
Supporting the redevelopment and transfer of property assets via environmental and property assessments and engineering services.
Building Product & Construction Materials Testing
Providing testing for virtually all types of building products, construction materials, and systems for safety, retail, code, and performance purposes.
Property Management Support Services
Providing a variety of building systems testing, inspection, and consulting services to optimize the value and life of the property asset.
Product Certification & Code Evaluation
The ETL and Warnock Hersey Marks show a product or system's conformance to code and ensures the on-going verification of compliance.
Intertek
Mock-Up & Field Testing
On-site (air infiltration, water leakage, and structural performance for fenestration) or in lab validation of a curtain wall's design, workmanship, and material selection to ensure its performance.
Field Labeling
Providing on-site services of opening systems that need to be re-labeled or making recommendations for upgraded materials.
Building Enclosure Commissioning
Design and construction professionals provide solutions to reduce the potential for premature building failure, increase a building's energy efficiency, and expected life cycle.
Industrial Hygiene Services
Assessing a building or facility for a variety of sources (air, asbestos, lead, mold) to minimize the risk of factors adverse to human health.
TOTAL QUALITY. ASSURED.