The following samples were collected from Williamson Hall rooms:

- 123
- 125
- 232

Report #: 173-18 Date: May 23, 2018

LABORATORY REPORT

TO: Chad Johnson EWU, EH+S 002 Martin Hall Cheney, WA 99004

PHONE: (509) 359-6455 FAX: (509) 359-4690 E-MAIL: djohnson@ewu.edu

SUBJECT: Particle Identification

SPECIMEN: One Set of Three Tapelifts

REFERENCE: WIL

INTRODUCTION

One set of three tapelifts were received for analysis. The tapelifts were labeled as follows.

TAPELIFTS	JI I LE
WIL 123	
WIL 125	
WIL 232	

The tapelifts were placed on clean microscope slides and immersed in acetone for about two hours and then removed. The slides with the tapelifts were rinsed with clean acetone as they were removed from the immersion tank. The tapelifts were allowed to dry for twenty minutes in a laminar flow Clean Work Station and then mounted using a synthetic resin (Shurmount). The completed mounts were analyzed using analytical light microscopy. The materials identified are listed in decreasing order of frequency, the most common materials first. The significance of a material's location in the list is not necessarily related to its health impact because some materials have a greater health impact at low levels than other materials do at high levels.

RESULTS

The tapelift from WIL 232 had the highest particle loading out of the three samples submitted. This sample contained skin flakes, clothing fiber, paper fiber, natural minerals, phytoliths, insect debris, starch, plant debris, charred wood, charred plant, tire wear, and glass fibers. There were fifteen glass fibers. They were consistent with glass fibers found in acoustic ceiling tile. Health complaints are associated with 13 or more short glass fibers and/or 4 or more glass fibers longer than five hundred micrometers per square inch.

Tapelifts WIL 123 and Wil 125 contained paper fiber, clothing fiber, skin flakes, pollen, spores, starch, feather barbules, pencil debris, phytoliths, shoe wear, insect debris. Both samples had low particle loading.



Report #: 173-18 Date: May 23, 2018

CONCLUSION

WIL 232 has an elevated level of glass fibers per sq. inch, 15 glass fibers in total. These glass fibers were consistent with fibers found in acoustic ceiling tile. Health complaints are associated with 13 or more short glass fibers and/or 4 or more glass fibers longer than five hundred micrometers per square inch.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If I can provide any further assistance please contact me.

Signed: <u>Heidie Crutcher</u>
Heidie Crutcher, Analyst

Signed: R Crutcher Consultant