



PSI Project Number: 05171229
October 26, 2021

Professional Service Industries, Inc.
95 Chastain Road, Suite 301
Kennesaw, Georgia 30144
Phone: 770.424.6200
Fax: 770.424.0199

Taco Bell Corporation
1 Glen Bell Way, MD #534
Irvine, California 92618

Attention: Chad Gornall
Associate Construction Manager

Subject : Asbestos Demolition Survey Report
Proposed Taco Bell
"Former Gas Station"
898 Joe Frank Harris Parkway
Cartersville, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gornall:

In accordance with our agreement of October 4, 2021, Professional Service Industries, Inc. (PSI) is providing you with one (1) copy of the final report for the above referenced project.

PSI thanks you for choosing us as your consultant for this project. Please contact us at 770-422-6200 if you have any questions or we may be of further service.

Respectfully submitted,

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES, INC.

A blue ink signature of Robert Graham, consisting of a stylized, flowing line.

Robert Graham
Inspector

A blue ink signature of Christopher M. Hundley, written in a cursive style.

Christopher M. Hundley
Principal Consultant





ASBESTOS DEMOLITION SURVEY REPORT

**PROPOSED TACO BELL
"FORMER GAS STATION"
898 Joe Frank Harris Parkway
Cartersville, Georgia**

Prepared for

**TACO BELL CORPORATION
1 Glen Bell Way, MD #534
Irvine, California 92618**

Prepared by

Professional Service Industries, Inc.
95 Chastain Road NW
Suite 301
Kennesaw, Georgia

October 26, 2021

PSI Project Number 05171229

A blue ink signature of Robert Graham.

Robert Graham
Inspector

A blue ink signature of Christopher M. Hundley.

Christopher M. Hundley
Principal Consultant

Asbestos Survey Summary

Project Number: 05171229 **Surveyor** Robert Graham **Survey Date:** October 15, 2021

Project Name: Proposed Taco Bell "Former Gas Station" - Cartersville, Georgia

Asbestos Present: Y N Removal Required: Y N Estimated Cost: N/A

Type of Asbestos-Containing Material Present

SURFACING MATERIAL

- Friable** _____
- Structural Fireproofing
 - Ceiling Plaster/Texture
 - Wall Plaster/Texture
 - Wallboard /Joint Compound

- Nonfriable** _____
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

THERMAL INSULATION

- Friable** _____
- Insulation on Straight Piping
 - Insulation on Pipe Fittings
 - Boiler Insulation
 - Tank Insulation
 - Exhaust Flue Insulation
 - Duct Insulation
 - Other

- Nonfriable** _____
- Insulation on Straight Piping
 - Insulation on Pipe Fittings
 - Boiler Insulation
 - Tank Insulation
 - Exhaust Flue Insulation
 - Duct Insulation
 - Vent Pipe

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

- Friable** _____
- Ceiling Tile
 - Other

- Nonfriable** _____
- Floor Tile
 - Floor Tile Mastic
 - Sheet Flooring
 - Roofing
 - Other

REMOVAL REQUIREMENTS

- Regulated Abatement** _____
- Full Containment
 - Glovebag Operation
 - Gross Removal Other
 - Ceiling/Deck Scrape
 - General Demolition
 - Cleaning/Wet Wiping/Vacuuming
 - Dirt Floor Removal
 - Other

- Nonregulated Abatement** _____
- Wet Removal
 - Solvent Removal
 - Other _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

PROJECT MANAGER REQUIREMENTS

- Scope of Work and Specifications Required
- Limited Oversight
- Full Project Oversight

- Note** _____
- _____
 - _____

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Professional Service Industries, Inc. (PSI), an Intertek company, was retained by Taco Bell Corporation to conduct a renovation survey for asbestos-containing materials (ACM) in the Proposed Taco Bell “Former Gas Station”, located at 898 Joe Frank Harris Parkway in Cartersville, Georgia. Robert Graham of PSI conducted the survey on October 15, 2021.

The subject building is an approximately 2,550 square foot, one-story, slab-on-grade, concrete masonry unit (CMU) structure. The subject structure was unoccupied during the inspection. The building is currently a vacant former gas station which is proposed to be demolished.

The purpose of the investigation and sampling was to provide information regarding the presence, condition, and estimated quantity of accessible ACMs located at the facility prior to its planned renovation. Roof Systems were included in the scope of this survey.

A total of nine (9) samples were collected from four (4) suspect asbestos-containing homogeneous materials during the survey. The samples were analyzed by polarized light microscopy (PLM). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) define an ACM as any material containing greater than one percent (>1%) asbestos.

Asbestos was not detected through PLM analysis in the materials sampled during this investigation.

In addition, materials that could not be sampled due to inaccessibility, safety concerns, or in order to avoid compromising their integrity, would be assumed to be ACM. **No assumed ACMs were identified during this investigation.**



2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 SCOPE OF SERVICES

In accordance with the conditions provided for in the Project Agreement For Architectural / Engineering / Consultant Services between PSI and by Taco Bell Corporation, the scope of services was provided for as described below.

The purpose of the asbestos survey was to identify those building materials that contain asbestos and to develop a budgetary estimate for the removal of identified ACM. The subject area(s) of the facility for this investigation included the entire building, not including the roof.

This survey was intended to identify ACM as required by the EPA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the State of Georgia. Additional information relative to friability, quantity and condition is also provided to assist the owner or his representative in the appropriate decisions involved with renovation and demolition. Regulations pertaining to asbestos renovation and demolition surveys include 40 CFR Part 61 (EPA NESHAP), 29 CFR 1926.1101 (OSHA Asbestos in Construction) and applicable State of Georgia regulations.

The inspection included collection of bulk samples of the suspect ACM and transmittal of the samples to a NVLAP accredited laboratory for analyses. Bulk samples obtained from the restaurant and residential structures were analyzed in the laboratory using Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) with dispersion staining and point counting. The results of these analyses are presented in the appendices.

A removal cost estimate, if required, for budgetary purposes was prepared on the basis of the results of the study. This estimate is as of the date of this report. It is recognized, however, that neither PSI nor the owner has control over the cost of labor, materials or equipment, market or negotiating conditions. Accordingly, PSI cannot and does not warrant or represent that bids or negotiated prices will not vary from the cost estimate or evaluation prepared by PSI.

2.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this survey was to provide general information for the subject building(s) regarding the presence, condition, and quantity of accessible and/or exposed friable and non-friable, building materials that contain asbestos.

2.3 AUTHORIZATION

Authorization to perform the survey was given by Mr. Chad Gornall, with Taco Bell Development October 4, 2021 from the Project Agreement For Architectural/Engineering/Consultant Services between Taco Bell Corporation and PSI.



2.4 LIMITATIONS

This asbestos survey was intended to meet the requirements of the EPA NESHAP for Asbestos demolition or renovation. The survey included a thorough inspection of all areas of demolition.

Roof Systems were included in the scope of this survey.

Destructive sampling, such as behind finished surfaces (plaster/drywall walls, above hard ceilings, etc.); inside mechanical chases, behind mirrored walls, under carpet or tiled floors, etc., was generally conducted to try to assess inaccessible or concealed materials. The inspection team selected representative areas to perform an intrusive evaluation of void spaces within the building or structure. Such inspections were made by creating an opening of sufficient size to determine the presence, condition and quantity of suspect ACM within. Void spaces which were evaluated included locations of suspected pipe or HVAC chases, wall cavities where fireproofing or other ACM was suspected, above finished ceiling systems where ACM was likely to exist, within pipe trenches or within concealed locations. Although PSI made an attempt to identify all areas of ACM, an exhaustive investigation of void spaces was not included in the scope of services for this project. There may exist conditions which were unable to be identified within the scope of this survey.

Inaccessible is defined as areas of the building that were locked, or where admittance was not permitted. It also includes areas/materials that could not be tested (sampled) without destruction of the structure or a portion of the structure, and areas/materials that could not be safely reached by the inspector or inspection team. In the event that access to a portion of the building was not obtained (which otherwise would have been tested), such limitations specifically are identified in the Findings Section of this report.

PSI did not sample any system which presented a hazard to the inspection team such as energized electrical systems or within confined spaces.

PSI did not collect samples from building elements where the intended use would be compromised by testing, such as fire rated doors, vapor barriers, mirror mastics, etc.

2.5 WARRANTY

The field and laboratory results reported herein are considered sufficient in detail and scope to determine the presence of accessible and/or exposed suspect ACM for the building structure. PSI warrants that the findings contained herein have been prepared in general accordance with accepted professional practices at the time of its preparation as applied by professionals in the community. Changes in the state of the art or in applicable regulations cannot be anticipated and have not been addressed in this report.

The survey and analytical methods have been used to provide the client with information regarding the presence of accessible and/or exposed suspect ACM existing at the time of the inspection. Test results are valid only for the material(s) tested. There is a distinct possibility that conditions may exist which could not be identified within the scope of the study or which were not apparent during the site visit. This inspection covered only those areas that were exposed and/or physically accessible to the Inspector. The study is also limited to the information available from the client at the time it was conducted.

No other warranties are implied or expressed.



Use By Third Parties

This report was prepared pursuant to the contract PSI has with Taco Bell Corporation. That contractual relationship included an exchange of information about the subject site that was unique and between PSI and its client and serves as the basis upon which this report was prepared. Because of the importance of the communication between PSI and its client, reliance or any use of this report by anyone other than Taco Bell Corporation, for whom it was prepared, is prohibited and therefore not foreseeable to PSI.

Reliance or use by any such third party without explicit authorization in the report does not make said third party a third-party beneficiary to PSI's contract with Taco Bell Corporation. Any such unauthorized reliance on or use of this report, including any of its information or conclusions, will be at third party's risk. For the same reasons, no warranties or representations, expressed or implied in this report, are made to any such third party.

Unidentifiable Conditions

This report is necessarily limited to the conditions observed and to the information available at the time of the work. Due to the nature of the work, there is a possibility that there may exist conditions which could not be identified within the scope of work or which were not apparent at the time of our site work. This report is also limited to information available from the client at the time it was conducted. The report may not represent all conditions at the subject site as it only reflects the information gathered from specific locations.



3 GENERAL BUILDING AND SURVEY INFORMATION

3.1 BUILDING INFORMATION

<u>Subject Property:</u>	Proposed Taco Bell "Former Gas Station" 898 Joe Frank Harris Parkway Cartersville, Georgia
<u>Facility Construction Date:</u>	Unknown
<u>Previous Renovation Dates:</u>	Unknown
<u>Number of Floors:</u>	One Story
<u>Est Square Footage</u>	2,550 sf
<u>Construction Type:</u>	Concrete masonry unit (CMU) & glass
<u>Building Occupant(s)</u>	Former Gas Station
<u>Additional Information</u>	N/A

3.2 INSPECTION INFORMATION

<u>Name of PSI Inspector(s):</u>	Robert Graham
<u>Date(s) of Inspection:</u>	October 15, 2021
<u>Escort:</u>	None



4 METHODOLOGY

Inspection and sampling procedures were performed in general accordance with the guidelines published by the EPA. The inspection and survey described below was performed by an EPA accredited inspector.

4.1 RECORD DOCUMENT REVIEW

Prior to conducting the visual inspection, PSI was to review documents provided by the client, including drawings, floor plans, historical data, maintenance records, previous survey reports, laboratory reports, etc. for information regarding construction history and building materials.

No documents were provided to PSI by the client for review.

4.2 VISUAL INSPECTION PROCEDURES

An initial individual building structure walkthrough was conducted to determine the presence of suspect ACM's that were accessible and/or exposed. Exterior areas, not including the roof systems were included in the scope of this investigation.

Destructive investigation, such as behind finished surfaces (plaster/drywall walls, above hard ceilings, etc.); inside mechanical chases, behind mirrored walls, under carpet or tiled floors, etc., was generally conducted to try to assess inaccessible or concealed materials. The inspection team selected representative areas to perform an intrusive evaluation of void spaces within the building or structure. Such inspections were made by creating an opening of sufficient size to determine the presence, condition and quantity of suspect ACM within. Void spaces which were evaluated included locations of suspected pipe or HVAC chases, wall cavities where fireproofing or other ACM was suspected, above finished ceiling systems where ACM was likely to exist, within pipe trenches or within concealed locations. Although PSI made an attempt to identify all areas of ACM, an exhaustive investigation of void spaces was not included in the scope of services for this project. There may exist conditions which were unable to be identified within the scope of this survey.

Materials which were similar in color, texture, general appearance and which appear to have been installed at the same time were grouped in Homogeneous Sampling Areas. Such materials are termed "homogeneous materials" by the EPA. During this walkthrough, the approximate locations of these homogeneous materials were also noted.

The inspector evaluated the overall condition of the material and determined whether the materials were friable or non-friable by touching the material, where practical. A friable material is defined as any material able to be crushed, crumbled, pulverized or reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry.

Each material was further assessed for overall condition. Conditions were rated as good, damaged or significantly damaged. PSI's inspector also identified the EPA NESHAP classification of the material: Regulated ACM (RACM), Category I non-friable ACM, and Category II non-friable ACM, based on the materials current condition. PSI's inspector provided estimated quantities of the materials identified as ACM, based only on materials that were accessible and exposed.



4.3 ASBESTOS SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Following the walkthrough, the Inspector collected samples of suspect materials.

EPA guidelines were used to determine the sampling protocol. Sampling locations were chosen to be representative of the homogeneous sampling area. While an effort was made to collect samples randomly, samples were taken preferentially from areas already damaged or areas which were the least visible to minimize disturbance of the material.

Each sample location was sprayed with amended water and was kept wet during the entire sampling process. Samples were collected by coring through the material from the surface down to the base substrate. All layers of the material were extracted and placed into a sample container for transport to the laboratory. Sample containers were sealed and labeled with a unique sample identification number. Where appropriate, sampled materials were sealed with an encapsulant or covered with tape after sampling. PSI is not responsible for restoring the sampled areas to their pre-sampled condition.

In accordance with the agreement between PSI and the client, roofing materials were not sampled as part of this survey.

4.4 ASBESTOS ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

All samples were analyzed at PSI's Asbestos Laboratory located at 850 Poplar Street in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15220. The PSI Pittsburgh Asbestos Laboratory is a National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) Accredited (#101350-0) and an American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Accredited (#8222) Laboratory. A copy of the Laboratory's Accreditation Certificate is included in the Appendix.

The samples were analyzed for asbestos by PLM and in accordance with the "EPA Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials" (EPA/600/R-93/116 July 1993). Analysis was performed by visually observing the bulk samples with a stereoscope followed by slide preparation(s) for microscopic examination and identification.

Using a stereoscope, the microscopist visually estimated relative amounts of each constituent by determining the volume of each constituent in proportion to the total volume of the sample. Next, the samples were mounted on slides and analyzed by PLM for asbestos (chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, anthophyllite, actinolite/tremolite), and fibrous non-asbestos constituents (mineral wool, fiberglass, cellulose, etc.). Asbestos was identified by refractive indices, morphology, color, pleochroism, birefringence, extinction characteristics, and signs of elongation. The same characteristics were used to identify the non-asbestos constituents.

The EPA method allows samples which are visually determined to have less than 10% asbestos to be quantified using a Point Count procedure. An ocular reticule (cross hair or point array) is used to visually superimpose a point or points on the microscope field of view. A total of 400 points superimposed on either asbestos fibers or non-asbestos matrix material must be counted over at least eight different preparations of representative subsamples. If an asbestos fiber and matrix particle overlap so that a point is superimposed on their visual intersection, a point is scored for both categories. Point counting provides a quantification of the area percent asbestos. Point counted results supersede the results of the visual estimation. No samples were point counted for this survey.



It should be noted that some ACM might not be accurately identified or quantified by PLM. As an example, the original fabrication of vinyl floor tiles routinely involved milling of asbestos fibers to extremely small sizes. As a result, these fibers may go undetected under the standard PLM method. Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) is recommended for a more definitive analysis of these materials.

4.4.1 Laboratory Quality Control Program

The PSI Asbestos Laboratory maintains an in-house quality control program. This program involves blind reanalysis of ten (10) percent of all samples, precision and accuracy controls, and use of standard bulk reference materials. In addition, the PSI Asbestos Laboratory is accredited by NVLAP, which also has quality control procedures inherent in its program.



5 FINDINGS

5.1 ASBESTOS RESULTS

A total of nine (9) samples were collected from four (4) suspect homogenous materials during the asbestos survey.

Asbestos was not detected through PLM analysis in the materials sampled during this investigation.

The "Report of Bulk Sample Analysis for Asbestos," the Sample Chain of Custody, and Photographs are included in the Appendices. The Tables attached to this report list the suspect ACMs observed throughout the building. Table 1 lists the materials that were sampled, along with the results of the inspection and laboratory analysis.

Table 1 gives a description of the materials, their general locations, condition, friability, EPA NESHAP Category, and estimated quantity, and an estimated cost estimate for abatement.



Table 1 - Summary of Asbestos Sampling Results for Taco Bell #003648

HSM (Sample Numbers)	Material Description	Material Location	Asbestos Type & Percent	Friable (Yes/No)	Condition of Material	Approximate Quantity	NESHAP Category
01 (001, 002, 003)	Drywall System	Throughout	NAD	Yes	Good	N/A	N/A
02 (004, 005)	12" X 12' Off White Floor Tile	Behind Cash Register	NAD	No	Fair	N/A	N/A
03 (006, 007)	12" X 12" Cream Color Floor Tile and Mastic	Back Office	NAD	No	Good	N/A	N/A
04 (008, 009)	2' X 2' Fissured Ceiling Tile	Throughout	NAD	Yes	Good	N/A	N/A

NOTES:
HSM = Homogenous Sampling Material,
Asbestos Type: NAD = No Asbestos Detected,
Condition of Material: G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor
NESHAP Category - Regulated ACM (RACM), Cat I NF=Category I Non-Friable ACM, Cat II NF= Category II Non-Friable ACM





5.1.1 INACCESSIBLE AREAS

PSI was able to access all areas within the building.

5.1.2 NON-SUSPECT MATERIALS

The following materials were observed but are considered 'non-suspect' ACM due to their composition (fiberglass, rubber, etc.) and were not sampled.

- Fiberglass Duct Insulation
- Fiberglass Roll/Bat Insulation
- Ceramic Floor Tiles
- Thermoplastic polyolefin (TPO) Roof System

5.1.3 REGULATORY GUIDELINES:

ACM Definition –

The EPA and OSHA consider a material to be ACM if at least one sample from the homogeneous area shows asbestos in an amount greater than 1%.

Point Count Quantification –

If a material is found to contain less than 10% asbestos via visual estimation, it can be treated as non-ACM per EPA Regulations, if verified to contain 1% or less asbestos by the Point Count Quantification Procedure. If not point counted, a sample in which asbestos was visually detected and estimated (including trace to $\leq 1\%$) must be assumed to be greater than 1% and treated as ACM. Please refer to the laboratory analyses for a more detailed description of the microscopic analysis of individual samples. No samples were quantified by the Point Count Procedure in this Asbestos Survey.

EPA NESHAP Category –

EPA NESHAP classifies ACM into the following categories:

- **RACM** is any (a) Friable asbestos material, (b) Category I non-friable ACM that has become friable, (c) Category I non-friable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or (d) Category II non-friable 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.
- **Category I Non-friable ACM** includes packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products which contain more than one percent asbestos.
- **Category II Non-friable ACM** includes any material, except for a Category I non-friable ACM, which contains more than one-percent asbestos and cannot be reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry.



OSHA –

OSHA requires all suspect materials to be analyzed by layer, even materials such as drywall/joint compound, which may sometimes be composited per the EPA. If any layer contains asbestos in a concentration $>1\%$, the material is considered an ACM.

OSHA has a classification system (I thru IV) for ACM depending on the type of material and the disturbance as follows:

- **Class I** work is defined as activities involving the removal of ACM or presumed ACM (PACM) that is thermal system insulation (TSI) and surfacing materials.
- **Class II** activities involve removal of ACM/PACM other than TSI or surfacing material.
- **Class III** work includes repair and maintenance operations which are likely to disturb ACM/PACM.
- **Class IV** work includes maintenance and custodial activities during which employees contact but do not disturb ACM/PACM.

Materials where asbestos is detected, but where point counting is conducted and determined that the concentration is $\leq 1\%$ asbestos, are not considered to be ACM by EPA or OSHA. However, these materials are considered unclassified asbestos work per OSHA. Some OSHA work control practices and prohibitions will still apply, with the extent depending on whether the worker's exposure to airborne asbestos exceeds the OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL).

Additional details of the OSHA asbestos regulations related to the construction industry can be found in 29 CFR part 1926.1101.

5.1.4 QUANTIFICATION

Quantification of identified ACMs was conducted using visual estimation by a licensed asbestos inspector. This visual estimation was performed in accordance with generally accepted practices in the asbestos industry based on materials that were accessible and exposed. These values are sufficiently accurate for the purpose of documenting the presence of asbestos within its space for the purpose of identifying abatement control conditions or for general policy considerations. Actual quantities may differ between visually estimated values and physical measurements. If a licensed asbestos abatement contractor is engaged to remove asbestos containing materials, the abatement contractor is responsible for verifying reported quantities of ACM.



6 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

ACMs were not found in the Proposed Taco Bell.

Assumed ACMs were not found in the Proposed Taco Bell.

Materials with low concentrations of asbestos (trace to 1%) were not identified in the Proposed Taco Bell.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Asbestos was not detected in the suspect materials identified during this investigation and no materials were assumed to be ACM. Should suspect materials not sampled as part of this survey be discovered during the demolition, they must be treated as ACM until sampling and analysis prove otherwise.



APPENDIX A – REPORT OF BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS FOR ASBESTOS



REPORT OF BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS FOR ASBESTOS

TESTED FOR: PSI, Inc.
95 Chastain Road Ste. 301
Kennesaw, GA 30144
Attn: Robert Graham

Project ID: 05171229
Taco Bell Corporation
Former Gas Station
898 Joe Frank Harris Pkwy.
Cartersville, GA

Date Received: 10/18/2021

Date Completed: 10/19/2021

Date Reported: 10/20/2021

Analyst: Chris Kopar Work Order: 2110369 Page: 1 of 2

Client ID	Lab ID (Layer)	Sample Description (Color, Texture, Etc.) <i>Analyst's Comment</i>	Asbestos Content (Percent and Type)	Non-asbestos Fibers (Percent and Type)
001	001A	(1) Cream, Drywall, Homogeneous (2) White, Joint Compound, Homogeneous	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED NO ASBESTOS DETECTED	35% Cellulose Fiber None Reported
002	002A	(1) Gray, Drywall, Homogeneous (2) White, Joint Compound, Homogeneous	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED NO ASBESTOS DETECTED	25% Cellulose Fiber None Reported
003	003A	(1) White, Drywall, Homogeneous (2) White, Joint Compound, Homogeneous	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED NO ASBESTOS DETECTED	20% Cellulose Fiber None Reported
004	004A	(1) Tan, Floor Tile, Homogeneous <i>Insufficient mastic</i>	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED	None Reported
005	005A	(1) Tan, Floor Tile, Homogeneous <i>Insufficient mastic</i>	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED	None Reported
006	006A	(1) Gray, Floor Tile, Homogeneous (2) Tan, Mastic, Homogeneous	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED NO ASBESTOS DETECTED	None Reported None Reported
007	007A	(1) Gray, Floor Tile, Homogeneous (2) Tan, Mastic, Homogeneous	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED NO ASBESTOS DETECTED	None Reported None Reported
008	008A	(1) White, Ceiling Tile, Homogeneous	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED	35% Cellulose Fiber 35% Fibrous Glass

Quantitation is based on a visual estimation of the relative area of bulk sample components, unless otherwise noted in the "Comments" section of this report. The results are valid only for the item tested as received. This report may not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. Method used: E.P.A. Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples (EPA 600/M4-82-020). Polarized Light Microscopy is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-friable organically bound materials. Quantitative Transmission Electron Microscopy is currently the only method that can be used to determine if the material can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing. Samples will be disposed of within 30 days unless notified in writing by the client. No part of this report may be reproduced, except in full, without written permission of the laboratory. The reporting limit is 1% by weight. NVLAP Lab Code 101350-0.

Respectfully submitted,
PSI, Inc.

Approved Signatory
Cathy McNamee

Analyst: Chris Kopar

Work Order: 2110369

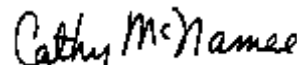
Page: 2 of 2

Client ID	Lab ID (Layer)	Sample Description (Color, Texture, Etc.) <i>Analyst's Comment</i>	Asbestos Content (Percent and Type)	Non-asbestos Fibers (Percent and Type)
009	009A	(1) White, Ceiling Tile, Homogeneous	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED	35% Cellulose Fiber 35% Fibrous Glass

Report Notes: (PT) Point Count Results

Quantitation is based on a visual estimation of the relative area of bulk sample components, unless otherwise noted in the "Comments" section of this report. The results are valid only for the item tested as received. This report may not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. Method used: E.P.A. Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples (EPA 600/M4-82-020). Polarized Light Microscopy is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-friable organically bound materials. Quantitative Transmission Electron Microscopy is currently the only method that can be used to determine if the material can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing. Samples will be disposed of within 30 days unless notified in writing by the client. No part of this report may reproduced, except in full, without written permission of the laboratory. The reporting limit is 1% by weight. NVLAP Lab Code 101350-0.

Respectfully submitted,
PSI, Inc.



Approved Signatory
Cathy McNamee



APPENDIX B – SAMPLE CHAIN OF CUSTODY

CHAIN OF CUSTODY – ASBESTOS/LEAD/INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

2110369



IH Laboratory
850 Poplar Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15220
412-922-4001/Extension 228/425

Project Information			
Project Name	Taco Bell Corp.		
Project Number	05171229		
P.Q. Number			
Send Results To			
Company	PSI Kennesaw		
Attention	Robert Graham		
Address	95 Chastain Road, Suite 301, Kennesaw, Georgia 30144		
Telephone	770.424.6200		
Email	Robert.graham@intertek.com		
Requested Turnaround Time			
Same Day	1-2 Day	3-5 Day	Requested Date
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	October 20, 2021

Send Invoice To		
Company	Same	
Attention		
Address		
Telephone		
Email		
Laboratory Use Only	Yes	No
All Samples In Acceptable Condition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shipping Charges Apply	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comments:		

Sample Information		PARAMETER																					
Sample ID	Number of Samples	PLM Bulk	Point Count (400)	Point Count (1000)	Lead Wipe	Lead Air	Lead Soil	Lead Paint Chip	Lead TCLP	PCM	PCM - B Rules	TEM AHERA	TEM 7402	TEM Chatfield	TEM Vacuum	TEM Wipe	SC TEM NOB	Total Nuisance Dust	Respirable Dust	Cadmium	Total Chromium	Other	
001-009	9	X																					

Relinquished By	Date/Time	Received By	Date/Time
RWG	10-15-2021/1700	<i>[Signature]</i>	10/10/2021 9:00am

Analyst Name:	Analyst Signature:
---------------	--------------------

Special Instructions/Comments	Stop at First Positive	
	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Non-ACM Drywall System (HSM 01)



Photo 2: Non-ACM 12" X 12" Off White Floor Tile (HSM 02)



Photo 3: Non-ACM 12" X 12" Cream Colored Floor Tile and Mastic (HSM 03)



Photo 4: Non-ACM 2' X2 ' Fissured Ceiling Tile (HSM 04)



APPENDIX D – INSPECTOR & LABORATORY CERTIFICATIONS

The Environmental Institute

Robert Graham

Social Security Number - 7840
Intertek-PSI - 126 Drury Lane, Canton, GA 30114

*Has completed 4 hours of coursework and satisfactorily
passed an examination that meets all criteria required for
EPA/AHERA/ASHARA (TSCA Title II) Approved Reaccreditation*

Asbestos in Buildings: Inspector Refresher

March 19, 2021

Course Date

18383

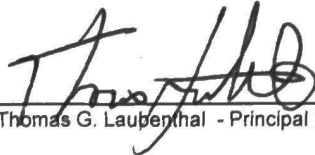
Certificate Number

March 19, 2021

Examination Date

March 18, 2022

Expiration Date



Thomas G. Laubenthal - Principal Instructor



David W. Hogue - Training Manager



2500 Tremont Road, Savannah, GA 31405

(Approved by the ABIH Certification Maintenance Committee for 1/2 CM point - Approval #11-577)

(Florida Provider Registration Number FL49-0001342 - Course #FL49-0002805)

TEI - 1395 S. Marietta Parkway SE - Building 100, Suite 124 - Marietta, GA 30067

Phone: 770-427-3600 - Website: www.tei-atl.com

United States Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology



Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2017

NVLAP LAB CODE: 101350-0

Intertek-PSI, Inc.
Pittsburgh, PA

*is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for specific services,
listed on the Scope of Accreditation, for:*

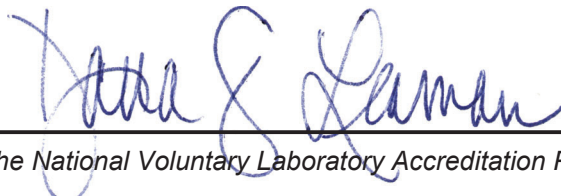
Asbestos Fiber Analysis

*This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017.
This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality
management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated January 2009).*

2021-07-01 through 2022-06-30

Effective Dates




For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program



SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION TO ISO/IEC 17025:2017

Intertek-PSI, Inc.
PSI, Inc.
850 Poplar Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15220
Ms. Catherine McNamee
Phone: 412-922-4010 x286 Fax: 412-922-4014
Email: cathy.mcnamee@intertek.com
<http://www.intertek.com>

ASBESTOS FIBER ANALYSIS

NVLAP LAB CODE 101350-0

Bulk Asbestos Analysis

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
18/A01	EPA -- 40 CFR Appendix E to Subpart E of Part 763, Interim Method of the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples
18/A03	EPA 600/R-93/116: Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials

Airborne Asbestos Analysis

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
18/A02	U.S. EPA's "Interim Transmission Electron Microscopy Analytical Methods-Mandatory and Nonmandatory-and Mandatory Section to Determine Completion of Response Actions" as found in 40 CFR, Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix A.

For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program