

Attachment 1

Sample Analysis Procedures and Methods

For obtaining a representative sample from a large bulk sample, the AASHTO procedures for reducing the sample should be used. The subsequent analyses of the submitted samples will follow a three step procedure: 1) Basic microscopic analysis to assess the presence of asbestiform mineral habitat; 2) Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) to determine the presence and asbestos mineral type, if present; and, 3) Should positive results be indicated by PLM, follow-up Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) analysis will be completed to confirm the minerals present and their morphology. The techniques and methods to be employed in sample analysis are provided below:

- A geologist will inspect hand and core samples initially using a stereo binocular microscope, with magnification ranging from 10x to 60x. Using a fine steel pick (dental pick) the geologist will scrape the surface of the suspect mineralization to determine if any of the minerals display typical asbestiform habit and characteristics such as fiber bundles, splayed ends, or matted or fibrous masses.
- Further examination of the sample will then be conducted using the Polarized Light Microscope (PLM) using EPA 600/R-93/116.
- If asbestiform minerals are found, representative samples will be further analyzed by Transmission Electron Microscopy per EPA 600/R-93/116 to confirm mineral identification and morphology.
- Where appropriate, the microscopic PLM and/or TEM analyses will include a count of the asbestiform fibers, representative digital images, and measurements of the width and length dimensions of found fibers counted.

Water samples will be collected as grab samples and will be analyzed by TEM per EPA 100.2.

The samples will be analyzed using the above procedures by RJ Lee Group, which is accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association and is in the NIST National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for asbestos analysis. RJ Lee Group has mineralogical expertise and has vast experience to detect asbestos fibers in the natural environment (e.g. rocks, soils, water, etc.).