REIS
RHOADES ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION SERVICES, INC.

COPY

May 18, 2001

University of New Mexico
Safety, Health & Environmental Affairs
Attn.: Ms. Donii Fox
1801 Tucker Street NE - Building 233
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131-3510

RE: Hazardous Materials Building Inspection, Laboratory Analysis, and Summary Final Report for the **Elks Lodge Building**, 1642 University Blvd. NE, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dear Ms. Fox:

The following is the final report of findings of the hazardous materials inspection performed at the subject site in April, 2001. This project was initiated by an inspection request from your office concerning the renovation of the subject building. In order to complete this work order the building materials and / or fixtures in this building would be disturbed. These materials have been presumed to contain hazardous or otherwise regulated materials and may require possible sampling and analysis as per OSHA and EPA regulations.

This inspection was commissioned preceding a possible renovation of the subject building. The asbestos and lead base paint inspection portions of this project were performed, when applicable, in accordance to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations for the total number of bulk samples to be taken or types of materials to sample.

This inspection addresses a variety of concerns regarding the presence of potential hazardous or regulated materials. The issues inspected as part of this final report include: asbestos containing materials, lead based paints, mercury containing florescent lamps, PCB containing lighting ballast's, mercury containing devises including thermostat switches, Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) containing refrigeration equipment, RCRA hazardous wastes, and radiological concerns.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve you on this project. I look forward to providing my professional environmental inspection / consulting services to the University of New Mexico again on future projects. If you have any additional questions concerning this project or are in need of any further assistance, don't hesitate to call my office at (505) 892-7211 or contact me directly by digital pager at (505) 229-1935.

Sincerely,
Rhoades Environmental Inspection Services, Inc.

Ronald K. Rhoades, CRS, CEI, CTS
Certified Environmental Specialist / President

e-mail: REIS@twrol.com

Hazardous Materials Site Assessment

of the

Elks Lodge Building – 1642 University Blvd. NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Project No. 0102.01-055

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Inspection Issue	Results	Recommendation
Asbestos Containing Materials	9"x 9" Brown Floor Tile (Entry) – 5% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	9"x 9" White Floor Tile (Entry) – 5% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	Black Floor Tile (Entry) – 2% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	Acoustical Ceiling Materials – 5% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	12"x 12" Wood-like Floor Tile – 5% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	9"x 9" Beige Floor Tile – 10% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	12"x 12" Orange Floor Tile - 3% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	9"x 9" Tan / white Floor Tile – 3% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	9"x 9" Brown Floor Tile – 3% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	12"x 12" Brown Floor Tile – 3% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	Mechanical System Gaskets – 80% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	2" Heat Exchanger TSI Fittings – 10% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	6" Heat Exchanger TSI Fittings – 10% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	Hot Water Tank Insulation – 10% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	2'x 4' Ceiling Tiles (Gym) – 3% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	TSI Fitting Insulation (Gym) – 3% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	Black Roofing Tar (Gym) – 10% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	Gray Roofing Paper (Gym) – 40% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	Black Roofing Tar (Membrane) – 5% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	Gray Roofing Tar (Membrane) – 10% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	Red HVAC Duct Mastic – 2% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	Black Roofing Tar (Original) – 5% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
	Black Roofing Patch Tar (Original) – 5% Chrysotile	Abate if Disturbed
Lead Based Paints	Red Exterior Paint – 7,870 ppm	Abate or Encapsulate
	Aqua Blue Exterior Paint – 18,520 ppm	Abate or Encapsulate
	Blue Exterior Paint – 22,160 ppm	Abate or Encapsulate
	Yellow Exterior Paint – 22,570 ppm	Abate or Encapsulate
	Brown Exterior Paint – 990 ppm	No Action Needed
	Beige Exterior Paint - <100 ppm	No Action Needed
	White Exterior Paint - <100 ppm	No Action Needed
	Cream Exterior Paint - <100 ppm	No Action Needed
	Beige Interior Wall Paint - <100 ppm	No Action Needed
	Beige Interior Trim Paint - <100 ppm	No Action Needed
	Green Interior Wall Paint - <100 ppm	No Action Needed
	Yellow Interior Wall Paint – 2,260 ppm	No Action Needed
	Blue Interior Wall Paint (kitchen) – 140 ppm	No Action Needed
	Yellow Exterior Wall Paint (pool) - <100 ppm	No Action Needed
	Beige Exterior Wall Paint (pool) - <100 ppm	No Action Needed
	Beige Interior Paint (TSI) – 870 ppm	No Action Needed
Florescent Lamps	Assumed Mercury Containing	Reuse elsewhere or recycle if disturbed, SHEA can assist upon request

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY con't

Inspection Issue	Results	Recommendation
Lighting Ballast's	Assumed PCB Containing	Reuse elsewhere or properly dispose of, SHEA can assist upon request
Ozone Depleting Substances	Water Fountain Equipment Present Refrigerated HVAC Equipment Present	Reuse elsewhere or recover ODS via EPA Certified Tech.
Mercury Containing Devices	Thermostat Switches	Properly dispose of, SHEA can assist upon request
RCRA Hazardous Wastes	- Chemicals Stored On-site - Floor Drains Present	-Properly dispose of, SHEA can assist upon request - No Action Needed
Radiological Concerns	No Issues Noted	No Action Needed

Asbestos Containing Materials

Asbestos refers to six (6) naturally occurring fibrous minerals, which were used to enhance the strength of various building materials because of its physical characteristics. When asbestos is mined of blended into a building material, the asbestos is typically separated into very thin fibers. When those building materials become damaged, the potential exists for the asbestos fibers to be released and become airborne. When inhaled, asbestos fibers can results in various serious health problems.

The EPA defines a presumed asbestos containing material (PACM) as one which contains greater that 1% (>1%) asbestos or any combinations of asbestos types. An independent accredited laboratory using Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) analytical methods performed all laboratory analysis. The EPA, into two (2) separate classification categories; friable and non-friable classifies ACM. A friable ACM is one which when dry can be easily crumbled or pulverized into a powder with hand pressure. ACMs in this form are more likely to become damaged through everyday activities and possibly become an adverse health risk to the building occupants.

Non-friable asbestos containing building materials (ACBM) are categorized into two (2) groups: Category I non-friable ACBM (which includes packings, gaskets, floor coverings, and roofing materials) and Category II non-friable ACBM (which includes any building materials not considered Category I). A regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) is defined as (a) friable asbestos materials, (b) Category I non-friable ACBM that has become friable, (c) Category I non-friable ACBM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or (d) Category II non-friable ACBM that has the high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to a powder by forces in the course of demolition or renovation operations.

Current regulations under the Clean Air Act require proper material removal techniques and handling, and notification requirements for ACBM that will be disturbed during a building renovation and demolition. These regulations are referred to as the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and are found in 40 CFR Part 61. Subpart M. NESHAP requires that a thorough asbestos survey be conducted prior to demolition or renovation of the building.

Mr. Ronald K. Rhoades, CES, CEI of Rhoades Environmental Inspection Services, Inc. conducted the limited asbestos inspection, an EPA accredited asbestos inspector on April 27, 2001. The purpose of this limited survey was to sample readily accessible ACBMs that may have been used in the construction or subsequent renovation of the building. Samples were collected from locations, which were already damaged or from areas where the sampling would not be easily evident. However, the sample collection may have involved the possible damage of some materials. Rhoades Environmental Inspection Services, Inc. is not responsible for damage to, or replacement of, any sampled building materials including the roof.

All presumed asbestos containing materials were placed into a specific homogenous area based on its date of construction and visual appearance. Within this homogenous area several homogenous materials were identified and sampled as per OSHA regulations. Each sample was placed into a sealable plastic bag and given a unique sample number. See the attached sampling forms and laboratory reports concerning the building materials included in this inspection. A summary report is also attached that outlines the building materials reported as asbestos containing.

In 1990 the EPA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulations amended the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) regulations to include an additional form of asbestos bulk sampling analysis know as point counting. The AHERA regulations only governs schools (K-12th grade), but the use of point counting has become an industry standard throughout the private sector. Due to the tightly woven matrix found in non-friable materials an accurate analysis can sometimes be more difficult with PLM methods. The new rule allows for building owners to re-analyze those non-friable bulk samples, which were reported less than 10% asbestos under PLM analysis for more accurate fiber identification. When point counting methods are used, the results reported would take precedent over the PLM method results previously reported.

Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) Analysis involves the use of polarized filters in a magnetic field to differentiate distinctive characteristics of various particles and fibers. Two (2) types of PLM are used in the general industry to quantify asbestos percentages. They include Visual Area Estimation and Point Count Estimation Methods.

The following is a summary of these two (2) forms of analysis and their advantages and limitations:

Visual Area Estimation Methods, used in PLM, involves an estimated percentage of asbestos fibers compared to the estimated percentages of all other matrix components viewed in a magnetic field. The estimated quantities are then compared to a similar calibrated material having a known percentage of asbestos and other matrix materials. The result is an assigned percentage of asbestos content based on the analyst's visual estimation compared to a similar calibrated material of known asbestos content. The analyst typically views 100 fields on a total of three (3) prepared slides of one (1) sampled material. This type of analysis is most commonly used when analyzing suspected ACM.

Point Count Estimation Methods involve a derived percentage of asbestos content based on direct counts of asbestos fibers and other matrix components viewed within a specified homogenous area in a magnetic field. Strict requirements are used when identifying asbestos fibers and accuracy increases with the number of points/counts performed. This type of analysis provides a percentage of asbestos content based on the exact count of asbestos fibers within a specified homogenous area rather than an estimation of the whole. The analyst counts at least 400 points (where the cross hairs meet) on a total of eight prepared slides. This type of analysis is utilized when greater precision is required, especially when analyzing materials with an expected asbestos content of less than 10%.

Of the ACM observed at the subject site all appeared to be in good condition and classified as non-friable, with exception to the friable TSI insulation and acoustical ceiling materials which had some damage noted. Materials reported to be asbestos containing on the roof were the non-friable HVAC duct mastic, roofing tar, and roofing felts. The only direct access to the roof is from the outside only and is at a height of approximately 15-20 feet. The asbestos materials identified at the subject building, with exception to the damaged TSI insulation and acoustical ceiling materials, can probably remain is place as long as they remain undisturbed. Leaving these materials in place would only be permitted provided they would not be disturbed during the renovation or any maintenance activities.

Concerning the asbestos bulk sampling and analysis portion of this report, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-friable organically bound materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy (TEM) is currently the only reliable method that can be used to determine if this material can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing. Although PLM analysis is an approved EPA method to determine if asbestos is present in a building material, TEM analysis is a more accurate laboratory method.

Lead Based Paints

EPAs Title X (10), the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, amends the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and defines "lead-based paint" as paint that has a lead mass concentration greater than or equal to 0.5% lead by weight (5,000 parts per million (ppm)) or an area concentration greater than or equal to 1.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter (1.0 mg/cm2). The intent of this inspection is to identify accessible paints that contain lead in concentrations greater than or equal to 1.0 mg/cm2 of surface area on the subject buildings different paint types.

Samples were taken of various painted surfaces throughout the subject building which were suspected to have had lead based paint applied to them. Windowsills, baseboards, exterior doors, steel framing, and interior walls were some of the areas inspected. All samples were labeled with a unique sample number, placed in sealable bags, sent to an independent accredited laboratory, using Flame Atomic Absorption (Flame AA) methods, and tested for total lead content.

This type of inspection does not comply with the current requirements as set forth by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations. A more comprehensive inspection would need to be performed in order to meet these requirements. Based on the use and type of the subject building, it does not appear to fall under the compliance of the HUD regulations.

See the attached sampling forms and laboratory reports concerning the specific paint types included in this report. All of the exterior parking lot paints tested, as part of this report, were reported above the regulatory limits for a lead-based paint and would require special handling during the renovation of the subject building should they be disturbed.

Fluorescent Lamps

SHEA recommends that all florescent lamps that are not reused need to be physically removed, packaged in appropriate cardboard boxes and recycled. If more info is desired please contact Larry Watson. At 277-5488

Lighting Ballasts

The light fixtures could also contain ballasts that are PCB containing. Only those ballast's that are clearly marked, as non-PCB containing may be allowed to remain in place and be disposed of as construction debris. All other non-labeled ballasts would have to be properly removed, packaged, and disposed of as per the applicable regulations.

A limited inspection of the light fixtures revealed that the lighting ballasts were not marked with PCB-free labeling. These light ballast's are assumed to be PCB containing and would require proper disposal as per the applicable regulations for this type of material. For more information contact Mr. Larry Watson at 277-5488.

Mercury Containing Equipment

Mercury containing devices may be present at the subject building (i.e. thermostat switches). These devices were present in the proposed renovation areas and noted to be non-mercury containing.

No special precautions are required when disturbing this equipment. Should any device be discovered in the demolition area that contains any mercury materials these device(s) should be removed and properly packaged for recycling. For more information contact Mr. Larry Watson at 277-5488.

Ozone Depletion Substances (ODS)

When removal or demolition of refrigeration-related equipment is involved in a renovation project, the EPA regulations related to the management Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) will apply. Air conditioners, refrigerated cooling systems or water fountains are examples of equipment that contain regulated ODS refrigerants. EPA certified technicians must remove all refrigerants from equipment before demolition or disposal.

The renovation area does contain several water fountains throughout the subject building. This equipment likely contain ODS and should be rendered ODS free before they are disturbed during the renovation / demolition process.

Hazardous Materials and Wastes

Various hazardous regulated chemicals were noted throughout the subject building. These materials should be characterized, properly package, and dispose / recycle before the renovation of the subject building.

For more information contact Mr. Larry Watson at 277-5488.

Radiological Concerns

No issues were discovered and no further action is required at this time.

Limitations

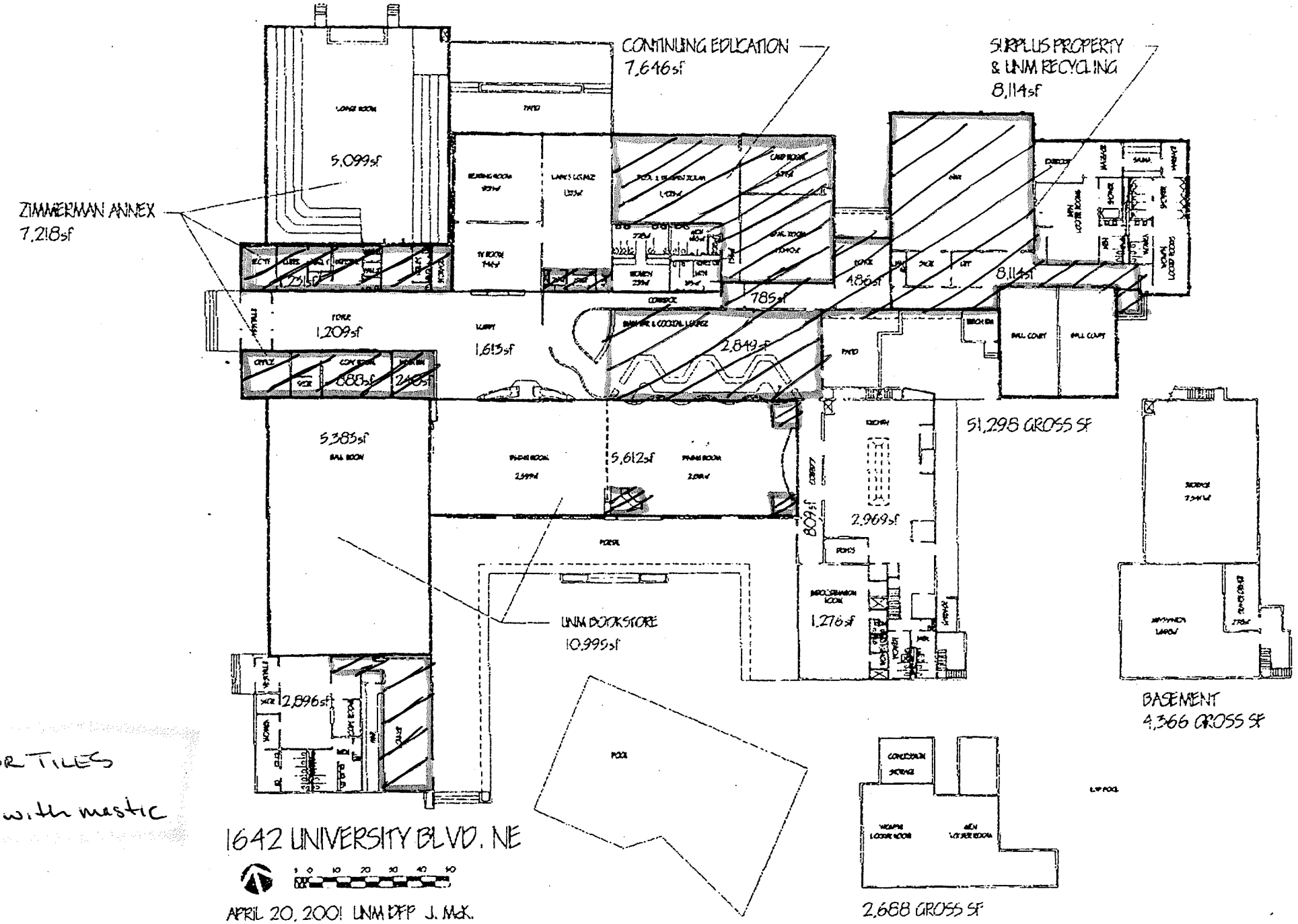
These professional services have been performed by Rhoades Environmental Inspection Services, Inc. using that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar circumstances by reputable environmental consultants practicing in this or similar locations. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. The professional services performed do not guarantee compliance with federal, state, or local laws. This report is not a bidding document, and any contractor or consultant reviewing this report must draw his own conclusions regarding further investigation or remediation deemed necessary for the project.

The scope of this limited asbestos inspection is limited to observations made during the on-site inspection, independent laboratory analytical results, and reviews of readily available published and unpublished reports and literature. As a result, these conclusions are based on information supplied by others, and interpretations by qualified personnel. Any conclusions and / or recommendations made in this report are subject to modification if Rhoades Environmental Inspection Services obtain subsequent information.

There is no assessment thorough enough to completely exclude the presence of hazardous materials at any site. Therefore, if none are identified as part of a limited scope of work, such a conclusion should not be construed as a guarantee absence of such materials. It is merely the result of the assessment. Project services have been completed in agreement with our contracted understanding with the University of New Mexico. This document and the information contained herein have been prepared for the use of the University of New Mexico and their assigned parties.

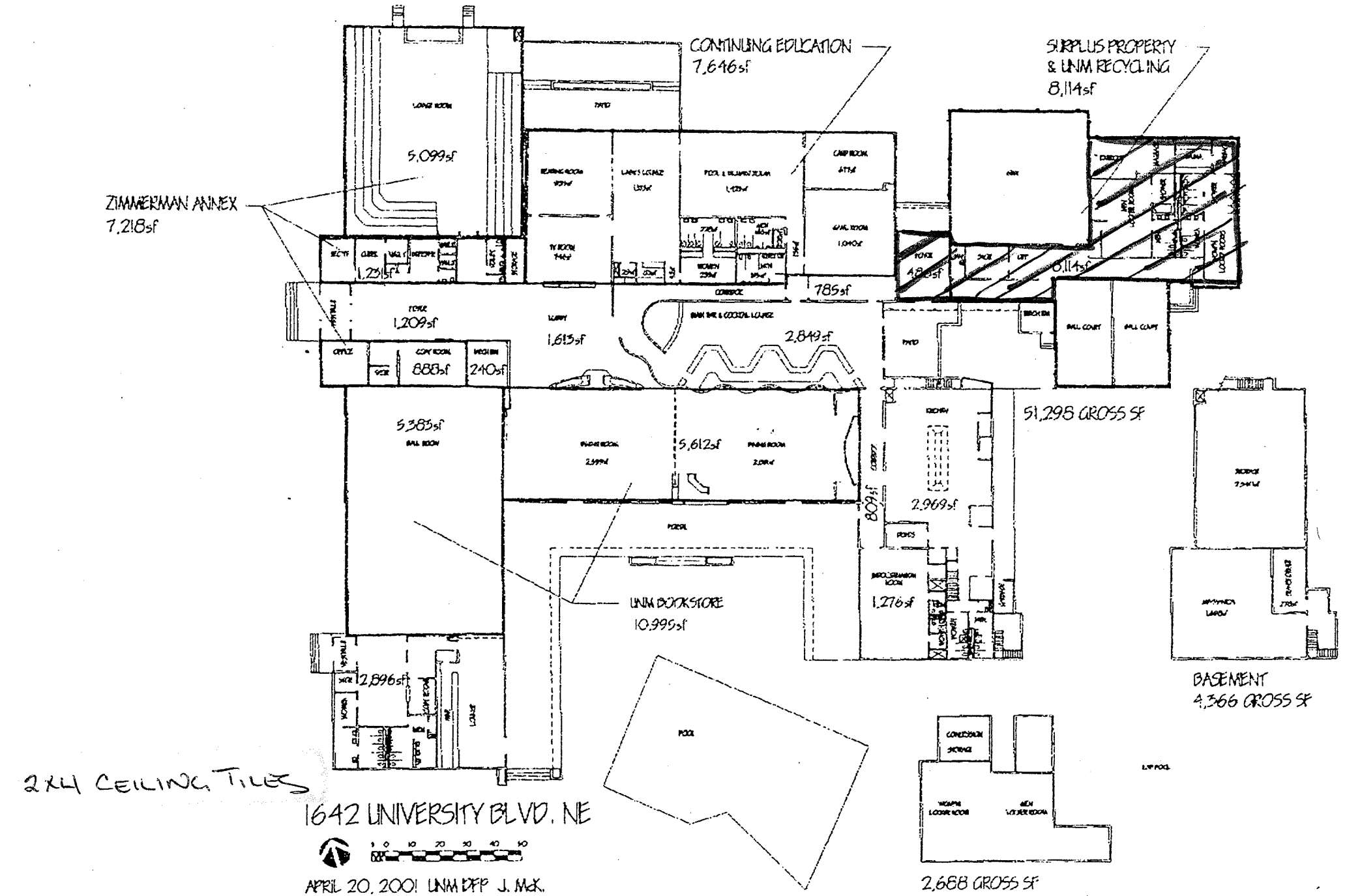
A qualified environmental assessor under a limited scope of work completed this limited asbestos inspection in accordance with the work agreement. This report provides opinions of Rhoades Environmental Inspection Services, Inc. concerning recognized environmental conditions at the subject property. It is possible, despite the use of reasonable care and interpretation that Rhoades Environmental Inspection Services, Inc. may have failed to identify regulatory violations or the presence of hazardous material, which were in obscured or subsurface areas.

Concerning the asbestos bulk sampling and analysis portion of this report, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-friable organically bound materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy (TEM) is currently the only method that can be used to determine if this material can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing. Although PLM analysis is an approved EPA method to determine if asbestos is present in a building material, TEM analysis is a more accurate laboratory method.



FLOOR TILES

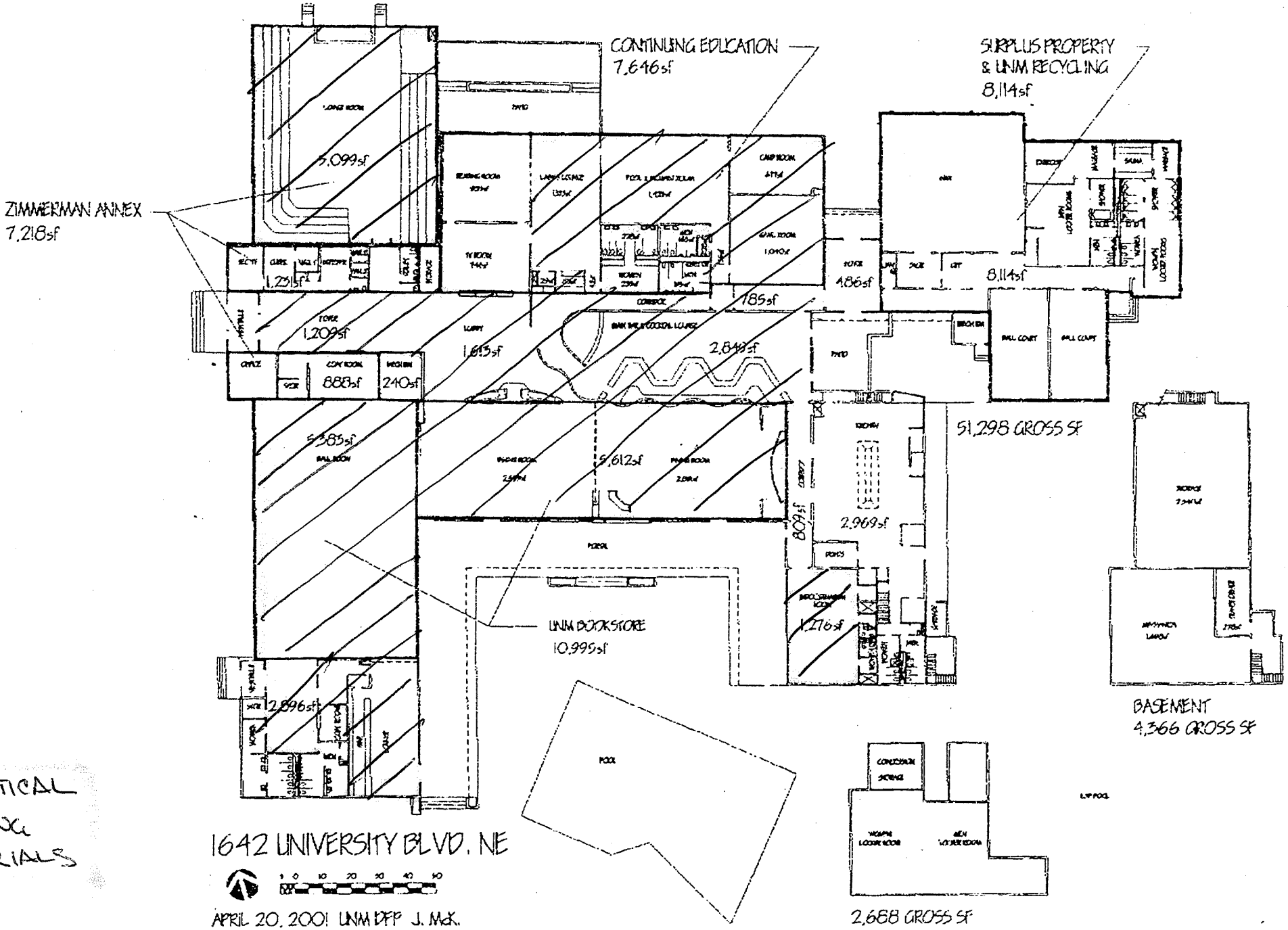
▨ - with mastic



2x4 CEILING TILES

1642 UNIVERSITY BLVD. NE

APRIL 20, 2001 UNM DFP J. McK.



ACOUSTICAL CEILING MATERIALS

REIS
RHOADES ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION SERVICES, INC.

PROJECT MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Marc Gomez, UNM Safety, Health, and Environmental Affairs fax: (505) 277-9006
From: Ronald K. Rhoades, CES,CEI, Rhoades Environmental Inspection Services, Inc. (REIS)
Date: May 4, 2001

Subject: Asbestos Inspection Laboratory Results for the **Elks Lodge Building**, Albuquerque, New Mexico

REIS Project Number: 0102.01-055

Marc:

The following are the laboratory results from the asbestos inspection performed at the subject site on April 27th. The building materials listed below were reported to be asbestos containing:

	Building Material	Material Location	Laboratory Result
1.	9"x 9" Brown Floor Tile	Entryway Area	5% Chrysotile
2.	9"x 9" White Floor Tile	Entryway Area	5% Chrysotile
3.	Black Floor Tile Mastic	Entryway Area	2% Chrysotile
4.	Acoustical Ceiling Material	Auditorium	5% Chrysotile
5.	Acoustical Ceiling Material	Entryway & Lounge	5% Chrysotile
6.	12"x 12" Wood-like Floor Tile	Small Bar Area	5% Chrysotile
7.	9"x 9" Beige Floor Tile	Small Bar Area	10% Chrysotile
8.	12"x 12" Orange Floor Tile	Small Bar Area	3% Chrysotile
9.	Black Floor Tile Mastic	Small Bar Area	5% Chrysotile
10.	Acoustical Ceiling Material	Sm. Meeting Rooms	5% Chrysotile
11.	Acoustical Ceiling Material	Scalloped Ceiling Areas	5% Chrysotile
12.	Acoustical Ceiling Material	Ballroom Area	5% Chrysotile
13.	9"x 9" Tan / white Floor Tile	Gym Addition	3% Chrysotile
14.	9"x 9" Brown Floor Tile	Gym Addition	3% Chrysotile
15.	9"x 9" Green Floor Tiles	Large Lounge Area	5% Chrysotile
16.	12"x 12" Brown Floor Tile	Large Lounge Area	3% Chrysotile
17.	Acoustical Ceiling Material	Large Lounge Area	3% Chrysotile
18.	Mechanical Equipment Gaskets	Mechanical Room	80% Chrysotile
19.	2" Heat Exchanger Fittings	Mechanical Room	10% Chrysotile
20.	6" Heat Exchanger Fittings	Mechanical Room	10% Chrysotile
21.	Hot Water Tank Insulation	Mechanical Room	10% Chrysotile
22.	2'x 4' Ceiling Tiles	Gym Addition	3% Chrysotile
23.	TSI Fitting Insulation	Gym Addition	10% Chrysotile
24.	Brown Cove Base Mastic	Gym Addition	3% Chrysotile
25.	TSI Fitting Insulation	Pool Building	15% Chrysotile
26.	Black Roofing Tar	Gym Addition Building	10% Chrysotile
27.	Gray Roofing Paper	Gym Addition Building	40% Chrysotile
28.	Black Roofing Tar	Membrane Roof Area	5% Chrysotile
29.	Gray Roofing Tar	Membrane Roof Area	10% Chrysotile
30.	Red HVAC Duct Mastic	Roof Area	2% Chrysotile
31.	Black Roofing Tar	Original Roof Areas	5% Chrysotile
32.	Black Roofing Tar – Patching	Original Roof Area	5% Chrysotile

504 7th Avenue NE · Rio Rancho, NM 87124 · Phone/Fax (505) 892-7211 · Digital Pager (505) 229-1935
e-mail: REIS@twrol.com

PROJECT MEMORANDUM

The following building materials were sampled and reported to be non-detected for the presence of asbestos:

- White Cove Base / Brown Cove Base Mastic – Administration Area.
- Interior Sheetrock / Tape Bed Mud – Throughout.
- 12"x 12" Glued Ceiling Tiles / Ceiling Tile Mastic – Throughout.
- Interior Plaster (all layers).– Throughout.
- Beige Cove Base / Mastic – Meeting Rooms.
- Light Brown Cove Base / Mastic – Meeting Rooms.
- Dark Brown Cove Base Mastic – Auditorium.
- Carpet Mastic – Throughout.
- Tan Floor Tile Mastic – Small Bar Area.
- Black Wood Flooring Mastic – Ballroom & Dinning Areas.
- Black Floor Tile Mastic – Gym Addition.
- Beige Cove Base / Mastic – Large Lounge Area.
- White Floor Leveling Compound – Throughout.
- Black Floor Tile Mastic – Large Lounge Area.
- Tan Floor Tile Mastic – Large Lounge Area.
- 9"x 9" Lime Green Floor Tile – Under Carpet near Lounge.
- 12"x 12" Brown Floor Tile – Dinning Room.
- Tan Floor Tile Mastic – Dinning Room.
- Beige Cove Base – Gym Addition.
- White Cove Base – Gym Addition.
- Sound Board Material – Gym Addition.
- Exterior Stucco – Throughout.
- Gray Roofing Paper – Original Roofing Area.
- Silver Parapet Tar – Original Roofing Area.
- HVAC Flex Connector – Roof Area.

The asbestos containing building materials listed above may require special handling should they be disturbed during the renovation of the subject building. Please contact my office if you are in need of proposals for the abatement of these materials. The final report will be submitted as soon as possible after the original laboratory reports are received at my office. Should any presumed asbestos containing building materials be encountered during the renovation of the subject area, which are not listed above, they should be assumed to be asbestos containing until proper sampling and analysis can be completed.

Should you need any additional information don't hesitate to call my office at (505) 892-7211 or I can be reached by digital pager at (505) 229-1935.

Thank you
Rhoades Environmental Inspection Services, Inc.

Ronald K. Rhoades, CRS, CEI, CTS, RTS
Certified Environmental Specialist / President

E-mail: REIS@twrol.com

Cc: Ms. Donii Fox, UNM Safety, Health, and Environmental Affairs

RHOADES ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION SERVICES, INC.

PROJECT MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Marc Gomez, UNM Safety, Health, and Environmental Affairs fax: (505) 277-9006
From: Ronald K. Rhoades, CES,CEI, Rhoades Environmental Inspection Services, Inc. (REIS)
Date: May 4, 2001

Subject: Lead Based Paint Inspection Laboratory Results for the **Elks Lodge Building**, Albuquerque, New Mexico

REIS Project Number: 0102.01-055

Marc:

The following are the laboratory results from the lead based paint inspection performed at the subject site on April 27th. The painted surfaces listed below were reported to be lead containing:

	Paint Type	Material Location	Laboratory Result
1.	Red Paint	Exterior Parking Area	7,870 ppm
2.	Aqua Blue Paint	Exterior Parking Area	18,520 ppm
3.	Blue Paint	Exterior Parking Area	22,160 ppm
4.	Yellow Paint	Exterior Parking Area	22,570 ppm

The following painted surfaces were sampled and reported to be below the threshold for a lead based paint:

- Brown Paint – Exterior Trim & Gutters = 990 ppm.
- Beige Paint – Exterior Block Wall = BRL (<100 ppm).
- White Paint – Exterior Gutters = BRL (<100 ppm).
- Cream Paint - Entrance Flag Pole Stand = BRL (<100 ppm).
- White Paint – Interior Walls & Trim = 1,050 ppm.
- Cream Paint – Storage Room Walls = BRL (<100 ppm).
- Beige Paint – Interior Walls & Trim = BRL (<100 ppm).
- Beige Paint – Bathroom Walls = BRL (<100 ppm).
- Green Paint – Store Room Walls = BRL (<100 ppm).
- Yellow Paint – Store Room Walls = 2,260 ppm
- Blue paint – Kitchen Walls = 140 ppm.
- Yellow Paint – Pool Area Walls = BRL (<100 ppm).
- Beige Paint – Pool Area Walls = BRL (<100 ppm).
- Beige Paint – Pool Area Walls = BRL (<100 ppm).
- Beige Paint – TSI Covering = 870 ppm.

The lead containing painted surfaces listed above may require special handling should they be disturbed during the renovation of the subject building. Please contact my office if you are in need of proposals for the abatement of these materials. The final report will be submitted as soon as possible after the original laboratory reports are received at my office. Should any painted surfaces be encountered during the renovation of the subject building, which are not listed above, they should be assumed to be lead containing until proper sampling and analysis can be completed.

Should you need any additional information don't hesitate to call my office at (505) 892-7211 or I can be reached by digital pager at (505) 229-1935.

Thank you
Rhoades Environmental Inspection Services, Inc.

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Cc: Ms. Donii Fox, UNM Safety, Health, and Environmental Affairs