

October 11, 2019

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

Re: Pennichuck Middle School
Building Survey Findings
RPF File No. 199461

Dear Mr. Smith,

Between September 26, 2019 and October 4, 2019, RPF Environmental, Inc. (RPF) conducted a survey at Pennichuck Middle School located at 207 Manchester Street in Nashua, New Hampshire. The survey was performed in the building, as designated by you or your site representative, 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.

Summary of Findings

Pennichuck Middle School is a single-story, approximately 95,200 square foot structure of CMU and brick construction with a mixture of asphalt shingle and rubber roofing that was constructed in 1988. The school also has two detached modular structures that are approximately 3,700 square feet, and house two classrooms each. These modular structures are of wood construction with vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofs.

The scope of the survey included accessible asbestos-containing building material 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, mercury switches, and fluorescent light bulbs.

Asbestos

Several types of suspect asbestos-containing building material (ACBM) were observed by RPF, including friable and nonfriable suspect material. Based on the testing performed by RPF, asbestos was not detected within the building.

Lead Paint

RPF conducted limited spot testing of paint and trace levels of LP were confirmed to be present on various interior 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. No mercury containing switches were observed within the building.

Although accessible ACBM was not identified, notification to the State and EPA is still required prior to demolition. In addition, as the building was in current use at the time of the survey, destructive survey methods were not employed. Further inspection may also be needed during demolition to identify suspect material that may be encountered. Work impacting LP, fluorescent light bulbs, and potential PCB ballasts must be performed in accordance with current State and federal standards, including but not limited to safe work practices, engineering controls, proper waste packaging, and proper disposal.

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 seventy-six (76) 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 sampled during this survey:

- Asphalt Shingle (various types)
- Glazing, Black
- Fiberboard
- Seam Sealant (various types)
- Building Seam Caulk
- Caulk (various types)
- Pitch Pocket Sealer
- Rubber Roofing
- Gypsum Board
- Iso Foam (various types)
- Door Caulk (various types)
- Window Caulk
- Sealant
- Gypsum and Joint Compound
- 2x4 Suspended Ceiling Tile (various types)

- 2x2 Suspended Ceiling Tile (various types)
- 12" Floor Tile (various types)
- Flooring Mastic, Yellow
- Covebase Adhesive
- Poured Flooring (various types)
- Lab Desk
- Lab Counter
- Laminate Counter (various types)
- Laminate Counter Adhesive
- Sink Basin Undercoat (various types)
- Tile Grout
- Tile Adhesive
- Quarry Tile Grout
- Tank Insulation
- Tank Insulation Wrap
- Textured Surfacing
- Gypsum Paneling
- Chalk Board Backing
- Carpet Adhesive

A total of one hundred and fifty-five (155) samples were extracted from the different groups of suspect material in accordance with EPA sampling protocols. A listing of the different homogenous groups of suspect material identified, samples collected, and analytical results is included in Appendix A. Based on the survey findings, accessible ACBM was not identified.

Chalkboards were found throughout the building and based on limited inspection were of metal construction. The backing of the boards was sampled and analyzed. It is possible that the chalkboards and whiteboards throughout the building are adhered to the wall with adhesive or glue. Further inspection should be completed at a time when the boards can be removed and/or damaged to inspect for and analyze any suspect adhesive.

Limited exploratory survey methods were employed during this survey in an effort to identify possible hidden potentially suspect material. For example, as approved by you isolated enclosed or hidden areas of wall chases, above ceilings, and other areas were accessed using hand tools to conduct spot inspections. However, it is possible for buildings of this construction period to contain some inaccessible ACBM within wall, floor and ceiling space. Further inspection should be performed in conjunction with demolition activity to identify any hidden suspect materials.

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.

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. Notification to the State and EPA Region 1 is required 10-days prior to the start of asbestos abatement work and demolition, as applicable.

Lead Paint Screening

Based on the type and age of building construction, it is possible 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 at Table 3 of Appendix A. The results of this testing showed lead concentrations in various interior and exterior painted surfaces at ranging from 0.03 to 0.40 milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm^2) associated with metal door frames and lockers. The intent of the lead testing was for potential lead hazardous waste disposal screening purposes only. Given the relatively low levels of lead detected by this screening, RPF recommends that confirmatory testing be conducted by flame atomic absorption (Flame AA) analysis.

Current State of New Hampshire Lead Poisoning regulations consider any paint that contains greater than $1.0 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ 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.

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.

Given the relatively low levels of lead detected, it is unlikely that these levels would pose an issue for disposal. However, proper waste testing with TCLP extraction for lead and potentially other toxic materials should also be considered 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.

PCB Light Ballasts and Fluorescent Lamp Inventory

For this survey, RPF conducted spot visual inspections of representative light fixtures throughout the school and found that most fixtures had been retrofitted with new ballasts and LED bulbs. RPF identified and inventoried representative fluorescent lamps and found the boiler room still contained fluorescent lamps and potential PCB containing ballasts. As the

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.

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 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 caulk and some paints. Based on the age of construction (1988) it is unlikely that the building contains PCB caulk. 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 boiler room, for an approximate total of ten (10) bulbs.

Conclusions

Based on the survey findings, the building was found to contain trace levels of LP and other hazardous building material. ACBM was not identified within the accessible areas surveyed or materials sampled.

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.

Appropriate notifications and hazard communications should be completed to all employees, contractors and others in accordance with US OSHA regulations and other applicable requirements (i.e., labeling in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1926).

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: Pictures
- Appendix D: Site Drawings
- Appendix E: Summary of Methodology and Limitations

APPENDIX A

TABLE 1
**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Pennichuck Middle School**
Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600/R-93/116 Method
Samples Collected: September 30, 2019, October 1, 2019 & October 4, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
093019-HG1a	Door Caulk, Brown, Exterior Door 14	None Detected
093019-HG1b	Door Caulk, Brown, Exterior, Door 5	None Detected
093019-HG2a	Window Caulk, White, Exterior, Window 52, Upper	None Detected
093019-HG2b	Window Caulk, White, Exterior, Window 18	None Detected
093019-HG3a	Building Seam Caulk, Gray, Next to Window 53	None Detected
093019-HG3b	Building Seam Caulk, Gray, Next to Window 16	None Detected
093019-HG4a	Door Caulk, Brown/Red, Exterior, East Entrance	None Detected
093019-HG4b	Door Caulk, Brown/Red, Exterior, Door 3	None Detected
093019-HG5a	Sealant, Black, Exterior, Below Window 41	None Detected
093019-HG5b	Sealant, Black, Exterior, Southwest Corner of Building	None Detected
093019-HG6a	Door Caulk, Black, Exterior, Door 4	None Detected
093019-HG6b	Door Caulk, Black, Exterior, Door 5	None Detected
093019-HG7a	Door Caulk, Gray, Exterior, Main Entrance	None Detected
093019-HG7b	Door Caulk, Gray, Exterior, Door 16	None Detected
093019-HG8	Sealant, White, Pipe Penetration Next to Door 11	None Detected
093019-HG9a	Gypsum and Joint Compound, White, Exterior, Above Door 10	None Detected
093019-HG9b	Gypsum and Joint Compound, White, Exterior, Above Door 9	None Detected
093019-HG9c	Gypsum and Joint Compound, White, Exterior, Above Door 9	None Detected
093019-HG9d	Gypsum and Joint Compound, White, Exterior, Above Door 3	None Detected
093019-HG9e	Gypsum and Joint Compound, White, Exterior, Above Door 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 1
(continued)**

**SAU 42
Nashua School District
Pennichuck Middle School**

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

Samples Collected: September 30, 2019, October 1, 2019 & October 4, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
093019-HG10a	Seam Caulk, White, Above Door 9 at Roof/Wall Joint	None Detected
093019-HG10b	Seam Caulk, White, Above Window 28 at Roof/Wall Joint	None Detected
093019-HG11a	Seam Caulk, Light Brown, Exterior, Around Doors 15 and 16	None Detected
093019-HG11b	Seam Caulk, Light Brown, Exterior, Around Doors 15 and 17	None Detected
100119-HG12a	2x4 Suspended Ceiling Tile, Gray, Glacial Pattern, Room 51D	None Detected
100119-HG12b	2x4 Suspended Ceiling Tile, Gray, Glacial Pattern, Room 51H	None Detected
100119-HG13a	2x2 Suspended Ceiling Tile, Gray, Coarse Textured, Main Office	None Detected
100119-HG13b	2x2 Suspended Ceiling Tile, Gray, Coarse Textured, Hall Outside Guidance	None Detected
100119-HG14a-A	Floor Tile, 12" Gray, Room 51F	None Detected
100119-HG14a-B	Flooring Mastic, Yellow, Room 51F	None Detected
100119-HG14b	Floor Tile, 12" Gray, Room 3	None Detected
100119-HG15a-A	Floor Tile, 12" Rose, Storage 62A	None Detected
100119-HG15a-B	Flooring Mastic, Yellow, Storage 62A	None Detected
100119-HG15b	Floor Tile, 12" Rose, Closet 66	None Detected
100119-HG16a-A	Floor Tile, 12" Peach, Main Office Copy Room	None Detected
100119-HG16a-B	Flooring Mastic, Yellow, Main Office Copy Room	None Detected
100119-HG16b	Floor Tile, 12" Peach, Closet 48F	None Detected
100119-HG17a-A	Floor Tile, 12" Purple, Room 11	None Detected
100119-HG17a-B	Flooring Mastic, Yellow, Room 11	None Detected

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**TABLE 1
(continued)**

**SAU 42
Nashua School District
Pennichuck Middle School**

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

Samples Collected: September 30, 2019, October 1, 2019 & October 4, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
100119-HG17b	Floor Tile, 12" Purple, Room 44a	None Detected
100119-HG18a	Covebase Adhesive, Yellow, Room 62A	None Detected
100119-HG18b	Covebase Adhesive, Yellow, Room 5B	None Detected
100119-HG19a	2x2 Suspended Ceiling Tile, Gray, Glacial Pattern, Hall Outside Room 66	None Detected
100119-HG19b	2x2 Suspended Ceiling Tile, Gray, Glacial Pattern, Hall Outside Room 67	None Detected
100119-HG20a	Door Caulk, White, Cafeteria Entrance	None Detected
100119-HG20b	Door Caulk, White, Room 52	None Detected
100119-HG21a	Window Caulk, White, Room 9	None Detected
100119-HG21b	Window Caulk, White, Room 52	None Detected
100119-HG22a	Poured Flooring, Brown, Boys Bathroom Adjacent to Room 42A	None Detected
100119-HG22b	Poured Flooring, Brown, Girls Bathroom Adjacent to Room 42A	None Detected
100119-HG23a	Lab Desk, Black, Room 5	None Detected
100119-HG23b	Lab Desk, Black, Room 13	None Detected
100119-HG24a	Lab Counter, Black, Room 5	None Detected
100119-HG24b	Lab Counter, Black, Room 13	None Detected
100119-HG26a-A	Laminate Counter, Gray, Room 13	None Detected
100119-HG26a-B	Adhesive, Yellow, Room 13	None Detected
100119-HG26b-A	Laminate Counter, Gray, Room 22	None Detected
100119-HG26b-B	Adhesive, Yellow, Room 22	None Detected

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**TABLE 1
(continued)**

**SAU 42
Nashua School District
Pennichuck Middle School**

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

Samples Collected: September 30, 2019, October 1, 2019 & October 4, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
100119-HG27a	Sink Basin Undercoat, Black, Room 5B	None Detected
100119-HG27b	Sink Basin Undercoat, Black, Room 32	None Detected
100119-HG28a	Sink Basin Undercoat, White, Room 35	None Detected
100119-HG28b	Sink Basin Undercoat, White, Room 12	None Detected
100119-HG29a	Tile Grout, Gray, Girls Locker room	None Detected
100119-HG29b	Tile Grout, Gray, Boys Locker room	None Detected
100119-HG30a	Tile Adhesive, Yellow, Girls Locker room	None Detected
100119-HG30b	Tile Adhesive, Yellow, Boys Locker room	None Detected
100119-HG31a	Quarry Tile Grout, Gray, Kitchen	None Detected
100119-HG31b	Quarry Tile Grout, Gray, Kitchen	None Detected
100119-HG32a-A	Tank Insulation Wrap, White, Boiler Room Water Tank end	None Detected
100119-HG32a-B	Tank Insulation, Gray, Boiler Room Water Tank end	None Detected
100119-HG32b-A	Tank Insulation Wrap, White, Boiler Room Water Tank side	None Detected
100119-HG32b-B	Tank Insulation, Gray, Boiler Room Water Tank side	None Detected
100119-HG32c-A	Tank Insulation Wrap, White, Boiler Room Water Tank side	None Detected
100119-HG32c-B	Tank Insulation, Gray, Boiler Room Water Tank side	None Detected
100119-HG35a	2x4 Suspended Ceiling Tile, Coarse Textured, Guidance	None Detected
100119-HG35b	2x4 Suspended Ceiling Tile, Coarse Textured, Room 44A	None Detected
100119-HG36a	Poured Floor, Blue, Room 47	None Detected
100119-HG36b	Poured Floor, Blue, Room 47	None Detected

Notes:

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**TABLE 1
(continued)**

**SAU 42
Nashua School District
Pennichuck Middle School**

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

Samples Collected: September 30, 2019, October 1, 2019 & October 4, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
100119-HG37a	Sink Basin Undercoat, Gray, Room 42	None Detected
100119-HG37b	Sink Basin Undercoat, Gray, Room 43	None Detected
100119-HG38a	Poured Floor, Yellow, Room 58A	None Detected
100119-HG38b	Poured Floor, Yellow, Room 58A	None Detected
100119-HG39a-A	Laminate Counter, Purple, Room 35	None Detected
100119-HG39a-B	Adhesive, Yellow, Room 35	None Detected
100119-HG39b-A	Laminate Counter, Purple, Room 35	None Detected
100119-HG39b-B	Adhesive, Yellow, Room 35	None Detected
100119-HG40a	2x4 Suspended Ceiling Tile, Smooth, Kitchen	None Detected
100119-HG40b	2x4 Suspended Ceiling Tile, Smooth, Kitchen	None Detected
100119-HG41a	Gypsum and Joint Compound, Outside Main Office above Ceiling	None Detected
100119-HG41b	Gypsum and Joint Compound, Outside Main Office above Ceiling	None Detected
100119-HG41c	Gypsum and Joint Compound, Outside Cafeteria above Ceiling	None Detected
100119-HG42a	Textured Surfacing, White, Popcorn, Room 14B	None Detected
100119-HG42b	Textured Surfacing, White, Popcorn, Room 14B	None Detected
100119-HG42c	Textured Surfacing, White, Popcorn, Room 14B	None Detected
100119-HG43a-A	Floor Tile, White, Room 14B	None Detected
100119-HG43a-B	Mastic, Yellow, Room 14B	None Detected
100119-HG43b-A	Floor Tile, White, Room 22B	None Detected

Notes:

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**TABLE 1
(continued)**

**SAU 42
Nashua School District
Pennichuck Middle School**

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

Samples Collected: September 30, 2019, October 1, 2019 & October 4, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
100119-HG43b-B	Yellow Mastic, Room 22B	None Detected
100119-HG44a	Gypsum Paneling, White, Room 14B	None Detected
100119-HG44b	Gypsum Paneling, White, Room 14B	None Detected
100119-HG44c	Gypsum Paneling, White, Room 22B	None Detected
100419-HG45a	Asphalt Shingle, Black, 22C Roof	None Detected
100419-HG45b	Asphalt Shingle, Black, 14B Roof	None Detected
100419-HG46a	Caulk, White, Around Vent 14B	None Detected
100419-HG46b	Caulk, White, Around HVAC 14B	None Detected
100419-HG47a	Door Caulk, White, 22B Exterior	None Detected
100419-HG47b	Door Caulk, White, 22B Exterior	None Detected
100819-HG1a	Carpet Adhesive, Yellow, Library North Corner by Office	None Detected
100819-HG1b	Carpet Adhesive, Yellow, Library North Wall Adjacent to Kitchenette	None Detected
100819-HG2a	Chalkboard Backing, Tan, Room 10	None Detected
100819-HG2b	Chalkboard Backing, Tan, Room 8	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.

TABLE 2

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

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

Samples Collected: September 26, 2019 & October 4, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
092619-HG1a	Asphalt Shingle, brown-South side shingled roof	None Detected
092619-HG1b	Asphalt Shingle, brown-North side shingled roof	None Detected
092619-HG2a	Glazing, black-Section C, on skylight	None Detected
092619-HG2b	Glazing, black-Section C, on skylight	None Detected
092619-HG3a	Fiberboard, grey-Section C, on skylight	None Detected
092619-HG3b	Fiberboard, grey-Section C, on skylight	None Detected
092619-HG4a	Seam Sealant, black-Section B, southwest corner	None Detected
092619-HG4b	Seam Sealant, black-Section B, center	None Detected
092619-HG5a	Building Seam Caulking, grey-Section B, on gym wall	None Detected
092619-HG5b	Building Seam Caulking, grey-Section B, on gym wall	None Detected
092619-HG6a	Mixed Caulking-Section B, on top of metal flashing along brick wall	None Detected
092619-HG6b	Mixed Caulking-Section B, on top of metal flashing along brick wall	None Detected
092619-HG7a	Caulking, black-Section B, on metal flashing	None Detected
092619-HG7b	Caulking, black-Section B, south side, penetration	None Detected
092619-HG8a	Pitch Pocket Sealer, grey-Section C, center of roof, around electrical conduit in deck	None Detected
092619-HG8b	Pitch Pocket Sealer, grey-Section C, southwest corner, around electrical conduit in deck from outlet	None Detected
092619-HG9a	Caulking, black-Section C, north side, on top of electrical box	None Detected
092619-HG9b	Caulking, black-Section C, southwest corner, on top of electrical box	None Detected
092619-HG10a	Seam Sealant, grey-Section C, south side, by penetration	None Detected
092619-HG10b	Seam Sealant, grey-Section C, Northeast side by HVAC penetration	None Detected

Notes:

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

TABLE 2
(continued)

SAU 42
Nashua School District
Pennichuck Middle School - Roofing

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

Samples Collected: September 26, 2019 & October 4, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
092619-HG11a	Caulking, brown-Section C, northwest corner, along metal flashing	None Detected
092619-HG11b	Caulking, brown-Section C, east wall, along metal flashing by the ladder to Section B	None Detected
092619-HG12a	Caulking, grey-Section C, east wall, by ladder to Section B	None Detected
092619-HG12b	Caulking, grey-Section C, northwest corner, between brick and metal	None Detected
092619-HG13a	Caulking, light grey-Section C, northwest corner, HVAC penetration	None Detected
092619-HG13b	Caulking, light grey-Section C, south side, HVAC penetration	None Detected
092619-HG14a	Caulking, soft grey-Section C, southeast side, on pipe penetration	None Detected
092619-HG14b	Caulking, soft grey-Section C, southwest side, on pipe penetration	None Detected
092619-HG15a	Caulking, white-Section C, north side, around conduit for AHU	None Detected
092619-HG15b	Caulking, white-Section C, north side, around conduit for AHU	None Detected
092619-HG16a	Rubber, black-Section B, hole 2, along north edge	None Detected
092619-HG16b	Rubber, black-Section B, hole 1, center of the roof	None Detected
092619-HG17a	Gypsum board, white-Section B, hole 1, center of the roof	None Detected
092619-HG17b	Gypsum board, white-Section B, hole 2, along north edge	None Detected
092619-HG18a	Foam Insulation, yellow-Section B, hole 1, center of the roof	None Detected
092619-HG18b	Foam Insulation, yellow-Section C, hole 3, northeast side, HVAC penetration	None Detected
092619-HG19a	Top Covering, grey-Section C, hole 3, northeast side, HVAC penetration	None Detected
092619-HG19b	Top Covering, grey-Section C, hole 4, field, approximate center of roof	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
(continued)**

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

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

Samples Collected: September 26, 2019 & October 4, 2019

Sample ID	Description	Asbestos Content
100419-HG20a	Sealant (black)-on mushroom vent on gym roof	None Detected
100419-HG20b	Sealant (black)-on south edge of gym roof	None Detected
100419-HG21a	Foam insulation (yellow)-center of gym roof	None Detected
100419-HG21b	Foam insulation (yellow)-northeast corner of gym roof	None Detected
100419-HG22a	Foam insulation (white)-northeast corner of gym roof	None Detected
100419-HG22b	Foam insulation (white)-northeast corner of gym roof	None Detected

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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 3

**SAU 42
 Nashua School District
 Pennichuck Middle School**

XRF TEST RESULTS

Sample Collected: October 1, 2019

Component	Substrate	Color	Location	Result (mg/cm ²)
Calibration	--	--	SRM 2573	1.10
Calibration	--	--	SRM 2574	0.80
Calibration	--	--	SRM 2571	3.70
Door	Metal	Blue	Exterior door main entrance	0.00
Door	Metal	Brown	Main office door	0.00
Wall	Concrete	White	Outside main office	0.00
Trim	Metal	Brown	Assistant principal's office	0.00
Wall	Concrete	White	Copy room	0.00
Wall	Concrete	Red	Hallway adjacent to 42A	0.00
Door	Metal	Green	42A classroom	0.00
Locker	Metal	Red	Hallway adjacent to room 5	0.40
Door	Metal	Green	Exterior adjacent to room 10	0.08
Trim	Metal	Brown	Room 31A	0.00
Wall	Concrete	Yellow	Hallway adjacent to room 20	0.00
Wall	Concrete	White	Lounge 13B	0.00
Trim	Metal	Green	Exterior door adjacent to room 20	0.00
Wall	Gypsum	White	Modular unit entry 14b/14c	0.00
Wall	Gypsum	Yellow	Modular unit 14c wall	0.00
Door	Metal	White	Portable unit 14c door	0.00
Wall	Gypsum	Blue	Modular unit 22B	0.00
Trim	Metal	Brown	Library interior window	0.00
Trim	Wood	White	Exterior window	0.00
Door	Metal	Brown	Emergency exit – room 39	0.03
Door	Metal	Brown	Room 52 entry	0.00
Door	Metal	Gray	Exterior adjacent to room 52	0.00

**TABLE 3
(continued)**

**SAU 42
Nashua School District
Pennichuck Middle School**

XRF TEST RESULTS

Sample Collected: October 1, 2019

Component	Substrate	Color	Location	Result (mg/cm ²)
Trim	Metal	Gray	Exterior adjacent to room 52	0.00
Calibration	--	--	SRM 2572	1.50
Calibration	--	--	SRM 2570	0.00
Calibration	--	--	SRM 2574	0.70

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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



1. Pennichuck Middle School



2. Exterior Windows with white caulking.



3. Entry overhang with gypsum and joint compound.



4. Small Entry overhang with gypsum and joint compound as well as door caulk.



5. Detached modular classroom structures.



6. Main office with CMU walls, 12" floor tile and suspended ceiling tiles.

EXAMPLE PICTURES

Site Address:
Pennichuck Middle School
Nashua, New Hampshire



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File No. 199461



7. Main office with CMU walls, 12" floor tile and suspended ceiling tiles.



8. Hallway with CMU walls, 12" tile and suspended ceiling tile.



9. Boiler room with fiberglass insulation.



10. Boiler room water tank insulation. No asbestos detected.



11. Cafeteria with 12" tile and suspended ceiling tiles.



12. Custodial room with 12" tile and suspended ceiling tiles.

EXAMPLE PICTURES

Site Address:
Pennichuck Middle School
Nashua, New Hampshire



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888-SAFE AIR

File No. 199461



13. Poured flooring within hallway bathrooms.



14. Suspended ceiling tile was present throughout with LED lighting.



15. Quarry Tile within kitchen area.



16. Classroom with lab desks and counters.



17. Sink Basin undercoat. No asbestos detected.



18. Gypsum and Joint compound present above hallway ceilings.

EXAMPLE PICTURES

Site Address:
Pennichuck Middle School
Nashua, New Hampshire



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File No. 199461

APPENDIX D

Modulars - asphalt shingle

Modulars - asphalt shingle

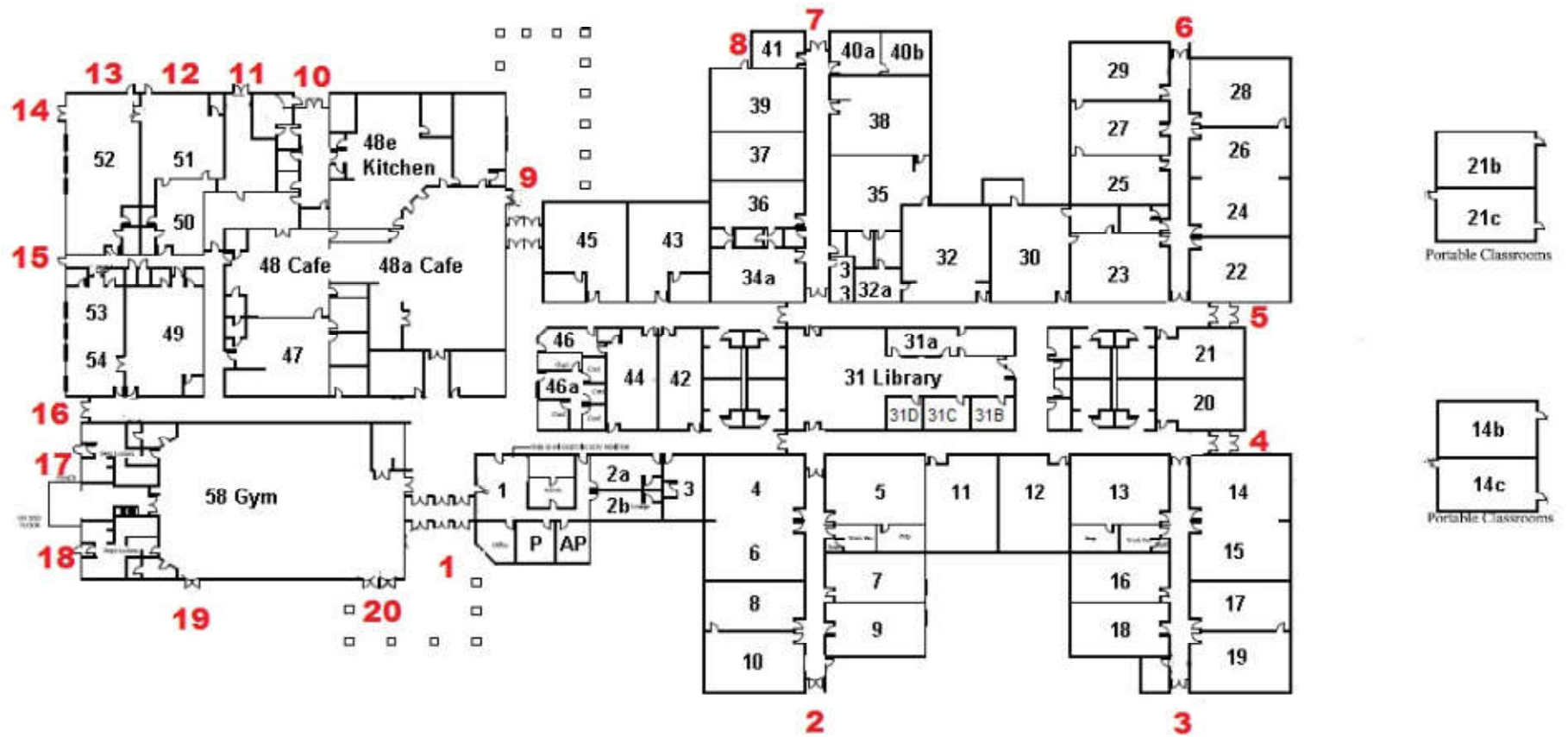
Asphalt Shingle

PVC roof on gypsum on iso on metal deck

Gym - ballasted rubber on iso on metal deck

EPDM on gypsum on iso on metal deck





PENNICHUCK MIDDLE SCHOOL

207 MANCHESTER STREET

APPENDIX E

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.