

Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan

Campbell Hall Asbestos Inspection

July 21, 2004
Project No. G04275

ftc&h
fishbeck, thompson, carr & huber
engineers • scientists • architects



**CAMPBELL HALL
ASBESTOS INSPECTION**

**PREPARED FOR:
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN**

**JULY 21, 2004
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INTRODUCTION

Fishbeck, Thompson, Carr & Huber, Inc. (FTC&H) was retained by Michigan State University (MSU) to conduct an asbestos building inspection of Campbell Hall. FTC&H was assisted by Environmental Health Resources, Inc. (EHR). Mr. Jeremiah Salmon (A16810) from EHR, who is a State of Michigan accredited asbestos inspector, and Mr. Eric Dickinson from FTC&H conducted the inspection on May 26 and 27, 2004.

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Campbell Hall is a four-story building of brick and poured concrete construction. Interior partitions are constructed of drywall, troweled-on plaster, smooth plaster and block walls. Ceilings are either concrete, drop-in ceiling tiles, glued-on ceiling tiles, troweled-on plaster, or smooth plaster. Floors are finished with either concrete, carpet over concrete, vinyl floor tile, carpet over floor tile, resilient flooring, carpet over resilient flooring, or linoleum.

SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

MSU provided a summary of previous asbestos sampling results from Campbell Hall (Appendix 1). The previous results were reviewed and incorporated into the inspection where warranted. A pre-sampling survey was conducted to identify homogeneous materials of construction. The survey was a functional space (room-by-room) survey and was used to design the sampling plan. For homogeneous materials not identified or verified from the previous sampling, a minimum of one sample was collected from miscellaneous materials; three to seven samples were collected from surfacing materials; and thermal systems were sampled as necessary. Obvious asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), such as transite, aircell, or other labeled materials, were not sampled.

All samples were collected by a State of Michigan accredited building inspector. The samples were collected from areas considered representative of each homogeneous material. Destructive sampling was not conducted and the samples were collected from accessible materials. Non-permanent labels were used to mark the sampling sites. Sampling locations were repaired, where necessary.

As required by MSU, the survey was limited to the building interior. Samples were not collected from roofing materials or exterior materials. In addition, samples were not collected from operating machinery or fire doors. Confined spaces and tunnels were not entered, however, the spaces were viewed from the doorways or openings.

Thirty-nine distinct homogeneous materials suspected of containing asbestos were identified during the survey. Four of the homogeneous materials were identified during the previous asbestos sampling and verified during this survey. These four materials were not sampled due to the sampling history provided by MSU. A total of forty-eight bulk material samples were collected from the homogeneous materials for asbestos analysis. Bulk material samples were collected from suspect ACMs according to the protocol described in 29 CFR 1926.1101 (OSHA Asbestos Construction Standard). Sample locations are described in Table 1 – Sample Sites and located on the floor plans included as Appendix 2.

The samples were transported to EMSL Analytical Laboratories (EMSL) in Ann Arbor, Michigan for bulk asbestos analysis. The analytical data report provided by EMSL is included as Appendix 3.

RESULTS

Of the thirty-nine homogeneous materials present, a total of eleven homogeneous materials were identified to contain asbestos above one percent by weight. The asbestos-containing homogeneous materials are described on Table 2 – Asbestos-Containing Homogeneous Materials.. Non-asbestos-containing homogeneous materials are described on Table 3 – Non-Asbestos-Containing Homogeneous Materials.

The asbestos-containing homogeneous materials present in Campbell Hall are summarized by functional space on Table 4 – Room-By-Room Identification of Asbestos-Containing Materials. Table 4 contains a listing of each functional space, the ACM identified within the functional space, and approximate ACM quantities. The quantities of ACMs provided within this report are only estimates. Additional materials may exist within wall cavities, ceiling cavities, or other inaccessible areas that could not be evaluated as part of this survey.

SUMMARY

The following is a list of suspect materials that were not tested and are assumed to be positive: Roofing materials, fire doors, mag insulation, and glue pods on gypsum board.

Some areas where ACMs were observed or suspected to be present were not quantified due to limited access and absence of mechanical drawings. The following rooms were inaccessible: G19, 113, 121, 122, 136, 140, 152, 155, 157, 158, 222B.

Asbestos-containing pipe and pipe fitting insulation is present throughout the building. The original pipe and pipe fitting insulation present on all types of piping is ACM, including woolfelt and mag. Limited areas of piping insulation have been replaced by fiberglass. The majority of pipe fitting insulation observed appears to be the original ACM.

Most of the 9" x 9" vinyl tile in the building is ACM. Glue used for some 12" x 12" ceiling tiles is also positive. Further sampling would be required to verify that glue used with these tiles is asbestos-containing in all locations that this type of tile is found.

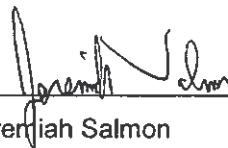
Asbestos-containing insulation board was found in heating vents in the lobbies and lounges on the first floor.

Damaged ACM was observed in the following rooms, however, no materials would be classified as "significantly damaged":

- G25 Damaged glue pods (ACM) on gypsum board (non-ACM).



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