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July 17, 2015

TO: Adam Dobrowolski, Project Manager
Development Division
Department of Parks and Recreation

FROM: Rebecca Lafreniere, Chief
Community Health Division
Department of Environmental Health

ASBESTOS/LEAD SURVEY: HELIX WATER DISTRICT STORAGE YARD AND HISTORIC FLUME AREA, PIPE SYSTEM, PUMP HOUSE, AND SHED, 14003 EL MONTE ROAD, LAKESIDE, 92040

The attached electronic staff report provides results of the above referenced project. The report specifies recommendations to reduce/eliminate any identified problems.

If you have further questions, or desire a hard copy of this report and are unable to print from the electronic format, please contact René Van Vreeswyk, Industrial Hygienist at (858) 694-2170 or e-mail rene.vanvreeswyk@sdcounty.ca.gov.

REBECCA LAFRENIERE, Chief
Community Health Division
Department of Environmental Health

RL: rvv: 1415-067 Helix-Lake Jennings Flume Area.doc

Attachments

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COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

July 17, 2015

TO: Suzy Shamsky, Supervising Industrial Hygienist
Community Health Division
Occupational Health Program

FROM: René Van Vreeswyk, Industrial Hygienist II
Community Health Division
Occupational Health Program

ASBESTOS/LEAD SURVEY: HELIX WATER DISTRICT STORAGE YARD AND HISTORIC FLUME AREA, PIPE SYSTEM, PUMP HOUSE, AND SHED, 14003 EL MONTE ROAD, LAKESIDE, 92040

SUMMARY

Subsequent to a request from Adam Dobrowolski, Project Manager, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), I conducted an asbestos and lead survey of the Helix Water District (HWD) storage yard and Historic Flume area. At the site, I evaluated and collected samples from a pipe system leading down to the Pump House (PH). I also evaluated and collected samples from the PH and the small shed adjacent to the PH. The area is located at a HWD storage yard at 14003 El Monte Road, Lakeside, 92040. The survey was requested in preparation for ongoing planning efforts to develop an easement for the area by DPR which would ultimately allow public access to the site. The purpose of the survey was to determine risks to the public should the property be available for a multi-use trail and trailhead facilities.

The following materials tested positive for asbestos: roofing materials on the PH and asphalt material on the left pipe (looking up the hill). All of the remaining sampled materials tested negative for asbestos.

No materials with "high" concentrations [i.e. >1.0 milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm²)] of lead were found on the pipe systems. High concentrations of lead paint were found on the following materials:

Pump House

Exterior:

- Green wood doors
- Yellow wood wall siding, side of PH (only a small section)
- Green wood garage doors
- Yellow wood eaves
- Green wood fascia
- Brown wood fascia

Interior:

- White wood wall
- Green metal pump/motor
- Grey wood rafters

Shed

Exterior:

- Yellow wood walls
- Brown wood door
- Brown wood window casing
- Yellow wood rafter tail
- Yellow wood eave
- The paint on the shed is in extremely poor condition; many paint chips were observed on the ground surrounding the shed.

Interior

- White wood door
- Brown wood door casing

All other tested surfaces should be assumed to contain lead at lower concentrations.

Options to reduce risk to the public are provided.

For more detailed information, please see the DISCUSSION and RECOMMENDATIONS sections that follow.

DISCUSSION

The Occupational Health Program (OHP) was requested by Mr. Dobrowolski to perform an asbestos and lead evaluation for three structures at the HWD storage yard and Historic Flume area located at the above-mentioned address (see attached map). The purpose of the survey was to determine risks to the public should the property be made available for a multi-use trail and trailhead facilities. The survey was conducted on June 15, 2015. A brief description of the area is as follows:

The three structures surveyed in the area included the following:

- **Pipe system** - According to documents provided to OHP by Mr. Dobrowolski, the pipe system is nearly 900 feet in length. It follows a ridgeline up a hill behind the HWD yard and is adjacent to El Monte Road. The pipe system begins approximately two thirds up the hill and leads out from a concrete vault.

The pipe system consists of two large diameter pipes that run in parallel down the hill. One of the pipes has silver and black asphalt material covering 80-90% of the pipe. As you look up the hill at the pipe run, the silver and black covered pipe is on the left. Very little material from this pipe is evident on the ground around the pipe. Even though the material appears mostly well adhered to the pipe, overall it is in poor condition. The other pipe is almost entirely free of any insulating material; some small pieces of material remain on the underside of the pipe. Small pieces of this remaining black material are strewn on the ground. About two thirds of the way down the hill, the two pipes terminate and converge into a single pipe.

The single pipe does not have insulating material. At the bottom of the hill near the PH, the single pipe is covered with silver and black asphalt material. The appearance is similar to the pipe on the hill. In front of the PH, the pipe branches off into seven pipes that run inside to individual pump motors.

- Pump House** – The PH is a rectangular single story wood and stucco building housing the pump motors. A plaque on the building indicates the structure was constructed in 1937. It appears the exterior wall system has been more recently covered in stucco. On one side, there is a small three to five foot wide section of yellow wood wall siding. The wood siding is likely to be original to the building. The paint on the wood siding is in poor condition. The eaves and fascia are wooden. The doors and window frames appear to be original wood and what paint remains is green or brown. The interior wood walls are painted white, while the wood rafters are all painted grey. There are several sliding doors in the PH, as well as some regular doors. The electric pump motors are located on concrete mounts. The floor is concrete; I did not see other types of flooring materials in the PH. There are also some black electrical panels that most likely fed power to the pump system. Some sealed and partially open containers with unidentified materials are in a closet within the PH. The gray roof appears to be intact and in fair condition.
- Shed** – There is a small wooden shed located adjacent to the PH. The shed is painted yellow. The paint is in poor condition and there are many paint chips on the ground surrounding the shed. The red and brown roof is different than the roof on the PH. It appears to be in poor to fair condition.

Asbestos

I collected suspect samples from the pipe system, PH and shed for asbestos analysis. EMSL Analytical Inc. analyzed the samples for asbestos content. The table below summarizes all of the suspect materials of the structures sampled that tested positive for asbestos. The materials listed on the table are Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM). ACM consists of materials containing greater than one percent (>1.0%) asbestos. All of the other sampled materials tested negative for asbestos. The sample results are provided in the attached Asbestos Bulk Sample Report.

Material	Location	Asbestos Content
Silver and black asphalt pipe covering - non-friable	Pipe on left side looking uphill	25-30% Chrysotile
Gray roof material - friable	Pump House	10-12% Chrysotile

Lead

Paint was analyzed using a Niton XL X-ray Fluorescence Analyzer (XRF). An XRF is a direct reading instrument that can detect lead at "high" concentrations. The instrument measures and expresses a lead concentration in mg/cm². According to the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead Based Paint Hazards in Housing, a sample containing 1.0 mg/cm² or greater is considered to be a LBP ("high" concentration). However, readings less than 1.0 mg/cm² could have lead present in lower concentrations that might cause employee exposure during aggressive removal.

OHP analyzed various colors of paint and components at the site. No materials with "high" concentrations [i.e. >1.0 milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm²)] of lead were found on the pipe systems. High concentrations of lead paint were found on the following materials:

Pump House

Exterior:

- Several green wood doors

- A small section of yellow wood wall siding, on the side of the PH.
- Several green wood garage doors
- Yellow wood eaves at the roof edge
- Green wood fascia at the roof edge
- Brown wood fascia at the roof edge

Interior:

- White wood walls
- Grey wood rafters
- One of sample readings for a green metal pump/motor

Shed

Exterior:

- Yellow wood walls
- Brown wood door
- Brown wood window casing
- Yellow wood rafter tail
- Yellow wood eave
- The paint on the shed is in extremely poor condition, many paint chips were observed on the ground surrounding the shed.

Interior

- White wood door
- Brown wood door casing

All other tested components should be assumed to contain lead at lower concentrations. A list of all of the sampling results analyzed by OHP is attached.

Lead has a stringent Cal/OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL) as well as other requirements. These requirements are found in Title 8, California Code of Regulations (T8CCR), Section 1532.1, and do not specify the concentration of lead in material below, which the standard does not apply.

CONCLUSIONS

The survey undertaken above did not anticipate a specific abatement plan following the completion of the survey. For instance, the structures are not being prepared for demolition at this time. Furthermore, the survey was not conducted to comprehensively identify all materials for employee protection purposes. Rather, the survey was undertaken to assist planning efforts. In this light, the results may be framed in terms of potential risks or liabilities to the County DPR in moving forward with their easement.

Our recommendations include the following:

1. DPR should provide a copy of this report to HWD
2. Recommendations to reduce risk to the public are provided below for each structure

A. Pipe System

The asbestos material found on one of the pipes on the hill is in poor condition, yet for the most part is well-adhered. Very little debris from this material was observed on the ground beneath the pipe. The hazard for this structure would arise if and when people would climb on the pipe and disturb the asbestos material.

Options to mitigate the hazard to the public include:

- Remove the pipe
- Abate the asbestos (e.g., remove the asbestos from the pipe)
- Install a barrier (e.g. a fence) around the pipe to preclude access
- Change the easement boundaries so that the pipe is not part of (or near) the easement

B. Pump House

Overall, the PH is in fair condition. While the roof is made up of asbestos shingles, they are in fair condition, intact, and do not present an exposure hazard to the public, There are materials with high lead concentrations present on both the exterior and the interior. Most of this paint is in fair condition. Of immediate concern is the small section of yellow wood siding on one end of the building, which is in poor condition.

Options to mitigate the hazard to the public include:

- Demolish the PH
- Abate the lead based paint (e.g., paint removal/component removal, or paint stabilization with subsequent maintenance)
- Install a barrier (e.g. a fence) around the PH to preclude access
- Change the easement boundaries so that the PH is not part of (or near) the easement

C. Shed

Of the three structures, the Shed presents the most immediate and highest potential exposure hazard for the public. Therefore, the consideration of risk is highest for this structure. The flakey paint on the exterior walls and paint chips on the ground should be addressed.

Options to mitigate the hazard to the public include:

- Demolish the shed and clean up paint chips from soil
- Abate the lead based paint (paint removal/component removal, or paint stabilization with subsequent maintenance) and clean up paint chips from the soil
- Install a barrier (e.g. a fence) around the shed to preclude access
- Change the easement boundaries so that the shed is not part of (or near) the easement

3. Abatement and demolition options listed above have numerous regulatory requirements to safeguard employees, the public, and the environment. A partial list of the abatement requirements / recommendations is attached.

If you have any questions, please contact me.



RENÉ VAN VREESWYK, Industrial Hygienist II
Community Health Division
Occupational Health Program

rvv: 1415-067 Helix-Lake Jennings Flume Area.doc

Attachments

Helix Flume Trail



- Approximate Staging Area
- Proposed Flume Trail
- Proposed Trailhead and Signage
- Signage
- Tree
- Fencing
 - Existing Fencing
 - Existing Fencing Proposed To Change
 - Proposed Fencing
 - Abandoned Metal Pipe
 - Proposed and Potential Parking Areas
 - Existing Buildings



Date: May 26, 2015
 File reference: P:\parks\MXD\15\15_05_FlumeTrail.mxd
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Asbestos Bulk Sample Report

Sampling Location: Non-County Building
Helix Water District, 14003 El Monte Rd, Lakeside

Collected by: Rene Van Vreeswyk

Project #:1415-067

Date Collected	Field Sample#	Material Description	Sample Location	Material Location	Asbestos Content and Type	Friable	Analysis Type
<u>Non-County Building</u>							
15-Jun-15	PH-Pipe-01	Insulation, asphalt material on Pump House pipe, silver black	Pipes running into Pump House	In front of Pump House	ND	No	PLM
15-Jun-15	PH-Pipe-02	Insulation, asphalt material on Pump House pipe, silver black	Pipes running into Pump House	In front of Pump House	ND	No	PLM
15-Jun-15	PH-Pipe-03	Insulation, asphalt material on Pump House pipe, silver black	Pipes running into Pump House	In front of Pump House	ND	No	PLM
15-Jun-15	P2-01	Insulation, asphalt material on single pipe, black	Single pipe, half way up hill	Pipe on right	ND	No	PLM
15-Jun-15	P2-02	Insulation, asphalt material on single pipe, black	Single pipe, two thirds up hill	Pipe on right	ND	No	PLM
15-Jun-15	P2-03	Insulation, asphalt material on single pipe, black	Single pipe, top of system	Pipe on right	ND	No	PLM
15-Jun-15	P1-01	Insulation, asphalt material on single pipe, silver black	Single pipe, half way up hill	Pipe on left	25% Chrysotile	No	PLM
15-Jun-15	P1-02	Insulation, asphalt material on single pipe, silver black	Single pipe, two-thirds way up hill	Pipe on left	30% Chrysotile	No	PLM
15-Jun-15	P1-03	Insulation, asphalt material on single pipe, silver black	Single pipe, top of system	Pipe on left	30% Chrysotile	No	PLM
15-Jun-15	Sgl-Pipe-01	Insulation, asphalt material on single pipe, silver black	Single pipe	Runs up hill	ND	No	PLM
15-Jun-15	Sgl-Pipe-02	Insulation, asphalt material on single pipe, silver black	Single pipe	Runs up hill	ND	No	PLM
15-Jun-15	PH-01	Roofing Material, brown-red shingles	edge	Pump House entire roof	10% Chrysotile	Yes	PLM
15-Jun-15	PH-02	Roofing Material, brown-red shingles	edge	Pump House entire roof	12% Chrysotile	Yes	PLM
15-Jun-15	SHD-01	Roofing Material, brown-red shingles	edge	Shed - entire roof	ND	No	PLM
15-Jun-15	SHD-02	Roofing Material, brown-red shingles	edge	Shed - entire roof	ND	No	PLM

ND-None Detected; N/A-Not Applicable; PLM-Polarized Light Microscopy; XRD-X-Ray Diffraction; TEM-Transmission Electron Microscopy; SEM-Scanning Electron Microscopy. Asbestos Types include: Chrysotile, Amosite, Crocidolite, Actinolite, Tremolite, and Anthophyllite. The detection limit is between 1/10 to 1 percent by area and is dependent on the size of the asbestos fibers and the matrix of the sampled material. Trace - Asbestos was identified in sample; concentration less than quantitation limit of 1%. Vinyl, foam, plastic, and fine powder samples may contain asbestos fibers of such small diameter that these fibers cannot be detected by PLM. For such samples, more sensitive analytical methods, e.g. XRD, TEM, and SEM, are recommended if greater certainty about asbestos content is required.

Lead-Based Paint Sample Report

Sampling Location: Non-County Building
14003 El Monte Rd, Lakeside

Collected by: Rene Van Vreeswyk

Project #:1415-067

<i>Date Collected</i>	<i>Sample#</i>	<i>Material Description</i>	<i>Sample Location</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>XRF Reading (mg/cm²)</i>	<i>LBP?</i>
<u>Non-County Building</u>						
15-Jun-15	01	White Metal pipe	Exterior - Pipe run	Poor	0.00	No
15-Jun-15	02	White Metal pipe	Exterior - Pipe run	Poor	0.00	No
15-Jun-15	03	White Metal pipe	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.05	No
15-Jun-15	04	White Metal pipe	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.16	No
15-Jun-15	05	White Metal pipe	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.03	No
15-Jun-15	06	Silver Metal Rail	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.65	No
15-Jun-15	07	Silver Metal Rail	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.75	No
15-Jun-15	08	Silver Metal Rail	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.45	No
15-Jun-15	09	Green Wood Door	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	1.80	Yes
15-Jun-15	10	Green Wood Door	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	3.40	Yes
15-Jun-15	11	Yellow Stucco Wall	Exterior - Pump House	Fair	<0.03	No
15-Jun-15	12	Yellow Stucco Wall	Exterior - Pump House	Fair	<0.03	No
15-Jun-15	13	Green Wood Window Sill	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.60	No
15-Jun-15	14	Green Wood Window Sill	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.32	No
15-Jun-15	15	Green Wood Window Sill	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.60	No
15-Jun-15	16	Yellow Wood Wall	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	2.10	Yes
15-Jun-15	17	Yellow Wood Wall	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	2.40	Yes
15-Jun-15	18	Yellow Stucco Wall	Exterior - Pump House	Fair	<0.20	No
15-Jun-15	19	Green Wood Garage Door	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	2.50	Yes
15-Jun-15	20	Green Wood Window Sill	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.36	No
15-Jun-15	21	Green Wood Window Sill	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.51	No

A Niton XL XRF was used to measure lead on specific building components expressing a lead concentration in milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm²). According to the HUD Guidelines, a sample containing 1.0 mg/cm² or greater is considered to be a LBP ("high" concentration). However, readings less than 1.0mg/cm² could have lead present in lower concentrations that might cause employee exposure during aggressive removal. If a painted surface was not tested, it should be assumed to be a high LBP surface until tested. Any building component similar to the building components identified as LBP above should be treated as LBP.

Lead-Based Paint Sample Report

Sampling Location: Non-County Building
14003 El Monte Rd, Lakeside

Collected by: Rene Van Vreeswyk

Project #:1415-067

<i>Date Collected</i>	<i>Sample#</i>	<i>Material Description</i>	<i>Sample Location</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>XRF Reading (mg/cm2)</i>	<i>LBP?</i>
15-Jun-15	22	Green Wood Lower wall	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.04	No
15-Jun-15	23	Green Wood Garage door	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	1.90	Yes
15-Jun-15	24	Yellow Stucco Wall	Exterior - Pump House	Fair	<0.05	No
15-Jun-15	25	Yellow Stucco Wall	Exterior - Pump House	Fair	<0.09	No
15-Jun-15	26	Green Wood Door	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	0.70	No
15-Jun-15	27	Green Wood Door	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	1.70	Yes
15-Jun-15	28	Green Wood Fascia	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.75	No
15-Jun-15	29	Green Wood Fascia	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	0.80	No
15-Jun-15	30	Green Wood Fascia	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.53	No
15-Jun-15	31	Yellow Wood Eave	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.75	No
15-Jun-15	32	Yellow Wood Eave	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	<0.45	No
15-Jun-15	33	Yellow Wood Eave	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	3.20	Yes
15-Jun-15	34	Yellow Wood Eave	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	2.20	Yes
15-Jun-15	35	Green Wood Fascia	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	2.60	Yes
15-Jun-15	36	Green Wood Fascia	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	2.90	Yes
15-Jun-15	37	Green Wood Fascia	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	1.40	Yes
15-Jun-15	38	Green Wood Fascia	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	1.40	Yes
15-Jun-15	39	Yellow Wood Eave	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	1.50	Yes
15-Jun-15	40	Yellow Wood Eave	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	1.60	Yes
15-Jun-15	41	Yellow Wood Eave	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	3.70	Yes
15-Jun-15	42	Brown Wood Fascia	Exterior - Pump House	Poor	4.00	Yes

A Niton XL XRF was used to measure lead on specific building components expressing a lead concentration in milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm²). According to the HUD Guidelines, a sample containing 1.0 mg/cm² or greater is considered to be a LBP ("high" concentration). However, readings less than 1.0mg/cm² could have lead present in lower concentrations that might cause employee exposure during aggressive removal. If a painted surface was not tested, it should be assumed to be a high LBP surface until tested. Any building component similar to the building components identified as LBP above should be treated as LBP.

Lead-Based Paint Sample Report

Sampling Location: Non-County Building
14003 El Monte Rd, Lakeside

Collected by: Rene Van Vreeswyk

Project #:1415-067

<i>Date Collected</i>	<i>Sample#</i>	<i>Material Description</i>	<i>Sample Location</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>XRF Reading (mg/cm2)</i>	<i>LBP?</i>
<u>Non-County Building</u>						
15-Jun-15	43	White Wood Door	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.40	No
15-Jun-15	44	White Wood Door	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.40	No
15-Jun-15	45	White Wood Wall	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.70	No
15-Jun-15	46	White Wood Wall	Interior - Pump House	Fair	2.70	Yes
15-Jun-15	47	White Wood Wall	Interior - Pump House	Fair	3.80	Yes
15-Jun-15	48	White Wood Wall	Interior - Pump House	Fair	1.30	Yes
15-Jun-15	49	White Wood Wall	Interior - Pump House	Fair	0.80	No
15-Jun-15	50	White Wood Wall	Interior - Pump House	Fair	1.70	Yes
15-Jun-15	51	White Wood Door	Interior - Pump House	Fair	0.60	No
15-Jun-15	52	White Wood Door	Interior - Pump House	Fair	0.80	No
15-Jun-15	53	White Wood Wall Lower	Interior - Pump House	Fair	3.60	Yes
15-Jun-15	54	White Wood Wall Lower	Interior - Pump House	Fair	3.80	Yes
15-Jun-15	55	White Wood Wall Lower	Interior - Pump House	Fair	0.28	No
15-Jun-15	56	White Wood Wall Lower	Interior - Pump House	Fair	0.40	No
15-Jun-15	57	Green Metal Pump/motor	Interior - Pump House	Poor	1.30	Yes
15-Jun-15	58	Green Metal Pump/motor	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.40	No
15-Jun-15	59	Green Metal Pump/motor	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.30	No
15-Jun-15	60	Green Metal Pump/motor	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.90	No
15-Jun-15	61	Green Metal Pump/motor	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.40	No
15-Jun-15	62	Green Metal Pump/motor	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.40	No
15-Jun-15	63	Green Metal Pump/motor	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.40	No

A Niton XL XRF was used to measure lead on specific building components expressing a lead concentration in milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm²). According to the HUD Guidelines, a sample containing 1.0 mg/cm² or greater is considered to be a LBP ("high" concentration). However, readings less than 1.0mg/cm² could have lead present in lower concentrations that might cause employee exposure during aggressive removal. If a painted surface was not tested, it should be assumed to be a high LBP surface until tested. Any building component similar to the building components identified as LBP above should be treated as LBP.

Lead-Based Paint Sample Report

Sampling Location: Non-County Building
14003 El Monte Rd, Lakeside

Collected by: Rene Van Vreeswyk

Project #: 1415-067

<i>Date Collected</i>	<i>Sample#</i>	<i>Material Description</i>	<i>Sample Location</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>XRF Reading (mg/cm²)</i>	<i>LBP?</i>
<u>Non-County Building</u>						
15-Jun-15	64	Green Metal Pump/motor	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.40	No
15-Jun-15	65	Green Metal Pump/motor	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.80	No
15-Jun-15	66	Green Metal Pump/motor	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.50	No
15-Jun-15	67	Green Metal Pump/motor	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.30	No
15-Jun-15	68	Black Metal Electrical equipment	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.02	No
15-Jun-15	69	Black Metal Electrical equipment	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.00	No
15-Jun-15	70	Black Metal Electrical equipment	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.00	No
15-Jun-15	71	Black Metal Electrical equipment	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.10	No
15-Jun-15	72	Black Metal Electrical equipment	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.00	No
15-Jun-15	73	Grey Wood Rafters	Interior - Pump House	Fair	0.80	No
15-Jun-15	74	Grey Wood Rafters	Interior - Pump House	Fair	0.70	No
15-Jun-15	75	Grey Wood Rafters	Interior - Pump House	Fair	3.00	Yes
15-Jun-15	76	Grey Wood Rafters	Interior - Pump House	Fair	1.70	Yes
15-Jun-15	77	Grey Wood Rafters	Interior - Pump House	Fair	2.70	Yes
15-Jun-15	78	Green Metal Pump/motor	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.60	No
15-Jun-15	79	Red Concrete Pump/motor base	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.28	No
15-Jun-15	80	Red Concrete Pump/motor base	Interior - Pump House	Poor	0.40	No
15-Jun-15	81	Yellow Wood Wall	Exterior - Shed	Poor	3.20	Yes
15-Jun-15	82	Yellow Wood Wall	Exterior - Shed	Poor	2.30	Yes
15-Jun-15	83	Yellow Wood Wall	Exterior - Shed	Poor	2.30	Yes
15-Jun-15	84	Yellow Wood Wall	Exterior - Shed	Poor	3.30	Yes

A Niton XL XRF was used to measure lead on specific building components expressing a lead concentration in milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm²). According to the HUD Guidelines, a sample containing 1.0 mg/cm² or greater is considered to be a LBP ("high" concentration). However, readings less than 1.0mg/cm² could have lead present in lower concentrations that might cause employee exposure during aggressive removal. If a painted surface was not tested, it should be assumed to be a high LBP surface until tested. Any building component similar to the building components identified as LBP above should be treated as LBP.

Lead-Based Paint Sample Report

Sampling Location: Non-County Building
14003 El Monte Rd, Lakeside

Collected by: Rene Van Vreeswyk

Project #:1415-067

<i>Date Collected</i>	<i>Sample#</i>	<i>Material Description</i>	<i>Sample Location</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>XRF Reading (mg/cm2)</i>	<i>LBP?</i>
<u>Non-County Building</u>						
15-Jun-15	85	Yellow Wood Wall	Exterior - Shed	Poor	2.60	Yes
15-Jun-15	86	Brown Wood Door	Exterior - Shed	Poor	0.60	No
15-Jun-15	87	Brown Wood Door	Exterior - Shed	Poor	0.70	No
15-Jun-15	88	Brown Wood Door	Exterior - Shed	Poor	1.80	Yes
15-Jun-15	89	Brown Wood Window Casing	Exterior - Shed	Poor	0.15	No
15-Jun-15	90	Brown Wood Window Sill	Exterior - Shed	Poor	0.07	No
15-Jun-15	91	Brown Wood Window Sill	Exterior - Shed	Poor	0.06	No
15-Jun-15	92	Brown Wood Window Sill	Exterior - Shed	Poor	0.08	No
15-Jun-15	93	Brown Wood Window Casing	Exterior - Shed	Poor	2.20	Yes
15-Jun-15	94	Brown Wood Window Casing	Exterior - Shed	Poor	1.70	Yes
15-Jun-15	95	White Wood Door	Interior - Shed	Poor	1.70	Yes
15-Jun-15	96	Brown Wood Casing Door	Interior - Shed	Poor	1.70	Yes
15-Jun-15	97	White Wood Casing Door	Interior - Shed	Poor	2.20	Yes
15-Jun-15	98	Yellow Wood Rafter	Exterior - Shed	Poor	5.20	Yes
15-Jun-15	99	Yellow Wood Eave	Exterior - Shed	Poor	3.70	Yes

A Niton XL XRF was used to measure lead on specific building components expressing a lead concentration in milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm²). According to the HUD Guidelines, a sample containing 1.0 mg/cm² or greater is considered to be a LBP ("high" concentration). However, readings less than 1.0mg/cm² could have lead present in lower concentrations that might cause employee exposure during aggressive removal. If a painted surface was not tested, it should be assumed to be a high LBP surface until tested. Any building component similar to the building components identified as LBP above should be treated as LBP.

Recommendations/Requirements for Asbestos and Lead Abatement/Demolition

Below is a partial list of the recommendations/requirements for asbestos and lead abatement /demolition:

General

1. All contractors and/or affected personnel should be informed of the results of this survey. A copy of this survey should be provided and will assist the selected Contractor(s) in taking appropriate precautions (e.g. training, personal protective equipment, exposure monitoring etc.) to protect their workers from hazards identified in this report. Cal/OSHA has specific regulations pertaining to these types of hazards, and contractors have the responsibility of protecting their workers. Contractors should discuss questions about asbestos, lead and other “hazmat” related work activities with the Project Manager prior to submitting their bid proposals.
2. The Contractor is responsible for complying with all Cal/OSHA requirements (including the Asbestos and Lead in Construction Standards: <http://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/1529.html>, and http://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/1532_1.html, respectively), and California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) requirements regarding waste disposal.
3. Work activities should be monitored where asbestos, lead, and other “hazmat” issues are involved; including confirmation of proper waste packaging and disposal. Inspection of pre-existing conditions, verification of proper work set-up, and on-site project surveillance help to ensure appropriate work practices and controls are being utilized to prevent exposure to the public, employees, and property.
4. Disposal and recycling issues regarding the identified asbestos and lead materials will need to be addressed based on the final destination of the material.
5. Contractors must take measures to prevent exposure to the property, employees, and the public. An appropriate mechanism to keep the public and unauthorized personnel out of the work zones (e.g. site security, barrier etc.) should be implemented.
6. If suspect ACM or LBP building materials not addressed in this report are identified during the course of the demolition, stop work and contact a person qualified to test the suspect material(s) before proceeding with any activities.
7. The Contractor shall supply the Project Manager with copies of all hazardous waste manifests, receipts, bill of lading etc. for regulated waste taken off-site.

Asbestos

8. If ACMs are removed, a licensed contractor with an asbestos certification that is registered with Cal/OSHA for asbestos-related work must perform disturbance and/or removal of ACM. Cal/OSHA requirements for removal work and other applicable regulations pertaining to ACM must be followed during construction activities.
9. The contractor should submit an Asbestos Work plan indicating the proposed work practices and controls they will use to remove the asbestos materials. This should also include the

asbestos disposal plan. Prior to job start-up, this plan should be reviewed by the Project Manager.

10. Notification may need to be made to Cal/OSHA prior to asbestos-related activities. Notification to the Air Pollution Control District (APCD) may be necessary if mechanical methods are utilized to remove non-friable materials such as floor tile and mastic. APCD requires a minimum 10 working day notification if these conditions apply.

Lead

11. The contractor must have, at a minimum, completed and satisfied the Cal/OSHA lead training requirements.
12. The contractor should submit a Lead Work plan indicating the proposed work practices and controls they will use to remove the LBP. This should also include the lead disposal plan. Prior to job start-up, this plan should be reviewed by the Project Manager.
13. There are no specific Air Pollution Control District (APCD) notification requirements for lead activities, but there is a notification requirement for Cal/OSHA (for projects that disturb greater than 100 ft² of lead containing material).
14. The Contractor should assume that those surfaces that did not contain "high" concentrations of lead, contain lead at lower levels, and protect their employees accordingly. The Contractor should be aware that due to the unknown painting and remodeling history of the buildings, small patches of "high" concentration LBP may be present that were not identified in this survey.
15. For paint disturbing activities on "low" concentration components, general precautions must be taken to minimize the release of chips, dust and debris to the ground surface, vegetation, and inside the buildings.