

# Pre-Renovation Hazardous Materials Survey

**C-608 PE&K Renovation  
Contra Costa College  
2600 Mission Bell Drive  
San Pablo, California**

May 25, 2018

Terracon Project No. R1187073

**DRAFT**



**Prepared for:**

Contra Costa Community College District  
500 Court Street  
Martinez, CA 94553

**Prepared by:**

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Environmental



Facilities



Geotechnical



Materials



May 25, 2018

P.J. Roach  
Contra Costa Community College District  
500 Court Street  
Martinez, CA 94553

Attn: P.J. Roach  
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RE: Pre-renovation Hazardous Materials Survey  
C-608 PE&K Renovation  
Contra Costa Community College  
2600 Mission Bell Drive  
San Pablo, CA  
Terracon Project No: R1187073

Dear Mr. Roach:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) is pleased to submit the attached report for the referenced site to the Contra Costa Community College District. The purpose of this report is to present the results of the pre-renovation hazardous materials survey report performed March 26<sup>th</sup> – April 20<sup>th</sup>, 2018. This survey was conducted in general accordance with Terracon's proposal R1187073, dated January 19, 2018. We understand that this survey was requested due to the planned renovation of structures associated with the Physical Education Complex.

Asbestos content was confirmed present in building materials associated with most structures including the Gym, Gym Annex, Gym Restrooms, Men's Locker Room, Women's Locker Room and Utility building. Lead was detected in multiple materials including paint, wood varnish, ceramic tile, and sealants. Poly chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were not detected in the sealants sampled and analyzed. Lead and mercury were detected in the athletic mats sampled in the Gym Annex and the surfacing material for the tennis courts. Other hazardous building materials present include lighting with mercury content (fluorescent light tubes, compact fluorescent bulbs (CFLs), mercury thermostats and thermometers, high intensity discharge (HID) bulks), PCB ballasts, mechanical equipment refrigerants, and life safety equipment with backup batteries. Please refer to the attached report for details.

Terracon appreciates the opportunity to provide this service to the Contra Costa Community College District. If you have any questions regarding this report please contact our office at your convenience.

Sincerely,  
**Terracon Consultants, Inc.**

Remington Caldwell, CAC  
Senior Industrial Hygienist

Kenneth Pilgrim, CAC  
Department Manager

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**PRE-RENOVATION HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY**  
**C-608 PE&K Renovation**  
**2600 Mission Bell Drive**  
**San Pablo, California**

**Terracon Project No. R1187073**  
**May 25, 2018**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) conducted a pre-renovation hazardous materials survey of the seven (7) structures, two (2) covered walkways, and eight (8) tennis courts associated with the Physical Education complex of the Contra Costa Community College located at 2600 Mission Bell Drive in San Pablo, California. The survey was conducted between March 26<sup>th</sup> – April 20<sup>th</sup>, 2018 in general accordance with Terracon’s proposal R1187073, dated January 19, 2018 and the asbestos sampling protocols established in Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulation 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 763 Subpart E 763.86, (Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, AHERA).

Sample collection of suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), lead containing paint (LCP) and lead containing materials was completed on the interior, exterior, and roof of the buildings. Suspect poly chlorinated biphenyl (PCB) containing sealants associated with the building enclosure sealants were sampled at structures when observed. Athletic mats and the tennis court surfacing material were evaluated for the presence of heavy metals. Other hazardous building materials were visually assessed and quantified.

### **1.1 Project Objective**

The objective of this project was to identify the presence or absence of ACMs, lead containing paint/materials, PCB sealants, and other hazardous building materials that will be impacted by the planned renovation of the Physical Education complex structures. This survey scope included limited destructive sampling techniques on the interior, exterior and roof of the following structures:

- Gym
- Gym Annex
- Gym Restroom Building
- Men’s Locker Room
- Women’s Locker Room
- Pool Shed
- Utility Building
- Covered Walkway between Gym and Locker rooms
- Tennis Courts

EPA regulation 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) prohibits the release of asbestos fibers to the atmosphere during renovation or demolition activities. The asbestos NESHAP requires that regulated ACM be identified, classified, and quantified prior to planned disturbances, renovations, or demolition activities.

## **1.2 Reliance**

This report is for the exclusive use of the Contra Costa Community College District for the demolition of the C-608 PE&K Renovation project at the Contra Costa Community College in San Pablo, California. Reliance by any other party on this report is prohibited without written authorization of Terracon and the Contra Costa Community College District. Reliance on this report by Contra Costa Community College District and all authorized parties will be subject to the terms, conditions, and limitations stated in the proposal, this report and the project contract.

## **2.0 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS**

The subject structures are located on the Contra Costa Community College campus located at 2600 Mission Bell Drive in San Pablo, California. The primary structures include the Gym, Gym Annex, Gym Restrooms, and Men's/Women's locker room buildings. The gym and gym annex are concrete structures with built-up asphalt roofing. The locker room buildings, gym restrooms, and utility building are framed-structures with built-up asphalt roofing. Typical interior finishes include gypsum drywall, plaster, resilient flooring, ceramic floor and wall tile, acoustical ceiling tile, and acoustical ceiling texture. All of the structures are built on slab concrete foundations. The gym has a raised wood floor on wood sleepers over the concrete slab.

## **3.0 FIELD ACTIVITIES**

### **3.1 Asbestos, Lead, PCBs, Heavy Metals and Other Hazardous Building Materials**

The survey was conducted by Remington Caldwell and John Alexander, California Certified Asbestos Consultants (CAC) and California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Lead Inspector/Assessors and Mike Harrington, California Certified Site Surveillance Technician (CSST) and CDPH Sampling Technician. Copies of pertinent training certifications are included in Appendix G. The asbestos portion of the survey was conducted in general accordance with the sample collection protocols established in EPA 40 CFR Part 763 Subpart E 763.86, AHERA. A summary of survey activities is provided below.

### **3.2 Visual Assessment - Asbestos**

Survey activities were initiated with visual observation of the subject structures to identify homogeneous areas of suspect ACM. A homogeneous area (HA) consists of a building material that appears similar throughout in terms of color and texture with consideration given to the date of application. Assessment was conducted in all accessible areas of the buildings including the interiors, exteriors, and roofs.

### **3.3 Physical Assessment - Asbestos**

A physical assessment of each HA of suspect ACM was conducted to assess the current friability and condition of the materials. A friable material is defined by the EPA as a material which can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry. Friability was assessed by physically touching suspect materials.

Based on results of the visual observation, bulk samples of suspect ACM were collected in general accordance with EPA AHERA sampling protocols. Samples of suspect materials were collected

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from representative locations in each homogeneous area. Bulk samples were collected using wet methods as applicable to reduce the potential for fiber release. Samples were placed in sealable containers and labeled with unique sample numbers using an indelible marker.

The selection of sample locations and frequency of sampling were based on Terracon's observations and the assumption that like materials in the same area are homogeneous in content.

Terracon collected three hundred eighty-five (385) bulk samples from one hundred thirty-six (136) homogeneous areas of suspect ACM. A summary of suspect ACM samples collected during the survey is included as Appendix A. A summary of the materials reported or assumed as containing asbestos is included in Table I below.

### 3.4 Sample Analysis - Asbestos

Asbestos bulk samples were submitted under chain of custody to EMLab P&K (EML) in Phoenix, Arizona for analysis by polarized light microscopy with dispersion staining techniques per EPA methodology 600/R-93/116. The percentage of asbestos, where applicable, was determined by microscopic visual estimation. Drywall, sealants, plaster, stucco, fitting insulation, and exterior coatings reported with asbestos content were additionally analyzed by point count methodology to provide a more precise concentration.

EML is accredited under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) Accreditation No. 500031-0. The laboratory reports for the asbestos bulks samples are included as Appendix B.

### 3.5 Lead Containing Paint and Materials

Terracon collected paint chip samples to determine the lead content in parts per million (ppm) of the predominant painted interior and exterior surfaces throughout the subject structures. In addition, suspect lead containing materials including ceramic tile and sealants were sampled to determine potential lead content. Suspect lead paint and bulk material samples were collected in sealable containers and labeled with unique sample numbers using an indelible marker.

### 3.6 Visual Assessment – Lead Containing Paint and Materials

Inspection activities began with visual observations of painted surfaces to identify unique combinations of paint on building materials. A unique combination of paint consists of paint that is applied to a building material and has similar color, substrate and component. Assessment was conducted throughout the visually accessible areas of the subject buildings. Suspect lead containing ceramic tile and sealants were identified.



### **3.7 Physical Assessment – Lead Containing Paint and Materials**

A physical assessment of the predominant combination of paint was conducted to assess the condition of the paint. Lead paint chip samples were collected to comply with Cal-OSHA regulations (Title 8 CCR 1532.1 – Lead Exposure in Construction) for the proposed demolition activities. Paint and bulk materials were sampled to identify potential worker exposure and disposal restrictions.

Terracon collected 57 bulk samples of suspect LCP and materials. A summary of suspect LCP samples collected during the survey is included in Table III.

### **3.8 Paint and Bulk Material Analysis - Lead**

Paint chip and bulk material samples were submitted under chain of custody to QuanTEM Laboratories of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Paint chip and material samples were analyzed by Flame Atomic Absorption method SW846-7000B. QuanTEM is accredited by the American Industry Hygiene Association's (AIHA) Environmental Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELLAP) (Lab Code 101352) to perform Flame Atomic Absorption analysis. The laboratory reports for the lead paint chip and material samples are included as Appendix C.

### **3.9 Exterior Sealants - PCBs**

Bulk sealant samples were collected using a razor knife and were placed into individual containers. Each sample was provided a discreet sample number, which was recorded on a chain of custody form. The samples were transported under chain of custody procedures to McCampbell Analytical, Inc. in Pittsburg, California. All samples were analyzed for PCB content in accordance to EPA Method SW8082. The laboratory reports for PCB samples are included as Appendix D.

Terracon collected five (5) bulk samples of suspect PCB sealants. A summary of the PCB sealant results is included in Table IV.

### **3.10 Heavy Metals**

Bulk samples of the tennis court surfacing material were collected using a coring tool. Samples of the padded athletic mats in the Gym Annex were collected using cutting tool. Bulk samples were placed into individual containers. Each sample was provided a discreet sample number, which was recorded on a chain of custody form. The samples were transported under chain of custody procedures to McCampbell Analytical, Inc. in Pittsburg, California. All samples were analyzed for total lead and mercury by EPA Method SW6020. The laboratory reports for the heavy metal samples are included as Appendix E.

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Terracon collected four (5) bulk samples of for heavy metal analysis. A summary of the results is included in Table V.

### 3.11 Visual Assessment - Other Hazardous Building Materials

The structures were visually surveyed for the presence of mercury containing products such as fluorescent light tubes, switches, high intensity discharge (HID) bulbs, and thermometers. Lighting fixtures were screened for the potential presence of PCB containing ballasts. Building related equipment was screened for the presence of equipment with backup batteries. Mechanical equipment with refrigerants were inspected to identify refrigerant type(s). Buildings were screened for the presence of radioactive tritium gas exit signs. All materials were visually assessed and quantified if present. No testing was performed. Materials observed and estimated quantities are summarized in Table VI.

## 4.0 REGULATORY OVERVIEW

### 4.1 Asbestos

The Asbestos NESHAP program in California is enforced by federal, state, and county Asbestos NESHAP Coordinators. For projects occurring in the San Pablo, California, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) has been delegated authority from the EPA to enforce the Asbestos NESHAP within its respective jurisdictional boundaries, excluding tribal lands.

The asbestos NESHAP (40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M) regulates asbestos fiber emissions and asbestos waste disposal practices. The asbestos NESHAP regulation also requires the identification and classification of existing ACM according to friability prior to demolition or renovation activity. Friable ACM is a material containing more than 1% asbestos that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure. All friable ACM is considered regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM). The NESHAP regulation is implemented locally by the BAAQMD in their Regulation 11, Rule 2.

The asbestos NESHAP regulation classifies ACM as either RACM, Category I non-friable ACM or Category II non-friable ACM. RACM includes all friable ACM, along with Category I and Category II non-friable ACM that has become friable, will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading, or ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder in the course of renovation or demolition activity. Category I non-friable ACM are exclusively asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor coverings, and asphalt roofing products that contain more than 1% asbestos. Category II non-friable ACM are all other non-friable materials other than Category I non-friable ACM that contain more than 1% asbestos.

The California Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) asbestos standard for construction (Title 8 CCR 1529) regulates workplace exposure to asbestos. The DOSH standard

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requires that employee exposure to airborne asbestos must not exceed 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter of air (0.1 f/cc) as an eight-hour time weighted average (TWA) and not exceed 1.0 fibers per cubic centimeter of air (1.0 f/cc) over a 30-minute time period known as an excursion limit (EL). The TWA and EL are known as DOSH's asbestos permissible exposure limits (PELs). The DOSH standard classifies construction and maintenance activities which could disturb ACM, and specifies work practices and precautions which employers must follow when engaging in each class of regulated work.

### 4.2 Lead Containing Paint/Materials

Personnel performing demolition activities that may disturb painted components or materials with concentrations of lead above the designated analytical detection limit should comply with all current DOSH regulations in order to minimize employee exposure. DOSH defines lead containing paint as a paint, which contains lead, regardless of the concentration. Currently, any proposed renovation/demolition is subject to the DOSH regulations (Title 8 CCR 1532.1 – Lead Exposure in Construction). The DOSH regulation defines specific training requirements, engineering controls and working practices for construction personnel subject to this standard. Occupational exposure to lead occurring in the course of construction work, including maintenance activities, painting, alteration and repairs is subject to the DOSH Lead Exposure in Construction standard.

Construction work covered by Title 8 CCR 1532.1 includes any repair or renovation activities or other activities that disturb in-place lead-containing materials, but does not include routine cleaning and repainting where there is insignificant damage, wear, or corrosion of existing lead-containing coatings or substrates. Employers must assure that no employee will be exposed to lead at concentrations greater than 50 micrograms per cubic meter ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ ) averaged over an eight-hour period without adequate protection. The DOSH Standard also establishes an action level of 30  $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$  which if exceeded triggers the requirement for medical monitoring.

Proper waste stream categorization is required for the disposal of all lead containing materials and painted construction debris with total lead content that exceeds 50 ppm. The debris should be classified as hazardous waste if lead waste concentrations exceed either the total lead concentration or soluble lead concentration regulatory limits. Total lead concentration is determined by Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC). Soluble or leachable lead is determined by the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC, California required test) and/or Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) (Federal EPA required test). Regulatory limits characterize a lead waste as a hazardous waste if lead concentrations exceed 1,000 ppm by TTLC or 5 milligrams per liter by STLC or TCLP.

The above overview is not intended to be inclusive of all potentially pertinent regulatory information. The relevant EPA and OSHA standards should be consulted prior to undertaking activities involving the demolition, renovation, or maintenance of surfaces coated with lead containing paints.

### **4.3 PCBs**

PCBs are regulated by the EPA under 40 CFR 761. The production of PCBs has been banned since 1979 and may be present in electrical capacitors, sealants, hydraulic oils, and transformers commonly found in buildings. Materials with greater than 50 ppm PCB content are considered PCB contaminated waste while materials with greater than 500 ppm PCB are considered PCB containing.

PCB containing equipment and/or contaminated materials must be removed and disposed properly prior to demolition of a building. PCB containing lighting ballasts may be present in some lighting fixtures and must be verified by labeling. All PCB containing materials must be removed and disposed prior to building demolition.

### **4.4 Refrigerants**

The use, management, and release of ozone depleting substances used as refrigerants are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1990. Section 608 of the CAA forbids the venting of regulated refrigerants such as chlorofluorocarbon (CFC), hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC), and blended refrigerants. All regulated refrigerants associated with the building and equipment must be recovered prior to severing pressurized systems or disposal of equipment.

### **4.5 Universal Waste**

Universal waste are common wastes with hazardous properties that must be managed and have landfill disposal restrictions. Example of universal waste include electronic devices, batteries, and mercury containing equipment or lighting. Handling, transportation, and disposal is simplified under the universal waste regulation in the California Code of Regulations Title 22, Division 4.5 Chapter 11.

All materials in the building meeting the definition of the universal waste must be removed prior to demolition and handled, transported and disposed through an appropriate vendor.

## **5.0 FINDINGS**

### **5.1 Asbestos**

Asbestos was identified or assumed in the building materials listed in Table I below. A complete sample summary is included as Appendix A. Laboratory analytical reports are included as Appendix B.

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**Table I – Asbestos Containing Materials**

HM# / Material Description	Material Location(s)	Waste Category	Asbestos Result	Estimated Quantity*
<b>Men's Locker Room</b>				
HM L-1 / Rough Finish Interior Plaster	Locker Room Walls and Ceilings	NA	<0.1% CH	12,000 sf
HM L-8 / 2" O.D. Pipe Insulation (Hard Cal Mag)	Room 2, Room 20, Assumed Present above ceilings and in wall of locker room	RACM	Insulation: 7% AM, 2% CH	200 – 300 lf*
HM L-9 / 2" O.D. Pipe Fitting Insulation (Hard Packed, Damaged)	Room 2, Room 20, Assumed Present above ceilings and in walls of locker room	RACM	Insulation: 5% AM, <1% CH	
HM L-14 / 4" O.D. Pipe Insulation Run	Boiler Room, Assumed Present above ceilings and in walls of locker room	RACM	Insulation: 7% AM, 2% CH	200 – 300 lf*
HM L-15 / 4" O.D. Pipe Fitting Insulation	Boiler Room, Assumed Present above ceilings and in walls of locker room	RACM	Insulation: 10% AM, 2% CH	
HM L-24 / Gray Window Sealant (Caulk)	Exterior East and West Sides	NA	<0.25% CH	240 lf or 20 sf
HM L-26 / Exterior Stucco	Exterior Walls and Soffit	NA	Yellow Stucco: ND Light Gray Material: <0.1 – 0.1% CH	5,000 sf
HM L-29 / Mirror Mastic	Restrooms Above Sinks	Cat. II	Assumed	2 mirrors or 25 sf
<b>Women's Locker Room</b>				
HM 5 / 2" O.D. Pipe Fitting Insulation	Room 2 Janitor Closet, Room 14 Locker Room Assumed Above Ceilings and in Wall Cavities	RACM	White Wrap: ND Insulation: 4% CH	60 lf*
HM 10 / Rough-finish Interior Plaster	Locker Room Walls and Ceilings	NA	0.1 – 0.5% CH	10,000 sf
HM 19 / Exterior Stucco	Perimeter walls and soffits	NA	Tan Stucco: <0.1 – 0.1% CH Gray Stucco: ND	4,000 sf
HM 11 / Mirror Mastic	Locker Room Restroom- 14	Cat. II	ASSUMED	80 sf
HM 12 / Wood Panel Glue	Equipment Manager's Office Walls	Cat. II	ASSUMED	600 sf
<b>Gym Annex</b>				

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HM# / Material Description	Material Location(s)	Waste Category	Asbestos Result	Estimated Quantity*
HM A-1 / 9" x 9" Green Tile with Black Mastic	Room 30 - Closet	Cat. I	Floor Tile: 2% CH Black Mastic: 5% CH	200 sf
HM A-2 / 12" x 12" Blue Vinyl Floor Tile with Yellow and Black Mastics	Room 20- Entryway to Room	Cat. I	Blue Tile: ND Yellow Mastic ND Black Mastic: 5% CH	100 sf
HM A-8 / Drywall / Joint Compound (Smooth)	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Partition Walls and Ceilings	NA	Off-white Joint Compound: <1% CH White Drywall: ND Composite: <0.25% CH	2,000 sf
HM A-11 / Acoustic Plaster	Room 20 - Ceiling	RACM	3% - 4% CH	2,500 sf
HM A-15 / Chalkboard with Adhesive	Room 30	Cat. II	Assumed	40 sf
HM A-19 / HVAC Duct with Tape and Tan Glue	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor – Above Ceiling	Cat. II	Tan Glue: 3% CH Silver Tape: ND Yellow Insulation: ND	1,000 - 1,500 sf*
HM A-21 2" O.D. Pipe Fitting Insulation	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Janitor Room with Water Heater System, Assumed Above Ceilings and in Wall Cavities	NA	White Woven Material: ND Insulation: <0.25 – 0.25%	100 lf
HM A-23 / Drywall / Joint Compound	2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor – Partition Walls Ceilings	NA	Tan Mastic: 2% CH – Base cove mastic White Compound: <1% CH Cream Tape: ND Joint Compound: <1% CH White Drywall: ND Composite: <0.25% CH	4,500 sf
HM A-26 / 4" O.D. Pipe Fitting Insulation, Hard Packed	2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Janitor Closet Assumed Above Ceilings and in Wall Cavities	NA	White Woven Material: ND Insulation: 0.25 – 0.75% CH	100 lf
HM A-28 / Vibration Joint Cloth	2 <sup>nd</sup> floor Mechanical Room	RACM	Assumed	5 sf
HM A-31 / ¼" Brown Floor Covering (Rubber and Glue)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Room 40 Throughout	Cat. II	Brown Flooring: <1% CH, Assumed: >1% CH Gray Cementitious Material: ND	3,000 sf
HM A-35 / Curb	Roof 2, North Roof	Cat. I	Black Roofing Tar & Felt w/Pebbles & Off-white Coating: 7% CH Black Roofing Tar & Felt: 10% CH Black Roofing Tar: ND	100 sf
HM A-36 / Black Cap Mastic	Roof 2, North Roof	Cat. I	Beige Coating: ND Black Roofing Tar & Felt: ND Black Roofing Mastic: 6% CH	200 sf

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HM# / Material Description	Material Location(s)	Waste Category	Asbestos Result	Estimated Quantity*
HM A-39 / Black Caulk	Roof 2 HVAC Vent Cap	Cat. II	White Caulk: 5% CH	1 sf
Base Cove Mastic	Room 40	Cat. II	Mastic: 2% CH – See HM A-23	40 sf
<b>Existing Building Data</b>				
Skim Coat on Concrete	Interior Perimeter Concrete Walls and Stairwells	NA	<0.25% CH	14,00 sf
<b>Gym</b>				
HM G-2 / Grey Sealant/Patch on Skylight	Gym Roof Skylights at Glass and Metal Skylight Frame	Cat. II	7 % CH	110 sf
HM G-6 / Tan Paint and White coating on Exterior Concrete Walls	Exterior Perimeter Concrete Walls	Cat. II	1.25 – 1.75% CH	17,000 sf
HM G-8 / Interior Window Sealant, Black	North Windows	Cat. II	7% CH	650 lf or 550 sf
HM G-11 / 9" Brown Vinyl Floor Tile with Black Mastic	Gym Storage Room	Cat. II	Tile: 7% CH Mastic: ND	100 sf
HM G-14 / Interior Window Sealant, White	South Windows	Cat. II	2% CH	250 lf or 20 sf
HM G-19 / Wall Flashing Sealant	West Elevation at Lower Roof to Gym Wall Intersection	Cat. II	7 % CH	100 lf or 10 sf
<b>Gym Restrooms</b>				
HM GA-1 / Drywall / Joint Compound	Interior Walls and Ceilings	NA	Off-white Joint Compound: <1% - 2% CH Cream Tape: ND White Drywall: ND Composite: <0.25 – 0.25% CH	2,000 sf
Exterior Transite Siding	Exterior Walls	Cat. II	Assumed	800 sf
<b>Utility Structure</b>				
HM E-Shed E-1 / Drywall / Joint Compound	Interior Walls and Ceilings	NA	White Compound: <1% CH Cream Tape: ND Joint Compound: <1% CH White Drywall: ND Composite: <0.25 – 0.25% CH	800 sf

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HM# / Material Description	Material Location(s)	Waste Category	Asbestos Result	Estimated Quantity*
HM E-Shed E-2A / Exterior Transite Siding	Exterior Walls	Cat. II	7% CH, <1% AM	400 sf

ND = None Detected, NA = Not Applicable, CH = Chrysotile, TR = Tremolite, AN = Anthophyllite, AC = Actinolite, CR = Crocidolite, RACM = Regulated asbestos containing material (friable), Cat. I = Non-friable (note ACM must be reclassified as a RACM if rendered friable during removal), Cat. II = Category II Non-friable (note ACM must be reclassified as a RACM if rendered friable during removal), sf = square feet, lf = linear feet, ea = each, O.D. = Outside Diameter, \*Estimate quantity should be field verified prior to abatement or abatement design

It should be reemphasized that although reasonable efforts were made to survey accessible suspect materials, additional suspect but un-sampled materials could be located under existing building materials, inside walls, above ceilings, in isolated areas or in other concealed areas. Therefore, if suspect materials are encountered during abatement and/or demolition activities that do not appear to have been characterized as ACM or non-ACM, these materials must be assumed to be ACM until samples are collected and analyzed to prove otherwise. Any assumed material should be treated as asbestos or sampled to determine asbestos content before disturbing the material.

The materials listed in Table II below were determined to be non-asbestos materials based upon results from laboratory analysis.

**Table II – Non-Asbestos Containing Materials**

HM# - Material	Material Locations
<b>Building L - Men's Locker Room</b>	
HM L2 – Off-white 1' x 1' Ceiling Tile	Room 6 Men's Locker Room, Room 9 Open Space
HM L3 – 12" Tan Vinyl Floor Tile with Yellow Glue	Room 6 Men's Locker Room
HM L4 – 6" Gray Cove Base	Room 6 Men's Locker Room
HM L5 – 12" White Vinyl Floor Tile with Yellow Glue	Room 2 Coach's Office, Room 3 Manager's Office
HM L6 – 6" Gray Cove Base with White Glue	Room 2 Coach's Office, Room 3 Manager's Office
HM L7 – Gray Epoxy Floor	Room 9 Open Space
HM L10 – Black Sink Undercoating	Room 4, Room 8



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HM# - Material	Material Locations
HM L11 – Carpet Glue	Room 10 Coach's Locker Room
HM L12 – 6" Brown Cove Base and Brown Glue	Room 10 Coach's Locker Room
HM L13 – Red Cementitious Floor Coating	Room 18 Janitor's Room
HM L16 – 2" x 4" Off-white Ceramic Floor with Grout and Mortar	Restroom, Room 10 Coach's Locker Room
HM L17 – 4" x 4" Off-white Ceramic Wainscot Tile with Grout and Glue	Restroom, Wall adjacent to Room 17 Door Border
HM L18 – 4" x 4" Red Ceramic Tile with Grout and Mortar	Room 10 Coach's Locker Room
HM L19 – Tar, Gravel and Felt	Field Roofing
HM L20 – Curb – Rolled Shingle	North Skylight West Side, South HVAC Curb, Center HVAC Curb
HM L21 – Gray / Black Patch	South Curb of HVAC, Center Penetration, North Curb of Skylight North End
HM L22 – Gray HVAC Seam Sealant	North HVAC Silver Unit, Center HVAC Green Unit, South HVAC Silver Unit
HM L23 – Felt under Metal Skylight Panel	At Skylight Panel at North End of Roof
HM L25 – Drywall and Joint Compound	Room 18 at Ceiling to Roof Access
HM L27 – Tan Carpet Glue	Room 15 Office
HM L28 – Gray Brick Mortar	Exterior
<b>Building T - Women's Locker Room</b>	
HM T1 – 4" Pink Ceramic Wainscot Tile with Grout and Mortar	Women's Restroom
HM T2 – 1" x 1" White, Red, Green Ceramic Tile with Grout and Mortar	Women's Restroom
HM T3 – 6" x 12" Green Tile with Grout and Mortar	Women's Locker Room

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HM# - Material	Material Locations
HM T4 – 4" Black Cove Base with Cream Glue	Women's Locker Room
HM T6 – 2" Fiberglass Run with Cloth Run	Room 2 Janitor's Closet, Room 10, Room 14
HM T7 – 1' x 1' White Ceiling Tile with Small Fissures and Pinholes (no glue, nailed in place)	Room 14
HM T8 – Drywall and Joint Compound	Room 14, Room 16
HM T9 – Reddish Cement Coating on Concrete Slab	Room 12 Equipment Manager's Office, Room 17
HM T13 – 4" O.D. Elbow Hard Pack	Room 20 Boiler Room, Room 2 Janitor's Closet
HM T14 – 4" O.D. Run – Fiberglass with Cloth Exterior	Room 20 Boiler Room
HM T15 – Green Board with Joint Compound	Room 20 Boiler Room
HM T16 – Holding Tank Insulation with Paper	Room 20 Boiler Room Metal Clad over Insulation
HM T17 – Gray Window Glaze (Caulk / Sealant)	Exterior – Perimeter Windows
HM T18 – Gray Brick Mortar	Exterior
HM T20 – Roof Tar and Gravel and Felt and Insulation	Roofing Field
HM T21 – HVAC Flange / Black Seam Sealant	Rooftop HVAC at All Seams / Gaskets
HM T22 – Gray Sealant on Vent Pipe	Roof Penetrations
HM T23 – Roof Curb	Rooftop North Perimeter Curb, North HVAC Vent Curb, At HVAC Curb Center of Roof System
HM T24 – Asphaltic / Tar Pitch Pots	Roof Top HVAC Visual Barrier
HM T25 – Black / Gray Roof Patch	Roof Top on Main HVAC Curb Corners, On Vent Curb, On Window Curb
<b>Building A – Gym Annex</b>	

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HM# - Material	Material Locations
HM A3 – 4” Black Cove Base with Yellow Glue	Room 20 Entryway – Supplement to Existing Data
HM A4 – 12” White Vinyl Floor Tile with Yellow Glue	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Hallway – Supplement to Existing Data
HM A5 – 6” Black Cove Base with Yellow Glue	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Hallway
HM A6 – 2” Gray Ceramic Floor with Grout and Mortar	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Women’s Restroom, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Men’s Restroom
HM A7 – 4” Ceramic Wall / Wainscot Tile with Grout and Mortar	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Women’s Restroom, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Men’s Restroom
HM A10 – Yellow Mirror Mastic	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Room 30 South Wall
HM A12 – 1’ x 1’ White Ceiling Tile with Brown Glue	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Room 30, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Men’s Restroom, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Restroom
HM A13 – White Sealant on Tilt-up Wall Seam	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Room 30
HM A14 – 3” Vinyl Base Cove with Yellow Glue	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Room 30, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Room 20
HM A15 – Felt under Wood Floor	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Room 30, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Room 20
HM A17 – Yellow Wall Pad Glue	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Room 30, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Room 20
HM A18 – 2’ x4’ Smooth Vinyl Ceiling Tile and Fiberglass	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Hallway, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Hallway
HM A20 – 4” Green Cove Base with Brown Glue	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Room 20 Electrical Closet, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Room 210
HM A22 – 2” O.D. TSI Run with Cloth Wrap	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Janitor’s Closet on Water Heater System
HM A24 – Drywall Texture	2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Room 40 West Wall
HM A25 – 4” Black / Brown Cove Base with Brown Glue	2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Hallway, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Room 90
HM A27 – 4” OD TSI Runs with Fiberglass, Paper and Aluminum	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Janitor’s Closet above Ceiling
HM A29 – Blue / Green Carpet Glue	2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Hallway

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HM# - Material	Material Locations
HM A30 – Yellow Carpet Glue	2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Office 60, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Office 90
HM A32 – Roof Field Tar and Gravel	Roof 1 - Roof Field
HM A33 – Tar and Gravel	Roof 2 - North Roof
HM A34 – Flashing – Rolled Shingle	Roof 2 - North Roof
HM A37 – Silver HVAC Caulk	Roof 2 - North Roof on HVAC Duct Seams
HM A38 – Black Patch	Roof 2 - North Roof on Curb Corner
HM A40 – Black HVAC Seam Sealant	Roof 2 - North Roof on Old HVAC Unit
HM A41 – Roof Field Rolled Shingle (new)	Roof 3 - West Roof
HM A42 – Roof Flashing Rolled Shingle (new)	Roof 3
HM A43 – Black HVAC Sealant on Old Units	Roof 3 - North Unit at Seams, Roof 3 South Unit at Seams
HM A44 – Silver HVAC Sealant on Newer Ducts	Roof 3 North Unit, Roof 3 South Unit
<b>Building G – Gym</b>	
HM G1 – Roof Field Tar and Gravel	Field Roofing
HM G3 – Curb Rolled Shingle	West Skylight, Center Skylight, East Skylight
HM G4 – Black and Gray Curb Patch	West Skylight, Center Skylight, East Skylight
HM G5 – Black Patch on Field	North Side Along Perimeter
HM G7 – Brick Mortar	Exterior West Wall
HM G9 – Wood Felt	Gym Floor

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HM# - Material	Material Locations
HM G10 – Plaster Ceiling	Gym Storage Room 1 and 2
HM G12 – 4” Base Cove with Brown Adhesive	Gym Storage 2
HM G13 – Yellow Carpet Adhesive	Gym Storage 2
HM G15 – Interior Blue / Gray Paint	Interior Concrete Perimeter Walls
HM G16 – Vapor Barrier Under Wood Playing Floor	On Concrete under Wood Floor
HM G17 – Acoustic Sound Peg Board	Interior Perimeter Walls
HM G18 – Exterior Window Caulk, Gray	Exterior North Wall Window Glazing
<b>Building GA – Gym Restrooms</b>	
HM GA2 – Yellow Wainscot Glue	Men’s Restroom, Women’s Restroom
HM GA3 – Gray Window Putty	Windows
HM GA4 – Concrete	Women’s Restroom Floor / Curb / Wall, Men’s Restroom
HM GA5 – Tar and Gravel Roof	Restroom Field Roofing
<b>Building PS – Pool Shed</b>	
HM PS1 – Wall Texture	Pool Shed
HM PS2 – Rough Drywall and Joint Compound	Walls and Ceiling
HM PS3 – 4” Brown Cove Base with White Glue	Pool Shed Base
HM PS4 – Brown Vinyl Sheet Flooring with Yellow Glue	Pool Shed
HM TS1 – Asphalt Shingle Multi-Layer	Pool Shed Roof

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HM# - Material	Material Locations
HM TS2 – Patch on Nail Heads	Pool Shed Roof
<b>Building E – Utility Building</b>	
HM E3 – Roof Tar and Gravel	Roof
<b>Tennis Courts</b>	
HM TC1 – Red Tennis Court Material – Multi-Layer	Tennis Court Surface
<b>Covered Walkway Roofs</b>	
HM CWEST1 – Tar and Gravel Roofing	Roofing Field – West Cover between Women’s Locker Room and Gym
HM CWEST2 – Black Pipe Penetration	West Cover between Women’s Locker Room and Gym
HM CWEST3 – Gray Sealant on Flashing	West Covered Walkway South End at Women’s Locker Room
HM E1 – Tar and Gravel	Roofing Field – East Cover between Men’s Locker Room and Gym

### 5.2 Lead Containing Paint and Bulk Materials

Terracon sampled forty-three (43) painted surfaces during the survey. Twenty-five (25) of the paint samples were reported with lead content. Fourteen (14) bulk materials were sampled including ceramic tiles and sealants. Four (4) of the bulk materials were reported with lead content. One (1) ceramic wall tiles were reported with lead content exceeding 1,000 ppm, the threshold concentration for a California hazardous waste with respect to lead. A summary of lead sample locations and analytical results is below in Table III.

The paints or materials with lead concentrations at or above the limit of detection by weight identified during the survey are summarized below. Paint or materials reported with “<” is below the laboratory analytical reporting limit for the sample submitted.

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**Table III - Lead Containing Paint/Material**

Sample# - Material	Location	Lead Concentration
<b>Building L - Men's Locker Room</b>		
L-Pb-1 – Dark Blue Paint on Stucco Interior Wall	Room 6 Partition	64.7 ppm
L-Pb-2 – Light Blue Paint on Stucco Interior Wall	Room 6 Partition	<49.6 ppm
L-Pb-3 – Gray Paint on Plaster Wall	Room 2 Coach's Office Partition	1,180 ppm
L-Pb-4 – Gray with Spots Paint on Concrete Floor	Room 9 Open Floor adjacent to Restroom	<49.0 ppm
L-Pb-5 – Green Paint on Stucco Wall	Room 10 Partition	<48.8 ppm
L-Pb-6 – Mortar associated with 2" x 4" Off-white Ceramic Floor Tile	Room 10 Restroom	<49.9 ppm
L-Pb-7 – 4" x 4" Red Ceramic Tile, Painted Gray Wall	Hallway to Room 17	104 ppm
L-Pb-8 – 4" x 4" Red Ceramic Wall Tile	Coach's Restroom	<50.0 ppm
L-Pb-9 – Green Paint on Metal HVAC Unit	Rooftop Center HVAC Unit	376 ppm
L-Pb-10 – Window Caulk on Metal Window	Men's Locker Room Exterior West Side	<50.0 ppm
L-Pb-11 – Gray Paint on Stucco Wall	West Side North End	<49.5 ppm
L-Pb-12 – Blue Paint on Wood Door and Window Trim	West Side North End	3,220 ppm
<b>Building T - Women's Locker Room</b>		
T-Pb-1 – 4" Pink Ceramic Wainscot Tile and Mortar	Locker Room	8,050 ppm
T-Pb-2 – 1' x 1' White Ceramic Floor Tile and Mortar	Locker Room	<50.0 ppm
T-Pb-3 – Green Ceramic Wainscot Tile	Locker Room	<49.5 ppm
T-Pb-4 – Gray Paint on Pipe	Room 13 Metal Pipe at Ceiling	1,620 ppm
T-Pb-5 – Gray Paint on Stucco Wall	Room 3 North Wall	<49.6 ppm

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Sample# - Material	Location	Lead Concentration
T-Pb-6 – Gray Window Caulk at Metal / Glass Window	North Window Sealant / Glaze	<50.0 ppm
T-Pb-7 – Beige Paint on Stucco Wall	Southwest Entrance	384 ppm
T-Pb-8 – Light Green Paint on Wood Visual Barrier	Rooftop adjacent to HVAC Unit	<49.1 ppm
Lead Roof Jack at Vent Pipe	Rooftop Pipe Penetration	ASSUMED
T-Pb-10 – Green Paint on Metal HVAC Skin	Rooftop HVAC Exterior Shell	624 ppm
<b>Building A - Gym Annex</b>		
A-Pb-1 – 4” White Ceramic Wall Tile on Stucco	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Women’s Restroom	<49.9 ppm
A-Pb-2 – 2” Gray Ceramic Floor Tile on Concrete	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Men’s Restroom	<49.4 ppm
A-Pb-3 – Light Blue Paint on Concrete Wall	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor West End Hallway	1,300 ppm
A-Pb-4 – Dark Blue Paint on Concrete Wall	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor West End at Elevator Wall	<49.6 ppm
A-Pb-5 – White Sealant on Concrete Wall	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Room 30 South Wall West End	199
A-Pb-6 – Varnish on Wood Floor	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Room 30 Northwest Corner	2,230 ppm
A-Pb-7 – Light Brown Cove Base on Wood and Concrete	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Room 30	<49.7 ppm
A-Pb-8 – Beige Paint on Metal HVAC	Roof 2 and Roof 3 Old HVAC Units	<48.8 ppm
A-Pb-9 – Blue Paint on Concrete Wall / Trim	Exterior Wall North Wall East End	<52.1 ppm
A-Pb-10 – Gray Paint on Concrete Wall	Exterior Wall North Side East End	<49.8 ppm
<b>Building G - Gym</b>		
G-Pb-1 – Blue Paint on Concrete Column	Column West Side Supporting Canopy	<49.2 ppm
G-Pb-2 – Beige Paint on Concrete Column	South Exterior Wall	1,500 ppm
G-Pb-3 – Beige Sealant Patch at Skylight	Skylight Patch along Eastern Most Skylight	<49.5 ppm



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Sample# - Material	Location	Lead Concentration
G-Pb-4 – White Caulk at Window Glazing	South Window Bank (Pool Side) Interior	1,210 ppm
G-Pb-5 – Tan Paint on Concrete Exterior Wall	North Wall	4,980 ppm
G-Pb-6 – Black Sealant at Metal / Glass Window	North Window Bank Interior	<49.6 ppm
G-Pb-7 – Varnish on Wood Floor	Gym Floor	<50.0 ppm
G-Pb-8 – Light Blue Paint on Concrete Wall	Gym Store Room East Wall	1,190 ppm
G-Pb-9 – Beige Paint on Metal Joist	Gym East Joist at Ceiling	3,370 ppm
G-Pb-10 – Beige Paint on Metal Joist	Gym West Joist at Ceiling	2,410 ppm
G-Pb-11 – Beige Paint on Wood Deck	Gym Ceiling Deck East Area	1,550 ppm
G-Pb-12 – Beige Paint on Wood Deck	Gym Ceiling Deck East Area	1,720 ppm
G-Pb-13 – Gray Caulk Window Glazing	North Exterior Window Caulk	162 ppm
G-1A – Beige Paint on Concrete Exterior Wall	West Exterior Wall	2,260 ppm
<b>Building GA - Gym Restrooms</b>		
GA-Pb-1 – Off-white Paint on Drywall Wall	Men’s Restroom Interior Wall	273 ppm
GA-Pb-2 – Gray Paint on Asbestos Cement (transite)	Men’s Restroom Exterior Wall	<49.4 ppm
GA-Pb-3 – Window Caulk on Metal Window Glazing	Men’s Restroom Exterior Wall	<50.0 ppm
<b>Building PS - Pool Shed</b>		
PS-Pb-1 – White Paint on Drywall Wall	West Interior Wall	<49.2 ppm
PS-Pb-2 – White Paint on Wood Wall	West Exterior Wall	<49.4 ppm
<b>Building E – Utility Building</b>		
E-Mech-Pb-1 – Beige Paint on Drywall Wall and Ceiling	Interior Walls and Ceiling	1,440 ppm

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Sample# - Material	Location	Lead Concentration
E-Mech-Pb-2 – Green Paint on Metal Door	West Doors	833 ppm
E-Mech-Pb-3 – Gray Paint on Asbestos Cement (transite) Wall	Exterior Walls	650 ppm
<b>Covered Walk Ways</b>		
West Canopy-Pb-1 – Gray Paint on Metal Pole	West Canopy Pole	2,070 ppm
West Canopy-Pb-1 – Blue Paint on Metal Pole	West Canopy Pole	675 ppm
East Canopy-Pb-1 – Gray Paint on Metal Pole	East Canopy Pole	1,560 ppm
East Canopy-Pb-1 – Blue Paint on Metal Pole	East Canopy Pole	369 ppm

ppm = parts per million

Uncharacterized paints and/or suspect materials should be assumed to contain lead until sampling and analysis prove otherwise.

### 5.3 Heavy Metals

Terracon sampled the surface of the tennis courts and the two athletic mats for presence of the heavy metals lead and mercury. Elevated concentrations of lead and mercury were reported in the tennis court surfacing and the flooring material in the Gym Annex building. Additional solubility analysis is required to determine proper waste characterization. The flooring material in the Gym Annex is a California hazardous waste based upon the total concentrations of lead and mercury reported.

**Table IV – Heavy Metals**

Sample# - Material	Location	Lead Concentration (ppm)	Mercury Concentration (ppm)
<b>Tennis Courts</b>			
TC-4 – Tennis Court Surface	Center of court at fence, center	52	14
TC-5 – Tennis Court Surface	Center of court at fence, south	60	19
<b>Building A - Gym Annex</b>			

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Sample# - Material	Location	Lead Concentration (ppm)	Mercury Concentration (ppm)
Annex-1 – Brown Flooring	2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor – Room 40	1,600	480
Annex-2 – Mat	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Room 20	0.65	0.15

ppm = parts per million

### 5.4 PCB Sealants

Terracon sampled five (5) building sealants during the survey. One sealant was reported with PCB content but at a concentration less than 50 ppm, the threshold concentration for a PCB contaminated material. A summary of PCB sample locations and analytical results is below in Table V.

**Table V – PCB Sealants**

Sample# - Material	Location	PCB Concentration (ppm)
<b>Building G – Gym</b>		
G-PCB-1 – Gray Sealant	Gym West Side at Metal Flashing and Gym Wall	ND <0.50
G-PCB-2 – Gray Window Caulk	Gym Exterior North Window Bank	ND <0.50
G-PCB-3 – Black Window Caulk	Gym Interior North Window Bank	0.90
<b>Building A - Gym Annex</b>		
GA-PCB-4 – Gray Sealant	Interior Perimeter Wall, Room 30	ND <0.50
GA-PCB-5 – Gray Sealant	Exterior Perimeter Wall	ND <0.50

ppm = parts per million

### 5.5 Other Hazardous Building Materials

Terracon visually assessed the buildings for the presence of mercury containing products such as fluorescent light tubes, HID bulbs, mercury switches, thermometers and compact fluorescent light bulbs. Mercury-containing tubes, bulbs, switches, and thermometers should be removed from the

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fixtures or equipment without breakage and packaged for mercury reclamation as a universal waste through an appropriate vendor prior to removal of any fixtures.

Select lighting ballasts were inspected for labeling indicating the absence of PCBs. Ballasts observed were labeled as non-PCB ballasts. All ballasts should be inspected prior to disposal to verify the presence/absence of PCBs. Ballasts should be assumed to be PCB-containing unless specified by the manufacturer's label as containing "No PCBs".

Terracon visually inspected equipment with potential chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) or hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) refrigerants. Mechanical equipment with refrigerants were observed on the roofs of the Gym Annex, Men's Locker Room and Women's Locker buildings. No testing was performed. All refrigerant systems should be verified prior to disconnection; lubricating fluids and refrigerant must be reclaimed for recycling or destruction prior to removal of the equipment. A summary of the visually confirmed materials are summarized in Table VI below.

**Table VI – Visually Confirmed Hazardous Building Materials**

Material	Location	Estimated Quantity
<b>Mercury Containing Materials</b>		
<b>Fluorescent Light Tubes</b>	Men's Locker Room	184
	Women's Locker Room	82
	Gym Annex	200
	Gym	8
	Gym Restroom	8
	Pool Shed	4
<b>HID Fixtures with Bulbs</b>	Men's Locker Room - Exterior	13
	Women's Locker Room	
	Gym Annex - Exterior	8
	Gym – Interior / Exterior	40 / 10
	Gym Restroom	
	Utility Structure	
<b>Compact Fluorescent Bulbs (CFLs)</b>	Utility building and Pool Shed	4
	Women's Locker Room	14
<b>Thermometers</b>	Women's Locker Room – Mechanical Room and Interior Thermostat	3
<b>Mercury Switch</b>	Men's Locker Room – Interior Thermostat	1
<b>Ballasts with Suspect PCB Capacitors</b>		
<b>Fluorescent Light Fixtures</b>	Men's Locker Room	92
	Women's Locker Room	41
	Gym Annex	67
	Gym	4
	Gym Restroom	4

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Material	Location	Estimated Quantity
	Pool Shed	2
<b>Refrigerants</b>		
<b>Roof Mounted HVAC Equipment</b>	Men's Locker Room – refrigerant type unlabeled	2
	Women's Locker Room– refrigerant type unlabeled	1
	Gym Annex – 2 units with R410A and 2 units unlabeled	4
<b>Radioactive Materials</b>		
<b>Tritium Exit Signs</b>	All Buildings	None Observed
<b>Batteries</b>		
<b>Exit Signs (with backup batteries)</b>	Men's Locker Room	3
	Gym Annex	4

## 6.0 LIMITATIONS/GENERAL COMMENTS

Terracon performed limited destructive testing such as knocking holes in walls, dismantling of equipment or removal of protective coverings during the survey. Uncharacterized hidden materials may exist under existing finishes, equipment or structural materials.

This hazardous materials survey was conducted in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the same locale. The results, findings, conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are based on conditions observed during our survey at the subject site. The information contained in this report is relevant to the date on which this survey was performed, and should not be relied upon to represent conditions at a later date. This report has been prepared on behalf of and exclusively for use by Pacific West Communities, Inc. for specific application to their project as discussed. This report is not a bidding document. Contractors or consultants reviewing this report must draw their own conclusions regarding further investigation or remediation deemed necessary. Terracon does not warrant the work of regulatory agencies, laboratories or other third parties supplying information which may have been used in the preparation of this report. No warranty, express or implied is made.