CHEROKEE NATION Environmental Programs



Asbestos Sampling Report

PREPARED BY: Rylee Roberts

DATE: 10/1/2025

RYLEE ROBERTS. ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST I

REQUESTED BY: HACN HOUSING REHABILITATION –

JAMIE WALTERS

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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:

18575 E. 795 Rd. Tahlequah, OK 74464

(918) 822-4609

Coordinates: 35.86161,-94.97600

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, AHERA Inspector

The sampling was conducted on September 22, 2025 at the request of the Cherokee Nation Housing Rehabilitation Department.

The site is a single family home built in 1980. Sampling was limited to areas that would be affected by the project scope of work (Appendix A) provided by the housing rehabilitation department.

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.

<u>Friable ACM</u> 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.

<u>Category I Non-friable ACM</u> 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.

<u>Category II Non-friable ACM</u> 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 (cementious 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.

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

<u>Damaged</u>: 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 form 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, cementious 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 or one per suspect homogeneous area.
- Collect samples from inconspicuous locations.
- Material such as cementious 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 10 samples were analyzed from 5 homogeneous areas due to multi-layers of material within some homogeneous sample areas. 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 have 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.

Sample #	Material Description	Locations	Friability (Friable, NF Cat I NF Cat II)	Condition	Sample Results (% Asbestos)
02-01	Texture	Throughout	Friable		3
04-01 04-02 04-03	Ceiling Texture	Bathroom I	Friable		3

Sample #	Material Description	Locations	Condition	Sample Results (% Asbestos)
01-01	Vynal Floor	Bathroom 1	D	No Asbestos Present
03-01	Vynal Flooring	Bathroom 2	D	No Asbestos Present
05-01	Grout	Bathroom 1	D	No Asbestos Present

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.



7021 W. Wilshire Blvd, Ste. B / Oklahoma City, OK 73132 / 405-755-7272

Polarized Light Microscopy Asbestos Analysis Report

QuanTEM Lab No. 383297

Account Number: C162

Date Received: 09/24/2025

Received By:

Charlie Johnson

Date Analyzed: 09/26/2025

Analyzed By: Methodology: Benjamin Hill

EPA/600/R-93/116

Client: Cherokee Nation Environmental Programs

Rylee Roberts

Project Location: Tahlequah

Project Number: NA

OTEM	CI.		,			
QuanTEM Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Composition	Color / Description	Asbestos (%)	Non-Asbestos Fiber (%)	Non Fibrous
001	01-01	Layered	Tan Flooring	Asbestos Not Present	NA	CaCO3 Vinyl
001a		Layered	Clear Mastic	Asbestos Not Present	NA	Glue
002	02-01	Layered	White Texture	Asbestos Present Chrysotile	NA	CaCO3 Mica Paint
002a		Layered	White Joint Compound	Asbestos Present Chrysotile	NA	CaCO3
003	03-01	Layered	Gray Flooring	Asbestos Not Present	Synthetic 5	5 CaCO3 Vinyl
003a		Layered	Yellow Mastic	Asbestos Not Present	NA	Glue
004	04-01	Homogeneous	White Ceiling Texture	Asbestos Present Chrysotile 3	NA	CaCO3 Mica

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, Interim Method of the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples; and EPA/600/R-93/116: Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials. 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. If submitted samples are inhomogeneous in nature, then subsamples of the components will be analyzed separately. Samples determined to contain asbestos fibers, will have the following acceptable error ranges (1% = 0-3%, 5% = 1-9%, 10% = 5-15%, 20% = 10-30%, 50% = 40-60%, etc.) as specified per EPA Method 600/R-93/116, Table 2-1.



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Polarized Light Microscopy Asbestos Analysis Report

QuanTEM Lab No. 383297

C162

Date Received: 09/24/2025

Received By:

Account Number:

Charlie Johnson

Date Analyzed: Analyzed By:

09/26/2025 Benjamin Hill

Methodology:

EPA/600/R-93/116

Project Location: Tahlequah

Project Number: NA

QuanTEM Sample ID

005

006

Client Sample ID

Color / Description

White

Ceiling Texture

White

Asbestos (%)

Asbestos Present

Chrysotile

Non-Asbestos Fiber (%)

NA

NA

Client: Cherokee Nation Environmental Programs

Rylee Roberts

Non Fibrous

Ceiling Texture

Asbestos Present Chrysotile

3

CaCO3 Mica Paint

CaCO3

Mica

007

05-01

04-02

04-03

Homogeneous

Composition

Homogeneous

Homogeneous

White Grout

Asbestos Not Present

NA

CaCO3 Sand

Benjamin Hill

Benjamin Hill, Assistant Laboratory Manager

9/26/2025

Date of Report

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ASBESTOS CHAIN OF CUSTODY

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LEGAL DOCUMENT - PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY

	Cont	Contact Information					Project Information	Repo	Report Results (☑ one box)
company: Cherokee Natio	n Environ	Cherokee Nation Environmental Programs	Phone: (9	18) 45	(918) 453-5092 Project Name:	ame:			QuanTEM Website
Contact Rylee Roberts	Ş		Cell Phone: (918) 871-9373	18)87		Project Location: Tahlequah	lah	2	Email Mes-roberts@cherobes.org
Account #: C 162			E-mail: rylee-roberts@cherokee.org	rts@cherol	kee.org Project ID:	*			Other
SAMPLED BY: Name: Logan Girty	in Girty		Date: 9/22/2025	2025	P.O. Number:	ber: 896007			
RELING	RELINQUISHED BY		DATE & TIME	IME	VIA		RECEIVED BY		DATE & TIME
Hylec Lobars	Sans		9/23/2025 @ 5PM	5PM	FedEx	0	1		9/21/25 1000
Byle	Roberto	256			And the second s				
			REQUESTE	D SER	REQUESTED SERVICES (Please ☑ the Appropriate Boxes)	the Appropriat	e Boxes)		
PLM		PLM			TEM		TEM		TURNAROUND TIME
Bulk Analysis **		Vermiculite Attic Insulation	ulation		Air- AHERA		Bulk- Presence / Absence EPA600/R-93/116	9	Rush
400 Point Count		CEPA 600/R-04/004)		< 	Air- NIOSH 7402		Bulk- Quantitative [weight%]- Chatfield		Same Day
1000 Point Count					Air- ISO 10312		Dust- Presence / Absence		24 - Hour
Gravimetric Preparation		PCM			Drinking Water- EPA 100.2		Dust- Quantitative [fibers/sq.cm]- ASTM D5755	5755	3 - Day
Particle ID		NIOSH 7400		<u>></u>	Waste Water- EPA 600/4-83-043		Other		5 - Day
Sample ID (10 Characters Max)	☑ To Be Analyzed	e Color			Description		Volume / Area (as applicable)	Comments / Notes	s / Notes
01-01	2	Tan	1		Vinyl Flooring			Bath 1	11
02-01	2	White			Drywall			Throughout	ghout
03-01	2	Tan			Vinyl Flooring			Bath 2	12
04-01	2	White			Popcorn Ceiling	J		Bath 1	11
04-02	2	White			Popcorn Ceiling	9		Bath 1	11
04-03	2	white			Popcorn Ceiling	D		Bath 1	11
05-01	2	Green			Tile Grout			Bath 1	11

SATURDAY FEDEX SAMPLE DELIVERY - CALL TO SCHEDULE • Use this address for Saturday Delivery only: 4220 N. Santa Fe Ave., Oklahoma City, OK 73105-8517 • Mark Package "Hold for Saturday pickup" Please Note - UPS and USPS are NOT available for Saturday **PLM Bulk Analysis (EPA 40-CFR Appendix E to Subpart E of Part 763 and EPA 600/R-93/116 Methods)

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