

Limited Pre Renovation Hazardous Materials Inspection Report

Asbestos, Lead-Based Paint, & Visual Mold



Project Location:

73 Humboldt Parkway,
Buffalo, New York 14214

Project ID: 25-0521DB-A

Conditions as of: May 27, 2025

Prepared For:

Attn: Justin Fineberg
Principal CEO of Dofi Properties
208 S. Cayuga
Buffalo, NY 14221

Prepared by:



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June 20th, 2025

Attn: Justin Fineberg
Principal CEO of Dofi Properties
208 S. Cayuga
Buffalo, NY 14221

**Re: Limited Pre Renovation Hazardous Materials Inspection Report
Asbestos, Lead-Based Paint & Visual Mold
73 Humboldt Parkway, Buffalo, New York 14214
AMD Project ID: 25-0521DB-A**

Mr. Fineberg;

I am pleased to present this summary of hazardous materials survey services at the above referenced address.

AMD Environmental conducted a Limited Hazardous Materials Inspection at the above referenced address on May 27, 2025. Asbestos, Lead-Based Paint and Visual Mold were sampled and or inventoried for this report per Silvestri Architects 01/28/25 project renovation drawings. Only interior materials planning to be impacted by proposed renovations were sampled as part of this scope of work. For more detail please refer to the summary's provided for each material category which can be found via the table of contents on the following page.

New York State asbestos regulations (12 NYCRR 56-5) require that asbestos surveys are conducted in order to determine whether or not the building or structure, or portion(s) thereof to be demolished, renovated, remodeled, contains ACM, PACM or asbestos materials. These regulations also require that a copy of the pre-renovation survey be forwarded to the local New York State Department of Labor (NYSDOL) Asbestos Control Bureau immediately upon completion of the survey (NYSDOL contact info. at end of report). **If requested in writing, a copy of the survey will be submitted on your behalf to the NYSDOL, otherwise a copy must be submitted by the owner.**

AMD Environmental Consultants, Inc. surveys are intended to determine, to a reasonable extent, the presence, location, quantity, and condition of accessible asbestos containing materials (Surfacing, thermal systems insulation, and miscellaneous materials). The information contained herein is representative of conditions found onsite during the date/time this survey was conducted. Environmental conditions, renovation, vandalism, etc. may alter conditions from the date/time that this survey was conducted, potentially creating new hazards.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may provide any additional information.

Sincerely,

John E. Doucette
NYS DOL Certified Asbestos Inspector
Asbestos Inspector Cert #24-6T6V8-SHAB
AMD Environmental Consultants, Inc.

David Batt
Lead Project Manager
Lead Risk Certification #LBP-R-1388-4
AMD Environmental Consultants, Inc.

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1.0 Asbestos Inspection

1.1 Introduction

AMD Environmental Consultants, Inc. (AMD) was retained by Justin Fineberg of Dofi Properties to inspect the building located at 73 Humboldt Parkway, Buffalo, NY for the presence of materials suspected of containing asbestos (ACBM). The inspection was conducted for the building located at the above referenced address and was limited to the interior only and excluded exterior and roof sampling per the provided scope of work.

AMD was assigned to:

- Locate suspect asbestos containing materials,
- Sample these materials to determine asbestos content, and
- Identify the locations and estimated quantities of the confirmed asbestos containing materials.

The information following this introduction details the amount of asbestos present in this facility and the location of the ACBM (asbestos containing building materials). Although the report is a comprehensive analysis of the asbestos inspection work performed, it would be helpful to review all applicable federal, state and local rules, laws and regulations regarding the handling and treatment of asbestos containing building materials (ACBM).

The following is a list of suggested reading and information sources relating to asbestos:

- New York State Department of Labor Industrial Code Rule 56
- National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(OSHA 1926.1101, 1910.134, 1910.1020, 1910.1200, 1910.145, 1910.95, 1926.58)
- Environmental Protection Agency Rule CFR 763.46 Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

1.2 Executive Summary

The scope of services included the identification of suspect asbestos containing building materials in areas of planned renovations; sampling and analysis of the suspect materials; and identifying the locations, estimated quantities, and condition of the confirmed asbestos containing materials. Sampling and analysis of the suspect materials under Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), and where necessary, under Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), revealed the following materials as asbestos containing building materials (ACBM):

ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS SUMMARY

HAN	Material Description	SID (Space Identification Number)	Estimated Quantity*	Friability/Condition
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asbestos containing materials (ACM) were not identified above 1% in materials that were sampled.				

*Quantities are approximate, and are only associated with areas of planned renovation. Additional asbestos containing materials may be located outside areas of planned renovation that were not surveyed, assessed or quantified during this inspection.

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS:

HAN=Homogenous Area Number; number assigned to categorize materials of like composition, texture and appearance

SID=Space Identification Number: Sample Locations

Friability/Condition:

F=Friable: a material that when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure, or is capable of being released into the air by hand pressure.

NF=Non Friable: a material that when dry cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to hand pressure, and is not capable of being released into the air by hand pressure

I=Intact: Asbestos material that has not crumbled, been pulverized, or otherwise been damaged or disturbed, and the material's matrix has not noticeably deteriorated.

D=Damaged: Asbestos material that has deteriorated or sustained physical injury demonstrated by separation of the ACM into layers, separation of the ACM from the substrate, flaking, blistering, crumbling, water damage, scrapes, gouges, or other signs of physical injury.

SD=Significantly Damaged: Damaged asbestos where the damage is extensive and severe.

ACM=Asbestos Containing Material: material analyzed and confirmed by laboratory to contain above 1% of asbestos

PACM= Presumed Asbestos Containing Material: this material was assumed to contain asbestos to either save the client on lab fees or because the material was adhered to another asbestos containing material (or adjacent to other materials needing abatement) and must be managed as such.

1.3 Purpose

The purpose of the asbestos inspection was to identify and quantify the types of asbestos containing building materials (ACBM) in the building. Samples of the suspect materials were collected for analysis by an independent laboratory, and the condition of each material noted in relation to its potential to be disturbed. The potential for fiber release was also considered. The report is generated for the exclusive use of Justin Fineberg of Dofi Properties and its representatives or agents, and is not designed to serve as a specification for abatement. Before requesting bids for abatement of materials identified in this report, the owner is strongly encouraged to contract with a consultant to provide this valuable service. A specification assures that all contractors are bidding on the same methodology and following the specific requirements for the work to be performed.

The inspection was conducted by NYS DOL Certified Asbestos Inspector John Doucette and David Batt on May 27, 2025 and revealed the following suspect asbestos containing building materials:

HOMOGENOUS MATERIALS & SAMPLE RESULTS

HAN	Suspect Asbestos Containing Material Description	SID (Space Identification Number)	Sample No.	ACM Y/N	Estimated Quantity*	Friability/ Condition
101	Drywall	1000,1001,1001,1003,1004, 1005, 1006, 1007,1008, 1009, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006	101-1, 101-2	No	N/A	N/A
101A	Joint Compound	1000,1001,1001,1003,1004,1 005, 1006, 1007,1008, 1009, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006	101A-1, 101A-2	No	N/A	N/A
200	2'x2' Ceiling Tile	1000,1001,1001,1003,1004,1 005, 1006, 1007,1008, 1009, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 3001, 3005	200-1, 200-2	No	N/A	N/A
300	Cove Base Mastic	1000,1001,1001,1003,1004, 1005, 1006, 1007,1008, 1009, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006	300-1, 300-2	No	N/A	N/A
301	Carpet Mastic	1000,1001,1001,1003, 1005, 1006, 1007,1008, 1009, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3006	301-1, 301-2	No	N/A	N/A
302	12"x12" Floor Tile – Beige	1001, 1008, 3006	302-1, 302-2	No	N/A	N/A

*Quantities are approximate, and are only associated with areas of planned renovation. Additional asbestos containing materials may be located outside areas of planned renovation that were not surveyed, assessed or quantified during this inspection.

The above listed table provides a list of the materials that were sampled and tested for asbestos by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) and or Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), as applicable. Any sample determined to be a non-friable organically bound material (NOB), and which was found to be negative by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) analysis, was then analyzed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) analysis at ERA Analytical LLC in Grand Island, New York. ERA Analytical LLC is an ELAP Certified laboratory (ID: 12161) and conducts analysis according to EPA Method 198.1, 198.4 and 198.6. See Section 2.0 for the laboratory's analytical results.

1.5 Methodology

All work performed by AMD Environmental Consultants, Inc. was conducted in accordance with applicable regulations, including New York State Department of Labor standards 12NYCRR Part 56, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS), and Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations 29CFR1910.1101 and 29CFR1910.134. All AMD personnel assigned to conduct inspections have completed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required training and New York State Department of Labor Division of Safety and Health certification program.

Each suspect asbestos containing building material (ACBM) was assigned a homogenous area number (HAN). Homogeneous areas consist of materials of like composition, texture and appearance.

Based on the homogeneous areas, samples of suspect materials were collected. Techniques used for sample collection were designed to minimize damage to suspected areas, reduce any potential for fiber release, and ensure the safety of the inspector and building occupants. Samples were collected by AMD personnel using the following procedures:

1. The surface to be sampled was sprayed with amended water (detergent and water) as necessary
2. A plastic sample bag was held to the surface sampled
3. The sample was collected using tools appropriate to the friability of the material sampled
4. Sample bags were labeled with a unique sample identification number
5. Samples were recorded on a Chain of Custody form, and submitted under strict chain-of-custody procedures to ERA Analytical LLC in Grand Island, New York. ERA Analytical LLC is an ELAP and NYSDOH approved, certified laboratory for PLM and TEM analysis (ELAP ID: 12161).

Samples were first analyzed using PLM, Polarized Light Microscopy in accordance with US Environmental Protection Agency Interim Method, 40CFR Pt 763, Supt F, App A (7-1-87). For the sample results not considered definitive, additional analysis was performed under Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) in accordance with NYSDOH ELAP Item 198.4, for Non-Friable Organically Bound Bulk Material (NOB). The results of these analyses confirmed whether or not a suspect material actually contained asbestos. All materials sampled are summarized in Section 1.3 of this report; the presumed asbestos containing materials and materials containing asbestos above 1.0% are listed in Section 1.2.

2.0 Lead-Based Paint Inspection

2.1 Introduction

AMD Environmental Consultants, Inc. (AMD) was retained by Justin Fineberg of Dofi Properties to conduct representative lead based paint testing throughout interior of the building located at 73 Humboldt Parkway, Buffalo, NY for the presence of surfaces containing lead-based paint in areas of planned renovations.

AMD was assigned to:

- Locate suspect surfaces
- Measuring lead concentrations on suspect surface, using an X-ray fluorescence spectrum analyzer

Although this report is a representative analysis of the lead-based paint in this structure, the following information, as well as a reading of the sources listed at the end of this section, will help ensure compliance to applicable rules, laws and regulations regarding lead based paint.

TITLE X:

On October 28, 1995, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 was signed into law. Title X, as this bill is commonly referred to, is comprehensive and significant in addressing lead poisoning and prevention. Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), as amended by Title X, EPA is developing regulations governing lead-based paint hazard evaluation and abatement in private and public housing, public and commercial buildings, and commercial structures.

Although it is recommended that property owners, lenders, insurers, etc. become familiar with the full content of Title X and the EPA regulations, an understanding of the following terms will assist in the interpretation of the results of this survey:

1. The term "lead-based paint" as used in Title X is defined as paint on surfaces with lead in excess of 1.0 mg/cm² (milligrams per centimeter squared) as measured by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) detector or 0.5 percent by weight.
2. The term "lead based paint hazard" is defined as any condition that causes exposure to lead sufficient to cause adverse human effects.
3. "Deteriorated LBP" is any interior or exterior LBP that is peeling, chipping, chalking, or cracking, or located on a surface or fixture that is damaged or deteriorated.
4. LBP on any "friction surface" is defined as any interior or exterior surface subject to damage by repeated impacts, such as painted floors and friction surfaces on windows.
5. LBP on any "impact surface" is defined as any interior or exterior surface subject to damage by repeated impacts, such as parts of door frames.
6. LBP on any "accessible surface" is defined as any interior or exterior surface accessible for a young child to mouth or chew, such as a window sill.
7. "Lead-contaminated dust" is defined as a surface dust in residential dwellings that contains an area or mass concentration of lead in excess of the standard to be established by EPA.

OSHA

On May 4, 1993, OSHA promulgated the Lead Exposure in Construction Rule (29 CFR Part 1926.62). This regulation applies to all construction activities involving potential lead exposures. This regulation defines construction work as "...work for construction, alteration and/or repair including painting and decorating" and further states "...the standard for the construction industry applies to all occupational exposure to lead in all construction work in which lead, in any amount, is present in an occupationally related context ... where the source of the lead is employment related..."

The employer must ensure that no worker is exposed to concentrations of lead in excess of the permissible exposure limit (PEL) for lead, which is an eight-hour time weighted average (TWA) exposure of 50 mg/m³ (micrograms per cubic meter). This means that the pre-project site must be inspected to determine if a lead hazard exists. If determined to exist, the employer must either perform an "Exposure Assessment" as defined in 29 CFR Part 1926.62 paragraph (d), or implement employee protective measures as prescribed in paragraph (d)(2)(v) including appropriate respiratory protection, personal protective clothing, change areas, hand washing facilities, biological monitoring, and training.

HUD

The statutory requirements and foundations for HUD Guidelines can be found in Section 302 of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (LBPPPA).

Certain aspects of the HUD Guidelines are typically applied to public and commercial buildings. The most common adopted techniques used to identify LBP are X-ray Fluorescence Spectrum Analyzer (XRF) and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS). HUD defines LBP as having an XRF reading greater than 1.0 mg of lead per centimeter squared, or a paint chip analyzed by AAS having greater than 0.5 percent lead by weight.

The above information coupled with this report will help assure compliance to applicable laws and regulations and protect the occupants and contractors from exposure while in the building.

2.2 Methodology

All work performed by AMD Environmental Consultants, Inc. was conducted in accordance with applicable regulations. All AMD personnel assigned to conduct inspections have completed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required training. Please see appendices for certifications and licenses and risk assessors' signatures.

AMD Environmental Consultants, Inc. used a Viken 200Pbe XRF Spectrum Analyzer to test suspect painted surfaces. Progression through the structure followed a clockwise direction around the floor plan. Each component tested is identified by its particular side of the building, labeled walls "A, B, C, or D". Side A of any room is always the same side as the front exterior entrance (or address side of the building). Side B is the side to the left of side A, and so on.

Representative surfaces/components were tested in a manner designed to adequately represent the different components, substrates, types of paint, construction and paint history at various locations throughout the building, including areas exhibiting peeling, chipping and flaking paint.

2.3 Lead-Based Paint Inspection Summary

AMD's on-site lead risk assessor conducted the representative lead-based paint inspection on May 27 2025. Painted components throughout the interior of the property located at 73 Humboldt Parkway, Buffalo, NY were identified and tested based on component groups and paint history. Surfaces tested included interior walls, ceilings, doors, structural members, and window components.

The XRF analysis indicated that the following painted surfaces have a lead content at greater than 1.0 mg/cm² and are therefore classified as lead-based paint, based on Title X. For any renovations undertaken that require demolition of these painted surfaces, contractors should be advised of the presence of lead, and required to comply with the previously mentioned OSHA regulations for construction worker safety.

Component groups that were identified to contain lead-based paint are:

- **The building components sampled as part of this work scope were not found to contain lead based paint at the above referenced project location.**

Please see the tables in Section 2.4 for the complete XRF analysis of individual components and substrates.

2.4 XRF Spectrum Analyzer Report

Reading #	Side	Room	Component	Substrate	Color	XRF Reading	Condition	Result
1	A		Calibration			1		
2	A		Calibration			1		
3	A		Calibration			0.9		
4	B	1001	Wall	Drywall	Yellow	0.2	Poor	Negative
5	B	1001	Ceiling	Drywall	White	0.2	Poor	Negative
6	D	1002	Ceiling	Drywall	White	0	Poor	Negative
7	D	1002	Wall	Drywall	White	0.2	Poor	Negative
8	C	1002	Door	Wood	Stain	0	Poor	Negative
9	C	1002	Door Casing	Metal	White	-0.1	Poor	Negative
10	C	1002	Door Jamb	Metal	White	-0.1	Poor	Negative
11	D	1003	Wall	Drywall	White	0.1	Poor	Negative
12	D	1003	Window Sill	Metal	White	-0.1	Poor	Negative
13	D	1003	Window Casing	Metal	White	0	Poor	Negative
14	D	1003	Door	Wood	Stain	0	Poor	Negative
15	D	1003	Door Casing	Metal	White	-0.1	Poor	Negative
16	D	1003	Door Jamb	Metal	White	-0.1	Poor	Negative
17	D	1003	Door Casing	Metal	White	-0.1	Poor	Negative
18	D	1004	Door Casing	Metal	White	-0.3	Poor	Negative
19	D	1004	Door Jamb	Metal	White	0	Poor	Negative
20	D	1004	Door	Wood	Stain	-0.1	Poor	Negative
21	D	1004	Wall	Drywall	Yellow	0.2	Poor	Negative
22	D	1004	Wall	Ceramic Tile	Green	0.2	Poor	Negative
23	D	1008	Wall	Drywall	Yellow	0	Poor	Negative
24	D	1008	Ceiling	Drywall	White	0.1	Poor	Negative
25	C	1008	Cabinets	Wood	Stain	0	Poor	Negative
26	A	2001	Wall	Drywall	White	0.1	Poor	Negative
27	A	2001	Door	Wood	Stain	-0.2	Poor	Negative
28	A	2001	Door Casing	Wood	Stain	-0.1	Poor	Negative
29	A	2001	Door Jamb	Wood	Stain	-0.1	Poor	Negative
30	A	2001	Ceiling	Wood	White	-0.1	Poor	Negative
31	D	2001	Wall	Drywall	White	0	Poor	Negative
32	B	2000	Wall	Drywall	Green	0.2	Poor	Negative
33	B	2000	Door	Wood	Stain	0.1	Poor	Negative
34	B	2000	Door Casing	Metal	White	-0.1	Poor	Negative

Table Continued On Following Page

Reading #	Side	Room	Component	Substrate	Color	XRF Reading	Condition	Result
35	B	2000	Door Jamb	Metal	White	-0.1	Poor	Negative
36	D	2005	Wall	Drywall	Beige	0.1	Poor	Negative
37	D	2005	Ceiling	Drywall	Beige	0.1	Poor	Negative
38	B	2006	Wall	Drywall	Yellow	0.1	Poor	Negative
39	D	2006	Wall	Drywall	Yellow	0.1	Poor	Negative
40	C	2006	Door	Wood	Stain	0	Poor	Negative
41	C	2006	Door Casing	Metal	White	-0.2	Poor	Negative
42	C	2006	Door Jamb	Metal	White	-0.1	Poor	Negative
43	B	3000	Wall	Drywall	Yellow	0.1	Poor	Negative
44	B	3000	Ceiling	Drywall	White	0.1	Poor	Negative
45	B	3000	Door	Wood	Stain	0	Poor	Negative
46	B	3000	Door Casing	Metal	Yellow	-0.1	Poor	Negative
47	B	3000	Door Jamb	Metal	Yellow	-0.1	Poor	Negative
48	C	3000	Wall	Drywall	Yellow	0.2	Poor	Negative
49	C	3001	Wall	Drywall	Yellow	0.1	Poor	Negative
50	C	3001	Door	Wood	Stain	0.1	Poor	Negative
51	C	3001	Door Casing	Metal	Yellow	-0.2	Poor	Negative
52	D	3001	Wall	Drywall	Blue	0.2	Poor	Negative
53	A	3003	Wall	Drywall	Yellow	0.1	Poor	Negative
54	A	3003	Wall	Drywall	Yellow	0.1	Poor	Negative
55	B	3004	Wall	Drywall	Beige	0	Poor	Negative
56			Calibration			1		
57			Calibration			1		
58			Calibration			1		

3.0 Visual Mold Assessment and Mitigation Recommendations

3.1 Moisture Management:

- The Building has been vacant and has typical moisture intrusion at basement level without regular maintenance and preservation.

3.2 Microbial Mitigation Recommendations

A visual assessment of the building revealed significant water staining and/ or microbial growth on surfaces at the following locations.

Basement:

- Visible growth on drywall walls in the basement – Approx. 320 SF.

It is recommended that mold mitigation in the affected areas be performed by a NYSDOL Certified Mold Mitigation Contractor for any mold on structural components such as framing, joists, foundation walls, etc. Any mold on drywall or materials that will be demolished during renovations does not require professional mitigation per NYS Article 32.

Microbial treatment should consist of specialized cleaning of all affected surfaces showing visible growth and staining with an anti-microbial detergent and seal with an anti-microbial barrier as well as HEPA vacuuming. See microbial mitigation work scope for specific procedures.

Quantities of affected area are based on the field assessment and limited subsurface investigation. If additional mold impacted surfaces are encountered by contractors during mitigation, the assessor should be notified to verify and amend this report to reflect increased quantities, and contractors should address surfaces as previously prescribed in this report.

3.3 Microbial Mitigation Work Scope

Scope of Mitigation:

Non-porous materials, porous, materials with minimal fungal growth and the remaining building materials in the work areas should be cleaned, disinfected, and cleared before being sealed with a fungicide/virulcide. All walls affected by water damage are to be removed under full containment with 6 mil poly from floor to ceiling deck under negative pressure. Exit doors to the exterior will require sealing with poly critical to avoid cross contamination. All surfaces should be cleaned and dried before antimicrobial surface sealants are applied. The preferred remediation product for cleaning and disinfecting is a fungicide/virulcide disinfectant and sealant. The product chosen should be used following the manufacturer's specification. The contractor is advised that all areas with visible staining and fungal accumulation require disinfecting and cleaning using an approved fungicide. *Once area is determined to be dry a fungal inhibitor is recommended to be applied on the remaining surfaces.*

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The contractor is required to bring on-site equipment that has been disinfected since the previous project. All personal entering the work are required to provide documentation of training to the potential hazards associated with exposure to microorganisms. Only personnel trained in the handling of mold contaminated materials will accomplish remediation work. Personnel will be equipped with ½ face negative pressure respirators with Organic Vapors/P100 cartridge. All respirator users must be medically qualified, trained and fit tested per OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134). Goggles/eye protection, gloves, and disposable chemical protective coveralls and foot coverings are required to be worn during remediation activities. Headgear is also required during certain applications (crawl space work, etc.). PPE shall be required until clearance is achieved. Additional PPE may be required during use of the Biocide/Fungicides. The contractor must refer to the MSDS sheets for specific PPE Guidance.

Full body disposable protective clothing, including head, body, and foot covering (unless using footwear as described below) consisting of material impenetrable by mold spores (Tyvek or equivalent) shall be provided to and used by all workers and authorized visitors in sizes adequate to accommodate movement without tearing. Provide a sufficient number for all required changes, for all workers and authorized visitors in the work area. Respiratory protection shall be provided and used.

Additional safety equipment (e.g., hard hats meeting the requirements of ANSI Standard Z89.1-1981, eye protection meeting the requirements of ANSI Standard Z87.1-1979, safety shoes meeting the requirements of ANSI Standard Z41.1- 1967, disposable PVC gloves or other work gloves), shall be provided to all workers and authorized visitors.

Non-skid footwear shall be provided to all workers. Disposable clothing shall be adequately sealed to the footwear to prevent body contamination.

Work Areas and Containment:

Work areas during mitigation with visibly contaminated materials and or debris will be isolated from occupied spaces without contamination using double layers of fire-retardant 6-mil polyethylene sheeting and sealed with duct tape. A single layer chamber airlock will be constructed at each entrance to work areas. Airlocks shall be



constructed of rigid framing and covered in 6 mil fire retardant polyethylene sheeting. A triple sheet, weighted, curtained doorway shall be constructed at either end of the airlock.

The airlock shall be sized appropriate to accommodate cleaning, bagging, wrapping, decontamination and other remediation activities. The entrance to each airlock will have warning signs posted to inform those entering of potential hazards associated with exposure.

A HEPA filter exhaust fan that exhausts to the outside of the building should be used to generate negative pressure. All workers should use an airlock and decontamination room to enter and exit the work area. The decontamination unit shall consist of a decontamination entrance and waste out. HEPA negative pressure will be maintained at >2 air exchanges/hour during the remediation and continue at least 24 hours after the completion of the remediation work. Mitigation areas should be isolated and contained.

The work areas shall be completely isolated from other parts of the building so as to prevent mold spore containing dust or debris from migrating beyond the isolated area. Should the area beyond the work area become contaminated with mold-containing dust or debris as a consequence of the work, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Owner and shall be responsible for cleaning, on a daily basis, those areas in accordance with the procedures indicated in paragraphs below. All costs incurred in cleaning, or otherwise decontaminating, non-work areas and the contents there of shall be borne by the Contractor including, but not limited to air monitoring, project monitoring, Owner labor, consulting service costs and fees. These areas shall be vacated and remain isolated until satisfactory clearance air monitoring results have been achieved.

Signs: Caution signs shall be posted at all locations and approaches to the work area. Signs shall be posted that permit a person to read the sign and take the necessary protective measures to avoid exposure.

Utilities: The Contractor will be responsible to provide utilities to the work area. Connection to existing building utilities and services will require written approval of the Owner. All internal building utility connections will be in compliance with NEC, state and local building codes.

Electric Power: The Contractor shall shut down and lock out electric power to all work areas. The Contractor shall provide temporary power and lighting, and ensure safe installation of temporary power sources and equipment used where high humidity and/or water shall be sprayed in accordance with all applicable codes. All power to work areas shall be brought in through a ground-fault interrupter at the source.

Movable Objects: Movable objects within the work area shall be pre-cleaned using HEPA filtered vacuum equipment and/or wet cleaning and such objects shall be removed from the work area to an uncontaminated location. If disposed of as mold contaminated or microbial compromised material, cleaning is not required. The Owner shall determine which method is to be utilized.

Isolation Barriers: General: Isolation barriers that seal off all openings, including but not limited to windows, doorways, skylights, ducts, grilles, diffusers, and any other penetrations of the area shall be constructed using two layers of a minimum of six mil plastic sheeting sealed with tape. Also, all seams in the system components that pass through the work area shall be sealed. Doorways which shall not be used for passage during work shall also be sealed.

Exits: Emergency and fire exits from the work area shall be maintained or alternate exits shall be established according to all applicable codes.

Toilet Facilities: Adequate toilet facilities shall be provided.



Cleaning and Contaminant Removal:

The preferred remediation product is a fungicide disinfectant/sealant. The product approved should be used following the manufacturer's specification. The contractor is advised that all areas with visible staining and fungal accumulation require disinfecting and cleaning using an approved fungicide. All visible accumulations of mold-impacted materials, debris, waste containers, tools, and unnecessary equipment shall be removed from the work area. Reusable tools and equipment shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to removal from work area.

Contaminated materials should be bagged in 6-mil polyethylene or wrapped in two layers of 6-mil polyethylene and sealed with duct tape; protective poly shall be folded in on itself, rolled up, and placed in 6-mil disposal bags. The bags' exterior shall be wiped down with biocide and vacuumed-off. Prior to off-site disposal, contaminant bags shall be kept in an area of controlled access. No waste shall be stored outside the work area or designated dumpster. The waste shall be locked at the end of each work day. Contaminants shall be disposed in accordance with federal, state, city, and municipal guideline. Clean and disinfect visibly contaminated work area surfaces using materials specified. Work area and surrounding surfaces with mold debris shall be HEPA vacuumed and cleaned with a damp (not wet) cloth and/or mop and detergent solution. Following this cleaning procedure, the area shall be thoroughly dried.

Note: Cleaning and sealing treatments must be performed with an EPA registered fungicide/ fungistat. I.e. Anabec, Fosters, Fiberlock. Product to be used must have prior approval by consultant.

Material Reference Table:

The following table summarizes the clean-up methods by type of material:

<i>Affected Material</i>	<i>Clean-up Methods*</i>
Concrete or Cinder block	b or c
Hard surface, tile, vinyl, linoleum	a or c
Plastics & Metals	a or c
Gypsum	b or c
Wood	b or c

- a) Hard Surface salvageable building materials with surface fungal contamination
 - 1) All hard surfaces should be scrubbed with non-metallic scrub brushes.
 - 2) After cleaning is complete, surfaces will be sealed with a fungicidal coating.
 - 3) Remediation is complete when clearance requirements are achieved.
- b) Porous salvageable building materials with surface fungal contamination
 - 1) All wood components should be treated with a fungicide / biocide using disposable cloths and non-metallic brushes.
 - 2) After first clean, entire area should be HEPA vacuumed and wiped down again with disposable cloths and a disinfectant solution.
 - 3) Negative pressure in work area should be maintained throughout entire process.
 - 4) After allowing clean surface to dry all areas treated should then be checked for moisture content. When the moisture content of the substrate is below 18% a fungal inhibitor coating/fungi stat should be applied per the manufacturer's recommendations.
 - 5) Remediation is complete when clearance requirements are achieved
- c) Non-salvageable building materials
 - 1) Materials will be removed and disposed per the Contamination Disposal section of this report.
 - 2) This includes non-salvageable wood decking and insulation.

Post Remedial Clearance:

Visual inspection and surface sampling techniques will be implemented. Bulk samples are to be collected after all of the affected areas are remediated. Non-viable air samples will be taken for comparison of type and concentration to baseline/control samples.

Cleaning may be discontinued when no visible debris is present, and upon completion and verification of proper cleaning and disinfecting of interior surfaces.

CLEARANCE CRITERIA

Visual Inspection:

Daily Visual Inspection: The Owner's Representative shall perform a visual inspection of the work area at the end of remediation activities.

After removal and cleaning is complete and the area dry, the Owner's Representative shall perform a complete visual inspection of the entire immediate work area. The Contractor's supervisor shall accompany the Owner's Representative on the final visual inspection. Inspection shall include: all interior surfaces, decontamination unit, all plastic sheeting, seals over ventilation openings, doorways, windows, and other openings. If any debris, residue, dust or other visible mold is found, cleaning shall be performed until all residue is removed.



When the area is visually clean, both the Owner's Representative and the Contractor's Representative shall complete the certification at the end of this section for the work area.

Clearance Sampling

The concentration of fungal spores in the clearance sampling shall not be significantly greater (i.e., order of magnitude) than baseline concentrations and shall be comparable to pre-abatement concentrations.

Certificate of Visual Inspection

Following this section is a "Certificate of Visual Inspection". This certification is to be completed by the Contractor and certified by the Owner's Representative for the work area. Submit completed Certificate with Application for Final Payment. Final payment will not be made until this Certification is executed.

Clearance Requirements:

- a) All work areas subject to visual inspection prior to sampling to determine if all identified contamination has been removed and or treated and there is no visible accumulation of dust or debris.
- b) Effective mold remediation involves reducing inside mold levels to less than or equal to typical background with no visible active sources of mold.
- c) Follow-up assessment and sampling is recommended within the first six months upon completion of the mold mitigation to verify that mitigation techniques were effective.

Waste Disposal and Equipment Load Out:

Packaging Waste:

All waste, including removed droppings and debris, containment poly, critical barrier materials, suits, respirator filters, vacuum HEPA filters, water filters, and other potentially contaminated items shall be properly packaged for disposal.

Use 6-mil plastic bags with 'goose-neck' seal, or other impermeable containers. Wrap large or irregular items in 6-mil poly sheeting and seal with tape.

Sharp, jagged, or other items that may puncture poly shall be packaged in rigid impermeable containers such as drums or boxes, or wrapped in burlap or other protective covering before sealing in bags or poly sheeting.

Removing Items From Work Area:

Packaged waste shall be inspected for visible signs of mold contamination and HEPA-vacuumed if found before removing from the work area.

Storage of wrapped waste shall be in a dumpster or other suitable container that can be secured.

Shipment of items From Project:

Wastes and debris may be disposed as solid waste.

Decontaminated tools and equipment may be shipped by normal carrier to warehouse, another jobsite, or other destination.

Packaged/wrapped wastes shall be disposed of only in landfills approved and permitted by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for accepting solid waste.

5.0 Industry Guidance

5.4 Mold Spore Description Chart

Alternaria	Common allergen causing hay fever or hypersensitivity reactions that sometimes lead to asthma, serious infections are rare, except in people with compromised immune systems. Normal agents from the decomposition of plants.
Arthrinium	No reported infections associated with this fungus. Normally not found indoors.
Ascospores	Very common outdoor spore, associated with rain and moisture.
Aspergillus/ Penicillium-like	Possible allergen. Common cause of respiratory irritation and infection. Found on water damaged wallpaper, carpet and organic materials.
Basidiospores	Possible allergen to sensitive individuals, no known serious health effects associated with this fungus. Mushrooms and dry rot are examples of basidiospore producing fungi.
Bipolaris/ Dreschlera	Allergen that can affect nose, skin, eye and upper respiratory track. Found on grasses, grains and decaying food.
Botrytis	Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Parasite commonly found growing on indoor plants.
Chaetomium	Not well studied but possible allergen with hay fever and asthma effects. Rare cases of nail infections. Found on a variety of cellulose, paper and plant compost.
Cladosporium	Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Grows well in damp environments, on textiles and window sills.
Curvularia	Hay fever, asthma and or allergic fungal sinusitis are some of the potential allergens associated with this fungus. Possible human health risk. Has been known to cause onychomycosis, ocular keratitis, sinusitis, mycetoma, pneumonia, endocarditis, cerebral abscess, and disseminated infection.
Epicoccum	Potential allergen, effects are hay fever, asthma and skin allergies. Found in soil, air and rotting vegetation.
Fusarium	Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Commonly found on fruit rot, requires very wet conditions.
Ganoderma	Commonly found in the atmosphere, grows on wood products. Possible allergen at high concentrations.
Memnoniella	Mycotoxin producing spore related to and often found in conjunction with Stachybotrys.
Nigrospora	Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Usually not found growing indoors. Found on decaying plant material and soil.
Oidium/Peronospora	Common obligate parasites on leaves, stems, fruits of living higher plants.
Pithomyces	Possible allergen. Grows well on paper indoors given the right conditions.
Rust	Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Rarely found growing indoors.
Smut/Myxomyces /Periconia	Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Rarely found growing indoors.
Stachybotrys	Often referred to as "toxic black mold". It has the ability to produce mycotoxins which may cause a burning sensation in the mouth, throat and nasal passages. Chronic exposure has been known to cause headaches, diarrhoea, memory loss and brain damage. Found growing on water damaged cellulose, paper and ceiling tiles.
Torula	Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Found growing on water damaged cellulose, paper, wicker, straw baskets and ceiling tiles.
Ulocladium	Grows well on cellulose containing materials like paper, straw, wallboard. Requires very wet conditions.
Unidentified Spores	NA
Hyphal Fragments	Branched structures with cell walls. Hyphae are somewhat analogous to stems or roots in plants whereas the spores would be analogous to the seeds.
Pollen	Allergen that causes hay fever. Pollen is microscopic round or oval grains produced by plants.



References

1. NYS DOL Article 32. Titles 1 and 2.
https://labor.ny.gov/workerprotection/safetyhealth/mold/pdf/Chapter_Amendment.pdf
2. Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.
<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/epi/epi-mold-guidelines.pdf>
3. Facts about Mold, New York City Department of Health
<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/mold.page>
4. Mold Resources, United States Environment Protection Agency
<https://www.epa.gov/mold>
5. Mold in My Home, What do I do? California Department of Health Services
<http://www.asbestos.org/mold>
6. ANSI/IICRC S500 Water Damage Restoration- Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration
<http://sandiegofloodrestoration.com/s500/>
7. Mold Remediation Guidelines
<https://www.wbdg.org/resources/mold-remediation-guidelines>
8. Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings, US EPA
<https://www.epa.gov/mold>
9. Mold, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<http://www.cdc.gov/mold/>



Limitations

The protocols mentioned in the aforementioned industry guidance incorporate the current best practices that have been effectively utilized in related environmental sampling disciplines. Where conflicts exist between industry practices and guidelines and the recommendations contained herein, the contractor's professional judgment should dictate the appropriate course of action.

AMD Environmental Consultants, Inc. assumes no liability or warranty on the use of or interpretation of data provided within this report. Responsibility lies solely on the client for the use and interpretation of the results provided herein. Results of the analysis cannot be interpreted without physical inspection of the area tested or without consideration for the structure's characteristics.

The visual inspection is limited to readily accessible areas only. We do not remove floor and wall coverings or move furniture, open walls or perform any type of destructive inspection unless the client has signed a waiver. Certain structural areas are considered inaccessible and impractical to inspect, including but not limited to: the interiors of walls and inaccessible area below; area beneath wood floors over concrete; areas concealed by floor coverings; and areas to which there is no access without defacing or tearing out lumber, masonry, roofing or finished workmanships; structures; portions of the attic concealed or made inaccessible by insulation, belongings, equipment or ducting; portions of the sub area concealed or made inaccessible by ducting or insulation; enclosed bay windows; portions of the interior made inaccessible by furnishings; areas where locks prevented access; areas concealed by appliances; areas concealed by stored materials; and areas concealed by heavy vegetation. Note: there is no economically practical method to make these areas accessible. However, they may be subject to attack by microbial organisms. No opinion is rendered concerning the conditions in these aforementioned or other inaccessible areas. Our findings and conclusions must be considered probability base upon professional judgment concerning the significance of the limited data gathered during the course of the investigation. You understand and agree that any claims or complaints arising out of or related to any alleged act or omission in connection with the inspection shall be reported to use, in writing within ten (10) business days of discovery. Unless there is an emergency condition, you agree to allow us a reasonable period of time to investigate the claims or complaints by, among, other things, re-inspection before you, or anyone acting on your behalf, repairs, replaces or alters or modified the system or component that is the subject matter of the claim. You understand and agree that any failure to timely notify us and allow adequate time to investigate as stated shall constitute a complete bar and waiver of any and all claims you may have against us related to the alleged act or omission unless otherwise prohibited by law. Any dispute arising from the inspection and or report (unless based on payment of fee) shall be resolved by binding, non-appealable arbitration conducted in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association except that the parties shall mutually agree on an Arbitrator who is familiar with the home inspection industry. Any legal action arising from the Inspection and or Report including (but not limited to) the arbitration proceedings, must be commenced within one (1) year from the date of the report. Failure to bring such an action within the time period shall be a complete bar to any such action and a full and complete waiver of any rights or claims based thereon. This time limitation period may be shorter than provided by state law. It is understood that we and the lab are not insurers and, that the inspection and report to be provided under this indemnification shall not be construed as a guarantee or warranty of the adequacy, performance or condition of any structure, item, or system at the subject property. You hereby release and exempt us, the lab and our respective agent and employees of and from all liability and responsibility for the cost of repairing or replacing property damage or personal injury of any nature. In the event that we, the lab or our respective agents or employees are found liable due to breach of contract, breach of warranty negligent misrepresentation, negligent hiring or any other theory of liability, then the cumulative aggregate totally liability of us, the lab and our respective agents or employees shall be limited to a sum equal to the amount of the fee paid by you for the inspection and report. You understand that the inspection is being performed and the report is being prepared for your sole confidential and exclusive benefit and use. The report, or any portion thereof is not intended to benefit any person, not a party to this indemnification, including but not limited to, the seller or the real estate agent(s) involved in the real estate transaction ("third party"). If you directly or indirectly allow or cause the report or any portion thereof to be disclosed or distributed to any third party, you agree to indemnify, defend and hold us harmless for any claims or action based on the inspection or the report brought by the third party. We do not warrant that the assessment requested would satisfy the dictates of, or provide a legal defense in connection with, environmental laws or regulations.



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Appendix A: Site Photographs / Site Drawings

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Appendix I

Site Photographs



Location:

Basement

Observation:

Approximately 320 SF of visible microbial growth was identified on drywall walls in basement.



Location:

Basement

Observation:

Approximately 320 SF of visible microbial growth was identified on drywall walls in basement.

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Approximately 320 SF of visible microbial growth was identified on drywall walls in basement.

Inspection Key
 0000: Space Identification Denominator
 A,B,C,D: Lead Based Paint Directional

Trocaire Student Housing

PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN

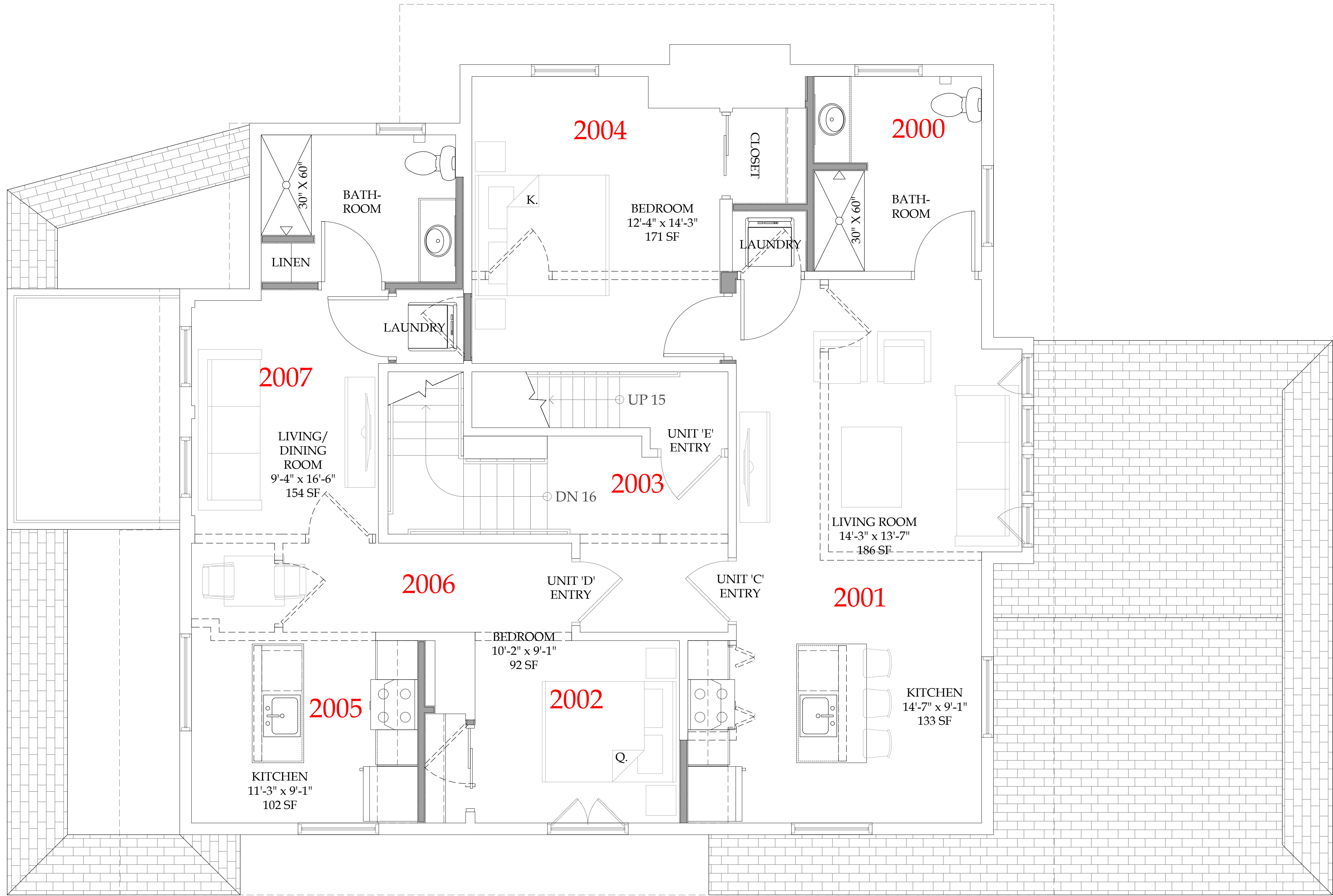


A-101



73 HUMBOLDT PARKWAY		
UNIT 'A'	1 BED, 1 BATH	791 SF
UNIT 'B'	1 BED, 1 BATH	847 SF
UNIT 'C'	1 BED, 1 BATH	677 SF
UNIT 'D'	STUDIO	525 SF
UNIT 'E'	2 BED, 1 BATH	1,014 SF

Inspection Key
0000: Space Identification Denominator
A,B,C,D: Lead Based Paint Directional



A1 PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

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Buffalo, NY 14214

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PROJ. ARCH. _____ DRAFTER B.Pacos
JOB CAPT. D.Garry INTERIORS A.Nagle

SEAL:

TITLE:
PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN

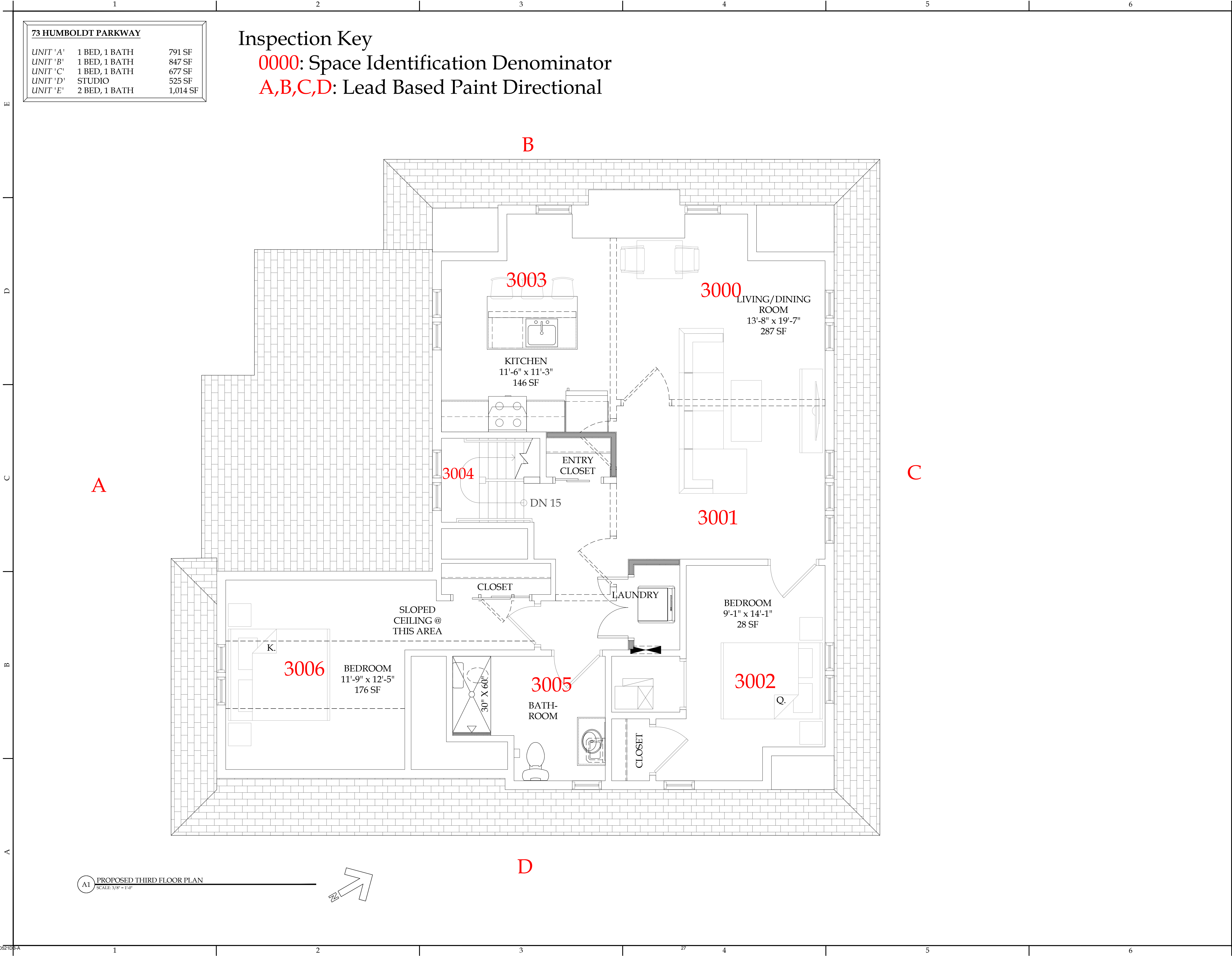


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SA JOB #: 24101.01
DATE: 01-28-25

DRAWING #: A-102



73 HUMBOLDT PARKWAY		
UNIT 'A'	1 BED, 1 BATH	791 SF
UNIT 'B'	1 BED, 1 BATH	847 SF
UNIT 'C'	1 BED, 1 BATH	677 SF
UNIT 'D'	STUDIO	525 SF
UNIT 'E'	2 BED, 1 BATH	1,014 SF

Inspection Key
0000: Space Identification Denominator
A,B,C,D: Lead Based Paint Directional

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PROJ. ARCH. _____ DRAFTER B.Pacos
JOB CAPT. D.Garry INTERIORS A.Nagle

SEAL:

TITLE:
PROPOSED
THIRD FLOOR
PLAN



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DATE: 01-28-25

DRAWING #: A-103



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Appendix B: Asbestos Sample Analyses & Sample Chains of Custody



ERA Analytical, LLC

3225 Grand Island Boulevard, Unit 7, Grand Island, NY 14072 Phone - 716.453.1505

PLM and TEM Bulk Asbestos - NYSDOH ELAP Methods 198.1, 198.4 and 198.6

Client: AMD
Location: 73 Humboldt
Buffalo, NY

Job Number: 1289-25
Page Number: 1 of 3

Sample Date: 5/27/2025

Sample Received Date: 5/28/2025

Client ID	Lab ID	Sampling Location	Sample Color and Description	Sample Type	PLM Asbestos Type & Percentage	PLM Total Asbestos	PLM Non-Asbestos Fibers Type & Percentage	TEM Asbestos Type & Percentage	TEM Total Asbestos	Non-Fibrous Matrix Percentage
101-1	12561	1006	Gray Drywall	Friable	No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	Cellulose 10.0%	N/A	N/A	90.0%
101-2	12562	1002	Gray Drywall	Friable	No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	Cellulose 10.0%	N/A	N/A	90.0%
101A-1	12563	1006	White Joint Compound	Friable	No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	N/A 0.0%	N/A	N/A	100.0%
101A-2	12564	1002	White Joint Compound	Friable	No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	N/A 0.0%	N/A	N/A	100.0%
200-1	12565	2005	Gray Ceiling Tile	NOB	Inconclusive No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	N/A 0.0%	No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	100.0%
200-2	12566	2005	Gray Ceiling Tile	NOB	Inconclusive No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	N/A 0.0%	No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	100.0%
300-1	12567	1006	Tan Cove Base Mastic	NOB	Inconclusive No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	N/A 0.0%	No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	100.0%
300-2	12568	1006	Tan Cove Base Mastic	NOB	Inconclusive No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	N/A 0.0%	No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	100.0%
301-1	12569	1003	Brown Carpet Mastic	NOB	Inconclusive No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	N/A 0.0%	No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	100.0%
301-2	12570	1003	Brown Carpet Mastic	NOB	Inconclusive No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	N/A 0.0%	No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	100.0%

N/A - Not Applicable

* Polarized-light microscopy is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-friable organically bound materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy is currently the only method that can be used to determine if these materials can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing.

ELAP ID #12161

PLM Date Analyzed: 6/4/2025
PLM Analyst: A. Dembski
Microscope: Olympus BH-2 #212311

Results Approved By:

TEM Date Analyzed: 6/4/2025
TEM Analyst: A. Dembski
Microscope: Hitachi 600 AB #45-05

Asbestos Technical Director
Amy Dembski

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Bulk asbestos analysis performed by NYSDOH ELAP Methods 198.1 'Polarized Light Microscope Methods for Identifying and Quantitating Asbestos in Bulk Samples', 198.4 'Transmission Electron Microscope Method for Identifying and Quantitating Asbestos in Non-Friable Organically Bound Bulk Samples', and 198.6 'Polarized Light Microscope Method for Identifying and Quantitating Asbestos in Non-Friable Organically Bound Bulk Samples'

25-0521DB-A



ERA Analytical, LLC

3225 Grand Island Boulevard, Unit 7, Grand Island, NY 14072 Phone - 716.453.1505

PLM and TEM Bulk Asbestos - NYSDOH ELAP Methods 198.1, 198.4 and 198.6

Client: AMD
Location: 73 Humboldt
Buffalo, NY

Job Number: 1289-25
Page Number: 2 of 3

Sample Date: 5/27/2025

Sample Received Date: 5/28/2025


Client ID	Lab ID	Sampling Location	Sample Color and Description	Sample Type	PLM Asbestos Type & Percentage	PLM Total Asbestos	PLM Non-Asbestos Fibers Type & Percentage	TEM Asbestos Type & Percentage	TEM Total Asbestos	Non-Fibrous Matrix Percentage
302-1	12571	1008	Tan 12x12 Floor Tile	NOB	Inconclusive No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	N/A 0.0%	No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	100.0%
302-2	12572	1008	Tan 12x12 Floor Tile	NOB	Inconclusive No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	N/A 0.0%	No Asbestos Detected	0.0%	100.0%

N/A - Not Applicable

* Polarized-light microscopy is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-friable organically bound materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy is currently the only method that can be used to determine if these materials can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing.

PLM Date Analyzed: 6/4/2025
PLM Analyst: A. Dembski
Microscope: Olympus BH-2 #212311

Results Approved By:

ELAP ID #12161


Asbestos Technical Director
Amy Dembski

TEM Date Analyzed: 6/4/2025
TEM Analyst: A. Dembski
Microscope: Hitachi 600 AB #45-05

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Bulk asbestos analysis performed by NYSDOH ELAP Methods 198.1 'Polarized Light Microscope Methods for Identifying and Quantitating Asbestos in Bulk Samples', 198.4 'Transmission Electron Microscope Method for Identifying and Quantitating Asbestos in Non-Friable Organically Bound Bulk Samples', and 198.6 'Polarized Light Microscope Method for Identifying and Quantitating Asbestos in Non-Friable Organically Bound Bulk Samples'

25-0521DB-A



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NYS ELAP ID: 11108

Lab (716) 833-0043 x104
fax (716) 241-8689
labs@amdenv.com

PLM Bulk Sampling Chain of Custody

<u>73 Humboldt</u> Project Address <u>Buffalo, NY</u> City, State, Zip Code <u>25-0521 DB-A</u> Project ID No. _____ Affected Area/Work Area	_____ Client Name/Company _____ Client Contact _____ Client Phone _____ Client Email	Turn-Around Time Requested: (Please check one) <input type="checkbox"/> RUSH <input type="checkbox"/> 24-48 HR <input type="checkbox"/> 3 DAY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 DAY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____ Evening, weekend, & RUSH charges apply. Please confirm with laboratory.	Sample Date: <u>5-27-25</u> Analysis: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PLM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive Stop <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TEM Samples analyzed by PLM according to NYS ELAP 198.1
---	---	--	--

Sample No. (1 sample / line)	Sample Location	Sample Description	** LAB USE ONLY **	
			Sample ID	Sample Condition
101-1	1006	Drywall	12541	
101-2	1002	Drywall	-42	
101A-1	1006	Joint Compound	-43	
101A-2	1002	Joint Compound	-44	
200-1	2005	2x2 Ceiling Tile	-45	
200-2	2005	2x2 Ceiling Tile	-46	
300-1	1006	Cove Base Mastic	-47	
300-2	1006	Cove Base Mastic	-48	
301-1	1003	Carpet Mastic	-49	
301-2	1003	Carpet Mastic	-70	
302-1	1008	12x12 Floor Tile - Beige	-71	
302-2	1008	12x12 Floor Tile - Beige	-72	

<u>John Doucette</u> Sampled By (Print Name) Sampled by Signature		** For Lab Use Only **		Send Results: Call w/ Results E-mail Fax (Please Circle One) Name: _____ Email/Phone/Fax: _____ Lab Notes / Sample Condition:
		<u>A. Dimbski</u> Received by (Print Name)	<u>5/29/25</u> Date	
<u>[Signature]</u> Relinquished to Lab By (Signature)		<u>5/27/25</u> Date	<u>1209-25</u> Lab Batch No.	Samples Prepped By:
		Drop Off	<u>A. Demba</u> Lab Personnel Signature	
Site Notes:				



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Tonawanda, NY 14150
O: 716-833-0043 F: 716-241-8689
www.amdenvironmental.com

Appendix C: Viken 200Pbe XRF Unit PCS

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 1, 2015

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: *Heuresis*
 Models: *Model Pb200i*
 Source: *⁵⁷Co, 5 mCi (nominal – new source)*

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS:

Action Level mode

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS:

0.8 to 1.2 mg/cm ² (inclusive)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

Not applicable

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD:

ACTION LEVEL MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD (mg/cm ²)
Results not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick	1.0
	Concrete	1.0
	Drywall	1.0
	Metal	1.0
	Plaster	1.0
	Wood	1.0

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EVALUATION DATA SOURCE AND DATE:

This sheet is supplemental information to be used in conjunction with Chapter 7 of the HUD *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated using test results on building components in the HUD archive. Testing was conducted on 146 test samples in November 2015, with two separate instruments running software version 2.1-2 in Action Level test mode. The actual source strength of each instrument on the day of testing was approximately 2.0 mCi; source ages were approximately one year.

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Performance parameters shown in this sheet are applicable only when properly operating the instrument using the manufacturer's instructions and procedures described in Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK:

The calibration of the XRF instrument should be checked using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm² in the NIST Standard Reference Material (SRM) used (e.g., for NIST SRM 2579, use the 1.02 mg/cm² film).

If the average (rounded to 1 decimal place) of three readings is outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instrument into control before XRF testing proceeds.

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION VALUE COMPUTATION:

Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines provides guidance on correcting XRF results for substrate bias. Supplemental guidance for using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm² for substrate correction is provided:

XRF results are corrected for substrate bias by subtracting from each XRF result a correction value determined separately in each house for single-family housing or in each development for multifamily housing, for each substrate. The correction value is an average of XRF readings taken over the NIST SRM paint film nearest to 1.0 mg/cm² at test locations that have been scraped bare of their paint covering. Compute the correction values as follows:

Using the same XRF instrument, take three readings on a bare substrate area covered with the NIST SRM paint film nearest 1 mg/cm². Repeat this procedure by taking three more readings on a second bare substrate area of the same substrate covered with the NIST SRM.

Compute the correction value for each substrate type where XRF readings indicate substrate correction is needed by computing the average of all six readings as shown below.

For each substrate type (the 1.02 mg/cm² NIST SRM is shown in this example; use the actual lead loading of the NIST SRM used for substrate correction):

$$\text{Correction value} = (1\text{st} + 2\text{nd} + 3\text{rd} + 4\text{th} + 5\text{th} + 6\text{th Reading})/6 - 1.02 \text{ mg/cm}^2$$

Repeat this procedure for each substrate requiring substrate correction in the house or housing development.

EVALUATING THE QUALITY OF XRF TESTING:

Randomly select ten testing combinations for retesting from each house or from two randomly selected units in multifamily housing.

Conduct XRF re-testing at the ten testing combinations selected for retesting.

Determine if the XRF testing in the units or house passed or failed the test by applying the steps below.

Compute the Retest Tolerance Limit by the following steps:

Determine XRF results for the original and retest XRF readings. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. In single-family and multi-family housing, a result is defined as a single reading. Therefore, there will be ten original and ten retest XRF results for each house or for the two selected units.

Calculate the average of the original XRF result and the retest XRF result for each testing combination.

Square the average for each testing combination.

Add the ten squared averages together. Call this quantity C.

Multiply the number C by 0.0072. Call this quantity D.

Add the number 0.032 to D. Call this quantity E.

Take the square root of E. Call this quantity F.

Multiply F by 1.645. The result is the Retest Tolerance Limit.

Compute the average of all ten original XRF readings.

Compute the average of all ten re-test XRF readings.

Find the absolute difference of the two averages.

If the difference is less than the Retest Tolerance Limit, the inspection has passed the retest. If the difference of the overall averages equals or exceeds the Retest Tolerance Limit, this procedure should be repeated with ten new testing combinations. If the difference of the overall averages is equal to or greater than the Retest Tolerance Limit a second time, then the inspection should be considered deficient.

Use of this procedure is estimated to produce a spurious result approximately 1% of the time. That is, results of this procedure will call for further examination when no examination is warranted in approximately 1 out of 100 dwelling units tested.

TESTING TIMES:

In the Action Level paint test mode, the instrument takes the longest time to complete readings close to the Federal standard of 1.0 mg/cm². The table below shows the mean and standard deviation of actual reading times by reading level for paint samples during the November 2015 archive testing. The tested instruments reported readings to one decimal place. No significant differences in reading times by substrate were observed. These times apply only to instruments with the same source strength as those tested (2.0 mCi). Instruments with stronger sources will have shorter reading times and those with weaker sources, longer reading times, than those in the table.

Mean and Standard Deviation of Reading Times in Action Level Mode by Reading Level		
Reading (mg/cm ²)	Mean Reading Time (seconds)	Standard Deviation (seconds)
< 0.7	3.48	0.47
0.7	7.29	1.92
0.8	13.95	1.78
0.9 – 1.2	15.25	0.66
1.3 – 1.4	6.08	2.50
≥ 1.5	3.32	0.05

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS:

XRF results are classified as **positive** if they are **greater than or equal** to the stated threshold for the instrument (1.0 mg/cm²), and *negative* if they are *less than* the threshold.

DOCUMENTATION:

A report titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* (EPA 747-R-95-008) provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. The report may be downloaded at <http://www2.epa.gov/lead/methodology-xrf-performance-characteristic-sheets-epa-747-r-95-008-september-1997>.

This XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet (PCS) was developed by QuanTech, Inc., under a contract with the XRF manufacturer.



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Tonawanda, NY 14150
Office: 716-833-0043 Fax: 716-241-8689
www.amdenvironmental.com

Appendix D: Firm Qualifications and Personnel License(s)



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WE ARE YOUR DOL



Department
of Labor

DIVISION OF SAFETY & HEALTH LICENSE AND CERTIFICATE UNIT, STATE OFFICE CAMPUS, BLDG. 12, ALBANY, NY 12226

ASBESTOS HANDLING LICENSE

AMD Environmental Consultants, Inc.
72 E. Niagara Street, Suite 100, Tonawanda, NY, 14150

License Number: 56177
License Class: RESTRICTED
Date of Issue: 10/15/2024
Expiration Date: 11/30/2025
Duly Authorized Representative: Anthony DeMiglio

This license has been issued in accordance with applicable provisions of Article 30 of the Labor Law of New York State and of the New York State Codes, Rules and Regulations (12 NYCRR Part 56). It is subject to suspension or revocation for a (1) serious violation of state, federal or local laws with regard to the conduct of an asbestos project, or (2) demonstrated lack of responsibility in the conduct of any job involving asbestos or asbestos material.

This license is valid only for the contractor named above and this license or a photocopy must be prominently displayed at the asbestos project worksite. This license verifies that all persons employed by the licensee on an asbestos project in New York State have been issued an Asbestos Certificate, appropriate for the type of work they perform, by the New York State Department of Labor.

Amy Phillips, Director
For the Commissioner of Labor

EXCELSIOR

SH 432 (12/21)



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United States Environmental Protection Agency

This is to certify that

AMD Environmental Consultants, Inc.

has fulfilled the requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 402, and has received certification to conduct lead-based paint activities pursuant to 40 CFR Part 745.226

In the Jurisdiction of:

All EPA Administered Lead-based Paint Activities Program States, Tribes and Territories

This certification is valid from the date of issuance and expires December 25, 2025

LBP-83285-3

Certification #

August 03, 2022

Issued On



Michelle Price

Michelle Price, Chief

Lead, Heavy Metals, and Inorganics Branch



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United States Environmental Protection Agency

This is to certify that



David Batt

has fulfilled the requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 402, and has received certification to conduct lead-based paint activities pursuant to 40 CFR Part 745.226 as:

Risk Assessor

In the Jurisdiction of:

All EPA Administered Lead-based Paint Activities Program States, Tribes and Territories

This certification is valid from the date of issuance and expires May 14, 2028

LBP-R-1388-4

Certification #

April 24, 2025

Issued On



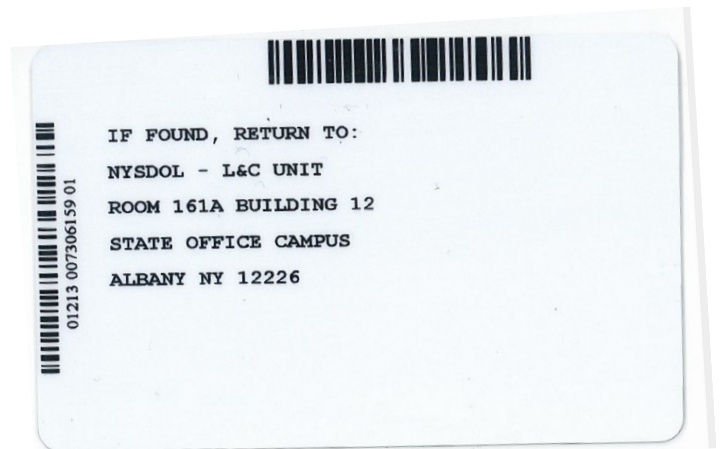
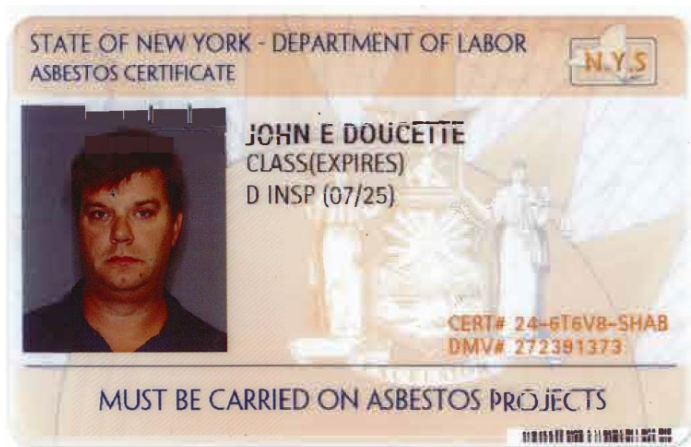
Ben Conetta, Manager

Chemicals and Multimedia Programs Branch



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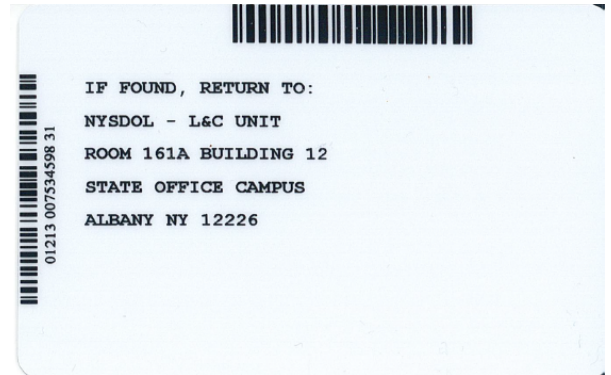
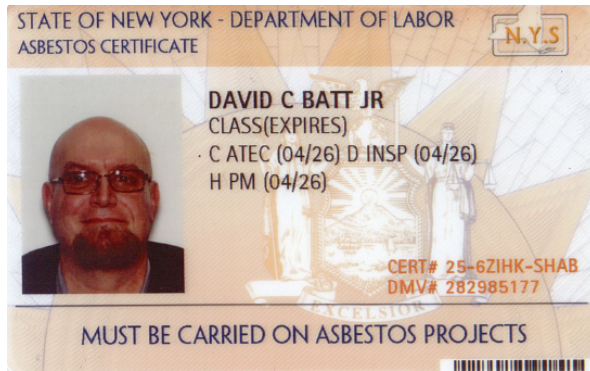
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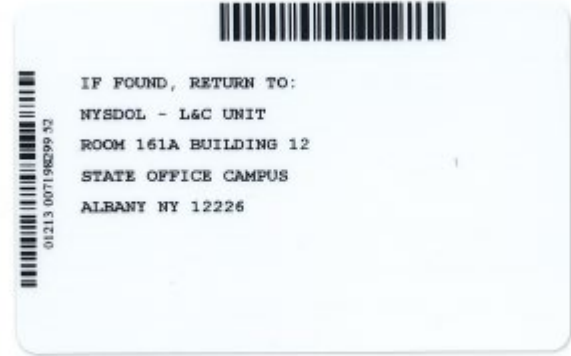
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Appendix E: Laboratory Certification(s)

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
WADSWORTH CENTER



Expires 12:01 AM April 01, 2026
Issued April 01, 2025

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL FOR LABORATORY SERVICE

Issued in accordance with and pursuant to section 502 Public Health Law of New York State

MS. AMY L. DEMBSKI
ERA ANALYTICAL, LLC
3225 GRAND ISLAND BOULEVARD UNIT 7
GRAND ISLAND, NY 14072

NY Lab Id No: 12161

is hereby APPROVED as an Environmental Laboratory for the category
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE
All approved subcategories and/or analytes are listed below:

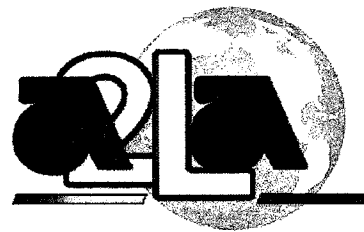
Miscellaneous

Asbestos in Friable Material	Item 198.1 of Manual EPA 600/M4/82/020
Asbestos in Non-Friable Material-PLM	Item 198.6 of Manual (NOB by PLM)
Asbestos in Non-Friable Material-TEM	Item 198.4 of Manual



Serial No.: 70905

Property of the New York State Department of Health. Certificates are valid only at the address shown and must be conspicuously posted by the laboratory. Continued accreditation depends on the laboratory's successful ongoing participation in the Program. Consumers may verify a laboratory's accreditation status online at <https://apps.health.ny.gov/pubdoh/applinks/wc/elappublicweb/>, by phone (518) 485-5570 or by email to elap@health.ny.gov.



Accredited Laboratory

A2LA has accredited

AMERISCI BIOCHEM

Midlothian, VA

for technical competence in the field of

Biological Testing

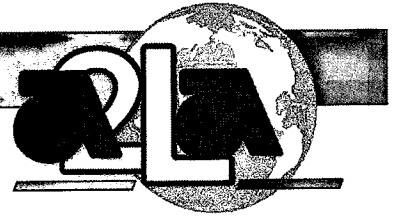
This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017 *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communiqué dated April 2017).



Presented this 19th day of February 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Trace McInturff".

Mr. Trace McInturff, Vice President, Accreditation Services
For the Accreditation Council
Certificate Number 6634.01
Valid to January 31, 2027



SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION TO ISO/IEC 17025:2017

AMERISCI BIOCHEM
13635 Genito Road
Midlothian, VA 23112
Justin Liverman Phone: 804-763-1200

BIOLOGICAL

Valid To: January 31, 2027

Certificate Number: 6634.01

In recognition of the successful completion of the A2LA evaluation process, accreditation is granted to this laboratory to perform the following tests on non-viable environmental microorganisms/mold spores:

<u>Test</u>	<u>Test Method</u>
Analysis of Air Cassettes	SOP 03.24.01
Direct Fungal Identification From Tape Lift or Bulk Samples	SOP 03.21.01