

LEAD BASED PAINT (LBP) SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT

***UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES
GAME FARM RESIDENCE
3116 South 500 West
Vernal, Utah***



Prepared for:

Robert Anderson, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGER
STATE OF UTAH
Department of Administrative Services
DIVISION OF FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND MANGEMENT
State Office Building Room 4110
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Prepared by:

ROWLAND CONSULTING, INC.
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OFFICE 801.255.2800 FAX 801.569.2501



LEAD BASED PAINT (LBP) SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT

UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES GAME FARM RESIDENCE 3116 South 500 West Vernal, Utah

Introduction

On April 9, 2008, ROWLAND CONSULTING, INC. performed a Lead-Based Paint (LBP) survey of selected interior components (doors and door frames, walls) at the ABC STORE #20, Utah. The purpose of the survey was to identify the existence, extent and condition of LBP on selected interior surfaces of the building. Measurements for lead in paint were made using a *Radiation Monitoring Devices, Inc. (RMD) LPA-1 X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Spectrum Analyzer*. Chip sampling and laboratory analysis was not performed unless it was required in accordance with the spectrum analyzers current performance characteristics sheet

The survey was conducted by Josh Rowland with ROWLAND CONSULTING, INC., in West Jordan, Utah. Josh Rowland has completed Lead Inspector Training through the University of Utah Rocky Mountain Center For Occupational And Environmental Health Lead Training Facility, an EPA-sponsored Regional Lead Training Center.

The U.S. Department of housing and Urban Development (HUD) *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in housing* (HUD Guidelines), Chapter7: Lead-Based Paint Inspection, 1997 Revision, were generally followed for this survey, with modifications appropriate for non-residential buildings.

Lead-Based Paint Definitions

HUD defines "lead-based paint" as any coating that has a lead concentration of 1.0 milligram of lead per square centimeter (1.0 mg/cm^2) or greater, or if the lead concentration is greater than 0.5% by weight. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) currently considers paint to be lead-containing if the concentration of lead exceeds 600 ppm (0.06% by weight). In 1978, the CPSC banned the sale of lead-based paint to consumers, and banned its application in areas where consumers have direct access to painted surfaces. Both the CPSC and HUD definitions of lead-containing paint are aimed at protecting the general population from exposure to lead in the residential setting. By contrast, the mission of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) with respect to lead-containing paint, is to protect workers during construction activities that may generate elevated airborne lead concentrations. OSHA states that construction work (including renovation, maintenance, and demolition) carried-out on structures coated with paint have lead concentrations lower than the HUD or CPSC can still result in airborne lead concentrations in excess of regulatory limits. For this reason, OSHA has not defined lead-containing paint, but states that paint having any measurable level of lead may pose a substantial exposure hazard during construction work, depending upon the work performed.

Paint Sampling Methodologies

Direct measurements of lead in paint were made using a Radiation Monitoring Devices, Inc. (RMD)

LPA-1B X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Spectrum Analyzer (serial number 2311). The LPA-1B Lead Paint Analyzer non-destructively measures lead concentrations of painted surfaces, regardless of the number of layers present. These instruments were developed specifically for addressing lead-based paint issues in housing and their use in identifying potential exposure hazards for renovation or construction work must be augmented by selective collection and analysis of physical paint chip samples.

The newer XRF instruments are capable of identifying lead in paint at concentrations of about 0.3 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm^2) or greater. When lead concentrations are lower than this, the instruments are not capable of making accurate, reliable measurements, and the reported lead concentration may underestimate or overestimate the actual lead concentration in the paint. Therefore, an XRF readings of $0.4 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ or greater may be considered lead-containing from an OSHA perspective, and any readings of $0.3 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ or less should be confirmed by the collection and laboratory analysis of paint chip samples, or assumed to be positive for lead.

Where paint chip samples are necessary, samples are collected according to the protocol specified in the HUD Guidelines. The samples are then submitted to a laboratory recognized under the EPA's National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) for analysis by flame atomic absorption spectrophotometry according to American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) method ASTM-E 1645.

XRF Calibration

Before beginning the testing and after the testing was completed, the internal calibration of the LPA-1 was checked by taking three consecutive readings (Time Corrected Mode-TCM) on a National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) standard with a known concentration of lead. Three more readings (Quick Mode-QM) were taken on a lead-free wood block. These calibration checks are reported within the XRF data tables found in Table 1-XRF Sampling Results of this report and are maintained in a file at **ROWLAND CONSULTING, INC.** to detect changes in instrument performance over time.

Lead Paint Inspection Data Tables

The XRF instrument generates a unique set of data tables for each inspection. The Sequential Report lists the measurements made throughout each building in sequential order, from the first measurement to the last.

Results and Conclusions

Detectable levels of LBP were identified on the following components:

- Game Farm Residence, bathroom ceramic tile (tan, brown);
- Game Farm Machine Shop, exterior light brown paint;
- Game Farm 3 Door Shed, exterior light brown paint .

**Table 1
XRF Sampling Results**

Sample No.	Area of Building	Color / Condition	Sample Location / Substrate	XRF Results Mg/cm ²
1TCM			WOOD, CLEAR	CALIBRATION -0.2
2 TCM			WOOD, CLEAR	CALIBRATION -0.2
3 TCM			WOOD, CLEAR	CALIBRATION -0.3
4 QM			NIST YELLOW	CALIBRATION 0.7
5 QM			NIST YELLOW	CALIBRATION 0.7
6 QM			NIST YELLOW	CALIBRATION 0.6
7	Game Farm Residence, Living room	Light green/good	West wall/drywall	NEGATIVE -0.4
8		Dark green/good	West wall/drywall	NEGATIVE -0.2
9	Garage room	White/good	West wall/brick	NEGATIVE -0.4
10			East wall/drywall	NEGATIVE -0.2
11	Laundry room	White/good	South wall/drywall	NEGATIVE -0.4
12	Kitchen	White/good	Ceiling/drywall	NEGATIVE -0.5
13		Light green/good	Cabinet/wood	NEGATIVE -0.1
14		Dark green/good	Cabinet trim/wood	NEGATIVE -0.2
15	Entry	Clear/good	Closet door/wood	NEGATIVE -0.4
16	Bathroom	Blue/good	North wall/drywall	NEGATIVE -0.5
17		<i>Tan/good</i>	<i>4" counter tile/ceramic</i>	<i>POSITIVE >9.9</i>
18		<i>Brown/good</i>	<i>4" counter tile/ceramic</i>	<i>POSITIVE 3.5</i>
19	North bedroom	Pea soup green/good	East wall/drywall	NEGATIVE -0.4
20		Dark green/good	North wall/brick	NEGATIVE -0.3
21	East bedroom	Pea soup green/good	South wall/drywall	NEGATIVE -0.5
22		White/good	Ceiling/drywall	NEGATIVE -0.4
23	Game Farm Residence, exterior front	Pink/good	Wall/brick	NEGATIVE -0.1

24	Game Farm Residence, Exterior Front porch	Red/fair	Wall/brick	NEGATIVE 0.3
25		Red/fair	Support column/metal	NEGATIVE -0.2
26	Garage exterior	Red/fair	Garage door/wood	NEGATIVE -0.7
27		Red/fair	Garage door frame/wood	NEGATIVE -0.3
28				NEGATIVE -0.3
29	Game Farm Machine Shop, exterior	Light brown/fair	North wall/wood	NEGATIVE -0.4
30		Light brown/fair	West wall/wood	NEGATIVE 0.0
31		<i>Light brown/fair</i>	<i>North wall/wood</i>	<i>POSITIVE 8.7</i>
32		<i>Light brown/fair</i>	<i>East wall/wood</i>	<i>POSITIVE 8.5</i>
33	<i>Game Farm 3 Door Shed, exterior</i>	<i>Light brown/fair</i>	<i>East wall/wood</i>	<i>POSITIVE >9.9</i>
34		Light brown/fair	South wall/wood	NEGATIVE -0.2
35		Light brown/fair	South wall/wood	NEGATIVE -0.1
36		Light brown/fair	West wall/wood	NEGATIVE -0.3
37		<i>Light brown/fair</i>	<i>West wall/wood</i>	<i>POSITIVE >9.9</i>
38		<i>Light brown/fair</i>	<i>North window sill/wood</i>	<i>POSITIVE 6.5</i>
39		<i>Light brown/fair</i>	<i>North window frame/wood</i>	<i>POSITIVE 5.6</i>
40		<i>Light brown/fair</i>	<i>East door/wood</i>	<i>POSITIVE 3.9</i>
41		<i>Light brown/fair</i>	<i>East door frame/wood</i>	<i>POSITIVE 4.8</i>

The XRF instrument indicated that lead is **PRESENT** in/on painted exterior, and component interior surfaces.

Because Lead has been detected, the OSHA Lead in Construction Standard (29 CFR 1926.62) applies to any construction work-***Lead Related Tasks*** (including renovation and demolition) that may disturb those surfaces. The standard requires, among other things, the following:

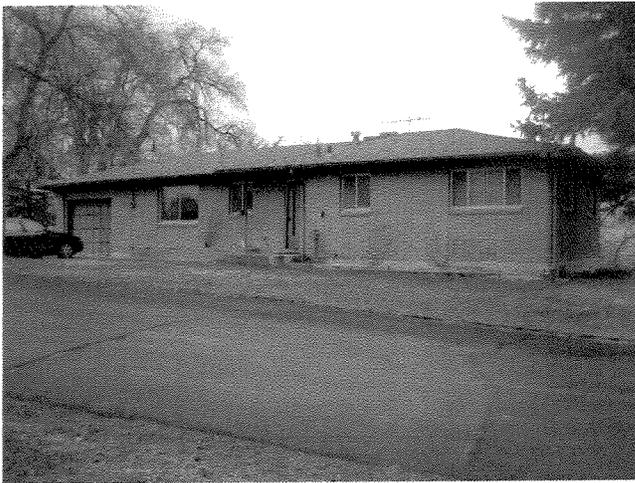
- Initial training on the hazards of lead exposure, proper work practices, respiratory protection, and other topics;
- An initial exposure assessment, by air monitoring, to determine the lead exposure assessment, until sample analysis indicates exposures below the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL);
- Hand washing facilities, designated clean change areas, and designated eating areas.
- Respiratory protection required when the PEL expects to be exceeded, and trained, licensed lead abatement personnel.

The OSHA Lead in Construction Standard (29 CFR 1926.62) lists the following as ***Lead Related Tasks***:

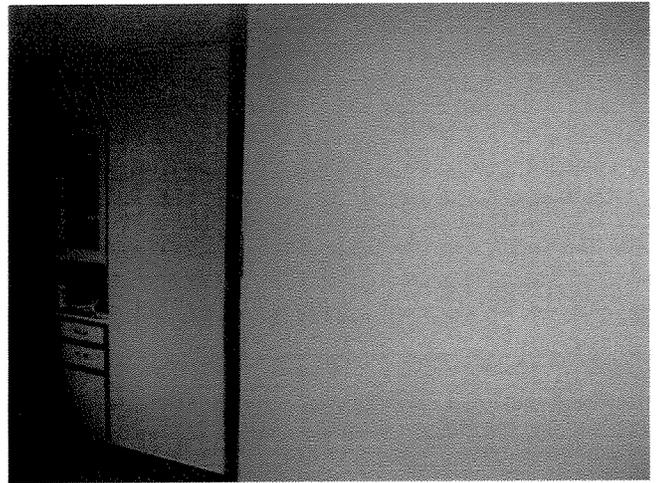
- *Abrasive blasting*: removes scale, paint, and dirt from surfaces prior to repainting: abrasive media includes sand, steel grit, steel shot, aluminum oxide, "Black Beauty" (processed boiler slag, and others).
- *Welding, cutting and burning on steel structures*: involves the process of heating coated steel to its melt temperature typically by using an oxy-acetylene torch or an arc welder.
- *Lead burning*: involves torch melting or fusing of lead or alloyed lead to another lead object.
- *Manual scraping and sanding*: associated with lead paint removal and involves the application of hand-held scraping or sanding tool to the painted surface containing lead.
- *Manual demolition of structures*: involves removal of walls (plaster, gypsum) or building components coated with lead based paint by sledge hammer or similar tool.
- *Heat gun application*: involves use of a heat gun that produces a stream of hot air which is directed to surfaces to melt lead paint which is subsequently scraped off.
- *Using lead containing mortar*: typically used in high pressure acid tanks lined with specialized tile or lead brick held in place with specialized lead-containing mortar or grout; these tank linings periodically require repainting, repairing, or relining involving lead containing mortar.
- *Abrasive blasting enclosure movement and removal*: involves movement and removal of blasting enclosure or containment units as work proceeds on structures; such units are often comprised of flexible nylon, plastic or burlap tarpaulins upon which lead dust will accumulate and be re-entrained when movement of the structure occurs.
- *Power tool cleaning*: involves the use of power tools (grinders, brushes, needle guns, sanders, etc.) to remove dirt, scale, or paint from structures where lead based paint is present.
- *Rivet busting*: involves removal of rivets from steel structures where lead containing paints are present: rivet busting can involve use of torches and mechanical means for rivet extraction.

- *Clean up activities where dry expendable abrasives are used:* pertains to the use of non-recycled dry abrasives during abrasive blasting operations on structures where lead containing paint is found.

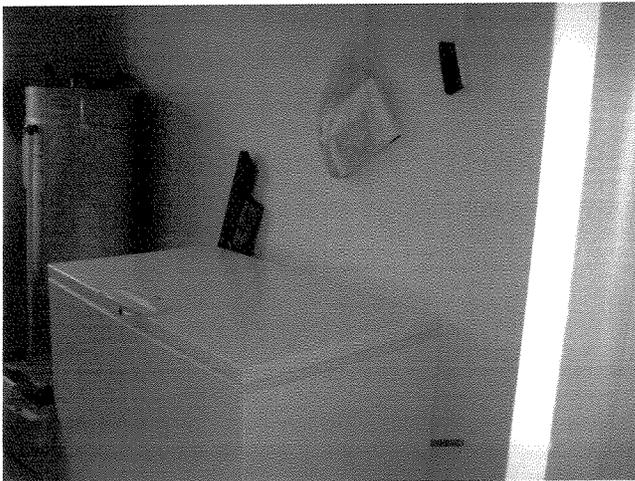
In addition to the above considerations, the presence of lead in demolition debris has the potential to impose limitations on where and how the debris may be disposed. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Subtitles C and D, require that the waste must be analyzed to determine the amount of leachable lead present. The type of test to be performed on the waste is the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) for lead, and the results of this test will determine whether the material must be handled and disposed of as hazardous waste. For structures containing large amounts of lead-containing paint, significant potential for failing the TCLP exists.



Photograph 1-DWR GAME FARM RESIDENCE
3116 South 500 West, Vernal, Utah.



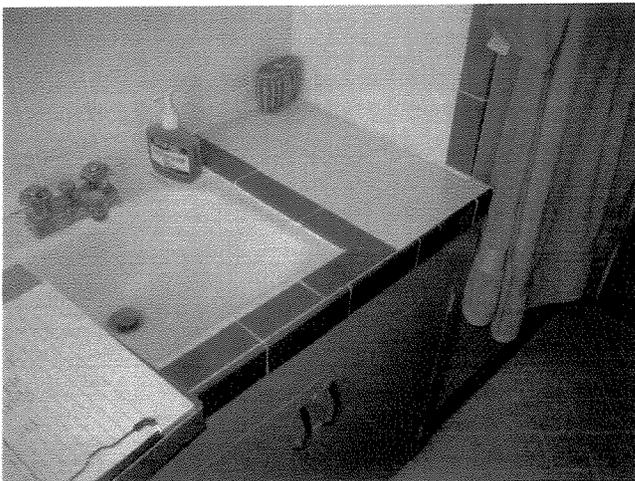
Photograph 2-DWR GAME FARM RESIDENCE
View interior living room, light green paint, no LBP.



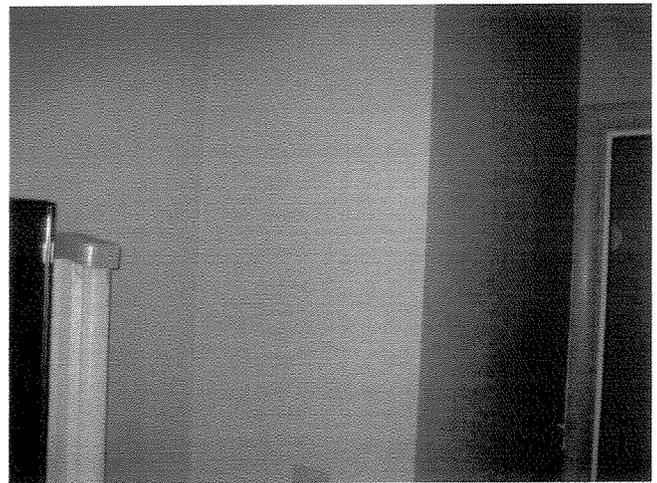
Photograph 3- DWR GAME FARM RESIDENCE
View of garage room, no LBP.



Photograph 4- DWR GAME FARM RESIDENCE
View of Kitchen, dark green trim/light green cabinets,
no LBP.



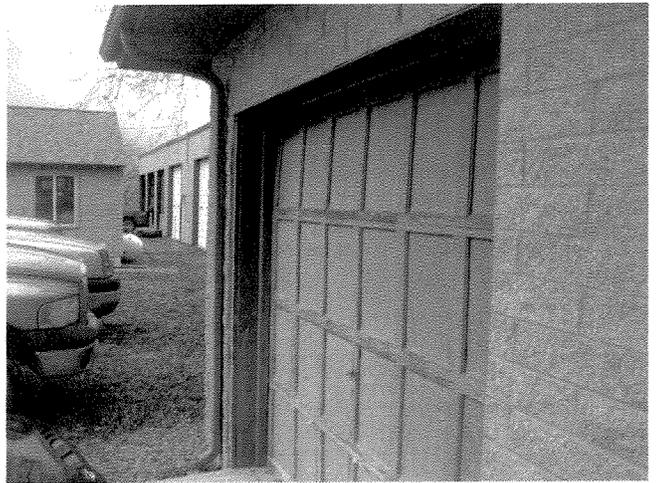
Photograph 5- DWR GAME FARM RESIDENCE
View of Bathroom counter and wall ceramic tile, tan
and brown tile is *>9.9 and >3.5 LBP.*



Photograph 6- DWR GAME FARM RESIDENCE
View of Bathroom blue wall, no LBP.



Photograph 7- DWR GAME FARM RESIDENCE
View of exterior wood soffit painted red, no LBP.



Photograph 8- DWR GAME FARM RESIDENCE
View of exterior garage door, no LBP.



Photograph 9- DWR GAME FARM RESIDENCE
View of Machine Shop. The XRF indicated that ***LBP IS PRESENT ON THE EXTERIOR.*** The XRF will not designate which layer of paint is LBP.



Photograph 10-DWR GAME FARM RESIDENCE
View of 3 Door Shop. The XRF indicated that ***LBP IS PRESENT ON THE EXTERIOR.*** The XRF will not designate which layer of paint is LBP.

DIXON INFORMATION INC.

MICROSCOPY, ASBESTOS ANALYSIS & CONSULTING

A.I.H.A. ACCREDITED LABORATORY # 101579

NVLAP LAB CODE 101012-0

April 18, 2008

Jeff Rowland
Rowland Consulting, Inc.
7301 Paddington Road
West Jordan, UT 84084

Ref: Batch # 78797, Lab # ROW7122 - ROW7137
Received April 10, 2008
Test report
DWR Game Farm Residence
3116 South 500 West, Vernal, UT 84078
Sampled by Jeff Rowland, 04/04/08

Dear Mr. Rowland:

Samples ROW7122 through ROW7137 have been analyzed by visual estimation based on EPA-600/M4-82-020 December 1982 optical microscopy test method. Appendix "A" contains statements which an accredited laboratory must make to meet the requirements of accrediting agencies. It also contains additional information about the method of analysis. This analysis is accredited by NVLAP. Appendix "A" must be included as an essential part of this test report. The data for this report is accredited by NVLAP for laboratory number 101012-0. It does not contain data or calibrations for tests performed under the AIHA program under lab code 101579.

This report may be reproduced but all reproduction must be in full unless written approval is received from the laboratory for partial reproduction. The results of analysis are as follows:

Lab ROW7122, Field GF-001 10:10 Vinyl Floor Sheeting, Kitchen and Laundry Room

This sample has a top layer of off-white plastic, a middle layer of white foam plastic, and a bottom layer of 25% plant fiber, and 5% fiberglass in gray binder with yellow resin mastic. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The top layer is 25% of the sample. The middle layer is 25% of the sample. The bottom layer is 50% of the sample.

Lab ROW7123, Field GF-002 10:15 Vinyl Floor Sheeting, Kitchen and Laundry Room

This sample has a top layer of off-white plastic, a middle layer of white foam plastic, and a bottom layer of 30% plant fiber, and 5% fiberglass, and in gray binder. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The top layer is 25% of the sample. The middle layer is 25% of the sample. The bottom layer is 50% of the sample.

78 WEST 2400 SOUTH • SOUTH SALT LAKE, UTAH 84115-3013

PHONE 801-486-0800 • FAX 801-486-0849 • RES. 801-571-7695

Batch # 78797

Lab # ROW7122 - ROW7137

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Lab ROW7124, Field GF-003 10:20 Vinyl Floor Sheeting, Kitchen and Laundry Room

This sample has a top layer of tan plastic, a middle layer of white foam plastic, and a bottom layer of 25% plant fiber, and 5% fiberglass in gray binder. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The top layer is 25% of the sample. The middle layer is 25% of the sample. The bottom layer is 50% of the sample.

Lab ROW7125, Field GF-004 10:25 Vinyl Floor Sheeting, Dining Area Under Carpet & Closet, Threshold in Garage

This sample contains two types of material: The first type is tan and white plastic and limestone tile with 5% plant fiber; the second type is 80% organic fiber in gray felt with binder. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 60% of the sample. The second type is 40% of the sample.

Lab ROW7126, Field GF-005 10:30 Vinyl Floor Sheeting, Dining Area Under Carpet & Closet, Threshold in Garage

This sample contains two types of material: The first type is 5% plant fiber in tan plastic and limestone tile; the second type is 80% organic fiber in gray felt with binder. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 60% of the sample. The second type is 40% of the sample.

Lab ROW7127, Field GF-006 10:35 Vinyl Floor Sheeting, Dining Area Under Carpet & Closet, Threshold in Garage

This sample contains two types of material: The first type is 5% plant fiber in tan plastic and limestone tile; the second type is 80% organic fiber in gray felt with binder. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 60% of the sample. The second type is 40% of the sample.

Lab ROW7128, Field GF-007 10:40 Wallboard & Joint Compound Throughout

This sample contains three types of material: The first type is white grainy plaster; the second type is tan plant fiber paper; the third type is 1% plant fiber in white gypsum plaster. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 15% of the sample. The second type is 10% of the sample. The third type is 75% of the sample.

Batch # 78797

Lab # ROW7122 - ROW7137

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Lab ROW7129, Field GF-008 10:45 Wallboard & Joint Compound Throughout

This sample contains three types of material: The first type is white grainy plaster; the second type is tan plant fiber paper; the third type is 1% plant fiber in white gypsum plaster. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 30% of the sample. The second type is 5% of the sample. The third type is 65% of the sample.

Lab ROW7130, Field GF-009 10:50 Wallboard & Joint Compound Throughout

This sample contains three types of material: The first type is white grainy plaster; the second type is tan plant fiber paper; the third type is 1% plant fiber in white gypsum plaster. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 40% of the sample. The second type is 20% of the sample. The third type is 40% of the sample.

Lab ROW7131, Field GF-010 10:55 Furnace Duct Tape, Crawl Space

This is **60% chrysotile asbestos** in gray paper with binder.

Lab ROW7132, Field GF-011 11:00 Furnace Duct Tape, Crawl Space

This is **60% chrysotile asbestos** in gray felt with binder.

Lab ROW7133, Field GF-012 11:05 Furnace Duct Tape, Crawl Space

This is **60% chrysotile asbestos** in gray felt with binder.

Lab ROW7134, Field GF-013 11:10 Leveling Compound, Dining Area, Under Furnance Register

This sample contains three types of material: The first type is white gypsum plaster; the second type is yellow resin mastic; the third type is black foam rubber. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 98% of the sample. The second type is 1% of the sample. The third type is 1% of the sample.

Lab ROW7135, Field GF-014 11:15 Leveling Compound, Dining Area, Inder Furnace Register

This sample contains three types of material: The first type is white gypsum plaster; the second type is yellow resin mastic; the third type is black foam rubber. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 98% of the sample. The second type is 1% of the sample. The third type is 1% of the sample.

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Lab # ROW7122 - ROW7137
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Lab ROW7136, Field GF-015 11:20 Leveling Compound, Dining Area, Under Furnace Register
This sample contains three types of material: The first type is white gypsum plaster; the second type is yellow resin mastic; the third type is black foam rubber. This sample is non-homogeneous.
Asbestos is none detected.

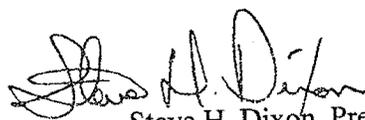
The first type is 98% of the sample. The second type is 1% of the sample. The third type is 1% of the sample.

Lab ROW7137, Field GF-016 Crawlspace Debris
By weight this is **1.5% asbestiform amphibole suite mineral** in brown vermiculite. A 2.2 gram aliquot was measured.

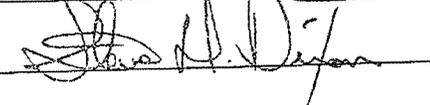
Note: The asbestiform amphibole suite minerals in this sample are formed in conjunction with vermiculite. They may include the regulated asbestos minerals, tremolite and actinolite, along with the asbestiform minerals, winchite, richterite, and others. While these asbestiform minerals may not be regulated by some federal asbestos standards, they may be regulated under CERCLA (Superfund). Please check with your local regulatory agency or agencies for the current status of these asbestiform minerals. They are thought to be associated with the same diseases known to be caused by asbestos. Please exercise appropriate caution when handling this material.

In order to be sure reagents and tools used for analysis are not contaminated with asbestos, blanks are tested. Asbestos was none detected in the blanks tested with this bulk sample set.

Very truly yours,


Steve H. Dixon, President

Analyst: Kai Samuelsen 

Analyst: Steve H. Dixon 

Date Analyzed: 4/18/2008

78797



Dixon Information Inc.
78 West 2400 South
South Salt Lake, Utah 84115
Phone: 1-801-486-0800 Fax: 1-801-486-0849

BULK ANALYTICAL REQUEST FORM

Turnaround Time – Circle One

Batch Number _____

Rush (24 hours \$25.00 per sample)



Location sample was taken at **DWR Game Farm Residence**
Street address sample was taken **3116 South 500 West Vernal, Utah 84078**
Sampled by: **Jeff Rowland**

Report to be sent to:

Jeffrey B. Rowland
7301 South Paddington Road
West Jordan, Utah 84084
Phone: 801-255-2800
Fax: 801-569-2501
E-mail: blair53@comcast.net

Billing to be sent to:

Rowland Consulting
7301 South Paddington Road
West Jordan, Utah 84084
Phone: 801-255-2800
Fax: 801-569-2501
E-mail: blair53@comcast.net

Field#	Description of Sample	Sample Collected		Lab#
		Date	Time	
GF-001	Vinyl floor sheeting, kitchen and laundry room	04/04	1010	7122
GF-002	Vinyl floor sheeting kitchen and laundry room	04/04	1015	7123
GF-003	Vinyl floor sheeting, kitchen and laundry room	04/04	1020	7124
GF-004	Vinyl floor sheeting, dining area under carpet & closet, threshold into garage	04/04	1025	7125
GF-005	Vinyl floor sheeting, dining area under carpet & closet, threshold into garage	04/04	1030	7126
GF-006	Vinyl floor sheeting, dining area under carpet & closet, threshold into garage	04/04	1035	7127
GF-007	Wallboard & joint compound throughout	04/04	1040	7128
GF-008	Wallboard & joint compound throughout	04/04	1045	7129
GF-009	Wallboard & joint compound throughout	04/04	1050	7130
GF-010	Furnace duct tape, crawl space	04/04	1055	7131
GF-011	Furnace duct tape, crawl space	04/04	1100	7132
GF-012	Furnace duct tape, crawl space	04/04	1105	7133

RUSH

GF-013	Leveling compound, dining area, under furnace register	04/04	1110	7134
GF-014	Leveling compound, dining area, under furnace register	04/04	1115	7135
GF-015	Leveling compound, dining area, under furnace register	04/04	1120	7136
GF-016	Crawlspace debris Chain of Custody	04/04		7137

Submission of asbestos samples for analysis and/or signing a chain of custody is the equivalent of submission of a purchase order and constitutes an agreement to pay for services provided at Dixon Information Inc. standard schedule of fees for services.

Submitted by: <u>JEFF ROWLAND</u>	Date: <u>4/10/08</u>	Time: <u>1045</u>
Received by: <u>[Signature]</u>	Date: <u>4-10-08</u>	Time: <u>10:50</u>
Received by Analyst: _____	Date: _____	Time: _____
Returned by Lab: _____	Date: _____	Time: _____

As per Jeff Rowland added GF-016

APPENDIX "A"

"This report relates only to the items tested. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or AIHA."

NVLAP and AIHA requires laboratories to state the condition of samples received for testing: These samples are in acceptable condition for analysis unless there is a statement in the report of analysis that a test item has some characteristics or condition that precludes analysis or requires a modification of standard analytical methodology. If a test item is not acceptable, the reasons for non-acceptability will be given under the laboratory number for that particular test item.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND LIMIT OF DETECTION

In air count analysis, the result may be biased when interferences are noted.

The accuracy of asbestos analysis in bulk samples increases with increasing concentration of asbestos.

There are two methods for analysis of asbestos in a bulk test sample. Visual estimation is the most sensitive method. If an analyst makes a patient search, 0.1% or less asbestos can be detected in a bulk sample.

The second method of analysis is a statistical approach called point counting. EPA will not accept visual estimations if a laboratory detects a trace of asbestos in a sample i.e. anything less than 1% asbestos. Government agencies regulate asbestos containing materials (ACM) whenever the ACM is more than 1%. OSHA requirements apply on samples containing any amount of asbestos.

Due to the higher charge for a point count analysis, Dixon Information Inc. does not perform a point count unless authorized to do so by the client. If a sample is point counted, chemical treatments will also be used to concentrate the asbestos in the sample. This is permitted by the EPA method and it increases the accuracy of the analysis.

**Division of Risk Management
Building Survey**

Date: <u>4/24/09</u>	New	**Course of Construction	Completed	Remodel	Correction/Change	Lease	Inactive #
DFCM Project No. <u>08273770</u>				Lease Contract No.			
Agency: <u>USU</u>		Division:		Building Name <u>BINGHAM ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ENERGY RESEARCH CENTER</u>			
Agency Bldg. No.		State Bldg. No.					
Address: <u>300 North 2000 West</u>							
City: <u>VERNAL</u>			County: <u>UINTAH</u>			Zip Code: <u>84078</u>	

CONSTRUCTION CLASS: (Please checkmark the appropriate description)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Class "A" buildings have fireproofed structural steel frames with reinforced concrete or masonry floors and roofs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Class "B" buildings have reinforced concrete frames and concrete or masonry floors and roofs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Class "C" buildings have masonry or concrete exterior walls, and wood or steel roof and floor structures, except for slab on grade.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Class "D" buildings generally have wood frame, floor and roof structure. They may have a concrete floor on grade and other substitute materials, but is considered combustible construction.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	S	Class "S" buildings have frames, roofs, and walls of incombustible metal. This includes the pre-engineered metal buildings.

OCCUPANCY: Principal occupancy: B Estimated Actual Value, if available: 17,500,000

Use of Space: (% of total Square Footage)

Office Space	18 %	Building Condition:	Poor	Good	Exc.
Library, Museum	%	Is Woodworking Performed?	Y	N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cafeteria	%	Is there a dust collection system?	Y	N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main/Shop/Garage	3 %	Is spray painting performed?	Y	N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Classroom	13 %	Are flammables stored?	Y	N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Laboratory, Hospital	19 %	Is welding performed in bldg?	Y	N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Warehouse	%				
Auditorium	%				
Housing	%				
Other:		(Examples are: Farm, Store, Parking, Greenhouse, Armory, Hangar, Penal Institution, Liquor Store, etc.)			
	%	Building Condition	Poor	Good	Exc.

Square Footage - All Floors	<u>69,000</u>	Construction Year	<u>2010</u>	Ownership	Type	Status	
Elevators	<input type="checkbox"/>	Passenger	<input type="checkbox"/>	Freight	Floors: Below Ground <input type="checkbox"/>	Ground Level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Above <input type="checkbox"/>
Your estimate of total building value, if available		Indicate whether estimate is based on Actual Cash Value (ACV) or Replication Cost (R - if historical)					
Estimated Project Cost							

FIRE PROTECTION

Is Bldg. Fire-sprinklered? Y N What percent is sprinklered? 100 %

Is sprinkler system under at least an annual service account? Y N

Alarms: Smoke Y N Heat Y N Motion Y N

Door/Window Alarms: Y N Off-Premises? Y N Is a 24-hr watchman present? Y N

Fire Dept. or Fire District Name: VERNAL CITY / UINTAH COUNTY / STATE FIRE MARSHAL

Do main gas/water supply lines have flexible connections? Y N

Does main gas line have an automatic shutoff valve? Y N