



Notification of Demolition

Case #: 24-281

Amendment: 0

11815 NE 99th Street, Suite 1294
Vancouver, WA 98662
Voice: 360-574-3058
Fax: 360-576-0925
Web: <https://www.swcleanair.gov>
Email: Tina@swcleanair.gov

Date Received: 4/27/2024

Date Paid: 4/27/2024

SWCAA Fee: \$74.00

Receipt #: 155266531

10 day waiting period from date submitted

1. Type of Notification: Original

2. Type of Operation: Demolition

3. Facility Description: Garage

Commercial Name or Description: Old Garage.

Address: 4110 NE 143rd Ave

City/State/Zip/County: Vancouver, WA 98682 CLARK COUNTY

Present Use: Vacant

Previous Use: Miscellaneous

4. Facility Information

Property Owner:

Property Owner: Ken Anderton

5. Name and AHERA Certification Number of Asbestos Inspector:

Name: Dalton LaFever

Certification #: IRO-24-0908C

6. Asbestos Removal Contractor (if applicable):

Name: Owner Occupant

7. Dates Asbestos Removal Occurred:

Start: 5/1/2024

Complete: 5/1/2024

Asbestos Case No.: 24-282-0

8. Dates Demolition Will Occur:

Start: 5/7/2024

Complete: 5/7/2024

9. Demolition Contractor:

Name: Reese Contractor Services

10. Asbestos Disposal Site: N/A

11. Description of planned demolition work, method(s) to be used:

Knock down garage. Ship to Waste Management company.

12. Fugitive Emissions/dust from Demolition Activities MUST BE Controlled/Prevented during all phases of the project

Hose/Water

13. If unexpected Asbestos containing Material (ACM) is found during demolition, Stop Work, Notify SWCAA and Consult/Hire a Certified Asbestos Abatement Contractor

None Present

14. If demolition is ordered by a Government Agent:

15. For Emergency Demolitions (Contact SWCAA prior to work): ☐ Emergency Demolition

Date and Time of Emergency:

Description of Sudden, Unexpected Event:

Explanation of how the event caused unsafe conditions or would cause equipment damage or an unreasonable burden:

16. I Certify that the above information is correct:

Submitter Name: Devin Reese Osborn

Representing: Reese Contractor Services

Submitter Title: Owner

Date Submitted: 4/27/2024

Email Address: REESECONTRACTINGCC@GMA

Reviewed by SWCAA: Danielle Kreps

Danielle Kreps

☒ Approved

The Washington State Dangerous Waste Regulations (WAC 173-303) require that demolition debris be evaluated to determine if it is dangerous. The evaluation should be completed before demolition to ensure that hazardous constituents are not released to the environment and do not present a risk to human health during or after demolition. These requirements apply to all buildings being demolished and are the responsibility of the property owner. The Washington Department of Ecology's website, <https://ecology.was.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Dangerous-waste-guidance/Common-dangerous-waste/Construction-and-demolition>, provides more information about the requirements and about sampling and testing construction materials to determine if they present a risk. For more information please contact a Hazardous Waste Inspector at the Washington Department of Ecology Southwest Regional Office: (360) 407-6300.



Notification of Demolition

Case #: 24-281

Amendment: 1

11815 NE 99th Street, Suite 1294
Vancouver, WA 98662
Voice: 360-574-3058
Fax: 360-576-0925
Web: <https://www.swcleanair.gov>
Email: Tina@swcleanair.gov

Date Received: 4/29/2024

Date Paid: 4/27/2024

SWCAA Fee: \$148.00

10 day waiting period from date submitted

Receipt #: 155266531

1. Type of Notification: Original

2. Type of Operation: Demolition

3. Facility Description: Garage

Commercial Name or Description: Old Garage.

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Certification #: IRO-24-0908C

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Complete: 5/1/2024

Asbestos Case No.: 24-282-0

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Complete: 5/7/2024

9. Demolition Contractor:

Name: Reese Contractor Services

10. Asbestos Disposal Site: Waste Management:

11. Description of planned demolition work, method(s) to be used:

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Hose/Water

13. If unexpected Asbestos containing Material (ACM) is found during demolition, Stop Work, Notify SWCAA and Consult/Hire a Certified Asbestos Abatement Contractor

None Present

14. If demolition is ordered by a Government Agent:

15. For Emergency Demolitions (Contact SWCAA prior to work): ☒ **Emergency Demolition**

Date and Time of Emergency: 4/29/2024 1:41:00 PM

Description of Sudden, Unexpected Event:

Explanation of how the event caused unsafe conditions or would cause equipment damage or an unreasonable burden:

Safety-Homeless moving into building.

16. I Certify that the above information is correct:

Submitter Name: DEVIN REESE OSBORN

Representing: Reese Contractor Services

Submitter Title: Owner

Date Submitted: 4/27/2024

Email Address: REESECONTRACTINGCC@GMA

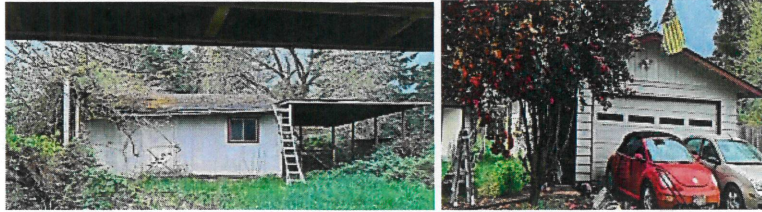
Reviewed by SWCAA: Danielle Kreps

Danielle Kreps

☒ Approved

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Asbestos Survey Report



Presented To: Stephen Winkle

Project Name: 4110 Short Plat

Survey Location: 4110 NE 143rd Ave, Vancouver, WA 98682 - Garage, Barn, and Shed

Inspection Date: April 4th, 2024

Prepared by:

**Dalton Lafever
Of
Atlas Labs Inc.
Environmental Testing Services
CCB #: 231684**

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

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2.2.2 Walk Through and Visual Survey

2.2.3 Bulk Sampling

2.2.4 Analyses of Bulk Samples

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3.4 Repair

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APPENDIX C - EPA / AHERA Building Inspector Certification

Building/Structure Information

Owner/Operator Name:

Stephen Winkle

Owner/Operator Number:

(971) 409-9856

Survey Date:

April 4th 2024

What is the building's description?

Garage, Shed and Barn.

What is this structure's current use?

Residential

What is this structure's past use?

Residential

Building Square Footage:

UNK

Number of Floors:

1

Area Surveyed:

Garage, Barn and Shed

Approximate Build Date:

UNK

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Atlas Labs Inc. has performed this work to aid in the demolition of the garage, barn & shed located at 4110 NE 143rd Ave, Vancouver, WA 98682. This survey included visual observation, materials sampling and laboratory analyses of materials suspected of containing asbestos. The locations of the suspect materials are noted and documented in this report.

A total of nine (9) sample sets, nine (9) total samples were taken during this survey; laboratory procedure will be the separation of multiple layered samples and analysis of individual layers. Nine (9) material sample sets were collected and delivered to Atlas Labs Inc. Atlas laboratories divided these samples into twenty-one (21) separate layers for individual analysis. The samples of suspect asbestos containing materials included: drywall, paper layer, insulation, shingle, tar paper, siding, window sealant & vapor barrier.

Of the nine (9) asbestos samples taken, one (1) of the suspect materials contained asbestos in quantities greater than 1% by weight, the asbestos containing materials are listed in section 4.0 - **Asbestos containing materials were identified during this inspection. (window sealant)**

Removal, encapsulation, enclosure, and an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Program are all recognized alternatives for controlling asbestos containing materials in buildings. Federal OSHA and EPA regulations require removal of most asbestos containing materials from a building prior to demolition or before any planned renovation activities, which may disturb asbestos containing materials. Federal OSHA and EPA regulations require proper handling of lead containing materials in construction. Proper handling of these materials depends greatly on the activities that will impact them.

Atlas Labs Inc. recommends that all asbestos-containing materials identified during this survey that may be affected by the work be removed by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor operating under a technical specification.

2.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 PROJECT INFORMATION

The structure is located at 4110 NE 143rd Ave, Vancouver, WA 98682. The structures are a detached garage, shed and barn; construction is of standard stick frame with interior walls of drywall. Roofing consists of shingles over tar paper. Three buildings are being demolished.

2.2 PROCEDURES

The services provided in this phase of work included a visual survey of the building, material sampling, laboratory analysis for the presence of asbestos. The following sections discuss the general procedures employed for each of these tasks.

2.2.1 Plan and Specification Review

A survey to locate asbestos-containing materials is best served by a review of building plans and specifications to determine the type of construction used and the materials specified. No building plans and specifications were provided for review.

2.2.2 Walk Through and Visual Survey

The asbestos identification program began with a walk-through and visual survey of the building. The survey included observation of wall and ceiling finishes, various flooring materials, piping, structural building components, and above-ceiling areas. The primary purpose of the visual survey was to locate and identify friable and non-friable asbestos materials and devise a sampling strategy. "Friable" materials are those that can be crumbled by hand pressure, releasing fibers into the air.

2.2.3 Bulk Sampling

The next phase of the survey was the selection of sampling areas and collection of bulk samples. Material sampling areas were grouped based on material homogeneity. A homogeneous area is one which contains material that seems by texture, color and surface wear to be uniform and applied during the same general time period. To refute the presumption that materials installed prior to 1982 contain asbestos, multiple samples of similar suspect materials were collected to meet the requirements of EPA and OSHA regulations.

Samples were collected from accessible, representative construction materials, which were suspected to contain asbestos. Suspect materials observed and sampled included: drywall, paper layer, insulation, shingle, tar paper, siding, window sealant & vapor barrier.

Samples were labeled, and appropriate chain-of-custody documentation was completed. The samples were sent to Atlas Laboratories in Vancouver, WA for analysis.

2.2.4 Analyses of Bulk Samples

Asbestos samples were analyzed using Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) coupled with dispersion staining in general accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) "Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials" (EPA/600/R-93/116, July 1993).

Polarized Light Microscopy is the only analytical method presently used to identify asbestos that employs the optical crystallographic properties of the various crystalline forms in the samples. These properties: refractive indices, birefringence, sign of elongation, and extinction angle, are unique to the individual crystalline forms and therefore is used to identify the different asbestos mineral types: Chrysotile, Amosite, Crocidolite, Anthophyllite, Tremolite, and Actinolite.

The current NESHAP regulations (40 CFR Part 61, dated November 20, 1990) clarify the analytical procedures for determining the percentage of asbestos in bulk samples and permit the use of visual area estimation. The regulations further indicate the regulated asbestos-containing materials (RACM) – materials that are friable or may become

friable, may be further analyzed by point counting when the results indicate less than 10 percent asbestos by visual area estimation. The laboratory utilizes visual area estimation on a routine basis and does not include point counting unless specifically requested.

3.0 ALTERNATIVES FOR CONTROLLING ACM

There are five industry-recognized alternative procedures to control exposure to asbestos-containing materials: (1) removal and disposal; (2) encapsulation; (3) enclosure; (4) repair; and (5) an operations and maintenance (O&M) program. The selection of a particular alternative should be based on the intended usage of the facility, on the condition and location of the asbestos-containing material, and on business considerations.

Atlas Labs Inc. understands that the plan for demolition of this structure is to remove all known asbestos containing materials that are present. Air monitoring and clearance sampling should be done throughout this project to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and worker safety. Regardless of the alternative chosen, all asbestos-related mitigation activities should be conducted under properly controlled conditions by specially trained personnel. Asbestos removal should be performed by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor operating under the guidelines of strict specifications. All asbestos-containing materials, even when removed in the course of maintenance activities, must be properly disposed of as asbestos containing waste in accordance with all state and federal regulations regarding abatement, transportation and disposal of asbestos containing materials.

3.1 REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

Removal of the asbestos-containing material is the only permanent solution to the problem posed by exposure to asbestos fibers. Removal should be seriously considered when the material is extremely friable, badly damaged or when the material is readily accessible to people or staff. The EPA also requires removal before demolition of a facility or before renovation activities, which may disturb the asbestos-containing material. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) have specific requirements addressing the removal of asbestos-containing materials.

3.2 ENCAPSULATION

Encapsulation of asbestos-containing material is a temporary measure designed to reduce fiber emissions from the material. This alternative is recommended when the asbestos-containing material is in stable, relatively undamaged condition and presents little exposure potential. Encapsulation is considered a temporary measure because the asbestos-containing material still exists in the facility and care must always be taken to avoid disturbing it. The presence and location of the material should be documented and periodic inspections of the encapsulated areas should be made to ensure that no deterioration or damage has occurred.

3.3 ENCLOSURE

Enclosure requires surrounding the asbestos-containing material with an airtight seal or barrier to prevent any fibers released by the material from reaching facility occupants. This method is practical when asbestos-containing materials are difficult, if not impossible, to remove or encapsulate. Again, the location of the materials should be documented, periodic inspections performed, and a record keeping system implemented.

3.4 REPAIR

Repair of asbestos-containing materials is a temporary measure designed to minimize local fiber emissions from the material. Typically, repair is utilized for minimally damaged Thermal System Insulation (TSI) and wall and ceiling materials. Repair should only be used if the repair is technologically feasible and human health and the environment can be protected. Repair is also considered a temporary measure because the asbestos-containing material still remains in the building.

3.5 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

An Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Program is established to monitor the condition of the asbestos-containing materials and promote safe work practices within the facility. The O&M Program should include notification of the building occupants and workers of the presence and locations of the asbestos-containing materials, training of maintenance personnel in proper cleaning and maintenance procedures, periodic air monitoring in affected areas, and regularly scheduled re-inspections of the asbestos-containing materials. Proper records documenting these efforts must also be maintained.

These recommendations are further elaborated by the EPA in “Managing Asbestos In-Place – A Building Owner’s Guide to Operations and Maintenance Programs for Asbestos-Containing Materials (EPA 20T-2003, July, 1990).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulation 29 CFR 1926.1101 took effect October 1, 1995. This regulation requires building owners/employers to either identify asbestos-containing material by surveying and bulk sampling, or by treating certain building materials as “Presumed Asbestos-Containing Materials (PACM)”. Specifically, all thermal system insulation (TSI) and surfacing materials in buildings constructed prior to 1980 should be considered PACM and resilient flooring materials installed prior to 1980 should be assumed ACM. The presence of ACM or PACM requires the owner/employer to notify employees of the presence, provide training, and follow certain procedures when employees come in contact with such materials.

4.0 QUANTIFICATION TABLE

The following table indicates the approximate quantity of asbestos containing material identified at the Site.

Sample #	Location	Asbestos Containing Material	Asbestos % & Asbestiform	Approx. Sq. Footage	Friable Y/N	Condition
5-A Layer 1	Garage Window	Window Sealant (White)	3% Chrysotile	3 Windows	N	Good

4.1 Homogenous Materials/Areas

The following table indicates the Homogeneous Materials/Areas.

Sample Set #	Material	Rooms/Areas
N/A	N/A	N/A

5.0 QUALIFICATIONS OF THE REPORT

Atlas Labs Inc. has endeavored to investigate the existing conditions within the subject building using standard accepted procedures. The asbestos survey scope of work is intended to identify asbestos-containing materials associated with the subject property. Regardless of the thoroughness of a survey, it is possible that some areas of asbestos-containing materials were overlooked or inaccessible, or is different from those at specific sample locations. Wall voids, building cavities, and mechanical equipment may contain unreported asbestos. In addition, renovation or construction may uncover altered or differing conditions. If a suspect material was not specifically sampled or does not appear to be represented by a similar material previously sampled, it should be analyzed prior to disturbance.

It should be noted that floor tiles and other resinous bound materials, when analyzed by the EPA method for asbestos, may yield false negative results because of limitations in separating closely bound fibers and in detecting fibers of small length and diameter. If a definitive result is required, Atlas Labs Inc. recommends utilizing alternative methods of identification, including Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM).

This report presents the general descriptions of various construction materials and general locations where these materials were encountered. If questions arise during the planning of demolition, renovation or construction projects concerning the presence of asbestos-containing materials, we should be notified in order to view the conditions and present recommendations.

This report has been prepared on behalf of, and exclusively for the use of Stephen Winkle. This report and the findings herein shall not, in whole or in part, be disseminated or conveyed to any other party, or be used or relied upon by any other party, without the consultant's prior written consent by Atlas Labs Inc. **A copy of this survey report must be kept onsite during any remediation, renovation or demolition activities, as required by Southwest Clean Air Agency.**

If you have any questions about this information, please call our office at (360) 852-8936

Survey Performed By: Dalton Lafever
AHERA Building Inspector - Certification: # IR-23-0908C
Contact Info: Dalton@atlaslabinc.com Cell Phone: (503) 430-4112

Sincerely,

Dalton Lafever

APPENDIX A



Full Survey Chain of Custody

Name / Company Name: Stephen Winkle		Phone: (971) 409-9856	
Contact Email: stephenwinkle@gmail.com			
Project Name: 4110 Short Plat		Batch: 22-1269101	
Job/Project Address: 4110 NE 143rd Ave, Vancouver, WA 98682 - Garage, Barn, and Shed			
Inspector: Dalton Lavever Ph: (503) 430-4112 AHERA Cert. # IRO-24-0908C Lead RRP Cert. # R-I-41R036-22-00070			
Survey Area Use: Residential	Approx. Year Built: 1942	Reason for Survey: Remediation	Sq. Ft. Unk

<input type="checkbox"/> Rush	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asbestos PLM
<input type="checkbox"/> Next Day	<input type="checkbox"/> Lead Paint
<input type="checkbox"/> 2-Day	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5-Day	

#	Material Description	Friable Y/N	Location	Condition	Approx. SQ FT.
1-A	Drywall (No Texture)	Y	Garage Wall	Good	1,500'
2-A	Insulation	N	Garage Wall	Good	UNK
3-A	Shingle	N	Garage Roof	Good	1,000'
4-A	Siding	N	Side of Garage	Good	1,100
5-A	Window Sealant	N	Garage Window	Good	3 Windows
6-A	Shingle	N	Shed Roof	Good	40'
7-A	Vapor Barrier	N	Side of Shed	Good	50'
8-A	Siding	N	Side of Barn	Good	500'
9-A	Shingle	N	Barn Roof	Good	400'
				Good	

Notes:

Inspector Signature: <i>Dalton Lavever</i>	Date: 4/4/24	Time: 4:34
Accepted By: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date: 4/4/24	Time: 4:35pm
Lab Results Completed By: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date Sent Out: 4/9/24	<u>Email</u> Mail

Limitations of Inspection: Atlas Labs Inc. AHERA certified inspector performed a limited survey at the site, date, time and cause as stated above in this document along with lab analysis of possible asbestos and/or lead containing material. Atlas Labs Inc. survey is limited to areas defined on the Chain of Custody form.

General NESHAPS Bulk Sampling Guidelines: Material sampling areas were grouped based on homogenous materials. A homogeneous area is one which contains material that seems by texture, color and surface wear to be uniform and applied during the same general time period. Samples are collected based on a visual survey of the work area as defined in this report. Samples were collected from accessible, representative construction materials, which were suspected to contain asbestos. If additional materials are found during the demolition process that were inaccessible at time of inspection that are not listed in this report please test before you cut. Survey is subject to direction from contractor, homeowner or owners agent.



Batch # 2022 *

22-1269101

Name / Company *

Stephen Winkle

Analysis Date *

04/04/2024

Project Name

4110 Short Plat

Project #

PO #

Analyst *

Ryan Carpenter

Project Location *

4110 NE 143rd Ave.,
Vancouver, WA 98682 -
Garage, Barn, and Shed

Turnaround Time *

5-Day

Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material by Polarized Light Microscopy

Sample*	Layer*	Description*	Non Asbestos*	Asbestos Type*	Asbestos %*
1-A	1	Drywall (White) - Garage Wall	Cellulose	None Present	N/D
1-A	2	Paper Layer (Black) - Garage Wall	Cellulose	None Present	N/D
2-A	1	Insulation (Grey) - Garage Wall	Fiberglass	None Present	N/D
3-A	1	Shingle (Black) - Garage Roof	Fiberglass	None Present	N/D
3-A	2	Shingle (Grey) - Garage Roof	Fiberglass	None Present	N/D
3-A	3	Shingle (Brown) - Garage Roof	Fiberglass	None Present	N/D
3-A	4	Tar Paper (Brown) - Garage Roof	Cellulose	None Present	N/D
4-A	1	Siding (Brown) - Side of Garage	Cellulose	None Present	N/D
4-A	2	Paper Layer (Black) - Side of Garage	Cellulose	None Present	N/D
5-A	1	Window Sealant (White) - Garage Window	Cellulose	Chrysotile	3%
6-A	1	Shingle (Black) - Shed Roof	Fiberglass	None Present	N/D
6-A	2	Shingle (Grey) - Shed Roof	Fiberglass	None Present	N/D
6-A	3	Shingle (Brown) - Shed Roof	Fiberglass	None Present	N/D
6-A	4	Tar Paper (Brown) - Shed Roof	Cellulose	None Present	N/D
7-A	1	Vapor Barrier (Black) - Side of Shed	Cellulose	None Present	N/D

Sample*	Layer*	Description*	Non Asbestos*	Asbestos Type*	Asbestos %*
7-A	2	Insulation (Grey) - Side of Shed	Fiberglass	None Present	N/D
8-A	1	Siding (Brown) - Side of Barn	Cellulose	None Present	N/D
8-A	2	Paper Layer (Black) - Side of Barn	Fiberglass	None Present	N/D
9-A	1	Shingle (Grey) - Barn Roof	Fiberglass	None Present	N/D
9-A	2	Shingle (Brown) - Barn Roof	Fiberglass	None Present	N/D
9-A	3	Tar Paper (Black) - Barn Roof	Cellulose	None Present	N/D

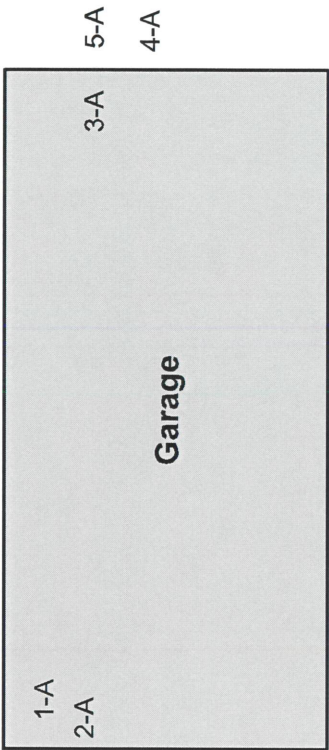
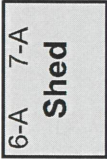
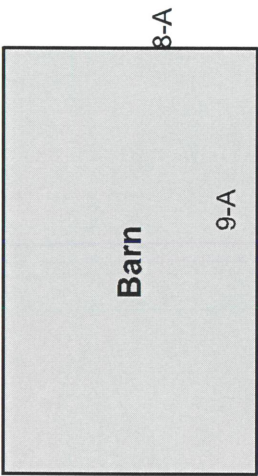
To Be Filled by the Technician

Technician *



Atlas Laboratories maintains liability to cost of analysis. This report relates only to the samples reported and may not be reproduced, except in full without written permission by Atlas. Atlas bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. This report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, NIOSH or any other agency of the federal government. Non-friable organically bound materials present a problem matrix and therefore Atlas recommends gravimetric reduction prior to analysis. Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted. Transmission Electron Microscopy asbestos identification and lead paint analysis will be available and performed by laboratories by proxy. Original analysis documents are available upon request of the client.

APPENDIX B



4110 NE 143rd Ave, Vancouver, WA 98682 - Garage, Barn, and Shed

Suspect Asbestos Containing Sample Locations



APPENDIX C

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

DALTON LAFEVER

HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE TRAINING COURSE

for

ONLINE AHERA ASBESTOS INSPECTOR REFRESHER

In accordance with TSCA Title II, Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix C of 40 CFR

CCB #SRA0615 4-Hr Training

Course Date:

01/05/2024

Course Location:

Online

Certificate:

IRO-24-0908C



4-Hour Online AHERA Inspector Refresher Training; AHERA is the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act enacting Title II of Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)

Expiration Date: 01/05/2025

For verification of the authenticity of this certificate contact:

PBS Engineering and Environmental Inc.

4412 S Corbett Avenue

Portland, OR 97239

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Andy Fridley', is written over a horizontal line.

Andy Fridley, Instructor