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INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE INC

1032 IRVING STREET #922 SAN FRANCISCO CA 94122

TEL 415 242 6060 FAX 415 242 6006

WWW.ACUMEN-IH.COM

Asbestos and Lead Survey for Interior Improvements

West Berkeley Service Center
1900 Sixth Street
Berkeley, CA

February 2024

Acumen Project No. COB 2440

Prepared for:

City of Berkeley | Public Works Engineering
1947 Center Street, 5th Floor
Berkeley, CA 94704

Prepared by:

Paul M. Spillane, CIH (February 27, 2024)
Certified Asbestos Consultant #10-4630
CDPH Lead Accredited #LRC-00004053



Reviewed by:

Tam Pham, CAC (February 27, 2024)
Certified Asbestos Consultant #13-5033
CDPH Lead Accredited #LRC-00004523

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West Berkeley Service Center
1900 Sixth Street
Berkeley, CA

February 2024

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1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to present and discuss the findings of an asbestos containing building materials (ACM) survey that Acumen Industrial Hygiene, Inc. (Acumen) conducted on behalf of City of Berkeley, at the West Berkeley Service Center, located at 1900 Sixth Street in Berkeley, California (Site). The Site is a one story, slab-on grade building completed in 1981 (Photo 1). Acumen's representative, Mr. Paul Spillane, CIH, a registered California Asbestos Consultant (CAC) and Lead Inspector/Assessor (I/A) conducted this investigation on February 16, 2024.

The objectives of this investigation were as follows:

- To identify regulated asbestos containing materials (RACMs), defined by Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). RACMs and Category I and II materials that will be rendered friable need to be removed if they are to be impacted by building renovation and before the building can be demolished.
- To identify asbestos containing construction materials (ACCM) that would require compliance with Cal/OSHA asbestos regulations. ACCM is a manufactured construction material with an asbestos content that is greater than 0.1% by weight.
- To identify primarily deteriorated lead-based paints (LBPs) and lead containing materials (LCM) as ceramic tiles, that would need prior stabilization/removal to comply with California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) hazardous waste disposal regulations regulated by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The handling of LBPs/LCMs would also require compliance with Cal/OSHA lead regulations (8CCR1532.1). The evaluation of paints was not intended to be either a lead inspection or a lead hazard evaluation as defined by Title 17 CCR 35001 *et seq.*

We understand the purpose of this survey is for interior remodeling and not building demolition. At the time of the survey, the building was occupied, so destructive investigation as not conducted. Our inspection was limited to accessible areas and we did not include sampling of the roof. We also did not sample certain vinyl floor tiles (VFTs) that are not within the current remodeling scope or priority building materials for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

2.0 Summary of Investigation

2.1 Asbestos Survey Methods

The asbestos inspection consisted of a walkthrough of the Site to identify and sample suspect ACM. Acumen noted significant factors of the suspect ACM, including the friability of suspect materials. Friability describes the ability of a material to be crushed or crumbled, when dry, into a powder using hand pressure.

Where suspect ACMs were noted, bulk samples were collected and submitted with our chain of custody forms to Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc. (Emeryville, CA) for analysis. This laboratory is accredited by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for selected test methods for asbestos. This laboratory also holds certification from the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA). The asbestos laboratory results are shown in Appendix A.

Acumen collected twenty-six (26) asbestos samples at the Site. The suspect asbestos samples collected were analyzed by polarized light microscopy (PLM). This method identifies the type(s) of asbestos present in the sample and its corresponding percent concentration(s). The asbestos laboratory reports are shown in Appendix A. The reliable limit of quantification of this method is 1% asbestos. For samples reported as less than 1% (trace) asbestos, they should be reanalyzed using a point count PLM method (Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 224, November 20, 1990).

2.2 Lead-Containing Materials and Paint Survey Methods

The lead inspection consisted of a walkthrough of the subject site to identify deteriorated surface coatings and suspect lead-containing materials (LCMs). Paints that were in deteriorated condition (peeling, chipping, powdering, etc.) were sampled, noting the location, color, substrate, and extent of deterioration. Intact paints were also sampled, for Cal/OSHA compliance purposes. Ceramic tiles were sampled which may contain lead.

We collected five (5) discrete paint samples for Cal/OSHA compliance purposes and analyzed them by flame atomic absorption (FLAA) spectrometry using Method 7420. The limit of quantification depends on the mass of the sample. Three (3) additional bulk samples were also collected and analyzed for total lead content by Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) method, U.S. EPA Method SW-846.

Lead samples were submitted to Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc. (Emeryville, CA) for analysis. This laboratory is accredited by the AIHA under the Environmental Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELLAP) for selected lead analysis methods. The lead laboratory results are also shown in Appendix A. When a result is noted to be less than (<) on the lead sample report, it should be interpreted as meaning below analytical detection limit.

3.0 Narrative Summary of Findings

The planned upgrades include limited removal of the textured ceilings found in the courtyard entry lobby (room 17), the nurse room (room 6A) and adjacent resting room (room 6). We sampled the textured drywall ceilings in four (4) locations and asbestos was not detected. Interior gypsum drywall walls are covered with wallpaper and these were sampled in three locations and are also none detected for asbestos. Two additional drywall samples were collected from the restrooms for a total nine samples of walls and ceilings. The tiles at the fireplace in the community meeting room (room 21) do not contain asbestos nor lead. The ceramic tiles in restrooms were also sampled and do not contain asbestos nor lead.

Floors are generally covered with carpet with yellow glue and the vinyl base boards have brown mastic neither contain asbestos. We did not sample the light pink, dark pink and beige 12x12-inch vinyl floor tiles (Photo 2). The brown 12x12-inch vinyl floor tiles in the electrical room (room 19) were found to contain 2% asbestos with 5% asbestos mastic under them (Photo 3).

In the main areas, the 1x1-foot ceiling tiles were also not sampled (Photo 4). We were not able to access the ducting in soffits or above the ceilings or the flue above the fireplace. Acumen sampled the exterior stucco, which also does not contain asbestos. The windows do not have window putty. The paint on exterior window sills was found to contain 96 parts per million (ppm) lead in the courtyard (Photo 6). This yellow paint is deteriorated in some locations. The textured ceiling paint, drywall paint and exterior brown paint do not contain lead.

4.0 Detailed Findings and Discussion

4.1 Asbestos Findings and Discussion

The sampling results for asbestos containing materials are summarized on Table 1. The estimated quantity for asbestos containing materials that can be found is not limited to only where the materials were sampled. Table 2 shows the sample results for those materials that did not contain detectable amounts of asbestos. The laboratory analytical results are included in Appendix A. Bulk sample locations are illustrated on the Sample Location Maps provided in Appendix B. The diagrams indicate where the samples were taken, but locations of these materials are not limited to the areas sampled. Representative photographs of materials that have been identified are provided in Appendix C.

4.1.1 Friable Asbestos Containing Materials

There were no friable asbestos containing materials found at the Site during our investigation based on bulk samples collected. The ducting above ceilings and inside soffits was not accessible.

4.2 Non-Friable Asbestos Containing Materials

Non-Friable asbestos containing materials found at the Site during our investigation based on bulk samples collected include the following:

- Brown 12x12-inch vinyl floor tiles in the electrical room contain 2% chrysotile asbestos and the associated mastic contains 5% asbestos (Sample COB 2440-07A). Other VFT and mastics in the building are also suspect. The removal of the VFT and mastic is considered Cal/OSHA Class II asbestos abatement. If mechanical methods are used to abate this material, the BAAQMD would regulate this activity. This material must be removed prior disturbance during construction or demolition. It can be left in place and managed under an asbestos O&M program.

4.2.1 Assumed Asbestos Containing Materials

Because certain materials are not part of the scope of work they were not sampled. These would need to be sampled prior to disturbance.

- Main hall, light pink 12x12-inch vinyl floor tiles and mastics
- Main hall, dark pink 12x12-inch vinyl floor tiles and mastics
- West offices/clinic, beige 12x12-inch vinyl floor tiles and mastics
- Kitchen vinyl sheet flooring and mastic
- Duct insulation/ duct tape
- Fireplace flue

4.2.2 Non-Asbestos Containing Materials

The following are materials that were sampled and determined not to contain asbestos

- Throughout: Baseboard and mastics
- Throughout: Carpet and mastics
- Throughout: Textured ceilings and drywall
- Throughout: Drywall and taping mud with wallpaper
- Community meeting Room: 6x6-inch fireplace ceramic tile and mastic
- Restrooms: 6x6-inch gray ceramic floor tile

- Restrooms: 6x6-inch white ceramic wall tile
- Exterior stucco

4.2.3 Regulated Asbestos Containing Materials (RACMs)

The BAAQMD regulates air emissions from building renovation and demolition projects. This agency requires that materials with an asbestos content greater than 1% be removed before building renovation and demolition if they are either friable or the work will damage or otherwise render them friable. The EPA defines friable as a material that when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Friable materials were not discovered, but may be present on ducting.

4.3 Lead Containing Paints and Materials

As shown on Table 3 and Table 4, we representatively sampled paints to comply with Cal/OSHA and waste disposal during construction. The result of this investigation determined that lead-containing paint is present on exterior window sills at 96 parts per million lead in the cage area (Photo 4). Deteriorated leaded paint must be stabilized prior to demolition or renovation.

Paints that contain more than 5,000 ppm are considered “lead-based paint” and if deteriorated are considered a “lead-hazard” by the CDPH. Paint chip wastes or material that contains more than 1,000 ppm lead would be classified as California hazardous wastes. Deteriorated paint wastes or materials that contain more than 50 ppm lead but less than 1,000 ppm lead would need to be re-analyzed by the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) to determine soluble lead content and by the US EPA Total Concentration for Leachable Pollutants (TCLP) test to determine whether the paint or material is either a California or a federal hazardous waste. If the soluble test(s) exceed 5.0 mg/L, then the waste would be characterized as “hazardous waste” (either California, federal or both). If ceramic tile contains greater than 50 ppm, then it should also be removed and tested for leachable lead per the STLC/TCLP methods, prior to demolition.

Construction work that disturbs lead-based or lead-containing materials (including demolition) will need to be conducted in accordance with Cal/OSHA's lead in construction regulations (8CCR1532.1). These regulations apply paints and materials that contains any detectable amounts of lead. In theory, this should not pose a significant problem as this regulation has been in effect since 1992. Lead containing materials may require separate disposal if they contain more than 50 ppm lead. This rule does not apply for intact paint

Cal/OSHA's lead in construction standard (8CCR1532.1) requires a contractor whose work involves disturbing lead-containing materials to develop and implement a lead compliance plan. The written lead compliance plan would essentially acknowledge the presence of lead and would describe procedures to minimize airborne lead exposures (e.g., use of dust control, clean up debris daily with a HEPA vacuum, and use good personal hygiene procedures, etc.) consistent with either assumed or known airborne lead exposures. Additionally, if the paint is disturbed (e.g., sanding or chipping), contractor is required to conduct employee exposure assessment to determine appropriate protective measures, including medical surveillance and personal hygiene facilities, and to provide employee training on the hazards of lead related work. Note that lead related work in public buildings that exceeds Cal/OSHA's permissible exposure limit requires that the training be accredited lead worker training.

4.4 Other Regulated Building Materials

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the DTSC defines other hazardous waste materials such as lead and PCBs. DTSC has adopted regulations (SB 20 Electronic Waste Recycling Act)

for the handling of universal waste or E-Waste. This category is a subset under all hazardous wastes. Universal wastes encompass a variety of electronic devices (including fluorescent lamps, light ballasts, sodium vapor lights, smoke detectors and emergency exit signs, mercury thermostats, cathode ray tubes, batteries, etc.) that usually contain mercury, lead, cadmium, chromium and copper. These materials are considered toxic and are banned from landfill disposal. These materials must be collected and recycled prior to their disturbance during demolition. Fluorescent light tubes and mercury thermostats should be carefully removed without breaking and packaged for recycling.

Acumen visually assessed the site and found fluorescent light fixtures are present that will require inspection and disposal as hazardous waste if they contain PCB ballasts. The abatement contractor will need to assess ballasts and segregate those without the “No PCB” labeling for proper storage and disposal. The fluorescent light tubes are regulated because of their mercury content but these can be recycled instead of disposal as hazardous waste. Although recycling may be more expensive than disposal, it avoids the perpetual liability associated with the generation and disposal of hazardous wastes.

- 60 fluorescent lights
- 12 exit signs with batteries

5.0 Recommendations

5.1 ACMs/LCMs During Building Demolition or Renovations

1. Notify potential demolition or renovation contractors of the presence of RACM/ACM at the Site. Disturbance of ACM requires special training and procedures. A Cal/OSHA registered asbestos contractor is required for ACM removals. BAAQMD regulations require that ACM be properly removed and disposed, prior to demolition or renovation where they would be disturbed.
2. If additional suspect materials are discovered during demolition or renovations, these materials should be sampled to confirm that they do not contain asbestos (or lead) prior to their removal.
3. If removed, the fluorescent lights fixtures and batteries in the building will require dismantling and recycling. The fluorescent light ballasts may contain PCBs, which require inspection.
4. If assumed ACMs were to be disturbed or scope of work is expanded to include these materials, additional sampling is warranted.

5.2 Managing ACM/LBP in Place (For Portions to Remain)

1. If the building and structure (or portions there-of) are not abated, the owner will need to notify building occupants and employees of the presence of asbestos, as required under California Health and Safety Code 25915.7-25919.7 (Connelly Bill) and by Cal/OSHA regulations. The materials have a low fiber release potential if it remains undisturbed. The owner must notify contractors and maintenance employees of this report.
2. Prepare and implement an asbestos O&M program to manage ACMs that will remain in place. This asbestos O&M program should detail roles and responsibilities for managing ACM at the complex. The O&M program should establish written policies and procedures for asbestos safe work practices to minimize the potential for unauthorized disturbance of ACM, monitor the condition of ACM, and respond to damage or deterioration of ACM, with the goal of preventing the release of airborne asbestos fibers. Implementation of the O&M program will require that facility employees receive annual asbestos training. The O&M program should remain in place as long as ACM remains in the buildings.

6.0 Conclusions

Our investigation discovered asbestos containing materials as 12x12-inch vinyl floor tiles and mastics, which will require abatement prior to demolition or renovation. We assumed several items contain asbestos that were not tested including floors and ceilings. The ducting and flues were not accessible. These will require inspection/testing prior to impact by the renovations. Universal hazardous wastes will need to be removed, inspected for PCBs and recycled if impacted by the building upgrades.

7.0 Limitations

Reasonable effort was made by Acumen personnel to locate and sample suspect materials. However, for any facility or building, the existence of unique or concealed ACM/LBP/PCBs or lead-containing materials and debris is a possibility. Acumen does not warrant, guarantee, or profess to have the ability to locate or identify all ACM or other hazardous materials at this facility. The intent of this report is for use in planning, for demolition purposes. All quantities of materials identified in this report should be field verified by contractors prior to submitting bids to perform abatement work. Additional confirmatory sampling and detailed quantification may be required if the renovation work uncovers additional suspect materials. The report is not intended as a CDPH or HUD defined “lead hazard evaluation” or “lead inspection”.

Acumen provided these services consistent with the level and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently providing similar services under similar circumstances at the time the services were provided. This statement is in lieu of other statements either expressed or implied. This report is intended for the sole use of the named client and their designees. The scope of services performed in execution of this evaluation may not be appropriate to satisfy the needs of certain other users, and use or re-use of this document, the findings, conclusions, or recommendations is at the risk of said user.

As with all such assessments, the results of the sampling represent conditions found on the date of the survey and may not represent conditions found at other times. Additionally, this assessment was limited with respect to the specific parameters indicated above and should not be construed to be a comprehensive evaluation or a definitive representation of all conditions within the facility. The information presented in this report is intended to be used as a guide to evaluate the need for materials removal, further investigation or the need for modifications to the processes or procedures surveyed.

The client should recognize that all testing and remediation methods have reliability limitations, no method or number of sampling locations can guarantee that a condition will be discovered within the performance of the services as authorized by the client. Additionally, the passage of time may result in a change in the environmental characteristics at this site. This report does not warrant against future operations or conditions that could affect the recommendations made. The results, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this report are based only on conditions that were observed during Acumen’s inspection of the site.

Table 1

Asbestos Containing Material
West Berkeley Service Center
1900 6th Street
Berkeley, CA

February 16, 2024

| Location | Material | Results¹ | BAAQMD² | EQ³ | Sample No. |
|-------------------|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Electrical Closet | 12x12" Brown Vinyl Floor Tile and Mastic | Vinyl Floor Tile: 2% CH Black Mastic: 5% CH | Cat I NF | Not Quantified | COB2440-07A |

Footnotes

1. Results report percent (%) asbestos as determined by polarized light microscopy (PLM). Samples that are marked Point Count were analyzed by EPA-600/R93-116 (1993) method as determined by PLM 400 Point Count method and are reported as percentage (%) asbestos. CH = Chrysotile asbestos; AC = Actinolite asbestos; TR = Tremolite asbestos; AM = Amosite asbestos; CR = Crocidolite; Trace = levels of asbestos is less than 1%; ND = no asbestos detected; and Assumed = material to contain asbestos unless proven otherwise.
2. BAAQMD indicates classification into friable as Regulated Asbestos Containing Material (RACM) or Category I (Cat I) or Category II (Cat II) Non-Friable. Depending on methods of removal Category I or II non-friable ACMs could become rendered into friable/RACM. BAAQMD classifications are non-applicable (N/A) for materials with results that are ND for asbestos.
3. EQ means estimated quantity either in square feet (SF), linear feet (LF), or each unit (EA). Estimated quantities are non-applicable (N/A) for materials with results that are ND for asbestos. Estimated quantities should be confirmed by an abatement contractor prior to bid or removal. TBD = To Be Determined.

Table 2

Non-Asbestos Containing Materials
West Berkeley Service Center
1900 6th Street
Berkeley, CA

February 16, 2024

| Location | Material | Results¹ | Sample No. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------|
| Courtyard Entry | Baseboard and Mastic | Baseboard: ND Brown Mastic: ND Vinyl Wallpaper: ND | COB2440-01A |
| Community Room | Baseboard and Mastic | Baseboard: ND Off-White Mastic: ND Compound: ND | COB2440-01B |
| Lactation Room | Baseboard and Mastic | Off-White Mastic: ND Compound: ND | COB2440-01C |
| Courtyard Entry | Carpet and Tan Mastic | Carpet: ND Mastic: ND | COB2440-02A |
| Lactation Room | Carpet and Tan Mastic | Carpet: ND Mastic: ND | COB2440-02B |
| West Hall | Carpet and Tan Mastic | Carpet: ND Mastic: ND | COB2440-02C |
| Ceiling at Courtyard Entry | Texture and Drywall | Drywall: ND Texture: ND Paint: ND | COB2440-03A |
| Ceiling Community Room | Texture and Drywall | Drywall: ND Texture: ND Taping Mud: ND Tape: ND Paint: ND | COB2440-03B |
| Lactation Room Ceiling | Texture and Drywall | Drywall: ND Texture: ND Paint: ND | COB2440-03C |
| Lactation Room Wall | Texture and Drywall | Drywall: ND Texture: ND Paint: ND | COB2440-03D |

Table 2 (continued)

Non-Asbestos Containing Materials
West Berkeley Service Center
1900 6th Street
Berkeley, CA

February 16, 2024

| Location | Material | Results¹ | Sample No. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Auditorium | 12x12" Beige Vinyl Floor Tile | Vinyl Floor Tile: ND Mastic: ND | COB2440-04A |
| Courtyard Entry | Drywall and Wallpaper | Drywall: ND Compound: ND Vinyl Wallpaper: ND | COB2440-05A |
| Courtyard Entry | Drywall and Wallpaper | Drywall: ND Compound: ND Vinyl Wallpaper: ND | COB2440-05B |
| Community Meeting Room | Drywall and Wallpaper | Drywall: ND Compound: ND Vinyl Wallpaper: ND | COB2440-05C |
| Fireplace Community Meeting Room | 6x6" Gray Ceramic Tile | Ceramic Tile: ND Mastic: ND | COB2440-06A |
| Fireplace Community Meeting Room | 6x6" Gray Ceramic Tile | Mastic: ND | COB2440-06B |
| Men's Restroom | 2x2" Gray Ceramic Floor Tile | Ceramic Floor Tile: ND Mortar: ND Grout: ND | COB2440-08A |
| Women's Restroom | 2x2" Gray Ceramic Floor Tile | Ceramic Floor Tile: ND Mastic: ND Grout: ND | COB2440-08B |
| Women's Restroom | Drywall and Taping Mud | Drywall: ND Taping Mud: ND Tape: ND Paint: ND | COB2440-09A |
| Men's Restroom | Drywall and Taping Mud | Drywall: ND Taping Mud: ND Paint: ND | COB2440-09B |

Table 2 (continued)

Non-Asbestos Containing Materials
West Berkeley Service Center
1900 6th Street
Berkeley, CA

February 16, 2024

| Location | Material | Results¹ | Sample No. |
|------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Women's Restroom | 2x2" Ceramic Wall Tile White | Ceramic Wall Tile: ND Mortar: ND Grout: ND | COB2440-10A |
| Men's Restroom | 2x2" Ceramic Wall Tile White | Ceramic Wall Tile: ND Mastic: ND Grout: ND | COB2440-10B |
| West Side | Exterior Stucco | Stucco: ND Paint: ND | COB2440-11A |
| West Side | Exterior Stucco | Stucco: ND Paint: ND | COB2440-11B |
| West Side | Exterior Stucco | Stucco: ND Paint: ND | COB2440-11C |

Footnote

1. Samples were analyzed by polarized light microscopy (PLM) and reported as not containing detectable amounts of asbestos. ND indicates that asbestos was not detected.

Table 3

Summary of Lead Paint Sample Results
West Berkeley Service Center
1900 6th Street
Berkeley, CA

February 16, 2024

| Location | Material | Result¹ | Condition² | Sample No. |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Courtyard Entry | White Paint on Textured Ceiling | <62 | Intact | COB2440-PB01 |
| Community Meeting Room | White Paint on Textured Ceiling | <67 | Intact | COB2440-PB02 |
| Men's Restroom | Cream Paint on Drywall | <74 | Intact | COB2440-PB06 |
| Courtyard | Yellow Paint on Window Sill | 96 | Deteriorated | COB2440-PB07 |
| Courtyard | Brown Paint on Wood | <67 | Intact | COB2440-PB08 |

Footnote

1. Samples are analyzed by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). U.S. EPA SW-846 Method 7420 is used for the instrumental analysis. Nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide digestion procedures are based on U.S. EPA SW-846, 3rd edition. Results reported in milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) or parts per million (ppm). The "<" sign means below analytical detection limit.
2. Intact paint requires no lead-stabilization; deteriorated paint with greater than 50 ppm lead must be stabilized prior to demolition or renovation.

Table 4

Summary of Lead TTLC Sample Results
West Berkeley Service Center
1900 6th Street
Berkeley, CA

February 16, 2024

| Location | Material | Result¹ | EQ² | Sample No. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Fireplace Community Room | 6x6" Gray Ceramic Tile | <9.0 | N/A | COB2440-PB03 |
| Men's Restroom | 2x2" Gray Ceramic Floor Tile | <9.0 | N/A | COB2440-PB04 |
| Women's Restroom | 2x2" White Ceramic Wall Tile | <7.3 | N/A | COB2440-PB05 |

Footnote

1. Samples are analyzed by Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) in accordance with EPA Methods 3050B for Acid Digestion (SW 846, 3rd edition, 2007) and 7420 for Analysis (SW-846, 3rd edition, 2007). Results reported in milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) or parts per million (ppm). The "<" sign means below analytical detection limit.
2. EQ means estimated quantity either in square feet (SF). Ceramic tile contains more than 1,000 ppm lead would be classified as California hazardous wastes. If ceramic tile or other material contains greater than 50 ppm lead but less than 1,000 ppm lead, then it should also be removed and tested for leachable lead per the STLC/TCLP methods, prior to demolition or renovation. Estimated quantities should be confirmed by an abatement contractor prior to bid or removal. N/A = Removal is not required.



ACUMEN

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE INC

1032 IRVING STREET #922 SAN FRANCISCO CA 94122

TEL 415 242 6060 FAX 415 242 6006

WWW.ACUMEN-IH.COM

Appendix A

Laboratory Reports

West Berkeley Service Center
1900 6th Street
Berkeley, CA

February 2024

MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)



1092
Paul Spillane
Acumen Industrial Hygiene, Inc.
1032 Irving Street, #922
San Francisco, CA 94122-2216

PROJECT:
PROJECT NO. COB2440
WEST BERKELEY SERVICE CENTER
1900 6TH STREET
BERKELEY, CA

Micro Log In **311923**
Total Samples 26
Date Sampled 02/16/2024
Date Received 02/16/2024
Date Analyzed 02/18/2024

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | ASBESTOS QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|--|--|---|
| If absent, ND is Reported (No Asbestos Detected) | | |
| Client #: COB2440-01A Micro #: 311923-01 Analyst: BK BASE BOARD AND MASTIC - COURTYARD ENTRY | BASEBOARD: ND MASTIC (BROWN): ND VINYL WALLPAPER: ND | 5 % CELLULOSE NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: COB2440-01B Micro #: 311923-02 Analyst: BK BK BASE BOARD AND MASTIC - COMMUNITY ROOM | BASEBOARD: ND MASTIC (OFF-WHITE): ND COMPOUND: ND | 2 % CELLULOSE NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: COB2440-01C Micro #: 311923-03 Analyst: BK BASE BOARD AND MASTIC - LACTATION ROOM | MASTIC (OFF-WHITE): ND COMPOUND: ND (NO BASEBOARD IN THE SAMPLE) | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL ROCK FRAGMENTS |
| Client #: COB2440-02A Micro #: 311923-04 Analyst: BK CARPET AND TAN MASTIC - COURTYARD ENTRY | CARPET: ND MASTIC: ND | 90 % SYNTHETIC FIBERS NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL |
| Client #: COB2440-02B Micro #: 311923-05 Analyst: BK CARPET AND TAN MASTIC - LACTATION ROOM | CARPET: ND MASTIC: ND | 90 % SYNTHETIC FIBERS NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL |

Technical Supervisor: 

Baojia Ke, Ph.D.

2/18/2024

Date Reported

NVLAP Lab Code 101872-0 (TESTING). Analyses use Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), Micro Analytical SOP PLM-101. Basic techniques follow EPA – Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 763: Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples" (originally published 1982), and EPA-600/R93-116 (1993). The 1993 method covers all types of bulk materials and is based on the 1982 Method, with improved analytical techniques for layered samples as required for NESHAP compliance. Asbestos is quantified by calibrated visual estimation. Detection limit is material dependent. Detection of asbestos traces (much less than 1%) may not be reliable or reproducible by PLM. Weight % cannot be determined by PLM. Asbestos with diameter below ~1 µm may not be detected by PLM. Absence of asbestos in dust, debris, and some compact materials, including floor tiles, cannot be conclusively established by PLM, and should be confirmed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM). Interferences may prevent detection of small asbestos fibers, and hinder determination of some optical properties. Tremolite-asbestos or actinolite-asbestos may be indistinguishable by PLM from some similar, non-regulated amphiboles (e.g. the "Libby Amphiboles" richterite and winchite), and should be confirmed by TEM. The lower quantitation limit (reporting limit) of PLM estimation is 1%. The Cal-OSHA definition of asbestos-containing construction material is 0.1% asbestos; however, reliable determination of asbestos percent at this level cannot be done by PLM estimation; PLM Point Counting or TEM weight percent analysis are recommended. Only dominant non-asbestos materials (fibrous and non-fibrous) are listed. This analysis shall not be construed as conclusive for the presence of any reported materials other than asbestos, or for the absence of any non-asbestos material. Common interferences include, but are not limited to: cellulose, fibrous glass, other man-made vitreous fibers, synthetic fibers, elongate fragments of calcium sulfate, talc, wollastonite, animal hair, and other miscellaneous elongate particles. Sample heterogeneity is indicated by listing more than one distinct layer or material on the report. If more than one distinct sample is received in the same container, samples shall be marked with letters and analyzed separately. Layers within a sample are analyzed separately when feasible; if asbestos is detected, percentages are reported for individual layers. Interlayer contamination is possible among any layers in a sample. The notation ND (or "NONE DETECTED") indicates a result of "NO ASBESTOS DETECTED" in a homogeneous sample, or in a layer of a heterogeneous sample. Composite asbestos percentages from multiple layers are applicable only to wallboard / joint compound systems; compositing is based on customers' descriptions of material as "joint compound". Customers are solely responsible for identification and description of bulk materials listed on field forms. Laboratory descriptions may differ from those given by customers. Quality Control (QC): all results have been determined to be within acceptance limits prior to reporting. Reanalyzed samples are denoted by two sets of analyst initials. Unless otherwise stated herein, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NIST or any U.S. Government agency. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed as received. NFM = Non-fibrous materials.

MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.
BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)



1092
 Paul Spillane
 Acumen Industrial Hygiene, Inc.
 1032 Irving Street, #922
 San Francisco, CA 94122-2216

PROJECT:
PROJECT NO. COB2440
WEST BERKELEY SERVICE CENTER
1900 6TH STREET
BERKELEY, CA


Micro Log In **311923**
 Total Samples 26
 Date Sampled 02/16/2024
 Date Received 02/16/2024
 Date Analyzed 02/18/2024

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION**ASBESTOS QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS****DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS**

If absent, ND Is Reported (No Asbestos Detected)

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|
| Client #: | COB2440-02C | CARPET: ND MASTIC: ND | 90 % SYNTHETIC FIBERS NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL |
| Micro #: 311923-06 | Analyst: BK CARPET AND TAN MASTIC - WEST HALL | | |
| Client #: | COB2440-03A | DRYWALL: ND TEXTURE: ND PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE 1 % FIBROUS GLASS NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Micro #: 311923-07 | Analyst: BK TEXTURE AND DRYWALL - CEILING AT COURTYARD ENTRY | | |
| Client #: | COB2440-03B | DRYWALL: ND TEXTURE: ND TAPING MUD: ND TAPE PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE 1 % FIBROUS GLASS NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Micro #: 311923-08 | Analyst: BK TEXTURE AND DRYWALL - CEILING COMMUNITY ROOM | | |
| Client #: | COB2440-03C | DRYWALL: ND TEXTURE: ND PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE 1 % FIBROUS GLASS NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Micro #: 311923-09 | Analyst: BK TEXTURE AND DRYWALL - LACTATION ROOM CEILING | | |
| Client #: | COB2440-03D | DRYWALL: ND TEXTURE: ND PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE 1 % FIBROUS GLASS NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Micro #: 311923-10 | Analyst: BK TEXTURE AND DRYWALL - LACTATION ROOM WALL | | |

Technical Supervisor:


 Baojia Ke, Ph.D.

2/18/2024

Date Reported

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BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)



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Paul Spillane
Acumen Industrial Hygiene, Inc.
1032 Irving Street, #922
San Francisco, CA 94122-2216

PROJECT:
PROJECT NO. COB2440
WEST BERKELEY SERVICE CENTER
1900 6TH STREET
BERKELEY, CA

Micro Log In **311923**
Total Samples 26
Date Sampled 02/16/2024
Date Received 02/16/2024
Date Analyzed 02/18/2024

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION**ASBESTOS QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS****DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS**

If absent, ND Is Reported (No Asbestos Detected)

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Client #: COB2440-04A | | |
| Micro #: 311923-11 Analyst: BK 12 X 12 VFT (BEIGE) - AUDITORIUM | VFT: ND MASTIC: ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: COB2440-05A | | |
| Micro #: 311923-12 Analyst: BK BK DRYWALL AND WALL PAPER - COURTYARD ENTRY | DRYWALL: ND COMPOUND: ND VINYL WALLPAPER: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE 1 % FIBROUS GLASS NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: COB2440-05B | | |
| Micro #: 311923-13 Analyst: BK DRYWALL AND WALL PAPER - COURTYARD ENTRY | DRYWALL: ND COMPOUND: ND VINYL WALLPAPER: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE 1 % FIBROUS GLASS NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: COB2440-05C | | |
| Micro #: 311923-14 Analyst: BK DRYWALL AND WALL PAPER - COMMUNITY MEETING ROOM | DRYWALL: ND COMPOUND: ND VINYL WALLPAPER: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE 1 % FIBROUS GLASS NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: COB2440-06A | | |
| Micro #: 311923-15 Analyst: BK 6 X 6" GRAY CERAMIC TILE - FIRE PLACE COM MEET ROOM | CERAMIC TILE: ND MASTIC: ND | NFM: CERAMIC CARBONATE |

Technical Supervisor:

Baojia Ke, Ph.D.

2/18/2024

Date Reported

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WEST BERKELEY SERVICE CENTER
1900 6TH STREET
BERKELEY, CA

Micro Log In **311923**
 Total Samples 26
 Date Sampled 02/16/2024
 Date Received 02/16/2024
 Date Analyzed 02/18/2024

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION**ASBESTOS QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS****DOMINANT
OTHER MATERIALS**

If absent, ND Is Reported (No Asbestos Detected)

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Client #: COB2440-06B | Micro #: 311923-16 Analyst: BK 6 X 6" GRAY CERAMIC TILE - FIRE PLACE COM MEET ROOM | MASTIC: ND (NO CERAMIC TILE IN THE SAMPLE) | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE. |
| Client #: COB2440-07A | Micro #: 311923-17 Analyst: BK BROWN 12 X 12 VFT AND MASTIC - ELEC. CLOSET | VFT: 2% CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS MASTIC (BLACK): 5% CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS | NFM: CARBONATE SYNTHETIC MATERIAL TAR |
| Client #: COB2440-08A | Micro #: 311923-18 Analyst: BK 2 X 2" GRAY CFT - MEN'S RR | CFT: ND MORTAR: ND GROUT: ND | NFM: CERAMIC |
| Client #: COB2440-08B | Micro #: 311923-19 Analyst: BK 2 X 2" GRAY CFT - WOMEN'S RR | CFT: ND MASTIC: ND GROUT: ND | NFM: CERAMIC |
| Client #: COB2440-09A | Micro #: 311923-20 Analyst: BK DRYWALL AND TAPING MUD - WOMEN'S RR | DRYWALL: ND TAPING MUD: ND TAPE: ND PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE 2 % FIBROUS GLASS NFM: GYPSUM (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |

Technical Supervisor:


 Baojia Ke, Ph.D.

2/18/2024

Date Reported

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PROJECT:
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WEST BERKELEY SERVICE CENTER
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Micro Log In **311923**
Total Samples 26
Date Sampled 02/16/2024
Date Received 02/16/2024
Date Analyzed 02/18/2024

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION**ASBESTOS QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS****DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS**

If absent, ND is Reported (No Asbestos Detected)

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Client #: COB2440-09B | Micro #: 311923-21 Analyst: BK DRYWALL AND TAPING MUD - MEN'S RR | DRYWALL: ND TAPING MUD: ND PAINT: ND | 10% CELLULOSE 2% FIBROUS GLASS NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: COB2440-10A | Micro #: 311923-22 Analyst: BK BK 2 X 2" CWT WHITE - WOMEN'S RR | CWT: ND MORTAR: ND GROUT: ND | NFM: CERAMIC |
| Client #: COB2440-10B | Micro #: 311923-23 Analyst: BK 2 X 2" CWT WHITE - MEN'S RR | CWT: ND MASTIC: ND GROUT: ND | NFM: CERAMIC |
| Client #: COB2440-11A | Micro #: 311923-24 Analyst: BK EXTERIOR STUCCO - WEST SIDE | STUCCO: ND PAINT: ND | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: COB2440-11B | Micro #: 311923-25 Analyst: BK EXTERIOR STUCCO - WEST SIDE | STUCCO: ND PAINT: ND | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |

Technical Supervisor:

Baojia Ke, Ph.D.

2/18/2024

Date Reported

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SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION**ASBESTOS QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS****DOMINANT
OTHER MATERIALS**

If absent, ND Is Reported (No Asbestos Detected)

| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|---|
| Client #: | COB2440-11C | STUCCO: ND PAINT: ND | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Micro #: 311923-26 EXTERIOR STUCCO - WEST SIDE | Analyst: BK | | |

Technical Supervisor:

Baojia Ke, Ph.D.

2/18/2024

Date Reported

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ACUMEN

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE INC

1032 IRVING ST. - BOX 922 SAN FRANCISCO CA 94122

TEL 415 242 6060 FAX 415 242 6006

WWW.ACUMEN-IH.COM

BULK CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

311923

Project No. COB2440

Job Site: WEST BERKELEY SERVICE CNTR
1900 6TH STREET
Location: BERKELEY CA

Laboratory: MAC
Turnaround Time: Normal 24 Hour / Rush

Sample Date: 2/16/24

Sampler: Paul M. Spillane, CIH, CAC

| Sample No. | Description/ Location | Analysis |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 COB2440 O1A | BASE BOARD & MASTIC / COURTYARD ENTRY | PLM ASBESTOS |
| 2 O1B | / / / COMMUNITY ROOM | |
| 3 O1C | / / / LACTATION ROOM | |
| 4 O2A | CARPET + TAN MASTIC / COURTYARD ENTRY | |
| 5 O2B | / / / LACTATION ROOM | |
| 6 O2C | / / / WEST HALL | |
| 7 O3A | TEXTURE & Drywall / CEILING @ COURTYARD ENTRY | |
| 8 O3B | / / / CEILING COMMUNITY ROOM | |
| 9 O3C | / / / LACTATION ROOM CEILING | |
| 10 O3D | / / / LACTATION ROOM WALL | |

Email to lab@acumen-ih.com

Please sign this form below acknowledging sample receipt and return executed form with laboratory reports.

| | |
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BULK CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

311923

Project No. COB2440

Job Site: < SAME >

Laboratory: MAC

Location:

Sample Date: 2/16/24

Turnaround Time: Normal / 24 Hour / Rush


Sampler: Paul M. Spillane, CIH, CAC

11
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14
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20

| Sample No. | Description/ Location | Analysis |
|----------------|--|-----------------|
| COB2440 04A | 12X12 VFT (BEIGE) / AUDITORIUM | PUM ASBESTOS |
| 05A | DRYWALL + WALL PAPER / COURT YARD ENTRY | |
| 05B | / / / / / | |
| 05C | / / / / / COMMUNITY MEETING ROOM | |
| 06A | 6X6" GRAY CERAMIC TILE / FIRE PLACE COM / MEET / RM | |
| 06B | / / / / / | |
| 07A | BROWN 12X12 VFT + MASTIC / ELEC. CLOSET | |
| 08A | 2X2" GRAY CFT / MEN'S RR | |
| 08B | / WOMEN'S RR | |
| 09A | DRYWALL + TAPING MUD / WOMEN'S RR | |

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BULK CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

311923

Project No. COB 2440

Job Site: SAME
 Location:

Laboratory: MAC
 Turnaround Time: Normal / 24 Hour / Rush

Sample Date: 2/16/24

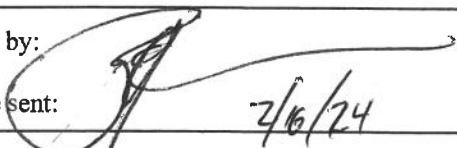
Sampler: Paul M. Spillane, CIH, CAC

21
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26

| Sample No. | Description/ Location | Analysis |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| COB 2440 | | PLM |
| 09B | DRYWALL + TAPING MUD / MEN'S RR | ASBESTOS |
| 10A | 2x2" CWT WHITE / WOMEN'S RR | |
| 10B | / / / / MEN'S RR | |
| 11A | EXTERIOR STUCCO / WEST SIDE | |
| 11B | / / / / | |
| 11C | / / / / | |
| | | |
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MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.**LEAD IN PAINT - FLAME AAS (SW846)**

1092

Paul Spillane

Acumen Industrial Hygiene, Inc.
1032 Irving Street, #922
San Francisco, CA 94122-2216

PROJECT:

PROJECT NO. COB2440
WEST BERKELEY SERVICE CENTER
1900 6TH STREET
BERKELEY, CAMicro Log In **311926**
Total Samples 5
Date Sampled 02/16/2024
Date Received 02/16/2024
Date Analyzed 02/17/2024**Lead Concentration**

| Sample ID | Weight Percent | mg/kg (ppm) | RDL |
|---|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Client: <input type="text" value="COB2440-PB01"/> Lab: 311926-01 <input type="text"/> WHITE PAINT ON TEXTURED CEILING COURTYARD ENTRY | < 0.0062 % | < 62 | 0.0062 % 62 mg/kg |
| Client: <input type="text" value="COB2440-PB02"/> Lab: 311926-02 <input type="text"/> WHITE PAINT ON TEXTURED CEILING COMMUNITY MEETING ROOM | < 0.0067 % | < 67 | 0.0067 % 67 mg/kg |
| Client: <input type="text" value="COB2440-PB06"/> Lab: 311926-03 <input type="text"/> CREAM PAINT ON DRYWALL - MEN'S RR | < 0.0074 % | < 74 | 0.0074 % 74 mg/kg |
| Client: <input type="text" value="COB2440-PB07"/> Lab: 311926-04 <input type="text"/> YELLOW PAINT ON WINDOW SILL - COURTYARD | 0.0096 % | 96 | 0.0073 % 73 mg/kg |
| Client: <input type="text" value="COB2440-PB08"/> Lab: 311926-05 <input type="text"/> BROWN PAINT ON WOOD - COURTYARD | < 0.0067 % | < 67 | 0.0067 % 67 mg/kg |

Technical Supervisor: Long T. Nguyen, Chemistry Supervisor 2/17/2024 Date ReportedAnalyst: TLN

AIHA-LAP, LLC Accredited Laboratory, ID #101768. Samples are analyzed by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FLAAS) using SOP 23-Paint. This SOP is based on U.S. EPA SW-846 Method 7420 for instrumental analysis, and on ASTM E-1645-21 for nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide digestion. Unless otherwise indicated on this report, all required Quality Control samples have been determined to be in control prior to releasing these analytical results. Unless otherwise stated in this report, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. Note: due to software limitations, the number of reported significant figures does not necessarily reflect the uncertainty of the analysis. If the amount of sample available for analysis is lower than advisable for this method, detection limits and uncertainty will be higher. This report must not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed as received. Unit explanations: mg = milligrams; kg = kilograms; ppm = parts per million. N/A = Not Applicable. RDL = Report Detection Limit.



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(CAAT paint)

BULK CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

311926

Project No. **COB 2440**

Job Site: **WEST BERKELEY SERVICE CENTER**
 Location: **1900 6TH STREET**
BERKELEY CA
 Sample Date: **2/16/24**

Laboratory: **MAL**
 Turnaround Time: **(Normal)** 24 Hour / Rush
 Sampler: **Paul M. Spillane, CIH, CAC**

| Sample No. | Description/ Location | Analysis |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 COB2440 Pb01 | WHITE PAINT ON TEXTURED CEILING / COURTYARD ENTRY | FLAA LEAD |
| 2 Pb02 | / / / / / COMMUNITY MEETING ROOM | |
| Pb03 | 6X6" GRAY CERAMIC TILE / FIRE PLACE COMMUNITY MEETING | TTLc LEAD |
| Pb04 | 2X2" GRAY CFT / MENS RR | |
| Pb05 | 2X2" WHITE CWT / WOMENS RR | |
| 3 Pb06 | CREAM PAINT ON DRYWALL / MENS RR | FLAA LEAD |
| 4 Pb07 | YELLOW PAINT ON WINDOW SILL / COURT-YARD | |
| 5 Pb08 | BROWN PAINT ON WOOD / COURT-YARD | |
| | | |
| | | |

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MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.**EPA SW-846 LEAD-TTLC**

1092
Paul Spillane
Acumen Industrial Hygiene, Inc.
1032 Irving Street, #922
San Francisco, CA 94122-2216

PROJECT:

PROJECT NO. COB2440
WEST BERKELEY SERVICE CENTER
1900 6TH STREET
BERKELEY, CA

Micro Log In **311927**
Total Samples 3
Date Sampled 02/16/2024
Date Received 02/16/2024
Date Analyzed 02/17/2024

| Sample ID | Lead Concentration, ppm | RDL, ppm | Comments |
|---|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| Client COB2440-PB03 Micro 311927-01 6 X 6" GRAY CERAMIC TILE FIREPLACE COMMUNITY ROOM | < 9.0 | 9.0 | |
| Client COB2440-PB04 Micro 311927-02 2 X 2" GRAY CFT - MEN'S RR | < 9.0 | 9.0 | |
| Client COB2440-PB05 Micro 311927-03 2 X 2" WHITE CWT - WOMEN'S RR | < 7.3 | 7.3 | |

Technical Supervisor: Long T. Nguyen, Chemistry Supervisor 2/17/2024 Date Reported

Analyst: TLN

AIHA-LAP LLC ELLAP Accredited Laboratory, ID #101768. Samples are analyzed by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FLAAS) using SOP 23-Soil (in accordance with EPA Methods 3050B for Acid Digestion (SW 846, 3rd edition, 2007) and 7420 for Analysis (SW-846, 3rd edition, 2007)). NOTE: Water samples are analyzed by FLAA in accordance with Method 3111B (Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th edition). Unless otherwise indicated on this report, all required Quality Control samples have been determined to be in control prior to releasing these analytical results. Unless otherwise stated in this report, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. Note: due to software limitations, the number of reported significant figures does not necessarily reflect the uncertainty of the analysis. This report must not be reproduced except in full without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed as received. Unit explanations: mg = milligrams; kg = kilograms; ppm = parts per million. TTLC = TOTAL THRESHOLD LIMIT CONCENTRATION. L = liters. RDL = Report Detection Limit. Note: mg / Kg is the same as ppm for solids, and mg/L is the same as ppm for water.

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(TTLC) 311927

BULK CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

Project No. COB 2440

Job Site: WEST BERKELEY SERVICE CENTER
Location: 1900 6TH STREET
BERKELEY CA
Sample Date: 2/16/24

Laboratory: MAL
Turnaround Time: Normal 24-Hour / Rush
Sampler: Paul M. Spillane, CIH, CAC

| Sample No. | Description/ Location | Analysis |
|-----------------|---|--------------|
| COB2440 Pb01 | WHITE PAINT ON TEXTURED CEILING / COURTYARD ENTRY | FLAA LEAD |
| Pb02 | COMMUNITY MEETING ROOM | |
| Pb03 | 6X6" GRAY CERAMIC TILE / FIRE PLACE COMMUNITY MEETING | TTLC LEAD |
| Pb04 | 2X2" GRAY CFT / MENS RR | |
| Pb05 | 2X2" WHITE CWT / WOMENS RR | |
| Pb06 | CREAM PAINT ON DRY WALL / MENS RR | FLAA LEAD |
| Pb07 | YELLOW PAINT ON WINDOW SILL / COURT-YARD | |
| Pb08 | BROWN PAINT ON WOOD / COURT-YARD | |

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Appendix B

Sample Location Floor Plans

West Berkeley Service Center
1900 6th Street
Berkeley, CA

February 2024



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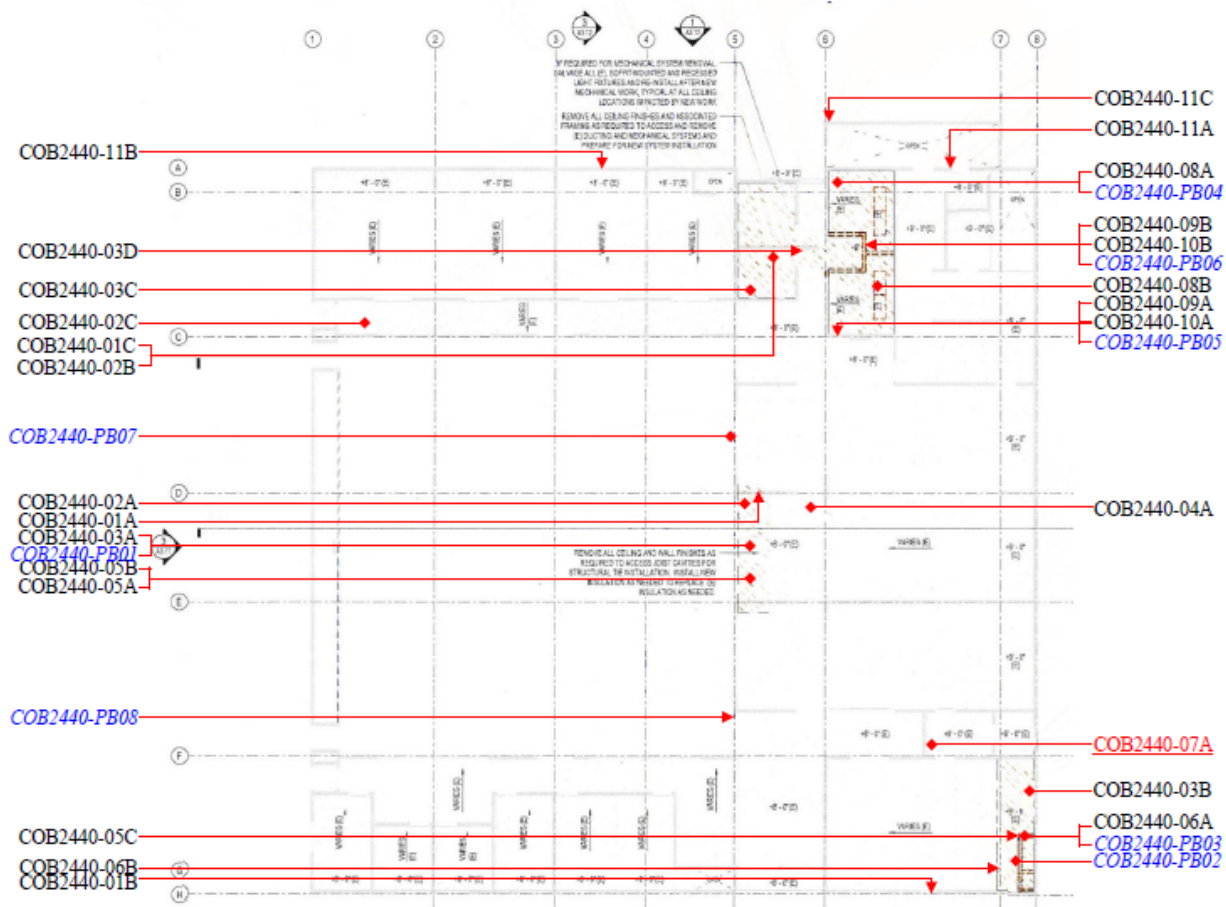
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SAN FRANCISCO CA 94122
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Project
West Berkeley Service Center
1900 6th Street
Berkeley, CA

| Project No. | Date |
|-------------|------------|
| COB 2440 | 02/16/2024 |

Location
-

Level
Ground



- Vertical Sample
- Floor Sample
- Ceiling Sample
- Red Asbestos Containing Material
- Blue Lead Sample
- * Floor plan is not to scale.





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Appendix C

Photographs

West Berkeley Service Center
1900 6th Street
Berkeley, CA

February 2024



Photo 1

West Berkeley Service Center, located at 1900 Sixth Street in Berkeley, California (Site). The Site is a one story, slab-on grade building completed in 1981.



Photo 2

We did not sample the light pink, dark pink and beige 12x12-inch vinyl floor tiles. These are assumed to contain asbestos and should be sampled prior to disturbance.



Photo 3

The brown 12x12-inch vinyl floor tiles in the electrical room (room 19) were found to contain 2% asbestos with an 5% asbestos mastic under them. The carpet mastics and base board mastics do not contain asbestos.

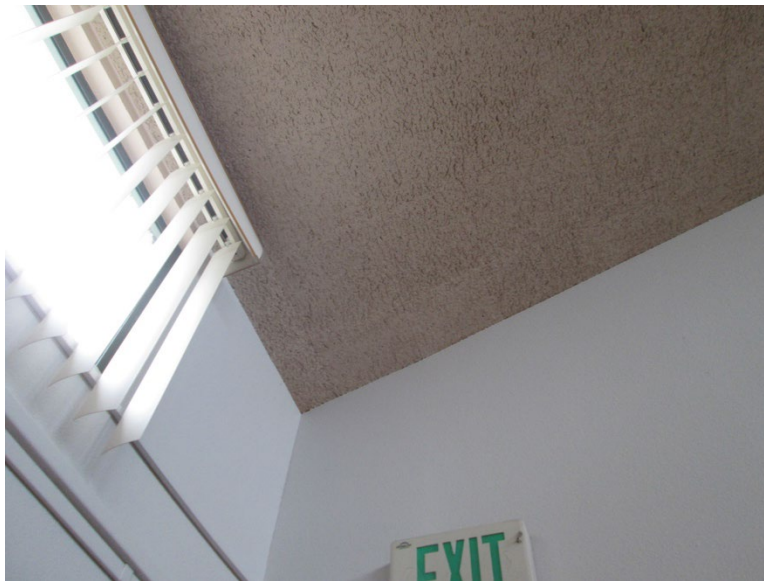


Photo 4

In the main areas, the 1x1-foot ceiling tiles were also not sampled. These are assumed to contain asbestos and should be sampled prior to disturbance.



Photo 5

We were not able to access the ducting in soffits or above the ceilings or the flue above the fireplace.



Photo 6

The paint on exterior window sills was found to contain 96 parts per million lead in the courtyard.