Addendum No. 1

Corporate Headquarters
7535 N. Palm Ave. #201
Fresno, CA 93711

559.437.0887 T
559.438.7554 F
teterae.com

PROJECT:

Merced City School Districts
26th Street Site Demolition for
Future ELOP Facility
2600 K Street
Merced, CA 95348

Date: April 23, 2025

TETER Project No.: 24-13084

CLIENT:

Merced City School District
444 W. 23rd Street
Merced, CA 95340

Client Project No.: 2024-6
DSA File No.: N/A
DSA Appl. No.: N/A

*The following additions, deletions and revisions to the plans, specifications and Addenda shall become a part of the plans and specifications. It is the responsibility of the General Contractor to submit the information contained in this addendum to all subcontractors and suppliers. The Bidder shall acknowledge receipt of the Addendum in the Bid Proposal. (Addendum number of pages: **4** pages + **58** attachments = **62** total pages).*

CLARIFICATIONS:

1 – 01: **PRE-BID JOB WALK SIGN_IN SHEET,** attached (1 sheet):

A. Please find the Pre-bid Job Walk sign-in sheet attached.

1. There will only be one (1) pre-bid job walk.

1-02: **HAZARDOUS BUILDING MATERIALS SURVEY REPORT,** attached (39 sheets):

A. Abatement is required prior to the demolition of existing building. Refer to Hazardous Building materials Survey Report for clarification and location of items to be removed.

1-03: **LIMITED GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (LGS) REPORT,** attached (15 sheets):

A. Provided for your record is the limited geophysical survey (LGS).

1-04: **PRE-BID WALK QUESTION,** no attachment (0 sheets):

Question: Is fingerprinting required since this scope is not on an active school site?

Answer: Fingerprinting will not be required. Omit Fingerprinting Notice and Acknowledgment from front end bid documents.

1-05: **PRE-BID WALK QUESTION,** no attachment (0 sheets):

Question: Contractor to apply, obtain and pay for City of Merced Encroachment Permit?

Answer: Yes, Contractor is responsible to obtain and pay for any necessary encroachment permits. Applies to working within the city right-of-way. Application process at the city of Merced website.

1-06: **PRE-BID WALK QUESTION,** no attachment (0 sheets):

Question: Contractor to apply, obtain and pay for City of Merced Demolition Permit?

Answer: Yes, Contractor to be responsible for obtaining and paying for Demolition Permit. Application process at the city website.

1-07: **PRE-BID WALK QUESTION,** no attachment (0 sheets):

Question: Contractor to apply, obtain and pay for using water from the City of Merced fire hydrant?

Answer: Yes, Contractor to be responsible for applying, obtain and pay for use of City of Merced water.

1-08: **PRE-BID WALK QUESTION,** no attachment (0 sheets):

Question: Are there any items the school district will like salvaged and returned to the district?

Answer: Merced City School District confirms all remaining furniture, shelving, miscellaneous items will be considered items to be removed and disposed of by the contractor. By the time the contractor mobilizes onsite, Merced City School District will remove any property or salvageable items prior to contactor beginning work.

1-09: **PRE-BID WALK QUESTION,** no attachment (0 sheets):

Question: Who will be responsible for salvaging roll-up door between the office area and shop area?

Answer: The roll-up door between the office area and shop area will be salvaged by Merced City School District prior to the contractor beginning work.

1-10: **PRE-BID WALK QUESTION,** no attachment (0 sheets):

Question: There is a concrete driveway apron along K street immediately south of the alley driveway apron that is shown as removed on A sheets, but is shown to remain on C sheets. If that driveway is removed, then the curb and gutter would need to be rebuilt to preserve the gutter flowline since there would be no curb face in that location. Option to include that work in the building phase to not have any "construction" for this phase. There will also need to be clarified for the City's encroachment permit.

Answer: Omit removal of drive approach from scope. Removal will take place during site improvements.

PRE-BID RFI RESPONSE:

1 – 11: **RFI #01 – REQUEST AS FOLLOWS:** see attachments (39 sheets):

Question: Looking through the bid documents and don't see an asbestos survey? Has one been done?

Answer: Yes, Hazardous Building Materials Survey Report has been completed and provided with response to pre-bid job walk item no. 2 above. please find attached (39 sheets).

1-12: **RFI #02 – REQUEST AS FOLLOWS:** see attachments (3 sheets):

Question: What is Alternate No. 1? States that there is a description, and definitions as described in section 012300. Unable to locate in specs.

Answer: No Alternates in scope. See the revised bid form attached.

1-13: **RFI #03 – REQUEST AS FOLLOWS:** no attachment (0 sheets):

Question: Is there an allowance for this project? It is mentioned several times (p59 – Specs) – but did not see a $$ amount. Did not see any notations in the Agreement Between Owner and Contractor.

Answer: No allowance in scope.

1-14: **RFI #04 – REQUEST AS FOLLOWS:** no attachments (0 sheets):

Question: Plan E100 note 12, please confirm, will there be any work on the new street light conduit referenced on this note? If so, we will need plan E101 that is referenced in this note.

Answer: Omit PG&E work referenced on sheet E100 note 12 for the overhead streetlight. The overhead streetlight conductor line to be undergrounded in improvement phase of construction. Demolition contractor to be aware of overhead line and take precautions to protect during demolition.

1-15: **RFI #5 – REQUEST AS FOLLOWS:** no attachments (0 sheets):

Question: Could you please clarify whether the project cost is $500,000 or $1,000,000? Also, could you let me know the start and completion dates for the construction? Exact dates would be ideal, but approximate ones would also be appreciated.

Answer:
- Engineers Estimate $500,000.00
- Demolition NTP – 05/16/2025 - This date is subject to change
- Demolition Construction 05/19/2025 - 06/16/2025 (30 calendar days) subject to change

1-16: **RFI #6 – REQUEST AS FOLLOWS**: no attachments (0 sheets):

Questions: Plan A101 indicates new Turf and new Trees, however there is no reference to an irrigation system, power for the irrigation controller or water connection for irrigation. Is landscaping part of this project? Is the irrigation part of this project? If not are sleeves to be installed for future irrigation water and controller?

Side note: has the school district made an application to PG&E for power for the new building?

Answer: No landscaping or irrigation in scope. Sheet A101 is provided for reference only. Improvements will be bid separately.
No irrigation sleeves in scope.
PG&E applications are being processed for submittal.

END OF ADDENDUM NO. 1

Robert Ingalls
Senior Project Manager

Pre-Bid Job Walk Attendees

Corporate Headquarters
7535 N. Palm Ave. #201
Fresno, CA 93711

559.437.0887 T
559.438.7554 F
teterae.com

PROJECT:

26th Street Site Demolition for Future ELOP Facility
Merced City School District
2600 K St.
Merced, CA 95348

Date: April 14, 2025
Time: 10:00am
TETER Project No.: 24-13084

Client Project No.: 2024-6
DSA File No.: TBD
DSA Appl. No.: TBD

[MANDATORY] PRE-BID JOB WALK ATTENDEE SHEET:

Name	Company Name	Phone	Fax	Email
Christina Watson	Caliber Contracting	(559) 330-6300 (559) 233-6300		estimating@calibercontracting.net
Ephraim Akrysh	JPB Designs	916 549 6259		bids jpbdesigns@gmail.com
Julio Hernandez	Jays Demolition Inc	(209) 500-7798 530		Jaysdemolition2023@gmail.com
Juan Sanchez	Sierra Excavating	329-1901		sierraexcavating@outlook.com
Daniel Fernandes	Bert Bryggs Const.	209-383-6539		Daniel@BertBryggs.com
[illegible]	COMMERCIAL CONSTR CO.	209-384-3943		GLC@CCCONSTRUCTION.COM
JOHN MORROW	TBS CONTRACTORS	209-384-8424		ESTIMATING@TAYLORBACKHOE.COM
Nicolas Vargas	ANV Contractors Inc.	(209) 564-1037		nvargas@anvcontractorsinc.com
HART SANDHU	HS CONSTRUCTION, INC.	(559) 801-8599		hart@hs-constructioninc.com
Don Troxell	Resilient Builders	209-373-6656		estimating@resilientbuildersinc.com
Pablo Guerrero	HD Mathews	559-441-5488		jr@hdmdinc.com

FACS
Forensic Analytical Consulting Services

October 6, 2024

Hazardous Building Materials Survey Report

K Street Storage Building Survey
2600 K Street
Merced, CA 95348

Prepared for:

Bryan Behn, Director
Merced City School District
2105 Wardrobe Avenue
Merced, CA 95340
209-385-6332 | bbehn@mcsd.k12.ca.us

Prepared By:

Chris Chipponeri
Forensic Analytical Consulting Services
313 Banner Court, Suite B
Modesto, CA 95356
209-551-2000 | chris.c@facs.com

FACS Project #PJ83597

Contents

List of Acronyms 1

Executive Summary 2

Introduction 3

Scope of Work 3

Site Characterization 3

Survey Methods 4

Regulations 6

Findings and Recommendations 8

Limitations 9

Appendix A: Asbestos Survey Summary, Sample Chain-of-Custody and Laboratory Results Report

Appendix B: Lead Paint Chip Summary, Sample Chain-of-Custody, Laboratory Results Report and CDPH 8552 Form

Appendix C: Site Photos and Sample Location Drawing

Appendix D: Certifications of Personnel and Laboratories

List of Acronyms

AAS	Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
ACBM	Asbestos-Containing Building Material
ACCM	Asbestos-Containing Construction Material
ACM	Asbestos-Containing Material
AHERA	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
CAC	California - Certified Asbestos Consultant
Cal/OSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Association
CCR	Code of California Regulations
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
CSST	California – Certified Site Surveillance Technician
DOSH	Department of Occupational Safety and Health
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
FACS	Forensic Analytical Consulting Services, Inc.
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
LCP	Lead-Containing Paint
LBP	Lead-Based Paint
ND	None Detected
NESHAP	National Emissions Standard Hazardous Air Pollutants
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIST	National Institute of Science and Technology
NVLAP	National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program
PCM	Phase Contrast Microscopy
PLM	Polarized Light Microscopy
SGS	SGS - Forensic Laboratories
TEM	Transmission Electron Microscopy
TTLC	Total Threshold Limit Concentration
<	Less Than Reporting Limit

Executive Summary

Forensic Analytical Consulting Services, Inc. (FACS) was retained by Merced City School District to perform an asbestos and lead paint survey of the Storage Building, located at 2600 K Street in Merced, California. The survey included any suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and suspect paints and coatings which may be disturbed during the planned demolition project. A summary list of suspect asbestos-containing materials which were identified and sampled is included in Appendix A of this report. A table reporting suspect lead-containing paints or coatings which were identified and sampled is included in Appendix B of this report. The survey was performed on September 26, 2024.

Asbestos

The following suspect materials were sampled during this survey and identified to **not contain** asbestos by laboratory analysis:

- **Drywall – Medium Texture**
- **Drywall – Knockdown Texture**
- **Drywall – Orange Peel Texture**
- **Sprayed-on-Texture – Roof**
- **Insulation – Sprayed-On**
- **Foil Tape – Silver**
- **Baseboard & Mastic – Grey**
- **2’ x 4’ FCP – Pinhole Fissure**
- **Carpet & Mastic – Grey/Purple Multi**
- **VFT & Mastic – 12” White w/ Grey Specks**
- **Concrete**

Please see Appendix A for a complete listing of materials sampled at the work areas and results from this survey. Any suspect materials not included must be assumed to be asbestos-containing materials until tested and proven not to contain asbestos.

Lead

The following paints were found to be **lead-based** by laboratory analysis:

- **Yellow paint on concrete floor**

The following paints did not contain detectable concentrations of lead above the laboratory’s reporting limit:

- **Off-white paint on drywall wall**
- **Off-white paint on wood door frame**

Please see Appendix B for a complete listing of paints sampled at the work areas and results from this survey. Any suspect paints or coatings not included must be assumed to be lead-containing until tested and proven otherwise.

FACS recommends that the results of this report be incorporated into any demolition plans provided for this project for informational purposes.

Introduction

Forensic Analytical Consulting Services, Inc. (FACS) was retained by Merced City School District to perform an asbestos and lead paint survey of the Storage Building, located at 2600 K Street in Merced, California. The survey included any suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and suspect paints and coatings which may be disturbed during the planned demolition project. The survey was performed on September 26, 2024.

Scope of Work

The purpose of this survey was to identify asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) and lead-containing paints and coatings which may be disturbed during the upcoming demolition project. The visual inspection, bulk sampling, and survey documentation were performed by Noel Amirkhanian and Servando Ortiz. Mr. Amirkhanian is a Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) Certified Site Surveillance Technician (CSST 18-6387), US EPA AHERA Building Inspector and a California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Certified Lead Sampling Technician (LRC-00003977). Mr. Ortiz is a US EPA AHERA Building Inspector and CDPH Lead Sampling Technician (LRC-00013101). All work was completed under the supervision and direction of Chris Chipponeri, who is a DOSH Certified Asbestos Consultant (CAC 10-4633) and CDPH Certified Lead Inspector/Assessor (LRC-00000782), as required under California regulations. The scope of the survey and the services provided by FACS included:

- Performing a visual inspection of the project area to identify accessible suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) and lead-containing paints and coatings that will be disturbed during the planned project;
- Collection of bulk material samples for asbestos laboratory analysis by polarized light microscopy (PLM);
- Collection of bulk paint chip samples for lead laboratory analysis using atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS);
- Ensuring the technical quality of all work by using Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) accredited Building Inspectors;
- Ensuring the technical quality of all work by using California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Certified Lead Sampling Technicians and Inspector/Assessors; and
- Consolidating data and findings into a report format.

Site Characterization

The warehouse building is used completely for storage purposes. The building is constructed with corrugated metal siding as well as a corrugated metal roof all built onto a concrete slab. Common building materials are found on the interior such as:

- Drywall
- Carpet
- False ceiling panels
- Vinyl floor tiles

Survey Methods

Document Review

No previous documentation was reviewed prior to the inspection. The extent of the planned demolition project was provided by Merced City School District

Visual Inspection

Accessible building materials were visually inspected using the methods presented in the Federal AHERA regulations (40 CFR, Part 763). AHERA inspection methodology is required to be used for inspections of K-12 schools and is generally accepted as the industry standard for all ACM inspections regardless of structure or facility type. Suspect ACMs were also physically assessed for friability, condition and possible disturbance factors.

All areas were accessible during this inspection.

Asbestos Inspection

Bulk Sample Collection

Bulk samples of identified homogeneous materials were collected in building areas that may be impacted by the planned renovation/demolition activities. Samples were collected of each separate homogeneous area. A homogeneous area is defined as a surfacing material, thermal system insulation, or miscellaneous material that is uniform in use, color and texture. Examples of homogeneous areas could include:

Vinyl floor tiles
False ceiling panels
Drywall with joint compound

The specific number of samples collected was determined by using the methods required by the Federal AHERA regulations (40 CFR, Part 763.86) as noted below:

1) For Surfacing Material:
   1,000 ft^2 or less - collect 3 samples
   1,001 to 5,000 ft^2 - collect 5 samples
   5,001 ft^2 or greater - collect 7 samples

2) For Thermal System Insulation:
   “In a randomly distributed manner” - collect 3 samples
   6 linear feet of patching or less - collect 1 sample
   cementitious pipe fittings - “In a manner sufficient to determine”

3) For all Miscellaneous Material:
   Collect samples "In a manner sufficient to determine whether material is ACM (asbestos-containing material) or not ACM..."

The suspect ACMs were sampled using a knife, chisel, scraper, drill or other similar coring device suitable to the type of material sampled to cut through its entire thickness and to ensure that a cross-section of the material was obtained. The material was then placed in an appropriately labeled container that was sealed and submitted to SGS-Forensic Laboratories for analysis. A unique sample number (e.g. PJ83597-01) was assigned to each sample.

Bulk samples will be retained by the laboratory for one month unless otherwise instructed. After this period, the samples will be disposed of appropriately.

Bulk Sample Analysis

A total of twenty-four (24) bulk samples were collected from a total of eleven (11) suspect materials. Bulk samples were analyzed by SGS-Forensic Laboratories (SGS) in Hayward, California. SGS is accredited by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) and the National Institute of Science and Technology's (NIST) National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP). SGS participates in the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Proficiency Analytical Testing Program and has substantial experience in the analysis of asbestos.

All samples were analyzed using Polarized Light Microscopy with Dispersion Staining (PLM/DS) techniques in accordance with the methodology approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The percentage of asbestos present in the samples was determined on the basis of a visual area estimation. The EPA defines asbestos-containing materials (ACM) as any material containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos as determined using the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM). 40 CFR Part 763 identifies the lower limit of reliable quantification for asbestos using the PLM method as approximately one percent (1%) by volume. Regulations in California (CAL/OSHA Title 8 CCR 1529) define asbestos-containing construction materials (ACCM) as those materials having asbestos content of greater than one tenth of one percent (> 0.1%); therefore, for the purpose of this survey, any amount of asbestos detected will be considered positive. In addition to the percentages, the types of asbestos minerals are also reported. The PLM method is the standard method used to analyze asbestos bulk samples.

When "None Detected" (ND) appears in the laboratory results, it should be interpreted as meaning asbestos was not observed in the sample material.

Lead Inspection

The client-defined lead inspection was conducted in accordance with the CDPH Lead-Related Construction Program and modeled upon the sampling protocol described in “Chapter 7: Lead Based Paint Inspection” of the HUD Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (1997 Revision).

Cal/OSHA, in Title 8 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 1532.1, Lead in Construction Standard which implements California Labor Code 8716-6717, regulates all construction work where an employee may be occupationally exposed to lead. Paint or materials with any detectable level of lead is considered lead-containing by Cal/OSHA.

Bulk Sampling Methodology

During this inspection, FACS personnel collected four (4) bulk paint chip samples for laboratory confirmation of lead-content. Each sample was scraped from the substrate it had been applied to using a knife or chisel to obtain sufficient material for analysis. Each sample was given a unique marker number, identified on a chain-of-custody, packaged, and sent via FedEx to SGS in Hayward, California for analysis. SGS is accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association’s Environmental Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program for the analysis of lead in bulk paint chips by flame atomic absorption.

Regulations

Background

Asbestos is the name of a class of magnesium-silicate minerals that occur in fibrous form. Minerals that are included in this group are chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, anthophyllite asbestos, tremolite asbestos, and actinolite asbestos. Although the chrysotile minerals are the most common type of asbestos found in the construction industry, all types of asbestos are regulated in the same manner. Asbestos has been used in more than 3,000 different building materials. Asbestos was added to building materials to: increase fire-resistance, insulate against heat, cold and sound, resist corrosion, and increase tensile strength. Common building materials that may contain asbestos include but are not limited to the following: floor tile, resilient sheet flooring, ceiling tile, mastics, roofing materials, fireproofing, acoustical treatments, wallboard, pipe and boiler insulations. Adverse health effects have been associated with the inhalation of airborne asbestos. However, asbestos fibers that are tightly bound in the building material, may not represent an exposure hazard, unless disturbed in such a way that releases airborne fibers (i.e., cutting, drilling, sanding, and other abrasive methods).

Building Surveys

The following is a summary of some current Federal and California State regulations which contain requirements related to the performance of building surveys for asbestos. These summaries are not intended to be all inclusive and do not contain every aspect of the regulations discussed.

U.S. EPA National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs), 40 CFR Part 61

Under the NESHAPs regulation, no visible emissions are allowed during building demolition or renovation activities which involve regulated asbestos-containing materials. For this reason, all buildings must be surveyed for asbestos-containing materials prior to demolition or renovation. The EPA, CARB, and/or the local Air Quality Management District which implements EPA actions, must be notified prior to any building demolition even if no asbestos-containing materials are present. Regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) is defined as a) any friable material with an asbestos content of greater than one percent, or b) any non-friable material with asbestos content of greater than one percent that will, or could, become friable.

Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E

AHERA requires performance of asbestos surveys and the development of Asbestos Management Plans for all primary and secondary schools in the United States. Although this regulation applies to primary and secondary schools only, the procedures mandated under AHERA are considered the industry standard and are applied to all surveys performed by FACS unless otherwise specified by the building owner.

Worker Protection

California Assembly Bill AB3713, Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 10.4, Section 25915-25924

The state of California has enacted legislation that requires building owners, employers, lessees, etc. to notify tenants, employees and contractors of the presence of asbestos in both friable and non-friable forms. In addition, preventive maintenance activities must be developed and communicated to these parties. Notification is required 15 days after the identification of ACM in the building, and annually thereafter.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 8 CCR 1529

The Federal and State Occupational Safety and Health Administrations (OSHA) require employers to implement specific work practices which protect workers from airborne asbestos exposure.

Building materials which contain even low levels of asbestos (<1%) can potentially generate significant concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers when disturbed. Therefore, control measures should be instituted which adequately address worker health and safety during planned renovation or demolition activities involving these materials. Cal/OSHA defines asbestos-containing construction materials as those materials having greater than one tenth of one percent asbestos (>0.1%). As stated previously, there is currently no viable method to accurately quantify asbestos at this level.

Hazardous Waste

Building materials reported to contain less than one percent (<1%) of asbestos are not considered hazardous by the U.S. EPA, and hence, may not require removal and disposal prior to demolition or renovation. Regulations may vary, however, between regional air quality management districts and/or other state agencies responsible for implementing EPA's rules. Therefore, local agencies should be contacted for specific ACM definitions and handling requirements. Cal/OSHA may also require special packaging and labeling on containers with asbestos-containing construction materials.

Composite sampling, which may potentially reduce the total asbestos content of the material, is only permitted when sampling joint compound, tape, and gypsum wallboard according to EPA's Asbestos NESHAP Clarification Regarding Analysis of Multi-Layered Systems (40 CFR Part 61 FRL-4821-7).

Lead

Cal/OSHA Lead (8 CCR 1532.1) & CDPH (Title 17)

If paints or coatings containing any detectable concentration of lead will be impacted, a project should be considered regulated by Cal/OSHA as lead-related construction (8 CCR 1532.1).

A contractor who has employees that may be occupationally exposed to lead during a project must perform an initial determination regarding worker exposures to lead, which may be based on personal air monitoring at the start of the project, prior employee monitoring from the past 12 months under workplace conditions closely resembling the current project, or objective data demonstrating that exposures will not exceed the Cal/OSHA action level. It is the contractor's responsibility to conduct their initial determination and comply with any relevant Cal/OSHA requirements.

Workers disturbing existing paints or coatings during a project must have lead awareness or action level training depending on the initial exposure determination and lead-safe work practices must be used. Disturbance of lead-containing paints or coatings must be performed within a contained area to prevent the spread and build-up of lead dust in order to comply with CDPH requirements. HEPA vacuums, dustless tools or shrouds, and/or intact removal of components should be employed to minimize lead dust generation and properly cleanup work areas following disturbance to lead-containing materials during a project. Waste generated during disturbance to lead-containing materials must be profiled in a hazardous waste determination to ascertain proper disposal requirements.

If the initial determination or initial exposure monitoring shows that workers impacting lead can be expected to be or are shown to be exposed to lead above the Cal/OSHA permissible exposure level workers and supervisors must have the requisite training and CDPH lead worker or supervisor certification.

It should be noted that depending on the timing of the project, lead requirements may be more stringent than those identified above due to changes to the lead construction standard (8 CCR 1532.1) that will be implemented on January 1, 2025.

Findings and Recommendations

Forensic Analytical Consulting Services, Inc. (FACS) was retained by Merced City School District to perform an asbestos and lead paint survey of the Storage Building located at 2600 K Street in Merced, California.

Asbestos

The following suspect materials were sampled during this survey and identified to **not contain** asbestos by laboratory analysis:

- **Drywall – Medium Texture**
- **Drywall – Knockdown Texture**
- **Drywall – Orange Peel Texture**
- **Sprayed-on-Texture – Roof**
- **Insulation – Sprayed-On**
- **Foil Tape – Silver**
- **Baseboard & Mastic – Grey**
- **2' x 4' FCP – Pinhole Fissure**
- **Carpet & Mastic – Grey/Purple Multi**
- **VFT & Mastic – 12" White w/ Grey Specks**
- **Concrete**

Please see Appendix A for a complete listing of materials sampled at the work areas and results from this survey. Any suspect materials not included must be assumed to be asbestos-containing materials until tested and proven not to contain asbestos.

While asbestos was not detected in building materials sampled during this survey, a 10 working day notification must still be filed with the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District for the demolition of this structure.

See the Regulations section above for additional information regarding asbestos compliance.

Lead

The following paint was found to be **lead-based** by laboratory analysis:

- **Yellow paint on concrete floor**

The following paints did not contain detectable concentrations of lead above the laboratory's reporting limit:

- **Off-white paint on drywall wall**
- **Off-white paint on wood door frame**

Workers that impact paints containing any detectable amount of lead must use lead-safe practices and have valid training for the method of impact to comply with Cal/OSHA, 8 CCR 1532.1. To comply with CDPH requirements, any disturbance to paints or coatings that contain lead must be completed within a contained area to prevent the creation of a lead hazard. To comply with California Department of Toxic Substance Control and Title 22 requirements, any waste streams containing lead must be profiled prior to disposal.

See the Regulations section above for additional information regarding lead compliance. As noted above, additional lead paint handling requirements may be required if the work is to be performed after January 1, 2025 based on changes to Cal/OSHA's lead construction standard (8 CCR 1532.1).

FACS recommends that the results of this report be incorporated into any demolition plans provided for this project for informational purposes.

Limitations

This investigation is limited to the conditions and practices observed, and information made available to FACS. The methods, conclusions and recommendations provided are based on FACS' judgment, expertise, and the standard of practice for professional service. They are subject to the limitations and variability inherent in the methodology employed. As with all environmental investigations, this investigation is limited to the defined scope and does not purport to set forth all hazards, nor indicate that other hazards do not exist.

Please do not hesitate to contact our office at 209-551-2000 with any questions or concerns. Thank you for the opportunity to assist Merced City School District with promoting worker safety and a healthy environment.

Respectfully,
FORENSIC ANALYTICAL



Noel Amirkhanian
Project Manager
Cal/OSHA CSST #18-6387
CDPH LRC-00003977

Reviewed by:
FORENSIC ANALYTICAL



Chris Chipponeri
Director, Central Valley
Cal/OSHA CAC #10-4633
CDPH LRC-00000782

Appendix A

Asbestos Survey Summary, Sample Chain-of-Custody and Laboratory Results Report

Asbestos Survey Summary (Lab Report #B364173) Merced City School District – 2600 K Street, Merced, CA – Storage Building Survey Survey Date: September 26, 2024						
Sample Number	**Material Description**	**Location(s) of Material**	**Material Number**	**Asbestos Content (%)**	**Asbestos NESHAP Category**	**Approximate Quantity (ft^2)**
01A-C	Drywall – Medium Texture	Main Space, Restroom	01	Layer: White Drywall: **None Detect**	NA	NA
02A-C	Drywall – Knockdown Texture	North Office 1, North Office 2	02	Layer: White Drywall: **None Detect** Layer: White Joint Compound: **None Detect** Layer: Paint: **None Detect**	NA	NA
03A-B	Drywall – Orange Peel Texture	Warehouse 1	03	Layer: White Drywall: **None Detect** Layer: White Joint Compound: **None Detect** Layer: Paint: **None Detect**	NA	NA
04A-B	Sprayed on Texture	Roof	04	Layer: Yellow Foam: **None Detect** Layer: Paint: **None Detect**	NA	NA
05A-C	Insulation	Warehouse	05	Layer: Tan Fibrous Material: **None Detect**	NA	NA
06A	Foil Tape – Silver	Warehouse 1	06	Layer: Grey Non-Fibrous Material: **None Detect**	NA	NA
07A-B	Baseboard – Grey	Main Space, North Office 1 & 2	07	Layer: Grey Non-Fibrous Material: **None Detect** Layer: Off-White Mastic: **None Detect**	NA	NA
08A-B	2x4 FCP – Pinhole Fissure	Main Space	08	Layer: Tan Fibrous Material: **None Detect** Layer: Paint: **None Detect**	NA	NA

Asbestos Survey Summary (Lab Report #B364173) Merced City School District – 2600 K Street, Merced, CA – Storage Building Survey Survey Date: September 26, 2024						
Sample Number	**Material Description**	**Location(s) of Material**	**Material Number**	**Asbestos Content (%)**	**Asbestos NESHAP Category**	**Approximate Quantity (ft^2)**
09A-B	Carpet & Mastic – Grey/Purple Multi	Main Space, North Office 1 & 2	09	Layer: Multi-Color Carpet: **None Detect**	NA	NA
10A-B	VFT & Mastic – 12" White w/ Grey Specks	Restroom	10	Layer: White Tile: **None Detect** Layer: Tan Mastic: **None Detect**	NA	NA
11A-B	Concrete	Main Space, Warehouse	11	Layer: Grey Cementitious Material: **None Detect**	NA	NA

SGS

Analysis Request Form (COC)

Client Name & Address: FACS Modesto 313 Banner Court, Suite B Modesto, California 95356	Client No.: MOD08
PO / Job#: PJ83597	Date: 9/26/24
Turn Around Time: ☐ Same Day / ☐ 1Day / ☐ 2Day / ☐ 3Day / ☐ 4Day / ☒ 5Day	
☐ PCM: ☐ NIOSH 7400A / ☐ NIOSH 7400B ☐ Rotometer	
☒ PLM: ☒ Standard / ☐ Point Count 400 - 1000 / ☐ CARB 435	
Contact: Chris Chipponeri	Phone: (209) 551-2000
☐ TEM Air: ☐ AHERA / ☐ Yamate2 / ☐ NIOSH 7402 ☐ TEM Bulk: ☐ Quantitative / ☐ Qualitative / ☐ Chatfield ☐ TEM Water: ☐ Potable / ☐ Non-Potable / ☐ Weight % ☐ TEM Dust: ☐ D5755 (microvac) / ☐ D6480 (wipe)	
E-mail: chris.c@facs.com, noel.a@facs.com	
Site Name: Storage Building	☐ IAQ Particle Identification ☐ Opaques/Char (Wildfire) ☐ Limited Particle ID (Wildfire) ☐ Special Project
Site Location: 2600 K Street, Merced CA 95348	☐ Metals Analysis Matrix: Method: Analytes:
Comments: **Please email results**	☐ Silica in Air ☐ w/Gravimetry ☐ Quartz Only

Sample ID	Date / Time	Sample Location / Description	FOR AIR SAMPLES ONLY: Type	Time On/Off	Avg LPM	Total Time	Sample Area / Air Volume
PJ83597-01A	9/26/24	Drywall-Medium Texture w/ JC Open Space- South West Corner	A P C				
PJ83597-01B	9/26/24	Drywall-Medium Texture w/JC Restroom- North West Corner	A P C				
PJ83597-01C	9/26/24	Drywall-Medium Texture w/ JC Open Space- North East Corner	A P C				
PJ83597-02A	9/26/24	Drywall Knockdown- w/o JC North Office 1- Center Room Ceiling	A P C				
PJ83597-02B	9/26/24	Drywall Knockdown- w/ JC North Office 1- North West Corner	A P C				
PJ83597-02C	9/26/24	Drywall Knockdown- w/ JC North Office 1- North East Corner	A P C				
PJ83597-03A	9/26/24	Drywall Orange Peel - w/ JC Warehouse 1- South West Corner	A P C				
PJ83597-03B	9/26/24	Drywall Orange Peel - w/o JC Warehouse 1- East Side Center	A P C				
PJ83597-04A	9/26/24	Sprayed on Texture Exterior Roof- South West Center	A P C				
PJ83597-04B	9/26/24	Sprayed on Texture Exterior Roof- South Side Center	A P C				

Sampled By: Noel Amirkhanian Date/Time: 9/26/24 | Shipped Via: ☒ Fed Ex ☐ UPS ☐ US Mail ☐ Courier ☐ Drop Off ☐ Other:

Relinquished By: NA Date / Time: 9/26/24	Relinquished By: Date / Time:	Relinquished By: Date / Time:
Received By: Date / Time: Condition Acceptable? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Received By: Date / Time: Condition Acceptable? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Received By: Date / Time: Condition Acceptable? ☐ Yes ☐ No

RECEIVED
SEP 27 2024
BY: [illegible]

2/4

SGS

Analysis Request Form (COC)

Client Name & Address: FACS Modesto 313 Banner Court, Suite B Modesto, California 95356	Client No.: MOD08
PO / Job#: PJ83597	Date: 9/26/24
Turn Around Time: Same Day / 1Day / 2Day / 3Day / 4Day / 5Day	
☐ PCM: ☐ NIOSH 7400A / ☐ NIOSH 7400B ☐ Rotometer	
☒ PLM: ☒ Standard / ☐ Point Count 400 - 1000 / ☐ CARB 435	
Contact: Chris Chipponeri	Phone: (209) 551-2000
☐ TEM Air: ☐ AHERA / ☐ Yamate2 / ☐ NIOSH 7402 ☐ TEM Bulk: ☐ Quantitative / ☐ Qualitative / ☐ Chatfield ☐ TEM Water: ☐ Potable / ☐ Non-Potable / ☐ Weight % ☐ TEM Dust: ☐ D5755 (microvac) / ☐ D6480 (wipe)	
E-mail: chris.c@facs.com, noel.a@facs.com	
Site Name: Storage Building	☐ IAQ Particle Identification ☐ Opaques/Char (Wildfire) ☐ Limited Particle ID (Wildfire) ☐ Special Project
Site Location: 2600 K Street, Merced CA 95348	☐ Metals Analysis Matrix: Method: Analytes:
Comments: **Please email results**	☐ Silica in Air ☐ w/Gravimetry ☐ Quartz Only

Sample ID	Date / Time	Sample Location / Description	FOR AIR SAMPLES ONLY: Type	Time On/Off	Avg LPM	Total Time	Sample Area / Air Volume
PJ83597--05A	9/26/24	Insulation- Sprayed On Warehouse 1 - North East Center	A P C				
PJ83597-05B	9/26/24	Insulation- Sprayed On Warehouse 1 - North West Center	A P C				
PJ83597-05C	9/26/24	Insulation- Sprayed On Warehouse 1 - South East Center	A P C				
PJ83597-06A	9/26/24	Foil Tape-Silver at HVAC Warehouse 1 - South West Corner	A P C				
PJ83597-07A	9/26/24	Baseboard- Grey Restroom- North West Corner	A P C				
PJ83597-07B	9/26/24	Baseboard- Grey Open Space - South East Corner	A P C				
PJ83597-08A	9/26/24	2x4 FCP- Pinhole Fissure Open Space- West Center	A P C				
PJ83597-08B	9/26/24	2x4 FCP- Pinhole Fissure Restroom - South East Center	A P C				
PJ83597-09A	9/26/24	Carpet & Mastic - Grey/ Purple Multi North Office 1- South East Corner	A P C				
PJ83597-09B	9/26/24	Carpet & Mastic - Grey/ Purple Multi Open Space- South East Corner	A P C				

Sampled By: Noel Amirkhanian Date/Time: 9/26/24 Shipped Via: ☒ Fed Ex ☐ UPS ☐ US Mail ☐ Courier ☐ Drop Off ☐ Other:

Relinquished By:	Relinquished By:	Relinquished By:
Date / Time: 9/26/24	Date / Time:	Date / Time:
Received By:	Received By:	Received By:
Date / Time:	Date / Time:	Date / Time:
Condition Acceptable? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Condition Acceptable? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Condition Acceptable? ☐ Yes ☐ No

RECEIVED
SEP 27 2024
BY: [illegible]

3/4

SGS

Analysis Request Form (COC)

Client Name & Address: FACS Modesto 313 Banner Court, Suite B Modesto, California 95356	Client No.: MOD08
PO / Job#: PJ83597	Date: 9/26/24
Turn Around Time: Same Day / 1Day / 2Day / 3Day / 4Day / 5Day	
☐ PCM: ☐ NIOSH 7400A / ☐ NIOSH 7400B ☐ Rotometer	
☒ PLM: ☒ Standard / ☐ Point Count 400 - 1000 / ☐ CARB 435	
Contact: Chris Chipponeri	Phone: (209) 551-2000
☐ TEM Air: ☐ AHERA / ☐ Yamate2 / ☐ NIOSH 7402 ☐ TEM Bulk: ☐ Quantitative / ☐ Qualitative / ☐ Chatfield ☐ TEM Water: ☐ Potable / ☐ Non-Potable / ☐ Weight % ☐ TEM Dust: ☐ D5755 (microvac) / ☐ D6480 (wipe)	
E-mail: chris.c@facs.com, noel.a@facs.com	
Site Name: Storage Building	☐ IAQ Particle Identification ☐ Opaques/Char (Wildfire) ☐ Limited Particle ID (Wildfire) ☐ Special Project
Site Location: 2600 K Street, Merced CA 95348	☐ Metals Analysis Matrix: Method: Analytes:
Comments: **Please email results**	☐ Silica in Air ☐ w/Gravimetry ☐ Quartz Only

Sample ID	Date / Time	Sample Location / Description	FOR AIR SAMPLES ONLY: Type	Time On/Off	Avg LPM	Total Time	Sample Area / Air Volume
PJ83597--10A	9/26/24	VFT & Mastic 12"- White w/ Gray Specs Restroom- North East Center	A P C				
PJ83597-10B	9/26/24	VFT & Mastic 12"- White w/ Gray Specs Restroom-Center	A P C				
PJ83597-11A	9/26/24	Concrete w/ Yellow Mastic Warehouse 2- South Center	A P C				
PJ83597-11B	9/26/24	Concrete- North Office 1 Under Carpet- North East Corner	A P C				
	9/26/24		A P C				
	9/26/24		A P C				
	9/26/24		A P C				
	9/26/24		A P C				
	9/26/24		A P C				
	9/26/24		A P C				

Sampled By: Noel Amirkhanian Date/Time: 9/26/24 Shipped Via: ☒ Fed Ex ☐ UPS ☐ US Mail ☐ Courier ☐ Drop Off ☐ Other:

Relinquished By: [signature] Date / Time: 9/26/24	Relinquished By: Date / Time:	Relinquished By: Date / Time:
Received By: Date / Time: Condition Acceptable? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Received By: Date / Time: Condition Acceptable? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Received By: Date / Time: Condition Acceptable? ☐ Yes ☐ No

RECEIVED
SEP 27 2024
BY: BIA 10:30am Ex. 5681

Final Report

Bulk Asbestos Analysis

(EPA Method 40CFR, Part 763, Appendix E to Subpart E and EPA 600/R-93-116, Visual Area Estimation)
NVLAP Lab Code: 101459-0

FACS - Modesto
Tyler Faison
313 Banner Court
Suite B
Modesto, CA 95356

Client ID: MOD08
Report Number: B364173
Date Received: 09/27/24
Date Analyzed: 10/04/24
Date Printed: 10/04/24
First Reported: 10/04/24

Job ID/Site: PJ83597; Merced City School District 2600-2604 W. 26th St. Merced CA

SGSFL Job ID: MOD08
Total Samples Submitted: 24
Total Samples Analyzed: 24

Date(s) Collected: 09/26/2024

Sample ID	Lab Number	Asbestos Type	Percent in Layer	Asbestos Type	Percent in Layer	Asbestos Type	Percent in Layer
PJ83597-01A	12771401						
Layer: White Drywall			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (10 %)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-01B	12771402						
Layer: White Drywall			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (10 %)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-01C	12771403						
Layer: White Drywall			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (10 %)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-02A	12771404						
Layer: White Drywall			**ND**				
Layer: White Joint Compound			**ND**				
Layer: Paint			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (20 %) Fibrous Glass (10 %)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-02B	12771405						
Layer: White Drywall			**ND**				
Layer: White Joint Compound			**ND**				
Layer: Paint			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (20 %) Fibrous Glass (10 %)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-02C	12771406						
Layer: White Drywall			**ND**				
Layer: White Joint Compound			**ND**				
Layer: Paint			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (20 %) Fibrous Glass (10 %)		**Asbestos (ND)**					

3777 Depot Road, Suite 409, Hayward, CA 94545 | Phone: 510.887.8828 / 800.827.3274 Fax: 510.887.4218 | https://falaboratories.sgs.com

Report Number: B364173

Client Name: FACS - Modesto **Date Printed:** 10/04/24

Sample ID	Lab Number	Asbestos Type	Percent in Layer	Asbestos Type	Percent in Layer	Asbestos Type	Percent in Layer
PJ83597-03A	12771407						
Layer: White Drywall			**ND**				
Layer: White Joint Compound			**ND**				
Layer: Paint			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (20 %) Fibrous Glass (10 %)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-03B	12771408						
Layer: White Drywall			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (10 %)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-04A	12771409						
Layer: Yellow Foam			**ND**				
Layer: Paint			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components:		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-04B	12771410						
Layer: White Putty			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components:		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-05A	12771411						
Layer: Tan Fibrous Material			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (99 %)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-05B	12771412						
Layer: Tan Fibrous Material			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (99 %)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-05C	12771413						
Layer: Tan Fibrous Material			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (99 %)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-06A	12771414						
Layer: Grey Non-Fibrous Material			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (Trace)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-07A	12771415						
Layer: Grey Non-Fibrous Material			**ND**				
Layer: Off-White Mastic			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (Trace)		**Asbestos (ND)**					

3777 Depot Road, Suite 409, Hayward, CA 94545 | Phone: 510.887.8828 / 800.827.3274 Fax: 510.887.4218 | https://falaboratories.sgs.com

Report Number: B364173

Client Name: FACS - Modesto **Date Printed:** 10/04/24

Sample ID	Lab Number	Asbestos Type	Percent in Layer	Asbestos Type	Percent in Layer	Asbestos Type	Percent in Layer
PJ83597-07B	12771416						
Layer: Tan Fibrous Material			**ND**				
Layer: Paint			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (35 %) Fibrous Glass (45 %)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-08A	12771417						
Layer: Tan Fibrous Material			**ND**				
Layer: Paint			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (35 %) Fibrous Glass (45 %)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-08B	12771418						
Layer: Multi-Color Carpet			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components:		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-09A	12771419						
Layer: Multi-Color Carpet			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components:		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-09B	12771420						
Layer: Multi-Color Carpet			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components:		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-10A	12771421						
Layer: White Tile			**ND**				
Layer: Tan Mastic			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (Trace)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-10B	12771422						
Layer: White Tile			**ND**				
Layer: Tan Mastic			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components: Cellulose (Trace)		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-11A	12771423						
Layer: Grey Cementitious Material			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components:		**Asbestos (ND)**					
PJ83597-11B	12771424						
Layer: Grey Cementitious Material			**ND**				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Components:		**Asbestos (ND)**					

3777 Depot Road, Suite 409, Hayward, CA 94545 | Phone: 510.887.8828 / 800.827.3274 Fax: 510.887.4218 | https://falaboratories.sgs.com

Report Number: B364173

Client Name: FACS - Modesto **Date Printed:** 10/04/24

Sample ID	Lab Number	Asbestos Type	Percent in Layer	Asbestos Type	Percent in Layer	Asbestos Type	Percent in Layer



Maria Cosper, Laboratory Supervisor, Hayward Laboratory

Note: Limit of Quantification ('LOQ') = 1%. 'Trace' denotes the presence of asbestos below the LOQ. 'ND' = 'None Detected'.

Analytical results and reports are generated by SGS Forensic Laboratories (SGSFL) at the request of and for the exclusive use of the person or entity (client) named on such report. Results, reports or copies of same will not be released by SGSFL to any third party without prior written request from client. This report applies only to the sample(s) tested. Supporting laboratory documentation is available upon request. This report must not be reproduced except in full, unless approved by SGSFL. The client is solely responsible for the use and interpretation of test results and reports requested from SGSFL. This report must not be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any other agency of the U.S. Government. SGSFL is not able to assess the degree of hazard resulting from materials analyzed. SGS Forensic Laboratories reserves the right to dispose of all samples after a period of thirty (30) days, according to all state and federal guidelines, unless otherwise specified. All samples were received in acceptable condition unless otherwise noted.

3777 Depot Road, Suite 409, Hayward, CA 94545 | Phone: 510.887.8828 / 800.827.3274 Fax: 510.887.4218 | https://falaboratories.sgs.com

Appendix B

Lead Paint Chip Summary, Sample Chain-of-Custody, Laboratory Results Report and CDPH 8552 Form

Lead Paint Chip Summary (Lab Report #M263507) Merced City School District – 2600 K Street, Merced, CA – Storage Building Survey Survey Date: September 26, 2024					
Sample Number	**Component Location**	**Component**	**Color**	**Substrate**	**Analytical Results (weight percent of lead)**
Pb01	Open Space	Wall	Off White	Drywall	<0.006
Pb02	Open Space	Door Frame	Off White	Wood	<0.02
Pb03	**Warehouse 2**	**Cement**	**Yellow**	**Concrete**	**5.9**

SGS

Analysis Request Form (COC)

Client Name & Address: FACS Modesto 313 Banner Court, Suite B Modesto, California 95356	Client No.: MOD08
Contact: Chris Chipponeri	Phone: (209) 551-2000
E-mail: chris.c@facs.com, noel.a@facs.com	
Site Name: Storage Building	
Site Location: 2600 K Street, Merced CA 95348	
Comments: **Please email results**	

PO / Job#: PJ83597 Date: 9/26/24

Turn Around Time: Same Day / 1Day / 2Day / 3Day / 4Day / 5Day

☐ PCM: ☐ NIOSH 7400A / ☐ NIOSH 7400B ☐ Rotometer

☐ PLM: ☐ Standard / ☐ Point Count 400 - 1000 / ☐ CARB 435

☐ TEM Air: ☐ AHERA / ☐ Yamate2 / ☐ NIOSH 7402
☐ TEM Bulk: ☐ Quantitative / ☐ Qualitative / ☐ Chatfield
☐ TEM Water: ☐ Potable / ☐ Non-Potable / ☐ Weight %
☐ TEM Dust: ☐ D5755 (microvac) / ☐ D6480 (wipe)

☐ IAQ Particle Identification ☐ Opaques/Char (Wildfire)
☐ Limited Particle ID (Wildfire) ☐ Special Project

☒ Metals Analysis Matrix: Solid Method: Flame AA
Analytes: Lead

☐ Silica in Air ☐ w/Gravimetry
☐ Quartz Only

Sample ID	Date / Time	Sample Location / Description	FOR AIR SAMPLES ONLY Type	Time On/Off	Avg LPM	Total Time	Sample Area / Air Volume
PJ83597-Pb01	9/26/24	Offwhite Paint on Drywall Wall Open Space - South West Corner	A P C				
PJ83597-Pb02	9/26/24	Offwhite Paint on Wood Door Frame Open Space - North West Corner	A P C				
PJ83597-Pb03	9/26/24	Yellow Paint on Concrete Warehouse 2 - South East Corner	A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				

RECEIVED
SEP 27 2024
BY: AIA 10:30am FX5697

Sampled By: Noel.A Date/Time: 9/26/24 Shipped Via: ☒ Fed Ex ☐ UPS ☐ US Mail ☐ Courier ☐ Drop Off ☐ Other:

Relinquished By: NA Date / Time: 9/26/24	Relinquished By: Date / Time:	Relinquished By: Date / Time:
Received By: Date / Time: Condition Acceptable? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Received By: Date / Time: Condition Acceptable? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Received By: Date / Time: Condition Acceptable? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Metals Analysis of Paints

(AIHA-LAP, LLC Accreditation, Lab ID #101762)

FACS - Modesto
Tyler Faison
313 Banner Court
Suite B
Modesto, CA 95356

Client ID: MOD08
Report Number: M263507
Date Received: 09/27/24
Date Analyzed: 10/01/24
Date Printed: 10/04/24
First Reported: 10/04/24

Job ID / Site: PJ83597; Merced City School District 2600-2604 W. 26th St. Merced CA
Date(s) Collected: 9/26/2024

SGSFL Job ID: MOD08
Total Samples Submitted: 3
Total Samples Analyzed: 3

Sample Number	Lab Number	Analyte	Result	Result Units	Reporting Limit*	Method Reference
PJ83597-PB01	30944783	Pb	< 0.006	wt%	0.006	EPA 3050B/7000B
PJ83597-PB02	30944784	Pb	< 0.02	wt%	0.02	EPA 3050B/7000B
PJ83597-PB03	30944785	Pb	5.9	wt%	0.6	EPA 3050B/7000B

* The Reporting Limit represents the lowest amount of analyte that the laboratory can confidently detect in the sample, and is not a regulatory level. The Units for the Reporting Limit are the same as the Units for the Final Results.



Kevin Poon, Laboratory Supervisor, Hayward Laboratory

Analytical results and reports are generated by SGS at the request of and for the exclusive use of the person or entity (client) named on such report. Results, reports or copies of same will not be released by SGS to any third party without prior written request from client. This report applies only to the sample(s) tested. Supporting laboratory documentation is available upon request. This report must not be reproduced except in full, unless approved by SGS. The client is solely responsible for the use and interpretation of test results and reports requested from SGS. SGS is not able to assess the degree of hazard resulting from materials analyzed. SGS reserves the right to dispose of all samples after a period of thirty (30) days, according to all state and federal guidelines, unless otherwise specified. Any modifications that have been made to referenced test methods are documented in SGS Standard Operating Procedures Manual. Sample results have not been blank corrected. Quality control and sample receipt condition were acceptable unless otherwise noted.
Note* Sampling data used in this report was provided by the client as noted on the associated chain of custody form.

LEAD HAZARD EVALUATION REPORT

Section 1 — Date of Lead Hazard Evaluation Septemeber 26, 2024

Section 2 — Type of Lead Hazard Evaluation (Check one box only)

☑ Lead Inspection ☐ Risk assessment ☐ Clearance Inspection ☐ Other (specify)

Section 3 — Structure Where Lead Hazard Evaluation Was Conducted

Address [number, street, apartment (if applicable)]	City	County	Zip Code
2600 K Street	Merced	Merced	95348

Construction date (year) of structure: Unknown

Type of structure: ☐ Multi-unit building ☐ School or daycare ☐ Single family dwelling ☑ Other Warehouse Storage

Children living in structure? ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Don't Know

Section 4 — Owner of Structure (if business/agency, list contact person)

Name	Telephone number
Merced City School District / Bryan Behn	209-385-6332

Address [number, street, apartment (if applicable)]	City	State	Zip Code
2105 Wardrobe Avenue	Merced	CA	95340

Section 5 — Results of Lead Hazard Evaluation (check all that apply)

☐ No lead-based paint detected ☑ Intact lead-based paint detected ☐ Deteriorated lead-based paint detected

☑ No lead hazards detected ☐ Lead-contaminated dust found ☐ Lead-contaminated soil found ☐ Other

Section 6 — Individual Conducting Lead Hazard Evaluation

Name	Telephone number
Chris Chipponeri	(209) 551-2000

Address [number, street, apartment (if applicable)]	City	State	Zip Code
313 Banner Court, Suite B	Modesto	CA	95356

CDPH certification number	Signature	Date
LRC-00000782		10-06-24

Name and CDPH certification number of any other individuals conducting sampling or testing (if applicable)

Noel Amirkhanian LRC-00003977

Section 7 — Attachments

A. A foundation diagram or sketch of the structure indicating the specifc locations of each lead hazard or presence of lead-based paint;
B. Each testing method, device, and sampling procedure used;
C. All data collected, including quality control data, laboratory results, including laboratory name, address, and phone number.

First copy and attachments retained by inspector

Second copy and attachments retained by owner

Third copy only (no attachments) mailed or faxed to:

California Department of Public Health
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch Reports
850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, Third Floor
Richmond, CA 94804-6403
Fax: (510) 620-5656

Appendix C
Site Photos and Sample Location Drawing



Foil Tape at Warehouse 1



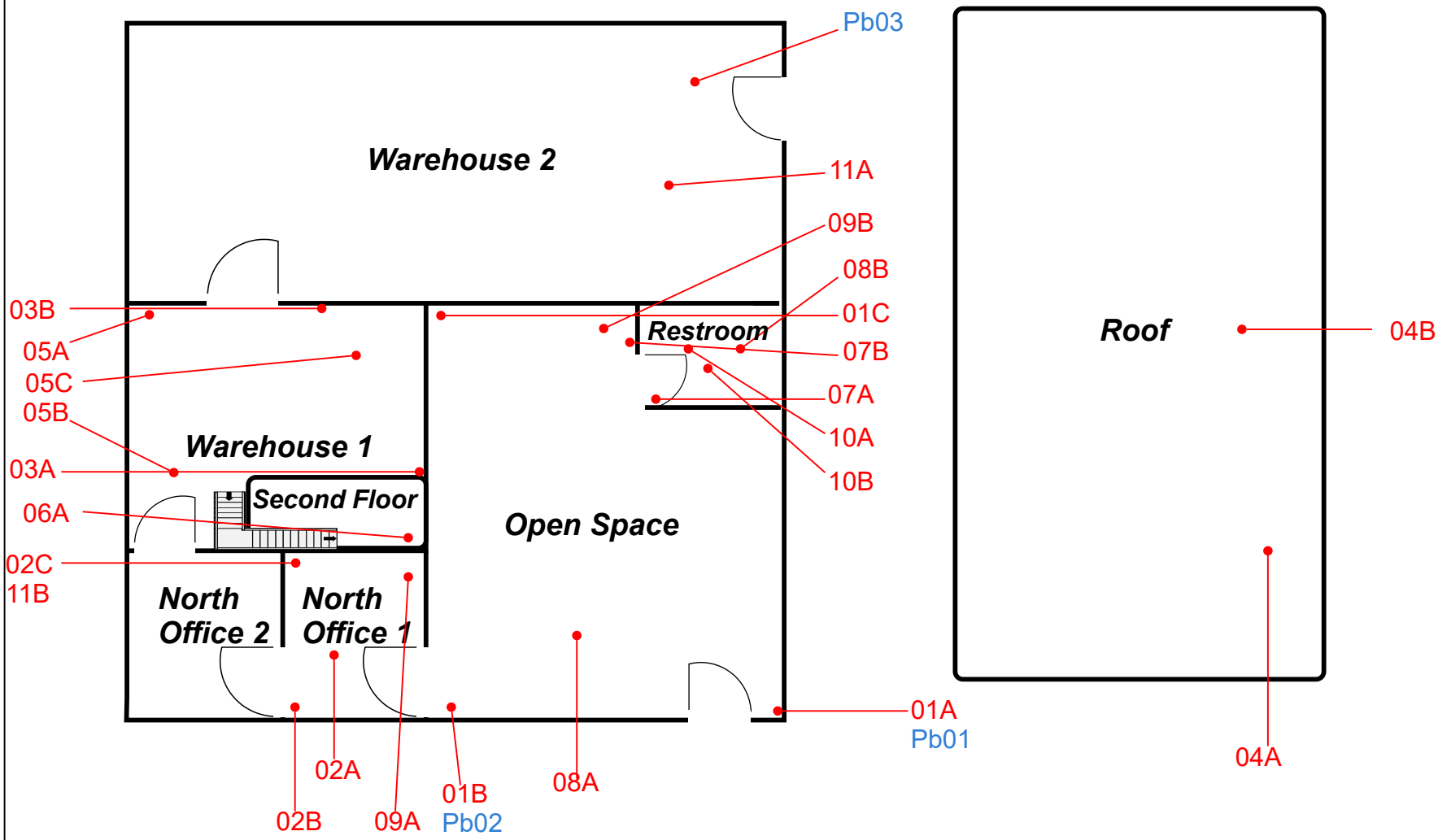
Sprayed on Texture at Warehouse 1



Yellow Paint on Concrete Floor at Warehouse 2



2’ X 4’ FCP at Main Space



FACS 35 Forensic Analytical Consulting Services 313 Banner Court, Suite B Modesto, CA 95356	N	Sample Location T01	Sample Location Diagram Merced CSD Warehouse	CLIENT: Merced City Schools LOCATION: 2600 K St, Merced CA 95348	DRAWN BY: SO FACS PROJECT No.: PJ83597

This is a design drawing and is the property of Forensic Analytical Consulting Services, Inc. It is not intended to replace required architectural or engineering plans.

Appendix D
Certifications of Personnel and Laboratories

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gavin Newsom, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Division of Occupational Safety and Health-Asbestos Certification
1750 Howe Avenue, Suite 460
Sacramento, CA 95825
(916) 574-2993 Office http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/asbestos.html actu@dir.ca.gov

811016387T 441 443

Forensic Analytical Consulting Services
Noel Amirkhanian
313 Banner Court, Suite B
Modesto CA 95356

February 09, 2024

Dear Certified Asbestos Consultant or Technician:

Enclosed is your certification card. **To maintain your certification, you must abide by the rules printed on the back of the certification card.**

Your certification is valid for a period of one year. If you wish to renew your certification, you must apply for renewal at least 60 days before the expiration date shown on your card. [8 CCR 341.15(h)(1)].

Please hold and do not send copies of your required AHERA refresher renewal certificates to our office until you apply for renewal of your certification.

Certificates must be kept current if you are actively working as a CAC or CSST. The grace period is only for those who are not actively working as an asbestos consultant or site surveillance technician.

Please contact our office at the above address or email w any changes in your contact/mailing information within 15 days of the change.

Sincerely,

Kevin Graulich
Principal Safety Engineer

Attachment: Certification Card

cc: File


State of California
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Certified Site Surveillance Technician

Noel Amirkhanian
Name

Certification No. 18-6387

Expires on 02/13/25

This certification was issued by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health as authorized by Sections 7180 et seq. of the Business and Professions Code.

Renewal – Card Attached

Forensic Analytical Consulting Services, Inc.

This is to confirm that

Noel Amirkhanian

Has attended the Four hour

AHERA Refresher Course for Asbestos Inspectors

And has completed the requisite training for asbestos accreditation under TSCA Title II

Course Date: 09-05-2024 to 09-05-2024

Certificate Number: PETBIR20240094
Valid Until: September 05, 2025

Cal/OSHA Approval Number:CA-025-06

FACS
Forensic Analytical Consulting Services

Fred J. Vinciguerra, Chief Executive Officer
Forensic Analytical Consulting Services, Inc.
21228 Cabot Blvd, Hayward, CA 94545
(800) 677-1483

California Department of PublicHealth

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

LEAD-RELATED CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE

INDIVIDUAL:	CERTIFICATE TYPE:	NUMBER:	EXPIRATION DATE:
 **Noel Amirkhanian**	Lead Sampling Technician	LRC-00003977	11/25/2024

Disclaimer: This document alone should not be relied upon to confirm certification status. Compare the individual's photo and name to another valid form of government issued photo identification. Verify the individual's certification status by searching for Lead-Related Construction Professionals at www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb or calling (800) 597-LEAD

Forensic Analytical Consulting Services, Inc.

This is to confirm that

Servando Ortiz

Has attended the Twenty Four hour

Building Inspector Initial

And has completed the requisite training for asbestos accreditation under TSCA Title II

Course Date: 09-09-2024 to 09-11-2024

Certificate Number: PETBII20240018
Valid Until: September 11, 2025

Cal/OSHA Approval Number:CA-025-05

FACS
Forensic Analytical Consulting Services

Fred J. Vinciguerra, Chief Executive Officer
Forensic Analytical Consulting Services, Inc.
21228 Cabot Blvd, Hayward, CA 94545
(800) 677-1483

California Department of PublicHealth

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

LEAD-RELATED CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE

INDIVIDUAL:	CERTIFICATE TYPE:	NUMBER:	EXPIRATION DATE:
 **Servando Ortiz**	Lead Sampling Technician	LRC-00013101	8/5/2025

Disclaimer: This document alone should not be relied upon to confirm certification status. Compare the individual's photo and name to another valid form of government issued photo identification. Verify the individual's certification status by searching for Lead-Related Construction Professionals at www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb or calling (800) 597-LEAD

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gavin Newsom, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Division of Occupational Safety and Health-Asbestos Certification Unit
1750 Howe Avenue, Suite 460
Sacramento, CA 95825
(916) 574-2993 Office http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/asbestos.html actu@dir.ca.gov

005174633C **339**

May 20, 2024

Christopher J Chipponeri
1401 Louise Avenue
Modesto CA 95350

Dear Certified Asbestos Consultant or Technician:

Enclosed is your certification card. **To maintain your certification, you must abide by the rules printed on the back of the certification card.**

Your certification is valid for a period of one year. If you wish to renew your certification, you must apply for renewal at least 60 days before the expiration date shown on your card. [8 CCR 341.15(h)(1)].

Please hold and do not send copies of your required AHERA refresher renewal certificates to our office until you apply for renewal of your certification.

Certificates must be kept current if you are actively working as a CAC or CSST. The grace period is only for those who are not actively working as an asbestos consultant or site surveillance technician.

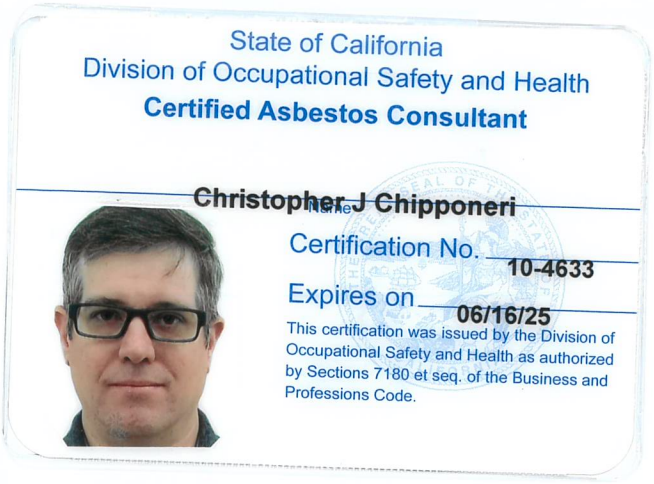
Please contact our office at the above address or email w any changes in your contact/mailing information within 15 days of the change.

Sincerely,

Kevin Graulich
Principal Safety Engineer

Attachment: Certification Card

cc: File



Renewal – Card Attached

Forensic Analytical Consulting Services, Inc.

This is to confirm that

Chris Chipponeri

Has attended the Four hour

AHERA Refresher Course for Asbestos Inspectors

And has completed the requisite training for asbestos accreditation under TSCA Title II

Course Date: 09-05-2024 to 09-05-2024

Certificate Number: PETBIR20240099
Valid Until: September 05, 2025

Cal/OSHA Approval Number:CA-025-06

FACS
Forensic Analytical Consulting Services

Fred J. Vinciguerra, Chief Executive Officer
Forensic Analytical Consulting Services, Inc.
21228 Cabot Blvd, Hayward, CA 94545
(800) 677-1483

California Department of PublicHealth

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

LEAD-RELATED CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE

INDIVIDUAL:	CERTIFICATE TYPE:	NUMBER:	EXPIRATION DATE:
 **Chris Chipponeri**	Lead Inspector/Assessor	LRC-00000782	6/20/2025

Disclaimer: This document alone should not be relied upon to confirm certification status. Compare the individual's photo and name to another valid form of government issued photo identification. Verify the individual's certification status by searching for Lead-Related Construction Professionals at www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb or calling (800) 597-LEAD

United States Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology

Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2017

NVLAP LAB CODE: 101459-0

SGS Forensic Laboratories

Hayward, CA

is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for specific services, listed on the Scope of Accreditation, for:

Asbestos Fiber Analysis

This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique on ISO/IEC 17025).

2024-07-01 through 2025-06-30

Effective Dates

For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program

National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program

SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION TO ISO/IEC 17025:2017

SGS Forensic Laboratories
3777 Depot Road, Suite 409
Hayward, CA 94545-2761
Nerissa Platon
Phone: 510-266-8183
Email: nerissa.platon@sgs.com
http://www.falaboratories.com

ASBESTOS FIBER ANALYSIS **NVLAP LAB CODE 101459-0**

Bulk Asbestos Analysis

Code	*Description*
18/A01	EPA -- 40 CFR Appendix E to Subpart E of Part 763, Interim Method of the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples
18/A03	EPA 600/R-93/116: Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials

Airborne Asbestos Analysis

Code	*Description*
18/A02	U.S. EPA's "Interim Transmission Electron Microscopy Analytical Methods-Mandatory and Nonmandatory-and Mandatory Section to Determine Completion of Response Actions" as found in 40 CFR, Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix A.

For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program

AIHA Laboratory Accreditation Programs, LLC

acknowledges that

SGS Forensic Laboratories

3777 Depot Rd, Suite 409, Hayward, CA 94545-2761

Laboratory ID: LAP-101762

along with all premises from which key activities are performed, as listed above, has fulfilled the requirements of the AIHA Laboratory Accreditation Programs, LLC (AIHA LAP) accreditation to the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 international standard, General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories in the following:

LABORATORY ACCREDITATION PROGRAMS

☑	**INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE**	Accreditation Expires: July 01, 2025
☑	**ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD**	Accreditation Expires: July 01, 2025
☑	**ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY**	Accreditation Expires: July 01, 2025
☐	**FOOD**	Accreditation Expires:
☐	**UNIQUE SCOPES**	Accreditation Expires:
☐	**BERYLLIUM FIELD/MOBILE**	Accreditation Expires:

Specific Field(s) of Testing/Method(s) within each Accreditation Program for which the above named laboratory maintains accreditation is outlined on the attached Scope of Accreditation. Continued accreditation is contingent upon successful on-going compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and AIHA LAP requirements. This certificate is not valid without the attached Scope of Accreditation. Please review the AIHA LAP website (www.aihaaccreditedlabs.org) for the most current Scope.

Cheryl O. Morton

Cheryl O Morton
Managing Director, AIHA Laboratory Accreditation Programs, LLC

Revision21: 05/15/2023

Date Issued: 08/01/2023

Right People

Right Perspective

Right Now

www.forensicanalytical.com

April 16, 2025 Project No. 034-25009

Mr. Bryan Behn
Merced City School District
2105 Wardrobe Avenue
Merced, California 95340
bbehn@mcsd.k12.ca.us

RE: Report of Findings
Phase II Limited Geophysical Survey
New Programming Building
2600 K Street
APN 030-022-008
Merced, California 95340

Dear Mr. Behn:

Pursuant to your request, Krazan & Associates, Inc. (Krazan) has conducted a Phase II Limited Geophysical Survey (LGS) to locate possible underground storage tanks (USTs) at the referenced property (subject site). The scope of work was based on the findings and recommendations provided in Krazan's January 20, 2025, *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment* (ESA) report for the referenced subject site prepared for the Merced City School District (MCSD; client). The work was conducted in conjunction with a property refinance and not at the request of a regulatory agency. Figure 1 (see Appendix A) is a vicinity map.

BACKGROUND

During the referenced Phase I ESA, Krazan identified no evidence of controlled recognized environmental conditions (CRECs) or historical recognized environmental conditions (HRECs) in connection with the subject site as defined by ASTM E 1527-21. However, the following recognized environmental conditions (RECs), potential areas of concern (PAOCs), ASTM non-scope issues, and housekeeping issues were identified in connection with the subject site:

RECs

- According to records on file with the State of California Water Resources Control Board, predecessor of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), fuel underground storage tanks (USTs) are associated with the historical subject site address of 2604 K Street. The 2604 K Street address appears to be in occasional use for the on-site building and was observed on the side of the on-site building along with the 2600 K Street address at the time of Krazan's December 23, 2024, site reconnaissance. Records associated with a California Water Resources Control Board database printout dated June 1, 1988, indicate that one (1) diesel fuel UST of unknown capacity was installed in 1963, and one (1) unleaded gasoline UST of unknown capacity was installed on an unknown date at the 2604 K Street subject site address. The two (2) fuel USTs are reported to be of unknown construction type with underground suction piping and not equipped with leak detection. The MCSD is listed as the owner of the USTs, with the USTs located at the 2604 K Street MCSD Transportation Department facility.

At the time of Krazan site reconnaissance, an apparent steel vent pipe was observed on the northern wall of the on-site building near the northwestern corner of the building. The apparent vent pipe protrudes from the ground surface, reaches up the building wall, and terminates as a covered pipe near the apex of the roof in a manner typical of fuel UST vents. Based on the above-referenced reported presence of two (2) fuel USTs associated with the subject site address, the apparent vent pipe may indicate that one (1) or both fuel USTs are located adjacent to the north of the western end of the on-site building. However, the vent pipe is immediately proximate to three apparent saw cuts in the asphalt pavement approximately 13 feet in width by 10 feet in length, suggesting that the pavement may have been patched in connection with a potential excavation beneath the area of patched pavement possibly associated with the removal of one or both fuel USTs. Additionally, four (4) apparent saw cuts in the asphalt pavement were observed five (5) to 10 feet northeast of the northeastern corner of the on-site building. These saw cuts form a rectangular potential pavement patch 12 feet in width by 11 feet in length, suggestive of a second potential excavation beneath the area of patched pavement possibly associated with the removal of an underground storage tank(s).

No record of the installation, operation, or removal of fuel USTs is on file with the Merced County Environmental Health Division (MCEHD) for the subject site, the lead regulatory agency for USTs and hazardous materials handling facilities located in Merced County. Additionally, Mr. Bryan Behn, Director of Facilities for the MCSD, the owner and occupant of subject site for the past 70+ years, stated that none of the MCSD staff he spoke with, some of which were familiar with the subject site for 30+ years, were aware of the presence of USTs on the subject site. Therefore, no records pertaining to the installation, operation, or removal of the USTs reportedly located at the subject site were identified during this assessment. Consequently, although some circumstantial evidence in the form of saw cuts in the asphalt was observed proximate to an apparent UST vent pipe, there is no documentation substantiating that that the diesel fuel and/or the gasoline USTs have been removed from the subject site. Furthermore, assuming that the USTs have been removed from the subject site, there is no record of standard UST closure activities such as a subsurface investigation to document the condition of the subsurface environment proximate to the USTs at removal. Given the time frame in which the USTs appear to have been installed (1963 and perhaps earlier), and the above-referenced information contained in the State Water Resources Control Board database, it is possible that single-walled steel tanks and steel product distribution lines without corrosion protection were located on the subject site and the condition/structural integrity of the tanks and product distribution lines during the time of operation are unknown. Based on the above-referenced considerations, the potential exists for an unauthorized release(s) of diesel fuel and/or gasoline to have occurred because of the historical operation of the fuel USTs and fuel dispensers on site for an extended period circa 1963, and the current condition of the subsurface of the subject site proximate to these fuel USTs is unknown.

Krazan recommended that a LGS be conducted to assess the presence or absence of subsurface metallic anomalies characteristic of USTs and/or subsurface native ground disturbances characteristic of the location of former USTs. Irrespective of the outcome of the Geophysical Survey, Krazan recommended that a Limited Subsurface Assessment (LSA) be conducted at the location of the two (2) above-referenced areas of apparent saw cuts in the asphalt pavement and at any additional areas at which the Geophysical Survey indicates that USTs are or may have been present.

PAOCs

- The former City of Merced Fire Station #3 facility was previously located across a paved alley 20 feet north of the subject site at 364 27th Street/364 West 27th Street. According to records on file with the RWQCB, two (2) 380-gallon gasoline USTs installed in 1951 and last used in 1980 were located at the 364 27th Street/364 West 27th Street Fire Station property. The two (2) fuel USTs are

reported to have been of unknown construction type with underground suction piping and not equipped with leak detection. Furthermore, the RWQCB GeoTracker database indicates that the 364 27th Street/364 West 27th Street address is a leaking UST site at which: 1) the leak was discovered in late-1987; 2) the release was gasoline; 3) soil was the impacted medium; and 4) case closure status was granted by the oversight regulatory agencies on July 10, 1990. No reports or other documents related to the gasoline release, the investigation of the gasoline release, or the closure of this LUST site are contained in the GeoTracker database, although Merced County is listed as the lead oversight agency for the 364 27th Street/364 West 27th Street LUST site. However, according to a representative of the MCEHD, no records are on file with the MCEHD for the 364 27th Street/364 West 27th Street LUST site, and a representative of the Central Valley RWQCB stated that no hardcopy or digital records are on file with the RWQCB for the 364 27th Street/364 West 27th Street LUST site. Consequently, the location of the former gasoline USTs, and thus the location of the gasoline release, relative to the subject, the amount of the gasoline released into the environment, and the lateral and vertical extents of the subsurface impact are unknown, significantly complicating evaluation of the potential that this gasoline release impacted the subsurface of the subject site. Groundwater in the vicinity of the subject site is currently projected to be first encountered at a depth of approximately 100 feet below ground surface (bgs) and to flow toward the southwest. Given that this release is characterized as a soil only impact in the GeoTracker database, it appears that groundwater was relatively deep at the time of the gasoline release, although significantly shallower than it is currently (groundwater has since been drawn down substantially via long term agricultural use). Based on these considerations, the potential that contaminated groundwater currently represents a significant exposure mechanism on the subject site appears to be low. However, based on the release unknowns addressed previously, the volatility of some gasoline constituents of potential concern (COPCs), and the well-established tendency for omni-directional subsurface migration of volatile gasoline COPC vapors along subsurface preferential pathways such as utility trenches, the potential exists for volatile COPCs to have migrated beneath the subject site. While the potential exists that natural processes may have reduced the concentration of volatile COPCs in the subsurface environment to concentrations below current regulatory action levels over the course of the past 30+ years, without data generated from the analysis of recently collected subsurface samples it is not possible to substantiate that hypothesis. Therefore, the condition of soil vapor beneath the northern portion of the subject site is unknown relative to potential impact from gasoline derived volatile COPCs associated with the northern adjacent LUST site.

Krazan recommended that the LSA recommended previously be expanded to assess the presence or absence of significant concentrations of volatile COPCs in soil vapor in the northern portion of the subject site associated with the northern adjacent LUST site. If significant concentrations of volatile COPCs are identified in soil vapor, additional subsurface investigation may be warranted.

- Krazan's historical research and information obtained from Mr. Behn indicate that the on-site building has been present since at least 1957 and indicate that the building was utilized historically by the MCSD for school bus storage and vehicle/bus maintenance operations. A Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the subject site dated 1962 depicts the existing on-site building with a "School Bus Garage" label. At the time of Krazan's site reconnaissance, the on-site building contained one restroom with a sink and toilet, which according to Mr. Behn is the location of the restroom at original construction of the building. The restroom within the on-site building is currently connected to the City of Merced municipal sewer system. However, according to an encroachment permit and a statement provided by the City of Merced, "it seems sewer service was started in this location in 1982," suggesting that the building restroom was connected to an on-site septic system prior to 1982. However, building permits provided by the City of Merced for the subject site contained no permits for the installation or removal of a septic system/tank. Therefore, based on the information provided by the City of Merced, a septic system/tank may be present beneath the subject site.

At the time of Krazan's site reconnaissance, housekeeping conditions were observed to be good within the on-site restroom, and no evidence of the unauthorized disposal of hazardous materials or hazardous waste was observed in association with the sink or toilet. However, the building has been present since at least 1957 and was utilized as a "bus garage" and vehicle maintenance shop historically. Although the efficacy of historical maintenance shop operations is unknown, Krazan's experience suggests that the disposal of hazardous materials/wastes via toilet and sink plumbing fixtures was not uncommon in the 1950s- to 1970s-time period, and restroom plumbing fixtures are located immediately proximate to former maintenance shop work areas. Consequently, given the likely presence of bus/vehicle maintenance operations during this time period, the use of hazardous materials associated with bus/vehicle maintenance operations, and the apparent use of a septic system on site, the potential exists for waste materials to have been disposed within the toilet and sink drains thereby entering the septic system and impacting the subsurface of the subject site. Therefore, although: 1) no material evidence was found during the course of this assessment of the unauthorized disposal of hazardous substances or hazardous waste into a potential on-site septic system; 2) natural processes would be expected to have degraded some types of simple hydrocarbon contaminants; and 3) Krazan's experience with sampling and analysis of soils from properties with similar septic system use scenarios suggests that the potential for a significant subsurface impact is low; given the potential for the use and disposal of chlorinated solvents during the 1950s- to 1970s-time period and the environmental persistence of chlorinated solvents, the condition of the subsurface of the subject site in the vicinity of a potential on-site septic system connected to the subject site building is unknown.

Given the proposed redevelopment of the subject site for school use, Krazan recommended that the focus of the LGS recommended previously be expanded to include an assessment of the presence or absence of subsurface anomalies characteristic of a septic tank. If an anomaly characteristic of a septic tank is identified, Krazan recommended that Phase II LSA be expanded to assess the presence or absence of significant concentrations of the COPCs related to historical shop operations. Additionally, following the conclusion of the subsurface assessment, the septic system should be properly abandoned or removed in accordance with State and local guidelines.

- At the time of Krazan's site reconnaissance, an area of pitted asphalt pavement approximately three feet in length by two feet in width was observed adjacent to the north of the on-site building near the northeastern corner of the building. The pitting appeared to be limited to an inch in depth, did not appear to penetrate the pavement to the underlying soil based upon visual observation, and did not extend laterally to the shallow stormwater gutter 10 feet distant. This pitting may have resulted from exposure to battery acid and/or other corrosive materials over an extended period; however, the actual cause of the pitting is unknown. Furthermore, the actual depth to which the pitting has occurred and/or cracks associated with the pitting has occurred is unknown, and thus the actual presence or absence of an impact to underlying soil is unknown.

  Krazan recommended that the LSA recommended previously be expanded to assess the presence or absence of significant concentrations of COPCs in soil beneath the pitted asphalt pavement.

- At the time of Krazan's site reconnaissance, a stormwater drain inlet was observed in the southwestern portion of the subject site at the termination of a shallow concrete stormwater drainage gutter (valley gutter). Krazan's review of historical aerial photographs indicates that the valley gutter has been located on site for 25+ years. Several areas of surface staining were noted within the concrete valley gutter and within the surrounding paved driveways/parking areas. No significant surface staining was noted within the valley gutter or adjacent to the drain inlet, nor were any odors or other obvious evidence of the intentional disposal of hazardous materials noted in association with the stormwater drain inlet. However, given the 25+ year age of the on-site stormwater drain system, the potential exists that fuel, coolant, and lubricant leakage from school bus/vehicle engines, along with potentially spilled hazardous materials within the on-site parking lot and/or intentionally disposed hazardous materials, have entered the on-site stormwater drain

and impacted the subsurface of the subject site via faulty subsurface piping and/or piping connections associated with the 25+ year old stormwater drain inlet. Although no material evidence was found during the course of this assessment of the unauthorized disposal of hazardous materials or hazardous wastes into the on-site stormwater drain, and Krazan's experience with sampling and analysis of soils from properties with similar stormwater drain/dry well use scenarios suggests that the potential for a significant subsurface impact is low, given the potential chronic leakage of engine fluids from buses/vehicles over a 25+ year period of time and the proximate use of hazardous materials associated with bus/vehicle maintenance over an extended period of time, coupled with the age of the subsurface piping and plumbing connections, the condition of the subsurface of the subject site proximate to the on-site stormwater drain inlet is unknown.

Given the proposed redevelopment of the subject site for school use, Krazan recommended that the LSA recommended previously be expanded to assess the presence or absence of significant concentrations of COPCs in soil proximate to the stormwater drain inlet located in the southwestern portion of the subject site.

March 5, 2025 Client Email

In an email dated March 5, 2025, the client requested that Krazan prepare a proposal to conduct a LGS only and not to include a Phase II scope of work that would fully address the RECs and PAOCs.

PURPOSE

Based on the client's March 5, 2025 request, the purpose of the Phase II LGA was to assess the presence or absence of a UST and other associated subsurface features. The client requested that the full scope of assessment proposed not be conducted at this time.

PHASE II SCOPE OF WORK

General Activities

An LGS was conducted using electromagnetic equipment in the vicinity of the inferred location of former on-site structures to assess the presence or absence of subsurface metallic anomalies characteristic of USTs and related features.

Following completion of the field investigation activities, Krazan prepared this report.

Investigation of Potential Presence of USTs

On March 25, 2025, an LGS was conducted by Subsurface Surveys & Associates, Inc. (SSAI) of Carlsbad, California. The LGS equipment included Electromagnetic Instruments (Geonic's EM-61 and Fischer TW-6 M-Scope), Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), Sensors and Software Noggin, Line Locators (RadioDetection 8200 Series and Ridgid SR-60, and Magnetics (Schonstedt GA-52). A detailed description of the LGS equipment and their uses and capabilities is provided in SSAI's Report (see Appendix A).

The area of the LGS investigation was approximately 180 feet by 220 feet; the subject site was occupied by one (1) industrial building (Note: the interior of thew building was not investigated). The sidewalks and grassy landscaping were investigated, but the city-owned alley northeast of the subject site was not investigated during the LGS. Figure 4 in Appendix A shows the approximate area investigated by the LGS.

REPORT OF FINDINGS

Potential Presence of USTs on the Subject Site

The LGS equipment did not detect the presence of USTs on the subject site. However, two (2) backfilled excavations were identified, one (1) at the northwest corner of the building and the other at the southeast corner, as shown on Figure 4 (see Appendix A). The northwest excavation measured approximately 10 feet by 10 feet and the southeast excavation measured approximately nine (9) feet by 11 feet. Both excavations were apparently backfilled with clean sand to approximately four (4) feet below ground surface (bgs) . The sand was underlain by pea gravel; due to the presence of the pea gravel, the bottom of the excavation could not be determined.

The LGS also identified the presence of "junk pipes" associated with the excavations. Besides the presence of various active and inactive, and possibly abandoned utilities, no other anomalies of either metallic or non-metallic nature were detected during the LGS on the subject site.

CONCLUSIONS, OPINIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although no USTs were detected, the presence of the two (2) excavation confirms the likelihood that USTs were previously located on-site. As determined during the Phase I ESA, there is no documentation that soil samples were collected when the USTs and associated piping were removed. Thus, the presence of COPCs in subsurface soils in the areas of the excavations is unknown.

Krazan recommends that a Phase II LSA be conducted in the areas of the two (2) excavations to determine the presence of COPCs in soil.

LIMITATIONS

The findings of this report were based on the results of our field investigation and reported client excavation information, along with the interpretation of subsurface conditions associated with the LSS. Therefore, the data are accurate only to the degree implied by review of the data obtained and by professional interpretation.

This surface investigation of the subject site has been limited in scope. This type of assessment is undertaken with the calculated risk that the presence, full nature, and extent of contamination would not be revealed by methods employed. Therefore, no warranty is given; either expressed or implied that hazardous material contamination or buried structures, which would not have been disclosed through this investigation, do not exist at the subject site. Therefore, the data obtained are clear and accurate only to the degree implied by the sources and methods used. Matters related to reporting to regulators of subsurface conditions revealed by this investigation are the responsibility of the property owner and, if guidance is desired, legal counsel should be consulted.

The limited subsurface survey equipment is considered a state-of-the-art technology that is effective within certain limitations for the investigation of buried features such as septic tanks, fuel bunkers, USTs, and/or piping in areas accessible at the time of the investigation. In uncommon or atypical cases where bunkers or tanks are buried at depths greater than two (2) feet bgs and/or which may be covered by layers of pavement cumulatively in excess of two to four inches in thickness, rock, gravel or aggregate layers, dense (clayey) soils, or other surface or subsurface metallic objects (such as motor vehicles, fencing, piping, conduit or rebar) that can interfere with the electrical transmission/reception of the equipment, the equipment's technical capabilities can be exceeded to a degree where the presence of a UST or other metallic feature

could not be detected. No guarantee is made or implied that the geophysical survey will detect suspected metallic features under uncommon or atypical circumstances as described above, or that the discovery of underground piping or conduit commonly found underlying commercial properties in and of itself is evidence of the presence of USTs. The location of subsurface objects and utilities is dependent upon the recognition of physical phenomena at the ground surface. These phenomena can be magnetic fields or electromagnetic waves that give rise to a surface expression which in turn is interpreted as representative of subsurface objects. These waves, however, may be attenuated and/or distorted by several factors including soil moisture, corrosion, and proximity to other surface and subsurface facilities. The findings presented herewith are based on professional interpretation using state of the art methods and equipment and a degree of conservatism deemed proper as of this report date. It is not warranted that such data cannot be superseded by future geotechnical, environmental, or technical developments.

The findings presented herewith are based on professional interpretation using state of the art methods and equipment and a degree of conservatism deemed proper as of this report date. It is not warranted that such data cannot be superseded by future geotechnical, environmental, or technical developments. This assessment and report were authorized by and prepared for the exclusive use of our Client. Unauthorized use of or reliance on the information contained in this report without the expressed written consent of Krazan & Associates, Inc. is strictly prohibited.

CLOSING

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to the Merced City School District. If you have any questions, or if we can be of further assistance, please feel free to contact me at (559) 348-2200.



Respectfully Submitted,
KRAZAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Michael H. Bowery, PG 5027
Senior Manager



Remington R. Alexander, PE 93713
Environmental Regional Manager

MHB/RRA/mlt

Attachments:

Appendix A Subsurface Survey & Associates, Inc. Report

SubSurface Surveys
& Associates, Inc.
An Applied Geophysical Company

2075 Corte Del Nogal, Suite W
Carlsbad, CA 92011

Office: (760) 476-0492
Fax: (760) 476-0493

April 10, 2025

Project/Invoice No. 25-126

Krazan and Associates
215 West Dakota Avenue
Clovis, California 93612

Attn: Michael Bowery

Re: Geophysical Investigation Report, Former Industrial Building, 2600 K St, Merced, California.

This report is to present the results of our geophysical survey carried out over all exterior portions of a former industrial building located at 2600 K Street in Merced, California (Figure 1). The survey was performed on March 25, 2025, and its primary purpose was to detect and delineate, insofar as possible, any underground storage tank (UST), backfilled excavations resulting from a UST removal, or any remaining UST-related piping or infrastructure. A secondary purpose of the survey was to detect and delineate, insofar as possible, all other utilities, conduits, pipelines, junk piping, buried debris, and any other anomalous, non-native buried object.

Electromagnetic induction (EM) with differentially-corrected integrated global positioning system (DGPS) and ground penetrating radar (GPR) were applied to the search as the primary tools. A second EM device was used for follow-up surveying and additional confirmation. Lastly, utility locators with line tracing capabilities were also used where applicable.

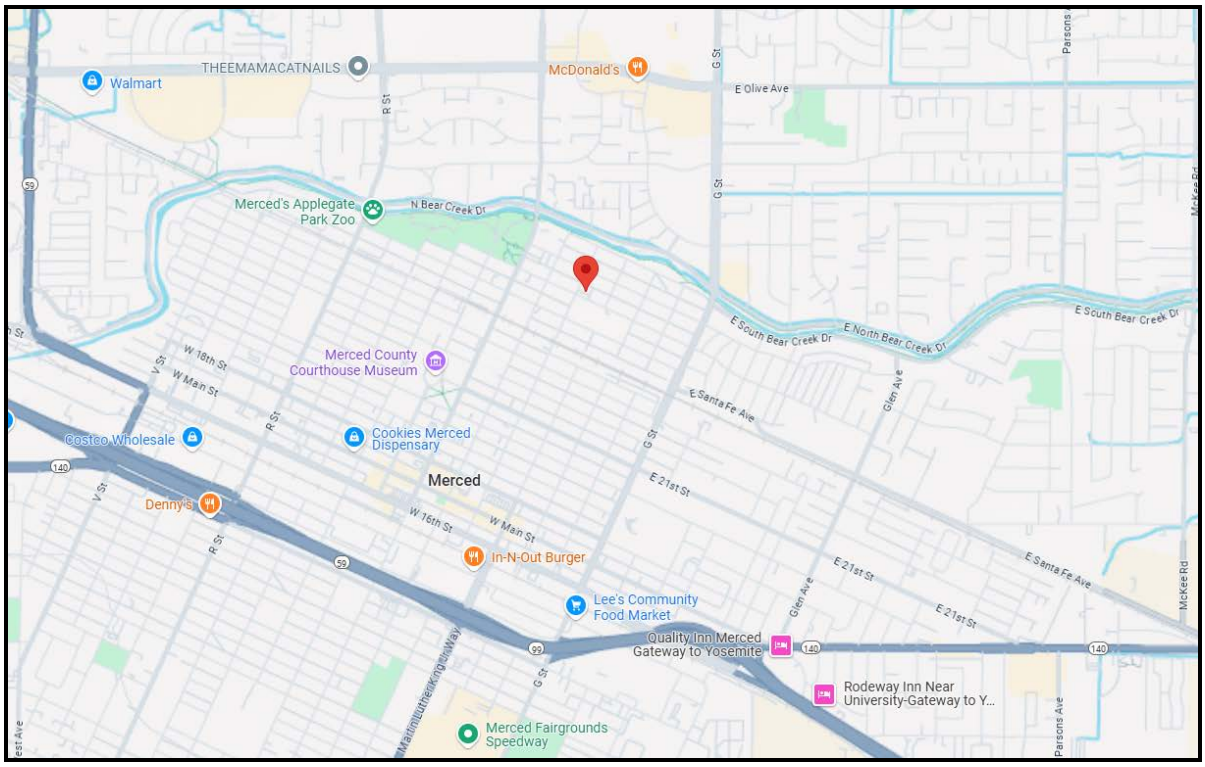


FIGURE 1. Site location map.

Site Description and Survey Design – The area of investigation was indicated in the field by the client's site representative and included a single parcel measuring 220 feet northwest-southeast and 180 feet northeast-southwest. The property possessed a single industrial-type building and note that the interior of this building was not investigated nor was it assessable. Lastly, the sidewalks and grassy landscaping southwest and northwest of the parcel were investigated but the city-owned alleyway northeast of the parcel was not.

Over the designated survey area all initial surveying was performed with a cart-mounted, dual-coil, time-domain EM device (Figure 2). Note that this instrument can take instantaneous readings and does not require its sensor to be stationary or preferentially oriented. This unit was configured to auto-record a reading every 0.5 seconds while simultaneously recording the sensor's global position in UTM meters, Zone 10. The instrument operator then continuously and methodically walked all portions of the designated survey area so as to ensure that a reading was taken at a maximum of five feet in any direction, with five feet being the nominal sensing width of the instrument. The data set was later downloaded and contoured into map format in order to determine where in the subsurface anomalous objects might be located.



FIGURE 2. Geonics EM61MK2



FIGURE 3. Sensors & Software GPR

Following the gridded surveying, additional investigations were performed by systematically free-traversing with the GPR (Figure 3) whereas it is simply monitored manually, continuously, and in real-time to determine which responses may be meaningful and due to significant targets of potential concern, and which were due to non-target or aboveground items and should be ignored (examples being false radar side reflections from the adjacent metal-walled building). Additional clarification and confirmation was achieved by similarly free-traversing with a second EM device as well, and note that, while free-traversing, no data is saved. This free-traversing, on-the-fly detection method, particularly for GPR, is extremely effective in areas where aboveground obstacles and obstructions may exist since the operator now does not need to traverse on an established grid but is instead free to orient, reorient, start, and stop profiles, as needed, in order to best avoid interferences while optimizing the units' detection capabilities since the anomalies themselves may be irregular in shape and orientation. During free-traversing, the radar unit's onboard automatic gains and real-time filters were perfectly adequate for imaging any potential anomaly, making post-processing of this data unnecessary.

In addition, the utility locators with line tracing capabilities were regularly used to impress signals onto pipes, generally through accessible risers and tracer wires when present, to delineate the lines' locations and orientations. The instruments were also used throughout the entire survey area in passive mode, configured to detect 60 Hz electrical signals and other common radio-frequency signals found in active electrical and

communication lines.

Gridded cart-mounted EM surveying was performed with a Geonics EM61MK2 with an external Trimble AgGPS 114 with OmniStar-provided differential GPS corrections (Figure 2). Radar free-traversing was performed with a Sensors & Software Noggin ground penetrating radar unit with a 250 MHz antenna mounted on a SmartCart (Figure 3), and follow-up EM free-traversing was performed with a Fisher TW-6 M-Scope. The utility locators with line tracing capabilities included a RadioDetection RD8200 and a RIDGID SR-60 SeekTech.

Brief Description of the Geophysical Methods Applied – The EM61MK2 instrument is a high resolution, time-domain device for detecting buried conductive objects. It consists of a powerful transmitter that generates a pulsed primary magnetic field when its coils are energized, which induces eddy currents in nearby conductive objects. The decay of the eddy currents, following the input pulse, is measured by the coils, which in turn serve as receiver coils. The decay rate for the two coils, mounted concentrically, one above the other is then measured as a voltage potential in milliVolts (mV). By making the measurements at a relatively long time interval (measured in microseconds) after termination of the primary pulse, the response is nearly independent of the electrical conductivity of the ground. Thus, the instrument is a super-sensitive metal detector. Due to its unique coil arrangement, the response curve is a single well-defined positive peak directly over a buried conductive object. This facilitates quick and accurate location of targets to depths of up to 12 feet depending on target size.

The GPR instrument beams energy into the ground from its transducer/antenna, in the form of electromagnetic waves. A portion of this energy is reflected back to the antenna at a boundary in the subsurface across which there is an electrical contrast. The instrument produces a continuous record of the reflected energy as the antenna is traversed across the ground surface. The greater the electrical contrast, the higher the amplitude of the returned energy. The radar wave travels at a velocity unique to the material properties of the ground being investigated, and when these velocities are known, the two-way travel times can be converted to depth. The depth of penetration and image resolution produced are a function of ground electrical conductivity and dielectric constant, and can vary widely and unpredictably from site to site.

The TW-6 M-Scope device energizes the ground by producing an alternating primary magnetic field with AC current in a transmitting coil. If conducting materials are within the area of influence of the primary field, AC eddy currents are induced to flow in the conductors. A receiving coil senses the secondary magnetic field produced by these eddy currents, and outputs the response as anomalous conditions. The strength of the secondary field is a function of the conductivity of the object, say a pipe, tank or cluster of drums, its size, and its depth and position relative to the instrument's two coils. Conductive objects, to a depth of approximately 7 feet for the M-Scope are sensed. The device is also somewhat focused; that is, it is more sensitive to conductors below the instrument than they are to conductors off to the side.

The line locator is used to passively detect energized high voltage electric lines and electrical conduit (60 Hz), RF signals (4-35 kHz), as well as to actively trace other utilities using a discrete signal. Where risers are present, the utility locator transmitter can be connected directly to the object, and a signal (256 Hz to 200 kHz) is sent traveling along the conductor, pipe, conduit, etc. In the absence of a riser, the transmitter can be used to impress an input signal on the utility by induction. In either case, the receiver unit is tuned to the input signal, and is used to actively trace the signal along the pipe’s surface projection.

Geophysical Survey Results and Conclusions – All instrument interpretation took place both in real time as the survey progressed, and was later refined and confirmed after careful review of all gridded EM61MK2 data after the survey concluded. Because of this, some minor information presented herein will differ slightly from that which was temporarily painted out in the field. These final results are presented with an accompanying site utility map with embedded EM61MK2 contour data (Figure 4), site photographs of notable findings (Figures 5-7), and a sample GPR image (Figure 8).

All detected items are indicated with coded colors using red for electric, light orange for telephone, light blue for active domestic water, dark blue for possible abandoned water, light yellow for active natural gas, dark yellow for possible abandoned natural gas, light green for wastewater drain, and dark green for sewer. Additionally, dark orange was used to mark the boundaries of two small, backfilled excavations and white was used to mark junk piping that appeared to be related to these two soil anomalies.

Near the north corner of the building a very overt and well-defined backfilled excavation was detected in the location shown in Figures 4 and 5 with a sample radar image provided in Figure 8. The uppermost 4 feet of the backfill appears to be mostly clean sand while the backfill below 4 feet appears to have a significant amount of gravel associated with it. Because of how radar interacts with this gravel, the absolute bottom of the former excavation could not be determined. This soil anomaly measured 10 x 10 feet in size and, aside from non-native backfill, no other foreign object was detected within this soil disturbance.

However, a junk pipe was detected in the immediate vicinity of the backfilled excavation, beginning at an old rusty pipe riser attached to the nearby building wall, then running towards the soil anomaly where it terminated abruptly at the anomaly's edge, as shown in Figure 5. While not visible in the accompanying photograph, the vertical pipe riser ran up the side of the building to its roof where it ended with a protective cap visually consistent with the type often associated with fuel or waste-oil USTs of 1940s or 1950s vintage.

A nearly identical backfilled excavation was detected near the east corner of the building, as shown in Figures 4 and 6. This soil anomaly measured approximately 9 x 11 feet and, on radar, appeared identical to the previous discussed backfilled excavation suggesting to us that both excavations were dug at the same time and backfilled in the exact same manner and using the same soil materials. A junk pipe was also detected here beginning at the anomaly's edge and running back towards the building, as shown in Figures 6 and 7. However, it could not be determined if this pipe terminated before reaching the building or if it continued into the building interior.

The building's domestic water and natural gas were readily detected in the locations shown in Figure 4 while main electric and telephone were overhead. The building's sewer was not positively detected, but may be in the location shown in Figure 4 based on some weak and somewhat inconsistent radar images. Note that the building interior was not accessible, and a visual inspection of the interior may have provided useful clues as to how and where sewer exited the structure.

South and southwest of the building several pipes were detected that appeared to us to be possible abandoned natural gas and abandoned domestic water, as shown in Figure 4. Ultimately both these pipes ran to the very south corner of the property where a concrete slab was located. We suggest that this concrete slab was a foundation for a former building structure or an overhead canopy, and, apparently, natural gas and water was routed to this structure in order to supply it.

Also shown in Figure 4 is the EM61MK2 contour data configured to best detect USTs or similar

underground metallic structures. Within the data set one can see various false anomalies due to metallic drain grates, the metal walls of the building, rebar-reinforcing with concrete sidewalks and swales, and two cars that were parked onsite while the data was being collected. Note that both cars eventually moved prior to the conclusion of the survey and both areas were later fully investigated by free-traversing with the GPR and secondary EM device. Additional free-traversing was also conducted with the GPR and other applicable instruments immediately adjacent to the building and over the various reinforced concrete to ensure that metallic anomalies also did not underly these areas.

Aside from the two aforementioned backfilled excavations and associated junk pipes, and the various active and possibly abandoned utilities, no other anomalies of either a metallic or non-metallic nature were detected anywhere on site. However, please note that a clarifier is located near the east corner of the building as shown in Figures 4, 6, and 7.

Please review again both accompanying graphics for the locations and orientations of all discussed anomalous objects detected on site, as well as the more mundane common utilities that were not discussed such as wastewater drain.

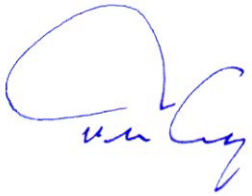
General Geophysical Limitations, Recommendations, and Further Cautions - It should be understood that nearly all work sites possess conditions or configurations limiting the effectiveness of both geophysical instruments and the surveying techniques in which they are deployed. Additionally, when such is not performing optimally it can often times occur unknowingly to the instrument operator. Consequently, the detection of buried objects in all circumstances **cannot be guaranteed**. Such geophysical limitations are numerous and difficult to predict beforehand, but may include such things as rebar-reinforced ground cover or aboveground metallic structures interfering with metal detection, abrupt changes in ground cover type disrupting radar signal, aboveground obstacles preventing full instrument traverses or restricting traverses to one direction only, nearby powerlines or EM transmitters interfering with instrument electronics, highly conductive background soil conditions limiting GPR penetration, non-metallic targets with geo-electrical properties similar to soil, nearby buried objects shielding true targets from detection, tracing signal jumping from the target pipe to nearby non-target conduits, and inaccessible risers, cleanouts, valve boxes, and manholes. If one or more geophysical instrument is rendered ineffective and cannot be utilized, the quality of the survey can be somewhat degraded.

For the above reasons, and in the interest of maximum safety, we encourage our clients to take advantage of Underground Service Alert (USA), Dig Alert, or other similar utility markout services. Furthermore, we recommend hand-auguring and the use of air knifing or vacuum extraction excavating methods that will limit damage to underground pipes, conduits, and utilities that were not detectable during the course of this survey. Please bear in mind that geophysical surveying is only one of several levels of protection that are available to our clients.

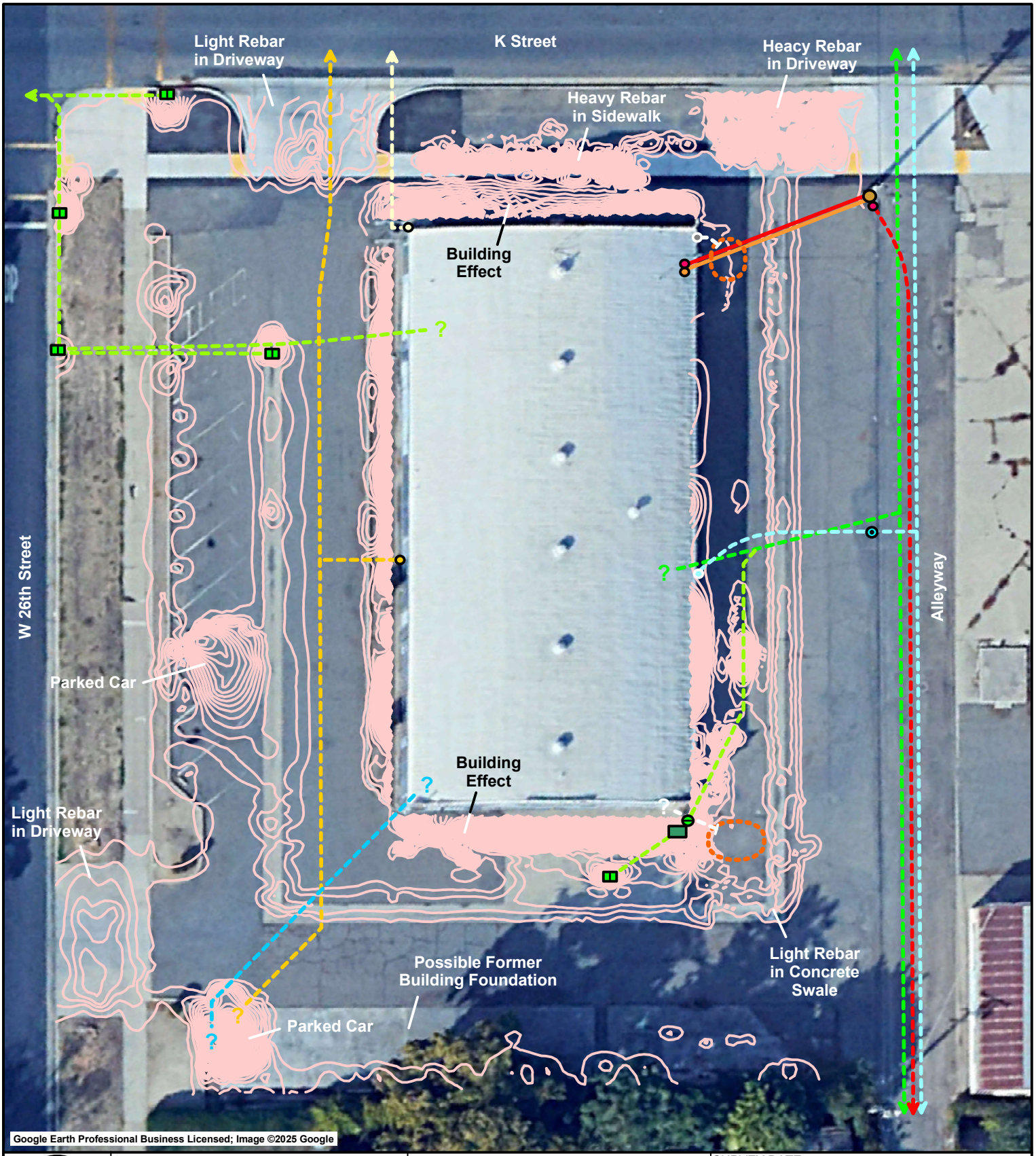
While the maps accompanying this report are an accurate representation of the site and our findings, they are not of precise engineering quality as they are not measured and mapped by a licensed land surveyor.

SubSurface Surveys and Associates makes no guarantee either expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the findings and interpretations present. And, in no event will SubSurface Surveys and Associates be liable for any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages resulting from interpretations and opinions presented herewith.

All data generated on this project are in confidential file in this office, and are available for review by authorized persons at any time. The opportunity to participate in this investigation is very much appreciated. Please call, if there are questions.



Travis Crosby
CA State Geophysics Registration GP1044
Senior Geophysicist, SubSurface Surveys



Sub Surface Surveys	SITE: **Former Industrial Building 2600 K Street Merced, California**	TITLE: **Site Anomaly Map w/ EM61MK2 Data**	SURVEY DATE: **March 25, 2025**
		PREPARED FOR: **Krazan and Associates**	SSS PROJECT NO: **25-126**

LEGEND:

- Electric
- Electric Overhead
- Tele. Overhead
- Active Water
- Abandoned Water
- Active Natural Gas
- Aband. Natural Gas
- Sewer
- Wastewater Drain
- Electric Riser
- Telephone Riser
- Water Riser
- Water Valve
- Active Natural Gas Riser
- Aband. Nat. Gas Riser
- Sewer Cleanout
- Grated Drain Inlet
- Clarifier
- Power Pole
- Backfilled Excavation
- Junk Pipe
- EM61MK2 Data, Channel 3 Contour Range: -1500 - 11,500 mV Contour Interval: 200 mV

SCALE 0 10ft

FIGURE 4

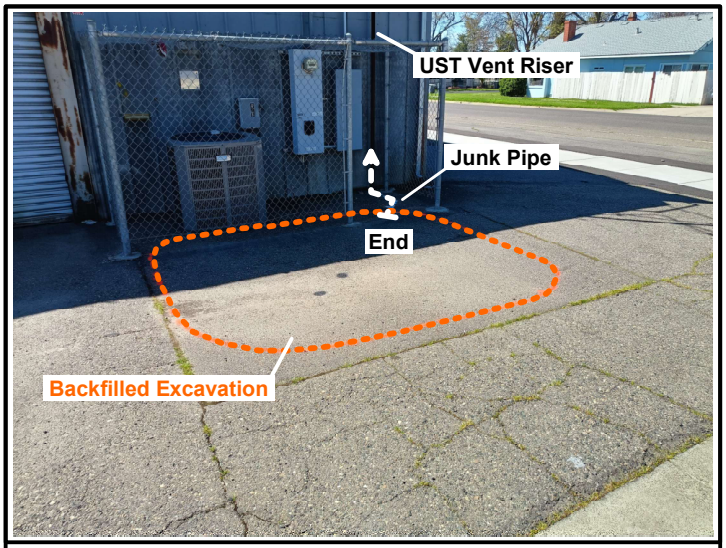


Figure 5

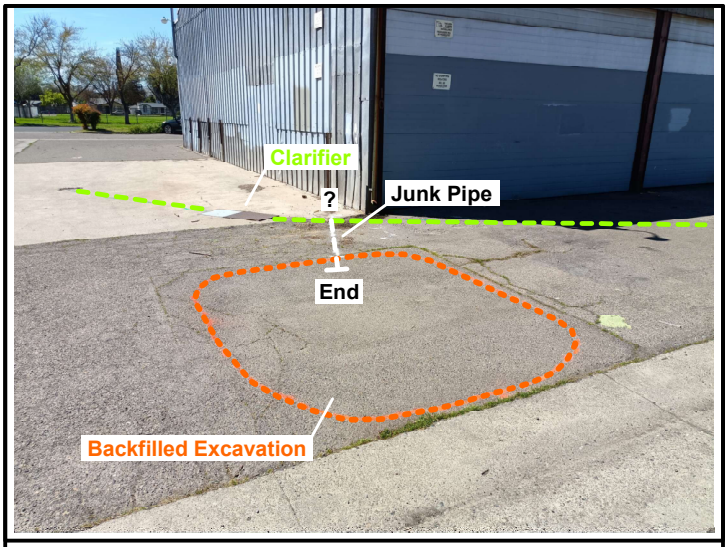


Figure 6

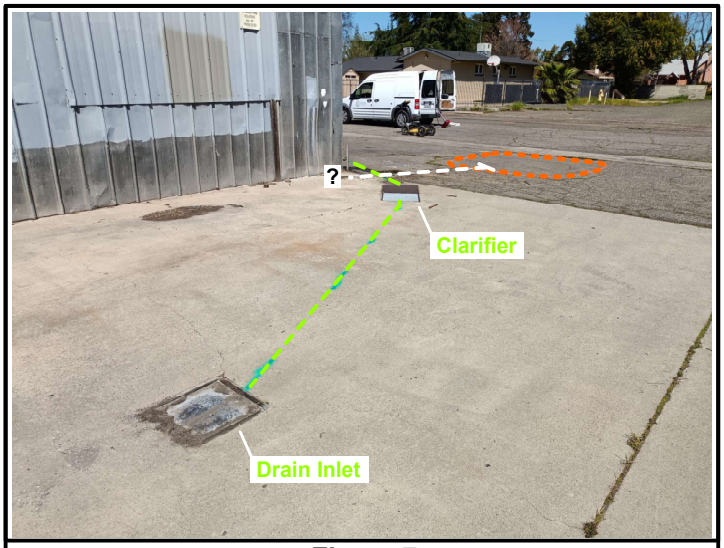


Figure 7

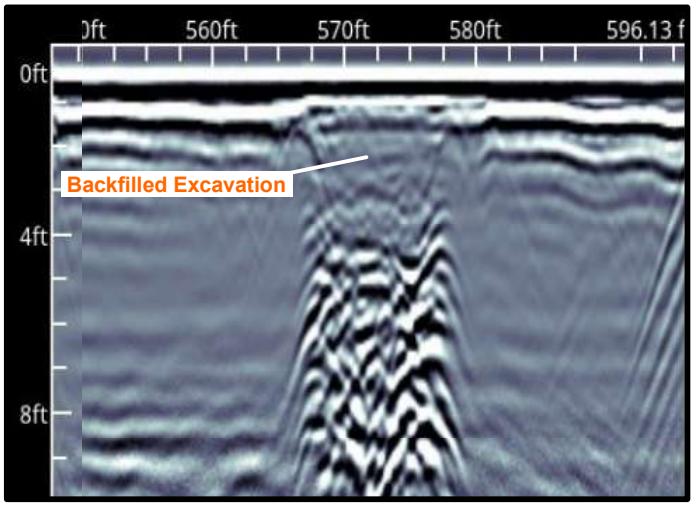


Figure 8

Sub Surface Surveys	SITE: **Former Industrial Building** **2600 K Street** **Merced, California**	TITLE: **Anomaly Photos and Sample Radar Image**	SURVEY DATE: **March 25, 2025**
		PREPARED FOR: **Krazan and Associates**	SSS PROJECT NO: **25-126**

BID FORM

Merced, California

Merced City School District
Facilities Department
2105 Wardrobe Avenue
Merced, CA 95341

Dear Board Members:

The undersigned doing business under the firm name of:

_____

hereby propose and agree to enter into a Contract, to furnish any and all labor, materials, applicable taxes, equipment and services for the completion of Work described hereinafter and in the Contract Documents:

26th Street ELOP Site Demolition
Bid # 2024-6
2600 K Street
Merced, CA 95348

prepared by:

TETER, LLP
7535 N Palm Ave, STE 201
Fresno, CA 93711
(559) 437-0887

_____ Dollars

($_____)

Bidder acknowledges and agrees that the Base Bid accounts for all items in contract documents.

If written notice of the Award of Contract is mailed, faxed, or delivered to the undersigned at any time before this bid is withdrawn, the undersigned shall, within ten (10) days after the date of such mailing, faxing, or delivering of such notice, execute and deliver an agreement in the form of agreement present in these Contract Documents and give Performance and Payment Bonds in accordance with the specifications and bid as accepted.

The undersigned hereby designates as the office to which such Notice of Award of Contract may be mailed, faxed, or delivered:

_____

_____

Our Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance is placed with:

_____

_____

Our Workers' Compensation Insurance is placed with:

_____

_____

Circular letters, bulletins, addenda, etc., bound with the specifications or issued during the time of bidding are included in the bid, and, in completing the Contract, they are to become a part thereof.

The receipt of the following addenda to the specifications is acknowledged:

Addendum No. _____ Date _____ Addendum No. _____ Date _____

Addendum No. _____ Date _____ Addendum No. _____ Date _____

Addendum No. _____ Date _____ Addendum No. _____ Date _____

This bid may be withdrawn at any time prior to the scheduled time for the opening of bids or any authorized postponement thereof.

A bidder shall not submit a bid unless the bidder's California contractor's license number appears clearly on the bid, the license expiration date and class are stated, and the bid contains a statement that the representations made therein are made under penalty of perjury. Any bid submitted by a contractor who is not licensed pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 7028.15 shall be considered nonresponsive and shall be rejected. Any bid not containing the above information may be considered nonresponsive and may be rejected.

NOTE: Each bid must give the full business address of the bidder and be signed by bidder with bidder's usual signature. Bids by partnerships must furnish the full name of all partners and must be signed in the partnership name by a general partner with authority to bind the partnership in such matters, followed by the signature and designation of the person signing. The name of the person signing shall also be typed or printed below the signature. Bids by corporations must be signed with the legal name of the corporation, followed by the name of the state of incorporation and by the signature and designation of the chairman of the board, president or any vice president, and then followed by a second signature by the secretary,

assistant secretary, the chief financial officer or assistant treasurer. All persons signing must be authorized to bind the corporation in the matter. The name of each person signing shall also be typed or printed below the signature. Satisfactory evidence of the authority of the officer signing on behalf of a corporation shall be furnished.

The undersigned declares under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the representations made in this bid are true and correct.

Print or Type Name : _____

Title: _____

Name of Company as Licensed: _____

Business Address: _____

_____

Telephone & Fax Number: _____

DIR Registration Number & Classification: _____

Email Address: _____

California Contractor License No.: _____

Class and Expiration Date: _____

State of Incorporation, if Applicable: _____

( ) Evidence of authority to bind corporation is attached.

Dated: _____, _____

Signed: _____