660-17-115
ORH BONE HEALTH TEAM

DIXON INFORMATION INC.

MICROSCOPY. ASBESTOS ANALYSIS & CONSULTING
A.I.H.A ACCREDITED LABORATORY # 101579
NVLAP LAB CODE 101012-0

February 16, 2017

Mr. Brian Treasure
George E Whalen VA Medical Cener (00Q)
500 Foothill Dr
Salt Lake City, UT 84148

Ref: Batch # 141791, Lab # A49941 - A49945
Received February 14, 2017
Test report, Page 1 of 3
500 Foothill Dr, SLC, UT 84148
George E Whalen VA Medical Center
Sampled by Brian Treasure UT Accreditation # 161063

Dear Mr. Treasure:

Samples A49941 through A49945 have been analyzed by visual estimation based on EPA-600/M4-82-020 December 1982 optical microscopy test method, with guidance from the EPA/600/R-93/116 July 1993 and OSHA ID 191 methods. Appendix "A" contains statements which an accredited laboratory must make to meet the requirements of accrediting agencies. It also contains additional information about the method of analysis. Appendix "A" must be included as an essential part of this test report. This analysis is accredited under NVLAP Lab Code: 101012-0. It does not contain data or calibrations for tests performed under the AIHA program under lab code 101579.

This report may be reproduced but all reproduction must be in full unless written approval is received from the laboratory for partial reproduction. The results of analysis are as follows:

Lab A49941, Field 660 SAS 0001 1C07-14 Mastic
This sample contains two types of material: The first type is gray plastic and limestone; the second type is brown resin mastic. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 95% of the sample. The second type is 5% of the sample.

Lab A49942, Field 660 SAS 0002 1C07-14 Counter Top
This is black resin with grainy particulate. **Asbestos is none detected.**

Lab A49943, Field 660 SAS 0003 1C09-14 Hard Fitting
This sample contains two types of material: The first type is white coating; the second type is **15% chrysotile asbestos** in off-white binder with brown and white foam plastic. This sample is non-homogeneous.

The first type is 5% of the sample. The second type is 95% of the sample.

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Lab A49944, Field 660 SAS 004 1C15-14 Sink Undercoating (White)
This is 6% plant fiber in white binder with limestone and mica. **Asbestos is none detected.**

Lab A49945, Field 660 SAS 0005 BA02-8 Ceiling Tile
This sample contains three types of material: The first type is white coating; the second type is **1.2% chrysotile asbestos**, 10% plant fiber, and 40% mineral wool in brown binder with perlite; the third type is brown resin. This sample is non-homogeneous.

The first type is 1% of the sample. The second type is 98% of the sample. The third type is 1% of the sample.

Note: Some of the chrysotile asbestos is a low grade variety that grades into a lizardite antigorite polymorph.

In order to be sure reagents and tools used for analysis are not contaminated with asbestos, blanks are tested. Asbestos was none detected in the blanks tested with this bulk sample set.

Very truly yours,

Steve H. Dixon, President

Analyst: Taylor Smith_____ Date Analyzed: February 15, 2017

Appendix "A"

"This report relates only to the items tested. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or AIHA"

NVLAP and AIHA requires laboratories to state the condition of the samples received for testing. These samples are in acceptable condition for analysis unless there is a statement in the report of analysis that a test item has some characteristics or condition that precludes analysis or requires a modification of standard analytical methodology. If a test item is not acceptable, the reasons for non-acceptability will be given under the laboratory number for that particular test item. The reported percentages of each material type are based on the sample received by the laboratory and may not be representative of the parent material. Orientation of top and bottom may not be specified due to uncertainty of orientation.

Methods of Analysis and Limit of Detection.

In air count analysis, the results may be biased when interferences are noted.

The accuracy of asbestos analysis in bulk samples increases with increasing concentration of asbestos. Pigments, binders, small sample size, and multiple layers may affect the analysis sensitivity.

There are two methods for analysis of asbestos in a bulk test sample. Visual estimation is the most sensitive method. If an analyst makes a patient search, 0.1% or less asbestos can be detected in a bulk sample.

The second method of analysis is a statistical approach called point counting. EPA will not accept visual estimation if a laboratory detects a trace of asbestos in a sample i.e. anything less than 1% asbestos. Government agencies regulate asbestos containing materials (ACM) whenever the ACM is more than 1%. OSHA requirements apply on samples containing any amount of asbestos.

Due to higher charge for a point count analysis, Dixon Information Inc. does not perform a point count unless authorized to do so by the customer. If a sample is point counted, when possible, various chemical and/or physical means may be used to concentrate the asbestos in the sample. This is permitted by the EPA method and it increases the accuracy of the analysis.