ASBESTOS INSPECTION

Fred's Transmission & Clutch 507 W. Western Avenue South Bend, Indiana 46601



Prepared For:

The City of South Bend 227 W. Jefferson Blvd. South Bend, IN 46601

Prepared By:



Wightman Petrie, Inc. 412 S. Lafayette Blvd. South Bend, IN 46601

Phone: (574) 232-4388 Fax: (574) 232-4333

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Asbestos Inspection Report

for

The City of South Bend

1.0 Executive Summary

Wightman Petrie (WP) performed an asbestos building inspection on the former Fred's Transmission & Clutch building located at 507 W. Western Avenue, South Bend, Indiana 46601. The City of South Bend indicated to WP that the building was planned for demolition.

The eastern half of the building was approximately 4,360 square feet in size; the exterior walls were composed of concrete blocks, and the floor was also concrete. The majority of the ground floor was comprised of one (1) large room; in addition, there was a reception/office area at the southern end of the building, and a bathroom and another small room at the northern end. There was also a basement beneath the entire eastern portion of the building. There was one (1) overhead door on the eastern side of the building, as well as two (2) overhead doors in the large room which led to the western half of the building. The western half of the building was a garage approximately 2,250 square feet in size with overhead doors on the northern and southern sides. The eastern portion of the building had a lower "drop" ceiling. The WP inspector accessed the area above the lower ceiling and saw only wood trusses, unwrapped ventilation ducts and some black foam pipe wrap. WP did not observe any suspected ACM above the lower ceiling.

The building was unoccupied at the time of the inspection and was mostly empty. There was miscellaneous, scattered debris including light fixtures, a full trash can in the bathroom, stacks of ceiling tile and shingles in the basement, and wooden shelving and boards in the basement.

WP performed the asbestos inspection on 507 W. Western Avenue with the intent that the structure was planned for demolition. WP investigated and submitted samples of materials that WP's licensed inspector suspected of containing asbestos. The laboratory analysis revealed that asbestos containing materials (ACMs) were present in the building in the form of brown floor tile mastic found in the entryway and south stairwell and black floor tile mastic found in the bathroom and northeast room. Because the brown floor tile found in the entryway and the south stairwell appeared to be the same material, WPI assumed that it was also present under the floors in the southwest and southeast rooms. WPI calculated there to be approximately 115 ft² of black floor tile mastic and 800 ft² of brown floor tile mastic. In addition, the roofing materials were assumed to contain asbestos. Both the floor tile mastic and the roofing materials qualify as Category I - non-friable ACM and may be left in place during demolition as long as the demolition activities do not make the material friable, and no sanding, grinding, abrading or waste compaction occurs. However, if the contractor wishes to recycle the concrete under the floor tile, the floor tile mastic will need to be removed prior to demolition activities by a licensed asbestos contractor in the State of Indiana. The disposal of all construction materials must be done in a certified landfill.



The demolition of the building at 507 W. Western Avenue will meet the requirements of notification/demolition in accordance with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). The demolition notice must be submitted ten (10) working days prior to the demolition activities. Waste shipment records shall be maintained by the generator, transporter and disposal facility and be made available for inspection by IDEM.

During demolition there is the possibility of finding suspected ACMs hidden within the structure that were not seen during the inspection. As a result, WP recommends that a licensed asbestos inspector revisit the site during the demolition to look for possible ACMs. Also, if during the demolition any heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) duct work is discovered to be wrapped, the demolition contractor shall immediately notify WP. Work will need to stop, and a licensed asbestos inspector will need to collect samples from any suspected ACMs not previously tested.

2.0 Introduction

WP received authorization from the City of South Bend to proceed with the asbestos inspection for the former Fred's Transmission & Clutch building located at 507 W. Western Avenue, South Bend, Indiana. WP first conducted a visual inspection to determine the homogenous areas, and then took bulk samples of the materials and sent them to ACM Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc. for analysis by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) methods to determine the asbestos content.

There were sixty (60) building material samples collected from the subject property by WP's State of Indiana licensed asbestos building inspectors; of these samples, thirty-seven (37) were submitted to an independent laboratory for analysis. The samples submitted for analysis represented all homogenous areas identified in the building. The samples not submitted were from homogenous areas for which other samples had been submitted for analysis; these extra samples were retained by WP should additional testing be necessary at a later date.

3.0 Methodology

The physical inspection of the property took place on June 7, 2010 by WP representatives Mr. Eric Zell and Ms. Maria Parmer, both of whom are licensed Asbestos Building Inspectors in the State of Indiana. A copy of the tested materials is attached as part of this report in Section 9.0.

In an effort to determine what ACMs existed, an extensive inspection procedure was followed. A visual inspection of the entire facility was followed with the collection of an appropriate number and distribution of bulk samples.

Determination of suspect ACMs was based on WP's visual inspection, bulk sample analysis, age of the material and professional experience. All bulk samples of friable materials were collected using wet methods and coring tools. All roofing materials were assumed positive for containing asbestos.



Based on the initial inspection, thirty-seven (37) suspect asbestos containing samples were collected and submitted for analysis to ACM Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc.

Samples were collected from the following materials:

- white fibrous ceiling material from the entryway
- drywall from the entryway, southwest room, southeast room, south stairwell, bathroom, main room, northeast room, north stairwell and basement
- red floor tile and mastic from the entryway
- brown floor tile and mastic from the entryway and south stairwell
- bright white ceiling tile from the entryway
- off-white ceiling tile from the entryway, southwest room, southeast room and main room
- black floor tile and mastic from the bathroom and northeast room
- troweled-on plaster from the basement beam
- stacked ceiling tiles from the basement
- mud from the north stairwell

All suspected ACMs observed at the time of the inspection are listed in the visual inspection forms. Information from the lab analysis is incorporated into the bulk sample log for ease in interpreting the report.

The information gathered from the collection and analysis of bulk samples by ACM Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc. is shown in Sections 9.0 and 10.0. The bulk sampling log and the lab analysis report give a description of each material, the location where it was collected, and analysis results.

4.0 <u>Background Information on Asbestos</u>

Exposure to airborne asbestos fibers has been known to cause a number of serious and/or fatal illnesses in humans. Because of this, ACMs are highly regulated by Federal, State and local agencies. These agencies have determined various limits of exposure which are acceptable (e.g. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limit of 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter (f/cc) of air, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommended clearance level of 0.01 f/cc).

5.0 Summary of Asbestos Conditions

The brown floor tile mastic located in the entryway and south stairwell and the black floor tile mastic located in the bathroom and northeast room were the only ACMs identified during the inspection. Because the brown floor tile found in the entryway and the south stairwell appeared to be the same material, WPI assumed that it was also present under the floors in the southwest and southeast rooms. WPI calculated there to be approximately 115 ft² of black floor tile mastic and 800 ft² of brown floor tile mastic. In addition, all roofing materials were assumed to be ACM. Both the floor tile mastic and the roofing materials qualify as Category I — non-friable ACM and may be left in place during demolition as long as the demolition activities do not make the material friable, and no sanding, grinding, abrading or waste compaction occurs. However, if the contractor wishes to recycle the concrete under the floor tile, the floor tile mastic will need to be removed prior to demolition activities by a



licensed asbestos contractor in the State of Indiana. Disposal of these materials must be done in a certified landfill.

The floor plan attached in Section 7.0 serves as a map of the ACM. The list in Section 9.0 shows where each sample was taken from and whether the material was determined to contain more than 1% asbestos.

6.0 Conclusions & Recommendations

The results of this asbestos building inspection indicated that ACMs were present in brown floor tile mastic found in the entryway and south stairwell and black floor tile mastic found in the bathroom and northeast room. Because the brown floor tile found in the entryway and the south stairwell appeared to be the same material, WPI assumed that it was also present under the floors in the southwest and southeast rooms. WPI calculated there to be approximately 115 ft² of black floor tile mastic and 800 ft² of brown floor tile mastic. In addition, the roofing materials were assumed to contain asbestos. Both the floor tile mastic and the roofing materials qualify as Category I — non-friable ACM and may be left in place during demolition as long as the demolition activities do not make the material friable, and no sanding, grinding, abrading or waste compaction occurs. However, if the contractor wishes to recycle the concrete under the floor tile, the floor tile mastic will need to be removed prior to demolition activities by a licensed asbestos contractor in the State of Indiana. Disposal of these materials must be done in a certified landfill.

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During demolition there is the possibility of finding suspected ACMs hidden within the structure that were not seen during the inspection. If this occurs, work will need to stop, and a licensed asbestos inspector will need to collect samples from any suspected ACMs not previously tested. WP recommends that a licensed asbestos inspector revisit the site during the demolition process to look for possible ACMs.

Please don't hesitate to contact me with any questions or comments. I may be reached by phone at (574) 232-4388, or via email at ezell@wightmanpetrie.com.

Sincerely,

Eric Zell

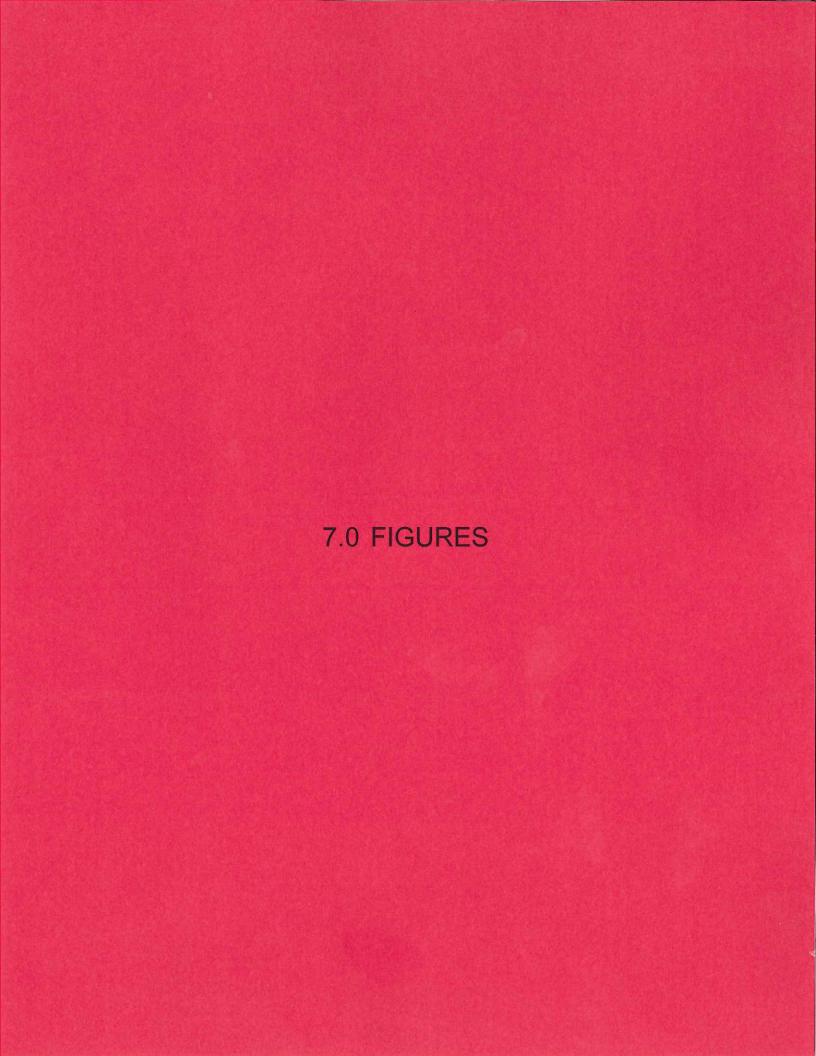
Indiana Accredited Asbestos Inspector

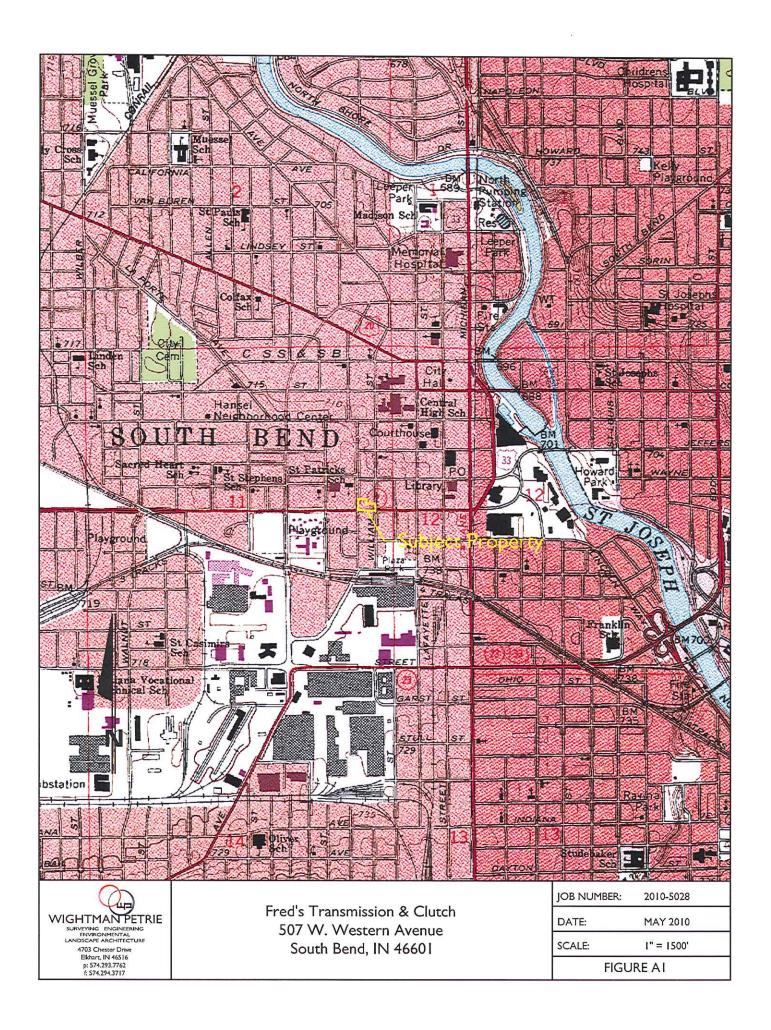
License #193018087

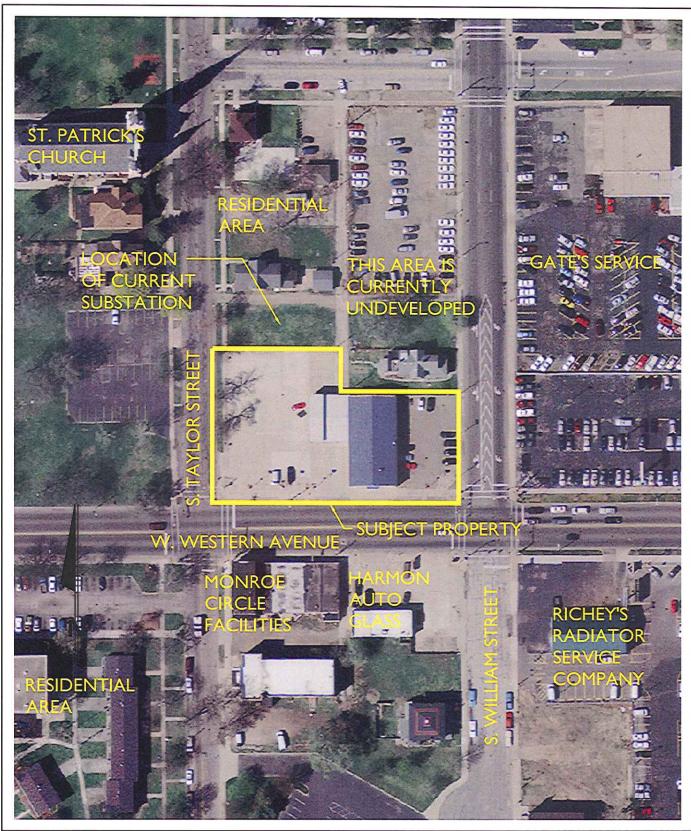
Enclosures

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JOB NUMBER:	2010-5028
DATE:	May 2010
SCALE:	1" = 100'
FIGU	RE A2

FLOOR PLAN

8.0 SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



East side of building



West side of building



	JOB NUMBER:	2010-5028			
	DATE:	June 2010			
	PICTURES TAKEN 5/12/10				
	FIGU	JRE I			
_					



North side of building



Main room



JOB NUMBER:	2010-5028	
DATE:	June 2010	
PICTURES TAKE	N 5/12/10	
FIGU	JRE 2	



Southeast room



Southwest room



JOB NUMBER:	2010-5028	
DATE:	June 2010	
PICTURES TAKE	N 5/12/10	
FIGU	JRE 3	



Brown floor tile and mastic (ACM) in south stairwell



Brown floor tile (under red floor tile) and mastic (ACM) in entryway



JOB NUMBER:	2010-5028
DATE:	June 2010
PICTURES TAKE	N 6/16/10
FIGU	JRE 4



Black floor tile and mastic (ACM) in bathroom

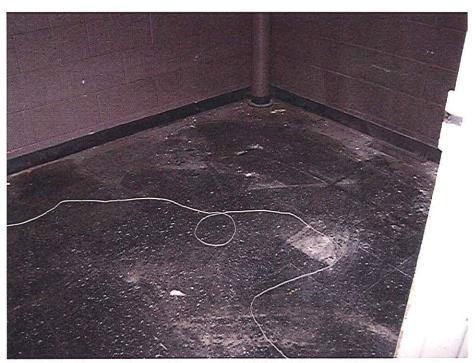


JOB NUMBER: 2010-5028

DATE: June 2010

PICTURES TAKEN 6/16/10

FIGURE 5



Black floor tile and mastic (ACM) in northeast room



JOB NUMBER:	2010-5028	
DATE:	June 2010	
PICTURES TAKE	N 6/16/10	
FIGI	JRE 6	

9.0 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Sample ID	Sample Material	Sample Location	ACM (Y/N)
1	White Fibrous Ceiling Material	Entryway	ND
2	White Fibrous Ceiling Material	Entryway	ND
3	White Fibrous Ceiling Material	Entryway	ND
4	Drywall	Entryway	ND
7	Red Floor Tile	Entryway	ND
8	Red Floor Tile Mastic	Entryway	ND
9	Brown Floor Tile	Entryway	ND
10	Brown Floor Tile Mastic	Entryway	ND
11	Red Floor Tile	Entryway	ND
12	Red Floor Tile Mastic	Entryway	ND
13	Brown Floor Tile	Entryway	ND
14	Brown Floor Tile Mastic	Entryway	ND
19	Bright White Ceiling Tile	Entryway	ND
20	Off-White Ceiling Tile	Entryway	ND
21	Drywall	Southwest Room	ND
24	Off-White Ceiling Tile	Southwest Room	ND
25	Off-White Ceiling Tile	Southeast Room	ND
26	Drywall	Southeast Room	ND
28	Brown Floor Tile	South Stairwell	ND
29	Brown Floor Tile Mastic	South Stairwell	3% Chrysotile
32	Drywall	South Stairwell	ND
34	Drywall	Bathroom	ND
38	Black Floor Tile	Bathroom	ND
39	Black Floor Tile Mastic	Bathroom	2% Chrysotile
42	Black Floor Tile	Northeast Room	ND
43	Black Floor Tile Mastic	Northeast Room	2% Chrysotile
46	Drywall	Main Room	ND
40	Drywall	Northeast Room	ND
48	Drywall	North Stairwell	ND
49	Drywall	Basement	ND
50	Troweled-on Plaster	Basement Beam	ND
51	Troweled-on Plaster	Basement Beam	ND
53	Stacked Ceiling Tiles	Basement	ND
55	Mud	North Stairwell	ND
57	Mud	North Stairwell	ND
58	Off-White Ceiling Tile	Main Room	ND
60	Off-White Ceiling Tile	Main Room	ND

Notes:

There were approximately 115 ft² of black floor tile mastic in the bathroom and northeast room.

Because the brown floor tile found in the entryway and south stairwell appeared to be the same material, WPI assumed that it was present under the floors in the southwest and southeast rooms as well. Using that assumption, WPI calculated there to be approximately 800 ft² of brown floor tile mastic.

ANALYSIS OF SUSPECT ASBESTOS CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIALS

FOR:

WIGHTMAN PETRIE, INC. 412 S. LAFAYETTE BLVD. SOUTH BEND, IN 46601

LOCATION:

FRED'S TRANSMISSION & CLUTCH 507 W. WESTERN AVE.

ACM ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES PROJECT#: 16749

DATE OF REPORT:

JUNE 8, 2010

PREPARED BY:

ACM ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 26598 U.S. 20 WEST SOUTH BEND, IN 46628

NVLAP LAB CODE: 101977

INTRODUCTION:

In June 2010, ACM Engineering & Environmental Services received bulk samples of suspect asbestos containing building material from Wightman Petrie, Inc. These are to be analyzed by ACM Engineering & Environmental Services for possible asbestos content.

THE REPORT:

The attached report quantifies the fibrous materials found in each sample submitted for analysis. A complete fibrous analysis of samples is given for each sample followed by a breakdown analysis of any sub-samples for heterogeneous material.

The first column is the client sample identification.

The second column is the laboratory sample number. The laboratory number for the overall sample analysis is a digit number. The laboratory number followed by a letter designation (A,B,C. etc.) indicates a sub-sample analysis.

The third column is the sample identification, which indicates whether the sample is homogeneous or heterogeneous, the color of the sample, and the physical description (cementitious, fibrous, cloth, etc.)

The fourth column indicates the types and percentages of asbestos identified in the sample or sub-sample.

The fifth column indicates the types and percentages of non-asbestos identified in the sample or sub-sample.

The sixth column indicates the types and percentages of non-asbestos, non-fibrous material in the sample or sub-sample.

The seventh column indicates the types and percentages of non-asbestos fibrous material in the sample or sub-sample. Fibrous material will not necessarily total 100% of the sample.

There will be dashes (----) in each column when nothing is detected.

METHOD:

All analyses and quantifications are performed in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials", EPA/600/R-93/116.

The method utilizes stereoscopical examination of the bulk samples, as well as utilizing the polarized light microscope and the central stop dispersion staining method.

If applicable, please be advised that the Stereo Scope/PLM methods have limitations regarding floor tile analysis for asbestos content. Historically, the production of floor tile has included the grinding of asbestos into submicroscopic portions. Therefore, this method of analysis may produce incorrect results for tests of floor tile which produce negative finding for asbestos.

PAGE 2

Gross samples are examined under a 10X or 20X stereoscope where homogeneity (need for sub-samples), texture and /or any other distinguishing characteristics are determined.

Sub-samples are prepared if needed. Any fibrous material is mounted in high dispersion oil for further microscope examination utilizing polarized light microscopy. Any possible asbestos fibers are analyzed for morphology, color and pleochroism, index of refraction parallel and perpendicular to elongation, birefringence, extinction characteristic and sign of elongation, and any other distinguishing characteristics observed.

To determine the refractive index, the central stop dispersion staining method is used, as well as matching with refractive index oil and using light matching the sodium D line wavelength. Identification of non-asbestos species is less rigorous, as they are of secondary interest.

The percentage of asbestos and other fibrous materials are then determined according to sample area coverage and thickness. The limit of qualification is one percent (1%). The above is recorded on the laboratory analysis sheet and maintained for three years.

The error involved for reported percentages of fibrous is 100% error for 1% to 5%, 50% error for 5% to 20%, and 25% error for 20% to 100%. All percentages will be reported in a range indicating error or a single value, in which case the above error should be applied. When the value 1% or greater is reported this indicates asbestos is present in the sample.

ASBESTOS CHARACTERIZATION:

The features of the various forms of asbestos are as follows:

CHRYSOTILE: Thin fibers and fiber bundles with both straight and wavy sections. The ends of bundles tend to be frayed. Sign of elongation is positive, refractive indices are 1.493-1.560 (alpha) and 1.668-1.717 (gamma), and birefringence of 0.009-0.016. It is commonly referred to as white asbestos.

AMOSITE: Straight thin single fibers and bundles of such fibers usually with cleanly broken ends on individual fibers, positive sign of elongation, refractive indices of 1.653-1.696 (alpha) and 1.655-1.729 (gamma), and birefringence of 0.020-0.033. Fibers exhibit parallel extinction.

CROCIDOLITE: Similar in morphology to amosite, but is distinguished by negative sign of elongation, blue to blue-green pleochroic coloration, refractive indices of 1.654-1.701 (alpha) and 1.668-1.717 (gamma), and birefringence of 0.009-0.016. It is commonly referred to as blue asbestos.

ANTHOPHYLITE: Similar in morphology to amosite, but has refractive indices of 1.596-1.652 (alpha) and 1.615-1.676 (gamma), anthophylite fibers show parallel extinction and positive sign of elongation.

PAGE 3

TREMOLITE/ACTINOLITE SERIES:

Transparent, elongated furrowed prisms, usually with uneven, jagged ends and smooth sides, with oblique (0-20 degree) to parallel extinction and positive elongation; refractive indices are 1.599-1.668 (alpha) and 1.622-1.688 (gamma) and birefringence is 0.020-0.028.

SAMPLE RETENTION:

Samples will be retained for 6 months unless otherwise instructed. After this period, the sample(s) will be disposed of appropriately. Upon written request, the samples will be returned by mail or delivery for a nominal fee to cover postage and handling. There would be no charge for samples picked-up at ACM Engineering & Environmental Services.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

In order to reduce the risk of introducing asbestos fibers into the air, care should be taken not to disturb the asbestos containing building materials. If renovation, demolition or other activities might disturb known asbestos containing building materials, a reputable asbestos consultant should be contacted to help effectively design and implement an asbestos management program.

Report prepared by:

Patrick T. Griffin

ACM Engineering & Environmental Services

President/CEO

Analysis of Suspect Asbestos Containing Building Materials

CLIENT: WIGHTMAN PETRIE, INC

412 S LAFAYETTE BLVD SOUTH BEND, IN 46601

NVLAP LAB CODE #: 101977

ANALYTICAL METHOD: EPA/600/R-93/116

CLIENT PROJECT: FRED'S TRANSMISSION & CLUTCH

MATRIX: BULK

DATE OF SAMPLE: 06/07/10

DATE OF ANALYSIS:

06/08/10

SAMPLE SITE:

507 W WESTERN AVE

ACM PROJECT #:

16749

CLIENT	LAB SAMPLE				NON FIB	FIB NON
NUMBER	NUMBER	SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	ASBEST	CELL	ACBM	ACBM
1	1005437	WHITE FIBROUS CEILING MATERIAL	***	89%	11%	14 m in m m
2	1005438	WHITE FIBROUS CEILING MATERIAL		94%	6%	
3	1005439	WHITE FIBROUS CEILING MATERIAL	P	93%	7%	
4	1005440	DRYWALL		23%	77%	### # B ##
7	1005441	RED FLOOR TILE	0	*****	100%	
8	1005442	RED FLOOR TILE MASTIC		2%	98%	
9	1005443	BROWN FLOOR TILE			97%	3% O
10	1005444	BROWN FLOOR TILE MASTIC		3%	97%	
11	1005445	RED FLOOR TILE	-		100%	
12	1005446	RED FLOOR TILE MASTIC		3%	97%	
13	1005447	BROWN FLOOR TILE			95%	5% O
14	1005448	BROWN FLOOR TILE MASTIC		6%	94%	
19	1005449	BRIGHT WHITE CEILING TILE		89%		11% G
20	1005450	OFF-WHITE CEILING TILE		93%		7% G
21	1005451	DRYWALL		38%	50%	12% G
24	1005452	OFF-WHITE CEILING TILE	*****	91%		9% G
25	1005453	OFF-WHITE CEILING TILE		91%		9% G
26	1005454	DRYWALL		18%	74%	8% G
28	1005455	BROWN FLOOR TILE			96%	4% O
29	1005456	BROWN FLOOR TILE MASTIC	3% C	6%	91%	
32	1005457	DRYWALL		27%	73%	

ACM RECOMMENDS POINT COUNTING ANALYSIS ON ALL BULK SAMPLES

WITH LESS THAN 10% (< 10%) ASBESTOS CONTENT

MICROSCOPIST:

ACM ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES . 26598 US 20 WEST, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA 46628 TELEPHONE (574) 234-8435 FAX (574) 234-6800

Analysis of Suspect Asbestos Containing Building Materials

CLIENT: WIGHTMAN PETRIE, INC

412 S LAFAYETTE BLVD

SOUTH BEND, IN 46601

ANALYTICAL METHOD: EPA/600/R-93/116

NVLAP LAB CODE #: 101977

CLIENT PROJECT: FRED'S TRANSMISSION & CLUTCH MATRIX: BULK

DATE OF SAMPLE: 06/07/10

DATE OF ANALYSIS:

06/08/10

SAMPLE SITE:

507 W WESTERN AVE

ACM PROJECT #:

16749

CLIENT	LAB SAMPLE				NON FIB	FIB NON
NUMBER	NUMBER	SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	ASBEST	CELL	ACBM	ACBM
34	1005458	DRYWALL	the safe of the safe of	48%	52%	
38	1005459	BLACK FLOOR TILE			97%	3% O
39	1005460	BLACK FLOOR TILE MASTIC	2% C	3%	95%	
40	1005461	DRYWALL	90% and 100 time time	73%	27%	
42	1005462	BLACK FLOOR TILE	****		96%	4% O
43	1005463	BLACK FLOOR TILE MASTIC	2% C	4%	94%	
46	1005464	DRYWALL		18%	82%	*****
48	1005465	DRYWALL		44%	56%	
49	1005466	DRYWALL		61%	39%	
50	1005467	TROWLED-ON PLASTER		1%	99%	
51	1005468	TROWLED-ON PLASTER		1%	99%	
53	1005469	STACKED CEILING TILES		16%		84% G
55	1005470	MUD		7%	93%	
57	1005471	MUD		3%	97%	
58	1005472	OFF-WHITE CEILING TILE		11%		89% G
60	1005473	OFF-WHITE CEILING TILE		10%		90% G

ACM RECOMMENDS POINT COUNTING ANALYSIS ON ALL BULK SAMPLES

WITH LESS THAN 10% (< 10%) ASBESTOS CONTENT

MICROSCOPIST:

ACM ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTÁL SERVICES . 26598 US 20 WEST, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA 46628

TELEPHONE (574) 234-8435 FAX (574) 234-6800

Analysis of Suspect Asbestos Containing Materials

ACM ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES PROJECT NO.: 16749

DESCRIPTION OF ANY PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE SAMPLE ANALYSIS: None

COMPONENTS DESCRIPTION:

ASBESTOS MATERIALS

ACBM = ASBESTOS CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIAL

C = CHRYSOTILE

A = AMOSITE

CR = CROCIDOLITE AN = ANTHOPHYLITE

AC = ACTINOLITE

T = TREMOLITE

---- = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED

NON-ASBESTOS MATERIALS

CELL = CELLULOSE

G = FIBROUS GLASS

M = MINERAL WOOL

S = SYNTHETICS

H = HAIR

CO = COTTON

O = OTHER

CF = CERAMIC FIBERS

M = MICA

NON-FIB NON-ACM = NON FIBROUS NON ACBM

FIB NON ACM = FIBROUS NON ACBM

NOTES:

FIBROUS QUANTITIES DO NOT NECESSARILY ADD UP TO 100%, REMAINING QUANTITIES ARE COMPOSED OF NON-FIBROUS ROCKS, BINDERS AND MISC. MATERIALS.

THIS REPORT MUST NOT BE USED BY THE CLIENT TO CLAIM PRODUCT ENDORSEMENT BY NVLAP OR ANY AGENCY OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

THIS REPORT RELATES ONLY TO THE ITEMS ABOVE.

THIS TEST REPORT MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED EXCEPT IN FULL WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF ACM ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES.

ACM ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DOES NOT DEVIATE FROM THE TEST METHOD DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT.

10.0 CHAIN OF CUSTODY

26598 US 20 West South Bend, Indiana Phone (574) 234-84: Fax (574) 234-6800 Client: Wighty Billing Address: 412 Billing City, State, Zip	46628 35 nan Petrie S. Lafayeti :South Br	Sampling - C	bestos Containin	ACM Project g Building Material - Analysis Request Form Site Location: Fred's Transmi Address: 507 W. Western Ave Type of Project: Demolition Requested Turn Around Time: Nor	rmal
Sample Identification	Sample Type (Bulk, Wipe, Other)	Sample Des	cription	Sample Location	Requested Analysis; Instructions / Comments
1	Bulk	White fibrous ceili	ng material	entryway	PLM
2		White fibrous cei	()	entryway	1
3		White fibrous cei		entryway	
4		Drywall	()	entryway	
7		Red floor tile		entryway	
8		Reafloor tile	2 Mastic	entryony	
9		Brown floor t		entryway	
- 10		Brown floor t		entyway	
11		Redfloortil		entryway	
12		Red Floor tile		entryway	
13		Brown floor.		entriviay	
14	V	Brown floor			
Submitted by: (sign)	account Co				0
Received by: (sign)	XXXX	^ (1 V X	Ama That	Date and time received:	apo
(For lab use only) San	ples processed by	: PITO	Date:	2/8//D Time: From ar	

ACM Engine	ering & Env	vironmental Services, Inc.	ACM Project 4	,		
26598 US 20 West Suspect Asbestos Containing Building Material						
South Bend, Indiana 46628 Sampling - Chain-of-Custody - Applysis Dogwood Forms						
Phone (574) 234-84			zarazy sis recquest rorm			
Fax (574) 234-6800			3			
Client: Wighty	nan Petrie	inc.	Site Location: Fred's Transm	rission & Clutch		
Billing Address: 410	1 S. Latayet	te Blvd. Alta	Address: 507 W. Western	American		
Billing City, State, Zij	: South B	bend in 46601 ACCREDITED	Type of Project: Demalition			
Report Results To: m	1parmer@wigh	htman petric. com ACCREDITED LABORATORY				
Sampling Date: 6/71	tell @ wightma	htman petrie. com n petrie. com By: maria Parmer NVLAP	Requested Turn Around Time:			
		Dy. Hillarias Patrimer	Reference Number:			
Sample	Sample Type	Samula Daniel		Dogworts J. A J '		
Identification	(Bulk, Wipe, Other)	Sample Description	. Sample Location	Requested Analysis; Instructions / Comments		
19	Buck	Bright White Ceiling The	Entryway.	PLM		
20		Off-white cailing tile	entryway			
21		Drywall.	SLO Room			
24		Off-white ceiling file	Sw. Room			
25		Off-white cailing tile	SE Room			
26		Drywall	SE Room			
28		Brown Floor Tile	S. Stairwell			
29		Brown Floor To Mastic	S. Stairwell			
32		Drywall	S. Stairwell			
34		Drywall	Bathroom			
38		Black Floor Tile				
39	V	Black Floor Tile Mastic	Bathroom			
Submitted by: (sign)_	Mar Pa		Bathroom	· · V		
Received by: (sign)	ADY	(print) Mana Parme				
	ATTON!	P = W (print) Aggs Hatt	Date and time received: 6/7	10		
For lab use only) Sam	bies biocesséd pa:	Date: 6	/8//0 Time: From am/	pm to am/pm		

ACM Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc. 26598 US 20 West Suspect Asbestos Containing Building Material South Bend, Indiana 46628 Sampling - Chain-of-Custody - Analysis Request Form									
Phone (574) 234-84 Fax (574) 234-6800 Client: Wighty Billing Address: 412 Billing City, State, Zip Report Results To: Y Ezell Sampling Date: 611	nan S. J. Soi	afayet	Inc.	Site Location: Fred's Transmission of Clutch Address: 507 W. Western June Type of Project: Demolition Requested Turn Around Time: Normal Reference Number:					
Sample Identification		ole Type Vipe, Other)	Sample Description	Sample Location	Requested Analysis; Instructions / Comments				
42	Bu	ılk	Black floor tile	NE Room	PLM				
43		<u> </u>	Black floor tile Mastic	NE Room	/				
46			Drywall.	Main Rooms					
40			Dywall	NE Rooms					
48			Drywall	N. Stairwell					
49			Drywall	Basement)				
50			Troweled-on plaster	Basement Beam	/				
51			Troweled-on plaster	Basement Beam					
53			Stacked ceiling tiles	Basement					
55			Mud	N. Stairwell)				
57			Mud	N. Stairwell					
58		t	Off-white ceiling tile	Main Room	•				
Submitted by: (sign) Ma Pa (print) Maria Parmer Date Submitted: (1710)									
Received by: (sign) A (print) And Pit Date and time received: 42/16 For lab use only) Samples processed by: The Date: 6/8/16 Time: From am/pm to am/pm									

ACM Engine	ering & Env	rironmental Services, Inc	<u> </u>		100 (0.1	_
26598 US 20 West		Suspect Asbestos	 Containir	a Ruilding L	ACM Project #	#
South Bend, Indiana		Sampling - Chain-o	f-Custody	g Dunung N - Analysis D.	laterial	
Phone (574) 234-84		, ,	- oustour	- zxnarysis ixi	equest rorm	
Fax (574) 234-6800) - Dali	4			9	
Client: WIGNTY	nan Petrie	inc.	N/II.	Site Location	. Frank Trans	smission \$Clutch
Client: Wighty Billing Address: 412	S. Latayet	te Blvd.	1HA ronmental robiology	Address 5	D7 W Wocker	Succession School
Billing City, State, Zip	: South B	and in all in all micr	robiology REDITED	Towns of Del	DO WESTER	n Ave.
Report Results To:	zell @ wightr	manpetric Con-	RATORY			
Sampling Date: mp	armer @ wich	tman petre. com	Requested Turn Around Time:			
1017	410	manpetne.com transpetne.com By: Maria Parmer	LVD	Reference Nu	ımber:	
Sample	Sample Type					
Identification	(Bulk, Wipe, Other)	Sample Description		S	ample Location	Requested Analysis;
18860	Bulk	Off-white ceiling	110	.00	ก	Instructions / Comments
		The carrie	7100	Main	Koon	PLM
			/			
					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	l SMACO					
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submitted by: (sign)_	ma po	(print) Mana	-Parme	↑ Date S	ubmitted: $(0/7/10)$)
Received by: (sign)	A TON	(print) Anne	FRH		and time manifest	
For lab use only) Samp	les processed by:	PAB THE	Date: 6/	The in	and time received:	40
		No.	Dato	Im Im	e: From am/I	pm to am/pm