

CHEROKEE NATION
Environmental Programs



Asbestos Sampling Report

SITE: Kyzer, Vicky

PREPARED BY: _____

Tyler Moore

DATE: 1/29/2024

TYLER MOORE, ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST I

REQUESTED BY: Housing Authority of the Cherokee Nation

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I. Site Inspection/Description

Cherokee Nation Environmental Programs (CNEP) has conducted asbestos sampling for the presence of asbestos containing materials (ACM) for the following site:

Vicky Kyzer
18071 S. 85th St. East Webber Falls, 74470

Coordinates: 35.49675, -95.23922

The sampling was performed to determine the presence of all ACM from within the affected parts of the structure for EPA's National Emissions of Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) compliance as well as OSHA worker protection.

The inspector responsible for this project was:

Logan Girty ODOL, AHERA Inspector, License No: OK401597
Tyler Moore ODOL, AHERA Inspector

The sampling was conducted on January 17th, 2023 at the request of the Housing Authority of the Cherokee Nation.

The site is a single family residential structure built in 1976. Sampling was limited to areas that would be affected by the project scope of work (Appendix A) provided by the Housing Authority of the Cherokee Nation.

ACM was found at this site. See Section IV for locations.

II. BACKGROUND

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) has adopted EPA's NESHAP regulation under OAC252:100, 41-15 and has been delegated authority in the state of Oklahoma for its enforcement. Section 61.145(a) of Federal EPA regulation states that prior to commencement of the demolition or renovation of a facility a thorough inspection of the affected part or parts of a facility is required to determine the presence of all asbestos including Category I and Category II non-friable, and friable ACM. ACM is defined by EPA and OSHA as any material that contains greater than 1% asbestos.

III. FIELD PROCEDURES AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

During the on-site inspection, we visually assessed the physical characteristics of suspect asbestos-containing materials (SACM) based on homogeneous areas. Homogeneous areas are areas of asbestos similar in color, texture, and construction, date of application, and in general appearance. For purposes of renovation and demolition, homogeneous areas of SACM can be further classified according to NESHAPs rules by whether the material is friable, Category I non-friable, or Category II non-friable.

Friable ACM is defined by NESHAPs rules as any material containing more than 1% asbestos as determined by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Category I Non-friable ACM is defined by NESHAPs rules as any asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, construction mastics, resilient floor covering (i.e. floor tiles, roll sheet flooring) or asphalt roofing products that contain more than 1% asbestos as determined by PLM.

Category II Non-friable ACM is defined by NESHAPs rules as any material, excluding Category I non-friable ACM, containing more than 1% asbestos as determined by PLM, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Typically, non-friable materials, such as transite (cementitious products) and vinyl floor tiles are not regulated by the State of Oklahoma provided they do not become friable. General deterioration, machine grinding, drilling, sanding, and dry-buffing are all ways of causing non-friable materials to become classified as Regulated Asbestos Containing Materials (RACM). All friable materials are classified RACM. Please note that the following materials, even though classified as non-friable are fully regulated by Oklahoma Department of Labor for removal purposes as friable material: ceiling tiles, roll sheet flooring (linoleum), and joint wall compound when deemed friable

In addition to classification of suspect material into friable and non-friable materials, a determination of current condition was conducted as part of the physical assessment. The condition noted is the representative of the material at the time of inspection. Conditions of materials can change very quickly when disturbed. All suspect material was placed in one of the following categories of condition.

Significantly damaged: Material that is damaged, blistered, deteriorated, water stained over at least 10% of its total area.

Damaged: Material that is damaged, blistered, deteriorated, water stained less than 10% of its total area.

Good: Material that has no visible damage or deterioration.

Guidelines used for the number of samples collected per homogeneous area were determined using the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) protocol promulgated in 40 CFR 763, Appendix E as follows:

Surfacing materials – material that is sprayed or troweled on wall, ceilings, or support columns for fireproofing, acoustical, or even decorative purpose.

- Less than 1000 ft² – Minimum 3 samples
- From 1000-5000 ft² – Minimum 5 samples
- Greater than 5000 ft² – Minimum 7 samples

Thermal System Insulation (TSI) materials – thermal system insulation material applied to tanks, boiler, pipes or other structural component for an insulating purpose.

- May omit areas of fibrous glass, foam glass, rubber, and Styrofoam from sampling. Areas that have mastic on seams or outer jacketing will be sampled.
- At least three samples must be collected from each homogeneous area of TSI.
- Plus an additional sample from each patched area of less than 6 linear feet.
- Fittings require a sufficient amount to determine positive or negative nature.
- Inspector will first collect samples from damaged areas, exposed ends, or areas missing jacketing first.

Miscellaneous materials – all other material that are not thermal system insulation or surfacing materials. This includes gaskets, packings, joint wall compound, cementitious asbestos materials, ceiling tiles resilient flooring materials, construction mastics, etc..

- May assume and document as such
- A sufficient amount of samples to determine negative or positive nature. A minimum of one per suspect homogeneous area.
- Collect samples from inconspicuous locations.
- Material such as cementitious asbestos or vibration dampening cloths should not be sampled and will be assumed ACM unless instructed by client to collect these samples.

Bulk samples of suspect ACM were analyzed by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) in accordance with EPA Methods 600R-93/116. All samples were sent to a NVLAP accredited laboratory for analysis. QuanTEM Laboratories, LLC (NVLAP # 101959-0) in Oklahoma City, OK analyzed the samples. A copy of the full laboratory report and chain of custody can be found in Appendix B.

IV. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A total of 6 samples were analyzed from 6 homogeneous areas due to multi-layers of material within some homogeneous sample areas. Photographs of all ACM can be found in Appendix C. All accessible and observable areas within the renovation area were sampled for ACM. Samples were not taken of suspect materials that may have placed the inspector at risk of injury (i.e. electrical panel boxes). Any suspect ACM that has not been tested and/or found positive for asbestos must be assumed ACM until they are analyzed. Upon review of laboratory analysis, the following asbestos containing materials can be found in Table 1. All suspect ACM samples that were analyzed and did not contain asbestos can be found in Table 2.

Table 1. Asbestos Containing Materials					
Sample #	Material Description	Locations	Friability (Friable, NF Cat I NF Cat II)	Condition	Sample Results (% Asbestos)
05-01	Tan Linoleum Flooring	Front Bedroom	NF Cat I	Intact	20% Chrysotile

Table 2. Non – Asbestos Containing Materials				
Sample #	Material Description	Locations	Condition	Sample Results (% Asbestos)
02-01	Vinyl Flooring	Laundry Room	Good	None Detected
04-01	Countertop	Kitchen	Good	None Detected
06-01	Vinyl Flooring	Guest Bathroom	Good	None Detected
07-01	Tan Tile	Master Bathroom	Good	None Detected
08-01	White Tile	Master Bathroom	Good	None Detected

V. CONCLUSIONS

Asbestos is not always an immediate hazard. Intact and undisturbed ACM does not pose a health risk. They may, however become a health hazard if they are damaged, disturbed, or deteriorate over time and release fibers into the air. There are no federal, state, or Tribal laws mandating asbestos removal. It is only when the material can no longer be maintained in good condition and/or airborne concentrations of asbestos are measured and found to be above a permissible exposure limit (PEL), or when the building is to be demolished or renovated, that removal may become necessary. Any renovation/demolition work which may impact these positive materials should be conducted in accordance with all applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.



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Polarized Light Microscopy Asbestos Analysis Report

Quantem Lab No. 365713	Client: Cherokee Nation Environmental Programs
Account Number: C162	Logan Girty
Date Received: 01/23/2024	PO Box 948
Received By: Robin Brady Naik	Tahlequah, OK 74464
Date Analyzed: 01/26/2024	Project: Vicky Kyzer
Analyzed By: Cassie Sanborn	Project Location: Webber Falls
Methodology: EPA/600/R-93/116	Project Number: 874812

Quantem Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Composition	Color / Description	Asbestos (%)	Non-Asbestos Fiber (%)	Non Fibrous
001	02-01	Layered	Tan Flooring	Asbestos Not Present	Cellulose 20	CaCO3 Vinyl
001a		Layered	Yellow Mastic	Asbestos Not Present	NA	Glue
002	04-01	Layered	Tan Counter Top	Asbestos Not Present	Cellulose 80	Binder
002a		Layered	Yellow Mastic	Asbestos Not Present	NA	Glue
003	05-01	Homogeneous	Tan Flooring	Asbestos Present Chrysotile 20	NA	CaCO3 Vinyl
004	06-01	Layered	Tan Flooring	Asbestos Not Present	Cellulose 20	CaCO3 Vinyl
004a		Layered	Yellow Mastic	Asbestos Not Present	NA	Glue

Unless otherwise noted, upon receipt the condition of the sample was acceptable for analysis.

Quantem is a NVLAP accredited Testing PLM laboratory (Lab Code: 101959-0). This report relates only to the specific items tested. NVLAP accreditation applies only to analysis performed utilizing EPA—40 CFR Appendix E to Subpart E of Part 763 and EPA/600/R-93/116 methods. This report may not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the US Government. This report may not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.



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Methodology: EPA/600/R-93/116	Project Number: 874812

Quantem Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Composition	Color / Description	Asbestos (%)	Non-Asbestos Fiber (%)	Non Fibrous
004b		Layered	Gray Leveling Compound	Asbestos Not Present	Cellulose	5 CaCO3
005	07-01	Layered	Tan Tile	Asbestos Not Present	NA	Clay Sand
005a		Layered	Gray Grout	Asbestos Not Present	NA	CaCO3 Sand
006	08-01	Layered	White Tile	Asbestos Not Present	NA	Clay Sand
006a		Layered	Gray Grout	Asbestos Not Present	NA	CaCO3 Sand

Cassie Sanborn

Cassie Sanborn, Laboratory Analyst

1/26/2024

Date of Report

Unless otherwise noted, upon receipt the condition of the sample was acceptable for analysis.

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ASBESTOS CHAIN OF CUSTODY

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 Accept Reject

Report Results one box
 QuanTEM Website
 Email tyler-moore@cherokee.org
 Other _____

Project Information
 Project Name: Vicky Kyzer
 Project Location: Webber Falls
 Project ID: _____
 P.O. Number: 874812

Contact Information
 Company: Cherokee Nation Environmental Programs
 Phone: (918) 453-7607
 Contact: Tyler Moore
 Cell Phone: (918) 772-8709
 Account #: C 162
 E-mail: tyler-moore@cherokee.org
 Name: Logan Girty & Tyler Moore
 Date: 01/17/2024

RELINQUISHED BY: [Signature] DATE & TIME: 01/18/2024 RECEIVED BY: [Signature] DATE & TIME: 1/23/24
 VIA: FedEx

REQUESTED SERVICES (Please the Appropriate Boxes)

PLM	PLM	PLM	TEM		TEM		TURNAROUND TIME
			Air- AHERA	Air- NIOSH 7402	Bulk- Presence / Absence EPA600/R-93/116	Bulk- Quantitative [weight%]- Chatfield	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bulk Analysis EPA 600/R-93/116	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vermiculite Attic Insulation (EPA 600/R-04/004)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	400 Point Count	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	1000 Point Count	<input type="checkbox"/>	PCM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gravimetric Preparation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drinking Water- EPA 100.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Particle ID	<input type="checkbox"/>	Waste Water- EPA 600/4-83-043	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	NIOSH 7400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

No.	Sample ID (10 Characters Max)	To Be Analyzed	Color	Description	Volume / Area (as applicable)	Comments / Notes
1	02-01	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tan	Vinyl Flooring in Laundry Room		
2	04-01	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tan	Counter Top in Kitchen		
3	05-01	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tan	Linoleum Flooring in Bedroom		
4	06-01	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tan	Vinyl Flooring in Bathroom		
5	07-01	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tan	Tile in Master Bathroom		around the tub
6	08-01	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	white	Tile in Master Bathroom		border around the tub
7		<input type="checkbox"/>				
8		<input type="checkbox"/>				
9		<input type="checkbox"/>				
10		<input type="checkbox"/>				