

EXHIBIT “D”

**LIMITED ASBESTOS AND LEAD PAINT SURVEY REPORT
R-163: RIVERSIDE PUMPING STATION
BACKUP POWER GENERATION**

**LIMITED ASBESTOS AND LEAD BASED
PAINT SURVEY REPORT**

**RIVERSIDE BACKUP POWER GENERATION
PROJECT**

**1311 E CHAMBERS STREET
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN**

Prepared for:

**TN & ASSOCIATES INC
1033 MAYFAIR ROAD, SUITE 200
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53226**

October 2009

Prepared by:

Liesch Companies

Minneapolis • Chicago • Los Angeles • Madison • Milwaukee • Phoenix



**LIMITED ASBESTOS AND LEAD BASED PAINT
SURVEY REPORT**

**RIVERSIDE BACKUP POWER GENERATION PROJECT
1311 E CHAMBERS STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN**

Prepared for:

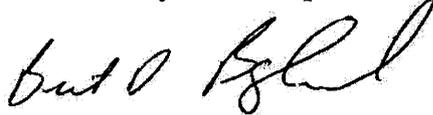
**TN & ASSOCIATES INC
1033 MAYFAIR ROAD, SUITE 200
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53226**

Prepared by:

**LIESCH ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
14665 W. LISBON ROAD, SUITE 2A
BROOKFIELD, WISCONSIN 53005
(262) 373-0819**

**Revised October 28, 2009
Liesch Project Number: 6800833.00
TN Subcontract # SC-2008059-6624**

**This report was prepared by me
or under my direct supervision,**



**Bret Berglund
Project Manager
Asbestos Inspector #AII1560
Lead Risk Assessor #LRA1560**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Liesch Environmental Services, Inc. (**Liesch**) is pleased to submit this report for a limited asbestos and lead-based paint survey (**the Survey**) of portions of the Milwaukee Water Works Riverside Station (**the Site**). This limited Survey is associated with a backup generation system project designated by TN & Associates.

Liesch understands that three power generators will be installed at the Site. These power generators will be located within portions of the existing maintenance shop area (Room 112), portions of the office (Room 117/Passageway) and portions of the existing instrument shop (Room 116). In support of this project the block walls (including doors) common to each of these rooms (including doorways) and the suspended ceilings within each room will be removed.

Additionally, the project may require that penetrations be made through portions of the west (exterior) wall and floor of Room 112. The project may also require tapping into the existing water loop (at an undefined location) within Room 110 and penetrations be made to that rooms west concrete wall.

An illustration of this planned work and the areas encompassing this work were provided to Liesch on December 31, 2008 and are presented as **Figure 2 in Appendix A**. Liesch representative Bret Berglund conducted the Survey on January 15, 2009 (see **Appendix D** for Lead Risk Assessors and Asbestos Inspector's Certificates).

2.0 SCOPE OF SERVICES

Liesch utilized trained, experienced and licensed personnel to conduct the Survey which included the following:

- A visual walkover assessment of the work areas identified (**see Appendix A, Figure 2**) by TN & Associates was conducted by Liesch representative Bret Berglund, Asbestos Building Inspector License # AII-1560. Homogenous suspect asbestos containing materials within the target work areas were identified per current Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Asbestos Abatement Rules and Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.
- Samples of suspect ACM identified during the Survey were collected for laboratory analysis in accordance with WDNR, City of Milwaukee Health Department and OSHA regulations.
- The location and condition of suspect ACM were documented.
- Visit the site and conduct an inspection of painted surfaces of the areas identified (**see Appendix A, Figure 2**) by TN & Associates using non-intrusive XRF technology. Accessible

painted surfaces that are homogeneous in nature were tested, with that testing assumed to be representative of the homogenous material.

- This Survey report was prepared.

3.0 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

Liesch identified homogenous coating materials in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E as specified in WDNR, City of Milwaukee Health Department and OSHA rules and regulations. Homogenous areas are defined as areas of surfacing materials, thermal system insulation materials or other miscellaneous materials that upon examination for properties such as age, color, size and texture appear to be composed of the same material.

Representative samples of a given homogenous coating material are collected from randomly selected locations limited to the project work area (see **Appendix A, Figure 2**) where the material is found to be present. Samples of homogenous coating materials are assumed to be representative of that material wherever it is found within the structure.

Samples of potential ACMs were collected by Liesch and were analyzed using polarized light microscopy (PLM) with dispersion staining techniques in accordance with EPA/600-R-93/116 by International Asbestos Testing Laboratory (IATL) in Mount Laurel, New Jersey. IATL's National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program Code is 101165-0. The WDNR, OSHA and EPA define ACM as a material that contains greater than 1 percent (%) asbestos by qualitative or quantitative analysis techniques. The EPA's National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requires quantitative analysis, commonly referred to as a "point count", for all qualitative analysis results when asbestos is detected in concentrations between less than 1% to 10%. Under common practice, qualitative results greater than 3% and less than 10% are often accepted to be ACM. Refer to **Appendix C** for IATL's analytical report.

During the Survey, the condition of suspect ACM was noted. The materials were classified into the three following condition categories:

- *Not Damaged* condition (**ND**); material with no visible damage or deterioration, or showing only very limited damage or deterioration;
- *Damaged* condition (**D**); friable¹ ACM which has deteriorated or sustained physical damage; and

¹ EPA NESHAP, 40 CFR 61 Part III; Asbestos NESHAP Revision; Final Rules, November 20, 1990 defines "friable" as a materials that when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure, including previously non-friable material when the material becomes damaged to the extent that when dry it may be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure

- *Significantly Damaged* condition (**SD**); friable ACM where damage is extensive and severe.

Suspect ACMs are assessed and assigned one of the following response action ratings. The rating numbers are based on asbestos content, the material type and condition of the suspect ACM at the time of the Survey. The response action rating can help prioritize response actions when managing asbestos in place. Typically an Operations and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan) is developed to aid in managing asbestos in place. The response action ratings are as follows:

0. **No response action is required.** Asbestos was not detected in this material.
1. Low potential - **No corrective action is required at this time.** Asbestos was detected in this material. This material is currently non-friable and in a not damaged condition (EPA Category I Non-Friable ACM² and EPA Category II Non-Friable ACM³). If maintained in a not damaged condition this material has a low potential of releasing asbestos fibers. However, if the material is cut, drilled, sanded, abraded or physically disturbed, it does present a risk of asbestos fiber release and should be removed prior to these activities taking place.
2. Low/moderate potential - Asbestos was detected in this material. This material presents a low to moderate potential for asbestos fiber release based upon its EPA category and condition.
 - a. *Category I Damaged Material* - **This material requires corrective action.** This material has a low to moderate potential of releasing asbestos fibers. The following responses are recommended for this material: removal, encapsulation, enclosure, or repair.
 - b. *Category II Damaged Material* - **This material requires corrective action.** This material has a moderate potential of releasing asbestos fibers. One or a combination of the following corrective actions is recommended for this material: removal, encapsulation, enclosure, or repair.

² EPA NESHAP, 40 CFR 61 Part III, defined "Category I Non-Friable ACM" as resilient floor covering, roofing products, gaskets and packing materials in good condition. However, if these materials are in poor condition and are friable or subject to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading, they are to be treated as friable asbestos materials.

³ EPA NESHAP, 40 CFR 61 Part III; Asbestos NESHAPs Revision: Final Rules, November 20, 1990 defines "Category II Non-friable Asbestos Containing Materials as any material, excluding Category I Non-Friable ACM, containing more than (1)-one percent asbestos that is likely to become friable during renovation and/or demolition.

3. Moderate/high potential - Asbestos was detected in this material. This material is a friable ACM and presents a moderate to high potential for releasing asbestos fibers based on its condition and potential for disturbance.
 - a. Friable *Non-Damaged* Materials - **No corrective action is required. This material typically can be managed with an O&M Plan.** The material is not damaged and has a low to moderate potential of being disturbed. Therefore, this material has a low to moderate potential of releasing asbestos fibers.
 - b. Friable *Damaged* Materials - **Corrective action is required.** The material is damaged and has a moderate potential of being disturbed and therefore has a moderate potential for releasing asbestos fibers. One or a combination of the following corrective actions is recommended for this material: removal, encapsulation, enclosure, or repair.
 - c. Friable Significantly *Damaged* Materials - **Corrective action is required.** The material is significantly damaged and has a high potential of being disturbed and therefore a high potential for releasing asbestos fibers. One or a combination of the following corrective actions is recommended for this material: removal, encapsulation, enclosure, or repair.

The lead based paint survey was conducted using a Niton XL-700. The survey was conducted to identify the lead content in common paint colors on commonly encountered building materials limited to the project work area (see **Appendix A, Figure 2**). The Niton XL-700 is a field portable XRF spectrum analyzer capable of identifying lead concentrations in paint. Based on advice from the Niton technical representative regarding substrate interference, the XRF is calibrated to minimize interference, which at times results in negative values. The WDNR defines lead based paint as a coating with a lead concentration of 0.7 mg/cm² or greater by XRF readings.

4.0 TESTING RESULTS

Liesch collected twenty six (24) samples of suspect ACM that were separated by IATL into nine (27) individual layers for analysis.

Appendix A, Figure 3 shows where the samples of suspect ACM were collected. Refer to **Appendix B, Table I** for additional information regarding the locations and estimated quantities (if applicable) of identified ACMs. IATL's analytical report is included in **Appendix C**.

5.0 SURVEY FINDINGS

5.1 ASBESTOS SURVEY RESULTS

The existence of friable ACM, Category I non-friable ACM and Category II non-friable ACM was documented during the Survey. In accordance with Wisconsin and Federal rules and regulations regarding ACM, all friable and non-friable materials containing greater than 1% asbestos that may become friable and will be disturbed must be removed prior to renovation or demolition activities. Regulated asbestos abatement must occur prior to the start of demolition activities. An asbestos abatement contractor licensed by the State of Wisconsin must perform regulated asbestos abatement. The State of Wisconsin also licenses workers, supervisors and air monitoring personnel.

The ACM materials listed below were identified and the locations and quantities (if applicable) of these materials are listed on **Table I in Appendix B**:

- Gray felt pipe insulation on Pump Room 10 water line loop – Not Quantified
- Pipe fittings on Pump Room 10 water line loop – Not Quantified
- Off white 12" x 12" floor tile and black mastic within Room 117 (including passageway) – 640 square feet
- Vermiculite insulation within exterior cinder blocks (Assumed) – Not Quantified

Samples collected from the following materials that were identified during the Survey did not contain asbestos:

- Insulation material within metal clad (track set) 12" x 12" ceiling tile (Rooms 112 and 116)
- Vinyl wall base and associated adhesive (Room 116, 117/passageway)
- 24" x 24" fissures suspended ceiling panels (Room 116)
- Cinder Blocks and mortar (Room 112, 116, 117/passageway)
- Brick and mortar (Room 112)
- Poured concrete floors/walls (Room 112 and 110)
- Brown adhesive residue (Room 116 wall)

The Survey was limited to building materials within the project area (see **Appendix A, Figure 2**) only and did not include materials in fixtures and equipment (including energized or "in-service" electrical equipment) used in the operation of the Site. The Survey did not include materials buried beneath buildings or entombed within poured or raised concrete floors. The Survey also did not include landscaping, parking lot materials, or any portion beyond the project area identified at the Site.

5.2 LBP SURVEY RESULTS

Liesch did not identify areas of damaged painted surfaces. **Appendix A, Figure 4** shows where the samples of suspect lead based paint were collected.

Wisconsin (WDNR and WDHFS) considers paint to be lead containing at 0.7 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm²) by weight. Lead based paint that is attached to the substrate it has been applied to can be sent to a construction/demolition landfill. Lead based paint may need to be removed if the material that it is attached to is going to be recycled or recoated.

6.0 SUMMARY/RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 ACM

An asbestos survey was conducted within the project work area (see **Appendix A, Figure 2**) at the Site.

The following friable ACM was identified during the Survey:

- Gray felt pipe insulation on Pump Room 10 water line loop – Not Quantified
- Pipe fittings on Pump Room 10 water line loop – Not Quantified
- Vermiculite insulation within exterior cinder blocks (Present in exterior walls) – Not Quantified

The following Category I non-friable ACM was identified during the Survey:

- Off white 12" x 12" floor tile within Room 117 (including passageway area) – 640 square feet

The following Category II non-friable ACM was identified during the Survey:

- Black mastic associated with off white 12" x 12" floor tile and black mastic within Room 117 (including passageway area) – 640 square feet

If Category I non-friable and certain Category II non-friable (soft adhesives in good condition) ACM is managed with other demolition debris to be landfilled, the landfill accepting the demolition debris requires notification of the Category I non-friable ACM present in the demolition debris. Friable ACMs, Category II non-friable materials (excluding non-friable adhesives associated with vinyl floor tile in good condition) and damaged Category I non-friable ACM must be removed as a regulated asbestos containing material and properly managed prior to the start of demolition activities. If building materials bearing any ACMs are going to be recycled, all of the ACMs must

be removed as a regulated asbestos containing material and properly managed prior to the start of renovation and/or demolition activities.

Please Note:

- Contractors performing work at the site should be made aware of the Survey results prior to commencing demolition activities. If previously untested suspected ACM is discovered, work should stop and representative samples should be collected by a licensed asbestos building inspector.
- Effective May 1, 2009 the Wisconsin Department of Health (WDH) revised their asbestos rules. One of the changes was with regards to vermiculite during renovation activities. The following definition is provided in DHS 159 (definition section DHS 159.03) “Vermiculite insulation” means vermiculite that has been expanded through a heating process and is used as loose fill building insulation. It is a “suspect asbestos containing material” under sub. (50). **Note:** *Vermiculite insulation is assumed to be asbestos containing material unless proven otherwise in accordance with EPA recommended sampling and analysis protocols specific to vermiculite insulation. As of the publication of this chapter, the EPA has not published official guidance for sampling and testing protocols to test for the presence or absence of asbestos in vermiculite insulation. When recommended protocols are published, vermiculite insulation may be sampled and analyzed using the EPA recommended protocols to determine any asbestos content. Until such time, vermiculite insulation must be assumed to contain asbestos and be treated as an asbestos containing material under this chapter.*
- In accordance with the State of Wisconsin and Federal regulations regarding ACM, all friable and non-friable materials that may become friable, with greater than 1% asbestos which will be disturbed, must be identified and removed prior to the start of renovation activities (except as noted in the next bullet item). All rules and regulations will need to be followed, including, but not limited to: notification, permit acquisition and disposal of ACM at a landfill approved to accept asbestos containing waste. An asbestos abatement contractor licensed by the State of Wisconsin must perform the work. Workers, supervisors, and air monitoring personnel must be trained, certified and licensed according to EPA and State of Wisconsin regulations. Regulated asbestos abatement projects require a ten (10) calendar day notification to the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services (WDHFS) prior to the start of abatement. The City of Milwaukee Health Department requires a separate project permit.
- If building materials bearing any ACMs are going to be recycled, the ACMs must be removed as a regulated asbestos containing material and properly managed.

6.2 LBP

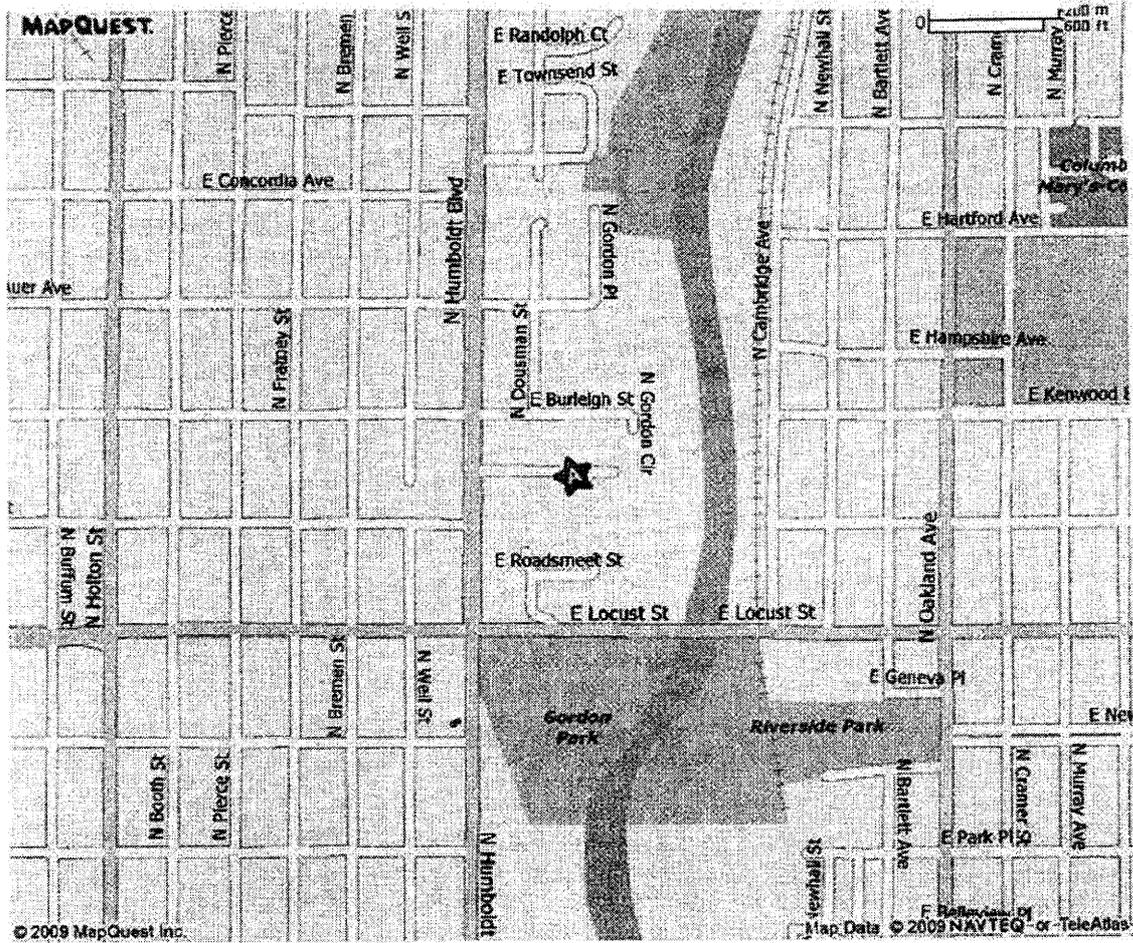
Liesch did not identify damaged LBP painted surfaces at the time of the Survey. Wisconsin considers paint to be lead containing at 0.7 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm^2) by weight. Lead based paint that is attached to the substrate it has been applied to can be sent to a construction/demolition landfill. Lead based paint may need to be removed if the material that it is attached to is going to be recycled.

Please note that OSHA does not set a 0.7 milligram per square centimeter threshold for the concentration of lead in paint. The OSHA Lead in Construction standard applies to any detectable concentration of lead in paint, as even small concentrations (detectable levels of lead below $0.7 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$) of lead can result in unacceptable employee exposures depending upon the method of removal and other workplace conditions.

W:\env\6800833\Riverside WW Survey Report1.doc

APPENDIX A

A: 1311 E Chambers St, Milwaukee, WI 53212-2253



Document4

Source: Mapquest

Scale: NTS

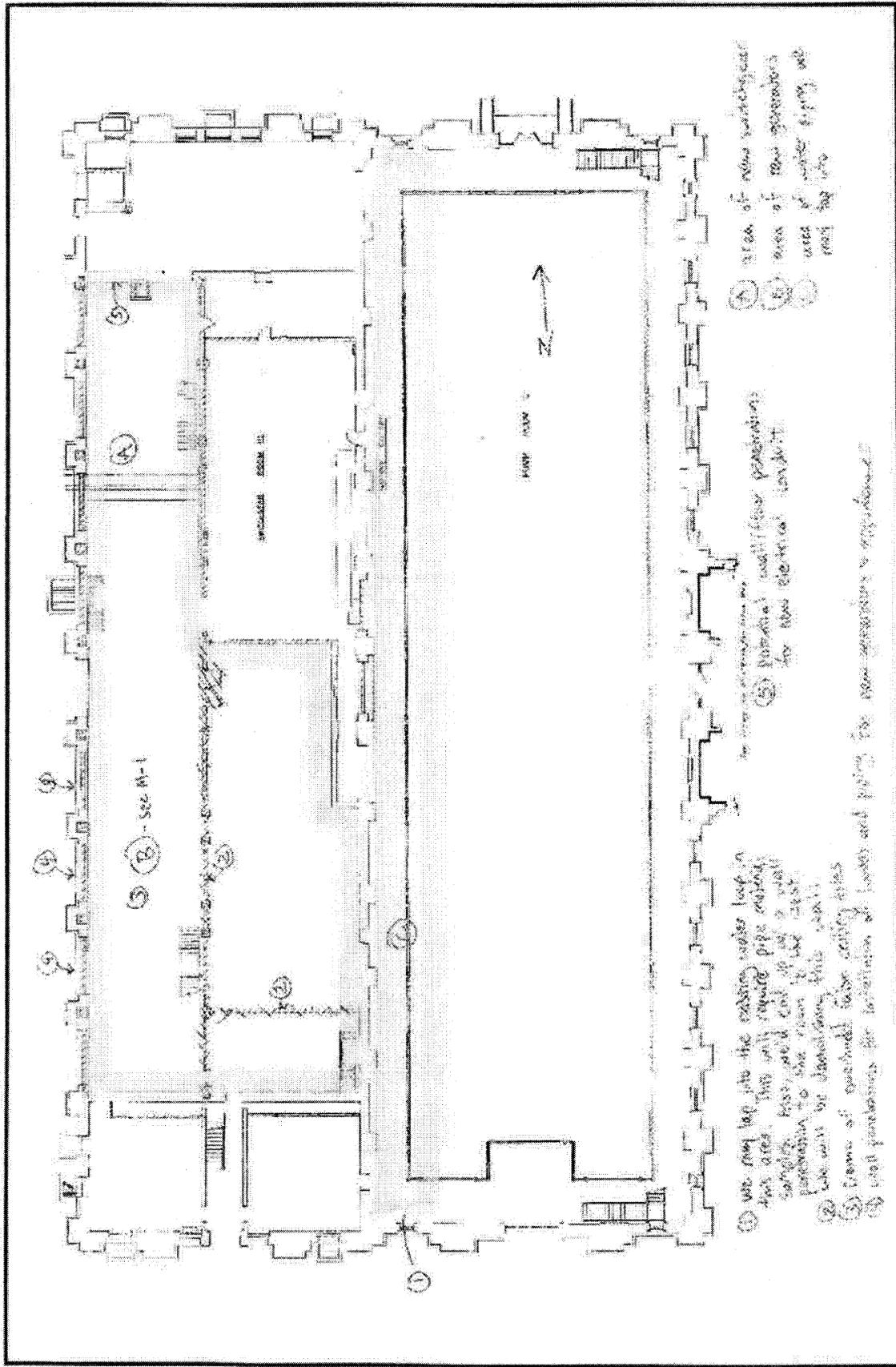
LIESCH
Hydrogeologists • Engineers • Environmental Scientists
www.liesch.com
Minneapolis • Chicago • Los Angeles • Madison • Milwaukee • Phoenix

Milwaukee Water Works Riverside Station

Jan 09

Site Location Map

Figure 1

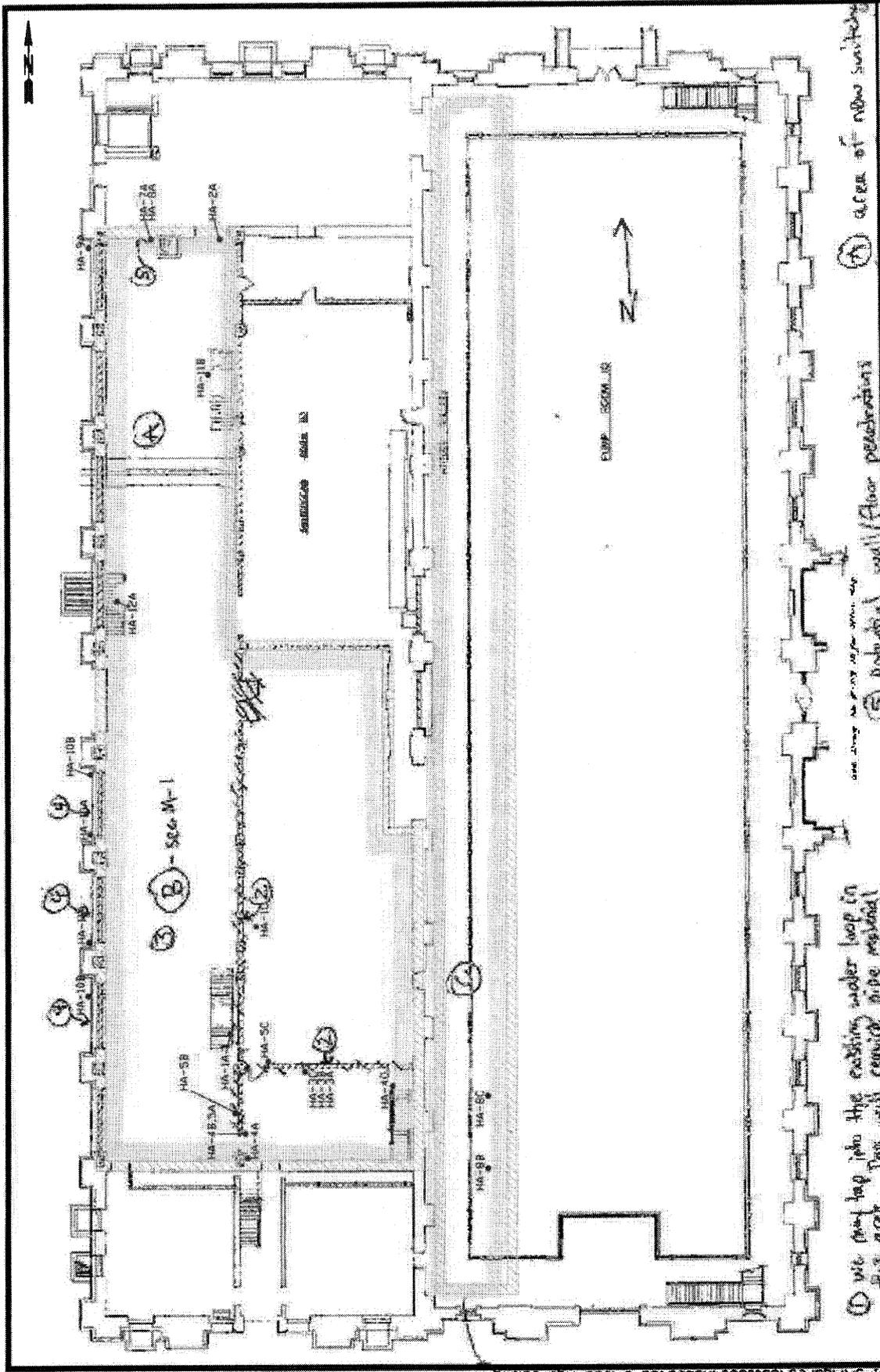


① area of new water supply
 ② area of new sewerage
 ③ area of water piping with
 2000' dia. pipe

④ Potential additional provisions
 for new electrical conduit

① use may lap into the existing water tank in
 this area. This will require pipe joints
 samples provided and set up as a water
 penetration to the room by the test.
 ② Use will be determining this wall.
 ③ Drawings of equipment for utility lines
 ④ Wall provisions for installation of lines and piping for new sewerage & requirements

<p>Source: TN & Associates</p> <p>Scale: N1S</p>	<p>www.liesch.com</p> <p>LIESCH <small>INCORPORATED • PROJECTS • ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS</small></p> <p>Mcneapolis • Chicago • Los Angeles • Milwaukee • Milwaukee • Phoenix</p>	<p>Milwaukee Water Works Riverside Station</p>	<p>Existing Facility Plan Delineating Project (Survey) Requirements</p>	<p>Jan 09</p> <p>Figure 2</p>
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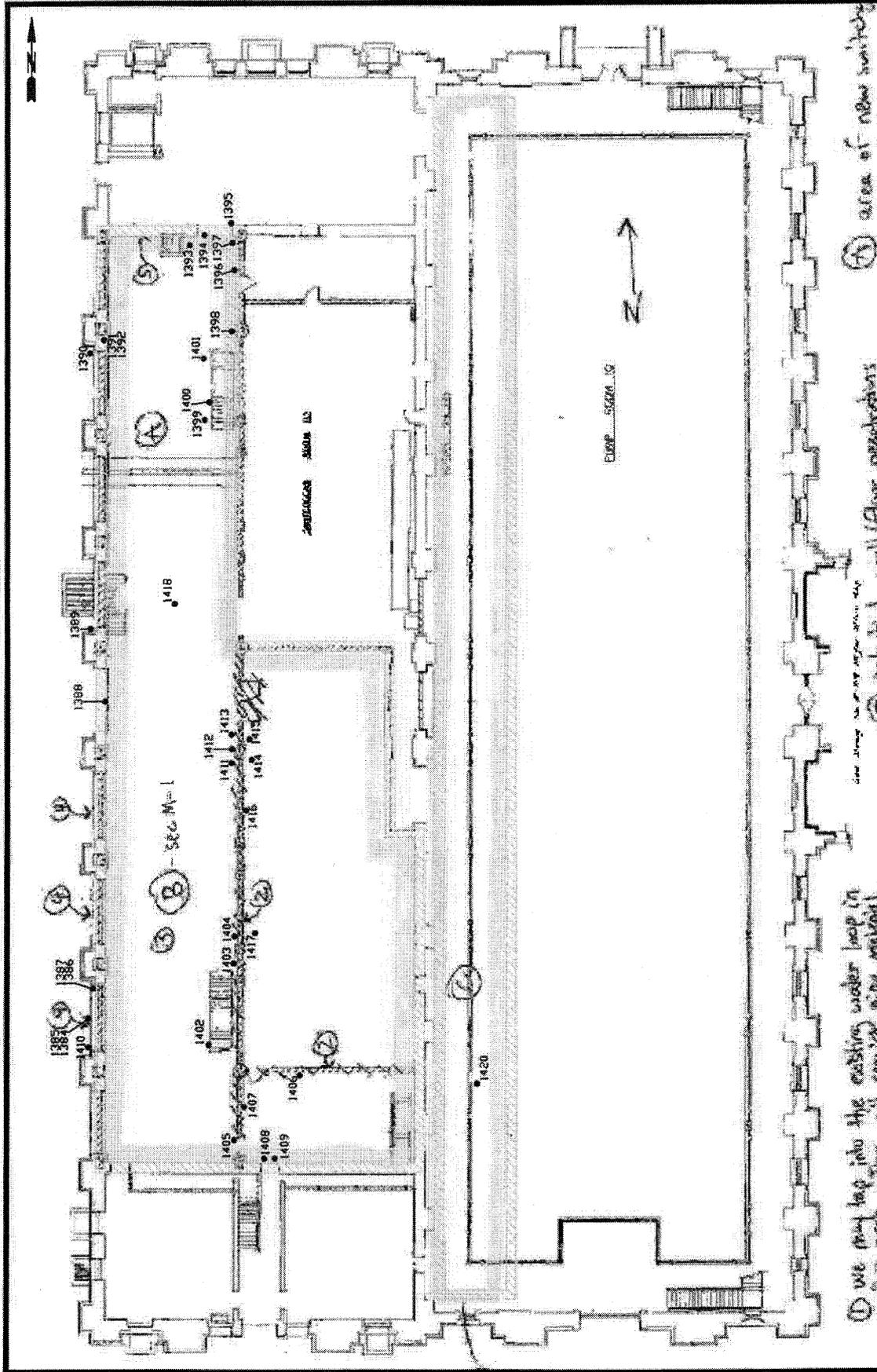


area of new switchgear

industrial wall/floor penetrations

We may tap into the existing water loop in this area. This will require pipe material

Jan 09	Milwaukee Water Works Riverside Station	<p>LIESCH Hydrogeologists • Engineers • Environmental Scientists 6900 Glendon Dr., Suite 203 Madison, WI 53713 (608) 223-1532</p> <p>13400 13th Avenue N Minneapolis, MN 55441 (763) 499-1100</p> <p>4300 N. Miller Rd., Suite 211 Phoenix, AZ 85251 (480) 421-0853</p>
Figure	Asbestos Sample Location Map	
3		



Jan 09
Figure 4

Milwaukee Water Works Riverside Station
Lead Sample Location Map

LIESCH Hydrogeologists • Engineers • Environmental Scientists
 6000 Glendale Dr., Suite 203
 Madison, WI 53713
 (608) 223-1532
 13400 15th Avenue N
 Minneapolis, MN 55441
 (763) 486-3100
 4300 N. Miller Rd., Suite 211
 Phoenix, AZ 85231
 (480) 421-0653

APPENDIX B

Footnotes to Table I: Asbestos Inspection Results

Liesch Environmental Services, Inc.

14665 W. Lisbon Road, Suite 2A

Brookfield, WI 53005

262-373-0819

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ The WDNR, WDHS, OSHA, and EPA define ACM as a material which contains greater than one percent asbestos by qualitative or quantitative analysis techniques. The EPA's National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requires quantitative analysis, commonly referred to as a "point count", for all qualitative analysis results when asbestos is detected in concentrations less than ten percent. Under common practice, qualitative results greater than three and less than ten percent are often accepted to be ACM. Materials not sampled are "assumed" to contain asbestos at quantities greater than one percent.
- ² Samples representative of that homogenous area (homogenous areas are defined as areas of surfacing materials, thermal system insulation materials or other miscellaneous materials which upon examination for properties such as age, color, size, and texture appear to be composed of the same material) but not physically collected in the referenced location are designated as "Reference" samples. Sample numbers not designated "Reference" were physically collected within the identified area(s).
- ³ Visually estimated quantities
sqft = square feet
lnft = linear feet
ea. = each
- ⁴ Refer to Section 3.0 of the Survey Report for condition categories and response action ratings.
- ⁵ Material was not sampled as sampling would cause unacceptable damage to the material. If the material is to be disturbed by renovation or demolition, contact Liesch for sampling prior to disturbance.
- ⁶ The EPA requires the identification of all suspect ACM to fall into one of the following categories (f) friable, (I) Category I and (II) Category II ACM - Refer to Section 3.0 of the Survey report for category definitions.
- ⁷ This Category II Nonfriable ACM has a low probability of becoming friable (i.e. crumbled or pulverized during typical demolition techniques).

Table II: Lead-Based Paint Inventory
Liesch Environmental Services, Inc.
 14665 W. Lisbon Road, Suite 2A
 Brookfield, WI 53005
 (262)373-0819

Client: TN & Associates Inc.

Date of Survey: January 15, 2009

Location: MWW Riverside Station, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Project No.: 6800833.00

Sample #	Location	Building Component	Color	Substrate	Condition ⁴	XRF ¹ Result ² (mg/cm ²) ³
1384	Room 112	Door	Green	Metal	Good	0.19
1385	Room 112	Door Frame	Green	Metal	Good	0.14
1386	Room 112	Wall	White	Brick	Good	0
1387	Room 112	Wall	White	Block	Good	0
1388	Room 112	Wall	White	Block	Good	0.08
1389	Room 112	Stair Rail	Green	Metal	Good	0.16
1390	Room 112	Wall	White	Block	Good	-0.6
1391	Room 112	Wall	Red	Brick	Good	0.08
1392	Room 112	Wall	White	Brick	Good	0.01
1393	Room 112	Duct	White	Metal	Good	0.04
1394	Room 112	Door	Green	Metal	Good	0.48
1395	Room 112	Door Frame	Green	Metal	Good	0.6
1396	Room 112	Wall	White	Block	Good	-0.5
1397	Room 112	Corner Guard	Green	Metal	Good	5.1
1398	Room 112	Column	White	Concrete	Good	0.01
1399	Room 112	Stair Tread	Green	Metal	Good	0.09
1400	Room 112	Stair Tread	Green	Metal	Good	0.06
1401	Room 112	Ceiling	White	Metal	Good	-0.2
1402	Room 112	Ceiling	White	Metal	Good	-0.20
1403	Room 112	Column	White	Concrete	Good	0.00
1404	Room 112	Wall	White	Block	Good	-0.20
1405	Room 112	Door Frame	Brown	Metal	Good	0.02
1406	Room 117/Passage	Wall	White	Metal	Good	0.02
1407	Room 117/Passage	Window Frame	Brown	Wood	Good	0.06
1408	Room 117/Passage	Door	Brown	Metal	Good	0.07
1409	Room 117/Passage	Window Frame	Brown	Metal	Good	0.01
1410	Exterior	Wall	Light Brown	Block	Good	0.00
1411	Room 112	Electric Panel	Gray	Metal	Good	0.06
1412	Room 112	Conduit	White	Metal	Good	0.50
1413	Room 112	Pipe	White	Metal	Good	0.40
1414	Room 116	Column	Green	Concrete	Good	0.04
1415	Room 116	Wall	Green	Concrete	Good	-0.10
1416	Room 116	Pipe	Green	Metal	Good	0.50
1417	Room 116	Floor	Light Brown	Concrete	Good	0.00
1418	Room 112	Post Guard	Yellow	Metal	Good	0.00
1420	Room 110	Wall	White	Concrete	Good	8.00

FOOTNOTES:

¹ XRF = X-Ray Fluorescence

² The Niton XL-700 is a field portable XRF spectrum analyzer capable of identifying lead concentrations in paint. Based on advice from the Niton technical representative regarding substrate interference, the XRF is calibrated to minimize interference, which at times results in negative values. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) defines lead-based paint as a coating with a lead concentration of 0.7 mg/cm² or greater by XRF readings.

³ mg/cm² = milligrams per centimeter squared

⁴ C = cracked, P = peeling, F = Flaking, or other description

APPENDIX C

International Asbestos Testing Laboratories
 9000 Commerce Parkway, Suite B
 Mt. Laurel, New Jersey 08054

Tel. 856 231-9449
 Fax 856 231-9818

- Chain of Custody -

Client: Kirsch Environmental Services Project Name: Riverside Station
6000 Bishop Drive #203 Project No.: 6800833.00
Madison, NJ 08855
 Phone: 800/500-8980 Contact: Bret Berglund
 FAX: 262/364-2519 Pager: 262-227-3722
 Special Instructions: TEST sample groups in 15 min Positive

Type:

Asbestos		Lead		Other	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Air	<input type="checkbox"/>	Soil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Soil
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bulk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dust	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paint
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other

Analysis Method:

<input type="checkbox"/>	PCM: NIOSH 7400	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLM: Bulk Asbestos EPA 600	<input type="checkbox"/>	TEM: AHERA
<input type="checkbox"/>	PCM: OSHA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLM: Point Counting 198.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	TEM: NIOSH 7402
<input type="checkbox"/>	PCM: Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLM: NOB via 198.1 (PLM only)	<input type="checkbox"/>	TEM: EPA Level II
<input type="checkbox"/>	AAS: NIOSH 7082 (Air)	<input type="checkbox"/>	If <1% by PLM, to TEM via 198.4 to meet NYSDOH requirements (** call to confirm TAT!)	<input type="checkbox"/>	TEM: Microvac/ Wipe
<input type="checkbox"/>	AAS: Lead in Drinking Water	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	TEM: Asbestos in Water
<input type="checkbox"/>	AAS: Lead in Paint ASTM D3395-89a	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	TEM: Bulk Analysis
<input type="checkbox"/>	AAS: Lead Dust/Wipe	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	TEM: NOB 198.4
<input type="checkbox"/>	AAS: Other Metals/Soil	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	TEM: Other
				<input type="checkbox"/>	Total Dust: NIOSH 0500

Turnaround Time:

4 Day FAX: 1/23/09 Verbals: _____
 date / time

10 Day 5 Day 3 Day 2 Day 1 Day 6 hour RUSH
 Preliminary FAX/Verbal Results Requested by: _____

Sample Numbers:

Client #(s): HA-D1A - HA-11A IATL #(s): _____ Total: _____
 (start) (end) (start) (end)

Chain of Custody:

Relinquished: <u>Bret Berglund</u>	Date: <u>1/16/09</u>	Time: <u>12:00 PM</u>
Received: _____	Date: _____	Time: _____
Sample Log-in: <u>MM 1/14/09</u>	Date: _____	Time: _____
Sample Prep: _____	Date: _____	Time: _____
Analyzed: <u>WCS 1/22/09</u>	Date: <u>JAN 22 9 2009</u>	Time: _____
QA/QC Review: _____	Date: _____	Time: _____
Archived/Released: _____	QA/QC InterLAB User: _____	Date: _____ Time: _____

IATL - By [Signature]

Location	Susp Material ID	Sample #	Lab #
Instrument Room	12 by 12 ceiling tile	HA-01A	3505091
Maintenance Shop	12 by 12 ceiling tile	HA-01B	3505092
Maintenance Shop	12 by 12 ceiling tile	HA-01C	3505093
Instrument Room	Brick & mortar	HA-02A	3505094
Room 117 & Corridor	24 by 48 ceiling panel	HA-03A	3505095
Room 117 & Corridor	24 by 48 ceiling panel	HA-03B	3505096
Room 117 & Corridor	24 by 48 ceiling panel	HA-03C	3505097
Room 117 & Corridor	12 by 12 floor tile with adhesive	HA-04A	3505098
Room 117 & Corridor	12 by 12 floor tile with adhesive	HA-04B	3505099
Room 117 & Corridor	12 by 12 floor tile with adhesive	HA-04C	3505100
Room 117 & Corridor	Baseboard with adhesive	HA-05A	3505101
Room 117 & Corridor	Baseboard with adhesive	HA-05B	3505102
Room 117 & Corridor	Baseboard with adhesive	HA-05C	3505103
Instrument room	Baseboard with adhesive	HA-06A	3505104
Instrument Room	Misc adhesive	HA-07A	3505105
Machine Shop	Pipe insulation - Felt	HA-07B	3505106
Basement Water Loop	Pipe insulation - Felt	HA-07C	3505107
Basement Water Loop	Pipe insulation - Felt	HA-08A	3505108
Basement Water Loop	Pipe fitting insulation insulation - felt insulated line	HA-08A	3505109
Machine Shop	Pipe fitting insulation insulation - felt insulated line	HA-08A	3505110
Maintenance Shop	Concrete floor	HA-09A	3505111
Maintenance Shop	Vermiculite block insulation	HA-10A	3505112
Maintenance Shop	Vermiculite block insulation	HA-10B	3505113
Maintenance Shop	Vermiculite block insulation	HA-10C	3505114
Maintenance Shop	Cinderblock & Mortar	HA-11A	3505114

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Liesch Environmental Services
6000 Gisholt Drive Suite 203
Madison WI 53713

Report Date: 1/22/2009
Project: Riverside Station
Project No.: 6800833.00

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:	3505091	Description / Location:	Brown Ceiling Tile; 12x12 Instrument Room
Client No.:	HA-01A		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	45	Cellulose
			<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
			55

Lab No.:	3505092	Description / Location:	Brown Ceiling Tile; 12x12 Maintenance Shop
Client No.:	HA-01B		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	45	Cellulose
			<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
			55

Lab No.:	3505093	Description / Location:	Brown Ceiling Tile; 12x12 Maintenance Shop
Client No.:	HA-01C		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	45	Cellulose
			<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
			55

NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0

NY-DOH No. 11021

AIHA Lab No. 100188

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Analysis Method: EPA 600/R-93/116

Comments: (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. Method not performed unless stated. Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC-Trace) represents this limit of quantitation. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed. Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, negative PLM results cannot be guaranteed. Electron Microscopy can be used as a confirming technique. Regulatory Limit is based upon the sample matrix.

Analysis Performed By: V. Smith

Approved By: _____

Date: 1/22/2009

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Liesch Environmental Services
6000 Gisholt Drive Suite 203
Madison WI 53713

Report Date: 1/22/2009
Project: Riverside Station
Project No.: 6800833.00

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 3505094 **Description / Location:** Off-White Non Fibrous Instrument Room
Client No.: HA-02A

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

Lab No.: 3505094 **Description / Location:** Grey Mortar Instrument Room **Layer No.:** 2
Client No.: HA-02A

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

Lab No.: 3505095 **Description / Location:** Tan Ceiling Tile, 24x48 Room 117 & Corridor
Client No.: HA-03A

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	40	Cellulose	30
		30	Mineral Wool	

Lab No.: 3505096 **Description / Location:** Tan Ceiling Tile, 24x48 Room 117 & Corridor
Client No.: IIA-03B

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	40	Cellulose	30
		30	Mineral Wool	

NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0

NY-DOH No. 11021

AIHA Lab No. 100188

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Analysis Method: EPA 600/R-93/116

Comments: (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. Method not performed unless stated. Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC-Trace) represents this limit of quantitation. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed. Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, negative PLM results cannot be guaranteed. Electron Microscopy can be used as a confirming technique. Regulatory Limit is based upon the sample matrix.

Analysis Performed By: V. Smith

Date: 1/22/2009

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Liesch Environmental Services
6000 Gisholt Drive Suite 203
Madison WI 53713

Report Date: 1/22/2009
Project: Riverside Station
Project No.: 6800833.00

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 3505097 **Description / Location:** Tan Ceiling Tile; 24x48
Client No.: HA-03C Room 117 & Corridor

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	40	Cellulose	30
		30	Mineral Wool	

Lab No.: 3505098 **Description / Location:** Off-White Floor Tile; 12x12
Client No.: HA-04A Room 117 & Corridor

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
PC 1.2	Chrysotile	None Detected	None Detected	PC 98.8

Lab No.: 3505098 **Description / Location:** Black Mastic **Layer No.:** 2
Client No.: HA-04A Room 117 & Corridor

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
PC 3.6	Chrysotile	None Detected	None Detected	PC 96.4

Lab No.: 3505099 **Description / Location:** Sample Not Analyzed
Client No.: HA-04B

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
Sample Not Analyzed		Sample Not Analyzed		

NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0

NY-DOH No. 11021

AIHA Lab No. 100188

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Analysis Method: EPA 600/R-93/116

Comments: (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. Method not performed unless stated. Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC-Trace) represents this limit of quantitation. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed. Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, negative PLM results cannot be guaranteed. Electron Microscopy can be used as a confirming technique. Regulatory Limit is based upon the sample matrix.

Analysis Performed By: V. Smith

Date: 1/22/2009

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Liesch Environmental Services
6000 Gisholt Drive Suite 203
Madison WI 53713

Report Date: 1/22/2009
Project: Riverside Station
Project No.: 6800833.00

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 3505100 **Description / Location:** Sample Not Analyzed
Client No.: HA-04C

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
Sample Not Analyzed		Sample Not Analyzed		

Lab No.: 3505101 **Description / Location:** Black Rubber Baseboard
Client No.: HA-05A Room 117 & Corridor

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

Lab No.: 3505101 **Description / Location:** Brown Mastic **Layer No.:** 2
Client No.: HA-05A Room 117 & Corridor

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	Trace	Other	100

NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0

NY-DOH No. 11021

AIHA Lab No. 100188

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Analysis Method: EPA 600/R-93/116

Comments: (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. Method not performed unless stated. Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC-Trace) represents this limit of quantitation. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed. Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, negative PLM results cannot be guaranteed. Electron Microscopy can be used as a confirming technique. Regulatory Limit is based upon the sample matrix.

Analysis Performed By: Y. Smith

Date: 1/22/2009

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Liesch Environmental Services
6000 Gisholt Drive Suite 203
Madison WI 53713

Report Date: 1/22/2009
Project: Riverside Station
Project No.: 6800833.00

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 3505102 **Description / Location:** Black Rubber Baseboard
Client No.: HA-05B Room 117 & Corridor

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

Lab No.: 3505102 **Description / Location:** Brown Mastic
Client No.: IIA-05B Room 117 & Corridor **Layer No.:** 2

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	Trace	Other	100

Lab No.: 3505103 **Description / Location:** Black Rubber Baseboard
Client No.: HA-05C Instrument Room

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

Lab No.: 3505103 **Description / Location:** Tan Mastic
Client No.: IIA-05C Instrument Room **Layer No.:** 2

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0

NY-DOH No. 11021

AIHA Lab No. 100188

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Analysis Method: EPA 600/R-93/116

Comments: (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. Method not performed unless stated. Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC-Trace) represents this limit of quantitation. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed. Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, negative PLM results cannot be guaranteed. Electron Microscopy can be used as a confirming technique. Regulatory Limit is based upon the sample matrix.

Analysis Performed By: V. Smith

Date: 1/22/2009

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Liesch Environmental Services
6000 Gisholt Drive Suite 203
Madison WI 53713

Report Date: 1/22/2009
Project: Riverside Station
Project No.: 6800833.00

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 3505104 **Description / Location:** Brown Mastic
Client No.: HA-06A Instrument Room

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

Lab No.: 3505105 **Description / Location:** Yellow/Dk Grey Fibrous
Client No.: HA-07A Machine Shop, A/W Pipe

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	90	Cellulose	5
		5	Synthetic	

Lab No.: 3505106 **Description / Location:** White/Grey Fibrous
Client No.: HA-07B Basement Water Loop, A/W Pipe

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
PC 2.0	Chrysotile	95	Cellulose	PC 2.3
PC 0.5	Amosite			
PC 0.2	Crocidolite			

Lab No.: 3505107 **Description / Location:** Grey Fibrous
Client No.: HA-07C Basement Water Loop, A/W Pipe

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
PC 1.5	Chrysotile	95	Cellulose	PC 3.5

NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0

NY-DOH No. 11021

AIHA Lab No. 100188

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Analysis Method: EPA 600/R-93/116

Comments: (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. Method not performed unless stated. Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC-Trace) represents this limit of quantitation. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed. Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, negative PLM results cannot be guaranteed. Electron Microscopy can be used as a confirming technique. Regulatory Limit is based upon the sample matrix.

Analysis Performed By: V. Smith

Date: 1/22/2009

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Liesch Environmental Services
6000 Gisholt Drive Suite 203
Madison WI 53713

Report Date: 1/22/2009
Project: Riverside Station
Project No.: 6800833.00

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 3505108 **Description / Location:** White Fibrous
Client No.: IIA-08A Basement Water Loop; Pipe Fitting

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
15	Chrysotile	5	Cellulose	80

Lab No.: 3505109 **Description / Location:** Sample Not Analyzed
Client No.: HA-08B

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
Sample Not Analyzed		Sample Not Analyzed		

Lab No.: 3505110 **Description / Location:** Off-White Cementitious
Client No.: IIA-09A Machine Shop; Pipe Fitting

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0

NY-DOH No. 11021

AIHA Lab No. 100188

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Analysis Method: EPA 600/R-93/116

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Analysis Performed By: V. Smith

Date: 1/22/2009

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Liesch Environmental Services
6000 Gisholt Drive Suite 203
Madison WI 53713

Report Date: 1/22/2009
Project: Riverside Station
Project No.: 6800833.00

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 3505111
Client No.: HA-10A

Description / Location: Dk. Grey Vermiculite Insulation
Maintenance Shop; Floor

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

Several analytical protocols exist for the analysis of asbestos in vermiculite. These analytical approaches vary depending upon the nature of the vermiculite mineral being tested (e.g. un-processed gangue, homogeneous exfoliated books of mica, or mixed mineral composites).

IATL recommends initial testing using the EPA 600/R-93/116 method. This method is specifically designed for the analysis of asbestos in bulk building materials. It provides an acceptable starting point for primary screening of the vermiculite for possible asbestos.

Results from this testing may be inconclusive. EPA suggests proceeding to a multi-tiered analysis involving wet separation techniques in conjunction with PLM and TEM gravimetric analysis (EPA 600/R-04/004). Please call for more information and pricing.

Lab No.: 3505112
Client No.: HA-10B

Description / Location: Dk. Grey Vermiculite Insulation
Maintenance Shop; Floor

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

Several analytical protocols exist for the analysis of asbestos in vermiculite. These analytical approaches vary depending upon the nature of the vermiculite mineral being tested (e.g. un-processed gangue, homogeneous exfoliated books of mica, or mixed mineral composites).

IATL recommends initial testing using the EPA 600/R-93/116 method. This method is specifically designed for the analysis of asbestos in bulk building materials. It provides an acceptable starting point for primary screening of the vermiculite for possible asbestos.

Results from this testing may be inconclusive. EPA suggests proceeding to a multi-tiered analysis involving wet separation techniques in conjunction with PLM and TEM gravimetric analysis (EPA 600/R-04/004). Please call for more information and pricing.

NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0

NY-DOH No. 11021

AIHA Lab No. 100188

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Analysis Method: EPA 600/R-93/116

Comments: (PC) indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. Method not performed unless stated. Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC-Trace) represents this limit of quantitation. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed. Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, negative PLM results cannot be guaranteed. Electron Microscopy can be used as a confirming technique. Regulatory Limit is based upon the sample matrix.

Analysis Performed By: V. Smith

Date: 1/22/2009

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Liesch Environmental Services
6000 Gisholt Drive Suite 203
Madison WI 53713

Report Date: 1/22/2009
Project: Riverside Station
Project No.: 6800833.00

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 3505113 **Description / Location:** Dk.Grey Vermiculite Insulation
Client No.: HA-10C Maintenance Shop; Floor

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

Several analytical protocols exist for the analysis of asbestos in vermiculite. These analytical approaches vary depending upon the nature of the vermiculite mineral being tested (e.g. un-processed gangue, homogeneous exfoliated books of mica, or mixed mineral composites).

IATL recommends initial testing using the EPA 600/R-93/116 method. This method is specifically designed for the analysis of asbestos in bulk building materials. It provides an acceptable starting point for primary screening of the vermiculite for possible asbestos.

Results from this testing may be inconclusive. EPA suggests proceeding to a multi-tiered analysis involving wet separation techniques in conjunction with PLM and TEM gravimetric analysis (EPA 600/R-04/004). Please call for more information and pricing.

Lab No.: 3505114 **Description / Location:** Grey Non Fibrous
Client No.: HA-11A Maintenance Shop

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

Lab No.: 3505114 **Description / Location:** Grey Mortar **Layer No.:** 2
Client No.: HA-11A Maintenance Shop

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0

NY-DOH No. 11021

AIHA Lab No. 100188

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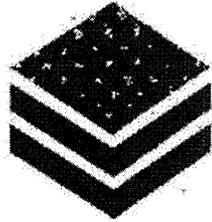
Analysis Method: EPA 600/R-93/116

Comments: (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. Method not performed unless stated. Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC-Trace) represents this limit of quantification. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed. Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, negative PLM results cannot be guaranteed. Electron Microscopy can be used as a confirming technique. Regulatory Limit is based upon the sample matrix.

Analysis Performed By: V. Smith

Date: 1/22/2009

APPENDIX D



META

Maghero Environmental Training Associates

INCORPORATED

Certificate # 7ME03070801A/R0002

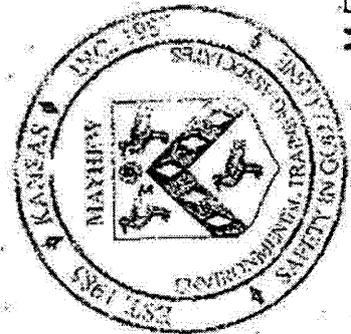
This is to certify that

Bret David Berglund

*has on 03/07/2008, in Eagan, MN
completed the training requirements under Section 206 of TSCA Title II, 15 U.S.C. 2646*

AHERA Asbestos Building Inspector Refresher Course

*as approved by the Illinois Department of Public Health and the U.S.E.P.A. under 40 C.F.R. 763 (AHERA)
on 03/07/2008 - 03/07/2008 and passed the associated examination on 03/07/2008
with a score of 70% or better.*



Stanley P. Shelton
Instructor
Stanley Shelton

Thomas Bradford Maghero
President
Thomas Bradford Maghero

Soc. Sec#: XXX-XX-8303
Accreditation Expires: 3/7/08

META - P.O. Box 786 - Lawrence KS 66044 - 800-444-6382



ASBESTOS INSPECTOR

Issued By

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Dept. of Health & Family Services

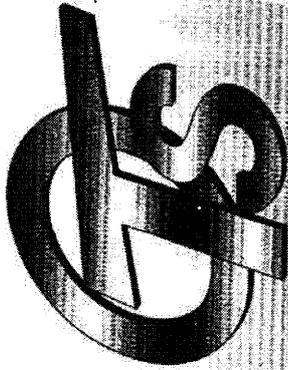
Bret David Berglund

W140n8060 Lilly Rd

Menomonee Falls WI 53051-3940

		150 lbs	5' 05"
All-1560	Exp: 04/13/2009	02/08/1964	Male

Training due by: 04/13/2009



Occupational Training & Supply, Inc.

7233 Adams Street • Willowbrook, IL 60527 • (630) 655-3900

Bret Berglund

has successfully completed the 16 hour Lead Risk Assessor course and has passed the competency exam with a minimum score of 70%. This course is accredited by the Illinois Department of Public Health in accordance with the Illinois Lead Poisoning Prevention Code.

Lead Risk Assessor

Course Date: February 7-8, 2008

Expiration Date: February 8, 2011

Exam Date: February 8, 2008

Certificate: LRA0802080416

Kathy DeSalvo
Kathy DeSalvo Director

Issued By: STATE OF WISCONSIN
Dept. of Health & Family Services
Bret David Berglund
W1489860 Lady Rd
Memorance Fr WI 53051-3940

LRA-1560	Exp: 02/08/2009	02/08/1964	Male
150 lbs	5'05"		

Training due by: 02/08/2010

