ASBESTOS AND LEAD EVALUATION

### VACANT COMMERCIAL BUILDING 310 MAIN STREET LOVELOCK, NEVADA 89701

Prepared for:

Western Nevada Development District 1000 North Division Street, Suite 102 B Carson City, Nevada 89703

Converse Project No. 19-23217-01-04

August 25, 2021



### **Converse Consultants**

Geotechnical Engineering Environmental & Groundwater Science Inspection & Testing Services



August 25, 2021

Western Nevada Development District Sheryl Gonzales WNDD Brownfields Coordinator 1000 North Division Street. Suite 102 B Carson City, Nevada 89703

Subject: Asbestos and Lead Evaluation Vacant Commercial Building 310 Main Street Lovelock, Nevada 89701 Converse Project Number: 19-23217-01-04

Dear Ms. Gonzales:

Converse Consultants (Converse) is pleased to submit the results of the asbestos and lead evaluation conducted at the above referenced site on February 4, 2021. Based on our understanding of the project, our scope of services consisted of a visual inspection, bulk sample collection of suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), laboratory analysis, testing of paint/glazes for lead content and the generation of this report. The objective of our evaluation is to identify asbestos and lead-based paint and/or leadcontaining building components which may require removal or stabilization before demolition of the structure. The survey was performed in general accordance with our EPA approved field sampling plan dated November 30, 2020.

If you have any questions concerning information contained in this report, please contact us at your convenience.

Respectfully submitted,

CONVERSE CONSULTANTS

Battant.

**Baltazar Pulido** Environmental Technician

Olilip S. Cliff

Philip S Childers Nevada Asbestos Consultant: IJPM-1692 Nevada Asbestos Consultant: IM-2181 EPA LBP Risk Assessor LBP-R-128380-1 Reno Office Manager

Distribution: Electronic Mail, PDF Format

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

### **PAGE**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ASBESTOS AND LEAD SURVEY	
METHODOLOGY	
ASBESTOS	2
LBP	2
ASBESTOS AND LBP SURVEY RESULTS	3
ASBESTOS`	3
LBP	4
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	6
ASBESTOS	6
LBP	7
LIMITATIONS	9

Appendix A: <u>Asbestos</u> Laboratory Analytical Report Chain of Custody Documents Sample Location Diagrams

Appendix B: <u>Lead</u> XRF Data Sheets

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) that were identified and sampled during the course of our investigation consisted of:

- Interior Plaster
- Exterior Plaster
- Dark Gray 9" Floor Tile
- Light Gray 9" Floor Tile
- White 12" Floor Tile
- Stock Room Flooring
- Back Room Flooring (9" White Floor Tile)
- Ceiling Tile
- Insulation/Ceiling
- Asbestos Duct Tape
- Black Mastic
- Brown Mastic
- Vapor Barrier
- Drywall/JC (Stove Area)
- Drywall/JC (Back Shop)

Following the visual portion of the survey, a total of 55 bulk samples were collected from areas representing the homogeneous use of suspect building materials. Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) indicated the presence of asbestos in excess of one percent (>1%) in the following materials:

- Dark Gray 9" Floor Tile
- Light Gray 9" Floor Tile
- Black Mastic
- White 12" Floor Tile
- Back Room Flooring (White 9" Floor Tile)
- Asbestos Duct Tape

It is the opinion of Converse, based on our understanding of the NESHAP regulation, that these ACMs will require abatement by a Nevada licensed asbestos abatement contractor, prior to any disturbance before renovation activities occur in order to comply with Federal, State and County regulations.

Lead-based paint (LBP) and lead-containing materials (LCMs) were identified and tested during the course of our investigation. Testing was conducted using a portable x-ray fluorescence spectrum analyzer (XRF).

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently define LBP as a paint or other surface coating which contains lead equal to or greater than 1 milligram per square centimeter (1.0

mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) using the XRF analyzer or 0.5% (or 5,000 parts per million) for bulk samples analyzed using laboratory methods outlined in 40 CFR 745.103. XRF testing identified seven paint film coatings that contain lead at or above a level of 1.0 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> on the randomly selected painted surfaces, as outlined below.

- Blue on green paint on plaster, which was identified under wall paper located on the lower center eastern interior wall. This paint was observed to be in poor condition.
- Green paint on plaster, which was identified on the upper interior western wall. These painted surfaces were observed to be in good condition.
- White paint on plaster, which was identified on the lower right section of the interior eastern wall and the exterior southern wall frontage. This paint was found to be in poor to good condition.
- Beige paint on plaster, which was identified on the lower left-hand side of the interior western wall. This paint was found to be in good condition.
- Beige paint on metal, which was identified on the rear shop door on the northern side of the Property. This paint was found to be in good condition.
- Green paint on wood, which was identified on the chiller door and the northern interior wall of the chiller. This paint was found to be in good condition.
- White paint on wood, which was identified on the wooden door located on the exterior eastern side of the building. This paint was found to be in poor condition.

Damaged (peeling) lead-based paint should be stabilized prior to renovation/remodeling or demolition activities that may impact the LBPs in order to minimize exposure to lead by workers and to avoid possible contamination from loose paint chips and/or lead dust. Stabilization consists of the removal of loose and peeling LBP (typically by wet scraping or wet sanding), leaving a smooth surface. An encapsulating agent is then applied to the smooth surface to lock down the remaining LBP. Intact painted surfaces do not require stabilization prior to renovation/remodeling or demolition activities.

Regulatory guidelines 40 CFR Part 745 regulate inspection, abatement procedures, and training for renovation and demolition projects where LBP is present in residential structures. OSHA's Lead Standard 29 CFR 1926.62 govern lead exposure in the construction industry. Using a conservative approach, OSHA regulates painting projects with measurable lead. A LBP project is any project disturbing LBP, including sealing over previous paint coats. OSHA regulations require personnel protective equipment and procedures be used on all LBP projects, unless specific project documentation including personnel air monitoring for airborne lead levels verifies that protective equipment and procedures are not necessary. OSHA regulations also require employee training, medical monitoring, proper signage, and safety program implementation similar to what is implemented when handling other hazardous materials.

In addition to the above requirements the presence of lead in demolition debris has the potential to impose disposal limitations. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), subtitles C and D, require that the waste be analyzed to determine the amount of leachable lead present. This is determined by a Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test for lead. The result of this test determines whether the lead containing

construction debris must be handled and/or disposed of as a hazardous waste. Converse recommends TCLP analysis be conducted on LBP paint scrapings or building materials painted with LBP.

### ASBESTOS AND LEAD SURVEY SURVEY

On February 4, 2021, Converse Consultants (Converse) conducted a visual inspection and sampling of the commercial property located at 310 Main Street, Lovelock, Nevada. The objective of our evaluation was to identify asbestos and/or lead-containing paint film coatings/glazes which may require removal or remediation in regard to the planned demolition of the structure. The survey was performed in general accordance with our EPA approved field sampling plan dated November 30, 2020.

The Property comprises one (1) rectangular-shaped parcel identified by the Pershing County Tax Assessor as Parcel ID 001-132-08, totaling 0.07 acres. The Property is located on the northern quadrant of the intersection of Main Street and Cornell Avenue. The Property currently has one (1) structure which occupies the entire Property footprint. The Pershing County Tax Assessor indicated the Property structure was built in 1930 and totals 3,058-square feet.

The existing structure interior walls consist of painted wood, and drywall with painted surfaces. Ceilings consist of acoustic ceiling tiles and wooden rafters. Floor finishes consisted of vinyl floor tiles and bare concrete. Building exteriors consisted of painted cementitious plaster. Roofing materials were not observed due to an inaccessible roof but are assumed ACM roofing materials due to the age of the structure.

### METHODOLOGY

### ASBESTOS

A visual survey was performed to classify each suspect asbestos-containing material (ACM), which may be disturbed during demolition, by location and condition in order to establish homogeneous areas for bulk sample collection. Homogeneous areas refer to areas in which similar application, age, and appearance of building materials exist.

Following the visual portion of the survey, a total of 55 bulk samples were collected from areas representing the homogeneous use of suspect ACMs. A summary of these samples regarding each material location and condition is found in the chain of custody documentation in Appendix A.

In general, suspect ACM bulk samples were obtained by (1) adequately wetting the sample area with a water and surfactant mixture and (2) placing bulk pieces of the building materials into labeled plastic bags. Where possible, bulk samples were obtained to the depth of the affected area. Bulk samples were transferred to an analytical laboratory with continuous chain-of-custody documentation.

Our sampling methodology followed the general guidelines for bulk asbestos sampling as presented in Section 40, Part 763 (AHERA) of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

Bulk samples of suspect homogeneous ACMs were submitted to the EMLab P&K asbestos lab located in Phoenix, Arizona for analysis by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM – US EPA Method 600/R-93/116). EMLab P&K asbestos lab is accredited by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for bulk asbestos analysis. Trace materials (.1 – 1% asbestos) identified were analyzed utilizing EPA 400-point method count to confirm the non-asbestos determination. Non-Friable Organically Bound (NOB) materials that were identified as non-detect for asbestos fibers were further analyzed utilizing Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) to confirm the PLM non-detect results.

### LBP

Prior to sampling, Converse visually surveyed the interior/exterior of the building for painted building components and suspect lead-containing materials. Following the visual inspection, Converse conducted lead-based paint (LBP) testing using a portable x-ray fluorescence spectrum analyzer, Model LPA-1, manufactured by Radiation Monitoring Devices (RMD), Inc. of Watertown, Maine. The LPA-1 is calibrated to measure the K-shell and the L-shell x-ray emissions of lead. The K-shell is normally used for paint analysis because it measures lead in all layers of paint films, including the lower layers where the higher concentrations of lead are usually found.

The LBP paint evaluation generally followed the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing, Chapter 7 Lead-Based Paint Inspections*, as published in June 1995 and revised in 1997, 2012.

The purpose of this inspection was to identify surfaces which contain LBP as per the *HUD Guidelines and Section 403 of the Toxic Substance Control Act*. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently define LBP as a paint or other surface coating which contains lead equal to or greater than 1 milligram per square centimeter (1.0 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) using the XRF analyzer or 0.5% (or 5,000 parts per million) for bulk samples analyzed using laboratory methods outlined in 40 CFR 745.103.

XRF readings were made on testing combinations in all room equivalents in an effort to test typical materials representative of those areas. Testing combinations were non-destructively collected by holding the LPA-1 against those surfaces tested. At each XRF sample location, the XRF shutter is opened and one reading is taken. The reading on the digital display was than recorded on an XRF Detailed Testing Data Sheet. The walls are designated as Wall A, B, C and D with "**Wall A**" being the **north wall** of the structure and moving in a clockwise direction.

To verify that the LPA-1 data was correctly recorded, various quality control tests were performed before, during, and after the on-site work. These quality control tests consisted

of calibration checks using Standard Reference Material (SRM) paint film developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). These painted standards contain known quantities of lead and allow the XRF operator to determine whether the instrument is functioning within acceptable tolerance ranges for accuracy and precision as determined by the manufacturer. Results of these checks are listed as "Calibration" on the sequential testing data sheets.

Converse surveyed the following components:

- Interior/Exterior doors and associated components
- Interior/Exterior window frames and associated components
- Interior/Exterior wall trims, moldings
- Interior/Exterior walls and ceilings

Converse collected a total of 56 measurements of painted/glazed components from the surfaces suspected of containing lead materials.

### ASBESTOS AND LBP SURVEY RESULTS

### ASBESTOS

Following the visual portion of the survey, a total of 55 bulk samples were collected from areas representing the homogeneous use of suspect building materials. The 55 bulk samples collected from the Vacant Commercial Building indicated the presence of asbestos in excess of one percent (>1%) asbestos by weight in the following samples:

### **Summary of ACMs**

Sample ID#/Layer	Suspect Material	Asbestos Content (%)	EPA Category	Quantity
009	Dark Gray 9" Floor Tile Black Mastic Black Vapor Barrier Black Non-Fibrous Material	10% Chrysotile 5% Chrysotile ND ND	Category I NF Category II NF	≈ SF
013	Light Gray 9" Floor Tile Black Mastic Black Vapor Barrier Black Non-Fibrous Material	10% Chrysotile 5% Chrysotile ND ND	Category I NF Category II NF	≈ SF
017	White 12" Floor Tile Brown Mastic	2% Chrysotile ND	Category I NF	≈SF

Sample ID#/Layer	Suspect Material	Asbestos Content (%)	EPA Category	Quantity
025	White 9" Floor Tile Black Mastic Brown/Black Semi-Fibrous Material	2% Chrysotile ND ND	Category I NF	≈ SF
053	White Asbestos Duct Tape	50 % Chrysotile	RACM	≈ SF

### LBP

XRF testing indicated lead at or above a level of 1.0 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> on the randomly selected painted surfaces that were analyzed on the interior and exterior of the building structure. Based on our evaluation, LBP was detected in seven of the paint film coatings listed below:

- Blue on green paint on plaster, which was identified under wall paper located on the lower center eastern interior wall. This paint was observed to be in poor condition.
- Green paint on plaster, which was identified on the upper interior western wall. These painted surfaces were observed to be in good condition.
- White paint on plaster, which was identified on the lower right section of the interior eastern wall and the exterior southern wall frontage. This paint was found to be in poor to good condition.
- Beige paint on plaster, which was identified on the lower left-hand side of the interior western wall. This paint was found to be in good condition.
- Beige paint on metal, which was identified on the rear shop door on the northern side of the Property. This paint was found to be in good condition.
- Green paint on wood, which was identified on the chiller door and the northern interior wall of the chiller. This paint was found to be in good condition.
- White paint on wood, which was identified on the wooden door located on the exterior eastern side of the building. This paint was found to be in poor condition.

The interior and exterior LBPs were observed to be in poor to good condition and will need to be stabilized prior to demolition.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### ASBESTOS

Current State and Federal standards define an asbestos-containing material as "any material containing asbestos in excess of one percent by weight." It is noted that Federal OSHA regulates worker exposure to airborne asbestos fibers with Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) and requires specific work practices and procedures, per 29 CFR1926.1101, when disturbing materials containing asbestos; State of Nevada protects building

occupants from airborne asbestos exposure and does not allow any airborne asbestos fiber generation.

ACMs containing greater than 1% asbestos are required to be abated prior to the demolition process or remodeling activities that will impact or disturb the asbestos-containing materials resulting in the creation of airborne asbestos fibers.

It is the opinion of Converse, based on our understanding of the NESHAP regulation, the following ACMs will require abatement by a certified Nevada licensed asbestos abatement contractor, prior to any renovation or demolition process in order to comply with Federal, State and County regulations.

- Dark Gray 9" Floor Tile
- Light Gray 9" Floor Tile
- Black Mastic
- White 12" Floor Tile
- Back Room Flooring (White 9" Floor Tile)
- Asbestos Duct Tape

If asbestos abatement is to be performed, it must be performed by a State of Nevada licensed asbestos abatement contractor using 40-hour asbestos trained workers and appropriate wet methods and engineering controls.

All asbestos abatement workers must have current asbestos training documentation, current medical exams and releases, and current fit tests for the use of personal protective equipment (PPE). The asbestos abatement contractor shall be responsible for estimating and verifying dimensions and quantities of ACMs to be abated. The asbestos abatement contractor shall also be responsible for providing any required notifications in order to comply with Nevada OSHES and Air Quality regulations.

In addition, Converse recommends that asbestos abatement activities be monitored by a NV-OSHA certified third party consultant that will document the asbestos abatement contractor's use of 40-hour asbestos trained workers, engineering controls and work practices, perform final visual inspections for completeness of the abatement work, perform final air clearance testing for re-occupancy and monitor proper waste handling, transport, and disposal.

### LBP

XRF testing indicated lead at or above a level of 1.0 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> on the randomly selected painted surfaces that were analyzed on the interior and exterior of the structures. Based on our evaluation, LBP was identified in seven paint film coatings.

Several of the interior and exterior LBPs were observed to be in poor condition and will need to be stabilized prior to the demolition process.

Damaged (peeling) lead-based paint should be stabilized prior to renovation/remodeling or demolition activities that may impact the LBPs in order to minimize exposure to lead by workers and to avoid possible contamination from loose paint chips and/or lead dust. Stabilization consists of the removal of loose and peeling LBP (typically by wet scraping or wet sanding), leaving a smooth surface. An encapsulating agent is then applied to the smooth surface to lock down the remaining LBP. Intact painted surfaces do not require stabilization prior to renovation/remodeling or demolition activities.

Regulatory guidelines 40 CFR Part 745 regulate inspection, abatement procedures, and training for renovation and demolition projects where LBP is present in residential structures. OSHA's Lead Standard 29 CFR 1926.62 governs lead exposure in the construction industry. Using a conservative approach, OSHA regulates painting projects with measurable lead. A LBP project is any project disturbing LBP, including sealing over previous paint coats. OSHA regulations require personnel protective equipment and procedures be used on all LBP projects, unless specific project documentation including personnel air monitoring for airborne lead levels verifies that protective equipment and procedures are not necessary. OSHA regulations also require employee training, medical monitoring, proper signage, and safety program implementation similar to what is implemented when handling other hazardous materials.

In addition to the above requirements, the presence of lead in demolition debris has the potential to impose disposal limitations. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), subtitles C and D, require that the waste be analyzed to determine the amount of leachable lead present. This is determined by a Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test for lead. The result of this test determines whether the lead containing debris must be handled and/or disposed of as a hazardous waste. Converse recommends TCLP analysis be conducted on LBP paint scrapings or building materials painted with LBP.

### LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit and exclusive use of Western Nevada Development District as it pertains to the Vacant Commercial Building located in Lovelock, Pershing County, Nevada. Our services have been performed with generally accepted practices in the environmental sciences. No other warranty, either expressed or implied, is made.

Converse is not responsible for any claims or liable for any claims or damages associated with the accuracy or completeness of information provided by others. This letter report should not be regarded as a guarantee that no further asbestos-containing materials and/or lead-based paint, beyond that which was suspected to be present (and sampled) during our investigation, is present at the Property. Other suspect materials may be uncovered that were previously hidden during renovation or demolition. Additional samples of these materials should be collected and analyzed for asbestos and/or lead-based paint if this occurs. In the event that changes in the nature of the Property occur, or additional relevant information about the Property is brought to our attention, the conclusions and

recommendations contained in this assessment may not be valid unless these changes and additional relevant information are reviewed and the recommendations of this assessment are modified or verified in writing. Reliance on this letter report by Third Parties shall be at the Third Party's sole risk.

Thank you for the opportunity to be of service. Should you have any questions or comments regarding this report, or if you require further assistance, please do not hesitate to call our office.

Respectfully submitted,

CONVERSE CONSULTANTS

Baltazar Pulido

Environmental Technician Nevada Asbestos Consultant: IM-2181

Patter 1.

Reviewed and Approved By:

Plilic

Philip S. Childers Reno Office Manager Nevada Asbestos Consultant: IJPM-1692 EPA LBP Risk Assessor LBP-R-128380-1

Enclosures: Appendices A and B

### ASBESTOS

## Appendix A



### Polarized Light Microscopy Asbestos Analysis Report

QuanTEM Lab				Client:		Consultants ty Street Suite 6	600	
Date Received:	02/16/20	21			Kello, IN V	89301		
Received By:	Courtney	Holman						
Date Analyzed:	02/19/20	21	Proj	ect: 210 Main St A	Asbts - LBI	P		
Analyzed By:	Cassie Sa	anborn	Project Locat	ion: 210 Main St				
Methodology:	EPA/600	/R-93/116	Project Num	ber: 19-23216-04				
QuanTEM Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Composition	Color / Description	Asbestos (%)		Non-Asbestos Fiber (%)		Non Fibrous
001	001	Layered	White Skim Coat	Asbestos Not Prese	ent	NA		CaCO3 Paint
001a		Layered	Gray Plaster	Asbestos Not Prese	ent	Cellulose	<1	CaCO3 Gypsum Sand
002	002	Layered	Dark Gray Floor Tile	Asbestos Present Chrysotile	t 6	NA		CaCO3 Vinyl
002a		Layered	Black Mastic	Asbestos Present Chrysotile	t 5	NA		Tar
002b		Layered	Black Tar Paper	Asbestos Not Prese	ent	Cellulose	60	Tar
002c		Layered	Brown Mastic	Asbestos Not Prese	ent	NA		Glue
003	003	Layered	Light Gray Floor Tile	Asbestos Present Chrysotile	t 6	NA		CaCO3 Vinyl

Unless otherwise noted, upon receipt the condition of the sample was acceptable for analysis.



### Polarized Light Microscopy Asbestos Analysis Report

QuanTEM Lab N Account Number: Date Received:		1		Client:		Consultants ty Street Suite 6 789501	600	
Date Received: Received By: Date Analyzed: Analyzed By: Methodology:	Courtney 02/19/202 02/19/202 Cassie Sat EPA/600/	Holman 21 nborn	Project: Project Location: Project Number:		Asbts - LBI	)		
QuanTEM Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Composition	Color / Description	Asbestos (%)		Non-Asbestos Fiber (%)		Non Fibrous
003a		Layered	Yellow/Black Mastic	Asbestos Present Chrysotile	t 4	NA		Glue Tar
003b		Layered	Black Tar Paper	Asbestos Not Prese	ent	Cellulose	60	Tar
003c		Layered	Brown Mastic	Asbestos Not Prese	ent	NA		Glue
004	004	Layered	Gray Floor Tile	Asbestos Present Chrysotile	t 3	NA		CaCO3 Vinyl
004a		Layered	Brown Mastic	Asbestos Not Prese	ent	NA		Glue
005	005	Layered	Gray Flooring	Asbestos Not Prese	ent	Cellulose	20	CaCO3 Vinyl

Unless otherwise noted, upon receipt the condition of the sample was acceptable for analysis.



### Polarized Light Microscopy Asbestos Analysis Report

QuanTEM Lab N Account Number:				1	Converse Consultants I E Liberty Street Suite 600 Reno, NV 89501	
Date Received: Received By: Date Analyzed: Analyzed By: Methodology:	02/19/20 Cassie S	y Holman 21	Project Locat	ect: 210 Main St As ion: 210 Main St ber: 19-23216-04		
QuanTEM Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Composition	Color / Description	Asbestos (%)	Non-Asbestos Fiber (%)	Non Fibrous
005a		Layered	Brown Mastic	Asbestos Not Presen	ıt NA	Glue
005Ь		Layered	Black Tar Paper	Asbestos Not Presen	t Cellulose 60	Tar
005c		Layered	Brown Mastic	Asbestos Not Presen	ıt NA	Glue
005d		Layered	Tan Flooring	Asbestos Not Presen	t Cellulose 100	
005e		Layered	Gray Concrete	Asbestos Not Presen	ıt NA	CaCO3 Sand
006	006	Layered	Gray Floor Tile	Asbestos Present Chrysotile	NA 2	CaCO3 Vinyl
006a		Layered	Black Mastic	Asbestos Not Presen	ıt NA	Tar

Unless otherwise noted, upon receipt the condition of the sample was acceptable for analysis.



### Polarized Light Microscopy Asbestos Analysis Report

QuanTEM Lab Account Numbe Date Received:	er: C165 02/16/20			1	Converse Consultants E Liberty Street Suite 600 Leno, NV 89501	
Received By: Date Analyzed:	Courtney 02/19/20		Projec	t: 210 Main St Asl	hte IRD	
Analyzed By:	Cassie Sa		·	n: 210 Main St As	ots - EDI	
Methodology:		/R-93/116	· ·	r: 19-23216-04		
QuanTEM Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Composition	Color / Description	Asbestos (%)	Non-Asbestos Fiber (%)	Non Fibrous
006Ь		Layered	Gray Flooring	Asbestos Not Present	Cellulose 20	CaCO3 Vinyl
006c		Layered	Brown Mastic	Asbestos Not Present	NA	Glue
007	007	Homogeneous	Brown Ceiling Tile	Asbestos Not Present	Cellulose 90	Paint
008	008	Homogeneous	Gray Insulation	Asbestos Not Present	Cellulose 100	
009	009	Layered	White Texture	Asbestos Not Present	NA	CaCO3 Paint
009a		Layered	White Joint Compound	Asbestos Not Present	NA	Gypsum

Unless otherwise noted, upon receipt the condition of the sample was acceptable for analysis.



### Polarized Light Microscopy Asbestos Analysis Report

QuanTEM Lab Account Numbe Date Received:	er: C165 02/16/20			1		Consultants y Street Suite 6 89501	500	
Received By:	Courtney				1. 100			
Date Analyzed:			5	et: 210 Main St As	sbts - LBP			
Analyzed By:	Cassie Sa		•	n: 210 Main St				
Methodology:	EPA/600	/R-93/116	Project Numbe	er: 19-23216-04				
QuanTEM Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Composition	Color / Description	Asbestos (%)		Non-Asbestos Fiber (%)		Non Fibrous
009Ь		Layered	White Drywall	Asbestos Not Presen	ıt	Cellulose	15	Gypsum
010	010	Layered	White Joint Compound	Asbestos Not Presen	ıt	NA		Gypsum Paint
010a		Layered	White Drywall	Asbestos Not Presen	ıt	Cellulose	15	Gypsum
011	011	Homogeneous	Gray Duct Tape	Asbestos Present Chrysotile	60	Cellulose	30	Binder
012	012	Layered	Tan Plaster	Asbestos Not Presen	ıt	NA		CaCO3 Sand Paint
012a		Layered	Gray Plaster	Asbestos Not Presen	it	Cellulose	<1	CaCO3 Gypsum Sand

Unless otherwise noted, upon receipt the condition of the sample was acceptable for analysis.



### Polarized Light Microscopy Asbestos Analysis Report

QuanTEM Lab No Account Number:	<ul><li>331257</li><li>C165</li></ul>			Client:	Converse Consultants 1 E Liberty Street Suite 600 Reno, NV 89501
Date Received:	02/16/202	21			
Received By:	Courtney	Holman			
Date Analyzed:	02/19/202	21	Project:	210 Main St	Asbts - LBP
Analyzed By:	Cassie Sa	nborn	Project Location:	210 Main St	
Methodology:	EPA/600/	R-93/116	Project Number:	19-23216-04	
QuanTEM	Client		Color /		Non-Asbestos Non Fibrous
Sample ID S	Sample ID	Composition	Description	Asbestos (%)	Fiber (%)
С	assidZanbo	ų		2/19/2021	
	Cassie	Sanborn, Laboratory	Analyst	Date of Report	

Unless otherwise noted, upon receipt the condition of the sample was acceptable for analysis.

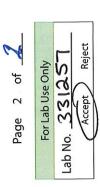
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	L A B O R A T O R I E S www.QuanTEM.com	ORIES TEM.com	Legal Docum	Legal Document - please print legibly	RINT LEGIBL	X		
		Contact Information			Project	Project Information	Report Results (  one box)	
Company:	Converge	Consultants	Phone: 916.956.6	6878 Project Name:	210 Wain	54, - Adas - LBP	QuanTEM Website	
Contact:	Fuelto	ders	Cell Phone:	Project Location:	Project Location: 210 Main St	4	Email	
Account #:			E-mail: pehilders a con	Converse Project ID: 19	-23216-04	*	Other	
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S	Spore Trap	Bulk/Swab		Impaction Plate		Water Screen	Rush	
S	Spore Trap (Detailed)	Bulk/Swab (Quantitative)	lantitative)	Sedimentation Plate		Sewage Screen	-	
F	Tape Lift	Other (Specify	Other (Specify in Comments)	Bulk/Swab - Genus ID		Heterotrophic Plate Count	24 - Hour 3 - Dav	
	Tape/Lift (Quantitative)			Bulk/Swab - Genus ID & Enumer.	k Enumer.	Heterotrophic Plate count with ID	5 - Day	
			X	Other (Specify in Comments)	nents)	Other (Specify in Comments)	14 - Day (Cultures)	
No.	Sample ID (10 Characters Max)	Descr	Description	Volume / Area (as applicable)		Media / Comments / Notes	lotes	
-	100	Interior Bld Plaster	Plaster	PLA Bulk	TEM	ND NOB Materials		
2	002 da	dark you g" floor tile up austic t	le ul austic & UB	-	EPA	400 point count may	untarials bu / . 1 - 1% ashere	K
S	003 Liy	Littinger 9" floor tile w/ wastic	le w/ massic + UB	ß	4	-		
4	004 12	12" Floor Tile + Brown Weistic	Srow Hersfic					
5	005 St	at room flooring / B	Stack room flooring / Burlap, MB, FB & LW Concre	connete				
9	006 Buc	kroom Flooring,	9" FT w/ Burlap be	backing				
7	001	Ceilin Tile		_				
00	008	Insulation (C	Ceiling	1				
0	009	Dw/Jc (store Are	Arec)					
10	010	Dulse ce	(Beck shop)	>				
SATUR	SATURDAY FEDEX SAMPLE DELIVERY - CALL TO SCHEDULE • Use this ad Please Note - UPS and USPS are NOT available for Saturday Delivery	ERY - CALL TO SCHEDULE •	<ul> <li>Use this address for Saturda ay Delivery</li> </ul>	y Delivery only: 4220 N.	. Santa Fe Ave., Ok	SATURDAY FEDEX SAMPLE DELIVERY - CALL TO SCHEDULE • Use this address for Saturday Delivery only: 4220 N. Santa Fe Ave., Oklahoma City, OK 73105-8517 • Mark Package "Hold for Saturday Pickup" Please Note - UPS and USPS are NOT available for Saturday Delivery	Package "Hold for Saturday Pickup"	



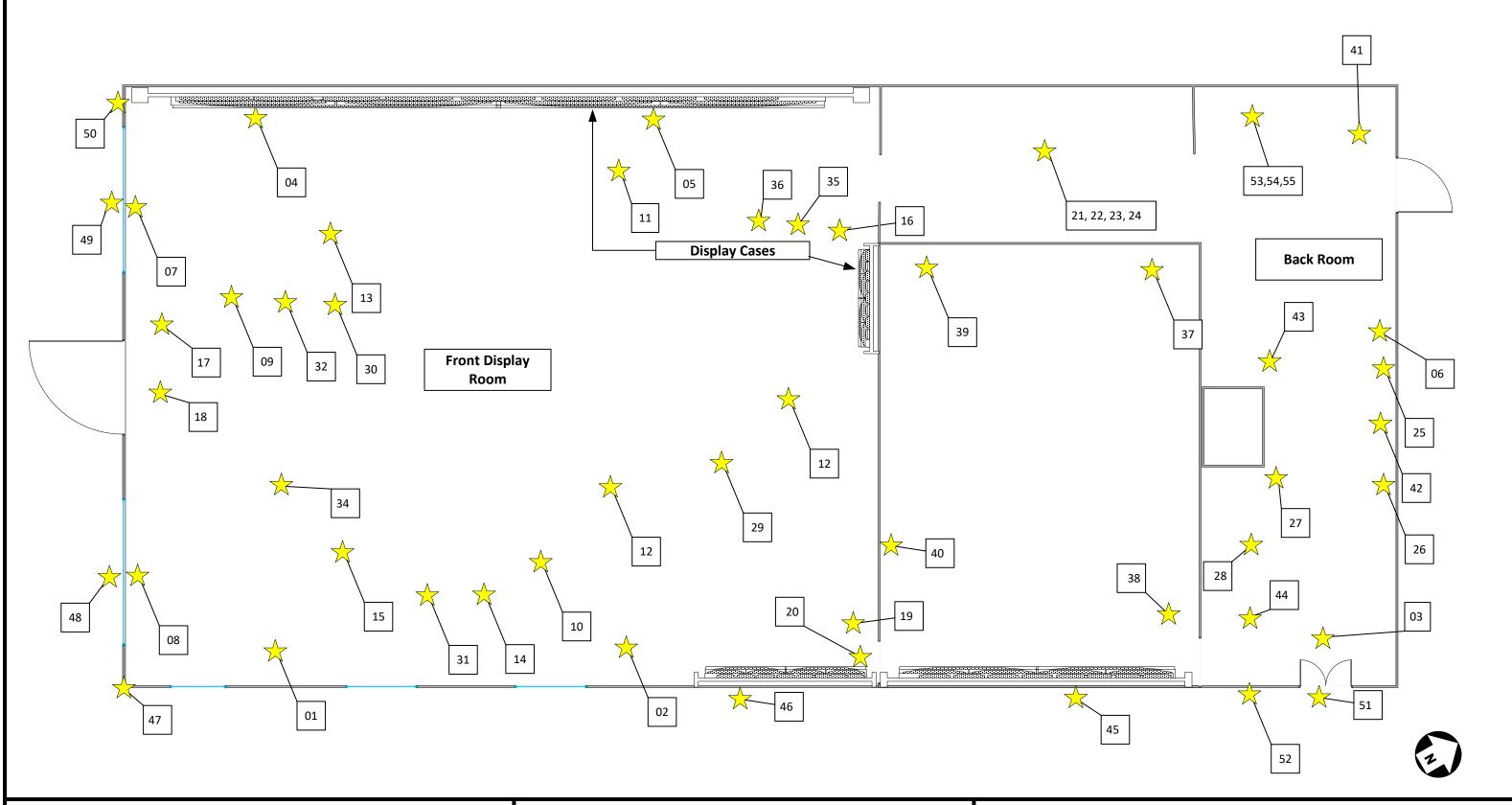
# **MICROBIOLOGY CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

2033 Heritage Park Drive, Oklahoma City, OK 73120-7502 (800) 822-1650 • (405) 755-7272 • Fax: (405) 755-2058

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SATURDAY FEDEX SAMPLE DELIVERY - CALL TO SCHEDULE • Use this address for Saturday Delivery only: 4220 N. Santa Fe Ave., Oklahoma City, OK 73105-8517 • Mark Package "Hold for Saturday Pickup" Please Note - UPS and USPS are NOT available for Saturday Delivery





### Vacant Commercial Building – Asbestos Sample Location Drawing

By: BP Figure No. 1

LEAD

## Appendix B

### XRF DATA LOG Project #\_\_\_\_\_ Room ID \_\_

Calibration: #183 = 1.0 , #184 = 1.0 , # 185 = 1.0 Orientation: North Wall - A Wall Always

No.	Color	1	E	Substrate	Component	W/C/F	Location	Cond.
196	C B Be Bi Br G O R Sh St Sil T	V		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well still apron sash	Wall A B C D Ceiling	RHSC LHS	() F P
DUP	WY Cight gran	1		MISC:	Other:	Floor VV#: D#:	Lower	-0.0
181	C B Be BI Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y			W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr	Door: header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash	Wall & B C D Ceiling Floor	RHS C LHS Upper	() () () () () () () () () () () () () (
DUP	WY Cight gan			MISC:	Other:	W#: D#:	Lower	-0.2
188	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T			WDW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor	Upper	I F 🖲
DUP	₩Y	F		MISC:	Other: Window digplay ba	W#: D#:	Lower	~ 0.2
189	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T	*		W DW PC ST ACT B M FLR Cr	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash	Wall A B C D C Ceiling Floor	Upper	) F P
DUP	WY			MISC:	Other: Soffit a diplay window		Lower	-0.1
190	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T			W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash	Wall (A) B C D Ceiling Floor	RHS C LHS	ĴF₽
DUP	WY	7		MISC:	Other:	W#: D#:	Lower	-9.0
<b>900</b> 191	C B Be B Br G O R Sh St Sil T	4		W DW PC ST ACT B M FLR Cr	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor	RHS C (HS Upper	I FP
DUP	WY			MISC:	Other: rader wall paper	D#:	Lower	0.5
192	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T		0	W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor	RHS C LHS Upper	IFP
DUP	WY	$\left  \right $			Other: display cabinet	W#: D#:	Lower	-0.1

Substrate Types: W=Wood, DW=Drywall, P=Plaster, C=Concrete, ST=Stucco, ACT= Acoustical Ceiling Tile, B=Brick, M=Metal, FLR=Fluorescent Light Fixture, Cr= Ceramic Tile

Condition: I=Intact, F=Fair, P=Poor

Color: C=Cream, B=Blue, Be=Beige, BL=Black, Br=Brown, G=Green, O=Orange, R=Red, Sh=Shellac, Sil=Silver, St=Stain, T=Tan, W=White, Y=Yellow

W#: Window # \_\_\_\_\_ from left corner

D#: Door#\_\_\_\_\_ from left corner

A

XRF DATA LOG

Project #\_\_\_\_\_

Room ID \_\_\_\_\_

Calibration: #\_\_\_\_\_, #\_\_\_\_\_, #\_\_\_\_\_ Orientation: North Wall - A Wall Always

No.	Color	1	E	Substrate	Component	W/C/F	Location	Cond.
193 DUP	C B Be Bi Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y	×		WDW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door:header jamb casing trimWindow:header jamb casing well sill apron sashOther:display cabinut	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	()F P -0.(
(94 DUP	C B Be Bi Br C O R Sh St Sil T W Y Blue/gen	×		W DW (P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other: weler wall paper	Wall A B C D Celling Floor W#: D#:	RHS CLHS	FP
195 DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y	¥		W DWP C ST ACT B M FLR Cr Plaster MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash <u>Other:</u>	Wall A B C D Celling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	IF(P) 05 05
197 Dup	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T	×		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header lamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other:	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	+ F®
198 Dup	C B Be Bi Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y	¥		WOW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	<u>Door:</u> header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash <u>Other:</u>	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lowe	1 FOP
199 Dup	C B Be B! Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y	۶		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	<u>Door:</u> header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash <u>Other:</u>	Wali A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	1 FP
	C B Be Bi Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y	×		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	<u>Door:</u> header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash <u>Other:</u>	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	Upper	Øf p 1.5

Substrate Types: W=Wood, DW=Drywall, P=Plaster, C=Concrete, ST=Stucco, ACT= Acoustical Ceiling Tile, B=Brick, M=Metal, FLR=Fluorescent Light Fixture, Cr= Ceramic Tile

Condition: I=Intact, F=Fair, P=Poor

Color: C=Cream, B=Blue, Be=Belge, BL=Black, Br=Brown, G=Green, O=Orange, R=Red, Sh=Shellac, Sil=Silver, St=Stain, T=Tan, W=White, Y=Yellow

W#: Window # \_\_\_\_\_ from left corner

Pgz

### XRF DATA LOG

Project #\_\_\_\_\_

\_=\_\_\_\_, #\_\_\_\_=\_\_\_, #\_\_\_\_=\_

Orientation: North Wall - A Wall Always

0.6

0.5

W#:

D#:

Calibration: #\_\_\_\_\_

No.	Color	E	E	Substrate	Component	W/C/F	Location	Cond.													
201	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T			W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr	Door: header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash	Wall A B CD Ceiling Floor	RHS C LHS Upper	] F P													
DUP	Ŷ	X		MISC:	Other:	VV#: D#:		.5													
22	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T	r GOR h St Sil T		W DW PC ST ACT B M FLR Cr	Door: header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash	Wall A B CD Ceiling Floor	RHS C LHS	I FP													
DUP	WΥ			MISC:	Other:	W#: D#:	20001	1.4													
203	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T	<		W DW (P) C ST ACT B M FLR Cr	Door: header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash	Wall A B CD Ceiling Floor	RHS C LHS	()FP													
DUP	WΥ			MISC:	Other:	W#: D#:		-4													
204	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T			W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr	<u>Door:</u> header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	I F P													
DUP	W Y grey	×		MISC:	Other: Ceiligh	W#: D#:	contry	0.3													
205	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T			W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	IFP													
DUP	w y gran	X		MISC:	Other: Ceiling	W#: D#:	a contrary o cast well	0.(													
	C B Be Bi Br G O R Sh St Sil T			W DW P C ST ACD B M FLR Cr	Door: header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash	Wall A B C D Ceiling / Floor	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	IFP													
DUP	NV Y	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	MISC	MISC:	Other: Celing	W#: D#:		0.5
	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sll T W Y	4		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash	Wall A B C D Celling Floor	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	1 F P 0. (													

Substrate Types: W=Wood, DW=Drywall, P=Plaster, C=Concrete, ST=Stucco, ACT= Acoustical Ceiling Tile, B=Brick, M=Metal, FLR=Fluorescent Light Fixture, Cr= Ceramic Tile

Other:

Condition: I=Intact, F=Fair, P=Poor

MISC:

ŴY

DUP

<u>Color:</u> C=Cream, B=Blue, Be=Belge, BL=Black, Br=Brown, G=Green, O=Orange, R=Red, Sh=Shellac, Sil=Silver, St=Stain, T=Tan, W=White, Y=Yellow

W#: Window # \_\_\_\_\_ from left corner

### XRF DATA LOG Project #\_\_\_\_\_

Calibration: # 214 = 1.6, # 215 = 1.0, # 216 = 1.0 Orientation: North Wall - A Wall Always

No.	Color	1	E	Substrate	Component	W/C/F	Location	Cond.
209 DUP	C B Be BI Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y	x		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	<u>Door:</u> header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash <u>Other:</u>	Wali A B CO Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	IFP -0.0
210 DUP	C B Be Bi Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y	×		W DW PC ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	<u>Door:</u> header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash <u>Other:</u>	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	1 F⊉ 1 ¢
2/1 DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T V Y	×		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other: Offremly degraded PC sy	Wall A B C D Celling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	i f p 0./
212 DUP -	Ch Ct Cil T	X		W DW DC ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash <u>Other:</u>	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C (HS Upper tower	i f p 1-0
213 DUP	C B Be Bi Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y	X		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing trim header jamb casing well sill apron sash <u>Other:</u> Reer Shap door	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHSCC LHS Upper Lower	1 F P 6.1 6.2
219 BUAT	C B Be Bi Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y		-	W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other:	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	IFP
217 DUP	C B Be Bi Br G O R Sh St Sii T WY	×		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: Window: header jamb casing trim header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other: Wood fanely	Wall B C D C Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS	l F@ 0. (

Substrate Types: W=Wood, DW=Drywall, P=Plaster, C=Concrete, ST=Stucco, ACT= Acoustical Ceiling Tile, B=Brick, M=Metal, FLR=Fluorescent Light Fixture, Cr= Ceramic Tile

Condition: I=Intact, F=Fair, P=Poor

Color: C=Cream, B=Blue, Be=Beige, BL=Black, Br=Brown, G=Green, O=Orange, R=Red, Sh=Shellac, Sil=Silver, St=Stain, T=Tan, W=White, Y=Yellow

W#: Window # \_\_\_\_\_ from left corner

### XRF DATA LOG

Project #\_\_\_\_\_

Calibration: #\_\_\_\_\_, #\_\_\_\_\_, #\_\_\_\_\_, #\_\_\_\_\_ Orientation: North Wall - A Wall Always

No.	Color	L	E	Substrate	Component	W/C/F	Location	Cond.
218 DUP	C B Be BI Br G O R Sh St Sil T	x		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other: interior pareling	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	IF®
219 Dup	C B Be Bi Br GO R Sh St Sil T W Y	x		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other: Choilds door	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	Ū₽₽ 1.9
220 DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T	×		WDW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: Window:header jamb casing trim header jamb casing well sill apron sashOther:Chiller interior	Wall A B C D Celling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	() f p (-7
221 DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y	×		DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash <u>Other:</u> Chiller weat pullij	Wall A B C O Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	IFP 0-79
M DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y	X		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door:       header jamb casing trim         Window:       header jamb casing well sill         apron sash       Other:	Wall A B CD Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS CLHS Upper Lower	() F P 0.0
223 DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y	×		WDW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: Window: Window: header jamb casing trim header jamb casing well sill apron sesh Other: Cor Shap	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	0 F P 0.1
224 DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y			W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door:       header jamb casing trim         Window:       header jamb casing well sill apron sash         Other:       Corr shap	Wali A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	Upper	()F ₽ ∞·/

Substrate Types: W=Wood, DW=Drywall, P=Plaster, C=Concrete, ST=Stucco, ACT= Acoustical Ceiling Tile, B=Brick, M=Metal, FLR=Fluorescent Light Fixture, Cr= Ceramic Tile

Condition: I=Intact, F=Fair, P=Poor

Color: C=Cream, B=Blue, Be=Beige, BL=Black, Br=Brown, G=Green, O=Orange, R=Red, Sh=Shellac, Sil=Silver, St=Stain, T=Tan, W=White, Y=Yellow

W#: Window # \_\_\_\_\_ from left corner

XRF DATA LOG Project #\_\_\_\_\_

Calibration: #\_\_\_\_\_, #\_\_\_\_\_, #\_\_\_\_\_, #\_\_\_\_\_ Orientation: North Wall - A Wall Always

No.	Color	1	E	Substrate	Component	W/C/F	Location	Cond.
225 DUP	C B Be Bi Br GO R Sh St Sil T W Y bight gran	¥		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other: (WAC word (rearship)	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	()FP ⊘.(
226 DUP	C B Be Bi Br S O R Sh St Sil T W Y	¥		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash <u>Other:</u> flvac Ruct (Olive green)	Wall A B C D Celling Floor W#: D#: ceer ~L	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	IFP D-3
228 DUP	Sh St Sil T	×		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door:       header jamb casing trim         Window:       header jamb casing well slil         apron sash       Other:         Cerr shap	Wall A B CD Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	0 F P
229 DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y	×		WOWPCST ACT BMFLR Cr MISC:	Door: Window: header jamb casing trim header jamb casing well sill apron sashOther:rear shyp	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	0 F P
230 DUP	C B Be Bi Br C O R Sh St Sil T W Y	7		W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other: rear share	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	Upper Lower	ØF P
231 DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y		×	W DW PC ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: Window: header jamb casing trim header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other: South wall (from by)	Wall A B C D Celling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper	() F P [-0
232 Dup	C B Be Bi Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y			W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	<u>Door:</u> header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well sill apron sash <u>Other:</u>	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	IFP Mill

Substrate Types: W=Wood, DW=Drywall, P=Plaster, C=Concrete, ST=Stucco, ACT= Acoustical Ceiling Tile, B=Brick, M=Metal, FLR=Fluorescent Light Fixture, Cr= Ceramic Tile

Condition: I=Intact, F=Fair, P=Poor

Color: C=Cream, B=Blue, Be=Beige, BL=Black, Br=Brown, G=Green, O=Orange, R=Red, Sh=Shellac, Sil=Silver, St=Stain, T=Tan, W=White, Y=Yellow

W#: Window # \_\_\_\_\_ from left corner

## XRF DATA LOGProject #\_\_\_\_\_Room ID \_\_\_\_\_Calibration: # 237 = .7, # 238 = 4 1.0, # 239 = 1.0Orientation: North Wall - A Wall Always

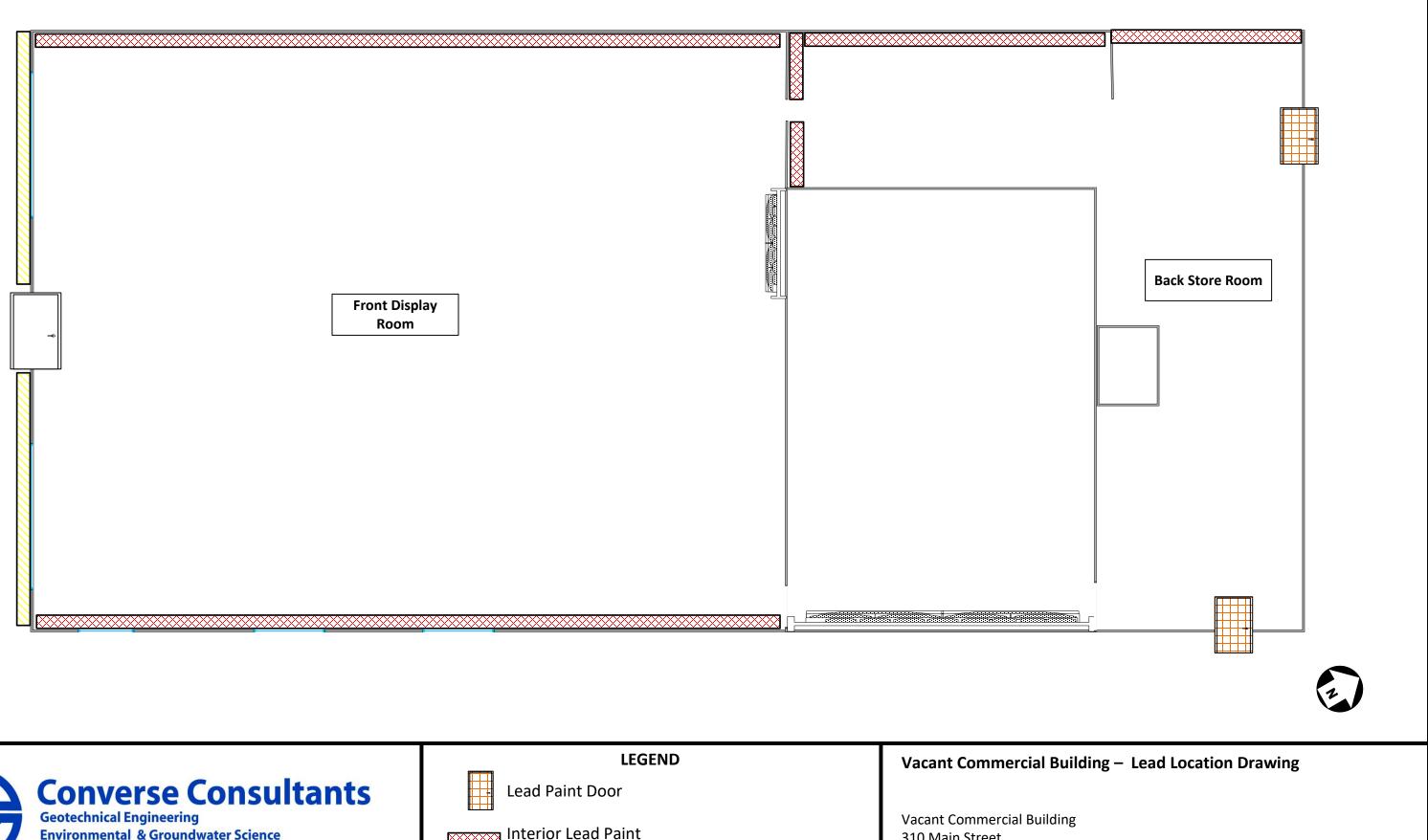
No.	Color	1	ε	Substrate	Component	W/C/F	Location	Cond.
233 DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T		K	W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other: (compy mount san	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	
234 DUP	C B Be BI Br G O R Sh St Sil T		¥	W DW PC ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other: Cast wall	Wall A B C D Celling Floor W#: D#:		<pre>&gt;,7</pre> <pre>IFP</pre> <pre>-3</pre> <pre>,2</pre>
235 DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y		×	W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	<u>Door:</u> header jamb casing trim <u>Window:</u> header jamb casing well silf apron sash <u>Other:</u>	Wall A B C D Celling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	i f p _/
236 DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y		4	W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other:	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	IFP 79.9
DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y			W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other:	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	İFP
DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sil T W Y			W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other:	Wall A B C D Ceiling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	IFP
DUP	C B Be Bl Br G O R Sh St Sli T W Y			W DW P C ST ACT B M FLR Cr MISC:	Door: header jamb casing trim Window: header jamb casing well sill apron sash Other:	Wall <b>A B C D</b> Celling Floor W#: D#:	RHS C LHS Upper Lower	IFP

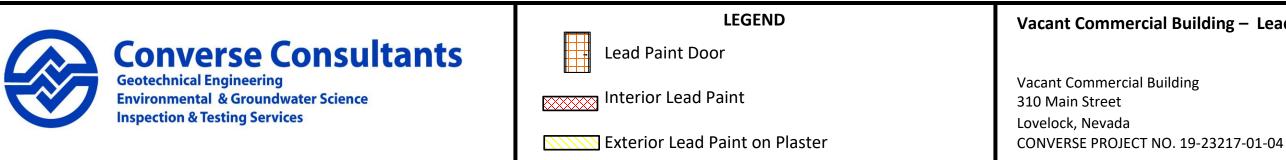
Substrate Types: W=Wood, DW=Drywall, P=Plaster, C=Concrete, ST=Stucco, ACT= Acoustical Ceiling Tile, B=Brick, M=Metal, FLR=Fluorescent Light Fixture, Cr= Ceramic Tile

Condition: I=Intact, F=Fair, P=Poor

Color: C=Cream, B=Blue, Be=Belge, BL=Black, Br=Brown, G=Green, O=Orange, R=Red, Sh=Shellac, Sil=Silver, St=Stain, T=Tan, W=White, Y=Yellow

W#: Window # \_\_\_\_\_ from left corner





By: BP Figure No. 2