



ASBESTOS SAMPLING AND TESTING

Location of Service: Delta Cleaners – 264 Main St, Delta, CO 81416

Client: Owners of 264 Main St., Delta – Richard and Tonya Kraai

Date of Service: 10/10/2023

Date of Report: 10/16/2023

INSPECTION COMPLETED BY:

PAUL HOWARD, COLORADO CERTIFICATION # 25826

ASBESTOS CONSULTING FIRM # 25868

REPORT PREPARED BY:

FAITH CONSTRUCTION, INC

PLM REPORT PREPARED BY:

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QUALITY ASSURANCE SAMPLES PREPARED BY:

AEROBIOLOGY LABORATORIES

Purpose of Work

Faith Construction, Inc. arrived on October 10th, 2023, to complete a full asbestos building inspection. With the goal to identify any asbestos-containing materials in the rubble on a building that was destroyed by a fire located at 264 Main St, Delta, CO 81416.

Paul Howard, a certified Building inspector with the State of Colorado, performed the inspection. The Delta County Assessor website states that the commercial building actual year built was in 1900 and effective year built was in 1985.

The purpose of the asbestos inspection was to find, label, and test for any potential asbestos containing materials from the building before any demolition, and haul away of the burned building begins. First let me start by stating that this is somewhat of a different type of testing procedure for our firm. We normally will test a building which has identifiable rooms or functional spaces that we can draw samples from to be tested. However, with this type of visit and survey for sampling, we are left with a huge demolition of the building that resulted in a massive, crushed pile of debris after the fire was extinguished by the fire department. The course of surveying and sampling took a different approach for us. Instead, being able to label, and identify potential asbestos containing building materials from specific functional spaces, we ended up only being able to pull samples from this massive pile left in one heap. On our report, most of the functional space areas are now referred to area locations on the debris pile; for example: "east side", "south side", and "west side" and "top of mound" are the identifiable names referring to where the sample were found and identified on the debris pile that we will be using in our report.

Although our attempt was to produce a full unlimited asbestos survey; we can only submit a limited type of asbestos survey for the conditions that we experienced. A limited survey means areas surveyed, sampled, and identified around the debris pile that were only "accessible", and "visible". The way that the fire was extinguished, and the use of heavy equipment to knock down the remaining brick walls made it safe for neighboring buildings, and the public walkways. What was left created a debris pile that was inaccessible and dangerous to approach for anyone wanting to properly sample. The debris pile is steep, and unstable, and is extremely dangerous to anyone working in this area. There may be more building products covered up in the debris pile that may also have to be tested that we can't get to.

Random Sampling was performed on homogeneous areas. According to Colorado Reg 8, "homogeneous means an area of surfacing material, thermal system insulation material, or miscellaneous material that is uniform in color and texture." A single homogeneous area was identified for each area of the debris pile where similar representative samples were taken. Multiple homogeneous areas were present and able to be identified for the material of debris that was left visible, and accessible. Overall, 61 samples were taken from the collapsed building, as well as 3 quality assurance samples; the total number sampled so far is 64 samples. The 3 quality assurance samples were also taken to meet the state requirements for checking on varying accuracy for samples gathered on the 20th and 40th and 60th samples. In other words, on the 20th, 40th, and 60th sample, we took an additional sample of those same products, and they were sent to a different laboratory to be tested separately. This is a way of ensuring that proper quality and assessments are evaluated with the sampling process.

The debris pile is divided into 4 quadrants: east, south, west, and top of mound, as well as 2 remaining functional spaces: the exterior storage shed, and the motor room on the east side of the pile. The total amount of debris to be removed from the building is greater than 160 square feet.

Miscellaneous Materials: as defined by Colorado Reg 8 means “Interior building material on structural components, structural members or fixtures, such as flooring, joint compound and ceiling tiles, and does not include surfacing material or thermal systems insulation.” 64 samples of material were taken from the 24 different homogeneous areas in accordance with the EPA Directive dated February 28, 2018. (Reference Sampling Miscellaneous Materials EPA FAQ 39 and 43). Please see a list of Miscellaneous samples tested and these homogeneous areas listed on the results chart of this report listed on pages 3-6. All our sampling were for miscellaneous materials. For those building products that were hardest to find; two sample minimums of miscellaneous samples were taken in accordance with EPA Protocol. On miscellaneous materials that were more abundant, and easier to sample, we gathered and identified a higher number of samples for each of those products.

IV.D.1 Surfacing Material:

We did not find any surfacing materials that could be identified. Surface sampling would normally be a part of the sampling process, but none were to be found. There were bits and pieces of drywall remnants scattered everywhere on the debris pile, but none of drywall had any surface texture, or any sprayed-on finishes associated with it. If any surfacing samples were taken, the following method of sampling would have been used below with the definition of Surfacing Material:

Surfacing Materials: as defined by Colorado Reg 8 means “Material that is sprayed on, troweled on or otherwise applied to surfaces, such as walls, ceilings and structural members, for acoustical, decorative or fire-proofing purposes. This includes plaster or fire-proofing materials. Surfacing material would not include miscellaneous or Thermal Systems Insulation.

“A certified inspector shall collect, in a statistically random manner that is representative of the homogenous area, bulk samples from each homogenous area of friable surfacing material that is not assumed to be ACM, asbestos containing materials, and shall collect the samples as follows:

IV.D.1.A. At least three bulk samples shall be collected from each homogenous area that is 1000 square feet or less, except as provided in subparagraph IV.E.

IV.D.1.b. At least five bulk samples shall be collected from each homogeneous area that is greater than 1,000 ft² but less than or equal to 5,000 ft², except as provided in subparagraph IV.E.3.b.

IV.D.1.c. At least seven bulk samples shall be collected from each homogeneous area that is greater than 5,000 ft², except as provided in subparagraph IV.E.3.b.

All testing was performed in the areas of fire damage to the building only associated with the property of 264 Main St in Delta, Colorado. Only accessible materials could be sampled; no further demolition of building materials or destructive sampling techniques were performed.

Bulk samples of building materials were made. Testing was performed in accordance with industry regulations. This report is only partial for the entire building and all materials used in the construction of this structure due to the limited availability and accessibility of what was left over from the fire.

Results

Bulk samples were submitted and analyzed by Eurofins Reservoirs. The samples obtained were analyzed by the method of Polarized Light Microscopy. Testing from this Laboratory is accredited by National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) Lab Code 200860-0 for Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM).

The following Asbestos Containing Materials were either found or not detected.

Client Sample #	Sampling, Surfacing, TSI, Misc	Homogenous Area (HA)	Physical Description Room location	Asbestos Content
BP-1	Misc(Miscellaneous)	HA-1	Boiler Packing – East Storage Room	ND(None Detected)
BP-2	Misc.	HA-1	Boiler Packing – East Storage Room	ND
CB-1	Misc.	HA-2	Cement Board – South Side of debris pile	20% Chrysotile
CB-2	Misc.	HA-2	Cement Board – South Side of debris pile	20% Chrysotile
RTB-1	Misc,	HA-3	Red Tile Board – South Side of debris pile	ND
RTB-2	Misc.	HA-3	Red Tile Board – South Side of debris pile	ND
RBM-1	Misc.	HA-4	Red Brick Mortar – East Side of debris pile	ND
RBM-2	Misc.	HA-4	Red Brick Mortar – West Side of debris pile	ND
PC-1	Misc.	HA-5	Plaster Covering – West Side of the debris pile	ND
PC-2	Misc.	HA-5	Plaster Covering – South Side of debris pile	ND
MM-1	Misc.	HA-6	Mortar Mix – South Side of debris pile	ND
MM-2	Misc.	HA-6	Mortar Mix - South Side of debris pile	ND
DW-1	Misc.	HA-7	Drywall Sample – Motor Room	ND

DW-2	Misc.	HA-7	Drywall Sample – South Side of debris pile	ND
DW-3	Misc.	HA-7	Drywall Sample – South Side of debris pile	ND
DW-4	Misc.	HA-7	Drywall Sample – South Side of debris pile	ND
DW-5	Misc.	HA-7	Drywall Sample – South Side of debris pile	ND
RS-1	Misc.	HA-8	Roofing Sample – South Side of debris pile	10% Chrysotile
RS-2	Misc.	HA-8	Roofing Sample – West Side of debris pile	10% Chrysotile
IB-1	Misc.	HA-9	Insulation Board – South Side of debris pile	ND
IB-2	Misc	HA-9	Insulation Board – West Side of debris pile	ND
PI-1	Misc	HA-10	Pink Insulation – South Side of debris pile	ND
PI-2	Misc	HA-10	Pink Insulation – South Side of debris pile	ND
CT-1	Misc.	HA-11	Ceiling Tile – South Side of debris pile	Chrysotile TR(Trace)
CT-2	Misc.	HA-11	Ceiling Tile – West Side of debris pile	Chrysotile TR
IBA-1	Misc.	HA-12	Insulation Baffle – West Side of debris pile	ND
IBA-2	Misc.	HA-12	Insulation Board – West Side of debris pile	ND
PSI-1	Misc.	HA-13	Pipe Stack Insulation – West Side of debris pile	ND
PSI-2	Misc.	HA-13	Pipe Stack Insulation – West Side of debris pile	ND
SHS-1	Misc	HA-14	Shingle Sample – East Side - Shed Roof	ND
SHS-2	Misc	HA-14	Shingle Sample – East Side - Shed Roof	ND
YI-1	Misc	HA-15	Yellow Batt Insulation – East Side of debris pile	ND
YI-2	Misc	HA-15	Yellow Batt Insulation – East Side of debris pile	ND

CM-1	Misc.	HA-16	CMU Block Mortar – East Side of debris pile	ND
CM-2	Misc.	HA-16	CMU Block Mortar – East Side of debris pile	ND
WP-1	Misc.	HA-17	Wallpaper Sample – Top of Mound	ND
WP-2	Misc.	HA-17	Wallpaper Sample – Top of Mound	ND
SSA-1	Misc.	HA-18	Surround Shower Adhesive – Top of Mound	ND
SSA-2	Misc.	HA-18	Surround Shower Adhesive – Top of Mound	ND
LPM-1	Misc.	HA-19	Lathe +Plaster Mortar – Top of Mound	ND
LPM-2	Misc.	HA-19	Lathe +Plaster Mortar – Top of Mound	ND
LP-1	Misc.	HA-20	Lathe Plaster – Top of Mound	ND
LP-2	Misc.	HA-20	Lathe Plaster – Top of Mound	ND
LP-3	Misc.	HA-20	Lathe Plaster – West Side of debris pile	ND
LP-4	Misc.	HA-20	Lathe Plaster – West Side of debris pile	ND
LP-5	Misc.	HA-20	Lathe Plaster – West Side of debris pile	ND
LP-6	Misc.	HA-20	Lathe Plaster – West Side of debris pile	ND
LP-7	Misc.	HA-20	Lathe Plaster – West Side of debris pile	ND
TR-1	Misc.	HA-21	Tar Roof – Top of Mound	15% Chrysotile
TR-2	Misc.	HA-21	Tar Roof – Top of Mound	15% Chrysotile
LG-1	Misc.	HA-22	Laminate Glue – Top of Mound	ND
LG-2	Misc.	HA-22	Laminate Glue – Top of Mound	ND
SM-1	Misc.	HA-23	Stone Mortar – South Side of debris pile	ND

SM-2	Misc.	HA-23	Stone Mortar – South Side of debris pile	ND
SM-3	Misc.	HA-23	Stone Mortar – South Side of debris pile	ND
SM-4	Misc.	HA-23	Stone Mortar – South Side of debris pile	ND
SM-5	Misc.	HA-23	Stone Mortar – South Side of debris pile	ND
SM-6	Misc.	HA-23	Stone Mortar – South Side of debris pile	ND
SM-7	Misc.	HA-23	Stone Mortar = South Side of debris pile	ND
LAM-1	Misc.	HA-24	Laminate Adhesive – South Side of debris pile	ND
LAM-2	Misc.	HA-24	Laminate Adhesive – South Side of debris pile	ND
QA#1 PI-3	Misc.	HA-10	Pink Insulation – South Side of debris pile	ND
QA#2 LP-1	Misc.	HA-20	Lathe Plaster – Top of Mound	ND
QA#3 DW-4	Misc.	HA-7	Drywall Sample – South Side of debris pile	ND

Regulation 8- Asbestos Definition, Trigger Levels

1.B.17 – Asbestos Containing Material means material containing more than 1% asbestos.

1.B.107 – Trigger levels means amounts of material as follows:

1.B.107b – With regard to public and commercial buildings: the trigger levels are 260 linear feet on TSI pipes, 160 square feet on other surfaces, or the volume equivalent of a 55-gallon drum container

Analysis of the obtained samples indicates that the level of asbestos as indicated by the table above shows **6 out of 64** of the materials tested positive for asbestos having a higher percentage than 1 percent. There are also 2 samples that came back as “trace samples”. The trace samples are usually samples with less than 1 percent content of asbestos but can be re-tested in a “point count” method to more closely determine how much higher or lower than are in actual composition of asbestos.

The 6 samples that came back positive with asbestos are: HA-2 samples CB-1, and CB-2 cement board, HA-8 samples RS-1, and RS-2 woven fabric with black remnants of roof compound, and HA-21 samples TR-1, and TR-2 roof tar. You will see these listed on the results chart in red color between pages 3-5 in the report. The percentage of asbestos is estimated besides each positive result. The 2 trace samples are: HA-11 samples CT-1, and CT-2 acoustic ceiling tiles. They are

also listed in red ink on page 4 of this report. Of those samples that tested positive for asbestos, they were given an AHERA number category that best fits the description of the sample. The #4 AHERA Category was assigned to each of the positive samples identified in the report. AHERA #4 is described as damaged or significantly damaged friable miscellaneous ACM.

Physical Assessment

Terms – ACBM, ACM – Asbestos Containing Building Materials and Asbestos Containing Materials.

1.B.50 – Friable means that the material, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

1.B.52 – Functional Space - means a room, group of rooms, or homogenous area... such as classrooms, a cafeteria, gymnasium, or hallways

Type – Surfacing, TSI, Misc.

ACBM Location		ACBM Characteristics				Assessment Results			
Homo area#	Function Space #, Name and Sample Type	Type	Friable Non-Friable	% Asbestos	Amt of Material	Condition	Potential Disturbance	AHERA Category	Cause of damage
HA-1	East storage room	Boiler packing miscellaneous	Friable	ND(None detected)	<1 sq. ft found.	Significantly damaged	High	N/A	Fire damage
HA-2	South side	1/8 inch cement board sheeting	Friable	20% Chrysotile	15.sq.ft. found.	Significantly Damaged	High	#4	Fire damage
HA-3	South Side	Red tile Board	Non friable	ND	6 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-4	East Side and West Side	Red Brick Mortar	Friable	ND	Found Between 1000-5000 sq. ft.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-5	West Side and South Side	Beige Plaster Covering	Friable	Trace	Only found minor samples on the Ground.	Significantly damage	High	#4	Fire Damage
HA-6	South Side	Grey Mortar Mix	Friable	ND	<500 sq ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage

HA-7	Motor Room and South Side	Drywall	Friable	ND	<32 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-8	West Side and South Side	Roofing - Fibrous Woven Tape	Friable	10% Chrysotile	4 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	#4	Fire Damage
HA-9	South Side and West Side	Insulation Board	Friable	ND	5 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-10	South Side	Pink Batted Insulation	Friable	ND	100 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-11	South Side and West Side	Ceiling Tile	Friable	Trace Chrysotile	2 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	#4	Fire Damage
HA-12	West Side	Insulation Baffle	Friable	ND	1 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-13	West Side	Pipe Stack Insulation	Friable	ND	10 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-14	East Side Shed Roof	3 Tab Shingle Sample	Non-Friable	ND	250 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-15	East Side	Yellow Batt Insulation	Friable	ND	10 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-16	East Side	CMU Block Mortar	Friable	ND	10 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-17	Top of Mound	Wall Paper sample	Friable	ND	2 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-18	Top of Mound	Shower Surround Adhesive	Non-Friable	ND	6 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-19	Top of Mound	Grey Lathe and Plaster Mortar	Friable	ND	10 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-20	Top of Mound and West Side	White Lathe Plaster	Friable	ND	10 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-21	Top of Mound	Roof Tar	Friable	20% Chrysotile	6 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	#4	Fire Damage
HA-22	Top of Mound	Laminate Glue	Non-Friable	ND	5 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
HA-23	South Side	Grey Stone Mortar	Friable	ND	50 sq. ft. Found	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage

HA-24	South Side	Laminate Adhesive 2 nd Type	Non-Friable	ND	2 sq. ft. found.	Significantly damage	High	N/A	Fire Damage
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Condition means the condition of affected materials. In this report, all 24 homogenous areas are labeled as 'Significantly damaged'. Significantly damaged refers to at least one tenth of the surface area evenly distributed, or one quarter of the damaged localized. This is the case for all building products in this building fire. There is not one area of this building that was left in one solid piece; either undisturbed or protected from the fire.

You will see this listed in the "assessment results table" on pages 7-9 within this report where the conditions column is listed as Significantly damaged.

The potential disturbance is also another column within the assessment results section of this report found on pages 7-9. Out of 24 homogenous areas listed, they are all considered "high", meaning that all the materials available to us were damaged and left exposed to the outside elements. They are open to outside foot traffic, for whatever crew follows to access further damages, they are vulnerable to both wind disturbances from any incoming weather, and vibration disturbances from auto traffic that occurs on downtown Main St. next to the building.

Recommendations

General Contractors and/or any other workers **may not** disturb and demolish any of the identified A.C.M.'s that are listed in the assessment results sections of this report, and any other surrounding areas of this debris pile. If the results show that asbestos is present in quantities that constitute a major spill no persons may enter the location unless they are asbestos certified and properly protected. Only asbestos certified and properly protected workers are allowed to remediate, and/or dispose of the fire debris located on this property.

Since we have only limited access for some of the materials that were tested, and cannot account for the remaining buried materials, we will assume that all remaining materials are suspect ACM's.

Disclaimer

This inspection was performed using non-invasive sampling techniques. To my knowledge and availability of access to the building debris, what was found on the grounds has been identified, labeled, and categorized. However, additional asbestos containing materials maybe in areas which are inaccessible or hidden due to the destruction of the building from the fire, and how material and debris was re- stacked on top of material to keep sidewalks and roadways safe from fallen debris. Areas behind walls, inside chases, or other hidden, covered or enclosed areas were not included within the scope of this inspection, as destructive techniques would have been required to access these areas. These areas should be inspected whenever renovation or demolition activities are scheduled, which may disturb the material within or beneath these barriers. "Overspray" or excess material from the installation or application process of asbestos containing material is common, should be expected in the vicinity of installed asbestos containing materials, and is often present either covered by other building materials or in hidden or unexpected locations. This inspection

cannot determine the presence of these materials and their locations; therefore, the determination of these locations and material quantities is outside the scope for this inspection. We also have not sampled or had any access to subgrade materials for the building. Therefore, we are not responsible for any subgrade work. This report does not serve as a future job scope, or any directive of what to do at this point. The report will be sent to the CDPHE in Denver where they will review it, and be able to assist us in any further evaluation recommendation, or ask us for more testing that might need to be done.

Bulk material samples are obtained in accordance with applicable regulations, industry standard techniques and analyzed by a NVLAP accredited laboratory; however, due to the application and/or initial mixing process no guarantee can be made as to the “exact” percentage asbestos content (this includes “no asbestos detected” and “trace” contents) which represents the entirety of the material (asbestos content fluctuations can and will occur throughout a building material). The only way to get a closer percentage count of identified ACM’s would be the re-sample the positive samples and have them “point counted.” Which will give the absolute most accurate reading. This process has additional costs involved with re-sampling the ACM.

Please call us at **970-241-3214** with any questions you have concerning this report or recommendations.

Paul Howard

Paul Howard – Certified Building Inspector #25826