

INFORMATIONAL

RECOMMENDATIONS 'TRACE', <1% ASBESTOS MATERIALS

Any materials with 'Trace' asbestos content, which means 1% or less Asbestos, that will be disturbed by demolition is not regulated by the EPA/DEQ or LRAPA (Lane County). However, the Occupational Safety & Health Agency (OSHA) considers any amount of asbestos in a material a health hazard, and has strict protocols for the removal of materials testing positive for all levels of asbestos. In the case of *Burn-to-Learn* projects, all asbestos containing materials must be abated prior to burning.

EPA/DEQ/LRAPA DECISIONS CONCERNING ASBESTOS IN STRUCTURES

The EPA has determined that all structures are presumed to contain asbestos until proven otherwise. However, the DEQ & LRAPA have modified these guidelines in Oregon, determining that at this time, they will enforce their guidelines determining that all structures constructed prior to 1989 are presumed to contain asbestos until proven otherwise.

HAS ASBESTOS BEEN BANNED?

No. Many people believe asbestos has been banned in the USA. The EPA Asbestos Materials Ban Clarification dated May 18, 1999 states the following materials have been banned:

1. Most spray-applied Surfacing ACM (fireproofing/insulating and decorative surfacing)
2. Thermal Systems Insulation (TSI, which is wet-applied & pre-formed pipe insulation & pre-formed block insulation on boiler & hot water tanks)
3. Corrugated paper
4. Rollboard
5. Certain textured paint
6. Certain wall patching compounds
7. Commercial paper
8. Specialty paper
9. Flooring felt
10. New uses of asbestos

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS THAT ARE NOT BANNED

1. Asbestos cement corrugated sheet
2. Asbestos cement flat sheet
3. Asbestos clothing
4. Pipeline wrap
5. Roofing felt
6. Vinyl asbestos floor tile
7. Asbestos cement shingle
8. Millboard
9. Asbestos cement pipe
10. Automatic transmission components
11. Clutch facings
12. Friction materials
13. Disc brake pads
14. Drum brake linings
15. Brake blocks
16. Gaskets
17. Non-roofing coatings
18. Roof coatings
19. Troweled-on Surfacing ACM

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Many building materials are imported into the USA from overseas, Canada & Mexico. Both Canada & Mexico have thriving asbestos industries. In addition, Canada is required to recycle their sheetrock, thus, asbestos containing sheetrock is mixed with new sheetrock resulting in a brand new product, which can be asbestos containing, and sold in the USA. In addition, USA manufacturers still produce many asbestos-containing products for internal consumption.

IDENTIFICATION OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS (ACMs)

All known ACMs in a structure with employees/occupants must be identified by labeling, signage or posters. Building occupants must be informed of the presence of these materials. Custodial is required to possess at least two hours awareness training before performing work where ACMs are present. Anyone performing maintenance in the structure must be made aware of the location(s) of the ACMs. Any person disturbing the ACMs must possess sixteen hours awareness training.

TYPES OF ASBESTOS

Asbestos, a naturally occurring mineral, is differentiated from other minerals in that its crystals form long, thin fibers. Found throughout the world, the main locations for productions are Russia, Canada, China, Brazil, Zimbabwe and South Africa. In modest quantities it is also mined in California and Vermont.

Asbestos is divided in two groups: Serpentine & Amphibole. The differentiation is established by the structure of the crystals. Amphiboles have a structure that is chain like; Serpentine minerals have a layered structure.

Chrysotile is the only asbestos mineral in the Serpentine classification. The most commonly used type of asbestos, it accounts for 95% of what is found in structures in the United States.

Amosite, *Crocidolite*, *Anthophyllite*, *Tremolite* and *Actinolite* are the five types of Amphibole asbestos. Of these, only *Amosite* (brown asbestos) and *Crocidolite* (blue asbestos) have commercial applications. The others are mostly found as contaminants in these two main types.

CATEGORIES OF ASBESTOS –CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIALS

EPA identifies three categories of Asbestos-Containing Building Materials (ACM) used in structures.

The classifications of asbestos types come from AHERA standards. **SM:** Surfacing Materials; **TSI:** Thermal Systems Insulation and **MBM:** Miscellaneous Building Materials.

Each of these materials is further characterized as either friable or non-friable (explanations in glossary).

The condition of the asbestos containing material (ACM) can also be stipulated, as can be the potential for future disturbance of the material.

- **Surfacing Materials (SM):** ACM sprayed or troweled on surfaces (walls, ceilings, structural members) for acoustical, decorative or fireproofing purposes. This includes plaster and fireproofing insulation.
- **Thermal Systems Insulation (TSI):** ACM insulation or paper used to inhibit heat transfer or prevent condensation on pipes, boilers, tanks, ducts and various other components of hot and cold water systems and heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. This includes pipe lagging, pipe wrap, block, batt and blanket insulation; cements and “muds” and a variety of other products such as gaskets and ropes.
- **Miscellaneous Building Materials (MBM):** Other, largely non-friable products and materials such as floor tile, ceiling tile, roofing felt, roofing material, caulking, mastics, concrete pipe, outdoor siding and fabrics.

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FRIABLE VERSUS NON-FRIABLE ACM

The EPA distinguishes between friable and non-friable forms of ACM. Friable ACM can be "crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure to become airborne when dry". Other things being equal, friable ACM is thought to release fibers into the air more readily than non-friable; however, many types of non-friable ACM can also release fibers if disturbed.

NON-FRIABLE ROOFING MATERIALS

In many cases non-friable asbestos containing roofing materials that are encapsulated in a petroleum-base binder are typically exempt from some DEQ abatement rules (OAR-340-248-0010 through 0290) and are allowed to be removed as construction debris with proper handling. If you have any questions regarding the handling of these materials contact the Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority (LRAPA) at 541.736.1056 or the DEQ.

In the case of *Burn-to-Learn* projects all asbestos containing materials must be abated prior to burning.

NON-FRIABLE MASTIC REMOVAL

When there are non-friable asbestos containing mastics beneath the flooring materials on concrete and the concrete is to be disposed of in an approved lined landfill and not crushed to be used for site-fill the mastic is considered exempt and does not need to be abated.

However, if the concrete is to be crushed and used for site-fill the mastics must be abated prior to such use.

TESTING METHOD

While it is often possible to "suspect" that a material or product is or contains asbestos by visual determination, actual determinations can only be made by instrumental analysis. The EPA requires that the asbestos content of suspect materials be determined by collecting bulk samples and analyzing them by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM). The PLM technique determines both the percent and type of asbestos in the bulk material.

* Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) is the standard test performed by laboratories (using EPA 600/R-93/116) to determine the presence of asbestos in building materials. If the PLM test shows trace quantities of ACM on your samples and you desire to test for the presence of smaller fibers than PLM can determine, Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) is available. TEM is simply another type of test for asbestos that has the ability to 'see' smaller fibers than the PLM test is able to 'see'. TEM costs roughly six times what PLM costs, but it is available should your circumstances dictate its use.

REGULATIONS:

There are many EPA and OSHA rules and regulations covering the management or removal of asbestos containing materials in buildings. Anyone doing work on the building must be familiar with the regulations. ATEZ, Inc. takes no responsibility for rules and regulations for which the client is responsible that may not be addressed in this survey.

By federal regulation any product containing over 1% asbestos by weight is a regulated asbestos product. The EPA recommends any product containing under 10% asbestos by weight be point counted.

METHODOLOGY:

This survey was conducted in accordance with the sampling protocol in 40 CFR 763.86. The analysis of suspect material has been done in a laboratory accredited by NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) under NVLAP (National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program).

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SAMPLING PROTOCOLS:

A Homogeneous Area is an area of surfacing material, thermal insulation or miscellaneous material that, in its original application, is uniform in color, appearance, application, date and texture. Under AHERA rules when performing an AHERA survey, nine (9) samples *per homogeneous sampling area* are recommended. However, due to cost or other constraints the following table can be used.

TABLE 1

<u>Size of Sampling Area</u>	<u>Recommended Number of Samples to be Collected</u>	<u>Minimum Number of Samples To be Collected</u>
1. An area less than 1,000 square feet	9	3
2. Areas between 1,000 & 5,000 sq. ft.	9	5
3. Areas greater than 5,000 square ft.	9	7

*However, when *not* performing an AHERA survey, it is not necessary to follow the above guidelines (in order to minimize the number of samples taken and cost impact upon the client). It is the owner /client's responsibility to direct us.

In addition, large spaces may contain many areas with the same type (homogenous) of suspect material (i.e. a structure with 'Popcorn' ceilings throughout). In this case a representative sample of the repeating material should be taken, with the rule being the number of samples taken would represent at least 25% of all the ceilings in the structure.

ATEZ, Inc. departed from the quantity protocols if, based upon the judgment of the inspector:

- The building materials do not usually contain asbestos (e.g., metal, fasteners, wood, concrete, furniture, electrical equipment, fiberglass, rubber, glass, terrazzo and architectural brick).
- The building material would be damaged in order to collect the sample (e.g., fire doors, mudded joints above plaster ceilings, ceramic tile, etc.). (Except in the case of the structure being demolished or burned, in which case the damage would be acceptable to client).
- The building materials were shown to contain asbestos in nearby areas.

Any materials sampled that test positive for ACM must be assumed to be positive anywhere else this same material is found, unless client wishes to perform additional testing to prove otherwise.

WORKSITE DOCUMENTATION:

This survey must be posted at the job-site for review by all interested parties.

Anyone working on the project should have a copy of the sample results and be familiar with them. If any suspect material not tested is found, work should stop until further testing can be done. *This is especially true in a structure where several remodels have been done and there are multiple layers of materials, such as flooring and roofing.*

ABATEMENT SPECIFICATION:

This document is not intended to be used as an asbestos abatement specification. Prior to any demolition or renovations of the building, an asbestos project design needs to be performed.

Samples will be disposed of thirty (30) days after the initial survey unless client notifies ATEZ, Inc.

POLICY-LEGAL PROCEEDINGS-LIABILITY LIMIT-HEALTH CONCERNS-WARRANTY

POLICY

Reports and test results will not be released to any third party without prior consent from our client.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We charge \$200.00 per hour to appear in court, take depositions, or any other legal proceedings.

LIABILITY LIMIT

In the event of litigation against ATEZ, Inc. damages shall be limited to not exceed the value of the costs incurred in the creation of this report.

HEALTH CONCERNS

Neither this report nor any laboratory report is intended to provide medical advice, nor shall it be interpreted as an indicator or cure-all of potential medical or safety problems. If you have concerns or questions relating to health issues, please contact your physician for advice.

WARRANTY

No warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

ACM

Asbestos Containing Material is by EPA standard, any material that contains more than one percent asbestos. ATEZ, Inc. considers any material that contains a trace amount to be ACM since no known safe limit of asbestos exposure has been conclusively documented.

AIR CELL PIPE INSULATION

Trade name for manufactured corrugated cardboard-like asbestos pipe insulation. Two cylindrical halves were typically fitted around a pipe and held in place through an outer layer of lagging compound.

ACCESS

With reference to material assessments; the lack of the inspector's ability to actually take a sample of the material, or to, through the configuration of building components or other, to see or physically reach potentially suspect material. Materials which are buried, enclosed behind walls or plaster ceilings, under metal jackets, etc., are not accessible.

ACCESSIBILITY

With reference to material assessments, subject to disturbance by building occupants, custodial or maintenance personnel in the course of their normal activity.

ACCESSIBLE AREAS

With reference to surveys, areas of a building that can be physically or visually accessed without damaging building components. These areas include ceiling tiles, pipe chases with access doors, pipe tunnels with access hatches and similar spaces.

AHERA

Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act.

AIR CELL JACKET

Trade name for manufactured corrugated heavy paper project applied in sheets to insulate boilers, tanks, ductwork, etc. On boilers and tanks, jacket was typically held in place with lagging compound.

ACOUSTICAL CEILING TILES

Typically, a fibrous mat, manufactured in one foot by one foot squares, or similar size that have a patchwork of holes on the exposed side. They are very light and have no structural integrity of their own. These tiles are not supported by a suspended grid or other system as they are commonly glued directly to the ceiling. The mastic (glue) that is used to attach them to the surface is often ACM.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Materials are assessed in this report with consideration given to the following criteria:

CURRENT DAMAGE

Documents the extent and condition of the damaged areas of a material.

UNDAMAGED AREA

Documents the condition of the material exclusive of the damaged areas. Considers only the portion of the material not damaged.

FRIABILITY

Documents the material's ability, when dry, to crumble, crush, pulverize, or be reduced to powder by hand pressure.

ACCESSIBILITY

Documents the material's proximity to building occupants either directly or via air currents.

ASPHALT-IMPREGNATED SHEATHING

Typically, a wood-composite board that has been instilled with asphalt to help waterproof the panel.

BUILT-UP-ROOFING (BUR)

Typically, multi-layers of rolled roofing, one layer on top of the other. The roofing itself can be positive for Asbestos and the mastic (adhesive) on the underside of the layer(s) can also be positive for Asbestos.

CEMENT ASBESTOS BOARD (CAB)

A manufactured rigid cementitious board with asbestos fibers bound into the material's matrix. Typically referred to as 'Transite'.

CATEGORY I

Any Nonfriable packing, gasket, resilient floor covering or asphalt roofing product, which contains more than 1% asbestos

CATEGORY II

Any material, excluding Category I Nonfriable ACM, containing more than 1% asbestos. Examples are cement siding (CAB) and Transite board shingles and Transite pipe.

CLASS I

The Removal of TSI (including air-cell, mag block, mud, cements, pipe lagging, pipe wrap, batt & blanket) & SURFACING ACM (including ACM paper & felt, popcorn, fireproofing, paint, ACM sprayed or troweled on wall, ceilings and structural members)

CLASS II

The Removal of anything that is not TSI or SURFACING MATERIAL. This included miscellaneous building materials such as sheet vinyl, floor tile, ceiling tile, glue, siding, wallboard, joint compound, roofing materials and gaskets

CLASS III

Maintenance involving the 'Disturbance' of ACM

CLASS IV

Maintenance that does not involve disturbing ACM

DAMAGE

A material that has deteriorated or sustained physical injury such that the internal structure (cohesion) is inadequate, or had delaminated such that its bond to the substrate (adhesion) is flaking, blistering, crumbling, has water stains, displays gouges, scrapes, mars, and/or shows the presence of asbestos debris.

DAMAGE POTENTIAL

Documents the likelihood and severity that the material will be further damaged or will become damaged.

FAIR CONDITION ("DAMAGED")

A material that has the surface crumbling, blistered, water-stained, gouged, marred or otherwise abraded *over less than one tenth* of the surface if the damage is evenly distributed (one quarter if the damage is localized).

FELT WRAP PIPE INSULATION

Layers of heavy felt used as pipe insulation. Felts are typically thicker than paper layers. Two cylindrical halves were generally fitted around a pipe and held in place with a layer of lagging cloth.

FRIABLE

As defined by NESHAP as any material containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos that when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

GLUED-ON TILES

Tiles, usually one foot by one foot, attached directly to the building structure using various types of adhesives.

GOOD CONDITION

A material with no visible damage or deterioration, or showing only very limited damage or deterioration.

HARD FITTINGS

An insulating cement packed around pipe fittings such as elbows, valves, tees, etc. The hard cement is typically protected by lagging cloth contiguous with the adjacent pipe insulation.

HEPA

High Efficiency Particulate Air filter capable of screening 99.97% of particles 0.3 microns or larger. HEPA filters are used in respirators, special vacuums, negative air machines and other equipment.

HIGH CONCERN

A material that is friable, accessible, in poor condition and with a high potential for future damage. It does not represent the extreme situation of an Immediate Health Concern, but it is an assessment indicating that positive actions should be taken in a timely manner. Example: Highly friable sprayed-on fireproofing.

HOMOGENEOUS AREA

An area of surfacing material, thermal insulation or miscellaneous material that, in its original application, is uniform in color, appearance, application, date and texture.

IMMEDIATE HEALTH CONCERN

Highly friable asbestos material which is in a deteriorated condition, easily accessible, and easily capable of emitting fibers into the air. Example: Damaged mag insulation creating substantial quantities of debris and located in an accessible area.

INSULATING CEMENT

Cementitious mixture applied typically to or adjacent to tanks, boiler, etc. for insulation value or to seal openings. The insulating cement is sometimes protected with lagging, but is often exposed.

LAGGING ON PIPE INSULATION

Cementitious compound and layer(s) of heavy felt lagging covering paper wrap, air cell, fiberglass or other types of pipe material.

LOW CONCERN

Generally a material that is non-friable. It can also include moderately friable materials in good condition that are in remote locations. Example: Vinyl asbestos floor tiles and cement asbestos board.

MAGNESIUM-TYPE PIPE INSULATION

Manufactured white, fluffy magnesia asbestos pipe insulation. Two cylindrical halves were typically fitted around a pipe and held in place through an outer layer of lagging cloth and/or metal clamps.

MASTIC

Adhesive. Mastics can be found in every part of a structure. Mastics are used in roofing, flooring, siding, ceilings, and walls, as waterproofing and as a sealant. Mastics are commonly ACM.

MATERIAL DEBRIS

Fragments of asbestos-containing materials that have completely separated from their original "Parent" application.

MECHANICAL ISOLATION CLOTH

A heavy woven fabric located typically between air handling equipment and an adjacent air duct to prevent the transmission of vibrations.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING MATERIAL (MBM)

Any material that is not TSI or surfacing material such as floor tiles, ceiling tiles, sheet floor covering, etc.

MODERATE CONCERN

Moderately friable or potentially friable materials that are in good condition or located in areas that are not easily accessible with a moderate potential for future damage. Example: Air cell pipe insulation in good condition.

NAD

No Asbestos Detected

NON-FRIABLE

An ACM material that when dry, cannot be crumbled, crushed, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure. EPA also defines two categories of Nonfriable ACM, Category I and Category II Nonfriable ACM.

PACM-PRESUMED ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL

Building materials that are known to contain asbestos in the past, have not been sampled or are homogenous with similar materials in the same structure that have tested positive for asbestos.

PAPER WRAP PIPE INSULATION

Non-corrugated heavy paper pipe insulation. Two cylindrical halves were typically fitted around a pipe and held with lagging. Typically contains multiple layers of different paper types.

PERMALITE

Manufactured white, fluffy perlite pipe insulation, visually similar to magnesia pipe insulation. Two cylindrical halves were typically fitted around a pipe and held in place through an outer layer of lagging compound.

POOR CONDITION ("SIGNIFICANTLY DAMAGED" as defined in AHERA)

A material with one or more of the following characteristics: The surface crumbling or blistered over *at least* one tenth of the surface if the damage is evenly distributed (one quarter if the damage is localized). One tenth (one quarter, if localized) of material hanging from the surface, deteriorated, or showing adhesive failure. Water stains, gouges, or mars over at least on tenth of the surface if the damage is evenly distributed (one quarter if the damage is localized).

POTENTIAL FOR DAMAGE

A material in an area regularly used by building occupants with indications that there is a reasonable likelihood that it will become damaged. Indications include maintenance practices, equipment movement, occupancy use patterns, accessibility to traffic and changes in building use.

RACM-REGULATED ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL

Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material. RACM is: (A) A friable asbestos material, (B) Category I Nonfriable ACM that has become friable, (C) Category I Nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subject to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading, or (D) Category II Nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations.

SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE

Damage that is both extensive and severe. In reference to surfacing materials, that damage would generally be at least ten percent when evenly distributed over an area, or twenty-five percent when localized.

SURFACING MATERIAL (SM)

Sprayed-on, troweled-on, or similarly applied materials installed on a surface substrate of gypsum board, steel structure, etc. Surfacing materials include fireproofing, "Popcorn" ceiling textures and spray-on acoustical materials.

SUSPENDED CEILING TILES

Acoustical ceiling tiles, fibrous in content with a patchwork of holes on the exposed side, commonly manufactured in two feet by four feet sheets, placed in a suspended metal grid that is supported with wires attached into the above structure.

TEXTURED CEILING MATERIAL

A material sprayed on to a ceiling substrate to create a textured appearance. It is usually applied for decorative and/or acoustical purposes.

THERMAL SYSTEMS INSULATION (TSI)

Thermal Systems Insulation. Materials applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts or other components to prevent heat loss or gain, or water condensation.

THREE-TAB ASPHALT SHINGLES (Asphalt Composition Shingles)

Typically, an asphaltic shingle, manufactured in one piece but made to look like three separate shingles by slicing two vertical grooves in the shingle during the manufacturing process from the bottom of the shingle two-thirds of way up into the body of the shingle. These shingles are pliable and have an adhesive on the back of the shingles which adhere to bottom layer of shingles after placement.

VINYL FLOOR TILE

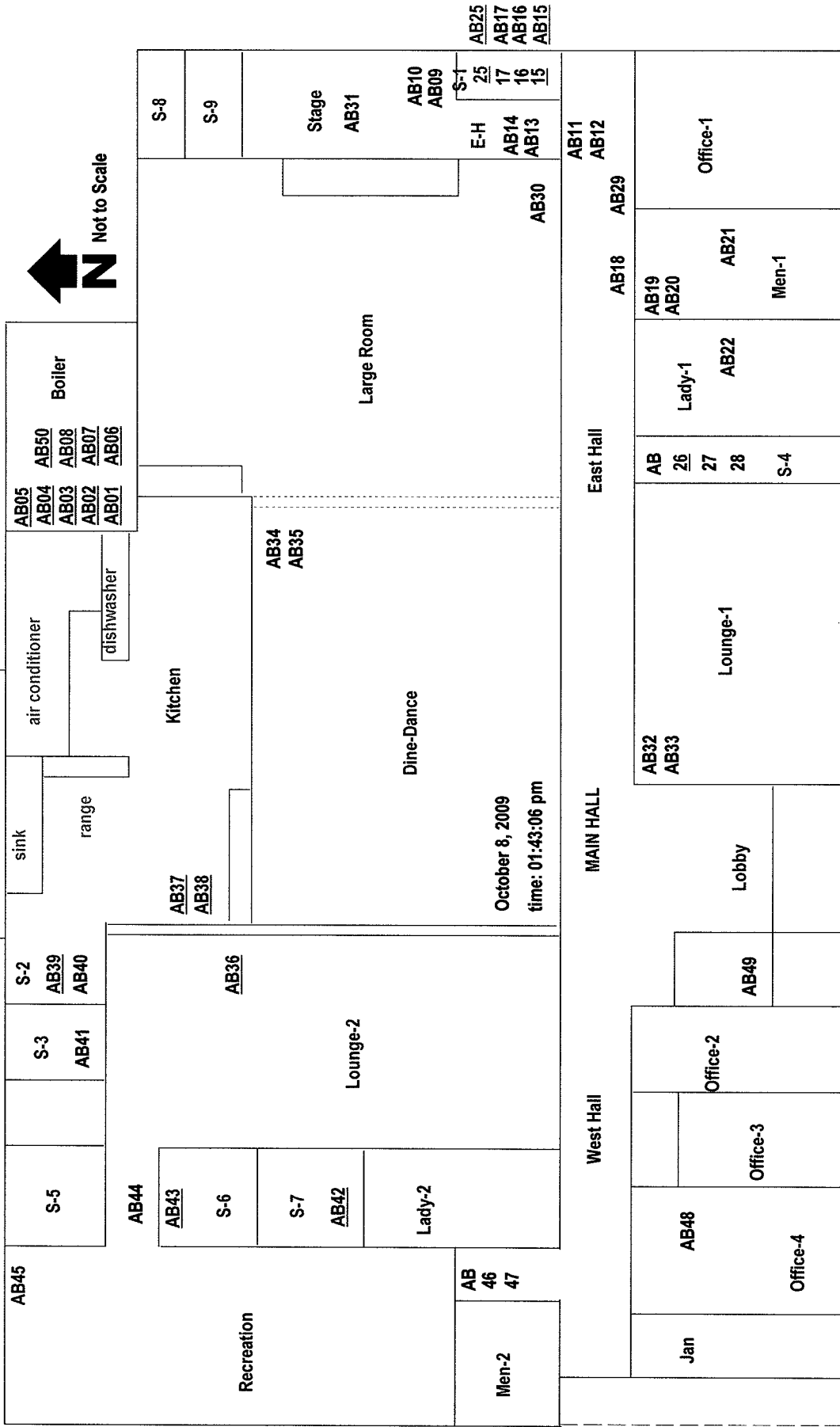
Manufactured floor tiles typically nine inches by nine inches or twelve inches by twelve inches, composed of a dense vinyl matrix that often contains asbestos and is adhered to the substrate with a mastic that often contains asbestos.

VINYL SHEET FLOORING

Manufactured vinyl typically in rolls, composed of a dense vinyl matrix that often contains asbestos and is adhered to the substrate with a mastic that often contains asbestos.

SCOTTISH RITE ASSOCIATION LODGE 1685 W 13TH AV EUGENE OR

AB23-24



ATEZ, INC. 541.995.6008

AB51-52 Red samples denote asbestos
Blue samples denote Trace asbestos
Black samples denote non-asbestos



Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.
 7469 Whitepine Rd
 Richmond, VA 23237
 Telephone: 800.347.4010

Asbestos Bulk Analysis Report

Client: ATEZ Inc.
 P.O. Box 126
 Harrisburg, OR 97446

Report Number: 09-09-02388
Received Date: 09/25/2009
Analyzed Date: 09/30/2009
Reported Date: 09/30/2009

Project/Test Address: 090939; UU Church; 1685 W. 13 Ave.; Eugene, OR

Client Number:
 38-1287

Laboratory Results

Fax Number:
 541-995-1015 E

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
09-09-02388-001	AB01UU092309		Gray/White Fib.	25% Chrysotile 10% Amosite	40% Cellulose 5% Synthetic 20% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 35%					
09-09-02388-002	AB02UU092309		Gray Fib.	40% Chrysotile	35% Cellulose 25% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 40%					
09-09-02388-003	AB03UU092309		Gray/White Fib.	25% Chrysotile 10% Amosite	40% Cellulose 5% Synthetic 20% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 35%					
09-09-02388-004	AB04UU092309		White Fib.	45% Chrysotile 15% Amosite	10% Cellulose 30% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 60%					
09-09-02388-005	AB05UU092309		Gray/Beige Fib.; Gray Brittle	50% Chrysotile	20% Cellulose 30% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 50%					

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 38-1287

Report Number: 09-09-02388

Project/Test Address: 090939; UU Church; 1685 W. 13 Ave.;
Eugene, OR

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
09-09-02388-006	AB06UU092309		White Fib.	40% Chrysotile 15% Amosite	10% Cellulose 35% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 55%					
09-09-02388-007	AB07UU092309		White Fib.	35% Chrysotile 15% Amosite	10% Cellulose 40% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 50%					
09-09-02388-008	AB08UU092309		White Chalky; Brown Fib.; Beige Gran.	Trace <1% Chrysotile	35% Cellulose 65% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: Trace <1%					
2% chrysotile present in joint compound-like material.					
09-09-02388-009	AB09UU092309		Brown Fib.; White Paint-Like	NAD	90% Cellulose 10% Non-Fibrous
09-09-02388-010	AB10UU092309		Brown Brittle	NAD	5% Cellulose 95% Non-Fibrous
09-09-02388-011	AB11UU092309		Beige Gran.	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
09-09-02388-012	AB12UU092309		Tan Adhes.	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
09-09-02388-013	AB13UU092309		Tan Gran.	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
09-09-02388-014	AB14UU092309		Black Adhes.	NAD	4% Cellulose 96% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 38-1287
 Project/Test Address: 090939; UU Church; 1685 W. 13 Ave.;
 Eugene, OR

Report Number: 09-09-02388

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
09-09-02388-015	AB15UU092309		Brown Gran.	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 3%					
09-09-02388-016	AB16UU092309		Black Adhes.	NAD	5% Cellulose 95% Non-Fibrous
09-09-02388-017	AB17UU092309		Brown Brittle	NAD	2% Cellulose 98% Non-Fibrous
09-09-02388-018	AB18UU092309		Gray Fib.; White Paint-Like	NAD	50% Cellulose 35% Fibrous Glass 5% Synthetic 10% Non-Fibrous
09-09-02388-019	AB19UU092309		Brown Fib.; White Paint-Like	NAD	90% Cellulose 10% Non-Fibrous
09-09-02388-020	AB20UU092309		Brown Brittle	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
09-09-02388-021	AB21UU092309		Pale Gray Gran.	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
09-09-02388-022	AB22UU092309		Tan Adhes.	NAD	5% Cellulose 95% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 38-1287

Report Number: 09-09-02388

Project/Test Address: 090939; UU Church; 1685 W. 13 Ave.;
Eugene, OR

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
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QC Sample: 59-NY35-2079, None Selected

QC Blank: SRM 1866 Fiberglass

Reporting Limit: 1% Asbestos

Method: EPA Method 600/R-93/116

Analyst: Timothy Harris

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory:



Howard Varner
General Manager

The condition of the samples analyzed was acceptable upon receipt per laboratory protocol unless otherwise noted on this report. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, area, volume, etc., was provided by the client. This report cannot be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written consent of the Environmental Hazards Service, L.L.C. California Certification #2319 NY ELAP #11714. All information concerning sampling location, date, and time can be found on Chain-of-Custody. Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C. does not perform any sample collection.

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C. recommends reanalysis by point count (for more accurate quantification) or Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), (for enhanced detection capabilities) for materials regulated by EPA NESHAP (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants) and found to contain less than ten percent (<10%) asbestos by polarized light microscopy (PLM). Both services are available for an additional fee.

* All California samples analyzed by Polarized Light Microscopy, EPA Method 600/M4-82-020, Dec. 1982.

LEGEND: NAD = no asbestos detected



Asbestos Bulk Analysis Report

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.
7469 Whitepine Rd
Richmond, VA 23237
Telephone: 800.347.4010

Report Number: 09-10-00043

Client: ATEZ Inc.
P.O. Box 126
Harrisburg, OR 97446

Received Date: 10/01/2009
Analyzed Date: 10/03/2009
Reported Date: 10/05/2009

Project/Test Address: 090939; The UU Church of Eugene; 1685 W. 13th Ave.; Eugene, OR

Client Number:
38-1287

Fax Number:
541-995-1015 E

Laboratory Results

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
09-10-00043-001	AB23UU092809		White Powder	10% Chrysotile 25% Amosite	65% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 35%					
09-10-00043-002	AB24UU092809		White Powder	10% Chrysotile 15% Amosite	75% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 25%					
09-10-00043-003	AB25UU092809		White Powder; Brown Fib.	Trace <1% Chrysotile	30% Cellulose 70% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: Trace <1%					
2% chrysotile present in joint compound-like material.					
09-10-00043-004	AB26UU092809		Tan Vinyl	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 2%					
09-10-00043-005	AB27UU092809		Brown Adhes.	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-006	AB28UU092809		Brown Adhes.	NAD	2% Cellulose 98% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 38-1287
Project/Test Address: 090939; The UU Church of Eugene; 1685
 W. 13th Ave.; Eugene, OR

Report Number: 09-10-00043

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
09-10-00043-007	AB29UU092809		Gray Adhes.; Tan Fib.	NAD	35% Cellulose 65% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-008	AB30UU092809		Yellow Adhes.	NAD	5% Cellulose 95% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-009	AB31UU092809		Yellow Adhes.	NAD	2% Cellulose 98% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-010	AB32UU092809		Yellow Adhes.	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-011	AB33UU092809		Brown/Tan Adhes.	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-012	AB34UU092809		Brown Adhes.	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-013	AB35UU092809		Brown Fib.	NAD	95% Cellulose 5% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-014	AB36UU092809		Tan Gran.	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
				Total Asbestos: 2%	
09-10-00043-015	AB37UU092809		Tan Vinyl; Tan Fib.	20% Chrysotile	20% Cellulose 60% Non-Fibrous
				Total Asbestos: 20%	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 38-1287
 Project/Test Address: 090939; The UU Church of Eugene; 1685
 W. 13th Ave.; Eugene, OR

Report Number: 09-10-00043

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
09-10-00043-016	AB38UU092809		Brown/Black Adhes.	2% Chrysotile	2% Cellulose 96% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 2%					
Possible contamination from fibrous backing.					
09-10-00043-017	AB39UU092809		Tan Vinyl	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 2%					
09-10-00043-018	AB40UU092809		Yellow Adhes.	NAD	2% Cellulose 98% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-019	AB41UU092809		Black Tar-Like	NAD	6% Cellulose 94% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-020	AB42UU092809		Tan Gran.	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 2%					
09-10-00043-021	AB43UU092809		Black Tar-Like	5% Chrysotile	4% Cellulose 91% Non-Fibrous
Total Asbestos: 5%					
09-10-00043-022	AB44UU092809		Brown Fib.	NAD	95% Cellulose 5% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-023	AB45UU092809		Yellow Adhes.	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 38-1287
 Project/Test Address: 090939; The UU Church of Eugene; 1685
 W. 13th Ave.; Eugene, OR

Report Number: 09-10-00043

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
09-10-00043-024	AB46UU092809		Yellow Fib.; Tan Brittle	NAD	1% Cellulose 80% Fibrous Glass 19% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-025	AB47UU092809		Brown Adhes.; Brown Fib.	NAD	10% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 85% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-026	AB48UU092809		Brown Adhes.	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-027	AB49UU092809		Tan Adhes.	NAD	5% Cellulose 95% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-028	AB50UU092809		White Powder; White Fib.	5% Chrysotile 35% Amosite	60% Non-Fibrous
				Total Asbestos: 40%	
09-10-00043-029	AB51UU092809		Gray Adhes.	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
09-10-00043-030	AB52UU092809		Tan Adhes.	NAD	1% Cellulose 99% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 38-1287
Project/Test Address: 090939; The UU Church of Eugene; 1685
W. 13th Ave.; Eugene, OR

Report Number: 09-10-00043

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
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QC Sample: 15-M11995-2
QC Blank: SRM 1866 Fiberglass
Reporting Limit: 1% Asbestos
Method: EPA Method 600/R-93/116
Analyst: Christian H. Schiable

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory:



Howard Varner
General Manager

The condition of the samples analyzed was acceptable upon receipt per laboratory protocol unless otherwise noted on this report. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, area, volume, etc., was provided by the client. This report cannot be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written consent of the Environmental Hazards Service, L.L.C. California Certification #2319 NY ELAP #11714. All information concerning sampling location, date, and time can be found on Chain-of-Custody. Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C. does not perform any sample collection.

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C. recommends reanalysis by point count (for more accurate quantification) or Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), (for enhanced detection capabilities) for materials regulated by EPA NESHAP (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants) and found to contain less than ten percent (<10%) asbestos by polarized light microscopy (PLM). Both services are available for an additional fee.

* All California samples analyzed by Polarized Light Microscopy, EPA Method 600/M4-82-020, Dec. 1982.

LEGEND: NAD = no asbestos detected

CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

Company Name: ATEZ Inc. **Date:** 9/24/2009
Address: 23525 Hwy. 99 E. **Contact Name:** Jodie
City, State, Zip: Harrisburg, OR 97446 **Sampler Name:** Kevin Wahlisten
EHS Client Account #: 38-1287 **Project #:** 090939 UU CHURCH-1685 W 13 Ave
Phone # : 541-995-6008 **Eugene, OR**

09-09-02388

Email: david@atezinc.com

Sample Number	Sample Date & Time	Asbestos				Lead				Other Metals <small>(Specify metals below)</small>				Indoor Air Quality				Particulate: Total I R _t				
		Bulk ID by PLM	(PCM) Fiber Count	PLM Gravimetric	TEM AHERA (Air)	TEM Chatfield (Bulk)	Air (%)	Paint (PPM)	Paint (mg/cm ²)	Soil	Wipe * (See Note)	TCLP (Pb)	Waste Water	TCLP RCRA 8	Welding Fume	Toxic Metal Profile	Biocassette	Slide	Surface Swab	Surface Tape	Bulk	Air Volume (L OR Wipe Area (ft ²) OR Scrape Area (cm ²))
AB01UU092309	9/23/2009	X																				09/30/2009 (Wednesday)
AB02UU092309	X	X																				
AB03UU092309	X	X																				
AB04UU092309	X	X																				
AB05UU092309	X	X																				
AB06UU092309	X	X																				
AB07UU092309	X	X																				
AB08UU092309	X	X																				
AB09UU092309	X	X																				
AB10UU092309	X	X																				

* Do wipe samples submitted meet ASTM E1792 requirements? Yes No

Released by: Kevin Wahlisten Signature: Kevin Wahlisten Date/Time: 9/24/2009
 Received by: _____ Signature: _____ Date/Time: 9-25-09
 Released by: _____ Signature: _____ Date/Time: _____
 Received by: _____ Signature: _____ Date/Time: _____

CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

Company Name: ATEZ Inc.

Address: 23525 Hwy. 99 E.

City, State, Zip: Harrisburg, OR 97446

EHS Client Account #: 38-1287

Phone #: 541-995-6008

Date: 9/24/2009

Contact Name: Jodie

Sampler Name: Kevin Wahlsten

Project #: 090939 UU CHURCH-1685 W 13 Ave

Eugene, OR

Fax #: 541-995-1015

Email: david@atezinc.com

P.O. #:

Sample Number	Sample Date & Time	Asbestos				Lead				Other Metals (Specify metals below)				Indoor Air Quality				Particulate: Total Nuisance (NIOSH 0500)		Comments							
		Bulk ID by PLM	(PCM) Fiber Count	PLM Point Count	PLM Gravimetric	TEM AHRA (Air)	TEM Chatfield (Bulk)	Air	Paint (%)	Paint (PPM)	Paint (mg/cm ²)	Soil	Wipe* (See Note)	TCLP (Pb)	Waste Water	TCLP RCRA 8	Welding Fume	Toxic Metal Profile	Biocassette		Slide	Surface Swab	Surface Tape	Bulk	Air Volume (L) OR Wipe Area (ft ²) OR Scrape Area (cm ²)	Respirable (NIOSH 0600)	
AB21UU092309	9/23/2009	X																							<input type="checkbox"/>		
AB22UU092309	X																									<input type="checkbox"/>	

* Do wipe samples submitted meet ASTM E1792 requirements? Yes No

Released by: <u>Kevin Wahlsten</u>	Signature: <u>Kevin Wahlsten</u>	Date/Time: <u>9/24/2009</u>
Received by:	Signature:	Date/Time: <u>9-25-09</u>
Released by:	Signature:	Date/Time:
Received by:	Signature:	Date/Time:

CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

Company Name: ATEZ Inc. **Date:** 10/6/2009
Address: 23525 Hwy. 99 E. **Contact Name:** Jodie
City, State, Zip: Harrisburg, OR 97446 **Sampler Name:** Kevin Wahlsten
EHS Client Account #: 38-1287 **Project #:** 090939 The UU Church of Eugene
Phone # : 541-995-6008 **Fax #:** 541-995-1015
P.O. #: _____ **Email:** david@atezinc.com

Sample Number	Sample Date & Time	Asbestos				Lead				Other Metals (Specify metals below)				Indoor Air Quality				Particulate: Total Nuisance (NIOSH 0500):						
		Bulk ID by PLM	(PCM) Fiber Count	PLM Point Count	PLM Gravimetric	TEM AHERA (Air)	TEM Chatfield (Bulk)	Air	Paint (%)	Paint (PPM)	Paint (mg/cm ²)	Soil	Wine * (See Note)	TCLP (Pb)	Waste Water	TCLP RCRA 8	Welding Fume	Toxic Metal	Biocassette	Slide	Surface Swab	Surface Tape	Bulk	Respirable (NIOSH 0600)
AB33UU092309	9/23/2009	X																						<input type="checkbox"/>
AB34UU092309	9/23/2009	X																						<input type="checkbox"/>
AB35UU092309	9/23/2009	X																						
AB36UU092309	9/23/2009	X																						
AB37UU092309	9/23/2009	X																						
AB38UU092309	9/23/2009	X																						
AB39UU092309	9/23/2009	X																						
AB40UU092309	9/23/2009	X																						
AB41UU092309	9/23/2009	X																						
AB42UU092309	9/23/2009	X																						

* Do wipe samples submitted meet ASTM E1792 requirements? Yes No

Released by: Kevin Wahlsten	Signature:	Date/Time: 10/6/2009
Received by:	Signature:	Date/Time:
Released by:	Signature:	Date/Time:
Received by:	Signature:	Date/Time:

CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

Company Name: ATEZ Inc. Date: 10/6/2009
 Address: 23525 Hwy. 99 E. Contact Name: Jodie
 City, State, Zip: Harrisburg, OR 97446 Sampler Name: Kevin Wahlsten
 EHS Client Account #: 38-1287 Project #: 090939 The UU Church of Eugene
 Phone #: 541-995-6008 Fax #: 541-995-1015 1685 W 13th Ave. Eugene, OR
 P.O. #: _____ Email: david@atezinc.com

THIRD PAGE OF THREE

Sample Number	Sample Date & Time	Asbestos						Lead				Other Metals (Specify metals below)				Indoor Air Quality				Particulate: Total Nuisance (NIOSH 0500)		Respirable (NIOSH 0600)					
		Bulk ID by PLM	(PCM) Fiber Count	PLM Point Count	PLM Gravimetric	TEM AHERA (Air)	TEM Chatfield (Bulk)	Air	Paint (%)	Paint (PPM)	Paint (mg/cm ²)	Soil	Wire * (See Note)	TCLP (Pb)	Waste Water	TCLP RCRA 8	Welding Fume	Toxic Metal	Biocassette	Slide	Surface Swab	Surface Tape	Bulk				
AB43UU092309	9/23/2009	X																									
AB44UU092309	9/23/2009	X																									
AB45UU092309	9/23/2009	X																									
AB46UU092309	9/23/2009	X																									
AB47UU092309	9/23/2009	X																									
AB48UU092309	9/23/2009	X																									
AB49UU092309	9/23/2009	X																									
AB50UU092309	9/23/2009	X																									
AB51UU092309	9/23/2009	X																									
AB52UU092309	9/23/2009	X																									

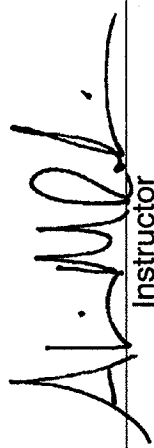
* Do wipe samples submitted meet ASTM E1792 requirements? Yes No

Released by: Kevin Wahlsten Signature: _____ Date/Time: 10/6/2009
 Received by: _____ Signature: _____ Date/Time: _____
 Released by: _____ Signature: _____ Date/Time: _____
 Received by: _____ Signature: _____ Date/Time: _____

Certificate of Completion

This is to certify that
Kevin M. Wahlsten
has satisfactorily completed
4 hours of refresher training as an
Asbestos Building Inspector
to comply with the training requirements of
OSHA Title 29 / 40 CFR 763 (ABEBA)

Certificate Number: 1034653


Instructor

EPA Provider Cert. Number: 1085



Jul 8, 2009

Date(s) of Training

Exam Score: NA

Expiration Date: Jul 8, 2010

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