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ANALYSIS OF BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP ALTERNATIVES (ABCA)

Former Chip's Service Station

4360 Acme Road
Frankfort, New York

Prepared By:

HRP Associates, Inc.
1 Fairchild Square, Suite 110
Clifton Park, NY 12065

HRP #: HER1510.P2

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA) was conducted to evaluate cleanup alternatives and establish the costs to support the cleanup necessary for the redevelopment of the parcel at 4360 Acme Road Frankfort, New York (Site). Herkimer County intends to remove the hazardous building materials from Site buildings to redevelop the Site for parking and access to the New York State (NYS) Empire Trail, a trail system spanning NY from New York City to the Canadian border, as well as from Albany to Buffalo. However, buildings on-site are damaged and present a safety hazard. A topographic map with the general Site location is attached as **Figure 1.**

This ABCA is intended to briefly summarize the Site and contamination issues including cleanup standards, applicable laws, cleanup alternatives considered, and the proposed cleanup. Each of the cleanup alternatives was reviewed for effectiveness, ability to implement the alternative, cost, how commonly accepted climate change conditions might impact the alternatives, reasonableness of the cleanup alternatives and a recommendation of a cleanup alternative.

Cleanup alternatives were evaluated in accordance with USEPA Region 2, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and NYS Department of Labor (NYSDOL) regulations and guidance.

1.1 Background

The 0.47-acre vacant Site consists of three contiguous parcels of land identified by the Town of Frankfort as 119.27-1-13 (Parcel A), 119.27-1-14 (Parcel B), and 119.27-1-15 (Parcel C). One single-story former gasoline station/automotive service building totaling approximately 300 square feet (ft^2) constructed circa (c.) 1935, one two-story residential building totaling approximately 800 ft2 constructed c. 1935 currently improve the Site. One approximately 500 ft^2 canopy was removed from the Site in 2023. The remainder of the Site includes an asphalt parking area paved in 1975, a 250 ft^2 advertising billboard, and vegetated areas. The Site was utilized for residential and commercial purposes, including petroleum and waste oil storage. It has been operated as a gasoline filling and automotive service station since its development from 1971 to 2014. The Site sits on the western side of Acme Road and is adjoined by residences, Route 5S, a closed car dealership and the NYS Empire Trail.

1.2 Site Assessment History

On March 3, 2024, Mr. Jamie Foster (NYSDOL Asbestos Handler Certification #23-61QZUK-SHAB), completed a hazardous materials (hazmat) survey at the refenced Site (see report included as **Appendix A).** The survey was requested to identify Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) to assist Herkimer County Industrial Development Agency with managing the Site for planned redevelopment.

The surveyed Site consists of one (1) single-story former gasoline station/automotive service building totaling approximately 1,300 ft^2 constructed circa 1935 and one (1) attached two-story residential building totaling approximately 800 ft2 constructed circa 1935.

The survey was limited to identifying and sampling friable suspect ACM, as the residential building is damaged and will likely be demolished with suspect asbestos in place. The surveyor collected 42 samples (including layers) of friable suspect asbestos and non-friable white and black exterior paint on building foundations. Asbestos was detected in the following building materials:

- Duct wrap, first floor, 57% chrysotile asbestos, 4 linear feet, with debris on the floor of the room
- Joint Compound, first floor, 1.8% chrysotile asbestos, 175 ft^2
- Transite siding, exterior walls, 11.8% chrysotile asbestos, 850 ft^2 .
- Roofing materials were not sampled due to safety concerns and assumed ACM

1.3 Summary of Hazardous Substances for Remedy

Asbestos

Asbestos is the hazardous substance identified for this ABCA. Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral fiber that occurs in rock and soil. Because of its fiber strength and heat resistance asbestos has been used in a variety of building construction materials for insulation and as a fire retardant. Asbestos has also been used in a wide range of manufactured goods, mostly in building materials (roofing shingles, ceiling and floor tiles, paper products, and asbestos cement products), friction products (automobile clutch, brake, and transmission parts), heat-resistant fabrics, packaging, gaskets, and coatings.

Asbestos may be found in attic and wall insulation produced containing vermiculite, vinyl floor tiles and the backing on vinyl sheet flooring and adhesives, roofing and siding shingles, textured paint and patching compounds used on walls and ceilings, walls and floors around wood-burning stoves protected with asbestos paper, millboard, or cement sheets, hot water and steam pipes coated with asbestos material or covered with an asbestos blanket or tape, oil and coal furnaces and door gaskets with asbestos insulation and heat-resistant fabrics.

Asbestos fibers may be released into the air by the disturbance of asbestos-containing material during product use, damaged or dilapidated structures, demolition work, building or home maintenance, repair, and remodeling. In general, exposure may occur only when the asbestos-containing material is disturbed or damaged in some way to release particles and fibers into the air.

Exposure to asbestos increases your risk of developing lung disease. That risk is made worse by smoking. In general, the greater the exposure to asbestos, the greater the chance of developing harmful health effects. Disease symptoms may take many years to develop following exposure. Asbestos-related conditions can be difficult to identify. Three of the major health effects associated with asbestos exposure are: lung cancer; mesothelioma, a rare form of cancer that is found in the thin lining of the lung, chest and the abdomen and heart; asbestosis, a serious progressive, long-term, non-cancer disease of the lungs.

2.0 PROJECT GOAL AND RE-USE PLAN

As part of Herkimer County's ongoing redevelopment efforts, the property is expected to be redeveloped as a parking area to allow access to NYS Empire State Trail. The 750-mile trail is utilized by bicyclists and hikers to access parks, people and places. The cleanup of the Site will revive the neighborhood, invigorate the local economy by people visiting to access the Trail, remove blight from the community, utilize sustainability in its cleanup and redevelopment, and remove human health and environmental impacts due to contamination of hazardous building materials at the Site.

3.0 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND CLEANUP STANDARDS

Herkimer County will be the grant recipient responsible for hiring contractors. The Herkimer County will use a qualified Environmental Professional to assist with contracting documents, cleanup contractor oversight and final documentation. The cleanup will be conducted by an asbestos abatement contractor licensed in the State of New York, a demolition permit will be obtained from the local agencies, a Petition for a Site-Specific Variance and Project Notification will be obtained/submitted from NYSDOL.

Clean up Standards

The asbestos NESHAP (40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M) regulates asbestos fiber emissions and asbestos waste disposal practices. It also requires the identification and classification of existing building materials prior to demolition or renovation activity. Under NESHAP, asbestos-containing building materials are classified as either friable, Category I non-friable, or Category II non-friable ACM. Friable materials are those that, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Category I non-friable ACM includes packing materials, gaskets, resilient floor coverings and asphalt roofing products containing more than 1 percent (%) asbestos. Category II nonfriable ACM are nonfriable materials other than Category I nonfriable materials that contain more than 1% asbestos.

Regulated ACM (RACM) must be removed before renovation or demolition activities that will disturb the materials. RACM includes:

- Friable ACM;
- Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable or will be subjected to drilling, sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading; and
- Category II nonfriable ACM that could be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder during renovation or demolition activities.

The asbestos surveyed at the Site, in place, damaged and released, is categorized as RACM.

NYS further regulates asbestos. Asbestos abatement and worker protection activities are regulated by the NYDDOL under Industrial Code Rule 56, and asbestos waste transport and disposal under NYSDEC under Part 360. Abatement contractors, abatement methods, independent air monitors, project monitors, and project designers are regulated under DOL ICR 56. Project notification to building occupants and nearby businesses is required at least 10 working days prior to the start of any asbestos abatement activities.

Removal of RACM must be conducted by a NYSDOL-licensed asbestos abatement contractor. A NYSDOL Licensed Project Designer will prepare a Petition for a Site- Specific Variance that details work practices that reflect Site conditions.

The asbestos standard for construction (29 CFR 1926.1101) established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires that employee exposure to airborne asbestos fibers be maintained below the permissible exposure limits (PEL).

The occupational exposure limits are as follows:

- Asbestos Excursion Limit (excursion limit of 30 minutes): 1.0 f/cc fibers per cubic centimeter as detected using phase contrast microscopy)
- Asbestos PEL (8-hour time-weighted average permissible exposure level): 0.1 f/cc.

Transportation of asbestos waste is also regulated under U.S. Department of Transportation 49 CFR 171-180.

4.0 EVALUATION OF CLEANUP ALTERNATIVES

Cleanup Oversight Responsibility

HCIDA will undertake responsibility to remediate contaminated building materials prior to building renovation and/or demolition. NYS licensed/permitted personnel will conduct abatement and monitoring of hazardous building materials.

4.1 Cleanup Alternatives Considered

EPA requires that ABCAs includes the evaluation of at least two cleanup alternatives in addition to a no action alternative. Due to the physical and chemical properties of asbestos, (i.e., not readily broken down or degraded) there are only two options available, management in place or removal and landfilling.

Alternatives were also evaluated with regards to the sustainability of the cleanup alternatives regarding current and future climate change concerns. Climate conditions are discussed below.

4.2 Forecasted Climate Conditions

Frankfort is located approximately 70 miles southeast of Lake Ontario. The Site is located topographically higher than the Mohawk River (nearest surface water body to the Site), which is located 0.25 miles northeast of the site.

The northeastern United States, including Frankfort, includes warm and often humid summers and cold winters. Rainfall can be severe with summer thunderstorms common and severe weather resulting from regional nor'easter anticyclone storms. Winter conditions can also be severe with ice storms and heavy snow common. Snowfalls of 2-3 feet in one event are common. Portions of the Town of Frankfort are prone to flooding during storm surge events; however, due to its location and elevation, the Site is located outside of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) identified regulatory floodways. In fact, 17 tornadoes affected the surrounding area of the project in June 2024 (https://www.thedailynewsonline.com/news/deep-dive-upstate-ny-gets-slammed-by-17-tornadoes-in-just-seven-days/article_f5b1dd3e-4646-11ef-b4c8-f30e2fd67a29.html).

According to the US Global Change Research Program, because of climate change, the northeast region can expect increased temperatures and temperature variability and extreme precipitation events. The website states: "Heat waves, coastal flooding, and river flooding will pose a growing challenge to the region's environmental, social, and economic systems. This will increase the vulnerability of the region's residents, especially its most disadvantaged populations. Infrastructure will be increasingly compromised by climate-related hazards, including sea level rise, coastal flooding, and intense precipitation events." According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) State Climate Summaries New York State Climate Summary from 2022 (**Attachment A**), winter and spring precipitation is projected to increase in New York. In addition, the frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are projected to increase, potentially increasing the frequency and intensity of floods.

According to FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map # 3603030020D (**Attachment B**), the Site is not located in any flood hazard zones; therefore, currently the greatest threat to this Site is from localized stormwater impacts from extreme precipitation events. Other forecasted climate change factors such as sea level rise and storm surge effects have the potential to affect the Site in the future given its geographic location, which is currently situated less than .25 miles from the identified 100-year special flood hazard area near the Mohawk River. Earthquakes, hurricanes, tornados, and wildfires are also not anticipated to affect the Site.

4.3 Clean Up Alternatives Considered

To satisfy EPA requirements, the effectiveness, ability to be implemented, and cost of each alternative must be considered prior to selecting a recommended cleanup alternative. The following alternatives were reviewed.

- Alternative #1: No Action
- Alternative #2: RACM Abatement Prior to Demolition
- Alternative #3: Demolition with RACM In-Place

4.4 Alternative #1: No Action

The "no action" scenario is required by the EPA ABCA process. This scenario assumes that exposure to asbestos is not occurring and will not worsen as the building continues to degrade.

Effectiveness
This alternative is deemed ineffective and unacceptable for continued Brownfield redevelopment for this Site because:

- It is likely to be considered unacceptable to the community because residents, visitors, nearby workers and construction workers could unknowingly be placed at risk in the future. No action provides neither remedy nor elimination of the exposure for projection of public health.
- This approach does not provide any mitigation of known human carcinogens to potential human receptors (adult and child). Additionally, asbestos exposure does not have an indicator of exposures like petroleum or solvents that have distinctive odors that can be perceived by human receptors alerting them of exposure so they can move away from the exposure.
- The continued presence of ACM in the building would continue to pose a long-term health risk to the public and to workers entering or working around the building.
- This alternative would not meet the project goal and re-use plan.

Implementibility

The alternative is implementable as it requires no action. However, the ACM would still pose a hazard to those entering the building and asbestos fibers would continue to be released to ambient air and the Site structures would be expected to degrade further providing on going physical and chemical exposure concerns to nearby residents, workers, and visitors.

Cost

There is no direct cost for this alternative, however, it is likely that Site security will be needed to keep unauthorized personnel from accessing the Site and Site buildings. Additionally, it is possible storms due to climate change (tornados, see 4.1.1) could further degrade the buildings and increase the spread of asbestos contamination to nearby properties and reduce property value and increase cleanup costs.

4.5 Alternative #2: RACM Abatement Prior to Demolition

This alternative considers traditional removal/abatement of ACMs using standard industry practices. Asbestos abatement must be performed by a NYS-licensed abatement contractor with a written notification of planned removal activities at least 10 working days prior to the commencement of asbestos abatement activities.

Regulated areas would be established prior to the removal of ACBMs, utilizing a variety of controls such as polyethylene sheeting to establish primary and secondary barriers, negative pressure systems/containments, and/or other applicable measures to prevent asbestos fiber migration beyond the regulated area(s). Abatement procedures require that ACBMs be adequately wetted to control potential spreading of damaged or friable asbestos and airborne particulates. The work would also require decontamination facilities for both abatement workers and for equipment/materials. To aid in the remedial efforts, debris, particulates, and other residual materials would be vacuumed with a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) units.

Waste would be containerized in air and leak tight containers to contain ACM in manageable quantities and would be kept adequately wet until final disposal. Waste would be labeled with appropriate OSHA warning labels, Class 9 labels and generator information and disposed in a landfill permitted to accept RACM waste. Landfill disposal authorizations would be confirmed before starting the project.

Due to the existing damaged asbestos and asbestos debris at the Site, a site-specific variance would be developed and submitted to NYSDOL for review and approval. Any disturbance of asbestos would include air monitoring and project monitoring by a NYSDOL licensed air monitor to ensure appropriate work methods are being adhered to. Final clearance would be provided following a visual inspection of the work area followed by receipt of acceptable phase contrast microscopy (PCM) air sampling in accordance with National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 7400 methodology.

Effectiveness

The ACM is permanently removed. This approach is technically effective as a definitive and direct physical elimination of contaminants that provide a public risk. Follow-up inspections and maintenance will not be required. With removal and off-site disposal of contaminants, the approach requires no special post-remedy institutional or land use controls for the property. Removal of all ACM reduces the potential for environmental contamination due to climate change conditions (damaged from storms).

Implementibility
This alternative is technically achievable in sound structures. However, the structures have been condemned by a local code official, in accordance with NYSDOL requirements, making removal not practical due to safety concerns.

Engineering controls (shoring, bracing, etc.) could be implemented to secure the building to make it safe for RACM removal. However, the design and engineering costs for a stabilization approach are typically more than $1,000,000 for structures of similar size, plus abatement and disposal costs. All the engineering work to secure the work would be completed under asbestos project restrictions and create risk of worker and off-site exposure as well as risk of physical injury during the stabilization. If implemented, the intended use of the project to provide an access area to the trail would not be met.

Cost
Due to the engineering costs, pre-demolition RACM removal is not a feasible alternative.

4.6 Alternative #3: Demolition with RACM in Place

Alternative #3 contemplates the demolition of structures with RACM left in place. Structure debris would be disposed of in a regulated landfill like Alternative #2. In accordance with the asbestos NESHAP, demolition, handling, loading and transportation will require materials to be adequately wet and contained. For this alternative, all structure debris will be treated as RACM and must be handled and disposed of according to all federal, state, and local regulations.

This alternative assumes the structures unsafe to the extent that the abatement contractor could not safely implement Alternative #2. This approach requires special approval by the governing regulatory agencies (NYSDOL) and local code official. RACM demolition must be performed by a NYS-licensed abatement contractor. This approach, if approved by the regulatory agencies, has the positive aspect of accelerating the period of abatement, demolition, and disposal.

This approach increases the volume of material that must be handled as ACM, thereby taking greater volume from existing capacity of regional landfills. This option also creates a waste generation stream and associated liabilities for the generator.

Effectiveness
The ACM is permanently removed. This approach is technically effective as a definitive and direct physical elimination of the contaminants available to public exposures. Follow-up inspections and maintenance will not be required.

The site-specific climate change conditions identified include increased weather activity which could affect building integrity (damage from storms) and result in the building collapse. Removal of all ACM reduces the potential for environmental contamination.

Implementibility
This alternative is technically achievable although it does require a work practice variance from various regulatory agencies. The approach requires specialized equipment readily available in the local demolition and engineering markets. The approach is utilized readily by contractors and owners; the labor and equipment to institute controls, complete the demolition, package the waste and transport to a permitted landfill is available. As noted previously, a site-specific variance would be developed and submitted to NYSDOL for review and approval to allow demolition of RACM in place, and permit segregation of recyclable materials including concrete, brick, steel, etc.

Cost
Based on demolition estimates from similar projects completed in the area within the last two years, current landfill costs and building size, the cost to complete Alternative #3 is:

- Professional Fees and Services $25,000
  - Permitting, notification, variance, document preparation, bidding, air monitoring, oversight, reporting.
- Demolition $75,000
  - Site Preparation, demolition, segregation, transport, waste disposal, site restoration

4.7 Cost Comparison of Alternatives for RACM

The table below summarizes the costs for the alternatives considered in this ABCA.

Alternative	Capital Cost	Annual Cost
#1 No Action	$0	Security, Delayed Cleanup Costs
#2 RACM Prior to Demolition	Not Applicable due to Safety Issues	N/A
#3 Removal of RACM Prior to Demolition	$100,000	N/A

5.0 RECOMMENDED CLEANUP ALTERNATIVE

Alternative #3 is recommended due to following considerations:

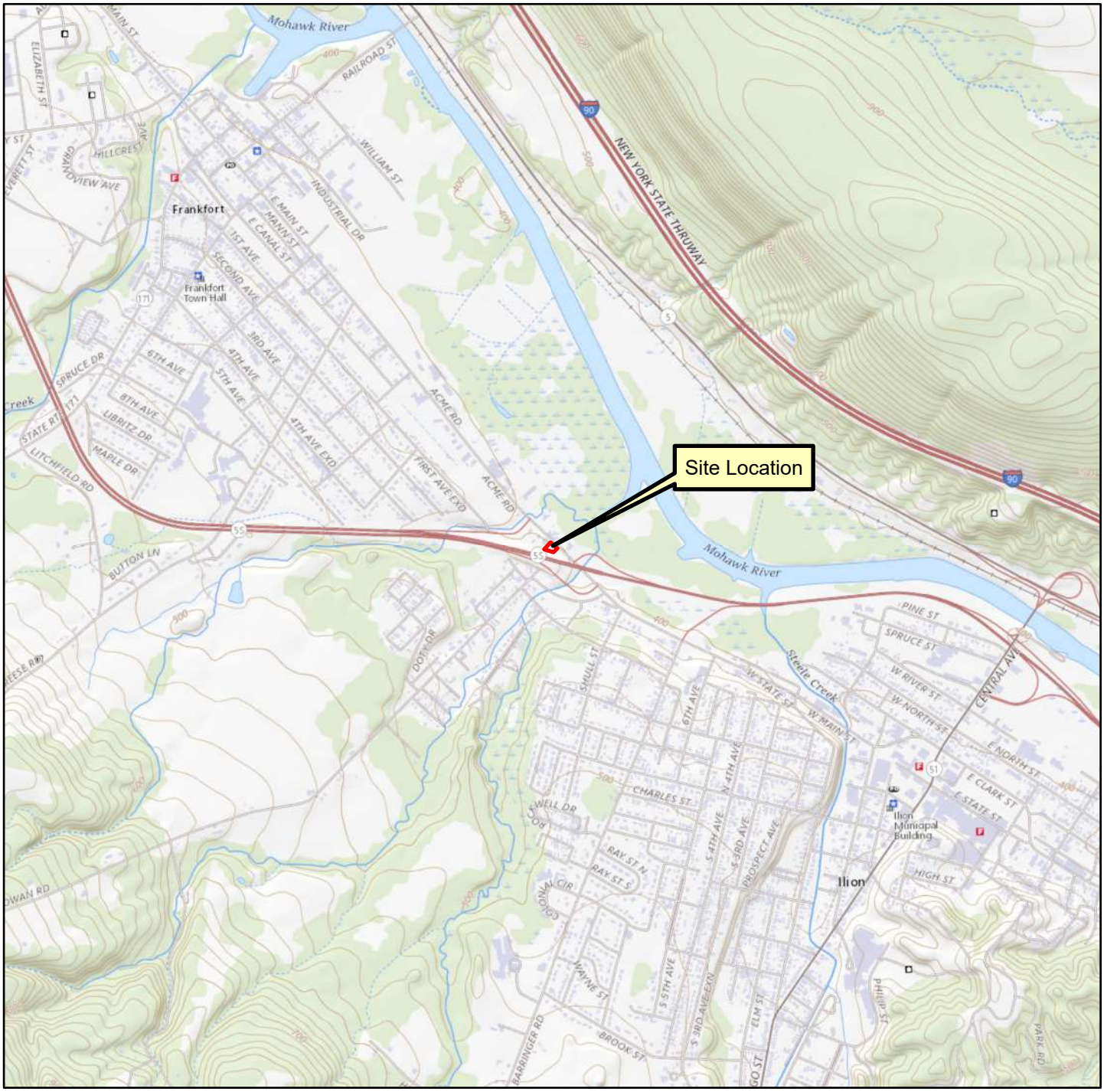
- It eliminates toxic exposure to workers, visitors, and residents
- Supports and is consistent with the project goals and reuse plans, and consistent with State recreation goals of utilizing the Statewide trail system
- Eliminate long term obligations (inspection, repair, safety concerns, security)
- Promotes sustainability strategies
- Reduces blight

6.0 GREEN REMEDIATION TECHNIQUES

HCIDA will implement green remediation strategies to complete this project in accordance with EPA's strategic plan for improving environmental performance of business sectors. Green remediation builds on environmentally conscious practices already used across business and public sectors, as fostered by the EPA's Sectors Program, and promotes incorporation of state-of-the-art methods. The following represent BMPs and how they will be applied for the project:

- Conserving water by applying minimal amounts of water, as practical, for dust/particulate control.
- Erosion Control measures will be used to control sediment/pollutant runoff during remedial activities.
- Managing and minimizing toxics as presented in the ACM RACM Cleanup Plan.
- Managing and minimizing waste as presented in the ACM RACM Cleanup Plan.
- Reducing emission of criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gases (GHGs) (U.S. EPA National Center for Environmental Innovation, 2006) as presented in the ACM RACM Cleanup Plan.
- Reducing landfill waste by recycling brick, concrete and metal that can be salvaged, decontaminated and reused.

FIGURE



USGS Quadrangle Information
Quad ID: 43075-A1
Name: Ilion, New York

Figure 1
Site Location
4360 Acme Road
Frankfort, New York
HRP # HER1504.P1
Scale 1" = 2,000'

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ATTACHMENT A
NOAA State Climate Summaries – New York State Climate Summary (2022)

NEW YORK

Key Messages

Temperatures in New York have risen almost 2.5°F since the beginning of the 20th century. Under a higher emissions pathway, historically unprecedented warming is projected during this century. Extreme heat is a particular concern for densely populated urban areas such as New York City, where high temperatures and high humidity can cause dangerous conditions.

Since 1880, sea level has risen by about 13 inches along the coast of New York, more than the global average rise of 7–8 inches. Global average sea level is projected to rise another 1–4 feet by 2100, but levels along the coast of New York will likely be higher due to local and regional factors. Sea level rise will increase the frequency, extent, and severity of coastal flooding, which is a grave risk to dense, high-value development along New York's coastline.

New York has experienced a large increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events, and further increases are projected. Increases in winter and spring precipitation are projected, raising the risk of springtime flooding, which could cause delayed planting and reduced yields.

New York is regionally diverse, encompassing the Nation's most populous metropolitan area, as well as large expanses of sparsely populated but ecologically and agriculturally important areas. The state's climate is heavily influenced by several geographic features. The Atlantic Ocean has a moderating effect on coastal areas, while the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain moderate the northwestern and northeastern parts of the state, respectively. During much of the year, the prevailing westerly flow brings air masses from the North American interior across the entire region, with occasional episodes of bitter cold during winter. The jet stream, which is often located near or over the region during winter, brings frequent storm systems that cause cloudy skies, windy conditions, and precipitation. New York is often affected by extreme events, such as floods, droughts, heat waves, hurricanes, nor'easters, and snow and ice storms.

Observed and Projected Temperature Change

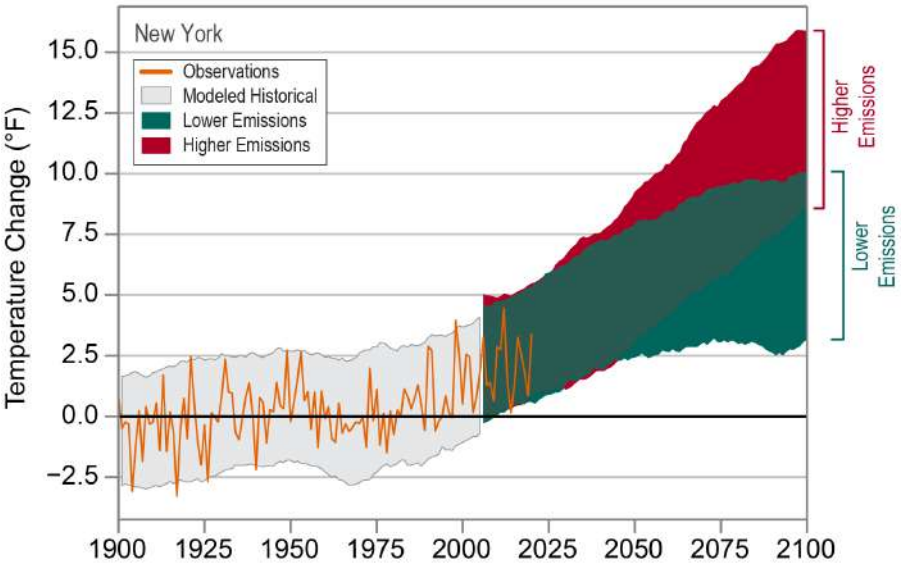


Figure 1: Observed and projected changes (compared to the 1901–1960 average) in near-surface air temperature for New York. Observed data are for 1900–2020. Projected changes for 2006–2100 are from global climate models for two possible futures: one in which greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase (higher emissions) and another in which greenhouse gas emissions increase at a slower rate (lower emissions). Temperatures in New York (orange line) have risen almost 2.5°F since the beginning of the 20th century. Shading indicates the range of annual temperatures from the set of models. Observed temperatures are generally within the envelope of model simulations of the historical period (gray shading). Historically unprecedented warming is projected during this century. Less warming is expected under a lower emissions future (the coldest end-of-century projections being about 3°F warmer than the historical average; green shading) and more warming under a higher emissions future (the hottest end-of-century projections being about 11°F warmer than the hottest year in the historical record; red shading). Sources: CISESS and NOAA NCEI.

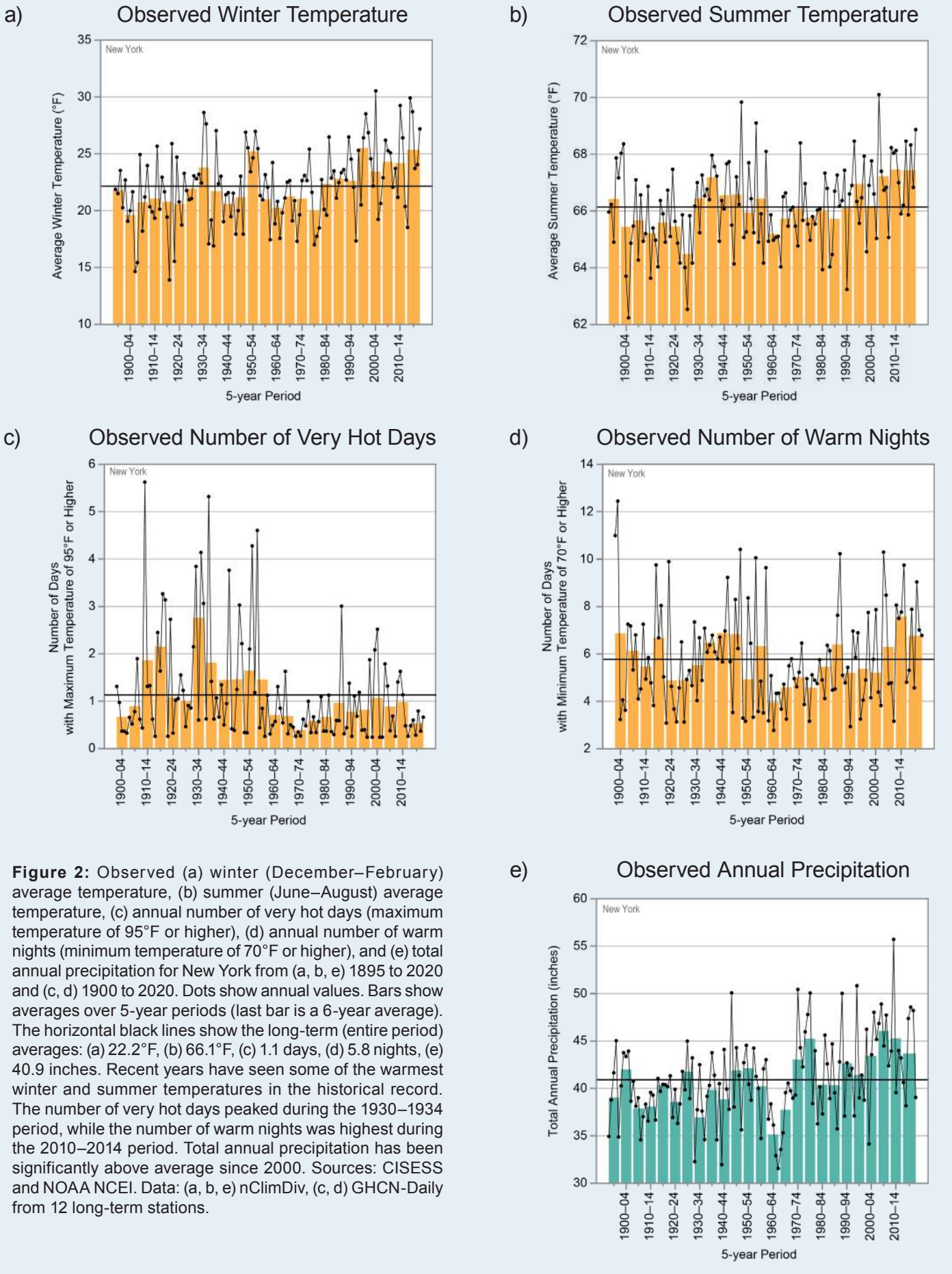


Figure 2: Observed (a) winter (December–February) average temperature, (b) summer (June–August) average temperature, (c) annual number of very hot days (maximum temperature of 95°F or higher), (d) annual number of warm nights (minimum temperature of 70°F or higher), and (e) total annual precipitation for New York from (a, b, e) 1895 to 2020 and (c, d) 1900 to 2020. Dots show annual values. Bars show averages over 5-year periods (last bar is a 6-year average). The horizontal black lines show the long-term (entire period) averages: (a) 22.2°F, (b) 66.1°F, (c) 1.1 days, (d) 5.8 nights, (e) 40.9 inches. Recent years have seen some of the warmest winter and summer temperatures in the historical record. The number of very hot days peaked during the 1930–1934 period, while the number of warm nights was highest during the 2010–2014 period. Total annual precipitation has been significantly above average since 2000. Sources: CISESS and NOAA NCEI. Data: (a, b, e) nClimDiv, (c, d) GHCN-Daily from 12 long-term stations.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, temperatures in New York have risen almost 2.5°F, and temperatures in the 2000s have been higher than in any other historical period (Figure 1). As of 2020, the hottest year on record for New York was 2012, with a statewide average temperature of 48.8°F, more than 4°F above the long-term average (44.5°F). This warming has been concentrated in the winter and spring, while summers have not warmed as much (Figures 2a and 2b). Summer warming is more influenced by the number of warm nights than by the occurrence of very hot days (Figures 2c and 2d). The state has experienced an increase in the number of warm nights and a decrease in the number of very cold nights (Figure 3). The increase in winter temperatures has had an identifiable effect on Great Lakes ice cover. Since 1998, there have been several years when Lakes Erie and Ontario were mostly ice-free (Figure 4).

Annual average precipitation is slightly more than 40 inches statewide but varies regionally, with mountainous areas receiving near 50 inches per year. Statewide annual precipitation has ranged from a low of 31.6 inches in 1964 to a high of 55.7 inches in 2011. The driest multiyear periods were in the early 1930s and early 1960s and the wettest in the late 1970s and since 2000 (Figure 2e). The driest consecutive 5-year interval was 1962–1966, with an annual average of 33.9 inches, and the wettest was 2007–2011, with an annual average of 46.8 inches. **New York has recently experienced a large increase in the number of 2-inch extreme precipitation events** (Figure 5), which peaked during the 2010–2014 period. The annual precipitation record, set in 2011, was partially due to extreme precipitation events caused by Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee in late August and early September, respectively. Many areas of eastern New York received more than 7 inches of rain from Hurricane Irene, with more than 18 inches in some locations in the Catskill Mountains. Less than two weeks later, Tropical Storm Lee brought additional heavy rainfall, with more than 12 inches falling in the Susquehanna River basin. The extreme rainfall from these two events caused devastating flooding and damage. Nontropical systems can also bring extreme rainfall, such as during August 12–13, 2014, when the state 24-hour precipitation record was broken (13.57 inches) at Islip. New York experienced extreme drought during 2016 and severe drought during 2020, which had major impacts on agriculture in some parts of the state.

In addition to causing heavy flooding inland, hurricanes and tropical storms can cause coastal damage from storm surge and flooding. In late October 2012, Superstorm Sandy (a post-tropical storm) caused massive storm surge in New York City. The extensive

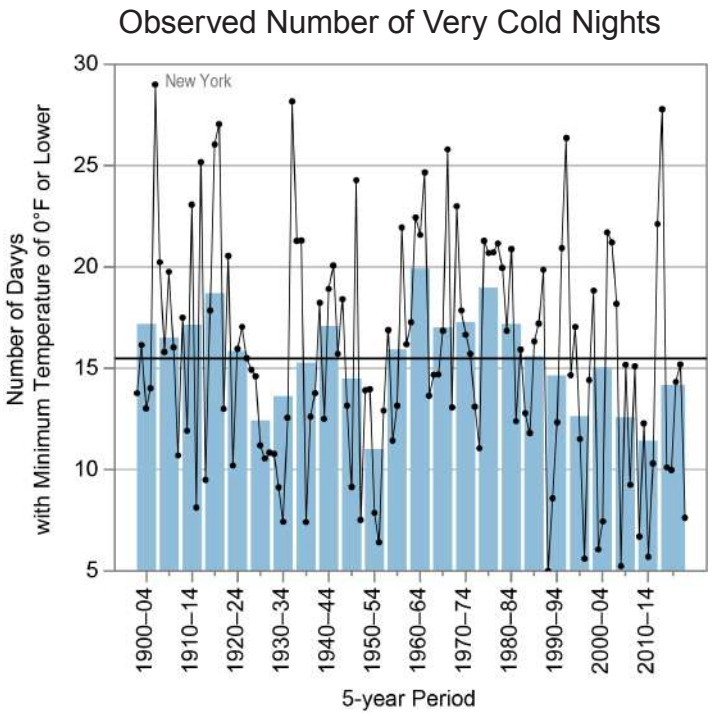


Figure 3: Observed annual number of very cold nights (minimum temperature of 0°F or lower) for New York from 1900 to 2020. Dots show annual values. Bars show averages over 5-year periods (last bar is a 6-year average). The horizontal black line shows the long-term (entire period) average of 16 nights. The number of very cold nights has been below average since 1990, reflecting a long-term winter warming trend. Sources: CISESS and NOAA NCEI. Data: GHCN-Daily from 12 long-term stations.

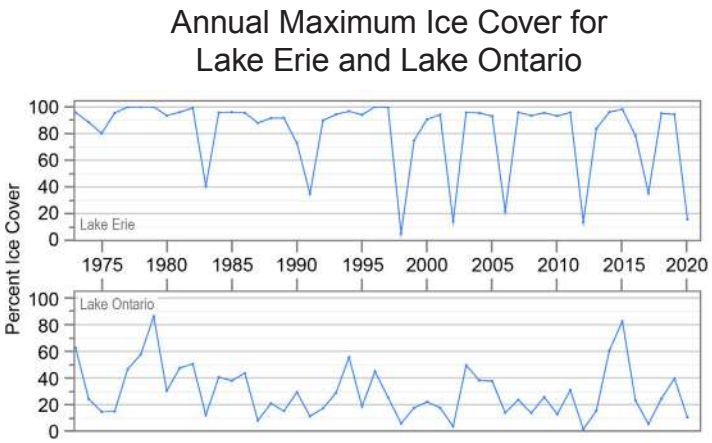


Figure 4: Annual maximum ice cover extent (%) for Lake Erie (top) and Lake Ontario (bottom) from 1973 to 2020. During most years, Lake Erie was nearly frozen over, while Lake Ontario was mostly ice-free. There were 6 years when Lake Erie was mostly ice-free, and all of those occurred since 1998. Since 2006, Lake Ontario's ice cover extent has remained below 40%, except for higher values during the cold 2013–14 and 2014–15 winters. Source: NOAA GLERL.

flooding from the storm surge inundated subway tunnels, damaged the electrical grid, overwhelmed sewage treatment plants, and destroyed thousands of homes. Superstorm Sandy caused tens of billions of dollars in damages in the state, with an estimated $19 billion in damages to New York City.

Winter storms occur frequently across the state due to the large temperature contrast between the cold interior of the North American continent and the warm moist air of the western Atlantic. **These storms, popularly known as nor'easters, can produce crippling snowfall, flood-producing rainfall, hurricane-force winds, and dangerous cold**. The Blizzard of 1996, January 6–8, was a classic nor'easter, dropping more than 20 inches of snow in New York City and causing an estimated $70 million in damages across the state. During the Blizzard of 2016, January 22–24, more than 30 inches of snow fell in some areas, such as Kennedy Airport, where near-blizzard conditions persisted for 9 hours; travel bans were also enacted in New York City. The northern part of the state frequently experiences heavy lake-effect snows due to the warming and moistening of arctic air masses as they pass over the Great Lakes. This results in intense bands of heavy snowfall over areas downwind of Lakes Ontario and Erie. During November 17–19, 2014, a lake-effect snowstorm delivered more than 5 feet of snow just east of Buffalo. A second lake-effect event immediately followed during November 19–20, dropping as much as an additional 4 feet of snow; snowfall rates as high as 6 inches per hour were reported, with some areas receiving more than 3 feet of snow in less than 12 hours. These two storms were considered unprecedented events but were characteristic of lake-effect snows that affect the state. The Great Lakes can also experience flooding and erosion due to high water levels. Wet spring conditions contributed to record-high water levels and flooding in 2017 and 2019. Cleanup costs, infrastructure damages, and agricultural losses were in the millions of dollars.

Under a higher emissions pathway, historically unprecedented warming is projected during this century (Figure 1). Even under a lower emissions pathway, annual average temperatures are projected to most likely exceed historical record levels by the middle of this century. However, a large range of temperature increases is projected under both pathways, and under the lower pathway, a few projections are only slightly warmer than

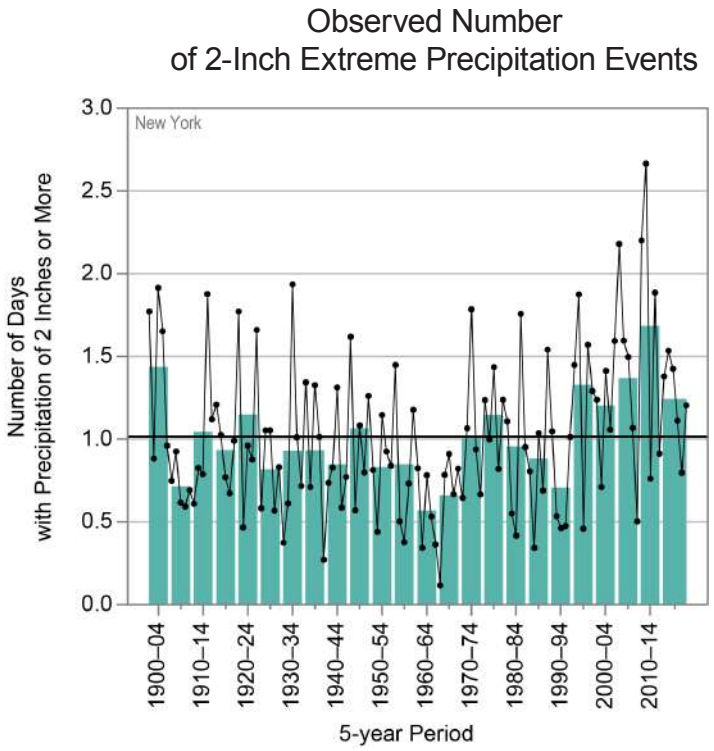


Figure 5: Observed annual number of 2-inch extreme precipitation events (days with precipitation of 2 inches or more) for New York from 1900 to 2020. Dots show annual values. Bars show averages over 5-year periods (last bar is a 6-year average). The horizontal black line shows the long-term (entire period) average of 1.0 days. A typical station experiences 1 event each year. Since 1995, New York has experienced an above average number of 2-inch extreme precipitation events, with the highest frequency occurring during the 2010–2014 period. Sources: CISESS and NOAA NCEI. Data: GHCN-Daily from 16 long-term stations.

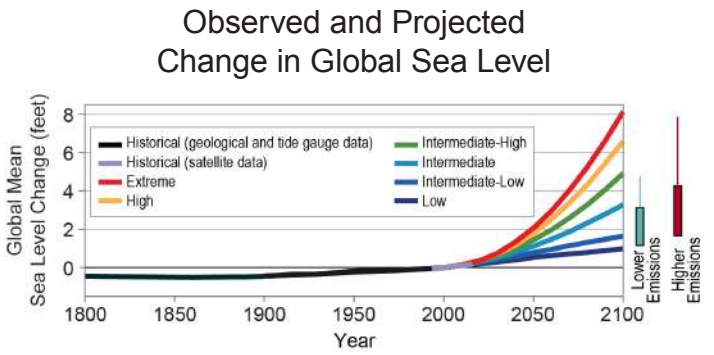


Figure 6: Global mean sea level (GMSL) change from 1800 to 2100. Projections include the six U.S. Interagency Sea Level Rise Task Force GMSL scenarios (Low, navy blue; Intermediate-Low, royal blue; Intermediate, cyan; Intermediate-High, green; High, orange; and Extreme, red curves) relative to historical geological, tide gauge, and satellite altimeter GMSL reconstructions from 1800–2015 (black and magenta lines) and the very likely ranges in 2100 under both lower and higher emissions futures (teal and dark red boxes). Global sea level rise projections range from 1 to 8 feet by 2100, with a likely range of 1 to 4 feet. Source: adapted from Sweet et al. 2017.

historical records. Heat waves are projected to be more intense. Extreme heat is a particular concern for New York City and other urban areas, where the urban heat island effect raises summer temperatures. High temperatures

combined with high humidity can create dangerous heat index values. By contrast, cold waves are projected to become less intense.

Increasing temperatures raise concerns for sea level rise in coastal areas. Since 1880, sea level has risen by about 13 inches along the coast of New York, more than the global average rise of about 7–8 inches since 1900. Global sea level is projected to rise another 1–4 feet by 2100 as a result of both past and future emissions from human activities (Figure 6), but local and regional factors are expected to cause New York's sea level to rise more than the global projection. Even if storm patterns remain the same, sea level rise will increase the frequency, extent, and severity of coastal flooding. Sea level rise has caused an increase in tidal floods associated with nuisance-level impacts. Nuisance floods are events in which water levels exceed the local threshold (set by NOAA's National Weather Service) for minor impacts.

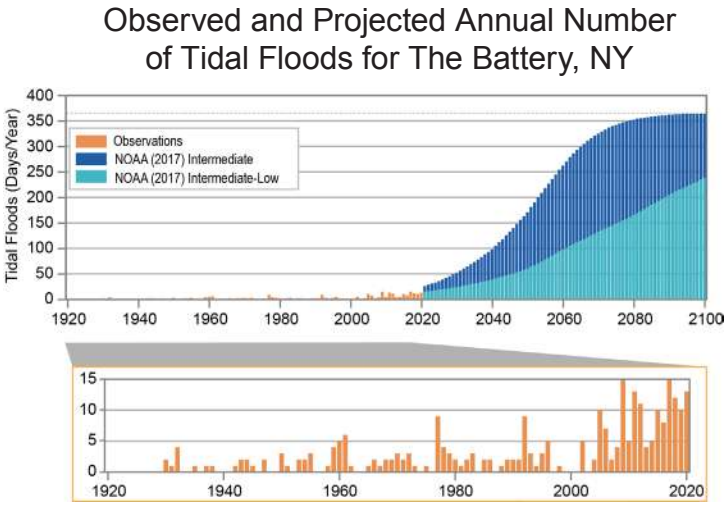


Figure 7: Number of tidal flood days per year at The Battery, NY, for the observed record (1920–2020; orange bars) and projections for two NOAA (2017) sea level rise scenarios (2021–2100): Intermediate (dark blue bars) and Intermediate-Low (light blue bars). The NOAA (2017) scenarios are based on local projections of the GMSL scenarios shown in Figure 6. Sea level rise has caused a gradual increase in tidal floods associated with nuisance-level impacts. The greatest number of tidal flood days (all days exceeding the nuisance-level threshold) occurred in 2009 and 2017 at The Battery. Projected increases are large even under the Intermediate-Low scenario. Under the Intermediate scenario, tidal flooding is projected to occur nearly every day of the year by the end of the century. Additional information on tidal flooding observations and scenarios is available at https://statesummaries.ncics.org/technicaldetails. Sources: CISESS and NOAA NOS.

These events can damage infrastructure, cause road closures, and overwhelm storm drains. As sea level has risen along the New York coastline, the number of tidal flood days (all days exceeding the nuisance-level threshold) has also increased, with the greatest number occurring in 2009 and 2017 (Figure 7). This is a particular concern for New York because of dense, high-value development along the coastline.

Winter and spring precipitation is projected to increase in New York (Figure 8). This could result in enhanced snowpack at higher elevations, but with warmer temperatures, more of the precipitation will fall as rain, particularly at lower elevations. In addition, the frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are projected to increase, potentially increasing the frequency and intensity of floods. Heavier precipitation increases the risk of springtime flooding, which could pose a particular threat to New York's agricultural industry by delaying planting and resulting in yield losses.

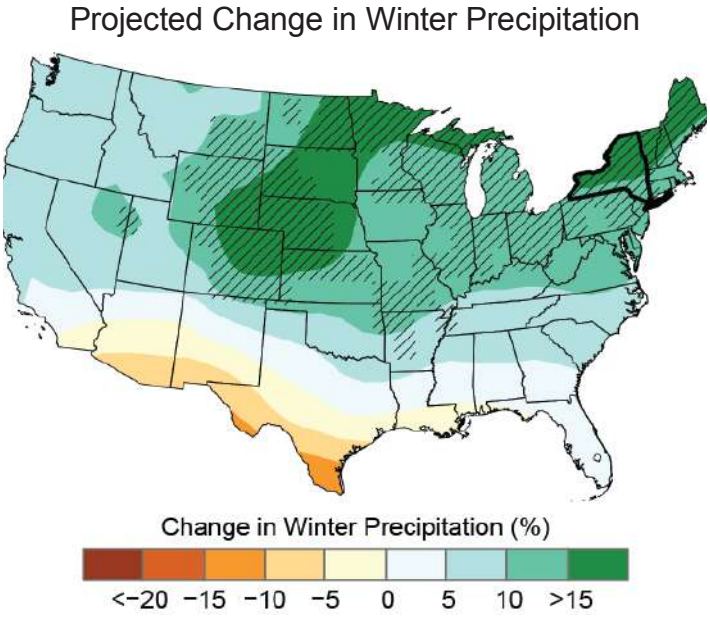


Figure 8: Projected change in winter (December–February) precipitation (%) for the middle of the 21st century compared to the late 20th century under a higher emissions pathway. Hatching represents areas where the majority of climate models indicate a statistically significant change. By the middle of this century, if greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise rapidly, winter precipitation is projected to increase by 10%–15% in southern New York and 15%–20% in northern New York. Sources: CISESS and NEMAC. Data: CMIP5.

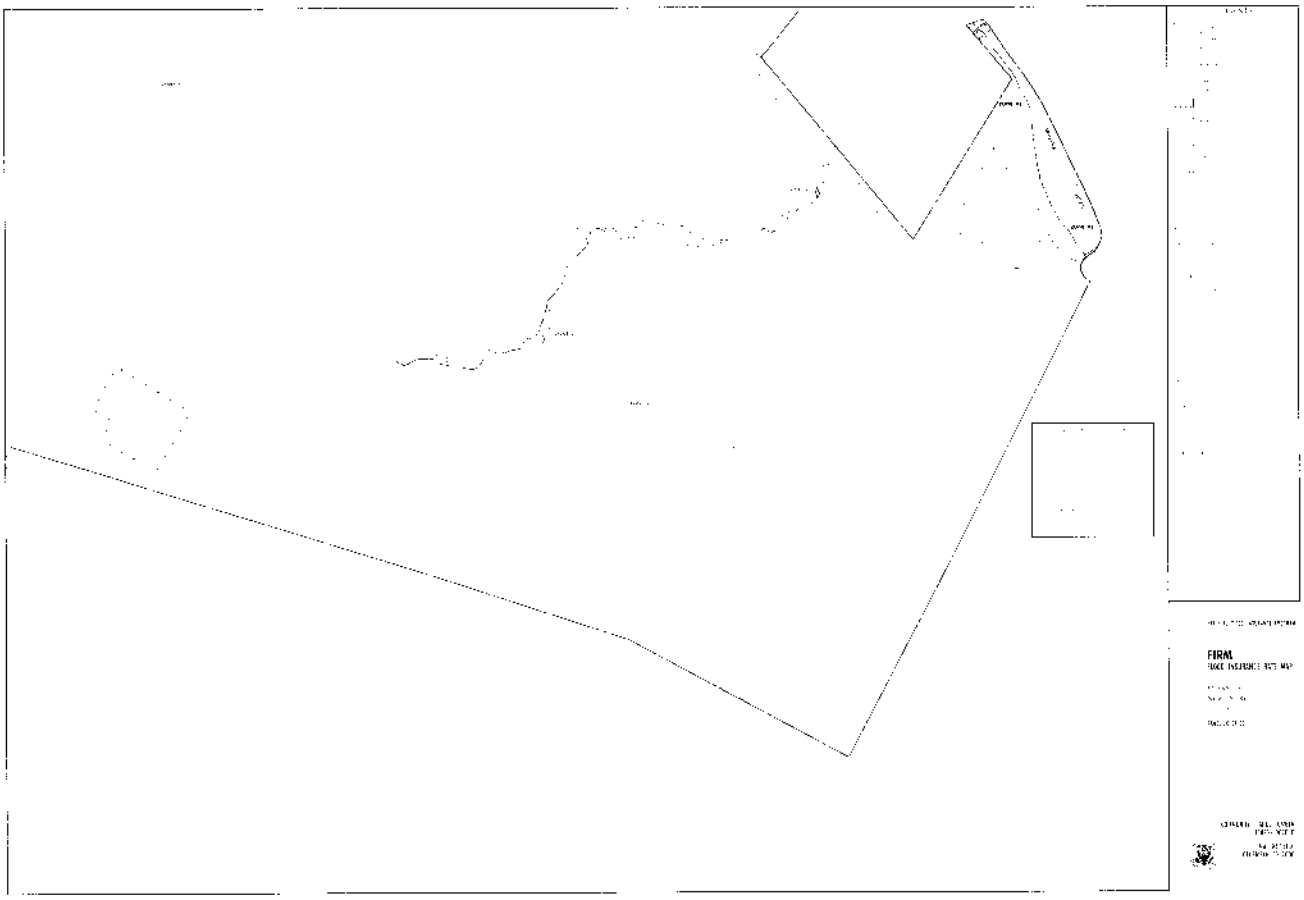
Technical details on observations and projections are available online at https://statesummaries.ncics.org/technicaldetails.

ATTACHMENT B
FEMA Flood Zone Map

FEMA Flood Map Service Center: FIRMette Web

Help

CREATE A FIRMETTE



MAX ZOOM

ATTACHMENT C
Report of Asbestos Survey for the Former Chip's Garage Site

May 5, 2024

Herkimer County Industrial Development Agency
c/o Mr. John Piseck Jr.
420 East German Street, Suite 101A
Herkimer, NY 13350
Email: jpiseck@herkimercountyida.org

RE: REPORT OF ASBESTOS SURVEY, FORMER CHIP'S SERVCIE STATION, 4360 ACME ROAD, FRANKFORT, NEW YORK (HRP PROJECT HER1513.BA)

Dear Mr. Piseck, Jr.:

HRP Associates, Inc. (HRP) is pleased to provide this report of asbestos survey of the referenced site above.

On March 3, 2024, Mr. Jamie Foster (NYSDOL Asbestos Handler Certification #23-61QZUK-SHAB), under contract to HRP Associates Inc. (HRP) completed a hazardous materials (hazmat) survey at the refenced site. The survey was requested to identify Asbestos Containing Building Materials (ACM) to assist Herkimer County Industrial Development Agency with managing the site for planned redevelopment.

The surveyed site consists of one (1) single-story former gasoline station/automotive service building totaling approximately 1,300 square feet (ft2) constructed circa 1935 and one (1) attached two-story residential building totaling approximately 800 ft2 constructed circa 1935.

The survey was limited to identifying and sampling friable suspect ACM, as the residential building is damaged and will likely be demolished with asbestos in place. The surveyor collected 38 samples (including layers) of friable suspect asbestos. Asbestos was detected in the following building materials:

- Duct wrap, first floor, 57% chrysotile asbestos, 4 linear feet, with debris on the floor of the room,
- Joint Compound, first floor, 1.8% chrysotile asbestos, 175 ft2
- Transite siding, exterior walls, 11.8% chrysotile asbestos, 850 ft2.
- Roofing materials were not sampled.

Based on a review of the building condition, the amount and location of friable asbestos in place and damaged, HRP developed, at the request of the IDA a cost estimate to demolish the garage and residential structure, dispose of the regulated asbestos material at a permitted landfill, and segregate and reuse uncontaminated concrete/block, and backfill the basement(s) to grade at a cost of about $69,000.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact us at (518) 877-7101.

Sincerely,
HRP Associates, Inc.

Jesse Zahn, CHMM, PG
Regional Manager

Attachment – Survey Results

A2Z Environmental LLC

Asbestos License #73261---Asbestos Certification # 92-09664

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Pulaski, New York 13142
(315)527-8888

CONTENTS

List of Tables

Appendices

A2Z Environmental LLC

Asbestos License #73261---Asbestos Certification # 92-09664

P.O. Box 188
Pulaski, New York 13142
(315)527-8888

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A2Z Environmental llc. was retained by HRP Associates, Inc. to perform a limited pre-demolition building survey for asbestos containing materials (ACM). This is report is not to be used for design purposes. Measurements are for a guide and should be verified by abatement contractor. There may be areas that were inaccessible for the inspector to sample.

The survey was performed by Jamie Foster (23-61QZU-SHAB) , New York State certified building inspector for A2Z Environmental llc. and included the following:

Review of available building records for reference to ACM;
Visual inspection of the area to identify suspect ACM;
Collection of representative samples of suspect ACM;
Analysis of all samples by an independent, accredited laboratory;
Preparation of a written report.

Fieldwork for the survey was performed on 03-23-2024. Samples were delivered to Eurofin. for polarized light microscopy (PLM) or (TEM) analysis on 03-26-2024 .The survey included the collection and analysis of 38 layers.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The survey was performed at the request of HRP Associates, Inc. in preparation for possible ☒ demolition or ☐ renovation of the commercial garage and house/offices located at 4360 Acme Road, Ilion. The objective of the survey was to identify ACM within the space or the entire building so that appropriate considerations can be made prior to demolition of the building or renovation of the said space.

New York State Department of Labor Industrial Code Rule 56 (12NYCRR, Part 56) requires that prior to advertising for bids or contracting for or commencing work on any demolition work on a building, that the owner or agent of such building shall cause a survey for ACM to be conducted, and that identified ACM be removed by a licensed contractor prior to initiation of demolition activities. This survey was performed in accordance with these requirements.

3.0 BACKGROUND

There are many factors that must be considered when determining the extent of potential health risks associated with the presence of asbestos-containing materials (ACM) in buildings. The major concern is with the possibility of fiber release from the ACM and the subsequent inhalation of these fibers by building occupants.

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Asbestos is a known carcinogen found in many types of building materials, but its presence alone may not constitute a health hazard. Rather, a health hazard occurs when the asbestos fibers are in some way disturbed and become airborne. Asbestos fibers are most likely to be released into the air when the materials in which they are contained become loose, friable, or otherwise show signs of damage or deterioration by various causal agents.

Inhalation of these microscopic asbestos fibers has been medically proven to cause chronic disease such as asbestosis, mesothelioma and lung cancer. The severity of these diseases, along with the discovery of great amounts of asbestos in public and private buildings, has led government agencies to promulgate regulations aimed at reducing asbestos exposure. Maximum allowable exposure levels have been set for building occupants, and methods of compliance for removal and disposal of ACM have been instituted. Therefore, it is necessary to locate and identify all ACM within a building. Comprehensive data to this effect will allow for the implementation of a systematic asbestos abatement program.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The bulk sampling procedure utilized by A2Z Environmental LLC. is designed to collect samples of materials suspected to contain asbestos. Each individual type of materials as delineated by color, texture, pattern and location will be referred to as a homogeneous sampling area. Each homogeneous area will be sampled and assessed independently of each other.

The procedure for collecting a bulk sample entails complete penetration and removal of all layers of the suspect material, while at the same time, minimizing damage and potential fiber release. The sampling procedure begins with complete wetting of the sampling area. A core section is then cut from the material and placed in a sealed, air-tight sample container. The exposed area is then sealed with spray adhesive and patched with duct tape when in an occupied space. The area where the core sample was removed is then labeled with a sample number to facilitate future reference. The sampling tool is then wet wiped and decontaminated with a disposable towel.

Each labeled sample is then transported along with a chain of custody form to a certified laboratory for analysis. Laboratory analysis of friable samples (materials which are able to be crushed or reduced to powder by hand pressure) is performed using Polarized Light Microscopy with Dispersion Staining in accordance with the EPA Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples (EPA - 600/M4-82-020).

Non-friable organically bound samples (NOBs) such as floor tile and roofing undergo gravimetric reduction and are then analyzed using (PLM) polarized light microscopy. Samples that test positive for asbestos are reported as such. Samples which test negative for asbestos (less than 1 % asbestos by weight) must be further analyzed by (TEM) transmission electron microscopy.

The testing laboratory is approved under the NYS Department of Health - Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) as well as the National Institute of Standards and Technology - National Voluntary Laboratory Approval Program (NVLAP).

5.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

There were no building records available at the time of the survey, therefore building records ☐ have ☒ have not, been reviewed as part of this effort.

The laboratory visually inspected for the presence of suspect ACM on
0 4 - 0 1 - 2 0 2 4 & ☐☐ - ☐☐ - ☐☐☐☐

See Table 5.1 (starting on page 5) for a complete list of samples collected. If any additional suspect materials are discovered prior to or during demolition activities, then the material must be assumed to be asbestos-containing or must undergo Laboratory analysis in accordance with 29 CFR 191 0.1 1 01 to prove it non-asbestos.

** SEE APPENDIX B FOR LOCATIONS OF ACM **

It must be noted that the quantities of ACM provided on table 5.1 are estimates of the actual materials present that were available for inspection and assessment. These figures themselves should not be used as the sole basis for asbestos abatement contractors' bids or cost estimates. They are meant merely as estimates to gauge the scope of the project.

The purpose of the inspection was to determine the extent of asbestos-containing materials associated with the above referenced property only. New York State Department of Labor Regulations, 12 NYCRR Part 56, requires removal of all asbestos-containing materials from a building or structure prior to demolition or renovation activities.

Details concerning ACM location and quantity, sample locations, laboratory analysis, and consultant credentials are included in this report.

6.0 Responsibility of owner or owner agent

The owner or owners agent is required to send a copy of this report to the Department of Labor prior to any Asbestos Abatement. The address that the report needs to be sent to depends on the county that the property is located. The addresses for the different Department of Labor District offices are listed on page 4 of this report.

7.0 ASBESTOS CONTROL BUREAU DISTRICT OFFICES

ALBANY DISTRICT:

Counties - Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Dutchess, Essex, Fulton, Green, Montgomery, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Washington

State Office Campus, Room 157, Albany, NY 12240
(518) 457-1255 (FAX) (518) 485-8054
(518) 457-2072 (FAX)(518) 485-8054 (Field Office)

BUFFALO DISTRICT:

Counties - Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Wayne, Wyoming, Yates

65 Court Street, Rm. 405, Buffalo, NY 14202
(716) 847-7601 (716) 847-7126 (FAX) (716) 847-7138

SYRACUSE DISTRICT:

Counties - Allegany, Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins,

450 S. Salina Street, Syracuse, NY 13202
(315) 479-3215 (FAX) (315) 479-3333

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Pulaski, New York 13142

(315)527-8888

All remaining suspect ACM were analyzed at an independent, accredited laboratory. Table 5.1 summarizes the bulk sampling analytical results.

Table 5.1 - Asbestos Bulk Sample Summary

Sample Number	Material Sampled	Condition	Lab Results (% Asbestos)	Estimated Quanitity
01-1a	duct wrap - 1st floor - room #1 Heat Duct	significantly damaged	57.1% chrysotile	4 lf +/- see below
02-1b	duct wrap - 1st floor - room #1 Heat Duct	same as 01-1a	same as 01-1a	same as 01-1a
09-5a	joint compound, joint tape and drywall - 1st floor - Room #3 (Joint compound - jc)	fair	1.8% chrysotile	175 sq' +/-
09-5a	joint compound, joint tape and drywall - 1st floor - Room #3 (tape)	same as 09-5a (jc)	trace	same as 09-5a (jc)
10-5b	joint compound, joint tape and drywall - 1st floor - Room #3 (Joint compound - jc)	same as 09-5a (jc)	same as 09-5a (jc)	same as 09-5a (jc)
10-5b	joint compound, joint tape and drywall - 1st floor - Room #3 (tape)	same as 09-5a (jc)	trace	same as 09-5a (jc)
17-9a	transite siding - exterior walls of house	good	11.8% chrysotile	850 sq' +/-
18-9b	transite siding - exterior walls of house	same as 17-9a	same as 17-9a	same as 17-9a
01-1a	duct wrap is significantly damaged and has fallen into the pile	of debri on the floor.		

Laboratory reports are included as Appendix C to this report. Floor plan drawings identifying sample locations and locations of identified ACM are included as Appendix "B"

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Appendix A

Certification and License

WE ARE YOUR DOL

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Labor

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

ASBESTOS HANDLING LICENSE

A 2 Z Environmental LLC
P.O. Box 188, Pulaski, NY, 13142

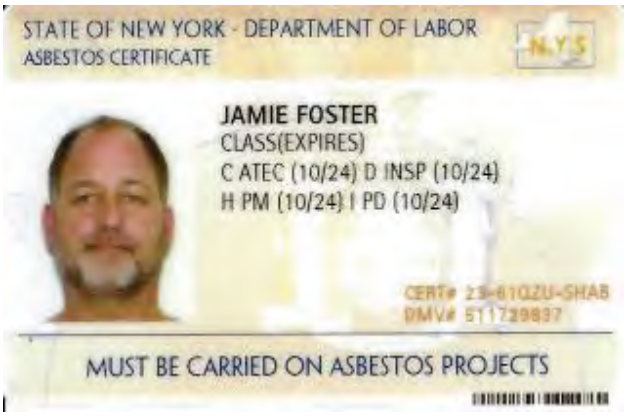
License Number: 73261
License Class: RESTRICTED
Date of Issue: 11/02/2023
Expiration Date: 11/30/2024
Duly Authorized Representative: Jamie D Foster

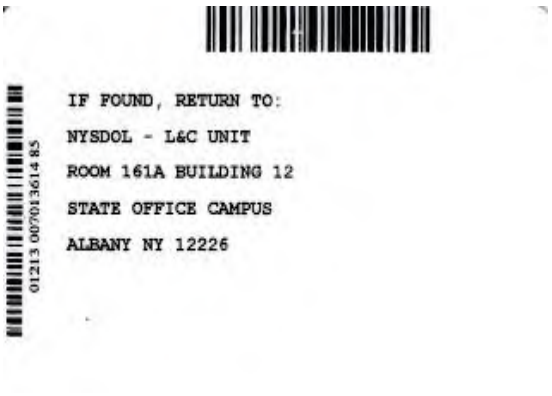
This license has been issued in accordance with applicable provisions of Article 30 of the Labor Law of New York State and of the New York State Codes, Rules and Regulations (12 NYCRR Part 56). It is subject to suspension or revocation for a (1) serious violation of state, federal or local laws with 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





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Appendix B

Floor Plan Drawings and Pictures

A2Z Environmental llc.

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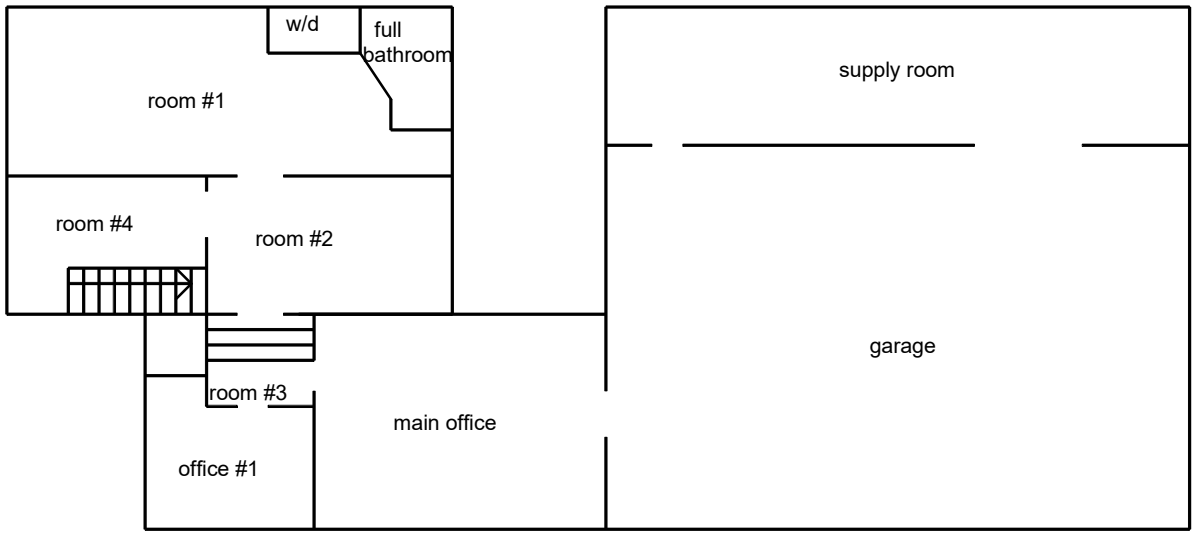
APPENDIX "B"
First Floor



NOT TO SCALE

All Asbestos shall be removed by an NYS licensed Asbestos Abatement contractor.

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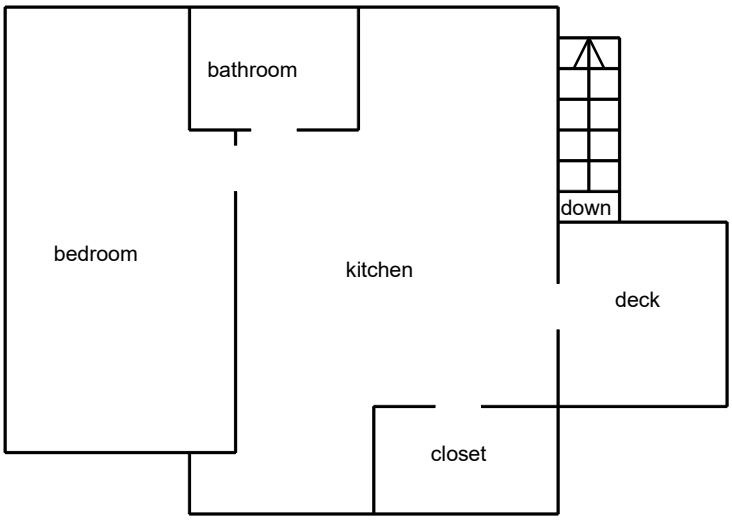
Asbestos License #73261

APPENDIX "B"
Second Floor



NOT TO SCALE

All Asbestos shall be removed by an NYS licensed Asbestos Abatement contractor.


AUTOMOTIVE
BRAKES
DIAGNOSTICS
TUNE-UPS

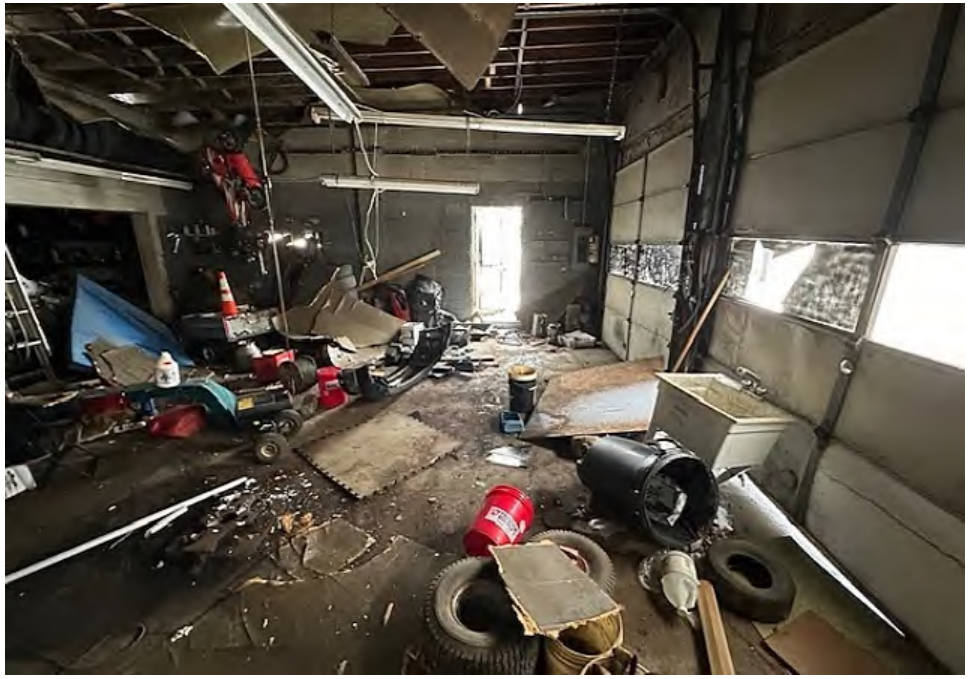

BATLEYS AUTOMOTIVE
TIRES
OIL CHANGES
STEERING
SUSPENSION
EXHAUST
BRAKES
INSPECT
DIAGNOSTICS
TUNE-UPS
ELECTRICAL

2nd floor - kitchen

2nd floor - bathroom

2nd floor - kitchen

2nd floor - bedroom



garage

room #1 - duct wrap

main office

room #1 - duct wrap

room #1

room #4

room #1 - debri pile

room #2

room #3

main office

office #1

Garage wall - no vermiculite

Garage wall - no vermiculite

garage

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Appendix C

Laboratory Analysis Reports and Chain of Custody

AmeriSci New York
117 EAST 30TH ST.
NEW YORK, NY 10016
TEL: (212) 679-8600 • FAX: (212) 679-3114

PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

HRP Associates, Inc.
Attn: Jesse Zahn
1 Fairchild Square
Suite 110
Clifton Park, NY 12065

Date Received 03/26/24
Date Examined 04/01/24
ELAP # 11480
AmeriSci Job # 224033177
P.O. # S-NY-02306
Page 1 **of** 7
RE: CHIPS; 4360 Acme Road, Ilion, New York 13357

Client No. / HGA	Lab No.	Asbestos Present	Total % Asbestos
01-1A 1	224033177-01 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #1, Heat Duct - Duct Wrap	***Yes***	57.1% (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Gray, Homogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** Chrysotile 57.1 % **Other Material:** Non-fibrous 42.9%			
02-1B 1	224033177-02 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #1, Heat Duct - Duct Wrap		NA/PS
Analyst Description: Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:**			
03-2A 2	224033177-03L1 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #1 - Joint Compound, Joint Tape And Drywall / Joint Compound	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: White, Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose Trace, Non-fibrous 100%			
03-2A 2	224033177-03L2 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #1 - Joint Compound, Joint Tape And Drywall / Joint Tape	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Cream, Homogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose 90%, Non-fibrous 10%			
03-2A 2	224033177-03L3 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #1 - Joint Compound, Joint Tape And Drywall / Drywall	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Brown/Gray, Heterogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose 15%, Non-fibrous 85%			

See Reporting notes on last page

PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

CHIPS; 4360 Acme Road, Ilion, New York 13357

Client No. / HGA	Lab No.	Asbestos Present	Total % Asbestos
04-2B 2	224033177-04L1 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #1 - Joint Compound, Joint Tape And Drywall / Joint Compound	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
	Analyst Description: White, Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose Trace, Non-fibrous 100%		
04-2B 2	224033177-04L2 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #1 - Joint Compound, Joint Tape And Drywall / Joint Tape	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
	Analyst Description: Cream, Homogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose 90%, Non-fibrous 10%		
04-2B 2	224033177-04L3 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #1 - Joint Compound, Joint Tape And Drywall / Drywall	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
	Analyst Description: Brown/Gray, Heterogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose 25%, Non-fibrous 75%		
05-3A 3	224033177-05L1 **Location:** 1st Floor Full Bathroom - Joint Compound And Mesh Joint Tape / Joint Compound	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
	Analyst Description: White, Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose Trace, Non-fibrous 100%		
05-3A 3	224033177-05L2 **Location:** 1st Floor Full Bathroom - Joint Compound And Mesh Joint Tape / Tape	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
	Analyst Description: Off-White, Homogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Fibrous glass 80%, Non-fibrous 20%		
06-3B 3	224033177-06L1 **Location:** 1st Floor Full Bathroom - Joint Compound And Mesh Joint Tape / Joint Compound	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
	Analyst Description: White, Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose Trace, Non-fibrous 100%		

See Reporting notes on last page

PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

CHIPS; 4360 Acme Road, Ilion, New York 13357

Client No. / HGA	Lab No.	Asbestos Present	Total % Asbestos
06-3B 3	224033177-06L2 **Location:** 1st Floor Full Bathroom - Joint Compound And Mesh Joint Tape / Tape	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Off-White, Homogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Fibrous glass 85%, Non-fibrous 15%			
07-4A 4	224033177-07L1 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #2 - Joint Compound And Mesh Joint Tape / Joint Compound	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: White, Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose Trace, Non-fibrous 100%			
07-4A 4	224033177-07L2 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #2 - Joint Compound And Mesh Joint Tape / Tape	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Off-White, Homogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Fibrous glass 75%, Non-fibrous 25%			
08-4B 4	224033177-08L1 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #2 - Joint Compound And Mesh Joint Tape / Joint Compound	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: White, Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose Trace, Non-fibrous 100%			
08-4B 4	224033177-08L2 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #2 - Joint Compound And Mesh Joint Tape / Tape	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Off-White, Homogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Fibrous glass 70%, Non-fibrous 30%			
09-5A 5	224033177-09L1 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #3 - Joint Compound, Joint Tape And Drywall / Joint Compound	***Yes***	1.8% (ELAP 400 PC) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Off-White/Beige, Homogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** Chrysotile 1.8 % **Other Material:** Cellulose Trace, Non-fibrous 98.2%			

See Reporting notes on last page

PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

CHIPS; 4360 Acme Road, Ilion, New York 13357

Client No. / HGA	Lab No.	Asbestos Present	Total % Asbestos
09-5A 5	224033177-09L2 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #3 - Joint Compound, Joint Tape And Drywall / Tape	***Yes***	Trace (<0.25 % pc) (ELAP 400 PC) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Beige, Homogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** Chrysotile <0.25 % pc **Other Material:** Cellulose 90%, Non-fibrous 10%			
09-5A 5	224033177-09L3 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #3 - Joint Compound, Joint Tape And Drywall / Drywall	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Off-White/Brown, Heterogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose 20%, Non-fibrous 80%			
10-5B 5	224033177-10L1 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #3 - Joint Compound, Joint Tape And Drywall / Joint Compound		NA/PS
Analyst Description: Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:**			
10-5B 5	224033177-10L2 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #3 - Joint Compound, Joint Tape And Drywall / Tape	***Yes***	Trace (<0.25 % pc) (ELAP 400 PC) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Beige, Homogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** Chrysotile <0.25 % pc **Other Material:** Cellulose 85%, Non-fibrous 15%			
10-5B 5	224033177-10L3 **Location:** 1st Floor Room #3 - Joint Compound, Joint Tape And Drywall / Drywall	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Off-White/Brown, Heterogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose 15%, Non-fibrous 85%			
11-6A 6	224033177-11L1 **Location:** 1st Floor Office #1 - Joint Compound, Mesh Joint Tape And Drywall / Joint Compound	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: White, Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose Trace, Non-fibrous 100%			

See Reporting notes on last page

PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

CHIPS; 4360 Acme Road, Ilion, New York 13357

Client No. / HGA	Lab No.	Asbestos Present	Total % Asbestos
11-6A 6	224033177-11L2 **Location:** 1st Floor Office #1 - Joint Compound, Mesh Joint Tape And Drywall / Tape	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Off-White, Heterogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Fibrous glass 70%, Non-fibrous 30%			
11-6A 6	224033177-11L3 **Location:** 1st Floor Office #1 - Joint Compound, Mesh Joint Tape And Drywall / Drywall	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Brown/Gray, Heterogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose 10%, Non-fibrous 90%			
12-6B 6	224033177-12L1 **Location:** 1st Floor Office #1 - Joint Compound, Mesh Joint Tape And Drywall / Joint Compound	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: White, Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose Trace, Non-fibrous 100%			
12-6B 6	224033177-12L2 **Location:** 1st Floor Office #1 - Joint Compound, Mesh Joint Tape And Drywall / Tape	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Tan, Heterogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose 80%, Non-fibrous 20%			
12-6B 6	224033177-12L3 **Location:** 1st Floor Office #1 - Joint Compound, Mesh Joint Tape And Drywall / Drywall	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Brown/Gray, Heterogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose 20%, Non-fibrous 80%			
13-7A 7	224033177-13L1 **Location:** 1st Floor Main Office - Joint Compound And Drywall / Joint Compound	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: White, Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose Trace, Non-fibrous 100%			

See Reporting notes on last page

PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

CHIPS; 4360 Acme Road, Ilion, New York 13357

Client No. / HGA	Lab No.	Asbestos Present	Total % Asbestos
13-7A 7	224033177-13L2 **Location:** 1st Floor Main Office - Joint Compound And Drywall / Drywall	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Brown/White, Heterogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose 15%, Non-fibrous 85%			
14-7B 7	224033177-14L1 **Location:** 1st Floor Main Office - Joint Compound And Drywall / Joint Compound	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: White, Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose Trace, Non-fibrous 100%			
14-7B 7	224033177-14L2 **Location:** 1st Floor Main Office - Joint Compound And Drywall / Drywall	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Brown/White, Heterogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose 10%, Non-fibrous 90%			
15-8A 8	224033177-15L1 **Location:** 2nd Floor Kitchen - Joint Compound And Drywall / Joint Compound	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Brown/White, Heterogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose Trace, Non-fibrous 100%			
15-8A 8	224033177-15L2 **Location:** 2nd Floor Kitchen - Joint Compound And Drywall / Drywall	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Brown/White, Heterogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose 15%, Non-fibrous 85%			
16-8B 8	224033177-16L1 **Location:** 2nd Floor Kitchen - Joint Compound And Drywall / Joint Compound	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: White, Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose Trace, Non-fibrous 100%			

See Reporting notes on last page

PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

CHIPS; 4360 Acme Road, Ilion, New York 13357

Client No. / HGA	Lab No.	Asbestos Present	Total % Asbestos
16-8B 8	224033177-16L2 **Location:** 2nd Floor Kitchen - Joint Compound And Drywall / Drywall	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: Brown/White, Heterogeneous, Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Cellulose 15%, Non-fibrous 85%			
17-9A 9	224033177-17 **Location:** Exterior Walls Of House - Transite Siding	***Yes***	11.8% (by NYS ELAP 198.1) by Valeriu Voicu on 04/01/24
Analyst Description: White/Gray, Homogeneous, Fibrous, Cementitious, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** Chrysotile 11.8 % **Other Material:** Non-fibrous 88.2%			
18-9B 9	224033177-18 **Location:** Exterior Walls Of House - Transite Siding		NA/PS
Analyst Description: Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:**			

Reporting Notes:

Analyzed by: Valeriu Voicu
Date: 4/1/2024

Reviewed by: Valeriu Voicu

*NAD/NSD =no asbestos detected; NA =not analyzed; NA/PS=not analyzed/positive stop, (SOF-V) = Sprayed On Fireproofing containing Vermiculite; (SM-V) = Surfacing Material containing Vermiculite; PLM Bulk Asbestos Analysis using Olympus, Model BH-2 Pol Scope, Microscope, Serial #: 229915, by Appd E to Subpt E, 40 CFR 763 quantified by either CVES or 400 pt ct as noted for each analysis (NVLAP 200546-0), ELAP PLM Method 198.1 for NY friable samples, which includes the identification and quantitation of vermiculite, or ELAP 198.6 for NOB samples, or EPA 400 pt ct by EPA 600-M4-82-020 (NY ELAP Lab 11480); Note:PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-friable organically bound materials. NAD or Trace results by PLM are inconclusive, TEM is currently the only method that can be used to determine if this material can be considered or treated as non asbestos-containing in NY State (also see EPA Advisory for floor tile, FR 59,146,38970,8/1/94) National Institute of Standards and Technology Accreditation requirements mandate that this report must not be reproduced except in full without the approval of the lab.This PLM report relates ONLY to the items tested. RI Cert AAL-094, CT Cert PH-0186, Mass Cert AA000054, NJ Lab ID #NY031.

END OF REPORT

Company: HRP Associates, Inc.	**HRP Project No:** CHIPS	AMERISCI #: 224033177
Street Address: One Fairchild Square, Suite 110	**Project Address:** 4360 Acme Road Ilion, New York 13357	
City: Clifton Park **State:** NY **Zip:** 12065	**Project Manager:** Jesse Zahn	
Phone: 518-441-7588 **Fax:** 518-877-8561	**Analysis:** ✓ PLM Only __TEM Only _: _ NY ELAP PLM/TEM __ ASTM Dust (microvac) __ ASTM Dust (Wipe)) __ Other (describe in Comments)	
Site/Secondary Fax #:	**Turnaround Time:** 5 DAY TAT	**Material Type:** ✓ Bulk __Dust ___Water
Results and invoice to: Jesse.zahn@hrpassociates.com	**Sampled By:** Jamie Foster	**Date Sampled:** 03-23-2024
Special Instructions or Comments: Stop on first positive for each homogeneous area		

Sample #	Material Sampled	Location	F/NF/NOB	Analysis Requested
01-1a	duct wrap	1st floor - room #1 - heat duct	f	plm
02-1b	duct wrap	1st floor - room #1 - heat duct	f	plm
03-2a	joint compound, joint tape and drywall	1st floor - room #1	f	plm
04-2b	joint compound, joint tape and drywall	1st floor - room #1	f	plm
05-3a	joint compound and mesh joint tape	1st floor - full bathroom	f	plm
06-3b	joint compound and mesh joint tape	1st floor - full bathroom	f	plm
07-4a	joint compound and mesh joint tape	1st floor - room #2	f	plm
08-4b	joint compound and mesh joint tape	1st floor - room #2	f	plm
09-5a	joint compound, joint tape and drywall	1st floor - room #3	f	plm
10-5b	joint compound, joint tape and drywall	1st floor - room #3	f	plm
11-6a	joint compound, mesh joint tape and drywall	1st floor - office #1	f	plm
12-6b	joint compound, mesh joint tape and drywall	1st floor - office #1	f	plm
13-7a	joint compound and drywall	1st floor - main office	f	plm
14-7b	joint compound and drywall	1st floor - main office	f	plm
15-8a	joint compound and drywall	2nd floor - kitchen	f	plm
16-8b	joint compound and drywall	2nd floor - kitchen	f	plm
17-9a	transite siding	exterior walls of house	f	plm
18-9b	transite siding	exterior walls of house	f	plm

Instructions: 5 days turn around. Stop at first positive >1% for any multi-samples (number and letters indicate multi-samples) (examples: 1-1a,2-1b,3-1c). Please email copy of results to:Jamie@a2zasbestos.com and bulkresults@a2zasbestos.com .

First number is sample number then multi-sample number and letter

Collected by: Jamie Foster (23-61QZU-SHAB) Date: 03-23-2024

Relinquished by: Jamie Foster (23-61QZU-SHAB) Date: 03-25-2024 8:10

Received by Lab: J. Merrick Date: 3/26/24 15:35

A2Z Environmental LLC

Asbestos License #73261---Asbestos Certification # 92-09664

P.O. Box 188
Pulaski, New York 13142
(315)527-8888

Appendix D

Laboratory License and Certificate

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
WADSWORTH CENTER

Expires 12:01 AM April 01, 2024
Issued April 01, 2022
Revised March 30, 2023

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL FOR LABORATORY SERVICE

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

MS. KAROL H. LU
AMERICA SCIENCE TEAM NEW YORK, INC
117 EAST 30TH ST
NEW YORK, NY 10016

NY Lab Id No: 11480

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.: 66402

Please Reply To:

AmeriSci New York
117 EAST 30TH ST.
NEW YORK, NY 10016
TEL: (212) 679-8600 • FAX: (212) 679-3114

LABORATORY ELECTRONIC TRANSMITTAL

To: Jesse Zahn
HRP Associates, Inc.
Fax #:

Email: jesse.zahn@hrpassociates.com, jamie@a2zasbestos.com, bulkresults@a2zasbestos.com

From: Marwan A. Alahiri
AmeriSci Job #: 224041702
Subject: ELAP-PLM/TEM 5 day Results
Client Project: CHIPS; 4360 Acme Road Llion, New York 13357

Date: Saturday, April 13, 2024
Time: 15:06:49
Comments:

Number of Pages: _____
(including cover sheet)

NOTE: Attached report is to be considered preliminary until final review with accompanying analysis summary letter is issued.

AmeriSci New York
117 EAST 30TH ST.
NEW YORK, NY 10016
TEL: (212) 679-8600 • FAX: (212) 679-3114

PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

HRP Associates, Inc.
Attn: Jesse Zahn
1 Fairchild Square
Suite 110
Clifton Park, NY 12065

Date Received 04/08/24 **AmeriSci Job #** 224041702
Date Examined 04/13/24 **P.O. #** S-NY-02306
ELAP # 11480 **Page** 1 **of** 2
RE: CHIPS; 4360 Acme Road Llion, New York 13357

Client No. / HGA	Lab No.	Asbestos Present	Total % Asbestos
19-10a 10	224041702-01 **Location:** West Side Block Building, Exterior - Black Paint	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.6) by Jared C. Clarke on 04/13/24
Analyst Description: Black, Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Non-fibrous 39.3%			
20-10b 10	224041702-02 **Location:** West Side Block Building, Exterior - Black Paint	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.6) by Jared C. Clarke on 04/13/24
Analyst Description: Black, Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Non-fibrous 37.5%			
21-11a 11	224041702-03 **Location:** West Side Block Building, Exterior - White Paint	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.6) by Jared C. Clarke on 04/13/24
Analyst Description: White, Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Non-fibrous 27.2%			
22-11b 11	224041702-04 **Location:** West Side Block Building, Exterior - White Paint	***No***	NAD (by NYS ELAP 198.6) by Jared C. Clarke on 04/13/24
Analyst Description: White, Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous, Bulk Material **Asbestos Types:** **Other Material:** Non-fibrous 39.9%			

See Reporting notes on last page

PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

CHIPS; 4360 Acme Road Llion, New York 13357

Reporting Notes:

Analyzed by: Jared C. Clarke
Date: 4/13/2024

Reviewed by: Marwan A. Alahiri

*NAD/NSD =no asbestos detected; NA =not analyzed; NA/PS=not analyzed/positive stop, (SOF-V) = Sprayed On Fireproofing containing Vermiculite; (SM-V) = Surfacing Material containing Vermiculite; PLM Bulk Asbestos Analysis using Motic, Model BA310 Pol Scope, Microscope, Serial #: 1190000326, by Appd E to Subpt E, 40 CFR 763 quantified by either CVES or 400 pt ct as noted for each analysis (NVLAP 200546-0), ELAP PLM Method 198.1 for NY friable samples, which includes the identification and quantitation of vermiculite, or ELAP 198.6 for NOB samples, or EPA 400 pt ct by EPA 600-M4-82-020 (NY ELAP Lab 11480); Note:PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-friable organically bound materials. NAD or Trace results by PLM are inconclusive, TEM is currently the only method that can be used to determine if this material can be considered or treated as non asbestos-containing in NY State (also see EPA Advisory for floor tile, FR 59,146,38970,8/1/94) National Institute of Standards and Technology Accreditation requirements mandate that this report must not be reproduced except in full without the approval of the lab.This PLM report relates ONLY to the items tested. RI Cert AAL-094, CT Cert PH-0186, Mass Cert AA000054, NJ Lab ID #NY031.

_____END OF REPORT_____

Client Name: HRP Associates, Inc.

Table I
Summary of Bulk Asbestos Analysis Results

CHIPS; 4360 Acme Road Llion, New York 13357

AmeriSci Sample #	Client Sample#	HG Area	Sample Weight (gram)	Heat Sensitive Organic %	Acid Soluble Inorganic %	Insoluble Non-Asbestos Inorganic %	** Asbestos % by PLM/DS	** Asbestos % by TEM
01	19-10a	10	0.211	50.2	10.5	39.3	NAD	NAD
Location:	West Side Block Building, Exterior - Black Paint							
02	20-10b	10	0.183	50.4	12.1	37.5	NAD	NAD
Location:	West Side Block Building, Exterior - Black Paint							
03	21-11a	11	0.178	45.3	27.5	27.2	NAD	NAD
Location:	West Side Block Building, Exterior - White Paint							
04	22-11b	11	0.171	44.7	15.4	39.9	NAD	NAD
Location:	West Side Block Building, Exterior - White Paint							

Analyzed by: Marwan A. Alahiri

Date: 4/13/2024

Reviewed by: Marwan A. Alahiri

**Quantitative Analysis (Semi/Full); Bulk Asbestos Analysis - PLM by Appd E to Subpt E, 40 CFR 763 or NYSDOH ELAP 198.1 for New York friable samples or NYSDOH ELAP 198.6 for New York NOB samples; TEM (Semi/Full) by EPA 600/R-93/116 (or NYSDOH ELAP 198.4; for New York samples). Analysis using Hitachi, Model H600-Noran 7 System, Microscope, Serial #: 600-27-6. NAD = no asbestos detected during a quantitative analysis; NA = not analyzed; Trace = <1%; (SOF-V) = Sprayed On Fireproofing containing Vermiculite; (SM-V) = Surfacing Material containing Vermiculite; Quantitation for beginning weights of <0.1 grams should be considered as qualitative only; Qualitative Analysis: Asbestos analysis results of "Present" or "NVA = No Visible Asbestos" represents results for Qualitative PLM or TEM Analysis only (no accreditation coverage available from any regulatory agency for qualitative analyses): NVLAP (PLM) 200546-0, NYSDOH ELAP Lab 11480, NJ Lab ID #NY031.

Warning Note: PLM limitation, only TEM will resolve fibers <0.25 micrometers in diameter. TEM bulk analysis is representative of the fine grained matrix material and may not be representative of non-uniformly dispersed debris for which PLM evaluation is recommended (i.e. soils and other heterogenous materials).

Company: HRP Associates, Inc.	HRP Project No: CHIPS	AMERISCI #: 224041702
Street Address: One Fairchild Square, Suite 110	Project Address: 4360 Acme Road Ilion, New York 13357	
City: Clifton Park State: NY Zip: 12065	Project Manager: Jesse Zahn	
Phone: 518-441-7588 Fax: 518-877-8561	Analysis: __PLM Only __TEM Only ✓ NY ELAP PLM/TEM __ ASTM Dust (microvac) __ ASTM Dust (Wipe)) __ Other (describe in Comments)	
Site/Secondary Fax #:	Turnaround Time: 5 DAY TAT	Material Type: ✓ Bulk __Dust __Water
Results and invoice to: Jesse.zahn@hrpassociates.com	Sampled By: William Ross	Date Sampled: 04-03-2024
Special Instructions or Comments: Stop on first positive for each homogeneous area		

Sample #	Material Sampled	Location	F/NF/NOB	Analysis Requested
19-10a	black paint	west side block building - exterior	nob	plm/tem
20-10b	black paint	west side block building - exterior	nob	plm/tem
21-11a	white paint	west side block building - exterior	nob	plm/tem
22-11b	white paint	west side block building - exterior	nob	plm/tem

Instructions: 5 days turn around. Stop at first positive >1% for any multi-samples (number and letters indicate multi-samples) (examples: 1-1a,2-1b,3-1c). Please email copy of results to:Jamie@a2zasbestos.com and bulkresults@a2zasbestos.com .

First number is sample number then multi-sample number and letter

Collected by: William Ross (23-61D79-SHAB) Date: 04-04-2024

Relinquished by: William Ross (23-61D79-SHAB) Date: 04-04-2024

Received by Lab: J. Nercich Date: 4/8/24 13:46