

LIMITED ASBESTOS INSPECTION



Audie L. Murphy VA Hospital

*Room GB013
7400 Merton Minter
San Antonio, Texas 78229*

**for
Ms. Kelly Garcia**

AEHS, Inc.
4402 Center Gate
San Antonio, Texas 78217
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Audie L. Murphy VA Hospital (Room GB013)
7400 Merton Minter
San Antonio, Texas 78229
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1.0. GENERAL.

1.1. Construction materials containing asbestos have been used extensively in buildings because it possesses excellent properties for fire-proofing, insulation, and condensation control. Asbestos may be found in: (1) cement products; (2) spray applied or trowel applied materials on ceiling, walls, and other surfaces; (3) insulation on pipes, boilers, tanks, ducts, and other equipment; (4) vinyl floor tiles; (5) roofing; (6) flooring coatings; and (7) other miscellaneous products.

1.2. Friable materials are those materials that when dry can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Material that contains more than one percent asbestos by weight is considered to be asbestos containing material. Some of these asbestos-containing building materials are not considered friable now, but could become friable if not properly managed and maintained under an asbestos management program.

1.3. The concern about exposure to asbestos in buildings is based on evidence linking various respiratory diseases with occupational exposure in the shipbuilding, mining, milling, and fabricating industries. The presence of asbestos in a building does not mean that there is a significant health risk to building occupants. As long as asbestos-containing materials remain in good condition and are not disturbed, exposure is unlikely. Through proper control of building operations and maintenance activities, disturbance or damage to asbestos-containing materials are minimized, thus limiting the building occupant's exposure to air borne asbestos fibers.

1.4. Building alterations and/or demolition require knowledge of what materials contain asbestos and if they will be removed or disturbed during the project. Under the Clean Air Act, EPA has issued a National Emission Standard for Asbestos (40 CFR 61.140 - 61.156). This Standard regulates reporting requirements, work practices, waste disposal, and emissions from facility modification and/or demolition operations. The Standard applies only to materials containing more than one percent asbestos. The State of Texas has adopted a set of regulations (25 TAC 295.31 - 295.70) known as "Texas Asbestos Health Protection Rules" which govern asbestos removal, encapsulation, or enclosure, including licensing and regulation, in all buildings of public occupancy or access. Any disturbance or removal of ACBM in the building or facilities are subject to this Texas Statute.

2.0. BACKGROUND.

2.1. AEHS, Inc. was contacted by Ms. Kelly Garcia concerning the need for an Asbestos Inspection.

2.2. The facility to be inspected consisted of Room GB013, Audie L. Murphy VA Hospital, San Antonio, Texas, 78229.

3.0. SCOPE OF WORK.

3.1. The inspection was performed on 30 January 2013 and consisted of a visual inspection to determine the presence of suspect ACBM. Bulk samples of suspect ACBM (materials which possibly contain asbestos, as determined by an accredited EPA AHERA Building Inspector/Consultant) were collected. The visual inspection, bulk sampling, and inspection documentation was performed by Mr. Michael Kauffman, under the overall direction of Ronald M. Bishop, MPH, CIH. Mike Kauffman is a Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) licensed Asbestos Inspector (No. 60-3118) and Lead Inspector. Ron Bishop is a TDSHS licensed Asbestos Consultant (No. 10-5492), Lead Project Designer, and Mold Consultant as well as a Certified Industrial Hygienist, Registered Sanitarian, Diplomat in Environmental Health, Registered Environmental Professional and Environmental Manager, and Green Consultant.

3.2. AEHS, Inc. is a TDSHS Licensed Asbestos Consultant Agency (No.10-0335), PCM Laboratory (No. 30-0295), and Training Provider (No. 00-0439).

3.3. The specific objectives of the survey were to:

- Perform a visual inspection and physical sampling following the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) protocol as a guideline to identify, quantify, and assess accessible friable and non-friable ACBM;
- Collect and analyze bulk samples of suspect material for asbestos content and identification by an American Industrial Hygiene Association Accredited Laboratory that is also licensed by the Texas Department of State Health Services;
- Ensure the technical quality of all work by using the AHERA protocol and a TDSHS licensed consultant and inspector for the inspection; and
- Issue a final report that includes findings, bulk sample locations, confirmed asbestos-containing building materials, and a general cost estimate for removal.

4.0. DESCRIPTION. The primary use of the facility is Healthcare.

5.0. INVESTIGATIVE METHODS.

5.1. Visual Inspection.

5.1.1. Building materials were inspected and assessed using the methods presented in the federal AHERA regulations (40 CFR, Part 763) as a guideline. The procedures mandated are considered the industry standard and are applied to all surveys performed by AEHS, Inc.

5.1.2. The suspect ACM within the space consisted of floor tile, wallboard, and float mud.

5.1.3. The escort (Mr. Robert Martinez), indicated that the duct mastic located in Room GB013 was not sampled because the material was recently installed.

5.2. Bulk Sampling.

5.2.1. Bulk samples of all homogeneous materials from identified functional spaces containing suspect ACM were collected. A homogeneous material is defined as a surfacing material, thermal system insulation, or miscellaneous material that is uniform in use, color and texture. Examples of homogeneous materials include:

- Pipe insulation produced by the same manufacturer and installed during the same time period;
- Floor or ceiling tile of identical size, color and/or pattern;
- Sprayed-on acoustical ceiling materials located in contiguous areas; and
- Trowelled on plaster of same location of texture.

5.2.2. A functional space is defined as any spatially distinct unit within a building that contains identifiable populations of current or previous building occupants. Examples of functional spaces include:

- Office areas;
- Storage (warehousing) areas; and
- Living quarters.

The functional space concept is helpful in determining the use and occupancy of building areas containing confirmed ACM. Knowing the types of occupants and their use of an area also may influence the selection of an asbestos management option and/or corrective action. If multiple corrective actions are necessary, the occupancy and use of individual areas may also become important factors when establishing the priority, or ranking, of each corrective action.

5.2.3. Prior to obtaining the samples, all friable suspect material are sprayed with amended (surfactant added) water to minimize fiber release. Small pieces of the suspect material were sampled by cutting off a sufficient quantity of the wetted suspect material in an inconspicuous location and securing the sample in a plastic bag. Samples were extracted from the center of the wetted area. The tool used to collect the suspect sample was then cleaned to ensure no cross-contamination occurred between samples. A plastic bag was used to contain the samples of the suspect material and quickly sealed to prevent the escape of the material or the introduction of ACBM contamination from outside sources.

5.3. Bulk Sample Analysis.

5.3.1. All bulk samples collected during this survey were analyzed by Environmental Hazards Services, Inc.'s Laboratory located in Richmond, Virginia. Environmental Hazards Services laboratory is accredited under the National Institute of Standards and Technology's National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) and the American Industrial Hygiene Association. Additionally, the laboratory is a TDSHS licensed (No. 30-0188) Asbestos Laboratory (Polarized Light Microscopy). Their address, telephone number, and quality assurance review are depicted on their laboratory reports.

5.3.2. All asbestos samples were analyzed using Polarized Light Microscopy/Dispersion Staining (PLM/DS) techniques in accordance with methodology approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), method number 600/R-93/116. The percentage of asbestos present in the samples was determined on the basis of a visual area estimation as set forth in 40 CFR Part 763, Appendix A, Subpart F, Section 1.2 and 1.7.2.4. The lower limit of reliable detection for asbestos using the PLM/DS method is approximately 1% by volume.

5.3.2.1. The Environmental Protection Agency considers materials with greater than one percent (>1%) asbestos content to be asbestos containing. Therefore, when asbestos containing building material (ACBM) appear in this report, it should be interpreted as meaning the sample(s) taken contained greater than (>1%) asbestos and is considered a regulated material. However, material that contains one percent (1 %) or less asbestos is not considered to be asbestos containing material. If the results of sampling indicate that the asbestos containing material is a trace or up to 10% asbestos, the results must be verified by polarized light microscopy point counting or presumed to be asbestos. For this survey, AEHS personnel used their experience with similar materials.

5.3.2.2. When "No Asbestos Detected" (NAD) appears in this report, it should be interpreted as meaning no asbestos was observed in the sample material above the reliable limit of detection for the PLM/DS method.

5.3.2.3. The Texas Department of State Health Services requires a minimum of three samples to be collected from each homogeneous area. In order for a material to be considered negative, all samples must be negative. On the other hand, if one of the three samples is positive, then the material is considered positive.

6.0. RESULTS OF INSPECTION.

6.1. Analytical Results. The analytical results from the inspection and chain of custody are at Appendix A. A total of nine (9) samples were collected which resulted in twelve (12) analyses due to layering.

6.2. Summary Positive Asbestos Containing Building Materials. None. The laboratory results indicated “NAD – No Asbestos Detected” in all samples.

6.3. Photographs. Photographs are located at Appendix B.

6.3. Site Diagram. The site diagram is located at Appendix C.

7.0. ASSESSMENT.

7.1. Friable Asbestos Material. None.

7.2. Non-Friable Materials. None.

8.0. RECOMMENDATION. Maintain a copy of this report with the project files.

9.0. DISCLAIMER.

This report is given for the sole benefit of the aforementioned client (s). The client expressly confirms their understanding that the conclusions/recommendations stated in this report are limited to and based solely upon the scope of the assignment, and samples and field measurements taken. In addition, the client understands that any field observations contained herein reflect the conditions present on the date and time of inspection. No representations or warranties are made or may be implied as to the validity of their applicability to any other days or times.



Ronald M. Bishop, MPH, CIH
ABIH Certification No. 814
Asbestos Consultant
TDSHS License No. 10-5492
6 February 2013

Appendix A
Asbestos Lab Results



Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.
 7469 Whitepine Rd
 Richmond, VA 23237
 Telephone: 800.347.4010

Asbestos Bulk Analysis Report

Report Number: 13-01-03118

Client: AEHS
 4402 Center Gate
 San Antonio, TX 78217

Received Date: 01/31/2013
 Analyzed Date: 02/02/2013
 Reported Date: 02/05/2013

Project/Test Address: VA Hospital; (Rm#GB013); 7400 Merton Minter; San Antonio, Texas

Client Number:
 45-5371

Fax Number:
 210-656-8499

Laboratory Results

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
13-01-03118-001	WB-A1		Off-White Brittle; Tan Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	7% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 83% Non-Fibrous
13-01-03118-002	WB-A2		Off-White Brittle; Tan Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	8% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 82% Non-Fibrous
13-01-03118-003	WB-A3		Off-White Coarse Powder; Tan Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	18% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 80% Non-Fibrous
13-01-03118-004	FM-A4		White Brittle; Homogeneous	NAD	1% Cellulose 99% Non-Fibrous
13-01-03118-005	FM-A5		White Brittle; Homogeneous	NAD	1% Cellulose 1% Fibrous Glass 98% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 45-5371

Report Number: 13-01-03118

Project/Test Address: VA Hospital; (Rm#GB013); 7400 Merton
Minter; San Antonio, Texas

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
13-01-03118-006	FM-A6		White Brittle; Homogeneous	NAD	1% Cellulose 99% Non-Fibrous
13-01-03118-007A	FT-A7	Flooring	Off-White/Gray Granular; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
13-01-03118-007B	FT-A7	Mastic	Yellow Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
13-01-03118-008A	FT-A8	Flooring	Off-White/Gray Granular; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
13-01-03118-008B	FT-A8	Mastic	Yellow Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	4% Cellulose 96% Non-Fibrous
13-01-03118-009A	FT-A9	Flooring	Off-White/Gray Granular; Homogeneous	NAD	1% Cellulose 99% Non-Fibrous
13-01-03118-009B	FT-A9	Mastic	Yellow Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 45-5371

Report Number: 13-01-03118

Project/Test Address: VA Hospital; (Rm#GB013); 7400 Merton
Minter; San Antonio, Texas

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
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QC Sample: 25-NIST REF

QC Blank: SRM 1866 Fiberglass

Reporting Limit: 1% Asbestos

Method: EPA Method 600/R-93/116, EPA Method 600/M4-82-020

Analyst: Mark Case

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory:



Tasha Eaddy
QA/QC Clerk

The condition of the samples analyzed was acceptable upon receipt per laboratory protocol unless otherwise noted on this report. Each distinct component in an inhomogeneous sample was analyzed separately and reported as a composite. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, area, volume, etc., was provided by the client. This report cannot be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written consent of the Environmental Hazards Service, L.L.C. California Certification #2319 NY ELAP #11714 NVLAP #101882-0. All information concerning sampling location, date, and time can be found on Chain-of-Custody. Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C. does not perform any sample collection.

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C. recommends reanalysis by point count (for more accurate quantification) or Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), (for enhanced detection capabilities) for materials regulated by EPA NESHAP (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants) and found to contain less than ten percent (<10%) asbestos by polarized light microscopy (PLM). Both services are available for an additional fee.

400 Point Count Analysis, where noted, performed per EPA Method 600/R-93/116 with a Reporting Limit of 0.25%.

* All California samples analyzed by Polarized Light Microscopy, EPA Method 600/M4-82-020, Dec. 1982.

LEGEND: NAD = no asbestos detected

****1st Positive Stop / Point Count Any Trace Amounts****



**Asbestos
Chain-of-Custody**

Environmental Hazards Services, LLC
www.leadlab.com 7469 Whitepine Rd
(800)347-4010 Richmond, VA
(804)275-4907 (fax) 23237

QAM

~ For Lab Use Only ~

Company Name: **AEHS** Address: **4402 Center Gate** City/State/Zip: **San Antonio, Texas 78217**
 Phone: **(210) 656-9300** Fax: **(210) 656-8499** E-mail: **labs@aehs-sa.com** Acct. Number: **45-5371**
 Project Name / Testing Address: **VA HOSPITAL (Ln#GBO13), 7400 METON MINTEN** City/State (Required): **San Antonio, Texas**
 Collected by: **Mike Kauffman** Purchase Order Number: _____

Turn Around Times: 1 - Day 2 - Day 3 - Day Same Day (Must Call Ahead) Weekend (Must Call Ahead)

If no TAT is specified, sample(s) will be processed and charged as 3-day TAT.

No.	Client Sample ID	Date Collected	ASBESTOS						AIR			COMMENTS		
			PLM	PLM Point Count 400	PLM NY Protocol	PCM	TEM Certified (Bulk)	TEMAHERA (Air)	Time On	Time Off	Flow Rate (L/min)		Total Time (minutes)	Volume (Total Liters)
1	WB-A1	1/30/12	✓											WALL BOARD
2	WB-A2		✓											
3	WB-A3		✓											
4	FM-A4		✓											
5	FM-A5		✓											
6	FM-A6		✓											
7	FT-A7		✓											
8	FT-A8		✓											
9	FT-A9		✓											
10			✓											

13-01-03118

Due Date: 02/05/2013 (Tuesday) AE

12" WHITE

Released by: Mike Kauffman
 Received by: TRAC
 Signature: [Signature]
 Date/Time: 1/30/2013 16:30
 Date/Time: 1/30/13

Appendix B
Photographs

**Audie L. Murphy VA Hospital
7400 Merton Minter
San Antonio, Texas 78229**



1. Audie L. Murphy VA Hospital



2. Room GB013



3. 12" x 12" White Floor Tile with Black Specks – NAD



4. Wallboard & Float Mud – NAD



5. Ducts

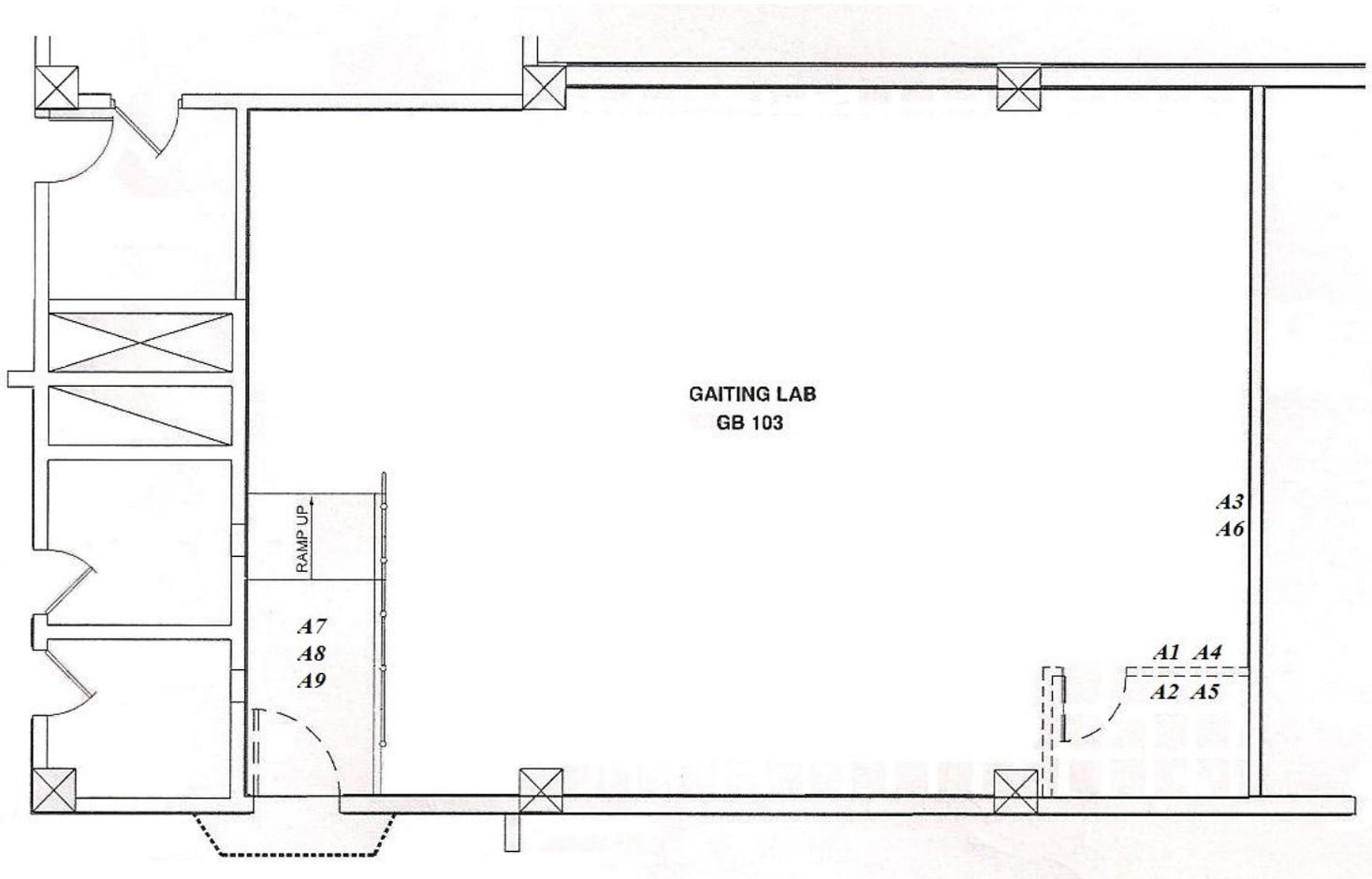


6. Raised Flooring

Appendix C

Site Diagram

**Audie L. Murphy VA Hospital
Room GB013 Site Diagram**



A1 – A3: Wallboard

A4 – A6: Float Mud

A7 – A9: 12” Gray Floor Tile