Fisher Heck
ARCHITECTS

ADDENDUM NO. 2

1.27.25

DATE: January 27, 2025

RE: Architect's Project #: 2301 A1

Project: **Bandera County Visitor Center**
Phase 2 – Historic Stabilization

FROM: Fisher Heck, Inc., Architects
915 South St. Mary's Street
San Antonio, Texas 78205
(210) 299-1500

TO: All Plan Holders

This Addendum forms a part of the Contract Documents and modifies the original Bidding Documents dated 11.01.2024, as noted below. Acknowledge receipt of this Addendum in the space provided on the Proposal Form. Failure to do so may subject Bidder to disqualification.

This Addendum consists of 61 Page(s).

CHANGES TO PROPOSAL REQUIREMENTS/CONTRACT FORMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE CONTRACT:

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. **Responses to RFIs** - List of RFIs along with responses.
2. **Hazardous Materials Survey** - Clean Environments Inc. Survey for both buildings included.

END OF ADDENDUM

Fisher Heck
ARCHITECTS

RFIs

Courthouse

1. Along the back east side of the courthouse building, the grade changes drastically. Is there any concern that after the excavation to expose the foundation for pointing that the disturbed fill will no longer provide enough support for the structure?
   The rear elevation in question will not receive exterior below grade repointing work. The earth against the building is providing pressure necessary to stabilize the building and should remain undisturbed. Below grade re-pointing will continue on the interior side of the foundation.
2. In the attempt for GCs to bid alike, what is the plan for places in the drawings that call out "possible reassemble" there are places in the mason work were cracks are evident and calls for the possible reassemble but does not specify which. This can be interpreted differently and can be a huge difference in price.
   It's the contractors responsibility to have their qualified masons observe the conditions and provide pricing to stabilize all walls. The method of stabilization will vary across the project with most of it being through repointing, but some may require focused disassembly and reassembly.
3. If the contractor encounters solid rock when excavating adjacent to the foundations will we be able to stop excavation and leave adjacent foundations in place without further excavation?
   If this condition is encountered, we will determine the path forward at that point.
4. Since the project involves soil disturbance will the contractor be required to install silt fencing and/or other storm water best practices? If so, please provide extent and installation details.
   Our interpretation of the TCEQ regulations is that this project does not meet the threshold for a SWPP.
5. Sheet G-101 general note number 7 states "items indicated for salvage by owner shall be delivered to owner's designated storage area." Please confirm the only materials to be salvaged and stored are the flooring boards and interior doors to be stored inside the buildings.
   Correct. May also include baseboards. Coordinate with Owner for specific storage location within the building.
6. Currently there is insufficient information to be able to quantify and price any roof wood framing repairs until it is exposed to view. We would suggest that to provide an equal basis for all an allowance be provided for all GC's to use, otherwise we will have to exclude all wood framing repairs.
   Contractors are to provide unit prices for individual sistering of joists and replacement of individual rafters. Include a $20,000 allowance for roof framing repairs.
7. On the bid walk it was noticed that the roof was very wavey and does not plane evenly across the building. What is the intent or requirement to make it plane? In order to make the roof even from top to bottom and end to end it will likely require sistering 100% of all rafters then ¾" decking on top. This will create an even plane for roofing. If the roof rafters/deck is not even, then the roof panels will show an oil can affect and ripple.
   After the metal roof and wood underlayment have been demolished, the contractor is to verify the condition of alignment discrepancies and if more work is required other than shimming a Change Order will be considered.
8. From the limited view through the ceiling holes, the existing Courthouse roof has existing rough sawn 1x deck planks overlain by corrugated metal roofing. There are 3-6" gaps between the 1x

planks, and some of the planks are water damaged, some are broken, and some are missing. The new roof details on A-101 do not show these planks. Is the contractor required to remove and dispose of these wood decking planks?
Yes, refer to keynote 05 on sheet D-100 that calls for demolition of wood underlayment.

9. Is the Is brick debris from demolished brick chimney to be salvaged or can it go to land fill?
   Brick can be disposed of after demolition.
10. Base boards are to remain during construction however it calls to remove during repointing and replastering where needed, otherwise protect. Are there areas specified where it is required to be removed? If removed, is the plan to reinstall the same boards or leave off until next phase? What is the plan if they cannot be removed without being damaged?
    Carefully remove base boards for repointing. If base boards can be reinstalled after repointing wall, then do so, if not number and carefully store the baseboards so they can be reinstalled at a later time.
11. The removal and salvage of all floorboards is called out. Does this mean 100% of the floorboards or just the perimeters where the masons can work.
    If the masons can do their work without removal of all floor boards they can be left in place.
12. What is the plan if the boards cannot be removed without being damaged?
    Flooring will be removed with care to limit damage. We understand that not every piece may be reusable.
13. It was noted on the walk that there are many areas that have 2 layers of floorboards. Is the intent to try and salvage both layers and all floorboards? Is it also assumed all nails are to be pulled where materials can be stacked and stored?
    Yes, remove nails. Salvage both layers.
14. What or where do these boards need to be stored after removed?
    Contractor will store floorboards in safe location within building, refer to answer 5 for more information on storage location.
15. Reinstallation of the same materials is not part of this scope, is that correct?
    Correct
16. Leveling, sistering or replacing floor joist in either building is not part of the scope, is that correct? Floors will remain open and accessible for future work.
    Correct
17. D-100 General Note 6 states: Door and window are to be protected during construction. Is there a specific requirement for the protection?
    This general note refers to conducting demolition cautiously to avoid causing unnecessary damage to the building, see sheet A-100 keynote 12 for specifics on rehabilitation protection.
18. Window profiles are not the same throughout the building. Is there a specific one required or use an Ogee profile?
    Original historic window profile to be used. For courthouse reference second floor windows for historical profile match wood elements in-kind.
19. Do all the windows in the courthouse need to be the same profile or is the 1st floor to remain 1 over 1 and the 2nd floor divided light?
    Yes, all windows in the courthouse shall be the same profile. 1st floor windows to match the same profile as the existing original second floor windows.
20. Is the intent to prep and paint all exterior and interior wood trim, windows and doors? What is the spec and color to be used?
    Only rehab work to receive paint.
21. Is it assumed window paint is all 1 color and does this include frames and exterior trim?
    Window sash and trim to be same color, color to be determined.

22. Courthouse door frames. Is the intent to repair or replace the frames and jambs?
    No rehabilitation work on doors to be done in this phase.
23. Doors C-100 & C-102 are white, non-historic exterior doors, and door C-101 is a brown non-historic exterior door. Keynote 4 on sheet D-100 states to protect these doors during construction. Other existing doors that appear historic do not have this note. Can the owner explain why these particular doors are to be protected while the others are not noted?
    All doors besides the front door at the south elevation will be boarded up and painted for protection. No repair work to be done at south door.

Jail

24. Are all the windows in the jail to be 1 for 1 like in kind?
    Yes
25. Please advise if the window bars may be removed, cleaned/treated and reinstalled as opposed to working in place. Ref: Picture attached of Jail renovation completed at Blanco County where bars were cut out and placed back. Plate steel was added at horizontal bars during re installation for hinges to allow cleaning of the windows and egress in case of emergency.
    No, bars will be clean in-place as indicated on drawings.
26. Would the cracked sill at the back of the jail on the north east corner need to be replaced? The plans call these cast stone but we believe them to be limestone. We are trying to get an understanding of what is too damaged to reuse.
    Replace sill in-kind.
27. Will windows be permanently fixed in place, or do they need to be made operable?
    Yes.
28. Is it assumed to replace all rope and weights on applicable windows?
    Yes.
29. Is it assumed we are to replace all hardware to match or clean and reuse existing?
    Clean and reuse existing, replace if damaged or missing.
30. Is it assumed 1/8” single pane flat glass is to be used?
    Match pane width of existing windows, reference second floor courthouse windows for replacement first floor windows.
31. Is it assumed that only the 1 door and frame on the jail is to be worked on? What is the intent on the other doors and frames?
    Yes, only the main entrance door to receive work. Other interior doors will be salvaged. While back exterior door will be left in place.
32. Remove door and stone. What is the plan if they cannot be removed without being damaged?
    Remove with care. We understand that it may not be possible to remove without some damage.
33. Sheet A-110 keynote 1 states to repair limestone foundation below grade inside the recessed jail area. The existing floor inside the recessed jail area appears to consist of stone blocks on grade. Is the contractor required to move the stone flooring blocks as needed to repoint foundation, or can the stone flooring remain and contractor can forgo foundation repairs at this location?
    Leave the floor in place and do not repoint below finish floor from interior side. Exterior repointing only to be done below grade.
34. Do we need to use an underlayment barrier between the plywood and the stone at the jail holding area floor? If so, what is recommended to be used?
    No, the plywood is a temporary protection layer.
35. The stone wall on the right when you come in the front door of the jail is sagging/dropped and will need to be lifted and repaired.

Any wall that shows signs of destabilization will be stabilized and included in your bid. Your qualified masons will determine the extent of disassembly and reassembly needed, in addition to any shoring requirements.

36. Baseboards in the jails that are to be removed, are they to be salvaged and store with flooring? Where it is all the salvage materials to be stored?
    Correct, refer to answer 5 for storage location.
37. Where the scupper and downspout are being removed. Do we assume we are to do a repair to the stone or building?
    Yes, re-point and repair stone as needed.
38. Sheet A-100 (Courthouse) and A-110 (Jail) General Note #13 states that the Contractor is to "provide a bucket less portable commercial grade dehumidifier for each building." The dehumidifiers would be of little to no value as the buildings are porous and the dehumidifier would just continually pull moisture out of the outside air continuously. Are these necessary or can they be omitted from the scope of work?
    No dehumidifier needed, and the note has been removed.

Electrical

39. Electrical: Please confirm if the electrical service is "hot" and if the county will manage coordination with the utility provider.
    Contractor to determine means and methods and site safety. Cordinate with owner for management with utility provider.
40. Electrical panels and meter boxes. Is the plan to disconnect, repair behind them then reconnect in same location? Power is to remain live during the process.
    It is up to the contractor to determine means and methods and site safety. The wall behind the panels are to be repointed.
41. Sheet A-100 (Courthouse) and A-110 (Jail) General Note #12 states "Provide temporary power in each building." Is this power as required for the contractor to perform work, or to keep existing electrical service in buildings active?
    Maintain existing electrical outlets.
42. If, while executing the work shown in the drawings, the electrical contractor notices existing electrical work that is not per current electrical codes we plan to notify the Owner and Architect for further direction, and this potential repair work is not included in our bid. We presume this will be addressed as a differing condition in the contract if discovered. Will the architect/owner confirm?
    Electrical upgrades to occur in the next project phase.
43. The courthouse currently has two metered services as shown on 1/A-201 photo which states the contractor is to uninstall and reinstall. Should the contractor reinstall "as-is" or combine these two services into one?
    As-is, upgrades will occur in the next project phase.
44. Sheet D-100 keynote 8 states "remove all vegetation within designated area around the building - ensure that it will not regrow" for 5 feet around each building. Does this include removing tree limbs within this 5 feet?
    Tree limbs will be cut back by the Owner.
45. If sheet D-100 keynote 8 applies to tree limbs will the contractor be required to submit to the owner a tree trimming recommendation from a licensed arborist prior to trimming so as not to harm trees?
    Refer to answer 59 above.

46. What is to be used as a vegetation killer. Do we use an industry TVK (Total Vegetation Kill). This product is likely an annual re-application that the county will be required to add into a maintenance program.
    Cut down any bushes or trees to below ground level within the 5' perimeter and apply a Total Vegetation Kill to the 5' perimeter.

Masonry

47. Masonry scope: After-wash Protection – Is there a specified sealer solution product?
    Please refer to Spec Section 040140 Masonry Cleaning Part 2.01 Manufactures for the sealer product.
48. Masonry scope: Pressure Wash – Is there a specified cleaning solution product to be used?
    Please refer to Spec Section 040140 Masonry Cleaning Part 2.01 Manufactures for the cleaning product to be used.
49. Masonry scope: Mortar Removal – Can power tools be used to assist in removing the existing mortar?
    Please refer to Spec Section 040000 Masonry Repointing Part 3.02 Raking Out Of Mortar Joints for specifics on removing the existing mortar and approved tools.
50. Specification 040000 paragraph 1.01.A.1 indicates mortar must be approved by the THC (Texas Historical Commission). Can the owner provide a list of these approved mortars?
    Refer to Spec 040000 Masonry Repointing Part 2 for mortar mix information, mock ups will need to be provided that will also need to be approved.
51. Specification 040000 paragraph 2.02.C.1 states that the sand must be "approved by the RHPO before beginning work." What does RHPO stand for and do they need to approve sand?
    No, this will be approved by the architect who will coordinate the final approval with RHPO (Regional Historic Preservation Officer).
52. Will mortars need to be colored to match existing, or will mortar color match as close as possible per mix and mock-up defined in 040000 paragraph 2.03?
    Color to match as close as possible but we understand a perfect match might not be possible. Architect and owner to review mock-up wall and approve mortar color.
53. Specification 040000 paragraph 3.05.A indicates to use salvaged stone from existing building or approved sources. Does the owner have any pre-approved sources?
    No pre-approved sources needed, local quarries, where possible, to be use for replacement stone.

Misc.

54. Has an interior and exterior lead paint survey been conducted? If so, please provide the report so we can determine if any abatement is needed.
    The survey is attached. Partial abatement was completed.
55. Sheet G-101 General Note 12 indicates that the Contractor is responsible for determining shoring requirements if necessary. Specification 017000 paragraph 1.04.B states "for temporary shoring and bracing employ a Professional Engineer experience in design of this type of work and licensed in the State." Is this required?
    If during the course of construction, the contractor determines shoring is necessary to assure building stability, it is the contractor's responsibility to install shoring based on engineer stamped shoring details provided by the contractor. Not all shoring conditions will require engineering. If this is needed it will be a change order to the contract.

56. Will the contractor be required to have a full-time on-site superintendent?
    Yes
57. Will the contractor be required to have a full-time on-site superintendent?
    Yes
58. Is there a maximum proposal page limitation for: Qualifications/Experience? Qualifications/Experience of Masonry Subcontractor? References? Schedule/Fee?
    No max.
59. Is there a minimum font size to use in proposal?
    10 pt.
60. The evaluation chart on Page 7 of 88 of the Specifications indicates “proximity to the project site” under Criteria 2 and 3. Is this the proximity of the Contractor’s office, subcontractors, project staff, or other?
    All will be considered.
61. General: Please provide any specifications to the Bandera bid portal for all bidders.
    Specifications are included as part of Project Manual.

Clean Environments, Inc.
Industrial Hygiene & Environmental Consultants

August 2, 2023

Mr. Daniel Tenorio
Fisher Heck Architects, Inc.
915 S St Mary`s Street
San Antonio, TX 78205

RE: Limited Asbestos Survey for DSHS Demolition/Renovation & Lead-Based Paint Inspection
Old Bandera County Courthouse
200 12th Street
Bandera, Texas 78003
CEI Project: 18391

1.0 ASBESTOS SURVEY

An asbestos survey was conducted at the referenced property on July 28, 2023. The survey was conducted Mr. Ray Keeble, Asbestos Inspector, DSHS License Nº 60-2505 working with Mr. Craig Nelson, Asbestos Consultant, DSHS License Nº 10-5726 of Clean Environments, Asbestos Consultant Agency, DSHS License Nº 10-0005. The asbestos containing building material (ACBM) survey was conducted in accordance with the EPA *Guidance for Controlling Asbestos-Containing Materials in Buildings*, EPA 560/5-85-024, June 1985, Texas Asbestos Health Protection Rules (25 TAC 295), March 2003, which requires that an asbestos survey be accomplished prior to demolition, renovation, and/or alterations that include the demolition of interior building materials and/or remodeling for any commercial structure.

The asbestos survey was limited to readily accessible building materials inside the building, unless otherwise noted. No destructive sampling was accomplished. Asbestos surveys accomplished for renovation or demolition activities are generally limited to materials identified (by the owner representative) as materials that will be disturbed during renovation or demolition activities. If any suspect asbestos materials, not identified in this survey, are uncovered during any demolition or renovation activity, please contact Clean Environments, Inc. immediately for further assessment.

1.1 ASBESTOS BACKGROUND

Construction materials containing asbestos have been used extensively in buildings. Asbestos possesses excellent properties for fireproofing and insulation materials. Asbestos may be found in: (1) cement products; (2) spray applied or trowel applied materials on ceiling, walls, and other surfaces; (3) insulation on pipes, boilers, tanks, ducts, and other equipment; (4) vinyl floor tiles; (5) roofing felts; (6) flooring coatings; and (7) other miscellaneous products. Friable asbestos material is any material that contain more than 1 percent asbestos by weight, which can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder, when dry, by hand pressure.

Some of these asbestos-containing materials are not considered friable now but could become friable if not properly managed and maintained under an asbestos management program. The concern about exposure to asbestos is based on evidence linking various respiratory diseases with occupational exposure in the shipbuilding, mining, milling, and fabricating industries. The presence of asbestos does not mean that there is a significant health risk to the property occupants. As long as asbestos-containing materials remain in good condition and are not disturbed, exposure is unlikely. Through proper control of building operations and maintenance activities, disturbance or damages to asbestos-containing materials in buildings are minimized, thus limiting the occupant's exposure to airborne asbestos fibers. Building alterations and/or demolition require knowledge of what materials contain asbestos and if they will be removed or disturbed during the project. Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA has issued a National Emission Standard for Asbestos (40 CFR 61.140-61.156). This Standard regulates reporting requirements, work practices, waste disposal, and emissions from facility modification and/or demolition operations. The Standard applies only to materials containing more than 1 percent friable asbestos. Asbestos containing material according to the State of Texas Asbestos Health Rules is any building material containing greater than 1 percent asbestos. Initially, a visual walk-thru inspection was conducted on the building. Based on this initial survey, areas were identified for physical assessment and bulk sample analysis. Then a detailed inspection was accomplished together with bulk sampling, as necessary.

Material sampling conforms to the requirements in the 40 CFR 763.88. The sampling methods and strategies are outlined below for the three basic classifications of asbestos materials: friable surfacing materials, thermal system insulation, and miscellaneous material. The sampling scheme Clean Environments utilizes for selecting sampling locations in buildings is the EPA method identified in their document, "Asbestos in Buildings: Simplified Sampling Scheme for Friable Materials," EPA 560/5-85-030a, October 1985. Samples are selected according to homogenous areas. A Homogenous area means an area of surfacing material, thermal system insulation, and miscellaneous asbestos materials that is uniform in color and texture, construction/application date and general appearance. At least three randomly distributed samples are collected from each homogeneous thermal insulation system. Samples are also collected on patched and fitting areas of thermal system insulation. At least one sample is collected in homogeneous miscellaneous materials. The miscellaneous materials, which are most likely sampled in buildings, are ceiling and floor tiles.

Revisions to the asbestos National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) were promulgated on November 20, 1990. These include a requirement to point count in order to quantify asbestos in samples where the content is below ten-percent. The intent of the revision is to improve quantitative analysis of asbestos for all applications. Samples where no asbestos is detected do not have to be point counted. If asbestos is detected, but is less than ten percent, the owner or operator of the building may elect to (1) assume the amount to be greater than one percent and treat the material as asbestos or (2) require verification of the amount by point counting. It is a Clean Environments, Inc. policy to treat all samples with detectable levels of asbestos fibers as asbestos-containing material and to recommend a point count, using a mechanical stage and random point reticule, for all samples found to be one percent or less. The owner or operator of the building may elect to conduct further testing of samples that range from greater than one percent to ten percent before treating the material as asbestos.

1.3 ASBESTOS FINDINGS

The building is a two-story stone structure constructed on grade foundation covered with a metal roof. The interior walls and some ceilings consist of wallboard sealed by joint compound. The 1st floor ceiling has 2x2 foot acoustical tiles held in a drop ceiling. The floors were identified with 12x12 inch tan vinyl tiles under carpet, linoleum, or bare concrete. Mastic was found on the HVAC Unit. Seven suspect ACBMs were identified and sampled in triplicate for a total of 21 samples. The samples were analyzed at SEEML Labs, Asbestos Laboratory, Greenville, South Carolina, DSHS License Nº 30-0474, using polarized light microscopy (PLM) analysis.

Laboratory analysis indicated that the wall texture (3%), joint compound (3%), linoleum (15%), vinyl tile (5%), felt paper (80%) under carpet are positive for Chrysotile asbestos fibers.

All other suspect materials tested are negative for asbestos fibers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The wallboard sealed & joint compound, linoleum, 12x12 inch vinyl tile and felt paper under carpet ***must*** be removed prior to any operations that may disturb the asbestos fibers in the material. Abatement must be accomplished according to the guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 61, the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and/or DSHS, Texas Asbestos Health Protection Rules, March 2003. This includes removal by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor and project management by a licensed asbestos consultant firm.

2.0. LEAD INSPECTION

A Lead-Based Paint Inspection was conducted at the Old Bandera County Courthouse, Bandera, Texas on July 28, 2023. The inspection was conducted by Mr. Ray Keeble, Lead Inspector DSHS License Nº 2060816 of Clean Environments, Inc. (CEI), Lead Firm, DSHS License Nº 2110096. The inspection was performed in accordance with the Texas Environmental Lead Reduction Rules (TELRR) [25 Texas Administrative Code § 295.201 – 295.220].

2.1 LEAD BACKGROUND

2.1.1 Lead-based paint is described as any paint, varnish, shellac, or other surface coating that contains lead equal to or greater than 1.0 milligram per centimeter squared (mg/cm^2) as measured by XRF or laboratory analysis, or 0.5 percent by weight [5,000 microgram per gram (mg/g), 5,000 parts per million (ppm), or 5,000 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg)] as measured by laboratory analysis. A lead-based paint hazard is a condition in which exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, or deteriorated lead-based paint would have an adverse effect on human health (as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator under Title IV of the Toxic Substances Control Act). The amount of lead-based paint in housing is significant; tens of millions of housing units contain at least some lead-based paint.

Children living in homes with lead-based paint become exposed to that lead by directly eating chips of lead-based paint or chewing on protruding surfaces painted with lead-based paint. The more common route of exposure, however, is the ingestion of lead-bearing dust that is generated by the paint when it deteriorates, chalks, or is disturbed through renovation or even abrasion from the opening and closing of windows. Even in this less direct way, lead-based paint can be a source of severe lead poisoning.

2.1.2 The mechanism by which children ingest lead-based paint is often normal hand-mouth activity. Infants commonly put non-food objects covered with leaded dust or paint into their mouths, while toddlers frequently handle toys and are exposed to accessible surfaces such as window sills. In addition, young children absorb a significantly higher percentage of ingested lead than adults, and absorption is increased by malnutrition and poor diet. There is an association between the presence of lead-based paint and the presence of excessive levels of lead in dust and soil.

2.1.3 Several studies published during the past two decades by the EPA, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ASTDR), and investigators at the University of Cincinnati have confirmed the association between lead dust and childhood blood lead. Blood lead levels generally rise from 3 to 7 micrograms per deciliter (Φg/dl) for every 1000 parts per million (ppm) increase in soil or dust lead concentration. Access to soil, behavior patterns, presence of ground cover, and a variety of other factors also influence the relationship between soil/dust lead and blood lead.

2.1.4 Surface dust includes house dust and street dust. Soil may be divided into (1) the very top layer of soils with which people are in contact, and (2) soil below the very top layer. Lead in surface dust and soil of all types can come from weathering and chipping of lead-based paint, from scraping and sanding of lead-based paint in preparation of lead-based for refinishing, and from renovations that break the surface with lead-based paint. House dust can also come from these activities.

2.1.5 Approximately 14 percent of all housing units built prior to 1980 have lead in interior surface dust that exceeds the levels recommended in the HUD Guidelines. The chance of a home having excessive lead dust is about twice as large if the home has high levels of interior lead-based paint than if it does not. However, most homes with interior leaded dust have it only on the window sills or in the window wells inside which the bottom of the window fits when closed.

2.1.6 Soil outside the building is another direct source of childhood lead exposure. It is also a potential source of lead in house dust since soil can be tracked into the dwelling or blown in. Approximately 16 percent of all homes built prior to 1980 have concentrations of lead in soil adjacent to the house that exceed the HUD-recommended standard and interim EPA guidance of 400 micrograms per gram (mg/g) or ppm for high-contact play areas and 2,000 mg/g or ppm in other bare areas of the yard. The greatest threat of lead contamination is around the close perimeter of the house at the roof dripline. Activity in this area should be restricted if the soil is suspected of being lead contaminated.

LEAD STANDARDS		
Standard	**Method**	**Agency**
≥ 1.0 mg/cm^2	XRF	HUD, EPA, DSHS
$\geq 0.5\%$ by weight ($\geq 5{,}000$ ppm)	Paint Chip (NLLAP)	HUD, EPA, DSHS
0.06% or 600 ppm	NLLAP	Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)
Any Detectable Lead	XRF or Paint Chip	OSHA
5 ppm	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) RCRA waste characterization	EPA

2.2 HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

2.2.1 The severity of the health effects of lead contamination problems is only now being fully realized. Lead in the body can cause serious damage to the central and peripheral nervous system, the cardiovascular system, and the kidneys. Children are especially vulnerable and susceptible to lead poisoning. Even low levels, persisting during childhood, are known to slow a child's normal development and cause learning and behavioral problems. The ASTDR and numerous other investigative agencies report long-lasting impacts on intelligence, motor control, hearing, and emotional development of children who have levels of lead in the body that are not associated with obvious symptoms.

2.2.2 Once in the body, from ingestion or inhalation, lead is distributed via the bloodstream to red blood cells, soft tissue, and bone. Lead in the body is eliminated very slowly by the kidneys and gastrointestinal tract; much smaller amounts are lost through perspiration. Lead serves no useful purpose in the body. It is a poison which binds with the chemicals that aid biological reactions throughout the body, particularly in the blood-forming system, the brain and nerves, and the kidneys, interfering with the synthesis of many body chemicals. The resulting damage from lead poisoning may be permanent, and in some cases fatal.

2.2.3 Chronic lead poisoning may result after lead has accumulated in the body over time, mostly in the bone. Long after exposure has ceased, some physiological event such as illness or pregnancy may release this stored lead from the bone and produce adverse health effects such as impaired hemoglobin synthesis, alteration in the central and peripheral nervous systems, hypertension, effects on the male and female reproduction systems, and damage to the developing fetus (lead freely crosses the placenta).

2.2.4 Exposure to lead is characterized either by the concentration of lead in the material (air water, food, dust, soil, or paint) to which people are exposed in the environment, or by the concentration of lead in whole blood, usually expressed in micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood (mg/dl). The present level of concern for children is blood lead levels of 5 mg/dl.

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) has a multi-tier prevention system to prevent this level of lead in children.

2.3. LEAD-BASED PAINT INSPECTION METHODOLOGY.

This survey satisfies the EPA Renovation, Repair and Painting Final Rule 745.82 (a) (1). Measurements were taken at representative locations using an X-ray Fluorescence Analyzer (XRF). All painted and/or finished components were tested impacting the renovation.

2.3.1 XRF Assays.

2.3.1.1 The interior painted surfaces were analyzed during this survey. Painted surfaces were inventoried on a room-by-room basis during the inspection. Surfaces were then tested according to testing combinations. A testing combination is characterized by the combination of a room equivalent, substrate, component, and color.

2.3.1.2 Each component type (group of like components constructed of the same substrate) is identified and tested.

- Testing was conducted according to component types and documented by sample number, room, side, feature and condition, substrate material, inspector field notes, K shell concentrations, and results. The Lead inspection was conducted by taking paint chip samples and sending them to a national Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLP) laboratory for analysis.

- A minimum of one testing combination per room was tested for lead-based paint, i.e., one baseboard, wall, wall chair rail, ceiling, window stool, door casing, and door. If a testing combination was not tested, it was not present in that room or it was not painted.

- If one system (part) of the testing combination is positive for lead-based paint, then that entire testing combination should be considered positive. All testing combinations for each room equivalent were addressed.

- The paint chips were based on color per the Repair, Renovation, Painting (RRP) rule adopted April 2010.

2.3.1.3 The calibration of the instrument is done in accordance with the Performance Characteristic Sheet (PCS) for this instrument. These instruments are calibrated using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm in the NIST Standard Reference Material (SRM) used (e.g. for NIST SRM 2579, 1.0 mg/cm2 film would be used.). Calibration readings are taken to insure manufacturer's standards are met. The instrument is calibrated prior to the inspection and after the inspection. If the inspection is longer than four hours, a set of calibration readings must be taken every four hours. If for any reason the instruments are not maintaining a consistent calibration reading within the manufacturer's standards for performance on the calibration block

supplied by the manufacturer, manufacturer's recommendations are used to bring the instrument into calibration. If the instrument cannot be brought back into calibration, it is taken off the site and sent back to the manufacturer for repair and/or re-calibration. The PCS is attached below.

2.3.1.4 According to the HUD, EPA and DSHS guidelines, a lead reading by XRF of 1.0 mg/cm or above is considered positive for the presence of lead-based paint. An XRF reading below 1.0 mg/cm2 is considered negative; however, a reading below 1.0 mg/cm2 could still be harmful if proper precautions are not taken during activities that disturb these paint films. If there are any inconclusive readings, a paint-chip sample may be collected for laboratory analysis. Laboratory analysis of samples collected will only be performed by an EPA approved National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) laboratory. There is no inconclusive range for laboratory measurements/results.

2.3.1.5 Any paint found to contain lead below the HUD standard of 1.0 mg/cm^2, regardless of condition, is considered non-hazardous. Components having lead levels at or above the action level are visually assessed for condition and approximate surface area. The paint condition is placed into one of two categories using the risk assessor's professional judgment. These categories are: (1) intact (good) and (2) deteriorated (poor), based on the HUD Guidelines for Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing, Chapter 5: Risk Assessment [Table 5-3], June, 1995.

2.4 INSPECTION FINDINGS

2.4.1 Testing Combinations.

The following testing combinations were identified on the site:

TESTING COMBINATIONS		
COMBINATION	COMPONENT	SUBSTRATE
Wall System	Wall	Plaster
Door System	Door, Frame	Wood
Exterior	Railing	Metal

2.4.2 Interior Lead-Based Paint.

The following areas have been tested Environmental Hazard Services, LLC, a NLLP Laboratory, Richmond Virginia:

All paint tested are less than .5 % by weight and considered negative for Lead Base Paint (LBP).

However, OSHA considers the painted surfaces **positive** for Lead and must be treated as such, which includes proper PPE and handling of painted surfaces.

2.5 LEAD RECOMMENDATIONS

The lead-based painted surfaces may be stabilized and repainted/encapsulated, removed to the substrate, or removed and replaced. The waste material generated during the stabilization/removal process should be properly characterized (TCLP Lead) and disposed in accordance with the applicable TCEQ and EPA requirements. The LBP response actions should be conducted by qualified lead abatement personnel in accordance with the applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Lead in Construction Standard and OSHA Respiratory Protection Program standard.

We will be happy to answer any questions concerning the report. It has been a pleasure to work with you on this project. We look forward to being of continued service to you.

Very truly yours,

Ray Keeble
Asbestos Inspector
DSHS License Nº 60-2505
Lead Inspector
DSHS License Nº 2060816

Craig Nelson
Individual Asbestos Consultant
DSHS License No 10-5726
Lead Risk Assessor
DSHS License No 2070897

Attached: Chain of Custody
Sample Results

ASBESTOS CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND RESULTS

SEEML Asbestos Chain-of-Custody Form

102 Edinburgh Court, Greenville, SC. 29607
Ph: (864) 233-3770, Fax: (864) 233-6589
WWW.SEEML.COM
NVLAP Lab ID: 201031-0

SEEML Ref#	230731010- PLM	Lab ID:	041-061
Company:	Clean Environments, Inc.	Date Sample:	7/28/2023
Project Manager:	Craig Nelson/Ray Keeble	Project Name:	18391
Address:	2800 NE Loop 410, Suite 105	Project Location:	200 12th St., Bandera TX
City, State, Zip:	San Antonio, Texas 78218		
Phone:	210-349-7242	Project No:	
Email:	cei@cleanenvironments.com & jbs@cleanenvironments.com		

PLM TAT: RUSH (SAME DAY) NEXT DAY 2DAY 3 DAY 4 DAY 5 DAY

PLM-Bulk: Positive Stop Yes X No ____

- [X] PLM 600/R-93-116 (<1%)
- [ ] PLM NOB (<1%) Gravimetric

Point Count Positive Stop Yes ____ No ____

- [ ] 400 w/o Gravimetric (<0.25%)
- [ ] 1000 w/o Gravimetric (0.1%)
- [ ] 400 with Gravimetric (0.25%)
- [ ] 1000 with Gravimetric (<0.1%)

PCM-AIR

- [ ] NIOSH 7400

SOIL/ROCK/VERMICULITE

- [ ] PLM CARB 435- Level A (400 Point Count <0.25%)
- [ ] PLM CARB 435- Level B (1000 Point Count <0.1%)
- [ ] Cincinnati Method EPA 600/R-04/004 by PLM

TEM: SAME DAY NEXT DAY 2DAY 3DAY 4DAY 5DAY

*TEM Analysis is subcontracted. TAT starts after PLM results have been submitted by SEEML, unless otherwise requested.

Sample ID	Description/Location	Analysis Type	Comments
18381-WB-1	WALLBOARD	1ST Floor	PLM
2	"	"	Count House
3	"	2nd Floor	
18381-JC-4	Joint Comp	1ST Floor	
5	"	"	
6	"	2nd Floor	
18381-CT-7	2x2 ceiling TILE	1ST Floor	
8	"	"	
9	"	"	
18381-LIN-10	LINOLEUM	1ST floor	entry
11	"	"	
12	"	"	
18381-LN2-13	LINOLEUM	ENTRY HALL	

Relinquished by: Ray Keeble Time/Date 7/28/2023

Received by: AW Time/Date 7/31/23

SEEML Asbestos Chain-of-Custody Form

102 Edinburgh Court, Greenville, SC. 29607
Ph: (864) 233-3770, Fax: (864) 233-6589
WWW.SEEML.COM
NVLAP Lab ID: 201031-0

SEEML Ref#		Lab ID:	
Company:	Clean Environments, Inc.	Date Sample:	7/28/2023
Project Manager:	Craig Nelson/Ray Keeble	Project Name:	
Address:	2800 NE Loop 410, Suite 105	Project Location:	200 12th ST
City, State, Zip:	San Antonio, Texas 78218		BANDERA TX
Phone:	210-349-7242	Project No:	18391
Email:	cei@cleanenvironments.com & jbs@cleanenvironments.com		

PLM TAT: RUSH SAME DAY NEXT DAY 2DAY 3 DAY 4 DAY 5 DAY

PLM-Bulk: Positive Stop Yes X No ____

- [X] PLM 600/R-93-116 (<1%)
- [ ] PLM NOB (<1%) Gravimetric

Point Count Positive Stop Yes ____ No ____

- [ ] 400 w/o Gravimetric (<0.25%)
- [ ] 1000 w/o Gravimetric (0.1%)
- [ ] 400 with Gravimetric (0.25%)
- [ ] 1000 with Gravimetric (<0.1%)

PCM-AIR

- [ ] NIOSH 7400

SOIL/ROCK/VERMICULITE

- [ ] PLM CARB 435- Level A (400 Point Count <0.25%)
- [ ] PLM CARB 435- Level B (1000 Point Count <0.1%)
- [ ] Cincinnati Method EPA 600/R-04/004 by PLM

TEM: SAME DAY NEXT DAY 2DAY 3DAY 4DAY 5DAY

*TEM Analysis is subcontracted. TAT starts after PLM results have been submitted by SEEML, unless otherwise requested.

Sample ID	Description/Location	Analysis Type	Comments
18381-LIN2-14	Linoleum SAND color 1ST Floor RR	PLM	~~COURT~~ COURT HOUSE
15 L	L SIDE entry		
18381-FT-16	VCT/MASTIC 1ST FL under CARPET		
17	L		
18	L 1ST FL under Linoleum		
18381-M-19	white Duct MASTIC HVAC units		
20	L		
21	L		

Relinquished by:	Time/Date 7/28/2023	Received by:	Time/Date

SEEML Reference Number:
230731010-PLM
Date Issued: 07/31/23

Southeast Environmental Microbiology Laboratories
102 Edinburgh Court
Greenville, SC. 29607
Phone: (864) 233-3770
Fax: (864) 233-6589

Asbestos Analytical Report By: Polarized Light Microscopy

This report has been prepared for **Clean Environments Inc.** the information and data has been checked for thoroughness and accuracy. The results reported apply only to the materials as received. The documents(s) contained herein are confidential and privileged information intended for the exclusive use of the individual or entity named above. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without SEEML's approval.

Client Project Name: 18391

The Following report was prepared using this test method(s) contained within this document.

- ☒ PLM Bulk Asbestos Fiber Analysis: EPA 600/R-93/116
- ☐ PLM 400 Point Count (<0.25%) EPA 600/R-93/116
- ☐ PLM 1000 Point Count (<0.1%) EPA 600/R-93/116
- ☐ PLM Carb 435 Level A Reporting Limit (<0.25%)
- ☐ PLM Carb 435 Level B (Reporting limit <0.1%)
- ☐ PLM by EPA/600/R-93/116 with Milling Prep 400 Point Count
- ☐ PLM Vermiculite Initial Screening EPA 600R-93/116
- ☐ PLM Cincinnati Method 600/R-04/004 (Amphibole Only)
- ☐ PLM Vermiculite Method SOF-V 198.8 (Step 1 Chrysotile & Prep)
- ☐ PLM Vermiculite Method SOF-V 198.8 (Step 2 (Amphibole)

Approved By: *Andrea Berrios*

Thank you for choosing SEEML Labs. We strive to provide superior quality testing, analytical data and customer service. SEEML is accredited through the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) National Voluntary Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for bulk asbestos analysis NVLAP # 201031-0 and licensed by the Texas Department of State Health Services (License Number: 300474). This report must not be used to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the US government.

Southeast Environmental Microbiology Laboratories - Asbestos Division
102 Edinburgh Court Greenville, SC 29607
Phone: 864-233-3770, Fax: 864-233-6589 , www.seeml.com
NVLAP Lab ID:201031-0 Texas Lic: 300474 LELAP ID: 224475

PLM Asbestos Bulk Sample Summary

Client:	Clean Environments, Inc. Craig Nelson/Ray Keeble 2800 NE Loop 410, Suite 105 San Antonio, TX 78218 210-349-7242	Date Sampled:	07/28/23
		Date Received:	07/31/23
		Date Analyzed:	07/31/23
		Date Reported:	07/31/23
		Date Revised:	
Comments:		Project Name:	
		Project No:	18391
Analyzed by:	Linh Nguyen	Project Address:	200 12th St
		City, State. ZIP:	Bandera, TX.
Methodology:	EPA/600/R-93/116 Without Gravimetry	SEEML Ref#:	230731010-PLM

Lab No.: / Client No.:	% Asbestos Type	% Fibrous Non-Asbestos Material Type	% Non-Fibrous Material	Description/Location
041A / WB-1	**None Detected**	10% Cellulose	90% Gypsum	Drywall/1st Floor
042A / WB-2	**3% Chrysotile**	None Detected	97% Binder/Filler	Texture/1st Floor
042B / WB-2	**None Detected**	10% Cellulose	90% Gypsum	Drywall/1st Floor
043 / WB-3	**Positive Stop**			
044A / JC-4	**3% Chrysotile**	None Detected	97% Binder/Filler	Joint Compound/1st Floor
044B / JC-4	**None Detected**	10% Cellulose	90% Gypsum	Drywall/1st Floor
045 / JC-5	**Positive Stop**			
046 / JC-6	**Positive Stop**			
047A / CT-7	**None Detected**	45% Fiberglass 50% Mineral Wool	5% Binder/Filler	Ceiling Tile/1st Floor
048A / CT-8	**None Detected**	45% Fiberglass 50% Mineral Wool	5% Binder/Filler	Ceiling Tile/1st Floor

Approved By: Andrea Berrios

Disclaimer:
The results in this report only apply to the samples as received.
NOB samples are tested as a preliminary analysis. We highly recommend for Negative NOB samples resulting in less than 1% Asbestos to be verified by TEM or Point Analysis.

Inhomogeneous samples are separated into homogeneous subsamples and analyzed individually. NAD means no asbestos fibers were detected. When detected the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed. Floor tile samples may contain large amounts of interference material and it is recommended that the sample be analyzed by gravimetric point count analysis to lower the detection limit and to aid in asbestos identification.

Guidelines for Interpretation:
Any opinions/interpretations expressed in this report are outside the scope of this laboratory's accreditation. Interpretation of the data and information within this document is left to the company, consultant, and/or persons who conducted the fieldwork. A material is considered regulated asbestos containing material (ACM) where the asbestos content is determined to be one percent or greater. Several organizations, including the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH); the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA); the Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA); the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA); the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as well as the California Department of Health Services (CADHS) have published guidelines for assessment and interpretation of analytical data indicating a tested material is ACM.

Form 8.0 Rev. 8 04/29/20

Southeast Environmental Microbiology Laboratories - Asbestos Division
102 Edinburgh Court Greenville, SC 29607
Phone: 864-233-3770, Fax: 864-233-6589 , www.seeml.com
NVLAP Lab ID:201031-0 Texas Lic: 300474 LELAP ID: 224475

SEEML Labs

PLM Asbestos Bulk Sample Summary

Client:	Clean Environments, Inc. Craig Nelson/Ray Keeble 2800 NE Loop 410, Suite 105 San Antonio, TX 78218 210-349-7242	Date Sampled:	07/28/23
		Date Received:	07/31/23
		Date Analyzed:	07/31/23
		Date Reported:	07/31/23
		Date Revised:	
Comments:		Project Name:	
		Project No:	18391
Analyzed by:	Linh Nguyen	Project Address:	200 12th St
		City, State. ZIP:	Bandera, TX.
Methodology:	EPA/600/R-93/116 Without Gravimetry	SEEML Ref#:	230731010-PLM

Lab No.: / Client No.:	% Asbestos Type	% Fibrous Non-Asbestos Material Type	% Non-Fibrous Material	Description/Location
049A / CT-9	**None Detected**	45% Fiberglass 50% Mineral Wool	5% Binder/Filler	Ceiling Tile/1st Floor
050A / LIN-10	**15% Chrysotile**	None Detected	85% Organic Matrix	Sheet Vinyl Flooring/1st Floor Entry
050B / LIN-10	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	Tan Mastic/1st Floor Entry
051 / LIN-11	**Positive Stop**			
052 / LIN-12	**Positive Stop**			
053A / LIN2-13	**None Detected**	5% Cellulose 5% Fiberglass	90% Organic Matrix	Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Entry Hall
053B / LIN2-13	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	Tan Mastic/Entry Hall
054A / LIN2-14	**None Detected**	10% Cellulose 5% Fiberglass	85% Organic Matrix	Sheet Vinyl Flooring/1st Floor RR
054B / LIN2-14	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	Tan Mastic/1st Floor RR
055A / LIN2-15	**None Detected**	10% Cellulose 5% Fiberglass	85% Organic Matrix	Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Side Entry

Approved By: Andrea Berrios

Disclaimer:
The results in this report only apply to the samples as received.
NOB samples are tested as a preliminary analysis. We highly recommend for Negative NOB samples resulting in less than 1% Asbestos to be verified by TEM or Point Analysis.

Inhomogeneous samples are separated into homogeneous subsamples and analyzed individually. NAD means no asbestos fibers were detected. When detected the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed. Floor tile samples may contain large amounts of interference material and it is recommended that the sample be analyzed by gravimetric point count analysis to lower the detection limit and to aid in asbestos identification.

Guidelines for Interpretation:
Any opinions/interpretations expressed in this report are outside the scope of this laboratory's accreditation. Interpretation of the data and information within this document is left to the company, consultant, and/or persons who conducted the fieldwork. A material is considered regulated asbestos containing material (ACM) where the asbestos content is determined to be one percent or greater. Several organizations, including the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH); the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA); the Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA); the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA); the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as well as the California Department of Health Services (CADHS) have published guidelines for assessment and interpretation of analytical data indicating a tested material is ACM.

Southeast Environmental Microbiology Laboratories - Asbestos Division
102 Edinburgh Court Greenville, SC 29607
Phone: 864-233-3770, Fax: 864-233-6589 , www.seeml.com
NVLAP Lab ID:201031-0 Texas Lic: 300474 LELAP ID: 224475

PLM Asbestos Bulk Sample Summary

Client:	Clean Environments, Inc. Craig Nelson/Ray Keeble 2800 NE Loop 410, Suite 105 San Antonio, TX 78218 210-349-7242	Date Sampled:	07/28/23
		Date Received:	07/31/23
		Date Analyzed:	07/31/23
		Date Reported:	07/31/23
		Date Revised:	
Comments:		Project Name:	
		Project No:	18391
Analyzed by:	Linh Nguyen	Project Address:	200 12th St
		City, State. ZIP:	Bandera, TX.
Methodology:	EPA/600/R-93/116 Without Gravimetry	SEEML Ref#:	230731010-PLM

Lab No.: Client No.:	% Asbestos Type	% Fibrous Non-Asbestos Material Type	% Non-Fibrous Material	Description/Location
055B LIN2-15	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	Tan Mastic/Side Entry
056A FT-16	**80% Chrysotile**	None Detected	20% Binder/Filler	Fibrous Material/1st FL Under Carpet
056B FT-16	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	Tan Mastic/1st FL Under Carpet
056C FT-16	**5% Chrysotile**	None Detected	95% Organic Matrix	Floor Tile/1st FL Under Carpet
056D FT-16	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	Black Mastic/1st FL Under Carpet
057 FT-17	**Positive Stop**			
058 FT-18	**Positive Stop**			
059A M-19	**None Detected**	65% Cellulose 20% Fiberglass	15% Binder/Filler	Fibrous Material/HVAC Units
059B M-19	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	White Mastic/HVAC Units
060A M-20	**None Detected**	65% Cellulose 20% Fiberglass	15% Binder/Filler	Fibrous Material/HVAC Units

Approved By: Andrea Berrios

Disclaimer:
The results in this report only apply to the samples as received.
NOB samples are tested as a preliminary analysis. We highly recommend for Negative NOB samples resulting in less than 1% Asbestos to be verified by TEM or Point Analysis.

Inhomogeneous samples are separated into homogeneous subsamples and analyzed individually. NAD means no asbestos fibers were detected. When detected the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed. Floor tile samples may contain large amounts of interference material and it is recommended that the sample be analyzed by gravimetric point count analysis to lower the detection limit and to aid in asbestos identification.

Guidelines for Interpretation:
Any opinions/interpretations expressed in this report are outside the scope of this laboratory's accreditation. Interpretation of the data and information within this document is left to the company, consultant, and/or persons who conducted the fieldwork. A material is considered regulated asbestos containing material (ACM) where the asbestos content is determined to be one percent or greater. Several organizations, including the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH); the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA); the Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA); the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA); the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as well as the California Department of Health Services (CADHS) have published guidelines for assessment and interpretation of analytical data indicating a tested material is ACM.

Form 8.0 Rev. 8 04/29/20

Southeast Environmental Microbiology Laboratories - Asbestos Division
102 Edinburgh Court Greenville, SC 29607
Phone: 864-233-3770, Fax: 864-233-6589 , www.seeml.com
NVLAP Lab ID:201031-0 Texas Lic: 300474 LELAP ID: 224475

SEEML Labs

PLM Asbestos Bulk Sample Summary

Client:	Clean Environments, Inc. Craig Nelson/Ray Keeble 2800 NE Loop 410, Suite 105 San Antonio, TX 78218 210-349-7242	Date Sampled:	07/28/23
		Date Received:	07/31/23
		Date Analyzed:	07/31/23
		Date Reported:	07/31/23
		Date Revised:	
Comments:		Project Name:	
		Project No:	18391
Analyzed by:	Linh Nguyen	Project Address:	200 12th St
		City, State. ZIP:	Bandera, TX.
Methodology:	EPA/600/R-93/116 Without Gravimetry	SEEML Ref#:	230731010-PLM

Lab No.: / Client No.:	% Asbestos Type	% Fibrous Non-Asbestos Material Type	% Non-Fibrous Material	Description/Location
060A / M-20	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	White Mastic/HVAC Units
061A / M-21	**None Detected**	65% Cellulose 20% Fiberglass	15% Binder/Filler	Fibrous Material/HVAC Units
061B / M-21	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	White Mastic/HVAC Units

Approved By: Andrea Berrios

Disclaimer:
The results in this report only apply to the samples as received.
NOB samples are tested as a preliminary analysis. We highly recommend for Negative NOB samples resulting in less than 1% Asbestos to be verified by TEM or Point Analysis.

Inhomogeneous samples are separated into homogeneous subsamples and analyzed individually. NAD means no asbestos fibers were detected. When detected the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed. Floor tile samples may contain large amounts of interference material and it is recommended that the sample be analyzed by gravimetric point count analysis to lower the detection limit and to aid in asbestos identification.

Guidelines for Interpretation:
Any opinions/interpretations expressed in this report are outside the scope of this laboratory's accreditation. Interpretation of the data and information within this document is left to the company, consultant, and/or persons who conducted the fieldwork. A material is considered regulated asbestos containing material (ACM) where the asbestos content is determined to be one percent or greater. Several organizations, including the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH); the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA); the Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA); the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA); the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as well as the California Department of Health Services (CADHS) have published guidelines for assessment and interpretation of analytical data indicating a tested material is ACM.

Form 8.0 Rev. 8 04/29/20

LEAD PAINT CHIP CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND RESULTS

EHS Laboratories™

Lead Chain-of-Custody

23-07-04086

Due Date: 08/01/2023 (Tuesday) AE

Environmental Hazards Services, LLC

www.leadlab.com
(800) 347-4010
(804) 275-4907 (fax)

7469 Whitepine Rd
Richmond, VA
23237

Company Name: Clean Environments, Inc. Address: 2800 NE Loop 410, Ste. 105 City/State/Zip: San Antonio, TX 78218

Phone: (210 349-7242 Fax: (210 349-1132 E-mail: cei@cleanenvironments.com Acct. Number: 201256

Project Name / Testing Address: 200 12ST Court House City/State (Required): Bandera, TX

Collected by: Ray Keese Certification Number: 20608 16 Purchase Order Number:

* Do wipe samples submitted meet ASTM E1792 requirements? Yes ☐ No ☐

CEI Job # 18391

Turn Around Time (TAT)
☒ 1-Day ☐ 3-Day
☐ Same Day (Must Call Ahead)
☐ Weekend (Must Call Ahead)
If no TAT is specified, sample(s) will be processed and charged as 3-Day TAT.

Sample Type
Single Dust Wipe = DW Soil = S
Paint Chip = PC Air = A
Composite Soil = CS

Abbreviations

FR	= Family Room	F	= Front	0	= Basement
LR	= Living Room	R	= Rear	KT	= Kitchen
DN	= Den	LT	= Left	BA	= Bath
DR	= Dining Room	RT	= Right	BR	= Bedroom
1	= 1st Fl	2	= 2nd Fl		

Surface Type for Dust Wipe
FL = Floor
CP = Carpet
SL = Window Sill
WW = Window Well

No.	Sample Type	Date Collected	Client Sample ID	Collection Location (LR, KT, LTFBR, RTRBR, etc.)	Surface Type	Area: Length X Width in inches (Provide paint chip area only if requesting mg/cm2)	Paint Chip: mg/cm²	Paint Chip: PPM	Paint Chip: %	Air: Flow Rate (L/ min)	Air: Total Time (minutes)	Air: Volume (Total Liters)	Comments
1	PC	7/28/2023	1	office wall	wall	X	X						
2	PC	7/28	2	common Area	Door Frame	X	X						
3	PC	7/28	3	Railing	metal	X	X						
4	PC	7/28	4	exterior Door Frame	wood	X	X						
5						X							
6						X							
7						X							
8						X							
9						X							
10						X							

Released by:	Ray Keese	Signature:	Date/Time: 7/28/2023
Received by:	A Kanode	Signature:	Date/Time: 7/31/23 9:53am

7/31/23

EHS Laboratories

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.
7469 Whitepine Rd
Richmond, VA 23237
Telephone: 800.347.4010

Lead Paint Chip Analysis Report

Report Number: 23-07-04086

Client: Clean Environments
2800 N E Loop 410
Suite 105
San Antonio, TX 78218

Received Date: 07/31/2023
Analyzed Date: 08/01/2023
Reported Date: 08/01/2023

Project/Test Address: 18391; 200 12th Street Courthouse; Bardera, Texas
Collection Date: 07/28/2023

Client Number: 201256

Fax Number:

Laboratory Results

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Collection Location	Pb (ug/g) ppm	% Pb by Wt.	Narrative ID
23-07-04086-001	1	OFFICE WALL	53	0.0053	
23-07-04086-002	2	COMMON AREA DOOR FRAME	<48	<0.0048	L04
23-07-04086-003	3	RAILING METAL	<74	<0.0074	
23-07-04086-004	4	EXTERIOR DOOR FRAME WOOD	270	0.027	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201256 **Report Number:** 23-07-04086

Project/Test Address: 18391; 200 12th Street Courthouse; Bardera, Texas

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Collection Location	Pb (ug/g) ppm	% Pb by Wt.	Narrative ID

Sample Narratives:

L04: Sample contains substantial amounts of substrate which may affect the calculated results with units of ppm and % by weight.

Preparation Method: ASTM E-1979-17
Analysis Method: EPA SW846 7000B
Accreditation #: TX T104704248-07TX

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory: Melissa Kanode

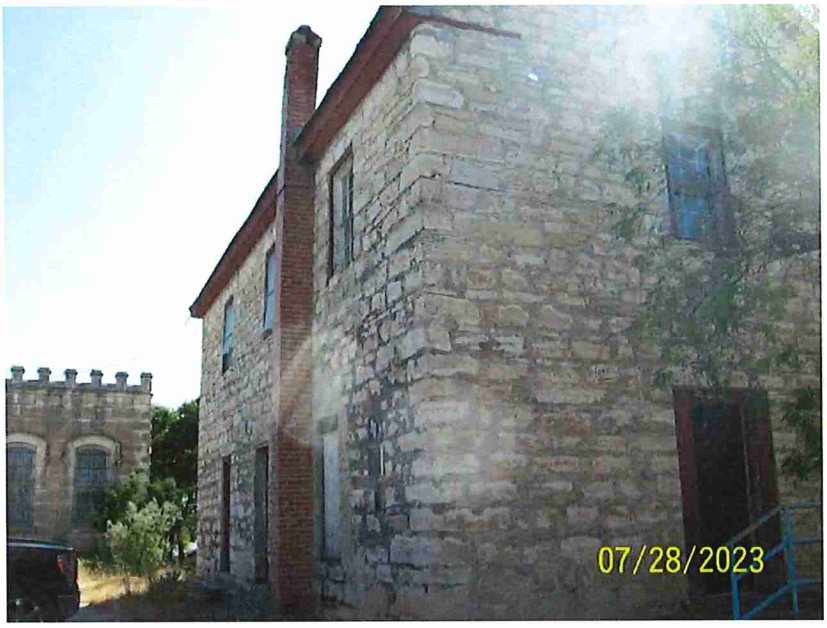
Melissa Kanode
QA/QC Clerk

The Reporting Limit (RL) for samples prepared by ASTM E-1979-17 is 10.0 ug Total Pb. The RL for samples prepared by EPA SW846 3050B is 25.0 ug Total Pb. Paint chip area and results are calculated based on area measurements determined by the client. All internal quality control requirements associated with this batch were met, unless otherwise noted.

The condition of the samples analyzed was acceptable upon receipt per laboratory protocol unless otherwise noted on this report. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, area, etc., was provided by the client. Results reported above in mg/cm3 are calculated based on area supplied by client. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written consent of Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.

ELLAP Accredtitation through AIHA LAP, LLC (100420), NY ELAP #11714.

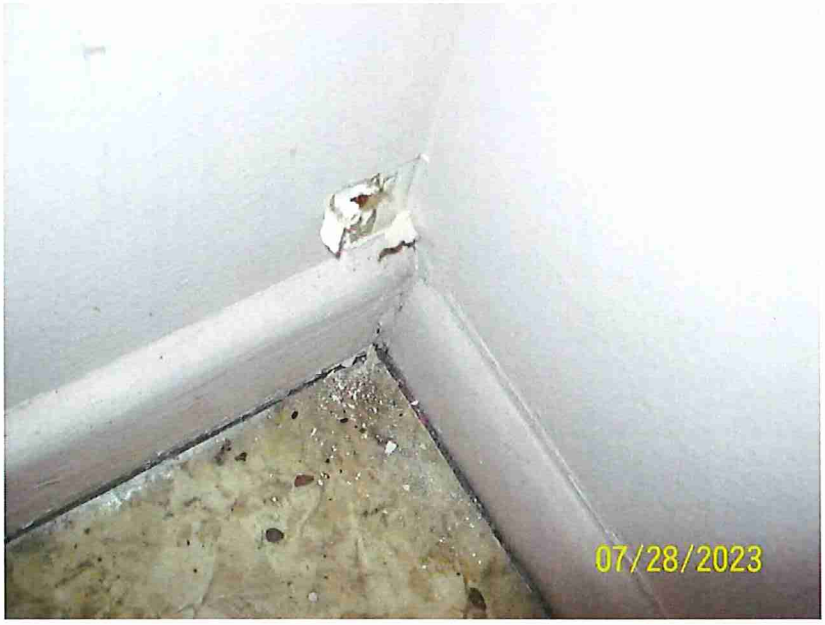
LEGEND	Pb= lead	ug = microgram	ppm = parts per million
	ug/g = micrograms per gram	Wt. = weight	



1. Exterior View of the Old County Courthouse located at 200 12th Street Bandera, Texas

2. View of Historical Signage

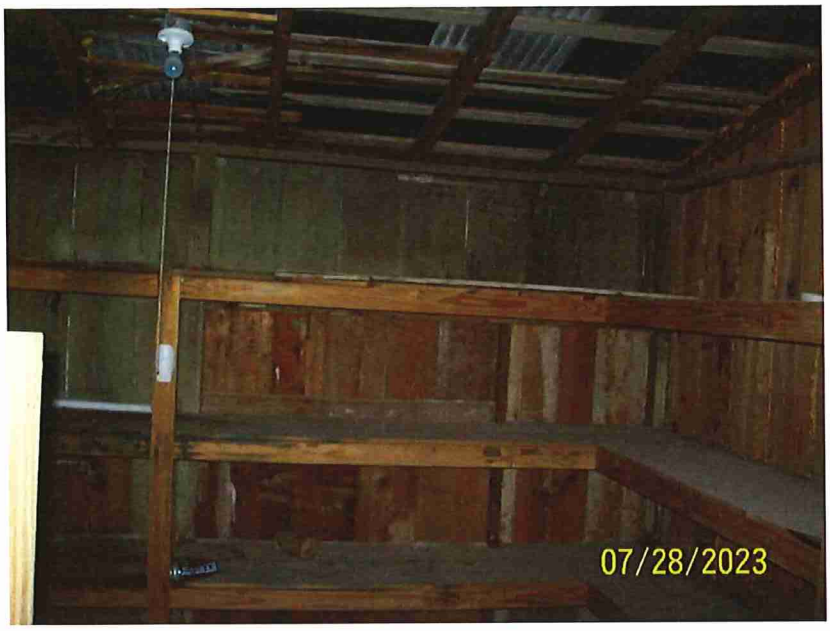
3. View of 1st Floor Area



4. View of Typical Positive Wallboard with Joint Compound

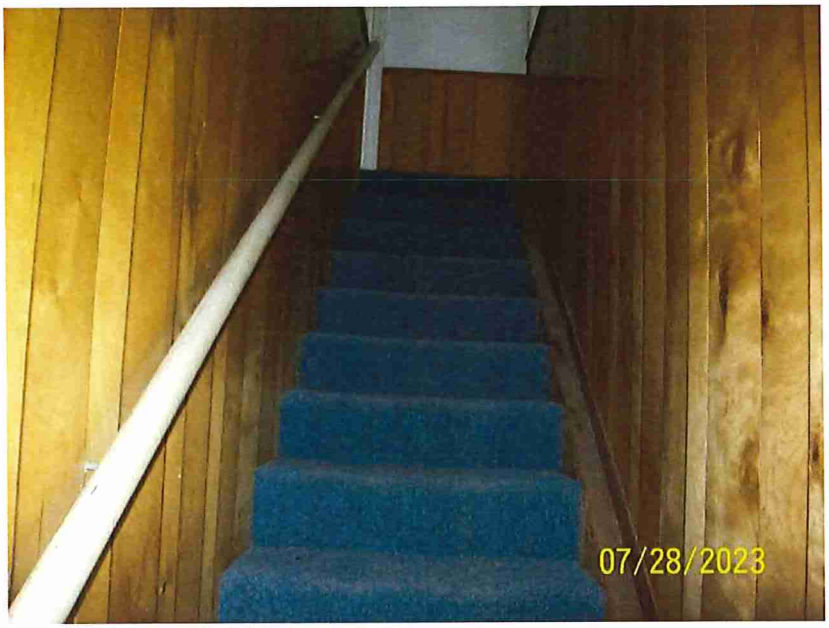
5. View of Positive Linoleum in Front Entry

6. View of Linoleum in Restroom Hallway



7. View of Back Shed

8. View of Positive Vinyl Tile with Black Felt Paper under Carpet



9. View of Stairs Leading to 2nd Floor

10. View of White Mastic on HVAC Unit

11. View of Large 2nd Floor Office

12. View of Wood Decking under Carpet

13. View of Red Painted Door Frame

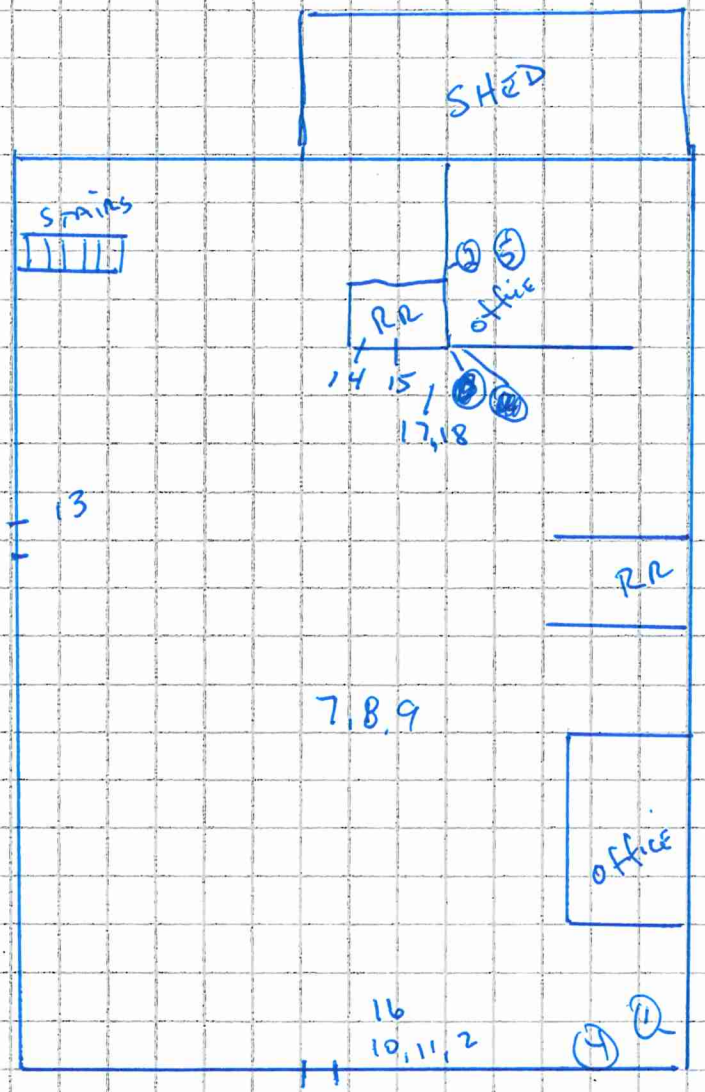
14. View of Tan Painted Wall

15. View of White Painted Door Frame

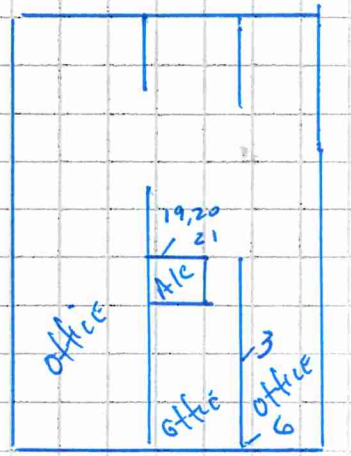
16. View of Blue Painted Railing

Old Court House Bandera, TX

Job# 18391



2nd Floor



Clean Environments, Inc.
Industrial Hygiene & Environmental Consultants

August 2, 2023

Mr. Daniel Tenorio
Fisher Heck Architects, Inc.
915 S St Mary`s Street
San Antonio, TX 78205

RE: Limited Asbestos Survey for DSHS Demolition/Renovation & Lead-Based Paint Inspection
Old Bandera County Jail
200 12th Street
Bandera, Texas 78003
CEI Project: 18391.2

1.0 ASBESTOS SURVEY

An asbestos survey was conducted at the referenced property on July 28, 2023. The survey was conducted Mr. Ray Keeble, Asbestos Inspector, DSHS License № 60-2505 working with Mr. Craig Nelson, Asbestos Consultant, DSHS License № 10-5726 of Clean Environments, Asbestos Consultant Agency, DSHS License № 10-0005. The asbestos containing building material (ACBM) survey was conducted in accordance with the EPA *Guidance for Controlling Asbestos-Containing Materials in Buildings*, EPA 560/5-85-024, June 1985, Texas Asbestos Health Protection Rules (25 TAC 295), March 2003, which requires that an asbestos survey be accomplished prior to demolition, renovation, and/or alterations that include the demolition of interior building materials and/or remodeling for any commercial structure.

The asbestos survey was limited to readily accessible building materials inside the building, unless otherwise noted. No destructive sampling was accomplished. Asbestos surveys accomplished for renovation or demolition activities are generally limited to materials identified (by the owner representative) as materials that will be disturbed during renovation or demolition activities. If any suspect asbestos materials, not identified in this survey, are uncovered during any demolition or renovation activity, please contact Clean Environments, Inc. immediately for further assessment.

1.1 ASBESTOS BACKGROUND

Construction materials containing asbestos have been used extensively in buildings. Asbestos possesses excellent properties for fireproofing and insulation materials. Asbestos may be found in: (1) cement products; (2) spray applied, or trowel applied materials on ceiling, walls, and other surfaces; (3) insulation on pipes, boilers, tanks, ducts, and other equipment; (4) vinyl floor tiles; (5) roofing felts; (6) flooring coatings; and (7) other miscellaneous products. Friable asbestos material is any material that contain more than 1 percent asbestos by weight, which can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder, when dry, by hand pressure.

Some of these asbestos-containing materials are not considered friable now but could become friable if not properly managed and maintained under an asbestos management program. The concern about exposure to asbestos is based on evidence linking various respiratory diseases with occupational exposure in the shipbuilding, mining, milling, and fabricating industries. The presence of asbestos does not mean that there is a significant health risk to the property occupants. If asbestos-containing materials remain in good condition and are not disturbed, exposure is unlikely. Through proper control of building operations

and maintenance activities, disturbance, or damage to asbestos-containing materials in buildings are minimized, thus limiting the occupant's exposure to airborne asbestos fibers. Building alterations and/or demolition require knowledge of what materials contain asbestos and if they will be removed or disturbed during the project. Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA has issued a National Emission Standard for Asbestos (40 CFR 61.140-61.156). This Standard regulates reporting requirements, work practices, waste disposal, and emissions from facility modification and/or demolition operations. The Standard applies only to materials containing more than 1 percent friable asbestos. Asbestos containing material according to the State of Texas Asbestos Health Rules is any building material containing greater than 1 percent asbestos. Initially, a visual walk-thru inspection was conducted on the building. Based on this initial survey, areas were identified for physical assessment and bulk sample analysis. Then a detailed inspection was accomplished together with bulk sampling, as necessary.

Material sampling conforms to the requirements in the 40 CFR 763.88. The sampling methods and strategies are outlined below for the three basic classifications of asbestos materials: friable surfacing materials, thermal system insulation, and miscellaneous material. The sampling scheme Clean Environments utilizes for selecting sampling locations in buildings is the EPA method identified in their document, "Asbestos in Buildings: Simplified Sampling Scheme for Friable Materials," EPA 560/5-85-030a, October 1985. Samples are selected according to homogenous areas. A Homogenous area means an area of surfacing material, thermal system insulation, and miscellaneous asbestos materials that is uniform in color and texture, construction/application date and general appearance. At least three randomly distributed samples are collected from each homogeneous thermal insulation system. Samples are also collected on patched and fitting areas of thermal system insulation. At least one sample is collected in homogeneous miscellaneous materials. The miscellaneous materials, which are most likely sampled in buildings, are ceiling and floor tiles.

Revisions to the asbestos National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) were promulgated on November 20, 1990. These include a requirement to point count in order to quantify asbestos in samples where the content is below ten percent. The intent of the revision is to improve quantitative analysis of asbestos for all applications. Samples where no asbestos is detected do not have to be point counted. If asbestos is detected, but is less than ten percent, the owner or operator of the building may elect to (1) assume the amount to be greater than one percent and treat the material as asbestos or (2) require verification of the amount by point counting. It is a Clean Environments, Inc. policy to treat all samples with detectable levels of asbestos fibers as asbestos-containing material and to recommend a point count, using a mechanical stage and random point reticule, for all samples found to be one percent or less. The owner or operator of the building may elect to conduct further testing of samples that range from greater than one percent to ten percent before treating the material as asbestos.

1.3 ASBESTOS FINDINGS

The Jail is a one-story stone structure constructed on grade foundation covered with a metal roof. The interior walls have wallboard sealed by joint compound or plaster. The floors were identified with linoleum in the restrooms, carpet on the back walkways or bare concrete. Five suspect ACBMs were identified and sampled in triplicate for a total of 15 samples. The samples were analyzed at SEEML Labs, Asbestos Laboratory, Greenville, South Carolina, DSHS License Nº 30-0474, using polarized light microscopy (PLM) analysis.

Laboratory analysis indicated that all suspect materials tested are negative for asbestos fibers.

2.0. LEAD INSPECTION

A Lead-Based Paint Inspection was conducted at the Old Bandera County Jail, Bandera, Texas on July 28, 2023. The inspection was conducted by Mr. Ray Keeble, Lead Inspector DSHS License № 2060816 of Clean Environments, Inc. (CEI), Lead Firm, DSHS License № 2110096. The inspection was performed in accordance with the Texas Environmental Lead Reduction Rules (TELRR) [25 Texas Administrative Code § 295.201 – 295.220].

2.1 LEAD BACKGROUND

2.1.1 Lead-based paint is described as any paint, varnish, shellac, or other surface coating that contains lead equal to or greater than 1.0 milligram per centimeter squared (mg/cm^2) as measured by XRF or laboratory analysis, or 0.5 percent by weight [5,000 microgram per gram (mg/g), 5,000 parts per million (ppm), or 5,000 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg)] as measured by laboratory analysis. A lead-based paint hazard is a condition in which exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, or deteriorated lead-based paint would have an adverse effect on human health (as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator under Title IV of the Toxic Substances Control Act). The amount of lead-based paint in housing is significant; tens of millions of housing units contain at least some lead-based paint. Children living in homes with lead-based paint become exposed to that lead by directly eating chips of lead-based paint or chewing on protruding surfaces painted with lead-based paint. The more common route of exposure, however, is the ingestion of lead-bearing dust that is generated by the paint when it deteriorates, chalks, or is disturbed through renovation or even abrasion from the opening and closing of windows. Even in this less direct way, lead-based paint can be a source of severe lead poisoning.

2.1.2 The mechanism by which children ingest lead-based paint is often normal hand-mouth activity. Infants commonly put non-food objects covered with leaded dust or paint into their mouths, while toddlers frequently handle toys and are exposed to accessible surfaces such as windowsills. In addition, young children absorb a significantly higher percentage of ingested lead than adults, and absorption is increased by malnutrition and poor diet.

There is an association between the presence of lead-based paint and the presence of excessive levels of lead in dust and soil.

2.1.3 Several studies published during the past two decades by the EPA, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ASTDR), and investigators at the University of Cincinnati have confirmed the association between lead dust and childhood blood lead. Blood lead levels generally rise from 3 to 7 micrograms per deciliter (mg/dl) for every 1000 parts per million (ppm) increase in soil or dust lead concentration. Access to soil, behavior patterns, presence of ground cover, and a variety of other factors also influence the relationship between soil/dust lead and blood lead.

2.1.4 Surface dust includes house dust and street dust. Soil may be divided into (1) the very top layer of soils with which people are in contact, and (2) soil below the very top layer. Lead in surface dust and soil of all types can come from weathering and chipping of lead-based paint, from scraping and sanding of lead-based paint in preparation of lead-based for refinishing, and from renovations that break the surface with lead-based paint. House dust can also come from these activities.

2.1.5 Approximately 14 percent of all housing units built prior to 1980 have lead in interior surface dust that exceeds the levels recommended in the HUD Guidelines. The chance of a home having excessive lead dust is about twice as large if the home has high levels of interior lead-based paint than if it does not. However, most homes with interior leaded dust have it only on the windowsills or in the window wells inside which the bottom of the window fits when closed.

2.1.6 Soil outside the building is another direct source of childhood lead exposure. It is also a potential source of lead in house dust since soil can be tracked into the dwelling or blown in. Approximately 16 percent of all homes built prior to 1980 have concentrations of lead in soil adjacent to the house that exceed the HUD-recommended standard and interim EPA guidance of 400 micrograms per gram (mg/g) or ppm for high-contact play areas and 2,000 mg/g or ppm in other bare areas of the yard. The greatest threat of lead contamination is around the close perimeter of the house at the roof dripline. Activity in this area should be restricted if the soil is suspected of being lead contaminated.

LEAD STANDARDS		
Standard	**Method**	**Agency**
≥ 1.0 mg/cm^2	XRF	HUD, EPA, DSHS
$\geq 0.5\%$ by weight ($\geq 5{,}000$ ppm)	Paint Chip (NLLAP)	HUD, EPA, DSHS
0.06% or 600 ppm	NLLAP	Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)
Any Detectable Lead	XRF or Paint Chip	OSHA
5 ppm	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) RCRA waste characterization	EPA

2.2 HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

2.2.1 The severity of the health effects of lead contamination problems is only now being fully realized. Lead in the body can cause serious damage to the central and peripheral nervous system, the cardiovascular system, and the kidneys. Children are especially vulnerable and susceptible to lead poisoning. Even low levels, persisting during childhood, are known to slow a child's normal development and cause learning and behavioral problems. The ASTDR and numerous other investigative agencies report long-lasting impacts on intelligence, motor control, hearing, and emotional development of children who have levels of lead in the body that are not associated with obvious symptoms.

2.2.2 Once in the body, from ingestion or inhalation, lead is distributed via the bloodstream to red blood cells, soft tissue, and bone. Lead in the body is eliminated very slowly by the kidneys and gastrointestinal tract; much smaller amounts are lost through perspiration. Lead serves no useful purpose in the body. It is a poison which binds with the chemicals that aid biological reactions throughout the body, particularly in the blood-forming system, the brain and nerves, and the kidneys, interfering with the synthesis of many body chemicals. The resulting damage from lead poisoning may be permanent, and in some cases fatal.

2.2.3 Chronic lead poisoning may result after lead has accumulated in the body over time, mostly in the bone. Long after exposure has ceased, some physiological event such as illness or pregnancy may release this stored lead from the bone and produce adverse health effects such as impaired hemoglobin synthesis, alteration in the central and peripheral nervous systems, hypertension, effects on the male and female reproduction systems, and damage to the developing fetus (lead freely crosses the placenta).

2.2.4 Exposure to lead is characterized either by the concentration of lead in the material (air water, food, dust, soil, or paint) to which people are exposed in the environment, or by the concentration of lead in whole blood, usually expressed in micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood (mg/dl). The present level of concern for children is blood lead levels of 5 mg/dl.

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) has a multi-tier prevention system to prevent this level of lead in children.

2.3. LEAD-BASED PAINT INSPECTION METHODOLOGY.

This survey satisfies the EPA Renovation, Repair and Painting Final Rule 745.82 (a) (1). Measurements were taken at representative locations using an X-ray Fluorescence Analyzer (XRF). All painted and/or finished components were tested impacting the renovation.

2.3.1 XRF Assays.

2.3.1.1 The interior painted surfaces were analyzed during this survey. Painted surfaces were inventoried on a room-by-room basis during the inspection. Surfaces were then tested according to testing combinations. A testing combination is characterized by the combination of a room equivalent, substrate, component, and color.

2.3.1.2 Each component type (group of like components constructed of the same substrate) is identified and tested.

- Testing was conducted according to component types and documented by sample number, room, side, feature and condition, substrate material, inspector field notes, K shell concentrations, and results. The Lead inspection was conducted by taking paint chip samples and sending them to a national Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLP) laboratory for analysis.

- A minimum of one testing combination per room was tested for lead-based paint, i.e., one baseboard, wall, wall chair rail, ceiling, window stool, door casing, and door. If a testing combination was not tested, it was not present in that room or it was not painted.

- If one system (part) of the testing combination is positive for lead-based paint, then that entire testing combination should be considered positive. All testing combinations for each room equivalent were addressed.

- The paint chips were based on color per the Repair, Renovation, Painting (RRP) rule adopted April 2010.

2.3.1.3 The calibration of the instrument is done in accordance with the Performance Characteristic Sheet (PCS) for this instrument. These instruments are calibrated using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm in the NIST Standard Reference Material (SRM) used (e.g. for NIST SRM 2579, 1.0 mg/cm2 film would be used.). Calibration readings are taken to ensure manufacturer's standards are met. The instrument is calibrated prior to the inspection and after the inspection. If the inspection is longer than four hours, a set

of calibration readings must be taken every four hours. If for any reason the instruments are not maintaining a consistent calibration reading within the manufacturer's standards for performance on the calibration block supplied by the manufacturer, manufacturer's recommendations are used to bring the instrument into calibration. If the instrument cannot be brought back into calibration, it is taken off the site and sent back to the manufacturer for repair and/or re-calibration. The PCS is attached below.

2.3.1.4 According to the HUD, EPA and DSHS guidelines, a lead reading by XRF of 1.0 mg/cm or above is considered positive for the presence of lead-based paint. An XRF reading below 1.0 mg/cm2 is considered negative; however, a reading below 1.0 mg/cm2 could still be harmful if proper precautions are not taken during activities that disturb these paint films. If there are any inconclusive readings, a paint-chip sample may be collected for laboratory analysis. Laboratory analysis of samples collected will only be performed by an EPA approved National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) laboratory. There is no inconclusive range for laboratory measurements/results.

2.3.1.5 Any paint found to contain lead below the HUD standard of 1.0 mg/cm^2, regardless of condition, is considered non-hazardous. Components having lead levels at or above the action level are visually assessed for condition and approximate surface area. The paint condition is placed into one of two categories using the risk assessor's professional judgment. These categories are: (1) intact (good) and (2) deteriorated (poor), based on the HUD Guidelines for Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing, Chapter 5: Risk Assessment [Table 5-3], June, 1995.

2.4 INSPECTION FINDINGS

2.4.1 ***Testing Combinations.*** The following testing combinations were identified on the site:

TESTING COMBINATIONS		
COMBINATION	COMPONENT	SUBSTRATE
Wall System	Wall	Plaster
Window System	Frames, Sills	Wood
Door System	Door, Frame	Metal

2.4.2 ***Interior Lead-Based Paint.***

The following areas have been tested Environmental Hazard Services, LLC, a NLLP Laboratory, Richmond Virginia:

The white painted windows and gray painted entry doors are more than .5 % by weight and considered **negative** for Lead Base Paint (LBP).

However, OSHA considers the painted surfaces **positive** for Lead and must be treated as such, which includes proper PPE and handling of painted surfaces.

2.5 LEAD RECOMMENDATIONS

The lead-based painted surfaces may be stabilized and repainted/encapsulated, removed to the substrate, or removed and replaced. The waste material generated during the stabilization/removal process should be properly characterized (TCLP Lead) and disposed in accordance with the applicable TCEQ and EPA requirements. The LBP response actions should be conducted by qualified lead abatement personnel in accordance with the applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Lead in Construction Standard and OSHA Respiratory Protection Program standard.

We will be happy to answer any questions concerning the report. It has been a pleasure to work with you on this project. We look forward to being of continued service to you.

Very truly yours,

Ray Keeble
Asbestos Inspector
DSHS License Nº 60-2505
Lead Inspector
DSHS License Nº 2060816

Craig Nelson
Individual Asbestos Consultant
DSHS License No 10-5726
Lead Risk Assessor
DSHS License No 2070897

Attached: Chain of Custody
Sample Results

ASBESTOS CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND RESULTS

SEEML Asbestos Chain-of-Custody Form

102 Edinburgh Court, Greenville, SC. 29607
Ph: (864) 233-3770, Fax: (864) 233-6589
WWW.SEEML.COM
NVLAP Lab ID: 201031-0

SEEML Ref# 230731069-PLM		Lab ID: 026-040	
Company:	Clean Environments, Inc.	Date Sample:	7/28/2023
Project Manager:	Craig Nelson/Ray Keeble	Project Name:	
Address:	2800 NE Loop 410, Suite 105	Project Location:	18391.2 200 12th St. Bandera TX
City, State, Zip:	San Antonio, Texas 78218		
Phone:	210-349-7242	Project No:	
Email:	cei@cleanenvironments.com & jbs@cleanenvironments.com		

PLM TAT: RUSH (SAME DAY) NEXT DAY 2DAY 3 DAY 4 DAY 5 DAY

PLM-Bulk: Positive Stop Yes X No ____

- [X] PLM 600/R-93-116 (<1%)
- [ ] PLM NOB (<1%) Gravimetric

Point Count Positive Stop Yes ____ No ____

- [ ] 400 w/o Gravimetric (<0.25%)
- [ ] 1000 w/o Gravimetric (0.1%)
- [ ] 400 with Gravimetric (0.25%)
- [ ] 1000 with Gravimetric (<0.1%)

PCM-AIR

- [ ] NIOSH 7400

SOIL/ROCK/VERMICULITE

- [ ] PLM CARB 435- Level A (400 Point Count <0.25%)
- [ ] PLM CARB 435- Level B (1000 Point Count <0.1%)
- [ ] Cincinnati Method EPA 600/R-04/004 by PLM

TEM: SAME DAY NEXT DAY 2DAY 3DAY 4DAY 5DAY

*TEM Analysis is subcontracted. TAT starts after PLM results have been submitted by SEEML, unless otherwise requested.

Sample ID	Description/Location	Analysis Type	Comments
18391.2-WB-1	WALLBOARD Back Area	PLM	
2	〃	〃	
3	〃	〃	
18391.2-JC-4	Joint Compd Back Area	〃	
5	Joint Compd	〃	
6	〃	〃	
18391.2-P-7	PLASTER Front office	〃	
8	〃	〃	
9	〃	〃	
18391.2-LIN-10	Linoleum White Rest Room	〃	
11	〃	〃	
12	〃	〃	
18391.2-LIN2-13	Linoleum yellow Rest Room	〃	

Relinquished by:	Time/Date	Received by:	Time/Date
[signature]	7/28/2023	[signature]	7/31/23

SEEML Asbestos Chain-of-Custody Form

102 Edinburgh Court, Greenville, SC. 29607
Ph: (864) 233-3770, Fax: (864) 233-6589
WWW.SEEML.COM
NVLAP Lab ID: 201031-0

SEEML Ref#		Lab ID:	
Company:	Clean Environments, Inc.	Date Sample:	7/28/2023
Project Manager:	Craig Nelson/Ray Keeble	Project Name:	
Address:	2800 NE Loop 410, Suite 105	Project Location:	200 12th ST
City, State, Zip:	San Antonio, Texas 78218		Baytown TX
Phone:	210-349-7242	Project No:	18391.2
Email:	cei@cleanenvironments.com & jbs@cleanenvironments.com		

PLM TAT: RUSH SAME DAY NEXT DAY 2DAY 3 DAY 4 DAY 5 DAY

PLM-Bulk: Positive Stop Yes X No ____

- [X] PLM 600/R-93-116 (<1%)
- [ ] PLM NOB (<1%) Gravimetric

Point Count Positive Stop Yes ____ No ____

- [ ] 400 w/o Gravimetric (<0.25%)
- [ ] 1000 w/o Gravimetric (0.1%)
- [ ] 400 with Gravimetric (0.25%)
- [ ] 1000 with Gravimetric (<0.1%)

PCM-AIR

- [ ] NIOSH 7400

SOIL/ROCK/VERMICULITE

- [ ] PLM CARB 435- Level A (400 Point Count <0.25%)
- [ ] PLM CARB 435- Level B (1000 Point Count <0.1%)
- [ ] Cincinnati Method EPA 600/R-04/004 by PLM

TEM: SAME DAY NEXT DAY 2DAY 3DAY 4DAY 5DAY

*TEM Analysis is subcontracted. TAT starts after PLM results have been submitted by SEEML, unless otherwise requested.

Sample ID	Description/Location	Analysis Type	Comments
18391.2-LIN2-14	Lobby Restroom	PLM	
15	L	L	

Relinquished by: Time/Date 7/28/2023

Received by: Time/Date

SEEML Reference Number:
230731009-PLM
Date Issued: 07/31/23

Southeast Environmental Microbiology Laboratories
102 Edinburgh Court
Greenville, SC. 29607
Phone: (864) 233-3770
Fax: (864) 233-6589

Asbestos Analytical Report By: Polarized Light Microscopy

This report has been prepared for **Clean Environments Inc.** the information and data has been checked for thoroughness and accuracy. The results reported apply only to the materials as received. The documents(s) contained herein are confidential and privileged information intended for the exclusive use of the individual or entity named above. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without SEEML's approval.

Client Project Name: 18391.2

The Following report was prepared using this test method(s) contained within this document.

- ☒ PLM Bulk Asbestos Fiber Analysis: EPA 600/R-93/116
- ☐ PLM 400 Point Count (<0.25%) EPA 600/R-93/116
- ☐ PLM 1000 Point Count (<0.1%) EPA 600/R-93/116
- ☐ PLM Carb 435 Level A Reporting Limit (<0.25%)
- ☐ PLM Carb 435 Level B (Reporting limit <0.1%)
- ☐ PLM by EPA/600/R-93/116 with Milling Prep 400 Point Count
- ☐ PLM Vermiculite Initial Screening EPA 600R-93/116
- ☐ PLM Cincinnati Method 600/R-04/004 (Amphibole Only)
- ☐ PLM Vermiculite Method SOF-V 198.8 (Step 1 Chrysotile & Prep)
- ☐ PLM Vermiculite Method SOF-V 198.8 (Step 2 (Amphibole)

Approved By: *Andrea Berrios*

Thank you for choosing SEEML Labs. We strive to provide superior quality testing, analytical data and customer service. SEEML is accredited through the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) National Voluntary Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for bulk asbestos analysis NVLAP # 201031-0 and licensed by the Texas Department of State Health Services (License Number: 300474). This report must not be used to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the US government.

Southeast Environmental Microbiology Laboratories - Asbestos Division
102 Edinburgh Court Greenville, SC 29607
Phone: 864-233-3770, Fax: 864-233-6589 , www.seeml.com
NVLAP Lab ID:201031-0 Texas Lic: 300474 LELAP ID: 224475

PLM Asbestos Bulk Sample Summary

Client:	Clean Environments, Inc. Craig Nelson/Ray Keeble 2800 NE Loop 410, Suite 105 San Antonio, TX 78218 210-349-7242	Date Sampled:	07/28/23
		Date Received:	07/31/23
		Date Analyzed:	07/31/23
		Date Reported:	07/31/23
		Date Revised:	
Comments:		Project Name:	
		Project No:	18391.2
Analyzed by:	Morgan Riggins	Project Address:	200 12th St
		City, State. ZIP:	Bandera, TX
Methodology:	EPA/600/R-93/116 Without Gravimetry	SEEML Ref#:	230731009-PLM

Lab No.: / Client No.:	% Asbestos Type	% Fibrous Non-Asbestos Material Type	% Non-Fibrous Material	Description/Location
026A / WB1	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Binder/Filler	Texture/Back Area
026B / WB1	**None Detected**	20% Cellulose	80% Gypsum	Wallboard/Back Area
027A / WB2	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Binder/Filler	Texture/Back Area
027B / WB2	**None Detected**	20% Cellulose	80% Gypsum	Wallboard/Back Area
028A / WB3	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Binder/Filler	Texture/Back Area
028B / WB3	**None Detected**	20% Cellulose	80% Gypsum	Wallboard/Back Area
029A / JC4	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Binder/Filler	Joint Compound 1/Back Area
029B / JC4	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Binder/Filler	Joint Compound 2/Back Area
030A / JC5	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Binder/Filler	Joint Compound 1/Back Area
030B / JC5	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Binder/Filler	Joint Compound 2/Back Area

Approved By: Andrea Berrios

Disclaimer:
The results in this report only apply to the samples as received.
NOB samples are tested as a preliminary analysis. We highly recommend for Negative NOB samples resulting in less than 1% Asbestos to be verified by TEM or Point Analysis.

Inhomogeneous samples are separated into homogeneous subsamples and analyzed individually. NAD means no asbestos fibers were detected. When detected the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed. Floor tile samples may contain large amounts of interference material and it is recommended that the sample be analyzed by gravimetric point count analysis to lower the detection limit and to aid in asbestos identification.

Guidelines for Interpretation:
Any opinions/interpretations expressed in this report are outside the scope of this laboratory's accreditation. Interpretation of the data and information within this document is left to the company, consultant, and/or persons who conducted the fieldwork. A material is considered regulated asbestos containing material (ACM) where the asbestos content is determined to be one percent or greater. Several organizations, including the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH); the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA); the Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA); the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA); the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as well as the California Department of Health Services (CADHS) have published guidelines for assessment and interpretation of analytical data indicating a tested material is ACM.

Form 8.0 Rev. 8 04/29/20

Southeast Environmental Microbiology Laboratories - Asbestos Division
102 Edinburgh Court Greenville, SC 29607
Phone: 864-233-3770, Fax: 864-233-6589 , www.seeml.com
NVLAP Lab ID:201031-0 Texas Lic: 300474 LELAP ID: 224475

PLM Asbestos Bulk Sample Summary

Client:	Clean Environments, Inc. Craig Nelson/Ray Keeble 2800 NE Loop 410, Suite 105 San Antonio, TX 78218 210-349-7242	Date Sampled:	07/28/23
		Date Received:	07/31/23
		Date Analyzed:	07/31/23
		Date Reported:	07/31/23
		Date Revised:	
Comments:		Project Name:	
		Project No:	18391.2
Analyzed by:	Morgan Riggins	Project Address:	200 12th St
		City, State. ZIP:	Bandera, TX
Methodology:	EPA/600/R-93/116 Without Gravimetry	SEEML Ref#:	230731009-PLM

Lab No.: / Client No.:	% Asbestos Type	% Fibrous Non-Asbestos Material Type	% Non-Fibrous Material	Description/Location
031A / JC6	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Binder/Filler	Joint Compound/Back Area
032A / P7	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Gypsum	Plaster/Front Office
032B / P7	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Gypsum	Skimcoat/Front Office
032C / P7	**None Detected**	3% Cellulose	97% Gypsum	Granular Plaster/Front Office
033A / P8	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Gypsum	Plaster/Front Office
033B / P8	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Gypsum	Skimcoat/Front Office
033C / P8	**None Detected**	3% Cellulose	97% Gypsum	Granular Plaster/Front Office
034A / P9	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Gypsum	Plaster/Front Office
034B / P9	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Gypsum	Skimcoat/Front Office
034C / P9	**None Detected**	3% Cellulose	97% Gypsum	Granular Plaster/Front Office

Approved By: Andrea Berrios

Disclaimer:
The results in this report only apply to the samples as received.
NOB samples are tested as a preliminary analysis. We highly recommend for Negative NOB samples resulting in less than 1% Asbestos to be verified by TEM or Point Analysis.

Inhomogeneous samples are separated into homogeneous subsamples and analyzed individually. NAD means no asbestos fibers were detected. When detected the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed. Floor tile samples may contain large amounts of interference material and it is recommended that the sample be analyzed by gravimetric point count analysis to lower the detection limit and to aid in asbestos identification.

Guidelines for Interpretation:
Any opinions/interpretations expressed in this report are outside the scope of this laboratory's accreditation. Interpretation of the data and information within this document is left to the company, consultant, and/or persons who conducted the fieldwork. A material is considered regulated asbestos containing material (ACM) where the asbestos content is determined to be one percent or greater. Several organizations, including the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH); the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA); the Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA); the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA); the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as well as the California Department of Health Services (CADHS) have published guidelines for assessment and interpretation of analytical data indicating a tested material is ACM.

Southeast Environmental Microbiology Laboratories - Asbestos Division
102 Edinburgh Court Greenville, SC 29607
Phone: 864-233-3770, Fax: 864-233-6589 , www.seeml.com
NVLAP Lab ID:201031-0 Texas Lic: 300474 LELAP ID: 224475

PLM Asbestos Bulk Sample Summary

Client:	Clean Environments, Inc. Craig Nelson/Ray Keeble 2800 NE Loop 410, Suite 105 San Antonio, TX 78218 210-349-7242	Date Sampled:	07/28/23
		Date Received:	07/31/23
		Date Analyzed:	07/31/23
		Date Reported:	07/31/23
		Date Revised:	
Comments:		Project Name:	
		Project No:	18391.2
Analyzed by:	Morgan Riggins	Project Address:	200 12th St
		City, State. ZIP:	Bandera, TX
Methodology:	EPA/600/R-93/116 Without Gravimetry	SEEML Ref#:	230731009-PLM

Lab No.: / Client No.:	% Asbestos Type	% Fibrous Non-Asbestos Material Type	% Non-Fibrous Material	Description/Location
035A / Lin10	**None Detected**	25% Cellulose	75% Organic Matrix	Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Restroom
035B / Lin10	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	Yellow Mastic/Restroom
035C / Lin10	**None Detected**	95% Cellulose	5% Organic Matrix	Wood Sub Floor/Restroom
036A / Lin11	**None Detected**	25% Cellulose	75% Organic Matrix	Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Restroom
036B / Lin11	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	Yellow Mastic/Restroom
036C / Lin11	**None Detected**	95% Cellulose	5% Organic Matrix	Wood Sub Floor/Restroom
037A / Lin12	**None Detected**	25% Cellulose	75% Organic Matrix	Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Restroom
037B / Lin12	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	Yellow Mastic/Restroom
037C / Lin12	**None Detected**	95% Cellulose	5% Organic Matrix	Wood Sub Floor/Restroom
038A / Lin2-13	**None Detected**	15% Cellulose 10% Fiberglass	75% Organic Matrix	Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Restroom

Approved By: Andrea Berrios

Disclaimer:
The results in this report only apply to the samples as received.
NOB samples are tested as a preliminary analysis. We highly recommend for Negative NOB samples resulting in less than 1% Asbestos to be verified by TEM or Point Analysis.

Inhomogeneous samples are separated into homogeneous subsamples and analyzed individually. NAD means no asbestos fibers were detected. When detected the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed. Floor tile samples may contain large amounts of interference material and it is recommended that the sample be analyzed by gravimetric point count analysis to lower the detection limit and to aid in asbestos identification.

Guidelines for Interpretation:
Any opinions/interpretations expressed in this report are outside the scope of this laboratory's accreditation. Interpretation of the data and information within this document is left to the company, consultant, and/or persons who conducted the fieldwork. A material is considered regulated asbestos containing material (ACM) where the asbestos content is determined to be one percent or greater. Several organizations, including the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH); the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA); the Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA); the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA); the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as well as the California Department of Health Services (CADHS) have published guidelines for assessment and interpretation of analytical data indicating a tested material is ACM.

Southeast Environmental Microbiology Laboratories - Asbestos Division
102 Edinburgh Court Greenville, SC 29607
Phone: 864-233-3770, Fax: 864-233-6589 , www.seeml.com
NVLAP Lab ID:201031-0 Texas Lic: 300474 LELAP ID: 224475

PLM Asbestos Bulk Sample Summary

Client:	Clean Environments, Inc. Craig Nelson/Ray Keeble 2800 NE Loop 410, Suite 105 San Antonio, TX 78218 210-349-7242	Date Sampled:	07/28/23
		Date Received:	07/31/23
		Date Analyzed:	07/31/23
		Date Reported:	07/31/23
		Date Revised:	
Comments:		Project Name:	
		Project No:	18391.2
Analyzed by:	Morgan Riggins	Project Address:	200 12th St
		City, State. ZIP:	Bandera, TX
Methodology:	EPA/600/R-93/116 Without Gravimetry	SEEML Ref#:	230731009-PLM

Lab No.: / Client No.:	% Asbestos Type	% Fibrous Non-Asbestos Material Type	% Non-Fibrous Material	Description/Location
038B / Lin2-13	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	Tan Mastic/Restroom
038C / Lin2-13	**None Detected**	95% Cellulose	5% Organic Matrix	Sub Floor/Restroom
039A / Lin2-14	**None Detected**	15% Cellulose 10% Fiberglass	75% Organic Matrix	Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Restroom
039B / Lin2-14	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	Tan Mastic/Restroom
039C / Lin2-14	**None Detected**	95% Cellulose	5% Organic Matrix	Sub Floor/Restroom
040A / Lin2-14	**None Detected**	15% Cellulose 10% Fiberglass	75% Organic Matrix	Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Restroom
040B / Lin2-14	**None Detected**	None Detected	100% Organic Matrix	Tan Mastic/Restroom
040C / Lin2-14	**None Detected**	95% Cellulose	5% Organic Matrix	Sub Floor/Restroom

Approved By: Andrea Berrios

Disclaimer:
The results in this report only apply to the samples as received.
NOB samples are tested as a preliminary analysis. We highly recommend for Negative NOB samples resulting in less than 1% Asbestos to be verified by TEM or Point Analysis.

Inhomogeneous samples are separated into homogeneous subsamples and analyzed individually. NAD means no asbestos fibers were detected. When detected the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed. Floor tile samples may contain large amounts of interference material and it is recommended that the sample be analyzed by gravimetric point count analysis to lower the detection limit and to aid in asbestos identification.

Guidelines for Interpretation:
Any opinions/interpretations expressed in this report are outside the scope of this laboratory's accreditation. Interpretation of the data and information within this document is left to the company, consultant, and/or persons who conducted the fieldwork. A material is considered regulated asbestos containing material (ACM) where the asbestos content is determined to be one percent or greater. Several organizations, including the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH); the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA); the Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA); the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA); the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as well as the California Department of Health Services (CADHS) have published guidelines for assessment and interpretation of analytical data indicating a tested material is ACM.

Form 8.0 Rev. 8 04/29/20

LEAD CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND RESULTS

EHS Laboratories™

Lead Chain-of-Custody

23-07-04084

Due Date: 08/01/2023 (Tuesday) AE

Environmental Hazards Services, LLC

www.leadlab.com
(800) 347-4010
(804) 275-4907 (fax)

7469 Whitepine Rd
Richmond, VA
23237

Company Name: Clean Environments, Inc. Address: 2800 NE Loop 410, Ste. 105 City/State/Zip: San Antonio, TX 78218

Phone: (210 349-7242 Fax: (210 349-1132 E-mail: cei@cleanenvironments.com Acct. Number: 201256

Project Name / Testing Address: 200 12th ST (JAIL HOUSE) City/State (Required): BANDERA, TEXAS

Collected by: RAY KEBBLE Certification Number: 2060816 Purchase Order Number:

* Do wipe samples submitted meet ASTM E1792 requirements? Yes ☐ No ☐

CEI JOB # 18391.2

Turn Around Time (TAT)
☒ 1-Day ☐ 3-Day
☐ Same Day (Must Call Ahead)
☐ Weekend (Must Call Ahead)
If no TAT is specified, sample(s) will be processed and charged as 3-Day TAT.

Sample Type
Single Dust Wipe = DW Soil = S
Paint Chip = PC Air = A
Composite Soil = CS

Abbreviations
FR = Family Room F = Front 0 = Basement
LR = Living Room R = Rear KT = Kitchen
DN = Den LT = Left BA = Bath
DR = Dining Room RT = Right BR = Bedroom
1 = 1st Fl 2 = 2nd Fl

Surface Type for Dust Wipe
FL = Floor
CP = Carpet
SL = Window Sill
WW = Window Well

No.	Sample Type	Date Collected	Client Sample ID	Collection Location (LR, KT, LTFBR, RTRBR, etc.)	Surface Type	Area Length X Width in inches (Provide paint chip area only if requesting mg/cm2)	Paint Chip mg/cm²	Paint Chip PPM	Paint Chip %	Air Flow Rate (L/ min)	Air Total Time (minutes)	Air Volume (Total Liters)	Comments
1	PC	7/28/2023	1	office wall	WALL	X	X						
2	PC	7/28	2	office	SL	X	X						
3	PC	7/28	3	JAIL	WW	X	X						
4	PC	7/28	4	DOOR FRAME office	DOOR FRAME	X	X						
5	PC	7/28	5	DOOR ENTRY	FRONT DOOR	X	X						
6						X							
7						X							
8						X							
9						X							
10						X							

Released by: Signature: Date/Time:

Received by: AKANODE Signature: Date/Time: 7/31/23 9:50am

ch 7/31/23

EHS Laboratories

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.
7469 Whitepine Rd
Richmond, VA 23237
Telephone: 800.347.4010

Lead Paint Chip Analysis Report

Report Number: 23-07-04084

Client: Clean Environments
2800 N E Loop 410
Suite 105
San Antonio, TX 78218

Received Date: 07/31/2023
Analyzed Date: 08/01/2023
Reported Date: 08/01/2023

Project/Test Address: 18391.2; 200 12th Street Jailhouse; Bardera, Texas
Collection Date: 07/28/2023

Client Number: 201256

Fax Number:

Laboratory Results

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Collection Location	Pb (ug/g) ppm	% Pb by Wt.	Narrative ID
23-07-04084-001	1	OFFICE WALL	<50	<0.0050	
23-07-04084-002	2	OFFICE SL	1300	0.13	
23-07-04084-003	3	JAIL WW	23000	2.3	
23-07-04084-004	4	DOOR FRAME OFFICE DOOR FRAME	2200	0.22	
23-07-04084-005	5	DOOR ENTRY DOOR	31000	3.1	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 201256 **Report Number:** 23-07-04084

Project/Test Address: 18391.2; 200 12th Street Jailhouse; Bardera, Texas

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Collection Location	Pb (ug/g) ppm	% Pb by Wt.	Narrative ID

Preparation Method: ASTM E-1979-17
Analysis Method: EPA SW846 7000B
Accreditation #: TX T104704248-07TX

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory: Melissa Kanode

Melissa Kanode
QA/QC Clerk

The Reporting Limit (RL) for samples prepared by ASTM E-1979-17 is 10.0 ug Total Pb. The RL for samples prepared by EPA SW846 3050B is 25.0 ug Total Pb. Paint chip area and results are calculated based on area measurements determined by the client. All internal quality control requirements associated with this batch were met, unless otherwise noted.

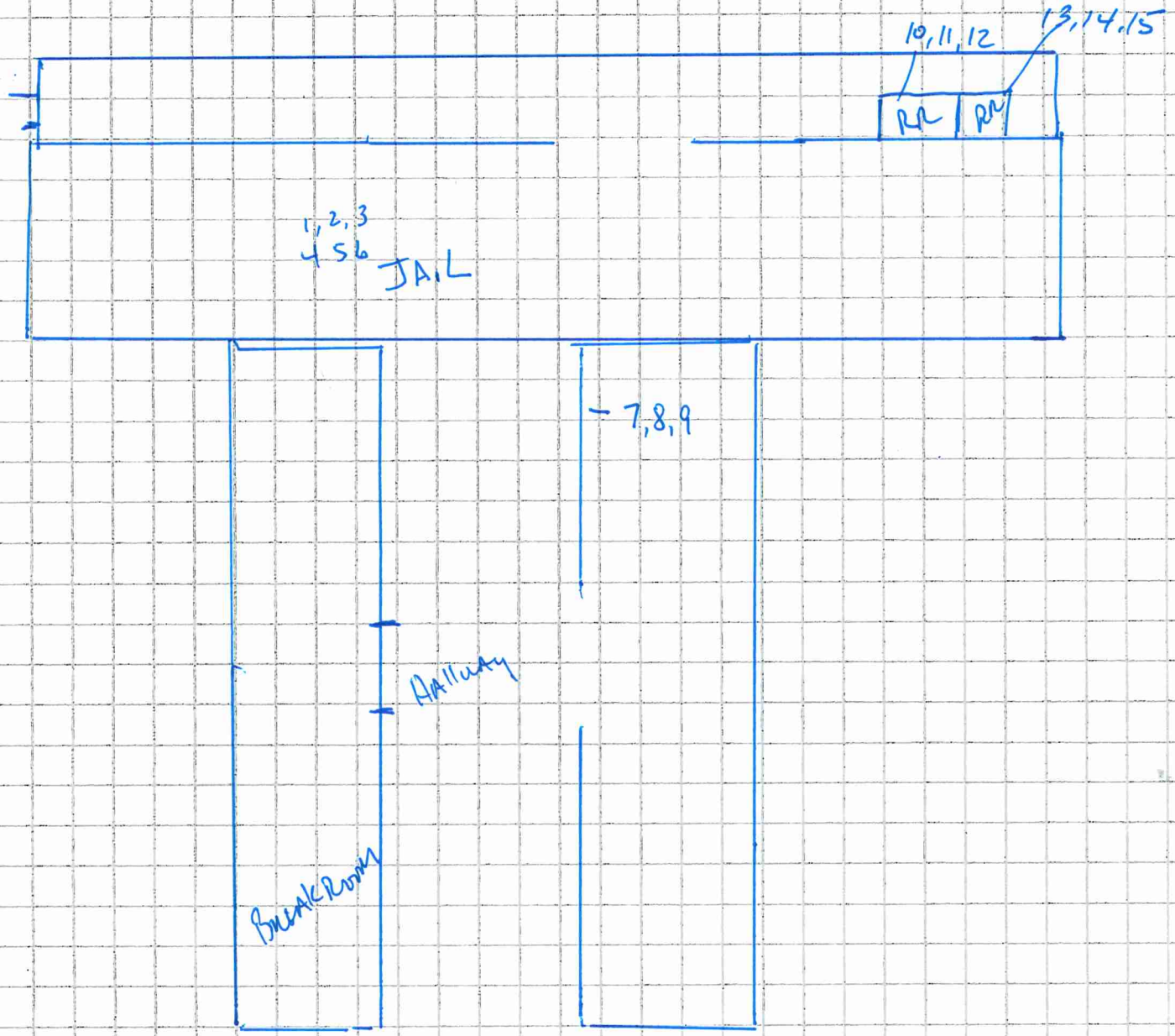
The condition of the samples analyzed was acceptable upon receipt per laboratory protocol unless otherwise noted on this report. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, area, etc., was provided by the client. Results reported above in mg/cm3 are calculated based on area supplied by client. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written consent of Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.

ELLAP Accredtitation through AIHA LAP, LLC (100420), NY ELAP #11714.

LEGEND	Pb= lead	ug = microgram	ppm = parts per million
	ug/g = micrograms per gram	Wt. = weight	

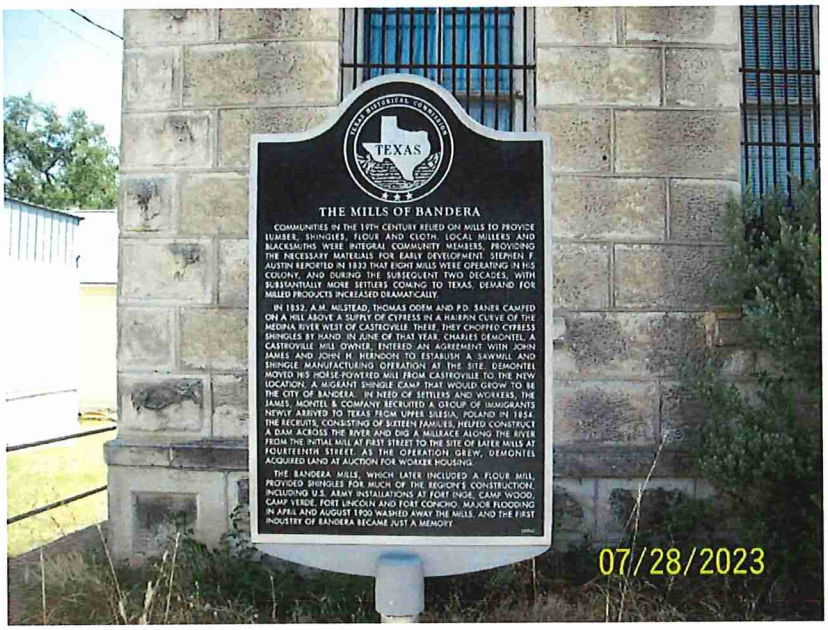
DRAWING

OLD BANDERA COUNTY JAIL
JOB # 18391.2

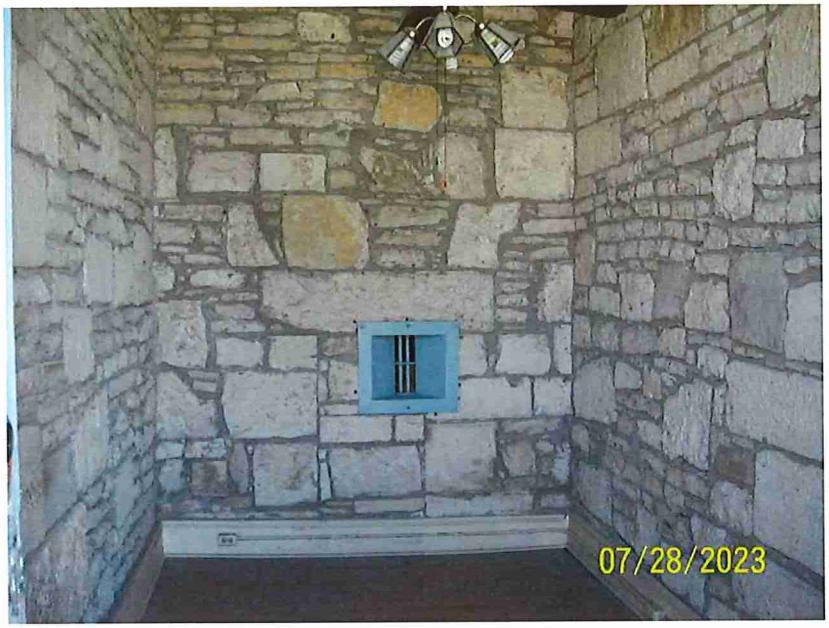


PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

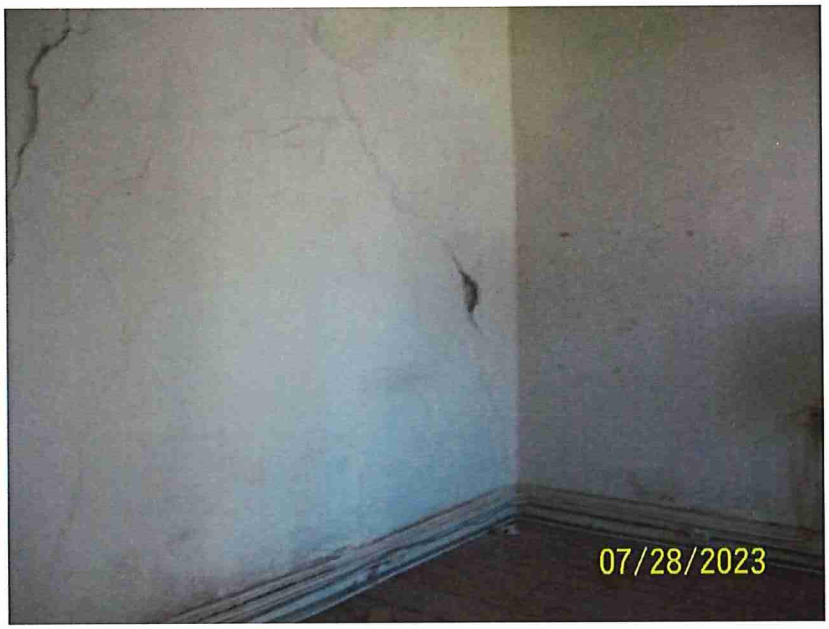
1. Exterior View of the Old County Jail located at 200 12th Street Bandera, Texas



2. View of Historical Signage



3. View of Stone Walls

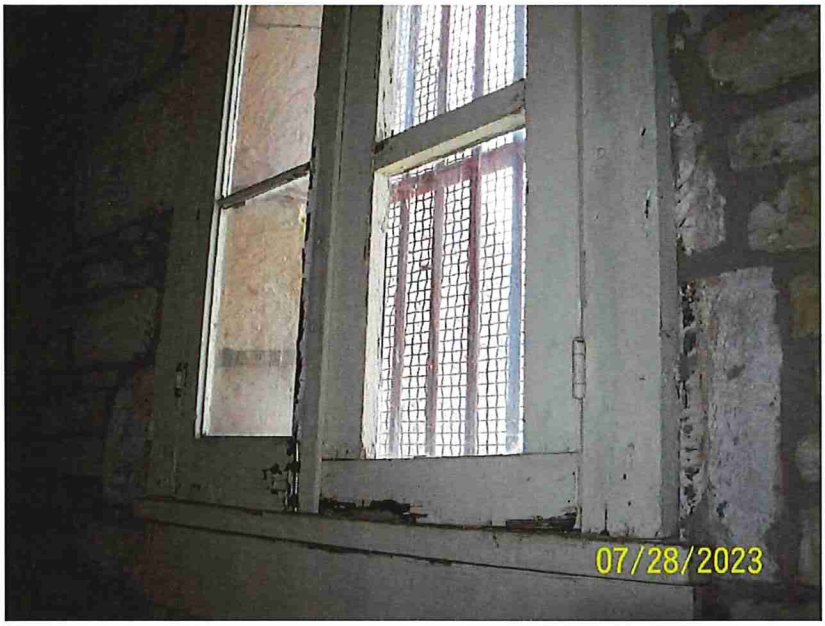


4. View of Typical Plaster Walls

5. View of Hard Wood Flooring

6. View of Linoleum in the Restroom

7. View of Linoleum in the Restroom



8. View of Tan Painted Windows