

October 17, 2019

Mr. Shawn Smith
SAU 42, Nashua School District
Director, Plant Operations
38 Riverside Drive
Nashua, NH 03062

Re: Fairgrounds Middle School
Building Survey Findings
RPF File 199461

Dear Mr. Smith,

Between September 26, 2019 and October 8, 2019, RPF Environmental, Inc. (RPF) conducted a survey at Fairgrounds Middle School located at 27 Cleveland Street in Nashua, New Hampshire. The survey was performed in the building, as designated by you, for accessible hazardous building material as indicated herein. Below is a summary of findings, discussion of the results and preliminary recommendations for proper management of the identified hazardous building material. Attached to this report are the survey data tables, laboratory results, survey methodologies and limitations.

This report is not intended to be used as an abatement specification or work plan. To proceed with abatement work, the following important steps are necessary:

1. A work plan or project design documents must be prepared prior to abatement by a certified abatement project designer.
2. The abatement specification or work plan should then be used to solicit bids from qualified abatement contractors. Only properly licensed contractors should be used for asbestos abatement and disposal.
3. A qualified industrial hygiene/testing consultant should conduct sufficient testing and inspections of the work, independent of the abatement contractor. The consultant should also prepare final abatement reports for the work.

Summary of Findings

Fairgrounds Middle School is a single-story building. The building is a combination of CMU and brick construction with two separate vintages of construction. The library area and classrooms at the end of each grade wing are newer construction additions.

The scope of the survey included accessible asbestos-containing building material (ACBM) in accordance with the initial asbestos inspection requirements prior to renovation or demolition work as stated in the State regulations and applicable federal regulations.

In addition, the survey included screening for lead paint (LP), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) light ballasts and caulk, mercury switches, and fluorescent light bulbs.

Asbestos

Existing survey and testing information provided by Client to RPF during this project includes abatement documentation dated September 13, 1996 as well as the most recent AHERA Re-inspection report dated August 31, 2017. The review of these existing records state that the following materials were removed from the building in 1996:

- Pipe insulation
- Pipe fitting insulation
- Roof drain insulation
- Sink mastic
- Transite ceiling tiles
- Floor Tile

This report also states that floor tile mastic was rough scraped from the concrete and not fully removed. This black floor tile mastic is still present below the newer 12" floor tiles from the floor.

The AHERA report also states the presence of ACBM pipe fitting insulation below the state and within interior walls and service tunnels.

In addition, several types of additional suspect ACBM were observed by RPF, including friable and nonfriable suspect material. Based on the testing performed by RPF, asbestos was detected in the following materials:

- Door Caulk
- Glue Daub, Black
- Flooring Mastic, Black
- Bottle Dryer Backer, Black
- Bottle Dryer Backer, Gray
- Lab Counter, Gray
- Chalkboard

Lead Paint

Based on the year of construction and extent of renovation conducted over the years, it is reasonable to assume that some lead paint (LP) is present. RPF conducted limited spot testing of paint and LP was confirmed to be present on various interior and exterior building components. The intent of the lead testing was for potential lead hazardous waste disposal screening purposes only.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Mercury, Refrigerants

Based on the RPF visual observations, assumed polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) containing light ballasts and fluorescent light bulbs are present in isolated areas within the building. In addition, it is assumed that Freon or other CFCs are present in various refrigeration, cooling units and related equipment. No mercury containing switches were observed within the building.

Composite samples of caulk were collected from door frames, windows and building seams and PCB was not found to be present within these samples.

Depending on the extent of renovation and final construction plans, proper abatement and/or management of the materials will be required in accordance with applicable State and federal regulations. Renovation and demolition plans should be reviewed by a certified industrial hygienist and a licensed project designer for possible asbestos impact issues. Based on the impact assessment and planned usage, technical specifications should be prepared for abatement, as applicable. A management plan should also be prepared to address any asbestos or other hazardous material scheduled to remain after construction.

Discussion of Findings

Asbestos-Containing Building Material

Asbestos is the name for a group of naturally occurring minerals that separate into strong, very fine fibers. The adverse health effects associated with asbestos exposure have been extensively studied for many years. Results of these studies and epidemiological investigations have demonstrated that inhalation of asbestos fibers may lead to increased risk of developing one or more diseases. In all cases, extreme care must be used not to disturb asbestos-containing materials or to create fiber release episodes.

In the accessible locations surveyed, RPF identified eighty-eight (92) homogeneous groups of accessible suspect asbestos-containing building material. Suspect materials were identified based on current industry standards, EPA, and other guideline listings of potential suspect ACBM.

The following is a summary list of the suspect ACBM identified and that required sampling during this survey:

- Asphalt Shingle
- Rubber Patch
- Flue Cement (various types)
- Flashing
- Glazing
- Lap Sealant
- Caulk (various types)
- Pitch Pocket Sealer
- Gypsum Board
- Rubber
- Fiberboard
- Tar/Asphalt
- Adhesive
- Iso Foam
- Tar
- Window Caulk (various types)
- Building Seam Caulk (various types)
- Door Caulk (various types)
- Copper Flashing Backing
- Vent Caulk (various types)
- Panel Coating
- Sealant
- Door Glaze
- Foam Insulation, Black
- Exhaust Breeching
- Tank Endcap Insulation
- Firestop Caulk
- Boiler Door Insulation
- Glue Daubs
- 12" Floor Tile (various types)

- Flooring Mastic, Black
- Quarry Tile Grout
- Covebase Adhesive (various types)
- 2x4 Suspended Ceiling Tile (various types)
- 12" Fixed Ceiling Tile
- Sink Caulk
- Duct Vibration Cloth
- Duct Sealant
- Laminate Counter (various types)
- Stage Curtain (various types)
- 12" Self-Stick Tile
- Ceramic Tile Grout
- Ceramic Tile Mastic
- Bottle Dryer Backing (various types)
- Cork Board
- Lab Counter (various types)
- Lab Table
- Carpet Adhesive
- Textured Surfacing
- Gypsum and Joint Compound
- Insulating Wrap
- Chalkboard
- Tectum

A total of two hundred and seven (207) samples were extracted from the different groups of suspect material in accordance with EPA sampling protocols. Of the samples collected by RPF, asbestos was detected in seven (7) groups of suspect ACM. Table 1 of Appendix A includes a list of ACM identified in the building, EPA category listings, and asbestos content. A listing of the different homogenous groups of suspect material identified, samples collected, and analytical results is included in Tables 2, 3 and 4 of Appendix A. The ACM identified during this survey consists of nonfriable material which was observed to be in good to fair condition and, left undisturbed and properly managed, is unlikely to cause any major fiber release episodes.

In the course of this survey, RPF collected eighteen (18) samples of black flooring mastic throughout the school below the existing 12" floor tile. Of these, 3 were found to contain greater than 1% asbestos. Given the homogenous appearance of the existing floor tile and black flooring mastic throughout the school, not counting the pod classrooms at the ends of each of the 6th, 7th and 8th grade wings, RPF recommends that all of the black flooring mastic throughout the building be assumed to be asbestos containing. This is also consistent with the 1996 abatement report discussion that the ACM mastic was not fully removed during that project. Further evaluation should be conducted during design phase, including a review of any past abatement records not previously provided, if any, and additional destructive sampling in an effort to delineate and confirm locations of residual mastic as feasible.

Chalkboard samples were analyzed and determined to be ACM. At the time of the survey it was not feasible to remove the chalkboards from the wall to inspect for suspect glue or adhesive. At such a time when a board can be removed, further inspection is needed to sample and analyze any suspect glue or adhesive for the presence of asbestos fibers. In addition, it was not feasible to inspect or sample suspect materials within the boilers. These internal gaskets and insulation materials are assumed to be ACM until disassembly and testing can determine otherwise.

The structure was in current use at the time of the survey and full destructive or exploratory survey methods were not feasible. Although a reasonable attempt to conduct limited destructive inspections and sampling, there were several potential types of suspect material that could not be accessed. Examples of these included the following:

- Suspect vermiculite or other insulation within concrete masonry unit (CMU) walls.
- Glue or adhesive behind chalkboards and other wall hangings.
- Suspect vapor barrier within masonry walls.
- Suspect waterproofing coating on foundation surfaces.
- Suspect mastic/vapor barrier underneath hardwood gymnasium floors.

Suspect materials encountered at the site subsequent to this survey, which are not included on the enclosed listings of suspect material sampled, should be assumed to be ACBM until proper testing proves otherwise (for example prior to any disturbance due to maintenance, renovation or demolition activity). Please notify RPF in this event to arrange for proper testing and assessments. Please reference the attached methodology and limitations.

The purpose of this survey included asbestos inspections to accommodate renovation or demolition activity. The RPF scope of work did not include an inspection for EPA AHERA compliance pursuant to 40 CFR Part 763.

Lead Paint Screening

Based on the type and age of building construction, it is reasonable to assume that various painted surfaces contain some lead. It is not uncommon in buildings such as this and that have had various renovation and upgrades to have both lead containing paint and non lead containing paint. Lead is a toxic metal that was used for many years in paint and other products found in and around buildings and homes. Exposure to lead may cause a range of health effects, from behavioral problems and learning disabilities, to seizures and death. Children six years old and under are most at risk; however, adults are also susceptible to the effects of lead over exposure.

For the purposes of this survey, RPF performed screening for lead in paint using a Niton X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Meter of various interior and exterior painted surfaces. The results of this lead screening are included in Appendix B. The results of this testing showed lead concentrations in various interior and exterior painted surfaces at ranging from 0.00 to 0.19 milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm^2). The intent of the lead testing was for potential lead hazardous waste disposal screening purposes only.

Based on this limited testing, it should be assumed that other painted surfaces at the site may also contain lead.

Any surfaces with lead present should be managed in accordance with current rules and guidelines, including but not limited to OSHA worker safety rules and State and EPA waste handling and disposal regulations. U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) construction rules do not specify any "safe" or acceptable levels of lead within paint for the purposes of occupational exposures. Therefore, construction work involving paint found to contain lead must be completed in accordance with OSHA regulations, not limited to the lead standard, 29 CFR 1926.62. Contractors completing work in areas found to contain lead, or where it is reasonable to assume lead may be present, should be notified of the presence (and potential presence) of lead and proper work protocols should be used.

As lead was found to be present in the screening, proper waste testing with TCLP extraction for lead and potentially other toxic materials should also be completed prior to disposal of any waste generated in accordance with current EPA requirements. Often times it is recommended that pre-demolition TCLP testing be completed such that waste can be segregated as required during demolition activity. Construction/demolition waste that is found to contain lead greater or equal to 5.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L) by TCLP analysis must be handled and treated as hazardous waste.

Please also note that construction and renovation work involving lead paint in housing and child-occupied facilities built before 1978 is also regulated under the EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) rule. Any contractors conducting such work must be properly certified and must use lead safe work methods pursuant to the EPA RRP rule. In addition, pursuant to Title X requirements landlords and sellers are required to disclose the results of lead inspections to tenants and purchasers, and to provide the warning notice and pamphlets in accordance with Title X and State requirements.

Current State of New Hampshire Lead Poisoning regulations consider any paint that contains greater than 1.0 mg/cm² (or 0.5 percent by weight) to be lead-based paint. However, the intent of this survey was for construction purposes only and preliminary demolition waste stream implications, not for compliance with NH Lead Poisoning regulations, HUD, or any regulatory abatement order.

PCB Light Ballasts

PCB or assumed PCB ballasts were observed by RPF in isolated areas within the building. Spot visual inspections of representative light fixtures found that fixtures had been retrofitted with new ballasts and LED bulbs. For this survey, RPF inventoried representative fluorescent lamps and found the boiler room still contained fluorescent lamps and potential PCB containing ballasts with the remainder of the building observed to contain newer LCD bulbs.

During demolition of the lights, additional inspections should be performed on non-LED fixtures for the presence of a "PCB Free" label. PCB and non-PCB ballasts should be segregated and packaged for waste disposal in accordance with State and federal requirements. There is a substantial cost difference for disposal of PCB ballasts versus non-PCB ballasts. It is also recommended that prior to proceeding with site work, it be requested that the Client or Building Owner provide documentation of PCB ballasts removed and replaced in the building, if available.

During demolition of the lights, additional inspections should be performed as noted above. PCB and non-PCB ballasts should be segregated and packaged for waste disposal in accordance with State and federal requirements. There is a substantial cost difference for disposal of PCB ballasts versus non-PCB ballasts. It is also recommended that prior to proceeding with site work, it be requested that the Client or Building Owner provide documentation of PCB ballasts removed and replaced in the building, if available.

PCBs have been shown to cause chronic toxic effects and are a human carcinogen. PCBs are toxic according to the U.S. EPA and are a regulated material. The two primary federal laws that affect the handling of PCBs are the Toxic Substance Control Act and the Superfund Law (CERCLA). Other regulations include various State requirements, Department of Transportation, U.S. OSHA, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The regulations establish various requirements for the removal, handling, storage and disposal of PCBs.

With regard to light ballasts, approximately half were manufactured prior to 1979 and nearly all pre-1979 ballasts contain PCBs. Ballasts manufactured after July 1, 1978 and that do not contain PCBs are required to be clearly marked "No PCBs". Please note that it is possible that post 1979 ballasts may contain some PCBs in the capacitor oils and more information should be requested if needed for applicable State and federal agencies. PCBs may also be present in common household appliances with small capacitors and as dielectric fluids; other electric equipment such as transformers, switches and voltage regulators; and recent studies have shown PCB content in some paints. Documentation of current conditions and in-depth hazard assessments, and laboratory testing for these other PCB usages, is beyond the scope-of-work for this initial survey.

Visual Observations for Mercury Switches and Fluorescent Light Bulbs

Based on the spot checks by RPF, no mercury switches and thermostats were observed in the survey areas. It is possible that additional switches, thermostats or heat detection devices may be encountered during renovation or demolition work and care should be used to properly handle such materials. In addition, fluorescent and high intensity discharge lamps contain a small quantity of mercury that may pose a hazard to human health or the environment if the materials are not managed properly. The lamps may also contain lead solder material. Fluorescent light bulbs were observed in light fixtures within the basement areas, for an approximate total of 24 bulbs.

Screening for PCB in Caulking

Four (4) composite samples of building caulking were collected and submitted for analysis to determine PCB content. These samples were comprised of discrete caulking materials collected from various exterior window trim, door trim and building seams. As the school is comprised of two distinct construction periods, composite samples were divided in an attempt to delineate the extent of PCB caulk should it be found. Samples of window, door and seam caulk were extracted from approximately sixteen (16) windows, twelve (12) doors, and ten (10) seams throughout the school and across both construction vintages. From these samples, two (2) composite samples representing the overall window caulk mixture and two (2) composite samples representing the overall door and seam caulk mixture were submitted for analysis.

Within each application and construction vintage (original brick and newer stone) caulking appeared homogenous. It should be noted that it is unknown the extent of patching with newer caulk or remnant caulk below the surface that was not accessible or observed. It is still possible that older, possibly PCB containing caulking is present in the building hidden below or behind newer caulking or construction materials.

The samples were analyzed by Eastern Analytical, Inc. using EPA Method 8082. No detectable concentrations of PCBs were present in any of the caulking samples collected. PCB-containing caulk is considered PCB bulk product waste if the concentration of PCBs in the caulk is greater than or equal to (\geq) 50 ppm pursuant to 40 CFR § 761.3. PCB bulk product waste includes waste derived from manufactured products containing PCBs in a non-liquid state where the concentration at the time of designation for disposal is \geq 50 ppm PCBs. The results of the PCB analysis are included in of Appendix C.

Conclusions

Based on the survey findings, the building was found to contain ACBM, LP and other hazardous building material.

In accordance with current regulatory requirements, ACBM that may be impacted or disturbed (such that asbestos fiber release occurs) by renovation, demolition or other such activity must be removed by qualified, licensed firms. Although regulations for removal of nonfriable ACBM are somewhat less stringent than the requirements for friable ACBM, it should be noted that nonfriable ACBM that is subjected to grinding, abrasion, and other forces, could be rendered friable. In this event, the nonfriable ACBM would be re-categorized friable ACBM.

ACBM that will not be impacted by renovation or demolition activity may be left in place if managed properly and if the materials are maintained in good condition. ACBM to remain in the building must be included in the school's Management Plan. An accredited Management Planner should prepare the O&M Program in accordance with the guidelines set forth in 40 CFR Part 763 (AHERA).

Work impacting LP, fluorescent light bulbs, mercury and potential PCB ballasts must be performed in accordance with current State and federal standards, including but not limited safe work practices, engineering controls, proper waste packaging, and proper disposal. Work involving LP may require notification of tenants, if rented or leased space, prior to start of work.

Sufficiently in advance of the start of renovation and/or remediation work, abatement project design should be completed. As part the initial design steps any planned renovation and demolition activity should be reviewed for potential impact on ACBM. Asbestos removal is highly regulated at the State and federal level, and in some cases, at the local level also. Notification to NH Air Resources is required 10-days prior to the start of interior abatement work and demolition. Only qualified, trained, and licensed firms, as applicable, should be engaged to complete asbestos removal or other abatement activity. Asbestos abatement work must be designed (abatement specifications or work plan prepared) by licensed personnel.

All employees and contractors that may access or otherwise disturb areas with suspect ACBM present should be notified of the presence of ACBM and possible hidden ACBM, and the need to use caution when proceeding with work. Appropriate notifications, labeling and other hazard communications should be completed to all employees, contractors and others in accordance with US OSHA regulations and other applicable requirements (including asbestos labeling in

accordance with 29 CFR Part 1926). The scope of RPF services for this survey did not include labeling of ACBM or hazard communications to other employees, building occupants, contractors, or subcontractors.

Documentation of current ACBM conditions and in-depth hazard assessment is beyond the scope-of-work for this initial survey. With the exception of the specific testing and analysis detailed herein, no other samples of materials, oil, water, ground water, air, or other suspect hazardous materials were collected in the course of this inspection that supports or denies these conclusions. No additional services beyond those explicitly stated herein were performed and none should be inferred or implied. The summary and conclusions are based on reasonably ascertainable information as described in this report. RPF Environmental, Inc. makes no guarantees, warranties, or references regarding this property or the condition of the property after the period of this report.

If you have any questions at this time, or if you would like to discuss the remediation process, please call our office.

Sincerely,
RPF ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.



Nicholas Dalzell
Licensed Asbestos Inspector

- Enclosures:
- Appendix A: Data and Analytical Tables
 - Appendix B: Lead XRF Results
 - Appendix C: PCB Results
 - Appendix D: Pictures
 - Appendix E: Site Drawings
 - Appendix F: Summary of Methodology and Limitations

199461 Fairgrounds MS 100119 Survey Rpt

APPENDIX A

TABLE 1

**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Fairgrounds Middle School**

SUMMARY OF ACBM IDENTIFIED

Building Material	Location	Approximate Quantity	EPA Category	Asbestos Results
Door Caulk Remnant	Exterior doors of original, brick exterior school building.	300 linear feet (12 Door openings)	Category II Nonfriable	2% Chrysotile
Glue Daub, Black	Basement boiler room ceiling behind black foam insulation	1,500 square feet	Category II Nonfriable	15% Chrysotile
Flooring Mastic, Black	Below 12" floor tile throughout the building, excluding the new additions on the end of each grade wing as well as the 400 Library area.	83,600 square feet	Category II Nonfriable	3% Chrysotile
Bottle Dryer Rack, Black	Room 612, 701, 712 and 812	36 square feet (1 per room)	Category II Nonfriable	10% Chrysotile
Bottle Dryer Rack, Gray	Storage room within rooms 601, 701 and 801	27 square feet (1 per room)	Category II Nonfriable	12% Chrysotile
Lab Counter, Gray	Storage room within rooms 601, 701, and 801	100 square feet	Category II Nonfriable	20% Chrysotile
Chalk Board	Rooms 107, 105, 601, 602, 603, 604, 609, 610, 611, 612, 801, 802, 803, 804, 809, 810, 811, 812, 701, 702, 703, 704, 709, 710, 711, 712	2,500 square feet (78 total 4'x6' chalkboards)	Category II Nonfriable	40% Chrysotile
Chalkboard Adhesive (assumed to be present)		Unknown	Category II Nonfriable	Unknown
Pipe and Fitting Insulation	Pipe chase under stage and potentially other areas of school	Unknown	Friable ACM	Unknown
Boiler Insulation (internal)	Basement Boiler Room	Unknown – 2 Boilers	Friable ACM	Unknown

Notes:

- Please note that Category 1 and Category 2 nonfriable ACM are recategorized as friable and/or RACM under certain conditions. Current State asbestos regulations are more strict and comprehensive than the EPA NESHAPs requirements.
- All quantities are approximate only and should be confirmed during abatement project design and abatement bidding.
- It is possible that some concealed or inaccessible ACBM is present. Care should be used when renovating/demolishing inaccessible building space. Further explorative survey work may be necessary during design and/or in conjunction with demolition.

TABLE 2

**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Fairgrounds Middle School - Roofing**

Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600/R-93/116 Method

Samples Collected: September 26, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
092619-HG1a	Asphalt Shingle, black - West shingled roof	None Detected
092619-HG1b	Asphalt Shingle, black - North shingled roof	None Detected
092619-HG2a	Rubber Patch, white – Roof Above Chorus Room	None Detected
092619-HG2b	Rubber Patch, white – Roof Above Chorus Room	None Detected
092619-HG3a	Flue Cement, grey - Office / 500 Roof, on west wall, around pipe penetration	None Detected
092619-HG3b	Flue Cement, grey - Office / 500 Roof, on west wall, around pipe penetration	None Detected
092619-HG4a	Flashing, black - Cafeteria Roof, on wall of chimney	None Detected
092619-HG4b	Flashing, black - Cafeteria Roof, on wall of gym	None Detected
092619-HG5a	Flashing, black – 500 Area Roof, on metal flashing on Octagon	None Detected
092619-HG5b	Flashing, black – 500 Area Roof, on metal flashing on Octagon	None Detected
092619-HG6a	Glazing, white – 500 Area Roof, on Octagon windows	None Detected
092619-HG6b	Glazing, white – 500 Area Roof, on Octagon windows	None Detected
092619-HG7a	Lap Sealant, black – 400 Area Roof	None Detected
092619-HG7b	Lap Sealant, black - 700 Wing Roof	None Detected
092619-HG8a	Caulking, black - Office / 500 Roof, on penetration	None Detected
092619-HG8b	Caulking, black – Chorus Roof, on penetration	None Detected
092619-HG9a	Pitch Pocket Sealer, grey - Cafeteria Roof, around pipe penetration in deck	None Detected
092619-HG9b	Pitch Pocket Sealer, grey - Office / 500 Roof, around pipe penetration in deck	None Detected
092619-HG10a	Gypsum board, white - Cafeteria Roof, southwest HVAC penetration	None Detected

Notes:

- SFP Means analysis was terminated because asbestos was detected on a previous homogenous sample.
- Please reference the full report for discussions and additional information and limitations pertaining to these results.

TABLE 2

SAU 42
Nashua School District
Fairgrounds Middle School - Roofing

Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600/R-93/116 Method

Samples Collected: September 26, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
092619-HG10b	Bottom Gypsum board, white - Cafeteria Roof, southwest, HVAC penetration, bottom layer	None Detected
092619-HG11a	Rubber, black - 800 Wing Roof, center field	None Detected
092619-HG11b	Rubber, black – Chorus Roof, center field	None Detected
092619-HG11c	Rubber, black - Cafeteria Roof, southwest, HVAC penetration	None Detected
092619-HG12a	Caulking, clear - East Shingled roof, penetration	None Detected
092619-HG12b	Caulking, clear - East Shingled roof, penetration	None Detected
092619-HG13a	Caulking, grey - West Shingled roof, along edge of roof on brick wall	None Detected
092619-HG13b	Caulking, grey – 500 area Roof, Octagon, by windows	None Detected
092619-HG14a	Caulking, grey - 400 Roof, around pipe penetration	None Detected
092619-HG14b	Caulking, grey - 400 Roof, around pipe penetration	None Detected
092619-HG15a	Caulking, white - Office Roof, around windows on east wall of gym	None Detected
092619-HG15b	Caulking, white - Office Roof, around windows on east wall of gym	None Detected
092619-HG16a	Caulking, white - Cafeteria Roof, on HVAC penetration	None Detected
092619-HG16b	Caulking, white - Cafeteria Roof, on HVAC penetration	None Detected
092619-HG17a	Caulking, white - West shingled roof, east side along edge	None Detected
092619-HG17b	Caulking, white - West shingled roof, east side along edge	None Detected
092619-HG18a	Fiberboard, brown – 500 area Roof, south skylight penetration	None Detected
092619-HG18b	Fiberboard, brown - 500 area Roof, south skylight penetration	None Detected
092619-HG19a	Tar/Asphalt, black with remnants of fiberboard - 700 Wing Roof center field	None Detected

Notes:

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TABLE 2

**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Fairgrounds Middle School - Roofing**

Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600/R-93/116 Method

Samples Collected: September 26, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
092619-HG19b	Tar/Asphalt, black with remnants of fiberboard – 500 area Roof, North Edge of building by west shingled roof	None Detected
092619-HG19c	Tar/Asphalt, black with remnants of fiberboard – Kitchen Roof, HVAC penetration	None Detected
092619-HG20a	Tar/Asphalt, black – Tech Ed 3 Roof, field	None Detected
092619-HG20b	Tar/Asphalt, black – Tech Ed 3 Roof, field	None Detected
092619-HG21a	Adhesive, pink - Cafeteria Roof, southwest HVAC penetration, between layers of ISO	None Detected
092619-HG21b	Adhesive, pink - Cafeteria Roof, southwest, HVAC penetration, between layers of ISO	None Detected
092619-HG22a	Foam Insulation, white – 500 area Roof, southeast field	None Detected
092619-HG22b	Foam Insulation, yellow – Chorus Room Roof, field	None Detected
092619-HG22c	Foam Insulation, white - Cafeteria Roof, southwest, HVAC penetration	None Detected
092619-HG23a	Tar, black - Cafeteria Roof, southwest, HVAC penetration, on tectum deck	None Detected
092619-HG23b	Tar, black – Gym Roof Center, on tectum deck	None Detected

199461

Notes:

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- Please reference the full report for discussions and additional information and limitations pertaining to these results.

TABLE 3

SAU 42
Nashua School District
Fairgrounds Middle School

Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600/R-93/116 Method

Samples Collected: September 30, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
093019-HG101a	Window Caulk, White, Exterior Room 603	None Detected
093019-HG101b	Window Caulk, White, Exterior, Tech Ed 1	None Detected
093019-HG102a	Building Seam Caulk, Gray, Adjacent to Guidance Room Window	None Detected
093019-HG102b	Building Seam Caulk, Gray, Adjacent to Room 711 Window	None Detected
093019-HG103a	Door Caulk, Gray, Door 11	None Detected
093019-HG103b	Door Caulk, Gray, Door 1	None Detected
093019-HG104a	Window Caulk, Gray, Kitchen Window Adjacent to Door 9	None Detected
093019-HG104b	Window Caulk, Gray, Exterior, Tech ed 2	None Detected
093019-HG105a	Window Caulk, White, Exterior Music Room Window	None Detected
093019-HG105b	Window Caulk, White, Exterior PE Area Window	None Detected
093019-HG106a	Copper Flashing with Backing, Beige, Below Music Room Window	None Detected
093019-HG106b	Copper Flashing with Backing, Beige, Adjacent to Door 17	None Detected
093019-HG107a	Door Caulk, Gray, Exterior Door 8A	None Detected
093019-HG107b	Door Caulk, Gray, Exterior Door 17	None Detected
093019-HG108a	Vent Caulk, White, Vent by FACS 1 Window	None Detected
093019-HG109a	Vent Caulk, Gray/Yellow, Vent Between Tech Ed 1 & 2 Windows	None Detected
093019-HG109b	Vent Caulk, Gray/Yellow, Vent Between Tech Ed 1 & 2 Windows	None Detected
093019-HG110a	Door Caulk Remnant, White, Exterior Door 5	2% Chrysotile
093019-HG110b	Door Caulk Remnant, White, Exterior Door 10	*SFP
093019-HG111	Door Caulk Remnant, Gray, Exterior Door 2	None Detected

Notes:

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TABLE 3

**SAU 42
Nashua School District
Fairgrounds Middle School**

Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600/R-93/116 Method

Samples Collected: September 30, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
093019-HG112a	Window Caulk, White, Exterior Main Office Window	None Detected
093019-HG112b	Window Caulk, White, Exterior Main Office Window	None Detected
093019-HG113a	Panel Coating, Gray, Exterior by Window 712	None Detected
093019-HG113b	Panel Coating, Gray, Exterior by Door 14	None Detected
093019-HG113c	Panel Coating, Gray, Exterior by Door 12	None Detected
093019-HG114	Sealant, Tan, Exterior on Sensor next to Door 17	None Detected
093019-HG115a	Building Seam Caulk, Gray, Exterior by Door 17	None Detected
093019-HG115b	Building Seam Caulk, Gray, Exterior by Hall Door	None Detected
093019-HG116a	Vent Caulk, White, Exterior Vent between Windows 606 and 607	None Detected
093019-HG116b	Vent Caulk, White, Exterior Vent between Windows 606 and 608	None Detected
093019-HG117a	Door Glaze, Black, Exterior Door 5	None Detected
093019-HG117b	Door Glaze, Black, Exterior Door 6	None Detected
093019-HG118	Flue Cement, Gray, Exterior Exhaust Above Door 7	None Detected
093019-HG119a	Foam Insulation, Black, Boiler Room Ceiling Duct	None Detected
093019-HG119b	Foam Insulation, Black, Boiler Room Ceiling Duct	None Detected
093019-HG119c	Foam Insulation, Black, Boiler Room Ceiling Duct	None Detected
093019-HG120a - A	Exhaust Breaching Wrap, Beige, Boiler Room Breaching off Boiler	None Detected
093019-HG120a - B	Exhaust Breaching Insulation, White, Boiler Room Breaching off Boiler	None Detected
093019-HG120b - A	Exhaust Breaching Wrap, Beige, Boiler Room Breaching off Boiler	None Detected
093019-HG120b - B	Exhaust Breaching Insulation, White, Boiler Room Breaching off Boiler	None Detected

Notes:

- SFP Means analysis was terminated because asbestos was detected on a previous homogenous sample.
- Please reference the full report for discussions and additional information and limitations pertaining to these results.

TABLE 3

**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Fairgrounds Middle School**

Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600/R-93/116 Method

Samples Collected: September 30, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
093019-HG120c - A	Exhaust Breeching Wrap, Beige, Boiler Room Breeching off Boiler	None Detected
093019-HG120c - B	Exhaust Breeching Insulation, White, Boiler Room Breeching off Boiler	None Detected
093019-HG121a - A	Tank Endcap Wrap, Beige, Boiler Room Water Tank	None Detected
093019-HG121a - B	Tank Endcap Insulation, Beige, Boiler Room Water Tank	None Detected
093019-HG121b	Tank Endcap Wrap, Boiler Room Water Tank	None Detected
093019-HG121c	Tank Endcap Wrap, Boiler Room Water Tank	None Detected
093019-HG122a	Firestop Caulk, Red, Boiler Room, Boiler #1 Vent	None Detected
093019-HG122b	Firestop Caulk, Red, Boiler Room, Southeast Exhaust Duct	None Detected
093019-HG123a	Door Insulation, Tan, Boiler Room, Removed Door Near Water Tank	None Detected
093019-HG123b	Door Insulation, Tan, Boiler Room, Removed Door Near Water Tank	None Detected
093019-HG123c	Door Insulation, Tan, Boiler Room, Door Near Water Tank	None Detected
093019-HG124a	Glue Daubs, Black, Boiler Room Ceiling Behind Black Foam	15% Chrysotile
093019-HG124b	Glue Daubs, Black, Boiler Room Ceiling Behind Black Foam	*SFP
093019-HG126a - A	Floor Tile, 12", Tan, Storage Room 107B	None Detected
093019-HG126a - B	Black Mastic, Storage Room 107B	None Detected
093019-HG126b	Floor Tile, 12", Tan, Room 712	None Detected
093019-HG127a - A	Floor Tile, 12", Green, Gym Closet	None Detected
093019-HG127a - B	Black Mastic, Gym Closet	None Detected
093019-HG127b	Floor Tile, 12", Green, Gym Closet	None Detected
093019-HG128a - A	Floor Tile, 12", Cream, Closet 800A	None Detected

Notes:

- SFP Means analysis was terminated because asbestos was detected on a previous homogenous sample.
- Please reference the full report for discussions and additional information and limitations pertaining to these results.

TABLE 3

SAU 42
Nashua School District
Fairgrounds Middle School

Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600/R-93/116 Method

Samples Collected: September 30, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
093019-HG128a - B	Black Mastic, Closet 800A	3% Chrysotile
093019-HG128b	Floor Tile, 12", Cream, Closet 800A	None Detected
093019-HG130a	Quarry Tile Grout, Gray, Kitchen Floor	None Detected
093019-HG130b	Quarry Tile Grout, Gray, Kitchen Floor	None Detected
093019-HG131a	Covebase Adhesive, Tan, Storage Room 107B	None Detected
093019-HG131b	Covebase Adhesive, Tan, Storage Closet 800A	None Detected
093019-HG132a	2x4 Suspended Ceiling Tile, White Glacial Pattern, Music Office	None Detected
093019-HG132b	2x4 Suspended Ceiling Tile, White Glacial Pattern, Hallway outside 600A	None Detected
093019-HG133a	12" Fixed Ceiling Tile, Gray, Music Storage Room	None Detected
093019-HG133b	12" Fixed Ceiling Tile, Gray, Music Storage Room	None Detected
093019-HG134a	2x4 Suspended Ceiling Tile, White, Waterproof, Boys Locker Room	None Detected
093019-HG134b	2x4 Suspended Ceiling Tile, White, Waterproof, Girls Locker Room	None Detected
093019-HG135a	Window Caulk, White, Main Office	None Detected
093019-HG135b	Window Caulk, White, Cafeteria 2	None Detected
093019-HG136a	Window Caulk, Black, Hallway across from 606	None Detected
093019-HG136b	Window Caulk, Black, Hallway across from 707	None Detected
093019-HG137a	Door Caulk, White, Cafeteria 2	None Detected
093019-HG137b	Door Caulk, White, Tech Ed 3	None Detected
093019-HG138a	Sink Caulk, White, Tech ed 1	None Detected
093019-HG138b	Sink Caulk, White, Staff Bathroom Adjacent to Tech Ed 1	None Detected

Notes:

- SFP Means analysis was terminated because asbestos was detected on a previous homogenous sample.
- Please reference the full report for discussions and additional information and limitations pertaining to these results.

TABLE 3

**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Fairgrounds Middle School**

Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600/R-93/116 Method

Samples Collected: September 30, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
093019-HG139a	Duct Vibration Cloth, Black, Mechanical Room 6	None Detected
093019-HG139b	Duct Vibration Cloth, Black, Mechanical Room 6	None Detected
093019-HG140a	Duct Sealant, Gray, Mechanical Room 6	None Detected
093019-HG140b	Duct Sealant, Gray, Mechanical Room 7	None Detected
093019-HG141 - A	Laminate Counter, Tan, Teacher Lounge	None Detected
093019-HG141 - B	Adhesive, Yellow, Teacher Lounge	None Detected
093019-HG142 - A	Laminate Counter, Green, Teacher Lounge	None Detected
093019-HG142 - B	Adhesive, Yellow, Teacher Lounge	None Detected
093019-HG143a	Stage Curtain, Green, Cafeteria Stage	None Detected
093019-HG143b	Stage Curtain, Green, Cafeteria Stage	None Detected
093019-HG144a	Stage Curtain, Tan, Cafeteria Stage	None Detected
093019-HG144b	Stage Curtain, Tan, Cafeteria Stage	None Detected
093019-HG145a	12" Self-Stick Tile, Rubber, Tan, Stage Stairs	None Detected
093019-HG145b	12" Self-Stick Tile, Rubber, Tan, Katies Closet	None Detected
093019-HG146a	Ceramic Tile Grout, Brown, 1-2" Tile, 800 Wing Boys Bathroom	None Detected
093019-HG146b	Ceramic Tile Grout, Brown, 1-2" Tile, Main Entrance Boys Bathroom	None Detected
093019-HG147a	Ceramic Tile Grout, Cream, 4" Wall Tile, Hallway Outside Library	None Detected
093019-HG147b	Ceramic Tile Grout, Cream, 4" Wall Tile, Hallway outside Room 605	None Detected
093019-HG148a	Ceramic Tile Mastic, Tan, 4" Wall Tile, Hallway by Room 606	None Detected
093019-HG148b	Ceramic Tile Mastic, Tan, 4" Wall Tile, Hallway by Room 607	None Detected

Notes:

- SFP Means analysis was terminated because asbestos was detected on a previous homogenous sample.
- Please reference the full report for discussions and additional information and limitations pertaining to these results.

TABLE 3

**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Fairgrounds Middle School**

Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600/R-93/116 Method

Samples Collected: September 30, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
093019-HG149a	Bottle Dryer, Black, Room 812	10% Chrysotile
093019-HG149b	Bottle Dryer, Black, Room 712	*SFP
093019-HG150a	Cork Board, Tan, Cafeteria	None Detected
093019-HG150b	Cork Board, Tan, Music Room	None Detected
093019-HG151a	Lab Counter, Black, Room 812	None Detected
093019-HG151b	Lab Counter, Black, Room 712	None Detected
093019-HG152a	Lab Table, Room 812	None Detected
093019-HG152b	Lab Table, Room 712	None Detected
093019-HG153a	Carpet Adhesive, Yellow, Main Office	None Detected
093019-HG153b	Carpet Adhesive, Yellow, Library	None Detected
093019-HG154a	Textured Surfacing, White, Room 805 Ceiling	None Detected
093019-HG154b	Textured Surfacing, White, Room 805 Ceiling	None Detected
093019-HG154c	Textured Surfacing, White, Room 806 Ceiling	None Detected
093019-HG154d	Textured Surfacing, White, Room 806 Ceiling	None Detected
093019-HG154e	Textured Surfacing, White, Room 607 Ceiling	None Detected
093019-HG154f	Textured Surfacing, White, Room 605 Ceiling	None Detected
093019-HG154g	Textured Surfacing, White, Room 607 Ceiling	None Detected
093019-HG155a	Gypsum and Joint Compound, White, Conference Room Wall	None Detected
093019-HG155b	Gypsum, White, Room 607 Wall	None Detected
093019-HG155c	Gypsum and Joint Compound, White, Room 501 Wall	None Detected
093019-HG155d	Gypsum and Joint Compound, White, Library Wall	None Detected

Notes:

- SFP Means analysis was terminated because asbestos was detected on a previous homogenous sample.
- Please reference the full report for discussions and additional information and limitations pertaining to these results.

TABLE 3

**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Fairgrounds Middle School**

Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600/R-93/116 Method

Samples Collected: September 30, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
093019-HG155e	Gypsum and Joint Compound, White, Room 700D Wall	None Detected
093019-HG155f	Gypsum and Joint Compound, White, Guidance Wall	None Detected
093019-HG155g	Gypsum and Joint Compound, White, Tech Ed 1 Mechanical Room Wall	None Detected
093019-HG156a	Building Seam Caulk, Gray, Interior, Teacher Lounge at Masonry Joint	None Detected
093019-HG156b	Building Seam Caulk, Gray, Interior, 107B at Masonry Joint	None Detected
093019-HG157a	Building Seam Caulk, White, Interior, Room 603 at Wall Board Joint	None Detected
093019-HG157b	Building Seam Caulk, White, Interior, Room 703 at Wall Board Joint	None Detected
093019-HG158a	Insulating Wrap, Tan, Stage Exhaust	None Detected
093019-HG158b	Insulating Wrap, Tan, Stage Exhaust	None Detected
093019-HG158c	Insulating Wrap, Tan, Stage Exhaust	None Detected
093019-HG159	Chalkboard, Black, Room 612	12% Chrysotile
100319-HG160a - A	Floor Tile, 12" Red, Room 607	None Detected
100319-HG160a - B	Mastic, Room 607	None Detected
100319-HG161a - A	Floor Tile, 12" Tan, Hallway Outside 708	None Detected
100319-HG161a - B	Black Mastic, Hallway Outside 708	None Detected
100319-HG161b - A	Floor Tile, 12" Tan, Hallway Outside 605	None Detected
100319-HG161b - B	Black Mastic, Hallway Outside 605	None Detected
100319-HG161c - A	Floor Tile, 12" Tan, Hallway adjacent to 402	None Detected
100319-HG161c - B	Black Mastic, Hallway adjacent to 402	None Detected
100319-HG161c - A	Floor Tile, 12" Tan, Room 605	None Detected

Notes:

- SFP Means analysis was terminated because asbestos was detected on a previous homogenous sample.
- Please reference the full report for discussions and additional information and limitations pertaining to these results.

TABLE 3

**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Fairgrounds Middle School**

Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600/R-93/116 Method

Samples Collected: September 30, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
100319-HG161c - B	Black Mastic, Room 605	None Detected
100319-HG126c	Black Mastic, Custodial Office, Below Tan 12” Tile	None Detected
100319-HG126d	Black Mastic, Cafeteria by Stage, Below Tan 12” Tile	None Detected
100319-HG126e	Black Mastic, Room 603, Below Tan 12” Tile	None Detected
100319-HG127c	Black Mastic, Room 708, Below Green 12” Tile	None Detected
100319-HG128c	Black Mastic, Closet 700B, Below Cream 12” Tile	3% Chrysotile
100319-HG129a	Black Mastic, Room 803, Below Blue 12” Tile	3% Chrysotile
100319-HG129b	Black Mastic, Tech Ed 1, Below Blue 12” Tile	*SFP

199461

Notes:

- SFP Means analysis was terminated because asbestos was detected on a previous homogenous sample.
- Please reference the full report for discussions and additional information and limitations pertaining to these results.

TABLE 4
**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Fairgrounds Middle School**
Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600/R-93/116 Method
Samples Collected: October 3, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
100819-HG1a	Tectum, Tan, Tech Ed 2 Ceiling	None Detected
100819-HG1b	Tectum, Tan, Tech Ed 2 Ceiling	None Detected
100819-HG2a	Bottle Drying Rack, Gray, Room 601 Storage Room	20% Chrysotile
100819-HG2b	Bottle Drying Rack, Gray, Room 801 Storage Room	*SFP
100819-HG3a	Lab Counter, Gray, Room 801 Storage Room	40% Chrysotile
100819-HG3b	Lab Counter, Gray, Room 601 Storage Room	*SFP
100819-HG4a	Flooring Mastic, Black, at Door 8 across from Focus Room, Below 12" Tile	None Detected
100819-HG4b	Flooring Mastic Black, at Stage Stairs Adjacent to Kitchen, Below 12" Tile	None Detected
100819-HG4c	Flooring Mastic, Black, at Top of Boiler Room Stairs, Below 12" Tile	None Detected

199461

Notes:

- SFP Means analysis was terminated because asbestos was detected on a previous homogenous sample.
- Please reference the full report for discussions and additional information and limitations pertaining to these results.

APPENDIX B

TABLE 5

**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Fairgrounds Middle School**

XRF TEST RESULTS

Sample Collected: September 30, 2019

Component	Substrate	Color	Location	Result (mg/cm ²)
Calibration	--	--	SRM 2573	0.00
Calibration	--	--	SRM 2573	1.10
Calibration	--	--	SRM 2573	1.50
Door	Metal	Blue	Boiler room double doors	0.00
Wall	Concrete	Blue	Basement level, near boiler room door	0.01
Railing	Metal	Blue	Basement stairs	0.03
Door	Metal	Green	Double doors on top of basement stairs	0.00
Wall	Drywall	Tan	Teacher's lounge wall	0.00
Wall	Brick	Black	Teacher's lounge wall	0.10
Door Jamb	Metal	Green	Cafeteria double doors	0.00
Wall	Brick	Dark green	Cafeteria food serving area	0.01
Door Jamb	Metal	Green	Main entrance doors	0.00
Wall	Brick	Dark green	Hallway next to 107B door	0.06
Wall	Brick	Pink	Wall in room 509	0.07
Wall	Drywall	Purple	Wall in room 509	0.00
Door Jamb	Metal	Blue	FACS 3 door jamb	0.00
Wall	Drywall	Light blue	FACS 3 wall	0.00
Wall	Brick	Dark blue	FACS 3 wall	0.04
Wall	Brick	Tan	Focus room wall	0.02
Door Jamb	Metal	Dark blue	Guidance room 101G door jamb	0.00
Wall	Drywall	Tan	Conference room wall	0.00
Door trim	Metal	Black	Conference room door	0.00
Wall	Drywall	Tan	Hallway wall next to storage 60A door	0.00

TABLE 5

**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Fairgrounds Middle School**

XRF TEST RESULTS

Sample Collected: September 30, 2019

Component	Substrate	Color	Location	Result (mg/cm ²)
Wall	Drywall	Green	Hallway wall next to storage 60A door	0.00
Window trim	Wood	Green	Hallway windows across from 60A	0.02
Wall	Brick	Pink	Hallway across from 614	0.10
Door Jamb	Wood	Purple	Room 602 door jamb	0.00
Wall	Drywall	Purple	Room 602 wall	0.00
Ducting	Metal	Purple	Room 615 ducting	0.01
Wall	Brick	Light blue	Custodian room wall	0.03
Window trim	Wood	Dark blue	Windows in hall across from Room 814	0.19
Wall	Drywall	Dark blue	Wall in room 802	0.00
Door trim	Metal	Dark blue	Classroom 815 door trim	0.06
Exterior door	Metal	Dark blue	End of hallway next to classroom 805 door	0.00
Window trim	Wood	Dark blue	Room 808 windows	0.00
Wall	Drywall	Light green/Teal	Wall next to computer lab 402 door	0.00
Wall	Brick	Light green/Teal	Wall hallway across from room 714	0.06
Wall	Drywall	Dark green	Wall in room 702	0.00
Window trim	Wood	Light green/Teal	Window trim in room 702	0.00
Wall	Drywall	Teal	Wall in hallway next to room 705	0.00

Notes:

- Lead based paint as defined by current state lead poisoning prevention regulations, is any paint that contains in excess of 1.0 mg/cm² of lead. OSHA does not currently establish a percent lead for lead paint.
- mg/cm² milligrams per centimeter square; cps means hertz measurement
- Please reference the full report for discussions and additional information and limitations pertaining to these results.

TABLE 5

**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Fairgrounds Middle School**

XRF TEST RESULTS

Sample Collected: September 30, 2019

Component	Substrate	Color	Location	Result (mg/cm ²)
Door	Metal	Dark green	Exterior doors next to library	0.00
Windowsill	Wood	Teal	Hallway windows across from library	0.00
Wall	Brick	Light purple	Main office wall	0.01
Wall	Wood	White	Main office wall	0.00
Calibration	--	--	SRM 2573	0.29
Calibration	--	--	SRM 2573	1.50
Calibration	--	--	SRM 2573	1.00

199461

Notes:

- Lead based paint as defined by current state lead poisoning prevention regulations, is any paint that contains in excess of 1.0 mg/cm² of lead. OSHA does not currently establish a percent lead for lead paint.
- mg/cm² milligrams per centimeter square; cps means hertz measurement
- Please reference the full report for discussions and additional information and limitations pertaining to these results.

APPENDIX C



Eastern Analytical, Inc.

professional laboratory and drilling services

Nicholas Dalzell
RPF Environmental, Inc.
320 First NH Turnpike
Northwood , NH 03261



Subject: Laboratory Report

Eastern Analytical, Inc. ID: 201315
Client Identification: Fairfield MS / 199461
Date Received: 10/4/2019

Dear Mr. Dalzell :

Enclosed please find the laboratory report for the above identified project. All analyses were performed in accordance with our QA/QC Program. Unless otherwise stated, holding times, preservation techniques, container types, and sample conditions adhered to EPA Protocol. Samples which were collected by Eastern Analytical, Inc. (EAI) were collected in accordance with approved EPA procedures. Eastern Analytical, Inc. certifies that the enclosed test results meet all requirements of NELAP and other applicable state certifications. Please refer to our website at www.easternanalytical.com for a copy of our NELAP certificate and accredited parameters.

The following standard abbreviations and conventions apply to all EAI reports:

- Solid samples are reported on a dry weight basis, unless otherwise noted
- < : "less than" followed by the reporting limit
- > : "greater than" followed by the reporting limit
- %R : % Recovery

Eastern Analytical Inc. maintains certification in the following states: Connecticut (PH-0492), Maine (NH005), Massachusetts (M-NH005), New Hampshire/NELAP (1012), Rhode Island (269), Vermont (VT1012) and New York (12072).

The following information is contained within this report: Sample Conditions summary, Analytical Results/Data, Quality Control data (if requested) and copies of the Chain of Custody. This report may not be reproduced except in full, without the the written approval of the laboratory.

If you have any questions regarding the results contained within, please feel free to directly contact me or the chemist(s) who performed the testing in question. Unless otherwise requested, we will dispose of the sample (s) 30 days from the sample receipt date.

We appreciate this opportunity to be of service and look forward to your continued patronage.

Sincerely,

Lorraine Olashaw
Lorraine Olashaw, Lab Director

10.10.19
Date

4
of pages (excluding cover letter)



SAMPLE CONDITIONS PAGE

EAI ID#: 201315

Client: RPF Environmental, Inc.

Client Designation: Fairfield MS / 199461

Temperature upon receipt (°C): 24.3

Received on ice or cold packs (Yes/No): N

Acceptable temperature range (°C): 0-6

Lab ID	Sample ID	Date Received	Date Sampled	Sample Matrix	% Dry Weight	Exceptions/Comments (other than thermal preservation)
201315.01	100119 - PCB1	10/4/19	10/1/19	solid	97.8	Adheres to Sample Acceptance Policy
201315.02	100119 - PCB2	10/4/19	10/1/19	solid	97.3	Adheres to Sample Acceptance Policy
201315.03	100119 - PCB3	10/4/19	10/1/19	solid	97.7	Adheres to Sample Acceptance Policy
201315.04	100119 - PCB4	10/4/19	10/1/19	solid	97.9	Adheres to Sample Acceptance Policy

Samples were properly preserved and the pH measured when applicable unless otherwise noted. Analysis of solids for pH, Flashpoint, Ignitability, Paint Filter, Corrosivity, Conductivity and Specific Gravity are reported on an "as received" basis.

Immediate analyses, pH, Total Residual Chlorine, Dissolved Oxygen and Sulfite, performed at the laboratory were run outside of the recommended 15 minute hold time.

All results contained in this report relate only to the above listed samples.

References include:

- 1) EPA 600/4-79-020, 1983
- 2) Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th, 21st, 22nd & 23rd Edition or noted Revision year.
- 3) Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW 846 3rd Edition including updates IVA and IVB
- 4) Hach Water Analysis Handbook, 4th edition, 1992



LABORATORY REPORT

EAI ID#: 201315

Client: RPF Environmental, Inc.

Client Designation: Fairfield MS / 199461

Sample ID:	100119 - PCB1	100119 - PCB2	100119 - PCB3	100119 - PCB4
Lab Sample ID:	201315.01	201315.02	201315.03	201315.04
Matrix:	solid	solid	solid	solid
Date Sampled:	10/1/19	10/1/19	10/1/19	10/1/19
Date Received:	10/4/19	10/4/19	10/4/19	10/4/19
% Solid:	97.8	97.3	97.7	97.9
Units:	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg
Date of Extraction/Prep:	10/7/19	10/7/19	10/7/19	10/7/19
Date of Analysis:	10/8/19	10/8/19	10/8/19	10/8/19
Analyst:	SG	SG	SG	SG
Extraction Method:	3540C	3540C	3540C	3540C
Analysis Method:	8082A	8082A	8082A	8082A
Dilution Factor:	30	29	29	25
PCB-1016	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4
PCB-1221	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4
PCB-1232	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4
PCB-1242	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4
PCB-1248	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4
PCB-1254	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4
PCB-1260	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4
PCB-1262	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4
PCB-1268	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.4
TMX (surr)	71 %R	80 %R	81 %R	75 %R
DCB (surr)	54 %R	63 %R	62 %R	57 %R

Acid clean-up was performed on the samples and associated batch QC. Detection limits elevated in response to the lower initial mass used for analysis.



QC REPORT

EAI ID#: 200315

Client: Pats Peak

Batch ID: 637060-32049/S100719PCB1

Client Designation: Pats Peak Ski Area, Henniker / PWS ID: 1127030 | DBP Q3 2019

Parameter Name	Blank	LCS	LCSD	Analysis Date	Units	Limits	RPD	Method
PCB-1016	< 0.02	0.13 (95 %R)	0.13 (95 %R) (1 RPD)	10/8/2019	mg/kg	40 - 140	30	8082A
PCB-1221	< 0.02	< 0.02 (%R N/A)	< 0.02 (%R N/A) (RPD N/A)	10/8/2019	mg/kg			8082A
PCB-1232	< 0.02	< 0.02 (%R N/A)	< 0.02 (%R N/A) (RPD N/A)	10/8/2019	mg/kg			8082A
PCB-1242	< 0.02	< 0.02 (%R N/A)	< 0.02 (%R N/A) (RPD N/A)	10/8/2019	mg/kg			8082A
PCB-1248	< 0.02	< 0.02 (%R N/A)	< 0.02 (%R N/A) (RPD N/A)	10/8/2019	mg/kg			8082A
PCB-1254	< 0.02	< 0.02 (%R N/A)	< 0.02 (%R N/A) (RPD N/A)	10/8/2019	mg/kg			8082A
PCB-1260	< 0.02	0.12 (89 %R)	0.12 (88 %R) (0 RPD)	10/8/2019	mg/kg	40 - 140	30	8082A
PCB-1262	< 0.02	< 0.02 (%R N/A)	< 0.02 (%R N/A) (RPD N/A)	10/8/2019	mg/kg			8082A
PCB-1268	< 0.02	< 0.02 (%R N/A)	< 0.02 (%R N/A) (RPD N/A)	10/8/2019	mg/kg			8082A
TMX (surr)	88 %R	88 %R	87 %R	10/8/2019	% Rec	30 - 150	30	8082A
DCB (surr)	89 %R	90 %R	89 %R	10/8/2019	% Rec	30 - 150	30	8082A

Samples were extracted and analyzed within holding time limits.

Instrumentation was calibrated in accordance with the method requirements.

The method blanks were free of contamination at the reporting limits.

Sample surrogate recoveries met the above stated criteria.

The associated matrix spikes and/or Laboratory Control Samples met acceptance criteria.

There were no exceptions in the analyses, unless noted.

*! Flagged analyte recoveries deviated from the QA/QC limits. Unless noted below, flagged analytes that exceed acceptance limits in the Quality Control sample were not detected in the field samples.

APPENDIX D



1. Fairgrounds Middle School, Nashua, NH



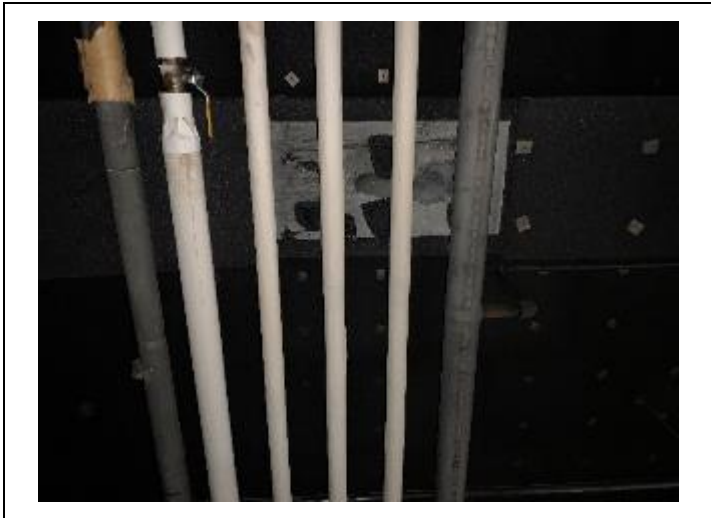
2. ACBM remnant door caulk. Assumed to be around all doors on original brick structure.



3. Exterior window caulk. No asbestos detected.



4. Black sealant on addition flashing on the base of the exterior wall. No asbestos detected.



5. ACBM black glue daub behind black foam insulation on boiler room ceiling.



6. Entrance with 12" floor tile with ACBM black flooring mastic.

EXAMPLE PICTURES

Site Address:
Fairgrounds Middle School
Nashua, New Hampshire

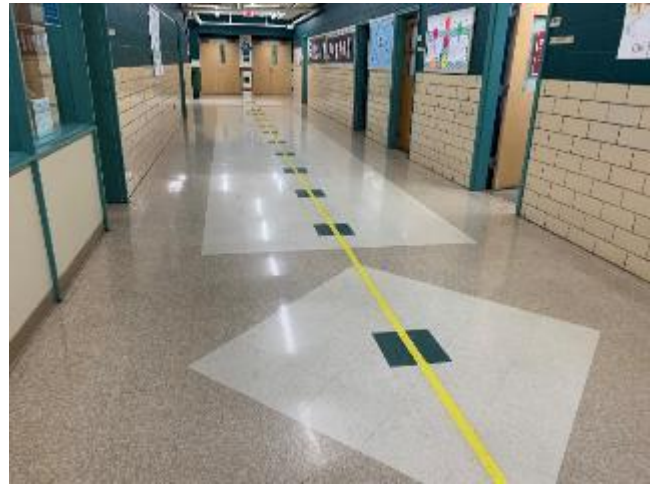


www.airpf.com
888-SAFE AIR

File No. 199461



7. Cafeteria with 12" floor tile and ACBM black flooring mastic.



8. Main Hallway with 12" floor tile and ACBM black flooring mastic.



9. Classroom with ACBM flooring mastic and ACBM chalkboard with assumed ACBM glue daubs.



10. Hallway with 12" floor tile and ACBM black flooring mastic.



11. ACBM black bottle drying rack.



12. ACBM gray bottle drying rack and lab counter with 601/701/801 storage rooms.

EXAMPLE PICTURES

Site Address:
Fairgrounds Middle School
Nashua, New Hampshire

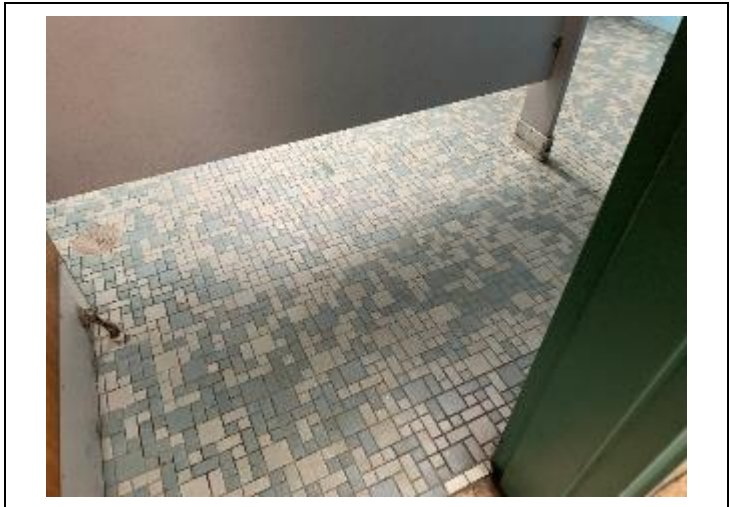


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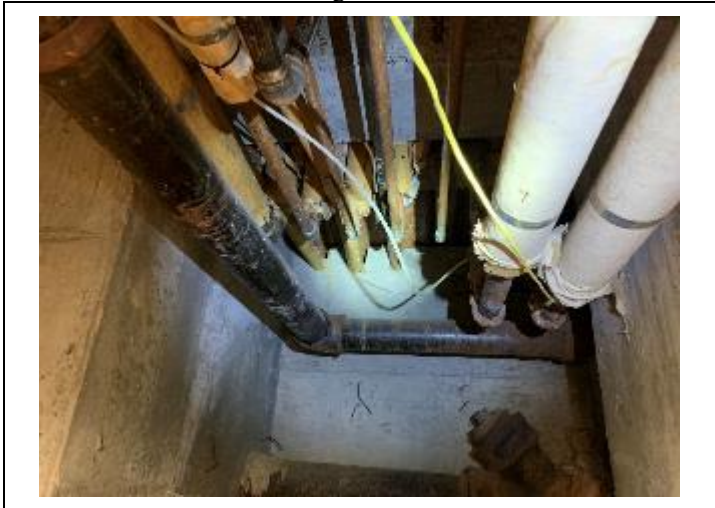
File No. 199461



13. Hallway with wall tile adhesive and grout. No asbestos detected. ACMF flooring mastic below 12" Tile.



14. Bathroom tile and grout with thinset and grout. No asbestos detected.



15. Visible pipe insulation within basement. Insulation and fittings observed to be fiberglass.



16. Tectum roof deck. No asbestos detected.



17. Suspended ceiling tiles throughout. No asbestos detected.



18. 12" fixed ceiling tile within room 105 storage room. No asbestos detected.

EXAMPLE PICTURES

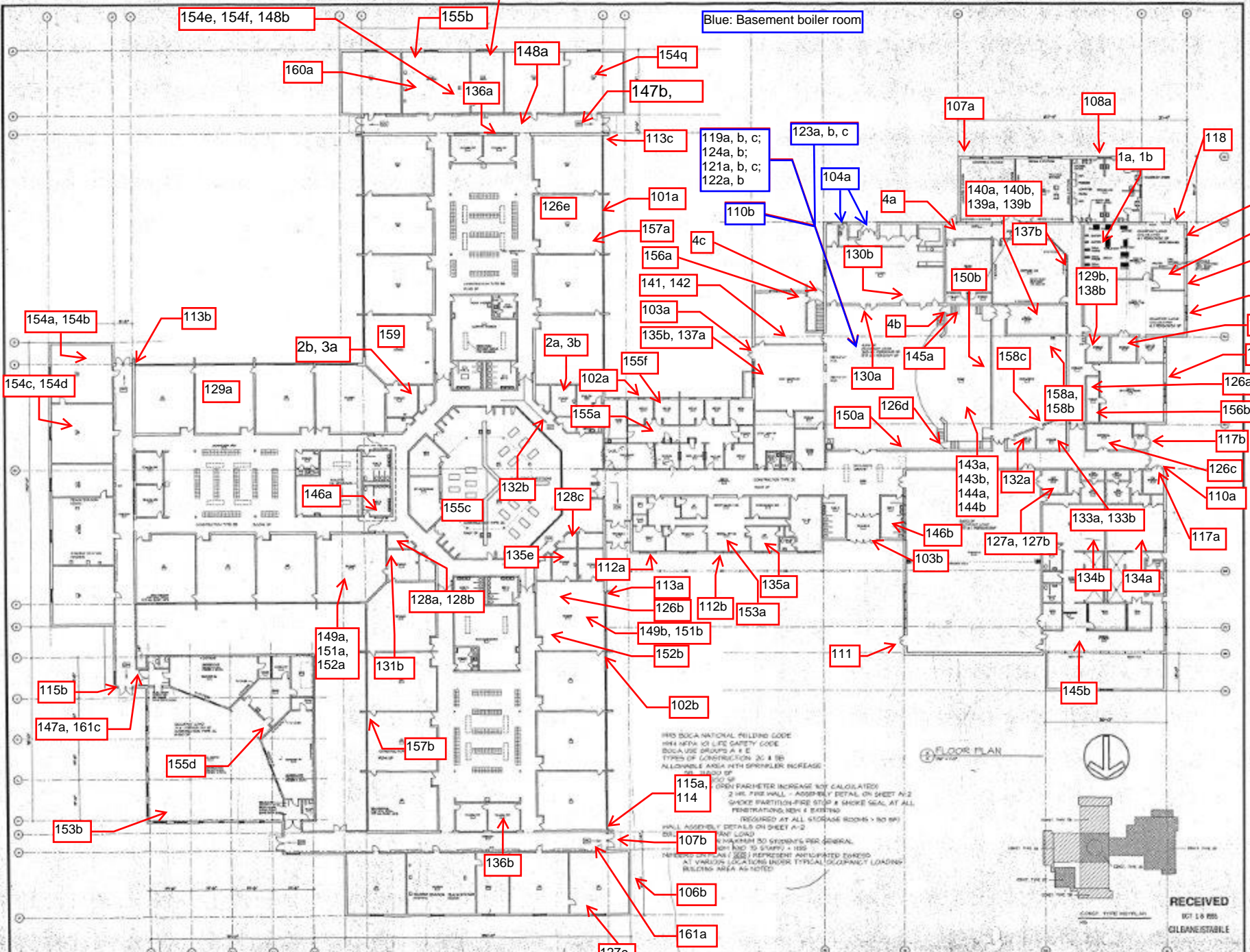
Site Address:
Fairgrounds Middle School
Nashua, New Hampshire



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File No. 199461

APPENDIX E



ADDITIONS & RENOVATIONS
 FAIRGROUNDS JUNIOR HIGH
 CLEVELAND STREET
 ROCKFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

TURNER GROUP



DATE:	
SCALE:	
DRAWN BY:	
CHECKED BY:	

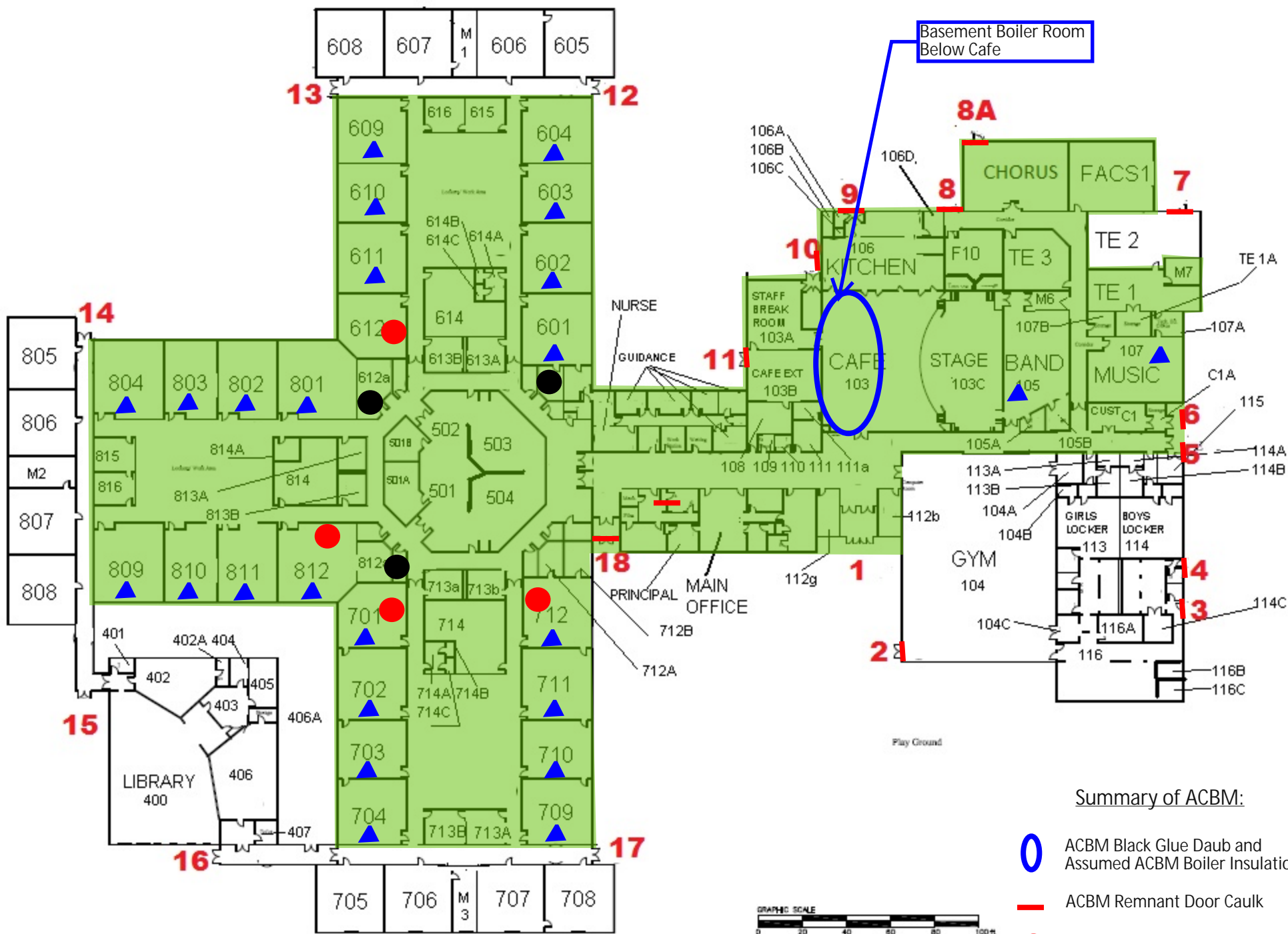
COMPOSITE FLOOR PLAN/
 FIRE & SMOKE WALLS

RECEIVED
 OCT 18 1995
 CLEANESTABLE

A1







FLOOR PLAN

1995 BOCA NATIONAL BUILDING CODE
 1994 NFPA 101 LIFE SAFETY CODE
 1995 BOCA LIFE SAFETY CODE
 1995 BOCA USE GROUPS A & E
 TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION 2C & 1B
 ALLOWABLE AREA WITH SPRINKLER INCREASE
 (REQUIRED AT ALL STORAGE ROOMS > 100 SF)
 ALLOWABLE PERMETER INCREASE NOT CALCULATED
 2 HR. FIRE WALL - ASSEMBLY DETAIL ON SHEET A-2
 SMOKE PARTITION-FIRE STOP & SMOKE SEAL AT ALL
 PENETRATIONS, RISERS & EXTERIOR
 (REQUIRED AT ALL STORAGE ROOMS > 100 SF)
 WALL ASSEMBLY DETAILS ON SHEET A-2
 FLOOR LOAD
 UNIFORM LOAD 50 POUNDS PER SQUARE
 FOOT (AND 10 STAIRS) + 100
 POINT LOADS (SEE) REPRESENT ANTICIPATED EXTERIOR
 AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS UNDER TYPICAL LOGS/ROCK LOADING
 BUILDING AREA AS SHOWN

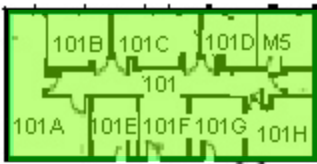


Basement Boiler Room
Below Cafe

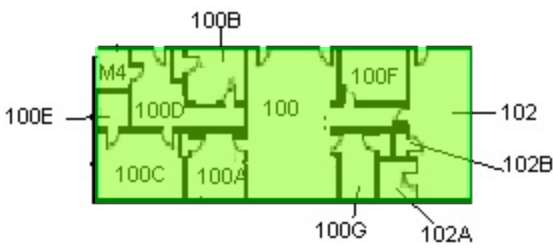
Summary of ACBM:

-  ACBM Black Glue Daub and Assumed ACBM Boiler Insulation
-  ACBM Remnant Door Caulk
-  ACBM Black Bottle Dryer Rack
-  ACBM Gray Bottle Dryer Rack and Lab Counter
-  ACBM Chalkboard
-  ACBM Black Flooring Mastic

GUIDANCE



MAIN OFFICE



FAIRGROUNDS MIDDLE
27 CLEVELAND STREET



Gym-EPDM-iso-old asphalt roof on tectam

Asphalt Shingle

Asphalt Shingle

Library-rubber only

Asphalt Shingle

New EPDM on iso with old asphalt roof underneath

Asphalt Shingle

Locker Rooms-

Classrooms-same as gym

Classrooms-rubber-iso on tectam deck

Cafeteria-EPDM gypsum iso gypsum on tectam deck

APPENDIX F

Summary of Methodology: Asbestos-Containing Building Materials Survey

EPA accredited inspector(s) surveyed accessible space in the building or site areas included within the RPF Scope of Work (SOW) to identify suspect asbestos-containing building material (ACBM). Suspect ACBM was inventoried and categorized into homogeneous groups of materials. To the extent indicated in the report, samples were then extracted from the different groups of homogeneous materials in accordance with applicable State and federal rules and regulations. For surveys in which the SOW included full inspections of the affect space, sampling methodologies were based on the requirements set forth in 40 CFR Part 763 (EPA) and 29 CFR Part 1926.1101 (OSHA). For preliminary or limited surveys, findings apply to only the affected material or space as indicated in the RPF SOW and Report and additional inspection and testing will be required to satisfy regulatory obligations associated with renovation, demolition, maintenance and other occupational safety and health requirements. Sampling methodologies used are as set forth in 40 CFR Part 763 (EPA):

- Surfacing Material: 3 bulk samples from each homogenous area and/or material that is 1,000 square feet or less. 5 bulk samples from each homogenous area that is greater than 1,000 square feet but less than or equal to 5000 square feet. 7 bulk samples from each homogenous area that is greater than 5,000 square feet.
- Thermal System Insulation: 3 bulk samples from each homogenous area. 1 bulk sample from each homogenous area of patched thermal system insulation if the patched section is less than 6 linear or square feet. Samples sufficient to determine whether the material is ACM from each insulated mechanical system where cement is utilized on tees, elbows, or valves.
- Miscellaneous ACM: 3 samples from each miscellaneous material. 1 sample if the amount of miscellaneous material is less than 6 square or linear feet.

Collected samples were individually placed into sealed containers, labeled, and submitted with proper chain of custody forms to the RPF NVLAP-accredited vendor laboratory. Sample containers and tools were cleaned after each sample was collected. Samples were analyzed for asbestos content using polarized light microscopy (PLM). Although PLM is the method currently recognized in State and federal regulations for asbestos identification in bulk samples, PLM may not be sensitive enough to detect all of the asbestos fibers in certain types of materials, such as floor tile and other nonfriable ACBM. In the event that more definitive results are requested in cases of with negative or trace results of asbestos are detected, RPF recommends that confirmation testing be completed using transmission electron microscopy.

For each homogeneous group of suspect material, a “stop at first positive” (SFP) method may have been employed during the analysis. The SFP method is based on current EPA sampling protocols and means that if one sample within a homogeneous group of suspect material is found to contain >1% asbestos, then further analysis of that specific homogenous group samples is terminated and the entire homogeneous group of material is considered to be ACBM regardless of the other sample results. This is based on the potential for inconsistent mix of asbestos in the product yielding varying findings across the different individual samples collected from the same homogeneous group. Unless otherwise noted in the report, sample groups found to have 1% to <10% asbestos content are assumed to be ACBM; to rebut this assumption further analysis with point count methods are required.

Inaccessible and hidden areas, including but not limited to wall/floor/ceiling cavity space, space with obstructed access (such as fiberglass insulation above suspended ceilings), sub floors, interiors of mechanical and process equipment, and similar spaces were not included in the inspection and care should be used when accessing these areas in the future. Unless otherwise noted in the RPF Report, destructive survey techniques were not employed during this survey.

In the event that additional suspect materials are encountered that are not addressed in this report, the materials should be properly tested by an accredited inspector. For example, during renovation and demolition it is likely that additional suspect material will be encountered and such suspect materials should be assumed to be hazardous until proper inspection and testing occurs.

RPF followed applicable industry standards; however, various assumptions and limitations of the methods can result in missed materials or misidentification of materials due several factors including but not limited to: inaccessible space due to physical or safety constraints, space that is difficult to reach to fully inspection, assumptions regarding the determination of homogenous groups of suspect material, assumptions regarding attempts to conduct representative sampling, and potential for varying mixtures and layers of material sampled not being representative of all areas of similar material. Also reference the Limitations document attached to the report.

Summary of Methodology: Lead in Paint Survey

Screening for lead in paint (LP) was performed using bulk sampling of paint or using an X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) meter for in situ measurements of various painted surfaces. For bulk sampling, samples for determinations were collected by scraping lead paint chips from the substrate. The surveyor attempted to sample layers of paint down to the substrate surface at each sample location. Samples were placed into proper sample containers, the containers were then sealed, labeled and shipped with chain of custody to the RPF AIHA accredited vendor laboratory. The samples were analyzed for total lead content using SW 846 3050B - NIOSH Method 7420. For XRF screening, the device was used and calibrated in accordance with the equipment and industry guidelines applicable for the specific testing performed.

Unless specific TCLP waste characterizations were included in the RPF Scope of Work (SOW), further analysis of waste streams for toxicity characteristics including, but not necessarily limited to lead, may be required prior to disposal of the waste stream. Other toxics may also be present including other heavy metals and PCBs and it may also be necessary to conduct waste characterization for these materials.

Sampling was limited to the specific components as listed in the RPF Report and testing and survey was not completed on every different surface in every room or area in the building. In addition unless otherwise noted in the RPF Report, surface dust, air and soil testing were not conducted during this survey. In order to conduct thorough hazard assessments for lead exposures, representative surface dust testing and air monitoring throughout the building, LBP testing of all surfaces in the building, and representative soil testing in the exterior areas should be completed. This type of testing and analysis was beyond the SOW for the initial survey

The intent of this survey is for lead in construction purposes, not for lead abatement, lead inspections, or lead hazard assessments in residential situations. Specific survey and inspection protocols are required for residential lead-based paint inspections that were not included in the RPF SOW.

RPF followed applicable industry standards for construction related identification in nonresidential settings; however, RPF does not warrant or certify that all lead or other hazardous materials in or on the building has been identified and included in this report. Various assumptions and limitations of the methods can result in missed materials or misidentification of materials due several factors including but not limited to: inaccessible space due to physical or safety constraints, space that is difficult to reach to inspect or sample, assumptions regarding the determination of homogenous or like types of paint, assumptions regarding attempts to conduct representative sampling, and potential for varying mixtures and layers of material sampled not being representative of all areas of similar appearing material. Also reference the Limitations document attached to the report.

Summary of Methodology: Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Mercury and Refrigerants

Various, accessible fluorescent light fixtures were inspected to determine if the ballasts contain a “No PCBs” label. Ballasts that do not have the “No PCBs” label are assumed to contain PCB.

Only limited fixtures were checked based on accessibility and safety concerns. Further inspection will be required during the course of construction, maintenance, renovation and demolition.

Various equipment and machinery within the building may also contain PCB oils. Specific findings relating to such equipment and machinery were not included in the RPF SOW.

It is common to find fluorescent light bulbs, thermostats and switches are present in buildings. RPF performed a visual inspection of specific areas included in the RPF SOW in an attempt to identify such materials. Findings are limited to the specific accessible space accessed by RPF.

Various compressor and refrigerant equipment may be present and is should be assumed that such equipment contains Freon or other chlorofluorocarbons unless otherwise tested or documented. Although general comment may be provided in the RPF Report, the specific identification of all potential Freon and CFCs is not included in the RPF SOW.

The findings may or may not be fully representative of all of the entire building. Confirmation testing and analysis of PCB, refrigerants and mercury was not included in the RPF SOW.

RPF followed applicable industry standards; however, RPF does not warrant or certify that all hazardous material in or on the building has been identified and included in this report. Various assumptions and limitations of the methods can result in missed materials or misidentification of materials due several factors including but not limited to: inaccessible space due to physical or safety constraints, space that is difficult to reach to fully inspection, electrical safety considerations, and assumptions relating to areas or material being representative of other locations which in fact may not be representative. Also reference the Limitations document attached to the report.

LIMITATIONS

1. The observations and conclusions presented in the Report were based solely upon the services described herein, and not on scientific tasks or procedures beyond the RPF Environmental, Inc. Scope of Work (SOW) as discussed in the proposal and/or agreement. The conclusions and recommendations are based on visual observations and testing, limited as indicated in the Report, and were arrived at in accordance with generally accepted standards of industrial hygiene practice and asbestos professionals. The nature of this survey or monitoring service was limited as indicated herein and in the report or letter of findings. Further testing, survey, and analysis is required to provide more definitive results and findings.
2. For site survey work, observations were made of the designated accessible areas of the site as indicated in the Report. While it was the intent of RPF to conduct a survey to the degree indicated, it is important to note that not all suspect ACM material in the designated areas were specifically assessed and visibility was limited, as indicated, due to the presence of furnishings, equipment, solid walls and solid or suspended ceilings throughout the facility and/or other site conditions. Asbestos or hazardous material may have been used and may be present in areas where detection and assessment is difficult until renovation and/or demolition proceeds. Access and observations relating to electrical and mechanical systems within the building were restricted or not feasible to prevent damage to the systems and minimize safety hazards to the survey team.
3. Although assumptions may have been stated regarding the potential presence of inaccessible or concealed asbestos and other hazardous material, full inspection findings for all asbestos and other hazardous material requires the use of full destructive survey methods to identify possible inaccessible suspect material and this level of survey was not included in the SOW for this project. For preliminary survey work, sampling and analysis as applicable was limited and a full survey throughout the site was not performed. Only the specific areas and /or materials indicated in the report were included in the SOW. This inspection did not include a full hazard assessment survey, full testing or bulk material, or testing to determine current dust concentrations of asbestos in and around the building. Inspection results should not be used for compliance with current EPA and State asbestos in renovation/demolition requirements unless specifically stated as intended for this use in the RPF report and considering the limitations as stated therein and within this limitations document.
4. Where access to portions of the surveyed area was unavailable or limited, RPF renders no opinion of the condition and assessment of these areas. The survey results only apply to areas specifically accessed by RPF during the survey. Interiors of mechanical equipment and other building or process equipment may also have asbestos and other hazardous material present and were not included in this inspection. For renovation and demolition work, further inspection by qualified personnel will be required during the course of construction activity to identify suspect material not previously documented at the site or in this survey report. Bordering properties were not investigated and comprehensive file review and research was not performed.
5. For lead in paint, observations were made of the designated accessible areas of the site as indicated in the Report. Limited testing may have been performed to the extent indicated in the text of the report. In order to conduct thorough hazard assessments for lead exposures, representative surface dust testing, air monitoring and other related testing throughout the building, should be completed. This type of in depth testing and analysis was beyond the scope of services for the initial inspection. For lead surveys with XRF readings, it is recommended that surfaces found to have LBP or trace amount of lead detected with readings of less than 4 mg/cm² be confirmed using laboratory analysis if more definitive results are required. Substrate corrections involving destructive sampling or damage to existing surfaces (to minimize XRF read-through) were not completed. In some instances, destructive testing may be required for more accurate results. In addition, depending on the specific thickness of the paint films on different areas of a building component, differing amounts of wear, and other factors, XRF readings can vary slightly, even on the same building component. Unless otherwise specifically stated in the scope of services and final report, lead testing performed is not intended to comply with other state and federal regulations pertaining to childhood lead poisoning regulations.

6. Air testing is to be considered a “snap shot” of conditions present on the day of the survey with the understanding that conditions may differ at other times or dates or operational conditions for the facility. Results are also limited based on the specific analytical methods utilized. For phase contrast microscopy (PCM) total airborne fiber testing, more sensitive asbestos-specific analysis using transmission electron microscopy (TEM) can be performed upon request.
7. For asbestos bulk and dust testing, although polarize light microscopy (PLM) is the method currently recognized in State and federal regulations for asbestos identification in bulk samples, some industry studies have found that PLM may not be sensitive enough to detect all of the asbestos fibers in certain nonfriable material, vermiculate type insulation, soils, surface dust, and other materials requiring more sensitive analysis to identify possible asbestos fibers. In the event that more definitive results are requested, RPF recommends that confirmation testing be completed using TEM methods or other analytical methods as may be applicable to the material. Detection of possible asbestos fibers may be made more difficult by the presence of other non-asbestos fibrous components such as cellulose, fiber glass, etc., by binder/matrix materials which may mask or obscure fibrous components, and/or by exposure to conditions capable of altering or transforming asbestos. PLM can show significant bias leading to false negatives and false positives for certain types of materials. PLM is limited by the visibility of the asbestos fibers. In some samples the fibers may be reduced to a diameter so small or masked by coatings to such an extent that they cannot be reliably observed or identified using PLM.
8. For hazardous building material inspection or survey work, RPF followed applicable industry standards; however, RPF does not warrant or certify that all asbestos or other hazardous materials in or on the building has been identified and included in this report. Various assumptions and limitations of the methods can result in missed materials or misidentification of materials due to several factors including but not limited to: inaccessible space due to physical or safety constraints, space that is difficult to reach to fully inspect, assumptions regarding the determination of homogenous groups of suspect material, assumptions regarding attempts to conduct representative sampling, and potential for varying mixtures and layers of material sampled not being representative of all areas of similar material.
9. Full assessments often requires multiple rounds of sampling over a period of time for air, bulk material, surface dust and water. Such comprehensive testing was beyond the scope of RPF services. In addition clearance testing for abatement, as applicable, was based on the visual observations and limited ambient area air testing as indicated in the report and in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations. The potential exists that microscopic surface dust remains with contaminant present even in the event that the clearance testing meets the state and federal requirements. Likewise for building surveys, visual observations are not sufficient alone to detect possible contaminant in settled dust. Unless otherwise specifically indicated in the report, surface dust testing was not included in the scope of the RPF services.
10. For abatement or remediation monitoring services: RPF is not responsible for observations and test for specific periods of work that RPF did not perform full shift monitoring of construction, abatement or remediation activity. In the event that problems occurred or concerns arouse regarding contamination, safety or health hazards during periods RPF was not onsite, RPF is not responsible to provide documentation or assurances regarding conditions, safety, air testing results and other compliance issues. RPF may have provided recommendations to the Client, as needed, pertaining to the Client’s Contractor compliance with the technical specifications, schedules, and other project related issues as agreed and based on results of RPF monitoring work. However, actual enforcement, or waiving of, contract provisions and requirements as well as regulatory liabilities shall be the responsibility of Client and Client’s Contractor(s). Off-site abatement activities, such as waste transportation and disposal, were not monitored or inspected by RPF.
11. For services limited to clearance testing following abatement or remediation work by other parties: The testing was limited to clearance testing only and as indicated in the report and a site assessment for possible environmental health and safety hazards was not performed as part of the scope of this testing. Client, or Client’s abatement contractor as applicable, was responsible for performing visual inspections

of the work area to determine completeness of work prior to air clearance testing by RPF.

12. For site work, including but not limited to air clearance testing services, in which RPF did not provide full site safety and health oversight, abatement design, full shift monitoring of all site activity, RPF expresses no warranties, guarantees or certifications of the abatement work conducted by the Client or other employers at the job site(s), conditions during the work, or regulatory compliance, with the exception of the specific airborne concentrations as indicated by the air clearance test performed by RPF during the conditions present for the clearance testing. Unless otherwise specifically noted in the RPF Report, visual inspections and air clearance testing results apply only to the specific work area and conditions present during the testing. RPF did not perform visual inspections of surfaces not accessible in the work area due to the presence of containment barriers or other obstructions. In these instances, some contamination may be present following RPF clearance testing and such contamination may be exposed during and after removal of the containment barriers or other obstructions following RPF testing services. Client or Client's Contractor is responsible for using appropriate care and inspection to identify potential hazards and to remediate such hazards as necessary to ensure compliance and a safe environment.
13. The survey was limited to the material and/or areas as specifically designated in the report and a site assessment for other possible environmental health and safety hazards or subsurface pollution was not performed as part of the scope of this site inspection. Typically, hazardous building materials such as asbestos, lead paint, PCBs, mercury, refrigerants, hydraulic fluids and other hazardous product and materials may be present in buildings. The survey performed by RPF only addresses the specific items as indicated in the Report.
14. For mold and moisture survey services, RPF services did not include design or remediation of moisture intrusion. Some level of mold will remain at the site regardless of RPF testing and Contractor or Client cleaning efforts. RPF testing associated with mold remediation and assessments is limited and may or may not be representative of other surfaces and locations at the site. Mold growth will occur if moisture intrusion deficiencies have not been fully remedied and if the site or work areas are not maintained in a sufficiently dry state. Porous surfaces in mold contaminated areas which are not removed and disposed of will likely result in future spore release, allergen sources, or mold contamination.
15. Existing reports, drawings, and analytical results provided by the Client to RPF, as applicable, were not verified and, as such, RPF has relied upon the data provided as indicated, and has not conducted an independent evaluation of the reliability of these data.
16. Where sample analyses were conducted by an outside laboratory, RPF has relied upon the data provided, and has not conducted an independent evaluation of the reliability of this data.
17. All hazard communication and notification requirements, as required by U.S. OSHA regulation 29 CFR Part 1926, 29 CFR Part 1910, and other applicable rules and regulations, by and between the Client, general contractors, subcontractors, building occupants, employees and other affected persons were the responsibility of the Client and are not part of the RPF SOW.
18. The applicability of the observations and recommendations presented in this report to other portions of the site was not determined. Many accidents, injuries and exposures and environmental conditions are a result of individual employee/employer actions and behaviors, which will vary from day to day, and with operations being conducted. Changes to the site and work conditions that occur subsequent to the RPF inspection may result in conditions which differ from those present during the survey and presented in the findings of the report.