DESIGN NARRATIVE – SID BUILDING D PRESS ROOM RENOVATION

APPENDIX G

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EVALUATION
(ASBESTOS, & LEAD-BASED PAINT)

19-G009-0100 Building D Press Room
Government Printing Office
723 N. Capital Street NW
Washington, DC 20401

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Prepared by:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Jenkins Environmental, Inc. was engaged by Peter J. Puszcz to conduct a hazardous materials survey of the above referenced property. The survey conducted included Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs), & lead paint screening by XRF. This hazardous materials survey was conducted on January 26, 2021. All samples were collected by Larry D. Jenkins, a licensed EPA AHERA Asbestos Inspector and Management Planner and certified Lead Paint Risk Assessor. The Washington District of Columbia certifications are shown in the back of this report.

This assessment is only designed for identification of hazardous material conditions at the time of this investigation. JEI does not assume responsibility for the discovery and elimination of potential hazards that could cause accidents, injuries, or damage. This assessment includes conditions, operations, and practices as observed during the time of the site survey. Changes, procedural modifications or facility renovations made after the site assessment are not included.

LIMITATIONS Asbestos surveys are non-comprehensive by nature and subject to many limitations including those presented below. While areas specified by customer were sampled, areas behind walls and covered by structural members or materials requiring destructive means to access which could not be found with reasonable diligence were not sampled during the initial survey. In addition, any areas not specified by customer to be sampled cannot be assumed to be free of asbestos as no survey to determine asbestos content was performed in these areas.

Jenkins Environmental, Inc. performed this survey in accordance with the generally accepted standards of care that exist in the environmental industry in the state of Maryland and DC at the time of the survey. This survey report is not intended for use as an asbestos abatement plan, specifications of work scope, or management of risks associated with asbestos. No part of this survey is intended to be used as renovation, addition or demolition plans and specifications.

2.0 SAMPLING METHODS

Asbestos

As part of the survey completed by Jenkins Environmental, Inc., bulk samples were collected of suspect materials for asbestos with each given a unique number, placed in single whirlpak bags, sealed, and sent to an accredited laboratory for analysis using Polarized Light Microscopy with dispersion staining techniques.

The facility was visually inspected to identify the locations of suspected asbestos-containing building materials (ACBM). The suspected ACBM was touched by the accredited inspector in order to determine whether the material was friable. Friable by definition means any material that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Homogeneous areas, those areas of material that are uniform in color and texture, were identified for both friable and non-friable ACBM. Each homogeneous area was classified as one of the following three types of material as defined by EPA.

a. Surfacing Material (SM): Material that is sprayed-on, troweled on or otherwise applied to surfaces, such as acoustical plaster or other materials on surfaces for acoustical, fireproofing, or other purposes.
b. Thermal System Insulation (TSI): Material that is applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts, or other interior structural components to prevent heat loss or gain, or water condensation, or for other purposes.
c. Miscellaneous Material (MISC): Interior building material that is on structural components, structural members, or fixtures, such as floor and ceiling tiles and does not include surfacing material or thermal system insulation.

Samples are to be obtained with tools designed to penetrate a material without creating excessive dust. A utility knife, chisel, and hammer will be utilized, rather than scratching a sample from the surface of suspected materials, in an effort to obtain a sample that is representative of all layers of the material. The area will be pre-wet to reduce fiber generation during the sampling process. Where practical, small, broken pieces of the material will be used as a sample if available. Jenkins Environmental, Inc. uses the method described in 40 CFR Part 763.86, Sampling (for asbestos) for collecting bulk asbestos samples. This method describes sampling for surfacing material, thermal system insulation, and miscellaneous material. 40 CFR Part 763.92(a) (1) and (2), and 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart. E, Appendix C also contain ancillary topics related to project management and planning that are suggested for bulk asbestos sampling.

The sampler or sampling team identifies areas with suspect materials to be sampled for asbestos. Materials that might be suspect for asbestos may include, but are not limited to, thermal system insulation, joint compound, roofing material, gaskets, floor coverings, decorative coatings, and wire insulation. The sampler will use a sampling tool appropriate for each kind of material and collect samples in airtight containers for subsequent laboratory analysis. The sampler should always use a clean tool to collect the sample, and special attention must be paid to avoid creation of airborne asbestos. This method is intended to provide material to a laboratory where the fibers can be quantified and qualitatively identified as a specific type of asbestos or non-asbestiform fiber.

Apparatus, Materials, and Chemicals

- Sampling tool (knife, corer, spatula, etc.)
- Spray bottle of tap water amended with a few drops of dishwashing liquid.
- Disposable low lint wipes for cleaning tools
- 8-ounce glass jars
- Respirator
- Latex gloves
- Disposable TyvekÂ® clothing
- Silicone caulk or appropriate sealant
- Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver
- Camera
- Project logbook

Lead Based Paint (LBP)

All lead paint was tested using an X-Ray Fluorescence Analyzer (LPA-1) manufactured by VIKEN DETECTION of Newton, Massachusetts. The use of a portable, non-destructive testing device was selected due to its quick analysis and efficiency when compared to laboratory analysis. This report includes all readings, both positive and negative. Actual readings appear on an LCD display are recorded on site while a data logger can generate a final report once downloaded.

XRF results are identified as positive, negative, or inconclusive by the following rules:

"POSITIVE" refers to a sample that has a DC standard lead concentration of greater than 1.0 mg/cm²

"NEGATIVE" refers to a sample that has DC standard lead concentration less than or equal to 0.9 mg/cm²

To help read the report, under the "Wall" section, the walls are lettered by compass point.

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

Asbestos

There were five (5) bulk samples of suspect asbestos containing building materials (ACBMs) collected on January 26, 2021. These included acoustical ceiling tile and associated mastic, 2x4 ceiling tile, and fiberglass pipe insulation flange mastic. Laboratory results are included in this report.

Lead-Based Paint / XRF

Lead-based paint was evaluated by virtue of a state of the art XRF analyzer with direct read capabilities on January 26, 2021 at which time fifty-five (55) separate lead paint readings including the calibration checks were recorded. Surfaces tested for lead-based paint included the following: beams, flooring, doors, walls, handrails, & columns. Results are recorded in the table herein.

JENKINS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

BULK SAMPLING SURVEY REPORT

DATE: January 26, 2021 | **JEI PROJECT NO.: 2020-174**

PROJECT: GPO - 723 N. Capital St. NW Washington, DC 20401 | **COLLECTED BY: Larry Jenkins**

SAMPLE ID	QUANTITY SF/LF	HOMOGENEOUS AREA (LOCATION)	PHOTO NO.	SAMPLE ANALYSES		
				FIBROUS	NONFIBROUS	% ASBESTOS
GP3-1		12” acoustical ceiling tile - 14 x 18 small office		15% Fiberglass	85% Other	None Detected
GP3-2		12” acoustical ceiling tile - 14 x 18 small office		15% Fiberglass	85% Other	None Detected
GP3-3		Mastic / Glue dot for small office with 12” acoustical ceiling tile			100% Other	None Detected
GP3-4		Men’s room – 2 x 4 hard ceiling tile			100% Other	None Detected
GP3-5		Southwest corner by boiler – pipe end mastic (flange)		10% Fiberglass	90% Other	None Detected

HOMOGENEOUS AREA
TSI = Thermal Systems
SM = Surfacing Material
M = Miscellaneous

FIBROUS
CELL = Cellulose
FBGL = Fiberglass
MNWL = Mineral Wool
SYNT = Synthetic
OTHR = Other
NONE = None

NONFIBROUS
QRTZ = Quartz
MICA = Mica
GYPS = Gypsum
CALC = Calcium Carbonate
OTHR = Other
NONE = None
PERL = Perlite

ASBESTOS
ACTN = Actinolite
AMOS = Amosite
ANTH = Anthophyllite
CHRY = Chrysotile
CROC = Crocidolite
TREM = Tremolite
ND = No asbestos detected

LEAD-BASED PAINT – XRF Table

Date: 1/26/2021		Job Address: 723 N. Capital St. NW Washington, DC 20401- GPO					
Reading	**Photo**	**Room**	**Substrate**	**Condition - S / US**	**Color**	**Lead (mg/cm²)**	**Result**
1		Calibration Check				1.0	CAL
2		Calibration Check				1.0	CAL
3		Calibration Check				1.0	CAL
4		**3rd floor corner brace**	**M**	**US**	**Y**	**1.0**	**POS**
5		**3rd floor corner brace**	**M**	**US**	**WH**	**7.8**	**POS**
6		**Door at west end by stairs**	**M**	**S**	**CRM**	**3.4**	**POS**
7		Door entrance brick wall	BR	US	CRM	-0.0	NEG
8		Door west column	C	S	WH	0.3	NEG
9		**Door west column brace**	**M**	**S**	**CRM**	**2.9**	**POS**
10		**Bollards by elevator**	**M**	**S**	**Y**	**2.1**	**POS**
11		**Elevator door frame**	**M**	**S**	**CRM**	**5.5**	**POS**
12		North wall by elevator	C	US	T	0.1	NEG
13		Column between elevator	C	US	T / GR	0.3	NEG
14		Lower north wall by 3E6	C	US	T	0.2	NEG
15		Lower north wall by 3E6	C	S	WH	0.2	NEG
16		**Staircase**	**M**	**US**	**T**	**6.9**	**POS**
17		**Small piping room north wall**	**C**	**US**	**T**	**6.8**	**POS**
18		**Small piping room 4" steel beam**	**M**	**US**	**T**	**5.9**	**POS**
19		**Small piping room door**	**M**	**S**	**CRM**	**1.8**	**POS**
20		Column 3E6 by small office	C	US	Y / T	0.1	NEG
21		**Handrail – 4" by small office**	**M**	**S**	**Y**	**4.2**	**POS**
22		Small office – East brick wall	BR	S	CRM	0.6	NEG
23		**Small office - North wall**	**C**	**S**	**CRM**	**1.0**	**POS**
24		Small office door	M	S	CRM	0.3	NEG
25		**Double door frame 2' x 3' above floor lev.**	**M**	**S**	**T**	**7.2**	**POS**
26		Electrical room – North wall	C	US	CRM	0.4	NEG
27		Electrical room – East wall	BR	S	T	0.1	NEG
28		**Yellow floor paint**	**RUBBER**	**S**	**Y**	**6.5**	**POS**
29		Post	M	US	Y	0.1	NEG
30		**Yellow ship ladder**	**M**	**S**	**Y**	**2.7**	**POS**
31		South elevator wall	BR	US	CRM	0.2	NEG
32		**Stair well 3 door**	**M**	**S**	**CRM**	**2.1**	**POS**
33		**Stairwell 3 door frame**	**M**	**US**	**CRM**	**1.7**	**POS**
34		Stairwell 3 column	C	US	T	0.4	NEG
35		Northeast wall sprinkler paint	C	US	R	0.3	NEG
36		**Door to men's room T-3**	**M**	**US**	**CRM**	**1.4**	**POS**
37		Wall by stairwell 2	BR	US	T	0.2	NEG
38		**Yellow curb**	**M**	**US**	**Y**	**5.8**	**POS**
39		Zone 3 lower S wall	BR	US	T	0.0	NEG
40		Zone 3 upper S wall	BR	US	WH	0.0	NEG
41		South end wall – center	C	S	WH	0.3	NEG
42		South end column	C	S	WH	0.1	NEG
43		**South end column brace**	**M**	**S**	**WH**	**8.7**	**POS**
44		**Southeast elevator door 1**	**M**	**US**	**T**	**3.1**	**POS**
45		**Southeast elevator door – Yellow**	**M**	**US**	**Y**	**3.9**	**POS**
46		Southeast wall by stairwell 4	BR	US	GR / T	0.0	NEG

47		**A/C room – east wall**	**C**	**S**	**WH**	**2.1**	**POS**
48		A/C room – north brick wall	BR	S	WH	0.1	NEG
49		Southeast corner	C	US	T	0.3	NEG
50		Gray column – track	M	S	GR	0.2	NEG
51		Stair Off Deck	M	S	T	0.1	NEG
52		**(Stat Off) Steel I-beam**	**M**	**S**	**T**	**1.5**	**POS**
53		Calibration Check				1.0	CAL
54		Calibration Check				1.0	CAL
55		Calibration Check				1.0	CAL

Substrate		Key	Color	
DW = Drywall W = Wood M = Metal CON = Concrete G = Glass WP = WallPaper	PL = Plaster BR = Brick S = Steel CER = Ceramic ST = Stone T = Tile	CLG = Ceiling FLR = Floor GL BLK = Glaze Block BLK = Block Wall	BL = Blue BLK = Black BR = Brown CRM = Cream DK = Dark GRN = Green GRY = Gray	LT = Light O = Orange P = Peach R = Red T = Tan WH – White Y = Yellow

4.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

ASBESTOS

Five (5) bulk samples were analyzed for asbestos content by the Scientific Analytical Institute in Greensboro, NC. All samples submitted were negative. There were no other suspect building materials present which required sampling.

LEAD PAINT EVALUATION

A survey for lead-based paint was conducted by virtue of the direct read XRF LPA-1 instrument on painted surfaces suspected of being positive for lead paint on January 26, 2021.

The XRF captured fifty-five (55) separate lead paint readings including the calibration checks. Of the readings captured, twenty-four (24) were positive. During the XRF examination lead-based paint was identified on beams, columns, walls, floors, ladders, doors & door frames including elevator doors. All lead-based paint readings are in the table attached. Only bolded entries are positive.

In the event the renovation efforts include impact or removal of any lead painted building components, the workmen should be formally trained in a lead paint remediation class.

5.0 PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Photograph 1 – Corner on right is positive for LBP (Lead Based Paint). Door to stairs is positive.

Photograph 2 - Bollard with LBP

Photograph 3 – Elevator door frame is positive for LBP at 5.5.

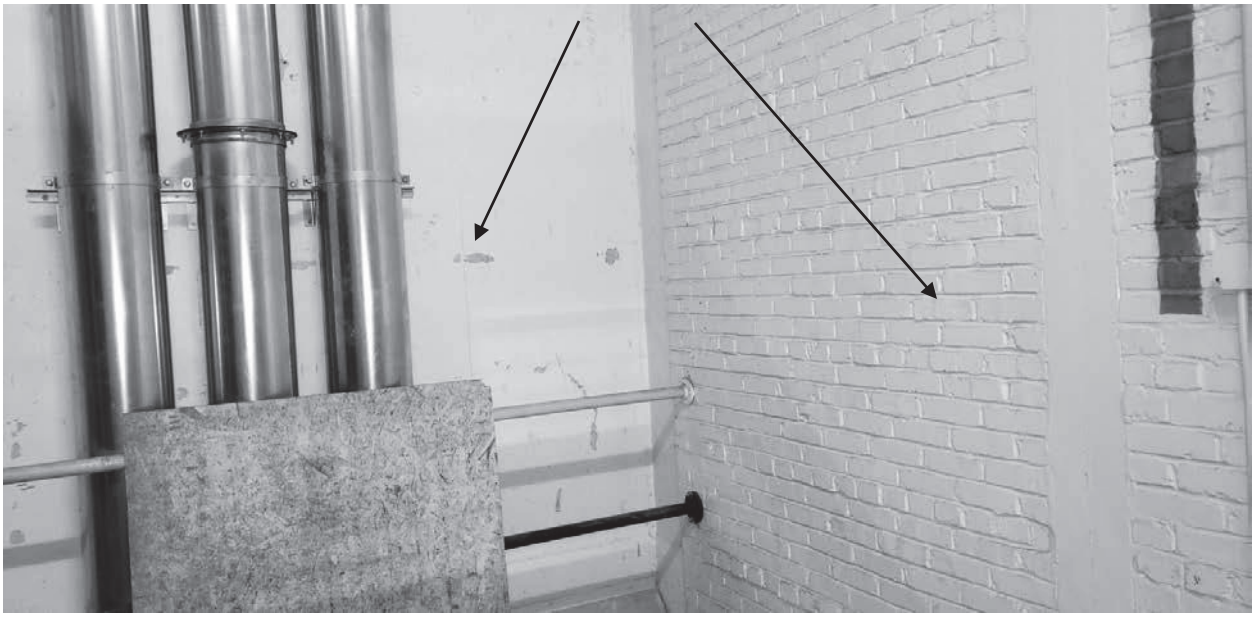
Photograph 4 - North wall staircase with factory applied lead primer on rails, treads, and stringer.

Photograph 5 –Peeling paint is negative for LBP.

Photograph 6 - Peeling paint is negative for LBP.

Photograph 7 – Ceiling of small elevated room off North wall is negative (concrete).

Photograph 8 - Double door & frame is positive for LBP. (2’ X 3’)



Photograph 9 – Small office on north side. Brick wall is negative but north wall is positive - lead-based painted concrete.

Photograph 10 - Painted rubber floor is positive but yellow post is negative.

Photograph 11 – North wall ship ladder is factory applied and positive.

Photograph 12 - South Elevator wall is painted brick with latex. No LBP.

Photograph 13 – Sprinkler paint is negative.

Photograph 14 – Men's room door is positive for LBP. Assume other door is positive as well.

Photograph 15 - Yellow paint is positive on all equipment as well.

Photograph 16 - Column is negative for lead paint.

Photograph 17 – Consider all these components are positive for lead paint.

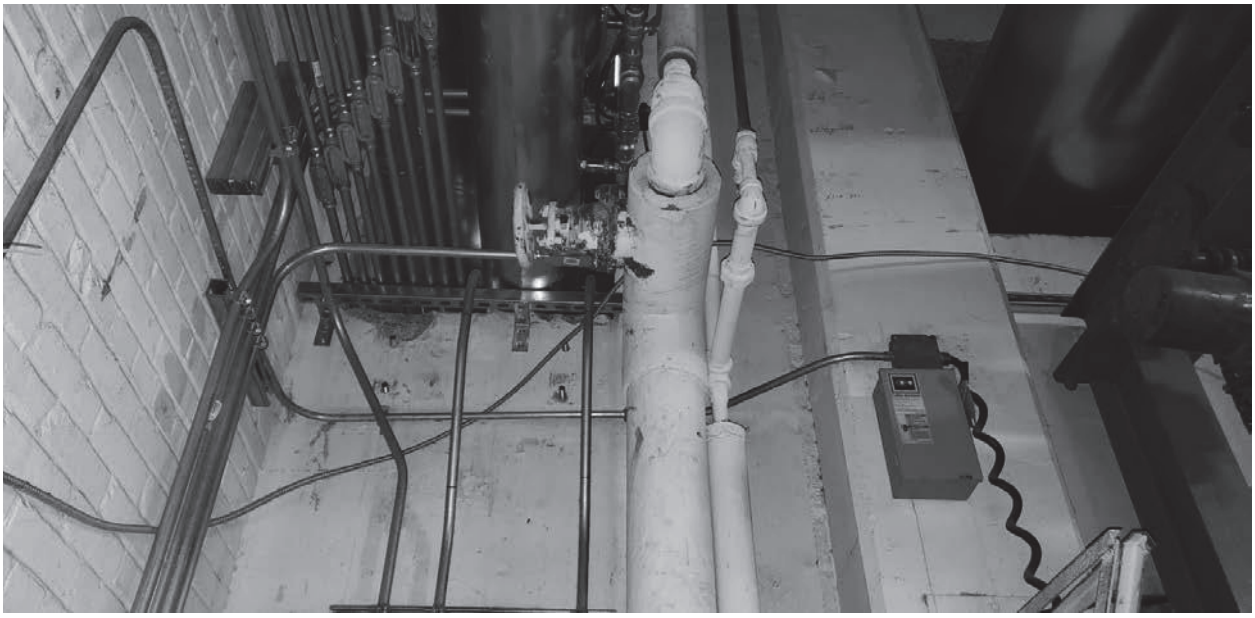
Photograph 18 – Air handler equipment room, East wall is positive for LBP.

Photograph 19 – Small office off north wall with 12” ceiling tile (negative) for asbestos.

Photograph 20 - Same office with 12” ceiling spline tile – negative for asbestos

Photograph 21 – Assume higher ceiling in bathroom is positive for lead paint.

Photograph 22 - Ceiling tile in men's room of Photograph 23 – was negative for asbestos.



Photograph 24 - Pipe insulation flange is negative for asbestos.

Photograph 25 – View of 3rd floor from west end.

Photograph 26 – Assume all structural steel is positive for lead paint.

Photograph 27 – Entrance to the GPO structure.

Photograph 28 – Upper face of GPO building off N Capital Street.