PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
BIR-73

DENNISON ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

A wholly owned subsidiary of ATC Environmental Inc.

January 13, 1992

Mr. John Bodie
Ralco, Incorporated
1109 Washington Street
Weymouth, Massachusetts 02189

Re: "E" Street Building
Bird Roofing Company

Dear Mr. Bodie:

Attached is a report describing the conditions found and recommendations for removal of asbestos waste materials that have contaminated the "E" Street building. The contamination was observed during our visual walk through inspection of the building on January 8, 1992, with yourself, Mr. Ray Lindsay of Ralco, and Mr. John Hardy of Bird Roofing Co.

If you or Mr. Hardy have any questions on the attached, please call me at 617-932-9400. Thank you very much for utilizing Dennisons services on this projects.

Very truly yours,

DENNISON ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Douglas Rader (DPS)

Douglas Rader
Asbestos Division Manager

/jeq

cc: John Hardy (Bird)

Attachment

004326

INSPECTION REPORT
"E" Street Building
Bird Roofing Company

The building is a four story structure with full basement level, currently unoccupied, and previously used for manufacturing and storage space. Many windows on the back of the building are missing and extensive debris is found throughout the inside of the building. Much of the debris and inside of the building is contaminated with asbestos containing material (ACM) consisting of air cell (corrugated) pipe insulation and white block pipe insulation. At least 90 percent of the ACM found in the building has fallen off the pipes and is littering the building floor space. The ACM remaining on the pipes is primarily exposed and in damaged condition (moderate to severe damage). There are most likely several reasons for the ACM having been dislodged from the pipe, including general deterioration and lack of maintenance, vandalism, and due to the force of fire hoses used in fighting a recent fire at the building. Although fire damage itself is restricted to mainly an area of the building that was renovated and did not contain asbestos, the effects of water damage from the fire hoses and subsequent flooding have resulted in widespread contamination on certain floors. Before cleanup operations begin in the building (or before any renovation/demolition activities), contaminated surfaces need to be decontaminated and damaged asbestos removed and properly disposed in order to avoid asbestos exposure to persons performing the cleanup. As per the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries (MDLI)) 453 CMR 6.00 regulations for the removal, containment, or encapsulation of asbestos definition of hazard/risk assessment, it is the opinion of Mr. Douglas Rader (MDLI Asbestos Inspector I 01689) that due to the condition of the ACM in the building, the asbestos materials ability to release asbestos fibers, and the potential for human and environmental exposure to the asbestos, the following are the appropriate response actions:

1. Appropriate notifications should be made to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), the MDLI, EPA, and any applicable local authorities in order to initiate cleanup within thirty days.

2. The basement should be completely decontaminated of all ACM pipe insulation (including ACM on pipes) under total isolation, with critical barriers, negative air, and three stage decontamination chamber. Decontamination to include throughout HEPA vacuuming and wet wiping of all ACM contaminated surfaces. Items which can be decontaminated need not be disposed of as asbestos waste . However, the one side of the basement contains only fiberglass insulation and does not require any cleanup.

3. The first floor (except for the renovated office area) has been entirely contaminated due to the water flooding and will need to be decontaminated under total isolation (as described below). On this floor and other floors, ACM pipe insulation still on pipes should also be removed due to its exposed locations and extent of damage. Failure to remove the additional pipe insulation could result in asbestos exposure to non-asbestos workers cleaning the building of fire debris and also contribute to failing final air clearance testing.

4. The second floor has several areas of asbestos to be removed under local isolation on "mini-containments" featuring polyethylene cocoons, negative air, and two stage decontamination units. An area of fiberglass pipe insulation with asbestos insulation on pipe fittings/elbows does not need to be abated.

5. The third floor should be decontaminated in its entirety under total isolation as described above.

6. The fourth floor has several areas that should be decontaminated under local isolation with "mini-containments" as described above.

Note: It may be advisable to establish one three stage decontamination unit as a remote decontamination unit in a central location of the building, and utilize two stage decontamination units for areas under total isolation.

004328