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Mr. Matt Wasco
Philadelphia Performing Arts
1600 Vine Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102

Report for AHERA 6-Month Surveillance
Philadelphia Performing Arts Charter School
1600 Vine Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102
Synertech Environmental LLC Project No. 603-024

Dear Mr. Wasco:

As directed by your office, *Synertech Environmental LLC* conducted an AHERA 6-Month Surveillance at the Philadelphia Performing Arts Charter School located at 1600 Vine Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The scope of the surveillance focused on assessing the condition of asbestos containing materials (ACMs). No lead-based paint (LBP) was reported during the original inspection of the property. This report is a summary of the 6-Month Surveillance, and is supplementary to the March 12th, 2020 report entitled "Report for Asbestos and Lead Based Paint Investigation & Sampling" prepared by *Synertech, Incorporated*.

I. Asbestos Inspection

The purpose of the inspection was to assess the condition of assumed ACMs on all exposed areas within the interior spaces of the structure. The building was inspected to generate the data provided in this report for the purposes of establishing conclusions regarding the type, quantity, locations, and condition of the assumed ACMs observed. An EPA accredited Asbestos Building Inspector/City of Philadelphia Licensed Asbestos Investigator performed the surveillance using the data generated during a February 2020 inspection.

When conducting an asbestos inspection, the various suspect asbestos containing building materials are grouped into "homogeneous areas" for sampling and assessment. A homogenous area is defined as an area of a particular material that is uniform in color, texture, application, date of installation and function, and is believed to be similar in all other aspects. Samples of each homogenous area (material) are then collected to determine its asbestos content.

Note that exploratory demolition was not performed to locate and quantify concealed ACMs. The building was occupied and functional during the survey, and every effort was employed to maintain the integrity of architectural surfaces, operating mechanical systems, and structural components. Bulk samples were not collected from any homogenous area that would cause aesthetic damage or where the Asbestos Investigator determined that the material is fiberglass, foam glass, rubber, metal, or wood.

An ACM is defined as one that has a composition of greater than 1% asbestos by weight. Upon confirmation of a material to be asbestos containing, a physical assessment is provided to document its quantity, condition, and friability classification. The friability of a material is a term used to describe a physical property of suspect asbestos containing materials. A friable material is one that can be crushed and reduced to a powder by hand pressure. Conversely, a non-friable material is one that cannot be crushed and reduced to a powder by hand pressure. Refer to more detailed definitions of friable and non-friable asbestos containing materials presented below.

☐ **EPA Category I Non-friable ACM (NF1)**

ACMs that cannot be reduced to a powder by hand pressure or crumbled between the fingers, limited to asbestos-containing gaskets, packings, resilient floor coverings, resilient floor covering mastic, and asphalt roofing products. Asphalt roofing products which may contain asbestos include built-up roofing; asphalt-containing single-ply membrane systems; asphalt shingles; asphalt-containing underlayment felts; asphalt-containing roof coatings and mastics; and asphalt-containing base flashings. ACM roofing products that use other bituminous or resinous binders (such as coal tars or pitches) are also considered to be EPA Category I Non-friable ACM. In an EPA Category I Non-friable ACM, the asbestos fibers remain bound within the matrix of the material. These types of materials pose no hazard of releasing asbestos fibers into the air unless rendered friable by activities including sanding, grinding, pulverizing, penetrating or cutting with power tools, or otherwise reducing to a powder. Mere cracking or minor breakage does not constitute the type of damage that would be considered as rendering these types of asbestos materials friable.

☐ **EPA Category II Non-friable ACM (NF2)**

ACMs that cannot be reduced to a powder by hand pressure or crumbled between the fingers, and includes all other non-friable ACMs that are not classified as an EPA Category I Non-friable ACM. EPA Category II Non-friable ACMs include, but are not limited to, asbestos-cement shingles, asbestos cement tiles, cementitious “transite” boards or panels and cementitious laboratory table tops. In an EPA Category II Non-friable ACM, the asbestos fibers remain bound within the matrix of the material. These types of materials pose no hazard of releasing asbestos fibers into the air unless rendered friable by activities including breaking, sanding, grinding, pulverizing, penetrating or cutting with power tools, or otherwise reducing the panels or table tops to a powder. However, minor breakage does constitute the type of damage that would be considered as rendering these types of materials friable, as asbestos fibers may be released along the fractured surfaces or from the edges exposed by the breakage. Generally speaking, EPA Category II Non-friable ACMs is more likely to become friable when damaged than an EPA Category I Non-friable ACM.

☐ **EPA Regulated Friable ACM (FRI)**

ACMs that can be reduced to a powder by hand pressure or crumbled between the fingers including, but not limited to, thermal insulation (e.g. - pipe, boiler, tank insulation) and surfacing materials (e.g. acoustical plaster, acoustic ceiling tiles, fireproofing). These ACMs pose a significant hazard of releasing asbestos fibers into the air when impacted or damaged in any way.

Summary of Findings – Asbestos Investigation

No new building materials were installed since the last re-inspection. The following table lists all current assumed asbestos-containing materials:

HM ID	SAMPLE #	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION
X	-	Mastic behind Mirrors (Material Concealed; Assumed Asbestos- containing)	Dance Studios Throughout	NF1
Y	-	Roofing Material (Not Inspected; Assumed Asbestos- containing)	Roof	NF1

II. Lead Based Paint Inspection

XRF testing for Lead Based Paint was conducted in the February 2020 inspection. No results greater than 0.7 mg/cm², the City of Philadelphia Department of Health threshold level for LBP, were found at this time.

Synertech Environmental LLC is pleased to have been given the opportunity to provide you with our professional environmental services. If you have any questions regarding the information and results in this correspondence, feel free to contact our office at (215) 755-2305.

Sincerely,



Ryan Hutsell
Project Manager
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