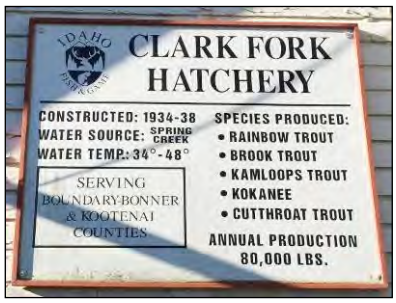
DPW PROJECT 17905
CLARK FORK FISH HATCHERY COMPLEX - 9 Buildings
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
CLARK FORK, IDAHO

ASBESTOS-CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIAL AND LEAD PAINT SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT REPORT



September 2016

URS

ASBESTOS-CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIAL
AND LEAD PAINT
SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT REPORT

DPW PROJECT #17905
CLARK FORK FISH HATCHERY COMPLEX - 9 Buildings
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
CLARK FORK, IDAHO

PREPARED FOR:
STATE OF IDAHO
DIVISION OF PUBLIC WORKS
502 N. 4TH STREET
BOISE, IDAHO 83720

PREPARED BY

URS

756 East Winchester Street, Suite 400
Salt Lake City, UT 84107
2547.17905.01

September 2016

URS

September 29, 2016

Mr. Josh Lewis
STATE OF IDAHO
Division of Public Works
502 N. 4th Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, Idaho 83720-0072

SUBJECT: DPW PROJECT #17905
CLARK FORK FISH HATCHERY COMPLEX - 9 Buildings
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
CLARK FORK, IDAHO

Dear Josh:

Enclosed are six hard copies (3-DPW and 3-IDFG) and one PDF copy (sent electronically) of the Asbestos-Containing Building Material and Lead Paint Survey and Assessment Report for Clark Fork Fish Hatchery Complex - 9 Buildings, located off Spring Creek at 25 Nerka Road North West of Clark Fork, Idaho. The nine (9) buildings were found to be in good-to-fair repair. Friable and non-friable asbestos-containing materials were found within the Office Building, Hatchery Building, Main House and the Netters House. The asbestos-containing materials found on the exterior and interior of the three buildings are in good-to-fair condition and can be managed in place.

In addition to the asbestos-containing materials, lead-containing paint was found on the exteriors and/or interiors of the Office Building, Office Garage, West Garage, Hatchery Building, Shop/Freezer Building, Summer Quarters, East Garage and the Main House. The paint found within these buildings contains lead at concentrations above the EPA/HUD guideline of 0.5% by weight. The lead-containing paint found on the interiors of the Office Building, Office Garage, West Garage, Shop/Freezer Building, Summer Quarters and the Hatchery Building are in good condition (stable, <10% flaking or damage) and can be managed in place.

However, the lead-containing paint present on the exteriors of the West Garage, Hatchery Building, Shop/Freezer Building, and the Main House is in fair-to-poor condition (unstable, >10% to <25% flaking or damage). And the majority of the exterior paint found on the Summer Quarters and East Garage are in poor condition (extremely unstable >25% damage). A substantial amount of the paint is loose and flaking off of these buildings. The flaking paint needs to be stabilized and cleaned up as soon as possible, and the associated waste disposed of properly at an approved landfill.

If you should have any questions, please call me at 386-5854.

Sincerely,

Tim A. Bird
Asbestos Project Manager

Enclosure as Stated

cc: File 2547.17905.01

ASBESTOS SURVEY AND ASBESTOS REPORT

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) Clark Fork Fish Hatchery Complex is located off Spring Creek at 25 Nerka Road North West of Clark Fork, Idaho. The following nine (9) buildings were inspected as part of this effort:

- Office Building – formerly a residential structure; wood frame and concrete construction with corrugated metal roofing, originally built in about 1938. Asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and lead-containing paint were found within this building.

- Office Garage – wood frame and concrete construction with corrugated metal roofing, originally built in about 1938. No ACM was found within this building. However, lead-containing paint was found on the exterior of the building.

- West Garage – wood frame and concrete construction with corrugated metal roofing, originally built in about 1938. No ACM was found within this building. However, lead-containing paint was found within this building.

- Hatchery Building – wood frame and concrete construction with corrugated metal roofing, originally built in about 1938. Asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and lead-containing paint were found within this building.

- Shop/Freezer Building – wood frame and concrete construction with corrugated metal roofing, originally built in about 1938. No ACM was found within this building. However, lead-containing paint was found within this building.

- Main House – wood frame and concrete construction with corrugated metal roofing, originally built in about 1938. Asbestos-containing materials and lead-containing paint were found within this building.

- East Garage – wood frame and concrete construction with corrugated metal roofing, originally built in about 1938. No ACM was found within this building. However, lead-containing paint was found within this building.

- Summer Quarters – wood frame and concrete construction with corrugated metal roofing, originally construction is unknown but is assume to have been built in late 1950. No ACM was found within this building. However, lead-containing paint was found within this building.

- Netters House – wood frame and concrete construction with corrugated metal roofing, originally construction is unknown but is assume to have been built in the 1970s. Asbestos-containing drywall texture was found within this building. However, no lead-containing paint was found within the structure.

On July 28th and 29th, 2016, Tim Bird of the URS Corporation conducted an inspection and survey of the nine buildings mentioned above for the presence of asbestos-containing materials

and lead-containing paint. This inspection and survey were conducted at the request of the Idaho Department of Public Works (DPW), represented by Josh Lewis, Asbestos Program Coordinator, and included inspection of the nine buildings to facilitate on-going maintenance and future renovation or demolition of the buildings.

URS was authorized to survey and collect samples of all accessible suspect building materials and components for the presence of asbestos, to verify condition, location, and quantity of ACM, and to make recommendations and provide estimates regarding removal cost of ACM throughout the buildings. In addition, Mr. Lewis requested that URS collect a limited number of composite lead-paint chip samples within the buildings located at the Clark Fork Fish Hatchery Complex and submit them for analysis as part of the asbestos survey. The lead paint sample analysis findings have been included as part of this report.

1.2 Summary of Findings

The Clark Fork Fish Hatchery Complex was occupied at the time of the survey and the buildings were found to be in fair-to-good repair. As mention above, no asbestos-containing materials were identified within the three garages, Hatchery Building, Shop/Freezer Building and Summer Quarters.

However, Friable and non-friable asbestos-containing materials were found within the Office Building, Main House and the Netters House. Several of the buildings have undergone some form of renovation over the years as evidenced by the newer corrugated metal roofing and windows and interior treatments. In addition to the asbestos-containing materials, lead-containing paint was found on the exteriors and/or interiors of the Office Building, Office Garage, East and West Garages, Hatchery Building, Shop/Freezer Building, Main House and the Summer Quarters.

1.2.1 Regulated Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM)

The following regulated asbestos-containing materials were identified during the site investigation:

Office Building

- Spray-on ceiling texture (friable) – 10% Chrysotile, found on the ceilings within the front room, hallway and bedrooms.
- Plaster texture (friable) – 3% Chrysotile, found on the ceiling and walls within the kitchen and the bathroom.
- 9-inch vinyl floor tile (non-friable grey or green VAT) and black mastic – 5% Chrysotile, kitchen and back porch (rear entry storeroom).
- Sheet vinyl flooring (non-friable) – 60% Chrysotile, bathroom (beige sheet vinyl).

Hatchery Building

- Window glazing (non-friable) – 5% Chrysotile, exterior window of the building.

Main House

- Window glazing (non-friable) – 3% Chrysotile, exterior window of the building.

- Sheet vinyl flooring (non-friable) – 60% Chrysotile, bathroom, old yellow sheet vinyl concealed beneath the new beige sheet vinyl within the bathroom.
- White paper duct tape (friable) – 65% Chrysotile, heating ducts located in the basement.

Netters House

- Drywall texture (friable) – 3% Chrysotile, found on the ceiling and walls throughout the house.

The friable and non-friable asbestos-containing materials found within the Office and Hatchery Buildings, the Main House and the Netters House are in fair-to-good condition and can be managed in place. The ACM if not managed properly, may become damaged (airborne), which poses a potential health threat to the building occupants and state employees.

No other asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) were identified in the course of laboratory analysis of the samples collected during the site inspection.

In addition to the asbestos-containing materials, lead-containing paint was found on the exterior and interior of the Office Building, Office Garage, East Garage, Hatchery Building, Shop/Freezer Building, Main House, West Garage and the Summer Quarters. The composite paint-chip (multiple layers of paint) samples contain lead at concentrations which exceed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guideline of 0.5% by weight.

The lead-containing paint found on the interiors of the Office Building, Office Garage, West Garage, Hatchery Building , Shop/Freezer Building and the Summer Quarters are in good condition (stable, <10% damage) and can be managed in place.

However, the lead-containing paint present on the exteriors of the West Garage, Hatchery Building, Shop/Freezer Building, and the Main House is in fair-to-poor condition (unstable, >10% to <25% flaking or damage). In addition the majority of the exterior paint found on the Summer Quarters and East Garage are in poor condition (extremely unstable >25% damage). A substantial amount of the paint is loose and peeling (flaking) off of these buildings. The flaking paint needs to be stabilized and cleaned up as soon as possible, and the associated waste disposed of properly at an approved landfill.

No lead-containing paint was identified within the Netters House or within the additional lead-containing coatings (paint) obtained in the course of laboratory analysis of the remaining lead-paint-chip samples collected during the site inspection.

The conclusions provided within this report are professional opinions based solely upon visual site observations and interpretations of analyses as previously described. The opinions presented herein apply to the site conditions existing at the time of our limited asbestos and lead paint survey, and interpretation of current regulations pertaining to asbestos and lead containing materials. Therefore, these opinions and recommendations may not apply to future conditions that may exist at the site. All applicable federal, state and local regulations should always be verified prior to any work that may disturb suspected ACM and lead paint.

1.2.2 Non-regulated or Non-Asbestos-Containing Materials

The following sampled materials were found not to contain regulated quantities of asbestos:

Fish Raceways (enclosures)

- Concrete foundation walls and floors.

Office Building

- Window glazing compound – on the exterior of the wood framed windows.
- CMU Block and mortar – exterior and interior walls.
- Blown-in insulation – attic and inside of exterior walls.
- Batt insulation – found within the attic and crawlspace.
- 12-inch by 12-inch ceiling tiles – located in the northwest bedroom.
- Ceramic tile grout – found within the kitchen and bathroom.
- Tar paper – concealed beneath the 9-inch floor tiles within the kitchen and rear porch.
- Brown sheet vinyl flooring – found within the kitchen.
- Concrete foundation – exterior walls.

Office Garage

- Window glazing compound – on the exterior of the wood framed windows.
- Interior drywall (no joint compound) – walls and ceiling, various locations.
- Concrete foundation – exterior walls.

East Garage

- Window glazing compound – on the exterior of the wood framed windows.
- Brick and mortar – chimney.
- Concrete foundation – exterior walls.

Hatchery Building

- Stucco finish – applied to exterior concrete foundation walls.
- Concrete foundation – exterior walls.
- Concrete walls – interior fish raceways (tanks).
- Grey coating – applied to the exterior and interior of the fish raceways.
- Brick and mortar – chimney.
- Blown-in insulation – attic space.
- Foil covered rigid foam insulation – stairwell walls to attic.

Shop/Freezer Building

- Window glazing compound – on the exterior windows.
- CMU Block and mortar – chimney, building's interior and exterior.
- Plaster finish – interior walls and ceilings within the shop and freezers.
- Blown-in insulation – attic and inside of exterior walls.
- Rigid fiberglass insulation and black tar coating – applied to the freezer ceilings.
- Concrete foundation – exterior walls.

Main House

- Brick and mortar – chimney, roof top, attic space and within the basement.

- Blown-in insulation – attic and inside of exterior walls.
- Batt insulation – located above the drywall ceiling and inside the walls of the back porch.
- Plaster finish – applied over wood lath, interior walls and ceilings within the house.
- Drywall and joint compound – interior walls and ceilings, various locations.
- Ceramic tile grout – located within the kitchen and bathroom.
- Off-white sheet vinyl flooring and white mastic – located in the kitchen, dining and laundry.
- Off-white sheet vinyl flooring and white mastic – located in the bathroom, applied over the asbestos-containing yellow sheet vinyl.
- Concrete foundation – exterior walls

West Garage
- Window glazing compound – on the exterior of the wood framed windows.
- Concrete foundation – exterior walls.

Summer Quarters
- Gray Batt insulation – attic space above the ceilings.
- 12”x20” ceiling tiles – interior ceilings.
- Sheet vinyl flooring, beige/blue – northwest end of the structure.
- Concrete foundation – building’s exterior.

Netters House
- Drywall (sheetrock) and joint compound – finished interior walls and ceilings.
- Drywall no joint compound – garage interior walls and ceilings.
- Sheet vinyl flooring – found within the front entry, kitchen dining area and the bathrooms, various colors and patterns, exposed and concealed (multiple layers) beneath newer vinyl.
- Exterior siding – composite wood, lap-siding, walls and gable ends.
- Batt/blown-insulation – attic space.
- Batt insulation – foil covered inside walls and paper covered within the crawlspace.
- CMU block and mortar – chimney.
- Concrete foundation – building’s exterior.

The asbestos-containing materials found within the Office and Hatchery Buildings, the Main House and the Netters House are in fair-to-good condition (less than 10% damage or non-friable) and can be managed in place. Place the asbestos-containing materials in an operation and maintenance program and maintain in-place until the materials can be removed and disposed of properly.

Control access to the material, ensuring that the materials are not subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, drilling, and/or abrading, until a competent abatement contractor can abate the asbestos-containing materials.

Routinely alert state employees, applicable visitors, and outside contractor personnel of the presence of asbestos-containing material within the building and/or work areas.

If it is determined at any future point that the asbestos-containing materials are about to become damaged (through deterioration, removal, sanding, grinding, drilling, abrading, etc.), implement an abatement program per 29 CFR 1926.1101 OSHA construction standard.

Prior to renovation of those spaces, or demolition of the buildings where ACM is present, the "regulated" asbestos-containing materials need to be removed by a competent asbestos abatement contractor as required under NESHAP and per 29 CFR 1926.1101 OSHA Construction Standard. The ACM should be disposed of at a facility permitted under 40 CFR Subchapter I to accept asbestos waste.

1.2.3 Sample Analysis and Methodology

All samples of suspect ACM presented in this report have been analyzed by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM). If any of the samples taken of a homogeneous material were positive for asbestos at greater than 1 percent (>1%), the material, in its entirety, was considered to contain asbestos.

Each sample listed within the report is identified by a unique alpha/numeric sample designation, such as OF-A-01. The first two (2) or three (3) letters designate the "Building or the Clark Fork Fish Hatchery Complex," the "A" denotes a suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACM), and the "L" denotes a suspect lead-containing paint or coating the final two digits represent a sequential number of samples taken within that building.

The following abbreviations (nomenclature) were used in the sample numbering system to identify each building. As mentioned above the A = Asbestos bulk samples and the L = Lead Paint-chip samples. The assigned "nomenclature" for building is listed below in the order that it was used within the asbestos bulk and lead-paint chip sample chain of custody (COC) and lab results to identify each building or sample location:

CFH = Clark Fork Hatchery, use to identify samples of concrete obtained from various sources. SQ = Summer Quarters, EG = East Garage, WG = West Garage, OG = Office Garage, OF = Office, HB = Hatchery Building, MH = Main House, SF = Shop/Freezer Building and NH = Netters House. See Section 2.0, Survey Results, for photographic documentation, description and location of all sampled materials.

1.2.4 Preliminary Cost Estimates

The following preliminary cost information reflects cost estimates used throughout the industry, and is based on removal of all ACM within the building as a single abatement project, with the building unoccupied. The abatement costs are based on the State's standard PCM clearance requirements.

This is not a recommendation for removal, but a monetary budget guide in case removal, renovation, or demolition should be undertaken. Reinstallation and replacement cost estimates would have to be considered at the time of future abatement due to possible renovation.

Preliminary abatement cost estimates are:

Office Building - Material Description		**Abatement cost**
• Spray-on ceiling texture – front room, hallway and bedrooms ceilings, approximately 900 SF		$9,000.00
• Plaster texture – kitchen and bathroom walls/ceilings, approximately 600 SF		$6,000.00
• 9-inch vinyl floor tile and black mastic – kitchen and back porch/storeroom, approximately 200 SF		$2,000.00
• Sheet vinyl flooring – bathroom, approximately 40 SF		$400.00
	subtotal	$17,400.00
Hatchery Building - Material Description		
• Window glazing – exterior windows, approximately 900 LF		$2,700.00
	subtotal	$2,700.00
Main House - Material Description		
• Window glazing – exterior windows, approximately 400 LF		$1,200.00
• Sheet vinyl flooring – bathroom (concealed), approximately 400 SF		$4,000.00
• White paper tape – heat ducts, basement and crawlspace, approx. 800 SF		$2,400.00
	subtotal	$7,600.00
Netters House – Material Description		
• Drywall texture – walls and ceilings throughout, approximately 4,000 SF		$20,000.00
	Total	$47,700.00

1.3 Summary of Coatings Sampled for Lead-Containing Paint

Office Building - Material Description	**Sample Number(s)**	**% Lead**
Beige (composite) – exterior wood siding.	OF-L-01	2.1 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Brown trim (composite) – exterior windows, over white/green paint.	OF-L-02	4.0 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Red trim (composite) – exterior windows, over white/green paint.	OF-L-03	4.5 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Off-white (composite) – interior walls.	OF-L-04	<0.0069 (below - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Off-white (composite) – interior walls and trim.	OF-L-05	17 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)

Office Garage - Material Description	**Sample Number(s)**	**% Lead**
Beige (composite) – exterior wood siding.	O-L-01	0.84 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Brown (composite) – exterior windows.	OG-L-02	1.3 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
East Garage - Material Description	**Sample Number(s)**	**% Lead**
Pale Pink (composite) – exterior wood siding.	EG-L-01	7.4 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Red (composite) over green – exterior windows.	EG-L-02	7.8 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Pale Pink (composite) – interior window trim.	EG-L-03	9.6 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
West Garage - Material Description	**Sample Number(s)**	**% Lead**
Off-white (composite) – exterior wood siding.	WG-L-01	6.5 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Beige (composite) – exterior concrete foundation.	WG-L-02	0.051 (below - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Off-white (composite) – interior walls and trim.	WG-L-03	3.9 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Netter House - Material Description	**Sample Number(s)**	**% Lead**
Beige (composite) – exterior wood siding.	NH-L-01	0.099 (below - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Dark Brown (composite) – exterior wood trim.	NH-L-02	0.12 (below - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Off-white (composite) – interior walls/ceilings.	NH-L-03	0.0072 (below - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Shop/Freezer Building - Material Description	**Sample Number(s)**	**% Lead**
Off-white (composite) – exterior wood siding/trim.	SF-L-01	2.5 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Red (composite) over green – exterior window trim.	SF-L-02	3.7 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
White (composite) – interior walls and ceilings.	SF-L-03	0.012 (below - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Grey trim (composite) – interior walls/doors/wainscot.	SF-L-04	0.096 (below - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Off-white (composite) beige over teal – interior walls/doors.	SF-L-05	0.0099 (below - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)

Summer Quarters - Material Description	Sample Number(s)	% Lead
Off-white (composite) – exterior wood siding.	SQ-L-01	4.8 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Red (composite) – exterior wood window trim.	SQ-L-02	4.5 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Off-white (composite) – interior wood trim and paneling.	SQ-L-03	2.5 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)

Hatchery Building - Material Description	Sample Number(s)	% Lead
Off-white (composite) – exterior wood siding.	HB-L-01	13 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Reddish Brown (composite) – exterior window/trim.	HB-L-02	1.3 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Silver, grey (composite) – interior over wood.	HB-L-03	0.25 (below - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Green (composite) – interior trim, over wood.	HB-L-04	Void (not enough sample provided to analyze, <50 mg)
Grey (composite) – interior wood columns and concrete fish raceways.	HB-L-05	0.013 (below - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Off-white (composite) beige – interior walls and ceilings.	HB-L-06	0.60 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Brown (composite) – exterior wood windows.	HB-L-07	7.5 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Beige (composite) – exterior concrete foundation.	HB-L-08	5.9 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)

Main House - Material Description	Sample Number(s)	% Lead
Beige (composite) – exterior wood siding.	MH-L-01	0.040 (below - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Reddish Brown (composite) – exterior window/trim.	MH-L-02	7.1 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Off-white (composite) trim – interior doors and cabinets.	MH-L-03	14 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Beige (composite) – interior back porch.	MH-L-04	3.8 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Grey (composite) – interior floor and walls.	MH-L-05	2.8 (above - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)
Off-white (composite) trim – interior walls/ceilings.	MH-L-06	<0.0079 (below - Regulatory Limit, EPA/HUD Guidelines)

As previously mentioned, no lead-containing paint was identified within the Netters House, although lead-containing paint was found on the exterior and interior of Office Building, Office Garage, West Garage, Shop/Freezer Building, Summer Quarters and the Hatchery Building. The

composite paint-chip (multiple layers of paint) samples contain lead at concentrations which exceed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guideline of 0.5% by weight.

The lead-containing paint found on the interiors of the Office Building, Office Garage, West Garage, Shop/Freezer Building, Summer Quarters and the Hatchery Building are in good condition (stable, <10% damage) and can be managed in place. Place the interior paint in an operation and maintenance program and maintain in-place until the material can be removed and disposed of properly.

However, the lead-containing paint present on the exteriors of the West Garage, Hatchery Building, Shop/Freezer Building, and the Main House is in fair-to-poor condition (unstable, >10% to <25% flaking or damage). In addition the majority of the exterior paint found on the Summer Quarters and East Garage are in poor condition (extremely unstable >25% damage). A substantial amount of the paint is loose and peeling (flaking) off of these buildings. The flaking paint needs to be stabilized and cleaned up as soon as possible, and the associated waste disposed of properly at an approved landfill. Once the damaged and flaking exterior paint has been stabilized place the remaining lead-containing paint in an operation and maintenance program and maintain in-place until the material can be removed and disposed of properly.

Control access to the materials, ensuring that the materials are not subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, drilling, and/or abrading, until a competent abatement contractor can abate the lead-containing paint.

Routinely alert state employees, applicable visitors, and outside contractor personnel of the presence of lead-containing paint within the building and/or work areas.

If it is determined at any future point that the lead-containing paint is about to become damaged (through deterioration, removal, sanding, grinding, drilling, abrading, etc.), implement an abatement program per 29 CFR 1926.62 OSHA construction standard.

The other composite paint chip samples collected from buildings were found to contain lead at concentrations below EPA/HUD guideline of 0.5% by weight. However, these materials should be handled appropriately.

All samples of suspect lead paint presented in this report have been analyzed by flame AAS (ASTM D3335-85A) "Standard Method to Test for Low Concentrations of Lead in Paint by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry." If any of the samples taken of a coating material were positive for lead at greater than the regulatory limit of 0.5 percent (0.5% by weight EPA/HUD guidelines), the material in its entirety was considered to be lead-containing paint.

Each sample listed within the report is identified by a unique alpha/numeric sample designation, such as OF-L-01. The first two (2) letters/numbers designate the "Clark Fork Fish Hatchery Complex and Building," the "L" denotes a suspect lead coating, and the final two digits represent a sequential number of samples taken within the building. See Section 2.0, Survey Results, for photographic documentation, description and location of all sampled materials.

1.3.1 Preliminary Exterior Lead-paint Stabilization Cost Estimates

The following preliminary cost information reflects cost estimates used throughout the industry, and is based on stabilization activities for removal of the loose and flaking lead-paint found on the exteriors of the following eight (8) buildings as a single removal project. The paint stabilization costs are based on the State's standard visual clearance requirements.

This is not a recommendation for total paint removal, but a monetary budget guide for stabilization of existing damaged and flaking paint if it should be undertaken. Replacement cost estimates would have to be considered post paint stabilization or at the time of future renovation.

Preliminary exterior paint stabilization cost estimates are:

Office Building	**Stabilization cost**
• Exterior wood siding and window trim, approximately 1,600 SF	$3,200.00
Office Garage	
• Exterior wood siding and window trim, approximately 900 SF	$1,800.00
East Garage	
• Exterior wood siding and window trim, approximately 1,000 SF	$2,000.00
West Garage	
• Exterior wood siding, approximately 1,200 SF	$2,400.00
Shop/Freezer Building	
• Exterior wood siding and window trim, approximately 1,700 SF	$3,400.00

Summer Quarters

- Exterior wood siding and window trim, approximately 600 SF $1,200.00

Hatchery Building

- Exterior wood siding and window trim, approximately 1,800 SF $3,600.00

Main House

- Exterior wood siding and window trim, approximately 1,600 SF $3,200.00

Total $20,800.00

2.0 SURVEY RESULTS

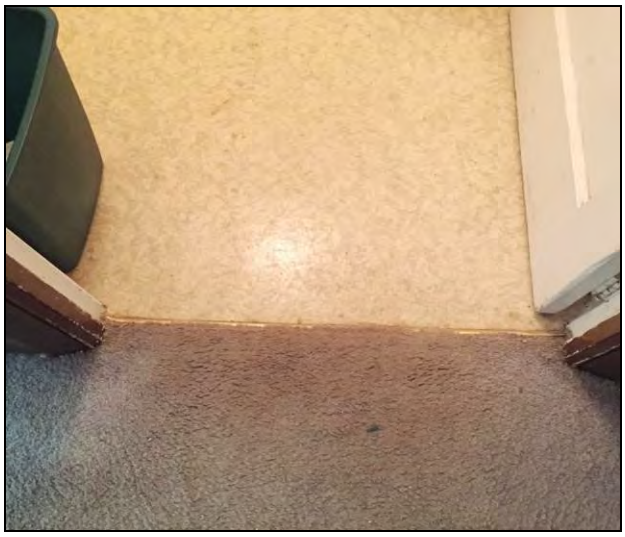
2.1 Photo Log of the Buildings, Materials & Conditions Observed During the Site Inspection

1. View of the Office Building (right) and the Office Garage (left) shows the lead-containing exterior beige and brown trim paint.

2. View of the northeast elevation (rear) of the Office Building and Office Garage showing the corrugated metal roofing and exterior wood siding.

3. View of the grey asbestos-containing 9-inch vinyl floor tile located within the rear porch. Also shows the non-asbestos brown (reddish-brown brick pattern) sheet vinyl flooring found in the kitchen of the Office Building.

4. View of the asbestos-containing sheet vinyl found within the Office Building's bathroom.



5. View of the non-asbestos 12-inch ceiling tile found within the Office building's northwest bedroom.

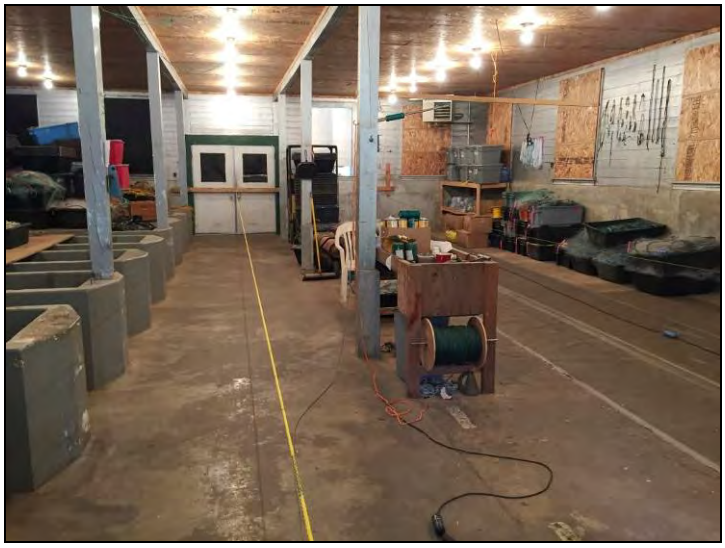
6. View of the non-asbestos ceramic tile grout found within the kitchen. Also shows the lead-containing off-white paint found on the exterior of the kitchen cabinets within the Office Building.

7. View of the non-asbestos-window glazing found on the exterior of the Office. Also shows the exterior beige and brown trim that were found to contain lead levels above the EPA/HUD guideline regulatory limit. These materials are similar to those found on the Office Building.

8. View of the interior of the Office Garage showing the non-asbestos drywall found on the walls and on the ceilings in various locations.

9. View of the Hatchery Building showing the off-white paint that contains lead levels above the EPA/HUD guideline regulatory limit. Also shows the non-asbestos stucco finish applied to the concrete foundation walls.

10. View of the asbestos-containing window glazing found on the exterior windows of the Hatchery Building. Also show the reddish-brown trim paint that contains lead levels above the EPA/HUD guideline regulatory limit.



11. Interior view of the Hatchery Building showing the grey and green paint that was found to contain lead levels below the EPA/HUD guideline. The grey coating applied to the inside and outside of the fish raceways was found to be non-asbestos containing.

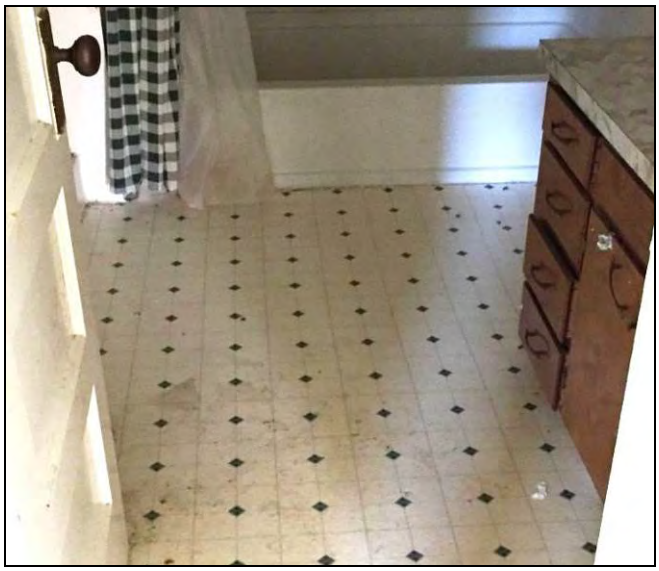
12. View of the non-asbestos brick and mortar found on the chimney located within the Hatchery Building.

13. View of the non-asbestos blown-in insulation found in the attic of the Hatchery Building.

14. View of concrete fish raceways at the Clark Fork Fish Hatchery. The concrete was found to be non-asbestos.

15. View of the Main House showing the corrugated metal roofing. Also shows the beige paint applied to the exterior wood siding that was found to contain lead levels below the EPA/HUD guideline.

However the reddish-brown trim paint found on the exterior of the windows was found to contain lead levels above the EPA/HUD guideline.



16. View of the newer non-asbestos sheet vinyl found in the bathroom. This material has been installed over old yellow asbestos-containing sheet vinyl flooring.

17. View of the asbestos paper duct tape applied to the exterior of the metal heat ducts found within the basement and crawlspace areas located within the Main House.

18. View of the non-asbestos blown-in insulation found within the exterior walls of the Main House. This material is similar in appearance and texture to that found within the attic space.

19. View of non-asbestos plaster finish applied to wood lath. The plaster finish is found on the interior walls and ceilings throughout the upper level of the Main House.

20. Interior of the Main House kitchen, dining and laundry areas located on the main level, showing the newer non-asbestos sheet vinyl flooring and non-ACM ceramic tile grout.

Also shows the lead-containing off-white paint found on the kitchen cabinets.

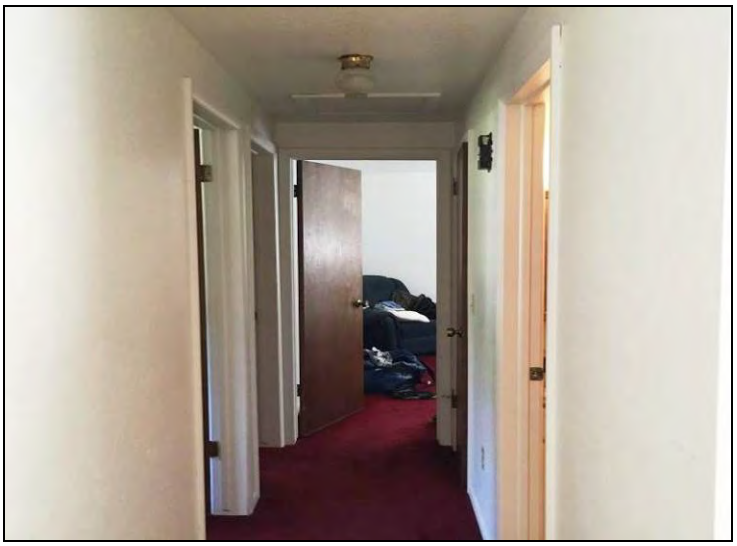
21. View of the asbestos window glazing found on the exterior of the East Garage. The reddish-brown trim paint contains lead levels above the EPA/HUD guideline.

22. View of the asbestos window glazing found on the exterior of the East Garage. The reddish-brown trim paint contains lead levels above the EPA/HUD guideline.

23. View of the Netters House showing the exterior beige and brown trim paint that contains lead levels below the EPA/HUD guideline regulatory limit.

24. Interior view of the Netters House showing the non-asbestos drywall texture applied to the walls and ceilings throughout the building.

The off-white interior paint contains lead levels below the EPA/HUD guideline regulatory limit.



25. View of non-asbestos sheet vinyl found within the bathroom of the Netters House.

26. View of the blown-in insulation found within the Netters House attic space.

27. View of the West Garage showing the off-white exterior that was found to contain lead levels above the EPA/HUD guideline regulatory limit.

28. View of the West Garage showing the non-asbestos window glazing compound used on the exterior windows.

The reddish-brown paint is presumed to contain lead levels above the EPA/HUD guideline regulatory limit as does the exterior off-white paint.

29. View of the Shop/Freezer Building showing the off-white paint that was found on the exterior siding and trim found to contain lead levels above the EPA/HUD guideline regulatory limit.

30. View of the non-asbestos rigid fiberglass insulation found on the interior ceilings of the freezers.

31. View of the Summer Quarters showing the off-white and reddish-brown trim that was found to contain lead levels above the EPA/HUD guideline regulatory limit.

32. View of the peeling and flaking exterior lead-containing paint found the rear of the Summer Quarters.

33. View of the non-asbestos grey batt insulation found within the Summer Quarters attic space.

34. View of the 12-inch by 20-inch ceiling tiles found within the Summer Quarters.

35. View of the non-asbestos sheet vinyl flooring found within the Summer Quarters.