



# UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING SCIENCES

## ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS SURVEY

Conducted on

Commercial Building  
14 Palm Harbor Village Way  
Palm Coast, Florida

UES Project No. 0940.1800120.0000

UES Report No. 1605134-v1

*Prepared for:*

Flagler County Board of Commissioners  
1769 E. Moody Boulevard, Building 2  
Bunnell, FL 32110  
Attention: Mr. Tim Telfer  
Public Lands and Resources Manager

*Prepared by:*

Universal Engineering Sciences, Inc.  
5561 Florida Mining Boulevard  
Jacksonville, Florida 32257  
(904) 296-0757  
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Report Date: September 13, 2018

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September 13, 2018

Mr. Tim Telfer  
Public Lands and Natural Resources Manager  
Flagler County Board of Commissioners  
1769 E. Moody Boulevard, Building 2  
Bunnell, FL 32110

Reference: **ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS SURVEY**  
Commercial Building  
14 Palm Harbor Village Way  
Palm Coast, Florida  
UES Project No. 0940.1800120.0000  
UES Report No. 1605134-v1

Dear Mr. Telfer:


On behalf of Flagler County Board of Commissioners (the "client"), Universal Engineering Sciences, Inc. (UES) has completed this Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM) Survey for the above-referenced property (the "subject property"). UES performed this ACM survey on Monday, September 10, 2018, to categorize and assess readily available suspect homogeneous material within the subject building. UES collected twelve (12) bulk samples from eight (8) homogeneous materials. The bulk samples were transported to a National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) accredited laboratory using Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) for the presence of asbestos fibers.

Four percent (4%) Chrysotile Asbestos was found in the black exterior window caulking. No asbestos was detected in any of the other samples obtained from the building.

UES appreciates this opportunity to provide environmental services to you and we look forward to future endeavors. If you have any comments or questions regarding the information contained within this report or if we can be of further service, please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,  
**Universal Engineering Sciences, Inc.**  
Business License No. ZA-0000017

  
Christopher Komatz  
Project Manager  
EPA Accredited Asbestos Inspector

  
Lindsey Weaver, P.E.  
Florida Licensed Asbestos Consultant  
License No. EA0000046  
Date: 9/13/18

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

The purpose of this Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM) Survey was to identify accessible ACM and their general locations within the subject building located at 14 Palm Harbor Village Way in Palm Coast, Florida. This service was conducted based on the written authorization of Flagler County Board of Commissioners, dated August 28, 2018 (Flagler County Contract No. RSQ-Q010-0-2015, Work Authorization No. WA-17).

### **1.2 Purpose and Scope of Work**

The purpose of this study was to perform an evaluation of the above-referenced facility for the presence of ACMs, specifically those building materials which may be present or impacted during potential demolition or renovation activities. The activities and procedures used to accomplish this task were as follows:

- 1) A review of available building documents to identify potential locations of suspect Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs);
- 2) visual building inspection of accessible areas by an US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) accredited asbestos inspector to identify suspect ACMs;
- 3) Once identified, homogeneous materials (materials which are uniform in color, texture, construction/application date, and general appearance) will be determined;
- 4) Determine whether the suspect ACM is friable (a material that when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure) or non-friable;
- 5) Collection of bulk samples of each homogeneous suspect ACM. Record sample information on Asbestos Bulk Sample Forms (chain-of-custody sheets), which will be signed, dated, and sent with the samples to the laboratory;
- 6) Analysis of the collected bulk samples at a National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) accredited laboratory using Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) for the presence of asbestos fibers;
- 7) Approximate locations of the bulk samples were defined. Computer Assisted Drafting and Design (CADD) drawings were developed indicating sample locations. In addition, approximate quantities of identified ACM were also determined. The indicated material quantities are estimates based on the field observations and should be considered preliminary in nature. These estimates should not be used for bidding purposes without verification by an abatement contractor; and,
- 8) Prepare and submit a report.

Complete destructive observation and sampling procedures were not generally used in UES' evaluation of the subject building, since the building was occupied. Inaccessible areas within the building(s), such as crawl spaces, inside other sealed areas, behind architectural details are beyond the scope of this study. The scope of UES' inspection did not include an evaluation of the structure's fixtures, equipment, or stored materials. Please note that UES did not collect samples of concrete slabs or walls. If the concrete is to be recycled, Florida regulations require that the concrete be sampled to verify that it is not asbestos containing.

## 2.0 BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS AND INFORMATION

### 2.1 General

A summary of the subject building(s) characteristics is outlined in the table below

Commercial Building (Former Bank Building)		
<b>General</b>	Facility Type	Commercial
	Construction Date	1990 / 2010
	Number of Stories	One Story
<b>Structural</b>	Foundation	Slab on Grade
	Wall Support	Concrete Block
	Wall Finish	Drywall
	Roof Support	Steel Truss
	Roof System Type	Cement Tile
	HVAC Type	Split System HVAC
<b>Mechanical/ Plumbing</b>	Duct Type	Metal and Flex
	Pipe Insulation	N/A
	Wall Substrates	Drywall, Concrete Block
<b>Interior</b>	Wall Finishes	Drywall
	Floor Substrates	Concrete Slab
	Floor Finishes	Carpet , Floor Tile
	Ceiling Systems	Suspended Ceilings
	Ceiling Finishes	Ceiling Tile
	Other	

## 2.2 Available Building Information

No building plans and no other material information were provided in reference to the structure located within the subject property.

## 2.3 Current Building Use

At the time of UES' evaluation, the subject building was vacant. The building was formerly used as a Bank.

## 3.0 BUILDING INSPECTION

Three forms of asbestos containing materials are typically found in buildings:

- *Surfacing Material* – material that is sprayed, troweled-on, or otherwise applied to interior and exterior structural and architectural surfaces. Surfacing material includes acoustical plaster on ceilings, fireproofing on structural members, textured paint and exterior stucco, and other materials applied to surfaces for acoustical, decorative, fireproofing, and other purposes.
- *Thermal System Insulation* — material which is applied to interior and exterior mechanical components to reduce heat gain or loss. Thermal system insulation includes insulation on pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts, and other mechanical components.
- *Miscellaneous Materials* — material, other than surfacing material and thermal system insulation, on interior and exterior structural, mechanical, electrical, or architectural components, and surfaces. Miscellaneous material includes but is not limited to ceiling tiles, gaskets, floor coverings and mastics, wallboard joint compound, roofing materials, and cementitious products.

An inspection of the subject building was conducted to identify these and other materials present within the building which are typically suspected of containing asbestos

## 3.1 Inspection Procedures

UES' field inspection was performed by Christopher Komatz, an inspector accredited according to Federal Regulation 40 CFR, Part 763 (AHERA), under the direction of an Asbestos Consultant licensed in the State of Florida. After a preliminary walk-through of the building, an inspection was conducted to evaluate the location and extent of the suspected asbestos containing building materials. Once identified, these materials were categorized into homogeneous areas containing materials of the same type, age, visual appearance, texture, composition, etc. The present condition of the ACM was evaluated by UES and classified as one of three categories: Good, Fair or Poor. The "fair" and "poor" categories correspond to the AHERA definitions of "damaged" and "significantly damaged," respectively.

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Each sample was documented by labeling the container with a unique sample number, entering the sample material on a bulk sample log or chain-of-custody form, and noting the location of each sample on a floor plan. Throughout the sampling process, care was taken to prevent cross-contamination of the collected bulk samples. Sampling equipment was cleaned following the collection of each sample.

Since the subject building was operational and occupied, the survey did not include a significantly destructive search behind walls or below existing floors. Some materials may be hidden or masked by overlying materials such as flooring, carpeting or concealed walls. While a reasonable effort was made by UES to collect and analyze samples of suspect materials, some may remain unobserved by the inspector(s). The former bank vault door insulation was not inspected due to the destruction that would be required to sample the door. It was understood by UES that the former bank vault would be used as an evidence locker and the door would remain in place.

Random, and in some cases judgmental, samples of each homogeneous area of material were then collected. The physical condition of each material was assessed. In addition, a tactile inspection of the material was performed to evaluate friability. If the material, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure, it is considered friable.

### **3.2 Suspected Asbestos-Containing Building Materials**

Based on UES' review of the available building system information and visual survey of the subject building, [8] homogeneous materials were identified at the subject building commonly suspected of containing asbestos. The homogeneous materials consisted of suspended ceiling tiles, wallboard and joint compound, window caulking, floor tile and wall texture material. A map illustrating the sample locations is included in **Appendix A** of this report.

## **4.0 LABORATORY ANALYSIS**

### **4.1 Polarized Light Microscopy**

The samples of the suspected ACMs collected during the field inspection were transported with chain-of-custody documentation to EMSL, Inc. located in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. EMSL is an accredited laboratory for bulk sample analysis according to the NVLAP (Accreditation No. 500085-0).

Bulk samples were analyzed for the presence of asbestos fibers using Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM). The analyses were performed according to EPA Method 600/R-93/116 July 1993 "Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials." This analytical method can be used for qualitative identification of six morphologically different types of asbestos fibers: chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, actinolite and anthophyllite.

The method specifies that the asbestos content in a bulk sample shall be estimated and reported as a finite percentage within the range of 0 to 100. Minute quantities of asbestos in bulk samples may be

reported as “trace” or less than one percent (<1%). The analytical method determines the asbestos percentage by means of visual estimation technique. If analysis of the sample of a suspect ACM reveals a negative result, UES considers the material to be non asbestos-containing. If at any time during the analytical process a sample tests positive, that material must be treated as asbestos-containing.

#### 4.1 Point Count Analysis

Samples of the suspect ACMs collected during the field inspection were not point counted as part of this survey.

### 5.0 FINDINGS

#### 5.1 Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) Results

Eight suspect homogeneous materials were identified at the subject building. One material sample was collected for HAS #3, #6 and #8 due to small quantity of materials (< 10 sq. ft.) At least two bulk samples were collected from the remaining identified homogeneous material and submitted for laboratory analysis. The laboratory analyses indicated that asbestos fibers excess of one percent were detected in one (1) of the eight (8) homogeneous materials analyzed from the structure. The table below outlines general information regarding the suspect ACM.

#### SUMMARY OF SUSPECT ACMs

HSA	Sample No.	Material Description	Location	Cond.	%/Type Asbestos	NESHAPS Category
1	1, 2	12" x 12" Ceiling Tile	Lobby Area	G	None	N/A
2	3	12" x 12" Ceiling Tile	(Replacement Tiles) – Lobby	G	None	N/A
3	4, 5	Drywall/Joint Compound	Lobby Area	G	None	N/A
4	6, 7	Drywall/Joint Compound	Back Room	G	None	N/A
<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Window Caulk</b>	<b>Front Exterior</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>4% Chrysotile</b>	<b>Category I Non-Friable</b>
6	9	Ceiling Texture	Back Room	G	None	N/A
7	10, 11	12" x 12" Floor Tile	Break Room-Vault interior	G	None	N/A
8	12	Wall Texture	Doorway to back room	G	None	N/A

Notes:

Condition: G – Good (Undamaged), F – Fair (Damaged), P – Poor (Severely Damaged)

The type of asbestos detected is Chrysotile, unless otherwise noted.

HAS #6 and #8 were both less than 10 sq.ft. Roofing tiles were newer cement tiles and were not sampled due to possibility of damaging roof.

#### 5.2 Point Count Analysis Results

Asbestos point count analysis was not performed.



## 6.0 SUMMARY

Inspection of the subject building, located at 14 Palm Harbor Village Way in Palm Coast, Florida, identified eight (8) materials suspected of containing asbestos fibers. One material sample was collected for HAS #3, #6 and #8 due to small quantity of materials (< 10 sq. ft.). At least two bulk samples of the other materials were collected and submitted to an NVLAP accredited laboratory for analysis. The results indicated that sample number eight (exterior window caulking) of the eight (8) suspect materials contained asbestos fibers [less than / in excess] one percent asbestos.

### SUMMARY OF ACMS (≥1%)

HSA	Material Description	Location	%/Type Asbestos	Estimated Quantity	NESHAPS Category
5	<b>Black Exterior Window Caulking</b>	<b>Exterior Windows</b>	<b>4% Chrysotile</b>	<b>100 linear feet.</b>	<b>Category 1 Non-Friable</b>

The type of asbestos detected is Chrysotile, unless otherwise noted.

ND: No Asbestos Detected

DW – Drywall

JC – Joint Compound

FT – Floor Tile

MAS – Mastic

PLM – EPA 600/R-93/116(<1%)

PC – Point Count 400(<0.25%)

Comp. Composite Sample (includes drywall and associated joint compound)

## 7.0 REGULATORY INFORMATION

There are numerous federal and state statutes, regulations, and rules which govern the abatement and disposal of ACMs. In particular, the renovation of buildings containing asbestos building materials is regulated under the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Airborne Pollutants (NESHAP) statute. The NESHAP regulations require notification to the controlling agency and removal of all regulated asbestos containing materials (RACM) prior to renovation. RACM is defined as: (1) friable asbestos material; (2) Category I non-friable asbestos containing material that has become friable; (3) Category I non-friable asbestos containing material that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading; or (4) Category II non-friable asbestos containing material that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by NESHAP. It is important to note that even though an activity may be exempt from the EPA NESHAP regulations, such exemption does not extend to OSHA standards or other state and federal statutes.

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Renovation or demolition activities in buildings that contain ACM or PACM (Presumed Asbestos Containing Material) are also regulated under the OSHA Asbestos Construction Standard (CFR 1926.1101). The OSHA standard requires the building owner to inform their employees who will work in or adjacent to areas containing ACM or PACM, perspective employers applying or bidding for work whose employees reasonable may be expected to work in or adjacent to areas containing ACM or PACM, all employers of employees on multi-employer work sites who will be performing work with or adjacent to areas containing asbestos, and tenants who will occupy areas containing ACM or PACM, of the presence location, and quantity of ACM or PACM at the work sites in their buildings and facilities. Further, the OSHA standard (1926.1101) requires employers who discover ACM or PACM to convey information concerning the presence, location and quantity of such newly discovered ACM or PACM to other employers of employees working at the work site within 24 hours of discovery. While OSHA says the notification can be in written or personal communication, there are many advantages to written communication.

The OSHA construction standard (CFR 1926.1101) also contains specific training, work practices, procedures, engineering controls, notifications, permissible exposure limits, personal protection, record keeping, and a multitude of other requirements for the demolition, renovation, construction, alterations, repair, maintenance of structures, substrates or portions there of that contain asbestos.

Future demolition of the on-site structures should be conducted in strict compliance with the aforementioned federal statutes and other applicable regulations, and good health and safety practices. All procedures, methods, and documentation should be accomplished by and be the responsibility of appropriately licensed professionals (asbestos consultants and contractors).

Any material identified as non-friable ACM must be treated as friable ACM when the material is about to become friable as a result of activities performed within the buildings. Prior to renovation or demolition, Universal strongly recommends you meet with the controlling agencies and discuss the specific requirements for disposition of the asbestos containing materials identified in this report. State licensing and OSHA-related requirements would be applicable and should be strictly complied with during the demolition process.

## **8.0 CONTROLLING AGENCY**

The Controlling Agency for the coordination of projects involving asbestos removal projects or demolition for Flagler County is the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Northeast District office located at 8800 Baymeadows Way West, Suite 100 in Jacksonville, Florida. The Asbestos Contact is Marc Lovallo, who can be reached by email at [marc.lovall@dep.state.fl.us](mailto:marc.lovall@dep.state.fl.us) or by telephone at (904) 256-1566.

The owner or operator shall provide the above-referenced department with a ten-day notice of the asbestos removal project or demolition by timely submittal of a completed "Notification of Asbestos Removal Project" form, as promulgated under Florida Administrative Code.

## **8.0 CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS SURVEY**

A representative of UES obtained samples of building materials which were observed during an inspection of the building at the subject site that are typically suspected of containing asbestos as a constituent. The bulk samples were submitted to an NVLAP approved laboratory for analysis using EPA approved methods for industry-accepted standards. No other warranty is expressed or implied.

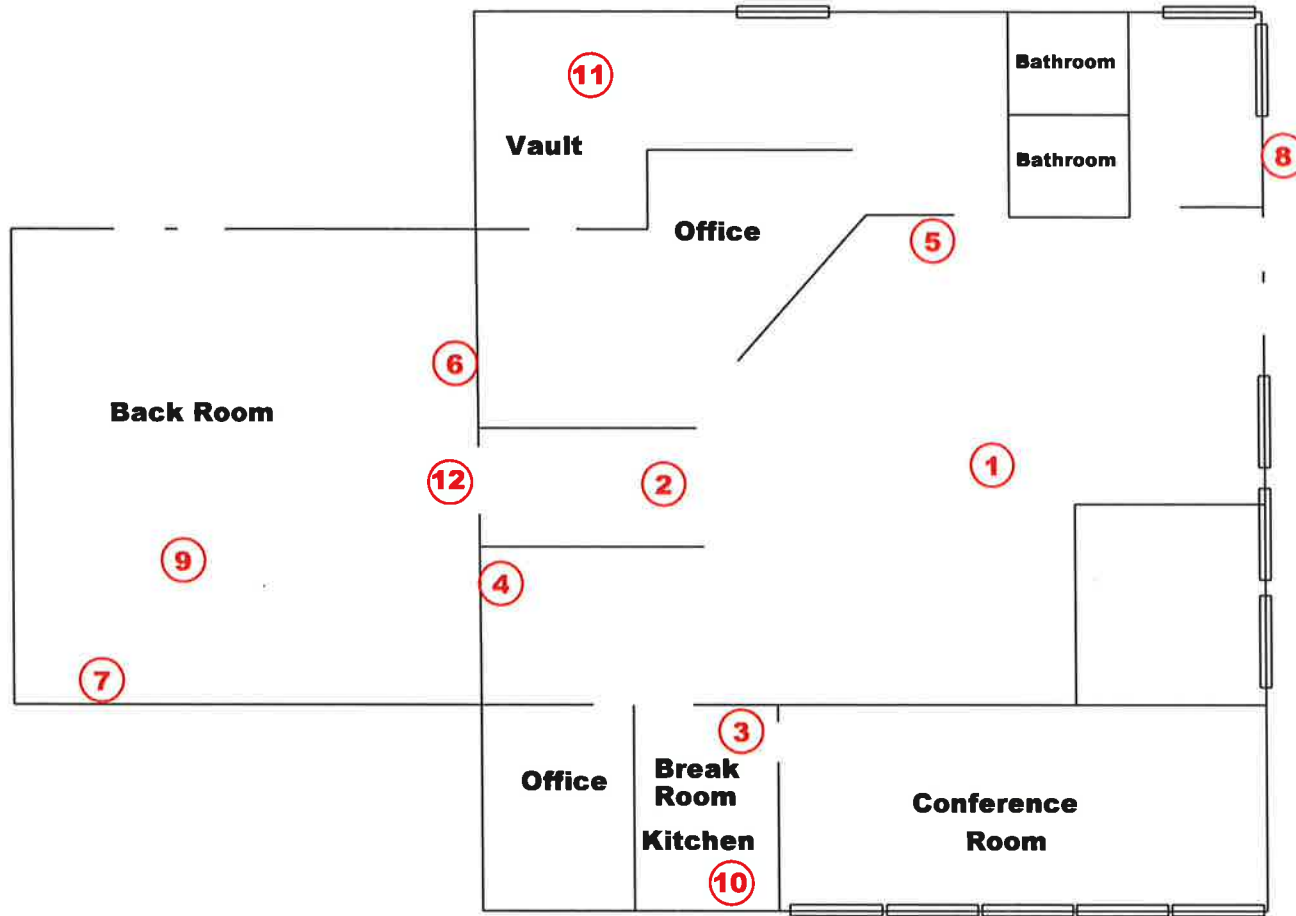
In general, non-destructive inspection and sampling procedures were incorporated which allowed assessment of reasonably accessible building materials. This survey did not include a significantly destructive search behind walls or below existing floors. Some materials may be hidden or masked by overlying materials such as flooring, carpeting or concealed walls. While a reasonable effort was made by UES to collect and analyze samples of suspect materials, some may remain unobserved by the inspector(s).

Any suspected building materials not addressed in this report, which are encountered during demolition or renovation should be analyzed for asbestos content prior to being damaged and/or removed. Please note that UES did not collect samples of concrete slabs and walls. If the concrete is to be recycled, Florida regulations require that the concrete be sampled to verify that it is not asbestos containing. The building's equipment fixtures or stored materials were not inspected or sampled as part of this evaluation. The indicated material quantities of ACM are estimates based on UES' field observations and should be considered preliminary in nature. These estimates should not be used for bidding purposes without verification by the asbestos abatement contractor.

Analysis of resinously bound materials by EPA Method 600/R-93/116 July 1993, may yield false-negative results because of method limitations in separating closely bound fibers and in detecting fibers of small length and diameter. Should you desire, other analytical methods including Transmission Electron Microscopy can be used to further evaluate these types of materials.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Bulk Sample Location Map**



**LEGEND**

**# ASBESTOS SAMPLE LOCATION**



**UNIVERSAL  
ENGINEERING SCIENCES**

ASBESTOS BUILDING INSPECTION  
 PALM HARBOUR VILLAGE  
 14 PALM HARBOUR VILLAGE WAY  
 PALM COAST, FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA

**ASBESTOS SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN**

REVISED BY: TW	DATE: 9/13/18	CHECKED BY: CK	DATE: 9/13/18
SCALE: N.T.S.	PROJECT NO: 0940.1800120.0000	REPORT NO:	PAGE NO: FIGURE A-1

## **APPENDIX B**

### Bulk Sample Analysis Report



# EMSL Analytical, Inc.

3303 PARKWAY CENTER COURT Orlando, FL 32808

Tel/Fax: (407) 599-5887 / (407) 599-9063

<http://www.EMSL.com> / [orlandolab@emsl.com](mailto:orlandolab@emsl.com)

EMSL Order: 341812247

Customer ID: UESO56

Customer PO:

Project ID:

**Attention:** Jim Blythe  
Universal Engineering Sciences  
5561 Florida Mining Blvd. South  
Jacksonville, FL 32257

**Phone:** (904) 296-0757

**Fax:** (904) 296-0748

**Received Date:** 09/11/2018 9:30 AM

**Analysis Date:** 09/11/2018

**Collected Date:** 09/10/2018

**Project:** 0940.1800120.0000 Flagler County Board 14 Palm Harbour Village Way, Palm Coast FL 32137

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

Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
1 341812247-0001	Lobby - 12x12 Square Pattern CT	Tan/White Fibrous Heterogeneous	40% Cellulose 35% Min. Wool	10% Perlite 15% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
2 341812247-0002	Lobby - 12x12 Square Pattern CT	Tan/White Fibrous Heterogeneous	40% Cellulose 30% Min. Wool	10% Perlite 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
3 341812247-0003	Kitchen - 12x12 Flat CT	Tan/White Fibrous Heterogeneous	40% Cellulose 35% Min. Wool	10% Perlite 15% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
4-Wallboard 341812247-0004	Lobby - Wallboard + JC	Brown/White Fibrous Heterogeneous	10% Cellulose 2% Glass	65% Gypsum 23% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
4-Joint Compound 341812247-0004A	Lobby - Wallboard + JC	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		15% Ca Carbonate 85% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
5 341812247-0005 <i>No Joint Compound present.</i>	Lobby - Wallboard + JC	Brown/White Fibrous Heterogeneous	12% Cellulose <1% Glass	65% Gypsum 23% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
6-Wallboard 341812247-0006	Back Room - Wallboard + JC	Brown/White Fibrous Heterogeneous	10% Cellulose 2% Glass	65% Gypsum 23% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
6-Joint Compound 341812247-0006A	Back Room - Wallboard + JC	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		15% Ca Carbonate 85% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
7-Wallboard 341812247-0007	Back Room - Wallboard + JC	Brown/White Fibrous Heterogeneous	12% Cellulose <1% Glass	65% Gypsum 23% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
7-Joint Compound 341812247-0007A	Back Room - Wallboard + JC	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		15% Ca Carbonate 85% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
8 341812247-0008	Front of Bank Windows - Window Caulk	Black Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		96% Non-fibrous (Other)	4% Chrysotile
9 341812247-0009	Back Room - Ceiling Texture	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		15% Ca Carbonate 85% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
10-Tile 341812247-0010	Break Room - 12x12 Lineoleum Tile	Beige Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
10-Mastic 341812247-0010A	Break Room - 12x12 Lineoleum Tile	Yellow Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
11-Tile 341812247-0011	Vault/Closet - 12x12 Lineoleum Tile	Beige Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
11-Mastic 341812247-0011A	Vault/Closet - 12x12 Lineoleum Tile	Yellow Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected

Initial report from: 09/12/2018 08:15:46



# EMSL Analytical, Inc.

3303 PARKWAY CENTER COURT Orlando, FL 32808

Tel/Fax: (407) 599-5887 / (407) 599-9063

<http://www.EMSL.com> / [orlandolab@emsl.com](mailto:orlandolab@emsl.com)

**EMSL Order:** 341812247  
**Customer ID:** UESO56  
**Customer PO:**  
**Project ID:**

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

Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
12	Doorway to Back Room - Wall Texture	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		15% Ca Carbonate 85% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
341812247-0012					

Analyst(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Fletcher Etheridge (6)

Jessicka Lopez (11)

Carlos Rivadeneyra, Laboratory Director  
or Other Approved Signatory

EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. The above analyses were performed in general compliance with Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR (previously EPA 600/M4-82-020 "Interim Method"), but augmented with procedures outlined in the 1993 ("final") version of the method. This report relates only to the samples reported above, and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. All samples received in acceptable condition unless otherwise noted. This report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST or any agency of the federal government. EMSL recommends gravimetric reduction for all non-friable organically bound materials prior to analysis. Estimation of uncertainty is available on request.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Orlando, FL NVLAP Lab Code 101151-0

Initial report from: 09/12/2018 08:15:46



**APPENDIX C**

Inspector Certification(s)

Vern Roberts Environmental Training, Inc.  
13987 94<sup>th</sup> Avenue N Seminole, FL 33776  
727-593-3067  
Asbestos Survey & Mechanical (Inspector) Initial  
Training

This is to certify that  
Chris S. Komatz

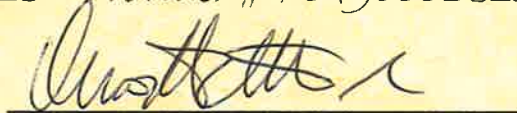
Training was in accordance with Title II of TSCA, 40 CFR Part  
763. Appendix C to Subpart E as revised  
Date of Examination 1/17/2018

Date of Course: 1/15/2018-1/17/2018

Expiration Date 1/17/2019

Certificate # 01171802

Course # FL490006318 Provider # FL490003810



Instructor

**APPENDIX D**  
Photographs



1. Subject property view from north-east Corner looking south.



2. Lobby inside main entrance.



3. Break room/kitchen floor tile that was sampled.



4. Two different types of ceiling tile were sampled in the break room/kitchen.

REFERENCE: PHOTOGRAPHS

UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING SCIENCES, INC.

DATED: 09/10/2018



UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING SCIENCES, INC.  
 5561 FLORIDA MINING BOULEVARD SOUTH  
 JACKSONVILLE, FL 32257  
 (904) 296-0757

**SITE PHOTOGRAPHS**

Flagler County  
 14 Palm Harbour Village Way  
 Palm Coast, Florida

DRAWN: CSK

DATE: 09/12/18

SCALE: N.T.S.

CHECKED: JEB

PROJ NO. 0940.1800120

PHOTOS 1 - 4



5. Vault interior floor tiles sampled.



6. Roof texturing inside back room sampled.



7. Drywall/Joint Compound in back room sampled.



8. Cement roof tiles were not sampled.

REFERENCE: PHOTOGRAPHS

UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING SCIENCES, INC.

DATED: 09/10/2018



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PHOTOS 5-8



9. Joint compound/drywall sampled inside main lobby.



10. Example of windows where caulk sample was collected.

REFERENCE: PHOTOGRAPHS

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PHOTOS 9 - 10