



Fulton County, GA

Department of Purchasing & Contract Compliance

Cecil S. Moore, CPPO, CPPB, CPSM, C.P.M., A.P.P
Director

October 20, 2009

Re: #09ITB1102K-JD North Service Center Renovation 7741 Roswell Road

Dear Bidder:

Attached is one (1) copy of Addendum 1, hereby made a part of the above referenced **#09ITB1102K-JD North Service Center Renovation 7741 Roswell Road**.

Except as provided herein, all terms and conditions in the **#09ITB1102K-JD North Service Center Renovation 7741 Roswell Road** referenced above remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

Sincerely,

Joyce Daniel

Joyce Daniel, CPPB
Assistant Purchasing Agent

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Procurement Award • National Purchasing Institute



**#09ITB1102K-JD North Service Center Renovation 7741 Roswell Road
Addendum No. 1
Page Two**

This Addendum forms a part of the contract documents and **modifies** the original ITB documents as noted below:

Revisions:

1. #09ITB1102K-JD North Service Center Renovation 7741 Roswell Road, Volume I has been revised. Effective date of revision is October 20, 2009.
2. #09ITB1102K-JD North Service Center Renovation 7741 Roswell Road, Volume II the following sections have been added. See Attachment A.

Section 01710-Selective Demolition and Attachment 1-CERM Report
Section 08350-Accordian Folding Doors
Section 10522-Fire Extinguisher Cabinets
3. The USG Halcyon ClimaPlus ceiling panels and Centricitee DXT/DXTL T's are acceptable substitutes for the Armstrong Optima product.

Questions:

1. Has there been an asbestos abatement report yet?

Answer: See Attachment A, Section 01710-Selective Demolition.
2. When will the asbestos inspection report be available?

Answer: See Attachment A, Section 01710-Selective Demolition.
3. It is not possible to be both competitive and to faithfully comply with your documentation required at bid time; namely exhibits C and D of the contract compliance requirement forms. However, this information could be provided in a complete and correct manner within 72 hours of the bid opening if we are the successful responsive low bidder.

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Please confirm that Fulton County is unwilling to waive these requirements. It will discourage us from bidding if Exhibits C and D are required by the bid date.

Answer: Fulton County will not be able to change the required documents so that a single vendor can bid. These documents are required from ALL bidders and cannot be waived. The request would be totally unfair to all of the vendors who do and will meet the requirements.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ADDENDUM NO. 1

The undersigned proposer acknowledges receipt of this addendum by returning one (1) copy of this form with the proposal package to the Purchasing Department, Fulton County Public Safety Building, 130 Peachtree Street, Suite 1168, Atlanta, Georgia 30303 by the RFP due date and time **Monday, November 2, 2009, 11:00 A.M.**

This is to acknowledge receipt of Addendum No. 1, _____ day of _____, 2008.

_____ Legal Name of Bidder

_____ Signature of Authorized Representative

_____ Title

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ATTACHMENT A

**SECTION 01710 – SELECTIVE DEMOLITION
Attachment 1-CERM Report**

SECTION 08350- ACCORDIAN FOLDING DOORS

SECTION 10522- FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINETS

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SECTION 01710

SELECTIVE DEMOLITION

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for selective demolition. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. This Section includes the following:
 - a. Demolition and removal of selected portions of building or structure.
 - b. Demolition and removal of selected site elements.
 - c. Salvage of existing items to be reused or recycled.
 - d. Asbestos abatement and encapsulation.
 - e. Lead paint abatement and encapsulation.

C. Definitions

1. Remove: Detach items from existing construction and legally dispose of them off-site, unless indicated to be removed and salvaged or removed and reinstalled.
2. Remove and Salvage: Detach items from existing construction and deliver them to Owner ready for reuse, as directed.
3. Remove and Reinstall: Detach items from existing construction, prepare them for reuse, and reinstall them where indicated.
4. Existing to Remain: Existing items of construction that are not to be removed and that are not otherwise indicated to be removed, removed and salvaged, or removed and reinstalled.

D. Materials Ownership

1. Historic items, relics, and similar objects including, but not limited to, cornerstones and their contents, commemorative plaques and tablets, antiques, and other items of interest or value to Owner that

may be encountered during selective demolition remain Owner's property. Carefully remove and salvage each item or object in a manner to prevent damage and deliver promptly to Owner.

- a. Coordinate with the Owner who will establish special procedures for removal and salvage.

E. Submittals

1. Qualification Data: For demolition firm, professional engineer, refrigerant recovery technician, as directed.
2. Schedule of Selective Demolition Activities: Indicate the following:
 - a. Detailed sequence of selective demolition and removal work, with starting and ending dates for each activity.
 - b. Interruption of utility services. Indicate how long utility services will be interrupted.
 - c. Coordination for shutoff, capping, and continuation of utility services.
 - d. Use of elevator and stairs.
 - e. Locations of proposed dust and noise-control temporary partitions.
 - f. Means of protection for items to remain and items in path of waste removal from building.
3. Inventory: After selective demolition is complete, submit a list of items that have been removed and salvaged.
4. Predemolition Photographs or Videotapes: Show existing conditions of adjoining construction and site improvements, including finish surfaces, that might be misconstrued as damage caused by selective demolition operations. Submit before Work begins.
5. Landfill Records: Indicate receipt and acceptance of hazardous wastes by a landfill facility licensed to accept hazardous wastes.
 - a. Comply with submittal requirements in Division 01 Section "Construction Waste Management".

F. Quality Assurance

1. Demolition Firm Qualifications: An experienced firm that has specialized in demolition work similar in material and extent to that indicated for this Project.
2. Refrigerant Recovery Technician Qualifications: Certified by an EPA-approved certification program.

3. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with governing EPA notification regulations before beginning selective demolition. Comply with hauling and disposal regulations of authorities having jurisdiction.
 5. Standards: Comply with ANSI A10.6 and NFPA 241.
 6. Predemolition Conference: Conduct conference at Project site. Review methods and procedures related to selective demolition including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Inspect and discuss condition of construction to be selectively demolished.
 - b. Review structural load limitations of existing structure.
 - c. Review and finalize selective demolition schedule and verify availability of materials, demolition personnel, equipment, and facilities needed to make progress and avoid delays.
 - d. Review requirements of work performed by other trades that rely on substrates exposed by selective demolition operations.
 - e. Review areas where existing construction is to remain and requires protection.
- G. Project Conditions
1. Owner will vacate the building before demolition begins.
 2. Conditions existing at time of inspection for bidding purpose will be maintained by Owner as far as practical.
 - a. Before selective demolition, Owner will indicate items to be salvaged.
 3. Notify the Owner of discrepancies between existing conditions and Drawings before proceeding with selective demolition.
 4. Hazardous Materials are present in construction and are to be selectively demolished.
 5. A report on the presence of hazardous materials by Corporate Environmental Risk Management dated February 20, 2009, C.E.R.M. Project No. 11-0964-035 is part of this contract and is on file for review and use. Examine report to become aware of locations where hazardous materials are present. See Attachment 1, CERM Report at the end of Section 01710.
 6. Storage or sale of removed items or materials on-site is not permitted.

7. Utility Service: Maintain existing utilities indicated to remain in service and protect them against damage during selective demolition operations.

H. Warranty

1. Existing Warranties: Remove, replace, patch, and repair materials and surfaces cut or damaged during selective demolition, by methods and with materials so as not to void existing warranties.

2.1 PRODUCTS (Not Used)

3.1 EXECUTION

A. Utility Services and Mechanical/Electrical Systems

1. Existing Services/Systems: Maintain services/systems indicated to remain and protect them against damage during selective demolition operations.
2. Service/System Requirements: Locate, identify, disconnect, and seal or cap off indicated utility services and mechanical/electrical systems serving areas to be selectively demolished.
 - a. the Owner will arrange to shut off indicated services/systems when requested by Contractor.
 - b. Arrange to shut off indicated utilities with utility companies.
 - c. If services/systems are required to be removed, relocated, or abandoned, before proceeding with selective demolition provide temporary services/systems that bypass area of selective demolition and that maintain continuity of services/systems to other parts of building.
 - d. Cut off pipe or conduit in walls or partitions to be removed. Cap, valve, or plug and seal remaining portion of pipe or conduit after bypassing.
 - 1) Where entire wall is to be removed, existing services/systems may be removed with removal of the wall.

B. Preparation

1. Site Access and Temporary Controls: Conduct selective demolition and debris-removal operations to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, walkways, and other adjacent occupied and used facilities.

2. Temporary Facilities: Provide temporary barricades and other protection required to prevent injury to people and damage to adjacent buildings and facilities to remain.
 - a. Provide protection to ensure safe passage of people around selective demolition area and to and from occupied portions of building.
 - b. Provide temporary weather protection, during interval between selective demolition of existing construction on exterior surfaces and new construction, to prevent water leakage and damage to structure and interior areas.
 - c. Protect walls, ceilings, floors, and other existing finish work that are to remain or that are exposed during selective demolition operations.
 - d. Cover and protect furniture, furnishings, and equipment that have not been removed.
 - e. Comply with requirements for temporary enclosures, dust control, heating, and cooling.

3. Temporary Shoring: Provide and maintain shoring, bracing, and structural supports as required to preserve stability and prevent movement, settlement, or collapse of construction and finishes to remain, and to prevent unexpected or uncontrolled movement or collapse of construction being demolished.
 - a. Strengthen or add new supports when required during progress of selective demolition.

C. Selective Demolition, General

1. General: Demolish and remove existing construction only to the extent required by new construction and as indicated. Use methods required to complete the Work within limitations of governing regulations and as follows:
 - a. Proceed with selective demolition systematically, from higher to lower level. Complete selective demolition operations above each floor or tier before disturbing supporting members on the next lower level.
 - b. Neatly cut openings and holes plumb, square, and true to dimensions required. Use cutting methods least likely to damage construction to remain or adjoining construction. Use hand tools or small power tools designed for sawing or grinding, not hammering and chopping, to minimize disturbance of adjacent surfaces. Temporarily cover openings to remain.
 - c. Cut or drill from the exposed or finished side into concealed surfaces to avoid marring existing finished surfaces.

- d. Do not use cutting torches until work area is cleared of flammable materials. At concealed spaces, such as duct and pipe interiors, verify condition and contents of hidden space before starting flame-cutting operations. Maintain fire watch and portable fire-suppression devices during flame-cutting operations.
 - e. Maintain adequate ventilation when using cutting torches.
 - f. Remove decayed, vermin-infested, or otherwise dangerous or unsuitable materials and promptly dispose of off-site.
 - g. Remove structural framing members and lower to ground by method suitable to avoid free fall and to prevent ground impact or dust generation.
 - h. Locate selective demolition equipment and remove debris and materials so as not to impose excessive loads on supporting walls, floors, or framing.
 - i. Dispose of demolished items and materials promptly. Comply with requirements in Division 01 Section "Construction Waste Management".
2. Reuse of Building Elements: Project has been designed to result in end-of-Project rates for reuse of building elements as follows. Do not demolish building elements beyond what is indicated on Drawings without the Owner's approval.
 3. Removed and Salvaged Items:
 - a. Clean salvaged items.
 - b. Pack or crate items after cleaning. Identify contents of containers.
 - c. Store items in a secure area until delivery to Owner.
 - d. Transport items to Owner's storage area designated by Owner as directed.
 - e. Protect items from damage during transport and storage.
 4. Removed and Reinstalled Items:
 - a. Clean and repair items to functional condition adequate for intended reuse. Paint equipment to match new equipment.
 - b. Pack or crate items after cleaning and repairing. Identify contents of containers.
 - c. Protect items from damage during transport and storage.
 - d. Reinstall items in locations indicated. Comply with installation requirements for new materials and equipment. Provide connections, supports, and miscellaneous materials necessary to make item functional for use indicated.
 5. Existing Items to Remain: Protect construction indicated to remain against damage and soiling during selective demolition. When

permitted by the Owner, items may be removed to a suitable, protected storage location during selective demolition and cleaned and reinstalled in their original locations after selective demolition operations are complete.

- D. Selective Demolition Procedures for Specific Materials
 - 1. Concrete: Demolish in sections. Cut concrete full depth at junctures with construction to remain and at regular intervals, using power-driven saw, then remove concrete between saw cuts.
 - 2. Masonry: Demolish in small sections. Cut masonry at junctures with construction to remain, using power-driven saw, then remove masonry between saw cuts.
 - 3. Resilient Floor Coverings: Remove floor coverings and adhesive according to recommendations in RFCI-WP and its Addendum.
 - a. Remove residual adhesive and prepare substrate for new floor coverings by one of the methods recommended by RFCI.
 - 4. Air-Conditioning Equipment: Remove equipment without releasing refrigerants.
- E. Disposal of Demolished Materials
 - 1. General: Except for items or materials indicated to be recycled, reused, salvaged, reinstalled, or otherwise indicated to remain Owner's property, remove demolished materials from Project site and legally dispose of them in an EPA-approved landfill.
 - a. Do not allow demolished materials to accumulate on-site.
 - b. Remove and transport debris in a manner that will prevent spillage on adjacent surfaces and areas.
 - c. Remove debris from elevated portions of building by chute, hoist, or other device that will convey debris to grade level in a controlled descent.
 - d. Comply with requirements specified in Division 01 Section "Construction Waste Management".
 - 2. Burning: Do not burn demolished materials.
 - 3. Disposal: Transport demolished materials off Owner's property and legally dispose of them.

END OF SECTION 01710

Attachment 1-CERM Report



C E R M

CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL RISK MANAGEMENT
Client-Centered Solutions

February 20, 2009

VIA E-MAIL/U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. Doug Cummings
Project Manager, Facility Engineering
FULTON COUNTY GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
3977 Aviation Circle, Room 268
Atlanta, Georgia 30336

**RE: Limited Bulk Sampling
Suspect Asbestos-Containing Materials and Suspect Lead-Based Paints
North Fulton County Government Annex, located at
7741 Roswell Road, Atlanta, GA 30350
C.E.R.M. Project No. 11-0964-035**

Dear Mr. Cummings:

Corporate Environmental Risk Management, L.L.C. (C.E.R.M.) was retained by the Fulton County General Services Department to conduct bulk sampling surveys for the presence of Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM) and Lead-Based Paint (LBP) at the North Fulton County Government Annex, located at 7741 Roswell Road, in Sandy Springs, Georgia ("the Facility").

The facility is a two story concrete structure with a slab-on-grade foundation. The facility was occupied at the time of this sampling event.

C.E.R.M. representatives conducted the bulk sampling of suspect ACMs and LBPs between February 13-17, 2009.

1.0 SCOPE OF SERVICES

The Scope of Work included the on-site survey and sampling of suspect asbestos-containing materials and suspect lead-based paints. The ACM survey was performed in accordance with EPA regulations. The LBP sampling was conducted in accordance with the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Guidelines. C.E.R.M. performed the tasks outlined in our proposal dated February 13, 2009. Mr. Cummings requested that C.E.R.M. survey approximately half the building's second floor (starting at the area around the 1" expansion joint on the south wall of the second floor lobby going southward) and the entire first floor. Exterior samples and samples of the building roofing were not collected as part of this sampling event.

2115 Monroe Drive
Suite 110
Atlanta, Georgia 30324

Tel: 678.999.0173
Fax: 678.999.0186
www.cerm.com

2.0 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

Sampling was conducted by manually obtaining a small piece (sample) of each suspect material with a utility knife, chisel, or other similar tool, placing it in a zip-lock plastic container, and assigning it a unique sample number.

All samples were transported, under chain-of-custody, to Analytical Environmental Services, Inc. (AES) of Atlanta, Georgia for analysis for total asbestos content and total lead concentration in paint.

C.E.R.M. was provided with architectural floor plan drawings of the facility for use in recording sample locations and delineation of material amounts.

3.0 PHYSICAL CONDITION

During C.E.R.M.'s on-site survey, the property was occupied and in good condition. Interior finishes consisted of wood and metal framing members with drywall walls, ceiling tiles, some plaster ceiling coating, terrazzo flooring, floor tiles, painted concrete flooring, and carpeting. The building exterior finishes consisted of textured concrete with standard storefront-style entrances of glass windows and doors in aluminum framing.

4.0 FIELD AND LABORATORY RESULTS

4.1 Asbestos-Containing Materials

The bulk suspect ACM samples collected consisted of thermal systems piping insulation (TSI), 12" x 12" floor tile and mastic, baseboard mastic, drywall, drywall joint compound, kitchen sink acoustical coating, carpet mastic, ceramic tile grout, and ceiling plaster.

All samples were transported to AES for analysis. The samples were analyzed by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) coupled with dispersion staining techniques in accordance with the EPA Method EPA-600/R-93/116.

Each material observed was assessed for physical condition and fiber release potential in accordance with the EPA's Guidance for Assessing and Managing Exposure to Asbestos in Buildings.

A visual inspection for suspect friable and non-friable building materials, sample collection, and laboratory analysis was conducted. EPA/NESHAP regulations define asbestos as any material containing greater than one (1) percent asbestos in bulk samples. The samples were analyzed by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) coupled with dispersion staining techniques in accordance with the EPA Method EPA-40.

C.E.R.M. collected seventy-one (71) samples of suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACM) in connection with this assignment. Thirty-two (32) of the samples contained greater than 1% asbestos. The results are summarized in the following table. The laboratory analytical results and completed Chains of Custody are attached.

TABLE 1 – SUSPECT ACM

SAMPLE ID	SUSPECT ACM/LOCATIONS	QUANTITY (SF)	RESULTS (weight %)	COMMENTS
NFA-1	TSI – pipe run, 2 nd floor mechanical room		None detected	
NFA-2	TSI – elbow, 2 nd floor mechanical room		None detected	
NFA-3	Joint compound, 2 nd floor mechanical room	~300	< 1% Chrysotile	Paint included as binder
NFA-4	12"x12" floor tile, 2 nd floor auditorium	2,419	< 1% Chrysotile	Gray floor tile
NFA-4	12"x12" floor tile, 2 nd floor auditorium	2,419	5% Chrysotile	Bitumen
NFA-5	12"x12" floor tile, 2 nd floor auditorium demo kitchen	144	< 1% Chrysotile	Tan floor tile
NFA-6	Kitchen sink acoustical coating, 2 nd floor auditorium demo kitchen	~6	10% Chrysotile	
NFA-7	18"x5' ceiling tile, throughout 2 nd floor offices		None detected	
NFA-8	2'x2' ceiling tile, throughout 2 nd floor corridors		None detected	
NFA-9	12"x12" floor tile, 2 nd floor men's restroom vestibule	36	< 1% Chrysotile	Gray floor tile
NFA-9	12"x12" floor tile, 2 nd floor men's restroom vestibule	36	10% Chrysotile	Bitumen
NFA-10	Joint compound, 2 nd floor electrical/telephony closet	~140	< 1% Chrysotile	
NFA-11	Baseboard mastic, 2 nd floor renovated office		None detected	
NFA-12	Drywall, 2 nd floor renovated office closet		None detected	
NFA-13	Pipe elbow insulation mud, 2 nd floor conference room piping elbow insulation (above ceiling)		None detected	
NFA-14	TSI – elbow, 2 nd floor conference room piping elbow insulation (above ceiling)		None detected	
NFA-15	12"x12" floor tile, 1 st floor business office (under carpet)	~750	< 1% Chrysotile	Gray floor tile
NFA-16	Joint compound, 1 st floor business office private office	~320	< 1% Chrysotile	
NFA-17	12"x12" floor tile, 1 st floor business office behind counter (under carpet)	~250	< 1% Chrysotile	Gray floor tile

NFA-17	12"x12" floor tile, 1 st floor business office behind counter (under carpet)	~250	10% Chrysotile	Bitumen
NFA-18	Drywall, #104-B wall		None detected	
NFA-19	Baseboard mastic (brown), #104-E		None detected	
NFA-20	Corridor carpet mastic, in front of #104-E		None detected	
NFA-21	Corridor baseboard mastic, in front of #104-C	1,250	2% Chrysotile	Joint compound. Paint included as binder.
NFA-22	Joint compound, #104-I	~320	< 1% Chrysotile	Paint included as binder.
NFA-23	TSI – elbow, 1 st floor holding area pipe chase #1	See NFA-24	10% Chrysotile	
NFA-24	TSI – pipe run, 1 st floor holding area pipe chase #1	~14	10% Chrysotile	
NFA-25	TSI – elbow, 1 st floor holding area pipe chase #2	See NFA-26	10% Chrysotile	
NFA-26	TSI – pipe run, 1 st floor holding area pipe chase #2	~ 14	10% Chrysotile	
NFA-27	12"x12" floor tile, 1 st floor holding area & vestibule	450	<1% Chrysotile	Gray floor tile
NFA-27	12"x12" floor tile, 1 st floor holding area & vestibule	450	10% Chrysotile	Bitumen
NFA-28	12"x12" floor tile, 1 st floor lobby men's restroom vestibule	40	<1% Chrysotile	Gray floor tile
NFA-28	12"x12" floor tile, 1 st floor lobby men's restroom vestibule	40	10% Chrysotile	Bitumen
NFA-29	Ceramic tile grout, 1 st floor lobby men's restroom		None detected	
NFA-30	Joint compound, 1 st floor south corridor ceiling (above ceiling on a wall)	~1,000	<1% Chrysotile	
NFA-31	2'x2' ceiling tile, 1 st floor corridor ceiling		None detected	
NFA-32	Joint compound, tax office wall	~1,120	2% Chrysotile	
NFA-33	12"x12" floor tile, tag office floor	1,040	<1% Chrysotile	Gray floor tile
NFA-33	12"x12" floor tile, tag office floor	1,040	10% Chrysotile	Bitumen

NFA-34	18"x5' ceiling tile, clerical area ceiling		None detected	
NFA-35	Baseboard mastic, clerical area	~1,000	<1% Chrysotile	Joint compound. Paint included as binder.
NFA-36	Joint compound, clerical area/break room wall	~380	2% Chrysotile	Paint included as binder.
NFA-37	Carpet mastic, police general office		None detected	
NFA-38	12"x12" floor tile, police general office (under carpet)	520	<1% Chrysotile	Tan floor tile
NFA-38	12"x12" floor tile, police general office (under carpet)	520	10% Chrysotile	Bitumen
NFA-39	Drywall, police general office wall		None detected	
NFA-40	12"x12" floor tile, police men's locker room		None detected	
NFA-41	TSI – pipe run, police men's locker room (above ceiling)	~30	10% Chrysotile	
NFA-42	TSI – elbow, police men's locker room (above ceiling)	See NFA-41	10% Chrysotile	
NFA-43	Joint compound, police men's locker room		None detected	
NFA-44	Ceiling plaster, police women's restroom ceiling		None detected	
NFA-45	12"x12" floor tile, police women's locker room		None detected	
NFA-46	Concrete floor coating (under tile), police women's locker room		None detected	
NFA-47	TSI – pipe run, north end holding cell pipe chase #1	~15	10% Chrysotile	
NFA-48	TSI – elbow, north end holding cell pipe chase #1	See NFA-47	5% Chrysotile	
NFA-49	TSI – pipe run, north end holding cell pipe chase #2	~15	10% Chrysotile	
NFA-50	TSI – elbow, north end holding cell pipe chase #2	See NFA-49	10% Chrysotile	
NFA-51	TSI – pipe run, generator room		None detected	
NFA-52	TSI – pipe run, unknown overhead duct, electrical room		None detected	

NFA-53	TSI – pipe run, unknown overhead duct, telephone room		None detected	
NFA-54	TSI – elbow, mechanical room corridor, overhead double-striped	~15	5% Chrysotile	
NFA-55	TSI – pipe run, mechanical room corridor, overhead double-striped		None detected	
NFA-56	TSI – elbow, mechanical room corridor, overhead single-striped	~15	5% Chrysotile	
NFA-57	TSI – pipe run, mechanical room corridor, overhead single-striped		None detected	
NFA-58	TSI – pipe run, mechanical room corridor ducting		None detected	
NFA-59	TSI – pipe run, mechanical room corridor general storage overhead		None detected	
NFA-60	TSI – pipe run end, mechanical room #1 hot water pipe		None detected	
NFA-61	TSI – pipe run, mechanical room #1 domestic cold water pipe		None detected	
NFA-62	TSI – pipe run end, mechanical room #1 domestic cold water pipe		None detected	
NFA-63	TSI – pipe run, mechanical room #1 chilled water line, single-striped		None detected	
NFA-64	TSI – elbow, mechanical room #1 chilled water line, single-striped		None detected	
NFA-65	TSI – elbow, mechanical room #1 chilled water line, double-striped		None detected	
NFA-66	TSI – pipe run, mechanical room #2 cold water piping (white)		None detected	
NFA-67	TSI – pipe run, mechanical room #2 cold water piping (tan)		None detected	
NFA-68	TSI – pipe run, mechanical room #2 disconnected pipe (on the floor)	~25	15% Chrysotile	
NFA-69	TSI – pipe run end, mechanical room #2 chilled water exit from air mover		None detected	
NFA-70	TSI – pipe run, mechanical room #2 chilled water exit piping, double-striped, above air mover		None detected	

Mr. Cummings
February 20, 2009
C.E.R.M. Project No. 11-0964-035

NFA-71	TSI – elbow, mechanical room #2 chilled water exit piping, double-striped, above air mover		None detected	
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Laboratory analysis revealed the presence of greater than 1% asbestos in 12" x 12" floor tile and mastic, kitchen sink acoustical coating, drywall joint compound, and thermal systems piping insulation (TSI). It is C.E.R.M.'s opinion that the positive results from the vinyl baseboard mastic samples are the result of attached, asbestos-containing drywall joint compound.

4.2 Lead-Based Paint (LBP)

In 1973, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) established a maximum lead content in paint of 0.5 % by weight in a dry film of newly applied paint. In 1978, CPSC lowered the allowable lead level in paint to 0.06 %. Paint chips containing lead at or above 0.5 % by weight are classified as LBP by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidelines.

C.E.R.M. collected thirty-nine (39) suspect lead-based paint chip samples in the subject facility. The drywall and structural steel were observed to be uniform in color. Other painted surfaces (i.e. doors, windows) appeared to exhibit the manufactured finish. It is worth noting that laboratory analysis does not distinguish which layer (color) of paint contains lead. Sample locations were chosen randomly throughout the building. Based on the laboratory results, one (1) of the suspect LBP samples tested above the HUD threshold level of 0.5 % lead by weight.

The results of the paint chip samples are summarized in Table 2 below. The laboratory analytical results and completed Chains of Custody are attached.

TABLE 2 – SUSPECT LBP

SAMPLE ID	SUSPECT PAINTED SURFACES/LOCATIONS	PHYSICAL CONDITION	RESULTS (weight %)
NFLP-1	2 nd floor auditorium entrance doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-2	2 nd floor mechanical room doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-3	2 nd floor conference room doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-4	2 nd floor renovated office closet doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-5	2 nd floor voter registration back office doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-6	2 nd floor auditorium storage room doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-7	1 st floor business office office doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-8	1 st floor business office office doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-9	Juvenile court break room doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-10	#104-H doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-11	#104-I wall	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-12	1 st floor holding cell doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-13	1 st floor holding area vestibule wall	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-14	1 st floor lobby men's restroom doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-15	Tax office metal baseboard	Average	Below reporting limit
NFLP-16	Tax office to clerical area doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-17	Tax office to tag office doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-18	Tag office to tax office doorframe	Good	0.0167
NFLP-19	Tag office to clerical area doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-20	Clerical area break room doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-21	Clerical area to tag office doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-22	Clerical area break room shelving	Good	Below reporting limit

NFLP-23	Police general office main entrance doorframe	Good	0.0125
NFLP-24	Police office (4 th to the left) wall	Average	Below reporting limit
NFLP-25	Police assembly area baseboard	Average	Below reporting limit
NFLP-26	Police men's restroom doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-27	Police women's restroom doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-28	Police corridor baseboard	Average	Below reporting limit
NFLP-29	North end holding cell #1 doorframe	Good	0.0307
NFLP-30	North end holding cell #2 doorframe	Good	0.0134
NFLP-31	North end holding cell #3 doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-32	Generator room doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-33	Electrical room floor	Average	Below reporting limit
NFLP-34	Telephone room metal doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-35	Mechanical room corridor general storage doorframe	Average	0.363
NFLP-36	Lobby to mechanical room corridor doorframe	Good	Below reporting limit
NFLP-37	Mechanical room #1 floor	Average	Below reporting limit
NFLP-38	Mechanical room #2 floor	Poor	Below reporting limit
NFLP-39	Mechanical room #2 door	Average	0.949

Laboratory analysis revealed the presence of lead in quantities greater than 0.5% weight in paint on the mechanical room #2 door.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM)

Based on this assessment, significant quantities of ACMs are present in the North Fulton County Government Annex. These ACMs are summarized in the following table (Table 3). C.E.R.M. recommends that Fulton County abate all asbestos-containing building materials in accordance with applicable regulations prior to renovation. Currently, there are no regulations requiring the removal of ACM unless it will be disturbed during renovation, repair or demolition. Prior to renovation, demolition, or any activity which may disturb suspect or identified ACM, a licensed asbestos abatement contractor should be retained to remove any and all asbestos-containing materials.

TABLE 3 – SUMMARY OF CONFIRMED ACMs

ACM	LOCATIONS	TOTAL QUANTITY (SF)
Joint compound	2 nd floor mechanical room; 2 nd floor electrical/telephony closet; 1 st floor business office (under carpet); 1 st floor business office private office; corridor walls, in front of #104-C; #104-I walls; 1 st floor south corridor walls; tax office walls; clerical area walls; clerical area/break room corridor walls	34,500
12"x12" floor tile	2 nd floor auditorium; 2 nd floor auditorium demo kitchen; 2 nd floor men's restroom vestibule; 1 st floor business office (under carpet); 1 st floor business office behind counter (under carpet); 1 st floor holding area & vestibule; 1 st floor lobby men's restroom vestibule; tag office floor; police general office (under carpet)	6,000
Kitchen sink acoustical coating	2 nd floor auditorium demo kitchen	6
TSI (pipe runs and elbows)	1 st floor holding area pipe chase #1; 1 st floor holding area pipe chase #2; police men's locker room (above ceiling); north end holding cell pipe chase #1; north end holding cell pipe chase #2; mechanical room corridor, overhead single-striped; mechanical room corridor, overhead double-striped; mechanical room #2 disconnected pipe (on the floor)	150

Lead-Based Paint (LBP)

Based on the condition of the LBP, C.E.R.M. recommends abating the damaged lead-based paint on the mechanical room #2 door in accordance with applicable regulations prior to activities that may impact these surfaces.

Currently, there are no regulations that require lead-based paint removal prior to renovation or demolition. However, any waste stream containing lead-based paint requires testing prior to transporting to a landfill to determine the leachate characteristics.

In accordance with HUD guidelines, Fulton County (property owner/manager) should take prudent measures to minimize and prevent lead exposures to the "sensitive population" (i.e., children six (6) years of age and under and pregnant women). Additionally, in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.62, measures must be taken to protect workers from occupational exposure to lead. This includes those performing construction related activities that may impact lead-bearing paint (paint

Mr. Cummings
February 20, 2009
C.E.R.M. Project No. 11-0964-035

that contains any detectable lead), which would include some other components in this facility that tested well below the HUD threshold.

In accordance with Title X: The Lead-Based Paint Reduction Act of 1992, the owner is required to make certain LBP disclosures to potential purchasers and lessees at the property. C.E.R.M. can assist Fulton County with complying with this disclosure requirement, if applicable.

ESTIMATED BUDGET

The cost of abatement of the ACM and LBP of 50% of the Facility's second floor and the entire first floor is estimated at \$90,000 to \$125,000 under current market conditions. Additionally, if Fulton County elects to proceed with the abatement while the Facility is occupied, C.E.R.M. suggests that approximately \$25,000 be budgeted for oversight management and full-time air monitoring of the abatement work.

LIMITATIONS

The findings of C.E.R.M.'s screening survey are based on observations of existing interior conditions at the Facility at the time of our on-site visit. This assessment was conducted on behalf of, and for the exclusive and sole use of Fulton County and its clients for the subject Facility.

Topics not explicitly discussed within this document should not be assumed to have been investigated. The data reported and the findings, observations, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in the report are limited by the Scope of Services. The Scope of Services was defined by the requests of the Client, the time and budgetary constraints imposed by the Client, and the availability of access to the subject property.

Because of the limitations stated above, the findings, observations, conclusions, and recommendations expressed by C.E.R.M. in this report are limited to the information obtained and the investigation undertaken should not be considered an opinion concerning the compliance of any past or current owner or operator of the subject property with any federal, state, or local law or regulation. No warranty or guarantee, whether express or implied, is made with respect to the data reported or findings, observations, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this report. Further, such data, findings, observations, conclusions, and recommendations are based solely upon site conditions in existence at the time of the investigation.

C.E.R.M. appreciates the opportunity to have provided this service to Fulton County. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this project, please contact me at (678) 999-0173.

Mr. Cummings
February 20, 2009
C.E.R.M. Project No. 11-0964-035

Sincerely,
Corporate Environmental Risk Management, L.L.C.

Prepared by:



Shawn C. Q. Askew
Senior Engineering Technician

Reviewed by:



Marcus L. Reese
Principal

Attachments :

- Appendix A: Asbestos Analytical Results
- Appendix B: Glossary of Asbestos Related Terms; Overview of Asbestos Issues
- Appendix C: Lead in Paint Analytical Results

Cc: Project File

APPENDIX A

Asbestos Analytical Results

ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
 3705 Presidential Pkwy., Atlanta, GA 30340-3704
 (770) 457-8177 / Toll Free (800) 972-4889 / Fax (770) 457-8188

0902A22

**CHAIN OF CUSTODY
 BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS**

Client Name: Corporate Env. Risk Mgmt. Phone: (678) 999-0173
 Address: 2115 Monroe Dr, Sec 110 Fax: (678) 999-0186
 City, State, Zip: Atlanta, GA 30324 Project Name: N. Fulton Co. Govt Annex
 Contact: Shawn Asken (sasken@Com. Com.) Project Number: _____
 Sampler's Name: Shawn Asken Sampling Date: 13, 16, 17 Feb. 2009

Sample ID	Sample Location/Description	Analysis Requested	Turnaround Time	Comments	For AES Use Only
1	NFA-1 TSI (pipe run), 2nd floor mech. rm.	ACM	24 hrs	30' x 10"	
2	NFA-2 TSI (elbow), 2nd floor mech. rm.	U	U	"	
3	NFA-3 joint compound, 2nd floor mech. rm.	U	U	N/A	
4	NFA-4 12" x 12" floor tile, 2nd floor auditorium	U	U	59' x 41'	
5	NFA-5 12" x 12" floor tile, 2nd auditorium floor demo kitchen	U	U	144 ♂	
6	NFA-6 sink, 2nd auditorium acoustic coating, floor demo kitchen	U	U	6 ♂	
7	NFA-7 18" x 5' ceiling tile, 2nd floor conference room	U	U	48 tiles (throughout 2nd floor offices)	
8	NFA-8 2' x 2' ceiling tile, 2nd floor corridors	U	U		
9	NFA-9 12" x 12" floor tile, 2nd men's room vestibule	U	U	38 ♂	
10	NFA-10 paint compound, 2nd telephony closet	U	U	N/A	
11	NFA-11 baseboard mastic, floor office	U	U	88' x 4"	
12	NFA-12 drywall, 2nd renovated floor office closet	U	U	N/A	
13	NFA-13 TSI (elbow), 2nd conference room (above ceiling)	U	U		
14	NFA-14 TSI (pipe run), 2nd conference room (above ceiling)	U	U		
15	NFA-15 12" x 12" floor tile, 1st floor office (under carpet)	U	U	~ 825' x 30'	
16	NFA-16 paint compound, 1st floor office (under carpet)	U	U		
17	NFA-17 12" x 12" floor tile, 1st floor office behind counter	U	U	8' x 24'	
18	NFA-18 drywall, #104B wall	U	U	N/A	
19	NFA-19 baseboard mastic, #104E	U	U	40' x 4"	
20	NFA-20 corridor carpet mastic in front of #104E	U	U		

Relinquished by: SCC/AR Date/Time: 17 FEB 09 / 1133
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 (770) 457-8177 / Toll Free (800) 972-4889 / Fax (770) 457-8188

0902A22

**CHAIN OF CUSTODY
 BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS**

Client Name: Corporate Env. Risk Mgmt. Phone: (678) 999-0173
 Address: 2115 Monroe Dr., Ste. 110 Fax: (678) 999-0186
 City, State, Zip: Atlanta, GA 30324 Project Name: McFulton Co. Govt Annex
 Contact: Shawn Askew (askew@cerm.com) Project Number: _____
 Sampler's Name: Shawn Askew Sampling Date: 13, 16, & 17 Feb. 2009

Sample ID	Sample Location/Description	Analysis Requested	Turnaround Time	Comments	For AES Use Only
1	NFA-21 baseboard mastic, ^{Corridor #104} in front of #104	ACM	24 hrs.	80' x 4"	
2	NFA-22 joint compound, #104 I	u	u	N/A	
3	NFA-23 TSI (elbow), 1st floor holding pipe area chase #1	u	u	15' x 3"	
4	NFA-24 TSI (pipe run), 1st floor holding pipe area chase #1	u	u	u	
5	NFA-25 TSI (elbow), 1st floor holding pipe area chase #1	u	u	15' x 3"	
6	NFA-26 TSI (pipe run), 1st floor holding pipe area chase #1	u	u	u	
7	NFA-27 12" x 12" floor tile, 1st floor lobby vestibule	u	u	15' x 30'	
8	NFA-28 12" x 12" floor tile, 1st floor lobby men's rm. vestibule	u	u	80'	
9	NFA-29 ceramic tile grout, 1st floor lobby men's room	u	u	100'	
10	NFA-30 joint compound, 1st floor S corridor (above ceiling)	u	u		
11	NFA-31 2' x 2' ceiling tile, 1st floor corridor ceiling	u	u	throughout corridors	
12	NFA-32 joint compound, fax office wall	u	u	N/A	
13	NFA-33 12" x 12" floor tile, tag office	u	u	23' x 45'	
14	NFA-34 18" x 5' ceiling tile, clerical area	u	u		
15	NFA-35 baseboard mastic, clerical area	u	u	170' x 4"	
16	NFA-36 joint compound, clerical area/wall break rm.	u	u	N/A	
17	NFA-37 carpet mastic, police gen. office	u	u	26' x 20'	
18	NFA-38 12" x 12" floor tile, police gen. office (under carpet)	u	u	26' x 20'	
19	NFA-39 drywall, police gen. office	u	u	N/A	
20	NFA-40 12" x 12" floor tile, police men's locker rm.	u	u	11' x 14'	

Relinquished by: S. Askew Date/Time: 17 Feb 09 / 1133
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(770) 457-8177 / Toll Free (800) 972-4889 / Fax (770) 457-8188

0902A-22

**CHAIN OF CUSTODY
BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS**

Client Name: Corporate Env. Risk Mgmt Phone: (678) 999-0173
 Address: 2115 Monroe Dr., Ste. 110 Fax: (678) 999-0186
 City, State, Zip: Atlanta, GA 30324 Project Name: Nr Fulton Co. Govt Annex
 Contact: Shawn Askew (saskew@ceemr.com) Project Number: _____
 Sampler's Name: Shawn Askew Sampling Date: 13, 16, & 17 Feb. 2009

Sample ID	Sample Location/Description	Analysis Requested	Turnaround Time	Comments	For AES Use Only
1	NFA-41 TSI (pipe run) police men's locker rm. (above ceiling)	ACM	24 hrs	~ 20' x 3"	
2	NFA-42 TSI (elbow) police men's locker rm. (above ceiling)			~ 20' x 3"	
3	NFA-43 paint compound, police men's locker rm.			N/A	
4	NFA-44 ceiling plaster, police women's restroom ceiling			49 #	
5	NFA-45 12" x 12" floor tile, police women's locker rm.			~ 289 #	
6	NFA-46 concrete floor coating, police women's locker rm.			~ 289 #	
7	NFA-47 TSI (pipe run) N end holding cell pipe chase #1			12' x 3"	
8	NFA-48 TSI (elbow) "			12' x 3"	
9	NFA-49 TSI (pipe run) N end holding cell pipe chase #2			12' x 3"	
10	NFA-50 TSI (elbow) "			12' x 3"	
11	NFA-51 TSI (pipe run) generator room			6' x 6"	
12	NFA-52 TSI (pipe run) unknown overhead duct elevator rm.			~ 2' x at least 60'	
13	NFA-53 TSI (pipe run) unknown overhead duct telephone rm.			~ 2' x at least 60'	
14	NFA-54 TSI (elbow) mech. rm., corridor overhead (double-stripe)			30' x 9"	
15	NFA-55 TSI (pipe run) "			30' x 9"	
16	NFA-56 TSI (elbow) mech. rm. corridor overhead (single-stripe)			25' x 9"	
17	NFA-57 TSI (pipe run) "			25' x 9"	
18	NFA-58 TSI (pipe run) mech. rm. corridor ducting			3' x unknown length	
19	NFA-59 TSI (pipe run) mech. rm. corridor general storage			3" x 15'	
20	NFA-60 TSI (pipe run end) mech. rm. #1 hot water pipe			24' x 4"	

Relinquished by: S.A. Askew
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 (770) 457-8177 / Toll Free (800) 972-4889 / Fax (770) 457-8188

0902A22

**CHAIN OF CUSTODY
 BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS**

Client Name: Corporate Envir Risk Mgmt. Phone: (678) 999-0173
 Address: 2115 Monroe Dr., Ste. 110 Fax: (678) 999-0186
 City, State, Zip: Atlanta, GA 30324 Project Name: N. Fulton Co. Govt Annex
 Contact: Shawn Askew (saskew@cevm.com) Project Number: _____
 Sampler's Name: Shawn Askew Sampling Date: 13, 16, & 17 Feb, 2009

Sample ID	Sample Location/Description	Analysis Requested	Turnaround Time	Comments	For AES Use Only
1	TSI (pipe run) mech. rm #1 domestic cold water pipe	ACM	24 hrs	30' x 3"	
2	TSI (pipe run end) "	"	"	30' x 3"	
3	TSI (pipe run) mech. rm #1 chilled water line single stripe	"	"	12" x 20'	
4	TSI (elbow) "	"	"	12" x 20'	
5	TSI (elbow) mech. rm #1 chilled water line double stripe	"	"	12" x 15'	
6	TSI (pipe run) mech. rm #2 gold water piping (white)	"	"	10' x 3"	
7	TSI (pipe run) mech. rm #2 cold water piping (pink)	"	"	~30' x 6"	
8	TSI (pipe run) mech. rm #2 dis connected pipe (found on the floor)	"	"	15' x 6"	
9	TSI (pipe run end) mech. rm #2 chilled water exit from air mover	"	"	12' x 6" - B"	
10	TSI (pipe run) mech. rm #2 chilled water exit, double stripe, above air mover	"	"	~8" x 20'	
11	TSI (elbow) "	"	"	~8" x 20'	
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

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ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Bulk Sample Summary Report

Client Name: **Corporate Environmental Risk Management, LL**
 Project Name: **N. FULTON CO. GOV'T ANNEX**
 Project Number:



Lab ID# 102082-0
 AES Job Number: 0902A22
 Wednesday, February 18, 2009
 Page 1 of 15

Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AG	
NFA-1	0902A22-001A	TSI (Pipe Run), 2nd Floor Mech. Rm.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-1	0902A22-001A	TSI (Pipe Run), 2nd Floor Mech. Rm.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-2	0902A22-002A	TSI (Elbow), 2nd Floor Mech. Rm.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-2	0902A22-002A	TSI (Elbow), 2nd Floor Mech. Rm.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-3	0902A22-003A	Joint Compound, 2nd Floor Mech. Rm	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-4	0902A22-004A	12"x12" Floor Tile, 2nd Floor Auditorium	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Gray floor tile
Layer: 1									
NFA-4	0902A22-004A	12"x12" Floor Tile, 2nd Floor Auditorium	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Bitumen
Layer: 2									
NFA-5	0902A22-005A	12"x12" Floor Tile, 2nd Floor Auditorium Demo Kitchen	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Tan floor tile
Layer: 1									
NFA-6	0902A22-005A	12"x12" Floor Tile, 2nd Floor Auditorium Demo Kitchen	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Glue
Layer: 2									

Note: CH=chrysotile, AM=amosite, CR=crocidolite, AG=actinolite, TR=tremolite, AN=anthophyllite
 For comments on the samples, see the individual analysis sheets.

ND = None Detected

PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting small concentrations of asbestos in floor tiles and similar nonfriable materials. Quantitative TEM is currently the only method that can be used to determine the conclusive asbestos content.

It is certified by the signatures below that the laboratory identified is accredited by the National Institute of Standards and Technology for Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) analysis under the EPA Interim Asbestos Bulk Sample Quality Assurance Program, Laboratory ID 102082-0. All percentages given are by visually estimated volume. All analyses are performed in accordance with the EPA "Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials, EPA/600/R-93/116, July 1993." This report must not be reproduced except in full without the approval of Analytical Environmental Service, Inc. These test results apply only to the samples actually tested.

Microanalyst:

Svetlana Arkhipov

QC Analyst:

Yelena Khatina



ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Bulk Sample Summary Report

Client Name: Corporate Environmental Risk Management, LL
 Project Name: N. FULTON CO. GOV'T ANNEX
 Project Number:



Lab ID# 102082-0
 AES Job Number: 0902A22
 Wednesday, February 18, 2009
 Page 2 of 16

Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-6	0902A22-006A	Sink Acoustical Coating, 2nd Floor Auditorium Demo Kitchen	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-7	0902A22-007A	18"x5' Ceiling Tiles, 2nd Floor Conference Room	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-8	0902A22-008A	2"x2' Ceiling Tile, 2nd Floor Corridors	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-9	0902A22-009A	12"x12" Floor Tile, 2nd Floor Men's Room Vestibule	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Gray floor tile
Layer: 1									
NFA-9	0902A22-009A	12"x12" Floor Tile, 2nd Floor Men's Room Vestibule	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Bitumen
Layer: 2									
NFA-10	0902A22-010A	Joint Compound, 2nd Floor, Telephone Closet	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-11	0902A22-011A	Baseboard Mastio, 2nd Floor, Renovated Office	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-12	0902A22-012A	Drywall, 2nd Floor Renovated Office Closet	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-12	0902A22-012A	Drywall, 2nd Floor Renovated Office Closet	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									

Note: CH=chrysotile, AM=amosite, CR=crocidolite, AC=actinolite, TR=tremolite, AN=anthophyllite
 For comments on the samples, see the individual analysis sheets.

ND = None Detected

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Svetlana Arkhipov

QC Analyst:

Yelena Khanina



ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Bulk Sample Summary Report

Client Name: Corporate Environmental Risk Management, LL
 Project Name: N. FULTON CO. GOV'T ANNEX
 Project Number:



Lab ID# 102082-0
 AES Job Number: 0902A22
 Wednesday, February 18, 2009
 Page 3 of 15

Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-13	0902A22-013A	TSI (Elbow), 2nd Floor Conference Room (Above Ceiling)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-14	0902A22-014A	TSI (Pipe Run), 2nd Floor Conference Room (Above Ceiling)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-14	0902A22-014A	TSI (Pipe Run), 2nd Floor Conference Room (Above Ceiling)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-15	0902A22-015A	12"x12" Floor Tile 1st Floor Biz. Office (Under Carpet)	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Gray floor tile
Layer: 1									
NFA-15	0902A22-015A	12"x12" Floor Tile 1st Floor Biz. Office (Under Carpet)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Glue
Layer: 2									
NFA-16	0902A22-016A	Joint Compound, 1st Floor Biz. Office Private Office	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-17	0902A22-017A	12"x12" Floor Tile, 1st Floor Biz. Office Behind Counter	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Gray floor tile
Layer: 1									
NFA-17	0902A22-017A	12"x12" Floor Tile, 1st Floor Biz. Office Behind Counter	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Bitumen
Layer: 2									
NFA-18	0902A22-018A	Drywall, #104B Wall	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									

Note: CH=chrysotile, AM=amosite, CR=crocidolite, AC=actinolite, TR=tremolite, AN=anthophyllite
 For comments on the samples, see the individual analysis sheets.
 ND = None Detected
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 Svetlana Arkhipov

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ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Bulk Sample Summary Report

Client Name: **Corporate Environmental Risk Management, LL**
 Project Name: **N. FULTON CO. GOV'T ANNEX**
 Project Number:



Lab ID# 102082-0
 AES Job Number: 0902A22
 Wednesday, February 18, 2009
 Page 4 of 15

Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-18	0902A22-018A	Drywall, #104B Wall	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-19	0902A22-019A	Baseboard Mastic, #104E	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Talc included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-20	0902A22-020A	Corridor Carpet Mastic, In Front of #104E	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-21	0902A22-021A	Baseboard Mastic, Corridor in Front of #104C	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Glue
Layer: 1									
NFA-21	0902A22-021A	Baseboard Mastic, Corridor in Front of #104C	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Joint Compound. Paint included as binder
Layer: 2									
NFA-21	0902A22-021A	Baseboard Mastic, Corridor in Front of #104C	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Tape
Layer: 3									
NFA-22	0902A22-022A	Joint Compound, #104I	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-23	0902A22-023A	TSI (Elbow), 1st Floor Holding Area Pipe Chase #1	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-23	0902A22-023A	TSI (Elbow), 1st Floor Holding Area Pipe Chase #1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									

Note: CH=chrysotile, AM=amosite, CR=crocidolite, AC=actinolite, TR=tremolite, AN=anthophyllite

For comments on the samples, see the individual analysis sheets.

ND = None Detected

PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting small concentrations of asbestos in floor tiles and similar nonfriable materials. Quantitative TEM is currently the only method that can be used to determine the conclusive asbestos content.

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Microanalyst:

Svetlana Arkhipov

QC Analyst:

Yelena Khanina



ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Bulk Sample Summary Report

Client Name: **Corporate Environmental Risk Management, LL**
 Project Name: **N. FULTON CO. GOV'T ANNEX**
 Project Number:



Lab ID# 102082-0
 AES Job Number: **0902A22**
 Wednesday, February 18, 2009
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Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-24	0902A22-024A	TSI (Pipe Run), 1st Floor Holding Area Pipe Chase #1	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-24	0902A22-024A	TSI (Pipe Run), 1st Floor Holding Area Pipe Chase #1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-24	0902A22-024A	TSI (Pipe Run), 1st Floor Holding Area Pipe Chase #1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 3									
NFA-25	0902A22-025A	TSI (Elbow), 1st Floor Holding Area Pipe Chase #1	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-25	0902A22-025A	TSI (Elbow), 1st Floor Holding Area Pipe Chase #1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-26	0902A22-026A	TSI (Pipe Run), 1st Floor Holding Area Pipe Chase #1	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-26	0902A22-026A	TSI (Pipe Run), 1st Floor Holding Area Pipe Chase #1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-26	0902A22-026A	TSI (Pipe Run), 1st Floor Holding Area Pipe Chase #1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 3									
NFA-27	0902A22-027A	12"x12" Floor Tile, 1st Floor Holding Area Vestibule	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Gray floor tile
Layer: 1									

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 Project Number:



Lab ID# 102082-0
 AES Job Number: **0902A22**
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Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-27	0902A22-027A	12"x12" Floor Tile, 1st Floor Holding Area Vestibule	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Bitumen
Layer: 2									
NFA-28	0902A22-028A	12"x12" Floor Tile, 1st Floor Lobby Men's Rm. Vestibule	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Gray floor tile
Layer: 1									
NFA-28	0902A22-028A	12"x12" Floor Tile, 1st Floor Lobby Men's Rm. Vestibule	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Bitumen
Layer: 2									
NFA-29	0902A22-029A	Ceramic Tile Grout, 1st Floor Lobby Men's Room	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-30	0902A22-030A	Joint Compound, 1st Floor S Corridor Ceiling (Above Ceiling)	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-31	0902A22-031A	2'x2' Ceiling Tile, 1st Floor Corridor Ceiling	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-32	0902A22-032A	Joint Compound, Tax Office Wall	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-33	0902A22-033A	12"x12" Floor Tile, Tag Office	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Gray floor tile
Layer: 1									
NFA-33	0902A22-033A	12"x12" Floor Tile, Tag Office	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Bitumen
Layer: 2									

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 Project Name: **N. FULTON CO. GOV'T ANNEX**
 Project Number:



Lab ID# 102082-0
 AES Job Number: 0902A22
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Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-34	0902A22-034A	18" x5' Ceiling Tile, Clerical Area	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-35	0902A22-035A	Baseboard Mastic, Clerical Area	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Glue
Layer: 1									
NFA-35	0902A22-035A	Baseboard Mastic, Clerical Area	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder. Joint Compound
Layer: 2									
NFA-35	0902A22-035A	Baseboard Mastic, Clerical Area	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Tape
Layer: 3									
NFA-36	0902A22-036A	Joint Compound, Clerical Area / Break Rm. Wall	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-37	0902A22-037A	Carpet Mastic, Police Gen. Office	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-38	0902A22-038A	12"x12" Floor Tile, Police Gen. Ofc. (Under Carpet)	<1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Tan floor tile
Layer: 1									
NFA-38	0902A22-038A	12"x12" Floor Tile, Police Gen. Ofc. (Under Carpet)	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Bitumen
Layer: 2									
NFA-39	0902A22-039A	Drywall, Police Gen. Office	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									

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Project Name: **N. FULTON CO. GOV'T ANNEX**

Project Number:



Lab ID# 102082-0

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Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-39	0902A22-039A	Drywall, Police Gen. Office	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-40	0902A22-040A	12"x12" Floor Tile, Police Men's Locker Rm.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Floor tile
Layer: 1									
NFA-40	0902A22-040A	12"x12" Floor Tile, Police Men's Locker Rm.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Glue
Layer: 2									
NFA-41	0902A22-041A	TSI (Pipe Run), Police Men's Locker Rm. (Above Ceiling)	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-41	0902A22-041A	TSI (Pipe Run), Police Men's Locker Rm. (Above Ceiling)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-41	0902A22-041A	TSI (Pipe Run), Police Men's Locker Rm. (Above Ceiling)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 3									
NFA-42	0902A22-042A	TSI (Elbow), Police Men's Locker Rm. (Above Ceiling)	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-42	0902A22-042A	TSI (Elbow), Police Men's Locker Rm. (Above Ceiling)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-43	0902A22-043A	Joint Compound, Police Men's Locker Rm.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									

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Bulk Sample Summary Report

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 Project Name: N. FULTON CO. GOV'T ANNEX
 Project Number:



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 AES Job Number: 0902A22
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Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-43	0902A22-043A	Joint Compound, Police Men's Locker Rm.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-44	0902A22-044A	Ceiling Plaster, Police Women's Restroom Ceiling	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-44	0902A22-044A	Ceiling Plaster, Police Women's Restroom Ceiling	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-45	0902A22-045A	12"x12" Floor Tile, Police Women's Locker Rm.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-45	0902A22-045A	12"x12" Floor Tile, Police Women's Locker Rm.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-46	0902A22-046A	Concrete Floor Coating, Police Women's Locker Rm.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-47	0902A22-047A	TSI (Pipe Run), N End Holding Cell Pipe Chase #1	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-47	0902A22-047A	TSI (Pipe Run), N End Holding Cell Pipe Chase #1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-47	0902A22-047A	TSI (Pipe Run), N End Holding Cell Pipe Chase #1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 3									

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Bulk Sample Summary Report

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 Project Name: N. FULTON CO. GOV'T ANNEX
 Project Number:



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Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-48	0902A22-048A	TSI (Elbow), N End Holding Cell Pipe Chase #1	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-48	0902A22-048A	TSI (Elbow), N End Holding Cell Pipe Chase #1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-48	0902A22-048A	TSI (Elbow), N End Holding Cell Pipe Chase #1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 3									
NFA-49	0902A22-049A	TSI (Pipe Run), N End Holding Cell Pipe Chase #2	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-49	0902A22-049A	TSI (Pipe Run), N End Holding Cell Pipe Chase #2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-49	0902A22-049A	TSI (Pipe Run), N End Holding Cell Pipe Chase #2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 3									
NFA-50	0902A22-050A	TSI (Elbow), N End Holding Cell Pipe Chase #2	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-50	0902A22-050A	TSI (Elbow), N End Holding Cell Pipe Chase #2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-50	0902A22-050A	TSI (Elbow), N End Holding Cell Pipe Chase #2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 3									

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 Project Number:



Lab ID# 102082-0
 AES Job Number: 0902A22
 Wednesday, February 18, 2009
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Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-51	0902A22-051A	TSI (Pipe Run), Generator Room	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Talc included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-51	0902A22-051A	TSI (Pipe Run), Generator Room	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 2									
NFA-52	0902A22-052A	TSI (Pipe Run), Unknown Overhead Duct Elevator Rm.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Talc included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-53	0902A22-053A	TSI (Pipe Run), Unknown Overhead Duct Telephone Rm.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-54	0902A22-054A	TSI (Elbow), Mech Rm Corridor Overhead (Double-Stripe)	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-54	0902A22-054A	TSI (Elbow), Mech Rm Corridor Overhead (Double-Stripe)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-55	0902A22-055A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm Corridor Overhead (Double-Stripe)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-55	0902A22-055A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm Corridor Overhead (Double-Stripe)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-56	0902A22-056A	TSI (Elbow), Mech Rm Corridor Overhead (Single-Stripe)	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									

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 Project Name: N. FULTON CO. GOV'T ANNEX
 Project Number:



Lab ID# 102082-0
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 Wednesday, February 18, 2009
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Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-56	0902A22-056A	TSI (Elbow), Mech Rm Corridor Overhead (Single-Stripe)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-57	0902A22-057A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm Corridor Overhead (Single-Stripe)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-57	0902A22-057A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm Corridor Overhead (Single-Stripe)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-58	0902A22-058A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm Corridor Ducting	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-58	0902A22-058A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm Corridor Ducting	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-59	0902A22-059A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm Corridor General Storage	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-59	0902A22-059A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm Corridor General Storage	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-59	0902A22-059A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm Corridor General Storage	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 3									
NFA-60	0902A22-060A	TSI (Pipe Run End), Mech Rm #1 Hot Water Pipe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									

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Bulk Sample Summary Report

Client Name: **Corporate Environmental Risk Management, L.L**
 Project Name: **N. FULTON CO. GOV'T ANNEX**
 Project Number:



Lab ID# 102082-0
 AES Job Number: 0902A22
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Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-60	0902A22-060A	TSI (Pipe Run End), Mech Rm #1 Hot Water Pipe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-61	0902A22-061A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm #1 Domestic Cold Water Pipe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-61	0902A22-061A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm #1 Domestic Cold Water Pipe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-62	0902A22-062A	TSI (Pipe Run End), Mech Rm #1 Domestic Cold Water Pipe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-62	0902A22-062A	TSI (Pipe Run End), Mech Rm #1 Domestic Cold Water Pipe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-63	0902A22-063A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm #1 Chilled Water Line Single-Stripe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-64	0902A22-064A	TSI (Elbow), Mech Rm #1 Chilled Water Line Single-Stripe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-64	0902A22-064A	TSI (Elbow), Mech Rm #1 Chilled Water Line Single-Stripe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-65	0902A22-065A	TSI (Elbow), Mech Rm #1 Chilled Water Line Double-Stripe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									

Note: CH=chrysotile, AM=amosite, CR=crocidolite, AC=actinolite, TR=tremolite, AN=anthophyllite
 For comments on the samples, see the individual analysis sheets.

ND = None Detected

PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting small concentrations of asbestos in floor tiles and similar nonfriable materials. Quantitative TEM is currently the only method that can be used to determine the conclusive asbestos content.

It is certified by the signatures below that the laboratory identified is accredited by the National Institute of Standards and Technology for Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) analysis under the EPA Interim Asbestos Bulk Sample Quality Assurance Program, Laboratory ID 102082-0. All percentages given are by visually estimated volume. All analyses are performed in accordance with the EPA "Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials, EPA/600/R-93/116, July 1993." This report must not be reproduced except in full without the approval of Analytical Environmental Service, Inc. These test results apply only to the samples actually tested.

Microanalyst:

Svetlana Arkhipov

QC Analyst:

Yelena Khanina



ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Bulk Sample Summary Report

Client Name: Corporate Environmental Risk Management, LL
 Project Name: N. FULTON CO. GOV'T ANNEX
 Project Number:



Lab ID# 102082-0
 AES Job Number: 0902A22
 Wednesday, February 18, 2009
 Page 14 of 15

Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-65	0902A22-065A	TSI (Elbow), Mech Rm #1 Chilled Water Line Double-Stripe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-66	0902A22-066A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm #2 Cold Water Piping (White)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-66	0902A22-066A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm #2 Cold Water Piping (White)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-67	0902A22-067A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm #2 Cold Water Piping (Tan)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-67	0902A22-067A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm #2 Cold Water Piping (Tan)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-67	0902A22-067A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm #2 Cold Water Piping (Tan)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 3									
NFA-68	0902A22-068A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm #2 Disconnected Pipe (Found On the Floor)	15	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-69	0902A22-069A	TSI (Pipe Run End), Mech. Rm #2 Chilled Water Exit From Air Mover	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 1									
NFA-69	0902A22-069A	TSI (Pipe Run End), Mech. Rm #2 Chilled Water Exit From Air Mover	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									

Note: CH=chrysotile, AM=amosite, CR=crocidolite, AC=actinolite, TR=tremolite, AN=anthophyllite
 For comments on the samples, see the individual analysis sheets.

ND = None Detected

PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting small concentrations of asbestos in floor tiles and similar nonfriable materials. Quantitative TEM is currently the only method that can be used to determine the conclusive asbestos content.

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ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Bulk Sample Summary Report

Client Name: Corporate Environmental Risk Management, LL
 Project Name: N. FULTON CO. GOVT ANNEX
 Project Number:



Lab ID# 102082-0
 AES Job Number: 0902A22
 Wednesday, February 18, 2009
 Page 15 of 15

Client ID	AES ID	Location	Asbestos Mineral Percentage						Comments
			CH	AM	CR	AN	TR	AC	
NFA-70	0902A22-070A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm #2 Chilled Water Exit, Double-Striped, Above Air Mover	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-70	0902A22-070A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm #2 Chilled Water Exit, Double-Striped, Above Air Mover	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									
NFA-70	0902A22-070A	TSI (Pipe Run), Mech Rm #2 Chilled Water Exit, Double-Striped, Above Air Mover	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 3									
NFA-71	0902A22-071A	TSI (Elbow), Mech Rm #2 Chilled Water Exit, Double-Striped, Above Air Mover	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Paint included as binder
Layer: 1									
NFA-71	0902A22-071A	TSI (Elbow), Mech Rm #2 Chilled Water Exit, Double-Striped, Above Air Mover	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Layer: 2									

Note: CH=chrysotile, AM=amosite, CR=crocidolite, AC=actinolite, TR=tremolite, AN=anthophyllite
 For comments on the samples, see the individual analysis sheets.

ND = None Detected

PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting small concentrations of asbestos in floor tiles and similar nonfriable materials. Quantitative TEM is currently the only method that can be used to determine the conclusive asbestos content.

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APPENDIX B

**Glossary of Asbestos Related Terms
Overview of Asbestos Issues**



C · E · R · M

A. GLOSSARY OF ASBESTOS-RELATED TERMS

ABATEMENT - The reduction of risk from airborne asbestos fibers. The meaning ranges from cleanup of a minor asbestos spill to full-scale removal of ACM.

ACBM - Asbestos-Containing Building Material - AHERA definition: Surfacing ACM, thermal system insulation ACM, or miscellaneous ACM that is found in or on interior structural members of other parts of a school building. This term is commonly used to describe such materials in any building.

ACM - Asbestos-containing material- EPA definition: A material that contains more than 1% asbestos by area when analyzed. Under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, any newly installed material containing 0.1% asbestos or more must be included in the hazard communication program, even though it is not ACM as the EPA defines it. See TSI, Miscellaneous ACM, Surfacing ACM.

ACM INVENTORY - The types and amounts of ACM or PACM in a facility.

AHERA - Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act - Refers to authorizing legislation and administrative rules promulgated by the U.S. EPA to control asbestos in all schools, public and private, non-profit, grades K-12. AHERA requires all school-owned buildings to be physically inspected for asbestos-containing materials and a suitable, building-specific asbestos management plan be drafted and implemented. Refer to 40 CFR Part 763 for detailed information.

AIR MONITORING - See Air Sampling.

AIR-PURIFYING RESPIRATOR - A respirator that relies on filters to remove a particular contaminant(s) from the ambient air. They include both negative-pressure and powered-air respirators. NOTE: No type of air-purifying respirator will protect the wearer from low oxygen atmospheres.

AIR SAMPLING - Sampling the atmosphere for airborne contaminants such as particulates, vapors/fumes and gases. Asbestos air sampling or monitoring can be of several types: personal sampling of a worker's breathing zone exposure, ambient sampling of general atmospheric concentrations (outside a regulated asbestos work area), general sampling of the atmosphere inside a regulated asbestos work area, and clearance sampling in a decontaminated and thoroughly cleaned work area to assess if the area is ready for re-occupancy by unprotected persons. See Personal Air Sample, Ambient Air Sample, Background Air Sample, Final Clearance Air Sample.

APM - Asbestos Program Manager - A building owner, manager, or designated representative who supervises all aspects of the facility asbestos management and control program.

ASBESTOS - A generic name given to a number of naturally occurring hydrated mineral silicates that possess a unique crystalline structure, are incombustible in air, and are separable into flexible filaments. The term refers to six asbestiform minerals used in a wide variety of commercial products over the years. The six are: chrysotile (white), amosite (brown), crocidolite (blue), tremolite, actinolite, and anthophyllite.

ASBESTOS ABATEMENT - Procedures to control fiber release from asbestos-containing materials in a building or to remove them entirely. These procedures may involve removal, encapsulation, repair, enclosure, encasement, and/ or Operations and Maintenance program activities.

ASBESTOS CEMENT BOARD - A name given to an asbestos product that is cementitious, hard and dense, usually containing from 30% to 80% asbestos and the balance Portland cement. It can be in the form of flat or scored panels, a corrugated product used as roofing or wallboard, or pipes and conduits of various diameters for carrying water or cable. The product manufactured by Johns-Manville was called Transite.

ASBESTOS FREE - This term is intended to mean no measurable asbestos content. In practice, less than 0.1 % asbestos (the MSDS reporting quantity).

AWARENESS TRAINING - A two-hour training program covering specified topics required by OSHA. When it is completed, an individual is qualified to perform Class IV asbestos work as defined in OSHA regulations. See Class IV.

BULK SAMPLING - Samples taken of an unknown material, a "suspected" asbestos-containing material, or a "presumed" ACM, which are then conveyed to a qualified laboratory for analysis. Analysis will be by PLM or EM. Samples may be taken only by an accredited asbestos inspector as required by ASHARA. See EM and PLM.

CEMENTITIOUS - Asbestos-containing materials that are densely packed and non-friable. From the word "cement". An example is asbestos cement board known as "transite", often in flat or corrugated panels, also used in conduit and water supply pipes.

EM - Electron Microscope/Microscopy - An electron microscope uses a magnetically focused beam of high energy electrons, which are passed through a specially prepared specimen and onto a phosphorescent screen, to produce an image of the specimen. Electron microscopes are capable of much higher magnifications (to molecular level) and detailed imaging than conventional light microscopes. See TEM

ENCAPSULATION - A process of spray or brush-applying an encapsulating liquid to ACM to keep fibers in place. Penetrating encapsulants penetrate the ACM and bond it to the substrate while forming a hard durable matrix around the fibers. Bridging encapsulants form a thin sealant layer over the surface of the ACM, such as a paint. A process called "lock-down" uses an encapsulant applied to previously cleaned surfaces to "lock-down" any nonvisible, microscopic asbestos fibers that may be present on the surface.

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.) - The federal agency responsible for regulating environmental pollution and human exposure to pollutants in the general environment. EPA has various regulations in effect to control asbestos exposure to the general population and in schools.

F/CC (f/cc) - Fibers per cubic centimeter of air. The unit used to express the concentration of airborne particulates, and used in the OSHA Asbestos PEL. The current OSHA Asbestos PEL is 0.1 f/ cc for an 8-hour TWA

FIBER - As defined by OSHA, a fiber is 5 micrometers or longer in length, and has an aspect ratio of at least three times as long as it is wide.

FIBROSIS - Scarring of tissue, usually through infection or by irritant-protection mechanisms natural to the human body.

FRIABLE - Material that can be crushed, pulverized or reduced to powder by normal finger pressure when dry. Opposite of nonfriable. Friable ACM is considered more dangerous than non-friable ACM. Also, all friable asbestos is considered to be regulated ACM (RACM).

GLOVE BAG - A heavy gauge polyethylene, PVC or other material in the shape of a bag, fitted with a set of plastic arm sheaths with gloves attached and used for removal of small amounts of asbestos-containing thermal system insulation (especially pipe insulation) and valve packings. The glove bag is designed so that it can be sealed tightly around the pipe or valve, thereby reducing or preventing the release of asbestos fibers from the bag during removal. Use of this bag is almost exclusively limited to low temperature applications.

HEPA - High Efficiency Particulate Air - E.g., HEPA filter. A filter capable of retaining a minimum of 99.97% of monodispersed particles of dioctyl phthalate with a diameter of 0.3 micrometers and larger. Used in AFD/NAMs and special purpose vacuum cleaners, HEPA filters are susceptible to damage from direct streams of water or physical puncture. Because of their high rate of efficiency, the static pressure drop across the filter is higher than for filters with less retention capabilities. HEPA filters are required in negative pressure devices in asbestos work area enclosures and in vacuums used for cleaning up asbestos materials or debris. NOTE: By definition, a HEPA filter is individually tested for integrity prior to sale to the public. See NAM.

MESOTHELIOMA - A rare cancer of the lining of the chest cavity, the covering membrane of the lungs, or the abdominal lining and associated with asbestos exposure. Two types of mesothelioma are known: peritoneal mesothelioma in the abdominal cavity and pleural mesothelioma in the chest cavity. The latency period may be up to 40 years or more, and may be caused by incidental (very small) exposure.

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE - A periodic comprehensive review of a worker's health status by qualified medical personnel. Refer to the OSHA Asbestos and Respirator Standards for the required elements.

MISCELLANEOUS ACM - Asbestos-containing building material on structural components or structural members or fixtures, such as floor or ceiling tiles, mastic, roofing materials, and transite cement boards. Does not include surfacing material or thermal system insulation.

MSDS - Material Safety Data Sheet - A form that lists the properties and characteristics of a particular product or material, such as paints, chemicals, solvents, etc., and required by Haz Com Regulations. The MSDS will contain information on the flammability, flash point, toxicity, personal protection measures, and other information necessary to work safely with the material

or product. Any new product containing 0.1% asbestos or more must note the asbestos content in the MSDS. MSDS sheets are also available for chrysotile, amosite, and crocidolite asbestos in their pure form.

NESHAP - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Authorized under the Clean Air Act and administered by the U.S. EPA, the NESHAP rules cover a wide variety of substances, including asbestos. The asbestos NESHAP requires formal notification of EPA for renovation projects that disturb friable ACM above a certain amount and all demolition operations, and wet removal methods and disposal of ACWM in an approved landfill with standardized recording procedures. Refer to 40 CFR Parts 61 and 763.

NIST - National Institute for Standards and Testing.

NON-FRIABLE - Material that cannot be crushed, pulverized or reduced to powder by normal hand pressure when dry. E.g., asbestos cement board or pipe. Otherwise nonfriable ACM can be rendered friable by cutting, sanding, grinding or abrading the material so that asbestos fibers and dust are released.

O&M PLAN - Operations and Maintenance Plan or Program - A plan or program that manages ACM in a facility to: 1. Maintain existing ACM in good condition; 2. Ensure proper cleanup of asbestos fibers previously released; 3. Reduce or prevent further release of asbestos fibers; and 4. Monitor the condition of the ACM over time. OSHA mandates that building owners with identified friable ACM in their facility place the ACM under an O&M Program to protect employees and vendors.

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration - A branch of the U.S. Department of Labor that regulates health and safety of employees in the occupational setting.

PACM - Presumed Asbestos Containing Material - A term defined by OSHA to include all Surfacing and Thermal System Insulation (TSI) and resilient flooring material installed in a building whose construction date is no later than December 31, 1980. PACM must be treated as ACM until rebutted by analysis of samples following proscribed procedures.

PCM - Phase Contrast Microscopy - A Microscopy method used for analyzing asbestos air samples to determine airborne fiber concentrations. PCM analysis does not distinguish between fiber types, rather it counts all fibers meeting a >5 micron length criteria with a 3:1 length to width aspect ratio. PCM is used for personnel, area, and, in some cases, for final clearance air monitoring during abatement projects.

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - The maximum allowable average daily airborne asbestos exposure as set by OSHA. OSHA's present PEL is 0.1 f/cc averaged over an 8-hour period or TWA. See definition of fiber.

PERIODIC SURVEILLANCE (INSPECTION) - Inspection of known ACM or PACM at intervals of no more than 6 months to determine if the condition has changed, requiring abatement procedures as appropriate.

PLM - Polarized Light Microscopy - A method of analyzing and identifying bulk samples for the presence of asbestos.

PROJECT DESIGNER – An individual who has successfully completed five days of a designer course given by an EPA – approved training provider. AHERA and ASHARA regulations require any individual designing response actions to have this accreditation.

REFRESHER TRAINING – Annual training given to accredited individuals in various categories to renew their accreditation. Applies to all required asbestos-related training.

REGULATED AREA – Areas where fiber levels may or are likely to exceed OSHA's permissible exposure limit (PEL). All Class I, Class II, and Class III asbestos work require the establishment of regulated areas under supervision of a qualified "Competent Person" (See Competent Person).

REPAIR – The process of repairing damaged ACM to prevent it from releasing asbestos fibers to the general atmosphere, yet leaving the material in place to perform its original function. Repaired material must be monitored to ensure that it remains in good condition, usually by inclusion in the facility's Asbestos Operation and Maintenance program.

RESPIRATOR – A device to protect the wearer by reducing or eliminating the inhalation of harmful contaminants. Respirators can be classified by the amount of face coverage they provide and their method of protection. Refer to 20 CFR 1910.134 – Respiratory Protection Standard.

SURFACING ACM – Asbestos-containing material that is sprayed-on, troweled or otherwise applied to large surfaces e.g., acoustical plasters on ceilings or walls, fireproofing on structural members, or other materials on surfaces for similar purposes. Surfacing ACM is often friable.

TEM – Transmission Electron Microscopy

TSI – Thermal System Insulation – CM applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts or other structural components to prevent heat loss or gain or water condensation. Insulation found on high temperature thermal system components is more likely to contain amosite or crocidolite asbestos.

VAT – Vinyl Asbestos Tile.

WORK PERMIT SYSTEM - (Part of an Operations and Maintenance Program) A system where planned maintenance projects are submitted on a standardized form to the facility's Asbestos Program Manager for review to assess the likelihood of disturbing any ACM, and instituting appropriate safeguards. Work permit systems are usually integrated into routine work authorization procedures and maintenance schedules at schools, commercial buildings and industrial facilities.



C·E·R·M

OVERVIEW OF ASBESTOS ISSUES

OVERVIEW OF ASBESTOS ISSUES

(NOTE: This section is included as a brief introduction to Asbestos as an environmental concern to the layperson without special training in the subject. It is not intended as a thorough or complete discussion of all issues).

WHAT IS ASBESTOS?

Asbestos is a generic term that describes six different forms of natural rock called hydrated mineral silicates. The trait they share in common is a fibrous, crystalline structure - they can be separated into flexible fibers that have astonishing physical properties which have been found useful to mankind for thousands of years. Another reason that asbestos has been known and used for so long is the fact that these rock formations are among the most common in the world, are found on every continent, and comprise some 40% of the crust of the earth.

The properties that make asbestos so useful include the following:

1. It is non-combustible (does not burn) and can withstand great heat, 1,200 to 2,600 degrees F, depending on the type.
2. While it is a rock, the crystalline fibers that it is made of have chemical properties that make them flexible (allowing it to be woven into fabric like cotton or wool).
3. These fibers, though flexible, have a tensile strength equal to piano wire of similar diameter.
4. As a rock, asbestos material is not soluble in water, and is resistant to most acids, alkalis and chemical agents that would corrode other materials.
5. It is abundant, found in large deposits often easily and inexpensively mined.
6. It has been an extremely cost effective material given its many and varied uses.

These "Asbestiform" minerals occur in two major forms: Serpentine (because the fibers are usually curved in shape) and Amphibole (with a hollow channel in the center of most such fibers). The six types of asbestos that have been used in manufactured products are:

Chrysotile - This is of the Serpentine form with curved, flexible fibers. It is the single most commonly used variety of asbestos, accounting for almost 95% of the worldwide output of commercial asbestos. The largest deposits mined since

the mid 19th Century have been in the province of Quebec, Canada; in the Ural Mountain regions of Western Russia; and in California and Vermont (primarily) in the United States. It is often called "white" asbestos because of its snow-white appearance when washed and cleaned of impurities.

- Amosite - Amosite (and the other four types of asbestos described below) is of the Amphibole form, with a hollow center and found in bundles or "matrices" of very fine fibers. Often referred to as "brown" asbestos because of its typical color. Largest commercial deposits are found in South Africa.
- Crocidolite - Also mined primarily in South Africa, is referred to as "blue" asbestos because of typical color.
- Tremolite, Anthophyllite, and Actinolite - These last three types of asbestos are found in smaller deposits, sometimes in conjunction with chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite deposits. While there are a few very specialized uses for these materials, they are often found in trace amounts mixed with the three more common types.

HISTORY OF THE USE OF ASBESTOS

Asbestos use by man goes back at least three thousand years and possibly much longer. The first known use of asbestos was as woven wicks for oil lamps - the oil would soak up the wick and burn with a minimal effect on the "rock" wick itself. In fact, the word "asbestos" comes from a Greek word meaning "inextinguishable": This is because you could add oil to lamps (such as in Temples) that would burn for weeks or months without replacement of the wicks or the flame being "extinguished" as long as the oil was replenished. We also know from the histories that Julius Caesar was buried in a woven asbestos shroud, because of its lack of ability to corrode or dissolve. However, the modern increase in practical uses for asbestos began in the mid-Nineteenth Century with the founding of an insulation and paint company by a man named H W. Johns.

The steam engine had been in use for many decades in industry and transportation, and the dangerous temperatures in the boiler and steam pipes required some way to 1) protect the operators from burns and radiated heat and 2) to increase efficiency by reducing heat loss from the system. The H W. Johns Manufacturing Company of New York was founded in 1858, and immediately the annual tonnage of asbestos used for commercial products worldwide began to rise. In 1901, the Manville Covering Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, bought the Johns Company, and the well-known Johns-Manville Corporation was formed.

Since then, asbestos fibers have been mixed with various types of binding materials to create more than 3,600 different commercial products used in construction, automotive, industrial and consumer-related trades.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE TO ASBESTOS

While awareness of potential adverse health effects from exposure to asbestos fibers may appear to be a recent discovery, the first known reference to such health problems

was actually made by a Roman historian in the 1st Century, AD. While touring the Empire, Pliny the Younger noted that people (mostly slaves and convicts) working in the asbestos mines appeared to have various debilitating lung problems. His recommendation to help reduce these illnesses was for the workers to wear a wet cloth over their mouths and noses, and work upwind as they broke up the asbestos rocks for milling.

At the turn of the 20th Century, several medical studies were performed on British workers involved with mining and manufacturing of asbestos products, and a connection was made between asbestos dust and lung ailments in many workers. However, this information and several subsequent studies performed through the 1930's were either largely ignored or actively suppressed by asbestos industry owners and managers. Aiding their inaction was the lengthy lag time between exposure and the onset of illness, making it difficult to see the connection for the average worker. Often it takes twelve to forty years after initial exposure for any problems to show up. Studies done in the United States in the 1960's, coupled with "Rediscovery" of the results of earlier studies made it clear there was a significant risk for unprotected workers exposed occupationally to asbestos fibers in the air.

'What is the reason asbestos exposure can harm the human body and cause illness?

There are several simple facts that will help answer this question.

1. All asbestos fibers are basically a rock (mineral), and the body's natural defenses cannot dissolve or remove them easily once they embed themselves in body tissue, usually in the lungs.
2. To varying degrees, all asbestos fibers, once broken apart from the large bundles found in nature, are small, very thin, and have sharp points that easily penetrate human cells and can lodge there for the lifespan of the person.
3. A small percentage of fibers, once they lodge in an individual cell, may damage the internal cell structure, sometimes resulting in the onset of a cancer.
4. All fibers which lodge in tissue will trigger a response from the body's immune system, eventually resulting in scar tissue around the fiber. In the lungs, this will increasingly destroy the ability of the lungs to transfer oxygen into the bloodstream, and carbon dioxide out of the bloodstream.

For many people exposed to asbestos fibers, even for years in job-related environments, no health problems associated with this exposure ever occur. The medical profession has not developed any way to predict who will or who will not be affected once exposed. However, it has been conclusively proven by medical studies that an increased risk of contracting one or more of the following three diseases is incurred by unprotected exposure to airborne asbestos fibers:

- a. Asbestosis - A scarring of the lung tissue.
- b. Lung Cancer - Various cancers of the lungs (see below).
- c. Mesothelioma - A rare cancer of the lining of the lung.

CONNECTION BETWEEN AIRBORNE ASBESTOS EXPOSURE, TOBACCO SMOKING AND INCREASED MEDICAL RISK

Studies have shown that unprotected asbestos workers (no respirator) have a fifty to ninety times greater chance of developing lung cancer than those not working with friable asbestos and who are not smokers.

A simple explanation of this connection is that the nicotine in cigarette smoke suppresses a natural mechanism in the lungs for cleansing dirt, dust and debris that sticks to the inner surfaces of the lungs. Thus, asbestos fibers, and other debris, that would normally be carried to the throat remain in the lungs, building up over time.

APPENDIX C

Lead in Paint Analytical Results

Analytical Environmental Services, Inc.

Date: 2/18/2009

TOTAL LEAD IN PAINT (N7082)
PAINT

CLIENT: Corporate Environmental Risk Management, LLC. Lab Order: 0902A24
 Project: N. Fulton Co. Gov't Annex Date Received: 2/17/2009 11:35 AM
 Delivery Order: Matrix: Paint
 PO No:

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Results	Units	Report Limit.	DF	Date Collected	Date Analyzed	Analyst
0902A24-001A	NFLP-1	BRL	wt%	0.0211	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-002A	NFLP-2	BRL	wt%	0.0267	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-003A	NFLP-3	BRL	wt%	0.0101	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-004A	NFLP-4	BRL	wt%	0.0309	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-005A	NFLP-5	BRL	wt%	0.00747	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-006A	NFLP-6	BRL	wt%	0.0362	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-007A	NFLP-7	BRL	wt%	0.0115	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-008A	NFLP-8	BRL	wt%	0.00848	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-009A	NFLP-9	BRL	wt%	0.0455	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-010A	NFLP-10	BRL	wt%	0.00755	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-011A	NFLP-11	BRL	wt%	0.0116	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-012A	NFLP-12	BRL	wt%	0.0495	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-013A	NFLP-13	BRL	wt%	0.00989	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-014A	NFLP-14	BRL	wt%	0.0218	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-015A	NFLP-15	BRL	wt%	0.0171	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-016A	NFLP-16	BRL	wt%	0.0111	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-017A	NFLP-17	BRL	wt%	0.0118	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-018A	NFLP-18	0.0167	wt%	0.0112	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-019A	NFLP-19	BRL	wt%	0.0241	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-020A	NFLP-20	BRL	wt%	0.0101	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-021A	NFLP-21	BRL	wt%	0.00978	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-022A	NFLP-22	BRL	wt%	0.00998	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-023A	NFLP-23	0.0125	wt%	0.0109	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-024A	NFLP-24	BRL	wt%	0.00955	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-025A	NFLP-25	BRL	wt%	0.00998	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-026A	NFLP-26	BRL	wt%	0.0292	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-027A	NFLP-27	BRL	wt%	0.0129	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-028A	NFLP-28	BRL	wt%	0.0298	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-029A	NFLP-29	0.0307	wt%	0.00961	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-030A	NFLP-30	0.0134	wt%	0.0107	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-031A	NFLP-31	BRL	wt%	0.00996	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW

Qualifiers: BRL - Not Detected at the Reporting Limit

DF - Dilution Factor

Analytical Environmental Services, Inc.

Date: 2/18/2009

TOTAL LEAD IN PAINT (N7082)
PAINT

CLIENT: Corporate Environmental Risk Management, LLC.
Project: N. Fulton Co. Gov't Annex
Delivery Order:
PO No:

Lab Order: 0902A24
Date Received: 2/17/2009 11:35 AM
Matrix: Paint

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Results	Units	Report Limit.	DF	Date Collected	Date Analyzed	Analyst
0902A24-032A	NFLP-32	BRL	wt%	0.0104	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-033A	NFLP-33	BRL	wt%	0.0169	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-034A	NFLP-34	BRL	wt%	0.0139	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-035A	NFLP-35	0.363	wt%	0.00945	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-036A	NFLP-36	BRL	wt%	0.0113	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-037A	NFLP-37	BRL	wt%	0.00939	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-038A	NFLP-38	BRL	wt%	0.00965	1	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW
0902A24-039A	NFLP-39	0.949	wt%	0.0370	2.32	2/17/2009	2/18/2009	MAW

Qualifiers: BRL - Not Detected at the Reporting Limit

DF - Dilution Factor

SECTION 08350

ACCORDIAN FOLDING DOORS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of material for folding doors. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the products manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.
- B. Summary
 - 1. Section Includes:
 - a. Accordion folding doors.
- C. Submittals
 - 1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
 - 2. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, attachments to other work.
 - 3. Samples: For each exposed product and for each color and texture specified.
 - 4. Product Schedule: For folding doors. Use same designations indicated on Drawings.
 - 5. Product certificates.
 - 6. Maintenance data.
- D. Quality Assurance
 - 1. Surface-Burning Characteristics: As determined by testing identical products according to ASTM E 84 by a qualified testing agency. Identify products with appropriate markings of applicable testing agency.
 - a. Flame-Spread Index: 25 or less.
 - b. Smoke-Developed Index: 50 or less.
 - 2. Project Conditions
 - a. Environmental Limitations: Do not deliver or install folding doors until spaces are enclosed and weather tight, wet work in spaces is complete and dry, and temporary HVAC system is operating and maintaining ambient temperature and humidity

conditions at occupancy levels during the remainder of the construction period.

- b. Field Measurements: Verify actual dimensions of openings by field measurements before fabrication

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 ACCORDION FOLDING DOORS

- A. General: Top-supported, horizontal-sliding, manually operated accordion folding doors, with chain controlling the spacing and extension of pantographic or X-type accordion folding frames. Inner and outer covers are continuous surface facings that attach to and completely cover the folding frames and are pleated as the door is retracted.
- B. Outer Covering: Of type indicated below, complying with indicated surface-burning characteristics; attached to door support frames in a concealed manner at sufficient intervals to prevent sagging and separation and to permit on-site removal and repair, with vertical seams located in valleys and material hemmed at top and bottom.
 - 1. Vinyl reinforced with woven backing weighing not less than 20 oz./linear yd. (567 g/m).
 - 2. Color, Texture, and Pattern: As selected from manufacturer's full range.
 - 3. Sweep Seals: Manufacturer's standard top and bottom sweep seals on both side(s).
- C. Carriers: Four-wheel carriers at lead post and two-wheel carriers at intermediate spacing, as necessary for size and weight of partition, to ensure secure, easy, and quiet operation.
 - 1. Doors More Than 96 Inches High: Ball-bearing wheels with nylon tread and steel shafts.
- D. Tracks: Manufacturer's standard metal track made of extruded aluminum or formed steel with factory-applied, corrosion-resistant finish. Limit track deflection, independent of structural supporting system, to no more than 80 percent of bottom clearance. Design and fabricate track to support accordion folding doors and enable their operation without damage to track, folding unit, or adjacent surfaces; complying with the following requirements:
 - 1. Head Trim: Prefinished wood molding for surface-mounted tracks.
 - 2. Center stop for center-opening partitions.

3. Galvanized-steel sheet or aluminum sub channel for forming pocket for recessed suspension track.
 4. Metal ceiling contact guard to protect finished ceiling surface from damage by moving top sweep seals; with finish matching other exposed metal.
- E. Hardware: Manufacturer's standard heavy-duty, manually operated metal pulls and latches as follows:
1. Finish: Satin stainless steel
 2. Latch: Operable from both sides of closed door with coin-slot release on opposite side.
 3. Lock: Manufacturer's standard key-operated cylinder lock, operable from both sides.
 4. Foot bolts on lead post where indicated. Secure to post to avoid interference with seals.
- F. Jamb Molding: Manufacturer's standard wood or metal molding at closing jamb as required for light-tight jamb closure.
- G. Lead Posts and Jamb Posts: Not less than 0.048-inch- (1.2-mm-) thick steel formed for rigidity and light seal at supporting construction.
1. Nonferrous jamb strip for single-operating partitions to ensure tight closure by engaging rubber bumper on lead post.
- H. Meeting Post: Center meeting post for center opening doors
- I. Stacking: Tiebacks to maintain door in stacked position.
- J. Stacking Configuration: Stack center-opening doors at both ends of opening.
- K. Opening Size: As indicated on Drawings.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. For folding doors supported by or anchored to permanent construction, advise installers of specific requirements for placement

of anchorage devices. Furnish installers of other work with templates and drawings showing locations of anchorage devices and similar items.

3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. General: Install folding doors complying with manufacturer's written installation instructions. Install track in one piece.
- B. Standard Floor Clearances: 1/4 to 3/4 inch (6.4 to 19 mm) maximum (above floor finish).

3.3 ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust units as necessary to ensure smooth, quiet operation without warping or binding. Adjust hardware to function smoothly. Confirm that latches engage accurately and securely without forcing or binding.
- B. Pocket Doors: Adjust to operate smoothly and easily, without binding or warping. Adjust hardware to function smoothly. Confirm that latches and locks engage accurately and securely without forcing or binding.

END OF SECTION 08350

SECTION 10522

FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINETS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

- 1. Fire protection cabinets for the following:
 - a. Portable fire extinguishers.

- B. Related Sections:

- 1. Division 10 Section 10431 for directional signage to out-of-sight fire extinguishers and cabinets.
- 2. Division 10 Section 10523 for fire extinguishers.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes for fire protection cabinets.

- 1. Fire Protection Cabinets: Include roughing-in dimensions, details showing mounting methods, relationships of box and trim to surrounding construction, door hardware, cabinet type, trim style, and panel style.

- B. Shop Drawings: For fire protection cabinets. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.

- C. Samples for Verification: For each type of exposed finish required, prepared on Samples of size indicated below:

- 1. Size: 6 by 6 inches square.

- D. Product Schedule: For fire protection cabinets. Coordinate final fire protection cabinet schedule with existing fire extinguishers to ensure proper fit and function. See “FE” symbol on floor plan drawings.
- E. Maintenance Data: For fire protection cabinets to include in maintenance manuals.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Fire-Rated, Fire Protection Cabinets: Listed and labeled to comply with requirements in ASTM E 814 for fire-resistance rating of walls where they are installed.
- B. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
- C. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
 - 1. Review methods and procedures related to fire protection cabinets including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Schedules and coordination requirements.

1.5 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate size of fire protection cabinets to ensure that type and capacity of fire extinguishers indicated are accommodated.
- B. Coordinate sizes and locations of fire protection cabinets with wall depths.

1.6 SEQUENCING

- A. Apply decals on field-painted, fire protection cabinets after painting is complete.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

- A. Transparent Acrylic Sheet: ASTM D 4802, Category A-1 (cell-cast sheet), 3 mm thick, with Finish 1 (smooth).
- B. Acrylic Bubble: One piece.

2.2 FIRE PROTECTION CABINET (FEC)

A. Cabinet Type: Suitable for fire extinguisher.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
 - a. Fire End & Croker Corporation;
 - b. J. L. Industries, Inc., a division of Activar Construction Products Group;
 - c. Kidde Residential and Commercial Division, Subsidiary of Kidde plc;
 - d. Larsen's Manufacturing Company;
 - e. Modern Metal Products, Division of Technico Inc.; Moon-American; Potter Roemer LLC;
 - f. Watrous Division, American Specialties, Inc.; .

B. Cabinet Construction: Nonrated.

C. Cabinet Material: Steel sheet.

1. Shelf: Same metal and finish as cabinet.

D. Semi-recessed Cabinet: Cabinet box partially recessed in walls of sufficient depth to suit style of trim indicated; with one-piece combination trim and perimeter door frame overlapping surrounding wall surface with exposed trim face and wall return at outer edge (backbend). Provide where walls are of insufficient depth for recessed cabinets but are of sufficient depth to accommodate semi-recessed cabinet installation.

1. Square-Edge Trim: 1-1/4- to 1-1/2-inch backbend depth.
2. Rolled-Edge Trim: 4-inch backbend depth.

E. Cabinet Trim Material: Same material and finish as door.

F. Door Material: Steel sheet.

G. Door Style: Fully glazed, frameless, backless, acrylic panel.

H. Door Glazing: Molded acrylic bubble.

1. Acrylic Bubble Color: transparent.

I. Door Hardware: Manufacturer's standard door-operating hardware of proper type for cabinet type, trim style, and door material and style indicated.

1. Provide manufacturer's standard.
2. Provide continuous hinge, of same material and finish as trim, permitting door to open 180 degrees.

J. Accessories:

1. Mounting Bracket: Manufacturer's standard steel, designed to secure fire extinguisher to fire protection cabinet, of sizes required for types and capacities of fire extinguishers indicated, with plated or baked-enamel finish.
2. Break-Glass Strike: Manufacturer's standard metal strike, complete with chain and mounting clip, secured to cabinet.
3. Lettered Door Handle: One-piece, cast-iron door handle with the word "FIRE" embossed into face.
4. Door Lock: Cam lock that allows door to be opened during emergency by pulling sharply on door handle.
5. Identification: Lettering complying with authorities having jurisdiction for letter style, size, spacing, and location. Locate as directed by Architect.
 - a. Identify fire extinguisher in fire protection cabinet with the words "FIRE EXTINGUISHER"
 - 1) Location: Applied to cabinet door.
 - 2) Application Process: Pressure-sensitive vinyl letters.
 - 3) Lettering Color: White.
 - 4) Orientation: Horizontal.

K. Finishes:

1. Manufacturer's standard baked-enamel paint for the following:
 - a. Exterior of cabinet , door, and trim except for those surfaces indicated to receive another finish.
 - b. Interior of cabinet and door.
2. Steel: Baked enamel or powder coat.

2.3 FABRICATION

- A. Fire Protection Cabinets: Provide manufacturer's standard box (tub) with trim, frame, door, and hardware to suit cabinet type, trim style, and door style indicated.
 1. Weld joints and grind smooth.
 2. Provide factory-drilled mounting holes.
 3. Prepare doors and frames to receive locks.
 4. Install door locks at factory.
- B. Cabinet Doors: Fabricate doors according to manufacturer's standards, from materials indicated and coordinated with cabinet types and trim styles selected.

1. Fabricate door frames with tubular stiles and rails and hollow-metal design, minimum 1/2 inch thick.
 2. Fabricate door frames of one-piece construction with edges flanged.
 3. Miter and weld perimeter door frames.
- C. Cabinet Trim: Fabricate cabinet trim in one piece with corners mitered, welded, and ground smooth.

2.4 GENERAL FINISH REQUIREMENTS

- A. Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" for recommendations for applying and designating finishes.
- B. Protect mechanical finishes on exposed surfaces of fire protection cabinets from damage by applying a strippable, temporary protective covering before shipping.
- C. Finish fire protection cabinets after assembly.
- D. Appearance of Finished Work: Noticeable variations in same piece are not acceptable. Variations in appearance of adjoining components are acceptable if they are within the range of approved Samples and are assembled or installed to minimize contrast.

2.5 STEEL FINISHES

- A. Surface Preparation: Remove mill scale and rust, if present, from uncoated steel, complying with SSPC-SP 5/NACE No. 1, "White Metal Blast Cleaning". After cleaning, apply a conversion coating suited to the organic coating to be applied over it.
- B. Factory Prime Finish: Apply manufacturer's standard, fast-curing, lead- and chromate-free, universal primer immediately after surface preparation and pretreatment.
- C. Baked-Enamel or Powder-Coat Finish: Immediately after cleaning and pretreating, apply manufacturer's standard two-coat, baked-on finish consisting of prime coat and thermosetting topcoat. Comply with coating manufacturer's written instructions for applying and baking to achieve a minimum dry film thickness of 2 mils.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine roughing-in for cabinets.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Prepare recesses for semi-recessed fire protection cabinets as required by type and size of cabinet and trim style.

3.3 INSTALLATION

- A. General: Install fire protection cabinets in locations and at mounting heights indicated.
 - 1. Fire Protection Cabinets: 54 inches above finished floor to top of cabinet.
- B. Fire Protection Cabinets: Fasten cabinets to structure, square and plumb.
 - 1. Unless otherwise indicated, provide recessed fire protection cabinets. If wall thickness is not adequate for recessed cabinets, provide semi-recessed fire protection cabinets.
 - 2. Provide inside latch and lock for break-glass panels.
 - 3. Fasten mounting brackets to inside surface of fire protection cabinets, square and plumb.
- C. Identification: Apply vinyl lettering at locations indicated.

3.4 ADJUSTING AND CLEANING

- A. Remove temporary protective coverings and strippable films, if any, as fire protection cabinets are installed unless otherwise indicated in manufacturer's written installation instructions.
- B. Adjust fire protection cabinet doors to operate easily without binding. Verify that integral locking devices operate properly.
- C. On completion of fire protection cabinet installation, clean interior and exterior surfaces as recommended by manufacturer.

- D. Touch up marred finishes, or replace fire protection cabinets that cannot be restored to factory-finished appearance. Use only materials and procedures recommended or furnished by fire protection cabinet and mounting bracket manufacturers.
- E. Replace fire protection cabinets that have been damaged or have deteriorated beyond successful repair by finish touchup or similar minor repair procedures.

END OF SECTION 10522