Petaluma Regional Library Renovation N&T Project #21824	
ADDENDUM #6	Date: 6/27/2024

NOLL & TAM ARCHITECTS

General: *The following instructions, substitutions, alterations, changes, clarifications, additions, and/or deletions are hereby made a part of the Contract Documents and modify the original Documents dated Nov 20, 2023. The changes documented in this addendum have precedence over all previous contract documents and shall be taken into consideration in preparation of your bid. It is the responsibility of all bidders to notify all subcontractors of all changes contained in this addendum. All other conditions shall remain the same.*

All bidders shall acknowledge receipt and acceptance of this addendum on the bid form.

Changes to Prior Addenda

1. In Addendum #3 – Revise the Question(s)/Answers(s) section 1.a.i. about extension of bid date. See Addendum #5 for the extension of the bid date.
2. In Addendum #3 - Revise the Question(s)/Answers(s) section 1.a.ii. about the Asbestos report. The report was not attached to Addendum #3. The Lead Survey and Asbestos Survey Report are now attached to Addendum #6.

Question(s)/Answer(s):

1. Bidder: Arntz Builders
    a. Question:
        i. Who is the manufacturer of the existing TPO roof? Do you really want to mix and match EDPDM & TPO at the skylights, I don't believe this is compatible?
        ii. Are Escrow Bid Requirements Required?
        iii. How much are liquidated damages/day?
        iv. What is the Retention for the project?
    b. Response:
        i. Refer to A2.33 Roof Plan General notes that indicate existing TPO Roof to remain. Contractor to coordinate roofing modifications with existing manufacturer to maintain existing manufacturer's roof warranty. TPO membrane repair is noted around skylight on A2.33 roof legend.. On detail 6/A6.41, remove reference to EPDM and replace with TPO membrane. Per City of Petaluma, the existing installed product is GAF Everguard.
        ii. No Escrow Bid Requirement.
        iii. $1,000/day
        iv. 10%

2. Bidder: Alten.
    a. Question:
        i. Are there any LBE or DVBE requirements?
        ii. Unit Price Schedule: Both the Unit Price section and the Bid Form include a Unit Price Schedule, but no specific items are listed. Please confirm that is not necessary to fill out any unit prices.
        iii. Can you confirm the staging area locations for this project?
        iv. Please confirm if this will be the location for the field trailer as indicated in the general conditions.
        v. What is the location of the temporary library and will be barricading of existing library be required to provide safe pedestrian walkway?
        vi. Can you confirm the anticipated Start and Completion Dates of the project?
        vii. In section 004500.1.1G, it calls out for Resource Loaded Schedule. Can you confirm it is not required for this job and be changed to a standard progress CPM schedule?
        viii. Can you confirm BIM is not required for this job?
        ix. On the MEP specs, some of them such as plumbing and mechanical called out CAD Record Drawings. Can you confirm if CAD is really required for all these trades for this job?
        x. Please confirm that no performance or acoustical testing is needed as CHPS verification is utilized.
        xi. Sheets P-3.01 seem to show that all the replaced/salvaged plumbing fixtures would require modification of existing waste line connections. However, it does not seem to show any demolition of the existing floors. Can you clarify if the demolition of the existing floors is required? Additionally, can you provide the points of connections if it is needed?
        xii. The plans call for sanding and refinishing the existing tongue-and-groove (T&G) at the exterior ceiling of the entry canopy and the exterior soffit at the perimeter of the building. A) Can you confirm if the entire soffit needs to be sanded, or only the areas, like what is shown in the photos (See Attachment), need to be sanded? Also, can you confirm what the term 'refinish' refers to? Is it staining or applying new paint over the surface?
        xiii. Finish schedule A9.13 shows 111 Bookstore to receive carpet per finish plan. Finish plan A9.11 shows a hatching in 111 that doesn't match any of the carpet hatchings shown in the legend. Please clarify which carpet goes in room 111.
        xiv. Finish schedule A9.13 shows Stairway 126 as (E) to remain. Finish plan A9.11 shows the stairway with a callout for CPT-3 and is hatched as CPT-3. Please clarify.
    b. Response:
        i. No LBE or DVBE requirements
        ii. Unit pricing not required.

iii. Staging area was reviewed as part of the mandatory job site conference.

iv. After award of contract, jobsite trailer location will be approved upon submission of a site logistics plan.

v. 150 Fairgrounds Drive is the location of the temporary library location. This is a separate stand alone building located adjacent to the existing library. No additional barricades required.

vi. Completion is defined in the bid package as not later than 1 year (365 days) from project start.

vii. No resource loading is required.

viii. No BIM is required.

ix. CAD Record Drawings are required.

x. No requirement for CHPS performance and acoustical testing for this project.

xi. If waste lines for new location of floor mounted fixture need adjustment, then floor need to be demoed to align with new location. The floor will need to be demoed for installing new floor drain and vent. Connection to existing piping is shown on drawing detail on 6/P3.01. Per General Note, the Plumbing contractor shall field verify exact location and pipe sizes prior to installation of new work.

xii. Where moisture and water stains are present, the wood should be sanded down to remove any visible watermarks. Provide surface preparation for remaining soffit as required prior to applying coats. Entire soffit shall receive stain and oil finish. Benchmark sample/mockup will be required to confirm color and finish is obtained.

xiii. At Bookstore, provide the CPT-3 carpet tile.

xiv. At Stairway, provide CPT-4 in lieu of CPT-3 , with contrast striping per below:

1. CPT-4 - Manufacturer: Patcraft; Style: Stride ; Color: Stroll or equal.

2. Contrast stripe – Manufacturer: Patcraft; Style: Stride; Color: Parade or equal.

3. Bidder: Arntz, Alten

a. Question:

i. Does the General Contract need to carry Builder's Risk?

b. Response:

i. General Contractor is not required to carry Builder's Risk

4. Bidder: Alten, Arntz, Carr's
    a. Question:
        i. Are hard copies required for submission of the bid?
    b. Response:
        i. Yes, please submit a hard copy to Sonoma County Library, 6135 State Farm Dr. Rohnert Park, CA 94928 no later than July 10th, 3:00 PM PST. Please do not submit bids electronically.

5. Bidders: Carr's
    a. Question:
        i. In section 004513, page 7, the form asks for Experience Modification Rates for 2016, 2017, and 2018. Is this correct?
    b. Response:
        i. No, please provide rates for 2024, 2023 and 2022

6. Bidders: Carr's, Arntz, FRC
    a. Question:
        i. Do we need to include the SOQ, section 004500?
    b. Response:
        i. No, please do not include SOQ.

Issued By: Phan Dung, Noll & Tam Architects

Distributed to: Sonoma County Library; Ridge CM, LLC

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LEAD SURVEY

100 Fairgrounds Dr
Petaluma, CA 94952

Dave Tichava & Clint
06/12/2024

Inspector
Steve Ramos
Certified Inspector
707.775.7800
steve@insightebc.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Information

Scope of Work

The scope of services for this project did not include an interview with the client or their representative(s) (if applicable) to determine the approximate construction date and painting the history of the building and areas to be tested, the performance of field and laboratory testing programs, and the preparation of a report detailing where and at what concentrations lead was found. During the lead coating inspection, Insight Environmental may not conduct lead testing in every room and/or sample every painted/varnished/stained building component. However, all like building materials, i.e., same color/substrate, etc., are grouped together and considered positive or negative in conjunction with the building materials that were sampled. Insight Environmental conducts sampling of building materials that are representative of the possible lead-containing materials in a building.

Routes of Exposure

Adults and children can get lead into their bodies if they:

- Breathe in lead dust (especially during activities such as renovations, repairs, or painting that disturb painted surfaces).
- Swallow lead dust that has settled on food, food preparation surfaces, and other places.
- Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead. Lead is especially dangerous to children under the age of 6.
- At this age, children's brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead.
- Children's growing bodies absorb more lead.
- Babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects can have lead dust on them. Women of childbearing age should know that lead is dangerous to a developing fetus.
- Women with a high lead level in their system before or during pregnancy risk exposing the fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

Health Effects of Lead Exposure

Children
Lead affects the body in many ways. It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children. In children, exposure to lead can cause:

- Brain Nerve Damage Hearing
- Nervous system and kidney damage
- Learning disabilities, attention-deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence
- Speech, language, and behavior problems
- Poor muscle coordination • Decreased muscle and bone growth
- Hearing damage

Adults
While low-lead exposure is most common, exposure to high amounts of lead can have devastating effects on children, including seizures, unconsciousness, and in some cases, death. Although children are especially susceptible to lead exposure, lead can be dangerous for adults, too. In adults, exposure to lead can cause:

- Harm to a developing fetus
- Increased chance of high blood pressure during pregnancy
- Fertility problems (in men and women)
- High blood pressure
- Digestive problems
- Nerve disorders
- Memory and concentration problems
- Muscle and joint pain

Protecting Yourself from Lead

If you think your building has lead-based paint:

- Don’t try to remove lead-based paint yourself.
- Always keep painted surfaces in good condition to minimize deterioration.
- Get your home checked for lead hazards. Find a certified inspector or risk assessor at epa.gov/lead.
- Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe certified renovation firms.
- Before buying, renting, or renovating your home, have it checked for lead-based paint.
- Consult your healthcare provider about testing your children for lead. Your pediatrician can check for lead with a simple blood test.
- Wash children’s hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods high in iron, calcium, and vitamin C.
- Remove shoes or wipe soil off shoes before entering your house.

XRF Testing No Lead Based Paint Observed

XRF Testing was performed on the testing combinations of concern for this project and it was determined that the materials tested are not considered lead-based paint. For this scope of work, the components tested did not rise above the threshold limit of 1.0 mg/cm2 and therefore are not considered lead-based paint (LBP) by legal definition as stated in the California Code of Regulations.

Visual Observations Summary

A visual survey of the property,structure, or area of concern (as stated in the scope of work) was conducted, the purpose of which is to visibly rate the condition of the paint or coating. Paint coatings will be rated as "intact", "fair", or "poor" as defined in the 1995 HUD Guidelines Chapter 7.

All surfaces were “intact” at the time of inspection. However, the planned renovation may render some of the materials in a “poor” state. Lead safe work practices will be required.

Lead Hazard Summary Findings

At the time of the survey, there were no lead hazards observed in the area included in the scope of work.

2: VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

Information

Survey: Types of Assessments

An inspection is a surface-by-surface investigation to determine whether there is lead-based paint in a home or child-occupied facility, and where it is located. Inspections can be legally performed only by certified inspectors or risk assessors. Lead-based paint inspections determine the presence of lead-based paint. It is particularly helpful in determining whether lead-based paint is present prior to purchasing, renting, or renovating a home, and identifying potential sources of lead exposure at any time.

A risk assessment is an on-site investigation to determine the presence, type, severity, and location of lead-based paint hazards (including lead hazards in paint, dust, and soil) and provides suggested ways to control them. Risk assessments can be legally performed only by certified risk assessors. Lead-based paint risk assessments are particularly helpful in determining sources of current exposure and in designing possible solutions. You can also have a combined inspection and risk assessment. With any of these options, the risk assessor or inspector will provide you with a written report of findings.

A visual survey of the property and structure was conducted, the purpose of which is to visibly rate the condition of the paint or coating. Paint coatings will be rated as "intact", "fair", or "poor" as defined in the 1995 HUD Guidelines Chapter 7.

Survey: Intact

All surfaces were “intact” at the time of inspection. However, the planned renovation may render some of the materials in a “poor” state. Lead safe work practices will be required.

3: XRF DATA SUMMARY

Information

XRF Data Summary: **Attachment**

The XRF Lead data has been uploaded as an attachment.

XRF Data Summary: **Overview**

All of the LBP surveys reviewed used x-ray fluorescence (XRF) technology for on-site direct lead content readings. A limitednumber of paint chip samples were collected to confirm the results of the XRF analysis.

4: LEAD HAZARD SUMMARY

Information

General: Renovation and Repair

Common renovation, repair and painting activities that disturb lead-based paint (like sanding, cutting, replacing windows, and more) can create hazardous lead dust and chips which can be harmful to adults and children. Home repairs that create even a small amount of lead dust are enough to poison your child and put your family at risk.

General: Lead Safe Work Practices

In homes built prior to 1978 the State of California requires the use of lead-safe work practices for homeowners and contractors to follow whenever there is the potential for creating lead dust hazards. The basics of lead-safe work practices are containment and clean-up. Containment procedures involve the use of plastic or drop clothes on the ground in the work areas. Ensuring that lead contaminated dust isn't tracked into other rooms by implemented cleaning or containment of shoes, tools, etc. Clean up is just as it sounds - clean up the tools and work area so they are free of all dust which likely contains lead-contaminated dust if lead paint was disturbed during the project. Here are some references and guides for implementing and using lead-safe work practices:

Lead-Safe Homeowner Guide

California Department of Public Health

General: Waste Characterization

LBP is defined in Title X of the 1992 Housing and Community Development Act as equal to, or greater than 1.0 milligram per centimeter squared (mg/cm2) or 0.5% by weight. During renovation or demolition activities of a building that contains LBP, abatement of the LBP may not be necessary; however, measures must be taken to protect workers from LBP exposure. In addition, waste material must be tested for lead content before disposal. A LBP survey should be performed prior to demolition or renovation of each building to determine what materials contain LBP so appropriate health and safety measures can be taken and those materials can be segregated for disposal purposes. Employers of construction workers are responsible for the development and implementation of a worker protection program in accordance with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR, Parts 1926.20 and 1926.62 (e); Cal/OSHA, Title 8, Sections 1529 and 1532; and Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 1, Chapter 8, to minimize worker risk of lead exposure by minimizing the generation of hazardous air emissions and waste through the use of safe work practices and engineering controls. If a demolished material containing LBP fails either the disposal lead content toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) (5mg/L) or the California regulatory limits for hazardous waste, which are the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) (5mg/L) and the Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) (1,000 mg/kg), it must be considered a hazardous waste and managed accordingly.

General: No Lead Based Paint

The building was inspected per the scope of work and evaluated with an XRF device. The State of California defines a lead-based paint using the following definition: “Lead-based paint” means paint or other surface coatings that contain an amount of lead equal to, or in excess of:

(a) one milligram per square centimeter (1.0 mg/cm2); or
(b) half of one percent (0.5%) by weight.

The building was assessed as per the scope of work and no lead-based paint was observed in the readings.

General: No Lead Hazards Identified

The building was inspected per the scope of work and evaluated with an XRF device. The State of California defines a lead hazard using the following definition: “Lead hazard” means deteriorated lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, disturbing lead-based paint or presumed lead-based paint without containment, or any other nuisance which may result in persistent and quantifiable lead exposure. One or more of these were assessed for this evaluation and there were no quantifiable lead hazards present.

5: LEAD BASED PAINT REGULATIONS

Information

Regulations Summary

US EPA Regulations. Lead-Based Paint Hazards During Remodeling Activities. On June 1, 1999, the USEPA final rule regarding LBP hazards during remodeling activities of residential properties went into effect. This rule requires renovators to provide consumers with a pamphlet providing information on LBP hazards during renovation or remodeling activities and how to protect their families from lead hazards before beginning renovation activities, which disturb more than two square feet of paint in pre-1978 housing.

40 CFR Part 745 (Final Rule). The USEPA has mandated that every state adopts abatement protocols and institute a training and certification program for inspectors, workers, supervisors, etc. This certification rule went into effect in August 1998, and beginning in August 1999 USEPA's abatement work practices were required to be followed. If a state had not implemented State Lead Regulations before this date, the USEPA's program guidelines were to be followed. As of April 1998, over 50 percent of the states had adopted lead regulations, mostly addressing LBP in child-occupied residential housing. It must be noted, however, that the USEPA Final Rule certification and work practice requirements apply to lead abatement in child-occupied facilities, with minimal direct impact on commercial property operations. The USEPA is also in rulemaking to establish LBP testing and abatement practices and worker training requirements applicable to renovation of property built before 1978. This action is supported by new USEPA studies showing hazardous lead dust levels generated by conventional renovation of lead painted components.

Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992. Public Law 102-550: Title X of the Housing & Community Development Act of 1992 deals with training requirements for managing and procedures for evaluating the risks of identified LBP.

OSHA Regulations. 29 CFR 1926.62 Lead Exposure in Construction, Applies to "all construction work where an employee may be occupationally exposed to lead." If lead is present in detectable levels, the Contractor must perform a negative exposure assessment to ensure that their workers will not be exposed to airborne lead above the allowable personal exposure limits, use applicable safe work practices as outlined by 1926.62 and have all personnel that may be exposed to the potential hazard trained in lead awareness. A property owner is obligated by federal OSHA regulations to inform employees and outside contractors of the known presence of a hazardous material that may be encountered during their work activities including lead-based paint (Right to Know).

29 CFR 1910.134: Use of Respirators. The OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard defines the program and requirements as to when personnel are allowed to wear respirators, maintenance of respirators, etc. In general, OSHA coverage extends to all private sector employers and employees. Those not covered under the standard typically include self-employed persons and federal, state, and local municipal employees.

Federal Housing Urban Development (HUD). Hazard Identification and Abatement. Lead-Based Paint: Guidelines for Hazard Identification & Abatement in Public Housing (September 1990) deals with the requirements for testing and managing the potential for LBP exposure in public housing primarily focused on the safety of children. The HUD standard of the definition of Lead Based Paint Coated surfaces remains 5000 PPM by weight.

California Department of Public Health. California Title 17. Title 17 is specific for California and has its basis in the HUD Guidelines. California Code of Regulations, CCR 35000 - 36100, detail how and when lead hazard evaluations are conducted, what types of abatement are required, and by whom can the work be done and applies to all renovation remodeling, painting, operations, and maintenance involving lead-based coatings. The law specifically identifies the different types of lead hazard evaluations which include: paint inspection, risk assessment, clearance inspection, and lead hazard screens. The law distinguishes between permanent abatement and interim controls. The requires the use of containment and cleaning procedures for all renovation, painting, and remodeling involving lead-based coatings activities and requires clearance testing for full abatement projects.

6: CERTIFICATION

6.1	CDPH Certificate

Information

CDPH Certificate: Current Lead Assessor Certificate

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

LEAD-RELATED CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE

INDIVIDUAL:	CERTIFICATE TYPE:	NUMBER:	EXPIRATION DATE:
Steven Ramos	Lead Inspector/Assessor	LRC-00003566	2/6/2024

Disclaimer: This document alone should not be relied upon to confirm certification status. Compare the individual's photo and name to another valid form of government issued photo identification. Verify the individual's certification status by searching for Lead-Related Construction Professionals at www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clpb or calling (800) 597-LEAD

The consultants current certificate is valid until December 2024.

EMSL Analytical, Inc
464 McCormick Street, San Leandro, CA 94577
Phone/Fax: (510) 895-3675 / (510) 895-3680
http://www.EMSL.com sanleandrolab@emsl.com

EMSL Order:	092411521
CustomerID:	ENVU62
CustomerPO:	
ProjectID:	

Attn: **Steven Ramos**
Insight Environmental
245 Kentucky St, Ste A
Petaluma, CA 94952

Phone: (707) 775-7800
Fax:
Received: 6/19/2024 09:15 AM
Collected: 6/17/2024

Project: **100 Fairgrounds**

Test Report: Lead in Paint Chips by Flame AAS (SW 846 3050B/7000B)*

Client Sample Description	*Lab ID*	*Collected*	*Analyzed*	*Weight*	*Lead Concentration*
1	*092411521-0001*	6/17/2024	6/19/2024	0.2561 g	<0.0080 % wt
	Site: Baseboard Community Room - Wall D - Wood - White				
2	*092411521-0002*	6/17/2024	6/19/2024	0.255 g	<0.0080 % wt
	Site: Community Room - Wall D - Sheetrock/Wallboard - White				
3	*092411521-0003*	6/17/2024	6/19/2024	0.2501 g	<0.0080 % wt
	Site: Janitor Closet - Wall B - Sheetrock/Wallboard - Green				
4	*092411521-0004*	6/17/2024	6/19/2024	0.2683 g	<0.0080 % wt
	Site: Childrens bath - Wall A - Sheetrock/Wallboard - White				
5	*092411521-0005*	6/17/2024	6/19/2024	0.2615 g	<0.0080 % wt
	Site: Community Room - Door Frame - Metal - Gray				

Oscar Merino, Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

Initial report from 06/19/2024 18:21:48

092411521

OrderID: 092411521

EMSL ANALYTICAL, INC.
LABORATORY • PRODUCTS • TRAINING

QFYR-Y79X-46FH

Client Information
Insight Environmental
Petaluma, CA
ENVU62

Project Overview

Client	
PO Number	
Project Name	100 Fairgrounds
Project ID	
Bill To	ENVU62
Report To Contact	
Report To Email	
Special Instructions	

Project Site

Building Type	Commercial
Address	100 Fairgrounds
City	Petaluma
State	CA
Zip	

Testing Laboratory
San Leandro
San Leandro, CA 94577

Lead Chip

Sample ID	Description	Location	Date/Time Collected	Test Method	TAT	Result Format	Notes
1	Wall D Wood	Baseboard Community Room	Jun 17, 2024 3:08 PM	C-Lead by FLAA	48 Hour	% Weight	
2	Wall D Sheetrock/Wallboard	Community Room	Jun 17, 2024 3:10 PM	C-Lead by FLAA	48 Hour	% Weight	
3	Wall B Sheetrock/Wallboard	Janitor Closet	Jun 17, 2024 3:11 PM	C-Lead by FLAA	48 Hour	% Weight	
4	Wall A Sheetrock/Wall[illegible]rd	Childrens bath	Jun 17, 2024 3:11 PM	C-Lead by FLAA	48 Hour	% Weight	
5	Door Frame Metal	Community Room	Jun 17, 2024 3:12 PM	C-Lead by FLAA	48 Hour	% Weight	

Page 1 of 1

Sampled By / Date — Jun 17, 2024

Relinquished By / Date — Jun 17, 2024

Jack DeSoto 6/18/24 EFX 9:15
Received (Lab) / Date

INSIGHT ENVIRONMENTAL
7077757800
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ASBESTOS SURVEY REPORT

100 Fairgrounds Dr
Petaluma, CA 94952

Dave Tichava & Clint
06/12/2024

Inspector
Steve Ramos
Certified Inspector
707.775.7800
steve@insightebc.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The summary report is provided as a convenience to you the client. This summary does not represent the entire report. We recommend and encourage you to read the entire report. The summary may not contain important facts that may alter your opinion of the building under evaluation.

SUMMARY

The summary report is provided as a convenience to you the client. This summary does not represent the entire report. We recommend and encourage you to read the entire report. The summary may not contain important facts that may alter your opinion of the building under evaluation.

1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Information

Cover Letter

INSIGHT ENVIRONMENTAL
BUILDING CONSULTANTS

Insight Environmental is pleased to submit the enclosed Asbestos Inspection Survey for this which was performed by Steve Ramos a California Certified Asbestos Consultant.

If you are required to submit a form for asbestos demolition/renovation form to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District you will need the following information to complete your form:

- **Name of the company that conducted the survey:** Insight Environmental
- **Address:** 245 Kentucky St., Ste A
- **City/State/Zip:** Petaluma CA 94952
- **Phone:** (707) 775-7800
- **Name of the person who completed the survey:** Steven Ramos CAC/CSST #: 17-6062

If you have questions or comments regarding the information in this report or if we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (707) 775-7800.

Sincerely,

Steve Ramos
CAC # 17-6062

Introduction: Introduction

At the request of the client, Insight Environmental performed a survey for asbestos-containing construction materials (ACCM). The work was performed by Steven Ramos, a Certified Asbestos Consultant (#17-6062). The scope of work was conducted in compliance with current state and federal asbestos regulations; a summary of applicable regulations is included in an appendix to this report. Every effort was made to survey all accessible suspect materials.

Observations

1.2.1 Summary Results

BULK SAMPLES ACM PRESENT

ACM or RACM

The building was inspected per the scope of work. Samples were collected in accordance with regulation and/or industry guidelines where appropriate. It was determined, based on the laboratory data, that ACM materials are present. ACM is defined as a material that contains greater than 1% asbestos by weight. The following materials were identified as ACM:

- Black flooring mastic
- Grey Floor Tiles

The black floor mastic on the grey floor tiles in the storage room at the center of the library. The black mastic is 3% and it is bonded to the grey floor tiles. The grey floor tiles are less than 1%. However, because of the mastic are considered ACM as they cannot be ideally isolated. Provided the materials are removed and not made friable during removal they would be considered non-friable.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified environmental contractor

2: ASBESTOS INSPECTION METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Information

Methodology Introduction: Inspection Procedures

If available and provided prior to the inspection, Insight Environmental reviewed the building's asbestos file for previously identified ACM. The inspection process began with a visual survey of the site for bulk debris or ash debris that may contain asbestos. The suspect materials identified were then described and categorized into homogeneous areas. Homogeneous areas consist of suspect materials that are identical in color, appearance, pattern, texture, and date of installation. Samples were collected in accordance with AHERA requirements detailed at 40CFR Part 763, Subpart E.

Sampling Methods: Sampling Method

All of the suspect materials identified were described and categorized into homogeneous areas (HAs). An HA consists of all identified material found in various locations in a building that are identical in color, appearance, pattern, texture, and date of installation. The HA can be described only within a single building (i.e., red floor tile in different buildings on the same campus, even if installed on the same day, compose different HAs). The asbestos inspection was conducted according to modified Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) guidelines using a minimum number of samples collected from each HA, which meets the sampling criteria found in 29 CFR 1926.1101. Samples of suspect miscellaneous materials were collected in a randomly distributed manner sufficient to determine whether the materials were asbestos-containing. No samples were collected from any HA where the inspector determined that the material was non-ACM (such as carpet, carpet pad without mastic, foam, glass, wood, rubber, ceramic tile, etc.). Samples were obtained with tools designed to penetrate a material without creating excessive dust. A utility knife, chisel, and coring sleeve were utilized, rather than scratching a sample from the surface of suspect materials, in an effort to obtain a sample that was representative of all layers of the material. The area was pre-wetted to reduce fiber generation during the sampling process. Insight Environmental sampling procedures incorporate the use of plastic zip-lock bags labeled in a unique numbering sequence to store the bulk samples. Information about bulk samples, including the sample number and material description, were noted on the chain-of-custody sheets as each sample was collected.

Laboratory Procedures and Analysis: PLM Procedures

Bulk samples were submitted to the laboratory under chain of custody and analyzed by PLM using EPA Method 600/R-93/116, July 1993, in accordance with 40 CFR 763, Subpart F, Appendix A (AHERA), and if applicable, the point Count Method 600/R-93/116, July 1993, by EMSL Analytical located in San Leandro CA. Bulk samples of suspected ACM were examined under a stereomicroscope to identify suspect fibers. A polarized light microscope equipped with a dispersion staining objective lens was used to determine which of the suspect fibers are asbestos. The various asbestos minerals were identified on the basis of their unique optical characteristics. Reported asbestos percentages were based on visual volume estimates. Laboratory analysis reports and chain of custody are provided as an attachment to this report.

Asbestos Materials Classification: Material Classes

Surfacing Material

Interior ACBM that has been sprayed on, troweled on, or otherwise applied to surfaces (structural members, walls, ceilings, etc.) for acoustical, decorative, fireproofing, or other purposes. This includes acoustical plaster, hard plasters (wall or ceiling), fireproofing insulation, spray-applied or blown-in thermal material, joint or patching compound (wall or ceiling), and textured paints or plasters.

Thermal Insulation (TSI)

Insulation used to control heat transfer or prevent condensation on pipes and pipe fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts, and other parts of hot and cold water systems; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems; or other mechanical systems. These insulation materials include pipe lagging, pipe wrap, HVAC duct insulation, block insulation, cements and muds, and a variety of other products such as gaskets and ropes.

Miscellaneous Materials

Other, mostly non-friable products and materials found on structural components, structural members or fixtures, such as floor tile, ceiling tile, construction mastic for floor and ceiling materials, sheet flooring, fire doors, asbestos cement pipe and board, wallboard, acoustical wall tile, and vibration damping cloth. "Miscellaneous materials" do not include thermal system insulation or surfacing materials.

3: ASBESTOS RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Information

Findings and Results: PLM

Bulk samples of suspect building materials were collected. The sample analysis was conducted by EMSL, a registered and certified asbestos laboratory utilizing Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) methodology. The laboratory is accredited for PLM analysis by both the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) and the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP). PLM analysis requires the microscopist to take a portion of the sample and treat it with an oil of a specific refractive index. The prepared slide is then subjected to a variety of tests while being viewed under varying polarization of light. Each type of asbestos displays unique characteristics when subjected to these tests. Percentages of the identified types of asbestos are determined by visual estimation.

Findings and Results: Definitions and Characterizations

Definition of Asbestos-Containing Materials

The EPA's Asbestos NESHAPs and the Air Quality Management District (AQMD), the local air pollution control district, define an asbestos-containing material as any material that contains a concentration of asbestos of greater than one percent (>1.0%) by area as determined by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) [Federal Register, Volume 59, No. 146, August 1, 1994, P. 38970-38971]. NESHAPs and AQMD further segregate asbestos-containing materials into Regulated Asbestos-Containing Materials (RACM), Category I Non-Friable Materials, and Category II Non-Friable Materials, which are defined as follows:

Regulated Asbestos-Containing Materials (RACM)/Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM): Includes all friable asbestos materials, Category I/Class I Nonfriable ACM that have become friable or will become friable, and Category II/Class II Nonfriable ACM that have a high probability of being crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the materials in the course of renovation or demolition.

- Category I Nonfriable ACM/Class I Nonfriable ACM: Includes asbestos-containing packing, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products that when dry can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

- Category II Nonfriable ACM/Class II Nonfriable ACM: Includes all non-friable materials, excluding Category I/Class I Nonfriable ACM that when dry cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Definition of Asbestos-Containing Construction Materials

The California Department of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) further defines an asbestos- containing construction material (ACCM) as a material that contains greater than one-tenth of one percent (>0.1%) asbestos. Prior to demolition of a building, most of the air quality districts in California require abatement of friable ACM as well as non-friable ACM that may become friable during demolition.

Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations, locally enforced by CAL/OSHA, defines ACM as substances that contain greater than 1% asbestos. CAL/OSHA also mandates special training, medical exams, personal protective equipment, and record-keeping for employees working with ACM. If materials contain less than 1% asbestos but more than 0.1% asbestos, the material may be disposed of as non-ACM, but CAL/OSHA requirements still have to be followed regarding workers' protection and Contractor licensing.

The trace materials are currently regulated in California and require the following:

- Removal using wet methods
- Prohibition of removal using abrasive saw or methods which would aerosolize the materials
- Prompt cleanup of the impacted zone, using HEPA-filtered vacuums, as applicable
- Employer registration by CAL/OSHA for removal quantities exceeding 100 sq. ft. per year
- CAL/OSHA carcinogen Registration by the Demolition or abatement contractor impacting such material.

Summary and Recommendations: ACM Present

Asbestos Containing Materials are present. Asbestos is a hazardous substance and its maintenance, handling, removal and disposal is regulated by federal, state and local agencies. While the presence of the asbestos containing materials at the site does not require that they be removed, they must be properly managed if they are left in place. Personnel who are required to disturb the asbestos-containing materials must be properly trained and knowledgeable in asbestos procedures, specifically, they should be certified by DOSH. If the asbestos-containing materials are to be removed or should demolition or renovation activities at the site involve the identified asbestos-containing materials, the materials must be removed by a registered asbestos abatement contractor.

Insight Environmental recommends that any material which cannot be adequately identified as having been previously tested negative, be assumed to be asbestos-containing until such time as testing proves otherwise. If the asbestos-containing materials are to be left in place, Insight Environmental recommends that an Asbestos Operations and Maintenance Plan be developed to properly manage the identified and assumed asbestos-containing materials until such time as they are removed. Envirovue recommends that one staff member, who will develop and manage the program, be assigned as an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Program Manager. The person should receive appropriate training and be charged with coordinating periodic O&M inspections. These inspections should include surveying all asbestos-containing building products in the facility. Defects such as signs of increased wear, water damage, vandalism and impact damage should be noted and repaired immediately. Materials with significant damage or that are visibly deteriorating should be removed. All construction or remodeling activities in the buildings should be reviewed by the O&M Program Manager in the planning stage to determine if the planned work will disturb the ACM and if preparatory abatement work will be required.

A complete record should be maintained of all findings (including this report), procedures, and actions regarding ACCM in the building. This record should also contain names of technical advisors, inspectors, consultants, and all staff time, material and costs associated with asbestos management and abatement. In the future, if ACCM management cost recovery is sought from manufacturers, suppliers, or contractors, or in the event of litigation, this information will be required.

Observations

3.1.1 Findings and Results

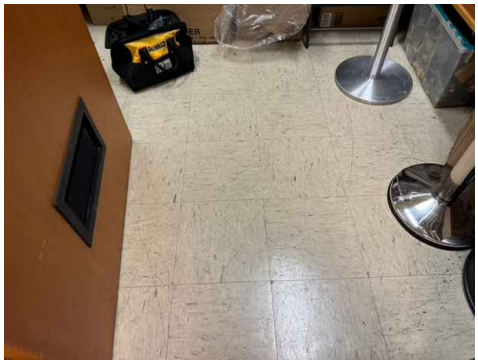
ACM or RACM

RESULT GREATER THAN 1%

Samples were collected of all accessible materials that are suspect for asbestos materials. The only identifiable asbsetos containing material was located in the storage room in the floor tiles and mastic. Cal-OSHA 1529 regulation will apply to the removal. The waste materials are non-friable unless removed and made friable during removal and therefore the Federal NESHAPS regulation and the Bay Air Quality Management Districts regulations will apply for this project.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified environmental contractor


4: ASBESTOS REGULATIONS

Information

Confidentiality and Health Affects

Confidentiality & Limitations

This report was prepared for the sole use of the client(s) the only intended beneficiaries of our work. No other party should rely on the information contained herein without the prior written consent of Insight Environmental and the Client(s). Insight Environmental understands that our services to the Client are to be held in strict confidence. Insight Environmental will not discuss or disclose any information about our services to any third party without the Client's consent.

This air quality assessment was planned and implemented on the basis of a mutually agreed scope of work. The survey was conducted in conformance with generally accepted current standards for identifying and evaluating asbestos in construction materials. Insight Environmental uses only qualified professionals to perform building surveys; the reasonable effort was made to survey accessible suspect materials. Although state-of-the-art techniques were implemented during this investigation, the scope of work may extend beyond that which could not be assessed through reasonable visual and analytical means. All findings and recommendations presented within reflect generally accepted industrial practices and the professional opinion of Insight Environmental. The investigation was performed within the limitations prescribed by the client. No warranties, either expressed or implied nor guarantees, are made. The sample results and instrument readings on which this report was developed should be considered a "snapshot" of the conditions at the time of sample collection. Due to the complexity of HVAC systems, Insight Environmental cannot guarantee the completeness of decontamination work conducted on HVAC systems. All medical questions and concerns should be addressed by a qualified medical physician.

Insight Environmental assessment of the risk of exposure to airborne asbestos fibers followed generally accepted protocols and is based on conditions at the time of the survey. Insight Environmental is not responsible for changes in conditions or accepted protocols subsequent to our site visit.

Asbestos Health Effects

Asbestos can cause asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma. The onset of asbestosis has been linked to the concentration of the asbestos dust, the type of asbestos fiber in the dust, and the length of exposure. It is a progressive disease that may develop fully 20 to 30 years after the first exposure. It is characterized by scarring of the lungs, and will significantly decrease the ability of the lungs to exchange air.

Mesothelioma, or cancer of the lining of the lung or abdominal cavity, may occur without evidence of asbestosis. Mesothelioma may occur after a short, intensive exposure to asbestos fibers. Approximately 85 percent of all mesothelioma cases are attributable to asbestos exposure. According to the Department of Labor, information is insufficient at the present time to set an exposure standard (other than zero) that could assure the prevention of mesothelioma in all workers, since the disease may occur following a very limited exposure 10 to 15 years earlier. People exposed to industrial concentrations of asbestos are at risk five times greater than the general public of developing lung cancer.

Cigarette smoking is strongly implicated as a "co-carcinogen" among asbestos workers. Calculations suggest that cigarette-smoking asbestos workers have approximately 50 to 90 times the risk of developing lung cancer compared with other smokers.

Types Uses and Medical Information

Types of Asbestos

The word asbestos refers to several types of naturally occurring fibrous minerals. Deposits of asbestos are found throughout the world. The primary sites of commercial production are Canada, Russia, South Africa, and the United States. Asbestos gained widespread use in commercial products because it was readily available, inexpensive, and because it is strong, it does not burn, it does not conduct heat or electricity well, and it is impervious to chemical corrosion.

Medical Information

The medical community has identified three primary diseases which can be linked to asbestos exposure; asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma of the pleura or the peritoneum. These asbestos-related diseases may have a latency period of 20 40 years. The primary route of exposure is the inhalation of fibers. Asbestos is only considered a danger to human health when it is airborne and breathable.

Uses of Asbestos

Asbestos is comprised of a group of natural minerals. Unlike other minerals, however, the crystals of asbestos form long, thin fibers. Asbestos deposits are found throughout the world, but the primary sites of commercial asbestos production are Canada, Russia, and South Africa. Commercial mining of asbestos in the United States was halted in the 1980s. Once extracted from the earth, asbestos-containing rock is crushed, milled (or ground), and graded. This produces long, thread-like fibers of the material. What appears to the naked eye as a single fiber is actually a bundle of hundreds or thousands of fibers, each of which can be divided even further into tiny fibers (fibrils), invisible without the aid of a microscope. Asbestos materials are divided into two groups -- serpentine and amphibole. All asbestos in the serpentine group is called Chrysotile. This is the most common type of asbestos found in buildings in the United States, accounting for approximately 95 percent of the asbestos found in the nation's buildings. It is commonly known as "white asbestos" because of its natural color. The amphibole group contains five types of asbestos. Amosite, the second most common type of asbestos found in buildings in the United States, is often referred to as "brown asbestos" for the color of the natural mineral. Crocidolite, or "blue asbestos" has been used in high-temperature insulation products and on chemical-resistant surfaces, such as laboratory tables for chemistry and biology classes (upon occasion, the custodial staff will drill holes in tabletops for new fixtures without realizing that the material may contain crocidolite. The remaining three types of asbestos in the amphibole group -- Anthophyllite, Tremolite, and Actinolite -- are rare and have little commercial value. They are occasionally found as contaminants or minor constituents in asbestos-containing materials.

5: STATE CERTIFICATION

Information

State Certification

Asbestos
CAC
Certification

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Customer ID:	ENVU62
Customer PO:	
Project ID:	

Attention:	Steven Ramos	**Phone:**	(707) 775-7800
	Insight Environmental	**Fax:**	
	245 Kentucky St, Ste A	**Received Date:**	06/18/2024 9:15 AM
	Petaluma, CA 94952	**Analysis Date:**	06/20/2024 - 06/21/2024
		Collected Date:	06/12/2024

Project: Petaluma Regional Lib - Asbestos/100 Fairgrounds

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via AHERA Method 40CFR 763 Subpart E Appendix E supplemented with EPA 600/R-93/116 using Polarized Light Microscopy

			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample	**Description**	**Appearance**	**% Fibrous**	**% Non-Fibrous**	**% Type**
1-Drywall *092411537-0001*	Main Book Drop Closet - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
1-Joint Compound *092411537-0001A*	Main Book Drop Closet - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
1-Tape *092411537-0001B*	Main Book Drop Closet - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	90% Cellulose HA: 1	10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
2-Drywall *092411537-0002*	Main Book Drop Closet - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
2-Joint Compound *092411537-0002A*	Main Book Drop Closet - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
2-Tape *092411537-0002B*	Main Book Drop Closet - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	95% Cellulose HA: 1	5% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
3-Drywall *092411537-0003*	Fiction Section - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
3-Joint Compound *092411537-0003A*	Fiction Section - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape		HA: 1		**Layer Not Present**
3-Tape *092411537-0003B*	Fiction Section - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Brown Fibrous Homogeneous	95% Cellulose HA: 1	5% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
4-Joint Compound 1 *092411537-0004*	Women's Main Bath - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Beige Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	70% Ca Carbonate 30% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
4-Joint Compound 2 *092411537-0004A*	Women's Main Bath - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
4-Tape *092411537-0004B*	Women's Main Bath - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	95% Cellulose HA: 1	5% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected

Initial report from: 06/21/2024 12:52:00

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Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via AHERA Method 40CFR 763 Subpart E Appendix E supplemented with EPA 600/R-93/116 using Polarized Light Microscopy

			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample	**Description**	**Appearance**	**% Fibrous**	**% Non-Fibrous**	**% Type**
4-Drywall *092411537-0004C*	Women's Main Bath - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape				**Layer Not Present**
			HA: 1		
5-Drywall *092411537-0005*	Children's Bath - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Brown Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
5-Joint Compound *092411537-0005A*	Children's Bath - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
5-Tape *092411537-0005B*	Children's Bath - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Brown/Green Fibrous Homogeneous	95% Cellulose	5% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
6-Drywall *092411537-0006*	Men's Main Bath - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
6-Joint Compound *092411537-0006A*	Men's Main Bath - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
6-Tape *092411537-0006B*	Men's Main Bath - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	95% Cellulose	5% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
7-Drywall *092411537-0007*	Community Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
7-Joint Compound *092411537-0007A*	Community Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Beige Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
7-Tape *092411537-0007B*	Community Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	90% Cellulose	10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
8-Drywall *092411537-0008*	Community Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
8-Joint Compound *092411537-0008A*	Community Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
8-Tape *092411537-0008B*	Community Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	90% Cellulose	10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
9-Drywall *092411537-0009*	Non Fiction - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
9-Tape *092411537-0009A*	Non Fiction - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Brown Fibrous Homogeneous	90% Cellulose	10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected

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Sample	Description	Appearance	Non-Asbestos % Fibrous	Non-Asbestos % Non-Fibrous	Asbestos % Type
			HA: 1		
9-Joint Compound *092411537-0009B*	Non Fiction - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape				**Layer Not Present**
			HA: 1		
10-Drywall *092411537-0010*	Non Fiction - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
10-Joint Compound *092411537-0010A*	Non Fiction - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
10-Tape *092411537-0010B*	Non Fiction - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	90% Cellulose	10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
11-Drywall *092411537-0011*	Children's Section - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
11-Joint Compound *092411537-0011A*	Children's Section - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Micaceous Flakes 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
11-Tape *092411537-0011B*	Children's Section - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	90% Cellulose	10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
12-Drywall *092411537-0012*	Librarian Office - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
12-Joint Compound *092411537-0012A*	Librarian Office - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
12-Tape *092411537-0012B*	Librarian Office - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	90% Cellulose	10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
13-Drywall *092411537-0013*	Custodial Closet - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
13-Joint Compound *092411537-0013A*	Custodial Closet - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
13-Tape *092411537-0013B*	Custodial Closet - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	90% Cellulose	10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		
14-Drywall *092411537-0014*	Kitchen Community Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 1		

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			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample	**Description**	**Appearance**	**% Fibrous**	**% Non-Fibrous**	**% Type**
14-Joint Compound *092411537-0014A*	Kitchen Community Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
14-Tape *092411537-0014B*	Kitchen Community Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	90% Cellulose HA: 1	10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
15-Drywall *092411537-0015*	Staff Break Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape		HA: 1		**Layer Not Present**
15-Joint Compound *092411537-0015A*	Staff Break Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
15-Tape *092411537-0015B*	Staff Break Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	90% Cellulose HA: 1	10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
16-Drywall *092411537-0016*	Staff Meeting Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
16-Joint Compound *092411537-0016A*	Staff Meeting Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
16-Tape *092411537-0016B*	Staff Meeting Room - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	95% Cellulose HA: 1	5% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
17-Drywall *092411537-0017*	Staff Bathroom - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Brown Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	80% Gypsum 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
17-Joint Compound *092411537-0017A*	Staff Bathroom - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
17-Mastic *092411537-0017B*	Staff Bathroom - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 1	80% Matrix 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
17-Tape *092411537-0017C*	Staff Bathroom - Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	White Fibrous Homogeneous	95% Cellulose HA: 1	5% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
18 *092411537-0018*	Children's Bath - Floor Compound Mastic	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 2	60% Matrix 40% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
19 *092411537-0019*	Staff Bath - Floor Compound Mastic	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 2	60% Matrix 40% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
20 *092411537-0020*	Children's Bath - Floor Compound Mastic	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		60% Matrix 40% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected

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Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via AHERA Method 40CFR 763 Subpart E Appendix E supplemented with EPA 600/R-93/116 using Polarized Light Microscopy

			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample	**Description**	**Appearance**	**% Fibrous**	**% Non-Fibrous**	**% Type**
			HA: 2		
21 *092411537-0021*	Community Room Entrance Under Carpet - Grey Floor Compound *Result includes a small amount of inseparable attached material*	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		30% Quartz 30% Matrix 40% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 3		
22-HOLD *092411537-0022*	Book Drop Under Vinyl-HOLD - Grey Floor Compound				**Not Analyzed**
			HA: 3		
23-Compound *092411537-0023*	Book Drop Under Vinyl - Grey Floor Compound	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 3		
23-Mastic *092411537-0023A*	Book Drop Under Vinyl - Grey Floor Compound	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Matrix 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 3		
24-HOLD *092411537-0024*	Book Drop Base Cove-HOLD - Brown Base Cove Mastic				**Not Analyzed**
			HA: 4		
25 *092411537-0025*	Book Drop Base Cove - Brown Base Cove Mastic	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Matrix 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 4		
26 *092411537-0026*	Janitor Closet - Brown Base Cove Mastic	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Matrix 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 4		
27-Mastic *092411537-0027*	Fiction Area - Brown Base Cove Mastic	Brown Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Matrix 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 4		
27-Compound *092411537-0027A*	Fiction Area - Brown Base Cove Mastic	Beige Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 4		
28 *092411537-0028*	Childrens Section - Brown Base Cove Mastic	Brown Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Matrix 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 4		
29-Floor Tile *092411537-0029*	Supply Closet - Grey Floor Tile with Black Mastic	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		60% Matrix 40% Non-fibrous (Other)	**<1% Chrysotile**
			HA: 5		
29-Mastic *092411537-0029A*	Supply Closet - Grey Floor Tile with Black Mastic	Black Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Matrix 17% Non-fibrous (Other)	**3% Chrysotile**
			HA: 5		
30-Floor Tile *092411537-0030*	Supply Closet - Grey Floor Tile with Black Mastic	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		60% Matrix 40% Non-fibrous (Other)	**<1% Chrysotile**
			HA: 5		
30-Mastic *092411537-0030A*	Supply Closet - Grey Floor Tile with Black Mastic	Black Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Matrix 17% Non-fibrous (Other)	**3% Chrysotile**
			HA: 5		

Initial report from: 06/21/2024 12:52:00

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
464 McCormick Street San Leandro, CA 94577
Tel/Fax: (510) 895-3675 / (510) 895-3680
http://www.EMSL.com / sanleandrolab@emsl.com

EMSL Order: 092411537
Customer ID: ENVU62
Customer PO:
Project ID:

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via AHERA Method 40CFR 763 Subpart E Appendix E supplemented with EPA 600/R-93/116 using Polarized Light Microscopy

			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample	**Description**	**Appearance**	**% Fibrous**	**% Non-Fibrous**	**% Type**
31-Vinyl Sheet Flooring *092411537-0031* *This is a composite result of both vinyl and backing layer*	Community Room Kitchen - Red Sheet Vinyl Mastic Backing	Brown/Gray Fibrous Homogeneous	30% Cellulose HA: 6	60% Matrix 10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
31-Mastic *092411537-0031A*	Community Room Kitchen - Red Sheet Vinyl Mastic Backing	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 6	80% Matrix 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
32-Vinyl Sheet Flooring *092411537-0032* *This is a composite result of both vinyl and backing layer*	Community Room Kitchen - Red Sheet Vinyl Mastic Backing	Brown/Gray Fibrous Homogeneous	30% Cellulose HA: 6	60% Matrix 10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
32-Mastic *092411537-0032A*	Community Room Kitchen - Red Sheet Vinyl Mastic Backing	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 6	80% Matrix 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
33-Vinyl Sheet Flooring *092411537-0033* *This is a composite result of both vinyl and backing layer*	Book Drop Closet - Red Sheet Vinyl Mastic Backing	Brown/Gray Fibrous Homogeneous	30% Cellulose HA: 6	60% Matrix 10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
33-Mastic *092411537-0033A*	Book Drop Closet - Red Sheet Vinyl Mastic Backing		HA: 6		**Layer Not Present**
34-Vinyl Sheet Flooring *092411537-0034*	Book Drop Closet - Red Sheet Vinyl Mastic Backing	Brown/Gray Fibrous Homogeneous	30% Cellulose HA: 6	60% Matrix 10% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
34-Mastic *092411537-0034A*	Book Drop Closet - Red Sheet Vinyl Mastic Backing		HA: 6		**Layer Not Present**
35-Compound *092411537-0035*	Under Carpet Area Entry - Grey White Compound	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 7	80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
35-Adhesive *092411537-0035A*	Under Carpet Area Entry - Grey White Compound	Clear Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 7	80% Matrix 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
36-Compound *092411537-0036*	Under Carpet Area Entry - Grey White Compound	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 7	80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
36-Adhesive *092411537-0036A*	Under Carpet Area Entry - Grey White Compound	Clear Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 7	80% Matrix 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
37-Mortar 1 *092411537-0037*	Entry Water Fountain - Grey Mortar	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 8	40% Quartz 40% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
37-Mortar 2 *092411537-0037A*	Entry Water Fountain - Grey Mortar	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		80% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected

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Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via AHERA Method 40CFR 763 Subpart E Appendix E supplemented with EPA 600/R-93/116 using Polarized Light Microscopy

			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample	**Description**	**Appearance**	**% Fibrous**	**% Non-Fibrous**	**% Type**
			HA: 8		
38 *092411537-0038*	Entry Water Fountain - Grey Mortar	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		40% Quartz 40% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 8		
39 *092411537-0039*	Main Women's Bath - Grey white mortar floor tile	Gray/White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		30% Quartz 50% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 9		
40 *092411537-0040*	Main Men's Bath - Grey white mortar floor tile	Beige Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		20% Quartz 60% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 9		
41 *092411537-0041*	Entry Area - Grey White Tile Mortar	Gray/White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		30% Quartz 50% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 10		
42 *092411537-0042*	Entry Area - Grey White Tile Mortar	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		30% Quartz 50% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 10		
43 *092411537-0043*	Entry Area - Grey White Tile Mortar	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		30% Quartz 50% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 10		
44 *092411537-0044*	Entry Area - Grey White Tile Mortar	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		30% Quartz 50% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 10		
45 *092411537-0045*	Entry Area - Grey White Tile Mortar	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		30% Quartz 50% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 10		
46 *092411537-0046*	Entry Area - Grey White Tile Mortar	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		30% Quartz 50% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 10		
47 *092411537-0047*	Front of Exterior - Exterior Wall Stucco	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		30% Quartz 50% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 11		
48 *092411537-0048*	Front of Exterior - Exterior Wall Stucco	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		30% Quartz 50% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 11		
49 *092411537-0049*	Side of Exterior - Exterior Wall Stucco	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		40% Quartz 40% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 11		
50-Mortar *092411537-0050*	Front of Exterior - Exterior Brick and Mortar	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		40% Quartz 40% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
			HA: 12		
50-Brick *092411537-0050A*	Front of Exterior - Exterior Brick and Mortar				**Layer Not Present**
			HA: 12		

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Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via AHERA Method 40CFR 763 Subpart E Appendix E supplemented with EPA 600/R-93/116 using Polarized Light Microscopy

			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample	**Description**	**Appearance**	**% Fibrous**	**% Non-Fibrous**	**% Type**
51-Mortar *092411537-0051*	Front of Exterior - Exterior Brick and Mortar	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 12	40% Quartz 40% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
51-Brick *092411537-0051A*	Front of Exterior - Exterior Brick and Mortar		HA: 12		**Layer Not Present**
52-Mortar *092411537-0052*	Front of Exterior - Exterior Brick and Mortar	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 12	40% Quartz 40% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
52-Brick *092411537-0052A*	Front of Exterior - Exterior Brick and Mortar		HA: 12		**Layer Not Present**
53-Mortar *092411537-0053*	Front of Exterior - Exterior Brick and Mortar	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	HA: 12	40% Quartz 40% Ca Carbonate 20% Non-fibrous (Other)	None Detected
53-Brick *092411537-0053A*	Front of Exterior - Exterior Brick and Mortar		HA: 12		**Layer Not Present**

Analyst(s)

Vivian Lee (49)
Gavin Lee (33)
David Nguyen (10)

Oscar Merino, Laboratory Manager
or Other Approved Signatory

Initial report from: 06/21/2024 12:52:00

092411537

EMSL ANALYTICAL, INC.
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RGX4-U26E-Y7GQ

Client Information
Insight Environmental
Petaluma, CA
ENVU62

Project Overview

Client	
PO Number	
Project Name	100 Fairgrounds
Project ID	Petaluma Regional Lib - Asbestos
Bill To	ENVU62
Report To Contact	
Report To Email	
Special Instructions	Stop at after 2nd positive

Project Site

Building Type	Commercial
Address	100 Fairgrounds dr
City	
State	CA
Zip	94952

Testing Laboratory
San Leandro
San Leandro, CA 94577

Page 1 Of 4

Asbestos Bulk

HA	Sample ID	Material	Location	Date/Time Collected	Test Method	TAT	Notes
1	1	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Main Book Drop Closet	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	2	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Main Book Drop Closet	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	3	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Fiction Section	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	4	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Women's Main Bath	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	5	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Children's Bath	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	6	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Men's Main Bath	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	7	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Community Room	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	8	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Community Room	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	9	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Non Fiction	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	10	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Non Fiction	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	11	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Children's Section	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	12	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Librarian Office	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	13	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Custodial Closet	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	14	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Kitchen Community Room	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	

Jacob Desch Jacob Desch EFP (3) 6/18/24 9:15

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HA	Sample ID	Material	Location	Date/Time Collected	Test Method	TAT	Notes
1	15	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Staff Break Room	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	16	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Staff Meeting Room	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
1	17	Drywall, Joint Compound, Tape	Staff Bathroom	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
2	18	Floor Compound Mastic	Children's Bath	Jun 12, 2024 10:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	Brown and White Hard
2	19	Floor Compound Mastic	Staff Bath	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	Brown and White Hard
2	20	Floor Compound Mastic	Children's Bath	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	Brown and White Hard
3	21	Grey Floor Compound	Community Room Entrance Under Carpet	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
3	22	Grey Floor Compound	Book Drop Under Vinyl	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
3	23	Grey Floor Compound	Book Drop Under Vinyl	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
4	24	Brown Base Cove Mastic	Book Drop Base Cove	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
4	25	Brown Base Cove Mastic	Book Drop Base Cove	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
4	26	Brown Base Cove Mastic	Janitor Closet	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
4	27	Brown Base Cove Mastic	Fiction Area	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
4	28	Brown Base Cove Mastic	Childrens Section	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
5	29	Grey Floor Tile with Black Mastic	Supply Closet	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
5	30	Grey Floor Tile with Black Mastic	Supply Closet	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
6	31	Red Sheet Vinyl Mastic Backing	Community Room Kitchen	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
6	32	Red Sheet Vinyl Mastic Backing	Community Room Kitchen	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
6	33	Red Sheet Vinyl Mastic Backing	Book Drop Closet	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
6	34	Red Sheet Vinyl Mastic Backing	Book Drop Closet	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
7	35	Grey White Compound	Under Carpet Area Entry	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	

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Jacob Reed Jared Watts 6/18/24 9:15 Ex 3

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RGX4-U26E-Y7GQ

HA	Sample ID	Material	Location	Date/Time Collected	Test Method	TAT	Notes
7	36	Grey White Compound	Under Carpet Area Entry	Jun 12, 2024 11:01 AM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
8	37	Grey Mortar	Entry Water Fountain	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
8	38	Grey Mortar	Entry Water Fountain	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
9	39	Grey white mortar floor tile	Main Women's Bath	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
9	40	Grey white mortar floor tile	Main Men's Bath	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
10	41	Grey White Tile Mortar	Entry Area	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
10	42	Grey White Tile Mortar	Entry Area	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
10	43	Grey White Tile Mortar	Entry Area	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
10	44	Grey White Tile Mortar	Entry Area	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
10	45	Grey White Tile Mortar	Entry Area	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
10	46	Grey White Tile Mortar	Entry Area	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
11	47	Exterior Wall Stucco	Front of Exterior	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
11	48	Exterior Wall Stucco	Front of Exterior	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
11	49	Exterior Wall Stucco	Side of Exterior	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
12	50	Exterior Brick and Mortar	Front of Exterior	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
12	51	Exterior Brick and Mortar	Front of Exterior	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
12	52	Exterior Brick and Mortar	Front of Exterior	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	
12	53	Exterior Brick and Mortar	Front of Exterior	Jun 12, 2024 12:01 PM	PLM EPA 600	72 Hour	

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Jacob DeSoto Jacob DeSoto 6/18/24 9:15 Ext (3)

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RGX4-U26E-Y7GQ

E+P

Jun 17, 2024

Sampled By / Date

Jacob DeSoto 6/18/24 9:00am

Received (Lab) / Date

E+P

Jun 17, 2024

Relinquished By / Date

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