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Site Decommissioning and Demolition Work Plan
Nelson Petroleum Site
Granite Falls, Washington

May 1, 2015

SD&C Project No. 2015.4.1

Prepared for:

Nelson Petroleum Inc.
1125 SW 80th St
Everett, WA 98203

Prepared by:

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Work Plan
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Submitted by:
Slotta Design and Consulting (SD&C)

T. Slotta	5-3-15
Signature	Date
Timothy S. Slotta L.G. L.H.G. L.E.G. #2175	SD&C Project Manager
Name	Title

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

bgs	below ground surface
BMPs	best management practices
COCs	chemicals of concern
DOT	WA Department of Transportation
Ecology	WA Department of Ecology
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
PPE	personal protective equipment
SD&C	Slotta Design and Consulting
SWPPP	stormwater pollution prevention plan
TCP	traffic control plan
TESC	temporary erosion and sediment control
VOC	volatile organic compounds
WP	workplan

Section 1. Introduction

Slotta Design and Consulting (SD&C) has prepared this Site Decommissioning and Demolition Work Plan (WP) on behalf of the Nelson Petroleum Inc. (Nelson) in support of construction activities at the site located at 208 W. Stanley Street, Granite Falls, WA (Site). This WP satisfies several preconstruction submittals.

The objective of this WP is to describe the environmental activities that will take place during the demolition of the site and associated remediation of petroleum hydrocarbon compound (PHC) impacted soil and groundwater. The purpose of the proposed scope of work is to remediate soil and groundwater at the site, and achieve a No Further Action (NFA) determination from Washington Department of Ecology's (Ecology) Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). The following scope of work includes demolition of the site, excavation of PHC impacted soil with off-site disposal, open excavation groundwater treatment, groundwater monitoring and reporting.

1.1. SITE DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

The located in a commercial area on a rectangular shaped one-acre parcel in as illustrated in Figure 1. The site includes a 1500 sq. ft. warehouse building with an interior office space, a 100 sq ft. pump operating shed building associated with an AST compound, and three fuel distribution pump locations. The principal site features are illustrated in Figure 2. The warehouse and shed buildings are constructed of wood framing and steel roofing and siding, built on a pier and grade beam foundations that form a crawl space.

There are four aboveground steel fuel storage tanks located west of the warehouse. The above ground storage tanks (ASTs) include one 12,955-gallon Unleaded Gasoline tank, one 19,430-gallon Low Sulfur Diesel tank, and two 4,970-gallon Hi-Sulfur Diesel tanks that are interconnected. The tanks are enclosed by a gated cyclone fence on top of a concrete impoundment wall. The tank impoundment is concrete. Underground piping connects the ASTs to the vehicle fueling pumps. The site has a storm water collection system and oil-water separator which drains to the west along Stanley Street to a municipal surface water drainage system. The site is served by the municipal power, water, and sanitary sewer system.

Past environmental investigations conducted at the site include: Environmental Associates (EA) Preliminary Subsurface Exploration Report dated December 9, 2003, and SD&C's Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment dated April 3, 2008.

On December 9, 2003, EA conducted seven subsurface soil borings advanced to a depth of approximately 5 to 6 ft. below the ground surface (bgs). Soil and shallow groundwater samples were collected from all the borings at depths between 2 and 4 ft. bgs. The results of the soil samples collected by EA indicated surficial releases have occurred in the vicinity of the pump island and the above ground storage tank (AST) compound. Groundwater samples collected from the contained benzene at concentrations exceeding the MTCA method A cleanup levels.

On February 22, 2008, SD&C conducted subsurface assessment of the site. The subsurface borings encountered uniform soil consisting of a dense sandy silt underlain at a depth of six ft. by a shallow water-bearing sand, underlain by a very dense Glacial Till material at approximately 16 ft. bgs. Field observation of the subsurface borings indicated that the PHC impacted soil was encountered only at shallow depths and appeared to be the result of isolated surficial releases. PHC was concentrated at a shallow depth 3-4 ft. and decreased below the groundwater level of approximately 6 ft. bgs.

The groundwater data indicated that PHC at concentrations exceeding MTCA cleanup levels appeared to be isolated and limited. The primary source areas appear to be the south and east portions of the AST impoundment and the east side of the warehouse. PHC in groundwater samples exceeded the MTCA method A cleanup level for Gasoline, Diesel and Benzene.

1.2. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The following scope of work was developed to address potential areas of PHC impact at the site in a phased approach. The site will be decommissioned, and limited excavation of PHC impacted soil will be removed. A temporary water treatment system will be installed to remediate water from the open excavation. The excavation will be backfilled to restore the site grade, and monitoring wells will be installed to conduct quarterly groundwater monitoring. Ecology's VCP requires four consecutive quarters of groundwater monitoring below the MTCA method A cleanup levels prior to authorization of a NFA designation.

SD&C will implement the following construction activities for this project:

1. City of Granite Falls Demolition Permit
2. Utility Identification and Clearance
3. Mobilization
4. Asbestos Abatement
5. Structure Demolition and Materials Segregation
6. Excavation of Impacted Soil
7. Installation of Temporary Groundwater Treatment System
8. Confirmation Soil Sampling of Excavation
9. Backfilling
10. Site Restoration and Monitoring Well Installation
11. Groundwater Monitoring and Reporting

SD&C will use materials identified by as industry-standard methods and materials throughout the duration of demolition and regarding of the site. All project work will be conducted in a manner that minimizes visible dust from leaving the site. SD&C will document site activities in field notes and on field forms. All SD&C personnel will be briefed in the site-specific health and safety prior to the start of work. All precautions, practices, and personal protective equipment (PPE) to mitigate hazards are specified in the Health and Safety Plan (HASP).

Section 2. Preconstruction and Activities

This section describes the principal tasks that will be performed prior to construction, including:

- Utility identification and clearance
- Site Decommissioning
- Mobilization
- Asbestos Abatement

2.1. UTILITY IDENTIFICATION AND CLEARANCE

SD&C will notify the Utility Notification Center (public utility notification) of proposed excavation activities at least 48 hours prior to the start of soil intrusive activities, as required. SD&C will provide the Utility Notification Center with the following location information: marking the site along the southern boundary in the right of way of Stanley Street. The storm and sanitary sewer connections at the site will be plugged at the property line to conform to City regulations. Excavation activities will not be conducted within 5 horizontal feet of any marked utility in the City right-of-way.

2.2. SITE DECOMMISSIONING

A demolition permit has been submitted to the City of Granite Falls for the site. The decommissioning of the site will begin after permits with the City and Ecology are authorized. Prior to demolition activities, all of the tanks will be drained by Nelson. The tank man ways will be opened and cleaned of residual fuels.

2.3. MOBILIZATION

SD&C will mobilize all necessary equipment and supplies to the site to begin construction activities. All materials and equipment will be available prior to initiating work at the site. The following equipment will be mobilized to the site:

- Temporary construction barricades
- Portable toilet(s) and other sanitation facilities
- Heavy earthmoving equipment (e.g., excavator, loader, bobcat, etc.)
- Hand-held tools for manual excavations and equipment maintenance
- Traffic controls (flags, barrier tape, traffic cones)
- PPE, Decontamination Supplies and Safety equipment (e.g., first-aid kit)
- Digital Cameras and Field Notes

Site mobilization will include defining work zones, including setup of a decontamination facility and the soil staging area and installation of temporary utilities, and first-aid facilities. The work zones will be

identified using temporary construction fencing, hazard tape, barricades, and orange construction fence around existing items to be protected for the duration of the project (Figure 3).

Only authorized personnel will be allowed on site. If work zones change over the course of the project, all personnel will be informed of the current work zones through tailgate safety meetings and onsite demarcation.

2.3.1 Traffic Control

SD&C will set up applicable signage, barriers, and caution tape in accordance with the Traffic Control Plan (TCP) to protect workers in active work areas and prevent unauthorized persons or vehicles from entering the work area. The TCP will be designed to minimize interference with area traffic and any private/public properties adjacent to the site. The signs associated with the traffic control are illustrated in Figure 2

2.3.2 Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control

SD&C will set up temporary erosion and sediment control (TESC) prior to the initiation of subgrade activities. A silt fence will be installed surrounding the perimeter of the site and storm drains will be protected by silt sox. Stormwater, dust suppression best management practices (BMP) will conform to Snohomish County standards. Surrounding roads will be kept clean and free of debris and mud associated with site activities, construction vehicles, and equipment. Any sediment tracked onto the pavement will be removed by shoveling or street sweeping. Sediment collected from roadways will be added to the soil excavation. Pavement will only be cleaned by washing down the street after sweeping is ineffective. Runoff will be controlled and stabilized on site which includes installation of catch basin insert filters and straw waddles to direct surface water.

2.4. ASBESTOS ABATEMENT

On April 24, 2015 a survey was performed by SD&C to identify asbestos containing materials (ACM) within the buildings at the site prior to their demolition. Each of the buildings were visually inspected initially to evaluate the different materials present at the site. All of the buildings are constructed of sheet metal siding with wood flooring. The main warehouse building has a small office and bathroom located centrally. The office structure has non-insulated plywood exterior walls with sheet rock interior walls. Samples were collected from the wall board and flooring materials. Based on the survey results, it was concluded that the floor tiles in the office contain 5% crysotile. The ACM in floor tiles covers approximately 80 square feet and is not friable. The sampling results are included in Appendix C.

The ACM will be removed prior to the demolition of the building. Safety measures will be implemented to protect workers from exposure to the ACM during the removal activities. The ACM floor tiles will be removed in accordance with site, local, state, and federal regulatory agency guidelines. According to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency no notification is required because the material is non-friable. All abatement workers have completed required training and possess required credentials and certifications. Asbestos warning tape will be positioned to establish a controlled area and to prevent accidental entry into the work zone. Poly sheeting will be positioned under and adjacent to areas where removal is occurring.

The ACM will be disposed at Republic Services in Seattle WA. The ACM floor tiles will be wetted prior to removal, and double-bagged in 6-mil plastic bags prior to transport and disposal.

Section 3. Construction Activities

This section describes the principal tasks that will be performed and the sequencing for demolition, excavation and backfill activities, including:

- Structure Demolition and Materials Segregation
- Excavation of Impacted Soil
- Impacted Soil Disposal
- Installation of Temporary Groundwater Treatment System
- Confirmation Soil Sampling of Excavation
- Backfilling
- Site Restoration and Monitoring Well Installation

3.1 STRUCTURE DEMOLITION AND MATERIALS SEGREGATION

All electric and water will be terminated off-site. Pipelines in the tank compound will be cut using a reciprocating saw and drained by elevating the lines into storage drums for off-site disposal. The lines will then be piled for disposal as metal debris. Tanks will be unbolted, tilted and lifted onto a transport truck for disposal at Everett Recycling Center. The metal buildings will be crushed using the excavator. The metal sheeting will be separated from the wood debris for recycling and disposal. The demolition tools and sequence is listed in Table 1 and the disposal locations of the segregated materials is listed in Table 2.

Table 1. Tracking Sequence of Demolition Activities

DESCRIPTION	EQUIPMENT TO BE USED	SEQUENCE
Interior Walls	Hand Tools	1st
Exterior Walls – Timber Segregation	Excavator	2nd
Tank Removal	Excavator, Hand Tools	3nd
Concrete Foundations	Excavator - Stockpile	4th
Asphalt and Concrete Surface Pads	Excavator –Stockpile and Removal	5th
Impacted Soil Removal	Excavator – Removal	6th

Table 2. Disposition of Materials

MATERIAL TYPE	DISPOSAL LOCATION
Flooring	Republic Services, Seattle
Metals	Everett Recycling Center, Everett
Wood & Gypsum Materials	Snohomish Co. Landfill
Clean Concrete	Stockpiled for Backfill
Asphalt	Menzel Lake Pit
Fuel Products	Nelson Petroleum
PHC Impacted Soil	CEMEX

All demolition debris will be manifested, documented and summarized at the end of the project. Each load will be documented as to where the load was taken, its weight, its general contents and other comments as required.

3.2. EXCAVATION OF IMPACTED SOIL

The excavator will be used remove PHC impacted in the vicinity of the garage building, AST compound, and fueling areas. The soil excavation will be directed using field screening to segregate PHC impacted soil identified during previous subsurface investigations for disposal off-site. The PHC impacted soil is anticipated to be excavated to a depth of 5 ft. BGS, above the groundwater level. The PHC impacted soil will placed directly into transport trucks for direct disposal off-site. Non-PCH impacted soil will be stockpiled separately from materials and may be reused as backfill during regarding of the site.

3.3. IMPACTED SOIL DISPOSAL

PHC impacted soil will be loaded directly into trucks for transport off site and disposal using thermal incineration at CEMEX USA located in Everett WA. Soil that is wet or saturated soil will be allowed to drain prior to transport. The total volume of soil disposed of off-site will be determined from the truck weight measurements taken at the appropriate disposal facility. Copies of certified waybills and tonnage reports from the disposal facility will be submitted to document acceptable disposal quantities. Weigh tickets will include the disposal facility name, time, date, truck number, waste description, and weight.

3.4. GROUNDWATER TREATMENT

Based on the results of previous subsurface investigations groundwater is anticipated to be encountered at a depth of 5 ft. BGS. Water which accumulates in the open excavation will be treated using the following technologies:

- Installing a sump pump to discharge into an 8,000-gallon Baker Tank;
- Gravity discharging the water through an activated carbon filter;
- Discharging the water back into the excavation.

The pumping of groundwater is intended to be operated while the excavation is open, and is not permanent engineered treatment system.

3.5. WASTE PROFILING SOIL STOCKPILE

At the conclusion of the excavation activities, soil samples will be collected from the side walls to confirm the concentrations of PHC do not exceed the MTCA method A cleanup levels. The stockpile soil samples will be collected into laboratory-prepared sample containers, placed on ice, and submitted to the laboratory under standard chain-of-custody protocol. Soil samples from the site will be delivered for analysis at ALS Laboratory located in Everett, WA and analyzed on a standard turnaround time basis. Samples will be analyzed for the chemical constituents identified in MTCA Table 830-1:

- Gasoline using Ecology Method NWTPH-Gx;
- Diesel using Ecology Method NWTPH-Dx;
- Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl Benzene, Xylenes using EPA Method 8020 modified;
- EDC, EDC, MTBE by EPA 8260;

- Other Petroleum Components Carcinogenic PAH, and Naphthalene; and
- Total Lead

3.6. BACKFILLING

The excavation will be backfilled using imported 4-6" cobblestone from Menzel Lake Pit in Granite Falls. The cobble fill will be placed until it is above the water level. If the stockpiled material is acceptable for backfill, the existing excavation will be backfilled to grade in 1 ft. lifts with soil and compacted using a vibrating roller to achieve 90% of maximum density. The surface of the excavation will be topped with a minimum of 6-inches of 3/4 "- minus crushed rock, and compacted to a flat surface.

3.7. SITE RESTORATION

Following backfilling activities, the areas surrounding the excavation area will be graded to make a smooth transition between the existing slopes and the excavation areas and to prevent water collecting at a single location. SD&C will demobilize all construction equipment from the site. Any temporary fencing or barricades installed by SD&C will be removed, and all construction-related debris will be properly removed and disposed of off-site. The site will be left in a clean and well-ordered condition.

3.8. MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION AND SAMPLING

After the site is backfilled to grade, three monitoring wells will be installed by Holocene Drilling of Puyallup, WA, using a hallow stem auger drilling rig. The monitoring wells will be sampled on a quarterly basis until one year of data indicates that the groundwater concentrations do not exceed the MTCA method A cleanup levels.

Section 4. Reporting and Site Closure

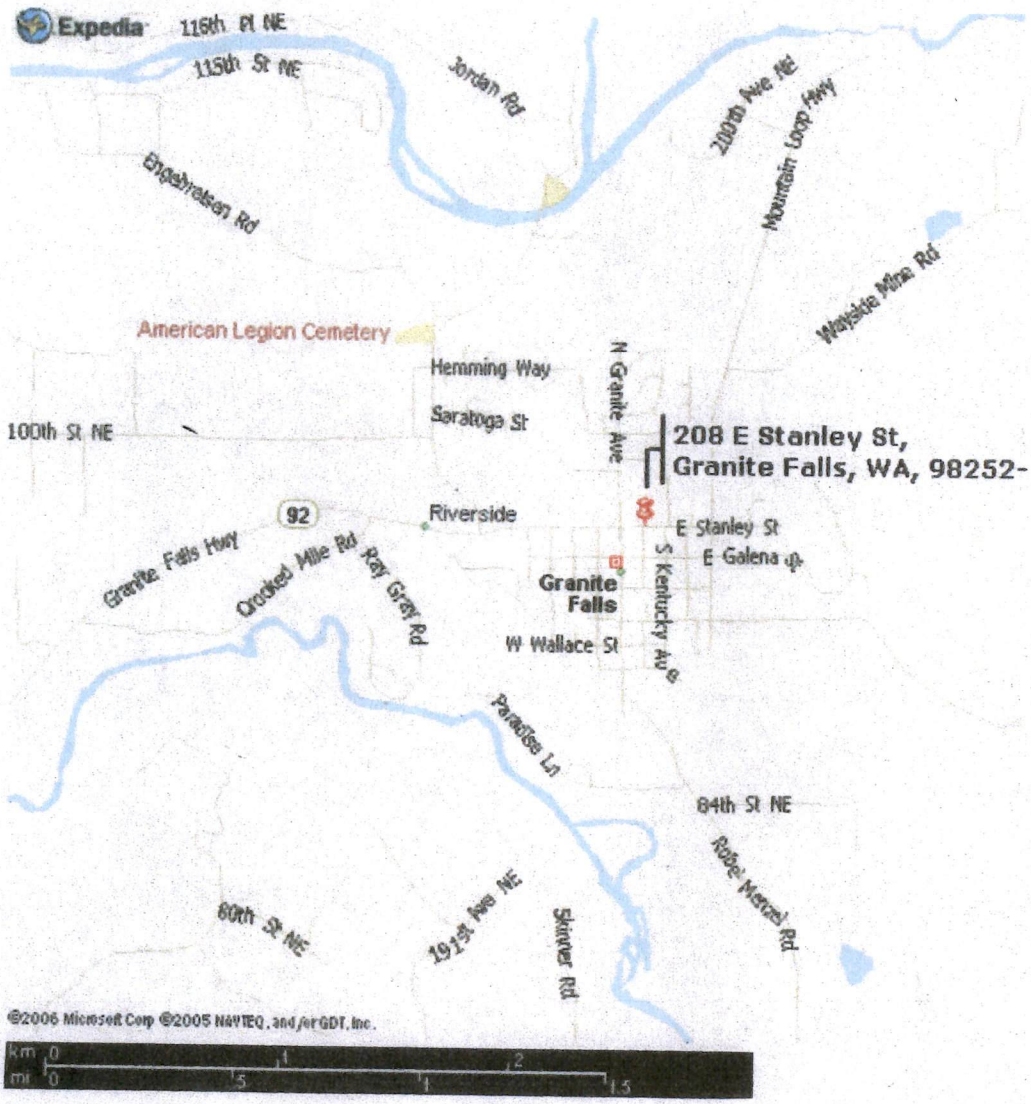
4.1 REPORTING

A summary report will be prepared at the completion of the field tasks, which will contain figures indicating the locations and media of the samples collected, their relative distances from significant site features, and residual concentrations.

4.2 REGULATORY CLOSURE

An application will be submitted to Ecology's VCP. Provided the determination is made that no data gaps exist, four consecutive quarters of groundwater monitoring from the existing wells at the site with concentrations below MTCA cleanup levels will be required prior to Ecology's authorization of a NFA for the site.

Figures



SD&C **Granite Falls Vicinity Map** **Figure 1**

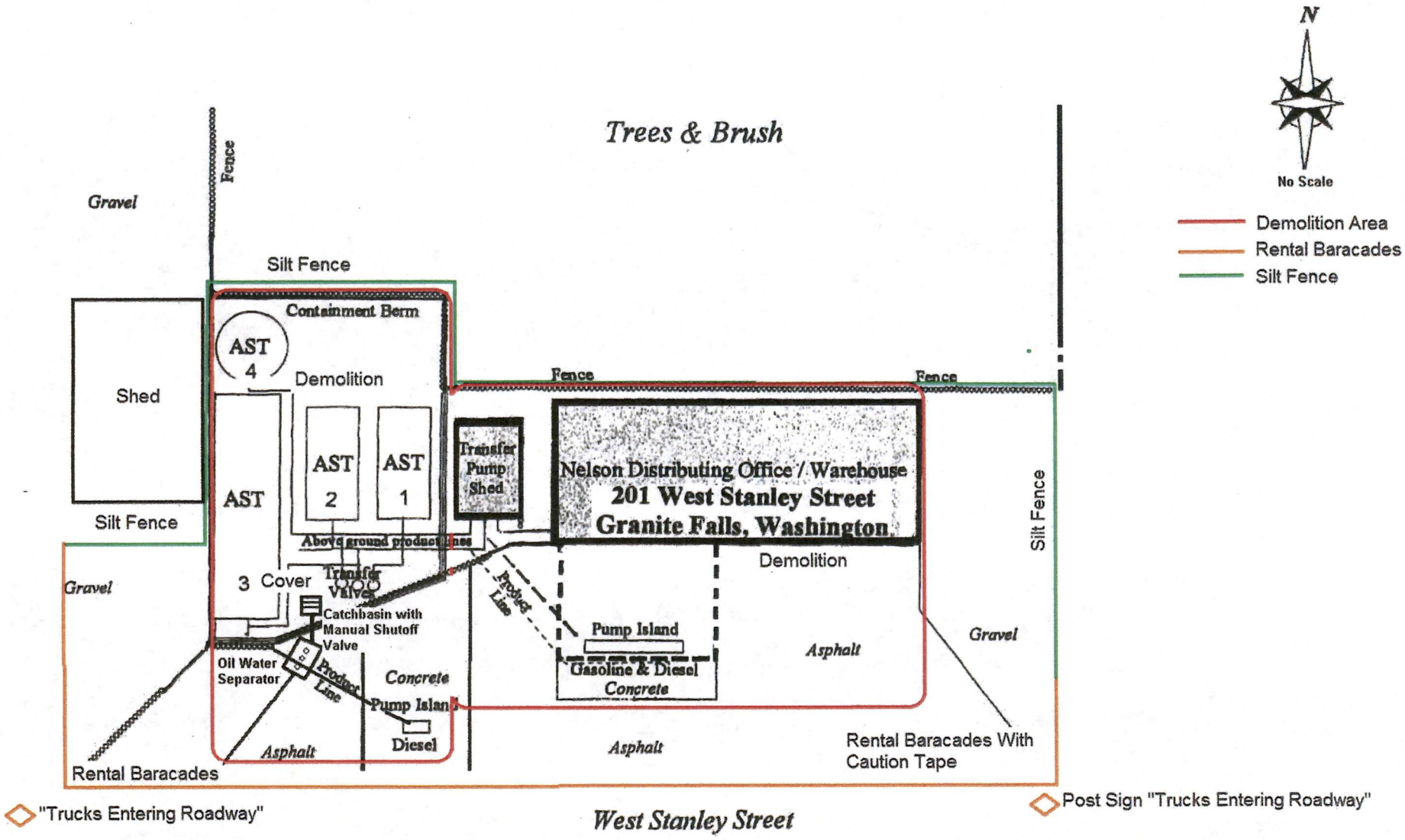
Figure 2. Site Map

SD&C

Granite Falls Site Map

Figure 2

Figure 3. Traffic and Environmental Control Site Map



SD&C

Traffic and Environmental Control Site Map

Figure 3

Appendix A – Personal Protection Plan

1.0 PROTECTION OF PERSONNEL

All personnel will wear hard hats and safety shoes, gloves, eye and ear protection during demolition activities. Asbestos personnel will wear dust masks or respirators with dust cartridges, and tyvec protective clothing and disposable gloves. If needed to move trucks safely on and off the site, flagmen will wear proper vests and traffic flags to properly warn drivers and to stop traffic when necessary to avoid accidents. Site barricades will be closed off after trucks leave the site for the day. SD&C will post safety signs, entry and exit signs utilize safety caution tape, and danger signs in accordance with the Specifications. Signs will be placed at strategic locations on approaches to the control area.

2.0 TRAINING

Supervisory and key personnel hold current first aid, CPR, 40 hour OSHA trained, 10 OSHA training, Lead in Construction Training.

3.0 PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

Telephone numbers for the Site Superintendent, Construction Manager and Facility Owner are:

Timothy Slotta L.G. L.H.G. Site Superintendent - SD&C	Cell (206) 459-5775
Wes Roberts Construction Manager - WR Construction	Cell (425) 422-3887
Mark Nelson Owner - Nelson Petroleum	Work (425) 353-9701

4.0 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES.

All personnel shall be shall be notified in the event of any emergency situation.

Medical: Site workers have first aid and CPR training. Personnel have been trained to call "911" for Emergency Services.

Medical Facilities:
Cascade Valley Hospital (360) 435-2133
Located in Arlington, 21 miles to the NW of Granite Falls and is the closest regional facility located at:

330 S Stillaguamish Ave,
Arlington, WA 98223
Near the intersection of S Stillaguamish Ave and Medical Center Dr

Appendix B – Environmental Protection Plan

This Temporary Facilities and Controls Work Plan (TFCWP) describes the procedures and BMPs for controlling sediment erosion, non-stormwater discharges, and spills, and for preventing surface water runoff to prevent pollution.

1.0 Potential Pollutant Sources

The following activities may result in a pollutant source:

- Excavation of clean and waste soil
- Soil stockpiling and truck hauling
- Final grading operations
- Equipment washing and decontamination activities

In addition, the following wastes generated by construction activities may become a source of pollution when in contact with stormwater runoff:

- Construction debris
- Municipal solid wastes generated by onsite workers
- Fuels, oils, fluids, lubricants, and grease used by various construction equipment
- Sanitary and septic waste generated by onsite workers

2.0 Erosion and Sediment Control

Erosion controls consist of source control measures that are designed to prevent soil particles from detaching and becoming transported in stormwater runoff. BMPs to control erosion protect the soil surface by covering or binding the soil particles. Sediment controls trap particles after they have been dislodged and moved by wind or water. BMPs to control sediment work by filtering or settling soil particles out of the water or wind that is transporting them.

The greatest potential source for offsite migration of contaminated soil and stormwater pollution are:

- Excavation areas exposed to wind and water erosion
- Soil and debris stockpiles
- Trucks tracking soil off site

BMPs to reduce erosion and control sediment include covering soil stockpiles, installing a decontamination area with runoff controls, and following good housekeeping practices. BMPs may be added or modified throughout construction to account for changing field conditions. The BMPs are discussed in detail below.

2.1 Preconstruction BMPs for Erosion and Sediment

Preconstruction erosion controls will be implemented during preparation of the site to reduce erosion and sediment and other pollutant discharges. A soil stockpile and equipment staging area will be established at the site. An equipment decontamination area, construction entrance, and exit will be established.

Erosion control features (e.g., straw wattles and silt fence) will be installed along the perimeter of the site and proposed excavation areas, as appropriate (Figure 2). Storm drain inlets will be protected on the site. Inlet protection will consist of filter fabric set beneath the drop inlet (for inlets in streets) or straw wattle around the drop inlet (for inlets set in curbs or in unpaved areas).

2.1.1 BMPs for Water Erosion

A soil stockpile area will be established with controls to protect stockpiles from erosion. Stockpiles will be constructed with a polyethylene liner underneath the stockpile and covered with plastic sheeting. The perimeter of each stockpile will be bermed with straw wattles placed under the polyethylene liner. Stockpiles will be covered daily with plastic sheeting that will be anchored to the ground with sandbags. If a washout occurs, washed out soil will be placed back on the stockpile and the cover will be adjusted as appropriate.

Straw wattles may be used to help slow the velocity of surface water moving across the site, thus preventing potential soil erosion. If a lengthy, significant rain event is expected, straw wattle will be placed across the slope in unpaved areas.

2.1.2 BMPs for Wind Erosion

BMPs to control dust and wind erosion will be implemented throughout the duration of the project. Water may be sprayed to suppress dust during excavation activities and during placement and movement of stockpiles. Over-watering, which could result in excessive runoff, will be avoided.

Soil transport and disposal activities will be monitored for visible dust. Asphalt-covered roadways within 100 feet of the entrance and exit points will be swept daily during active operations at the site to minimize the potential for dust generation.

2.1.3 BMPs for Tracking Sediment

The primary access to the site is from Stanley St. During active operations, trucks leaving the site will be inspected for soil adhered onto their tires to prevent tracking of soil onto public roads. If soil is present, the

tires will be dry-brushed prior to the vehicle leaving the site. Any soil that is tracked into the street will be swept, collected, and returned to the site.

3.0 Non-Stormwater Controls and Waste Management

Controls will be implemented to reduce the potential for pollution associated with equipment operation, material use and storage, and waste management. The following subsections describe the BMPs applicable for non-stormwater discharges and waste and materials management.

3.1 BMPs for Equipment and Trucks

Heavy equipment will be fueled only in a designated fueling area away from surface waters and storm drains. Only staff training in proper fueling and cleanup procedures will fuel equipment, and fueling operations will be monitored closely to reduce the potential for a spill. Spill kits containing absorbent spill containment materials will be readily available during all fueling operations.

Onsite heavy equipment will be inspected daily for leaking oil and fluids. Any obvious leaks from transport trucks will be immediately reported to the driver. If leaking oil or fluids are observed, they will immediately be contained with absorbent pads. Spills will be addressed by implementing the BMPs discussed in below.

3.2 BMP for Spill Response Materials

Hazardous materials spill kits will be kept on the site at all times. The spill kits will be equipped with spill response materials consisting of containers, adsorbent pads or booms, shovels, and the appropriate PPE. Spill response materials will be of the appropriate type to handle spills of contaminated soil, fuels and oils, wastewater, and other potential contaminants at the site.

4.0 Maintenance, Inspection, Repair, and Reporting

Throughout the duration of construction activities, daily inspections will be conducted to ensure that erosion controls are in place and effective. SD&C will conduct routine inspections and maintenance procedures to ensure that:

- Erosion and excessive displacement of the soil stockpiles has not occurred
- Surface water is not ponding on the site
- Site access is secure
- Site entrance and exit routes are clean and free of soil

Detailed inspections will be conducted to anticipate storm events. Precipitation equal to or in excess of 0.5 inch is considered a significant storm event. An extended storm event is any precipitation lasting longer than 24 hours. Following an extended storm event, the site will be inspected to ensure that the integrity of

soil covers and wattle berms is maintained, gates are locked, sediment is not running off the site, and all BMPs are functioning properly.

A daily field log will document implementation of the BMPs and include a BMP Inspection Report, Soil Disposal Tracking, and Sample Tracking (for soil characterization sampling). The field log will summarize the BMPs implemented, the results of the site inspections, and any response actions undertaken to manage the site.

Appendix C – Asbestos Sampling Analytical Results

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Phone: 425.885.9419
Web: www.Microlabnw.com
E-Mail: Heidie76@gmail.com

AIHA National Accreditation # 178987
REPORT #: 167-15
DATE: April 27, 2015

LABORATORY REPORT

Client: Tim Slotta
PO Box 2071
Kirkland, WA 98083

Phone: (206) 459-5775 E-Mail: ts4sdc@hotmail.com
Fax: ()
Project:

Test Method: Polarized Light Microscopy / Dispersion Staining (PLM/ DS) EPA recommended method 40CFR Part 763, Subpart F, Appendix A

Appearance: Wall Board
Location:

Results

	Content / Type	Percentage (%)
Asbestos:	Chrysotile	0
	Amosite	0
	Crocidolite	0
	Tremolite / Actinolite	0
	Anthophyllite	0
Other Fibers:	Cellulose	55
Non-Fibrous:	Non-Fibrous Mineral	35
	Paint	10

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If I can provide any further assistance please contact me.

Signed: Heidie Crutcher-Bettes
Heidie Crutcher-Bettes, Analyst

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E-Mail: Heidie76@gmail.com

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Client: Tim Slotta
PO Box 2071
Kirkland, WA 98083

Phone: (206) 459-5775 E-Mail: ts4sdc@hotmail.com
Fax: ()
Project:

Test Method: Polarized Light Microscopy / Dispersion Staining (PLM/ DS) EPA recommended method 40CFR Part 763, Subpart F, Appendix A

Appearance: White Floor Tile Black Mastic
Location:

Results

	Content / Type	Percentage (%)
Asbestos:	Chrysotile	0
	Amosite	0
	Crocidolite	0
	Tremolite / Actinolite	0
	Anthophyllite	0
Other Fibers:	Cellulose	8
Non-Fibrous:	Non-Fibrous Mineral	12
	Binder	80

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If I can provide any further assistance please contact me.

Signed: Heidie Crutcher-Bettes
Heidie Crutcher-Bettes, Analyst

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Client: Tim Slotta
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Phone: (206) 459-5775 E-Mail: ts4sdc@hotmail.com
Fax: ()
Project:

Test Method: Polarized Light Microscopy / Dispersion Staining (PLM/ DS) EPA recommended method 40CFR Part 763, Subpart F, Appendix A

Appearance: White Floor Tile
Location:

Results

	Content / Type	Percentage (%)
Asbestos:	Chrysotile	5
	Amosite	0
	Crocidolite	0
	Tremolite / Actinolite	0
	Anthophyllite	0
Other Fibers:	Cellulose	5
Non-Fibrous:	Non-Fibrous Mineral	30
	Pigment	10
	Quartz	25
	Binder	25

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If I can provide any further assistance please contact me.

Signed: *Heidie Crutcher-Bettes*
Heidie Crutcher-Bettes, Analyst