LIMITED ASBESTOS SURVEY

GIBSON MEDICAL CENTER
5400 GIBSON BOULEVARD SE
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87108

Prepared for:

City of Albuquerque
Municipal Development
One Civic Plaza, Room 7057
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

Prepared by:

Sendero Environmental, LLC
3909 General Bradley Street NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111

Project No.: 20-48

Date:

October 5, 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sendero Environmental, LLC, was retained by Ms. Reylene Garcia, Assistant Property Manager at Municipal Development with the City of Albuquerque, to perform a Limited Asbestos Survey at the Gibson Medical Center located at 5400 Gibson Boulevard in southeast Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108. Services were performed subject to proposal number 20-70 dated August 24, 2020.

The subject property contains eight buildings, including a five-story hospital building (plus a basement) in the central portion of the 20.8-acre site. The buildings contain an aggregate of approximately 559,054 square feet of floor space. A power plant, a two-story storage building (Building 11), and a maintenance shop are located southeast of the hospital building. The west building at the subject property is a Plastic Surgery Building that was unoccupied at the time of the survey. An east office building is leased and was being renovated at the time of the survey. It was constructed between 1982 and 1988, is the most recent building constructed at the subject property, and is unlikely to contain asbestos. A two-story storage building is located southeast of the main hospital building. A two-story education building is located northeast of the main hospital building. Buildings were present at the subject property by 1975 and, other than the east building, have an elevated potential to contain asbestos.

This limited Phase II environmental assessment was performed to assess whether asbestos-containing building materials (ACBMs) are present. The presence of ACBMs in the building may present potential health risks, impact renovation costs, and present concerns to construction workers and building occupants. If ACBMs are identified, then they may require abatement or special management. Access to the project area was provided by Mr. Stephen Pendergraft. Sendero Environmental collected samples of representative building materials in the buildings on September 2, 2020.

Asbestos

A total of 75 samples of representative building materials were collected and analyzed for asbestos fibers. Several of the building material samples contained more than one building material matrix, resulting in 96 discrete analyses. More than 1% asbestos fibers were identified in four of the 96 analyses (4.2% of the analyses). ACBMs were identified as the following materials:

- One sample of black, non-friable roof vent penetration sealant tar at the main hospital building contained 3% chrysotile asbestos. There are approximately 250 roof penetrations at the main hospital building. A portion of this roof is covered with a membrane. Three samples of parapet sealant tar, one sample of main roofing tar, one sample of an exhaust fan base sealant tar, and one other sample of roofing vent penetration sealant tar were non-detect for asbestos. Sendero Environmental

recommends that all vent penetration sealant tar at the main hospital building should be assumed to contain asbestos. However, additional sampling may delineate some areas of non-asbestos bent penetration sealant tar, based on dates of construction, etc. The asbestos-containing roofing vent penetration sealant tar is a non-friable exterior material. It is locally damaged and has a rare potential for exposure.

- One sample of 9-inch by 9-inch vinyl floor tile in the basement at the main hospital contained 2% chrysotile asbestos. There are approximately 1,500 square feet of this grayish speckled basement floor tile. This floor tile is non-friable; however, it significantly damaged at several locations. It has a potential for daily exposure. Most of the hospital has newer 12-inch by 12-inch vinyl floor tile. It is not known at this time whether the older 9-inch by 9-inch asbestos-containing floor tile is present underneath the newer floor tile or carpeted areas.

- One sample of black mastic beneath the 9-inch by 9-inch vinyl floor tile in the basement contained 4% chrysotile asbestos. There are approximately 1,500 square feet of this black, non-friable mastic in the basement. It is not known at this time whether the older 9-inch by 9-inch asbestos-containing floor tile mastic is present underneath newer floor tile or carpeted areas. When newer floor tile was laid down, it is likely that the old black mastic remained in place.

- One sample of “hard” (white powder) thermal system insulation (TSI) in the basement of the main hospital building contained 3% chrysotile asbestos. Perhaps 50 of the wrapped TSI joints are present in the basement; however, there may be many more wrapped TSI joints hidden in the walls. Many of the asbestos-containing “hard” TSI joints are significantly damaged and are therefore considered friable. There is a significant potential for damage and a significant potential for exposure. It appears that many of the “hard” joints have already been replaced with non-asbestos material.

Although mitigation priorities are the responsibility of an Asbestos Management Planner, Sendero Environmental recommends that the TSI “hard” joints in the main hospital building should receive priority consideration for abatement. The asbestos-containing floor tile and mastic should receive secondary consideration. The asbestos-containing roofing tars are exterior materials and have a very low potential for exposure to asbestos fibers – they may be addressed last.

The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulations require U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) notification prior to demolition or renovation of commercial or public buildings (even if no ACBMs are present). Based on the information obtained to date, Sendero Environmental makes the following conclusions and recommendations regarding ACBMs at the subject property:

- All ACBMs should be removed and disposed properly if they will be disturbed during demolition or significant renovation of the main hospital building.
- A general contractor can remove non-friable ACBMs; however, all NESHAP regulations must be followed. Sendero Environmental recommends that the identified ACBMs should only be removed by a licensed abatement contractor.
- ACBMs that are removed must be disposed at a Special Wastes Landfill.
- If the ACBMs are not abated, then an Asbestos Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Program should be developed for ACBMs that are managed in place.

No ACBMs were identified in buildings other than the main hospital building. It appears that significant asbestos abatement has already been performed inside the main hospital building; however, no records were provided. Conclusions made about the locations of ACBMs were based on the number of samples collected and the selective locations of those samples. It is possible that ACBMs are present in areas that were not sampled (locked rooms, deeper layers of building materials, inside walls, etc.). If an area is questionable, then additional samples can be collected. If an unsampled material is identified at a later date, then it may be assumed to contain asbestos, or it can be sampled and analyzed.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Sendero Environmental, LLC, was retained to perform a Limited Asbestos Survey of the Gibson Medical Center buildings that are located at 5400 Gibson Boulevard in southeast Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108. Construction began at the approximately 559,054 square foot five-story hospital building plus seven support buildings circa 1951. The main hospital building includes a basement. The floors at the main hospital are concrete and are covered with ceramic tile, vinyl floor tile, and carpet. Interior walls are covered with plaster (east older portion of the hospital) and with textured sheetrock (west newer portion of the hospital). Ceilings are covered with sheetrock and suspended ceiling panels. Roofing materials are tar and gravel and membranes. The other seven buildings are:

- an East Office Building (approximately 1,600 square feet) that is leased and was recently renovated. The East Office Building was constructed between 1982 and 1988.
- A west Plastic Surgery Building (approximately 5,100 square feet). The Plastic Surgery Building was constructed circa 1951 and it was unoccupied at the time of the site visit.
- A south Power Plant (approximately 3,800 square feet) that provides heating and power to the other buildings via underground utility tunnels. The Power Plant is mostly a metal building. It was constructed between 1959 and 1967.
- A Maintenance/Storage Building that is located southeast of the Power Plant (approximately 6,600 square feet) that is mostly a metal building. This Maintenance/Storage Building was constructed between 1973 and 1982.
- A Storage Building located west of the Power Plant (approximately 2,100 square feet) that is mostly a metal building. This Storage Building was constructed between 1959 and 1967.
- A Maintenance/Storage Building that is located southeast of the Main Hospital Building (approximately 4,800 square feet) that is mostly a metal building. This Maintenance/Storage Building was constructed between 1973 and 1982.
- A two-story Education Building that is located northeast of the Main Hospital Building (approximately 7,800 square feet). The Education Building was constructed between 1988 and 1999.

The two-story Education Building and East Office Building are of relatively recent construction and are unlikely to contain asbestos-containing building materials (ACBMs). However, they were included in the Limited Asbestos Survey. The other buildings are of older construction and more likely to contain ACBMs. The metal storage and maintenance buildings contained very few suspect materials – limited mostly to insulation and roofing tars.

This Limited Asbestos Survey was performed to identify whether ACBMs are present in this building. The client is considering acquisition of the hospital and seven support buildings and the presence of ACBMs may present potential health risks, impact renovation costs, and present health concerns for construction workers, maintenance workers, custodial staff, and other occupants. If ACBMs are identified, then they may require abatement prior to renovation.

Access to the buildings was provided by Ms. Nadine Martinez-Daskalos, one of the property owners. Sendero Environmental collected samples of representative bulk building materials at Gibson Medical Center on September 2, 2020.

1.1 Project Authorization

Sendero Environmental, LLC, was retained by Ms. Reylene Garcia, Assistant Property Manager with Municipal Development at the City of Albuquerque, to perform the Limited Asbestos Survey. Services were performed per the Sendero Environmental proposal number 20-70 dated August 24, 2020.

1.2 Project Objective and Scope of Work

Sendero Environmental, LLC was retained to evaluate whether ACBMs may be present in the buildings and to provide appropriate recommendations regarding ACBMs that may be identified. The scope of work included the following activities:

- Collection of 75 bulk samples of representative building materials and analysis for asbestos fibers by an independent laboratory.
- Evaluation of the independent laboratory analytical report.
- Preparation of this report.

2.0 LIMITED ASBESTOS SURVEY

2.1 Asbestos Regulatory Background

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) define "asbestos" as naturally-occurring minerals that include chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, actinolite, and any of those minerals that have been chemically treated and/or altered. Chrysotile is a serpentine mineral and the other asbestiform minerals are amphiboles. Chrysotile is the most common asbestiform mineral used in building materials in the United States. These fibrous silicate minerals were added to building materials for their thermal insulation, chemical stability, and high tensile strength properties. Asbestos minerals were added to cement pipes, brake shoes, duct insulation, flooring, mastics, gaskets, spray-applied textures, insulation, wiring insulation, taping compounds, packing materials, roofing shingles, roofing felt, roofing tars, ceiling panels and more than 3,000 other building products between approximately 1877 and the early 1980s.

Exposure to airborne asbestos fibers appears to be associated with asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma. Under the Clean Air Act, the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 61 and 63) banned the use of spray-applied surfacing asbestos-containing materials (ACM) in 1973 (fireproofing and

insulation) and 1978 (decorative). NESHAP also banned the installation of wet-applied and pre-formed asbestos pipe thermal system insulation (TSI) in 1975. NESHAP regulations provide air-quality guidelines during demolition and renovation projects at commercial or government buildings. NESHAP requires that thorough sampling for ACBMs should be performed prior to demolition or renovation of public or commercial buildings. The Gibson Medical Center building is a commercial facility and therefore NESHAP requires thorough asbestos sampling prior to renovation or demolition activities. NESHAP further specifies that friable ACBMs must be removed prior to demolition or renovation activities that would potentially disturb ACBMs. State of New Mexico regulations generally follow federal guidelines; however, New Mexico regulations require abatement and proper disposal of non-friable ACBMs prior to renovation or demolition, which is not required by federal regulations.

EPA attempted to ban most uses of ACBMs in 1989; however, portions of the "Asbestos Ban and Phaseout" rule were vacated by a federal appeals court ruling in 1991, leaving only six additional asbestos-containing product categories (corrugated paper, rollboard, commercial paper, specialty paper, flooring felt and new uses of asbestos) banned from application in the United States. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) banned the use of asbestos in textured paint and wall patching compounds. However, other asbestos-containing products (roofing tars, floor tiles, friction materials, pipe, gaskets, pipeline wrap, etc.) can still be purchased and applied. Even though not all uses of asbestos were banned by the various regulations, most industrial manufacturers voluntarily stopped using asbestos products because of potential liabilities. The EPA classifies ACBMs into the following categories:

- Friable ACBM: any material containing more than one percent asbestos by weight that when dry can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
- Category I non-friable ACBM: packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products containing more than one percent asbestos.
- Category II non-friable ACBM: any material excluding Category I non-friable ACBM containing more than one percent asbestos that when dry cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
- Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material: (RACM) means (a) Friable asbestos material; (b) Category I non-friable ACBM that has become friable; (c) Category I non-friable ACBM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading; or (d) Category II non-friable ACBM 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.

OSHA regulates removal practices and worker/employee exposures to ACBMs pursuant to 29 CFR 1926.1101. The NMED Solid Waste Bureau (SWB) regulations specify that ACBM wastes generated as a function of building demolition or renovation must be disposed at a Special Wastes Landfill. This NMED SWB regulation does not differentiate between friable and non-friable materials but does specify that the regulation applies only to materials that contain more than 1% asbestos.

Generally, when asbestos is mixed into a non-friable building material, such as floor tile, it is manufactured in an industrial facility and the asbestos fibers are homogeneously distributed in the material. Asbestos fibers are generally more evenly distributed throughout a non-friable building material; therefore, only one sample of each non-friable building material is required to be sampled during an asbestos survey.

When asbestos fibers are mixed in a friable building material, it could be added at a project site and might not be distributed homogeneously throughout the material. Therefore, one sample of the friable building material may have a high asbestos content, while asbestos fibers may not be detected in a second sample of the same material. Subsequently, multiple samples of each friable building material are collected and analyzed. Three samples are collected for less than 1,000 square feet of building material, five samples are collected for 1,000 to 5,000 square feet of building material, and seven samples are collected for more than 5,000 square feet of building material of friable building materials is a general sampling protocol for public schools. This 3/5/7 rule is a common sampling guideline for asbestos surveys at commercial properties.

The east portion of the Main Hospital Building was constructed before the west portion of the hospital building, which resulted in collecting samples from both sections. No information was obtained to indicate whether other portions of the buildings may have been constructed at different times, which may have modified the sampling scheme.

2.2 Asbestos Field Sampling

A total of 75 samples of 18 types of representative building materials were collected and analyzed for asbestos fibers. Each sample was placed in a resealable plastic bag and the bag was labeled with an indelible marker. A unique sequential sample number (48-A1 through 48-A75) was assigned for each sample. Per federal guidelines, the building material samples were collected by Mr. Kenneth Hunter, a certified Asbestos Inspector (certificate no. AS0720KNMPKH22440, Appendix C).

2.3 Asbestos Laboratory Analytical Results

The building material samples were overnight-delivered to Batta Laboratories in Newark, Delaware, with a completed analysis request/chain-of-custody form. Batta Laboratories is certified for analyzing the samples using EPA method 600/R-93/116 (Polarized Light Microscopy [PLM] with dispersion staining), as cited in 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart F, Appendix A. The total asbestos content of each sample is reported as a percentage of the total volume of each sample.

A total of 75 samples of representative building materials were collected and analyzed for asbestos fibers. Several of the samples contained more than one building material, resulting in 96 discrete asbestos analyses. The following 18 building materials were sampled and analyzed for asbestos fibers.

Table 1. Asbestos Sampling Summary

General Material Description	Total Analyses	Analyses >1% Asbestos	Analyses <1% Asbestos	Analyses Negative Asbestos
Exterior stucco color coat	5			5
Roof HVAC duct sealant tar	2			1
Roofing tar	14	1		13
Interior wall plaster	3			3
Interior wall insulation	3			3
Interior wall sheetrock	12			12
Interior wall joint compound and texture	14			14
Spray-applied fire proofing	2			2
Thermal system insulation	5	1		4
Suspended ceiling panels	4			4
Boiler gasket	1			1
Duct insulation	2			2
Cove base	2			2
Cove adhesive	7			7
Vinyl floor tile	8	1		7
Vinyl floor tile mastic	7	1		6
Vinyl sheet flooring (linoleum)	1			1
Floor leveling compound	2			2

2.4 Quality Assurance / Quality Control

Two duplicate samples were collected and analyzed for asbestos for QA/QC purposes. Sample No. 48-A20 (spray-applied fire proofing on a metal column) was a duplicate of Sample No. 48-A19. Asbestos was not reported in either sample, indicating a reasonable consistency. In addition, Sample No. 48-A73 (wall texture and joint compound) was a duplicate of Sample No. 48-A71. Asbestos was not reported in either sample, indicating a reasonable consistency.

Sampling equipment was decontaminated before collecting each sample by wiping with a wet paper towel in an effort to prevent cross-contamination. A clean pair of latex gloves was worn while collecting the samples.

2.5 Asbestos Conclusions and Recommendations

Asbestos fibers were identified in four of the 96 laboratory analyses (4.2%). More than 1% chrysotile asbestos was identified in the following four building materials:

- Sample No. 48-A8 of black, non-friable roof vent penetration sealant tar at the main hospital building contained 3% chrysotile asbestos. There are approximately 250 roof penetrations at the main hospital building. A portion of this roof is covered with a membrane. Three samples of parapet sealant tar, one sample of main roofing tar, one sample of an exhaust fan base sealant tar, and one other sample of roofing vent penetration sealant tar were non-detect for asbestos. Sendero Environmental recommends that all vent penetration sealant tar at the main hospital building should be assumed to contain asbestos. However, additional sampling may delineate some areas of non-asbestos bent penetration sealant tar, based on dates of construction, etc. The asbestos-containing roofing vent penetration sealant tar is a non-friable exterior material. It is locally damaged and has a rare potential for exposure.

- Sample No. 48-A12 of 9-inch by 9-inch vinyl floor tile in the basement at the main hospital contained 2% chrysotile asbestos. There are approximately 1,500 square feet of this grayish speckled basement floor tile. This floor tile is non-friable; however, it significantly damaged at several locations. It has a potential for daily exposure. Most of the hospital has newer 12-inch by 12-inch vinyl floor tile. It is not known at this time whether the older 9-inch by 9-inch asbestos-containing floor tile is present underneath the newer floor tile or carpeted areas.

- Sample No. 48-A12 (second layer) of black mastic beneath the 9-inch by 9-inch vinyl floor tile in the basement contained 4% chrysotile asbestos. There are approximately 1,500 square feet of this black, non-friable mastic in the basement. It is not known at this time whether the older 9-inch by 9-inch asbestos-containing floor tile mastic is present underneath newer floor tile or carpeted areas. When newer floor tile was laid down, it is likely that the old black mastic remained in place.

- Sample No. 48-A13 of “hard” (wrapped white powder) thermal system insulation (TSI) in the basement of the main hospital building contained 3% chrysotile asbestos. Perhaps 50 of the wrapped TSI joints are present in the basement; however, there may be many more wrapped TSI joints hidden in the walls. Many of the asbestos-containing “hard” TSI joints are significantly damaged and are therefore considered friable. There is a significant potential for damage and a significant potential for exposure. It appears that many of the “hard” joints have already been replaced with non-asbestos material.

No additional sampling for asbestos is recommended in the Gibson Medical Center buildings at this time. Although mitigation priorities are the responsibility of an Asbestos Management Planner, Sendero Environmental recommends that the TSI "hard" joints in the main hospital building should receive priority consideration for abatement. The asbestos-containing floor tile and mastic should receive secondary consideration. The asbestos-containing roofing tars are exterior materials and have a very low potential for exposure to asbestos fibers – they may be assigned the lowest priority for abatement.

Conclusions made about the locations of ACBMs were based on the number of samples collected and the selective locations of those samples. It is possible that ACBMs are present in areas that were not sampled (inside walls, bottom layers of flooring materials, etc.). If an area is questionable, then additional samples can be collected. If unsampled materials are encountered during demolition activities, they may be assumed to contain asbestos or additional sampling can be performed.

Although historical asbestos survey information was not provided, it is likely that the current owners/management have additional ACBM information relevant to the subject property. If and when historical ACBM information is provided, it should be reviewed thoroughly and information from this Limited Asbestos Survey should be incorporated into the historical information to provide a comprehensive ACBM understanding of the subject property.

2.6 Asbestos Management Options

Currently, there are no EPA and/or OSHA regulations that require the removal of ACBMs if they are in good condition and will not be disturbed. ACBMs that are in good condition may remain in place and be maintained.

If demolition or renovation activities will disturb the ACBMs, then they should be abated and disposed properly. By Federal law, only licensed abatement firms may remove friable ACBMs. A General Contractor may remove non-friable ACBMs, but all NESHAP regulations must be followed. Personnel involved in asbestos work must be trained per the OSHA 1926.1101 asbestos guidelines. Sendero Environmental, LLC, recommends that only qualified and licensed asbestos abatement contractors should remove, repair, or encapsulate any ACBM.

If the buildings will not be demolished or renovated in the future and ACBMs remain in place, then Sendero Environmental recommends that owners, employees, and subcontractors at the subject site should be notified of the presence of ACBMs. According to EPA regulations and general asbestos-management practices, a property owner/manager has five basic response actions:

- Develop and implement an Asbestos Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Program – this option consists of managing the ACBMs in place while reducing potential exposures. An Asbestos O&M Program would include notification to employees and contractors regarding the presence of ACBMs. This is a viable management option for ACBMs if the buildings will remain in use and the ACBMs will not be disturbed. A qualified abatement firm should be contracted to respond to fiber release episodes at the subject site. Information obtained from this asbestos survey should be incorporated into the Asbestos O&M Program.

- Repair – this management option would be implemented as part of an Asbestos O&M Program in response to fiber release episodes or visual observation of damaged materials.

- Encapsulation – this option involves covering the ACBM with a sealant to prevent fiber releases. Encapsulation may be performed as a function of an Asbestos O&M Program.

- Enclosure – this option involves constructing an airtight barrier around the ACBM. Enclosure may be performed as a function of an Asbestos O&M Program.

- Removal – this is the recommended option for all ACBMs that will be disturbed during demolition or renovation of a building or structure. Generally, removal is the recommended option if building materials are damaged, are friable, or are in limited quantities.

The abatement company may identify ACBMs that were not identified during this assessment. The NMED SWB regulations require that all waste ACBMs (more than 1% asbestos) should be disposed at a special wastes landfill. NESHAP guidelines must also be followed. When ACBMs are to be removed, the property owner or its representatives should:

- Comply with requirements for asbestos demolition/renovation projects, which are governed by NESHAP, OSHA, and the State of New Mexico regulations.

- Retain the services of an independent analytical testing laboratory or consulting firm to monitor the performance of the abatement contractor, the completeness of the removal work, and the quality of the air before, during, and after the removal work to ensure that the contractor meets project specifications; also, to document if the work was performed in compliance with the respective EPA and OSHA standards.

- Perform a final visual inspection and air clearance sampling prior to reoccupying the asbestos removal work area.

- Document all correspondence from the abatement contractor and the testing laboratory and retain this information in a permanent record.

- Notify local, state, and federal air pollution officials by letter prior to ACBM removal, as required by the NESHAP Regulations.

2.7 Asbestos O&M Program

An Asbestos O&M Program should be developed and implemented for managing ACBMs in place. The primary objective of an Asbestos O&M Program is to minimize potential exposure to asbestos fibers for tenants, employees, maintenance staff, and outside contractors. Elements of an Asbestos O&M Program include:

- Distribution,
- Revisions,
- Responsibilities,
- Notifications,
- Periodic surveillance,
- Cleaning,
- Worker protection programs,
- Waste handling,
- Air monitoring, and
- Record keeping.

An Asbestos O&M Program also allows for additional sampling and for periodic re-inspections. Owners, employees, and contractors at the subject site should be notified of the presence of asbestos in building materials. Repair of damaged ACBMs should be performed as a function of an Asbestos O&M Program. If and when historical ACBM information is obtained regarding the subject buildings, that historical information should be incorporated into the Asbestos O&M Program.

3.0 PROJECT CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the request of City of Albuquerque, Sendero Environmental, LLC, performed a Limited Asbestos Survey at the former Gibson Medical Center facility that is located at 5400 Gibson Boulevard in southeast Albuquerque, New Mexico. Bulk building material samples were collected on September 2, 2020.

A total of 75 samples of representative building materials were collected and analyzed for asbestos fibers. Several of the building material samples contained more than one building material matrix, resulting in 96 discrete analyses. More than 1% asbestos fibers were identified in four of the 96 analyses. ACBMs were identified as the following materials:

- One sample of black, non-friable roof vent penetration sealant tar at the main hospital building contained 3% chrysotile asbestos. There are approximately 250 roof penetrations at the main hospital building. A portion of this roof is covered with a membrane. Three samples of parapet sealant tar, one sample of main roofing tar, one sample of an exhaust fan base sealant tar, and one other sample of roofing vent penetration sealant tar were non-detect for asbestos. Sendero Environmental recommends that all vent penetration sealant tar at the main hospital building should be assumed to contain asbestos. However, additional sampling may delineate some areas of non-asbestos bent penetration sealant tar, based on dates of construction, etc. The asbestos-containing roofing vent penetration sealant tar is a non-friable exterior material. It is locally damaged and has a rare potential for exposure.

- One sample of 9-inch by 9-inch vinyl floor tile in the basement at the main hospital contained 2% chrysotile asbestos. There are approximately 1,500 square feet of this grayish speckled basement floor tile. This floor tile is non-friable; however, it significantly damaged at several locations. It has a potential for daily exposure. Most of the hospital has newer 12-inch by 12-inch vinyl floor tile. It is not known at this time whether the older 9-inch by 9-inch asbestos-containing floor tile is present underneath the newer floor tile or carpeted areas.

- One sample of black mastic beneath the 9-inch by 9-inch vinyl floor tile in the basement contained 4% chrysotile asbestos. There are approximately 1,500 square feet of this black, non-friable mastic in the basement. It is not known at this time whether the older 9-inch by 9-inch asbestos-containing floor tile mastic is present underneath newer floor tile or carpeted areas. When newer floor tile was laid down, it is likely that the old black mastic remained in place.

- One sample of “hard” (white powder) thermal system insulation (TSI) in the basement of the main hospital building contained 3% chrysotile asbestos. Perhaps 50 of the wrapped TSI joints are present in the basement; however, there may be many more wrapped TSI joints hidden in the walls. Many of the asbestos-containing “hard” TSI joints are

significantly damaged and are therefore considered friable. There is a significant potential for damage and a significant potential for exposure. It appears that many of the "hard" joints have already been replaced with non-asbestos material.

No additional sampling for asbestos is recommended in the building at this time. Conclusions made about the locations of ACBMs were based on the number of samples collected and the selective locations of those samples. It is possible that ACBMs are present in areas that were not sampled (locked rooms, deeper layers of building materials, inside walls, etc.). If an area is questionable, then additional samples can be collected. If an unsampled material is identified at a later date, then it may be assumed to contain asbestos, or it can be sampled and analyzed.

4.0 LIMITATIONS

These professional services have been performed by Sendero Environmental, LLC, using that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar circumstances by reputable environmental consultants practicing in this or similar localities. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. The professional services performed do not guarantee compliance with federal, state, or local laws. This report is not a bidding document, and any contractor or consultant reviewing this report must draw their own conclusions regarding further investigation or remediation deemed necessary for the project.

This report of findings completes the agreed scope of services. The scope of work for this Limited Asbestos Survey is limited to observations made during the site visit, information provided by the site manager, and analytical services provided by independent laboratories. As a result, these conclusions are based on information supplied by others and interpretations by qualified personnel. Sendero Environmental cannot be held responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the analyses performed by an independent laboratory. Sendero Environmental did select a laboratory that is known to be reputable and certified to perform the analyses. Any conclusions and/or recommendations made in this report are subject to modification if subsequent information is obtained.

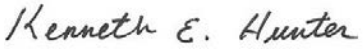
An effort was made to collect samples from areas that were previously damaged or from areas that were not readily visible so that only minor evidence of the sampling would be apparent. Minor damage to building materials is an incidental result of sampling. Sendero Environmental is not responsible for damage to or replacement of the sampled materials (including roofing materials).

Project services have been completed in agreement with our understanding with City of Albuquerque. This document and the information contained herein have been prepared for the use of City of Albuquerque. Although the sampling program was designed to identify representative building materials that may contain asbestos, it is possible that ACBMs may be present at locations that were not sampled. This asbestos survey was limited in scope nad should

be considered a preliminary effort. Comprehensive asbestos sampling was not performed. Destructive sampling (knocking holes in walls, etc.) or disassembling mechanical equipment was not performed for this limited asbestos survey.

Asbestos sampling was completed by a certified Asbestos Inspector under a limited scope of work. This report provides opinions of Sendero Environmental concerning the possible presence of ACBMs at the subject property. Sendero Environmental assumes no responsibility for conditions that were not specifically evaluated or conditions that were not generally recognized as environmentally unacceptable at the time this report was prepared.

Sendero Environmental, LLC
Prepared by:



Kenneth E. Hunter
Asbestos Inspector No. AS0720KNMPKH22440

Appendix A
Figures

Site Location Map

Limited Asbestos Survey **Client: City of Albuquerque**

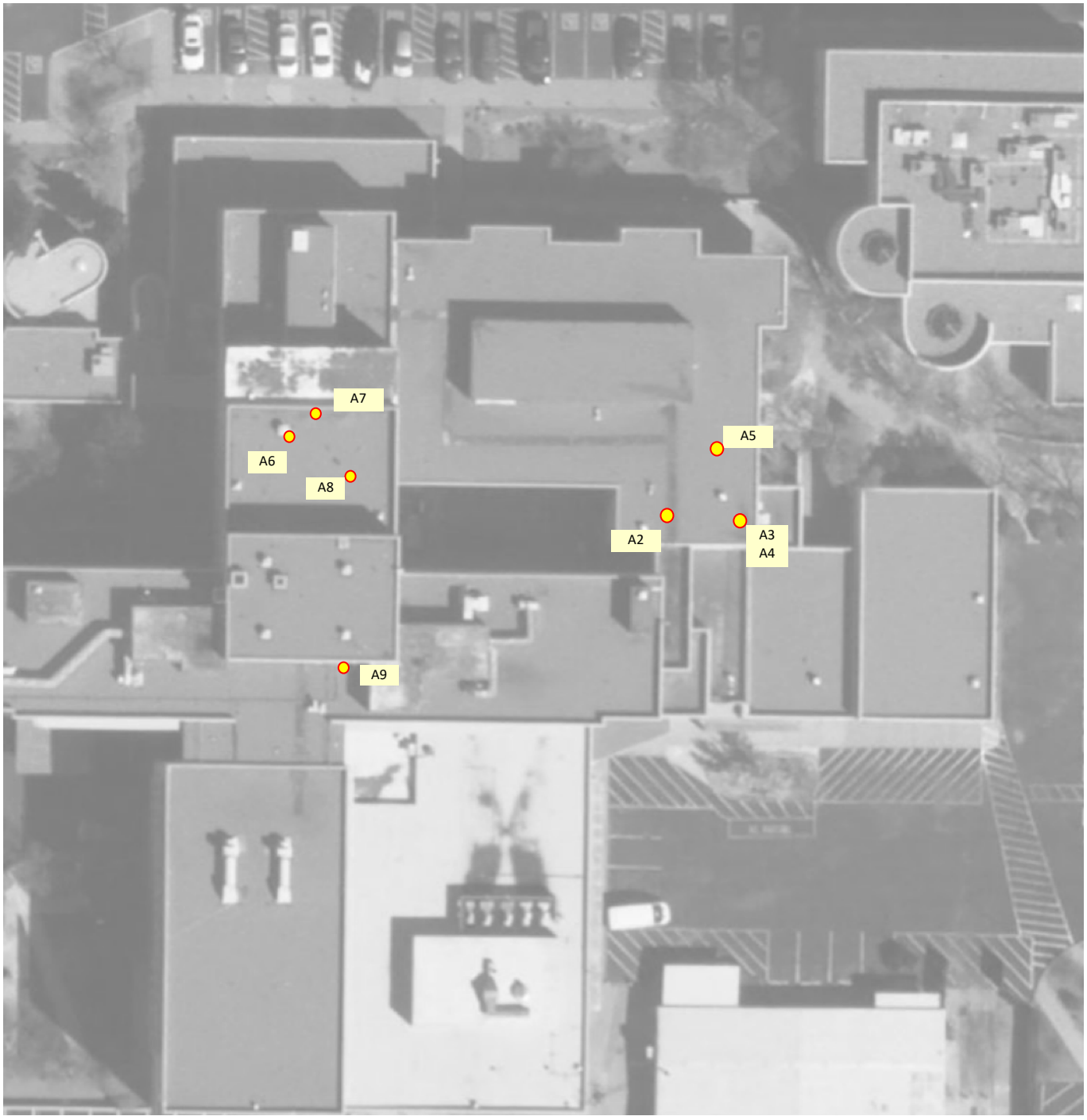
Site: Gibson Medical Center **N** **Sendero Environmental Project No. 20-48**

5400 Gibson Avenue SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Source: 2017 Albuquerque East Topographic Image

Figure A-1

Asbestos Sample Locations (Main Hospital Building Roof – East Portion)



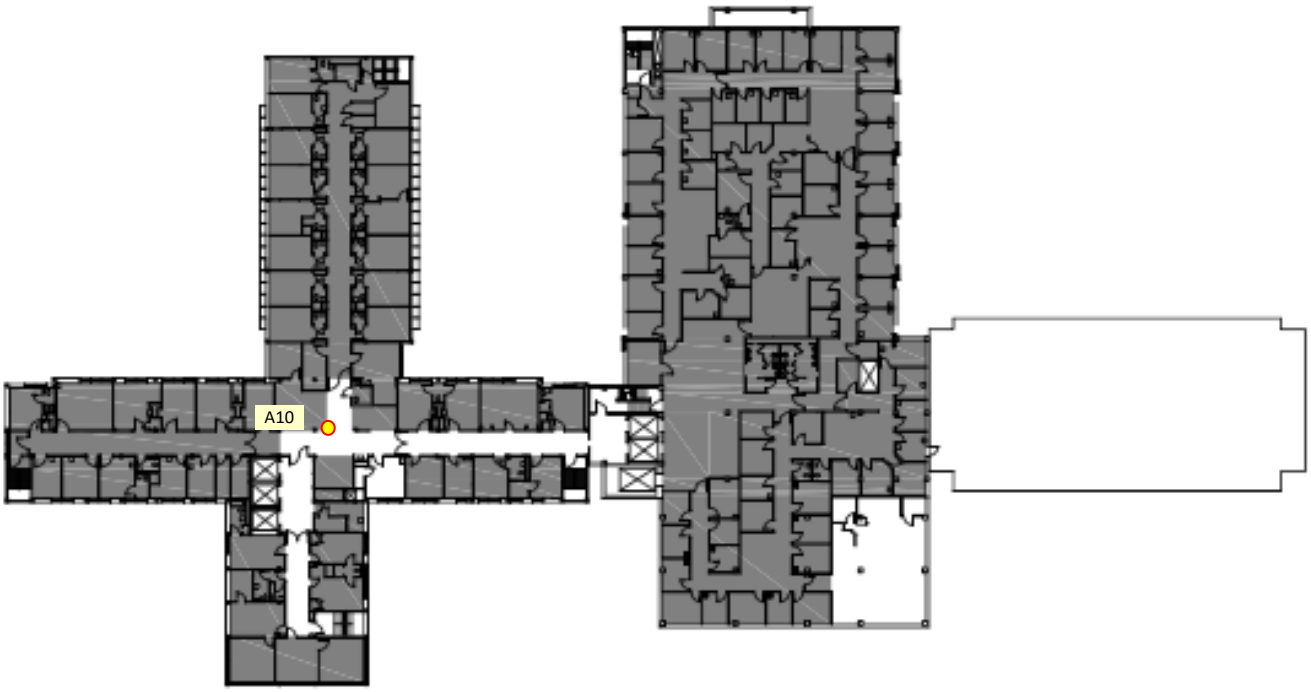
Limited Asbestos Survey
Site: Gibson Medical Center
5400 Gibson Avenue SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87106
Source: 2018 AGIS image

N

Client: City of Albuquerque
Sendero Environmental Project No. 20-48
No Scale

Figure A-2

Asbestos Sample Locations (Main Hospital Building – Fifth Floor)

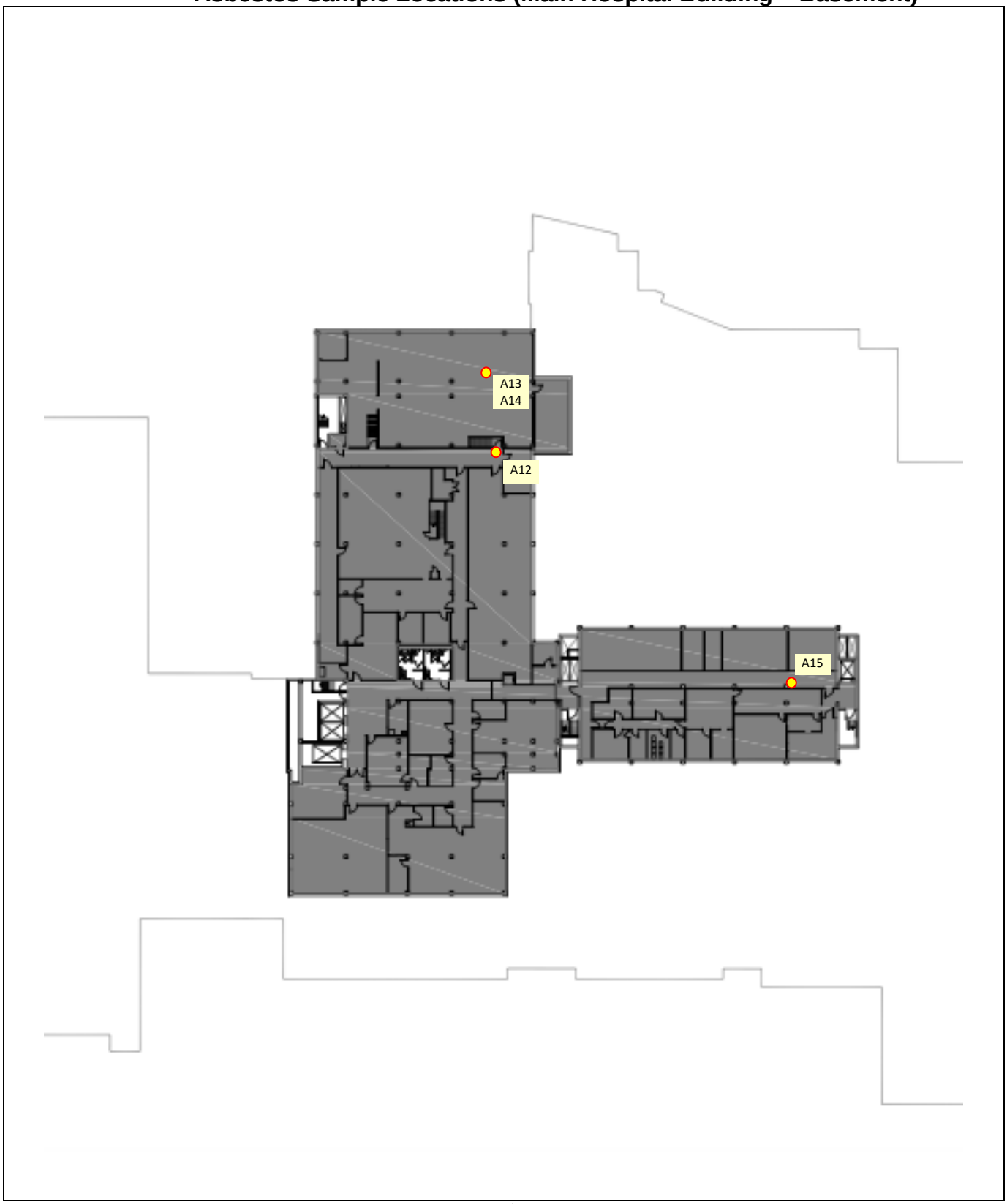


Limited Asbestos Survey
Site: Gibson Medical Center
5400 Gibson Avenue SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87106
Source: AGIS image 2018

N

Client: City of Albuquerque
Sendero Environmental Project No. 20-48
No Scale
Figure A-3

Asbestos Sample Locations (Main Hospital Building – Basement)

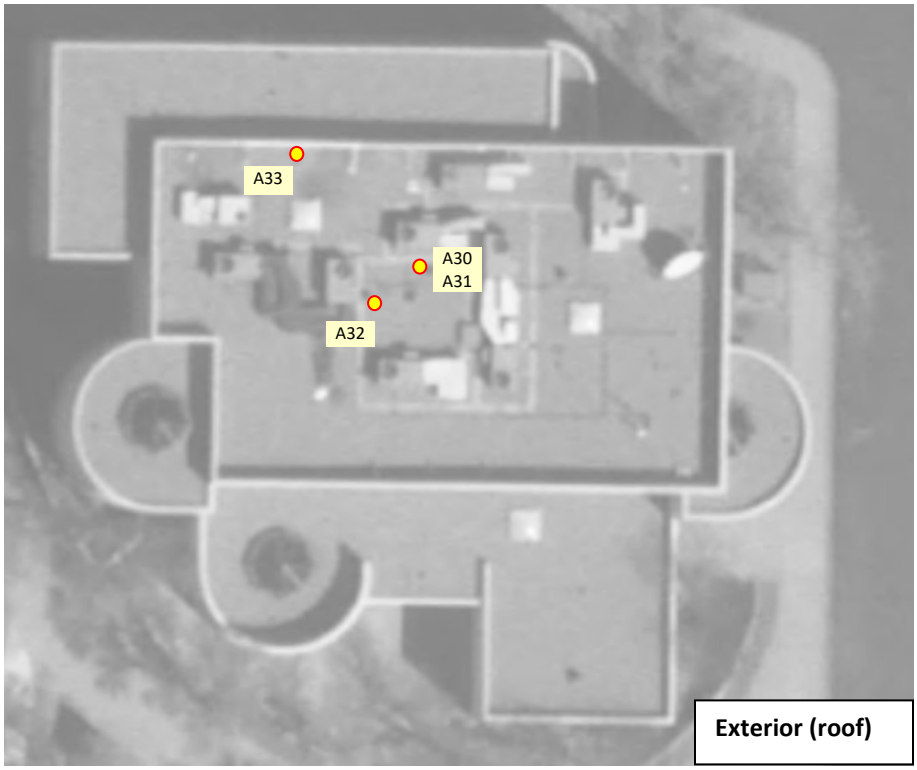


Limited Asbestos Survey
Site: Gibson Medical Center
5400 Gibson Avenue SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87106
Source: AGIS image 2018

N

Client: City of Albuquerque
Sendero Environmental Project No. 20-48
No Scale
Figure A-4

Asbestos Sample Locations (Education Building)



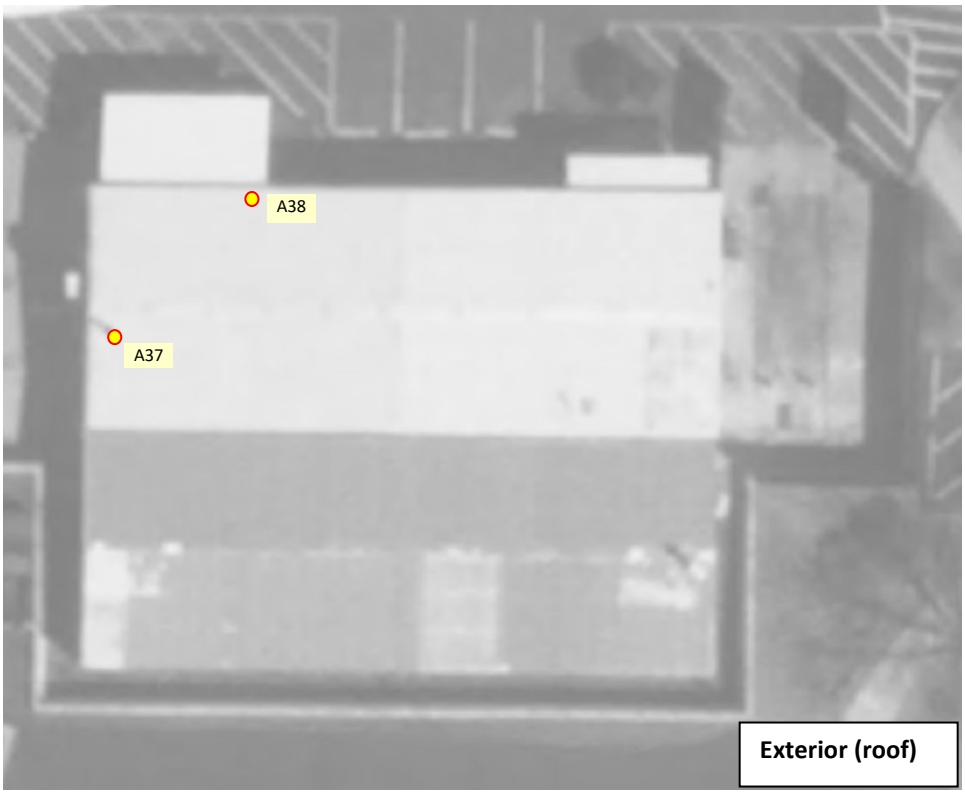
Limited Asbestos Survey — **Client: City of Albuquerque**

Site: Gibson Medical Center — **N** — **Sendero Environmental Project No. 20-48**

5400 Gibson Avenue SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87106 — **No Scale**

Source: AGIS image 2018 — **Figure A-5**

Asbestos Sample Locations (Southeast Storage Building)



Limited Asbestos Survey — **Client: City of Albuquerque**

Site: Gibson Medical Center — **N** — **Sendero Environmental Project No. 20-48**

5400 Gibson Avenue SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87106 — **No Scale**

Source: AGIS image 2018 — **Figure A-6**

Asbestos Sample Locations (Power Plant)

Limited Asbestos Survey
Site: Gibson Medical Center
5400 Gibson Avenue SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico
Source: AGIS Aerial Image 2018

N

Client: City of Albuquerque
Sendero Environmental Project No. 20-48

Figure A-7

Asbestos Sample Locations (West Shop)

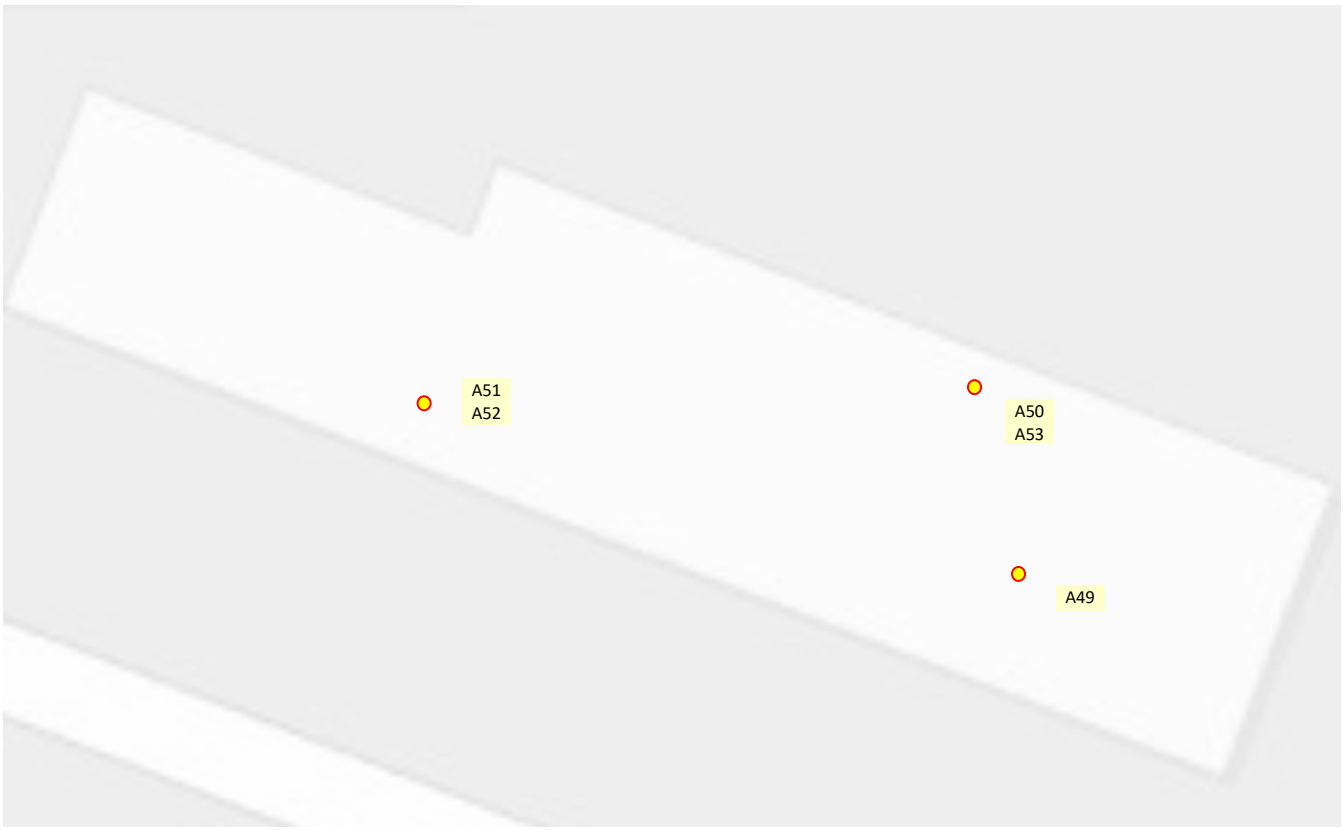
Limited Asbestos Survey
Site: Gibson Medical Center
5400 Gibson Avenue SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87106
Source: 2018 AGIS image

N

Client: City of Albuquerque
Sendero Environmental Project No. 20-48
No Scale

Figure A-8

Asbestos Sample Locations (Southeast Shop)



Limited Asbestos Survey
Site: Gibson Medical Center
5400 Gibson Avenue SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87106
Source: AGIS image 2018

N

Client: City of Albuquerque
Sendero Environmental Project No. 20-48
No Scale
Figure A-9

Asbestos Sample Locations (Plastic Surgery Building)

Limited Asbestos Survey | **Client: City of Albuquerque**

Site: Gibson Medical Center | **N** | **Sendero Environmental Project No. 20-48**

5400 Gibson Avenue SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87106 | **No Scale**

Source: AGIS image 2018 | **Figure A-10**

Asbestos Sample Locations (East Office Building)

Limited Asbestos Survey | **Client: City of Albuquerque**

Site: Gibson Medical Center | **N** | **Sendero Environmental Project No. 20-48**

5400 Gibson Avenue SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87106 | **No Scale**

Source: AGIS image 2018 | **Figure A-11**

Appendix B
Asbestos Summary Table
Asbestos Laboratory Analytical Report
Asbestos Chain-of-Custody

SUMMARY TABLE ASBESTOS – September 2, 2020 Sampling

Sample No.	Building. Homogeneous Area/Functional Space. Description	Exposure	Friability	Condition	Asbestos
48-A1	Main building exterior stucco, beige	Rare	Non-Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A2	Main building main roofing tar, black	Rare	Non-Friable	Damaged	ND
48-A3	Main building parapet roofing tar, silver/black	Rare	Non-Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A4	Main building vent penetration sealant tar, silver/black	Rare	Non-Friable	Good Condition	ND
48-A5	Main building vinyl floor tile, 12”x12”, grey/pink yellow mastic	Rare Rare	Friable Non-Friable	Significant Damage Significant Damage	ND ND
48-A6	Main building exhaust fan parapet sealant tar, black	Rare	Non-Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A7	Main building, parapet sealant tar, exterior, black	Rare	Non-Friable	Local Damage	
48-A8	**Main building, vent penetration sealant tar, black**	**Rare**	**Non-Friable**	**Local Damage**	**3% chrysotile**
48-A9	Main building, stucco, light brown	Rare	Non-Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A10	Main building, cove base adhesive, yellow adhesive, brown	Rare Rare Rare	Non-Friable Non-Friable Non-Friable	Significant Damage Significant Damage Significant Damage	ND ND ND
48-A11	Main building, wall plaster, white Cove base mastic, brown	Rare Rare	Non-Friable Non-Friable	Good Good	ND ND
48-A12	**Main building, vinyl floor tile, 9”x 9”, grey/pink speckled black mastic**	**Rare Rare**	**Non-Friable Non-Friable**	**Significant Damage Significant Damage**	**2% chrysotile 4% chrysotile**
	floor leveling compound	Rare	Friable	Significant Damage	ND
48-A13	**Main building, thermal system insulation, white, powdery**	**Rare**	**Friable**	**Significant Damage**	**3% chrysotile**
48-A14	Main building, thermal system insulation, yellow, fibrous, silver/grey wrap	Rare	Friable	Significant Damage	ND
48-A15	Main building, suspended ceiling panel, 2’x4’, coarse pattern	Rare	Friable	Good	ND
48-A16	Main building, wall joint compound white Sheetrock, off-white	Rare Rare	Friable Non-Friable	Significant Damage Significant Damage	ND ND
48-A17	Main building, wall joint compound (corner bead), white	Rare	Friable	Significant Damage	ND
48-A18	Main building, vinyl floor tile, 12”x12”, beige speckled Mastic, light brown	Rare Rare	Non-Friable Non-Friable	Significant Damage Significant Damage	ND ND
48-A19	Main building, spray-apply fire proof column, light grey	Rare	Friable	Significant Damage	ND
48-A20	Main building, spray-apply fire proof column, light grey (Duplicate of 48-A19)	Rare	Friable	Significant Damage	ND
48-A21	Main building, duct insulation, yellow fibrous	Rare	Friable	Significant Damage	ND
48-A22	Main building, wall insulation, pink fibrous	Rare	Friable	Significant Damage	ND

Sample No.	Building. Homogeneous Area/Functional Space. Description	Exposure	Friability	Condition	Asbestos
48-A23	Main building, wall sheetrock, white	Rare	Non-Friable	Significant Damage	ND
48-A24	Main building, vinyl floor tile, white with black speckles yellow mastic floor leveling compound, white	Rare Rare Rare	Non-Friable Non-Friable Friable	Significant Damage Significant Damage Significant Damage	ND ND ND
48-A25	Main building, wall joint compound, white Sheetrock, light brown	Rare Rare	Friable Non-Friable	Local Damage Local Damage	ND ND
48-A26	Main building, vinyl floor tile, grey speckled	Rare	Non-Friable	Damaged	ND
48-A27	Main building, wall joint compound, white Sheetrock (indicates mastic in lab report – error), white	Rare Rare	Friable Non-Friable	Good Good	ND ND
48-A28	Main building, vinyl sheet flooring, grey square pattern	Rare	Non-Friable	Good	ND
48-A29	Main building, wall system, plaster skim coat, white Plaster, base coat, gray	Rare Rare	Non-Friable Non-Friable	Significant Damage Significant Damage	ND ND
48-A30	Education building, roof air conditioning unit sealant, off-white	Rare	Non-Friable	Significant Damage	ND
48-A31	Education building, roof air conditioner sealant, silver	Rare	Non-Friable	Good	ND
48-A32	Education building, roof gas line sealant, black	Rare	Non-Friable	Good	ND
48-A33	Education building, wall joint compound, white	Rare	Friable	Good	ND
48-A34	Education building, wall joint compound, white	Rare	Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A35	Education building, wall sheetrock, light brown	Rare	Non-Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A36	Education building, wall joint compound, beige	Rare	Non-Friable/Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A37	Maintenance building, roof vent penetration sealant tar, black and silver	Rare	Non-Friable	Good	ND
48-A38	Maintenance building, roof seam sealant, black	Rare	Non-Friable	Good	ND
48-A39	Maintenance building, vinyl tile, 12”x12”, gray yellow mastic black mastic	Daily Rare Rare	Non-Friable Non-Friable Non-Friable	Damaged Damaged Damaged	ND ND ND
48-A40	Maintenance building, wall insulation, yellow fibrous	Daily	Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A41	Maintenance building, wall sheetrock, white	Daily	Non-Friable	Good	ND
48-A42	Maintenance building, wall joint compound, white	Daily	Non-Friable/Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A43	Maintenance building, cove base adhesive, brown	Daily Rare	Non-Friable Non-Friable	Local Damage Local Damage	ND ND
48-A44	Maintenance building, thermal system insulation, yellow fibrous with white wrapping	Daily	Friable	Good	ND
48-A45	Electrical building, wall insulation, yellow fibrous	Daily	Friable	Damaged	ND
48-A46	Electrical building, insulation wrap, white/grey	Daily	Non-Friable/Friable	Local Damage	ND

Sample No.	Building. Homogeneous Area/Functional Space. Description	Exposure	Friability	Condition	Asbestos
48-A47	Electrical building, boiler insulation, brown/silver	Daily	Friable	Damaged	ND
48-A48	Electrical building, pipe thermal system insulation, yellow fibrous	Daily	Friable	Good	ND
48-A49	Storage building, suspended ceiling panel, 2'x4', coarse pattern	Rare	Friable	Good	ND
48-A50	Storage building, wall joint compound, pink/white	Rare	Non-Friable/Friable	Good	ND
48-A51	Storage building, wall sheetrock, beige/white	Rare	Non-Friable/Friable	Good	ND
48-A52	Storage building, pipe thermal system insulation, yellow fibrous	Rare	Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A53	Storage building, suspended ceiling panel, 2'x4', coarse pattern (lab report says floor tile – error)	Rare	Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A54	Electrical building, stucco, beige	Rare	Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A55	West shop, stucco, beige	Rare	Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A56	West shop, wall joint compound, white Sheetrock, white	Rare Rare	Friable Non-Friable	Local Damage Local Damage	ND ND
48-A57	West shop, cove base adhesive, yellow Wall joint compound	Rare Rare	Non-Friable Friable	Good Good	ND ND
48-A58	West shop, vinyl floor tile, 12'x12', grey specked yellow mastic	Rare Rare	Non-Friable Non-Friable	Good Good	ND ND
48-A59	Plastic surgery building, cove base adhesive	Rare	Non-Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A60	Plastic surgery building, wall sheetrock, white/brown	Rare	Non-Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A61	Plastic surgery building, suspended ceiling tile, 2'x4', coarse pattern	Rare	Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A62	Plastic surgery building, vinyl floor tile, 12"x12", blue speckled yellow mastic	Rare Rare	Non-Friable Non-Friable	Local Damage Local Damage	ND ND
48-A63	Plastic surgery building, roof ventilation parapet sealant tar, black/grey	Rare	Non-Friable	Damaged	ND
48-A64	Plastic surgery building, parapet sealant tar, black	Rare	Non-Friable	Damaged	ND
48-A65	Plastic surgery building, main roofing tar, black,	Rare	Non-Friable	Good	ND
48-A66	Plastic surgery building, stucco, yellow/brown	Rare	Non-Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A67	Plastic surgery building, roof seam sealant, silver	Rare	Non-Friable	Good	ND
48-A68	Plastic surgery building, roof parapet sealant tar, silver	Rare	Non-Friable	Good	ND
48-A69	East building, wall joint compound, white	Rare	Non-Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A70	East building, wall sheetrock, white	Rare	Non-Friable/Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A71	East building, wall joint compound, white	Rare	Non-Friable/Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A72	East building, wall sheetrock, white	Rare	Non-Friable/Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A73	East building, joint compound, white (Duplicate of 48-A71)	Rare	Non-Friable	Local Damage	ND

Sample No.	Building. Homogeneous Area/Functional Space. Description	Exposure	Friability	Condition	Asbestos
48-A74	East building, sheetrock, white	Rare	Non-Friable	Local Damage	ND
48-A75	East building, cove base adhesive, brown	Rare	Non-Friable	Local Damage	ND

"ND" indicates that asbestos minerals were not detected.
Yellow highlighting indicates that less than or equal to 1% of asbestos was identified. By federal definition, this material is not considered ACBM.
Bolded text with yellow highlighting indicates that more than 1% asbestos was detected.

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Web: http://www.battaenv.com E-mail: battaenv@battaenv.com

EPA Lab ID #DE004

NVLAP Lab Code: 101032-0

Dept. Code: PLM

Rev. #: 0
Batch#: N/A
COC#: N/A

CERTIFICATE OF PLM ANALYSIS

Test Method: EPA/600/R-93/116 in conjunction with Batta SOP

Report Date: 09/23/20

Sampling Data

Date Sampled: 09/02/20
BLI Project #: R113320
Sampled By: CLIENT
Project Name: SENDERO ENVIRONMENTAL,LLC- 20-48 COALB-ASBESTOS-GIBSON
Date Analyzed: 09/22/20

Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157325	A1	Outside	Stucco	n/a	Granular Heterogeneous	Gray	10% Fiber Glass 90% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157326	A2	Main Roof	Roofing Material	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Black	5% Cellulose 95% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157327	A3	Roof	Roofing Material	n/a	Soft Heterogeneous	Black Silver	5% Fiber Glass 95% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157328	A4	Roof	Roofing Material	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Black Silver	20% Cellulose 80% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157329	A5	Roof	Floor Tile	n/a	Firm Homogeneous	Tan	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

Note 1 *Due to limitations of the EPA PLM method, floor tiles may yield false negative (<1%) results by this method. As such, the EPA recommends further analysis by electron microscopy. Batta recommends the NY 198.4 over the Chatfield method.*

Note 2 Unless otherwise specified, Tr=Trace and correlates to <0.25% (based on a 400-point EPA point count).

Note 3 Materials containing vermiculite are not good candidates for analysis using standard EPA 600 PLM protocol. Results may be low-biased due to inherent limitations caused by the material. The EPA recommends that vermiculite attic insulation (VAI) be prepped and analyzed using EPA 600/R-04/004, known as "The Cincinnati Method".

ANALYST: PMG

REVIEWED BY: _____
QA/QC Officer/Signatory

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*This report does not constitute endorsement by NVLAP and/or any other US government agencies.

*The test data pertain only to the items tested. No assumptions or conclusions should be made to materials or samples not analyzed. Furthermore, Batta Laboratories, LLC assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of results influenced by the use of improper collection techniques or equipment.

*Organically-bound, nonfriable material may interfere with the accurate and reproducible quantification of asbestos. In these cases, the EPA recommends further analysis by a matrix-reduction method. Batta recommends the NY ELAP Item 198.6/198.4 over the Chatfield method. When point count techniques are utilized on organically-bound, nonfriable materials without the EPA-recommended matrix reduction steps, Batta Laboratories assumes no responsibility regarding the accuracy or precision associated with these results. In these cases, Batta employs a modified version of the EPA point count method.

*WRTA refers to a group of fibrous Amphiboles typically associated with 'Libby Amphibole'. Within this classification are: winchite, richterite, tremolite, and actinolite.

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NVLAP Lab Code: 101032-0

Dept. Code: PLM

Rev. #: 0
Batch#: N/A
COC#: N/A

CERTIFICATE OF PLM ANALYSIS

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Report Date: 09/23/20

Sampling Data

Date Sampled: 09/02/20
BLI Project #: R113320
Sampled By: CLIENT
Project Name: SENDERO ENVIRONMENTAL,LLC- 20-48 COALB-ASBESTOS-GIBSON
Date Analyzed: 09/22/20

Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1158417	A5 (Layer 1)	Roof	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Tan	3% Synthetic Fiber 97% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157330	A6	Roof	Roofing Material	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Black	25% Cellulose 75% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157331	A7	Roof	Roofing Material	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Black	30% Cellulose 70% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157332	A8	Roof	Roofing Material	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Black Tan	30% Cellulose 67% Non-fibrous Material	3% Chrysotile Total Asbestos = 3%
1157333	A9	Roof	Stucco	n/a	Soft Heterogeneous	Tan	2% Cellulose 98% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

Note 1 *Due to limitations of the EPA PLM method, floor tiles may yield false negative (<1%) results by this method. As such, the EPA recommends further analysis by electron microscopy. Batta recommends the NY 198.4 over the Chatfield method.*

Note 2 Unless otherwise specified, Tr=Trace and correlates to <0.25% (based on a 400-point EPA point count).

Note 3 Materials containing vermiculite are not good candidates for analysis using standard EPA 600 PLM protocol. Results may be low-biased due to inherent limitations caused by the material. The EPA recommends that vermiculite attic insulation (VAI) be prepped and analyzed using EPA 600/R-04/004, known as "The Cincinnati Method".

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Date Analyzed: 09/22/20

Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157334	A10	Roof	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Light Tan	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158418	A10 (Layer 1)	Roof	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Dark Tan	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158419	A10 (Layer 2)	Roof	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Brown	2% Synthetic Fiber 98% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157335	A11	Roof	Plaster Skim	n/a	Soft Heterogeneous	White	1% Synthetic Fiber 99% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158420	A11 (Layer 1)	Roof	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Brown	1% Synthetic Fiber 99% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

Note 1 *Due to limitations of the EPA PLM method, floor tiles may yield false negative (<1%) results by this method. As such, the EPA recommends further analysis by electron microscopy. Batta recommends the NY 198.4 over the Chatfield method.*

Note 2 Unless otherwise specified, Tr=Trace and correlates to <0.25% (based on a 400-point EPA point count).

Note 3 Materials containing vermiculite are not good candidates for analysis using standard EPA 600 PLM protocol. Results may be low-biased due to inherent limitations caused by the material. The EPA recommends that vermiculite attic insulation (VAI) be prepped and analyzed using EPA 600/R-04/004, known as "The Cincinnati Method".

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Project Name: SENDERO ENVIRONMENTAL,LLC- 20-48 COALB-ASBESTOS-GIBSON
Date Analyzed: 09/22/20

Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157336	A12	Roof	Floor Tile	n/a	Firm Homogeneous	White	98% Non-fibrous Material	2% Chrysotile Total Asbestos = 2%
1158421	A12 (Layer 1)	Roof	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Black	96% Non-fibrous Material	4% Chrysotile Total Asbestos = 4%
1158422	A12 (Layer 2)	Roof	Leveling Compound	n/a	Granular Heterogeneous	Gray	5% Cellulose 95% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157337	A13	Roof	Insulation	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Gray	60% Fiber Glass 37% Non-fibrous Material	3% Chrysotile Total Asbestos = 3%
1157338	A14	Roof	Insulation	n/a	Fibrous Paper-like Heterogeneous	Tan Silver	60% Fiber Glass 10% Fiber Glass 30% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

Note 1 *Due to limitations of the EPA PLM method, floor tiles may yield false negative (<1%) results by this method. As such, the EPA recommends further analysis by electron microscopy. Batta recommends the NY 198.4 over the Chatfield method.*

Note 2 Unless otherwise specified, Tr=Trace and correlates to <0.25% (based on a 400-point EPA point count).

Note 3 Materials containing vermiculite are not good candidates for analysis using standard EPA 600 PLM protocol. Results may be low-biased due to inherent limitations caused by the material. The EPA recommends that vermiculite attic insulation (VAI) be prepped and analyzed using EPA 600/R-04/004, known as "The Cincinnati Method".

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Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157339	A15	Roof	Ceiling Tile	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Gray	40% Cellulose 5% Fiber Glass 55% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157340	A16	Interior	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	5% Cellulose 95% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158423	A16 (Layer 1)	Interior	Sheetrock	n/a	Fibrous Soft Homogeneous	Gray	3% Cellulose 1% Fiber Glass 96% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157341	A17	Interior	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	1% Cellulose 99% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157342	A18	Interior	Floor Tile	n/a	Firm Homogeneous	Tan	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

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EPA Lab ID #DE004

NVLAP Lab Code: 101032-0

Dept. Code: PLM

Rev. #: 0
Batch#: N/A
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Report Date: 09/23/20

Sampling Data

Date Sampled: 09/02/20
BLI Project #: R113320
Sampled By: CLIENT
Project Name: SENDERO ENVIRONMENTAL,LLC- 20-48 COALB-ASBESTOS-GIBSON
Date Analyzed: 09/22/20

Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1158424	A18 (Layer 1)	Interior	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Cream	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158425	A18 (Layer 2)	Interior	Floor Tile	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Brown	7% Cellulose 93% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157343	A19	Interior	Insulation	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Gray	60% Mineral Wool 40% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157344	A20	Interior	Insulation	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Gray	65% Mineral Wool 5% Cellulose 30% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157345	A21	Interior 1st Floor	Insulation	n/a	Fibrous Heterogeneous	Tan	5% Cellulose 70% Fiber Glass 25% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

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Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157346	A22	Interior 1st Floor	Insulation	n/a	Fibrous Heterogeneous	Pink	70% Fiber Glass 3% Cellulose 27% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157347	A23	Interior 1st Floor	Sheetrock	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Gray	2% Cellulose 1% Fiber Glass 97% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157348	A24	Interior 1st Floor	Floor Tile	n/a	Firm Homogeneous	White	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158426	A24 (Layer 1)	Interior 1st Floor	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Tan	1% Synthetic Fiber 99% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158427	A24 (Layer 2)	Interior 1st Floor	Leveling Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Gray	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

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Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157349	A25	Interior 1st Floor	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	3% Cellulose 97% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158428	A25 (Layer 1)	Interior 1st Floor	Sheetrock	n/a	Soft Heterogeneous	Tan	5% Cellulose 3% Mineral Wool 92% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157350	A26	Interior 1st Floor	Floor Tile	n/a	Firm Homogeneous	Tan	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157351	A27	Interior 1st Floor	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	2% Cellulose 98% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158429	A27 (Layer 1)	Interior 1st Floor	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Tan	3% Cellulose 97% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

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Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157352	A28	Interior 1st Floor	Linoleum	n/a	Fibrous Firm Heterogeneous	Tan Gray White	15% Cellulose 85% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157353	A29	Interior 1st Floor	Plaster Skim	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158430	A29 (Layer 1)	Interior 1st Floor	Plaster Base	n/a	Granular Heterogeneous	Gray	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157354	A30	Education Roof	Bulk	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	White	20% Fiber Glass 80% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157355	A31	Roof Education	Roofing Material	n/a	Soft Heterogeneous	Black Brown	15% Fiber Glass 85% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

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Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157356	A32	Roof Education	Roofing Tar	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Black	1% Synthetic Fiber 99% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157357	A33	Roof Education	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Tan	5% Cellulose 95% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157358	A34	Education Interior	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157359	A35	Education Interior	Sheetrock	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Gray	2% Cellulose 2% Fiber Glass 96% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157360	A36	Education Interior	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	3% Cellulose 3% Synthetic Fiber 94% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

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Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157361	A37	Maintenance Roof	Roofing Material	n/a	Soft Heterogeneous	Black Silver	95% Non-fibrous Material	5% Chrysotile Total Asbestos = 5%
1157362	A38	Maintenance Roof	Roofing Material	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Black White	2% Synthetic Fiber 91% Non-fibrous Material	7% Chrysotile Total Asbestos = 7%
1157363	A39	Maintenance Interior	Floor Tile	n/a	Firm Homogeneous	White	5% Synthetic Fiber 95% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158431	A39 (Layer 1)	Maintenance Interior	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Tan	5% Synthetic Fiber 95% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158432	A39 (Layer 2)	Maintenance Interior	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Black	3% Cellulose 3% Synthetic Fiber 94% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

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Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157364	A40	Maintenance Interior	Insulation	n/a	Fibrous Heterogeneous	Tan	72% Fiber Glass 28% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157365	A41	Maintenance Interior	Sheetrock	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Gray	5% Cellulose 2% Fiber Glass 93% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157366	A42	Maintenance Interior	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157367	A43	Maintenance Interior	Baseboard	n/a	Firm Homogeneous	Tan	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158433	A43 (Layer 1)	Maintenance Interior	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Tan	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

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1157368	A44	Maintenance Interior	Insulation	n/a	Fibrous Homogeneous	Tan	40% Fiber Glass 15% Mineral Wool 45% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157369	A45	Electrical Building	Insulation	n/a	Fibrous Homogeneous	Tan	5% Cellulose 75% Fiber Glass 20% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157370	A46	Electrical Building	Paper	n/a	Fibrous Paper-like Heterogeneous	White Green	75% Cellulose 25% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157371	A47	Electrical Building	Insulation	n/a	Fibrous Heterogeneous	Tan	5% Cellulose 75% Fiber Glass 20% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157372	A48	Electrical Building	Insulation	n/a	Fibrous Heterogeneous	Tan	2% Cellulose 72% Fiber Glass 26% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

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1157373	A49	Storage Building	Ceiling Tile	n/a	Fibrous Soft Homogeneous	Gray	75% Cellulose 25% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157374	A50	Storage Building	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	5% Synthetic Fiber 95% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157375	A51	Storage Building	Sheetrock	n/a	Soft Heterogeneous	Gray	5% Cellulose 3% Fiber Glass 92% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157376	A52	Storage Building	Insulation	n/a	Fibrous Heterogeneous	Tan	5% Cellulose 75% Fiber Glass 20% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157377	A53	Storage Building	Floor Tile	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Gray	75% Cellulose 25% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

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1157378	A54	Electrical Building	Bulk	n/a	Granular Soft Heterogeneous	Tan	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157379	A55	West Shop	Plaster	n/a	Granular Heterogeneous	Gray	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157380	A56	West Shop	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	5% Cellulose 95% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158434	A56 (Layer 1)	West Shop	Sheetrock	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Tan	5% Cellulose 3% Fiber Glass 92% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157381	A57	West Shop	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	3% Cellulose 97% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

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Note 3 Materials containing vermiculite are not good candidates for analysis using standard EPA 600 PLM protocol. Results may be low-biased due to inherent limitations caused by the material. The EPA recommends that vermiculite attic insulation (VAI) be prepped and analyzed using EPA 600/R-04/004, known as "The Cincinnati Method".

ANALYST: PMG

REVIEWED BY: _____
QA/QC Officer/Signatory

Dedicated to a Cleaner Environment Since 1982

NY ELAP LAB# 11993 for PCM, PLM, TEM & Lead

batta LABORATORIES

BATTA LABORATORIES, LLC

A Certified MBE Company

Delaware Industrial Park, 6 Garfield Way
Newark, DE19713-5817
Tel. (302)737-3376 Fax (302) 737-5764

Web: http://www.battaenv.com E-mail: battaenv@battaenv.com

EPA Lab ID #DE004

NVLAP Lab Code: 101032-0

Dept. Code: PLM

Rev. #: 0
Batch#: N/A
COC#: N/A

CERTIFICATE OF PLM ANALYSIS

Test Method: EPA/600/R-93/116 in conjunction with Batta SOP

Report Date: 09/23/20

Sampling Data

Date Sampled: 09/02/20
BLI Project #: R113320
Sampled By: CLIENT
Project Name: SENDERO ENVIRONMENTAL,LLC- 20-48 COALB-ASBESTOS-GIBSON
Date Analyzed: 09/22/20

Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1158435	A57 (Layer 1)	West Shop	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Tan	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157382	A58	West Shop	Floor Tile	n/a	Firm Homogeneous	White	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158436	A58 (Layer 1)	West Shop	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Tan	5% Synthetic Fiber 95% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157383	A59	West Building	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Tan	5% Synthetic Fiber 95% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157384	A60	West Building	Sheetrock	n/a	Soft Heterogeneous	Gray	5% Cellulose 2% Fiber Glass 93% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

Note 1 *Due to limitations of the EPA PLM method, floor tiles may yield false negative (<1%) results by this method. As such, the EPA recommends further analysis by electron microscopy. Batta recommends the NY 198.4 over the Chatfield method.*

Note 2 Unless otherwise specified, Tr=Trace and correlates to <0.25% (based on a 400-point EPA point count).

Note 3 Materials containing vermiculite are not good candidates for analysis using standard EPA 600 PLM protocol. Results may be low-biased due to inherent limitations caused by the material. The EPA recommends that vermiculite attic insulation (VAI) be prepped and analyzed using EPA 600/R-04/004, known as "The Cincinnati Method".

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NVLAP Lab Code: 101032-0

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Rev. #: 0
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Test Method: EPA/600/R-93/116 in conjunction with Batta SOP

Report Date: 09/23/20

Sampling Data

Date Sampled: 09/02/20
BLI Project #: R113320
Sampled By: CLIENT
Project Name: SENDERO ENVIRONMENTAL,LLC- 20-48 COALB-ASBESTOS-GIBSON
Date Analyzed: 09/22/20

Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157385	A61	West Building	Ceiling Tile	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Gray	75% Cellulose 25% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157386	A62	West Building	Floor Tile	n/a	Firm Homogeneous	Blue	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1158437	A62 (Layer 1)	West Building	Grout	n/a	Granular Homogeneous	Tan	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157387	A63	West Building	Bulk	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Black	70% Cellulose 30% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157388	A64	West Building	Bulk	n/a	Fibrous Soft Heterogeneous	Black	60% Cellulose 40% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

Note 1 *Due to limitations of the EPA PLM method, floor tiles may yield false negative (<1%) results by this method. As such, the EPA recommends further analysis by electron microscopy. Batta recommends the NY 198.4 over the Chatfield method.*

Note 2 Unless otherwise specified, Tr=Trace and correlates to <0.25% (based on a 400-point EPA point count).

Note 3 Materials containing vermiculite are not good candidates for analysis using standard EPA 600 PLM protocol. Results may be low-biased due to inherent limitations caused by the material. The EPA recommends that vermiculite attic insulation (VAI) be prepped and analyzed using EPA 600/R-04/004, known as "The Cincinnati Method".

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Test Method: EPA/600/R-93/116 in conjunction with Batta SOP

Report Date: 09/23/20

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Date Sampled: 09/02/20
BLI Project #: R113320
Sampled By: CLIENT
Project Name: SENDERO ENVIRONMENTAL,LLC- 20-48 COALB-ASBESTOS-GIBSON
Date Analyzed: 09/22/20

Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157389	A65	West Building	Tar	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Black	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157390	A66	West Building	Plaster	n/a	Granular Homogeneous	Tan	1% Synthetic Fiber 99% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157391	A67	West Building	Roofing Material	n/a	Soft Heterogeneous	Black Silver	15% Cellulose 85% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157392	A68	West Building	Roofing Material	n/a	Soft Heterogeneous	Black Silver	5% Cellulose 95% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157393	A69	East Building	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	10% Cellulose 90% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

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Note 2 Unless otherwise specified, Tr=Trace and correlates to <0.25% (based on a 400-point EPA point count).

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Report Date: 09/23/20

Sampling Data

Date Sampled: 09/02/20
BLI Project #: R113320
Sampled By: CLIENT
Project Name: SENDERO ENVIRONMENTAL,LLC- 20-48 COALB-ASBESTOS-GIBSON
Date Analyzed: 09/22/20

Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157394	A70	East Building	Sheetrock	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Gray	5% Cellulose 2% Fiber Glass 93% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157395	A71	East Building	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157396	A72	East Building	Sheetrock	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Gray	10% Cellulose 2% Fiber Glass 88% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157397	A73	East Building	Joint Compound	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	White	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found
1157398	A74	East Building	Sheetrock	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Gray	10% Cellulose 1% Fiber Glass 89% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

Note 1 *Due to limitations of the EPA PLM method, floor tiles may yield false negative (<1%) results by this method. As such, the EPA recommends further analysis by electron microscopy. Batta recommends the NY 198.4 over the Chatfield method.*

Note 2 Unless otherwise specified, Tr=Trace and correlates to <0.25% (based on a 400-point EPA point count).

Note 3 Materials containing vermiculite are not good candidates for analysis using standard EPA 600 PLM protocol. Results may be low-biased due to inherent limitations caused by the material. The EPA recommends that vermiculite attic insulation (VAI) be prepped and analyzed using EPA 600/R-04/004, known as "The Cincinnati Method".

ANALYST: PMG

REVIEWED BY: _____
QA/QC Officer/Signatory

*Organically-bound, nonfriable material may interfere with the accurate and reproducible quantification of asbestos. In these cases, the EPA recommends further analysis by a matrix-reduction method. Batta recommends the NY ELAP Item 198.6/198.4 over the Chatfield method. When point count techniques are utilized on organically-bound, nonfriable materials without the EPA-recommended matrix reduction steps, Batta Laboratories assumes no responsibility regarding the accuracy or precision associated with these results. In these cases, Batta employs a modified version of the EPA point count method.

*WRTA refers to a group of fibrous Amphiboles typically associated with 'Libby Amphibole'. Within this classification are: winchite, richterite, tremolite, and actinolite.

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Web: http://www.battaenv.com E-mail: battaenv@battaenv.com

EPA Lab ID #DE004

NVLAP Lab Code: 101032-0

Dept. Code: PLM

Rev. #: 0
Batch#: N/A
COC#: N/A

CERTIFICATE OF PLM ANALYSIS

Test Method: EPA/600/R-93/116 in conjunction with Batta SOP

Report Date: 09/23/20

Sampling Data

Date Sampled: 09/02/20
BLI Project #: R113320
Sampled By: CLIENT
Project Name: SENDERO ENVIRONMENTAL,LLC- 20-48 COALB-ASBESTOS-GIBSON
Date Analyzed: 09/22/20

Sample ID		Client-supplied Data			Analytical Data		Reported Results	
Lab Sample#	Client Sample#	Sample Description	Material Type	Friable?	Texture/ Gross	Color	Non-asbestiform Components	Asbestiform Components
1157399	A75	East Building	Mastic	n/a	Soft Homogeneous	Tan	100% Non-fibrous Material	No Asbestos Found

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Note 2 Unless otherwise specified, Tr=Trace and correlates to <0.25% (based on a 400-point EPA point count).

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ANALYST: PMG

REVIEWED BY: _____
QA/QC Officer/Signatory

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Web: www.battaenv.com

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NVLAP #101032
AIHA LAP, LLC #100448
NY ELAP #11993
EPA Lab #DE004

Customer Billing Information
Tel 1: (505) 620-6479
Tel 2:
Customer Name: Sendero Environmental, LLC
Billing Address 1: 3909 General Bradley Street NE
Billing Address 2: Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111

Shipping Information
- [ ] Picked up by BATTA
- [ ] Delivered by Customer
- [x] Shipped by Customer

Turnaround Times (check one, refer to notes*)
- [ ] 3 Hours/Immediate (Note 1)
- [ ] 6 Hours/Same Day (Note 2)
- [ ] 24 Hours (Note 3)
- [ ] 48 Hours (Note 4)
- [ ] 72 Hours (Note 5)
- [ ] 5 Days (Note 6)
- [x] 5 - 10 days
- [ ] Other

BEA Project #:
Client Project #: 20-48
BL Project #: R113320

Results To: Ken Hunter Tel 1: (505) 620-6479
Results To: Tel 2:
Emails: kondonm2008@yahoo.com

Project Name: CoAlb / Asbestos / Gibson
Project Location: 5400 Gibson Blvd SE, Albuquerque, NM

*Notes Regarding Turnaround Times
1. Specific turnaround depends on the test requested. Turnaround not available for all types of analysis. Client must make prior arrangements with lab to guarantee turnaround time. Premium rate will apply.
2. Same day (by 5 p.m.) offered if samples are received by 12 noon. After that time, a 6-hour designation may be offered. A 6-hour/Same Day turnaround time may not be available with all analyses.
3. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the following business day. The turnaround time of 24 hours may not be available with all analyses.
4. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the 2nd business day.
5. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the 3rd business day.
6. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the 5th business day.

BL Use Only	Field Sample ID#	Sample Location / Description	Sampling Date / Time	Sampling Info (Air & Surface Samples) Start Time	Stop Time	Flow Rate	Volume/Area	Sample Type	Test Method	Results	Lab Use Only: Date of Analysis	Analyst
1154												
325	48A 1	outside stucco	9/2/20					bulk	PLM			
326	48A A2	main roofing tar										
327	48A A3	roof										
328	48A A4	roof										
329	48A A5	roof										
330	48A A6	roof										
331	48A A7	roof										
332	48A A8	roof										
333	48A A9	roof										
334	48A A10	roof										

Sample Relinquished By: Kenneth Hunter Date: 9/4/20 Time:
Sample Received By: DES Date: 9/16/20 Time: 1330
Sample Relinquished By: Date: Time:
Sample Received By: Date: Time:

Special Instructions / Requests From Client (if applicable):

Note to Client: Batta Laboratories recommends that blanks be supplied by the client when mandated by published methods.

BL Use Only
Are some samples not accepted? If so, check "No" and explain conditions in the box below.
Yes No Received on Ice
Field Samples Not Accepted:
Conditions:

Method of Payment
Cash Cashier
Visa / Mastercard / Discover
Money Order
Purchase Order #
Check #
Other
Unit Price / Quote
Total Payment
Reference #

BL Use Only Logged-in By: Log-in Date: Date:

Lab Note: When building material layers are not specified by the client on the Chain of Custody, Batta will follow EPA 600 R-93/116, and make those determinations in the lab at the time of analysis. Friability: State/Federal Regulations mandate friability shall not be determined in labs.

For Accounting Office Use Only

For drinking water samples: for results to be valid, lab must receive samples on ice and within 48 hours of collection. For air samples collected by NIOSH 7400 and 7402: in accordance with these NIOSH methods, two field blanks (or 10% of the number of field samples submitted, whichever is greater) must be submitted and be analyzed with field samples.

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NVLAP #101032
AIHA LAP, LLC #100448
NY ELAP #11993
EPA Lab #DE004

Customer Billing Information
Tel 1: (505) 620-6479
Tel 2:
Customer Name: Sondoro Environmental, LLC
Billing Address 1: 3909 General Bradley Street NE
Billing Address 2: Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111

Shipping Information
- [ ] Picked up by BATTA
- [ ] Delivered by Customer
- [x] Shipped by Customer

Turnaround Times (check one, refer to notes*)
- [ ] 3 Hours/Immediate (Note 1)
- [ ] 6 Hours/Same Day (Note 2)
- [ ] 24 Hours (Note 3)
- [ ] 48 Hours (Note 4)
- [ ] 72 Hours (Note 5)
- [ ] 5 Days (Note 6)
- [x] 5 - 10 days
- [ ] Other

BEA Project #:
Client Project #: 20-48
BL Project #: R113320

Results To: Ken Hunter Tel 1: (505) 620-6479
Results To: Tel 2:
Emails: kondonm2008@yahoo.com

Project Name: CoAlb / Asbestos / Gibson
Project Location: 5400 Gibson Blvd SE, Albuquerque, NM

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3. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the following business day. The turnaround time of 24 hours may not be available with all analyses.
4. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the 2nd business day.
5. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the 3rd business day.
6. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the 5th business day.

Lab Use Only

BL Use Only	Field Sample ID#	Sample Location / Description	Sampling Date / Time	Sampling Info (Air & Surface Samples) Start Time	Stop Time	Flow Rate	Volume/Area	Sample Type	Test Method	Results	Date of Analysis	Analyst
1157												
335	A11	roof	9/2/20					bulk	PLM			
336	A12	roof										
337	A13	roof										
338	A14	roof										
339	A15	roof										
340	A16	interior										
341	A17	interior										
342	A18	interior										
343	A19	interior										
344	A20	interior										

Sample Relinquished By: Kenneth Hunter Date: 9/4/20 Time:
Sample Received By: JES Date: 9/16/20 Time: 1330
Sample Relinquished By: Date: Time:
Sample Received By: Date: Time:

Special Instructions / Requests From Client (if applicable):

BL Use Only
Are some samples not accepted? If so, check "No" and explain conditions in the box below.
Yes No Received on Ice
Field Samples Not Accepted:
Conditions:

Method of Payment
Cash Cashier
Visa / Mastercard / Discover
Money Order
Purchase Order #
Check #
Other
Unit Price / Quote
Total Payment
Reference #

Note to Client: Batta Laboratories recommends that blanks be supplied by the client when mandated by published methods.

BL Use Only Logged-in By: Log-in Date: Date:

Lab Note: When building material layers are not specified by the client on the Chain of Custody, Batta will follow EPA 600 R-93/116, and make those determinations in the lab at the time of analysis. Friability: State/Federal Regulations mandate friability shall not be determined in labs.

For Accounting Office Use Only

For drinking water samples: for results to be valid, lab must receive samples on ice and within 48 hours of collection. For air samples collected by NIOSH 7400 and 7402: in accordance with these NIOSH methods, two field blanks (or 10% of the number of field samples submitted, whichever is greater) must be submitted and be analyzed with field samples.

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NVLAP #101032
AIHA LAP, LLC #100448
NY ELAP #11993
EPA Lab #DE004

Customer Billing Information

Tel 1: (505) 620-6479

Tel 2:

Customer Name: Sendero Environmental, LLC

Billing Address 1: 3909 General Bradley Street NE

Billing Address 2: Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111

Results To: Ken Hunter Tel 1: (505) 620-6479

Results To: Tel 2:

Emails: kondonm2008@yahoo.com

Shipping Information

- [ ] Picked up by BATTA
- [ ] Delivered by Customer
- [x] Shipped by Customer

Turnaround Times (check one, refer to notes*)

- [ ] 3 Hours/Immediate (Note 1)
- [ ] 6 Hours/Same Day (Note 2)
- [ ] 24 Hours (Note 3)
- [ ] 48 Hours (Note 4)
- [ ] 72 Hours (Note 5)
- [ ] 5 Days (Note 6)
- [x] 5 – 10 days
- [ ] Other

BEA Project #:

Client Project #: 20-48

BL Project #: R113320

Project Name: CoAlb / Asbestos / Gibson

Project Location: 5400 Gibson Blvd SE, Albuquerque, NM

*Notes Regarding Turnaround Times

1. Specific turnaround depends on the test requested. Turnaround not available for all types of analysis. Client must make prior arrangements with lab to guarantee turnaround time. Premium rate will apply.
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4. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the 2nd business day.
5. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the 3rd business day.
6. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the 5th business day.

BL Use Only	Field Sample ID#	Sample Location / Description	Sampling Date / Time	Sampling Info (Air & Surface Samples) Start Time	Stop Time	Flow Rate	Volume/Area	Sample Type	Test Method	Lab Use Only Results	Date of Analysis	Analyst
157												
345	40A A21	interior 1st floor	9/2/20					BULK	PLM			
346	40A A22											
347	40A A23											
348	40A A24											
349	40A A25											
350	40A A26											
351	40A A27											
352	40A A28											
353	40A A29											
354	40A A30	education roof										

Sample Relinquished By: Kenneth Hunter Date: 9/4/20 Time:

Sample Received By: DES Date: 9/16/20 Time: 1330

Sample Relinquished By: Date: Time:

Sample Received By: Date: Time:

Special Instructions / Requests From Client (if applicable):

BL Use Only

Are some samples not accepted? If so, check "No" and explain conditions in the box below.

Yes No Received on Ice

Field Samples Not Accepted:

Conditions:

Method of Payment

Cash Cashier

Visa / Mastercard / Discover

Money Order

Purchase Order #

Check #

Other

Unit Price / Quote

Total Payment

Reference #

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BL Use Only Logged-in By: Log-in Date: Date:

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Page of

NVLAP #101032
AIHA LAP, LLC #100048
NY ELAP #11993
EPA Lab #DE004

Customer Billing Information
Tel 1: (505) 620-6479
Tel 2:
Customer Name: Sondero Environmental, LLC
Billing Address 1: 3909 General Bradley Street NE
Billing Address 2: Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111

Shipping Information
- [ ] Picked up by BATTA
- [ ] Delivered by Customer
- [x] Shipped by Customer

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- [ ] 3 Hours/Immediate (Note 1)
- [ ] 6 Hours/Same Day (Note 2)
- [ ] 24 Hours (Note 3)
- [ ] 48 Hours (Note 4)
- [ ] 72 Hours (Note 5)
- [ ] 5 Days (Note 6)
- [x] 5 - 10 days
- [ ] Other

DEA Project #:
Client Project #: 20-48
BL Project #: R113320

Results To: Ken Hunter Tel 1: (505) 620-6479
Results To: Tel 2:
Emails: kondonm2008@yahoo.com

Project Name: CoAlb / Asbestos / Gibson
Project Location: 5400 Gibson Blvd SE, Albuquerque, NM

*Notes Regarding Turnaround Times
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5. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the 3rd business day.
6. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the 5th business day.

Lab Use Only

BL Use Only	Field Sample ID#	Sample Location / Description	Sampling Date / Time	Sampling Info (Air & Surface Samples) Start Time	Stop Time	Flow Rate	Volume/Area	Sample Type	Test Method	Results	Date of Analysis	Analyst
1157												
355	400 A31	roof / education	9/2/20					bulk	PLM			
356	400 A32											
357	400 A33											
358	400 A34	education interior										
359	400 A35											
360	400 A36											
361	400 A37	maintenance roof										
362	400 A38											
363	400 A39	maintenance interior										
364	400 A40											

Sample Relinquished By: Kenneth Hunter Date: 9/4/20 Time:
Sample Received By: DES Date: 9/16/20 Time: 1330
Sample Relinquished By: Date: Time:
Sample Received By: Date: Time:

Special Instructions / Requests From Client (if applicable):

BL Use Only
Are some samples not accepted? If so, check "No" and explain conditions in the box below.
Yes No Received on Ice
Field Samples Not Accepted :
Conditions :

Method of Payment
Cash Cashier
Visa / Mastercard / Discover
Money Order
Purchase Order #
Check #
Other
Unit Price / Quote
Total Payment
Reference #

Note to Client: Batta Laboratories recommends that blanks be supplied by the client when mandated by published methods.

BLI Use Only Logged-in By: Log-in Date: Date:

Lab Note: When building material layers are not specified by the client on the Chain of Custody, Batta will follow EPA 600 R-93/116, and make those determinations in the lab at the time of analysis. Friability: State/Federal Regulations mandate friability shall not be determined in labs.

For Accounting Office Use Only

For drinking water samples: for results to be valid, lab must receive samples on ice and within 48 hours of collection. For air samples collected by NIOSH 7400 and 7402: in accordance with these NIOSH methods, two field blanks (or 10% of the number of field samples submitted, whichever is greater) must be submitted and be analyzed with field samples.

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CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Delaware Industrial Park
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Tel: (302) 737-3376 Fax: (302) 737-5764
Email: battaenv@battaenv.com
Web: www.battaenv.com

NVLAP

AIHA LAP, LLC ACCREDITED LABORATORY INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE & ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD

Page of

NVLAP #101032
AIHA LAP, LLC #100448
NY ELAP #11993
EPA Lab #DE004

Customer Billing Information
Tel 1: (505) 620-6479
Tel 2:
Customer Name: Sondoro Environmental, LLC
Billing Address 1: 3909 General Bradley Street NE
Billing Address 2: Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111

Shipping Information
- [ ] Picked up by BATTA
- [ ] Delivered by Customer
- [x] Shipped by Customer

Turnaround Times (check one, refer to notes*)
- [ ] 3 Hours/Immediate (Note 1)
- [ ] 6 Hours/Same Day (Note 2)
- [ ] 24 Hours (Note 3)
- [ ] 48 Hours (Note 4)
- [ ] 72 Hours (Note 5)
- [ ] 5 Days (Note 6)
- [x] 5 - 10 days
- [ ] Other

BEA Project #:
Client Project #: 20-48
BI Project #: R113320

Results To: Ken Hunter Tel 1: (505) 620-6479
Results To: Tel 2:
Emails: kondonm2008@yahoo.com

Project Name: CoAlb / Asbestos / Gibson
Project Location: 5400 Gibson Blvd SE, Albuquerque, NM

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6. Unless a specific time is requested, results are guaranteed by 5 p.m. on the 5th business day.

BI Use Only	Field Sample ID#	Sample Location / Description	Sampling Date / Time	Sampling Info (Air & Surface Samples) Start Time	Stop Time	Flow Rate	Volume/Area	Sample Type	Test Method	Lab Use Only Results	Date of Analysis	Analyst
1151												
365	40^A41	maintenance inter.	9/2/20					bulk	PLM			
366	40^A42											
367	40^A43											
368	40^A44											
369	40^A45	electrical build.										
370	40^A46											
371	40^A47											
372	40^A48											
373	40^A49	Storage building										
374	40^A50											

Sample Relinquished By: Kenneth Hunter Date: 9/4/20 Time:
Sample Received By: JES Date: 9/16/20 Time: 1330
Sample Relinquished By: Date: Time:
Sample Received By: Date: Time:

Special Instructions / Requests From Client (if applicable):

Note to Client: Batta Laboratories recommends that blanks be supplied by the client when mandated by published methods.

BI Use Only
Are some samples not accepted? If so, check "No" and explain conditions in the box below.
Yes No Received on Ice
Field Samples Not Accepted:
Conditions:

Method of Payment
Cash Cashier
Visa / Mastercard / Discover
Money Order
Purchase Order #
Check #
Other
Unit Price / Quote
Total Payment
Reference #

BLI Use Only Logged-in By: Log-in Date: Date:

Lab Note: When building material layers are not specified by the client on the Chain of Custody, Batta will follow EPA 600 R-93/116, and make those determinations in the lab at the time of analysis. Friability: State/Federal Regulations mandate friability shall not be determined in labs.

For Accounting Office Use Only

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Page of

NVLAP #101032
AIHA LAP, LLC #100448
NY ELAP #11993
EPA Lab #DE004

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Billing Address 1: 3909 General Bradley Street NE
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Shipping Information
- [ ] Picked up by BATTA
- [ ] Delivered by Customer
- [x] Shipped by Customer

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BEA Project #:
Client Project #: 20-48
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Results To: Tel 2:
Emails: kondonm2008@yahoo.com

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BL Use Only	Field Sample ID#	Sample Location / Description	Sampling Date / Time	Sampling Info (Air & Surface Samples) Start Time	Stop Time	Flow Rate	Volume/Area	Sample Type	Test Method	Results	Lab Use Only: Date of Analysis	Analyst
1157												
375	48A AS1	Storage building	9/2/20					bulk	PLM			
376	48A AS2											
377	48A AS3											
378	48A AS4	electrical building										
379	48A AS5	west shop										
380	48A AS6											
381	48A AS7											
382	48A AS8											
383	48A AS9	West building										
384	48A A60											

Sample Relinquished By: Kenneth Hunter Date: 9/4/20 Time:
Sample Received By: JES Date: 9/16/20 Time: 1330
Sample Relinquished By: Date: Time:
Sample Received By: Date: Time:

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Field Samples Not Accepted :
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Method of Payment
Cash Cashier
Visa / Mastercard / Discover
Money Order
Purchase Order #
Check #
Other
Unit Price / Quote
Total Payment
Reference #

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Page of

NVLAP #101032
AIHA LAP, LLC #100448
NY ELAP #11993
EPA Lab #DE004

Customer Billing Information

Tel 1: (505) 620-6479

Tel 2:

Customer Name: Sendero Environmental, LLC

Billing Address 1: 3909 General Bradley Street NE

Billing Address 2: Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111

Shipping Information

- [ ] Picked up by BATTA
- [ ] Delivered by Customer
- [x] Shipped by Customer

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Results To: Tel 2:

Emails: kondonm2008@yahoo.com

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385	40^A61	West building	9/2/20					bulk	PLM			
386	40^A62											
387	40^A63											
388	40^A64											
389	40^A65											
390	40^A66											
391	40^A67											
392	40^A68											
393	40^A69	EAST BUILDING										
394	40^A70											

Sample Relinquished By: Kenneth Hunter Date: 9/4/20 Time:

Sample Received By: JES Date: 9/16/20 Time: 1330

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Visa / Mastercard / Discover

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Purchase Order #

Check #

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Unit Price / Quote

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1157												
395	40A	A71 East building	9/2/20					bulk	PLM			
396	40A	A72										
397	40A	A73										
398	40A	A74										
399	40A	A75										
	40A											
	40A											
	40A											
	40A											
	40A											

Sample Relinquished By: Kenneth Hunter Date: 9/4/20 Time:

Sample Received By: JES Date: 9/16/20 Time: 1330

Sample Relinquished By: Date: Time:

Sample Received By: Date: Time:

Special Instructions / Requests From Client (if applicable):

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Yes No Received on Ice

Field Samples Not Accepted :

Conditions :

Method of Payment

Cash Cashier

Visa / Mastercard / Discover

Money Order

Purchase Order #

Check #

Other

Unit Price / Quote

Total Payment

Reference #

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Appendix C
Asbestos Inspector Certification

CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING

EPA/AHERA Training Program

is to certify that

KENNETH E. HUNTER

NM. DL. 035 574 271

Has completed **4** hours of training and **PASSED** the test required by **LAC 33:III.2799, Appendix A; Section 206 of TSCA Title II** and in accordance with **LOUISIANA STATE ASBESTOS REGULATIONS** entitled,

ASBESTOS BUILDING INSPECTOR REFRESHER

(English)

PRESENTED BY
Mendez Environmental™
1005 Veterans Mem Blvd
Suite, 101
Kenner, LA 70062
Tel: (504) 468-8858

Director: _____
Josefina Mendez-Rosa

IN COLLABORATION WITH
DC Environmental
P.O. Box 9315
Albuquerque, NM 87119
Tel: (505) 869-8000
www.dcenvironmental.net

NM Program Manager/Instructor: _____
David Charlesworth

Instructor: _____
Jeff Biedenbach

Course Date: 07-09-2020
Certificate Number: AS0720KNMPKH22440

Test Date: 07-09-2020 Grade: **PASS**
Expiration Date: 07-09-2021

Appendix D
Photographs of Selected Sample Locations

Photo 1: View east towards the hospital.

Photo 2: View northwest toward the Plastic Surgery Building.

Photo 3: View west toward the Power Plant.

Photo 4: View southwest toward the East Office Building.

Photo 5: View northwest toward the Maintenance Building located east of the Power Plant.

Photo 6: View west towards the Education Building.

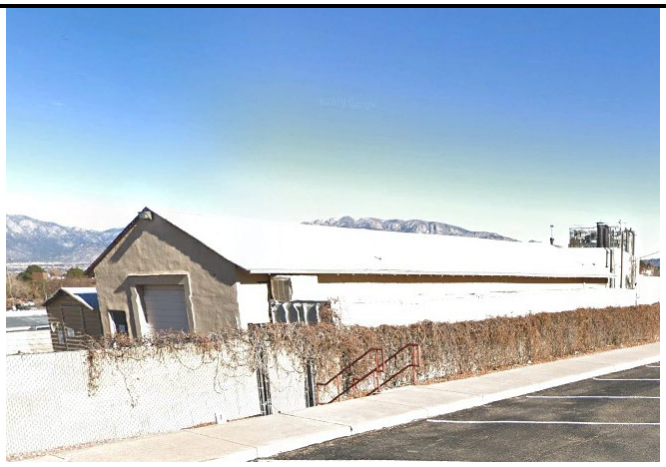

Photo 7: View northeast toward the storage building located west of the Power Plant.

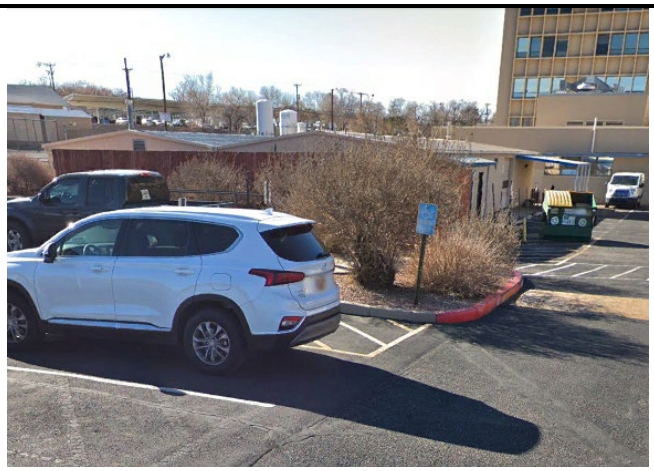

Photo 8: View west toward the Maintenance/Storage Building located southeast of the hospital.

Photo 9: Sample No. 48-A8 of roofing vent penetration tar contained 3% chrysotile asbestos.

Photo 10: Sample No. 48-A12 of 9”x9” floor tile with black mastic in the basement contained 2% and 4% chrysotile asbestos, respectively.

Photo 11: Sample No. 48-A13 of “hard” white powder TSI elbow contained 3% chrysotile asbestos.