



**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY
FOR THE
MAIN ENTRANCE RE-CONFIGURATION PROJECT
AT
GRANT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
SANTA MONICA MALIBU UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
2368 PEARL STREET
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA 90405**

ATC PROJECT NO. 52.25526.0017

MARCH 23, 2010

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TABLE OF CONTENTS		<u>Page</u>
1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	3
2.0	ASBESTOS	4
2.1	Sampling Methodology and Analysis	4
2.2	Results	5
2.3	Conclusions and Recommendations	6
3.0	LEAD-CONTAINING MATERIALS	7
3.1	Sampling Methodology and Analysis	7
3.2	XRF Survey Results	7
3.3	Laboratory Analysis Results	8
3.4	Conclusions and Recommendations	8
4.0	OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	10
4.1	Devices Containing Mercury.....	10
4.2	Equipment Containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls.....	10
4.3	Equipment Containing Chlorofluorocarbons and/or Hydrochlorofluorocarbons.....	11
4.4	Fluorescent Light Tubes.....	11
4.5	Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials	11
4.6	Conclusions and Recommendations	11
5.0	LIMITATIONS	12
6.0	SIGNATURES.....	13
 APPENDICES		
APPENDIX A - Asbestos Laboratory Analytical Report & Sample Logs.....		14
APPENDIX B - XRF Logs, DPH Form 8552.....		15
APPENDIX C - Site Diagrams		16
APPENDIX D - State of California Asbestos and Lead Inspector Certifications		17

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ATC Associates Inc. (ATC) was retained by Santa Monica Malibu Unified School District (SMMUSD) to conduct a hazardous material survey of Grant Elementary School located at 2368 Pearl Street, Santa Monica, California. The purpose of the project was to determine the presence of hazardous materials in the school and to facilitate the development of abatement specifications and the eventual removal of the hazardous material that will be impacted or disturbed prior to the Main Entrance Re-Configuration Project.

The scope of the project was to identify any accessible suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-containing materials, and other hazardous materials including devices containing mercury, equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and/or hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), fluorescent light tubes, and other miscellaneous hazardous materials, at the above-referenced site.

This hazardous materials survey was conducted on February 25, 2010 by the following State of California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) Certified Asbestos Consultant (CAC), Certified Site Surveillance Technician (CSST), and California Department of Public Health (DPH) Certified Lead-Related Construction Inspector/Assessor (LRCIA) staff:

Mr. Carlos A. Galdamez	(CAC #98-2379) and (LRCIA #7843)
Ms. Roberto De La Torre	(CSST #00-2837 and LRCIA # 14598)

All field work and report preparation was performed under the direction and guidance of Mr. Carlos A. Galdamez (Sr. Project Manager) and reviewed by Mr. Stephen Drengson (CAC #06-3975 and LRCIA #2895).

2.0 ASBESTOS

2.1 Sampling Methodology and Analysis

ATC typically surveys buildings in teams of two, one person documenting the proceedings of the survey, the other performing bulk sampling and other miscellaneous activities. The team performs a preliminary visual inspection of the building impacted to identify and quantify suspect ACM. A sampling strategy is then developed to provide representative sampling of the suspect ACM in accordance with the methods and procedures identified in the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA).

ATC field staff utilized semi-destructive sampling methods to collect samples of accessible suspect asbestos-containing building materials. Some areas of the buildings, e.g. occupied units, edges of roof, pipes, chases, etc. may not have been accessible at the time of the inspection.

Each sample is placed in a container; the container is sealed, labeled and placed in a storage bag. Samples are documented by entering the sample data on a bulk log, including a description of the material, sample number, location, condition, accessibility, friability, potential for damage, and quantity. Typically, the sample location is marked on an 8-1/2 x 11 inch not-to-scale floor plan. Throughout the process, special care is taken to prevent cross-contamination of the collected samples. Sampling equipment is cleaned after each sample is obtained. In addition, sample containers are placed directly beneath each sample location, when feasible, to collect any materials which may become dislodged during the sampling process. Any debris generated by the sampling is cleaned by wet-cleaning methods. Sample locations are appropriately repaired.

All bulk sample analysis is conducted by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) with dispersion staining as described in the *"Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials"* (EPA-600/R-93/116, July 1993). A suspect material is immersed in a solution of known refractive index and subjected to illumination of polarized light. The color displayed enables mineral identification. Quality control samples at a rate of 10% or one per project, whichever is greater, are reanalyzed by a second, independent analyst.

Please note, in California the abatement of materials with detectable quantities of asbestos - legally defined as materials containing percentages of asbestos greater than one-tenth of one percent ($>0.1\%$) by area are defined as asbestos-containing construction material (ACCM) and regulated by the enforcement agency of the DOSH.

The amended National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), November 20, 1990, included a requirement that when the asbestos content of a bulk sample material is determined using procedures outlined and the asbestos content is estimated to be less than 10% by a method other than point counting, the parties legally responsible for a building (owner/operator) may (1) elect to assume the amount to be greater than 1% and treat the material as a regulated asbestos-containing material, or (2) require verification of the amount by the Point Counting method. The purpose of this procedure is to minimize false negative analysis (reporting the samples as containing less than 1% asbestos for asbestos-containing samples actually containing greater than 1%) and false positives (reporting the sample as containing greater than 1% asbestos for samples containing less than 1% asbestos). Point

Counting was included in NESHAP in response to an EPA study that found an unacceptable amount of false negative and false positive analyses by methods outlined in the interim method.

The samples were analyzed by Hygeia Laboratories, Inc. (Hygeia) located in Sierra Madre, California. Hygeia is certified by the State of California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) and accredited by the United States Department of Commerce National Institutes of Standards and Technology's (NIST) National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for asbestos bulk fiber analysis.

2.2 Results

ATC field technicians collected a total of nine (9) bulk asbestos samples for analysis by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) with dispersion staining.

Material containing greater than one-tenth of one percent ($>0.1\%$) asbestos by weight is considered positive in this report and defined as ACCM, as previously described above.

The following table details the materials sampled and the location from which the samples were collected during the current survey. Table I lists the asbestos bulk sampling results. Materials identified as ACM or ACCM are denoted in **bold**. The asbestos laboratory analytical report and asbestos sampling logs of the materials sampled during the field survey are included in Appendix A. Site sampling diagrams are included in Appendix C.

Table I –Asbestos Survey Results

Sample #	Sampling Location	Material Description	Approx. Quantity	Analysis Results
001	Room 16 D: Electrical room	Barrier paper, black	N/A	ND
002	Room 16 D: Electrical room	Barrier paper, black	N/A	ND
003	Room 16 D: Electrical room	Barrier paper, black	N/A	ND
004	Room 16 D: Electrical room	Ceiling plaster composite	N/A	ND
005	Room 16 D: Electrical room	Ceiling plaster composite	N/A	ND
006	Room 16 D: Electrical room	Ceiling plaster composite	N/A	ND
007	Building D: Exterior	Exterior Stucco Walls	N/A	ND
008	Building D: Exterior	Exterior Stucco Walls	N/A	ND
009	Building D: Exterior	Exterior Stucco Walls	N/A	ND

ND = None Detected

N/A = Not Applicable

2.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the ATC survey results, asbestos was not identified in the materials listed in the above table (Table I).

Table II – Asbestos-Containing Materials and Quantities

Material Description	Location	Condition	Results	Approx. Quantity
No ACM or ACCM were identified.				

If additional suspect materials are observed by the contractor during the planned project, the consultant should be notified and the presence of these materials should be verified.

Asbestos is a hazardous substance. Its condition, handling and disposal are regulated by Federal, State, and local agencies. ACMs and ACCMs generally do not pose a health threat unless the asbestos fibers are disturbed by renovation, construction or demolition and may become airborne and inhaled.

A building material is considered to be ACM if at least one sample collected from the homogeneous material shows asbestos present in an amount greater than one percent (>1%) by weight. Materials with less than one percent (<1%) asbestos are not regulated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). However, the State of California, Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) does regulate materials with greater than one-tenth of one percent (>0.1%) by weight under California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 8, Section 1529. These materials are considered ACCM.

If PLM results indicate a material to contain trace amounts of asbestos (<1%), the building owner may choose to treat this material as ACM or have the material analyzed using the 1000 point count method. If the point count analysis is used, this result will be used for reporting purposes.

Building occupants and contractors working in an area where asbestos is present must be informed of the type and location of ACM. Since these materials are going to be impacted during the planned building demolition, ATC recommends abatement of all identified ACM by a California licensed, certified and registered asbestos abatement contractor. Asbestos abatement must be performed in accordance with Federal and State Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA and CAL/OSHA), and South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) regulations.

CAL/OSHA also requires employers to implement specific work practices, which protect workers from airborne asbestos exposure. Building materials, which contain even low levels of asbestos (trace amounts), can potentially generate significant concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers when disturbed. Therefore, control measures should be instituted which adequately addresses worker health and safety during the planned demolition activities involving these materials.

3.0 LEAD-CONTAINING MATERIALS

3.1 Sampling Methodology and Analysis

ATC's field technicians conducted a visual inspection of the area impacted by the planned project and observed all interior and exterior paint to be intact. ATC's field staff utilized an X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Analyzer device to sample the interior and exterior of the suspect lead-based paint.

The lead testing was performed on-site using an XRF Analyzer on various surfaces, according to the procedures identified in Chapter 7 of the *Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of LBP in Housing*, 1997 Revision, and the XRF-specific *Performance Characteristic Sheet (PCS)* methodology for the LPA-1 Lead Paint Analyzer.

The LPA-1 Lead Paint Analyzer is a complete lead paint analysis system, which quickly, accurately, and non-destructively measures the concentration of LBP on surfaces. The LPA-1 relies on the measurement of the K-shell X-rays to determine the amount of lead present in the painted surface. K-shell X-rays can penetrate many layers of paint and allow a good measurement of the lead content of paint to be made without being significantly affected by the thickness or number of layers of paint on the surface of the sample.

The LPA-1 has the ability to analyze and compute corrections for the differences in the energy spectrums relating to different substrates. This analysis of the energy spectrum means that the lead paint reading displayed on the instrument already accounts for any substrate effects and no correction is required by the operator. The LPA-1's field of view is limited to a depth of 3/8", deep enough to handle virtually all painted surfaces, but not prone to detect lead objects located behind the surface.

Upon arrival at the job site, a "calibration test" was performed to assure that the instrument was operating properly. A series of three calibrated readings were taken at the start of the survey, mid shift, and three more calibration check readings were taken near the end of the sampling sequence. Test measurements consisting of 30 seconds per measurement were taken the NIST Paint Film Standard (SRM No. 1482) as required by the instrument's PCS. The individual readings and an average of the three readings were recorded and compared to standards.

In all cases the instrument was functioning within the standard deviation as defined by the manufacturer and the PCS. All validation readings were recorded in a logbook, which accompanies the instrument. If for any reason the XRF does not pass the calibration procedures, it is ATC's policy to replace that instrument with an XRF that passes the above criteria for calibration. HUD developed the PCS for use with the specific instrument used for testing.

No paint chip samples were collected for the planned project.

3.2 XRF Survey Results

ATC field technicians obtained six (6) XRF readings throughout the interior of the building areas which will be impacted by the planned project along with six (6) calibration checks.

The following table (Table III) represents the results of the XRF survey. The table only lists those materials analyzed and found to contain greater than or equal to 0.7 mg/cm². (Los Angeles County Code definition of "dangerous level of lead-bearing substance"). The lead-based paint/materials XRF sampling logs of the materials sampled during the field survey are included in Appendix B. Site sampling diagrams are included in Appendix C.

Positive: An XRF reading is classified as positive if it is greater than or equal to 0.7 mg/cm².

Negative: An XRF reading is classified as negative if it is less than 0.7 mg/cm².

Table III – Positive XRF Survey Results

Sample #	XRF Results (mg/cm ²)	Condition of Paint	Approx. Qty	Building/ Floor/ Room/ Area	Location	Surface	Substrate	Color
5	6.6	Intact	1 EA	Bldg D/ Room 160: Elect room	South	Door	Wood	White
6	> 9.9	Intact	1 EA	Bldg D/ Room 160: Elect room	South	Door frame	Wood	White

EA = Each

3.3 Laboratory Analysis Results

ATC field technicians did not collect any paint-chip samples for analysis of lead content.

3.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the ATC survey results, the lead-containing materials listed below in the table (Table IV) meet the definition of lead-based paint. The California Department of Public Health (DPH) (as defined in Title 17 California Code of Regulations) and United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) define lead-based paint (LBP) as paints containing greater than 1.0 mg/cm², as well as, paints containing greater than or equal to 0.5% lead by weight or 5,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) or parts per million (ppm) total lead. Paint containing less than these amounts is generally termed "lead-containing paint" (LCP).

Table IV – Lead-Containing Materials and Quantities

Material Description	Location	Condition	Approx. Quantity
Wood door, white	Bldg D/ Room 160: Elect room	Intact	1 EA
Wood door frame, white	Bldg D/ Room 160: Elect room	Intact	1 EA

EA = Each

Lead is a hazardous substance. Its condition, handling and disposal are regulated by Federal, State, and local agencies. Lead-containing materials, LBP and LCP generally do not pose a health risk unless the material is disturbed or sufficiently deteriorated to produce dust, which may become airborne and inhaled or ingested.

Cal/OSHA regulations (8 CCR 1532.1 - Lead Construction Standard) do not provide a definition for "lead-based paint," but rather provide a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for worker exposure to airborne lead particles of 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air ($50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for an 8-hour time-weighted average). The OSHA Lead Construction Standard also lists an Action Level of $30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for an 8-hour time-weighted average. All employees (workers) and supervisors who are engaged in lead related construction and shown to be exposed to lead at or above the Permissible Exposure Limit, shall be trained by state-accredited training providers and certified by the California Department of Public Health.

If lead-containing material, LBP or LCP will be impacted by the scope of work (activities such as such as demolition, sanding, sand /shot blasting, chipping or any other method of surface preparation which may cause potential airborne lead concentrations to exceed the CAL/OSHA action level) during the planned project, ATC recommends removal and/or stabilization of those building materials denoted above that will be disturbed during the upcoming project, as well as, other surfaces of similar substrate, color and condition. Contractor must use lead safe work practices when disturbing any of the materials listed above.

Work activities impacting the lead-containing materials pose a potential exposure risk for workers and/or building occupants. Workers trained in proper safety and respiratory techniques should perform work activities that may impact the LBP. All construction work where an employee may be occupationally exposed to lead must comply with CAL/OSHA requirements. This regulation requires initial employee exposure monitoring to evaluate worker exposure during work that disturbs lead-containing materials (lead present in detectable levels). Any disturbance to LBP surfaces or materials, such as demolition, sanding, sand /shot blasting, chipping or any other method of surface preparation which may cause potential airborne lead concentrations above current regulatory levels are prohibited by State law.

4.0 OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

ATC's field technicians conducted a visual inspection of the buildings for the presence of Mercury in devices including thermostats and exterior flood lights, equipment containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) such as light ballasts, equipment containing Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) such as air conditioning units and refrigerators, fluorescent light tubes and compact fluorescent lights, and other miscellaneous hazardous materials.

4.1 Devices Containing Mercury

ATC's field staff did not observe thermostats or Mercury Vapor Lights (MVLs) which will be impacted by the planned project.

Mercury is a heavy, shiny, silvery-white poisonous metal that is a liquid at room temperature. Liquid mercury evaporates at room temperature and gives off harmful, invisible, odorless vapors. Breathing these vapors causes the most harm to people, but mercury can also be harmful when swallowed or when it contacts broken skin. Mercury is quite toxic: it causes birth defects and works its way into the food chain. Women and children are most at risk from mercury poisoning, which can cause brain and nerve damage resulting in impaired coordination, blurred vision, tremors, irritability and memory loss.

Mercury is a fast-moving liquid that spreads quickly. Prompt containment and control of both the liquid and its vapors is very important. In general, do not remove the mercury from a device such as a switch.

All thermostats and MVLs that will be impacted or disturbed by the scope of work should be kept intact, removed, and containerized in a manner that will prevent breakage, spillage, or release. Label and store the mercury-containing devices to ensure proper handling, transportation and disposal prior to modernization/demolition.

4.2 Equipment Containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls

ATC's field staff did not observe ballasts which will be impacted by the planned project.

PCBs are a family of chlorinated compounds that were dielectric or especially non-conductive. PCBs are oily liquids that are usually pale yellow to clear. PCBs are a family of chemicals manufactured and used in the United States until the late 1970's, which were mostly used in electrical devices like capacitors, transformers and lighting ballasts to protect their oils from breaking down at high temperatures. These substances are strictly regulated because of their toxicity and persistence in the environment.

PCBs continue to be a major source of fish contamination, leading to fish consumption advisories for people. Management of PCBs is based on their concentration in an item. Materials with PCB concentrations of 50 parts per million (ppm) or greater are regulated by the U.S. EPA under the Toxic Substances Control Act.

All PCB light ballasts that will be impacted or disturbed by the scope of work should be kept intact, removed, and containerized in a manner that will prevent breakage, spillage, or release. Label and store the PCBs to ensure proper handling, transportation and disposal prior to modernization/demolition.

4.3 Equipment Containing Chlorofluorocarbons and Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

ATC's field staff did not observe air conditioning units which will be impacted by the planned project.

CFCs and HCFCs are man-made refrigerants that destroy the ozone layer. Federal laws also prohibit releases and also require recovery of these substances, as well as other refrigerants that are global warming gases or pose other health or environmental problems. They must be properly recovered, using approved equipment operated by qualified technicians.

4.4 Fluorescent Light Tubes

ATC's field staff did not observe fluorescent light tubes or Compact Fluorescent Lights (CFLs) which will be impacted by the planned project.

4.5 Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials

ATC's field staff did not observe any miscellaneous cleaning and chemical supplies which will be impacted by the planned project.

4.6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the scope of work provided for the planned project, no other hazardous materials were identified and impacted.

5.0 LIMITATIONS

Our professional services have been performed, our findings obtained, and our recommendations prepared in accordance with principles and practices in the fields of environmental science and engineering. The results, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in the report are based only on conditions that were noted during the noted dates of fieldwork. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties either expressed or implied. This company is not responsible for the independent conclusions, opinions, or recommendations made by others based on the results and designs presented in this report.

The passage of time may result in a change in the environmental characteristics at this site and surrounding properties. This report does not warrant against future operations or conditions, nor does it warrant operations or conditions present of a type or at a location not investigated.

Reasonable effort is made by ATC personnel to locate and sample materials representative of the site structures. However, for any facility, the existence of unique or concealed materials or debris not observed by ATC is a possibility. ATC does not warrant, guarantee or profess to have the ability to locate or identify all concealed hazardous materials at the facility. This report is intended for the sole use of SMMUSD. This report is not intended to be utilized as a construction and/or bidding document, nor is this document designed to be used as a remediation or abatement specification. The scope of services performed in execution of this evaluation may not be appropriate to satisfy the needs of other users, and use or re-use of this document or the findings, conclusions, or recommendations is at the risk of said user.

This inventory does not represent an exhaustive listing of types of materials that may be required to be removed from a building prior to demolition. Any conditions or materials that could not be visually identified on the surface were not inspected and may differ from those conditions or materials noted.

6.0 SIGNATURES

This report presents the results of the hazardous material survey that was prepared by Project Coordinator Ms. Margarette Samuel, and reviewed by Mr. Carlos A. Galdamez (CAC, LRCIA), and Mr. Stephen Drengson, (CAC, LRCIA).

ATC appreciates the opportunity to be of service to SMMUSD on this project and looks forward to working with you on future assignments. In the meantime, 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 in the ATC Los Angeles, California office at (323) 517-9780.

Respectfully submitted,
ATC ASSOCIATES INC.



Carlos A. Galdamez
Project Manager
CAC No. 98-2379 / LRCIA No. 7843



Stephen R. Drengson
Program Manager
CAC No. 06-3975 / LRCIA No. 2895

APPENDIX A

Asbestos Laboratory Analytical Report & Sample Logs



Hygeia Laboratories Inc.

82 W. Sierra Madre Blvd
Sierra Madre, CA 91024-2434
(626) 355-4711 (626) 355-4497 Fax

NIST/NVLAP Lab Code 102116-0
California ELAP Certificate No. 1269

Bulk Sample Analysis Summary

Analytical Method: EPA 600/R-93/116

March 3, 2010

Mr. Carlos Galdamez ATC Los Angeles 25 Cupania Circle Monterey Park, CA 91755		Samples Analyzed: 9 Sampler: R. de la Torre Sample Condition: Acceptable														Hygeia Reference No.: 00052 10 0144 Date Collected: February 25, 2010 Date Received: February 26, 2010 Date Analyzed: March 3, 2010			
Client Reference: 52.25526.0017 (T1) SMMUSD - Grant ES		Asbestos Type, %						Non-Asbestos Constituents, %										QC	
		Asbestos Detected	Chrysotile	Amosite	Crocidolite	Tremolite / Actinolite	Anthophyllite	Other	Cellulose	Fiberglass	Synthetic	Mineral Fillers	Vermiculite	Organic Binders	Perlite	Paint			
Client Sample ID Hygeia Sample ID	Sample Description - color Comments																		
001 1207254	Barrier paper - black	No							75		5	5		15					
002 1207255	Barrier paper - black	No							80			5		15					
003 1207256	Barrier paper - black	No							75		5	5		15					
004 1207257	Plaster - white	No										95			5				
005 1207258	Plaster - white	No										95			5				
006 1207259	Plaster - white	No										95			5				
007 1207260	Exterior stucco - white	No										95				5			
008 1207261	Exterior stucco - tan	No										95				5			
009 1207262	Exterior stucco - white	No										95				5	X		

Microscopist - Fidel Gutierrez

The analyses of the samples in this report were performed using polarized light microscopy using the EPA method 600/R-93/116. The phase abundances provided are visually estimated and expressed as percent area. Total percentage of sample constituents may total greater than 100 due to trace amounts. The limit of detection for this analytical method is less than one percent. In multilayer samples, unless otherwise specified, the asbestos concentration is reported for the layer where asbestos is found. These results lie within the statistical limits of variability calculated for standard reference samples routinely analyzed in the laboratory. On a per sample basis, the accuracy and precision of the results depend on the type of sample and its asbestos content.

Hygeia recommends transmission electron microscopy (TEM) analysis on organically bound bulk materials (eg., vinyl floor tile, mastics, roofing materials, joint compounds) when PLM analysis shows undetectable quantities of asbestos. These materials often contain milled asbestos with fiber diameters and lengths too small to be resolved by the PLM and the analysis may yield a false negative result.

Hygeia Laboratories Inc. is accredited under the NIST/NVLAP program for asbestos in bulk material by polarized light microscopy and the State of California for asbestos analysis.



Bulk Sample Analysis Summary

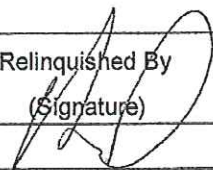
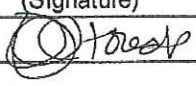
Analytical Method: EPA 600/R-93/116

March 3, 2010

Hygeia Laboratories Inc. and its personnel shall not be liable for any misinformation provided to us by the client regarding these samples or for any misuse or interpretation of information supplied by us. Liability shall extend to providing replicate analyses only. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the US Government. Hygeia will retain samples for a period of three months unless otherwise specified. This report relates only to samples submitted and analyzed. This report may not be reproduced except for in full, without the written approval of this laboratory. Please feel free to contact Hygeia regarding any questions about these results, this report, or the analytical methods employed.

Arturo Casas - Supervisor of Optical Microscopy

Request for Laboratory Services / Chain of Custody - Asbestos

Send Report To	<u>CARLOS GALDAMEZ</u>		Hygeia Laboratories Inc. 82 W. Sierra Madre Blvd Sierra Madre, CA 91024 (626) 355-4711 (626) 355-4497 Fax www.hygeialaboratories.com <small>For intercompany billing purposes, please provide current project and task</small>	
Company Name	<u>ATC Los Angeles</u>			
Company Address	<u>25 Cupania Circle</u>			
City State Zip	<u>Monterey Park, CA 91755</u>			
Phone	<u>(323) 517-9780</u>	Fax	<u>(323) 517-9781</u>	Hygeia Reference # <u>00052 10 0144</u> Samples Submitted <u>9</u> Samples Analyzed <u>9</u>
Cell Pager				
Client Project Name	<u>52. 25526. 0017 (T1)</u>			
Client Project #	<u>GRANT E.S. SMUSD</u>			
Bill Branch #	<u>52</u>			
Send Report Via	<input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Fax <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Results? <input type="checkbox"/> Do you require a mailed report?			
Email Address				
Turnaround Time	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normal (3-5 business days) <input type="checkbox"/> Next Day (24 hrs) <input type="checkbox"/> Same Day (Rush) <input type="checkbox"/> Weekend Rush			
Type of Sample	<input type="checkbox"/> Air <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulk <input type="checkbox"/> Dust (microvac) <input type="checkbox"/> Dust (wipe) <input type="checkbox"/> Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Paint <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Other			
Asbestos (Optical)		Asbestos (TEM)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PLM		<input type="checkbox"/> AHERA		
<input type="checkbox"/> PLM Point Count 400 pts		<input type="checkbox"/> EPA Level II		
<input type="checkbox"/> PLM Point Count 1000 pts		<input type="checkbox"/> NIOSH 7202 (PCM Equiv)		
<input type="checkbox"/> PCM		<input type="checkbox"/> ISO 10312		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Qualitative Dust		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Quantitative Dust		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Drinking Water (potable)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Drinking Water (non-potable)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Qualitative Bulk		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Quantitative Bulk		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Full Quantitative Bulk		
<input type="checkbox"/> Partial Characterization <input type="checkbox"/> Supplies				
Additional Instructions				
For Lab Use Only		Sample Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> accept <input type="checkbox"/> reject 1st Sample # <u>1207254-262</u> Results Reported By Price / Sample <u>2</u>		
Date _____	Time _____	Initials _____	Verbal _____	Fax _____ Email _____
Date _____	Time _____	Initials _____	Verbal _____	Fax _____ Email _____ Invoice # _____
Date _____	Time _____	Initials _____	Verbal _____	Fax _____ Email _____ Log Out Date _____
Comments				
Relinquished By (Signature)	Received By (Signature)	Date	Time	Reason for Change of Custody
		<u>2/26/10</u>	<u>11:05 AM</u>	
The sample collector is responsible for ensuring that all samples have been preserved according to the appropriate and applicable methodology.				

APPENDIX B
XRF Logs, & DPH FORM 8552

XRF LEAD BASED PAINT SURVEY



25 Cupania Circle
Monterey Park, CA 91755

Date:

2/25/10

Project No.:

52-25526-0017

Task No.:

00001

Client:

SMUGO

Survey Location:

Spectrum Analyzer ID #:

1482

Inspector(s):

GRANT BLUMENTHAL (2369 KENIL ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105)
R. DE LA TORRE

Sample No.	Floor	Room / Area	Condition Of Paint	Quantity Of Lead	Location N.E.S.W	Surface	Substrate	Color	Result (mg / cm ²)
1	—	CAUTIONATION	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
2	—	↓	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9
3	—	↓	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8
4	1ST	BUILDING D ROOM 110 EXTER. ROOM	I	—	CENTER	Cement	PLASTER	WHITE	0.0
5	—	↓	I	1EA	S	DOOR	WOOD	WHITE	6.6
6	—	↓	I	1EA	S	DOOR FRAME	↓	—	>9.9
7	—	BUILDING D EXTERIOR-	I	—	E	WALL	STUCCO	↓	0.1
8	—	↓	I	—	N	↓	↓	—	0.0
9	—	↓	I	—	N	WINDOW TROUGH	WOOD	BLUE	0.0
10	—	CAUTIONATION	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9
11	—	↓	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9
12	—	↓	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMMENTS:

CONDITION OF PAINT:

- I INTACT
- F FAIR - Small Amount Flaking
- P POOR - Large Amounts Flaking

LEAD HAZARD EVALUATION REPORT**Section 1 — Date of Lead Hazard Evaluation** February 24, 2010**Section 2 — Type of Lead Hazard Evaluation (Check one box only)**☒ Lead Inspection ☐ Risk assessment ☐ Clearance Inspection ☐ Other (specify) _____**Section 3 — Structure Where Lead Hazard Evaluation Was Conducted**

Address [number, street, apartment (if applicable)] 2368 Pearl Avenue	City Santa Monica	County Los Angeles	Zip Code 90405
Construction date (year) of structure _____	Type of structure (check one box only) <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-unit building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> School or daycare <input type="checkbox"/> Single family dwelling <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____		

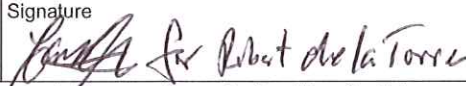
Section 4 — Owner of Structure (if business/agency, list contact person)

Name Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District	Telephone number _____		
Address [number, street, apartment (if applicable)] 1615 Sixteenth Street	City Santa Monica	State CA	Zip Code 90404

Section 5 — Results of Lead Hazard Evaluation (check all that apply)

☒ No lead-based paint detected. ☐ Lead-based paint detected.
☒ No lead hazards detected. ☐ Lead hazards detected.

Section 6 — Individual Conducting Lead Hazard Evaluation

Name Robert De La Torre	Telephone number 323-517-9780		
Address [number, street, apartment (if applicable)] 25 Cupania Circle	City Monterey Park	State CA	Zip Code 91755
CDPH certification number 14598	Signature 		Date 3-23-10
Name and CDPH certification number of any other individuals conducting sampling or testing (if applicable) _____ _____			

Section 7 — Attachments

- A. A foundation diagram or sketch of the structure indicating the specific locations of each lead hazard or presence of lead-based paint;
B. Each testing method, device, and sampling procedure used;
C. All data collected, including quality control data, laboratory results, including laboratory name, address, and phone number.

First copy and attachments retained by inspector

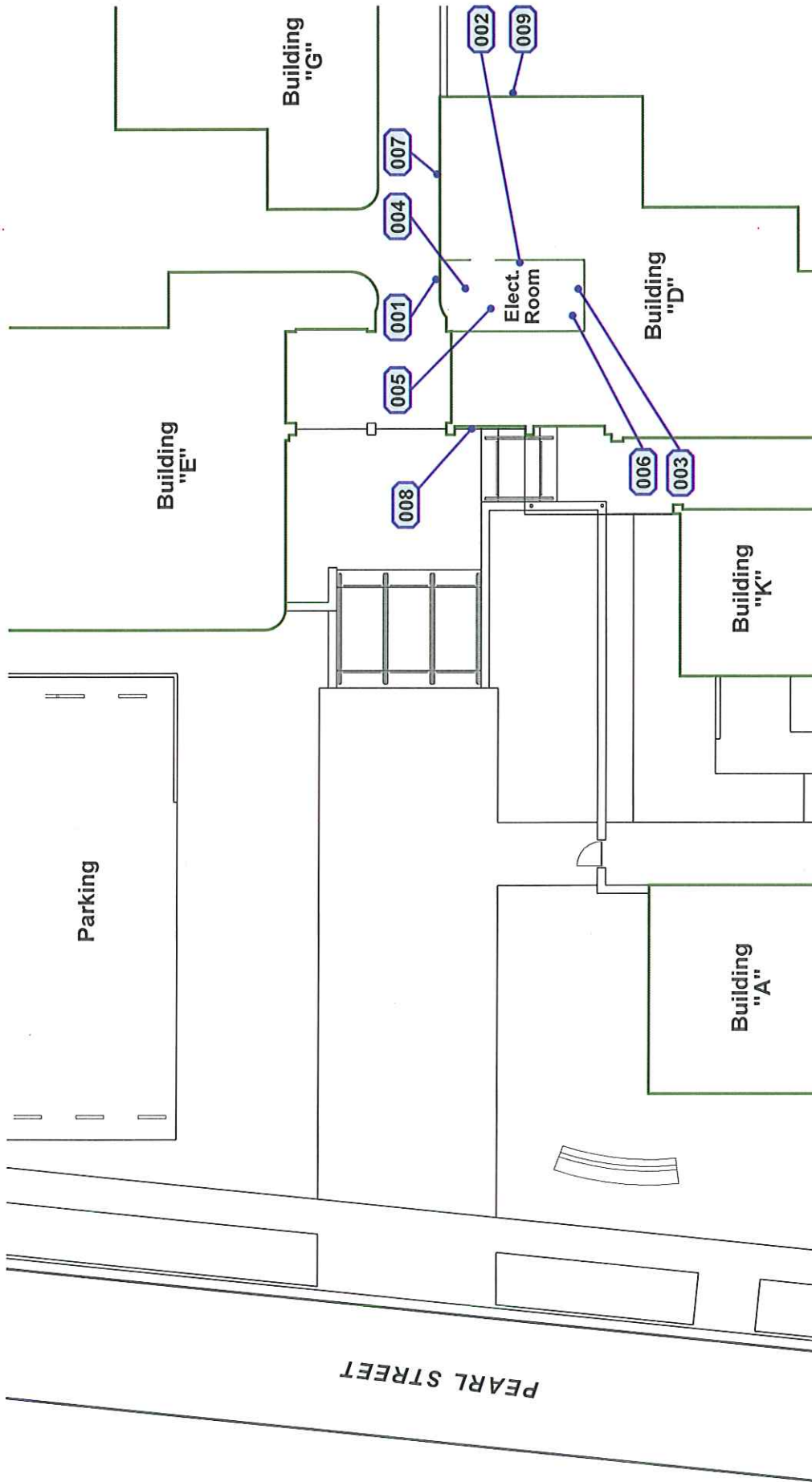
Second copy and attachments retained by owner

Third copy only (no attachments) mailed or faxed to:

California Department of Public Health
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch Reports
850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, Third Floor
Richmond, CA 94804-6403
Fax: (510) 620-5656

APPENDIX C

Site Diagrams



LEGEND:


0000 = ACM SAMPLE LOCATION NUMBER

0000 = POSITIVE ACM SAMPLE LOCATION NUMBER

Partial Site Plan - Asbestos Survey

NOT TO SCALE



PROJECT NUMBER: 052.25526.0017		TASK NO.: 01	DRAWING
REVIEW BY: C. GALDAMEZ		DRAWN BY: DAW	1 of 1
Santa Monica Malibu Unified School District GRANT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MAIN ENTRY RECONFIGURATION PROJECT 2368 PEARL STREET SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA 90405			
 ATC 25 Cupania Circle Monterey Park, CA 91755 Ph: (323) 517-9780 *** Fax: (323) 517-9781			

APPENDIX D

State of California Asbestos and Lead Inspector Certifications

State of California
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Certified Site Surveillance Technician

Roberto De La Torre



Name

Certification No. **00-2837**

Expires on **03/09/11**

This certification was issued by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health as authorized by Sections 7160 et seq. of the Business and Professions Code.



State of California
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Certified Asbestos Consultant

Carlos A Galdamez



Name

Certification No. 98-2379

Expires on 05/29/10

This certification was issued by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health as authorized by Sections 7160 et seq. of the Business and Professions Code.



Conditions of Certification

This individual meets the requirements of the State of California, Department of Public Health (CDPH), to perform lead-related construction. CDPH may suspend or revoke certification for:

1. any false statement in the application (for certification);
2. violations of relevant local, state or federal statutes or regulations;
3. misrepresentation, failure to disclose relevant facts, fraud, or issuance by mistake; or
4. failure to comply with any relevant regulation or order of the Department.

This certificate was issued by the Department of Public Health as authorized by 17 CCR 35001 et seq., and is non-transferable.

To verify authenticity call
(800) 597-LEAD or
510-620-5600



0427680

State of California
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Certified Asbestos Consultant



Stephen R. Drengson
Name

Certification No. **06-3975**

Expires on **05/17/10**

This certification was issued by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health as authorized by Sections 7180 et seq. of the Business and Professions Code.

State of California Department of Public Health

Lead-Related
Construction
Certificate

Certificate
Type

Expiration
Date

Inspector/Assessor 10/29/2010

Project Monitor 10/29/2010



Stephen R. Drengson

ID #: 2895