

**HAZMAT (ASBESTOS & LEAD PAINT) SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING
CEDAR CITY, UTAH**

January 29, 2007



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**ASBESTOS SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING
CEDAR CITY, UTAH**

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Asbestos Survey and Assessment SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY MUSIC BUILDING CEDAR CITY, UTAH

A survey of this facility was performed on January 29, 2007, by **ROWLAND CONSULTING, INC.**

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 ACMs were assessed for damage and the potential for exposure. This survey was requested by Mr. Robert J. Anderson, HAZMAT Manager, State of Utah, Division of Facilities Construction and Management.

The following table lists all ACMs 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.

ACMs by Homogeneous Area SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY MUSIC BUILDING CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Material (1) ID #	Material Description	Location	Asbestos Content (2)	Amount	Cost Estimate (3)
T001	Acoustical liner (black)	Room 110 (air handlers)	12% C	816 sq. ft.	\$8,160.00 @\$10/sq. ft.
T002	Thermal System Insulation (TSI) Joints/Fittings (mudded)	Room 110, 111, pipe chases, above ceilings	3% C	155 each	\$3,100.00 @\$20/fitting
	TSI tank Insulation	Room 111 (heat exchanger)	12% A 2% C	~40 sq. ft.	\$1,000.00 @\$20 sq. ft.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *continued*

Material (1) ID #	Material Description	Location	Asbestos Content (2)	Amount	Cost Estimate (3)
M001	9" floor tile (cream w/olive streaks)	Throughout	6% tile C ND mastic	6,035 sq. ft.	\$12,070.00 @\$2.00/sq. ft.
M004	Sheet Vinyl Flooring-SVF (yellow speckle pattern)	Room 207 (classroom) Room 206 (choral room) Room 209 (rehersal hall)	60% C	3,729 sq. ft.	\$7,458.00 @\$2.00/sq. ft.

Footnotes:

1. Homogeneous Area Number (not related to building room numbers).
2. A = Amosite Asbestos. C = Chrysotile Asbestos. ND = Non detectable for Asbestos.
3. Cost Estimates include asbestos removal costs only; abatement design and management fees and replacement costs are not included. For projects with small quantities, ask Contractors for their mobilization fee. Please refer to Section 7.0 for more details.

Asbestos Survey and Assessment
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

2.0 INTRODUCTION

On January 29, 2007, **ROWLAND CONSULTING, INC.** performed an asbestos survey and assessment at Southern Utah University Music Building, 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 and on the facility. Bulk samples were collected from suspect materials *not* sampled during previous surveys, submitted to a laboratory, 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:

<u>Jeffrey B. Rowland</u>	_____	March 16, 2007
Name	Signature	Date
<u>Utah</u>	<u>ASB-1377</u>	
State of Accreditation	State of Utah	
	Division of Air Quality	
	Asbestos Certification Number	

***This report has been reviewed
By a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH)***

_____	_____	_____
Frank D. DeRosso, CIH MSPH	CIH Signature	Date
Senior Scientist		
RMEC Environmental, Inc.		
<i>for ROWLAND CONSULTING, INC.</i>		

3.0 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Building Identification **SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING**

Building Name..... Music Building
Building Address.....Cedar City, Utah

Building Construction

Building Construction Date....1960's
Building Type.....Classrooms, administrative, auditorium
Building Total Sq. Ft.....~25,216
Structural System..... Reinforced concrete and brick
Exterior Wall Construction.... Brick/block
Floor Deck Construction..... Reinforced concrete
Roof Construction.....Sealed membrane
Floors Above Grade.....1
Floors Below Grade.....1

Interior Finishes

Floors..... Concrete, ceramic tile,
vinyl **asbestos** floor tile and sheet vinyl,
glued-down carpet
Ceilings.....Ceiling tiles, wallboard
Walls..... Concrete, brick, wallboard
Attic..... None
Basement.....100 level

Building Mechanical

Heating Plant..... Central Heat Plant
Main Heating Distribution.... High pressure steam and hot water
distributed from Central Heat Plant
**asbestos containing acoustical liner on air
handler walls and ceilings**
Mechanical Piping.....**Asbestos containing TSI
mudded joints** mixed in with
fiberglass pipe lagging

4.0 SURVEY PROCEDURES

4.1 Building Surveys

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 three-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.**

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 Point Counting analysis resulted in less than 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 have 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 significant 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 of 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 the area 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 Homogeneous Areas with Special Considerations

NONE

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

NONE

5.7 Inaccessible Areas

NONE

5.7 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 percent 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

Some ACMs may remain in place during building renovations, as long as they are not disturbed and/or damaged.

7.0 COST ESTIMATES

A breakdown of the estimated removal costs by homogeneous area can be found in 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 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. **ROWLAND CONSULTING, INC. and RMEC 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 professional determinations, which are dependent upon information obtained during performance of consulting services. **ROWLAND CONSULTING, INC. and RMEC ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.** assumes no responsibility for omissions or errors resulting from inaccurate information provided by sources outside of **ROWLAND CONSULTING, INC. and RMEC 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.

Table 1
ACMs by Homogeneous Area
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Homogeneous Area Number	Material Description	Location	Friability	Asbestos Content	Amount
T001	Acoustical liner (black)	Room 110 (air handlers)	YES	12% C	816 sq. ft.
T002	Thermal System Insulation (TSI) Joints/Fittings (mudded)	Room 110, 111, pipe chases, above ceilings	YES	3% C	155 each
	TSI tank Insulation	Room 111 (heat exchanger)	YES	12% A 2% C	~40 sq. ft.
M001	9" floor tile (cream w/olive streaks)	Throughout	NO	6% tile C ND mastic	6,035 sq. ft.
M004	Sheet Vinyl Flooring-SVF (yellow speckle pattern)	Room 207 (classroom) Room 206 (choral room) Room 209 (rehearsal hall)	NO	60% C	3,729 sq. ft.

Table 2
Homogeneous Areas That Do Not Contain Asbestos
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Homogeneous Area Number	Material Description	Material Location
M002	12" ceiling tile (random dot pattern)	Throughout
M003	Wallboard w/joint compound	Throughout

NOTE: THE ROOF IS A COMBINATION OF A PITCHED WITH SHINGLES AND FLAT SEALED MEMBRANE ROOF AND WAS NOT SAMPLED DUE TO WARRANTY RESTRICTIONS.

Table 3
Bulk Sample Analytical Results by Sample Number
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Sample Number	Homogeneous Area Number	Material Sampled	Sample Location	Analytical Results
01	T001	Acoustical Liner	Room 110 (air handler)	12% C
02				12% C
03				12% C
04	T002	Thermal System Insulation (TSI) joints fittings-mudded	Rooms 110-111, pipe chases, above ceilings	3% C
05				ND
06				ND
07				12% A 2% C
08			Room 110 heat exchanger	12% A 2% C
09				ND
10				ND
11	M001	9" floor tile (cream w/olive streaks)	Throughout	6% C tile
12				ND mastic
13				6% C tile
14				ND mastic
15				6% C tile
16	M002	12" ceiling tile	Throughout	6% C tile
17				ND mastic
18				ND mastic
19	M003	Wallboard w/joint	Throughout	1.2% C
20				0.7% C point count
21				1.2% C
21				0.7% C point count
22	M004	Sheet Vinyl Flooring (SVF) (yellow speckle pattern)	Room 206, 207, 209	1.2% C
23				0.7% C point count
24				1.2% C
25				0.7% C point count
26				1.2% C

Table 4
Bulk Sample Analytical Results by Homogeneous Area Number
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Homogeneous Area Number	Sample Number	Material Sampled	Sample Location	Analytical Results
T001	01	Acoustical Liner	Room 110 (air handler)	12% C
	02			12% C
	03			12% C
T002	04	Thermal System Insulation (TSI) joints fittings-mudded	Rooms 110-111, pipe chases, above ceilings	3% C
	05			ND
	06			ND
	07			12% A 2% C
	08		Room 110 heat exchanger	12% A 2% C
	09			ND
	10			ND
M001	11	9" floor tile (cream w/olive streaks)	Throughout	6% C tile
	12			ND mastic
	13			6% C tile
	14			ND mastic
	15			6% C tile
M002	16	12" ceiling tile	Throughout	ND
	17			ND
	18			ND
M003	19	Wallboard w/joint	Throughout	1.2% C
	20			0.7% C point count
	21			1.2% C
M004	22	Sheet Vinyl Flooring (SVF) (yellow speckle pattern)	Room 206, 207, 209	60% C
	23			60% C
	24			60% C
	25			60% C
	26			60% C

Table 5
Damage and Hazard Assessment by Homogeneous Area (HA)
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

HA Number	Material Type	Substrate	Assessment Category	Damage	Accessibility	Disturb Potential
T001	Acoustical liner	Concrete/metal	6	UNDAMAGED	PERIODIC	HIGH
T002	TSI joints-mudded	Metal	6	UNDAMAGED	PERIODIC	HIGH
M001	9" floor tile	Concrete	NA	UNDAMAGED	CONTINUOUS	LOW
M004	Sheet Vinyl Flooring	Concrete	7	UNDAMAGED	CONTINUOUS	LOW

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 significant damage
- 7-Any remaining friable ACM or friable suspect ACM
- NA-Not applicable (non-friable material)

Table 6
Estimated Abatement Costs by Homogeneous Area
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Homogeneous Area Number	Material	Amount	Unit Cost	Extended Cost
T001	Acoustical liner (black)	816 sq. ft.	@\$10/sq. ft.	\$8,160.00
T002	Thermal System Insulation (TSI) Joints/Fittings (mudded)	155 each	@\$20/fitting	\$3,100.00
	TSI tank Insulation heat exchanger	~40 sq. ft.	@\$20 sq. ft.	\$1,000.00
M001	9" floor tile (cream w/olive streaks)	6,035 sq. ft.	@\$2.00/sq. ft.	\$12,070.00
M004	Sheet Vinyl Flooring-SVF (yellow speckle pattern)	3,729 sq. ft.	@\$2.00/sq. ft.	\$7,458.00

Table 7

**Material Description, Abatement Cost, Amount, Location by Functional Space,
Hazardous Rank
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING
CEDAR CITY, UTAH**

Homogeneous Area	Material Description	Amount	%Asbestos	Cost	Condition	Disturbance Potential	Hazardous Rank
T001	Acoustical liner (black)	816 sq. ft.	12% C	\$8,160.00 @\$10/sq. ft.	FAIR	HIGH	7
T002	Thermal System Insulation (TSI) Joints/Fittings (mudded)	155 each	3% C	\$3,100.00 @\$20/fitting	FAIR	HIGH	6
	TSI tank Insulation	~40 sq. ft.	12% A 2% C	\$1,000.00 @\$20 sq. ft.	FAIR	HIGH	6
M001	9" floor tile (cream w/olive streaks)	6,035 sq. ft.	6% tile C	\$12,070.00 @\$2.00/sq. ft.	FAIR	LOW	NA
M004	Sheet Vinyl Flooring-SVF (yellow speckle pattern)	3,729 sq. ft.	60% C	\$7,458.00 @\$2.00/sq. ft.	FAIR	LOW	NA

LEAD-BASED PAINT INSPECTION
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

January 29, 2007



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LEAD-BASED PAINT INSPECTION
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Introduction

On **January 29, 2007**, a lead-based paint (LBP) survey was conducted at Southern Utah University Music Building, Cedar City, Utah. 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 Radiation Monitoring Devices, Inc. (RMD) LPA-1 X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Spectrum Analyzer. Chip sampling and laboratory analysis was ***not*** performed for confirmation of XRF measurements.

The survey was conducted by **Jeff Rowland** with **ROWLAND CONSULTING, INC.** in **West Jordan, Utah**. **Jeff Rowland** has completed Lead Inspector Training through the ***University of Utah, Rocky Mountain Center for Occupational and Environmental Health-Lead Training Facility***, an EPA-sponsored Regional Lead Training Center, and is certified by the State of Utah, Division of Air 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, were generally followed for this survey, with modifications appropriate for a non-residential building.

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/cm²) 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.

Paint Sampling Methodologies

Direct measurements of lead in paint were made using a Radiation Monitoring Devices, Inc. (RMD) LPA-1 X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Spectrum Analyzer (serial number (2311)). The LPA-1 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 $0.4 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ or greater may be considered lead-containing from an OSHA perspective, and any readings of $0.3 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ 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.

XRF Calibration

Before beginning the testing and after the testing was completed, the internal calibration of the LPA-1 was checked by taking three consecutive measurements on a National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) standard with a known concentration of lead. Three more readings were taken on a lead-free wood block. These calibration checks are reported within the XRF data tables found in Appendix A of this report and are maintained in a file at **ROWLAND CONSULTING, INC.** to detect changes in instrument performance over time.

Lead Paint Inspection Data Tables

The XRF instrument generates a unique set of data tables for each inspection. The Sequential Report lists the measurements made throughout the property in sequential order, from the first measurement to the last. The Data table is located in Appendix A to this report.

Results and Conclusions

The XRF instrument indicated that **lead is present (ceramic tile entry floors, exterior handrails).**

Because lead has been detected in the areas mentioned above, the OSHA Lead in Construction Standard (29 CFR 1926.62) would apply 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 worker lead exposures. The measured exposures will then dictate if additional requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62 will apply.
- 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.

OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

**SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY
MUSIC BUILDING
CEDAR CITY, UTAH**

Hazardous materials requiring proper removal and disposal identified at Southern Utah University Music Building facility are as follows:

Material	Location	Quantity
<i>Fluorescent light tubes (newer type tubes- non hazardous)</i>	<i>Throughout</i>	<i>~350 each</i>

This facility contains typical household cleaning chemicals and non-pcb containing light ballasts.

The Iron County Health Department requires hazardous items to be removed and disposed of at a facility approved to accept such waste prior to demolition.

The cost estimate to remove and dispose of these hazardous materials is approximately **\$ 1.35/tube.**



Photograph 1-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
View northwest, front entry.



Photograph 2-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Room 110, Mechanical room. **Asbestos TSI joint/fittings-mudded.** Pipe lagging straight runs are fiberglass insulation.



Photograph 3-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Room 110, Mechanical room. **Asbestos TSI joint/fittings-mudded (T002).** Pipe lagging straight runs are fiberglass insulation.



Photograph 4-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Room 110, Mechanical room. **Asbestos Acoustical Liner (T001).**



Photograph 5-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Room 110, Mechanical room, tunnel from Central Heat Plant.



Photograph 6-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Room 110, Mechanical room, T002, **Asbestos heat exchanger (background, horizontal).** Up from the floor ~7 feet.



Photograph 7-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Asbestos sign in Room 110, Mechanical room.



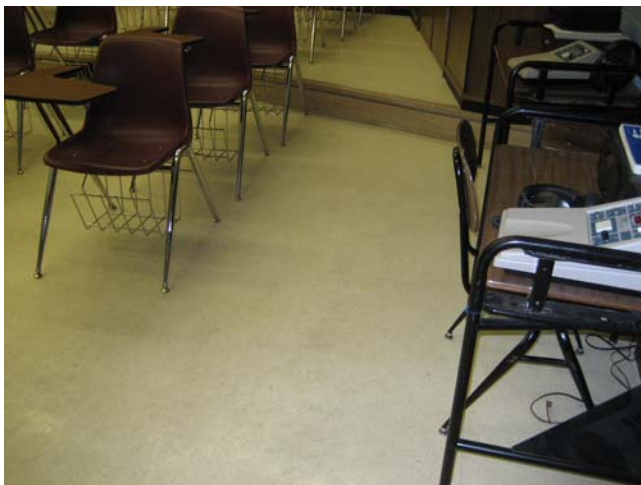
Photograph 8-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Room 111, Mechanical room with Asbestos TSI joint/fittings-mudded.



Photograph 9-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Room 111, Mechanical room with Asbestos TSI joint/fittings-mudded.



Photograph 10-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Room 100C stairwell, Asbestos 9" floor tile (M001).



Photograph 11-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Room 207 (classroom), Asbestos Sheet Vinyl Flooring (SVF-M004).



Photograph 12-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Room 209 (rehearsal), Asbestos Sheet Vinyl flooring (SVF-M004).



Photograph 13-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Front entry ceramic tile, Lead containing glaze.



Photograph 14-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Room 111, Asbestos TSI valve body.



Photograph 15-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Room 111, Asbestos TSI valve body.



Photograph 16-SUU MUSIC BUILDING
Room 111, Mechanical room with Asbestos TSI joint/fittings-mudded.