

Appendix B

LIMITED ASBESTOS SURVEY REPORT – BUILDING 28

APPENDIX B

LIMITED ASBESTOS SURVEY REPORT

**Building 28 Roof
Malcom Randall VA Medical Center
1601 SW Archer Road
Gainesville, Florida 32608-1197**

GLE Project No.: 16950-00374

Prepared for:

**Toland Mizell Molnar, LLC
590 Means Street NW, Ste 200
Atlanta, GA 30318**

March 2016

Prepared by:



8659 Baypine Road, Suite 306, Jacksonville, FL 32256
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March 31, 2016

Toland Mizell Molnar, LLC
590 Means Street NW, Ste 200
Atlanta, GA 30318

**RE: Limited Asbestos Survey Report
Building 28 Roof
Malcom Randall VA Medical Center
1601 SW Archer Road
Gainesville, Florida 32608-1197**

GLE Project No.: 16950-00374

Dear Mr. Boggs:

GLE Associates, Inc. (GLE) performed a limited survey for asbestos-containing materials (ACM) on March 17, 2016, at the Malcom Randall VA Medical Center, located in Gainesville, Florida. The survey was performed by Mr. Michael D. Harrell with GLE. This report outlines the sampling and testing procedures, and presents the results along with our conclusions and recommendations.

GLE appreciates the opportunity to serve as your consultant on this project. If you should have any questions, or if we can be of further service, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,
GLE Associates, Inc.



Michael D. Harrell
Environmental Scientist



Robert B. Greene, PE, PG, CIH, LEED AP
President
Asbestos Consultant, EA 0000009

MDH/RBG/lr

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GLE Associates, Inc.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this limited survey was to identify accessible asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) and their general locations within Building 28 of the Malcom Randall VA Medical Center, located at 1601 SW Archer Road in Gainesville, Florida. The scope of the survey was limited to the roof of Building 28. The survey was conducted pursuant to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP, 40 CFR 61) requirements, associated with the scheduled renovation plans. The survey was performed on March 17, 2016, by Mr. Michael D. Harrell, an Environmental Protection Agency/Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (EPA/AHERA) accredited inspector. The scope of this survey did not include demolition of any building components, evaluation of architectural plans, or removal cost estimating.

2.0 RESULTS

2.1 ASBESTOS SURVEY PROCEDURES

The limited survey was performed by visually observing accessible areas of the building. An EPA/AHERA accredited inspector performed the visual observations (refer to **Appendix B** for personnel qualifications).

After the overall visual survey was completed, representative sampling areas were determined. The surveyor delineated homogeneous areas of suspect materials and samples of each material were obtained, in general accordance with regulations as established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and NESHAP. The field surveyor determined sample locations based on previous experience. Both friable and non-friable materials were sampled. A friable material is one that can be crushed when dry by normal hand pressure. This survey did not include the demolition of building components to access suspect material.

After completion of the fieldwork, the samples were delivered to GLE's National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) accredited laboratory for analysis. The samples were analyzed by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) coupled with dispersion staining, in general accordance with EPA-600/R-93/116. Utilizing this procedure, the various asbestos minerals (chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, actinolite, tremolite, and anthophyllite) can be determined. The percentages of asbestos minerals in the samples were visually determined by the microscopist. Please note that the EPA designates all materials containing greater than 1% asbestos as an "asbestos-containing material" (ACM).

Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM) is defined as (a) Friable asbestos materials, (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 regulated by this subpart.

Category I and Category II non-friable ACM, as defined by the EPA:

- Category I non-friable ACM means asbestos containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, asphalt roofing products, and pliable sealants and mastics that are in good condition and not friable, containing more than 1 percent asbestos, as determined using the method specified in Appendix E, Subpart E, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, PLM.
- Category II non-friable ACM means any material, excluding Category I non-friable ACM, containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the methods specified in Appendix E, Subpart E, 40 CFR Part 763 Section 1, PLM that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

2.2 IDENTIFIED SUSPECT ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS

A total of eighteen (18) samples of suspect building materials were collected from the facility during the survey, representing six (6) different homogeneous areas. The results of the laboratory analyses are included in **Appendix A**, and approximate sample locations and the approximate extent to which ACM was observed to be present are indicated on the Asbestos Location Plan in **Appendix C**. Photographs of the various materials sampled are included in **Appendix D**.

A summary of the homogenous sampling areas of suspect ACM determined to be present is outlined in the following table:

TABLE 2.2-1: SUMMARY OF HOMOGENEOUS SAMPLING AREAS BUILDING 28 ROOF MALCOM RANDALL VA MEDICAL CENTER – GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA							
HA #	HOMOGENEOUS MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	HOMOGENEOUS MATERIAL LOCATION	FRIABILITY (F/NF)	% ASBESTOS*	# OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	ACM CATEGORY
M-01	White Roof Membrane	In-Ground Roof	NF	ND	3	NIS	NA
M-02	Roof Pads	In-Ground Roof	NF	ND	3	NIS	NA
M-03	Wall Coating	Concrete Walls Surrounding In-Ground Roof	NF	ND	3	NIS	NA
M-04	White Caulk	Edge of Roof at Concrete Walls	NF	10% C	3	150 LF	CAT. I
RF-01	White Membrane Flashing	Perimeter and South Equipment	NF	ND	3	NIS	NA
RF-02	Asphalt Flashing	Northwest Equipment	NF	ND	3	NIS	NA

ASBESTOS CONTENT Expressed as percent	* = The facility owner has the option of point-counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM) those RACM whose asbestos content is less than 10% in order to more accurately determine the asbestos content therein.						
	PC = Results based on Point-Count analysis						
FRIABILITY	F = Friable Material	NF = Non-Friable Material					
ACM CATEGORY	RACM = Regulated ACM	CAT I = Category I non-friable ACM					
ABBREVIATIONS:	NA = Not Applicable	ND = None Detected					A = Amosite
	HA = Homogeneous Area	SF = Square Feet					CF = Cubic Feet

3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 GENERAL

Asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) were identified in the scope of this survey. General and specific conclusions and recommendations are provided below.

The EPA, OSHA and the State of Florida have promulgated regulations dealing with asbestos. For commercial building owners, the EPA NESHAP (40 CFR 61) regulations require removal of RACM, prior to conducting activities which might disturb the material. They also deal with notification, handling and disposal of asbestos.

No homogenous areas of suspect RACM were determined to contain less than 10% asbestos by PLM analysis. According to the NESHAP, when the asbestos content of a bulk sample of suspect RACM is determined to be less than 10% by PLM visual estimation, you may:

1. Assume the amount to be greater than 1% and treat the material as asbestos-containing; or
2. Conduct confirmatory verification by point-counting. Note, the results obtained by point-counting are considered the definitive analytical result.

The EPA recommends that an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Program be developed for any facilities with ACM, and this Program should address all ACM (known and/or assumed) present. The O&M Program establishes notification and training requirements along with special procedures for working around the ACM. The O&M Program would remain in effect until all asbestos is removed.

Category I and Category II non-friable materials, as defined by the EPA, may remain within a facility during demolition with no potential cessation of work, provided they remain non-friable and the appropriate engineering controls (i.e., wet methods) are utilized, with the resulting waste disposed of as asbestos-containing waste. However, there is no guarantee that these materials will remain non-friable. If the materials become friable, then they are classified as RACM.

RACM, as defined by the EPA, must be removed prior to renovation or demolition activities that may disturb the materials.

The OSHA regulations deal with employee exposure to airborne asbestos fibers. The regulations restrict employee exposure, and require special monitoring, training and handling procedures when dealing with asbestos. Additionally, OSHA has regulations that may supersede the EPA regulations. In order to protect the worker, OSHA has established a permissible exposure limit (PEL), which limits employee exposure to airborne fiber concentrations. OSHA requires objective evidence that the PEL will not be exceeded, as justification that personal air monitoring and engineering controls will not be required. OSHA has also established rules requiring the containerization and labeling of asbestos waste.

The State regulations require that anyone involved in asbestos consulting activities be a licensed asbestos consultant and that anyone involved in asbestos abatement, with the exception of roofing materials, be a licensed asbestos abatement contractor.

3.2 SPECIFIC

White Caulk

This material is defined by the EPA as a Category I non-friable material. This material does not appear to present a significant issue, as observed, at the time of the survey. We recommend that the identified ACM be maintained as part of an O&M Program and periodically monitored for any changes in condition. Additionally, we recommend that a licensed asbestos abatement contractor properly remove and dispose of the ACM prior to conducting renovation activities that might disturb the ACM. However, Florida regulations do allow a properly trained and licensed roofing contractor to disturb asphalt roofing materials.

4.0 LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

As a result of previous renovations, there may be hidden materials, such as floor tile, sheet vinyl flooring, insulation, etc. These materials may be found in various areas hidden under existing flooring materials or in wall cavities. Any materials found during construction activities, either not addressed in this survey report, or similar to the ACM identified in this survey report should be assumed to be ACM until sampling and analysis documents otherwise.

Because of the hidden nature of many building components (i.e. within mechanical chases), it may be impossible to determine if all of the suspect building materials have been located and subsequently tested. Destructive testing in some instances is not a viable option. We cannot, therefore, guarantee that all potential ACM has been located. For the same reasons, estimates of quantities and/or conditions are subject to readily apparent situations, and our findings reflect this condition. We do warrant, however, that the investigations and methodology reflect our best efforts based upon the prevailing standard of care in the environmental industry.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has issued an interpretation regarding the testing of concrete flooring, walls and roofing materials, which states that “if concrete will be recycled or reused, the concrete must be sampled and analyzed for the presence of asbestos prior to the commencement of activities that may release asbestos fibers into the environment”, and that “all of the different layers or types of concrete in a sample must be analyzed, individually, using the method specified in Appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, with point-counting”, as applicable. Under the presumption that the Client will not be reusing/recycling the concrete, this additional sampling and analysis of concrete is not included with our scope of work. However, if requested by the Client, GLE will perform this work as an additional service.

The information contained in this report was prepared based upon specific parameters and regulations in force at the time of this report. The information herein is only for the specific use of the client and GLE. GLE accepts no responsibility for the use, interpretation, or reliance by other parties on the information contained herein, unless prior written authorization has been obtained from GLE.

APPENDIX B1

Analytical Results and Chain of Custody

SUMMARY OF BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

TMM; Building 28 Roof

16950-00374

Sample	Sample Type	Fiber Type	
M-01A	Roof Membrane	100%	Bitumen, Quartz, Calcite, Mica
M-01B	Roof Membrane	100%	Bitumen, Quartz, Calcite, Mica
M-01C-QC	Roof Membrane	100%	Bitumen, Quartz, Calcite, Mica
M-02A	Roof Pads	100%	Polymer, Quartz, Calcite, Clay, Mica
M-02B	Roof Pads	100%	Polymer, Quartz, Calcite, Clay, Mica
M-02C	Roof Pads	100%	Polymer, Quartz, Calcite, Clay, Mica
M-03A	Wall Coating	100%	Polymer, Quartz, Calcite, Clay, Mica
M-03B	Wall Coating	100%	Polymer, Quartz, Calcite, Clay, Mica
M-03C	Wall Coating	100%	Polymer, Quartz, Calcite, Clay, Mica
M-04A	White Caulk	100%	Polymer, Quartz, Calcite, Clay, Mica
M-04B	White Caulk	10% 90%	Chrysotile Asbestos Polymer, Quartz, Calcite, Clay, Mica
M-04C	White Caulk	Positive Stop/Sample not analyzed	
RF-01A-QC	Membrane Flashing	100%	Bitumen
RF-01B	Membrane Flashing	100%	Bitumen
RF-01C	Membrane Flashing	100%	Bitumen
RF-02A	Asphalt Flashing	100%	Bitumen

Analyst / Approved
Signatory:



Darryl Neldner

* Polarized Light Microscopy coupled with dispersion is the technique used for identification in accordance with EPA 600/M4-82-020, EPA 600/R-93/116, and NIOSH Method 9002.

** The percentage of each component is visually estimated. The result of this analysis relate only to the material tested. The report shall not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. (>1% greater than one percent, <1% less than one percent) QC - Sample reanalyzed for QA/QC.

*** This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory. GLE Report # 19622

Analysis performed by GLE Associates, Inc. NVLAP Code 102003-0, CO AL-17485, TX 30-0337

Feedback regarding laboratory performance should be addressed to lab@gleassociates.com.

Report Date: 3/22/2016

Page 1 of 2

SUMMARY OF BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS**TMM; Building 28 Roof**

16950-00374

Sample	Sample Type	Fiber Type	
RF-02B	Asphalt Flashing	100%	Bitumen
RF-02C	Asphalt Flashing	100%	Bitumen

Analyst / Approved
Signatory:

Darryl Neldner

* Polarized Light Microscopy coupled with dispersion is the technique used for identification in accordance with EPA 600/M4-82-020, EPA 600/R-93/116, and NIOSH Method 9002.

** The percentage of each component is visually estimated. The result of this analysis relate only to the material tested. The report shall not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. (>1% greater than one percent, <1% less than one percent) QC - Sample reanalyzed for QA/QC.


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Report Date: 3/22/2016

Page 2 of 2

CHAIN OF CUSTODY/SAMPLE TRANSMITTAL FORM		CLIENT: TMM	19222
 GLE Associates, Inc. 2228 NW 40 th Terrace, Suite C Gainesville, FL 32605 PHONE: (352) 335-6648 FAX: (352) 335-6187	PROJECT #: 16950-00374		
	PROJECT: Building 28 Roof		
	LABORATORY SENT TO: GLE Tampa		
		DATE: 03/17/16	
SAMPLE INFORMATION			
SAMPLE #	DESCRIPTION/ LOCATION	SAMPLE #	DESCRIPTION/ LOCATION
M-01A-C	Roof Membrane		
M-02A-C	Roof Pads		
M-03A-C	Wall Coating		
M-04A-C	White Caulk		
RF-01A-C	Membrane Flashing		
RF-02A-C	Asphalt Flashing		
IMPORTANT TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED:		18	
IMPORTANT POSITIVE STOP ANALYSIS:		Yes	
IMPORTANT CODE TYPE:		PLM4	
IMPORTANT E-MAIL RESULTS TO:		P. Zak, M. Harrell	

SAMPLE DUE DATE/TIME:

03/	24/	16
------------	------------	-----------

AM / PM

PACKAGED BY: Michael D. Harrell	SAMPLES RECEIVED BY: TN
DATE PACKAGED: 03/17/16	DATE:
METHOD OF TRANSMITTAL: FedEx	TIME:
TRANSMITTED BY: <i>Michael D. Harrell</i>	Comments: 3.18.16 M.D.

PAGE: 1 OF 1

APPENDIX B2

Personnel and Laboratory Certifications



STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

ASBESTOS LICENSING UNIT
1940 NORTH MONROE STREET
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-0783

(850) 487-1395

GLE ASSOCIATES INC
5405 CYPRESS CENTER DRIVE
SUITE 110
TAMPA FL 33609

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Our mission at the Department is: License Efficiently, Regulate Fairly. We constantly strive to serve you better so that you can serve your customers. Thank you for doing business in Florida, and congratulations on your new license!



DETACH HERE

RICK SCOTT, GOVERNOR

KEN LAWSON, SECRETARY

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION
ASBESTOS LICENSING UNIT

LICENSE NUMBER	
ZA0000034	

The ASBESTOS BUSINESS ORGANIZATION
Named below IS LICENSED
Under the provisions of Chapter 469 FS.
Expiration date: NOV 30, 2017

GLE ASSOCIATES INC
5405 CYPRESS CENTER DRIVE
SUITE 110
TAMPA FL 33609



ISSUED: 12/01/2015

DISPLAY AS REQUIRED BY LAW

SEQ # L1512010002475
Page 303 of 495



STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

ASBESTOS LICENSING UNIT
1940 NORTH MONROE STREET
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-0783

(850) 487-1395

GREENE, ROBERT BLAIR
GLE ASSOCIATES INC
4300 W CYPRESS STREET SUITE 400
TAMPA FL 33607

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Our mission at the Department is: License Efficiently, Regulate Fairly. We constantly strive to serve you better so that you can serve your customers. Thank you for doing business in Florida, and congratulations on your new license!



STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND
PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

EA0000009

ISSUED: 11/30/2014

ASBESTOS CONSULTANT - ENGINEER
GREENE, ROBERT BLAIR
GLE ASSOCIATES INC

IS LICENSED under the provisions of Ch.469 FS.
Expiration date : NOV 30, 2016 L1411300002420

DETACH HERE

RICK SCOTT, GOVERNOR

KEN LAWSON, SECRETARY

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION
ASBESTOS LICENSING UNIT

LICENSE NUMBER	
EA0000009	

The ASBESTOS CONSULTANT - ENGINEER
Named below IS LICENSED
Under the provisions of Chapter 469 FS.
Expiration date: NOV 30, 2016

GREENE, ROBERT BLAIR
GLE ASSOCIATES INC
4300 W. CYPRESS STREET
SUITE 400
TAMPA FL 33607





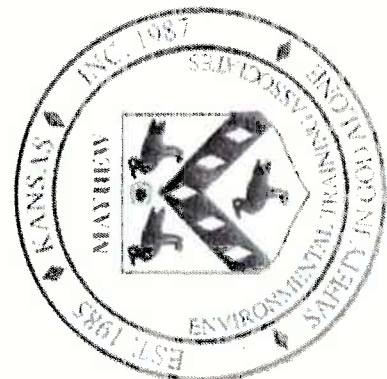
Certificate # MEA87487170AB347B

Michael Harrell

completed the requirements for asbestos accreditation under Section 206 of TSCA Title II, 15 USC 2646

4-hr. Asbestos Building Inspector Refresher

*as approved by FL
and the US EPA under 40 CFR 763 (AHERA)
from 8/13/2015 to 8/13/2015 and passed the associated exam on 8/13/2015
with a score of at least 70%*



Bill Young
Instructor

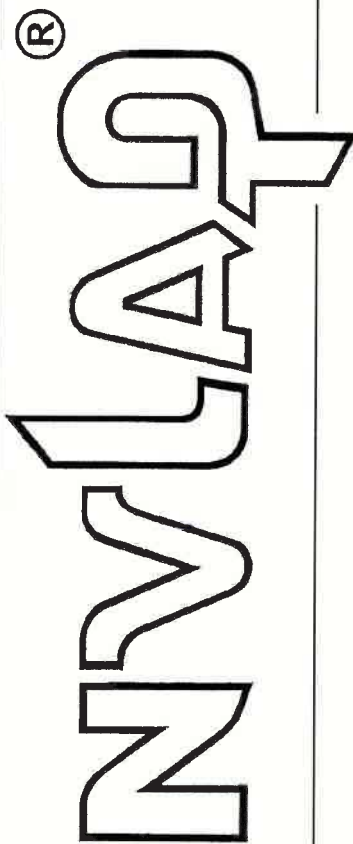
Thomas Mayhew
President

Training Provider #: FL49-0001221
Course #: 150813ASBIRFL513

SSN: XXX-XX-6236
Expiration: 8/13/2016

P.O. Box 4693 - Lawrence, KS. 66047 - 800.444.6382
www.metaenvironmental.net

United States Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology



Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005

NVLAP LAB CODE: 102003-0

GLE Associates, Inc.
Tampa, FL

is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for specific services,
listed on the Scope of Accreditation, for:

BULK ASBESTOS FIBER ANALYSIS

*This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005.
This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality
management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated January 2009).*

2015-04-01 through 2016-03-31

Effective dates



Wm. D. M. L. D.

For the National Institute of Standards and Technology

APPENDIX B3

Asbestos Location Plan

