Asbestos Survey Report

105 N. MAIN STREET
SIX MILE, SOUTH CAROLINA

June 15, 2015
Terracon Project No. 86157054

Prepared for:
Six Mile Properties, LLC
Greer, South Carolina

Prepared by:
Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Taylors, South Carolina

Inspected by:
Eli Webster
SCDHEC Asbestos Inspector No. BI-01382
Inspected on June 2, 2015
June 15, 2015

Six Mile Properties, LLC
4 Meadow Vale Ct.
Greer, SC 29651

Attn: Mr. Jonathan Pitts
jpitts@crowdpleaser.com

Re: Asbestos Survey Report
105 North Main Street
Six Mile, South Carolina
Terracon Project No. 86157054

Dear Mr. Pitts:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) is pleased to present the results of the asbestos survey performed at 105 North Main Street in Six Mile, South Carolina. We understand that this survey was requested due to the proposed demolition to the existing building. Our services were performed in general accordance with our Proposal Number P86150195.

Asbestos-containing materials (ACM) were identified in samples of suspect materials collected during our survey; please refer to the report for details.

Terracon appreciates the opportunity to provide environmental consulting services to you on this project. If you should have any questions regarding this report, please contact the undersigned at (864) 292-2901.

Sincerely,

Terracon Consultants, Inc.

Eli Webster
Environmental Technician

Jeffrey A. Gurrie
Sr. Project Industrial Hygienist
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) conducted an asbestos survey at 105 North Main Street in Six Mile, South Carolina. Our survey was conducted on June 2, 2015 in support of the proposed demolition to the existing building and in general accordance with the terms of our Proposal Number P86150195. This Executive Summary is intended as an overview for the convenience of the reader. The complete report must be reviewed in its entirety prior to making decisions regarding this site.

The asbestos-containing material (ACM) survey was performed by a South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) licensed asbestos building inspector in general accordance with the sampling protocols established in Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 763 (Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, AHERA) and the SCDHEC Regulation 61-86.1 Standards of Performance for Asbestos Projects.

Asbestos-Containing Materials

A total of eleven (11) bulk samples were collected from the structure. A general layout with sample locations is included as Figure 1 in Appendix A. Sample descriptions, locations, analytical results, classification and estimated quantities are summarized in Table 1 in Appendix B. Asbestos laboratory analytical reports are included in Appendix C and photographs are provided in Appendix E.

Asbestos in concentrations of more than one percent (1%) were identified in the following samples:

- Window caulking (3%-8% Chrysotile); and,
- Roof flashing (4% Chrysotile);

Asbestos-containing materials must be removed by a South Carolina licensed asbestos abatement contractor prior to demolition. The roof flashing contains silver paint, beige (newer sealant) and black (older flashing) layers which cannot be separated and, therefore, all layers should be removed and disposed of as asbestos containing.

A copy of this report must be submitted to SCDHEC at least ten (10) working days prior to demolition when applying for a demolition permit.
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Terracon Consultants Inc. (Terracon) conducted an asbestos survey of 105 North Main Street in Six Mile, South Carolina. The survey was conducted on June 2, 2015 in support of the proposed demolition to the existing building. EPA regulation 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), prohibits the release of asbestos fibers to the atmosphere during renovation/demolition activities. NESHAP requires that potentially regulated asbestos-containing materials (ACM) be identified, classified and quantified prior to planned disturbances or demolition activities.

The asbestos survey was conducted by South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC) licensed building inspectors. Building components were surveyed and homogeneous areas of suspect ACM were visually identified and documented, if present. Although reasonable effort was made to survey and locate accessible suspect materials, additional suspect but un-sampled materials could be located in walls, in voids or in other concealed areas.

2.0 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The 105 North Main Street structure is approximately 2,275 square feet (SF) and is constructed of brick or concrete block on a concrete pad. The structure has minor fire damage in the center and smoke damage throughout. The interior wall finishes are either wood or drywall. The flooring and ceiling consists of wood. Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems or piping systems were insulated with fiberglass with no suspect mastics observed. Suspect caulk was observed on the exterior on the door and windows. The roof is metal with no apparent felt underneath. Flashing appeared to be a mix of silver paint, black and beige mastics.

3.0 ASBESTOS SURVEY

The asbestos survey was conducted by Mr. Eli Webster; SCDHEC licensed Asbestos Building Inspectors (License Nos. BI-01382. exp. 11/12/15). A copy of Mr. Webster’s licenses is provided in Appendix D. The survey was conducted on June 2, 2015, in general accordance with the sampling protocols established by EPA Regulation 40 CFR 763 (AHERA) and SCDHEC R61-86.1. A summary of survey activities is provided below.
3.1 Regulatory Overview

An ACM is defined as any material containing asbestos of any type in an amount greater than one percent (1%). The asbestos NESHAP (40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M) regulates asbestos fiber emissions and asbestos waste disposal practices. It also requires the identification and classification of existing building materials prior to demolition or renovation activity. Under NESHAP, asbestos-containing building materials are classified as either friable, Category I non-friable or Category II non-friable ACM. Friable materials are those that, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Category I non-friable ACM includes packing materials, gaskets, resilient floor coverings and asphalt roofing products containing more than 1 percent (%) asbestos. Category II non-friable ACM are non-friable materials other than Category I materials that contain more than 1% asbestos.

Friable ACM, Category I and Category II non-friable ACM which is in poor condition and has become friable or which will be subjected to drilling, sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading and which could be crushed or pulverized during anticipated renovation/demolition activities are considered regulated ACM (RACM). RACM must be removed prior to renovation or demolition activities.

In the state of South Carolina, asbestos activities are regulated by the SCDHEC under the SCDHEC Regulation 61-86.1 Standards of Performance for Asbestos Projects. The SCDHEC require that any asbestos-related activity conducted in a public building be performed by personnel licensed by the SCDHEC. The owner or operator must provide the SCDHEC with written notification of planned abatement and removal activities prior to the commencement of those activities. The SCDHEC requires a four (4) day notification for non-friable projects and 10 day notification for RACM projects. Asbestos abatement must be performed by SCDHEC-licensed asbestos abatement contractors. A SCDHEC-licensed Project Designer shall prepare a written abatement design for each abatement renovation project involving the removal of greater than 3,000 square, 1,500 linear, or 656 cubic feet of RACM. Third-party air monitoring must be conducted during the abatement of friable (regulated) ACM. The SCDHEC asbestos regulations can be found at http://www.scdhec.gov

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Asbestos Standard for Construction Industry (29 CFR 1926.1101) regulates workplace exposure to asbestos. The OSHA standard requires that employee exposure to airborne asbestos fibers be maintained below 0.1 asbestos fibers per cubic centimeter of air (0.1 f/cc). The OSHA standard classifies construction and maintenance activities, which could disturb ACM, and specifies work practices and precautions which employers must follow when engaging in each class of regulated work. A full copy of the OSHA asbestos standard for general industry may be found at OSHA’s website (www.osha.gov) and should be referenced for specific information.
3.2 Visual Assessment

Our survey activities began with visual observation of the interior and exterior of the structure to identify apparent homogeneous areas of suspect ACM. A homogeneous area consists of building materials, which appear similar throughout in terms of color, texture and date of application. Building materials which were not identified as concrete, glass, wood, masonry, metal or rubber were considered suspect ACM.

Terracon lifted floor coverings in several areas, where possible, and did not observe additional flooring layers unless mentioned in this report; however, as Terracon could not assess beneath all floor covering in all areas, there may be isolated areas of additional suspect material present beneath existing flooring.

3.3 Physical Assessment

A physical assessment of each homogeneous area of suspect ACM was conducted to assess the friability and condition of the materials. A friable material is defined by the EPA as a material, which can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry. Friability was assessed by physically touching suspect materials.

3.4 Sample Collection

Based on the results of the visual observations, bulk samples of suspect ACM were collected in general accordance with sample collection protocols as required by SCDHEC Regulation 61.86.1. Random samples of suspect materials were collected in each homogeneous area. Bulk samples were collected using wet methods as applicable to reduce the potential for fiber release. Samples were placed in sealable containers and labeled with unique sample numbers using an indelible marker.

3.5 Sample Analysis

Bulk samples were submitted using chain-of-custody procedures to EMSL Analytical, Inc. (EMSL) of Charlotte, North Carolina. EMSL is accredited under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program NVLAP (#200841-0). The samples were submitted for a “positive stop” analysis which means once a sample is detected with asbestos; the remainder samples in the homogenous set is not analyzed and are presumed to be of similar asbestos content.

Asbestos analysis was performed by PLM with dispersion staining techniques per EPA EPA/600/R-93/116. The percentage of asbestos, where applicable, was determined by microscopical visual estimation. Per the SCDHEC Regulation 61-86.1 Standards of Performance for Asbestos Projects, negative results for non-friable organically bound (NOB) materials such as flooring, mastics, or roofing shall be verified with at least one TEM analysis. The additional analysis was performed by TEM in accordance with EPA/600/R-93/116 Section 2.5.5.1.
3.6 Findings and Recommendations

A total of eleven (11) bulk samples were collected from the structure. A general layout with sample locations is included as Figure 1 in Appendix A. Sample descriptions, locations, analytical results, classification and estimated quantities are summarized in Table 1 in Appendix B. Asbestos laboratory analytical reports are included in Appendix C and photographs are provided in Appendix E.

Asbestos in concentrations of more than one percent (1%) were identified in the following samples:

- Window caulking (3%-8% Chrysotile); and,
- Roof flashing (4% Chrysotile);

Asbestos-containing materials must be removed by a South Carolina licensed asbestos abatement contractor prior to demolition. The roof flashing contains silver paint, beige (newer sealant) and black (older flashing) layers which cannot be separated and, therefore, all layers should be removed and disposed of as asbestos containing.

A copy of this report must be submitted to SCDHEC at least ten (10) working days prior to demolition when applying for a demolition permit.

4.0 GENERAL COMMENTS

This survey was conducted in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the same locale. The results, findings, conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are based on conditions observed during our survey of the building. The information contained in this report is relevant to the date on which this survey was performed, and should not be relied upon to represent conditions at a later date.

This report has been prepared on behalf of and exclusively for use by Six Mile Properties, LLC for specific application to their project, as discussed herein. Terracon does not warrant the work of regulatory agencies, laboratories or other third parties supplying information, which may have been used in the preparation of this report. No warranty, express or implied is made.

This report is not a bidding document. Contractors or consultants reviewing this report must draw their own conclusions regarding further investigation or remediation deemed necessary.
Building layout and sample locations are approximated.
TABLE 1
ASBESTOS RESULTS SAMPLE SUMMARY

105 NORTH MAIN STREET
SIX MILE, SOUTH CAROLINA
TERRACON PROJECT NO. 86157054

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Number</th>
<th>Analysis Method</th>
<th>Analytical Results</th>
<th>Sample Description</th>
<th>Homogeneous Area</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Friable / Non-Friable</th>
<th>Current Condition</th>
<th>Potential for Disturbance</th>
<th>Estimated Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>PLM</td>
<td>Drywall - NAD</td>
<td>Drywall &amp; Joint Compound</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Friable</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td>PSD</td>
<td>3,000 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>PLM</td>
<td>Joint Compound - NAD Tape - NAD</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Crop Compound - NAD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>PLM</td>
<td>3%-8% Chrysotile</td>
<td>Window Caulk</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Non-Friable Category II</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>80 LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>PLM</td>
<td>Silver Paint 0.18% Chrysotile Beige/Black Layer - 4% Chrysotile</td>
<td>Roof Flashing (Silver Paint, Beige and Black Layers Cannot be Separated; therefore, all layers should be removed.)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Non-Friable Category I</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>LPD</td>
<td>400 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>PLM</td>
<td>Silver Paint 0.18% Chrysotile Beige/Black Layer - 4% Chrysotile</td>
<td>Roof Flashing (Silver Paint, Beige and Black Layers Cannot be Separated; therefore, all layers should be removed.)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Non-Friable Category I</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>LPD</td>
<td>400 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>PLM</td>
<td>Silver Paint 0.18% Chrysotile Beige/Black Layer - 4% Chrysotile</td>
<td>Roof Flashing (Silver Paint, Beige and Black Layers Cannot be Separated; therefore, all layers should be removed.)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Non-Friable Category I</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>LPD</td>
<td>400 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>TEM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1) Quantities listed above are estimates to be used for inspection purposes only and should be field-verified for all other uses.
2) Approximate sampling locations are depicted on Figure 1.

NA - Not Analyzed
PLM - Polarized Light Microscopy
TEM - Transmission Electron Microscopy
PACM - Presumed Asbestos Containing Material
NAD - No Asbestos Detected
LPD - Low potential for disturbance
PD - Potential for disturbance
PSD - Potential of significant disturbance
SF - square feet
LF - linear feet
CF - cubic feet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>% Fibrous</th>
<th>% Non-Fibrous</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1-Drywall</td>
<td>- Drywall &amp; Joint Compound</td>
<td>Brown/Gray Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>95% Cellulose</td>
<td>Non detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1-Joint Compound</td>
<td>411503754-0001A</td>
<td>White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>40% Ca Carbonate</td>
<td>60% Non-fibrous (other)</td>
<td>Non detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1-Tape</td>
<td>- Drywall &amp; Joint Compound</td>
<td>Tan Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>99% Cellulose</td>
<td>1% Non-fibrous (other)</td>
<td>Non detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2-Drywall</td>
<td>- Drywall &amp; Joint Compound</td>
<td>Brown/Gray Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>92% Cellulose</td>
<td>Non detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2-Joint Compound</td>
<td>411503754-0002A</td>
<td>White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>40% Ca Carbonate</td>
<td>58% Non-fibrous (other)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2-Tape</td>
<td>- Drywall &amp; Joint Compound</td>
<td>Tan Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>99% Cellulose</td>
<td>1% Non-fibrous (other)</td>
<td>Non detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3-Drywall</td>
<td>- Drywall &amp; Joint Compound</td>
<td>Brown/White Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>92% Cellulose</td>
<td>Non detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3-Joint Compound</td>
<td>411503754-0003A</td>
<td>White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>40% Ca Carbonate</td>
<td>60% Non-fibrous (other)</td>
<td>Non detected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analyst(s)

Aaron Hartley (13)
Maria Cao (10)

Lee Plumley, Laboratory Manager or other approved signatory

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**Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 Method using Polarized Light Microscopy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Non-Asbestos</th>
<th>Asbestos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% Fibrous</td>
<td>% Non-Fibrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3-Tape</td>
<td>Drywall &amp; Joint Compound</td>
<td>Tan Fibrous</td>
<td>99% Cellulose</td>
<td>1% Non-fibrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Homogeneous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4-Drywall</td>
<td>Drywall &amp; Joint Compound</td>
<td>Brown/Gray Fibrous Heterogeneous</td>
<td>35% Cellulose</td>
<td>65% Non-fibrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4-Joint Compound</td>
<td>Drywall &amp; Joint Compound</td>
<td>White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>35% Ca Carbonate</td>
<td>65% Non-fibrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4-Tape</td>
<td>Drywall &amp; Joint Compound</td>
<td>Beige Fibrous</td>
<td>100% Cellulose</td>
<td>0% Non-fibrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5-Drywall</td>
<td>Drywall &amp; Joint Compound</td>
<td>Brown/Gray Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>10% Cellulose</td>
<td>90% Non-fibrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5-Joint Compound</td>
<td>Drywall &amp; Joint Compound</td>
<td>White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>40% Ca Carbonate</td>
<td>60% Non-fibrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5-Tape</td>
<td>Drywall &amp; Joint Compound</td>
<td>Beige Fibrous</td>
<td>100% Cellulose</td>
<td>0% Non-fibrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>Gray Window Caulking</td>
<td>Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>5% Ca Carbonate</td>
<td>92% Non-fibrous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analyst(s)**

Aaron Hartley (13)
Maria Cao (10)

Lee Plumley, Laboratory Manager or other approved signatory

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Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Charlotte, NC NVLAP Lab Code 200841-0, VA 3333 00312

Initial report from 06/05/2015 12:31:27
**Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 Method using Polarized Light Microscopy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>% Fibrous</th>
<th>% Non-Fibrous</th>
<th>Asbestos</th>
<th>% Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>Gray Window Caulking</td>
<td>Gray/White Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>Non-fibrous (other)</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Chrysotile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1-Silver Paint</td>
<td>- Silver Roof Flashing</td>
<td>Silver Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>Non-fibrous (other)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1-Beige Layer</td>
<td>- Silver Roof Flashing</td>
<td>Beige Non-Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Ca Carbonate</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>Non-fibrous (other)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1-Black Layer</td>
<td>- Silver Roof Flashing</td>
<td>Black Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>Non-fibrous (other)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2-Silver Paint</td>
<td>- Silver Roof Flashing</td>
<td>Silver Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>Non-fibrous (other)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2-Beige Layer</td>
<td>- Silver Roof Flashing</td>
<td>Beige Non-Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>Ca Carbonate</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>Non-fibrous (other)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2-Black Layer</td>
<td>- Silver Roof Flashing</td>
<td>Black Fibrous Homogeneous</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>Non-fibrous (other)</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Chrysotile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Aaron Hartley (13)
Maria Cao (10)

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Initial report from 06/05/2015 12:31:27
Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Non-Friable Organically Bound Materials by TEM via EPA/600/R-93/116 Section 2.5.5.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAMPLE ID</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>APPEARANCE</th>
<th>% MATRIX MATERIAL</th>
<th>% NON-ASBESTOS FIBERS</th>
<th>ASBESTOS TYPES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C3-Silver Paint</td>
<td>- Silver Roof Flashing</td>
<td>Silver Non-Fibrous</td>
<td>99.8</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.18% Chrysotile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411503754-0010</td>
<td></td>
<td>Homogeneous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analyst(s)

Charles Harris (1)

Lee Plumley, Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

This laboratory is not responsible for % asbestos in total sample when the residue only is submitted for analysis. The above report relates only to the items tested. This report may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted. Unless requested by the client, building materials manufactured with multiple layers (i.e. linoleum, wallboard, etc.) are reported as a single sample.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Charlotte, NC

Initial report from 06/10/2015 08:27:35

Test Report EPANO-7.24.0 Printed: 6/10/2015 8:27:35 AM

THIS IS THE LAST PAGE OF THE REPORT.
Asbestos Bulk Building Material
Chain of Custody
EMSL Order Number (Lab Use Only):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>EMSL Bill to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terracon</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street: 3534 Rutherford Road</td>
<td>Different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City: Taylors</td>
<td>If Bill to is Different note instructions in Comments**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/Province: SC</td>
<td>Third Party Billing requires written authorization from third party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Address:</td>
<td>Zip/Postal Code: 29687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:jagurrie@teracon.com">jagurrie@teracon.com</a></td>
<td>Country: United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone #:</td>
<td>864-360-7572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax #:</td>
<td>Mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name/Number:</td>
<td>Fax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. State Samples Taken: SC</td>
<td>Purchase Order:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Please Provide Results:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CT Samples:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turnaround Time (TAT) Options* - Please Check

- 3 Hour
- 6 Hour
- 24 Hour
- 48 Hour
- 72 Hour
- 96 Hour
- 1 Week
- 2 Week

*For TEM Air 3 hr through 6 hr, please call ahead to schedule. There is a premium charge for 3 Hour TEM AHERA or EPA Level II TAT. You will be asked to sign an authorization form for this service. Analysis completed in accordance with EMSL's Terms and Conditions located in the Analytical Price Guide.

PLM - Bulk (reporting limit)
- PLM EPA 600/R-93/116 (<1%)
- PLM EPA NOB (<1%)
- Point Count < 400 (<0.25%) ≥ 400 (<0.1%)
- Point Count w/Gravimetric < 400 (<0.25%) ≥ 1000 (<0.1%)
- NIOSH 9002 (<1%)
- NY ELAP Method 198.1 (friable in NY)
- NY ELAP Method 198.6 NOB (non-friable-NY)
- OSHA ID-191 Modified
- Standard Addition Method

TEM - Bulk
- TEM EPA NOB – EPA 600/R-93/116 Section 2.5.5.1
- NY ELAP Method 198.4 (TEM)
- Chatfield Protocol (semi-quantitative)
- TEM % by Mass – EPA 600/R-93/116 Section 2.5.5.2
- TEM Qualitative via Filtration Prep Technique
- TEM Qualitative via Drop Mount Prep Technique
- Other

☐ Check For Positive Stop – Clearly Identify Homogenous Group
Date Sampled: 06/02/2015

Samplers Name: Eli Webster
Samplers Signature: Eli Webster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample #</th>
<th>HA #</th>
<th>Sample Location</th>
<th>Material Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Drywall Joint Compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gray Window Ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Silver Roof Flashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Client Sample # (s): -
Total # of Samples: 11

Relinquished (Client): Eli Webster
Date: 06/02/2015
Time:

Received (Lab): Kyle Nelson
Date: 06/13/15
Time: 9:45am Fk

Comments/Special Instructions:
8015 2244 9360
Asbestos Bulk Building Material  
Chain of Custody  
EMSL Order Number (Lab Use Only):  

Additional Pages of the Chain of Custody are only necessary if needed for additional sample information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample #</th>
<th>HA #</th>
<th>Sample Location</th>
<th>Material Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Comments/Special Instructions:

Page ____ of ____ pages
APPENDIX D
INSPECTOR’S CREDENTIALS
APPENDIX E
PHOTOGRAPHS
Photo #1  General site setting and view of the facility (Report Cover Photo)

Photo #2  Interior of the building in the center of fire damage.

Photo #3  Interior view of the smoke damage.

Photo #4  Window caulking – Contains Asbestos.

Photo #5  View of the roof system.

Photo #6  Silver and black older flashing along with beige newer sealant. Contains Asbestos.