ASBESTOS & LEAD-BASED PAINT ASSESSMENT REPORT I-85 Widening MM80-96 S-11-131 BRIDGE OVER I-85 **STRUCTURE NO. 1170013100100 COWPENS, SOUTH CAROLINA**

S&ME Project No. 1426-14-161

Prepared for:

Infrastructure Consulting Engineers, PLLC. 1691 Turnbull Avenue North Charleston, South Carolina 29405

Assessment Performed by and Report Prepared by:

00 1 BJH 6/11/2015

Brian Mulholland (SCDHEC Accreditation #BI-00691)

Ì	\bigtriangledown	

Yes, Asbestos was found No, Asbestos was not found \boxtimes Yes, Lead Paint was found No, Lead Paint was not found

Date



281 Fairforest Way Greenville, South Carolina 29607 (864) 574-2360

June 11, 2015

June 11, 2015



Infrastructure Consulting Engineers, PLLC 1691 Turnbull Avenue North Charleston, South Carolina 29405

Attention: Mr. Thomas Kicklighter, III, P.E.

Reference: Asbestos and Lead-Based Paint Assessment Report S-11-131 Bridge on Sunny Slope Drive over I-85 Structure No. 1170013100100 Cowpens, South Carolina S&ME Project No. 1426-14-161

Dear Mr. Kicklighter:

S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) is pleased to provide the enclosed report detailing our asbestos and lead-based paint assessment of the bridge S-11-131 on Sunny Slope Road over I-85 in Cowpens, South Carolina. The work was performed in general accordance with the Subconsultant Agreement for Professional Services between S&ME, Inc. and Infrastructure Consulting Engineers, PLLC dated January 23, 2015. The report includes the executive summary, project background, assessment procedures, findings and results, conclusions and recommendations regarding asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint coatings.

This report is provided for the use of Infrastructure Consulting Engineers, PLLC and South Carolina Department of Transportation. Use of this report by any other parties will be at such party's sole risk and S&ME, Inc. disclaims liability for any such use or reliance by additional parties. The results presented in this report are indicative of conditions only during the time of the inspection and of the specific areas referenced.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide Infrastructure Consulting Engineers, PLLC and South Carolina Department of Transportation with our asbestos and lead-based paint services, and we look forward to our continued association. If you have any questions concerning this report, please do not hesitate to call us at (864) 574-2360.

Sincerely,

S&ME, Inc.

Bonulhollon

Brian Mulholland Industrial Hygiene Project Manager bmulholland@smeinc.com

Sherman Woodson

Sherman Woodson, CIH, CSP Senior Industrial Hygienist swoodson@smeinc.comc

BM/SW c:\users\bmulholland\desktop\projects\1426-14-161 i-85 widening bridges\asbestos\asbestos\report\s-11-131 sunny slope dr\abestos report s-11-131 sunny slope dr.docx

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

S&ME performed an asbestos and lead-based paint assessment of the S-11-131 Bridge on Sunny Slope Road over I-85 in Cowpens, South Carolina (Figures 1). The bridge is identified as structure number 1170013100100. The purpose of the assessment was to identify asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) and lead-based paint coatings prior to renovation actions.

The bridge consists of a two-lane roadway over a concrete deck resting on concrete piers.

Asbestos

Suspect ACMs observed, sampled and analyzed as part of this assessment included tar and asphalt expansion material. Non-suspect materials observed that were not sampled consisted of metal, asphalt and concrete. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control (SCDHEC) define materials as asbestos-containing if an asbestos content greater than one percent (>1%) is detected in a representative sample. Asbestos in concentrations greater than one percent was <u>not</u> identified during this assessment.

Lead-Based Paint

The bridge components and associated asphalt pavements contain several visible suspect coatings:

- White painted side stripe
- Yellow painted center side stripe,
- Yellow painted caution chevron on pier, and
- Black painted caution chevron on pier.

For the purpose of this assessment, painted surfaces exceeding the SCDHEC disposal limit of 0.7 mg/cm² are considered lead-based paint. Lead in concentrations applicable to SCDHEC and EPA disposal regulations were identified in the **yellow painted caution chevrons on piers**.

OSHA does not recognize a threshold level of lead for definition purposes, only the presence or absence of lead. The current OSHA regulations recognize an airborne action level of thirty micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air $(30 \ \mu g/m^3)$ during an eight-hour day and a permissible exposure level of fifty micrograms per cubic meter $(50 \ \mu g/m^3)$. XRF testing data is included in Appendix D.

1. BACKGROUND

S&ME was contracted to perform an asbestos and lead-based paint assessment of the S-11-131 Bridge on Sunny Slope Road over I-85 in Cowpens, South Carolina. The bridge is identified as structure number 1170013100100. The work was requested and authorized by Infrastructure Consulting Engineers, PLLC. We understand that the bridge is scheduled for demolition. The asbestos and lead-based paint assessment was performed on May 14, 2015.

The bridge consists of a two-lane roadway over concrete decking. The bridge consists of concrete decking resting on concrete piers. The bridge is approximately 207 feet long and 29 feet wide. The bridge is shown in Photographs 1 through 6 in Appendix B.

The identification of ACMs will aid in the prevention of occupational exposures and/or environmental releases of airborne asbestos during destructive activities. Identification of ACMs also complies with Title 40 Code of the Federal Regulations, part 61, and State regulation 61-86.1 enforced by the SCDHEC, along with Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations, part 1926 enforced by OSHA. The following report describes the assessment procedures used and conclusions and recommendations regarding the subject structures as related to ACMs.

The lead-based paint assessment was performed to identify existing lead-based paint finishes associated with the subject structures. The identification of these materials will aid in the prevention of occupational exposure (OSHA) and/or environmental releases of airborne lead dust in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62 (Lead in Construction) and provide information to facilitate proper disposal of lead-based paint waste in accordance with the SCDHEC and EPA during destructive activities.

2. ASBESTOS ASSESSMENT

2.1 Assessment Procedures

The assessment was performed by observing and sampling suspect asbestos-containing materials. Significant destructive testing was not performed; therefore the possibility exists that suspect asbestos-containing materials may be present in inaccessible areas. If additional suspect materials are discovered during the planned renovation activities, destructive actions to the suspect ACM should not proceed until bulk samples are collected and analyzed for asbestos content.

A sampling strategy was developed to provide representative samples of suspect asbestos-containing materials in accordance with OSHA, SCDHEC and EPA. Bulk samples were then extracted from suspect ACMs and recorded on a chain of custody record and submitted to *S&ME*'s asbestos laboratory in Charlotte, North Carolina for analysis via the following methods:

Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM)

The suspect materials were analyzed by trained microscopists using PLM techniques coupled with dispersion staining in accordance with EPA Test Method Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter I (1-1-87 edition), Part 763, Subpart F-APPENDIX A. This method identifies asbestos mineral fibers based on six optical characteristics: morphology, birefringence, refractive index, extinction angle, sign of elongation and dispersion staining colors. The laboratory analysis reports the specific type of asbestos identified (there are six asbestos minerals) and the percentage of asbestos present. The bulk samples were submitted through chain-of-custody procedures to CEI's asbestos laboratory in Cary, North Carolina for analysis of asbestos type and content. CEI is accredited by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP).

Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)

In accordance with SCDHEC Regulation 61-86.1, Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) confirmation analysis is required to be performed on one sample of any nonfriable organically bound material (NOB) that tests negative via PLM analysis. The TEM analysis was performed by CEI's asbestos laboratory in Cary, North Carolina using EPA 600 Method in accordance with ASTM E2356.

2.2 Findings and Results

The asbestos survey conducted on May 14, 2015 included the quantification and random bulk sampling of various suspect asbestos-containing materials associated with the bridge structure. The suspect material consists of tar expansion material located on the bridge deck and asphalt expansion material located between concrete bents. The EPA and SCDHEC define materials as asbestos-containing if an asbestos content >1% is detected in a representative sample. In accordance with SCDHEC Regulation 61-86.1, TEM analysis was performed on one sample of each of the following non-friable, organically-

bound (NOB) materials from each bridge that displayed a result of no asbestos detected via PLM analysis:

- Tar expansion material, and
- Asphalt expansion material.

The TEM analyses confirmed that as bestos is not present in concentrations > 1%.

Of the representative materials sampled and analyzed during this assessment, asbestos in concentrations >1% was <u>not</u> identified.

The following table summarizes the sample number, location, type of material tested, approximate quantity of the material sampled, condition of the material, and corresponding result for each sample.

A copy of the inspector's SCDHEC license is provided in Appendix A. Figures and Photographs are provided in Appendix B.

Sample Number	Location	Material	² Approx. Quantity	Asbestos Type	¹ Percent	Condition	Potential for Disturbance	Hazard Assessment
	-	S-11-131 Bridge on S	unny Slope F	load over I-85			-	
A-1	North Bound, south end			NAD	NA	NA	NA	NA
A-2	North Bound, center of bridge	Tar expansion material	100 LF	NAD	NA	NA	NA	NA
A-3 (TEM)	North Bound, north end		100 2.	NAD	NA	NA	NA	NA
B-1	North Bound, north end			NAD	NA	NA	NA	NA
B-2	North Bound, center of bridge	Tar expansion	200 SF	NAD	NA	NA	NA	NA
B-3 <i>(TEM)</i>	South Bound, north end	material	200 36	NAD	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE I: SUMMARY OF ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

NAD = No Asbestos Detected NA = Not Applicable SF = square feet

¹The EPA, SCDHEC and OSHA defines a material as asbestos containing if an asbestos content greater than one percent (>1%) is detected in a representative sample. ²The quantities are estimated, and should not be used for bidding purposes, as field conditions should be verified

3. LEAD-BASED PAINT ASSESSMENT

3.1 Assessment Procedures

Lead content in suspect paint coatings was measured with a RMD-1 X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) spectrum analyzer. Suspect painted finishes are selected based on the color of the topcoat and the underlying paint layers and/or the substrate on which it was applied. The possibility exists that lead-based paint finishes are present in inaccessible areas.

SCDHEC defines lead-based paint as any paint containing lead at concentrations of 0.7 milligrams per square centimeter (0.7 mg/cm²) or greater by XRF testing. For the purpose of this assessment, paint containing 0.7 mg/cm² or greater is considered a lead-based paint finish. Components painted with lead-based paint (≥ 0.7 mg/cm²) must be disposed in a permitted Class Two (C&D) or Class Three Subtitle D, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfill.

OSHA does not recognize a threshold level of lead for definition purposes, only the presence or absence of lead. The current OSHA regulations recognize an airborne action level of thirty micrograms per cubic meter ($30 \ \mu g/m^3$) during an eight-hour day and a permissible exposure limit of fifty micrograms per cubic meter ($50 \ \mu g/m^3$).

3.2 Findings and Results

The bridge components and associated asphalt pavements contain several visible suspect coatings consist of:

- White painted side stripe
- Yellow painted center side stripe,
- Yellow painted caution chevron on pier, and
- Black painted caution chevron on pier.

For the purpose of this assessment, painted surfaces exceeding the SCDHEC disposal limit of 0.7 mg/cm² are considered lead-based paint. Lead in concentrations applicable to SCDHEC disposal regulations were identified in the **yellow painted caution chevrons on piers**. Disturbance of these materials is regulated by the OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1926.62 (Lead in Construction). XRF testing data is included in Appendix D.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Asbestos

The asbestos assessment conducted on the S-11-131 Bridge on Sunny Slope Road over I-85 in Cowpens, South Carolina, <u>did not</u> identify asbestos-containing materials. If additional suspect materials are discovered during the planned renovation activities, bulk samples must be collected and analyzed for asbestos content prior to continuation of work. A copy of this report should be provided to the contractor(s) to assist with compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations.

Lead-Based Paint

The **yellow painted caution chevrons on piers** were identified as containing lead levels exceeding the SCDHEC disposal limit of 0.7 mg/cm². Destructive actions (sanding, burning, demolition, component removal, paint preparation) to the lead-containing paint surfaces will require the contractor to comply with the standards of SCDHEC and OSHA, including but not limited to proper disposal, initial exposure monitoring, the use of personal protective equipment, and medical surveillance. If additional painted components are discovered during renovation activities, the paint should be tested prior to any destructive actions (sanding, burning, demolition, component removal, paint preparation) or disposal.

SCDHEC Regulation 61-107.19 permits demolition materials painted with lead-based paint ($\geq 0.7 \text{ mg/cm}^2$) to be disposed in a permitted Class Two (C&D) or Class Three Subtitle D, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfill. However, accumulations of paint waste (chips, dust, or flakes) from the identified areas of lead-based paint may be classified as hazardous waste, which requires disposal in a Subtitle C (hazardous waste) landfill. The hazardous waste regulations include Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations parts 260 through 272. A sample of accumulated paint waste should be collected for analysis via Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) to determine the waste's lead content and hazardous waste characteristics.

APPENDIX A

COPY OF SCDHEC INSPECTOR LICENSE



SCDHEC ISSUED Asbestos ID Card

Brian J Mulholland

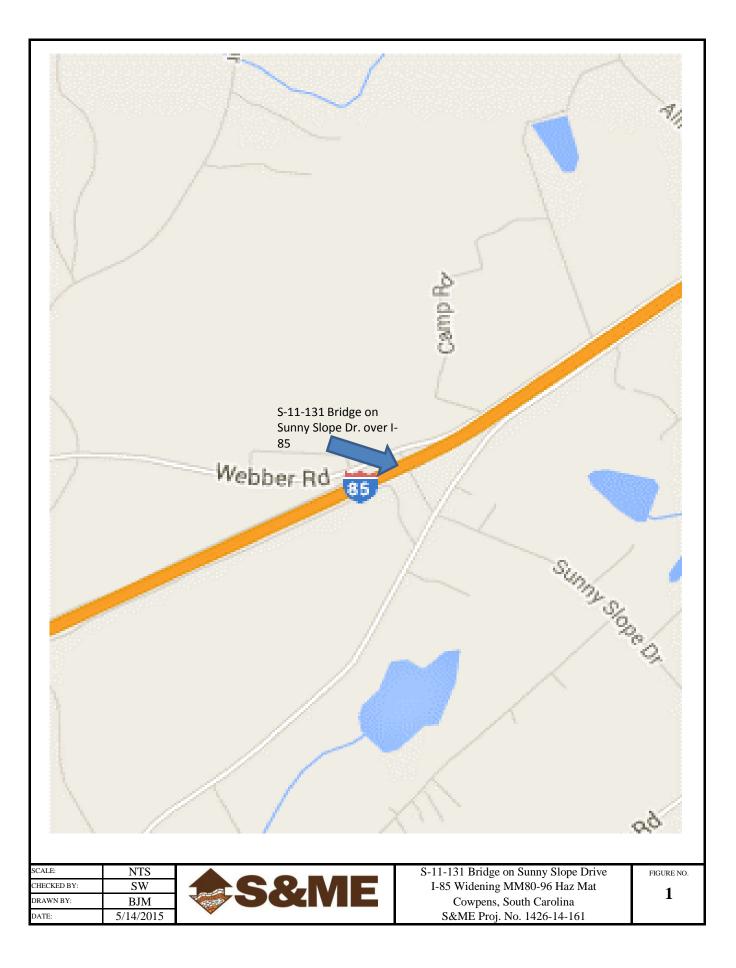


Expires BI-00691 12/03/15 SA-00821 12/04/15 AS-00074 12/03/15

S&ME, INC. / 301 Zima Park Drive / Spartanburg, SC 29301 / p 864.574.2360 f 864.576.8730 281 Fairforest Way / Greenville, SC 29607 / p 864.297.9944 / www.smeinc.com

APPENDIX B

FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS







Bridge S-11-131 on Sunny Slope Drive over I-85 General view from I-85



Tar expansion material located on top deck expansion joints Sample A -



General view top deck Center line and lane boundary lines observed.



Asphalt expansion material located between deck panels. Sampled obtained from top of cross girder Sample B -



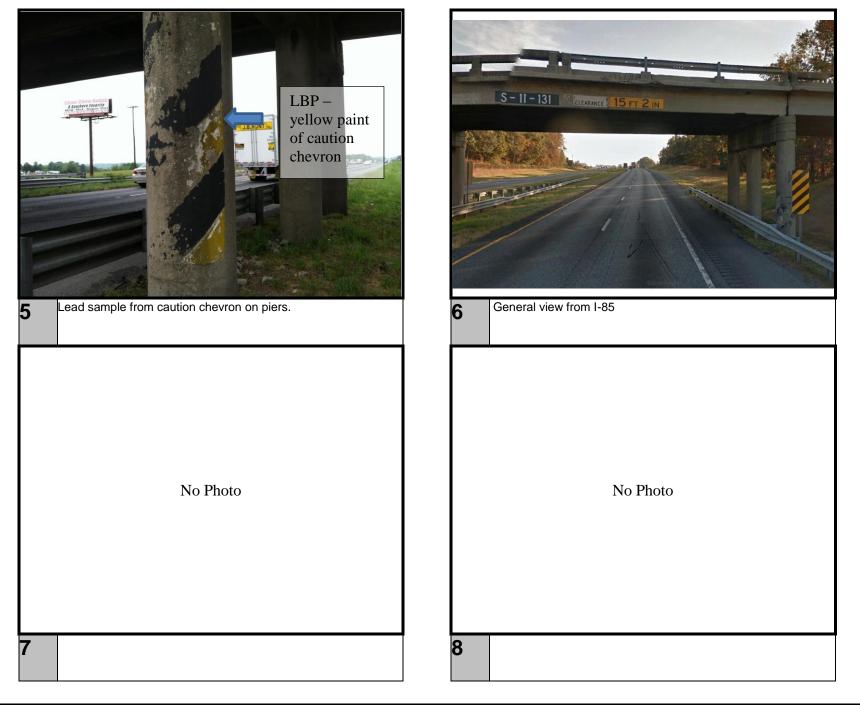
3

I-85 Widening – S–11-131 Sunny Slope Drive Cowpens, South Carolina

Taken by: B.Mulholland	Date Taken: 5/15/2015

S&ME Project # 1426-14-161

2



S&ME	

APPENDIX C

ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SHEETS AND CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORDS



May 21, 2015

S&ME 281 Fairforest Way Greenville, SC 29607

CLIENT PROJECT:S 131; 1426-14-161CEI LAB CODE:A15-4190

Dear Customer:

Enclosed are asbestos analysis results for PLM Bulk samples received at our laboratory on May 18, 2015. The samples were analyzed for asbestos using polarizing light microscopy (PLM) per the EPA 600 Method.

Sample results containing >1% asbestos are considered asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) per EPA regulatory requirements. The detection limit for the EPA 600 Method is <1% asbestos by weight as determined by visual estimation.

Thank you for your business and we look forward to continuing good relations. If you have any questions, please feel free to call our office at 919-481-1413.

Kind Regards,

Man Sao Di

Tianbao Bai, Ph.D., CIH Laboratory Director





ASBESTOS ANALYTICAL REPORT By: Polarized Light Microscopy

Prepared for

S&ME

- CLIENT PROJECT: S 131; 1426-14-161
- CEI LAB CODE: A15-4190
- TEST METHOD: EPA 600 / R93 / 116 and EPA 600 / M4-82 / 020
- REPORT DATE: 05/21/15

TOTAL SAMPLES ANALYZED: 4

SAMPLES >1% ASBESTOS:

TEL: 866-481-1412

www.ceilabs.com



Asbestos Report Summary

By: POLARIZING LIGHT MICROSCOPY

PROJECT: S 131; 1426-14-161

CEI LAB CODE: A15-4190

METHOD: EPA 600 / R93 / 116 and EPA 600 / M4-82 / 020

Client ID	Layer	Lab ID	Color	Sample Description	ASBESTOS %
A-1		A1972003	Black	Tar Expansion Material	None Detected
A-2		A1972004	Black	Tar Expansion Material	None Detected
A-3		A1972005		Sample Submitted for TEM Analysis	
B-1		A1972007	Black	Asphalt Expansion Material	None Detected
B-2		A1972008	Black	Asphalt Expansion Material	None Detected
B-3		A1972009		Sample Submitted for TEM Analysis	



ASBESTOS BULK ANALYSIS

By: POLARIZING LIGHT MICROSCOPY

Client: S&ME 281 Fairforest Way Greenville, SC 29607

 CEI Lab Code:
 A15-4190

 Date Received:
 05-18-15

 Date Analyzed:
 05-21-15

 Date Reported:
 05-21-15

Project: S 131; 1426-14-161

Client ID	Lab	Lab NON-ASBESTOS COMPONENTS					ASBESTOS
Lab ID	Description	Attributes	Fibrous		Non-F	ibrous	%
A-1 A1972003	Tar Expansion Material	Homogeneous Black Fibrous Bound	<1%	Cellulose	10% 90%	Gravel Tar	None Detected
A-2 A1972004	Tar Expansion Material	Homogeneous Black Fibrous Bound	<1%	Cellulose	3% 97%	Gravel Tar	None Detected
A-3 A1972005	Sample Submitted for TEM Analysis						
B-1 A1972007	Asphalt Expansion Material	Homogeneous Black Fibrous Bound	5%	Cellulose	10% 85%	Gravel Tar	None Detected
B-2 A1972008	Asphalt Expansion Material	Homogeneous Black Fibrous Bound	10%	Cellulose	5% 85%	Gravel Tar	None Detected
B-3 A1972009	Sample Submitted for TEM Analysis						



LEGEND: Non-Anth = Non-Asbestiform Anthophyllite Non-Trem = Non-Asbestiform Tremolite Calc Carb = Calcium Carbonate

METHOD: EPA 600 / R93 / 116 and EPA 600 / M4-82 / 020

LIMIT OF DETECTION: <1% by visual estimation

REGULATORY LIMIT: >1% by weight

Due to the limitations of the EPA 600 method, nonfriable organically bound materials (NOBs) such as vinyl floor tiles can be difficult to analyze via polarized light microscopy (PLM). EPA recommends that all NOBs analyzed by PLM, and found not to contain asbestos, be further analyzed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM). Please note that PLM analysis of dust and soil samples for asbestos is not covered under NVLAP accreditation.

This report relates only to the samples tested or analyzed and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by CEI Labs, Inc. CEI Labs makes no warranty representation regarding the accuracy of client submitted information in preparing and presenting analytical results. Interpretation of the analytical results is the sole responsibility of the client. This report may not be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any other agency of the U.S. Government.

ANALYST

APPROVED BY:

Tianbao Bai, Ph.D., CIH Laboratory Director





ASBESTOS A197200 3 - 6 CHAIN OF CUSTODY 41972008

107 New Edition Court, Cary, NC 27511 Tel: 866-481-1412; Fax: 919-481-1442 LAB USE ONLY: CEI Lab Code:

CEI Lab I.D. Range:

COMPANY INFORMATION	PROJECT INFORMATION				
CEI CLIENT #:26429	Job Contact:	Brian Mulholland			
Company:S&ME	Email / Tel:	bmulholland@smeinc.com			
Address:281 Fairforest Way	Project Name:	St_131			
Greenville, SC 29607	Project ID#	1426-14-161			
Email:bmulholland@smeinc.com	PO #:	1426-14-161			
Tel:(864) 297-9944 Fax: STATE SAMPLES COLLECTED IN:					

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS			N. Alamania
POSITIVE STOP ANALYSIS	x	BEGIN TEM ANALYSIS AFTER NEGATIVE PLM	x
ANALYZE NOB'S BY TEM	x	ANALYZE TEM SAMPLES SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH PLM	

		TURN AROUND TIME							
ASBESTOS	METHOD	4 HR	8 HR	24 HR	2 DAY	3 DAY	5 DAY		
PLM BULK	EPA 600					x			
PLM POINT COUNT (400)	EPA 600								
PLM POINT COUNT (1000)	EPA 600								
PLM GRAV w POINT COUNT	EPA 600								
PCM AIR	NIOSH 7400								
TEM AIR AHERA	EPA AHERA								
TEM AIR NIOSH	NIOSH 7402								
TEM BULK	CHATFIELD					x			
TEM DUST WIPE	ASTM D6480-05								
TEM DUST MICROVAC	ASTM D5755-09								
TEM SOIL	ASTM D7521-13								
TEM VERMICULITE	CINCINNATI METHOD								
OTHER:									

REMARKS:			Accept Samples
Relinguished By:	Date/Time	Received By:	Date/Time
Brian Mulholland	5/15/2015, 1:52 PM	N	5.18.15 8:40
			2.00

Samples will be disposed of 30 days after analysis

ASBESTOS AS- 4190 SAMPLING FORM



COMPANY CONTACT INFORMATION

Company:	S&ME Inc Greenville	Job Contact	t:	Brian Mulholland				
Project Name:	SC 131							
Project ID #:	1426-14-161	Tel: (864) 297-9944						
SAMPLE ID#	DESCRIPTION / LOCATION	VOLUME/ AREA		TE	EST			
A-1	Tar expansion material		PLM	× TEM				
A-2			PLM	х	TEM			
A-3			PLM		TEM	х		
B-1	Asphalt expansion material		PLM	х	TEM			
B-2	The second se		PLM	х	TEM	•		
B-3	a		PLM		TEM	х		
			PLM		TEM			
			PLM		TEM			
		- 1	PLM		TEM			
			PLM		TEM			
		14	PLM		TEM			
			PLM		TEM			
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					and the second			

Page _____

PLM

_of _

TEM

VERSION CCOC.0214.2/4.LD Customer COC Page 2



May 26, 2015

S&ME 281 Fairforest Way Greenville, SC 29607

CLIENT PROJECT:S 131; 1426-14-161CEI LAB CODE:T15-0842

Dear Customer:

Enclosed are asbestos analysis results for TEM bulk samples received at our laboratory on May 21, 2015. The samples were analyzed for asbestos using transmission electron microscopy (TEM) per Chatfield Method.

Sample results containing > 1% asbestos are considered asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) per the EPA regulatory requirements. The detection limit for the TEM Chatfield method is <1% depending on the processed weight and constituents of the sample.

Thank you for your business and we look forward to continuing good relations. If you have any questions, please feel free to call our office at 919-481-1413.

Kind Regards,

Mansao Di

Tianbao Bai, Ph.D., CIH Laboratory Director



ASBESTOS ANALYTICAL REPORT By: Transmission Electron Microscopy

Prepared for

S&ME

- CLIENT PROJECT: S 131; 1426-14-161
- CEI LAB CODE: T15-0842
- TEST METHOD: Bulk Chatfield EPA 600 / R93 / 116
- REPORT DATE: 05/26/15

TEL: 866-481-1412

www.ceilabs.com



ASBESTOS BULK ANALYSIS

By: TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

Client: S&ME 281 Fairforest Way Greenville, SC 29607
 CEI Lab Code:
 T15-0842

 Date Received:
 05-21-15

 Date Analyzed:
 05-22-15

 Date Reported:
 05-26-15

Project: S 131; 1426-14-161

TEM BULK CHATFIELD / EPA 600 / R93 / 116

Client ID Lab ID	Material Description	Sample Weight (g)	Organic Material %	Acid Soluble Material %	Acid Insoluble Material %	Asbestos %
A-3 T38576	Tar Expansion Material	0.5302	81.5	6.9	11.6	None Detected
B-3 T38577	Asphalt Expansion Material	0.5208	65.3	9.4	25.3	None Detected



LEGEND: None

METHOD: CHATFIELD & EPA/600/R-93/116

LIMIT OF DETECTION: Varies with the weight and constituents of the sample (<1%)

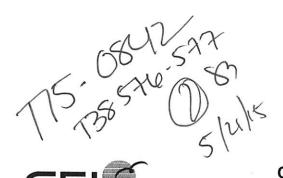
REGULATORY LIMIT: >1% by weight

This report relates only to the samples tested or analyzed and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by CEI Labs, Inc. CEI Labs makes no warranty representation regarding the accuracy of client submitted information in preparing and presenting analytical results. Interpretation of the analytical results is the sole responsibility of the client.

ANALYST: Dran Jedito

/10m APPROVED BY:

Tianbao Bai, Ph.D., CIH Laboratory Director



107 New Edition Court, Cary, NC 27511 Tel: 866-481-1412; Fax: 919-481-1442

ASBESTOS A1972003 - (C CHAIN OF CUSTODY A1972008

LAB USE ONLY:	
CEI Lab Code:	
CEI Lab I.D. Range:	

COMPANY INFORMATION	PROJECT INFORMATION			
CEI CLIENT #:26429	Job Contact:	Brian Mulholland		
Company:S&ME	Email / Tel:	bmulholland@smeinc.com		
Address:281 Fairforest Way	Project Name:	Si 131		
Greenville, SC 29607	Project ID#	1426-14-161		
Email:bmulholland@smeinc.com	PO #:	1426-14-161		
Tel:(864) 297-9944 Fax:	STATE SAMPLES	COLLECTED IN: SC		

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS	The start		and the second
POSITIVE STOP ANALYSIS	x	BEGIN TEM ANALYSIS AFTER NEGATIVE PLM	x
ANALYZE NOB'S BY TEM	x	ANALYZE TEM SAMPLES SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH PLM	

IF TAT IS NOT MARKED STANDARD 3 DAY TAT APPLIES.

	METHOD	TURN AROUND TIME						
ASBESTOS		4 HR	8 HR	24 HR	2 DAY	3 DAY	5 DAY	
PLM BULK	EPA 600					x	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
PLM POINT COUNT (400)	EPA 600							
PLM POINT COUNT (1000)	EPA 600							
PLM GRAV w POINT COUNT	EPA 600	Provent Star					-	
PCM AIR	NIOSH 7400							
TEM AIR AHERA	EPA AHERA							
TEM AIR NIOSH	NIOSH 7402						1.04	
TEM BULK	CHATFIELD					x		
TEM DUST WIPE	ASTM D6480-05							
TEM DUST MICROVAC	ASTM D5755-09							
TEM SOIL	ASTM D7521-13							
TEM VERMICULITE	CINCINNATI METHOD							
OTHER:								

REMARKS:			Accept Samples
Relinquished By:	Date/Time	Received By:	Date/Time
Brian Mulholland	5/15/2015, 1:52 PM	1 AP	5-18-15 8:40
Samples will be disposed of 3	0 S/21/15 0927	K A	5 2/15 9307
	1619	BZ	VERSION CCOC.0214.1/4 I D

COMPANY

1.85

Company:						Brian Mulholland	
Project Name:	SC 131						
Project ID #: 1426-14-161		Tel:			(864) 297-9944		
			1				
SAMPLE ID#	DESCRIPTION / LOCATION	VOLUME/	Sec. 1	TI	ST		
A-1	Tar expansion material		PLM	×	TEM		
A-2			PLM	x	TEM		
A-3			PLM		TEM	x	
B-1	Asphalt expansion material		PLM	x	TEM	^	
B-2			PLM	x	TEM		
B-3			PLM		TEM	x	
			PLM		TEM	~	
			PLM		TEM		
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ASBESTOS AS-4190

SAMPLING FORM

VERSION CCOC.0214.2/4.LD

APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF XRF LEAD SPECTRUM ANALYZER READINGS

			lening - S-11-131 Sunny Cowpens, South Carol &ME Project No. 1426-1	ina		
Number	Location	Substrate	Structure	Feature	Color	Lead (mg/cm ²)
	Calibration					1.0
	Calibration					1.0
	Calibration					1.0
1 E	Bridge deck	Asphalt	Lane boundary line	Road edge	White	0.3
2 E	Bridge deck	Asphalt	Center lane line	Lane divide	Yellow	0.6
3 F	Pier support	Concrete	Pier	Chevron	Black	0.2
4 P	Pier support	Concrete	Pier	Chevron	Yellow	2.1
	Calibration					1.0
	Calibration					1.0
	Calibration					1.0