



State of Utah

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Department of Administrative Services

KIMBERLY K. HOOD
Executive Director

Division of Facilities Construction and Management

DAVID G. BUXTON
Director

ADDENDUM NO. 1

Date: March 23, 2011

To: Shortlisted Contractors

From: Bob Anderson - Project Manager

Reference: Asbestos Abatement for Demolition – Wasatch and Stansbury Halls
Weber State University – Ogden, Utah
DFCM Project No. 10176810

Subject: **Addendum No. 1**

Pages

Addendum Cover Sheet	1 page
<u>Lab Report - Dixon Information Inc February 7, 2011</u>	4 pages
Total	5 pages

Note: This Addendum shall be included as part of the Contract Documents. Items in this Addendum apply to all drawings and specification sections whether referenced or not involving the portion of the work added, deleted, modified, or otherwise addressed in the Addendum. Acknowledge receipt of this Addendum in the space provided on the Bid Form. Failure to do so may subject the Bidder to Disqualification.

While we contend that SB220 should only be potentially applicable to a contract issued after the effective date of said bill, this is to clarify that for purposes of this contract, regardless of the execution or effective dates of this contract, the status of Utah Law and remedies available to the State of Utah and DFCM, as it relates to any matter referred to or affected by said SB220, shall be the Utah law in effect at the time of the issuance of this Addendum.

1.1 SCHEDULE CHANGES: There are no Project Schedule changes.

1.2 GENERAL ITEMS:

- 1.2.1 The north wing roof of Wasatch Hall has been identified as containing asbestos in the roof mastic as described in the attached laboratory report. The roof dimensions are approximately 45' x 160'. The mastic is located in distributed areas of the roof. This material must be addressed prior to demolition.
- 1.2.2 The Bid Form (Page 14 of the project RFP) UNIT COSTS - Line 13 (Asphalt Roof Material), Line 14 (Roof Mastic/Coating), and Line 15 (Roof Sealant/Caulk) are the unit cost items that will be used to address the asbestos-containing material found in the above-stated roof.

DIXON INFORMATION INC.

MICROSCOPY, ASBESTOS ANALYSIS & CONSULTING
A.I.H.A. ACCREDITED LABORATORY # 101579
NVLAP LAB CODE 101012-0

February 7, 2011

Mr. Jon Craig
R&R Environmental
47 West 9000 South, Unit #2
Sandy, UT 84070

Ref: Batch # 95926, Lab # RR30279 - RR30282
Received February 7, 2011
Test report
DFCM, WSU, Wasatch hall
Sampled by Jon Craig

Dear Mr. Craig:

Samples RR30279 through RR30282 have been analyzed by visual estimation based on EPA-600/M4-82-020 December 1982, and EPA/600/R-93/116 July 1993 optical microscopy test methods. 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 RR30279, Field WSUWHR-01 Roofing material

This sample contains three types of material: The first type is black tar layers; the second type is 15% fiberglass in black tar felt layers; the third type is 30% plant fiber in brown resin with perlite. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 40% of the sample. The second type is 30% of the sample. The third type is 30% of the sample.

Lab RR30280, Field WSUWHR-02 Roofing material

This sample contains three types of material: The first type is black tar layers; the second type is 15% fiberglass in black tar felt layers; the third type is 30% plant fiber in brown resin with perlite. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 30% of the sample. The second type is 20% of the sample. The third type is 50% of the sample.

Batch # 95926

Lab # RR30279 - RR30282

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Lab RR30281, Field WSUWHR-03 Roofing material

This sample contains three types of material: The first type is black tar layers; the second type is 15% fiberglass in black tar felt layers; the third type is 30% plant fiber in brown resin with perlite. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 25% of the sample. The second type is 15% of the sample. The third type is 60% of the sample.

Lab RR30282, Field WSUWHR-04 Roofing tar

This is **5% chrysotile asbestos** in black tar sealant with limestone.

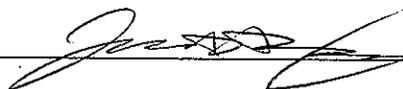
In order to be sure reagents and tools used for analysis are not contaminated with asbestos, blanks are tested. Asbestos was none detected in the blanks tested with this bulk sample set.

Very truly yours,



Steve H. Dixon, President

Analyst-Jaron D. Dixon:



Date Analyzed: February 15, 2011

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 results may be biased when interferences are noted.

The accuracy of asbestos analysis in bulk samples increases with increasing concentration of asbestos. Pigments, binders, small size and multiple layers may affect the analysis sensitivity.

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 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, when possible, chemical treatments will be used to concentrate the asbestos in the sample. This is permitted by the EPA method and it increases the accuracy of the analysis.