



THE L&R GROUP

680 South Progress Avenue, Suite 2A
Meridian, Idaho 83642
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Limited Asbestos Sampling

Idaho Transportation Department Headquarters
3311 West State Street, Boise, Idaho 83705

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PUBLIC WORKS

Prepared For:
Idaho Division of Public Works
502 North 4th Street
Boise, Idaho, 83702

L&R Project #: 220042T
L&R Investigator/Project Manager: J. David Wildharber
Report Date: January 28, 2022



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Idaho Division of Public Works
502 North 4th Street
Boise, Idaho, 83702

**RE: Limited Asbestos Sampling
Idaho Transportation Department Headquarters
3311 West State Street, Boise, Idaho 83703**

Idaho Division of Public Works (client) retained The L&R Group (L&R) to perform two rounds of Limited Asbestos Sampling for the Idaho Transportation Department Headquarters located at 3311 West State Street, Boise, Idaho (the property). L&R's Certified Asbestos Inspector, Eric Brinza, performed limited bulk sampling and air sampling on January 3, 2022, and L&R's Certified Asbestos Inspector, J. David Wildharber, and Richard Vincent performed an on-site inspection for limited sampling on January 5, 2022. The purpose was to perform limited tape sampling in the facility to determine if fibers from previously sampled asbestos-containing spray-on fireproof insulation have become airborne and settled onto ceiling tiles and various other surfaces around the structure. The building recently suffered water damage when water pipes associated with the heating, ventilation, and cooling system burst and went undetected over the weekend.

The report summarizes our inspection findings, laboratory results, and recommendations. This inspection report (*i.e., cover letter, report, and appendices*) is for the exclusive use of the client, and L&R does not authorize the use of the report to other parties without the expressed written permission of both the client and L&R.

L&R's findings identified asbestos greater than 1% in several bulk samples collected. Fibers were present in 18 of 26 tape lift samples. Air samples collected did not exhibit concentrations of asbestos fibers above EPA clearance criteria. Sampling results are included in tables in the body of the report.

L&R appreciates the opportunity to work with you on this project and looks forward to a continued relationship as your environmental and laboratory consultant. Please do not hesitate to contact our offices at (208) 813-7700 with any questions, comments, or concerns.

Sincerely, The L&R Group, LLC

Conducted by: J. David Wildharber
Title: Asbestos Inspector

Reviewed by: Jon Kruck
Title: Environmental Compliance Manager



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Limited Asbestos Inspection Report

Section 1 Project Information	
Client/Company Name:	Idaho Division of Public Works
Client Address, City, State, Zip:	502 North 4 th Street, Boise, Idaho, 83702
Project Location:	3311 West State Street, Boise, Idaho, 83703
L&R Inspectors:	Eric Brinza and J. David Wildharber
L&R Inspection Date:	January 3 and January 5, 2022
Client #, Client PO, or Insurance #:	220042T

Section 2 Requested Project Scope Area(s)	
Client Defined Scope Area(s):	Idaho Transportation Department Headquarters, interior
Project Scope:	The client requested this project scope area(s) to include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited bulk sample collection and air sampling Limited tape sampling of acoustic ceiling tiles and other surfaces to identify if asbestos fibers are present. Analysis of the bulk samples by EPA 600/R-93/116 to determine the presence of asbestos.
Onsite Limitations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No on-site limitations were encountered.

Section 3 Inspection and Sampling Procedures	
L&R performed the inspection and testing in accordance with current acceptable industry guidelines, and applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations. Guidelines and procedures for conducting and evaluating the various elements of the inspection are outlined in the following:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 CFR 1926, Section 1101, Asbestos Portions of the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), the Asbestos Schools Hazard Abatement Reauthorization Act (ASHARA), and EPA Model Accreditation Program (MAP) as defined by 40 CFR 763; Subpart E, Appendix C 40 CFR 61, EPA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 40 CFR 261, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 	

Section 4 Air Sampling Summary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L&R collected two air samples from the building on January 3, 2022. Each sample collected 1200 liters of air over 86 minutes. The samples were submitted for PCM analysis by NIOSH Method 7400. Each sample exhibited concentrations below the EPA-established clearance level of 0.01 fibers per square centimeters. 	



Section 5 Bulk Sampling Asbestos Containing Materials Summary			
ACM Sample Number	ACM Sample Description	ACM Sample Location	*Sq. Ft./LF
JL-02	Fallen debris	2 nd floor, near elevator	N/A
JL-04	Fallen debris	3 rd floor, Room 300, collected from top of sink towel dispense	N/A
B003	Fallen debris	1 st floor break room, collected from above in-place drop-down ceiling tile	N/A
B004	Fallen debris	1 st floor, Training & Development III room, collected above in-place drop-down ceiling tile	N/A
B005	Tape-lift of settled dust	1 st floor, Training & Development III room, collected above in-place drop-down ceiling tile	N/A
B010	Fallen debris composite sample	2 nd floor hallway, collected from debris found around the elevator	N/A
B011	Fallen debris composite sample	2 nd floor office area (Labeled Wendy T's office), taken from debris found on the flooring near the desk	N/A

*Quantities were not estimated for this limited sampling event

Section 6 Tape Lift Sample Summary		
Tape Sample Name	Tape Sample Location	Asbestos Fibers Detected (Yes / No)
Dietz	Greg Dietz's Office, 3 rd Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	No
Waite	Cari Waite's Office, 3 rd Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	Yes
West	Lisa West's Office, 3 rd Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	Yes
Wheyles	Cher Wheyles Office, 3 rd Floor, Surface Sample	No
Oakes	Alicia Oakes Office, 3 rd Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	Yes
Grange	Tony Grange's Office, 3 rd Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	Yes
Calderon	Vicky Calderon's Office, 3 rd Floor	Yes
Hunsinger	Donna Hunsinger's Office, 3 rd Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	Yes
Center Stairwell	Center Stairwell between 2 nd and 3 rd Floors, Surface Sample	No
Duran	R. Duran's Office, 2 nd Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	Yes
Common Room 2	Common Room, 2 nd Floor, West Side of Building, Surface Sample	No
Richards	Dave Richards Office, 2 nd Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	Yes
Knell	Brad Knell's Office, 2 nd Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	Yes
Hart	Rick Hart's Office, 2 nd Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	Yes
Defib Box - 2 nd Floor	Defibrillator Box, 2 nd Floor Hallway, Surface Sample	No
Room 107	Room 107, 2 nd Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	Yes
McCarty	Mollie McCarty's Office, 2 nd Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	Yes
Defib Box - 1 st Floor	Defibrillator Box, 1 st Floor Hallway, Surface Sample	No
Higgins	Kip Higgins' Office, 1 st Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	No
Break Room	Break Room, 1 st Floor, Corner South-Southwest, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	No
Lyga	Jade Lyga's Office, 1 st Floor, Surface Sample	Yes
Gonzalez	Alberto Gonzalez's Office, 1 st Floor, Above Acoustic Ceiling Tile	Yes
Copy Room	Copy Room, 1 st Floor, Surface Sample	Yes
Auditorium	Auditorium, 1 st Floor, Above Video Projector, Surface Sample	Yes
Elevator	Elevator, 1 st Floor, Above Elevator, Surface Sample	Yes
Entry 1 st Floor	1 st Floor Entry, Surface Sample, Floor	Yes



Section 7 General Recommendations

For materials that should be presumed as ACM in locations that were not sampled, L&R recommends additional sampling and analysis of these materials prior to disturbance. L&R was limited to discreet sampling for the scope of this project. Prior to abatement activities, L&R recommends additional sampling in areas not included within the scope of this project.

L&R recommends that a certified asbestos worker and/or licensed asbestos contractor experienced in abatement solutions perform the cleanup, removal, and disposal of any ACM prior to demolition, renovation, repair, or restoration of the building.

Section 8 Limitations and Disclaimer

This report was prepared for the use of Client and the conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are based upon the agreed upon scope of work outlined in the report and the Contract for Professional Services between Client and The L&R Group (L&R a.k.a. Inspection Company). Use or misuse of this report, or reliance upon the findings hereof by any parties other than the Client, is at their own risk. Neither Client nor Consultant make any representation of warranty to such other parties as to the accuracy or completeness of this report or the suitability of its use by such other parties for any purpose whatever, known or unknown to Client or Consultant.

L&R cannot warrant or guarantee that our findings represent all possible hazardous materials that may be hidden within the structure or that the information provided is complete or accurate as these environmental methods are limited to the conditions observed at the time of the inspection and the report is limited to the information available at the time it was prepared. There is a possibility that conditions exist that could not be identified within the scope of the inspection or that were not apparent during the inspection. As such, L&R shall not be liable for failure to discover any conditions other than readily apparent and visible.

Certain areas of the structure may be considered inaccessible or impractical to inspect, including but not limited to, the following:

1. areas not readily accessible or deemed unsafe at the discretion of inspector;
2. interior wall and ceiling cavities, portions of the attic / crawlspace concealed or made inaccessible by insulation, equipment or ducting;
3. areas of the attic / crawlspace or roof cavity obscured due to inadequate crawl space.

Whenever feasible, L&R performs limited discreet and destructive sampling techniques and methods. However, L&R cannot guarantee, without the complete deconstruction of structure's components, that hidden hazards or toxic materials are not remaining within the building. Thus, additional sampling may be necessary if demolition, renovation, or repair activities expose previously unidentified building materials or debris. During demolition, renovation or repair activities, a National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Competent Person must be on site in the event additional materials or hazards are discovered and/or disturbed as outlined in Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations 40 CFR Part 61.

Per Federal, State and Local Regulations, Identify All Possible Hazards Prior To Performing Work. Prior to commencing work activities and/or the removal or disturbance of any building materials, NESHAP and other regulations require that a facility be inspected for asbestos and other hazardous materials, regardless of age. Building materials that may be disturbed should be assessed for asbestos and lead-based paint hazards and appropriate measures should be followed in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations. Asbestos containing products are currently legal to use, install and purchase in the United States. Some common asbestos containing products include but are not limited to: drywall, wall and ceiling textures, joint compounds, flooring materials such as sheet vinyl and floor tiles, cove base, mastics, leveling compounds, insulation, and pipe wraps. Other hazards could include but are not limited to: Lead-based paint, other lead hazards, Mold, Mercury, Nuisance Dust, PCBs, Silica, VOCs.

Federal law 24 CFR part 35 and 40 CFR part 745 also requires seller and lessors of residential units constructed prior to 1978, except housing for elderly (unless any child resides or is expected to reside in such housing) or any zero-bedroom dwelling to disclose and provide a copy of this report to new purchasers or leases before they become obligated under a lease or sales contract. Property owners and sellers are also required to distribute an educational pamphlet approved by the USEPA and include standard warning language in leases or sales contracts to ensure that occupants and parents have the information needed to protect themselves and children from lead-based paint hazards.

For additional laws and regulations pertaining to lead, lead based paint and lead hazards please refer to the EPA's website <https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-laws-and-regulations>.



Section 9 Asbestos Regulations

The EPA regulates the abatement and disposal of asbestos-containing materials from any public or private building involving demolition, renovation, repair, construction, and maintenance activities. The EPA certifies and licenses asbestos-removal contractors, inspects asbestos-abatement projects, and enforces laws regarding the proper removal and disposal of asbestos-containing materials. In addition, the agency provides homeowners education about the dangers of exposure to asbestos and how to deal with asbestos in the home. For additional Asbestos Laws and Regulations please reference the EPA's website <https://www.epa.gov/asbestos/asbestos-laws-and-regulations>.

EPA 40 CFR 763 – Describes response actions, operations and maintenance, training and periodic surveillance, management plans, recordkeeping, warning labels, as well as compliance and enforcement.

EPA 40 CFR 61.145 – Provides standards for demolition, renovation and thorough inspection requirements.

EPA 40 CFR 61, Subpart M NESHAP – Covers National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

OSHA is responsible for establishing standards to protect the health and safety of workers who may be exposed to asbestos. OSHA sets out several provisions' employers must follow to comply with the asbestos standard such as exposure limits and guidelines for exposure monitoring, medical surveillance, record keeping, regulated areas, and communication of hazards. For additional resources and information please reference OSHA's website at <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/asbestos/>.

- For regulations pertinent to worker protection - OSHA Asbestos Construction Standard 29 CFR 1926.1101, or the Asbestos Worker Protection Rule at 40 CFR 763.120, whichever is applicable.
- OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1101 – Construction Standard applies to building demolition and renovation operations and other activities where asbestos is removed or encapsulated. It also covers building maintenance and emergency cleanup of asbestos.
- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001 – General Industry Standard covers maintenance work and routine housekeeping activities.
- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 – Provides Respiratory Protection Standards.
- OSHA 3151-12R and 1910-1001(H) – Personal protection equipment selection and reference.

Additional regulations may apply:

- Client and contractor should read and understand the details in 1926.1101(k)(1i) and section k in general.
- Client and contractor must understand their responsibilities to perform due diligence prior to the commencement of work or disturbance, i.e., to identify and communicate the presence (or assumed presence), location and quantity of ACM.
- General Industry Standard (29 CFR 1910.1001) (j)(3) - Duties of employers and building and facility owners.
- 1910.1001(j)(3)(i) - Building and facility owners shall determine the presence, location, and quantity of ACM and/or PACM at the work site. Employers and building and facility owners shall exercise due diligence in complying with these requirements to inform employers and employees about the presence and location of ACM and PACM.
- 1910.1001(j)(3)(ii) - Building and facility owners shall maintain records of all information required to be provided pursuant to this section and/or otherwise known to the building owner concerning the presence, location and quantity of ACM and PACM in the building/facility. Such records shall be kept for the duration of ownership and shall be transferred to successive owners.
- 1910.1001(j)(3)(iii) - Building and facility owners shall inform employers of employees, and employers shall inform employees who will perform housekeeping activities in areas which contain ACM and/or PACM of the presence and location of ACM and/or PACM in such areas which may be contacted during such activities.



Appendix A

Terms/Acronym	Definition
ACBM	Asbestos Containing Building Materials (surfacing, TSI or miscellaneous ACM within a building).
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material containing greater than 1% asbestos.
Acoustical Material	Material often containing asbestos, perlite, vermiculite, etc. applied to ceilings or walls to dampen sound.
Action Level	An OSHA standard for asbestos exposure. Action level means an airborne concentration of asbestos above which an employer must institute certain provisions (see 29 CFR 1926.58). The Action Level has been eliminated by OSHA as of October 1994 (see 29CFR 1926.1101).
Adequately Wetted	Sufficiently mixed or coated with water of an aqueous solution to prevent the release of particulates. If visible emissions are observed coming from asbestos containing material, then that material has not been adequately wetted. However, the absence of visible emissions is not sufficient evidence of being adequately wet.
ASHERA	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986.
Air Plenum	Space above a ceiling used for the circulation of air through a building.
Air Samples	Samples of airborne fibers taken by drawing air through a filter to trap the airborne fibers. Analyzed by PCM or electron microscopy.
Amosite	Brown asbestos, brittle fibers, high resistance to heat.
APR	Air purifying respirator.
ASHAA	Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act of 1984.
Asbestos	A term used to define a group of naturally occurring silicate minerals, occurring as parallel bundles of fibers, called "fibrils".
Asbestos Management Plan	A document to assist in administering the asbestos programs in a facility.
Asbestosis	A chronic disease during which the lungs become scarred as a result of a biological reaction to the inhalation of asbestos fibers.
Assumed ACM	Assumed or suspected asbestos containing material.
Category I Nonfriable ACM	An asbestos containing packing, gasket, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing product containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix A, subpart F, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.
Category II Nonfriable ACM	Any material, excluding Category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix A, subpart F, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations.
Chrysotile	White asbestos, fine silky fibers, flexible with high tensile strength.
Competent Person	A competent person is one capable of identifying existing asbestos hazards in the workplace and who has the authority to take a corrective action. Duties include establishing the negative-pressure enclosure, controlling entry and exit of all employees, etc. The competent person must be trained in all aspects of asbestos abatement and the contents of the OSHA asbestos standard.
Condition Factors	Describe the physical condition ACM.
Control Options	Methods of reducing or eliminating the exposure potential of asbestos-containing materials e.g. removal, enclosure, encapsulation, operations and maintenance.
Corrugated Paper	A type of thermal insulation characterized by brown "cardboard box" type corrugated paper wrapped around pipes or applied in sheets to boilers and tanks. Usually contains woven asbestos with paper.
Corrective Action	An activity undertaken to reduce or eliminate the exposure potential of ACM: enclosure, encapsulation, removal, or operations and maintenance.
Crawl Space	The area of the building below the ground floor, but above the ground, often only a few feet high.
Demolition	The wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member of a facility together with any related handling operations or the intentional burning of a building.
Doffing	The process of taking off personal protective equipment.
Donning	The process of putting on personal protective equipment.
Emergency Renovation	A renovation operation that was not planned, but results from a sudden, unexpected event. This term includes operation necessitated by nonroutine failures of equipment.
Encapsulation	Treatment of ACM with a material that surrounds or embeds the asbestos fibers in an adhesive matrix to prevent the release of fibers as the encapsulant creates a membrane over the surface (bridging encapsulant) or penetrates the material and binds its components together (penetrating encapsulant).
Enclosure	Construction of an airtight, impermeable, permanent barrier around ACM to control the release of fibers into the air.



Exposure	A quantification of the population at risk and the magnitude and duration of their exposure.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency. The agency charged with implementing AHERA.
Facility	Any institutional, commercial, public, industrial, or residential structure, installation, or building (including any structure, installation, or building containing condominiums or individual dwelling units operated as a residential cooperative, but excluding residential buildings having four or fewer dwelling units); any ship; and any active or inactive waste disposal site. For purposes of this definition, any building, structure, or installation that contains a loft used as a dwelling is not considered a residential structure, installation, or building. Any structure, installation or building that was previously subject to this subpart is not excluded, regardless of its current use or function.
Facility Component	Any Pipe, duct, boiler, tank, reactor, turbine, or furnace at or in a facility; or any structural member of a facility.
f/cc	Fibers per cubic centimeter. A measurement to express the level of fibers in the air.
Fiber Release Episode	Any uncontrolled or unintentional disturbance of ACM resulting in visible emissions.
Fibrils	A small bundle of individual fibers.
Fireproofing	Material sprayed onto building structural members to prevent or retard their loss of strength in case of fire. Often contains asbestos.
Fit-Testing	The act of ensuring a respirator has a proper seal to the wearers face and works properly.
Friable	Easily reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry.
Friable Asbestos Material	Any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix A, subpart F, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, can be crumbled pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
Functional Space	A room or area designated by a person accredited to prepare management plans.
Glove Bag	A device used to remove small sections of asbestos.
Grinding	Means to reduce to powder or small fragments and includes mechanical chipping or drilling.
Hazard	A circumstance, mechanism, or event which was the potential to create injury.
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air.
Homogeneous Area	An area of asbestos-containing material where the material is consistent in texture, color, and age.
In Poor Condition	Means the binding of the material is losing its integrity as indicated by peeling, cracking, or crumbling of the material.
Inadvertent Contamination	The disturbance of asbestos containing products not caused intentionally by the parties involved in the project.
Inspection	The process of locating ACM, determining its condition, and reporting the results.
Latency	Period before the presence of a disease is manifested by symptoms.
LEA	Local Education Agency, generally a school district.
Liability	Legally bound or obligated.
Magnesia	A type of thermal insulation, generally white fibrous material pre-formed into shaped pieces or as bricks, often contains asbestos.
Mechanical Area	An area of building not normally accessed by the public containing air handling, air conditioners, heat exchanges, tanks, pipes, or other mechanical equipment.
Mechanical System	The heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and plumbing components of a facility.
Medical Surveillance Program	A program to ensure workers are physically and psychologically able to wear a respirator and perform asbestos activities.
Miscellaneous Material	Interior building material on structural components, structural members or fixtures, that does not include thermal or surfacing material.
Mudded Joint Fittings	Plaster compound packed onto pipe joints and around valves, pumps, elbows, tees for thermal insulation. Often contains asbestos.
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. The agency who sets standards for respirators and other protective equipment.
Negative Air	A process by which air is continually removed from the work area to keep the air pressure in the work area less than the air pressure outside the work area. A registered trademark.
Nonfriable ACM	Means any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix A, subpart F, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
Not Part of Scope	Area never defined as work area, or area excluded from work area.
O & M	Operations and Maintenance.
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The agency responsible for protecting worker health and safety.
Outside Air	The air outside buildings and structures.



Outside of Scope	Material may within defined scope area, but material sampling was not defined as part of scope.
Owner/Operator Demolition or Renovation	Means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervised the facility being demolished. or renovated or any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the demolition or renovation operation, or both.
Packing	Material applied to tanks, boilers, ducts, air handlers for thermal insulation. Often contains asbestos.
PACM	Presumed Asbestos Containing Material (PACM): All TSI, Surfacing & resilient flooring in buildings construction prior to 1981, must be presumed to be ACM, and must be treated as ACM.
PAPR	Powered Air Purifying Respirator.
PCM	Phase Contrast Microscopy. A method used to analyze air samples for the presence of fibers.
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit, a level of airborne asbestos above which no employee shall be exposed. The PEL is 0.1 f/cc of air as an 8-hour time-weighted average (see 29 CFR 1926.1101).
Planned Renovation	A renovation operation, or a number of such options, in which the amount of friable asbestos material that will be removed or stripped within a given period of time can be predicted. Individual nonscheduled operations are included if a number of such operations can be predicted to occur during a given period of time based on operating experience.
PLM	Polarized Light Microscopy. A method used to analyze bulk samples for the presence of asbestos.
PPE	Personal protective equipment is equipment worn to minimized exposure to hazards that could cause serious injury or illnesses.
RACM	Regulated Asbestos Containing Materials a) Friable asbestos material, b) Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable, c) Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or d) Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces, expected become friable in the course of demolition, renovation or removal operations regulated by this subpart.
Regulated Areas	Areas that exceed or may exceed airborne concentrations beyond permissible exposure limits of 0.1 f/cc.
Reinspection	A periodic reevaluation of the ACM over a regular time period.
Removal	Taking out or stripping of substantially all ACM from a damage area, functional space, or homogeneous area.
Renovation	Altering in any way one or more facility components. Operations in which load-supporting structural members are wrecked or taken out are excluded.
Repair	Returning damaged ACM to an undamaged condition or to an intact state so as to contain fiber release.
Respiratory Protection Program	A program to provide the information, training, and equipment necessary for proper respiratory protection while working with ACM.
Response Action	A method, including removal, encapsulation, enclosure, repair, and operation and maintenance, that protects human health and the environment from friable ACBM.
Routine Maintenance Area	An area, such as a boiler room or mechanical room, not normally frequented by the public in which maintenance employees or contract workers regularly conduct maintenance activities.
Salient	A limited area of significantly different material condition within a homogeneous area.
SEM	Scanning Electron Microscopy. A method to analyze air samples for the presence of asbestos.
Service Personnel	People engaged in repair, maintenance, and/or custodial activities.
Structural System	The system of beams, walls, piers, and such that supports a building.
Surfacing Material	Material in a building that is either sprayed-on, troweled-on, or otherwise applied to surfaces such as acoustical plaster on ceilings and fireproofing material on structural members, or other materials used for acoustical, fireproofing, or other purposes. Often contains asbestos.
Symbols	Drawn figures which represent real objects. Symbols are the "short-hand" of architectural and mechanical drawings.
TEM	Transmission Electron Microscopy. A method to analyze air samples or bulk samples for the presence of asbestos.
Thermal System Insulation	Material in a building applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts, or other interior mechanical components to prevent heat loss or gain, or water condensation, or for any other purpose.
Tradesmen	People engaged in the construction trade, i.e. electricians, plumbers, carpenters, painters, etc.
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act.
TWA	Time Weighted Average. An average concentration of material over a set period of time.
"Tyvek"	Brand name of DuPont for a disposable clothing worn during asbestos work.
Visible Emissions	Any emissions containing particulate asbestos material that area visually detectable without the aid of instruments.
Wet Cleaning	A cleaning technique where the material is kept wet and/or wet towels or mops are used to reduce the potential for material becoming airborne.
Wrapped Paper	A type of thermal insulation characterized by layers of Kraft paper wrapped around pipes. There is usually a layer of woven asbestos paper or "tar" paper imbedded with asbestos.



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Appendix B

Attention: Idaho Transportation Department
 8150 W Chinden Blvd
 Boise ID 83714
 ITD Building HQ 311 W State St.
 Boise ID, 83703

Received Date: 01/06/2022
Analysis Date: 01/06/2022


Project: ITD Building HQ 311 W State St.
 Boise ID, 83703

Phone: 208-334-8000

LIMS ID: 22010602
L&R Client ID: 1095
L&R Project ID: 220042T
Analyst: Noah Poulin

Analysis of Bulk Materials using Polarized Light Microscopy (EPA Method 600/R-93/116)

Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
Dietz 22010602.01	Greg Dietz Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : No asbestos found					
Waite 22010602.02	Cari Waite Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
West 22010602.03	Lisa West Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Wheyles 22010602.04	Cher Wheyles Cubical Surface sample	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : No asbestos found					
Oakes 22010602.05	Alicia Oakes Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Calderon 22010602.06	Vicky Calderon File Cabinet Surface	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Hunsinger 22010602.07	Donna Hunsinger Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Center Stairwell 22010602.08	Center Stairwell Railing Surface Between Floor 2 and 3	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : No Asbestos found					
Duran 22010602.09	Duran Suite Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Common Room 2 22010602.10	Common Room 2nd Floor West Side Cabinet Surface	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : No Asbestos found					



Analyst : **Noah Poulin**



Reviewed By: **Richard Vincent**

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Attention: Idaho Transportation Department

 8150 W Chinden Blvd
 Boise ID 83714

Project: ITD Building HQ 311 W State St.
 Boise ID, 83703

Received Date: 01/06/2022

Analysis Date: 01/06/2022

Phone: 208-334-8000

LIMS ID: 22010602

L&R Client ID: 1095

L&R Project ID: 220042T

Analyst: Noah Poulin

Analysis of Bulk Materials using Polarized Light Microscopy (EPA Method 600/R-93/116)

Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
Richards 22010602.11	Dave Richards Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Knell 22010602.12	Brao Knell Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Hart 22010602.13	Rick Hart Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Defib Box 2nd Floor 22010602.14	Defibrillation Box 2nd Floor Surface	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : No Asbestos found					
Room 107 22010602.15	Room 107 Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
McCarty 22010602.16	Molly McCarty Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Defib Box 1st Floor 22010602.17	Defibrillation Box 1st Floor Surface	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : No Asbestos found					
Higgins 22010602.18	Kip Higgins Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : No Asbestos found					
Break Room 22010602.19	Break Room Corner South-South West Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : No Asbestos found					
Lyga 22010602.20	Jade Lyga Surface Cabinet Sample	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Gonzalez 22010602.21	Alberto Gonzalez Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected



 Analyst : **Noah Poulin**


 Reviewed By: **Richard Vincent**

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Attention: Idaho Transportation Department

8150 W Chinden Blvd
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Project: ITD Building HQ 311 W State St.
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Received Date: 01/06/2022

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Analyst: Noah Poulin

Analysis of Bulk Materials using Polarized Light Microscopy (EPA Method 600/R-93/116)

Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
Comment : Asbestos found					
Copy Room 22010602.22	Copy Room 1st floor Cabinet Surface Sample	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Auditorium 22010602.23	Auditorium Above Video Projector	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Elevator 22010602.24	1st Floor Above Elevator	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Entry 1st 22010602.25	First Floor Entry	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos found					
Grange 22010602.26	Tony Grange Above Acoustic Tile	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected

Comment : Asbestos found



Analyst : **Noah Poulin**



Reviewed By: **Richard Vincent**

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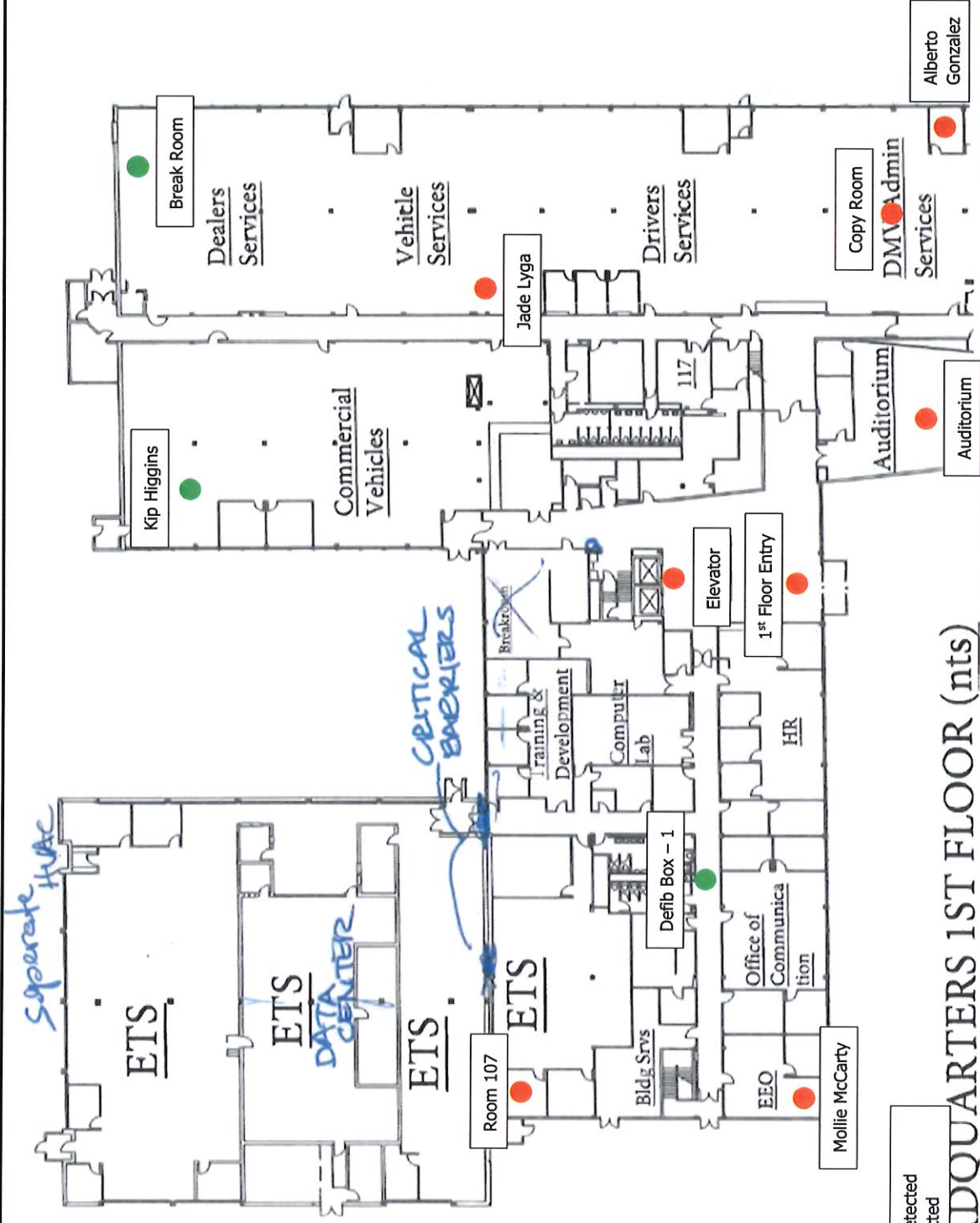


THE L&R GROUP

**680 South Progress Avenue, Suite 2A
Meridian, Idaho 83642
208-813-7700
www.tlr.group**

Appendix C

FIGURE 1 – FIRST FLOOR TAPE LIFT SAMPLE LOCATION MAP



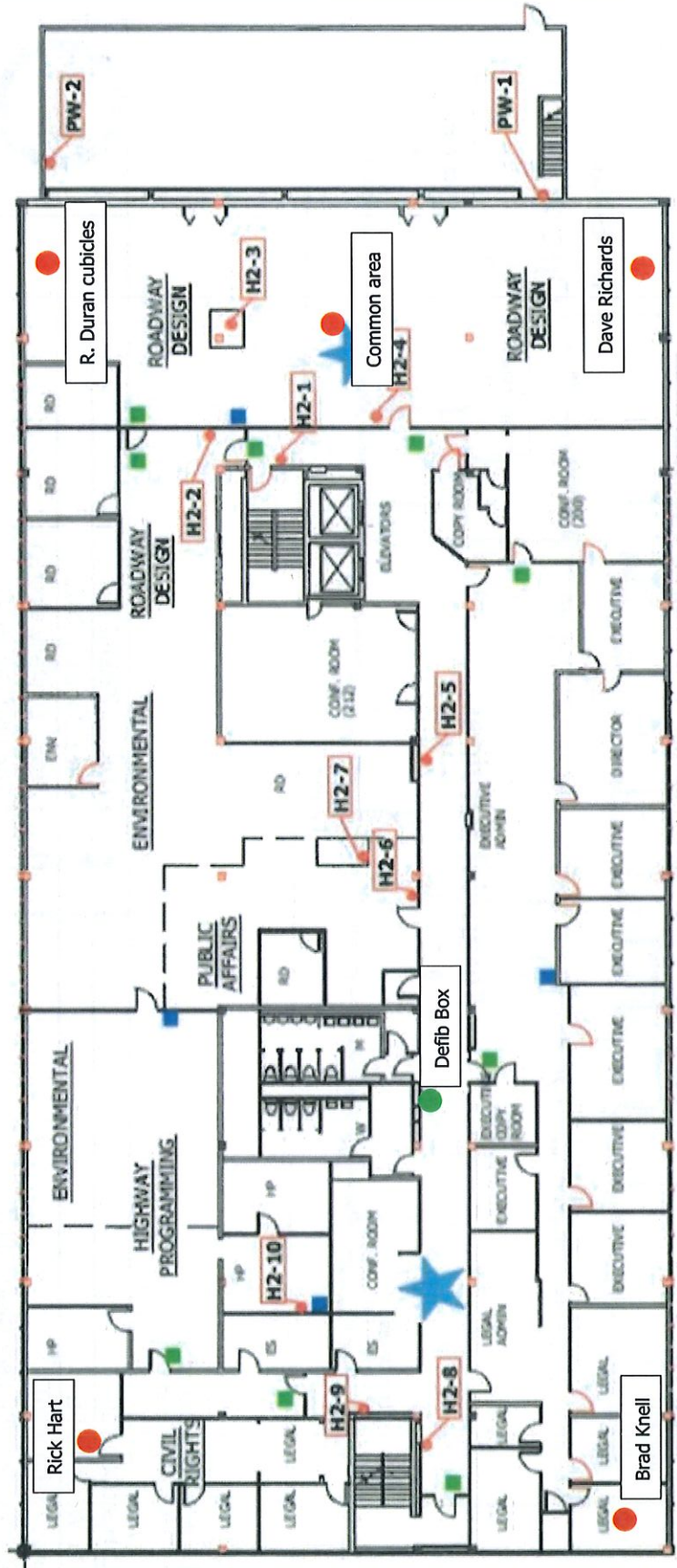
● = No asbestos detected
● = Asbestos Detected

L&R HEADQUARTERS 1ST FLOOR (nts)	
ITD Headquarters	L&R #: 220042T
3311 W. State St.	Date: January 2022
Boise, Idaho 83703	Scale: Digitally altered
Data Source: The L&R Group, LLC	The L&R Group, LLC



Alberto Gonzalez

FIGURE 2 – SECOND FLOOR TAPE LIFT SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

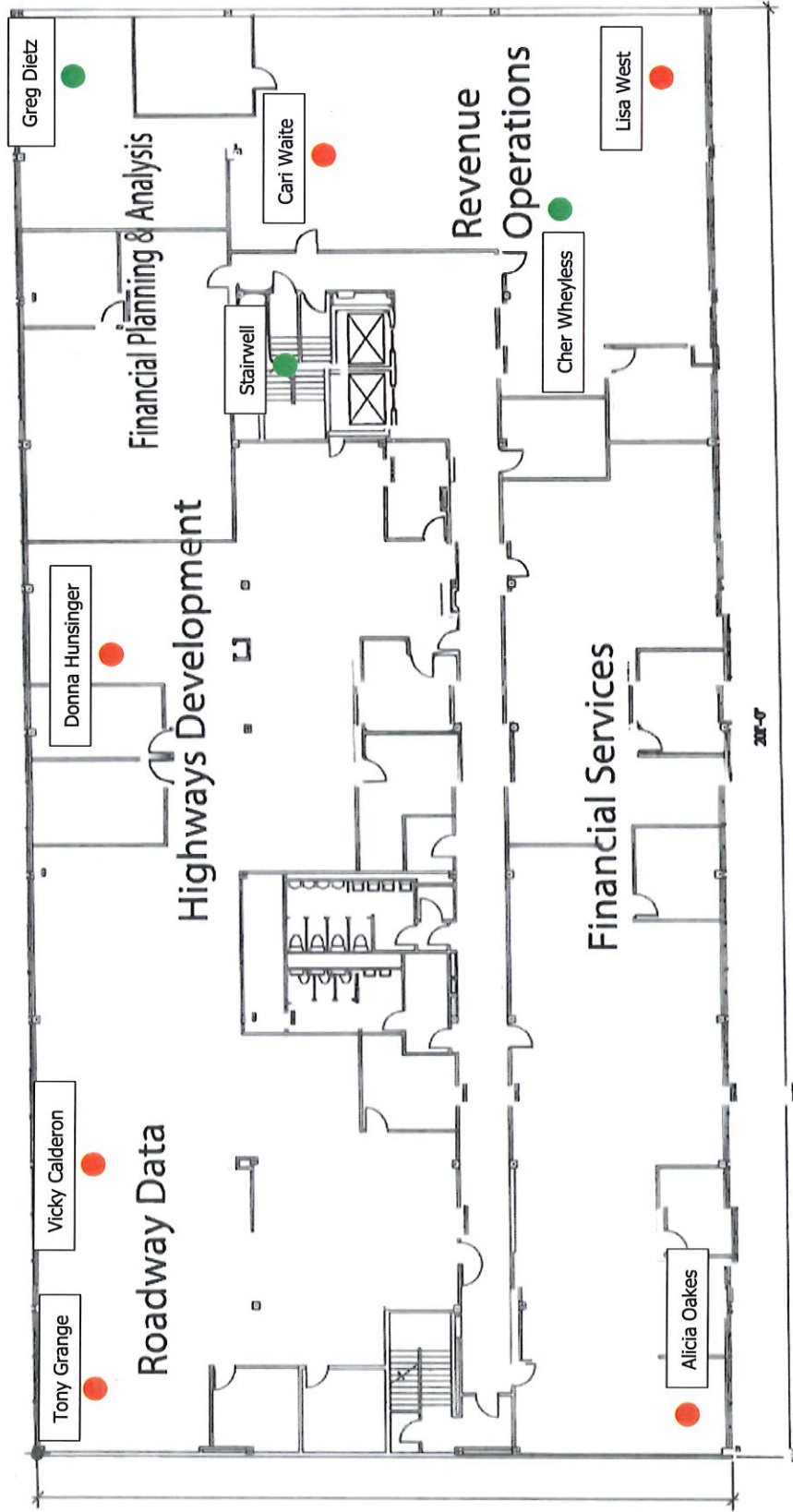


● = No asbestos detected
 ● = Asbestos Detected

ITD Headquarters	L&R #: 220042T	↓
3311 W. State St.	Date: January 2022	
Boise, Idaho 83703	Scale: Digitally altered	
Data Source: The L&R Group, LLC	The L&R Group, LLC	



FIGURE 3 – THIRD FLOOR SAMPLE LOCATION MAP



● = No asbestos detected
● = Asbestos Detected

ITD Headquarters 3311 W. State St. Boise, Idaho 83703 Data Source: The L&R Group, LLC	↓	L&R #: 220042T	
		Date: January 2022	
		Scale: Digitally altered	
		The L&R Group, LLC	



THE L&R GROUP

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Meridian, Idaho 83642
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Appendix D

Project Information			
Client:	The L&R Group		
Project Name:	ITD Water Damage Investigation as per request by DPW		
Project Location:	Idaho Department of Transportation Headquarters 3311 West State Street, Boise, Idaho 83703		
Eco-Dynamics Project Manager:	Eric Brinza		
Inspection Date:	January 3, 2022	Report Date:	January 4, 2022

The L&R Group (client) retained Eco-Dynamics LLC. to perform an asbestos air monitoring event following a water-loss event at the Idaho Department of Transportation building located at 3311 West State Street in Boise, Idaho. In addition to the air monitoring event, collection of bulk samples was requested to determine if fallen debris potentially contained fireproofing material, identified in a previous report as ACM. Certified Asbestos Inspector, Eric Brinza, performed the on-site inspection on January 3, 2022. The report summarizes our inspection observations, findings, and laboratory results.

Project Summary	
Air Sample Locations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st floor – Server Room • 1st floor – Training & Development III • 2nd floor – Wendy T's Office • 2nd floor – Central cubical offices, between public transit and contractor services. • 3rd floor – Hallway outside elevators • 3rd floor – Room 300 cubical offices, near the break area sink.
<p>Upon arrival at the ITD HQ building at 1:30pm, evacuation of non-essential personnel had nearly concluded, only a few employees remained to collect their personal belongings. Significant water damage was sustained within multiple rooms, offices, and hallways with fallen debris present throughout large portions of the 1st - 3rd floors. All observed locations where ceiling tiles had fallen, exposed spray-on fireproofing material was visible above, coating the surface of the concrete ceilings, walls, and overspray was visible on other miscellaneous building materials (i.e., pipes, wires, ductwork, etc.).</p> <p>Eco-Dynamics strategically placed 2 pumps for the collection of air samples on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors of the building in locations visually impacted by water damage as well as exposed fireproofing material. One sample was collected within the Server Room of the building which did not visually appear to have been impacted at the time of inspection but was specifically requested per the incident commander. The air samples collected 1200 Liters of air over 86 minutes, with the first sample starting at roughly 3pm, and the 6th sample starting at 4pm. The samples were delivered to The L&R Group laboratory for PCM analysis NIOSH Method 7400. The results of the laboratory analysis displayed fiber counts lower than the EPA-established clearance level of 0.01 fibers/cm² in all sampled locations.</p> <p>Eco-Dynamics collected various bulk samples of fallen debris and suspect materials found on the surface of in-place water impacted ceiling tiles. These samples were delivered to The L&R Group laboratory, and the results of the analysis identified ACM within multiple samples collected on Dec. 3rd. ACM was identified within the material collected from above the ceiling tiles, and asbestos fibers were identified within the settled dust taken from the surface of an in-tact ceiling tile.</p> <p>It is Eco-Dynamics belief that while the majority of the fallen debris is likely to be composed of water impacted ceiling tiles, asbestos containing fireproofing material and ACM contaminated dust are likely to be present within the debris. Eco-Dynamics recommends that abatement professionals treat the fallen debris as ACM, and that all applicable industry standards and guidelines be followed when handling and disposing of the hazardous material.</p>	

Eco-Dynamics

Testing & Investigations

Eric Brinza: Ericbrinza@gmail.com (763)-913-4437
John Mears: Johnmears09@gmail.com (208)-982-5484

Project Information	
Client Provided / Background Information:	<p><i>The information provided below was obtained on-site through facility workers and a representative of DPW, and Eco-Dynamics has not verified any information regarding causation of the water-loss event.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Sunday morning (January 2nd, 2022), a facilities employee for ITD had entered the building and observed the fallout of a major water-loss event. No evidence of a water-loss event had been mentioned/observed by any ITD employee prior to departure from the building on Saturday evening. The water-loss event was sourced back to multiple pipe failures relating to the building's HVAC system on the 4th floor, referred to as the "penthouse". An employee at the ITD facility stated that the water-loss had occurred over an approximate 8 to 9 hours, starting at an estimated time of around midnight between Saturday January 1st and Sunday January 2nd. The client stated that a remediation company had arrived on site early Monday morning (January 3rd, 2022) and began to collect and bag fallen debris. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The client stated that the initial responding remediation company is no longer working on the project as of roughly ~12pm the same day. Another remediation company, Abatement Pro, had arrived on site at roughly ~1pm to perform an initial walk-through inspection. An asbestos survey had been performed on the building in early 2021, in which asbestos containing sprayed-on fireproofing material had been identified, raising concerns about potential asbestos fiber contamination within the building. The building was currently under evacuation, with a few ITD employees present collecting belongings prior to large scale clean-up efforts being performed.
Project Scope:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of 2 PCM samples for analysis (NIOSH Method 7400) on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floor within the building to determine background fiber counts directly after the water-loss incident. Collection of bulk samples for analysis of suspect building material debris to identify ACM within areas impacted by the water-loss event. Analysis of the bulk samples by EPA 600/R-93/116 to determine the presence of asbestos.

Asbestos Containing Materials Summary					
Total # of Sample(s) Collected	16	Total Homogeneous Area(s) Identified	N/A	Total Samples Identified as ACM	7
ACM Sample Number	ACM Sample Description	ACM Sample Location		*Sq. Ft./LF	
JL-02	Fallen debris	2 nd Floor, near the elevator		N/A	
JL-04	Fallen debris	3 rd floor, Room 300, collected from on top of the sink towel dispenser		N/A	
B003	Fallen debris	1 st floor break room, collected from above in-place drop-down ceiling tiles		N/A	
B004	Fallen debris	1 st floor Training & Development III room collected from above in-place drop-down ceiling tiles		N/A	
B005	Tape-lift of settled dust	1 st floor Training & Development III room collected from above in-place drop-down ceiling tiles		N/A	
B010	Fallen debris composite sample	2 nd floor hallway, taken from debris found around the elevator		N/A	
B011	Fallen debris composite sample	2 nd floor office area (Labeled Wendy T's office), taken from debris found on the flooring near a desk		N/A	

*Please note that the quantities are an estimate. Therefore, exact quantities should be confirmed by the contractor prior to abatement activities these materials must always be removed using special abatement methods by a certified asbestos contractor prior to any renovation or demolition activity. Please refer to the attached asbestos analysis results.

Investigation Notes from Project Scope Area(s)

Observations:

Eco-Dynamics observed the following at the time of inspection:

- Upon arrival, the majority of the building had been evacuated, with a few ITD employees collecting personal belongings prior to the building's full closure.
- Major water damage was sustained within multiple rooms, offices, and hallways with fallen debris present throughout large portions of the 1st - 3rd floors of the building.
- Fallen debris was observed on the surface of office furnishings (desks, chairs, computers, keyboards, etc.) in areas that sustained heavy impact.
- Various boxes containing paper documents and personal belongings were observed to be saturated/waterlogged at the time of inspection.
- In all observed locations where drop-down ceiling tiles had fallen, exposed spray-on fireproofing material was visible above, coating the surface of the concrete ceilings, walls, and overspray was visible on other miscellaneous building materials (i.e. pipes, wires, ductwork, etc.).
- The spray-on fireproofing material appeared discolored to dark brown (wet) in many sections where the drop-down ceiling tiles were no longer present.
- In sections where the spray-on fireproofing sustained water damage but had already dried, the fireproofing appeared discolored to a light brown/yellow appearance.
- Cracking of the spray-on fireproofing material was observed in various locations where moisture was apparent on the material.
- Sections of the spray-on fireproofing material appeared to be missing from surface(s) where it had been originally applied, exposing the underlying metal support wires.
- Spray-on fireproofing was not observed within the basement of the building; however, water was observed actively dripping from the ceiling within the basement at the time of inspection.
- A section of roughly ~50ft² of water-damaged plaster ceiling material had fallen, with debris present throughout the main stairwell between the 2nd and 3rd floor.
- The debris observed throughout the building appeared to primarily consist of water-damaged drop-down ceiling tiles and plaster material, but visible quantities of the spray-on fireproofing material was observed within the debris in various locations.
- Eco-Dynamics observed fallen spray-on fireproofing material settled on the surface of in-tact drop-down ceiling tiles within the 1st floor Training & Development III room and break room.
 - Due to the scattered locations where suspect fireproofing material was visible while viewing the ceiling cavity from above the drop-down ceiling tiles, it is the opinion of Eco-Dynamics that this material is likely present on the surface of the fallen ceiling tiles in many locations throughout the building where the spray-on fireproofing has been applied.

General Recommendations

For materials that should be presumed as ACM in locations that were not sampled, Eco-Dynamics recommends additional sampling and analysis of these materials prior to disturbance.

Eco-Dynamics recommends that a certified asbestos worker and/or licensed asbestos contractor experienced in abatement solutions perform the cleanup, removal, and disposal of any ACM, and ACM contaminated debris prior to demolition, renovation, repair, or restoration of the building.

Eco-Dynamics appreciates the opportunity to work with you on this project and looks forward to a continued relationship as your environmental consultant. Please feel free to contact us at any time with any questions, comments, or concerns.

Sincerely, Eco-Dynamics Testing & Investigations LLC



Eric Brinza, Certified Asbestos Inspector.

Asbestos Regulations

The EPA regulates the abatement and disposal of asbestos-containing materials from any public or private building involving demolition, renovation, repair, construction, and maintenance activities. The EPA certifies and licenses asbestos-removal contractors, inspects asbestos-abatement projects, and enforces laws regarding the proper removal and disposal of asbestos-containing materials. In addition, the agency provides homeowners education about the dangers of exposure to asbestos and how to deal with asbestos in the home. For additional Asbestos Laws and Regulations please reference the EPA's website <https://www.epa.gov/asbestos/asbestos-laws-and-regulations>.

EPA 40 CFR 763 – Describes response actions, operations and maintenance, training and periodic surveillance, management plans, recordkeeping, warning labels, as well as compliance and enforcement.

EPA 40 CFR 61.145 – Provides standards for demolition, renovation and thorough inspection requirements.

EPA 40 CFR 61, Subpart M NESHAP – Covers National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

OSHA is responsible for establishing standards to protect the health and safety of workers who may be exposed to asbestos. OSHA sets out several provisions' employers must follow to comply with the asbestos standard such as exposure limits and guidelines for exposure monitoring, medical surveillance, record keeping, regulated areas, and communication of hazards. For additional resources and information please reference OSHA's website at <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/asbestos/>.

- For regulations pertinent to worker protection - OSHA Asbestos Construction Standard 29 CFR 1926.1101, or the Asbestos Worker Protection Rule at 40 CFR 763.120, whichever is applicable.
- OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1101 – Construction Standard applies to building demolition and renovation operations and other activities where asbestos is removed or encapsulated. It also covers building maintenance and emergency cleanup of asbestos.
- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001 – General Industry Standard covers maintenance work and routine housekeeping activities.
- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 – Provides Respiratory Protection Standards.
- OSHA 3151-12R and 1910-1001(H) – Personal protection equipment selection and reference.

Additional regulations may apply:

- Client and contractor should read and understand the details in 1926.1101(k)(1i) and section k in general.
- Client and contractor must understand their responsibilities to perform due diligence prior to the commencement of work or disturbance, i.e., to identify and communicate the presence (or assumed presence), location and quantity of ACM.
- General Industry Standard (29 CFR 1910.1001) (j)(3) - Duties of employers and building and facility owners.
- 1910.1001(j)(3)(i) - Building and facility owners shall determine the presence, location, and quantity of ACM and/or PACM at the work site. Employers and building and facility owners shall exercise due diligence in complying with these requirements to inform employers and employees about the presence and location of ACM and PACM.
- 1910.1001(j)(3)(ii) - Building and facility owners shall maintain records of all information required to be provided pursuant to this section and/or otherwise known to the building owner concerning the presence, location and quantity of ACM and PACM in the building/facility. Such records shall be kept for the duration of ownership and shall be transferred to successive owners.
- 1910.1001(j)(3)(iii) - Building and facility owners shall inform employers of employees, and employers shall inform employees who will perform housekeeping activities in areas which contain ACM and/or PACM of the presence and location of ACM and/or PACM in such areas which may be contacted during such activities.

Laboratory Analysis Results

Attention: Eco-Dynamic Testing & Investigations

2522 N Arthur St
 Boise ID 83703

Received Date: 01/04/2022

Analysis Date: 01/04/2022

Project: ITD Building HQ Boise ID, 83703

Phone: 763-913-4437

LIMS ID: 22010402

L&R Client ID: 1091

L&R Project ID: 220013T

Analyst: Richard Vincent

Analysis of Airborne Asbestos and Other Fibers by Phase Contrast Microscopy (NIOSH 7400)

Sample	Description/Location	Volume (L)	Fibers	Fields	Fibers/mm2	f/cc	f/cc TWA
S01 22010402.01	First Floor Server Room	1200	1.5	100	1.911	<0.001	NA
Comment :							
S02 22010402.02	First Floor Training and Development III	1200	0	100	0.000	<0.000	
Comment :							
S03 22010402.03	Second Floor Wendy T's Office	1200	2.5	100	3.185	<0.001	
Comment :							
S04 22010402.04	Second Floor Central Public Transit	1200	4.5	100	5.732	<0.002	
Comment :							
S05 22010402.05	Third Floor Outside Elevators	1200	1.5	100	1.911	<0.001	
Comment :							
S06 22010402.06	Third Floor Room 300 Near Sink	1200	1	100	1.274	<0.000	

Comment :

No discernable blank was submitted with this group of samples.



Analyst : **Richard Vincent**



Reviewed By: **Noah Poulin**

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Attention: Eco-Dynamic Testing & Investigations

 2522 N Arthur St
 Boise ID 83703

Received Date: 01/04/2022
Analysis Date: 01/04/2022

Project: ITD Building HQ Boise ID 83703 **Phone:** 763-913-4437

LIMS ID: 22010403

L&R Client ID: 1091

L&R Project ID: 220013T

Analyst: Noah Poulin

Analysis of Bulk Materials using Polarized Light Microscopy (EPA Method 600/R-93/116)

Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
JL-01 22010403.01	2nd Floor Near Elevator	Joint Compound, Fibrous, Soft, Homogenous / Tan	5% Cellulose	95% Other	None Detected
Comment :					
JL-02 22010403.02	2nd Floor ITD HQ	Fireproofing, Fibrous, Firm, Non-Homogenous / Brown/Gray/White		97% Other	3% Chrysotile
Comment :					
JL-03 22010403.03	3rd Floor ITD HQ	Joint Compound, Fibrous, Soft, Homogenous / Tan	5% Cellulose	95% Other	None Detected
Comment :					
JL-04 22010403.04	3rd Floor Room 300 above Sink	Fireproofing, Fibrous, Firm, Non-Homogenous / Brown/Gray/White		97% Other	3% Chrysotile
Comment :					
JL-05 22010403.05	3rd Floor ITD HQ	Ceiling Tile, Firm, Soft, Homogenous / Gray/White	30% Cellulose 10% Synthetic Fiber	60% Other	None Detected
Comment :					
B001 22010403.06	1st Break Room Composite Debris	Ceiling Tile, Firm, Soft, Homogenous / Gray/White	30% Cellulose 10% Synthetic Fiber	60% Other	None Detected
Comment :					
B002 22010403.07	1st Break Room Composite Debris	Ceiling Tile, Firm, Soft, Homogenous / Gray/White	30% Cellulose 10% Synthetic Fiber	60% Other	None Detected
Comment :					
B003 22010403.08	1st Break Room Debris Above Drop Down	Fireproofing, Fibrous, Firm, Non-Homogenous / Brown/Gray/White		97% Other	3% Chrysotile
Comment :					
B003 22010403.08	1st Break Room Debris Above Drop Down	Ceiling Tile, Firm, Soft, Homogenous / Gray/White	30% Cellulose 10% Synthetic Fiber	60% Other	None Detected
Comment :					
B004 22010403.09	1st Training and Development 3 Debris above Drop Down	Fireproofing, Fibrous, Firm, Non-Homogenous / Brown/Gray/White		97% Other	3% Chrysotile
Comment :					



 Analyst : **Noah Poulin**


 Reviewed By: **Richard Vincent**

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Attention: Eco-Dynamic Testing & Investigations

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 Boise ID 83703

Project: ITD Building HQ Boise ID 83703

Received Date: 01/04/2022

Analysis Date: 01/04/2022

Phone: 763-913-4437

LIMS ID: 22010403

L&R Client ID: 1091

L&R Project ID: 220013T

Analyst: Noah Poulin

Analysis of Bulk Materials using Polarized Light Microscopy (EPA Method 600/R-93/116)

Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
			% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
B005 22010403.10	1st Training and Development Center 3 Tape Lift above Drop Down	Tape Lift /		0% Other	None Detected
Comment : Asbestos present on tape					
B006 22010403.11	1st Training and Development Center 3 Composite of x3 Drop Down Tiles in Debris	Ceiling Tile, Fibrous, Soft, Non-Homogenous / Brown/Gray/White	40% Cellulose 10% Synthetic Fiber 10% Fiberglass	40% Other	None Detected
Comment :					
B007 22010403.12	Stairwell Debris in Stairwell	Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Firm, Cementitious, Layered / Tan/White	5% Cellulose	95% Other	None Detected
Comment :					
B008 22010403.13	2nd Room 215 Fallen JC/Thinset	Joint Compound, Fibrous, Soft, Homogenous / Tan	5% Cellulose	95% Other	None Detected
Comment :					
B009 22010403.14	2nd Debris on Flooring (Room 215)	Ceiling Tile, Fibrous, Soft, Homogenous / Brown/Tan/White	40% Cellulose 10% Synthetic Fiber 5% Fiberglass	45% Other	None Detected
Comment :					
B009 22010403.14	2nd Debris on Flooring (Room 215)	Drywall/texture, Fibrous, Soft, Homogenous / Brown/Tan/White	20% Cellulose	80% Other	None Detected
Comment :					
B010 22010403.15	2nd Hall Outside Elevator Composite Debris	Fireproofing, Fibrous, Firm, Non-Homogenous / Brown/Gray/White		97% Other	3% Chrysotile
Comment :					
B011 22010403.16	2nd Wendy T's Office Fallen Fireproofing Debris	Fireproofing, Fibrous, Firm, Non-Homogenous / Brown/Gray/White		97% Other	3% Chrysotile
Comment :					



 Analyst : **Noah Poulin**


 Reviewed By: **Richard Vincent**

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Photographic Log

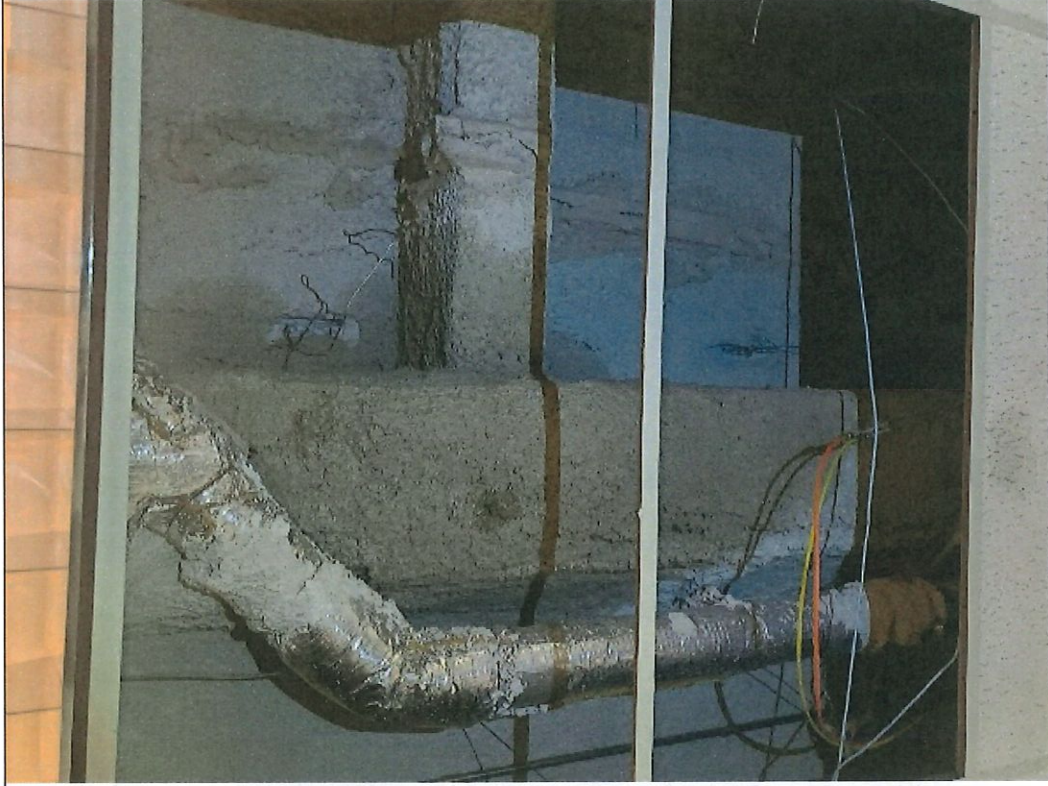
Eco-Dynamics
Testing & Investigations

Photographic Log
Idaho Department of Transportation Headquarters
3311 West State Street, Boise, Idaho 83703
Date: January 3, 2022

2519 South Canyon Street
Nampa, Idaho 83686
Eric Brinza
Ericbrinza@gmail.com (763)-913-4437
John Mears
Johnmears09@gmail.com (208)-982-5484



1) Spray-on fireproofing material actively wet adjacent to previously saturated material within a ceiling cavity.

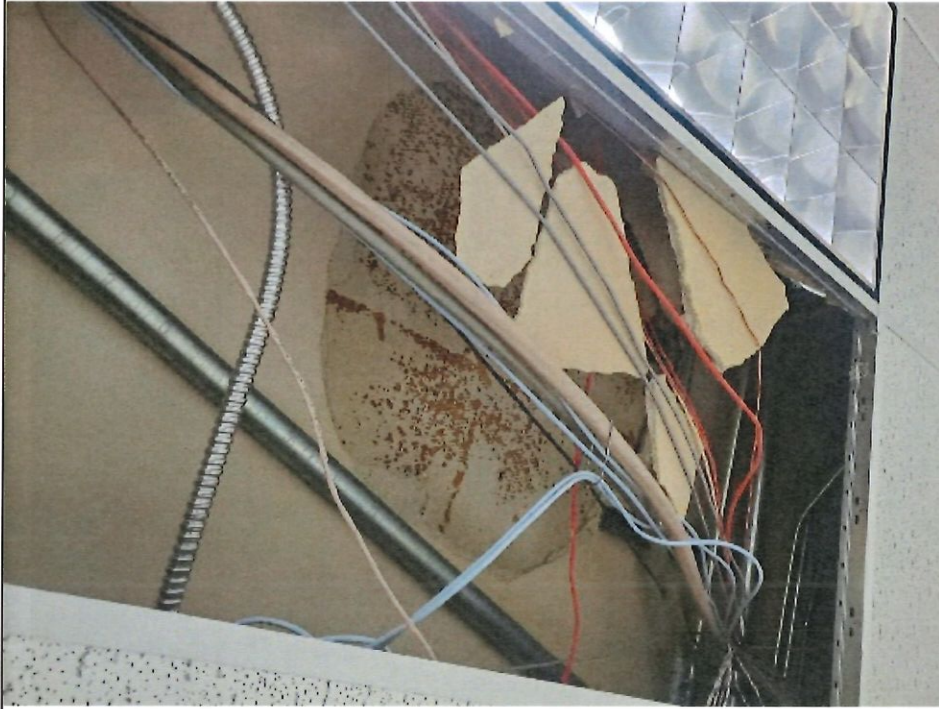


2) Saturated spray-on fireproofing material covering various building components within a ceiling cavity.

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3) Fallen plaster material laying on wires within a ceiling cavity.



4) Saturated spray-on fireproofing material with visible cracks within the ceiling cavity in a Training & Development office.

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5) Water-damaged plaster material on the ceiling within the main stairwell.



6) Water impacted drop-down ceiling tiles above cubicle office area with visible water-staining on mobile divider walling.

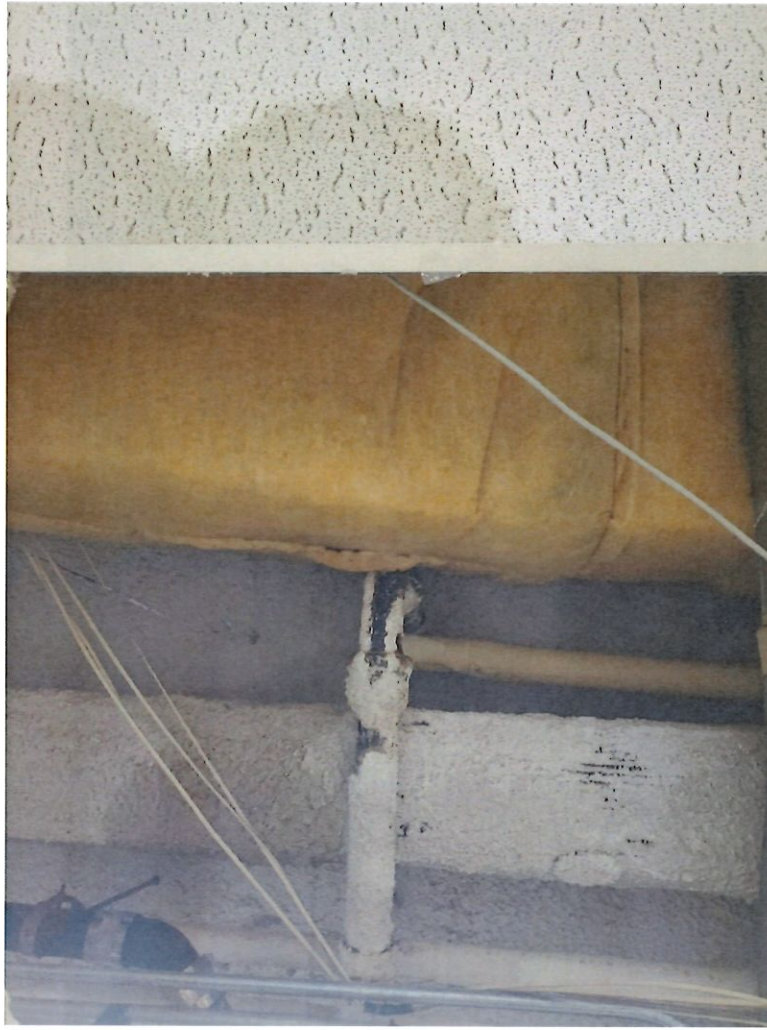
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7) Saturated spray-on fireproofing within ceiling cavity. Exposed metal wiring visible where fireproofing material was no longer present.



8) Saturated spray-on fireproofing on building material with a piece visibly missing from a section of the exposed plumbing line within a ceiling cavity.

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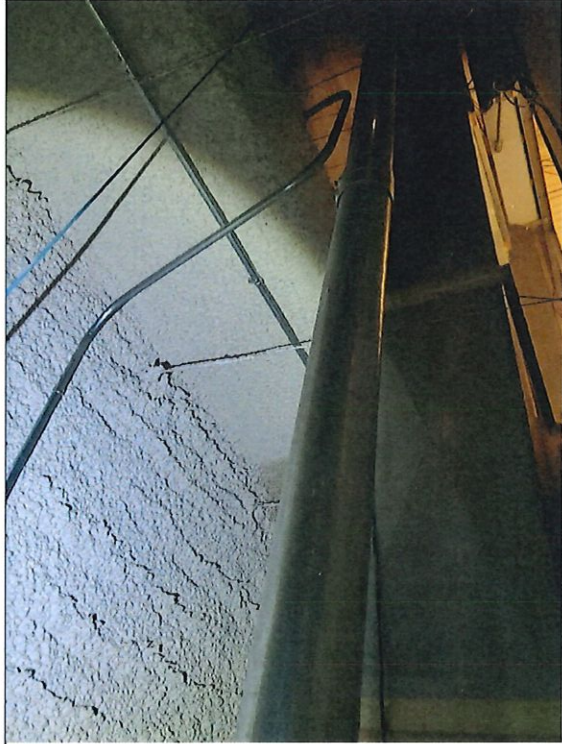
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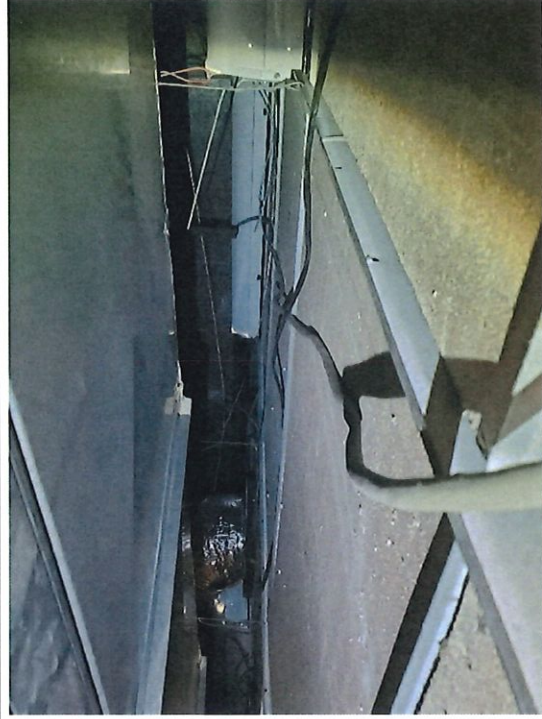
9) Impacted office area with visible debris.



10) Bags of collected debris on the 3rd floor near the elevators.



11) View of spray-on fireproofing material within ceiling cavity above the 1st floor break room.



12) Spray-on fireproofing material scattered across the surface of drop-down ceiling tiles.

