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220 Athens Way, Suite 410 | Nashville, Tennessee 37228 | Telephone 615-255-9300 | Facsimile 615-255-9345 | www.ensafe.com

August 31, 2012

Mr. Jim Ozment
Tennessee Department of Transportation
Dept. Environmental Planning and Permits
505 Deaderick Street, Suite 900
Nashville, TN 37243-0334

Re: Asbestos Inspection Report
Shelby County; SR-14 Overflow Bridge
Bridge #: 79SR0140033 (LM 26.58)
TDOT Project # 79024-4298-04, PIN 116134.00
TDOT Contract: E1647; Work Order: 06

Dear Mr. Ozment:

Enclosed is the asbestos inspection report for the above-referenced bridge. A total of 42 samples were obtained during the inspection. Asbestos was detected in the wrap around the drain pipes that penetrate the decking. There were 25 drains located, but based on the condition of the drains, it was not possible to determine if the entire drain pipe is wrapped in this material or if it is only the portions that extend below the bridge deck. Most likely it is the entire drain.

In its current condition this ACM was determined to be non-friable, that is, it could not be pulverized using hand pressure alone. Accordingly, it is classified under EPA NESHAP rules (40 CFR 61) as a Category II non-friable ACM in its current condition. Depending upon the type of bridge maintenance required, there could be potential for the material to become pulverized and thereby become friable, at that time it would be considered a "Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material" (RACM).

OSHA would consider the abatement of RACM to be a Class II activity, which would require trained workers and a competent person to oversee the work (an asbestos supervisor). Additionally, State of Tennessee asbestos accreditation requirements (TCA 1200-01-20) mandate that such work be performed by an accredited firm (contractor) using accredited abatement workers and supervisors.

If you should have any questions, please call me at 615-255-9300.

Sincerely,

EnSafe Inc.

Tammy Keim Williams

By: Tammy Keim Williams
Project Manager

Enclosure



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ASBESTOS INSPECTION REPORT

Overflow Bridge
Bridge No. 79SR0140033 (LM 26.58)
State Route 14
Bartlett, Shelby County



Prepared by:



ENSAFE INC.

220 Athens Way, Suite 410
Nashville, Tennessee 37228

August 31, 2012

EnSafe Project Number: 0888812717

Corey Coleman (Signature)

Tennessee Asbestos Inspector Accreditation No:A-I-48788-18528

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of an inspection for asbestos containing materials (ACM) completed on the bridge identified in Section 1.1. The inspection was completed by EnSafe Inc. in accordance with the State of Tennessee, Department of Transportation Environmental Division, Social and Cultural Resources Office, Hazardous Materials Section requirements.

1.1 TDOT BRIDGE IDENTIFICATION

The bridge is identified in the TDOT Project System/Bridge Management System as:

TDOT PE Number: 79024-4298-04
TDOT PIN Number: 116134.00
Bridge Inventory Number: 79SR0140033
State Route (SR) Number: SR-14
Log Mile (LM) Number: 26.58

1.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The bridge, located on SR-14 at LM 26.58, is a 7-span 199-foot overflow bridge, in Bartlett, Shelby County, Tennessee. Figure – 1 shows the general location of the bridge.

2.0 INSPECTION

The identification of ACM is performed by collecting bulk samples of suspect materials and having those samples analyzed by a laboratory. ACM are those materials found to contain greater than 1% asbestos by calibrated visual area estimation by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM).

Bulk sampling is a procedure in which representative homogeneous sampling areas in a structure are identified and then sampled. A homogeneous sampling area is defined as an area that contains material of the same type (uniform in color and texture) and is applied during the same general time period. Once the homogeneous sampling areas are identified, bulk samples of suspect materials are obtained at the discretion of our inspectors, based on site conditions and past experience.

2.1 PERSONNEL AND DATE(S) OF INSPECTION

The sampling and field activities were performed on August 24, 2012, by Corey Coleman and Robert Bailey, Accredited State of Tennessee Asbestos Inspectors. A copy of the inspectors' and EnSafe's current accreditation from the State of Tennessee is included in Appendix A.

2.2 VISUAL SURVEY

EnSafe's survey began with a walk-through and visual survey of the structures located on the property. The visual survey consisted of:

- sketching the structure and/or verifying the plans provided
- locating and identifying homogeneous areas (HAs) of suspect materials that may contain asbestos minerals
- determining applicable sampling locations

2.3 ACCESS TO BRIDGE COMPONENTS

Individual bridge components were accessed by the following methods:

2.3.1 Top of Bridge Deck

The bridge deck was covered with asphalt and therefore not sampled. Traffic control was not required for the inspection of the top of the bridge deck. Samples (labeled as 33HA-8A through 33HA-8C) of the concrete sidewalk were obtained using hammers and chisels. The caulking from the sidewalk (labeled as 33HA-14A through 33HA-14C) was also sampled.

2.3.2 Underside of Bridge Deck

The underside of the bridge deck was accessed by foot and samples obtained either on foot or by use of a ladder. Samples were obtained using hammers and chisels. Samples 33HA-4A through 33HA-4C were obtained from the underside of the bridge deck.

2.3.3 Bridge Beams

The bridge beams were accessed by foot and by ladder. Beam samples were obtained using hammers and chisels (33HA-3A through 33HA-3C). Samples obtained from the felt between the bent caps and the beams are labeled 33HA-13A through 33HA-13C.

2.3.4 Bridge Piers/Bents and Supports

The bridge piers and bents were accessed on foot and using ladders. The bridge support components consisted of support columns and caps. Samples 33HA-6A through 33HA-6C were obtained from the support columns of the bridge. Samples 33HA-5A through 33HA-5C were obtained from the bent caps. Samples 33HA-7A through 33HA-7C were obtained from the diaphragms above the bent caps.

2.3.5 Side Rails

There were concrete side rails extending the length of both sides of the bridge. Both were accessible on foot using ladders. Three samples were obtained of the side rails (33HA-9A through 33HA-9C) and of the rail posts (33HA-10A through 33HA-10C) by using hammers and chisels.

2.3.6 Abutments

The abutments on both sides of the bridge were accessed on foot. The abutment appeared to consist of a back wall, wing wall and footer. Samples were obtained using hammers and chisels. Samples 33HA-1A through 33HA-1C were obtained from the footers. Samples 33HA-2A through 33HA-2C were obtained from the back walls. Samples 33HA-11A through 33HA-11C were obtained from the abutment wing walls.

2.3.7 Bridge Drainage

Drainage from the bridge is through piping cored through the bridge deck on the northwest side of the bridge. The piping appeared to be metal and was coated with a hard wrapping. The pipe wrap was sampled as 33HA-12A through 33HA-12C.

3.0 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

3.1 ASBESTOS ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

The bulk samples are analyzed in the laboratory using PLM coupled with dispersion staining. PLM is an analytical method for asbestos identification, which identifies the specific asbestos minerals by their unique optical properties. The optical properties are a result of the mineral's chemical composition, physical atomic structure, and visual morphology. This is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommended method of analysis for asbestos identification in bulk samples.

In most instances, samples from each HA are analyzed on a “first positive stop” basis. “First positive stop” means that if one sample from a HA of material is found to contain greater than 1% asbestos, the remaining samples from that HA are not analyzed and the material is assumed to contain asbestos. In addition, samples which contain multiple layers, or that have associated mastic or adhesive backing, are analyzed as two or more separate samples. Samples that are identified to contain 1% or less asbestos minerals have been point counted by the laboratory for confirmation.

3.2 LABORATORY NAME AND ACCREDITATION

The bulk samples collected for this inspection were analyzed by a laboratory that has received accreditation from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP). The name and accreditation number of the analytical laboratory that analyzed the samples for this inspection is indicated in Table - 1:

Table – 1: Analytical Laboratory

Laboratory	Scientific Analytical Institute
NVLAP Number	200664-0

4.0 REGULATORY OVERVIEW

4.1 NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

The EPA's National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulations (40 CFR 61, Subpart B) requires that all regulated asbestos-containing materials (RACM) be properly removed prior to any renovation or demolition activities that will disturb them. These regulations define RACM as:

- Friable ACM.
- Category I non-friable ACM that has become friable.
- Category I non-friable ACM that will be or has been subject to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading.
- Category II non-friable ACM that has a high probability of becoming, or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations.

4.1.1 Definitions

Significant definitions related to regulation of asbestos under NESHAPS include:

Friable asbestos-containing material (ACM), is defined by the Asbestos NESHAP, as any material containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos as determined using the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure. (Sec. 61.141)

Non-friable ACM is any material containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos as determined using the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. EPA also defines two categories of non-friable ACM, Category I and Category II non-friable ACM, which are described as follows:

Category I non-friable ACM is any asbestos-containing packing, gasket, resilient floor covering or asphalt roofing product which contains more than one percent (1%) asbestos as determined using polarized light microscopy (PLM) according to the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763. (Sec. 61.141)

Category II non-friable ACM is any material, excluding Category I non-friable ACM, containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos as determined using polarized light microscopy according to the methods specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763 that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. (Sec. 61.141)

"Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material" (RACM) is (a) friable asbestos material, (b) Category I non-friable ACM that has become friable, (c) Category I non-friable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading, or (d) Category II non-friable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations.

Friable materials are defined as those which can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry. The NESHAP regulations also establish specific notification and control requirements for renovation and demolition work.

5.0 RESULTS

The results of the asbestos inspection are presented in the following sections.

5.1 RESULTS OF ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

A total of 42 samples were obtained from the bridge. Multiple samples of each HA were collected in accordance with State of Tennessee, Department of Transportation Environmental Division, Social and Cultural Resources Office, Hazardous Materials Section requirements and delivered to the laboratory for visual observation and microscopic analysis. The samples were selected based on HAs of suspect materials, as described in Section 2.2.

Table – 2 below summarizes the various sampled materials which were found to contain greater than 1% asbestos minerals. Figure – 2 delineates the locations of ACM-containing samples. Photographs of the different HAs sampled that were found to be asbestos-containing are presented in Appendix B, and the analytical result of all the samples collected from the property, along with the chain-of-custody records, are included in Appendix C.

Table – 2: Materials Containing Greater than 1% Asbestos

Sample No.	HA/Material Description	Location (Bridge Component)	Approx Qty.	Friable (Y/N)	Type Asbestos and Content
1213990PLM_34-33HA-12A	HA-12 Pipe Wrap	Drainage Pipes	25 LF	N	20% Chrysotile
1213990PLM_35-33HA-12B *	HA-12 Pipe Wrap	Drainage Pipes	25 LF	N	assumed 20% Chrysotile -not analyzed
1213990PLM_36-33HA-12C *	HA-12 Pipe Wrap	Drainage Pipes	25 LF	N	assumed 20% Chrysotile -not analyzed

* Sample not analyzed. Assumed to be asbestos-containing using “First Positive Stop” method.

HA Homogeneous Area

LF Linear Feet

SF Square Feet

CF Cubic Feet

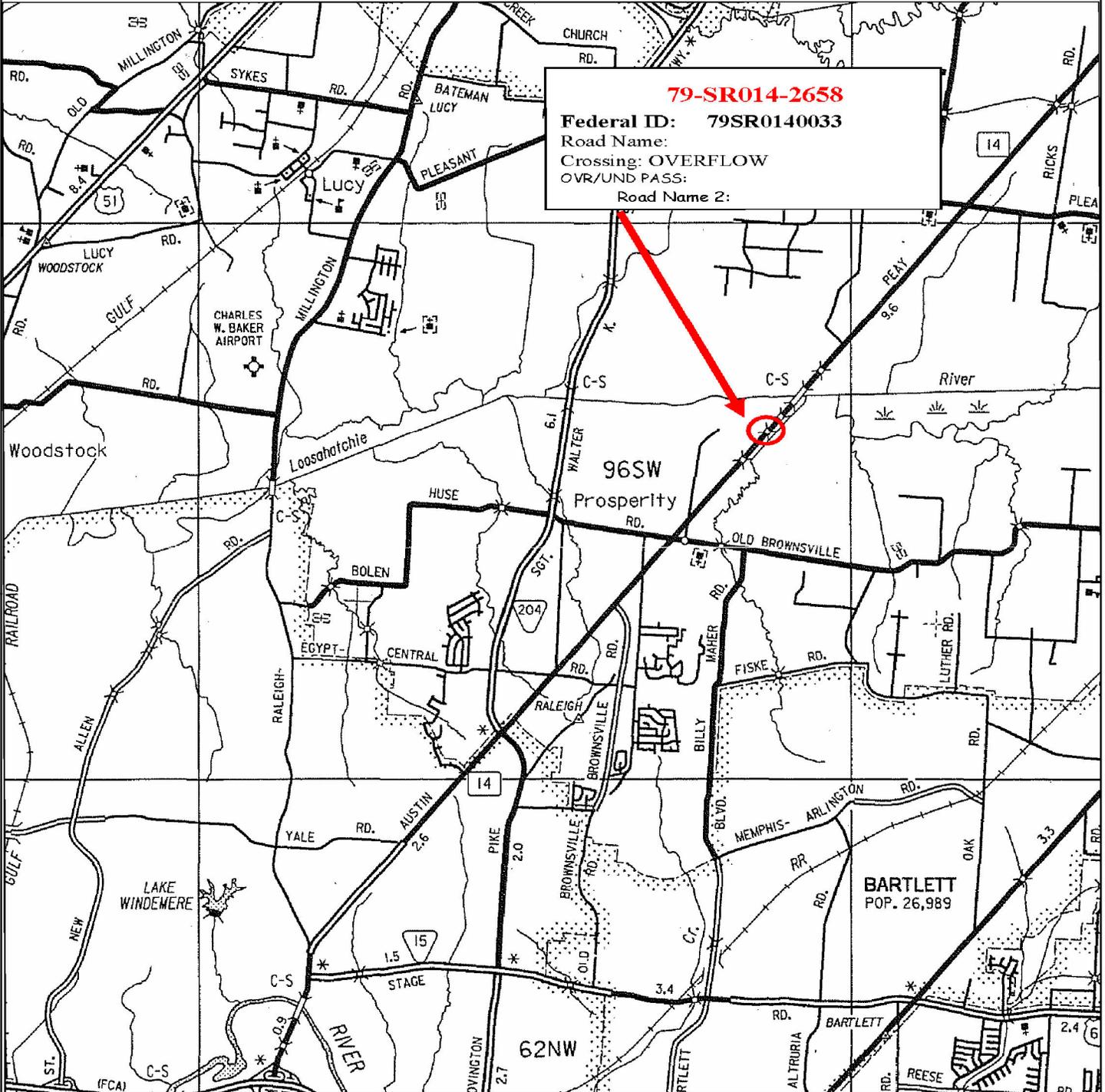
6.0 QUALIFICATIONS

The information presented herein is based on information obtained during the site visit(s) and from previous experience. If additional information becomes available which might impact our conclusions or recommendations, EnSafe requests the opportunity to review the information, reassess the potential concerns, and modify opinions, if warranted.

This report has been prepared on behalf of the Tennessee Department of Transportation. This document is not a Bid Document or a Contract Document. Use of this report or reliance upon information contained in this report by any other party implies an agreement by that party to the same terms and conditions under which service was provided. Furthermore, any party, other than our Client, relying on this document is cautioned that all conclusions made or decisions arrived at based on their review of this document are those solely of the third party, without warranty, guarantee or promise by the author. These findings are relevant to the dates of our services and should not be relied upon to represent conditions at substantially earlier or later dates.

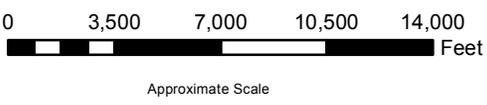
Figure – 1: Site Vicinity Map

SHELBY COUNTY



79-SR014-2658
Federal ID: 79SR0140033
Road Name:
Crossing: OVERFLOW
OVR/UND PASS:
Road Name 2:

Figure 1
Site Vicinity Map
Bridge 79SR0140033
TDOT PE 79024-4298-04, PIN 116134.00
Shelby County, Tennessee



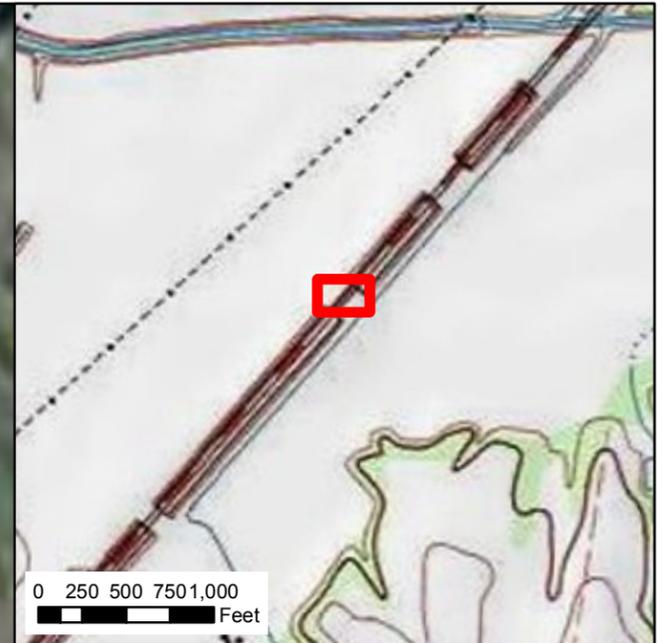
Source: Obtained from TDOT Bridge Inspection Reports; Used with permission from TDOT

REQUESTED BY: T. Keim
DRAWN BY: N. Rinehart
DATE: 8/14/2012
PROJECT NO: 0888812717



X:\TDOT\Bridge Sampling\SiteLocation_79SR0140033.mxd

Figure – 2: Asbestos-Containing Pipe Wrap Sample Locations



● 33HA-12A

● 33HA-12B

● 33HA-12C

X:\TDOT\Bridges\Sampling\SiteMap_79SR0140033.mxd

Legend

● Sampled Drain Pipe Wrap Location. Approximately twenty five 4-inch diameter drains total, with an estimated 25 linear feet of ACM for all 25 drains.

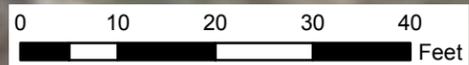


Figure 2
Asbestos-Containing Pipe Wrap
Sample Locations
Bridge 79SR0140033
TDOT PE 79024-4298-04, PIN 116134.00
Shelby County, Tennessee

Requested By: T. Keim

Drawn By: N. Rinehart

Date: 8/30/2012

Project: 0888812717



1-800-588-7962
WWW.ENSAFE.COM

APPENDIX A: ASBESTOS INSPECTION ACCREDITATIONS



THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

Department of Environment and Conservation

Solid & Hazardous Waste Management

Toxic Substances Program

401 Church Street 5th Floor L&C Tower Nashville TN 37243

By virtue of the authority vested in me, I hereby accredit:

EnSafe

5724 Summer Trees Dr. Memphis TN, 38134

to conduct **ASBESTOS ACTIVITIES** in schools or public and commercial buildings in Tennessee. This firm is responsible for compliance with the applicable requirements of Rule 1200-01-20.

Discipline	Type	Accreditation Number	Effective Date	Expiration Date
Accreditation	Re-Accreditation	A-F-214-13112	August 01, 2011	August 31, 2012

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Tennessee in Nashville,

This 7th Day of September 2011

Mike Appie, Director
Division of Solid Waste Management



CN-1324

RDA-1320

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE
Department of Environment and Conservation Toxic Substances Program



Corey A. Coleman

DOB	Sex	HGT	WGT
30-Nov-1976	M	5' 11"	250

Discipline	Accreditation	Expiration
Inspector	A-148788-18528	Jan-31-2013

Individual

Re-Accreditation

Date Issued: 3/27/2012

Asbestos Accreditation

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE
Department of Environment and Conservation Toxic Substances Program



Robert R Bailey

DOB	Sex	HGT	WGT
22-Jun-1981	M	5' 10"	155

Discipline	Accreditation	Expiration
Inspector	A-I-72565-20354	Mar-31-2013

Individual Initial

Date Issued: 3/23/2012

Asbestos Accreditation

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Bridge Identification photograph.



Photo 2: Asbestos-containing sample of wrapping located around the drain pipes.

APPENDIX C: ASBESTOS SAMPLE LABORATORY ANALYSIS DATA



Bulk Asbestos Analysis

By Polarized Light Microscopy
EPA Method: 600/R-93/116 and 600/M4-82-020



Customer: EnSafe- Nashville
220 Athens Way Suite 410
Nashville, TN 37228-1303

Attn: Tammy Keim
Corey Coleman

Lab Order ID: 1214073

Analysis ID: 1214073PLM

Date Received: 8/27/2012

Date Reported: 8/27/2012

Date Amended: 8/28/2012

Project: TDOT Shelby County Hwy 14 Bridge
33

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos	Fibrous Components	Non-Fibrous Components	Attributes
Lab Sample ID	Lab Notes				Treatment
33HA1A	Concrete from abutment	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_1					Crushed
33HA1B	Concrete from abutment	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_2					Crushed
33HA1C	Concrete from abutment	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_3					Crushed
33HA2A	Concrete from abutment wall	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_4					Crushed
33HA2B	Concrete from abutment wall	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_5					Crushed
33HA2C	Concrete from abutment wall	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_6					Crushed
33HA3A	Concrete from bridge beams	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_7					Crushed
33HA3B	Concrete from bridge beams	None Detected		100% Other	Brown Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_8					Crushed

Disclaimer: Due to the nature of the EPA 600 method, asbestos may not be detected in samples containing low levels of asbestos. We strongly recommend that analysis of floor tiles, vermiculite, and/or heterogeneous soil samples be conducted by TEM for confirmation of "None Detected" by PLM. This report relates only to the samples tested and may not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of SAI. This report may not be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any other agency of the U.S. government. Estimated MDL is 0.1%.

Bart Huber (42)

Analyst

Nathaniel Durham, MS or Approved Signatory



Bulk Asbestos Analysis

By Polarized Light Microscopy
EPA Method: 600/R-93/116 and 600/M4-82-020



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33

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos	Fibrous Components	Non-Fibrous Components	Attributes
Lab Sample ID	Lab Notes				Treatment
33HA3C	Concrete from bridge beams	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_9					Crushed
33HA4A	Concrete from bridge deck	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_10					Crushed
33HA4B	Concrete from bridge deck	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_11					Crushed
33HA4C	Concrete from bridge deck	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_12					Crushed
33HA5A	Concrete from bent cap	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_13					Crushed
33HA5B	Concrete from bent cap	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_14					Crushed
33HA5C	Concrete from bent cap	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_15					Crushed
33HA6A	Concrete from bent columns	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_16					Crushed

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Bart Huber (42)

Analyst

Nathaniel Durham, MS or Approved Signatory



Bulk Asbestos Analysis

By Polarized Light Microscopy
EPA Method: 600/R-93/116 and 600/M4-82-020



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Analysis ID: 1214073PLM

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Date Amended: 8/28/2012

Project: TDOT Shelby County Hwy 14 Bridge
33

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos	Fibrous Components	Non-Fibrous Components	Attributes
Lab Sample ID	Lab Notes				Treatment
33HA6B	Concrete from bent columns	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_17					Crushed
33HA6C	Concrete from bent columns	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_18					Crushed
33HA7A	Concrete from diaphragm above bent cap	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_19					Crushed
33HA7B	Concrete from diaphragm above bent cap	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_20					Crushed
33HA7C	Concrete from diaphragm above bent cap	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_21					Crushed
33HA8A	Concrete from sidewalk	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_22					Crushed
33HA8B	Concrete from sidewalk	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_23					Crushed
33HA8C	Concrete from sidewalk	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_24					Crushed

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Bulk Asbestos Analysis

By Polarized Light Microscopy
EPA Method: 600/R-93/116 and 600/M4-82-020



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Date Amended: 8/28/2012

Project: TDOT Shelby County Hwy 14 Bridge
33

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos	Fibrous Components	Non-Fibrous Components	Attributes
Lab Sample ID	Lab Notes				Treatment
33HA9A	Concrete from rails	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_25					Crushed
33HA9B	Concrete from rails	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_26					Crushed
33HA9C	Concrete from rails	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_27					Crushed
33HA10A	Concrete from rail posts	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_28					Crushed
33HA10B	Concrete from rail posts	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_29					Crushed
33HA10C	Concrete from rail posts	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_30					Crushed
33HA11A	Concrete from abutment wings	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_31					Crushed
33HA11B	Concrete from abutment wings	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_32					Crushed

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Bulk Asbestos Analysis

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EPA Method: 600/R-93/116 and 600/M4-82-020



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Lab Order ID: 1214073

Analysis ID: 1214073PLM

Date Received: 8/27/2012

Date Reported: 8/27/2012

Date Amended: 8/28/2012

Project: TDOT Shelby County Hwy 14 Bridge
33

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos	Fibrous Components	Non-Fibrous Components	Attributes
Lab Sample ID	Lab Notes				Treatment
33HA11C	Concrete from abutment wings	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Heterogeneous
1214073PLM_33					Crushed
33HA12A	Wrap on drain pipes	20% Chrysotile		80% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Homogeneous
1214073PLM_34					Crushed
33HA12B	Wrap on drain pipes	Not Analyzed			
1214073PLM_35					
33HA12C	Wrap on drain pipes	Not Analyzed			
1214073PLM_36					
33HA13A	Felt between beam and bent cap	None Detected		100% Other	Black Non Fibrous Homogeneous
1214073PLM_37					Crushed
33HA13B	Felt between beam and bent cap	None Detected		100% Other	Black Non Fibrous Homogeneous
1214073PLM_38					Crushed
33HA13C	Felt between beam and bent cap	None Detected		100% Other	Black Non Fibrous Homogeneous
1214073PLM_39					Crushed
33HA14A	Caulk from sidewalk	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Homogeneous
1214073PLM_40					Dissolved

Disclaimer: Due to the nature of the EPA 600 method, asbestos may not be detected in samples containing low levels of asbestos. We strongly recommend that analysis of floor tiles, vermiculite, and/or heterogeneous soil samples be conducted by TEM for confirmation of "None Detected" by PLM. This report relates only to the samples tested and may not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of SAI. This report may not be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any other agency of the U.S. government. Estimated MDL is 0.1%.

Bart Huber (42)

Analyst

Nathaniel Durham, MS or Approved Signatory



Bulk Asbestos Analysis

By Polarized Light Microscopy
EPA Method: 600/R-93/116 and 600/M4-82-020



Customer: EnSafe- Nashville
220 Athens Way Suite 410
Nashville, TN 37228-1303

Attn: Tammy Keim
Corey Coleman

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Sample ID	Description	Asbestos	Fibrous Components	Non-Fibrous Components	Attributes
Lab Sample ID	Lab Notes				Treatment
33HA14B	Caulk from sidewalk	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Homogeneous
1214073PLM_41					Dissolved
33HA14C	Caulk from sidewalk	None Detected		100% Other	Gray Non Fibrous Homogeneous
1214073PLM_42					Dissolved

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Bart Huber (42)

Analyst

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