

Hazardous Materials Survey Report

48 King Court, Apt. A-2
East Hartford, CT

East Hartford Housing Authority

East Hartford, CT

February 7, 2013



FUSS & O'NEILL

Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC
146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT 06040



FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, LLC

February 7, 2013

Mr. Andre Dumas
East Hartford Housing Authority
546 Burnside Avenue
East Hartford, CT 06108

RE: Limited Hazardous Materials Inspection Services
King Court Complex 48 King Court, Apt. A-2, East Hartford, Connecticut
Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience Project No. 20130112.A1E

Dear Mr. Dumas:

Enclosed is the report for the limited hazardous materials inspection performed at 48 King Court, Apartment A-2 in the King Court Complex located in East Hartford, Connecticut.

This inspection was performed on January 25, 2013 by a Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC (EnviroScience) licensed inspectors and included an asbestos inspection, screening for lead-based paint, radon testing, an inventory of PCB-containing ballasts and possible mercury containing equipment.

The information summarized in this document is for the above-mentioned materials only. It does not include information on other hazardous materials that may exist in the property (such as PCBs in building materials or underground storage tanks).

If you have any questions regarding the contents of this report, please do not hesitate to contact me at (860) 646-2469, extension 5570. Thank you for this opportunity to have served your environmental needs.

Sincerely,

Carlos Texidor
Project Manager

CT/kr

Enclosure

146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT
06040
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Connecticut
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
South Carolina

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1 Introduction

On January 25, 2013, Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC (EnviroScience) Environmental Technician Robert Feingold, a State of Connecticut Licensed Asbestos and Certified Lead Paint Inspector Risk Assessor, performed a limited hazardous materials inspection of the interior of Apartment A-2 of 48 King Court, East Hartford, CT. Refer to *Appendix A* for a copy of inspector's certifications and licenses.

The East Hartford Housing Authority intends to sell all of the 80 dwelling units associated with the King Court housing development. This limited inspection was conducted within one representative unit, associated common areas and building exterior of one building only. The intent is to provide information to potential buyers or developers of potential environmental conditions. The inspection consisted of an inspection for asbestos containing materials (ACM), a screening of painted surfaces for lead, radon testing, an inventory of PCB-containing ballasts and possible mercury containing equipment.

The interior and exterior of the target areas were inspected in accordance with EnviroScience's written proposal dated January 23, 2013.

2 Asbestos Inspection

During this inspection, suspect ACM were separated into three USEPA categories. These categories are: thermal system insulation (TSI), surfacing ACM, and miscellaneous ACM. TSI includes all materials used to prevent heat loss or gain or water condensation on mechanical systems. Examples of TSI are pipe insulation, boiler insulation, duct insulation, and mudded insulation on pipe fittings. Surfacing ACM includes all ACM that is sprayed, troweled, or otherwise applied to an existing surface. Surfacing ACM is commonly used for fireproofing, decorative, and acoustical applications. Miscellaneous materials include all ACM not listed in thermal or surfacing, such as linoleum, vinyl asbestos flooring, and ceiling tiles.

All suspect ACM were sampled, with one exception. Materials that were sampled were analyzed by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM). If suspect ACM was not sampled, it was assumed to contain asbestos.

The exception was flue cement in the furnace room in the basement. The furnace room contains 5 furnaces and 5 hot water heaters; one furnace and one water heater for each of the 4 apartments in the building, and one furnace and one water heater for the maintenance office in the basement. The chimney flue from each furnace combine into one main chimney flue, which is routed through the concrete basement wall at a location that could not be accessed for testing, due to other ductwork and hot water heaters obstructing the location.

All of the furnaces and hot water heaters appear to have been built and installed since 2000. This was supported by East Hartford Housing Authority maintenance personnel, and by the intact Energy Star labels on the units.

Finally, all ACM was quantified in linear and square footage, depending on the nature of the material. The asbestos content and sampled locations of ACM identified by bulk sample analysis are listed in Table 1 of the Results section.

2.1 Results

None of the sampled materials were determined to be ACM. The following material was presumed to be ACM:

**Table 1
Asbestos Containing Materials**

Material Type	Location	Sample No.	Asbestos Content
Flue cement	Furnace room wall	Not Sampled	Presumed

The construction of the walls at 48 King Court is plaster over sheetrock. Normally, wall plaster is applied over a substrate of expanded metal lath, or wood lath. In this case, the rough coat wall plaster was applied on top of 3/8 inch sheetrock. On the interior partition walls, the sheetrock was nailed directly to the 2' x 4' wall studs. The exterior walls were built of cinder block with an exterior brick veneer. Furring strips (1' x 3") were attached to the cinder block, with the 3/8" sheetrock, the plaster rough coat, and the plaster skim coat completing the wall. On the exterior walls the sheetrock had a layer of metal foil on the outside face. This foil layer was not present on the sheetrock of the partition walls. With the exception of this metal foil, there did not appear to be any insulation of any kind in the exterior walls. The ceiling plaster, unlike the wall plaster, is installed on a substrate of expanded metal lath.

Utilizing the USEPA protocol and criteria, the following materials were determined to be **non-ACM**:

**Table 2
Non-Asbestos Containing Materials**

Location	Material Type	Sample No.
Walls, both partition and perimeter	Plaster, skim coat	012513RWF 01 A-E
Walls, both partition and perimeter	Plaster, rough coat	012513RWF 02 A-E
Ceilings	Plaster, skim coat	012513RWF 03 A-C
Ceilings	Plaster, rough coat	012513RWF 04 A-C
Walls, both partition and perimeter	3/8" sheetrock behind wall plaster	012513RWF 06 A-C
Perimeter walls only	Metal foil backing behind sheetrock	012513RWF 07 A-C
Basement floor – over concrete slab	Leveling compound/skim coat	012513RWF 11 A-C
Kitchen Floor	Black mastic associated with 12" x 12" beige floor tiles	012513RWF 09 A-C
Bathroom Floor – between subfloor and 1/4" plywood spacer	Black mastic	012513RWF 10 A-C
Kitchen Floor – between 12" x 12" floor tiles and black mastic	Tan Mastic	012513RWF 08 A-C
Kitchen & Bathroom Floor	12" x 12" beige floor tiles	012513RWF 05 A-C

2.2 Discussion

The USEPA defines any material that contains greater than one percent (>1%) asbestos, utilizing PLM, as being an ACM. Materials that are identified as "none detected" are specified as not containing asbestos. At EnviroScience, materials that are identified as containing less than four percent (<4%) asbestos are analyzed further utilizing the "point-counting" technique to verify asbestos content. This policy is supported by USEPA requirements for "point-counting" confirmation of low level PLM results. In this case, no samples were analyzed by point-counting because there were no initial PLM results of <4% asbestos.

2.3 Conclusion

All ACM is identified in Section 2.1 (*Table 1*) must be removed by a State of Connecticut Licensed Asbestos Abatement Contractor prior to building demolition. This is a requirement of the State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (CT DPH) Standards for Asbestos Abatement.

Any suspect material encountered during renovation/demolition that is not identified in this report as being non-ACM, should be assumed to be ACM unless sample results prove otherwise.

Please see *Appendix B* for the chain-of-custody and sample results.

3 Lead-Based Paint Screening

A lead paint screen was performed at Apartment A-2 in 48 King Court, East Hartford, CT by EnviroScience's Environmental Technician Robert Feingold on January 25, 2013. A direct reading X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer was used to perform the screening. The screen was conducted in accordance with the protocol outlined in the attached document: Testing Procedures and Equipment (*Appendix C*).

For the purpose of this screen, various interior and exterior components representing the initial painting history of the building and any building-wide repainting by the owners/managers of these building components were tested. Of course, individual repainting efforts are not discoverable in such a limited testing program.

The building was constructed with a brick and cinder block exterior with vinyl replacement windows and metal and wood door systems. The interior walls and ceilings are plaster, with wood and vinyl tile floors.

3.1 Results

The screen indicated consistent painting trends throughout the building interior and exteriors. No painted components were determined to contain toxic levels of lead (greater than 1.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter of paint) with the exception of the following:

Table 3
Lead Painted Building Components

Item	Location	Reading (mg/cm ²)
Exterior Door	Kitchen, side C (back door)	6.0
Door Jamb	Kitchen, side C (back door)	5.6

Disclaimer: The information contained in this report concerning the presence or absence of lead paint does not constitute a comprehensive lead inspection under Connecticut regulations, Section 19a-111-1 to 11. The surfaces tested represent only a portion of those surfaces that would be tested to determine whether the premises are in compliance with Connecticut regulations.

The Contractor shall be aware that OSHA has not established a level of lead in a material below which 29 CFR 1926.62 does not apply. The Contractor shall comply with exposure assessment criteria, interim worker protection and other requirements of the regulation as necessary to protect workers and building occupants.

3.2 Conclusion

The lead screen indicated that **paint on the back door and the back door jamb were found to contain toxic levels of lead-based paint.** If renovations are planned, EnviroScience recommends a TCLP test to determine requirements for waste disposal.

The field testing sheets are provided as *Appendix D* in this report.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this report concerning the presence or absence of lead paint does not constitute a comprehensive lead inspection under Connecticut regulations Section 19a-111-1 to 11. The surfaces tested represent only a portion of those surfaces that would be tested to determine whether the premises are in compliance with Connecticut regulations.

The Contractor shall be aware that OSHA has not established a level of lead in a material below which 29 CFR 1926.62 does not apply. The Contractor shall comply with exposure assessment criteria, interim worker protection, and other requirements of the regulation as necessary to protect workers and building occupants.

For purposes of complying with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (RRP) (40 CFR 745.80 through 92) a Comprehensive Lead Inspection of the entire structure or targeted areas scheduled for renovation is necessary to determine if the RRP rule is applicable. A Comprehensive Lead Inspection includes testing representative coated surfaces of each building component in each room or room equivalent for lead-based paint content. Other types of lead surveys, such as lead paint screening and risk assessments, do not include testing all coated surfaces for lead-based paint and typically do not satisfy the lead-based paint testing requirements of the RRP rule. Since the testing performed was not a comprehensive inspection, the testing will not satisfy applicability requirements of the RRP for untested surfaces. Only data for those specific surfaces and locations tested within this limited screening can be utilized to determine applicability requirements for RRP.

Reliance on this report for determining RRP applicability is not authorized by Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC.

Those surfaces which contain lead paint are subject to RRP work practice and training requirements if more than de-minimus amounts are disturbed in renovation or for projects involving window replacement. Those surfaces which do not contain lead paint are not subject to the RRP requirements. If a specific component or surface is not identified as having been tested it should be presumed to contain lead paint unless tested. Contractor's should be aware that the threshold limit of 1.0 mg/cm² for purposes of RRP requirements is not recognized by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and workers exposure's are still subject to lead in construction regulation 29 CFR 1926.62 regardless of paint testing results.

4 PCB-Containing Fluorescent Ballasts and Mercury-Containing Lamps

4.1 PCB-Containing Fluorescent Ballasts

On January 25, 2013, EnviroScience's representative Robert Feingold performed an inspection of representative fluorescent light fixtures to identify possible PCB-containing ballasts.

Typical ballasts were examined in-place on their fixtures for evidence of "No PCB" labels or for manufacturer's information that could be used to determine the PCB content. If neither of the above methods could be used to determine the existence of PCBs, the ballasts were assumed to contain PCBs.

4.1.1 Results

All of the light fixtures in Apartment A-2 are new fluorescent or compact fluorescent fixtures. A representative of the East Hartford Housing Authority stated that every light fixture in the apartment had just been replaced. Also, all of the light fixtures appeared to be new.

Sunpark, the manufacturer of the ballasts in the light fixtures, has been contacted and they state that these ballasts do not contain any PCBs (see *Appendix E*).

4.1.2 Recommendation

Nearly all fluorescent light ballasts manufactured prior to 1979 contain capacitors that contain PCBs. Ballasts installed as late as 1985 may contain PCB capacitors. Fluorescent light ballasts that are not labeled as "No-PCBs" must be assumed to contain PCBs unless proven otherwise by quantitative analytical testing.

Capacitors in fluorescent light ballasts labeled as non-PCB containing may contain diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP). DEHP was the primary substitute to replace PCBs for small capacitors in fluorescent lighting ballasts. DEHP is a toxic substance, a suspected carcinogen and is listed under RCRA and the Superfund law as a hazardous waste. Therefore, Superfund liability exists for land filling DEHP ballasts.

4.2 Mercury-Containing Lamps

On January 25, 2013 EnviroScience's representative Robert Feingold performed an inventory of mercury lamps, thermometers, and mercury switches. These fixtures were inventoried in-place.

4.2.1 Results

One mercury thermostat was identified, along with ten (10) fluorescent lamps.

5 Radon Testing

5.1 Background

EnviroScience performed radon measurement sampling utilizing passive radon canisters in the basement of 48 King Court. EnviroScience's representative Robert Feingold performed the field work on January 25 and 28, 2013.

The sampling was performed under the supervision of James L. Scott, C.I.H., who has completed the requirements for listing under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) sanctioned National Environmental Health Association National Radon Proficiency Program (NEHA NRPP). Mr. Scott's NEHA NRPP number is 103936.

5.2 Radon Facts and Health Effects

Radon is a naturally-occurring radioactive gas produced by the natural breakdown (decay) of uranium which is found in soil and rock throughout the United States. Radon travels through soil and enters buildings through cracks and other penetrations in building foundations. Eventually the gas itself decays into radioactive particles (decay products) that can become trapped in the lungs during human respiration. As these particles in turn decay, they release small bursts of radiation which can damage lung tissue and lead to lung cancer over the course of a person's lifespan.

USEPA studies have found that radon concentrations in outdoor air average approximately 0.4 picoCuries per liter of air (pCi/L). However, radon and its decay products can accumulate to much higher concentrations inside a building. The USEPA has adopted an action level of 4.0 pCi/L, equal to or above which the USEPA recommends that school systems take action to reduce the level of airborne radon with the building. This level will be used as the standard on this Site.

As radon is a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas, the only way to know whether or not an elevated level of radon is present in a building is to test.

5.3 Airborne Radon Sampling

On January 25 and 28, 2013, an EnviroScience representative set up passive radon detection canisters in the basement at the Site and then retrieved the same canisters after exposure for the required time

period. The canisters were supplied by Radon Testing Corporation of America (RTCA). It is recommended that such canisters be placed at least twenty (20) inches from the floor and twelve (12) inches away from exterior walls. Also, it is recommended that the canisters not be placed near drafts resulting from HVAC intakes and returns, doors, and at least thirty-six (36) inches from windows. Canisters should also not be exposed to direct sunlight, be covered up, or otherwise disturbed during the testing period. A closed building condition is also utilized for twelve (12) hours prior to testing being conducted.

Sample analysis was performed by RTCA and results are included in *Appendix F*.

5.4 Airborne Radon Quality Assurance Procedures

USEPA strongly recommends that quality assurance measurements are included in radon measurement studies. Quality assurance measurements include side-by-side canisters (duplicates), unexposed control canisters (blanks) and second-lab exposed control canisters (spikes).

Duplicates are pairs of canisters deployed in the same location, side by side, for the same measurement period. Duplicates are placed in at least ten percent of all sampling locations up to a maximum of 50 locations. These duplicate canisters are stored, deployed, removed, and shipped to the laboratory for analysis in the same manner as the other canisters. If either of the analyses in a duplicate pairing is above the EPA action level of 4.0 pCi/L, the relative percent difference (RPD) between the two tests must be determined. If the allowable difference exceeds 25%, the test is determined to be invalid and a new duplicate test must be run. If both canister results are below the EPA action level then the RPD is not calculated, since despite any disparity each result is acceptable.

Blanks are utilized to determine whether the manufacturing, shipping, storage, and processing of the canisters has affected the accuracy of airborne radon sampling procedures. Blanks are unexposed canisters which are set out with and shipped with the exposed canisters so that the processing laboratory treats them equally. The number of blanks is at least five percent of the number of canisters deployed up to a maximum of 25 canisters.

Spikes are used to determine the accuracy of the normal measurement process. For each month of active radon sampling a batch of canisters provided by EnviroScience is exposed to a known and elevated concentration of radon gas (i.e., “spiked”) at a secondary laboratory, separate from the primary laboratory used for analysis of the samples. These exposed spikes are sent as normal samples to the primary laboratory. The results of analysis at the primary laboratory should have an average error of no more than ten percent from the target value set by the secondary laboratory.

Spike samples will be prepared at Bowser-Morner, Inc., in Dayton, OH and submitted to RTCA in Elmsford, NY with re-samples from Dutton Heights surveyed by EnviroScience this next month. Re-sampling results and spike sample results will be provided under separate cover.

5.5 Results

A total of two (2) canisters, including one duplicate and no blanks were placed in one basement per building. The concentrations of radon in the initial testing ranged from 0.4 pCi/L to 0.5 pCi/L.

Canister locations are detailed in the chains of custody and laboratory report in *Appendix F*.

In Table 4 below, we have listed the results of all quality control duplicate tests as well as location, average radon level, and applicable relative percent difference for each pair of canisters from the first round of testing:

**TABLE 4
DUPLICATES**

LOCATION	CANISTER NUMBERS	RADON LEVEL (pCi/Liter)			RELATIVE PERCENT DIFFERENCE (RPD, %)
		Sample	Sample Duplicate	Sample Average	
48 King Court	2216906 2216952	0.4	0.5	0.45	Percent Difference Not Needed (No Levels Above 4.0 pCi/Liter)

Duplicate testing results were satisfactory.

5.6 Conclusion

A total of two (2) canisters, including duplicates and blanks were placed in one basement per building. The RPD was not calculated since in each duplicate pair both results were below the 4.0 pCi/L action level. The 'blank' sampling canisters did not exceed a level that would question the validity of the radon measurement study.

As studied by the EPA, the average outdoor radon concentration is 0.4 pCi/L and the average indoor concentration is 1.3 pCi/L. The USEPA has a recommended action guideline of 4.0 pCi/L and recommends taking further action if results are over 4.0 pCi/L.

The concentrations of radon in the samples ranged from 0.4 pCi/L to 0.5 pCi/L (excluding spikes). The USEPA action level is 4.0 pCi/L. All results were below this level.

Canister locations are detailed in the chain of custody and laboratory report included in *Appendix F*.

Report prepared by Environmental Technician Robert Feingold.

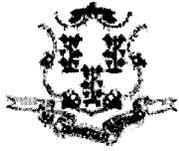
Reviewed by:


Carlos Texidor
Project Manager


Robert L. May, Jr.
Vice President

Appendix A

EnviroScience Certifications and Licenses



State of Connecticut

Lookup Detail View

Name

Name
ROBERT W FEINGOLD

**License Information
lookup**

License Type	License Number	Expiration Date	Granted Date	License Name	License Status	Licensure Actions or Pending Charges
Asbestos Consultant -Inspector	821	02/28/2013	09/07/2012	ROBERT W FEINGOLD	ACTIVE	None

Generated on: 9/7/2012 10:38:01 AM

Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC

146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040 – (860) 646-2469

This is to certify that

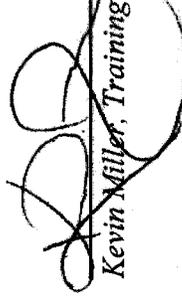
Robert W. Feingold

xxx-xx-4699

has successfully completed the
4 Hr. Asbestos Inspector Refresher
Asbestos Accreditation under TSCA Title II
40 CFR Part 763



Robert L. May, Jr., Principal Instructor



Kevin Miller, Training Manager

January 3, 2013

Date of Course

AI-R-01/13-4

Certificate Number

January 3, 2013; A

Examination Date & Grade

January 3, 2014

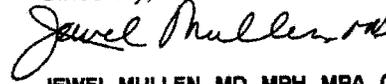
Expiration Date

0001348 FP **PRSR T7 0 1564 06040
ROBERT W FEINGOLD
FUSS & O'NEILL ENVIROSCIENCE LLC
146 HARTFORD RD
MANCHESTER CT 06040-5992

Dear Licensed/Certified Professional,
Attached you will find your validated license/certification for the coming year. Should you have any questions about your license/certificate renewal, please do not hesitate to write or call:

Department of Public Health (860) 509-7603
P.O. Box 340308
M.S.#12MQA <http://www.dph.state.ct.us>
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Sincerely,



JEWEL MULLEN, MD, MPH, MPA, COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Detach and sign each of the cards on this form.
2. Display the large card in a prominent place in your office or place of business.
3. The wallet card is for you to carry on your person. If you do not wish to carry the wallet card, place it in a secure place.

4. The employer's copy is for persons who must demonstrate current licensure/certification in order to retain employment or privileges. The employer's card is to be presented to the employer and kept by them as a part of your personnel file. Only one copy of this card can be supplied to you.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

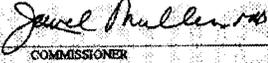
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT
THE INDIVIDUAL NAMED BELOW IS CERTIFIED
BY THIS DEPARTMENT AS A

LEAD INSPECTOR RISK ASSESSOR

ROBERT W FEINGOLD

CERTIFICATION NO.
002245
CURRENT THROUGH
02/28/13
VALIDATION NO.
03-491698


SIGNATURE


COMMISSIONER

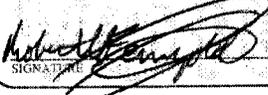
EMPLOYER'S COPY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
ROBERT W FEINGOLD

VALIDATION NO. 03-491698 CERTIFICATION NO. 002245 CURRENT THROUGH 02/28/13

PROFESSION
LEAD INSPECTOR RISK ASSESSOR


SIGNATURE


COMMISSIONER

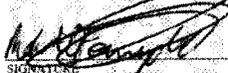
WALLET-CARD

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
ROBERT W FEINGOLD

VALIDATION NO. 03-491698 CERTIFICATION NO. 002245 CURRENT THROUGH 02/28/13

PROFESSION
LEAD INSPECTOR RISK ASSESSOR


SIGNATURE


COMMISSIONER

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This certifies that

Robert W. Feingold

*46 Windmill Springs, Granby, CT 06035
134-44-4699*

has successfully completed the

INSPECTOR RISK ASSESSOR INITIAL

*Training Course
conducted by*

*ATC Associates Inc.
73 William Franks Drive
West Springfield, MA 01089
(413) 781-0070*

Principal Instructor

*May 10-11, 2012
Date of Course*

*CTLIRA-112
Certificate Number*

*May 11, 2012
Exam Date*

*May 11, 2013
Expiration Date*

*Training received complies with the requirements of the
Connecticut Department of Public Health pursuant to
Section 20-477 of the Connecticut General Statutes.*

Gregory J. Morash

Training Manager

Appendix B

Asbestos Sample Results and Chain of Custody

CT 1302168



FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, LLC

www.fandc.com

146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040

Phone (860)646-2469 Fax (860) 649-6883

SAMPLE LOG FOR ASBESTOS BULKS

Sheet of

Project Name: East Hartford Housing: King Court, Phase I

Project No. 20130112A1E

Building: 48 King Court, Apt. A-2, East Hartford, CT

Project Manager: Carlos Texidor

Sample ID	Sample Location	Material	Result (%)
012513RWF 01 A-E	Walls, both partition and perimeter	Plaster, skim coat	
012513RWF 02 A-E	Walls, both partition and perimeter	Plaster, rough coat	
012513RWF 03 A-C	Ceilings	Plaster, skim coat	
012513RWF 04 A-C	Ceilings	Plaster, rough coat	
012513RWF 06 A-C	Walls, both partition and perimeter	3/8 sheetrock behind wall plaster	
012513RWF 07 A-C	Perimeter walls only	Metal foil backing behind sheetrock	
012513RWF 11 A-C	Basement floor - over concrete slab	Leveling compound / skim coat	
012513RWF 09 A-C	Kitchen Floor - assoc. w/ 05, 12x12 floor tiles	Black mastic	
012513RWF 10 A-C	Bathroom Floor - between subfloor and 1/4" plywood spacer	Black mastic	
012513RWF 08 A-C	Kitchen Floor - between 12x12 floor tiles and black mastic	Tan Mastic	
012513RWF 05 A-C	Kitchen & Bathroom Floor	12x12 beige floor tiles	

2013 JAN 29 AM 10:31
CINNATI

Analysis Method: PLM Other

Turnaround Time 5 days

Based on the turnaround time indicated above, analyses are due to EnviroScience on or before this date: 2/5/2013. Please call the EnviroScience Laboratory if analyses will be late at (860) 646-2469.

Fax Results to the EnviroScience Laboratory at: 888-838-1160.

Special Instruction: Stop analysis on first positive sample in each homogeneous set of samples unless otherwise noted. Do not layer samples unless indicated. EPA 400 point count all samples of asbestos content <4% positive stop on all point counts. For floor samples (9, 10, 8 & 5): If both 9 and 10 come back positive, do not analyze 8 and 5. If 8 is positive, do not analyze 5.

Samples collected by: R. Fringold

Date: 1/25/2013

Time: 1600

→ Samples [Rec'd] [Sent by] RF (CT) || Date: 1/28/2013 || Time:

Samples Received by: AK CASL EX Date: 1/29/13 Time: 10:00 A

Shipped To: EMSL State

Other

Method of Shipment: Fed Ex Other

F:\P2013\0112\A1E\Deliverables\Report\Asbestos Bulks Chain of Custody_48 King Ct E Hartford.doc

(37)



EMSL Analytical, Inc.

200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
 Phone/Fax: (800) 220-3675 / (856) 786-5974
<http://www.emsl.com> cinnasblab@EMSL.com

EMSL Order: 041302168
 CustomerID: ENVI54
 CustomerPO:
 ProjectID:

Attn: **Carlos Texidor**
Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC
146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT 06040

Phone: (860) 646-2469
 Fax: (888) 838-1160
 Received: 01/29/13 10:00 AM
 Analysis Date: 2/4/2013
 Collected: 1/25/2013

Project: **East Hartford Housing: King Court, Phase I, 48 King Court, Apt A-2, East Hartford CT/20130112.A1E**

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 and/or EPA 600/M4-82-020 Method(s) using Polarized Light Microscopy

Sample	Description	Appearance	%	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
				Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Type
012513RWF 01A- Skim Coat 041302168-0001	Walls, both partition and perimeter - Plaster, skim coat	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 01B 041302168-0002	Walls, both partition and perimeter - Plaster, skim coat	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 01C 041302168-0003	Walls, both partition and perimeter - Plaster, skim coat	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 01D 041302168-0004	Walls, both partition and perimeter - Plaster, skim coat	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 01E 041302168-0005	Walls, both partition and perimeter - Plaster, skim coat	Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 02A 041302168-0006	Walls, both partition and perimeter - Plaster, rough coat	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

Analyst(s)
 Juli Patel (11)
 Thomas Schwab (26)

Stephen Siegel
 Stephen Siegel, CIH, Laboratory Manager
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 Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Cinnaminson, NJ NVLAP Lab Code 101048-0, AIHA-LAP, LLC-IHLAP Lab 100194, NYS ELAP 10872, NJ DEP 03036

Initial report from 02/04/2013 07:35:13



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 Collected: 1/25/2013

Project: **East Hartford Housing: King Court, Phase I, 48 King Court, Apt A-2, East Hartford CT/20130112.A1E**

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 and/or EPA 600/M4-82-020 Method(s) using Polarized Light Microscopy

Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
012513RWF 02B 041302168-0007	Walls, both partition and perimeter - Plaster, rough coat	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 02C 041302168-0008	Walls, both partition and perimeter - Plaster, rough coat	Tan Fibrous Homogeneous	3% Cellulose	97% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
The sample group is not homogeneous					
012513RWF 02D 041302168-0009	Walls, both partition and perimeter - Plaster, rough coat	Tan Fibrous Homogeneous	4% Cellulose	96% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 02E 041302168-0010	Walls, both partition and perimeter - Plaster, rough coat	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 03A 041302168-0011	Ceilings - Plaster, skim coat	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 03B 041302168-0012	Ceilings - Plaster, skim coat	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

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146 Hartford Road Received: 01/29/13 10:00 AM
Manchester, CT 06040 Analysis Date: 2/4/2013
 Collected: 1/25/2013

Project: East Hartford Housing: King Court, Phase I, 48 King Court, Apt A-2, East Hartford CT/20130112.A1E

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 and/or EPA 600/M4-82-020 Method(s) using Polarized Light Microscopy

Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
012513RWF 03C 041302168-0013	Ceilings - Plaster, skim coat	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 04A 041302168-0014	Ceilings - Plaster, rough coat	Tan Fibrous Homogeneous	4% Cellulose	96% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 04B 041302168-0015	Ceilings - Plaster, rough coat	Tan Fibrous Homogeneous	2% Cellulose	98% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
The sample group is not homogeneous					
012513RWF 04C 041302168-0016	Ceilings - Plaster, rough coat	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	2% Cellulose	98% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 06A 041302168-0017	Walls, both partition and perimeter - 3/8 sheetrock behind wall plaster	Brown/White Fibrous Homogeneous	15% Cellulose 2% Synthetic	83% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 06B 041302168-0018	Walls, both partition and perimeter - 3/8 sheetrock behind wall plaster	Brown/White Fibrous Homogeneous	15% Cellulose	85% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

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Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
012513RWF 06C 041302168-0019	Walls, both partition and perimeter - 3/8 sheetrock behind wall plaster	Brown/White Fibrous Homogeneous	20% Cellulose 2% Hair	78% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 07A 041302168-0020	Perimeter walls only - Metal foil backing behind sheetrock	Brown/Silver Fibrous Homogeneous	85% Cellulose	15% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 07B 041302168-0021	Perimeter walls only - Metal foil backing behind sheetrock	Brown/Silver Fibrous Homogeneous	85% Cellulose	15% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 07C 041302168-0022	Perimeter walls only - Metal foil backing behind sheetrock	Brown/Silver Fibrous Homogeneous	70% Cellulose	30% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 11A 041302168-0023	Basement floor-over concrete slab - Leveling compound/skim coat	Brown Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 11B 041302168-0024	Basement floor-over concrete slab - Leveling compound/skim coat	Brown Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

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Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
012513RWF 11C 041302168-0025	Basement floor-over concrete slab - Leveling compound/skim coat	Brown/Black Non-Fibrous Heterogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 09A 041302168-0026	Kitchen floor - Black mastic- assoc w/05, 12x12 floor tiles	Black Fibrous Homogeneous	35% Cellulose	65% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 09B 041302168-0027	Kitchen floor - Black mastic- assoc w/05, 12x12 floor tiles	Black Fibrous Homogeneous	35% Cellulose	65% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 09C 041302168-0028	Kitchen floor - Black mastic- assoc w/05, 12x12 floor tiles	Brown/Black Non-Fibrous Heterogeneous	15% Cellulose	85% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 10A 041302168-0029	Bathroom floor-between subfloor and 1/4" plywoods - Black mastic	Black Fibrous Homogeneous	35% Cellulose	65% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 10B 041302168-0030	Bathroom floor-between subfloor and 1/4" plywoods - Black mastic	Black Fibrous Homogeneous	45% Cellulose	55% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

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Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
012513RWF 10C 041302168-0031	Bathroom floor-between subfloor and 1/4" plywoods - Black mastic	Black Fibrous Homogeneous	70% Cellulose	30% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 08A 041302168-0032	Kitchen floor-between 12x12 floor tiles and mastic - Tan mastic	Yellow Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	8% Cellulose	92% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 08B 041302168-0033	Kitchen floor-between 12x12 floor tiles and mastic - Tan mastic	Yellow Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	6% Cellulose	94% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
The sample group is not homogeneous					
012513RWF 08C 041302168-0034	Kitchen floor-between 12x12 floor tiles and mastic - Tan mastic	Tan/Black/Yellow Non-Fibrous Heterogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 05A 041302168-0035	Kitchen and bathroom floor - 12x12 beige floor tiles	Tan/Beige Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
012513RWF 05B 041302168-0036	Kitchen and bathroom floor - 12x12 beige floor tiles	Tan/Beige Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

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Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
012513RWF 05C 041302168-0037	Kitchen and bathroom floor - 12x12 beige floor tiles	Beige Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

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Appendix C

Lead Paint Testing Procedures and Equipment

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES LEAD-BASED PAINT LIMITED SCREENINGS

TESTING PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) "Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead Hazards in Housing, September 1997", were consulted for this lead paint screening. HUD has been the agency at the federal level with responsibility for the establishment of national lead-based paint standards for testing and abatement. The HUD document will be referenced as the Guidelines in this document. The HUD Guidelines are specific to child occupied dwelling units or target housing and are not wholly applicable to limited screenings. Additionally, most New England States have regulations and standards with regard to lead paint testing and abatement in child occupied facilities. EnviroScience shall consult these regulations and standards prior to beginning testing. Some states have reporting requirements if certain threshold values for lead paint are found and certain conditions exist. EnviroScience reports any specific testing results required by State laws as licensed inspectors and consultants in these circumstances.

This lead evaluation was a Lead Based Paint Limited Screening. Both the proposed scope of work and the final report will note this type of evaluation was done. A Lead Paint Limited Screening is performed in order to determine through representative testing the lead paint history of a property. However, conclusions about untested areas cannot be reliably determined based on the limited testing that was done. Comprehensive inspections involve testing of representative components in each and every room of a building. A Lead Based Paint Limited Screening is conducted in representative locations and not necessarily every room. The intent is to collect a sufficient number of readings using field instrumentation to characterize a given component or surface. Representative components are classified as testing combinations. The age and use of the functional space, component type, and substrate type are used to characterize a testing combination for purposes of a Lead Based Paint Limited Screening. Considering age of the structure inspectors determine original dates of construction and any major renovations to the original building. Interior spaces where major renovation has occurred are also treated as separate spaces. A functional space is a room or group of rooms used for similar purposes where painting is presumed to be uniform.

Inspectors perform Lead Based Paint Limited Screening on representative components ensuring randomization in the selection of components. EnviroScience utilizes a protocol of a minimum of three (3) rooms with similar building components and surfaces are comprehensively tested similar to inspections for HUD compliance or state regulated inspections. (For example, living room, kitchen, and a bedroom may be comprehensively tested in a 6-room apartment). In this protocol specific unique components are tested in any other locations in the dwelling. Inspectors shall record readings utilizing portable field instrumentation.

Conclusions in a Lead Based Paint Limited Screening are made based on consistent findings in the limited number of readings collected for a given testing combination. Inspectors conduct more readings if trends or similar findings are not found during such a limited screening process. In reporting findings and use in cost estimating, EnviroScience shall use limited screening information to extrapolate (or presume) that the untested areas have similar paint history as to those areas where limited screenings were conducted. (For example if in the three locations tested, all window sashes

contained threshold values of lead paint above HUD or other State regulatory levels, then EnviroScience would detail in the report that all such components in the dwelling should be presumed to contain lead paint or recommend them to be tested further).

Lead-based paint surfaces and components were identified by utilizing on-site x-ray fluorescence (XRF) instruments. Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC owns and maintains XRFs for testing for lead-based paint. These instruments are four Radiation Monitoring Devices LPA-1 (RMD). Each of these instruments is operated in accordance with state and federal and manufacturer standards on the use of the instruments. State and federal protocols provide, with the exception of wall surfaces, one reading with the instrument on a representative component in each room, i.e., baseboard, chair rail, etc., as sufficient to establish the lead paint classification of all the representatives of that component type in a room. In the case of walls, because of the large spacial areas involved and the variability in lead content in paint over such large areas, the federal and state governments want a reading on each wall surface in a room. Therefore, representative testing is not permitted for walls.

The federal government has developed Performance Characteristic Sheets (PCS) for each of the types of instruments cited above. Each instrument must be calibrated in accordance with these PCSs on a 1.0-milligram lead standard. Each of EnviroScience's instruments has one of these standards assigned to it. Some of the standards were purchased directly from the government and the others from the manufacturers of the instruments.

Each of the instruments has federal government-determined positive and negative ranges for the definition of lead-based paint. XRF results are classified using either the threshold or the inconclusive range. For the threshold, results are classified as positive if they are greater than or equal to the threshold and negative if they are less than the threshold. There is no inconclusive classification when using the threshold. For the inconclusive range, results are classified as positive if they are greater than the upper limit of the inconclusive range and negative if they are less than the lower limit of the inconclusive range. The ranges for each of the types of instruments and their various operating modes are as follows:

Radiation Monitoring Device LPA Analyzer 1

30-Second Standard Mode Reading Description	Substrate	Threshold (mg/cm²)
Results corrected for substrate bias on metal substrate only.	Brick	1.0
	Concrete	1.0
	Drywall	1.0
	Metal	0.9
	Plaster	1.0
	Wood	1.0

Quick Mode Reading Description	Substrate	Threshold (mg/cm²)	Inconclusive Range (mg/cm²)
Readings not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate.	Brick	1.0	None
	Concrete	1.0	None
	Drywall	1.0	None
	Metal	1.0	None
	Plaster	1.0	None
	Wood	1.0	None

If a reading falls in the inconclusive range, either the lead inspector should be authorized by the client to take a paint chip sample to determine whether the final result is either positive or negative after laboratory analysis, or the result can be categorized as suspect positive and treated accordingly. If it is not confirmed with laboratory analysis, it cannot be assumed to be negative for toxic levels of lead. If it is assumed to be positive, it can either be abated as a positive if the condition of the surface and/or location of the component requires this treatment under Connecticut and/or HUD regulations, or it can be managed in place as a positive component in accordance with the requirements of Connecticut and HUD regulations.

Prior to the start of any testing, a sketch of the building is drawn, and side designations are given to help identify exactly where readings were taken. Drawings depicting the room-numbering scheme are located on the cover page(s) for the building(s) inspected. Each side of the building was labeled A, B, C, or D. The wall "A" side of the unit is generally the side of primary entrance into a dwelling, and this room is always Room 1. Areas in the units include rooms, hallways, and closets. Areas are numbered in a clockwise fashion as building construction allows. This allows the inspector to indicate which substrate surface was tested. The condition of the surface is described by a check mark in the appropriate column, under the heading "condition of surface" on the testing form.

When more than one surface type was present on a side, the component tested was indicated with a number. If two windows were present on a building side, they were numbered left to right. Closet shelves and shelf supports were numbered top to bottom.

It is understood that the room layouts presented in the report are in conformance with the conditions that exist at the time the testing is performed. EnviroScience avoids labeling a room solely by its current functional use (i.e., living room, bedroom, etc.) since this use can change over time. Similarly, room layouts can change dramatically as dwellings are renovated and additions are built, incorporating existing rooms, or existing interior walls are moved or eliminated altogether.

Appendix D

Lead Testing Field Data Sheets



LEAD INSPECTION COVER SHEET

Inspector's Information

Inspector's Name: R. Feingold License Number: 002245
 XRF Model: LPA-1B Serial Number: 1138
 Date of Inspection: 1/25/2013 Project Number: 20130112, AIE

Property Information

Building Address: 48 King Court Apt. A-2 E. Hartford CT
(Street)
(City) Age of Property: built 1952
(State)
 Describe Structure: 2 story - 4 Apt. Brick Bldg. Plaster walls/ceiling, VR windows

- Are there lead hazards present? Yes No
- Were lead dust wipes taken? Yes No
- Were soil samples collected? Yes No
- Were drinking water samples collected? Yes No

Multiple Family Dwelling

Number of units in building: 4
 Number of units tested: 1
 Is there an EBL child present in the building?
 Yes No Unknown
 If EBL child, which unit(s)? _____
 Is there a child under six years of age in the building?
 Yes No Unknown
 If child under six, which unit(s)? _____

Single Family Dwelling

Is there an EBL child present?
 Yes No Unknown
 Is there a child under six years of age in the dwelling?
 Yes No Unknown

Building is unoccupied

XRF Calibration Check

- Calibration Paint Film Used: NIST 1.02 mg/cm² Manufacturer's Standard 1.0 mg/cm²
- Calibration Check Limits Used: RMD (0.7 to 1.3 mg/cm² inclusive) Scitec MAP4 (0.6 to 1.2 mg/cm² inclusive)

Hour	First Reading	Second Reading	Third Reading	Average
First Check <u>1545</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Second Check <u>1630</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Third Check				
Fourth Check				



XRF FIELD DATA SHEET

Address: 48 King Court Unit A-2

Apt. #: _____

Floor: 1st Room: _____

Page ____ of ____

Project Name: _____ Project Number: _____

Project Manager: _____ (If Positive - Check All That Apply)

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
A	Wall	-0.1		P					① - Living
B	Wall	-0.2		P					
	Ceiling	-0.1		P					
A	Radiator	0.0		M					
C	Baseboard	-0.1		W					
	Floor	0.1		W					
B	Front Door	0.0		W					③ - Entry
	Jamb	0.0		W					
D	Wall	0.0		P					② Kitchen windows are VR
C-1	Window Trim	0.0		W					
	Sill	-0.3		W					
C	Door	6.0	✓	W	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Jamb	7.6	✓	W	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Trim	-0.2		W					
D	Wall	-0.1		P					④ Bedroom
	Ceiling	0.3		P					
D	Radiator	0.0		M					
	Floor	-0.2		W					
A	Door	-0.2		W					
	Trim	0.1							
B	Wall	-0.1		P					Common Entry way
	Front Door ^{msg}	0.0		M					
	Jamb	0.0							

* Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B
N/A: Not Accessible; N/C: Not Coated; COV: Covered; VR - Vinyl Replacement

Notes: _____

Appendix E

Email from Sunpark Electronics Corp.

Robert Feingold

From: Alex <alex@sunpkco.com>
Sent: Monday, February 04, 2013 7:35 PM
To: Robert Feingold
Subject: Sunpark Ballasts - PBCs Free

Robert,

Our ballasts are free of PCBs in them. In fact, all electronics in the US are prohibited to be produced with PCBs in them. If you need further clarification on this, please let me know.

Thank you,

Alex Lee
Sunpark Electronics Corp.
16200 S. Figueroa St.
Gardena, CA 90248
Ph: 866-478-6775 x310
Fax: 310-324-4020

Appendix F

Radon Sample Results and Chain of Custody

Site Radon Inspection Report

Date : 1/30/2013

Ms. Karron Redfield
Fuss & O'Neill Enviroscience, LLC
146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT 06040-

Client: Project #: 20130112.AIE
Test Location 48 King Court
East Hartford, CT 06118-

Individual Canister Results

Canister ID# : 2216906 Test Start :01/25/2013 @ 15:35
Canister Type : Charcoal Canister 3 inch Test Stop :01/28/2013 @ 08:59
Location : Basement- meter box Received: 01/29/2013 @ 10:02
Radon Level : **0.4 pCi/L** Analyzed: 01/29/2013 @ 14:14
Error for Measurement is: \pm 0.2 pCi/L

Canister ID# : 2216952 Test Start :01/25/2013 @ 15:34
Canister Type : Charcoal Canister 3 inch Test Stop :01/28/2013 @ 09:00
Location : Basement- plywood Received: 01/29/2013 @ 10:02
Radon Level : **0.5 pCi/L** Analyzed: 01/29/2013 @ 14:14
Error for Measurement is: \pm 0.2 pCi/L

The reported results indicate that radon levels in the building tested are below the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 4.0 picoCuries per liter of air (pCi/L). The EPA recommends retesting if your living patterns change and you begin occupying a lower level of the building, such as a basement or if major remodeling is done.

General radon information may be obtained by consulting the EPA booklet: A Citizen's Guide to Radon (www.epa.gov/radon/pubs/ditguide.html). To request a copy or for further information, please contact your state health department. The EPA maintains a radon information website, including copies of its publications, at www.epa.gov/iaq/radon.

For New Jersey clients: Please see the attached guidance document entitled Radon Testing and Mitigation: The Basics for further information.

PLEDGE OF ASSURED QUALITY

All procedures used for generating this report are in complete accordance with the current EPA protocols for the analysis of radon in air. (EPA R-92-004) RTCA and its personnel do not assume responsibility or liability, collectively and individually, for analysis results when detectors have been improperly handled or placed by the consumer, nor does RTCA and its personnel accept responsibility for any financial or health consequences of subsequent action or lack of action, taken by the customer or its consultants based on RTCA-provided results.



Andreas C. George
Andreas C. George
Radon Measurement Specialist
NJ MES 11089

Dante Galan
Dante Galan
Laboratory Director

NRSB ARL0001
NYS ELAP ID: 10806
PADEP ID: 0346
NJDEP ID: NY933
NJ MEB 90036
FL DOH RB1609



Radon Testing Summary Sheet

Project Number: 20130112.AIE
Site Name: 48 King Court, Apt A2
Building: East Hartford CT 06118-
Address: _____

Placed by: Robert Feingold
Retrieved by: Robert Feingold
Start Date: 1/25/2013
Stop Date: 1/28/2013
Weather at Placement: clear

Contact/Phone #: _____

Instructions: Tear off center bar coded label from canister and affix to sheet in spaces provided. Please make sure top bar coded label is left on detector. Identify test location for each detector in space provided for that detector (room #, location in room, etc.). Use additional sheets as necessary. Please mark clearly if any detector is missing or damaged at retrieval.

REMOVE THIS PORTION AND AFFIX
TO TEST INFORMATION FORM
2216952



Start Time: 0900 RWP 1534
Stop Time: 0900
Identifier: On plywood
in basement

Start Time: _____
Stop Time: _____
Identifier: _____

REMOVE THIS PORTION AND AFFIX
TO TEST INFORMATION FORM
2216906



Start Time: 1535
Stop Time: 0859
Identifier: On electric
meter box, in
basement

Start Time: _____
Stop Time: _____
Identifier: _____

Start Time: _____
Stop Time: _____
Identifier: _____