ASBESTOS, LEAD AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
INSPECTION, SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT
FOR THE

RANDALL L. JONES THEATER

SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
CEDAR CITY, UTAH 84720

DFCM PROJECT NUMBER: 07056300

ASBESTOS SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT
FOR THE

RANDALL L. JONES THEATER

SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
CEDAR CITY, UTAH 84720

DFCM PROJECT NUMBER: 07056300

SUU SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY

January 14, 2008

Prepared for:

State of Utah–Department of Administrative Services

DIVISION OF FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION
AND MANAGEMENT
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ASBESTOS SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT
RANDALL L. JONES THEATER
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Asbestos Survey and Assessment
Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University
Cedar City, Utah 84720

An asbestos survey was conducted at the subject facility on December 17, 2007.

The building was visually inspected to identify building materials that might contain asbestos. Bulk samples were collected from suspect materials and analyzed to determine if they contained asbestos. All asbestos-containing materials (ACM) were assessed for damage and the potential for exposure. This survey was requested and approved by Mr. Robert J. Anderson, Hazardous Materials Manager, State of Utah, Division of Facilities Construction and Management.

The following table lists all ACM that were identified in the building. Information specific to the building concerning inaccessible areas / materials and recommended response actions can be found in this report. There is important information in these sections that is not included in this executive summary. This report should be read in its entirety, including detailed information that is contained in other sections and appendices of this report.

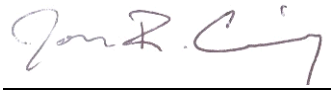
Asbestos-Containing Materials by Homogeneous Area
Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University

Homogeneous Area Number	Material Description	Asbestos Content	Amount	Cost Estimate
	NONE			

2.0 INTRODUCTION

On December 17, 2007, R & R Environmental, Inc., conducted an asbestos survey of the Randall L. Jones Theater located at Southern Utah University, Cedar City, Utah. The purpose of this survey was to identify the existence, extent, and condition of both friable and non-friable asbestos-containing materials (ACM) within the facility. Bulk samples were collected from suspect materials and analyzed for asbestos content. Each occurrence of ACM was assessed for damage and friability.

The following accredited and certified inspectors performed the inspection, collected the samples and made assessment:



January 14, 2008

Jon R. Craig — Date
State of Utah, Division of Air Quality Inspector
Certification Number: ASB-2934

This report was reviewed by:

January 14, 2008

David C. Roskelley, MSPH, CIH, CSP — Date
State of Utah, Division of Air Quality Inspector
Certification Number: ASB-1370
AHERA Inspector #5 PSI 65451 I
Certified Safety Professional #15774
Certified Industrial Hygienist #8529

3.0 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Building Identification

Building Name .....Randall L. Jones Theater
Building Address ..... Southern Utah University, Cedar City, Utah 84720

Building Construction

Building Construction Date 1989
Building Type ..... Theater
Building Total Sq. Ft.....0
Structural System .....Steel, reinforced concrete, cinderblock
Exterior Wall Construction .....Brick, cinderblock, wood
Floor Deck Construction.....Concrete
Roof Construction..... Flat, Membraneous
Floors Above Grade.....2
Floors Below Grade 1

Interior Finishes

Floors .....Concrete, ceramic tile, vinyl floor tile, rolled vinyl, glued carpet
Walls .....Brick, cinderblock, plaster, wallboard system
Attic.....No
Crawl space.....No

Building Mechanical

Heating Plant.....Campus Central
Main Heating Distribution .....Forced Air
Cooling Plant .....Chillers
Main A / C Distribution .....Forced Air

4.0 SURVEY PROCEDURES

4.1 Building Survey

All accessible areas of the facility were visually inspected to identify suspect asbestos containing materials (ACM.) All accessible surfaces, structures, and mechanical systems within these areas were examined and all suspected ACM was touched to determine friability.

Suspect ACM was identified and assessed in homogeneous areas. A homogeneous area is defined as a single material, uniform in texture and appearance, installed at one time, and unlikely to consist of more than one type, or formulation, of material. In cases where joint compound and / or tape has been applied to wallboard (gypsum board) and cannot be visually distinguished from the wallboard, it is considered an integral part of the wallboard and in effect becomes one material forming a wall or ceiling "system."

Each homogeneous area was given a unique material identification number. Each ID number begins with a letter: "S" for surfacing materials, "T" for thermal system insulation, or "M" for miscellaneous materials. This letter is followed by a two-digit number, assigned in consecutive order. This number is used to identify the homogeneous area throughout the inspection report.

4.2 Bulk Sample Collection

Bulk samples were collected from all accessible homogeneous areas of suspect ACM for subsequent laboratory analysis to determine actual asbestos content. Sampling was conducted in a manner that minimized damage to the building, did not leave any unsightly marks, and did not create a health hazard for the inspectors.

The number of samples collected from each homogeneous area generally followed the EPA AHERA regulations (40 CFR 763.86). Friable surfacing materials were sampled using the random sampling scheme given in the EPA publication 560 / 5-85-30a, titled "Asbestos in buildings: Simplified Sampling Scheme for Friable Surfacing Materials."" Between three and seven samples were collected from friable surfacing materials, depending on the size of the homogeneous area.

4.3 Bulk Sample Analysis

Bulk samples were analyzed using polarized light microscopy (PLM) and visual estimation in accordance with the EPA Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples, EPA-600 / M4-82-020. Samples were analyzed by Dixon Information, Inc., 78 West 2400 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84115. The laboratory is accredited under the National Institute of Standards and Technology – National voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NIST-NVLAP) for bulk-asbestos sample analysis and is also accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA).

Federal EPA's NESHAP and AHERA regulations define ACM as material containing greater than 1% asbestos by weight; materials containing less than 1% asbestos are not considered regulated ACM.

Further, the NESHAP regulations state that any sample found to contain less than 10% asbestos but greater than "none detected," by visual estimation, must be assumed to contain greater than 1% asbestos unless confirmed to be less than 1.0% asbestos by point counting analysis. Any samples found to contain asbestos in this concentration range were assumed to contain greater than 1.0% asbestos and are listed in Section 5.8 of this report. All samples that have been point counted are identified as such in the sample result tables.

The laboratories reports can be found in Appendix D of this report.

5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Asbestos-Containing Materials

Homogeneous areas of suspect ACM are identified as being ACM if the laboratory analysis shows the material to contain any detectable asbestos, unless subsequent TEM analysis resulted in less than 0.1% asbestos being detected. Table 1 of the Executive Summary and in Appendix A lists all homogeneous areas that were found to be ACM. Each material is described by type of material, friability and visual appearance.

Friability is defined in accordance with EPA's NESHAP regulations.

> "Friable ACM" is any material containing more than 1% asbestos (as determined by PLM) that, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure and also includes non-friable ACM that may become friable during building demolition.
>
> "Non-friable ACM" is any material containing more than 1% asbestos (as determined by PLM) that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
>
> "Category I non-friable ACM" are asbestos-containing resilient floor coverings (commonly known as vinyl asbestos tile (VAT), asphalt roofing products, packings, and gaskets.
>
> "Category II non-friable ACM" encompasses all other non-friable ACM.
>
> "Non-friable RACM" is used to denote thermal system insulation that is in good condition but would become friable during renovation or demolition and therefore is "regulated asbestos containing material" (RACM).

5.2 Non-Asbestos-Containing Materials

Homogeneous areas of suspect ACM are identified as non-ACM if the laboratory analysis shows the material to contain no detectable asbestos. Table 2, located in Appendix A of this report, lists all homogeneous areas that were found to be non-ACM.

5.3 Bulk Sample Analytical Results

Table 3, located in Appendix A of this report, lists all of the bulk samples in order by sample number, that were collected from homogeneous areas of suspect ACM, along with the laboratory analytical results. Each sample was given a unique sample number. There may be more than one sample number for the same homogeneous area of suspect ACM. The homogeneous areas of suspect ACM are identified on this table by their material identification numbers. The sample location listed on this table provides a brief, but specific, description of the location where the sample was collected. This is different

than the homogeneous area location provided on Tables 1 and 2. Table 4 is the same as Table 3 except the entries has been sorted by homogeneous area number.

5.4 Damage and Hazard Assessment

Each homogeneous area of ACM has been assessed for existing damage, accessibility, and potential for future damage, and this information is presented in Table 5, located in Appendix A of this report. This table also lists the substrate present beneath each homogeneous area of ACM.

Each homogeneous area of friable ACM and asbestos-containing building material (ACBM) was classified into one of the following seven categories, as specified in EPA's AHERA regulations (40 CFR 763.88):

(1) Damaged or significantly damaged thermal system insulation ACM.
(2) Damaged friable surfacing ACM.
(3) Significantly damaged friable surfacing ACM.
(4) Damaged or significantly damaged friable miscellaneous ACM.
(5) ACBM with potential for damage.
(6) ACBM with potential for damage.
(7) Any remaining friable ACBM or friable suspected ACBM.

The damage categories are defined as follows:

> "Undamaged" means the material had no visible damage, or extremely minor damage or surface marring (i.e., a room full of floor tile with only two or three small corners chipped off on the tile).
>
> "Damaged" means the material had visible damage evenly distributed over less than 10% of its surface, or localized over less than 25% of its surface.
>
> "Significantly Damaged" means the material had visible damage that is evenly distributed over 10% or more of its surface, or localized over 25% or more if its surface.

Each homogeneous area of ACM was evaluated for accessibility to the building occupants and the general public, assuming the building was fully occupied, using the following assessment categories.

> "Inaccessible" means the material was located in an area that people had no reason to enter and could not access without special measures. One example would be above a solid ceiling.
>
> "Rarely Accessed" identifies a material that was in a location that could be accessed but wasn't unless there was a specific need. An example would be a

pipe tunnel. Another example would be a high ceiling that is out of reach and not subject to any specific disturbance.

"Periodic Access" identifies a material that was in a location that was accessible, was not occupied full time, but was accessed on a routine basis. An example would be a mechanical room or boiler room.

"Continuous Access" identifies a material that was in a location that was occupied full time and was within reach of the occupants, or was frequently subject to direct disturbance. Examples would be exposed floor tile or a normal height ceiling.

5.5 Hazard Ranking

A hazard ranking has been determined for every ACM, in each functional space (room), and is listed in Table 7, Appendix A. The Hazard Rank is derived from the material's current condition and potential for future disturbance.

The DFCM required hazard assessment process used here produces seven hazard Ranks. The rankings of potential hazard range from 7, most hazardous, to 1, least hazardous, and are used to determine abatement priority. The highest ranking is reserved for ACM that is "significantly damaged". Hazard rankings 6 to 4 reflect ACM that is "damaged" (slight damage is the term used in Table 7), with a ranking of 6 indicating a "potential for significant damage", and a ranking of 5 indicating a "potential for damage." Hazard rankings of 3 to 1 are reserved for materials currently in good condition, but with a range of moderate to low in the likelihood for future disturbance.

Note that these seven rankings are different from, and should not be confused with, the seven AHERA categories of damage and potential damage described in Section 5.4, above, and listed in Table 5. This hazard assessment scheme is also completely reversed from the current EPA Management Planner hazard assessment scheme where a hazard rank of 1 is the most hazardous.

5.6 Homogeneous Areas with Special Considerations

None

5.7 Suspect Materials Presumed to be Asbestos-Containing Materials without Laboratory Analysis

None

5.8 Inaccessible Areas

None

5.9 Material(s) assumed to contain >1.0% asbestos without subsequent TEM or Point Count Analysis

None

6.0 RESPONSE ACTION COMMENTS

6.1 EPA Requirements

Asbestos is regulated as a hazardous air pollutant by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the authority of the Clean Air Act. The asbestos regulations are included in the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and referenced as 40 CFR 61, Subpart M. ACMs identified in this report are subject to those regulations. Those regulations, and state and local regulations, should be carefully examined prior to renovation, demolition, cleanup, or any other activity which could disturb the ACMs, to ensure that all activities are in compliance with applicable requirements.

ACM is defined by the EPA, as any material containing greater than one precedent of asbestos. ACMs are categorized as being either friable or non-friable. Friable ACMs are those materials that can be easily crumbled, pulverized, or otherwise broken up using hand or finger pressure when dry, and are materials considered more likely to produce airborne asbestos fibers. Non-friable ACMs are materials that do not meet the above test, and are considered less likely to produce airborne asbestos fibers. Not all ACMs are regulated under NESHAP. Regulated ACM (RACM) means (a) Friable asbestos material, (b) Category I non-friable ACM that has become friable, (c) Category I non-friable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or (d) Category II non-friable that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of regulated demolition or renovation operations. Regulated demolition and renovation operations are those where the quantity of ACM affected is 260 linear feet or more on pipes, 160 square feet or more on other components, or 35 cubic feet or more in volume. There are certain notification requirements for demolition projects involving less than the above quantities.

Briefly, EPA requires that RACM be removed from facilities scheduled for demolition or renovation before any activity begins that would break up, dislodge, or similarly disturb the materials or preclude access to the materials for subsequent removal. Category I non-friable ACM that is not in poor condition and is not friable does not have to be removed prior to demolition of a facility. **However, these materials are exempt from mandatory removal only during demolition, not renovation. Removal is mandated when renovation activities are expected to disturb these ACMs and render them friable.** Category II non-friable ACM also does not have to be removed prior to demolition if the probability is low that the material will become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder (made friable) during demolition. However, state regulations may require the removal of these materials. Additionally, Category I non-friable ACM that has not become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder during demolition activities may be disposed of as ordinary construction waste.

In any situation where ACM remains in a building, it should be managed under a comprehensive operations and maintenance program (O&M). The procedures and

guidelines described in an O&M program should be followed whenever building maintenance activities may disturb any ACMs present in the building.

6.2 Renovation Options

The mastic is non-friable ACMs. NESHAP regulations require the removal of non-friable ACMs before they are **disturbed and made friable** during renovation activities. Therefore, we recommend that all of these materials be removed and properly disposed of by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor before renovation activities begin **which have the potential of disturbing and making these materials friable.** The removal project must follow the requirements of the OSHA regulation outlined in 29 CFR 1926.1101. While these materials remain in place, a comprehensive asbestos O&M program should be implemented when the building is occupied to reduce human exposure to airborne asbestos fibers.

7.0 COST ESTIMATES

A breakdown of the estimated removal costs by homogeneous area can be found in the Table 6, Appendix A. These cost estimates are provided for use in long-term budgeting and planning only, and do not have a level of accuracy sufficient to be used as a construction design cost estimate. The actual cost of asbestos removal is highly dependent on a number of factors such as the size of the project, the required time frame for removal, the time of year the job is conducted, the regulatory climate at the time, etc., therefore, actual abatement costs could vary significantly from these estimates. Replacement costs have not been included in these figures.

The cost for abatement design and management services is not included in these figures. These additional fees can range from 15% of the estimated abatement costs for large projects to greater than 50% for very small projects. The design and management fees cover the cost of preparing plans and specifications, conducting the bidding process as well as third-party oversight during abatement.

8.0 LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS OF WARRANTY

This asbestos survey and assessment was performed using procedures and a level of diligence typically exercised by professional consultants performing similar services. However, asbestos-containing material (ACM) can be present in a structure, but not identified using ordinary investigative procedures.

No asbestos survey can completely eliminate uncertainty regarding the presence of ACM. R & R Environmental, Inc. level of diligence and investigative procedures are intended to reduce, but not eliminate, potential uncertainty regarding the presence of ACM. The procedures used for this survey attempt to establish a balance between the competing goals of limiting investigative costs, time, and building damage, and reducing the uncertainty about unknown conditions. Therefore, the determinations in this report should not be construed as a guarantee that all ACM present in the subject property has been included in this report.

This report presents R & R Environmental, Inc.'s professional determinations, which are dependent upon information obtained during performance of consulting services. R &R Environmental, Inc. assumes no responsibility for omissions or errors resulting from inaccurate information provided by sources outside of R & R Environmental, Inc.

No warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, is made regarding the findings, conclusions, or recommendations contained in this report. The limitations presented above supersede the requirements or provisions of all other contracts or scopes of work, implied or otherwise, except those stated or acknowledged herein.

Appendix A

Data Tables

Table 1

Asbestos-containing Materials by Homogeneous Area
Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University

Homogeneous Area Number	Material Description / Location	Friability	Asbestos Content	Quantity
	NONE			

Table 2

Homogeneous Areas That Do Not Contain Asbestos
Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University

Homogeneous Area Number	Material Description	Material Location
M01	**Floor Tile and Mastic – Exposed** 18" x 18" Brown	103, 106
M02	**Rolled Vinyl Flooring** Cream	102, 119, 304
M03	**Rolled Vinyl Flooring** Beige, Coffee, Black, Green Specks	203, 203A
M04	**Cove Base and Mastic** 4" Cream Rubber and Limestone	Various
M05	**Cove Base and Mastic** 4" Coffee Rubber and Limestone	Various
M06	**Ceiling Tile** 12" White with Thick Crevasses and Small Divots	103, 106
M07	**Ceiling Panel** 2' x 4' White with Long Crevasses and Small Holes	100, 100B, 100C, 109, 110, 113, 115, 210A, 211A, 217
M08	**Sound Board** Wood Fiber in White Binder	103, 106
M09	**Duct Sealant** Grey Resin Sealant	203A
M10	**Sink Undercoat** White Binder with Limestone and Mica	203
M11	**Plaster** Sandy Off-white Plaster	Theater Lighting Catwalk
M12	**Wall System** White Gypsum Plaster, White Limestone Joint Compound with Mica and Perlite, Tan Paper Fiber	Various
T01	**Thermal System Insulation – Bridging Encapsulate** Wollastonite in White Sealant	305C
T02	**Thermal System Insulation – Mudded Vessel** Mineral Wool in Off-white Plaster	305C

Table 3

Bulk Sample Analytical Results by Sample Number
Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University

Sample Number	Homogeneous Area Number	Material Samples	Sample Location	Analytical Results
SUURJT-01	M02	Rolled Vinyl Flooring	119	None Detected
SUURJT-02	M03	Rolled Vinyl Flooring	203	None Detected
SUURJT-03	M01	Vinyl Floor Tile and Mastic	103	None Detected
SUURJT-04	M04	Cove Base	119	None Detected
SUURJT-05	M05	Cove Base	203	None Detected
SUURJT-06	M06	Ceiling Tile	103	None Detected
SUURJT-07	M07	Ceiling Panel	100B	None Detected
SUURJT-08	M08	Sound Board	103	None Detected
SUURJT-09	M11	Plaster	Lighting Catwalk	None Detected
SUURJT-10	T01	Thermal System Insulation – Bridging Encapsulate	305C	None Detected
SUURJT-11	T01	Thermal System Insulation – Bridging Encapsulate	305C	None Detected
SUURJT-12	T01	Thermal System Insulation – Bridging Encapsulate	305C	None Detected
SUURJT-13	T02	Thermal System Insulation – Mudded Vessel	305C	None Detected
SUURJT-14	M12	Wall System	104	None Detected
SUURJT-15	M12	Wall System	203	None Detected
SUURJT-16	M12	Wall System	210A	None Detected
SUURJT-17	M12	Wall System	303	None Detected
SUURJT-18	M12	Wall System	305C	None Detected
SUURJT-19	M12	Wall System	Theater Ceiling	None Detected
SUURJT-20	M09	Duct Sealant	203A	None Detected
SUURJT-21	M10	Sink Undercoat	203	None Detected

Table 4

Bulk Sample Analytical Results by Homogeneous Area Number
Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University

Sample Number	Homogeneous Area Number	Material Samples	Sample Location	Analytical Results
SUURJT-03	M01	Vinyl Floor Tile and Mastic	103	None Detected
SUURJT-01	M02	Rolled Vinyl Flooring	119	None Detected
SUURJT-02	M03	Rolled Vinyl Flooring	203	None Detected
SUURJT-04	M04	Cove Base	119	None Detected
SUURJT-05	M05	Cove Base	203	None Detected
SUURJT-06	M06	Ceiling Tile	103	None Detected
SUURJT-07	M07	Ceiling Panel	100B	None Detected
SUURJT-08	M08	Sound Board	103	None Detected
SUURJT-20	M09	Duct Sealant	203A	None Detected
SUURJT-21	M10	Sink Undercoat	203	None Detected
SUURJT-09	M11	Plaster	Lighting Catwalk	None Detected
SUURJT-14	M12	Wall System	104	None Detected
SUURJT-15	M12	Wall System	203	None Detected
SUURJT-16	M12	Wall System	210A	None Detected
SUURJT-17	M12	Wall System	303	None Detected
SUURJT-18	M12	Wall System	305C	None Detected
SUURJT-19	M12	Wall System	Theater Ceiling	None Detected
SUURJT-10	T01	Thermal System Insulation – Bridging Encapsulate	305C	None Detected
SUURJT-11	T01	Thermal System Insulation – Bridging Encapsulate	305C	None Detected
SUURJT-12	T01	Thermal System Insulation – Bridging Encapsulate	305C	None Detected
SUURJT-13	T02	Thermal System Insulation – Mudded Vessel	305C	None Detected

Table 5

Damage and Hazard Assessment by Homogeneous Area
Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University

Area Number	Material Type	Substrate	Assessment Category	Damage	Accessibility	Disturbance Potential
	NONE					

Note: Assessment Categories:
1-Damaged or significantly damaged thermal system insulation ACM
2-Damaged friable surfacing ACM
3-Significantly damaged friable surfacing ACM
4-Damaged or significantly damaged friable miscellaneous ACM
5-ACM with potential for damage
6-ACM with potential for significantly damage
7-Any remaining friable ACM or friable suspect ACM
X-Not applicable (material is non-friable surfacing or miscellaneous material

Table 6

Estimated Abatement Costs by Homogeneous Area
Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University

Homogeneous Area Number	Material	Quantity	Unit Cost	Abatement Cost
	NONE			
TOTAL ESTIMATED ABATEMENT COST				**$0.00**

Table 7

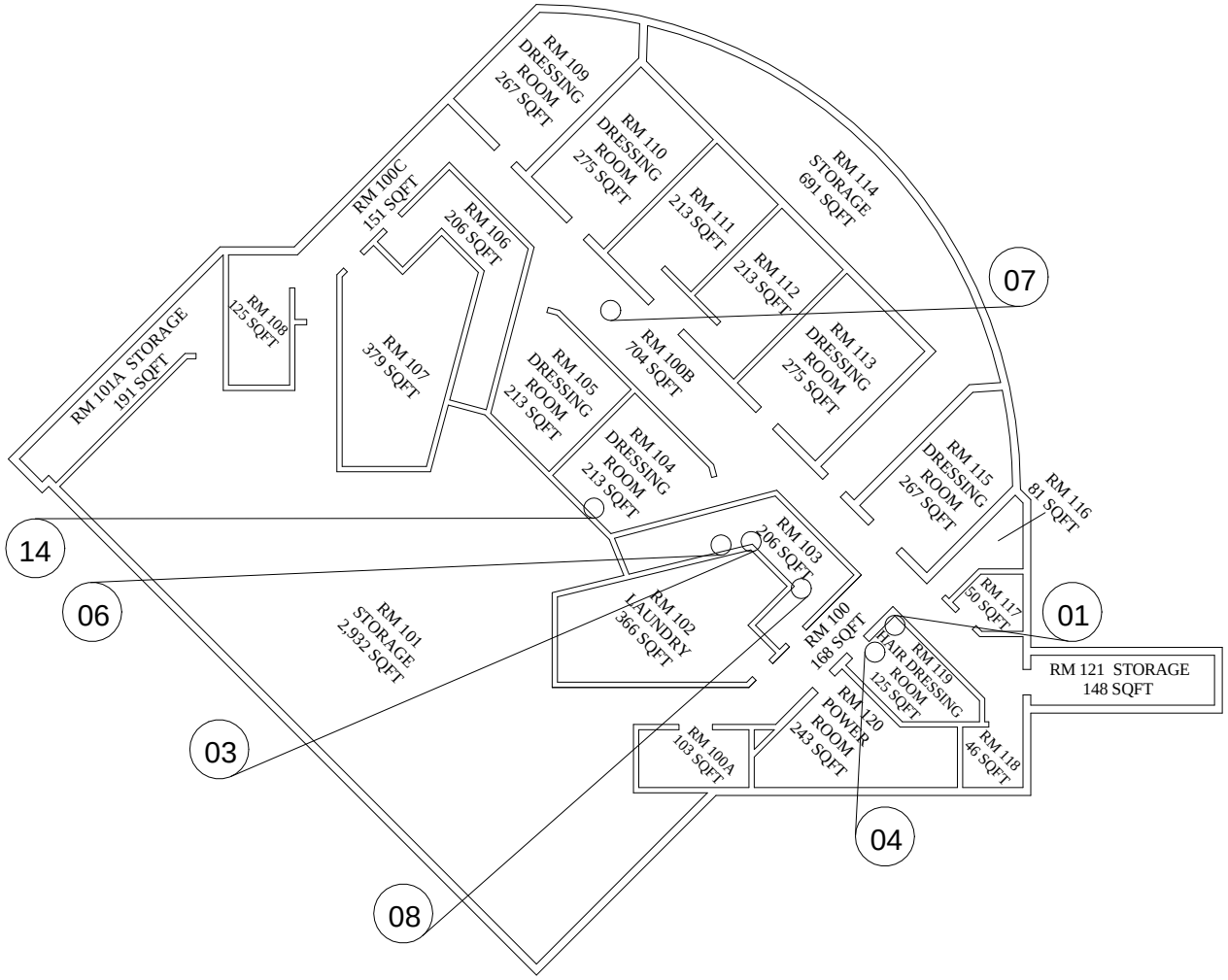
Abatement Cost and Hazard Rank by Functional Space
Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University

Room	Homog. Area Number	Material Description	Amount	Total Cost	Asbestos Content	Condition	Disturbance Potential	DFCM Hazard Rank
		NONE						

Note: SF = Square Feet
LF = Linear Feet
PF = Pipe Fittings
U = Units

Appendix B

Building Floor Plans



= SAMPLE NUMBER AND LOCATION

R & R ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
ASBESTOS • LEAD • INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
47 West 3900 South, Suite 63 Sandy, Utah 84070
(801) 262-2301 | Office (801) 262-2301 | Fax

RANDALL L. JONES THEATER

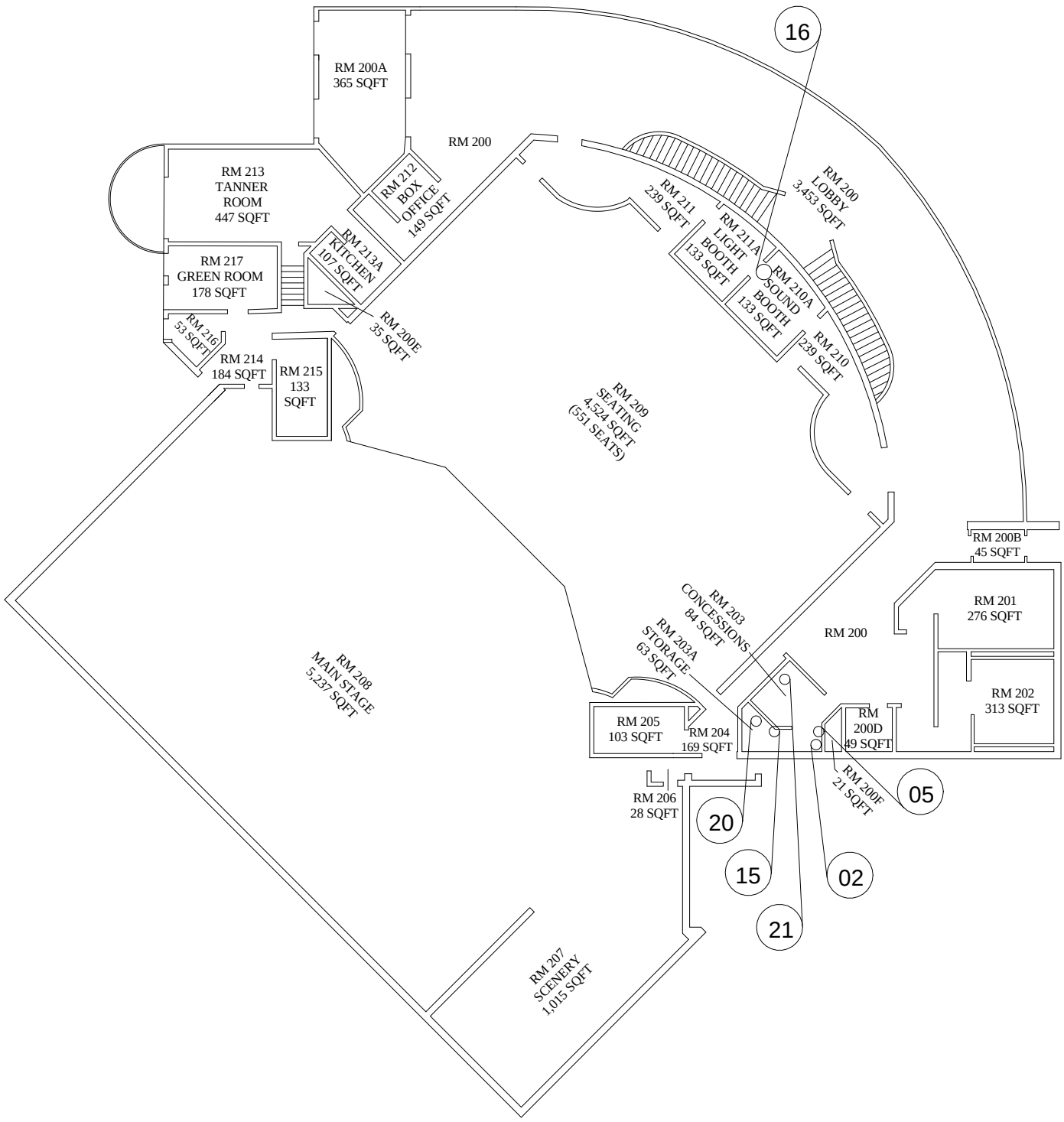
FIRST FLOOR

ASBESTOS FLOOR PLAN

SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

DECEMBER 17, 2008

DFCM PROJECT #07056300



= SAMPLE NUMBER AND LOCATION

R & R
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
ASBESTOS • LEAD • INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

RANDALL L. JONES THEATER

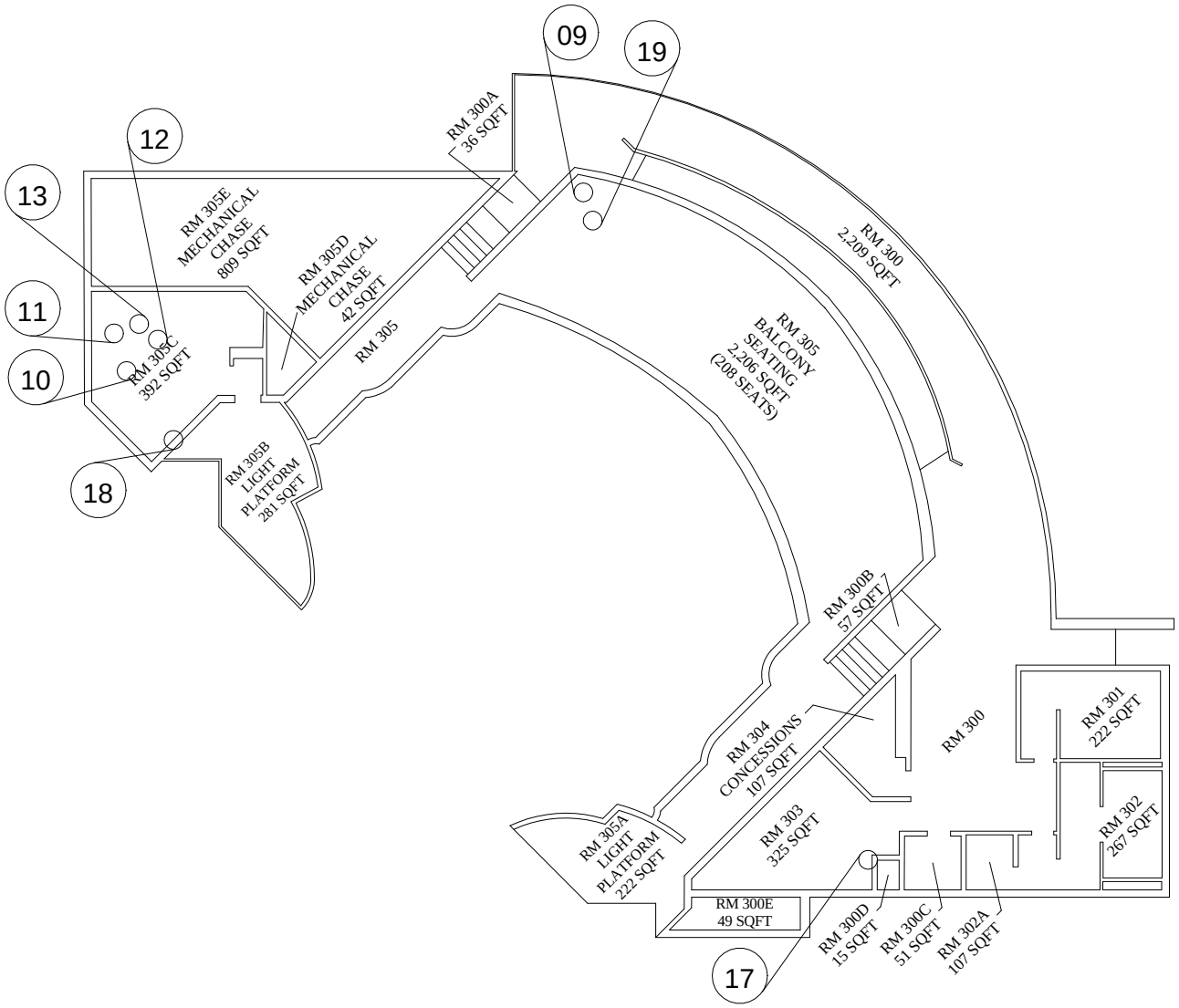
SECOND FLOOR

ASBESTOS FLOOR PLAN

SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

DECEMBER 17, 2008

DFCM PROJECT #07056300



(##) = SAMPLE NUMBER AND LOCATION

R & R ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
ASBESTOS • LEAD • INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

RANDALL L. JONES THEATER

THIRD FLOOR

ASBESTOS FLOOR PLAN

SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

DECEMBER 17, 2008

DFCM PROJECT #07056300

Appendix C

Photograph Log

Photograph Log

Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University

1. Exterior North elevation.

PHOTO 1

R & R Environmental, Inc.
47 West 9000 South, Suite #2, Sandy, Utah 84070
(801) 352-2380 • Fax: (801) 352-2381

PROJECT NO:		
DESIGNED BY:	SCALE:	REVIEWED BY:
DRAWN BY:	DATE:	FILE:

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

ASBESTOS SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT

RANDALL L. JONES THEATER
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
CEDAR CITY, UTAH 84720

Appendix D

Laboratory Analytical Reports

DIXON INFORMATION INC.
MICROSCOPY, ASBESTOS ANALYSIS & CONSULTING
A.I.H.A. ACCREDITED LABORATORY # 101579
NVLAP LAB CODE 101012-0

December 31, 2007

Mr. Jon Craig
R&R Environmental
47 West 9000 South, Unit #2
Sandy, UT 84070

Ref: Batch # 77233, Lab # RR19817 - RR19837
Received December 27, 2007
Test report
DFCM - SUU - Randall Jones Theater, Cedar City, Utah
Sampled by Jon Craig, 12/18/07

Dear Mr. Craig:

Samples RR19817 through RR19837 have been analyzed by visual estimation based on EPA-600/M4-82-020 December 1982 optical microscopy test method. Appendix "A" contains statements which an accredited laboratory must make to meet the requirements of accrediting agencies. It also contains additional information about the method of analysis. This analysis is accredited by NVLAP. Appendix "A" must be included as an essential part of this test report.

This report may be reproduced but all reproduction must be in full unless written approval is received from the laboratory for partial reproduction. The results of analysis are as follows:

Lab RR19817, Field SUURJT-01 RVF #1, Rm. 119
This sample has a top layer of tan plastic, a middle layer of white foam plastic, and a bottom layer of 20% plant fiber,, and 5% fiberglass in gray binder. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The top layer is 30% of the sample. The middle layer is 40% of the sample. The bottom layer is 30% of the sample.

Lab RR19818, Field SUURJT-02 RVF #2, Rm. 203
This sample has a top layer of tan plastic and limestone and a bottom layer of 20% plant fiber, and 5% fiberglass in gray binder. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The top layer is 60% of the sample. The bottom layer is 40% of the sample.

Note: Small sample size.

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Lab RR19819, Field SUURJT-03 18" VFT, Rm. 103
This sample contains two types of material: The first type is black rubber and filler with a trace of debris; the second type is **less than 1% tremolite cleavage fragments** and 2% talc fiber in white binder. This sample is non-homogeneous.

The first type is 98% of the sample. The second type is 2% of the sample.

Lab RR19820, Field SUURJT-04 Cove base #1, Rm. 119
This sample contains two types of material: The first type is off-white rubber and filler; the second type is white binder. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 98% of the sample. The second type is 2% of the sample.

Lab RR19821, Field SUURJT-05 Cove base #2, Rm. 203
This sample contains two types of material: The first type is brown rubber and limestone; the second type is white resin mastic. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 98% of the sample. The second type is 2% of the sample.

Lab RR19822, Field SUURJT-06 12" CT #1, Rm. 103
This sample contains two types of material: The first type is 65% mineral wool and 10% plant fiber in binder with a white coating on one side; the second type is brown resin mastic. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 85% of the sample. The second type is 15% of the sample.

Lab RR19823, Field SUURJT-07 2x4 CP #1, Rm. 100B
This is a light gray sample with perlite, 20% plant fiber, and 30% mineral wool in resin binder with a white coating on one side. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The white coating is 1% of the sample.

Lab RR19824, Field SUURJT-08 Sound board, Rm. 103
This is 80% wood fiber in white binder with a trace of brown coating. **Asbestos is none detected.**

Lab RR19825, Field SUURJT-09 Plaster, lighting, catwalk, 3+
This is sandy off-white plaster. **Asbestos is none detected.**

Lab RR19826, Field SUURJT-10 TSI-Bridge Encap., Rm. 305C
This sample contains two types of material: The first type is 5% wollastonite in white sealant; the second type is 95% glasswool in yellow resin. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 95% of the sample. The second type is 5% of the sample.

Lab RR19827, Field SUURJT-11 TSI-Bridge Encap., Rm. 305C
This is 5% wollastonite in white sealant. **Asbestos is none detected.**

Lab RR19828, Field SUURJT-12 TSI-Bridge Encap., Rm. 305C
Empty container.

Lab RR19829, Field SUURJT-13 TSI-Mudded vessel, Rm. 305C
This is 20% mineral wool in off-white plaster. **Asbestos is none detected.**

Lab RR19830, Field SUURJT-14 Wall system, Rm. 104
This sample contains five types of material: The first type is brown resin mastic; the second type is white paint; the third type is tan and white plant fiber paper; the fourth type is white limestone plaster with mica; the fifth type is 1% fiberglass in tan gypsum plaster. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The first type is 1% of the sample. The second type is 1% of the sample. The third type is 5% of the sample. The fourth type is 10% of the sample. The fifth type is 83% of the sample.

Lab RR19831, Field SUURJT-15 Wall system, Rm. 203
This sample contains brown paint, white limestone joint compound with mica and perlite, tan plant fiber paper, and white gypsum plaster with 1% fiberglass and 1% plant fiber. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The paint is 1% of the sample. The joint compound is 24% of the sample. The plant fiber paper is 5% of the sample. The white gypsum plaster is 70% of the sample.

Lab RR19832, Field SUURJT-16 Wall system, Rm. 210A
This sample contains brown paint, white limestone joint compound with mica and perlite, tan and white plant fiber paper, and white gypsum plaster with 1% fiberglass and 1% plant fiber. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The paint is 1% of the sample. The joint compound is 5% of the sample. The plant fiber paper is 4% of the sample. The white gypsum plaster is 90% of the sample.

Lab RR19833, Field SUURJT-17 Wall system, Rm. 303
This sample contains off-white paint, white limestone joint compound with mica and perlite, tan and white plant fiber paper, and white gypsum plaster with 1% fiberglass. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The paint is 1% of the sample. The joint compound is 5% of the sample. The plant fiber paper is 4% of the sample. The white gypsum plaster is 90% of the sample.

Lab RR19834, Field SUURJT-18 Wall system, Rm. 305C
This sample contains white limestone joint compound with mica and perlite, tan and white plant fiber paper, and white gypsum plaster with 1% fiberglass. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The joint compound is 8% of the sample. The plant fiber paper is 12% of the sample. The white gypsum plaster is 80% of the sample.

Lab RR19835, Field SUURJT-19 Wall system, Theater ceiling
This sample contains brown paint, white micaceous limestone joint compound, tan and white plant fiber paper, and white gypsum plaster with 1% fiberglass. This sample is non-homogeneous. **Asbestos is none detected.**

The paint is 1% of the sample. The joint compound is 9% of the sample. The plant fiber paper is 5% of the sample. The white gypsum plaster is 85% of the sample.

Lab RR19836, Field SUURJT-20 Duct sealant, Rm. 203
This is gray resin sealant with particulate. **Asbestos is none detected.**

Lab RR19837, Field SUURJT-21 Sink undercoat, Rm. 203
This is 5% plant fiber in white binder with limestone and mica. **Asbestos is none detected.**

In order to be sure reagents and tools used for analysis are not contaminated with asbestos, blanks are tested. Asbestos was none detected in the blanks tested with this bulk sample set.

Very truly yours,

Steve H. Dixon, President

Analyst: Kai Samuelsen

Analyst: Steve H. Dixon Date Analyzed: 12/29/07

R & R
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
ASBESTOS • LEAD • INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
47 West 9000 South, Suite #2 Sandy, Utah 84070
(801) 352-2380 : Office (801) 352-2381: Fax

RUSH
77233

Bulk Analytical Request Form

LAB: Dixon Information
78 West 2400 South
South Salt Lake, UT 84115
Ph. 801-486-0800
Fax. 801-486-0849

Turnaround Time: (Rush) **Non-Rush**

Location sample was taken DRCM-SLCU-RANDALL JONES THEATER
Street address where sample was taken CEDAR CITY, UTAH
Sampled by JON CRAIG Date of Collection 12/18/07

Report to be sent to:
Name: R+R/JRC
EMAIL Address: JON@RRENVIRO.COM
City: State:
Zip Code:
Telephone #:
Fax #:

Billing to be sent to:
Name: R+R/DCR
Address:
City: State:
Zip Code:
Telephone #:
Fax #:

Field #	Description	Date	Lab #
SLUERJT-01	RVF #1, RM. 119		19817
-02	RVF #2, RM 203		19818
-03	18" VFT, RM 103		19819
-04	COVE BASE #1, RM. 119		19820
-05	COVE BASE #2, RM. 203		19821
-06	12" CT #1, RM 103		19822
-07	2x4 CP #1, RM 100B		19823
-08	SOUND BOARD, RM. 103		19824
-09	PLASTER, LIGHTING, CATWALK 3+		19825
-10	TSI-BRIDGING ENCAP. RM 305C		19826
-11	TSI-BRIDGING ENCAP., RM. 305C		19827
-12	TSI-BRIDGING ENCAP., RM 305C		19828
-13	TSI-MUDDED VESSEL, RM 305C		19829
-14	WALL SYSTEM, RM. 104		19830
-15	WALL SYSTEM, RM. 203		19831
-16	WALL SYSTEM, RM 210A		19832

Chain of Custody

By submitting asbestos samples for analysis and/or signing a chain of custody, R&R Environmental agrees that this is the equivalent of the submission of a purchase order and agrees to pay for services provided by the analytical laboratory according to its posted standard schedule of fees for services.

Submitted by [signature] Date 12/27/07 Time 1330
Received by Lab [signature] Date 12-27-7 Time 15:50
Received by Analyst [signature] Date 12-28-07 Time 1300
Returned by Lab Date Time

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ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
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47 West 9000 South, Suite #2 Sandy, Utah 84070
(801) 352-2380 : Office (801) 352-2381: Fax

RUSH
77233

Bulk Analytical Request Form

LAB: Dixon Information
78 West 2400 South
South Salt Lake, UT 84115
Ph. 801-486-0800
Fax. 801-486-0849

Turnaround Time: (Rush) **Non-Rush**

Location sample was taken DFCM-SLUC-RANDALL JONES THEATER
Street address where sample was taken CEDAR CITY, UTAH
Sampled by JON CRAIG Date of Collection 12/18/07

Report to be sent to:
Name: R+R / JRC
EMAIL Address: JCH@RRENVIRO.COM
City: State:
Zip Code:
Telephone #:
Fax #:

Billing to be sent to:
Name: R+R / DCR
Address:
City: State:
Zip Code:
Telephone #:
Fax #:

Field #	Description	Date	Lab #
SLUCRJT-17	WALL SYSTEM, RM 303		19833
-18	WALL SYSTEM, RM 305C		19834
-19	WALL SYSTEM, THEATER CEILING		19835
-20	DUCT SEALANT, RM 203		19836
-21	STUCCO UNDERCOAT, RM 203		19837

Chain of Custody

By submitting asbestos samples for analysis and/or signing a chain of custody, R&R Environmental agrees that this is the equivalent of the submission of a purchase order and agrees to pay for services provided by the analytical laboratory according to its posted standard schedule of fees for services.

Submitted by J R Craig Date 12/27/07 Time 1330
Received by Lab Date Time
Received by Analyst Date 12.28.07 Time 1380
Returned by Lab Date Time

APPENDIX "A"

"This report relates only to the items tested. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or AIHA."

NVLAP and AIHA requires laboratories to state the condition of samples received for testing: These samples are in acceptable condition for analysis unless there is a statement in the report of analysis that a test item has some characteristics or condition that precludes analysis or requires a modification of standard analytical methodology. If a test item is not acceptable, the reasons for non-acceptability will be given under the laboratory number for that particular test item.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND LIMIT OF DETECTION

In air count analysis, the result may be biased when interferences are noted.

The accuracy of asbestos analysis in bulk samples increases with increasing concentration of asbestos.

There are two methods for analysis of asbestos in a bulk test sample. Visual estimation is the most sensitive method. If an analyst makes a patient search, 0.1% or less asbestos can be detected in a bulk sample.

The second method of analysis is a statistical approach called point counting. EPA will not accept visual estimations if a laboratory detects a trace of asbestos in a sample i.e. anything less than 1% asbestos. Government agencies regulate asbestos containing materials (ACM) whenever the ACM is more than 1%. OSHA requirements apply on samples containing any amount of asbestos.

Due to the higher charge for a point count analysis, Dixon Information Inc. does not perform a point count unless authorized to do so by the client. If a sample is point counted, chemical treatments will also be used to concentrate the asbestos in the sample. This is permitted by the EPA method and it increases the accuracy of the analysis.

LEAD-BASED PAINT INSPECTION
FOR THE

RANDALL L. JONES THEATER

CEDAR CITY, UTAH 84720

DFCM PROJECT NUMBER: 07056300

SUU SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY

January 14, 2008

Prepared for:

State of Utah–Department of Administrative Services

DIVISION OF FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT
4110 State Office Building/Salt Lake City, Utah 84114/538-3018

Mr. Robert Anderson
Hazardous Materials Manager
State of Utah
Department of Administrative Services
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Prepared by:

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LEAD-BASED PAINT INSPECTION
RANDALL L. JONES THEATER
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY

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Appendices

Lead-Based Paint Inspection

Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On December 17, 2007, a lead-based paint (LBP) survey was conducted for the Randall L. Jones Theater, Southern Utah University. The purpose of the survey was to identify lead in paint on interior and exterior surfaces of the building. Measurements for lead in paint were made using a Niton XLp 300 X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Spectrum Analyzer. No chip sampling or laboratory analysis was performed for confirmation of XRF measurements.

The survey work was overseen by David Roskelley with R & R Environmental, Inc. in Sandy, Utah. David Roskelley has completed Lead Inspector Training through the University of Utah, Rocky Mountain Center for Occupational and Environmental Health (RMCOEH), an EPA-sponsored Regional Lead Training Center, and is certified by the State of Utah, Division of Environmental Quality, as a Lead Inspector.

The U.S. Department of housing and Urban Development (HUD) *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in housing* (HUD Guidelines), Chapter7: Lead-Based Paint Inspection, 1997 Revision, was generally followed for this survey, with modifications appropriate for a non-residential building.

The following accredited and certified inspector oversaw the inspection, collection of samples and made assessment:

January 14, 2008

David C. Roskelley
Lead-Based Paint Inspector
State of Utah, Division of Air Quality
Certification Number: PB-1041
Certified Safety Professional #15774
Certified Industrial Hygienist #8529

Date

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Building Identification

Building Name ..... Randall L. Jones Theater
Building Address ..... Southern Utah University, Cedar City, Utah 84720

Building Construction

Building Construction Date ..... 1950's
Building Type ..... Dorm Housing
Building Total Sq. Ft. 0
Structural System ..... Steel, reinforced concrete, cinderblock
Exterior Wall Construction ..... Brick, cinderblock
Floor Deck Construction ..... Concrete
Roof Construction ..... Flat, Built-up Tar
Floors Above Grade 3
Floors Below Grade 1

Interior Finishes

Floors ..... Concrete, ceramic tile, vinyl floor tile, rolled vinyl, glued carpet
Walls ..... Brick, cinderblock, plaster, wallboard system
Attic ..... No
Crawl space ..... No

Building Mechanical

Heating Plant ..... Campus Central
Main Heating Distribution ..... Radiant
Cooling Plant ..... None
Main A / C Distribution ..... None

2.0 LEAD-BASED PAINT DEFINITIONS

HUD defines "lead-based paint" as any coating that has a lead concentration of 1.0 milligram of lead per square centimeter (1.0 mg/cm^2) or greater, or if the lead concentration is greater than 0.5% by weight. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) currently considers paint to be lead-containing if the concentration of lead exceeds 600 ppm (0.06% by weight). In 1978, the CPSC banned the sale of lead-based paint to consumers, and banned its application in areas where consumers have direct access to painted surfaces. Both the CPSC and HUD definitions of lead-containing paint are aimed at protecting the general population from exposure to lead in the residential setting.

By contrast, the mission of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) with respect to lead-containing paint, is to protect workers during construction activities that may generate elevated airborne lead concentrations. OSHA states that construction work (including renovation, maintenance, and demolition) carried-out on structures coated with paint have lead concentrations lower than the HUD or CPSC can still result in airborne lead concentrations in excess of regulatory limits. For this reason, OSHA has not defined lead-containing paint, but states that paint having any measurable level of lead may pose a substantial exposure hazard during construction work, depending upon the work performed.

3.0 PROCEDURES

3.1 Paint Sampling Methodologies

Direct measurements of lead in paint were made using a Niton 300 XLp Series X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Spectrum Analyzer. The Niton 300 XLp Lead Paint Analyzer non-destructively measures lead concentrations of painted surfaces, regardless of the number of layers present. These instruments were developed specifically for addressing lead-based paint issues in housing and their use in identifying potential exposure hazards for renovation or construction work must be augmented by selective collection and analysis of physical paint chip samples.

The newer XRF instruments are capable of identifying lead in paint at concentrations of about 0.3 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm^2) or greater. When lead concentrations are lower than this, the instruments are not capable of making accurate, reliable measurements, and the reported lead concentration may underestimate or overestimate the actual lead concentration in the paint. Therefore, an XRF readings of 0.4 mg/cm^2 or greater may be considered lead-containing from an OSHA perspective, and any readings of 0.3 mg/cm^2 or less should be confirmed by the collection and laboratory analysis of paint chip samples, or assumed to be positive for lead.

Where paint chip samples are necessary, samples are collected according to the protocol specified in the HUD Guidelines. The samples are then submitted to a laboratory recognized under the EPA's National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP)

for analysis by flame atomic absorption spectrophotometry according to American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) method ASTM E 1645.

3.2 XRF Calibration

Before beginning the testing and after the testing was completed, the internal calibration of the Niton XLp 300 was checked by taking three consecutive measurements on a National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) standard with a known concentration of lead. These calibration checks are reported within the XRF data tables found in Appendix A of this report and are maintained in a file at R & R Environmental, Inc. to detect changes in instrument performance over time.

3.3 Lead Paint Inspection Data Tables

The XRF instrument generates a unique set of data tables for each inspection and can be exported into Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet format .xls. The Sequential Report lists the measurements made throughout the property in sequential order, from the first measurement to the last. The Data table is maintained in a file at R & R Environmental, Inc.

4.0 FINDINGS

The XRF instrument indicated that lead is present on some interior surfaces. These surfaces are listed in Table 1 "positive" building components (Measurements of 0.3 mg/cm^2 and above) in Appendix A of this report:

Interior

- Exterior Facing Cinderblock Walls, Dormrooms Cinderblock Walls, Exterior Facing Concrete Walls, Window Sills, Ceramic Tiles, Miscellaneous Components

Exterior

- Cinderblock Walls, Window Sills, Porticos

Because lead has been detected in some of the building's painted surfaces, the OSHA Lead in Construction Standard (29 CFR 1926.62) applies to any construction work (including renovation and demolition) that may disturb those surfaces. The standard requires, among other things, the following:

- Initial training on the hazards of lead exposure, proper work practices, respiratory protection, and other topics;

- An initial exposure assessment, by air monitoring, to determine the lead exposure assessment, until sample analysis indicates exposures below the Permissible Exposure Limit;

- Hand washing facilities, designated clean change areas, and designated eating areas.

In addition to the above considerations, the presence of lead in demolition debris has the potential to impose limitations on where and how the debris may be disposed. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Subtitles C and D, require that the waste must be analyzed to determine the amount of leachable lead present. The type of test to be performed on the waste is the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) for lead, and the results of this test will determine whether the material must be handled and disposed of as hazardous waste. For structures containing large amounts of lead-containing paint, significant potential for failing the TCLP exists.

5.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Lead-based paint was found on various interior and exterior components. The lead-based paint on these components is intact. These components should be left undisturbed in place.

6.0 LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS OF WARRANTY

This lead inspection was performed using procedures and a level of diligence typically exercised by professional consultants performing similar services. However, lead-based paint (LBP) can be present in a surface, but not identified using ordinary investigative procedures.

No lead inspection can completely eliminate uncertainty regarding the presence of LBP. R & R Environmental, Inc. level of diligence and investigative procedures are intended to reduce, but not eliminate, potential uncertainty regarding the presence of LBP. The procedures used for this survey attempt to establish a balance between the competing goals of limiting investigative costs, time, and building damage, and reducing the uncertainty about unknown conditions. Therefore, the determinations in this report should not be construed as a guarantee that all LBP present in the subject property has been included in this report.

This report presents R & R Environmental, Inc.'s professional determinations, which are dependent upon information obtained during performance of consulting services. R &R Environmental, Inc. assumes no responsibility for omissions or errors resulting from inaccurate information provided by sources outside of R & R Environmental, Inc.

No warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, is made regarding the findings, conclusions, or recommendations contained in this report. The limitations presented above supersede the requirements or provisions of all other contracts or scopes of work, implied or otherwise, except those stated or acknowledged herein.

Appendix A

Lead Paint Inspection Data Tables

Table 1

Building Components with Lead Levels at 0.3 mg/cm^2 and Above
Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University

Room	Floor	Sample Number	Lead Level (mg/cm^2)	Component	Side (1)	Substrate	Color	Condition	Paint Chip Sample #	Chip Level (mg/cm2)
CALIBRATE		1	1.1							
CALIBRATE		2	1.2							
CALIBRATE		3	1.1							
117	First	62	0.4	Control Box	D	Metal	Green	Intact		
112	First	79	6.5	Wall	D	CERAMIC	Tan	Intact		
111	First	85	9.3	Wall	B	CERAMIC	Tan	Intact		
104	First	95	6.8	Wall	B Right	CERAMIC	Tan	Intact		
201	First	129	8.4	Wall	A	CERAMIC	Tan	Intact		
CALIBRATE		236	1.2							
CALIBRATE		237	1.2							
CALIBRATE		238	1.2							

Note 1: A=North, B=East, C=South, D=West

Table 2

Building Components with Lead Levels Below 0.3 mg/cm^2
Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University

Room	Floor	Sample Number	Lead Level (mg/cm^2)	Component	Side (1)	Substrate	Color	Condition	Paint Chip Sample #	Chip Level (mg/cm2)
101	First	4	0	Door	A Right	Metal	Beige	Intact		
101	First	5	0	Door	A Left	Metal	Beige	Intact		
101	First	6	0	Door Frame	A Left	Metal	Cream	Intact		
101	First	7	0	Door Frame	A Right	Metal	Cream	Intact		
101	First	8	0	Column	A Right	Metal	Rust	Intact		
101	First	9	0	Column	Center	Metal	Rust	Intact		
101	First	10	0	Stair Run	A	Wood	Black	Intact		
101	First	11	0	I Beam	Center	Metal	Black	Intact		
101	First	12	0	Fuse Box	A Right	Metal	Gray	Intact		
101A	First	13	0	Door	B	Metal	Cream	Intact		
101A	First	14	0	Door Frame	B	Metal	Cream	Intact		
101A	First	15	0	Column	C	Metal	Rust	Intact		
100	First	16	0	Wall	B	Concrete	Cream	Intact		
100	First	17	0	Wall	D	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
100A	First	18	0	Door	D	Metal	Beige	Intact		
100A	First	19	0	Door Frame	D	Metal	Beige	Intact		
100A	First	20	0	Wall	A	Concrete	Cream	Intact		
100A	First	21	0	Wall	B	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
100A	First	22	0	Ceiling	Center	Concrete	Cream	Intact		
100A	First	23	0	Handrail	Center	Metal	Cream	Intact		
100A	First	24	0	Pipe	Center	Metal	Cream	Intact		
120	First	25	0	Door	D	Metal	Cream	Intact		
120	First	26	0.01	Door Frame	D	Metal	Cream	Intact		
120	First	27	0	Control Box	A	Metal	Cream	Intact		
120	First	28	0	Fuse Box	A	Metal	Gray	Intact		
120	First	29	0	Control Box	A	Metal	Green	Intact		
120	First	30	0	Control Box	A	Metal	Black	Intact		
120	First	31	0	Control Box	A	Metal	Gray	Intact		
120	First	32	0	Control Box	C	Metal	Black	Intact		
120	First	33	0	Control Box	C	Metal	Gray	Intact		
120	First	34	0	Fuse Box	D	Metal	Gray	Intact		
120	First	35	0	Fuse Box	D	Metal	Beige	Intact		
119	First	36	0	Door	D	Metal	Beige	Intact		
119	First	37	0	Door Frame	D	Metal	Beige	Intact		
119	First	38	0	Wall	A	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
119	First	39	0	Ceiling	Center	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
102	First	40	0.01	Wall	Center	Cinderblock	White	Intact		
102	First	41	0.01	Wall	C	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
102	First	42	0	Ceiling	Center	Concrete	Cream	Intact		
102	First	43	0	Pipe	Center	Metal	Cream	Intact		
103	First	44	0	Door	B	Metal	Cream	Intact		
103	First	45	0	Door Frame	B	Metal	Beige	Intact		
103	First	46	0	Wall	A	Plaster	Brown	Intact		
103	First	47	0.25	Wall	C	Plaster	Brown	Intact		
103	First	48	0	Wall	D	Plaster	Brown	Intact		
103	First	49	0	Ceiling	Center	Wood	Black	Intact		
100B	First	50	0.02	Wall	A	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
100B	First	51	0	Wall	B	Concrete	Cream	Intact		
100B	First	52	0	Wall	C	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
100B	First	53	0	Door	A	Metal	Beige	Intact		
118	First	54	0	Door	A	Metal	Beige	Intact		
121	First	55	0	Door	D	Metal	Beige	Intact		
121	First	56	0	Door Frame	D	Metal	Beige	Intact		
117	First	57	0	Door	C	Metal	Beige	Intact		
117	First	58	0	Door Frame	C	Metal	Beige	Intact		
117	First	59	0.02	Wall	A	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
117	First	60	0	Pipe	B	Metal	Cream	Intact		
117	First	61	0.13	ELE HYDR	Center	Metal	Green	Intact		
117	First	63	0	Control Box	D	Metal	Gray	Intact		

Room	Floor	Sample Number	Lead Level (mg/cm^2)	Component	Side (1)	Substrate	Color	Condition	Paint Chip Sample #	Chip Level (mg/cm2)
117	First	64	0	Ceiling	Center	Wallboard	Cream	Intact		
116	First	65	0	Wall	B	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
116	First	66	0.01	Wall	D	Concrete	Cream	Intact		
116	First	67	0	Floor	Center	Concrete	Gray	Intact		
116	First	68	0	Fuse Box	D	Metal	Gray	Intact		
115	First	69	0	Door	C	Metal	Beige	Intact		
115	First	70	0	Door Frame	C	Metal	Beige	Intact		
115	First	71	0	Wall	B	Concrete	Cream	Intact		
115	First	72	0	Wall	D	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
114	First	73	0	Floor	A Left	Concrete	Tan	Intact		
114	First	74	0	Shelf	B	Metal	Gray	Intact		
113	First	75	0	Door	C	Metal	Beige	Intact		
113	First	76	0	Door Frame	C	Metal	Beige	Intact		
113	First	77	0	Wall	A	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
112	First	78	0	Wall	B	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
112	First	80	0	Ceiling	Center	Wallboard	Cream	Intact		
112	First	81	0	Floor	Center	CERAMIC	Beige	Intact		
111	First	82	0	Door	B	Metal	Beige	Intact		
111	First	83	0	Door Frame	B	Metal	Beige	Intact		
111	First	84	0	Wall	A	Cinderblock	Yellow	Intact		
111	First	86	0.01	Ceiling	Center	Wallboard	Yellow	Intact		
111	First	87	0.02	Stall	B	Metal	Tan	Intact		
109	First	88	0	Door	C	Metal	Beige	Intact		
109	First	89	0	Door Frame	C	Metal	Beige	Intact		
109	First	90	0.01	Wall	C	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
104	First	91	0	Door	A	Metal	Beige	Intact		
104	First	92	0	Door Frame	A	Metal	Beige	Intact		
104	First	93	0.03	Wall	A	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
104	First	94	0	Wall	D Right	Wallboard	Cream	Intact		
104	First	96	0	Ceiling	Center	Wallboard	Cream	Intact		
104	First	97	0	Diffuser	Center	Metal	Tan	Intact		
106	First	98	0	Door	D	Metal	Beige	Intact		
106	First	99	0	Door Frame	D	Metal	Beige	Intact		
106	First	100	0	Wall	A	Plaster	Brown	Intact		
106	First	101	0	Wall	C	Plaster	Brown	Intact		
106	First	102	0	Handrail	D	Metal	Brown	Intact		
106	First	103	0	Ceiling	Center	Wood	Black	Intact		
107	First	104	0	Door	C	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
107	First	105	0	Ceiling	Center	Concrete	Cream	Intact		
107	First	106	0	Pipe	Center	Metal	Cream	Intact		
108	First	107	0	Door	B	Metal	Beige	Intact		
108	First	108	0.01	Door Frame	B	Metal	Beige	Intact		
108	First	109	0	Wall	A	Concrete	Cream	Intact		
108	First	110	0.03	Wall	D	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
108	First	111	0	Handrail	Center	Metal	Beige	Intact		
200	First	112	0	Door	A	Wood	Tan	Intact		
200	First	113	0	Door Frame	A	Wood	Tan	Intact		
200	First	114	0	Door Frame	C	Wood	Tan	Intact		
200	First	115	0	Door	D	Wood	Tan	Intact		
200	First	116	0	Window Frame	A	Wood	Tan	Intact		
200	First	117	0	Wall	C	Wallboard	Cream	Intact		
200	First	118	0	Wall	C	Wallboard	Cream	Intact		
200	First	119	0	Baseboard	C	Wood	Tan	Intact		
200	First	120	0	Ceiling	Center	Wallboard	Cream	Intact		
200	First	121	0	Column	Center	Wood	Tan	Intact		
200	First	122	0	Handrail	C	Wood	Tan	Intact		
200B	First	123	0.01	Door	A	Wood	Tan	Intact		
200B	First	124	0	Door	C	Wood	Tan	Intact		
200B	First	125	0	Door Frame	C	Wood	Tan	Intact		
200B	First	126	0	Door Frame	A	Wood	Tan	Intact		
201	First	127	0	Door	C	Wood	Tan	Intact		
201	First	128	0	Door Frame	C	Metal	Beige	Intact		
201	First	130	0	Ceiling	Center	Wallboard	Cream	Intact		
201	First	131	0	Access Panel	Center	Metal	Cream	Intact		
203	First	132	0	Door	A	Wood	Tan	Intact		
203	First	133	0	Door Frame	A	Metal	Cream	Intact		
203	First	134	0	Wall	B	Wallboard	Cream	Intact		
203	First	135	0	Wall	C	Wallboard	Cream	Intact		

Room	Floor	Sample Number	Lead Level (mg/cm^2)	Component	Side (1)	Substrate	Color	Condition	Paint Chip Sample #	Chip Level (mg/cm2)
203	First	136	0	Ceiling	Center	Wallboard	Cream	Intact		
203	First	137	0.02	Bay Door	A	Metal	Cream	Intact		
203A	First	138	0	Wall	D	Wallboard	Brown	Intact		
204	First	139	0	Door	A	Wood	Tan	Intact		
204	First	140	0	Door	B	Metal	Beige	Intact		
204	First	141	0	Door Frame	B	Metal	Beige	Intact		
204	First	142	0	Wall	B	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
204	First	143	0	Wall	C	Concrete	Cream	Intact		
204	First	144	0.02	Handrail	B	Metal	Cream	Intact		
204	First	145	0.02	Bay Door	B	Metal	Tan	Intact		
204	First	146	0	Door	B	Metal	Black	Intact		
204	First	147	0.26	Wall	B	Concrete	Cream	Intact		
204	First	148	0	Wall	D	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
204	First	149	0	Control Box	B	Metal	Gray	Intact		
204	First	150	0	Fuse Box	B	Metal	Gray	Intact		
204	First	151	0	Fuse Box	B	Metal	Gray	Intact		
204	First	152	0	Floor	Center	Concrete	Gray	Intact		
208	First	153	0	Wall	B	Cinderblock	Black	Intact		
208	First	154	0	Wall	C	Concrete	Black	Intact		
208	First	155	0	Wall	D	Concrete	Black	Intact		
208	First	156	0	Floor	Center	Wood	Black	Intact		
208	First	157	0	Vent	C	Metal	Black	Intact		
208	First	158	0	Pipe	C Right	Metal	Red	Intact		
208	First	159	0	Pipe	C Right	Metal	Red	Intact		
208	First	160	0	LADDER	D	Metal	Black	Intact		
208	First	161	0	Column	D	Metal	Black	Intact		
208	First	162	0	Mount	D	Metal	Black	Intact		
209	First	163	0	Door	A Left	Wood	Brown	Intact		
209	First	164	0	Door	A Right	Wood	Brown	Intact		
209	First	165	0	Door	B	Wood	Brown	Intact		
209	First	166	0.01	Door	D	Wood	Brown	Intact		
209	First	167	0	Door Frame	A Left	Metal	Brown	Intact		
209	First	168	0	Door Frame	A Right	Metal	Brown	Intact		
209	First	169	0	Door Frame	B	Metal	Brown	Intact		
209	First	170	0	Door Frame	D	Metal	Brown	Intact		
209	First	171	0	Window Frame	A Right	Metal	Brown	Intact		
209	First	172	0	Wall	A Right	Wood	Brown	Intact		
209	First	173	0	Wall	B	Wood	Brown	Intact		
209	First	174	0	Wall	D	Wood	Brown	Intact		
209	First	175	0	Handrail	B	Wood	Brown	Intact		
209	First	176	0	Handrail	D	Wood	Brown	Intact		
209	First	177	0	Ceiling	A	Wallboard	Brown	Intact		
209	First	178	0	Column	B	Wood	Brown	Intact		
209	First	179	0	SEAT	Center	Wood	Brown	Intact		
209	First	180	0	SEAT	Center	Metal	Black	Intact		
209	First	181	0	SEAT	Center	Metal	Black	Intact		
210	First	182	0	Door	A	Wood	Tan	Intact		
210	First	183	0	Door Frame	A	Wood	Carmel	Intact		
210	First	184	0	Wall	A	Concrete	Carmel	Intact		
210	First	185	0	Wall	C	Wallboard	Carmel	Intact		
210A	First	186	0.02	Door	B	Wood	Brown	Intact		
210A	First	187	0	Door Frame	B	Metal	Carmel	Intact		
210A	First	188	0	Wall	B	Plaster	Carmel	Intact		
210A	First	189	0	Control Box	A	Plaster	Gray	Intact		
214	First	190	0	Door	C	Metal	Beige	Intact		
214	First	191	0	Door Frame	C	Metal	Beige	Intact		
214	First	192	0	Wall	D	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
214	First	193	0	FIRE EXT BOX	D	Metal	Cream	Intact		
216	First	194	0	Wall	C	Cinderblock	Cream	Intact		
216	First	195	0	Ceiling	Center	Wallboard	Cream	Intact		
217	First	196	0	Wall	A	Wallboard	Cream	Intact		
217	First	197	0	Window Frame	D	Wood	Tan	Intact		
305B	First	198	0	Wall	A	Wallboard	Black	Intact		
305B	First	199	0	Wall	D	Cinderblock	Black	Intact		
305B	First	200	0	Handrail	C	Metal	Black	Intact		
305B	First	201	0	Mount	Center	Metal	Black	Intact		
305C	First	202	0	Door	B	Wood	Tan	Intact		
305C	First	203	0	Door Frame	B	Metal	Cream	Intact		

Room	Floor	Sample Number	Lead Level (mg/cm^2)	Component	Side (1)	Substrate	Color	Condition	Paint Chip Sample #	Chip Level (mg/cm2)
305C	First	204	0	Boiler	Center	Metal	Gray	Intact		
305C	First	205	0	Tank	C	Metal	Blue	Intact		
305C	First	206	0	Tank	A	Metal	Brown	Intact		
305C	First	207	0	Tank	A Left	Metal	Brown	Intact		
305C	First	208	0	Tank	D	Metal	Blue	Intact		
305C	First	209	0	LADDER	A	Metal	Rust	Intact		
305C	First	210	0	Fuse Box	A	Metal	Gray	Intact		
305C	First	211	0	Fuse Box	B	Metal	Gray	Intact		
305C	First	212	0	Fuse Box	C	Metal	Gray	Intact		
305C	First	213	0	Motor	A	Metal	Red	Intact		
305C	First	214	0	FLANGE	C	Metal	Silver	Intact		
305	First	215	0	Door	A Left	Wood	Tan	Intact		
305	First	216	0	Door Frame	A Left	Metal	Beige	Intact		
305	First	217	0	Wall	A	Wood	Brown	Intact		
305	First	218	0	Wall	B	Wood	Brown	Intact		
305	First	219	0.01	Wall	D	Wood	Brown	Intact		
305	First	220	0	Trim	Center	Wood	Brown	Intact		
305	First	221	0	Handrail	D	Wood	Brown	Intact		
CATWALKS	First	222	0	Handrail	C	Metal	Brown	Intact		
CATWALKS	First	223	0	Column	C	Metal	Black	Intact		
CATWALKS	First	224	0	Mount	Center	Metal	Black	Intact		
CATWALKS	First	225	0	Control Box	D	Metal	Gray	Intact		
CATWALKS	First	226	0	Fuse Box	D	Metal	Gray	Intact		
CATWALKS	First	227	0	L IRON	D	Metal	Black	Intact		
CATWALKS	First	228	-0.16	Wall	D	Wallboard	Brown	Intact		
CATWALKS	First	229	0	CATWALKS	D	Metal	Black	Intact		
CATWALKS	First	230	0	Vent	A	Metal	Black	Intact		
CATWALKS	First	231	0	Ceiling	Center	Wallboard	Brown	Intact		
300	First	232	0	Wall	C	Concrete	Cream	Intact		
300	First	233	0	Column	A	Wood	Tan	Intact		
300	First	234	0	Handrail	A	Wood	Tan	Intact		
300	First	235	0	Ceiling	Center	Wood	Tan	Intact		

Note 1: A=North, B=East, C=South, D=West

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INSPECTION
FOR THE

RANDALL L. JONES THEATER

CEDAR CITY, UTAH 84720

DFCM PROJECT NUMBER: 07056300

SUU SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY

January 14, 2008

Prepared for:

State of Utah–Department of Administrative Services

DIVISION OF FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

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Hazardous Materials Inspection

Randall L. Jones Theater
Southern Utah University
Cedar City, Utah

On December 17, 2007, Jon Craig of R & R Environmental, Inc., conducted a hazardous materials inspection of the Randall L. Jones Theater located at Southern Utah University, Cedar City, Utah. The purpose of this survey was to identify the existence, extent, and condition of hazardous materials. The inspection was conducted based on a agreement with Mr. Robert J. Anderson, State of Utah Division of Facility Construction and Management (DFCM), Hazardous Material Manager.

Hazardous materials requiring proper removal and disposal was identified at the Randall L. Jones Theater, Southern Utah University, Cedar City, Utah as follows:

Material	Location	Quantity	Unit Cost
PCB Ballast	Throughout	271 units	$1.00/lbs. (avg. 5lbs./unit)
Fluorescent Light	Throughout	640 tubes	$0.50/linear foot

The State of Utah's DFCM policy requires the items above to be removed and disposed of at a facility approved to accept such waste prior to demolition. This may or may not be applied to the city of Cedar City, Iron County, but R & R Environmental, Inc. recommends removal and proper disposal of these components prior to any demolition activities.

The cost estimate to remove and dispose of these hazardous materials is estimated at approximately **$2,635.00**. This cost estimate does not include transportation, removal, design, or management fees associated with dismantling and packaging the materials.