JAY PAUL
COMPANY

Via email

June 15, 2020

Honorable Mayor Liccardo and City Council
City of San Jose
200 E Santa Clara Street, 18th Floor
San Jose, CA 95113

Dear Mayor Liccardo, Councilmember Peralez and City Council Members:

**SUBJECT: Item 10.2, Historic City Landmark Designation for 170 Park Center Plaza (Former Bank of California)**

Jay Paul Company, as owner of the subject property, is **strongly opposed** to the designation of 170 Park Center Plaza as a City Landmark. The redevelopment of Park Center Plaza will be rendered infeasible if the former Bank of California is designated a City Landmark pursuant to the June 3, 2020 recommendation of the San Jose Historic Landmarks Commission and the City's Historic Preservation Officer.

170 Park Center Plaza does not, in our estimation, meet the principles that guide the City of San Jose in establishing City Landmarks. A letter of support for the redevelopment of the property from the former owner and developer of Park Center Plaza, Lew Wolff validates our position and describes the minimal involvement of Cesar Pelli in the design of this building. Further, in the 2009 study of San Jose Modernism commissioned by PAC SJ and the City of San Jose, neither Pelli nor the 170 Park building were mentioned despite an in depth description of the Park Center Plaza redevelopment and Brutalist architecture found in other locations within the City. If this was truly considered an important piece of San Jose history, surely it would have mentioned in this comprehensive report describing the importance of modernism to the City.

Most importantly, while we do not speak for the citizens of San Jose, a poll conducted last week by FM3 Research, makes it abundantly clear that San Jose residents overwhelmingly prefer the proposed development. Of the 400 voting residents polled on the importance of a potential landmark designation for 170 Park Center Plaza, **only 18% of the respondents felt that 170 Park should be landmarked while 69% preferred moving forward with the City View project**. For your reference, we have included the full results of this poll.

While we strongly oppose the landmark designation, Jay Paul Company is committed to commemorating and paying homage to the historic resources on the property at a level above and beyond required CEQA mitigations. Our presentation on Item 10.3 will provide further

description of our proposed commemoration efforts.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of our position and our City View Plaza project. We are committed to bring the City a truly exceptional project that will solidify San Jose's importance as the true Capital of Silicon Valley.

For your easy reference, we have included supplementary material and letters that address both items 10.2 and 10.3 for your review.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

Janette D'Elia
Chief Operations Officer

# MEMORANDUM

**DATE** May 22, 2020
**TO** Janette D'Elia
**OF** COO
Jay Paul Company
Four Embarcadero Center
Suite 360
San Francisco, CA 94111

**PROJECT NO.** 20185
**PROJECT** City View Towers
**FROM** Peter Birkholz, AIA
Principal

**Regarding:** Bank of California/Sumitomo Bank Building CEQA Alternatives

## INTRODUCTION

Page & Turnbull has been requested to review and comment on the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation related to the historic status and impacts to the Sumitomo Bank Building as impacted by the proposed City View Plaza Office Project.

Page & Turnbull has reviewed the project's environmental documents, including the Draft SEIR dated March 2020, the First Amendment to the EIR, the Historic Resource Project Assessment (HRPA) revised 2/07/2020, and the supplemental alternative design studies prepared by Gensler and Associates (Gensler) for Jay Paul Company dated May 13, 2020. In addition, we have reviewed the clarifying and supporting letters prepared by Gensler, MKA Structural Engineers, and a letter by Commercial Real Estate Brokers Newmark Knight Frank: these letters are attached as appendixes to this memo.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND HISTORIC SUMMARY

The City View Plaza Office Project is an urban redevelopment of an 8.1-acre site in downtown San Jose (Project). The site is currently developed with nine buildings and an underground parking structure; the Project proposes to demolish the existing buildings and to construct three office towers over five levels of below grade parking. The subject of this memorandum is the Bank of California/Sumitomo Bank Building which has also been known as the Family Court building, the building will be identified in this document as the Sumitomo Bank Building. Per the HRPA, the building, which was constructed in 1973, was designed by master architect Caesar Pelli during his tenure as the Design Partner for Gruen Associates of Los Angeles. Historic documentation by Archives and Architecture on the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR 523A forms state: "The building is representative of the work of a master architect and appears to have been designed as a signature building in downtown San Jose's first redevelopment area, the

construction occurring as one of the last projects in the designated area. While the building has not been evaluated in the larger terms of Cesar Pelli's work, it has artistic value and was designed shortly after, and is consistent in style with, his work on the Pacific Design Center in Southern California." And additionally: "The design of this building has been identified as an exceptional example of the work of internationally acclaimed architect Cesar Pelli. Its materials, detailing, form, setting, are representative of the early oeuvre of a master designer. These qualities have identified it as individually eligible for the National Register of Historical Places under Criterion C (Design and Construction) and the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 3 (Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values)." The property is listed on the San Jose Historic Resources Inventory as a Candidate City Landmark.

**SUMITOMO BANK DESCRIPTION**

The Sumitomo Bank Building is rectangular shaped with narrower elevations to the north and south. The building is constructed of concrete as a primary structural and exterior material with the concrete used as a sculptural element with cantilevered overhangs incorporated as a feature. It is a two-story structure which is partially elevated above the adjacent sidewalk with the building constructed over an integrated concrete structured basement parking level that is accessed by a vehicle ramp located at the north side of the building and by the extension of the building's core elevator and stairs; the parking level is integrated into the building. Pedestrian access into the building is by a set of concrete stairs at the south end of the building. The long west facing elevation incorporates a sloped berm that is landscaped with natural grass turf.

**DESCRIPTION OF PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES STUDIED FOR SEIR**

The following is a summary of the project alternatives included in the SEIR:

- Alternative 1: Preservation of all Historic Resources On-Site
- Alternative 2: Relocation of Historic Resources
- Alternative 3: Preservation of all Buildings Extant in 1974
- Alternative 4: Preservation of Candidate Landmark Buildings
- Alternative 5: Preservation of the Wells Fargo Building
- Alternative 6: Preservation of the Sumitomo Bank Building

Within the SEIR is table 7.4.2, Comparison of Environmental Impacts for Alternatives to the Project and Section 7.4.3, which describes the Environmentally Superior Alternatives. As indicated on the table and within Section 7.4.3, the Environmentally Superior Alternatives are the No Project Alternative – No Development Alternative and Preservation Alternative 3 – Preservation of All

Buildings Extant in 1974. Alternative 6 – Preservation of the Sumitomo Bank is identified as having Significant and Unavoidable Impacts in all categories. While Alternative 6, the Preservation of the Sumitomo Bank Building, is the alternative that best balances the preservation of the Sumitomo Bank with the development, this alternative fails to provide the required office square footage and parking count and the alternative also fails to meet the City's urban design guidelines. Alternative 6 describes a scheme that preserves the Sumitomo Bank, as well as the existing tower immediately north of the bank building (150 Almaden Boulevard). While this alternative proposes that the Sumitomo Bank Building be preserved and rehabilitated in accordance with the Secretary of Interiors' Standards and maintains the immediately adjacent site area of the building, the integrity of the historic resource is diminished by the alteration to its setting.

**DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES FOR PACSJ**

Based on input received from stakeholders, Gensler prepared additional preservation alternatives in a document titled "Response to Additional Proposed Alternatives developed for PACSJ" (Response to PACSJ). The Response to PACSJ document elaborates on Alternative 6 with two sub-alternatives identified as "PACSJ's Alternative A" and "PACSJ's Alternative B." The document provides additional clarification and details including analysis of the Evaluation Criteria for the alternatives. As a component of the development of these alternatives, the General Contractor, Level 10, has prepared a document titled 170 Park Cost Studies, which provides an estimated cost to stabilize and rehabilitate the SEIR Alternate 6 and the PACSJ Alternatives A and B, respectively. The architectural and structural studies did not explicitly incorporate the use of the alternative provisions of the California State Historical Building Code when considering the code required upgrades related to the rehabilitation of the building; it is understood that given the building's qualification for listing on the National Register, that it would be considered as a "Qualified Historic Building" and, therefore, able to use the alternative provisions of the California Historical Building Code (CHBC)[1] in the rehabilitation of the building.

[1] The CHBC specifically allows for the use of alternatives that balance the need for preservation of character-defining features with the requirement to meet the current building code requirements. The CHBC provisions that would apply to the rehabilitation of the Sumitomo Bank Building include: structural provisions that allow for the design of the seismic restraint system to only to be to 75% of the current code requirements, exemption from energy efficiency requirements for the exterior building envelope, allowed use of egress components with alteration where these components do not meet current code requirements, and allowed non-conformance with the accessibility of the main entrance when an alternative, accessible, entrance can be provided within 200' of the main entrance.

**SUMMARY OF REJECTED ALTERNATIVES**

The design team discussed and explored other preservation alternatives that were not developed nor included in the SEIR due to their lack of feasibility. The additional alternatives that were deemed to be infeasible were: 1) an alternative scenario that severed the Sumitomo Bank Building from the underground parking structure and temporarily relocated it to a nearby empty site, with its later relocation back to the Project site over the new underground parking; and 2) a variant of SEIR Alternative 6 that rehabilitated the building in place and proposed the insertion of windows into the blank east and west facades. The first alternative was deemed infeasible because there is no nearby site to temporarily relocate the building and the dismantling would destroy the building's integrity by the demolition of the parking structure below and associated site features. The second was deemed infeasible because the insertion of the windows would contribute to additional loss of the integrity of the historic resource and the increased glazing that the glazing located at the elevated first floor level would still not provide the sidewalk level transparency to the interior that is are major goal of the San Jose General Plan, Municipal Code and Park Avenue Vision.

**SUPPLEMENTAL REHABILITATION INFORMATION**

Several supplemental documents were prepared to quantify the feasibility challenges of Alternative 6 and its alternate scenarios and they are the are attached to this memo as appendixes. These documents are: "Sumitomo Bank: Preservation Alternatives Analysis" prepared by Gensler and Associates, "Development Alternatives for 170 Park Center Plaza" prepared by Structural Engineers, Magnusson Klemencic Associates, "Cityview Project #H19-016 – 170 Park Center Plaza Development Alternatives" prepared by Commercial Real Estate Brokers Newmark Knight Frank, and "170 Park Cost Studies" prepared by the General Contractor, Level 10 Construction.

The Gensler document indicates the following problems with the incorporation of the Sumitomo Bank Building into the Project:

- lack of compliance with current building codes, including structural/seismic
- energy efficiency
- energy performance of window systems
- hazardous materials incorporated into the building
- lack of accessibility.

Additionally, the document notes that the design of the building is not suitable as an active retail use due to the floor level being raised above the street, substandard ingress/egress that limits the

occupancy, opaque concrete façade with limited windows that does not provide transparency and, therefore, does not conform to the San Jose Municipal Code for Downtown Active Uses.

The Magnussen Klemencic Associates (MKA) document concludes with "Given the extraordinary costs and risks associated with the scenarios described… an economically viable solution for the co-existence of the 170 Park building and the proposed development is not possible." MKA's conclusion reinforces Gensler's determination that the Sumitomo Bank Building would suffer from a lack of compliance with current building codes, in particular with respect to the seismic issues related to the non-ductile reinforced concrete construction, as well as the infeasibility of temporarily relocating the building and moving it back to the top of the new subterranean structured parking.

The Newmark Knight Frank document evaluates the feasibility of the building for retail re-use. It specifically evaluates the potential re-use as an art gallery, visibility to the interior of the building, access from the street to the interior of the space, the ability to demise the building, and the potential retail competition given the predicted lack of demand for retail leasing caused by the Covid-19 economic downturn.

Level 10 prepared a document that provides financial cost information for the building's re-use potential for Gensler's various alternatives.

**SUMMARY TABLE OF PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES**

The table below summarizes the Preservation Alternatives Analysis and provides additional specific historic information:

| **Alternative Name** | **Feasibility and historic summary** |
|---|---|
| Alternate J – Shift Tower C North (PACSJ Alternative A) | The alternative is not feasible due to a substantial loss of underground parking, relocated site not part of the project, while the historic structure is preserved the looming towers alter the setting and therefore diminish the integrity of the historic resource. |
| Alternate K – Re-mass Towers PACSJ Alternative B | The alternative is not feasible due to a substantial loss of underground parking, while the historic structure is preserved the looming towers alter the setting and therefore diminish the integrity of the historic resource. The Project also loses active frontage, important north-south pedestrian paseo connection through the site, and |

| | |
|---|---|
| | other impacts to the public as noted in the attached exhibit |
| Alternate L – Reduced Tower PACSJ Alternative C | The alternative is not feasible due to a substantial loss of underground parking and reduction in office square footage, while the historic structure is preserved the looming towers alter the setting and therefore diminish the integrity of the historic resource. Above ground parking would be required in this scenario. |
| Option A.1 – Preserve Entire Building | The alternative is not feasible due to a substantial loss of underground parking and reduction in office square footage, while the historic structure is preserved the looming towers alter the setting and therefore diminish the integrity of the historic resource. |
| Option A.2 – Underpin Building with Parking Below | The alternative is not feasible due to a reduction in office square footage and extraordinary increase in construction cost, while the historic structure is preserved, and the setting is maintained in this alternative. |
| Option B.1 – Keep the Volume of the Building | The alternative is not feasible due to a reduction in below grade parking, extraordinary increase in construction cost, while the historic structure is preserved and the setting is altered by the overhanging building and therefore the historic resource is diminished and integrity is lost. |
| Option C.1 – Keep Two Facades as Part of the New Project | The alternative is not feasible due to a reduction in below grade parking, an extraordinary increase in construction cost, while the historic structure itself is preserved and the historic resource loses its integrity as only the façade is preserved. |
| Option D.1 – Preserve a Piece as Part of Project | The integrity of the historic resource is lost with the demolition of the building, although the salvage and re-incorporation of selected elements of the building may serve as a mitigation strategy if feasible and supplemented with an interpretive program. |
| Option E.1 – Rebuild Off-Site | Offering the possible relocation of the building is one of the required mitigations for the Project. The developer of the Project does not have a nearby site for the building |

| | |
|---|---|
| | and no 3rd party has yet submitted an offer to take the building. |
| Option F – Commemoration by Augmented Reality | The integrity of the historic resource is lost with the demolition of the building, but the salvage and re-incorporation of selected elements of the building may serve as a mitigation strategy if supplemented with an interpretive program. |
| Option G – Commemoration by Interpretive Exhibit | The integrity of the historic resource is lost with the demolition of the building, but the salvage and re-incorporation of selected elements of the building may serve as a mitigation strategy if supplemented with an interpretive program. |
| Option H– Commemoration by Inlaid Bldg Footprint in Landscape Paving | The integrity of the historic resource is lost with the demolition of the building, but the incorporation of the existing building footprint into the landscape may serve as a mitigation strategy if supplemented with an interpretive program. |

**CONCLUDING INFORMATION**

As part of the SEIR and as a response to stakeholders, the Project team has prepared and studied multiple alternatives that explore the preservation and rehabilitation of the Sumitomo Bank Building. None of the reasonable range of alternatives studied satisfy the desired goals of the City of San Jose, are economically feasible, or viably incorporate the preservation and rehabilitation of the Sumitomo Bank Building as part of the Project. While the alternatives studied did not include the use of the alternatives of the CHBC, it is understood that even with the use of these provisions that the cost of the rehabilitations would still be prohibitively expensive and thus not feasible. The SEIR identifies that there is a Significant and Unavoidable Impact to the Cultural Resources on the site that will be caused by the Project: "Implementation of the proposed project would result in the demolition of the historic Park Center Plaza, including four buildings which are individually historic and contributors to the historic significance of the Park Center Plaza." Therefore, based on the substantial evidence in the record, the City Council can reject the preservation alternatives as infeasible and make a Statement of Overriding Consideration by finding that the benefits of the Project outweigh the significant unavoidable impact to historic resources.

Appendices included as attachments to this memorandum:

I. Response to Additional Proposed Alternatives developed for PACSJ prepared by Gensler and Associates.
II. Development Alternatives for 170 Park Center Plaza prepared by Structural Engineers, Magnusson Klemencic Associates.
III. Cityview Project #H19-016 – 170 Park Center Plaza Development Alternatives prepared by Gensler.
IV. Cityview Project #H19-016 – 170 Park Center Plaza Development Alternatives prepared by Commercial Real Estate Brokers Newmark Knight Frank.
V. 170 Park Cost Studies prepared by the General Contractor, Level 10 Construction.
VI. Letter to City of San Jose Planning Department, titled: 170 Park Ave, Site Survey of Existing Building prepared by Level 10 Construction with sub-contractor reports:
    a. Hazardous Materials Inspection Report, 170 Park Avenue prepared by Van Brunt Associates, Inc.
    b. Memo Regarding Existing HVAC Systems prepared by Crutchfield Mechanical, Inc.
    c. 170 Park Electrical / F.A. Survey prepared by Redwood Electrical Group.
    d. Review of Existing Plumbing Systems prepared by ACCO Engineered Systems.
    e. Temporary Excavation Shoring Issues Associated with Existing Building at 170 Park Avenue prepared by underground shoring subcontractor, Brierely Associates.

**To:** "Sam Liccardo - City of San Jose (sam.liccardo@sanjoseca.gov)" <sam.liccardo@gmail.com>, "Raul Peralez (raul.peralez@sanjoseca.gov)" <raul.peralez@sanjoseca.gov>, "Kelly Kline - Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Jose (kelly.klein@sanjoseca.gov)" <kelly.klein@sanjoseca.gov>, "David Tran (david.tran@sanjoseca.gov)" <david.tran@sanjoseca.gov>
**Subject: Planning Application H19-016 by City View**

Dear Mayor Liccardo and Councilmember Peralze:

SUBJECT: Planning Application H19-016 by SJ City View

I extend my best wishes to you and your City Council colleagues during these unprecedented times, and sincerely hope --- that under you collective leadership—San Jose will continue to thrive.

It is my pleasure to write this letter in full support of the Jay Paul Company's City View development in downtown San Jose. What Mr. Paul is proposing to do at City View is the most important and absolutely best activity that is happening in the San Jose core area and in the entire market place. As you may be aware, Mr. Paul's development program will be razing the entire complex that I and my associates began in the late 1960's. I cannot fully express how much I applaud all Mr. Paul and his organization are doing for San Jose. I do not believe I have had the privilege of meeting Mr. Paul. I am excited to be able to view the important next generation of development the City View project is bringing to downtown San Jose.

I recently learned (heard) that there are some unsubstantiated concerns that Mr. Paul's plans impact one or more historic buildings and elements of the project I developed in downtown San Jose. Originally called Park Center Plaza. I further have heard that the concrete building I developed at the corner of Park and Almaden is being mis-termed as " The Cesar Pelli Building" and someone or party is claiming that the building is historical or some such designation.

I hope I am not being disrespectful, but such a claim is beyond nonsense. There is absolutely nothing of such value or individual design perspective about the building. I can clearly and strongly comment on the absurdity of any notion that the building should be preserved.

I was the party totally involved in the building and project.

Here is why the slightest thought of preservation is absurd.

- Ceasr was with the firm of Victor Gruen Associates, headquartered near my office in Los Angeles. At that time, the Gruen firm did most of my design. I was closely associated with many of the Gruen principals and staff in both a professional and social nature.

- As we were trying to move the project along, and because we had several banks as prospective tenants, each wanting to be solely identified with the building they occupied, I had Cesar and another Gruen partner, Sidney Brisker, take time away from other assignments they were doing for other clients and quickly sketch out a small building I needed to present to the

Bank of California. Cesar was not the designer, he and Sidney Brisker, both personal friends, used a young intern to rapidly come up with the building design. The need to produce several buildings , each for individual bank tenants ( many of the banks we had in the project no longer exist or have been acquired by larger banks) was the reason for the rush I was under at that time. Getting the bank leases was necessary to obtaining the required construction lending and investment financing.

- The building and the one next to it, the United California bank Building (where Morton's Restaurant was located –I believe they recently moved) both were contemplated to be able to add several stories at a later date once the market improved. Actually each of the two building was referred to as " an annex " in anticipation of eventually adding the additional stories.

- Under no condition was Cesar ever identified with the building. And, certainly Syd Brisker should be similarly identified, if either were associated with the structure. I have not ever had occasion to look, but I doubt that neither Cesar or Brisker ever included the building in their resume's or articles of their work.

- I have never once had any individual or party request that they visit or include any of the buildings I implemented in the location that Mr. Paul is developing as being of the slightest design prominence. Frankly, while I am proud of my revitalization effort in downtown San Jose, the economic times I encountered did not permit me to implement the level of memorable structures that I observe in Mr. Paul's undertaking. To be brutally frank, I am pleased he is razing my improvements and doing something that will truly identify downtown San Jose as the center of the country's tenth largest city.

SUMMARY—I am very confused and surprised that any issue related to preserving the concrete building, or any building or portion of the entire area, has arisen. In over 50 years not a single party has made such a comment. It is quite a reach for any party or group to claim any importance to the concrete building. To be very clear, and I would be pleased to offer my knowledge of the building and the project in person if desired, there is nothing of design or historic importance related to any of the buildings I developed. Sorry, but the times were very different. I do recall that the building under discussion may have won some award by the concrete industry. Simply because it was all concrete—actually idea by the way—I like unfinished concrete—but, not for any other reason.

I like the building, but please do not insult Cesar or Brisker by over identifying the build with those fine gentlemen. The real credit, if anyone is interested, should go to the intern that completed the plans—I am sorry but I do not recall that person's name.

Knowing Cesar, Syd Brisker and Victor Gruen as I did, none of them would want to preserve any of the buildings in my project that would inhibit better and more aggressive uses. Victor Gruen taught me that great civilizations are built on top of each other. Victor also said that a City without a vibrant downtown was a city without a heart.

I loved my efforts in downtown San Jose, but I sincerely support the total razing of my project to pave the way for the next generation of development.

I would bet Cesar would strongly agree.

Best wishes and stay safe,

Lew

PS: Due to the isolation I am providing this communication by e-mail. If not satisfactory please let me know. Lew

Lewis N. Wolff
Chairman and C.E.O.
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Newmark Knight Frank

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T 408.727.9600
F 408.988.6340
www.ngkf.com

May 17, 2020

Janette D'Elia
Chief Operating Officer
Jay Paul Company
Four Embarcadero Center, Suite 3620
San Francisco, CA 94111

Subject: **Cityview Project #H19-016 - 170 Park Center Plaza Development Alternatives**

Dear Janette,

As the Jay Paul Company's listing agents of the Cityview project in downtown San Jose, we are writing to provide our professional perspective on the implacability of retaining 170 Park Center Plaza as part of the proposed development. In short, the subject building is a dated structure that even with significant renovation would be unable to provide today's office tenants a healthy, functional or attractive work environment especially in light of new wellness considerations brought on by COVID-19. The following are some of the reasons why this long vacant building is not suited for the requirements of today's office tenants:

1. Façade: The concrete façade of the building gives off an imposing, impenetrable, militaristic look and feel. It is the opposite of an open and inviting structure that today's companies want to provide for their employees and visitors. Furthermore, for many residents that are familiar with its prior use as a family courthouse, the building evokes feelings of hardship and conflict.

2. Natural Light: The basement, ground floor and second floor have limited to no windows to provide daylighting that is sufficient for a healthy and attractive work environment. Employee wellness has never been more important to companies of all kinds in Silicon Valley. Ample natural light is a key requirement for achieving a healthy and vibrant workspace.

3. Access: The current exiting of the building is limited and would be challenging for many office users that value all hands, assembly type meeting space for their companies. Ingress and egress flexibility are an important consideration for office tenants from a safety, security, efficiency, and health perspective.

4. Connectivity: The building is currently situated on a podium above the sidewalk with limited exits and no connectivity to street level activities. The physical and perceived disconnection of the building to the urban environment which surrounds is not of interest to office tenants nor in the best interest of the community.

In conclusion, we are personally ecstatic about the transformation of Park Avenue to a pedestrian oriented, welcoming and activated corridor of downtown San Jose. Even with significant renovation 170 Park Center Plaza is not only unattractive to the needs of today's office tenants, but completely counter to helping convert downtown San Jose into a dynamic, energetic, welcoming and fun urban center for the Silicon Valley community.

Best Regards,

[redacted]

**Phil Mahoney**
Executive Vice Chairman
License #00834704
[redacted]
T 408.982.8430

**Mike Saign**
Vice Chairman
License #01706668
[redacted]
T 408.982.8403

**From:** Chuck Reed <[redacted]
**Sent:** Thursday, May 21, 2020 10:33 AM
**To:** The Office of Mayor Sam Liccardo <[redacted] District1 <[redacted] District2 <[redacted] District3 <[redacted] District4 <[redacted] District5 <[redacted] District 6 <[redacted] District7 <[redacted] District8 <[redacted] District9 <[redacted] District 10 <[redacted] Planning Commission 1 <[redacted] Planning Commission 2 <[redacted] Planning Commission 3 <[redacted] Planning Commission 4 <[redacted] Planning Commission 5 <[redacted] Planning Commission 6 <[redacted] Planning Commission 7 <[redacted]
**Cc:** Hughey, Rosalynn <[redacted]
**Subject:** Planning Application H19-016, City View; Council Agenda June 9, 2020

[External Email]

**Mayor Liccardo, City Councilmembers, and Planning Commissioners**
**City of San Jose**
**Via email**

I am writing in support of the Jay Paul Company's City View development in downtown San Jose. I am in full agreement with the sentiments of Lew Wolff that what Mr. Paul is proposing to do at City View is the "most important and absolutely best activity that is happening in the San Jose core area and in the entire market place."

I think Mr. Wolff's letter places the potential historic issues around the project in the proper context. While the Family Court building at Park Avenue might be old, it is not historically important. Nor is it important to the City of San Jose, when compared to the importance of the City View development to the future of the City.

When compared to the many other buildings in downtown that have been important enough to spend public money to preserve, the Family Court building does not even make the top 20 list.

Over the past few decades, the City though the Redevelopment Agency has spent over $185 million to protect and preserve historic buildings that were of value to the community. You can be proud of that record and should not swayed by those who might say that the City does not care about historic buildings just because you do not think the Family Court building is important enough to preserve.

Here are some of the buildings we collectively invested in to preserve and restore. Compare these to the Family Court building and you see preserving the Family Court will bring no significant value to the broader community.

St. Claire Hotel, Museum of Art, California Theater, Civic Auditorium, New Century Commons, DeAnza Hotel, Fallon House,Peralta Adobe, Twohy Building, Eu Building, Vendome Building, Masson Building, Leticia Building, Security Building, Fountain Alley URM, Porter Stock URM, URM Grants, Fire Station 1, 500 S. First, Museum of Quilt and Textiles, Wright Curtner Building, Montgomery Hotel

To the extent the Family Court has any historic merit, its limited value can be preserved by a documentation and commemoration process, while allowing the City View project to proceed as planned.

Chuck Reed

## Fwd: Planning Application H19-016 by City View

Kline, Kelly <Kelly.Kline@sanjoseca.gov>

Fri 3/27/2020 1:53 PM

**To:** Taber, Toni <toni.taber@sanjoseca.gov>; Walesh, Kim <Kim.Walesh@sanjoseca.gov>; Hughey, Rosalynn <Rosalynn.Hughey@sanjoseca.gov>; Van Der Zweep, Cassandra <Cassandra.VanDerZweep@sanjoseca.gov>; Arroyo, Juliet <Juliet.Arroyo@sanjoseca.gov>
**Cc:** Ru Weerakoon <ruweerakoon59@gmail.com>; Janette D'Elia <jdelia@jaypaul.com>; Tran, David <david.tran@sanjoseca.gov>; Ramos, Christina M <christina.m.ramos@sanjoseca.gov>

Forwarding. —Kelly

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** Ru Weerakoon <ruweerakoon59@gmail.com>
**Date:** March 26, 2020 at 3:25:41 PM PDT
**To:** "Kline, Kelly" <Kelly.Kline@sanjoseca.gov>, "Ramos, Christina M" <christina.m.ramos@sanjoseca.gov>, "Tran, David" <david.tran@sanjoseca.gov>
**Cc:** Janette D'Elia <jdelia@jaypaul.com>
**Subject: Fwd: Planning Application H19-016 by City View**

[External Email]

Good afternoon! Janette D'Elia of the Jay Paul Company would be most grateful if you could please help distribute the letter from Mr. Lew Wolff below - as it pertains to Planning Application H19-016 - to:
- The City Clerk,
- Deputy City Manager Kim Walesh,
- Planning Director Rosalynn Hughey,
- Planning Project Manager Cassandra van der Zweep,
- Historic Preservation Officer Juliet Arroyo,
- The Historic Landmarks Commission,
- The Planning Commission, and
- The City Council.

Thank you! Best regards. Ru

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** Lew Wolff <Lew@wolffurban.com>
**Date:** March 26, 2020 at 2:11:13 PM PDT

**To:** "Sam Liccardo - City of San Jose (sam.liccardo@sanjoseca.gov)" <sam.liccardo@gmail.com>, "Raul Peralez (raul.peralez@sanjoseca.gov)" <raul.peralez@sanjoseca.gov>, "Kelly Kline - Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Jose (kelly.klein@sanjoseca.gov)" <kelly.klein@sanjoseca.gov>, "David Tran (david.tran@sanjoseca.gov)" <david.tran@sanjoseca.gov>
**Subject: Planning Application H19-016 by City View**

Dear Mayor Liccardo and Councilmember Peralze:

SUBJECT: Planning Application H19-016 by SJ City View

I extend my best wishes to you and your City Council colleagues during these unprecedented times, and sincerely hope --- that under you collective leadership—San Jose will continue to thrive.

It is my pleasure to write this letter in full support of the Jay Paul Company's City View development in downtown San Jose. What Mr. Paul is proposing to do at City View is the most important and absolutely best activity that is happening in the San Jose core area and in the entire market place. As you may be aware, Mr. Paul's development program will be razing the entire complex that I and my associates began in the late 1960's. I cannot fully express how much I applaud all Mr. Paul and his organization are doing for San Jose. I do not believe I have had the privilege of meeting Mr. Paul. I am excited to be able to view the important next generation of development the City View project is bringing to downtown San Jose.

I recently learned (heard) that there are some unsubstantiated concerns that Mr. Paul's plans impact one or more historic buildings and elements of the project I developed in downtown San Jose. Originally called Park Center Plaza. I further have heard that the concrete building I developed at the corner of Park and Almaden is being mis-termed as " The Cesar Pelli Building" and someone or party is claiming that the building is historical or some such designation.

I hope I am not being disrespectful, but such a claim is beyond nonsense. There is absolutely nothing of such value or individual design perspective about the building. I can clearly and strongly comment on the absurdity of any notion that the building should be preserved.

I was the party totally involved in the building and project.

Here is why the slightest thought of preservation is absurd.

- Ceasr was with the firm of Victor Gruen Associates, headquartered near my office in Los Angeles. At that time, the Gruen firm did most of my design. I was closely associated with many of the Gruen principals and staff in both a professional and social nature.

- As we were trying to move the project along, and because we had several banks as prospective tenants, each wanting to be solely identified with the building they occupied, I had Cesar and another Gruen partner, Sidney Brisker, take time away from other assignments they were doing for other clients and quickly sketch out a small building I needed to present to the

Bank of California. Cesar was not the designer, he and Sidney Brisker, both personal friends, used a young intern to rapidly come up with the building design. The need to produce several buildings , each for individual bank tenants ( many of the banks we had in the project no longer exist or have been acquired by larger banks) was the reason for the rush I was under at that time. Getting the bank leases was necessary to obtaining the required construction lending and investment financing.

- The building and the one next to it, the United California bank Building (where Morton's Restaurant was located –I believe they recently moved) both were contemplated to be able to add several stories at a later date once the market improved. Actually each of the two building was referred to as " an annex " in anticipation of eventually adding the additional stories.

- Under no condition was Cesar ever identified with the building. And, certainly Syd Brisker should be similarly identified, if either were associated with the structure. I have not ever had occasion to look, but I doubt that neither Cesar or Brisker ever included the building in their resume's or articles of their work.

- I have never once had any individual or party request that they visit or include any of the buildings I implemented in the location that Mr. Paul is developing as being of the slightest design prominence. Frankly, while I am proud of my revitalization effort in downtown San Jose, the economic times I encountered did not permit me to implement the level of memorable structures that I observe in Mr. Paul's undertaking. To be brutally frank, I am pleased he is razing my improvements and doing something that will truly identify downtown San Jose as the center of the country's tenth largest city.

SUMMARY—I am very confused and surprised that any issue related to preserving the concrete building, or any building or portion of the entire area, has arisen. In over 50 years not a single party has made such a comment. It is quite a reach for any party or group to claim any importance to the concrete building. To be very clear, and I would be pleased to offer my knowledge of the building and the project in person if desired, there is nothing of design or historic importance related to any of the buildings I developed. Sorry, but the times were very different. I do recall that the building under discussion may have won some award by the concrete industry. Simply because it was all concrete—actually idea by the way—I like unfinished concrete—but, not for any other reason.

I like the building, but please do not insult Cesar or Brisker by over identifying the build with those fine gentlemen. The real credit, if anyone is interested, should go to the intern that completed the plans—I am sorry but I do not recall that person's name.

Knowing Cesar, Syd Brisker and Victor Gruen as I did, none of them would want to preserve any of the buildings in my project that would inhibit better and more aggressive uses. Victor Gruen taught me that great civilizations are built on top of each other. Victor also said that a City without a vibrant downtown was a city without a heart.

I loved my efforts in downtown San Jose, but I sincerely support the total razing of my project to pave the way for the next generation of development.

I would bet Cesar would strongly agree.

Best wishes and stay safe,

Lew

PS: Due to the isolation I am providing this communication by e-mail. If not satisfactory please let me know. Lew

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www.wolffurban.com

**From:** Michael Foster <[redacted]
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 3, 2020 9:56 AM
**To:** PlanningSupportStaff <[redacted]
**Subject:** Re: 170 Park Center Plaza (former Bank of California) building



I stared at this building for years out my window of the adjacent Adobe building, and I can say categorically that this is an ugly, useless and dangerously constructed building. I have watched several skateboarders and bicyclists use the "arms" of the Sphinx as they call it, as a ramp, and every time hurt themselves coming down the steep incline which is followed by a hard drop onto the pavement. I've even seen a skateboard broken in half! Putting fencing on these "arms" would only make the building uglier, and would void any architectural qualities it may have had. Not doing so would guarantee a lawsuit in the future from someone paralized or killed.

Tear it down. It has no use and is not even considered historic in any way according to its builders and designers. It is not safe, not efficient, and definitely not important to the history of San Jose. I live in an 1880's home in town, and my house is much more historic than that pile of junk.

--
Michael Foster
Hensley Historic District
San Jose

**From:** Michael Heffernan <[redacted]
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 3, 2020 5:57 PM
**To:** PlanningSupportStaff <[redacted]
**Cc:** Neaves, Rosario <[redacted] Arroyo, Juliet <[redacted]
**Subject:** HL 20-001 170 Park Avenue San Jose, CA

[External Email]

Dear Historical Landmark Commission Members:

There is an initiative that is on the June 03, 2020 agenda and I would ask that these comments be submitted and recorded prior the meeting so that my voice may be heard concerning Public Hearing Matter HL 20 -001 and the staff recommendation that 170 Park Center Plaza Building be considered for a historical landmark nomination.

My name is Michael Heffernan and I am a resident in Santa Clara County and business owner in downtown San Jose located at City View Plaza, adjacent to the location of the building being discussed this evening on the agenda. Operating a commercial insurance brokerage agency in the downtown San Jose business district since 2005, I have had the opportunity to watch our city grow and evolve. I am a transplant from Los Angeles, and it was exciting to see the City of San Jose beginning to come to form and actually showing signs of becoming a real destination downtown starting in 2006-2007, when the first wave of high density construction started prior to the recession of 2008. Things took a while to come back to life, but over the course of the past 12years there has been another resurgence of activity in the downtown area with many new and exciting development projects beginning to come to life. The promise of developing the San Jose Light Tower, watching 200 Park Avenue now coming to form, the renovation of the historical JC Penny building on West Santa Clara and the news of City View Plaza (to name a few) has created a lot of excitement and energy in the downtown San Jose community. I have been following these development projects closely and when I learned of this particular item being added to the Landmark Commission agenda, I felt it was important to share my viewpoint concerning this particular building. I read the position outlined by Juliet Arroyo, and agree with many of her points. Historical Buildings and the preservation of these landmarks is important and requires a careful balance and selection between what is considered to be of historical value versus what may impeded forward progress in the new era of design to allow a major city to keep up with the times. One must remember that the new buildings that are created today will also someday have historical value. The City Planning Commission appears to be bullish on the prospects of what could possibly be here in the downtown San Jose area. High density multi family structures bring people into the downtown area to not only work, but to live and become a part of the culture of our evolving City. Having tech giants maintain businesses in San Jose is at the heart of what our City is known, Silicon Valley. We should be embracing these development efforts, as they are critical to the advancement of our City that is painfully behind the times and in dire need of a major facelift. When you look at what is going to be enveloping this location, it will actually prove to counter the advancement that is beginning to come to form on this square block between Market Street and Almaden. The building is touted to be known for its Brutalist Architectural style, which is suggestive of being inherently hostile and meant to subjugate the weak with its impassibility. That would seem to be a contradiction to City that is trying to be welcoming and attempting to catch up with competing cities such as Sunnyvale, Oakland and San Francisco who all embrace an equitable balance between the old and the new. There is nothing about this building that

provides a historical value. It was formally a bank and is a square block of concrete that is neither warm, inviting or pleasant to view when you look at the other infrastructure that current surrounds this property and what will be built in the other areas of the City View Plaza. The property owner and proposed developer has a successful track record of developing some of the most exciting projects in Northern California and has received numerous awards for architectural design and LEED certification. We are finally about to see what has been an eye sore for decades at City View Plaza raised to clear the path for new and exciting architecture and design. To think that this building would serve some historical purpose, wedged in between new buildings that have no correlation to the design of this structure, would only negate the value of what is being created with the newer structures that will be built. I am all for preservation, when it makes sense. With what has already been approved and planned for this section of downtown, this building remaining makes little sense and will negate the progress that is intended. I ask that you not consider this recommendation as proposed.

Respectfully,

**Michael J. Heffernan**
Managing Director, Executive Vice President
Construction Services Group
Alliant Insurance Services, Inc.

177 Park Avenue
3rd Floor
San Jose, CA 95113

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CA License No. 0C36861

From: Rebecca Weld <[redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, June 3, 2020 6:42 PM
To: PlanningSupportStaff
Subject: 170 Park Ave - STOP HISTORIC DESIGNATION

[External Email]

Hello,

This is not the time, while we need construction and progress to move forward along with the associated employment, to halt progress to save a horrible, NOT sustainable, unhealthy, unsightly building in the name of historic preservation.

What could be further from a good idea? This is a ridiculous ides that needs to be removed as an option and allow progress to move forward as planned downtown San Jose. WE are lucky Jay Paul still wants to build this gorgeous project, post-pandemic, and you want to cause more problems for this developer?

What are you thinking? Please stop this insanity and unreasonable thinking. There is nothing of value in that hideous structure and no one wants to lease or buy it.

Rebecca Weld

3055 Olin Avenue, Suite 2200
San Jose, CA 95128
T 408.727.9600
F 408.988.6340
www.ngkf.com

May 18, 2020

Janette D'Elia
Chief Operating Officer
Jay Paul Company
Four Embarcadero Center, Suite 3620
San Francisco, CA 94111

Subject: **Cityview Project #H19-016 - 170 Park Center Plaza Development Alternatives**

Dear Janette,

My name is Josh Shumsky, and I am a Managing Director with Newmark Knight Frank specializing in Retail. I am writing to provide my perspective on the infeasibility of the 170 Park Center Plaza property for a retail user. As I will demonstrate, this infeasibility existed prior to, and is exacerbated by, the COVID-19 pandemic. As Downtown San Jose continues to experience a revitalization, structures such as this will become an impediment to a vibrant and connected retailer and pedestrian experience. Below, please find a few key challenges with the existing structure that highlight these elements:

- Visibility: Retailers need to be seen to be shopped. This simple principle, which has been somewhat tested by the continued expansion of E-Commerce, is one of the key challenges to retail today. Tenants seek out the best spaces (visibility and customer access) in a property and will generally compete for those units. This not only references Tenant signage, but visibility into a Tenant's space to show product displays if a soft goods/tech retailer or into the active and vibrant dining area if a restaurant. These simple elements act as organic marketing and become a key component of the customer experience. The existing structure at 170 Park Center Plaza, with it's insular focus and wrapped concrete walls does not allow for this required element of success. As an example a use such as an art gallery would generally prefer a modern structure, in which they could display some of their works of art to passersby as both a community benefit and as a way to draw in potential buyers. We understand that this frontage would not be designed to display the entirety of their available inventory; however, to appeal to a high quality gallery, it would be critical to highlight the quality of their offerings, a requirement that would be insurmountable within the confines of the current building structure.

- Access: Convenience is a critical component of the customer decision making process. Today's modern buildings provide multiple access points per tenant to facilitate patron queuing, retailer loading of merchandise, and the myriad of ADA and Fire/Building Codes which have been

enhanced since the construction of this building. While retailers have adapted to accommodate a variety of scenarios in cities around the world, there is significant competition for the best retail/restaurant Tenants today. The more we can design our new developments with retailer needs in mind, the more interest the spaces will receive, which ultimately provides for the ability to execute on a merchandising strategy instead of simply working to fill vacant space.

- Demising: Flexibility and adaptability foster a project that is built for the needs of tenants both today and in the future. This is one of the most critical elements to the recommendatation for a new structure on this site. When I advise clients on how to design the retail components of their mixed use projects the discussion focuses heavily on long term viability. If today's tenants are focused on smaller format storefronts to reduce overhead and provide a heavier grab and go experience, due to COVID-19, the tenants of tomorrow may wish to return to a larger upscale dining opportunity as demand grows and the vision for the enhanced office and residential developments in the Downtown core take shape. A concrete structure, even with doors cut at certain intervals only provides for a rigid framework within which the property owner and ultimately the retailer can operate. A new modern building with enhanced glassline, loading corridors, and updated accessibility, will ensure that an opportunity to lease to a high quality business will not be lost based on configuration.

- Market Competition: When informing a retail tenant client about an opportunity in the market, it is imperitive for a retail broker, just as brokers in other disciplines, to inform our clients about other competitive properties in the trade area. Stepping back and viewing this building through the lense of the strides that Downtown San Jose is making in design and architecture, the two are blatantly incongruent. A retailer comparing two similar sites will look at the elements discussed in the above 3 points, along with other items such as co-tenancy, sales volume history, and pedestrian traffic as they decide where they should locate their business for the next 5 – 10 plus years. With the expected increase in vacancy due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it will be imperitive to do everything possible to make one's space fit retailer's requirements on its own, as well as go toe to toe with competitive developments.

- COVID-19 and Beyond: The items discussed above (Visibility, Access, Demising, and Market Competition) would be important in a vibrant period of economic expansion; however, viewed through the lense of the COVID-19 Pandemic these items take on an enhanced importance. Retailers today are reluctant to expand due to the pain that many are still facing as a result of the Virus. Customers, by staying home to flatten the curve, are not patronizing the business that do remain open to serve them, as many are seeing sales in the low teens to mid twenty percent range compared to 2019. Ultimately, this experience has changed us all in a variety of ways, some good (increased hand washing) and many not. To survive, Retailers will need to reconfigure their businesses and will no longer be looking at large enclosed gathering spaces. The day of the "exclusive," one door in/one door out, dimly lit dining experience is, for the time being, no more. Entertaiment users, in much the same way, are waking up to a new reality in which the rules on how they can operate their businesses are yet to be written. Furthermore, It will be a struggle to get customers back out of their homes and out to restaurants, salons, apparel retailes etc. Potential ways to make patrons feel more comfortable will be smaller units with direct access (as opposed to funneling all customers through a single point of access), increased ventilation and natural light, and enhanced outdoor seating availability.

While no one has a crystal ball, it is clear that in order for this iconic corner to to be revitalized, it must be reimagined. It is through that lense that I am recommending that the Jay Paul Company proceeds with their plan to redevelop 170 Park Center Plaza, to become not only a cohesive component of the broader development, but to provide this iconic corner with the retail presence and vibrancy that it deserves.

Best Regards,

**Josh Shumsky**
Managing Director
License #01883266
[redacted]
T 408.982.8490

**From:** Chuck Reed <[redacted]
**Sent:** Thursday, May 21, 2020 10:33 AM
**To:** The Office of Mayor Sam Liccardo <[redacted] District1 <[redacted] District2 <[redacted] District3 <[redacted] District4 <[redacted] District5 <[redacted] District 6 <[redacted] District7 <[redacted] District8 <[redacted] District9 <[redacted] District 10 <[redacted] Planning Commission 1 <[redacted] Planning Commission 2 <[redacted] Planning Commission 3 <[redacted] Planning Commission 4 <[redacted] Planning Commission 5 <[redacted] Planning Commission 6 <[redacted] Planning Commission 7 <[redacted]
**Cc:** Hughey, Rosalynn <[redacted]
**Subject:** Planning Application H19-016, City View; Council Agenda June 9, 2020



**Mayor Liccardo, City Councilmembers, and Planning Commissioners**
**City of San Jose**

**Via email**

I am writing in support of the Jay Paul Company's City View development in downtown San Jose. I am in full agreement with the sentiments of Lew Wolff that what Mr. Paul is proposing to do at City View is the "most important and absolutely best activity that is happening in the San Jose core area and in the entire market place."

I think Mr. Wolff's letter places the potential historic issues around the project in the proper context. While the Family Court building at Park Avenue might be old, it is not historically important. Nor is it important to the City of San Jose, when compared to the importance of the City View development to the future of the City.

When compared to the many other buildings in downtown that have been important enough to spend public money to preserve, the Family Court building does not even make the top 20 list.

Over the past few decades, the City though the Redevelopment Agency has spent over $185 million to protect and preserve historic buildings that were of value to the community. You can be proud of that record and should not swayed by those who might say that the City does not care about historic buildings just because you do not think the Family Court building is important enough to preserve.

Here are some of the buildings we collectively invested in to preserve and restore. Compare these to the Family Court building and you see preserving the Family Court will bring no significant value to the broader community.

St. Claire Hotel, Museum of Art, California Theater, Civic Auditorium, New Century Commons, DeAnza Hotel, Fallon House,Peralta Adobe, Twohy Building, Eu Building, Vendome Building, Masson Building, Leticia Building, Security Building, Fountain Alley URM, Porter Stock URM, URM Grants, Fire Station 1, 500 S. First, Museum of Quilt and Textiles, Wright Curtner Building, Montgomery Hotel

To the extent the Family Court has any historic merit, its limited value can be preserved by a documentation and commemoration process, while allowing the City View project to proceed as planned.

Chuck Reed

May 21, 2020

To:
San Jose City Council
200 E. Santa Clara Street
San Jose, CA 95113
*(electronically submitted to the Office of the City Clerk)*

**RE: Cityview SDP #H19-016**

Dear Mayor Liccardo, Councilmember Peralez, and Members of the San Jose City Council,

The region's environmental organizations have been working diligently to support high density transit villages in areas served well by public transit. Thanks to years of consistent, progressive planning, the core area of your fine city is one large transit village with commuter and light rail and buses already serving the area and the metro rail BART line and high speed rail on the horizon. When that integrated system is completed San Jose will be among the ten most sustainably served urban center in the world.

With that transit system master planned and on the way, the missing ingredient, which you are working on diligently, is in-fill with the tallest buildings allowable by airport safety and with a mix of pedestrian and bicycle accesses encouraging that new focus of urban life to walk, bike or use transit. Your Cityview proposal has all of those ingredients and surely deserves you support. This is an opportunity to set an example for other developing sunbelt cities by insisting on the accommodation of growth while focusing that employment in a well served, in-fill community center that reduces urban sprawl, protects water and view-shed lands, and reduces highway congestion and climate change gases. Now that's a win, win, win, win that rarely comes along in government.

All of those objectives can be accomplished by your Cityview project. You have the added advantage of working with a top development team with a reputation for quality construction and success with complex projects. Compliments on your recent success in accommodating needed housing in transit villages near your suburb rail stations. You're on a roll (pun intended) so keep it going by approving Cityview and taking a giant step toward a sustainable downtown San Jose.

With sincere respect,
Rod

*Rod Diridon, Sr.*
*Chair Emeritus, California High Speed Rail Authority*
*Former Chair, Association of Bay Area Governments*
*Former Chair, Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors*

May 26, 2020

Mayor Liccardo, Councilmember Peralez, Members of the City Council and Planning Commission:

I would like to add my voice to the many who fervently believe that the Jay Paul project in the Downtown is a very important one for our City's improvement and the economic future of our citizens. These are no ordinary times; and this project builds on the critical decisions that San Jose has chosen over the recent decades to build a tax base and give our citizens the type of services and special places that they deserve and have not always enjoyed. Lew Wolff - as Mayor Reed recently pointed out - has put the single building of some contention, that in some people's minds might be worthy of preservation, in its proper perspective - it is not significant enough and should not interfere with this new and needed development.

In other distressing times for our City, Lew Wolff made major investments in the same location to move us ahead. It is fitting and a bit poignant, that his buildings will now be replaced by other ones, but that is the nature of progress, and of the evolution of cities. I believe this replacement is a wise decision. San Jose can be proud of the many buildings that have been preserved in the last fifty years - from the Peralta Adobe to the California Theatre to St. Joseph's Cathedral to the dozens of commercial and civic structures of great historic value that are abundant - it is a fine record, but one that involved a judgement of when and what to save and when to move forward into that new world. The Jay Paul project represents that future, just as the Wolff efforts, the Fairmont Hotel, the headquarters of Adobe Systems and SAP Arena did so in the past - we are all a part of that past and hopeful for that future that we are now reaching toward.

It comes very slowly at times but then it often arrives with a swiftness that is amazing - please take that leap.

Sincerely,

Tom McEnery

SANTA CLARA & SAN BENITO COUNTIES
Building Trades
The outstanding workforce

# Santa Clara & San Benito Counties Building & Construction Trades Council

2102 Almaden Road Suite 101 San Jose, CA 95125-2190 · Phone 408.265.7643 · [redacted]

David Bini
Executive Director
Robert Baldini
President



May 27, 2020

Planning Commission

**Re: Support for item H19-016, City View Plaza**

Dear Commissioners,

I'm writing to today on behalf of the Santa Clara & San Benito Counties Building and Construction Trades Council in support of the staff recommendations for item number H19-016, City View Project Tower.

The Building and Construction Trades Council consists of 27 Craft Unions representing over 30,000 workers and their families.

This major project is critical to core downtown development and will immediately provide significant safe construction employment during the current Covid-19 economic downturn.

The Building Trades Council supports the staff recommendation asking the Planning commission to recommend that the City Council:

1. Certify the Environmental Impact Report
2. Adopt a Resolution approving a Site Development Permit

Please keep this project moving forward without additional delay.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

David Bini
Executive Director

SAN JOSE DOWNTOWN ASSOCIATION

The Honorable Mayor Sam Liccardo and City Council
City of San José
200 East Santa Clara Street
San José, CA 95113

June 15, 2020

RE: CityView Plaza, Agenda Item #10.3, June 16, 2020 City Council meeting

Dear Honorable Mayor Liccardo and City Councilmembers,

The San Jose Downtown Association, representing more than 2000 member businesses, voices its support for Jay Paul's proposed redevelopment of Cityview Plaza (file number H19-016). Our Downtown Design Committee has reviewed the project and found that it meets or exceeds the criteria that we use to judge good urban design. We also commented on the project EIR. Our main concerns addressed the amount of retail and a desire to ensure the public would be able to access this key city block. We are pleased to see that Jay Paul and their design team at Gensler have added more retail space at the corner of Market and San Fernando Streets and that the City Planning Department conditioned public access from 7 a.m.-11 p.m. into the Site Development Permit approval.

As we have expressed in previous letters regarding the CityView project, there is much to like about the rebirth of one of San Jose's first redevelopment areas. This forward-looking project will be a centerpiece for the emergence of downtown San Jose as a major job center, as well as a new high bar for architecture in the center city.

The San Jose Downtown Association also supports the removal of the building at the corner of Park Avenue and Almaden Boulevard. We cannot allow for this odd and unadaptable building to stand in the way of a project that will bring so much benefit to San Jose.

We look forward to your approval with the intention that construction on this project begins as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Scott Knies
Executive Director

Good evening commissioners,

My name is Thang Do. I am an architect and CEO of Aedis Architects. I am not associated with this project other than as an owner of several businesses nearby. I have been very active as a citizen and an architect in issues involving downtown, first as a former planning commissioner, as well as member of the City's Architectural Review Committee and Urban Design Committee.

As an architect, I am very careful to weigh into an issue such as this, as I don't want to pit a development's interest against the work of a great architect whom I respect greatly. My comments refer primarily to the Family Court Building, but they can apply to the other existing buildings as well.

I place much importance of the preservation of historic resources. In fact, I renovated a historic building in the SoFA District of downtown, which I own and now houses my architectural firm as well as SoFA Market.

However, in evaluating whether a building should be required to be preserved, I do believe that we need to look in a balanced way at several things:

1. The architectural merit of the structure. The fact that the building is associated with a prominent architect, to me, is not enough. We do have to recognize the fact that the practice of architecture has changed significantly over the years. The late Cesar Pelli has been recognized among the top architects in the world. In the case of this building, even though he may have been associated with it, he was a corporate architect at the time and was involved in thousands of buildings, many of which most likely in a marginal way. The building, while exhibiting a style that is representative of the period, does not display any particularly unique or extraordinarily creative aspects. Losing the building is perhaps not a significant loss to the City as a whole.
2. What is the value of the building to the public? In this case and in this particular location, the building actually is not very friendly to the public realm and it's designed in contrary to good urban design and architectural principles to create an urban environment that is pedestrian friendly and connected to the public. It comes across somewhat like a fortress, turning its back toward the streets and sidewalks.
3. What is being proposed, and does the proposal bring significant benefits to the public and would be preservation of this building degrade those benefits? The proposal for this project has such positive impacts to Downtown San Jose and by forcing the project to work around the existing structure would seriously compromise its effectiveness.

As someone who has been very involved in the development of Downtown San Jose, I am really looking forward to the redevelopment of this site to create a connected, pedestrian-friendly and transformative addition to downtown. I would hate to force the preservation of a structure that I consider as rather ordinary to compromise this vision.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

Sedway Consulting
1661 Pine St. #426
San Francisco CA 94109

SEDWAYCONSULTING
real estate & urban economics

# MEMORANDUM

**To:** Janette D'Elia, Senior Vice President and COO; Jay Paul Company

**From:** Lynn Sedway, Amy Herman, and Mary Smitheram-Sheldon; Sedway Consulting

**Date:** May 25, 2020

**Re:** CityView Plaza Office Project, Benefits to the City of San Jose

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## INTRODUCTION

This Memorandum summarizes key economic data points benefitting the City of San Jose and the City's economy resulting from the Jay Paul Company's development of the CityView Plaza Office Project, an approximately 3.8 million-square-foot development project located on 8.1 acres in downtown San Jose ("Project"). Development of this project will entail demolition of nine buildings previously constructed during the 1970s through 1985 (with the exception of one more historic structure), totaling approximately 1.0 million square feet of existing square footage, and a stair structure that provides access to a single level, below-grade parking garage. The new development will include three, 19-story office towers with ground floor retail along with five levels of below-grade parking and a small surface parking lot.

Sedway Consulting obtained information about the Project from the Jay Paul Company (JPC) and key parties involved in the Project's planned development to support the preparation of select estimates and projections of the Project's economic benefits to the City of San Jose during construction and upon stabilization. After reviewing the information with JPC and the key parties, Sedway Consulting confirmed key assumptions for reasonableness. The key parties included Gensler, the Project's Architect; Level 10 Construction, the Project's General Contractor; and Newmark Knight Frank, a commercial real estate advisory firm representing JPC.

## SCOPE OF ANALYSIS

Detailed analysis prepared by Sedway Consulting and documented in a series of linked spreadsheets provides estimates and projections on the following Project topics:

- Construction period job impacts and associated local economic benefits;
- Project employment;
- Project valuation at stabilized occupancy;
- Annual taxable retail sales revenues generated by Project commercial tenants and workday spending in San Jose by Project employees;
- Select City of San Jose General Fund annual revenues in key revenue categories; and
- Annual economic impacts from business spending and household spending of Project employees living locally



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The fully annotated spreadsheets documenting the analysis are maintained in Sedway Consulting's files.

### KEY ASSUMPTIONS

Some of the key Project assumptions underlying Sedway Consulting's analysis are as follows:

- Project construction will ensue over a six-year period;
- For the purpose of this study, the Project's office space is assumed to be occupied by three tech tenants, i.e., one per tower;
- The 24,000 square feet of ground floor commercial space will comprise 25% retail space and 75% restaurant space;
- The ground floor includes 33,000 square feet identified as leasable active-use tenant space. For study purposes, no unique employees are assumed to be assigned to this space. Instead, this space is assumed to be used as an extension of the space used by one or more office tenants;
- The ground floor commercial space is assumed to achieve 70% of sales support from Project tenants.
- Among Project employees, 58% are assumed to live in San Jose, consistent with recent census findings.

### FINDINGS

The Project's economic benefits to the City of San Jose are summarized below. These include construction period benefits and ongoing benefits from the Project's stabilized operations.

## Construction Period Impacts

The Project will generate significant non-recurring construction impacts in San Jose, which are laid out in Table 1, at the end of this section. Highlights of these findings are summarized below:

- Based on the estimated amount of construction costs, and the Project's anticipated 6-year construction period, the Project is anticipated to support an average of 2,630 full-time equivalent direct construction jobs in San Jose per year.
- These direct jobs will account for a cumulative total of $3.0 billion in construction worker earnings over the life of the Project construction period, averaging approximately $500 million per year.
- The construction activity is estimated to result in a total increase in economic activity, or the value of goods and services (output) of about $5.5 billion, approximately 24,000 direct, indirect, and induced jobs, and $3.6 billion in payroll (or labor income) generated in the City of San Jose during the construction period.
- On average, the output multiplier for the construction impacts is 1.42. This means that for every $1 million of construction expenditures, an additional $420,000 in economic activity is generated in the local economy. Similarly, for every direct



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construction job created, an additional 0.52 jobs are supported at other local businesses.

**Table 1. CityView Plaza Office Project Construction Impact, City of San Jose, 2020 Dollars**

| | Direct Impact | | | Total Impact | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Jobs | Labor Income | Output | Jobs | Labor Income | Output |
| **Total** | **15,783** | **$3,039,196,983** | **$3,857,657,148** | **24,013** | **$3,642,473,349** | **$5,474,596,458** |
| Year 1 | 1,399 | $271,393,206 | $356,656,907 | 2,197 | $330,766,061 | $513,548,671 |
| Year 2 | 1,412 | $273,799,895 | $359,507,907 | 2,215 | $333,619,097 | $517,604,829 |
| Year 3 | 2,583 | $502,233,067 | $630,113,307 | 3,971 | $604,417,709 | $902,598,920 |
| Year 4 | 3,919 | $762,308,831 | $906,474,017 | 5,884 | $904,630,025 | $1,291,166,109 |
| Year 5 | 3,608 | $692,444,093 | $876,527,024 | 5,442 | $826,265,666 | $1,236,940,750 |
| Year 6 | 2,861 | $537,017,890 | $728,377,987 | 4,304 | $642,774,790 | $1,012,737,179 |

Sources: IMPLAN; and Sedway Consulting,

## Operational Characteristics

- The Project is estimated to be occupied at 90% occupancy by about 15,700 tech workers based on 200 square feet of space per worker and 265 other workers, for a total of about 15,965 workers;
- The Project is estimated to be valued based on the income approach at $3.8 billion when completed at stabilized occupancy;
- The ground floor retail and restaurant tenants are estimated to generate $10.3 million annually in taxable retail sales;
- During the work week, CityView Plaza's employees are estimated to generate $95 million a year in daytime taxable retail sales in San Jose; and
- Net of the overlap of employee spending at CityView, direct taxable retail sales are estimated to increase by $98.1 million per year.

## City of San Jose General Fund Revenues

The Project is projected to generate a significant annual boost to the City of San Jose General Fund. Only a few key revenue categories were estimated or projected, based on figures in the City's Proposed Operating Budget for Fiscal Year 2020-21, or trends in past budget items. As shown in Table 2 at the end of this section, these annually recurring revenues total an estimated $9.1 million dollars.

Each of these revenue sources is estimated based on varied approaches, including:

- The Project's net increase in property value for the secured property taxes and the City of San Jose's 12.55% share of the basic County tax rate;
- An estimated unsecured property tax figure per person employed in the City of San Jose derived from the City of San Jose's Proposed Operating Budget estimate and the number of persons employed in San Jose estimated by the Association of Bay Area Governments;



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- The estimated increase in the City of San Jose's property tax in lieu of VLF revenue increases proportional to the percent increase in the City of San Jose's assessed property valuation attributable to CityView Plaza, which is estimated to be 2.13%. This is a revenue source provided by the State of California, substituting for prior motor vehicle license taxes that were redistributed by the State to municipalities;
- An estimate of the sales tax revenues accruing to the City of San Jose based on a 1.25% sales tax rate applied to the taxable sales generated by the daytime spending of the Project employees and the non-duplicating sales captured by the Project's ground floor commercial tenants;
- A per capita utility users tax based on an estimate derived from the City of San Jose's Proposed Operating Budget total tax estimate and the current population base served in San Jose pursuant to population and employment projections prepared by the Association of Bay Area Governments; and
- Business license fees per business assumed to occupy the Project, which includes three tech tenants in the office towers, 10 ground floor commercial tenants, and a fitness center.

**Table 2. CityView Plaza Office Project**
**Select City of San Jose Annual General Fund Revenue**
**FY 2020-21 Dollars**

| Revenue Category | Annual Figure |
|---|---|
| Property Tax (Secured and Unsecured) | |
| Incremental Secured Property Taxes | $4,405,100 |
| Unsecured Property Taxes | $442,300 |
| | $4,847,400 |
| Property Tax in Lieu of VLF | $2,346,700 |
| Retail Sales Tax | $1,225,900 |
| Utility Users Tax | $597,300 |
| Business License Fees | $77,200 |
| **Total** | **$9,094,500** |

Source: Sedway Consulting.

## Annual Operational Economic Impacts

The Project's on-going operations impacts are grouped into direct impacts plus local indirect and induced impacts. Direct impacts include the CityView Plaza business employment, labor income (payroll) and output (value of goods and services produced). These results are shown in Table 3 at the end of this section. The impacts of local business spending are reflected in indirect impacts and the impacts of employee household spending are reflected in induced impacts.



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- The 15,966 Project workers are estimated to have a combined annual payroll (or labor income) of $5.4 billion. The value of goods and services produced by CityView Plaza's tenant's is estimated at $14.7 billion per year.
- The Project's tenants and property management operations will also generate demand for goods and services suppliers in San Jose, creating indirect economic impacts. These indirect impacts of $730.7 million of business to business purchases could support an additional 2,900 jobs and $331.8 million in annual payroll.
- Project tenant employees who live in San Jose will make local purchases that are captured in the induced impacts, in addition to the local workday spending of all Project employees in addition to household spending of supplier employees. This induced consumer spending could support approximately 13,500 jobs and $983.8 million in annual payroll.
- The Project's total impact on economic activity in San Jose is estimated at $18.2 billion, including the direct output impacts of the tenant businesses and the indirect and induced impacts at other local businesses. All total, CityView Plaza could directly and indirectly support approximately 32,400 jobs and an estimated $6.7 billion in payroll earnings in the City of San Jose, based on the development assumptions used in this analysis.

**Table 3. Annual Operations Impact of CityView Plaza**
**City of San Jose, 2020 Dollars**

| Impact Category | Jobs | Labor Income | Output |
|---|---|---|---|
| Direct | 15,966 | $5,385,643,837 | $14,674,603,425 |
| Indirect | 2,929 | $331,793,812 | $730,718,502 |
| Induced | 13,487 | $983,782,572 | $2,799,621,886 |
| Total | 32,382 | $6,701,220,222 | $18,204,943,813 |

Sources: IMPLAN; and Sedway Consulting.



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## ASSUMPTIONS AND GENERAL LIMITING CONDITIONS

Sedway Consulting has made extensive efforts to confirm the accuracy and timeliness of the information contained in this study. Such information was compiled from a variety of sources, including review of City and County documents and other third parties deemed to be reliable. Although Sedway Consulting believes all information in this study is correct, it does not warrant the accuracy of such information and assumes no responsibility for inaccuracies in the information by third parties. We have no responsibility to update this report for events and circumstances occurring after the date of this report. Further, no guarantee is made as to the possible effect on development of present or future federal, state, or local legislation, including any regarding environmental or ecological matters.

The accompanying projections and analyses are based on estimates and assumptions developed in connection with the study. In turn, these assumptions, and their relation to the projections, were developed using currently available economic data and other relevant information. It is the nature of forecasting, however, that some assumptions may not materialize, and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur. Therefore, actual results achieved during the projection period will likely vary from the projections, and some of the variations may be material to the conclusions of the analysis.

Contractual obligations do not include access to or ownership transfer of any electronic data processing files, programs or models completed directly for or as by-products of this research effort, unless explicitly so agreed as part of the contract.

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Gensler

May 15, 2020

Janette D'Elia
Chief Operating Officer
Jay Paul Company
Four Embarcadero Center, Suite 3620
San Francisco, CA 94111

Subject: **Cityview Project #H19-016**
**170 Park Center Plaza Development Alternatives**
Project Number: 001.3635.000
File Code: 3PD

Dear Janette:

As the architect for the Cityview Project in downtown San Jose, we are writing to provide detailed information regarding the infeasibility of the Project, if the existing 170 Park Center Plaza Family Court building, located on the southeast corner of the Project site, were to remain as part of the currently proposed development.

Our team has extensively considered several alternatives for the Project with retaining 170 Park, including and in addition to those considered in the project's EIR. Graphic summaries of those alternatives are also provided as a supplement at the end of this letter.

170 Park does not comply with current building codes, and its design is a significant impediment to being leasable as an active use or retail space. This is due to the following reasons:

**Building Code Non-Compliance:**
The existing 170 Park building was completed in 1973 and built under the 1964 Uniform Building Code. It is a 23,280 SF two-story steel and concrete building over a basement level. Much has changed since then as building codes have become more stringent in protecting the health, safety, and welfare of occupants, particularly in relation to seismic and structural performance, energy efficiency, hazardous materials, and accessibility.

The list below is a brief summary of upgrades to the building that would be required to meet the 2019 California Building Code. Attached are also additional letters from other project team members which describe certain upgrades in further detail, as noted:

- Seismic and Structural Performance: See attached letter from MKA Structural Engineers regarding code-required structural and seismic upgrades.

- Energy Efficiency: See attached letter from Level 10 Construction regarding code-required MEP and elevator system upgrades.

- Window System Performance: The existing dark tinted, single-pane, non-thermally-broken windows would need to be replaced, to meet today's energy performance requirements.

- Hazardous Materials: The existing fireproofing on the steel structural members contains asbestos. For more information see attached letter by Level 10 Construction.

- Accessibility:
    - Raised Floor Level: The existing main floor level is raised six feet above street level and there is no ramp providing access to the street-facing main entry.
    - Rear Entry: An existing ramp on site brings visitors to the rear of the building for accessible entry, which is not in compliance with current building codes' equivalent facilitation, where equal access should be provided to the main entry, not the back door.
    - Door clearances and operation: Many existing interior doors do not provide adequate push or pull side clearances, and all need to be checked for compliant operating force.
    - Restrooms:
        - There are no restrooms at the ground floor level. Elevator access to the lower or upper floor is required; the elevators are at the end of their useful life and require a complete upgrade.
        - Existing restrooms would need to be re-done to meet the stringent accessible requirements within the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the 2019 California Building Code.
        - New plumbing fixture and equipment layouts are needed, to ensure adequate fixture and equipment heights and clearances throughout all restrooms. This includes the toilet partitions, water closets, lavatories, grab bars, paper dispensers, waste receptacles, and drinking fountains.
    - Stairs: New stair handrails with compliant heights and extensions at top and bottom landings are needed, and tread markings need to be added at interior and exterior stairs.
    - Signage: New accessible signage at restrooms, entries, exits, and throughout the facility, are also required.

When viewed collectively, these code-required modifications to the existing building, if it were to be retained and adapted to a new use, would be an extensive investment of over $21,000,000 as estimated by Level 10 Construction. This is in addition to the lost project square footage of 1,211,916 SF and lost 2,061 parking stalls as shown in attached Alternative Option A exhibit.

**Active Use / Retail Impediments:**
The building, which has been vacant for several years, has limited utility or attractiveness to Class A office or retail tenants. It is not suited to be leased as the active use required by its central downtown location, for the following reasons:

- Raised Floor Level: The existing building's main floor and plaza podium level are six feet above the adjacent public sidewalk, making flexibility in interior layouts, direct pedestrian connection to street life, and spill-out retail or dining, impossible.
- Exiting: The building has two exit doors at ground level. Assembly uses of the building would be limited by the existing egress capacity and components of the building.
- Solid Concrete Façade: The solid concrete grade-level walls have no clear-glass frontage, and are set back from the existing property line by about 22', and by about 55' from the future property line of the City's Park Avenue plan. This distance and lack of view to interior displays or dining is a significant impediment to attracting active use tenants.
- Limited Windows and Daylight: The basement and ground floor have limited or no windows for daylighting, and the second floor dark-tinted windows provide limited daylighting and views.
- Municipal Code Non-Conformance: Per San Jose Municipal Code Section 20.70.520, new projects in the downtown Active Use Overlay Area require a "storefront style façade with window transparency". The existing main level's solid concrete façade is a large impenetrable barrier of inactive street frontage, that impedes vitalization of the adjacent streets, and of the future pedestrian north-south Paseo connecting Park Avenue to W San Fernando Street.
- Park Avenue Vision: The City's pedestrian oriented Park Avenue redesign, with which the Project has been very closely coordinated, seeks to activate this site in the heart of downtown for public use, with pop-up events, retail, and active tenant uses. 170 Park's existing raised podium, solid concrete exterior, and lack of ground-level glazing detract from the City's vision of a welcoming, interactive, flexible, and vibrant public space within the downtown.

**Conclusion:**
Keeping 170 Park and upgrading to current building codes for a new use in today's market, requires a significant investment that would be difficult to find a tenant for in the current leasing market, and which would not provide the lively street life and direct connection so important for the future of downtown San Jose.

Gensler



While 170 Park is not a designated historic landmark, Jay Paul Company has digitally scanned the interior and exterior of the building, and has met with PACSJ and local institutions to discuss commemorative exhibit ideas. The Project also includes a physical inlay in the new street-level paving, representing the existing building's footprint, in recognition of the site's past, and of course will comply with the mitigation measures required by the project's EIR.

The Cityview Project has a strong new vision and ability to transform the heart of downtown into a thriving jobs center with active uses and a lively street-level public realm. We feel strongly that the Project as designed should be approved, for the wider benefit of all residents of the City, and to provide a more vibrant future for the heart of downtown San Jose.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

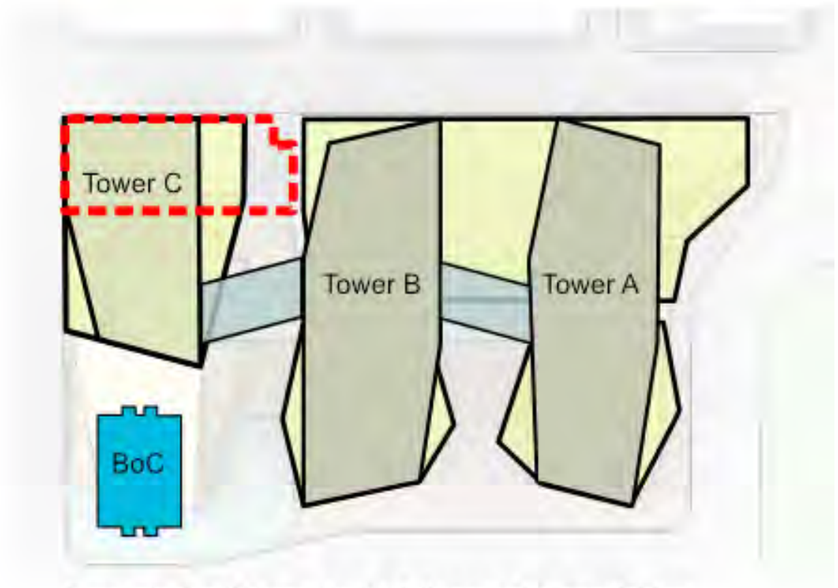
Benedict Tranel, AIA
Principal

Enclosure

# Sumitomo Bank:
# Preservation Alternative Analysis

# Project Team Response to PACSJ Alternatives

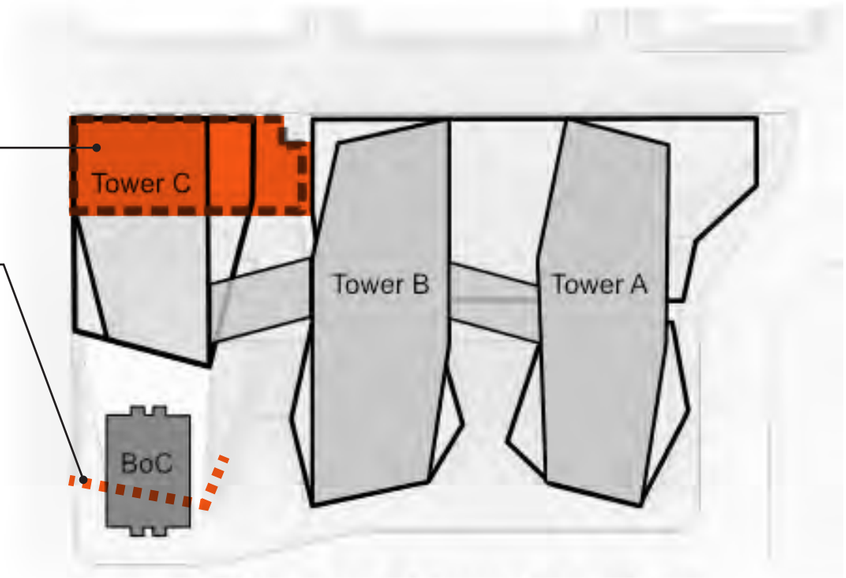
## PACSJ Alternative A




Preservation Alternative A: Adjacent site acquisition
**No change** in project volume

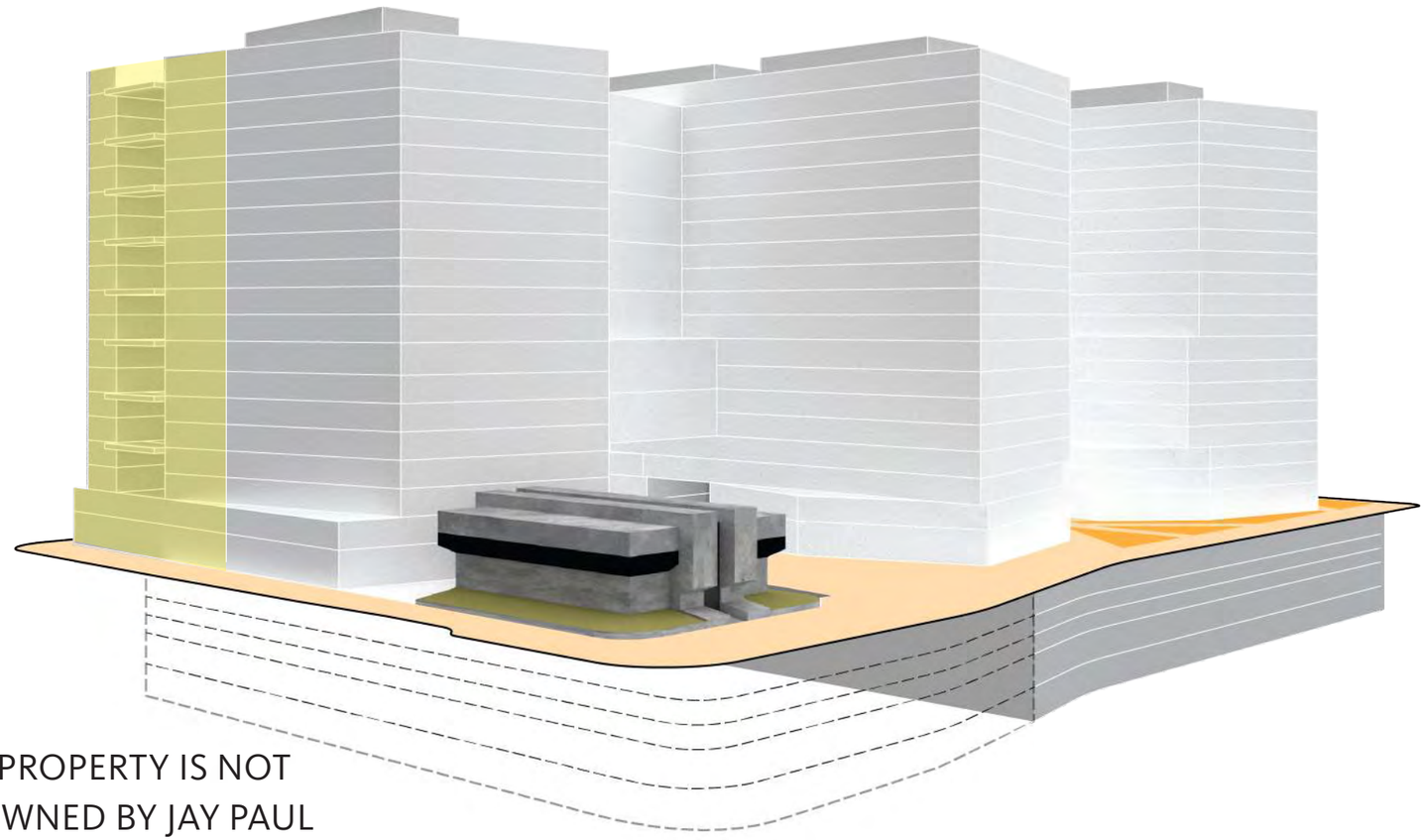
## Project Team Response

- **No ownership** of the adjacent site
- **Lost Active Frontage** along Park Paseo
- Extensive renovation of the 170 Park building is required in order to be returned to service, yet would still **not meet San Jose's Environmental Stewardship objective** due to the building's current design



# PRESERVATION ALTERNATES | **J - SHIFT TOWER C NORTH**

| Evaluation criteria | Compared to Proposed Design |
|---|---|
| Project Area / Parking | Minimal Impact |
| | ± 2,061 parking lost (-33%) |
| Project Value | Significant impact |
| Civic Value | Reduced property tax for housing, schools, police and parks |
| | Lost sales tax revenue |
| | Reduced transit usage |
| Job Creation | ± 2,429 less (- 13%) |
| Active Frontage | ± 370 feet less (-23%) |
| Active Use Space | ± 10,300 sf less (-16%) |
| Leasing Viability | Lost retail storefront visibility |
| | Outdated infrastructure & windows |
| Construction | Complex shoring, Crane swing limits |
| Cost Premium | ± $ 42,184,954 |
| Preservation/ Adaptive Reuse | Limited accessibility, Limited occupancy |
| | +699 ft blank walls |
| | Building reused in context |
| Cultural History | Former Bank of California/Family Court architecture preserved |

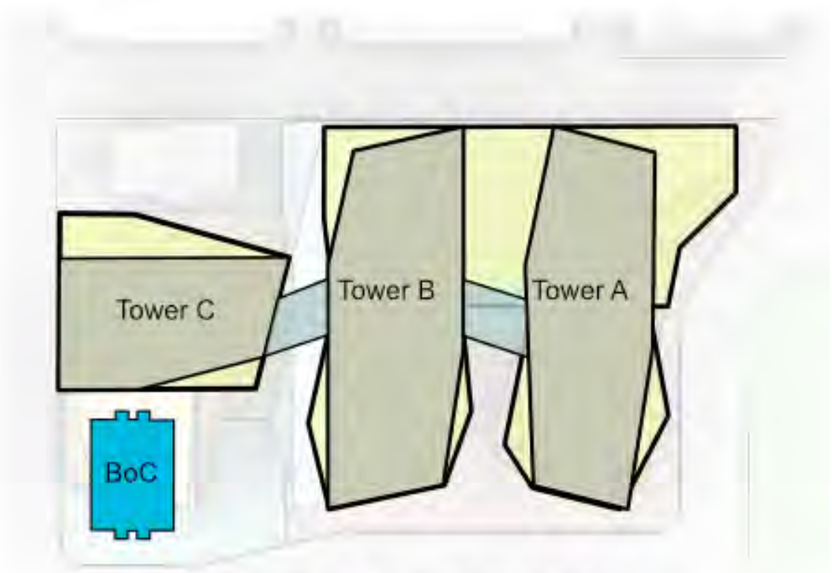


PROPERTY IS NOT OWNED BY JAY PAUL COMPANY

*Project Team's Rendering of PACSJ's Alternative A*

Good Okay Bad Significant

## PACSJ Alternative B

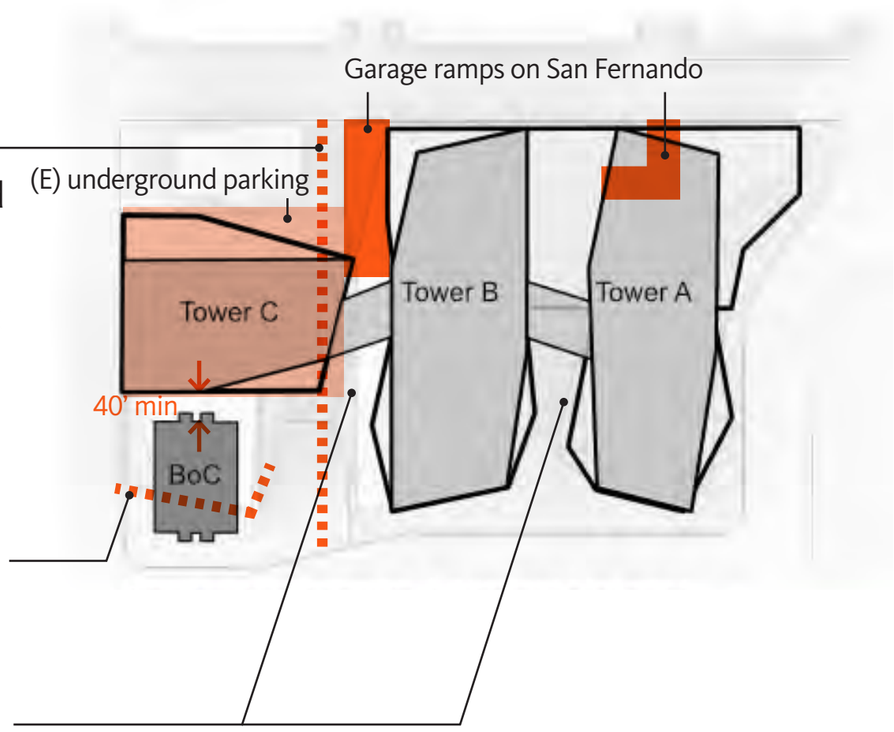



Preservation Alternative B: Alternate site layout
Tower C rotates 90 degrees, Tower B shifts east
**No change** in tower volumes, **minimal reduction** of podium volumes

[redacted]

## Project Team Response

- **North/South Paseo is lost** because of building footprint and grade changes
- **Lost Active Frontage** along Park Paseo because of raised podium and blank facade
- Forces **above-grade parking** to meet demand
- **Exposed Parking garage entry** (needs to be at the intersection)
- **Significant Loss of light and air** in the public realm between buildings
- Extensive renovation of the 170 Park building is required in order to be returned to service, yet would still **not meet San Jose's Environmental Stewardship objective** due to the building's current design





[redacted]

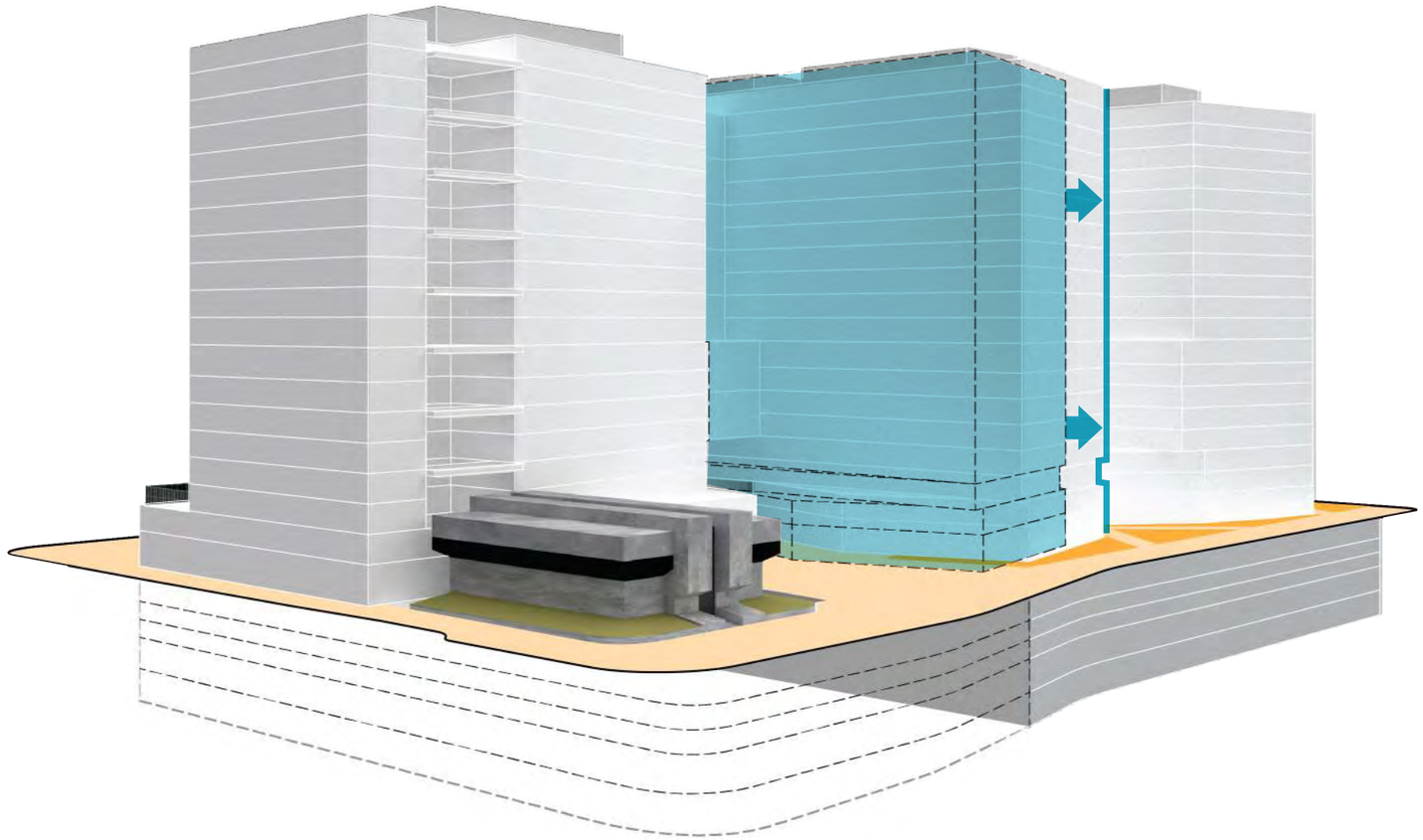
*Project Team's Proposed Arrival Plaza*

*Compressed Space in PACSJ Alternative B*

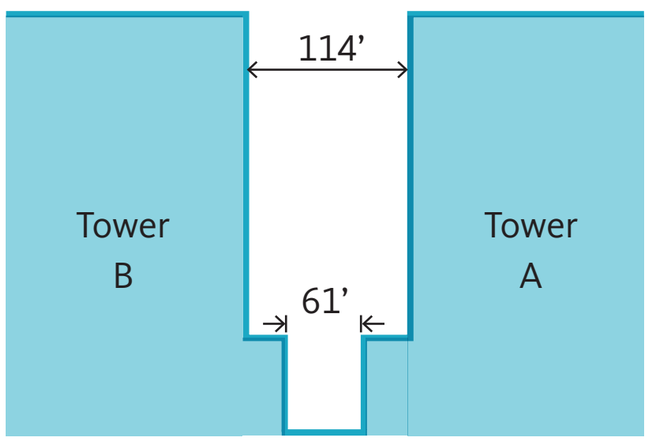
# PRESERVATION ALTERNATES | **K - REMASS TOWERS**

| Evaluation criteria | Compared to Proposed Design |
|---|---|
| Project Area / Parking | ± 312,939 SF lost (-8%) |
| | ± 515 parking lost (-8%) |
| | 5 floors of above grade parking |
| | Additional ± 299,000 SF and ± 600 parking lost for Tower A&B |
| Project Value | Significant impact |
| Civic Value | Reduced property tax for housing, schools, police and parks |
| | Lost sales tax revenue |
| | Reduced transit usage |
| | Lost North/South Paseo |
| | Forces Above-grade Parking |
| | Compressed pedestrian space |
| Job Creation | ± 1,565 less (- 8%) |
| Active Frontage | ± 370 feet less (-23%) |
| Active Use Space | ± 10,300 sf less (-16%) |
| Leasing Viability | Lost retail storefront visibility |
| | Outdated infrastructure & windows |
| Construction | Complex shoring, Crane swing limits |
| Cost Premium | ± $ 27,946,913 |
| Preservation/ Adaptive Reuse | Limited accessibility, Limited occupancy |
| | +699 ft blank walls |
| | Building reused in context |
| Cultural History | Former Bank of California/Family Court architecture preserved |

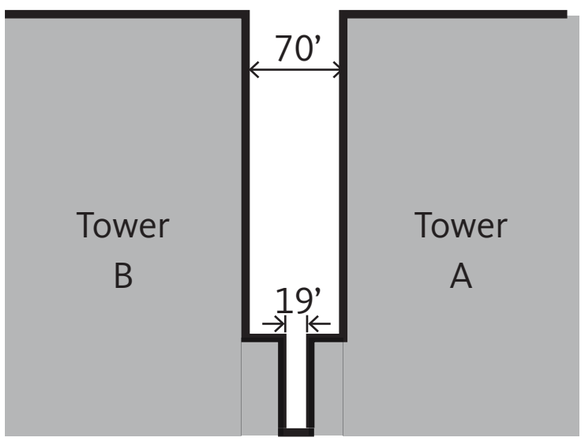
Good Okay Bad Significant



*Project Team's Rendering of PACSJ's Alternative B*



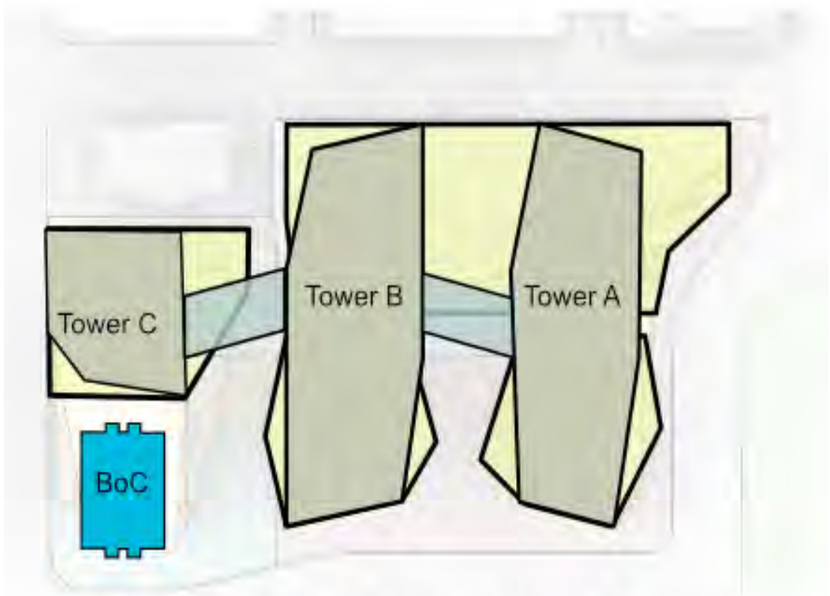

*Project Team's Proposed Tower Distance*




*Compressed Tower Distance in Alternative B*

# PRESERVATION ALTERNATES | **L - REDUCED TOWER**
(Similar to SEIR Alternative 6)

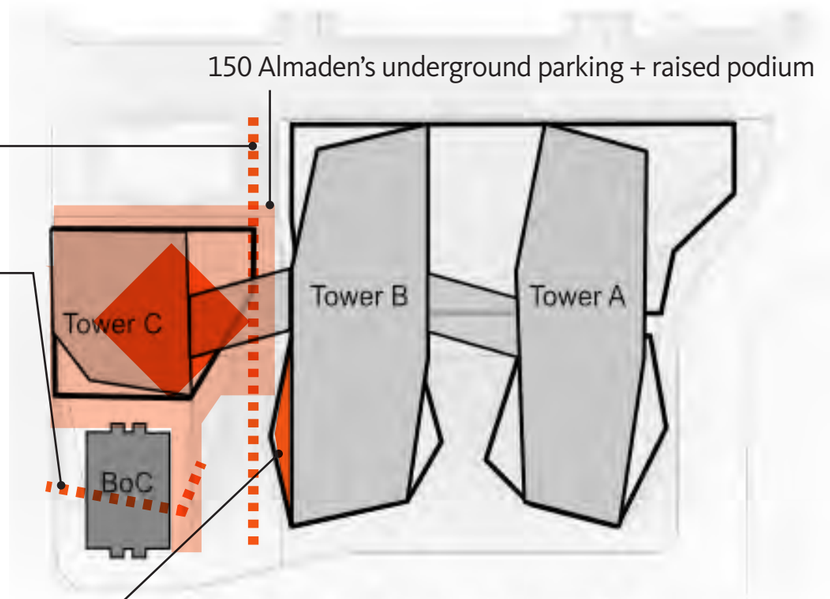
## PACSJ Alternative C




Preservation Alternative C: Reduced Tower C
**No change** in Tower A or B, **minimal reduction** in Tower C volume

## Project Team Response

- **North/South Paseo is lost** because of grade changes
- **Lost Active Frontage** along Park Paseo because of raised podium and blank facade
- Forces **above-grade parking** to meet demand
- **Significant Loss of project area and jobs**; Reduced Tower C is not viable (would retain existing 150 Almaden tower instead of constructing a new one)
- Additional podium space lost
- Extensive renovation of the 170 Park building is required in order to be returned to service, yet would still **not meet San Jose's Environmental Stewardship objective** due to the building's current design

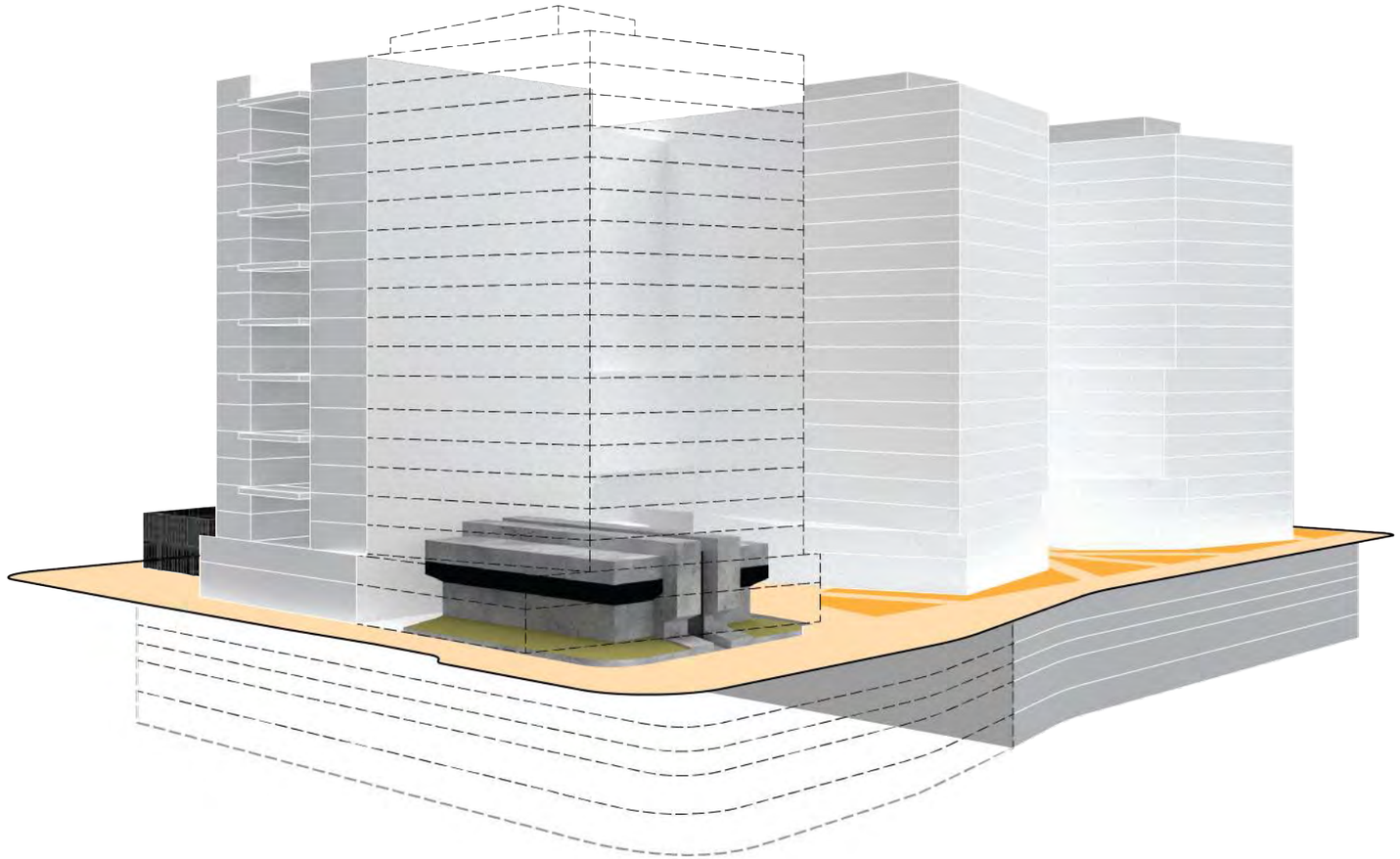



*Project Team's Proposed In-block Paseo*

*Lost Paseo in PACSJ Alternative C*

# PRESERVATION ALTERNATES | **L - REDUCED TOWER**
(Similar to SEIR Alternative 6)

| Evaluation criteria | Compared to Proposed Design |
|---|---|
| Project Area / Parking | ± 730,916 SF lost (-20%)<br>± 2,061 parking lost (-33%)<br>3 floor above grade parking<br>Additional ± 299,000 SF and ± 600 parking lost for Tower A&B |
| Project Value | Significant impact |
| Civic Value | Reduced property tax for housing, schools, police and parks |
| | Lost sales tax revenue |
| | Reduced transit usage |
| | Lost North/South Paseo |
| | Forces Above-grade Parking |
| Job Creation | ± 3,654 less (- 20%) |
| Active Frontage | ± 370 feet less (-23%) |
| Active Use Space | ± 10,300 sf less (-16%) |
| Leasing Viability | Depth: 121 ft |
| Construction | Complex shoring, Crane swing limits |
| Cost Premium | ± $ 33,376,912 |
| Preservation/ Adaptive Reuse | Limited accessibility, Limited occupancy |
| | +699 ft blank walls |
| | Building reused in context |
| Cultural History | Former Bank of California/Family Court architecture preserved |



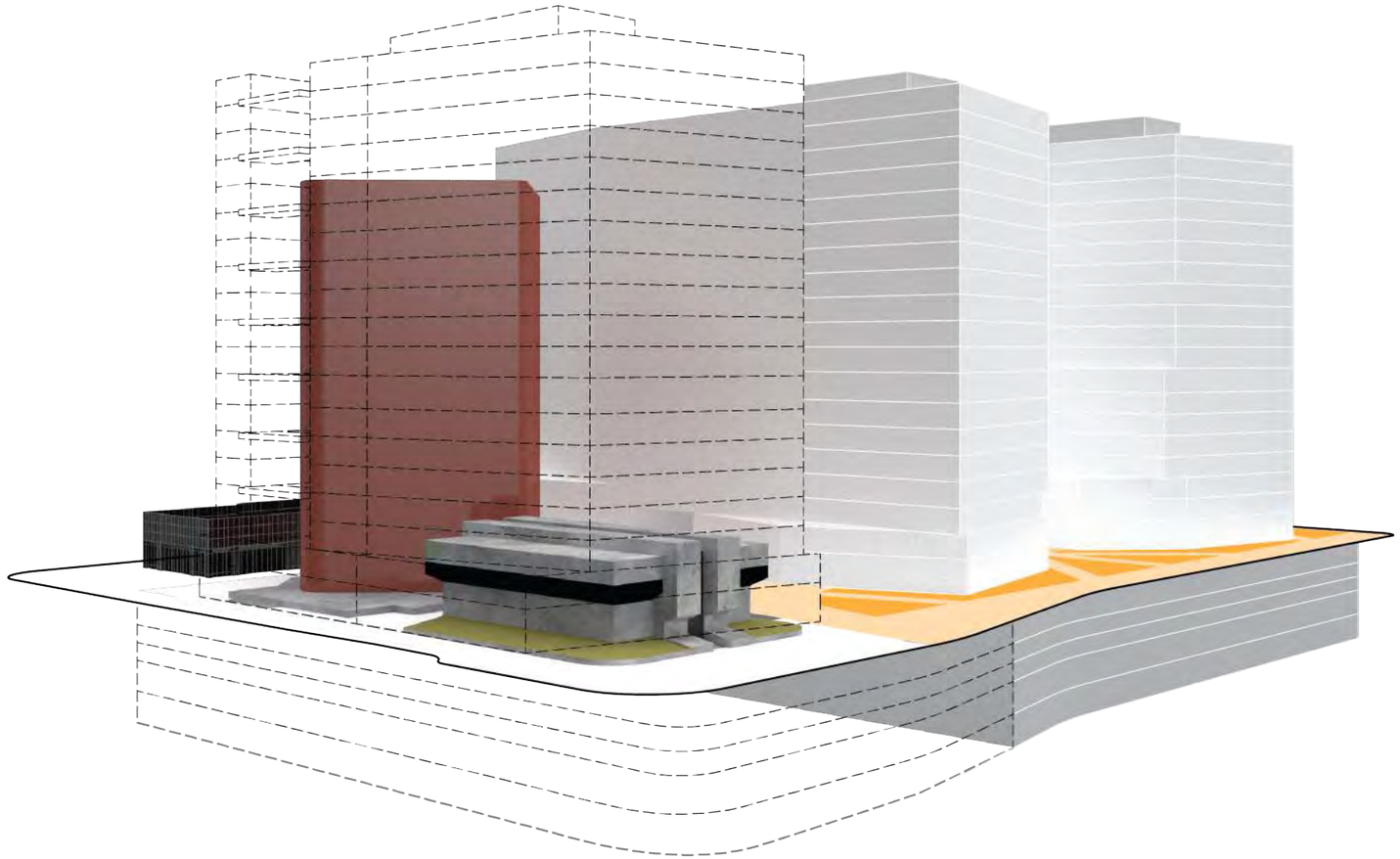
*Project Team's Rendering of PACSJ's Alternative C*

Good Okay Bad Significant

# Project Team Alternatives

# PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES | **A.1 - PRESERVE ENTIRE BUILDING**
(SEIR Alternative 6)

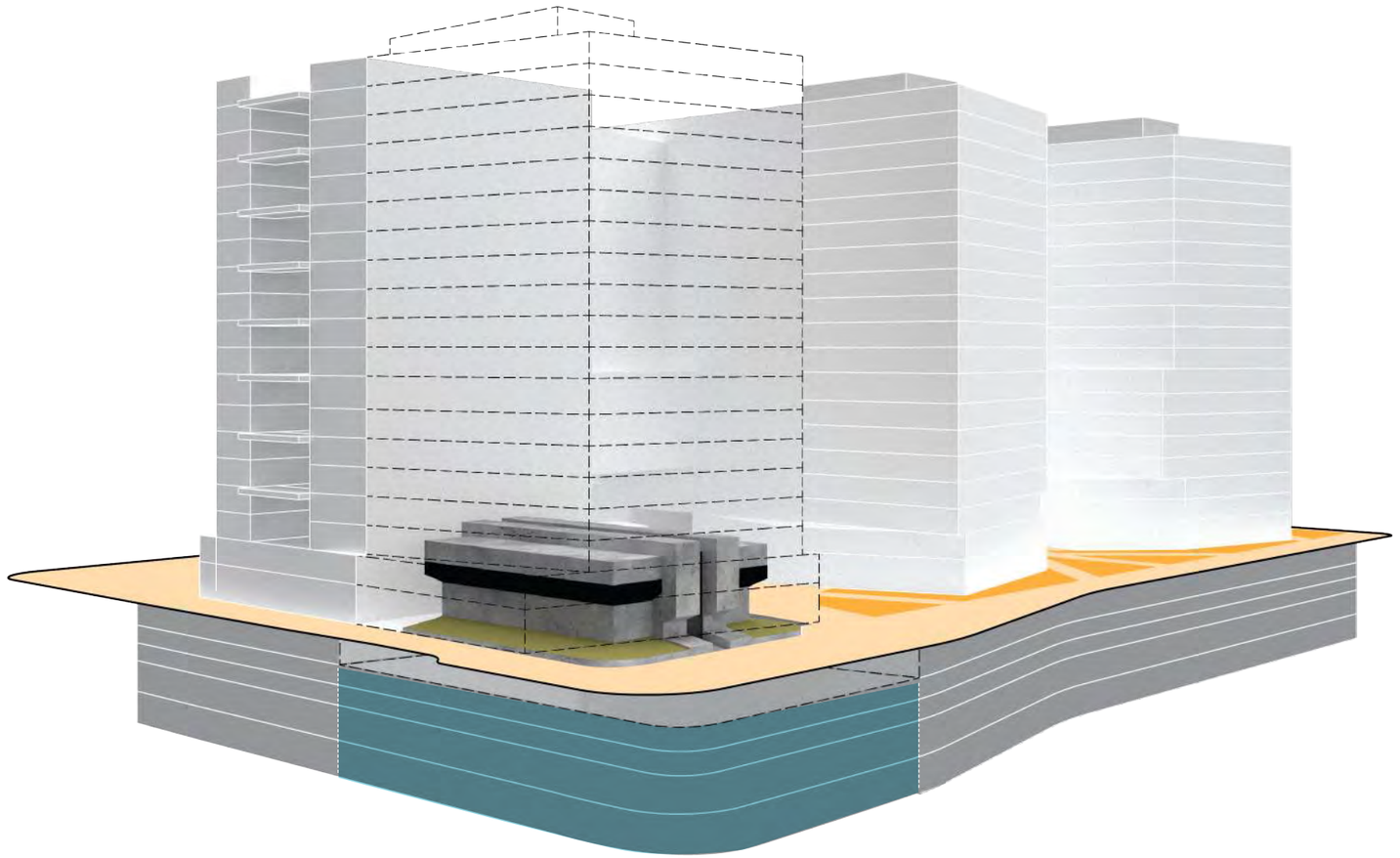
| Evaluation criteria | Compared to Proposed Design |
|---|---|
| Project Area / Parking | ± 1,211,916 SF lost (-33%)<br>± 2,061 parking lost (-33%)<br>Additional ± 299,000 SF and ± 600 parking lost for Tower A&B |
| Project Value | Significant impact |
| Civic Value | Reduced property tax for housing, schools, police and parks |
| | Lost sales tax revenue |
| | Reduced transit usage |
| | Lost North/South Paseo |
| | Forces Above-grade Parking |
| Job Creation | ± 6,060 less (- 33%) |
| Active Frontage | ± 370 feet less (-23%) |
| Active Use Space | ± 10,300 sf less (-16%) |
| Leasing Viability | Existing Tower Floorplate: 14,560 sf |
| | Depth: 121 ft |
| | Outdated infrastructure & windows |
| Construction | Complex shoring, Crane swing limits |
| Cost Premium | ± $ 21,301,200 + insurance/fees |
| Preservation/ Adaptive Reuse | Limited accessibility, Limited occupancy |
| | +699 ft blank walls |
| | Building reused in context |
| Cultural History | Former Bank of California/Family Court architecture preserved |



Good Okay Bad Significant

# PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES | **A.2 - UNDERPIN BUILDING WITH PARKING BELOW**

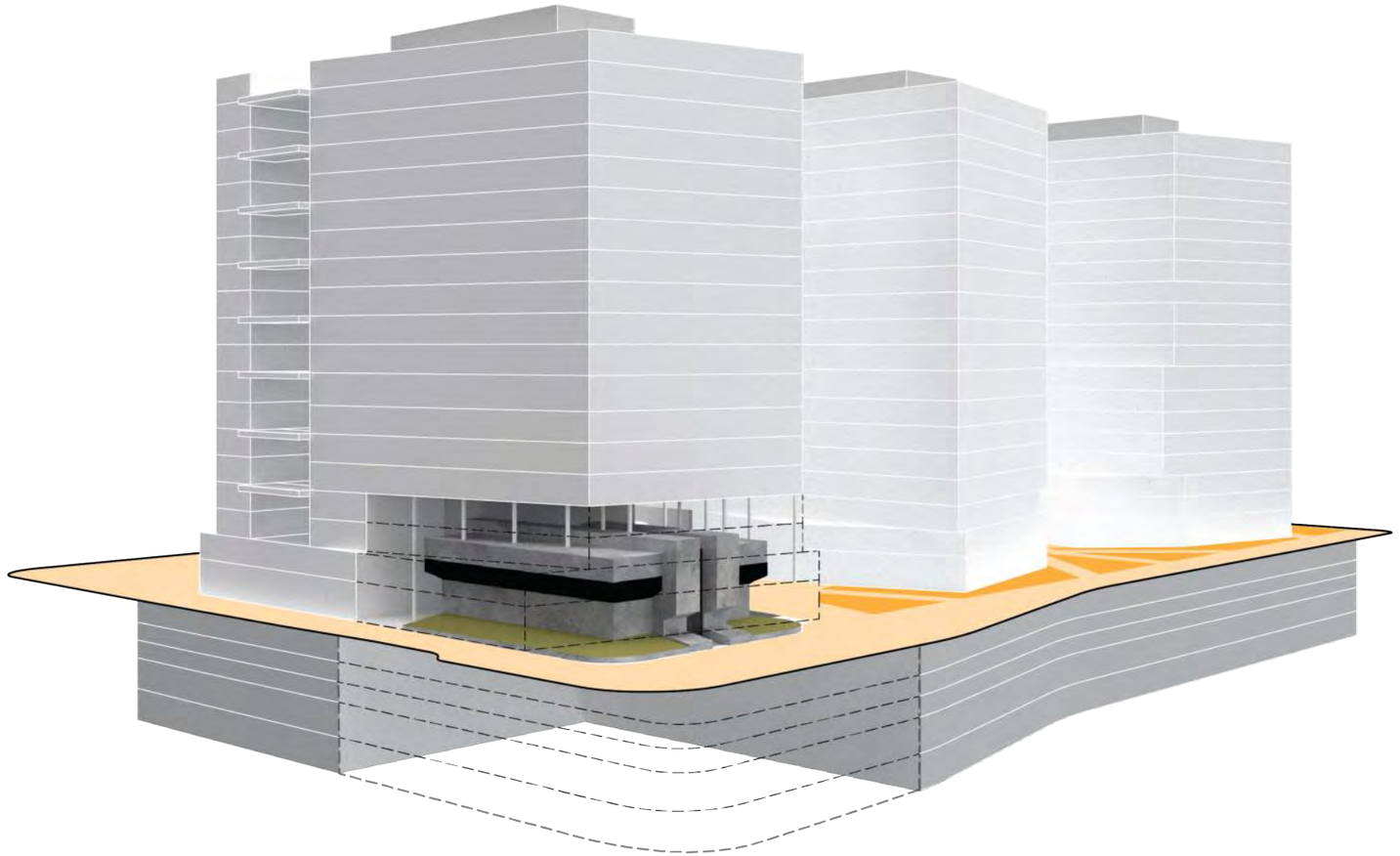
| Evaluation criteria | Compared to Proposed Design |
|---|---|
| Project Area / Parking | ± 730,916 SF lost (-20%) |
| | ± 162 parking lost (-3%) |
| Project Value | Significant impact |
| Civic Value | Reduced property tax for housing, schools, police and parks |
| | Lost sales tax revenue |
| | Reduced transit usage |
| | Lost North/South Paseo |
| Job Creation | ± 3,654 less (- 20%) |
| Active Frontage | ± 370 feet less (-23%) |
| Active Use Space | ± 10,300 sf less (-16%) |
| Leasing Viability | Depth: 121 ft |
| Construction | Complex shoring, Crane swing limits |
| Cost Premium | ± $ 33,376,912 |
| Preservation/ Adaptive Reuse | Limited accessibility, Limited occupancy |
| | +699 ft blank walls |
| | Building reused in context |
| Cultural History | Former Bank of California/Family Court architecture preserved |



Good Okay Bad Significant

# PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES | **B.1 - KEEP THE VOLUME OF THE BUILDING**

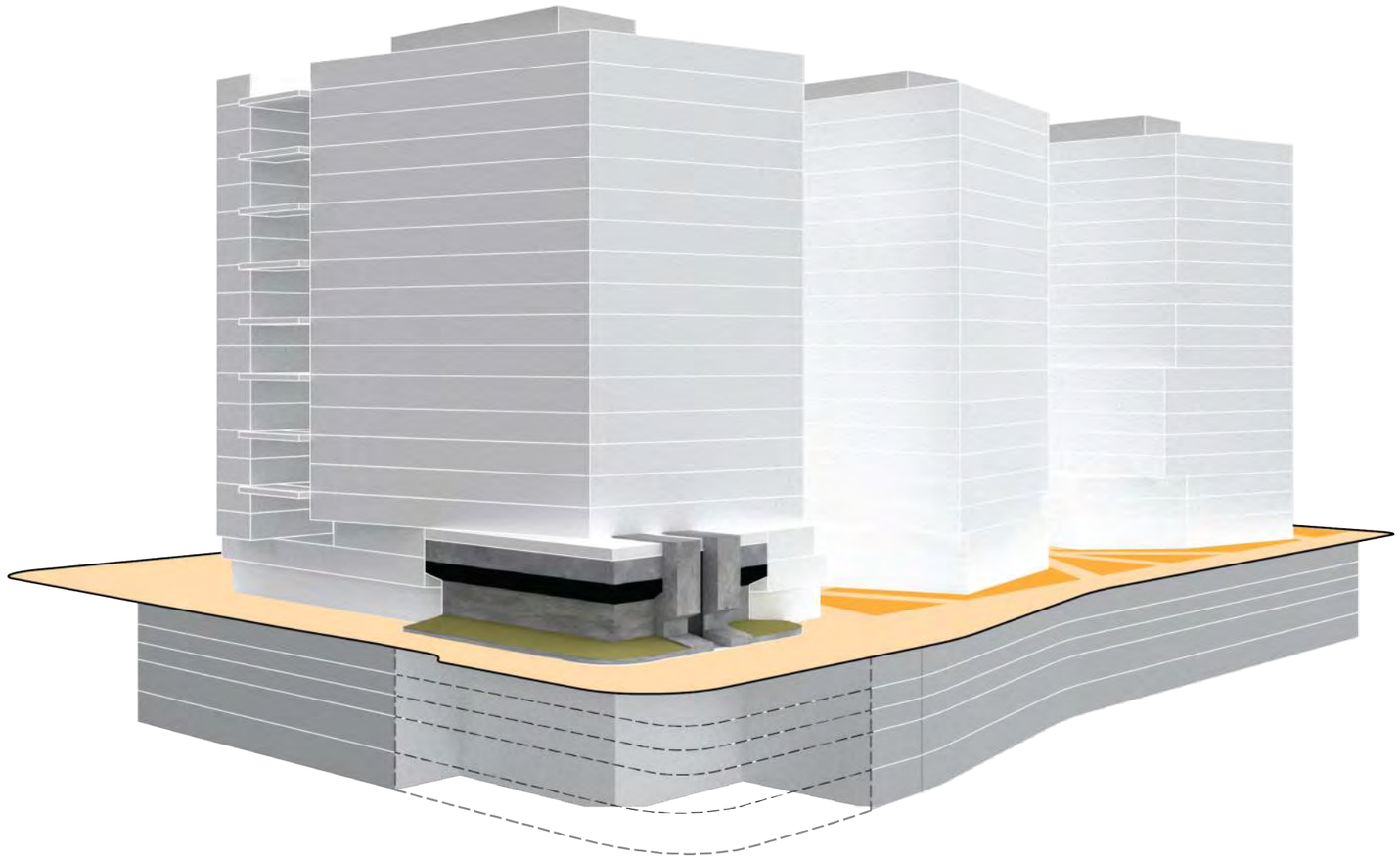
| Evaluation Criteria | Compared to Proposed Design |
|---|---|
| Project Area / Parking | ± 179,600 SF lost (-5%) |
| | parking ratio inadequate |
| Project Value | Large impact |
| Civic Value | Reduced property tax for housing, schools, police and parks |
| | Less sales tax revenue |
| | Reduced transit usage |
| Job Creation | ± 900 less (-5%) |
| Active Frontage | ± 220 feet less (-13%) |
| Active Use Space | ± 10,300 sf less (-16%) |
| Leasing Viability | Compromised floorplans |
| Construction | Not practical:<br>- Re-entrant corner in shoring is a significant safety risk<br>- Challenging to install new foundation under existing building<br>- Limited equipment clearance<br>- Requires seismic upgrade |
| Cost Premium | ± $ 39,417,026 |
| Preservation/ Adaptive Reuse | Columns and foundations thru interior |
| | Looming tower presence |
| | Building mass remains in context |
| Cultural History | Former Bank of California/Family Court integrity and promenance lost |



Good Okay Bad Significant

# PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES | **C.1 - KEEP TWO FACADES AS PART OF THE NEW PROJECT**

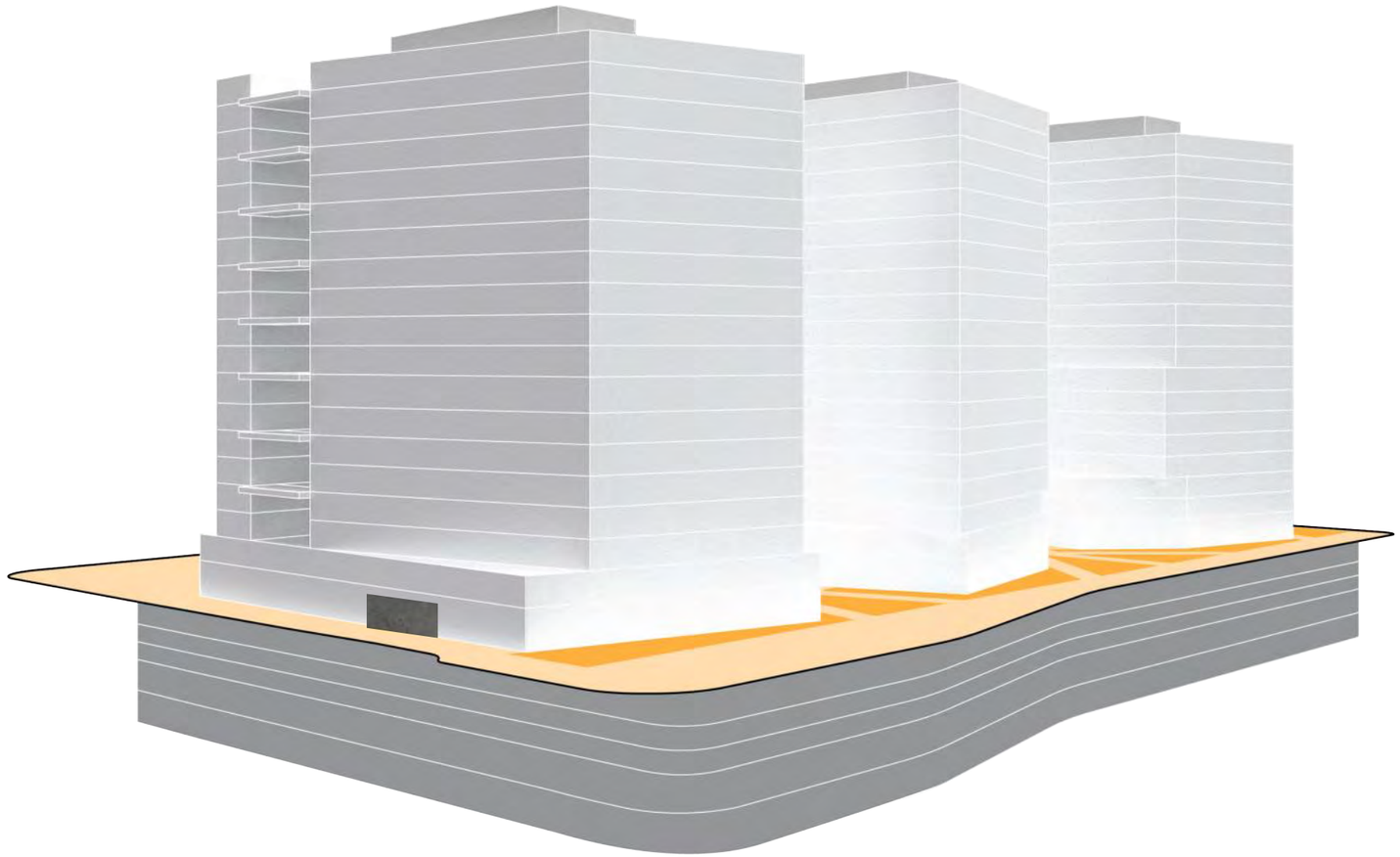
| Evaluation Criteria | Compared to Proposed Design |
|---|---|
| Project Area / Parking | ± 33,200 SF lost (-1%) |
| | ± 140 parking lost (-2%) |
| Project Value | Large impact |
| Civic Value | Reduced prop tax for housing, schools, police and parks |
| | Lost sales tax revenue |
| | Reduced transit usage |
| Job Creation | ± 166 less (-1%) |
| Active Frontage | ± 220 feet less (-13%) |
| Active Use Space | ± 1,000 sf more (+1.5%) |
| Leasing Viability | Windowless tenant spaces |
| Construction | Extensive bracing |
| | Complex shoring and foundation with existing undergound |
| Cost Premium | ± $15,470,000 |
| Preservation/ Adaptive Reuse | Accessible entry from rear |
| | Windowless tenant space |
| | +220 ft blank wall |
| | Interior and roof lost |
| | Facade incorporated into project |
| Cultural History | Former Bank of California/Family Court architecture partially preserved |



Good Okay Bad Significant

# PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES | **D.1 - PRESERVE A PIECE AS PART OF PROJECT**

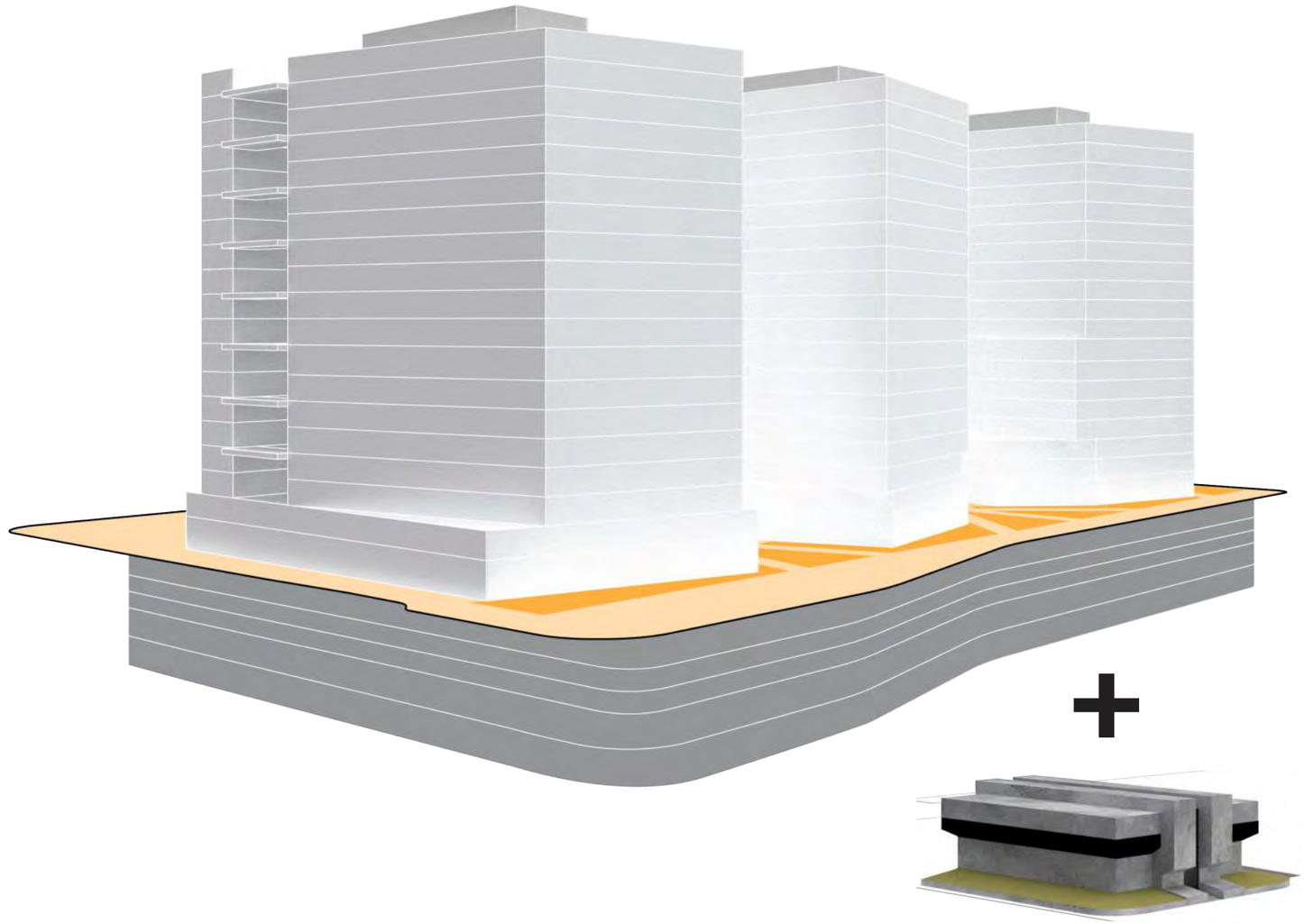
| Evaluation Criteria | Compared to Proposed Design |
|---|---|
| Project Area / Parking | No Impact |
| | No Impact |
| Project Value | Low Impact |
| Civic Value | Minimal prop tax Impact |
| | Loss sales tax revenue |
| | Minimal transit Impact |
| Job Creation | No Impact |
| Active Frontage | 30 feet less per bay (-2%) |
| Active Use Space | 1500 less per bay (-2%) |
| Leasing Viability | Lost retail storefront visibility |
| Construction | Dismantle, clean, store and install |
| Cost Premium | ± $1,000,000 |
| Preservation/ Adaptive Reuse | Increased blank wall |
| | Brutalist's facade character lost |
| | Context reduced |
| Cultural History | Former Bank of California/Family Court memory diminished |



Good Okay Bad Significant

# PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES | **E.1 - REBUILD OFF-SITE**

| Evaluation Criteria | Compared to Proposed Design |
|---|---|
| Project Area / Parking | No Impact |
| | No Impact |
| Project Value | No Impact |
| Civic Value | No Impact to property tax |
| | No impact to sales tax revenue |
| | No impact to transit usage |
| Job Creation | No Impact |
| Active Frontage | No impact |
| Active Use Space | No impact |
| Leasing Viability | No impact |
| Construction | Asbestos mitigation, Need new site |
| Cost Premium | ± $13,640,000 (demolition + new construction) |
| | TBD$ : Land acquisition and Utility |
| Preservation/ Adaptive Reuse | Raised entry limits accessibility |
| | Limited occupancy options |
| | Building dismantled and rebuilt with new structure and interior |
| | Original architectural drawings not available |
| Cultural History | Former Bank of California/Family Court architecture preserved |



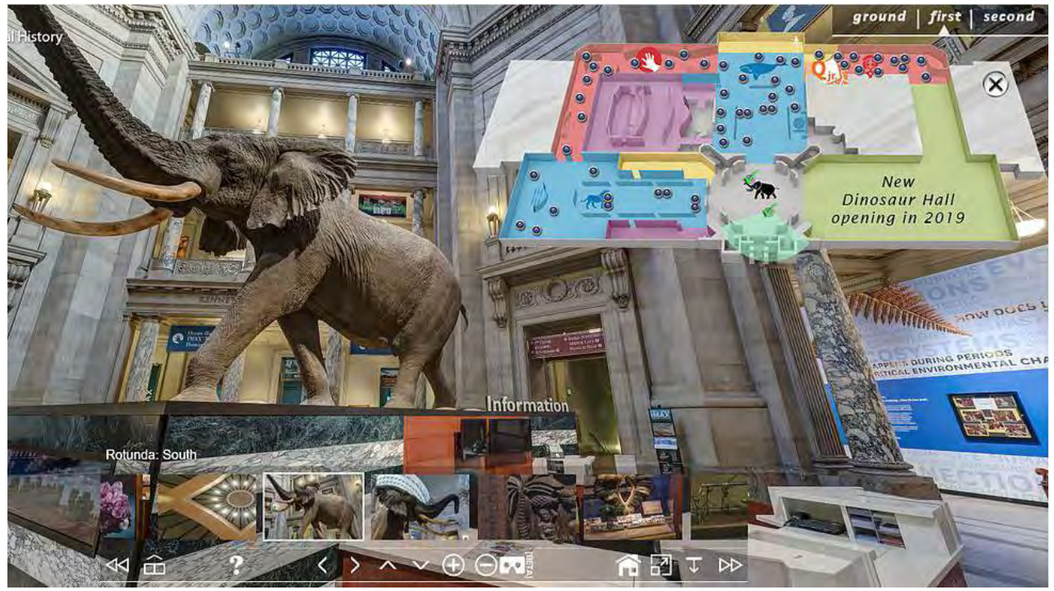
Good Okay Bad Significant

# Commemmoration Alternative Analysis

# COMMEMORATION ALTERNATIVES | **F - AUGMENTED REALITY**

| Evaluation Criteria | Compared to Proposed Design |
|---|---|
| Project Area / Parking | No Impact |
| | No Impact |
| Project Value | No Impact |
| Civic Value | No Impact to prop tax revenue |
| | No Impact to sales tax revenue |
| | No Impact to transit usage |
| Job Creation | No Impact |
| Active Frontage | No impact |
| Active Use Space | No impact |
| Leasing Viability | No impact |
| Construction | No impact |
| Cost Premium | TBD |
| Preservation/ Adaptive Reuse | Building not preserved |
| | Context not preserved |
| Cultural History | Former Bank of California/Family Court architecture digitally preserved and commemorated |

**VR**




National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

**AR**

Augmented Reality Application To Discover Features Of The New Apple Park
Apple Visitor Center, Cupertino, California

Good Okay Bad Significant

# COMMEMORATION ALTERNATIVES | **G - COMMEMORATIVE EXHIBIT**

| Evaluation Criteria | Compared to Proposed Design |
|---|---|
| Project Area / Parking | No Impact |
| | No Impact |
| Project Value | No Impact |
| Civic Value | No Impact to prop tax revenue |
| | No Impact to sales tax revenue |
| | No Impact to transit usage |
| Job Creation | No Impact |
| Active Frontage | No impact |
| Active Use Space | No impact |
| Leasing Viability | No impact |
| Construction | No impact |
| Cost Premium | TBD |
| Preservation/ Adaptive Reuse | Building not preserved |
| | Context not preserved |
| Cultural History | Former Bank of California/Family Court commemorated |

## Physical Model Display

Cross Section Model of the Templo Mayor,
Mexico City, Mexico

## Show Room


Temple of Mithra Showroom, Bloomberg,
London, UK

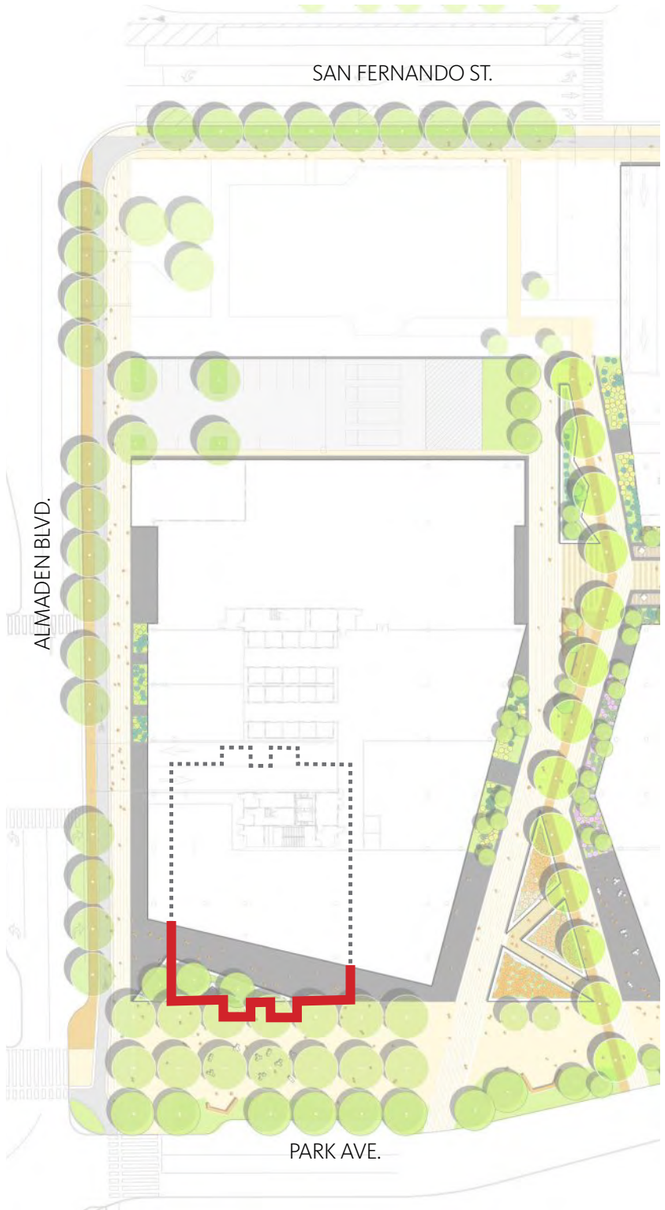
## A Significant Portion Of Building Display

Beijing Ancient Architecture Museum,
Beijing, China

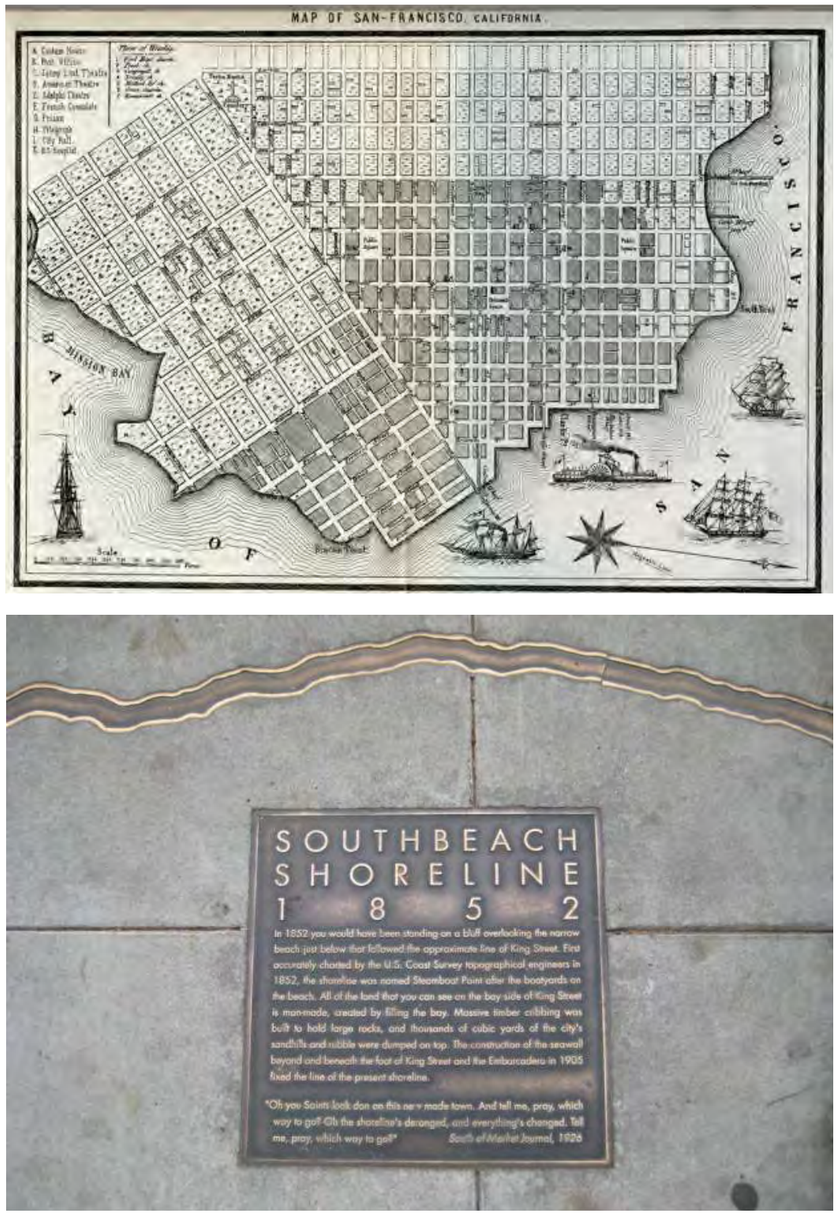
Good Okay Bad Significant

# COMMEMORATION ALTERNATIVES | **H - INLAID BUILDING FOOTPRINT IN LANDSCAPING**

| Evaluation Criteria | Compared to Proposed Design |
|---|---|
| Project Area / Parking | No Impact |
| | No Impact |
| Project Value | No Impact |
| Civic Value | No Impact to prop tax revenue |
| | No Impact to sales tax revenue |
| | No Impact to transit usage |
| Job Creation | No Impact |
| Active Frontage | No impact |
| Active Use Space | No impact |
| Leasing Viability | No impact |
| Construction | No impact |
| Cost Premium | TBD |
| Preservation/ Adaptive Reuse | Architecture not preserved |
| | Footprint preserved in context |
| Cultural History | Former Bank of California/Family Court commemorated |



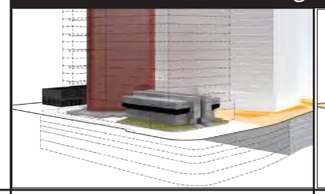
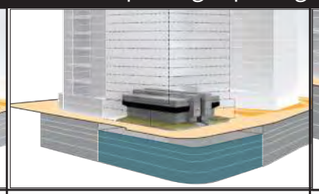
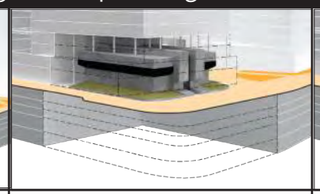
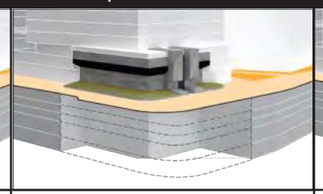
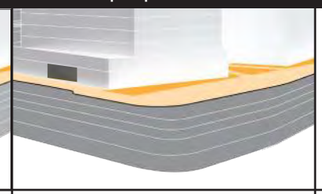

**EXISTING BUILDING FOOTPRINT**

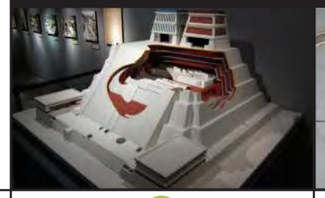
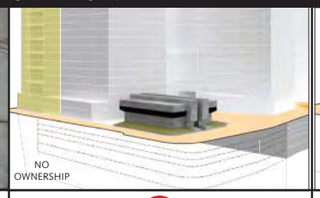
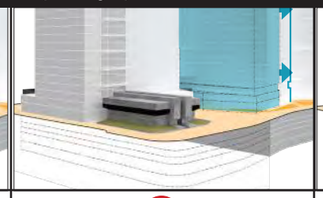



Plaque On King St. Marking San Francisco's Original Shoreline
San Francisco, California

Good Okay Bad Significant

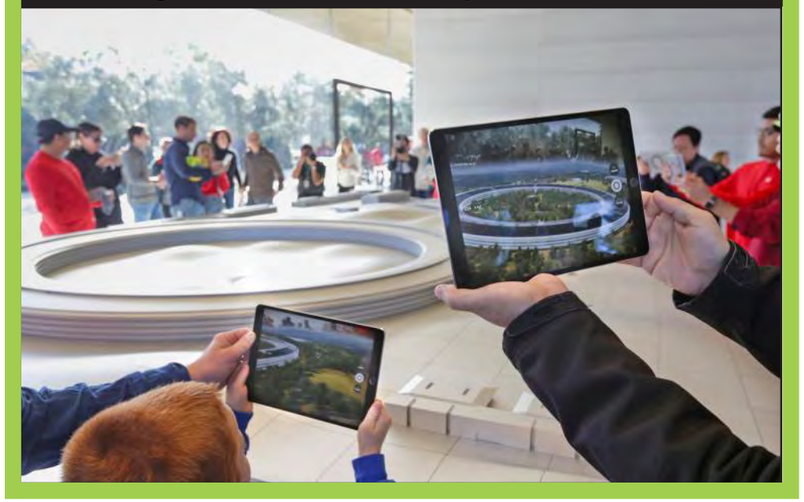
# 170 PARK | **PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES**

| | A.1 - Preserve entire building | A.2 - Underpin bldg w. parking | B.1 -Keep building volume | C.1 - Keep two facades | D.1 - Keep a piece | E.1 - Relocate off-site | F - Augumented Reality |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AREA LOST | Significant | Significant | Okay | Okay | Good | Good | Good |
| VALUE LOST | Significant | Significant | Bad | Bad | Good | Good | Good |
| JOBS LOST | Bad | Bad | Okay | Okay | Good | Good | Good |
| ACTIVATION | Bad | Bad | Bad | Bad | Okay | Good | Good |
| LEASING | Bad | Bad | Bad | Bad | Good | Good | Good |
| CONSTRUCTION | Okay | Okay | Significant | Significant | Good | Okay | Good |
| COST | Bad | Bad | Bad | Bad | Okay | Bad | Good |
| PRESERVATION | Okay | Okay | Bad | Bad | Significant | Bad | Bad |
| CULTURAL HISTORY | Good | Good | Significant | Bad | Significant | Okay | Good |

| | G - Commemorative Exhibit | H - Inlaid building footprint | J (PACSJ A) - Shift Tower C | K (PACSJ B) - Rotate Tower C | L (PACSJ C) - Reduce Tower C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |  |
| AREA LOST | Good | Good | Bad | Bad | Significant |
| VALUE LOST | Good | Good | Significant | Significant | Significant |
| JOBS LOST | Good | Good | Bad | Bad | Significant |
| ACTIVATION | Good | Good | Bad | Bad | Bad |
| LEASING | Good | Good | Okay | Okay | Bad |
| CONSTRUCTION | Good | Good | Okay | Okay | Okay |
| COST | Good | Good | Bad | Bad | Bad |
| PRESERVATION | Bad | Bad | Okay | Okay | Okay |
| CULTURAL HISTORY | Okay | Okay | Good | Good | Good |

Good Okay Bad Significant

## F - Augumented Reality



## G - Commemorative Exhibit

## H - Inlaid building footprint

# MEMORANDUM

**DATE** May 22, 2020
**TO** Janette D'Elia
**OF** COO
Jay Paul Company
Four Embarcadero Center
Suite 360
San Francisco, CA 94111

**PROJECT NO.** 20185
**PROJECT** City View Towers
**FROM** Peter Birkholz, AIA
Principal

**Regarding:** Bank of California/Sumitomo Bank Building CEQA Alternatives

## INTRODUCTION

Page & Turnbull has been requested to review and comment on the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation related to the historic status and impacts to the Sumitomo Bank Building as impacted by the proposed City View Plaza Office Project.

Page & Turnbull has reviewed the project's environmental documents, including the Draft SEIR dated March 2020, the First Amendment to the EIR, the Historic Resource Project Assessment (HRPA) revised 2/07/2020, and the supplemental alternative design studies prepared by Gensler and Associates (Gensler) for Jay Paul Company dated May 13, 2020. In addition, we have reviewed the clarifying and supporting letters prepared by Gensler, MKA Structural Engineers, and a letter by Commercial Real Estate Brokers Newmark Knight Frank: these letters are attached as appendixes to this memo.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND HISTORIC SUMMARY

The City View Plaza Office Project is an urban redevelopment of an 8.1-acre site in downtown San Jose (Project). The site is currently developed with nine buildings and an underground parking structure; the Project proposes to demolish the existing buildings and to construct three office towers over five levels of below grade parking. The subject of this memorandum is the Bank of California/Sumitomo Bank Building which has also been known as the Family Court building, the building will be identified in this document as the Sumitomo Bank Building. Per the HRPA, the building, which was constructed in 1973, was designed by master architect Caesar Pelli during his tenure as the Design Partner for Gruen Associates of Los Angeles. Historic documentation by Archives and Architecture on the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR 523A forms state: "The building is representative of the work of a master architect and appears to have been designed as a signature building in downtown San Jose's first redevelopment area, the

construction occurring as one of the last projects in the designated area. While the building has not been evaluated in the larger terms of Cesar Pelli's work, it has artistic value and was designed shortly after, and is consistent in style with, his work on the Pacific Design Center in Southern California." And additionally: "The design of this building has been identified as an exceptional example of the work of internationally acclaimed architect Cesar Pelli. Its materials, detailing, form, setting, are representative of the early oeuvre of a master designer. These qualities have identified it as individually eligible for the National Register of Historical Places under Criterion C (Design and Construction) and the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 3 (Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values)." The property is listed on the San Jose Historic Resources Inventory as a Candidate City Landmark.

**SUMITOMO BANK DESCRIPTION**

The Sumitomo Bank Building is rectangular shaped with narrower elevations to the north and south. The building is constructed of concrete as a primary structural and exterior material with the concrete used as a sculptural element with cantilevered overhangs incorporated as a feature. It is a two-story structure which is partially elevated above the adjacent sidewalk with the building constructed over an integrated concrete structured basement parking level that is accessed by a vehicle ramp located at the north side of the building and by the extension of the building's core elevator and stairs; the parking level is integrated into the building. Pedestrian access into the building is by a set of concrete stairs at the south end of the building. The long west facing elevation incorporates a sloped berm that is landscaped with natural grass turf.

**DESCRIPTION OF PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES STUDIED FOR SEIR**

The following is a summary of the project alternatives included in the SEIR:

- Alternative 1: Preservation of all Historic Resources On-Site
- Alternative 2: Relocation of Historic Resources
- Alternative 3: Preservation of all Buildings Extant in 1974
- Alternative 4: Preservation of Candidate Landmark Buildings
- Alternative 5: Preservation of the Wells Fargo Building
- Alternative 6: Preservation of the Sumitomo Bank Building

Within the SEIR is table 7.4.2, Comparison of Environmental Impacts for Alternatives to the Project and Section 7.4.3, which describes the Environmentally Superior Alternatives. As indicated on the table and within Section 7.4.3, the Environmentally Superior Alternatives are the No Project Alternative – No Development Alternative and Preservation Alternative 3 – Preservation of All

Buildings Extant in 1974. Alternative 6 – Preservation of the Sumitomo Bank is identified as having Significant and Unavoidable Impacts in all categories. While Alternative 6, the Preservation of the Sumitomo Bank Building, is the alternative that best balances the preservation of the Sumitomo Bank with the development, this alternative fails to provide the required office square footage and parking count and the alternative also fails to meet the City's urban design guidelines. Alternative 6 describes a scheme that preserves the Sumitomo Bank, as well as the existing tower immediately north of the bank building (150 Almaden Boulevard). While this alternative proposes that the Sumitomo Bank Building be preserved and rehabilitated in accordance with the Secretary of Interiors' Standards and maintains the immediately adjacent site area of the building, the integrity of the historic resource is diminished by the alteration to its setting.

**DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES FOR PACSJ**

Based on input received from stakeholders, Gensler prepared additional preservation alternatives in a document titled "Response to Additional Proposed Alternatives developed for PACSJ" (Response to PACSJ). The Response to PACSJ document elaborates on Alternative 6 with two sub-alternatives identified as "PACSJ's Alternative A" and "PACSJ's Alternative B." The document provides additional clarification and details including analysis of the Evaluation Criteria for the alternatives. As a component of the development of these alternatives, the General Contractor, Level 10, has prepared a document titled 170 Park Cost Studies, which provides an estimated cost to stabilize and rehabilitate the SEIR Alternate 6 and the PACSJ Alternatives A and B, respectively. The architectural and structural studies did not explicitly incorporate the use of the alternative provisions of the California State Historical Building Code when considering the code required upgrades related to the rehabilitation of the building; it is understood that given the building's qualification for listing on the National Register, that it would be considered as a "Qualified Historic Building" and, therefore, able to use the alternative provisions of the California Historical Building Code (CHBC)[1] in the rehabilitation of the building.

[1] The CHBC specifically allows for the use of alternatives that balance the need for preservation of character-defining features with the requirement to meet the current building code requirements. The CHBC provisions that would apply to the rehabilitation of the Sumitomo Bank Building include: structural provisions that allow for the design of the seismic restraint system to only to be to 75% of the current code requirements, exemption from energy efficiency requirements for the exterior building envelope, allowed use of egress components with alteration where these components do not meet current code requirements, and allowed non-conformance with the accessibility of the main entrance when an alternative, accessible, entrance can be provided within 200' of the main entrance.

**SUMMARY OF REJECTED ALTERNATIVES**

The design team discussed and explored other preservation alternatives that were not developed nor included in the SEIR due to their lack of feasibility. The additional alternatives that were deemed to be infeasible were: 1) an alternative scenario that severed the Sumitomo Bank Building from the underground parking structure and temporarily relocated it to a nearby empty site, with its later relocation back to the Project site over the new underground parking; and 2) a variant of SEIR Alternative 6 that rehabilitated the building in place and proposed the insertion of windows into the blank east and west facades. The first alternative was deemed infeasible because there is no nearby site to temporarily relocate the building and the dismantling would destroy the building's integrity by the demolition of the parking structure below and associated site features. The second was deemed infeasible because the insertion of the windows would contribute to additional loss of the integrity of the historic resource and the increased glazing that the glazing located at the elevated first floor level would still not provide the sidewalk level transparency to the interior that is are major goal of the San Jose General Plan, Municipal Code and Park Avenue Vision.

**SUPPLEMENTAL REHABILITATION INFORMATION**

Several supplemental documents were prepared to quantify the feasibility challenges of Alternative 6 and its alternate scenarios and they are the are attached to this memo as appendixes. These documents are: "Sumitomo Bank: Preservation Alternatives Analysis" prepared by Gensler and Associates, "Development Alternatives for 170 Park Center Plaza" prepared by Structural Engineers, Magnusson Klemencic Associates, "Cityview Project #H19-016 – 170 Park Center Plaza Development Alternatives" prepared by Commercial Real Estate Brokers Newmark Knight Frank, and "170 Park Cost Studies" prepared by the General Contractor, Level 10 Construction.

The Gensler document indicates the following problems with the incorporation of the Sumitomo Bank Building into the Project:

- lack of compliance with current building codes, including structural/seismic
- energy efficiency
- energy performance of window systems
- hazardous materials incorporated into the building
- lack of accessibility.

Additionally, the document notes that the design of the building is not suitable as an active retail use due to the floor level being raised above the street, substandard ingress/egress that limits the

occupancy, opaque concrete façade with limited windows that does not provide transparency and, therefore, does not conform to the San Jose Municipal Code for Downtown Active Uses.

The Magnussen Klemencic Associates (MKA) document concludes with "Given the extraordinary costs and risks associated with the scenarios described… an economically viable solution for the co-existence of the 170 Park building and the proposed development is not possible." MKA's conclusion reinforces Gensler's determination that the Sumitomo Bank Building would suffer from a lack of compliance with current building codes, in particular with respect to the seismic issues related to the non-ductile reinforced concrete construction, as well as the infeasibility of temporarily relocating the building and moving it back to the top of the new subterranean structured parking.

The Newmark Knight Frank document evaluates the feasibility of the building for retail re-use. It specifically evaluates the potential re-use as an art gallery, visibility to the interior of the building, access from the street to the interior of the space, the ability to demise the building, and the potential retail competition given the predicted lack of demand for retail leasing caused by the Covid-19 economic downturn.

Level 10 prepared a document that provides financial cost information for the building's re-use potential for Gensler's various alternatives.

**SUMMARY TABLE OF PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES**

The table below summarizes the Preservation Alternatives Analysis and provides additional specific historic information:

| **Alternative Name** | **Feasibility and historic summary** |
|---|---|
| Alternate J – Shift Tower C North (PACSJ Alternative A) | The alternative is not feasible due to a substantial loss of underground parking, relocated site not part of the project, while the historic structure is preserved the looming towers alter the setting and therefore diminish the integrity of the historic resource. |
| Alternate K – Re-mass Towers PACSJ Alternative B | The alternative is not feasible due to a substantial loss of underground parking, while the historic structure is preserved the looming towers alter the setting and therefore diminish the integrity of the historic resource. The Project also loses active frontage, important north-south pedestrian paseo connection through the site, and |

| | |
|---|---|
| | other impacts to the public as noted in the attached exhibit |
| Alternate L – Reduced Tower PACSJ Alternative C | The alternative is not feasible due to a substantial loss of underground parking and reduction in office square footage, while the historic structure is preserved the looming towers alter the setting and therefore diminish the integrity of the historic resource. Above ground parking would be required in this scenario. |
| Option A.1 – Preserve Entire Building | The alternative is not feasible due to a substantial loss of underground parking and reduction in office square footage, while the historic structure is preserved the looming towers alter the setting and therefore diminish the integrity of the historic resource. |
| Option A.2 – Underpin Building with Parking Below | The alternative is not feasible due to a reduction in office square footage and extraordinary increase in construction cost, while the historic structure is preserved, and the setting is maintained in this alternative. |
| Option B.1 – Keep the Volume of the Building | The alternative is not feasible due to a reduction in below grade parking, extraordinary increase in construction cost, while the historic structure is preserved and the setting is altered by the overhanging building and therefore the historic resource is diminished and integrity is lost. |
| Option C.1 – Keep Two Facades as Part of the New Project | The alternative is not feasible due to a reduction in below grade parking, an extraordinary increase in construction cost, while the historic structure itself is preserved and the historic resource loses its integrity as only the façade is preserved. |
| Option D.1 – Preserve a Piece as Part of Project | The integrity of the historic resource is lost with the demolition of the building, although the salvage and re-incorporation of selected elements of the building may serve as a mitigation strategy if feasible and supplemented with an interpretive program. |
| Option E.1 – Rebuild Off-Site | Offering the possible relocation of the building is one of the required mitigations for the Project. The developer of the Project does not have a nearby site for the building |

| | |
|---|---|
| | and no 3rd party has yet submitted an offer to take the building. |
| Option F – Commemoration by Augmented Reality | The integrity of the historic resource is lost with the demolition of the building, but the salvage and re-incorporation of selected elements of the building may serve as a mitigation strategy if supplemented with an interpretive program. |
| Option G – Commemoration by Interpretive Exhibit | The integrity of the historic resource is lost with the demolition of the building, but the salvage and re-incorporation of selected elements of the building may serve as a mitigation strategy if supplemented with an interpretive program. |
| Option H– Commemoration by Inlaid Bldg Footprint in Landscape Paving | The integrity of the historic resource is lost with the demolition of the building, but the incorporation of the existing building footprint into the landscape may serve as a mitigation strategy if supplemented with an interpretive program. |

**CONCLUDING INFORMATION**

As part of the SEIR and as a response to stakeholders, the Project team has prepared and studied multiple alternatives that explore the preservation and rehabilitation of the Sumitomo Bank Building. None of the reasonable range of alternatives studied satisfy the desired goals of the City of San Jose, are economically feasible, or viably incorporate the preservation and rehabilitation of the Sumitomo Bank Building as part of the Project. While the alternatives studied did not include the use of the alternatives of the CHBC, it is understood that even with the use of these provisions that the cost of the rehabilitations would still be prohibitively expensive and thus not feasible. The SEIR identifies that there is a Significant and Unavoidable Impact to the Cultural Resources on the site that will be caused by the Project: "Implementation of the proposed project would result in the demolition of the historic Park Center Plaza, including four buildings which are individually historic and contributors to the historic significance of the Park Center Plaza." Therefore, based on the substantial evidence in the record, the City Council can reject the preservation alternatives as infeasible and make a Statement of Overriding Consideration by finding that the benefits of the Project outweigh the significant unavoidable impact to historic resources.

Appendices included as attachments to this memorandum:

I. Response to Additional Proposed Alternatives developed for PACSJ prepared by Gensler and Associates.
II. Development Alternatives for 170 Park Center Plaza prepared by Structural Engineers, Magnusson Klemencic Associates.
III. Cityview Project #H19-016 – 170 Park Center Plaza Development Alternatives prepared by Gensler.
IV. Cityview Project #H19-016 – 170 Park Center Plaza Development Alternatives prepared by Commercial Real Estate Brokers Newmark Knight Frank.
V. 170 Park Cost Studies prepared by the General Contractor, Level 10 Construction.
VI. Letter to City of San Jose Planning Department, titled: 170 Park Ave, Site Survey of Existing Building prepared by Level 10 Construction with sub-contractor reports:
    a. Hazardous Materials Inspection Report, 170 Park Avenue prepared by Van Brunt Associates, Inc.
    b. Memo Regarding Existing HVAC Systems prepared by Crutchfield Mechanical, Inc.
    c. 170 Park Electrical / F.A. Survey prepared by Redwood Electrical Group.
    d. Review of Existing Plumbing Systems prepared by ACCO Engineered Systems.
    e. Temporary Excavation Shoring Issues Associated with Existing Building at 170 Park Avenue prepared by underground shoring subcontractor, Brierely Associates.

225 West Santa Clara Street
Suite 1100
San Jose CA 95113
USA

Tel 408.885.8100
Fax 408.885.8199

Gensler

May 27, 2020

Janette D'Elia
Chief Operating Officer
Jay Paul Company
Four Embarcadero Center, Suite 3620
San Francisco, CA 94111

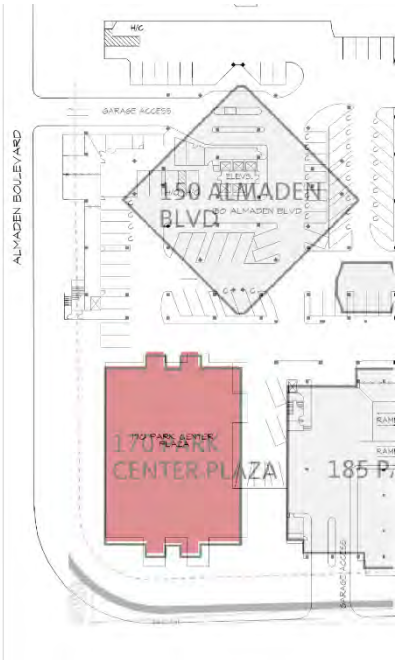
Subject: **Cityview Project #H19-016**
**170 Park Center Plaza Development Alternatives**
Project Number: 001.3635.000
File Code: 3PD

Dear Janette:

This letter responds to the various points made in the PACSJ memo dated May 26, 2020 as they relate to the structural challenges associated with preserving the 170 Park Center Plaza building. Additional points not referenced below are responded to in the response letter from MKA Structural Engineers.

Point 3:

This rough overlay of the existing 150 and 170 footprints and the existing underground P1 parking garage level, show how the existing 150 building sits over the existing garage access off of Almaden Boulevard, that would remain in place if the 170 building were to remain in place.




The new development requires a new garage entry ramp approximately aligned with existing Adobe garage entry for a signalized, safe intersection to control the flow of traffic, pedestrians, and bicycles. If we were to keep the 170 building and re-open its prior garage access point immediately to its north, as suggested by PACSJ, this would be prohibited due to the proximity of two garage entries (new and old) being less than the required separation distance from PW/DOT.

Gensler



Point 5:

Existing podium structural tie-in of the 170 building is covered in the MKA response letter for Point 1: *'Per the original structural drawings dated 11-23-71, the 170 Park Center Plaza building is structurally connected to the adjacent podium and underground garage extending 60-feet to the east and 27-feet to the north'.* Additionally per their responses to Points 4 and 8, the below grade garage for the reduced tower alternative would be infeasible. Existing structural drawings were sent to PACSJ on May 26, 2020, in response to their May 26, 2020 request for these documents.

With this loss of underground parking, above-grade parking becomes required to support new office space on this part of the site. This above-grade parking and the FAA height limits reduce the amount of above-grade office square footage possible. In addition to the structural and shoring challenges, the lost office square footage in this scenario renders the project infeasible.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Benedict Tranel, AIA
Principal

Enclosure

LEVEL 10 CONSTRUCTION

May 15, 2020

City of San Jose – Planning Department

Re: 170 Park Ave, site survey of existing building

To whom it may concern,

We have performed a site survey of the existing Family Court building located at 170 Park Avenue in San Jose. Below are our findings and suggestions in order to restore the existing building for occupancy.

- **Hazardous Materials** - Reference attached report and drawings from VBA, Inc dated April 9, 2020. In summary the existing building was found to have following hazardous materials:
  1) Asbestos in the Spray applied fireproofing, Drywall joint compound, floor tile and mastic, roof top skylight gaskets, elevator cab coatings, boiler gaskets and door insulation.
  2) PCB's have been found in the following materials: Spandrel window frame caulking, Spandrel glass compression gaskets and the caulking between the door frames and structural concrete at the mechanical penthouse.
  The abatement / removal of the hazardous materials is very challenging due to the construction and logistics of the existing building. Please refer to VBA hazmat report drawing sheet # 18 which helps illustrate how the exterior panels need to be removed in order to have access to abate / remove these materials.

- **HVAC** – Reference attached memo from CMI dated May 13, 2020. In summary the existing equipment is significantly past its life and currently not in operating condition and should be replaced. The replacement of mechanical equipment will require removal of current penthouse walls and roof as well as structural upgrades and potential added roof screen to hide exterior roof top equipment.

- **Electrical** – Reference attached memo from Redwood Electric Group dated May 14, 2020. In summary the existing electrical systems are not reliable and do not comply with T-24 requirements and should be replaced.

- **Plumbing** – Reference attached memo from ACCO Engineered Systems dated May 15, 2020. In summary the existing plumbing systems are at end of life, not working and leaking and also do not meet current code requiring replacement.



1050 Enterprise Way, Suite 250
Sunnyvale, CA 94089
www.level10gc.com

- **Elevators** – The building currently has 3 elevators, only 1 of which is currently operational. The operational elevator is very old and we recommended replacing to meet current codes and standards. Pending the accessibility study, the quantity of elevators to replace can be confirmed.

In summary the existing building is not in a current habitable condition and is going to require extensive work to abate all the hazardous materials, demolition the existing interiors and replace the Elevators, Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing systems.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Level 10 Construction
Casey Wend
Principal/Vice President Operations
650-222-6784
cwend@level10gc.com



1050 Enterprise Way, Suite 250
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MAGNUSSON
KLEMENCIC
ASSOCIATES

May 27, 2020

**Ron Klemencic, P.E., S.E., Hon. AIA**
Chairman and CEO

Ms. Janette D'Elia
Chief Operating Officer
Jay Paul Company
Four Embarcadero Center, Suite 3620
San Francisco, CA 94111

Subject: City View Plaza
San Jose, California

Re: 170 Park Center Plaza

Dear Janette:

This letter responds to the various points made in the PACSJ memo dated May 26, 2020 as they relate to the structural challenges associated with preserving the 170 Park Center Plaza building.

## Point 1

Per the original structural drawings dated 11-23-71, the 170 Park Center Plaza building is structurally connected to the adjacent podium and underground garage, extending 60 feet to the east and 27 feet to the north. This connectivity is clearly indicated on Gruen Associates' drawing S-3 dated 11-23-71. While these portions of the building may not be architecturally visible or significant, they are integral to the original structure and form part of the brutalist architecture.

## Point 2

Maintaining the corner of the podium and underground garage which is integral with the original 170 Park building, while not necessary to maintain the structural stability of the existing building, does form an integral part of the original brutalist architecture as it is constructed as an exposed reinforced concrete pan-joist system, similar to the remainder of Level 1 within the footprint of the existing building. Removing this portion of the original building impacts the original architecture.

## Point 3

Refer to separate letter prepared by Gensler

## Point 4

Retention of the 170 Park Center Plaza building, as well as a portion of the existing below grade parking area, will expose the building to substantial settlement risks as the adjacent excavation for the new parking structure is advanced. Poor soil conditions at the site require extraordinary measures be taken to temporarily support the perimeter walls of the new sub-grade levels. Retaining the 170 Park Center Plaza building will create an "inside corner" for the new excavation further elevating settlement risks to the building. To reduce these risks, all parking north of the existing building must be eliminated, imposing extraordinary limitations on the development of the site to the north.

MAGNUSSON KLEMENCIC ASSOCIATES

Point 5
Refer to separate letter prepared by Gensler.

Point 6
Providing additional new parking levels below the 170 Park Center Plaza building is not economically feasible. The extraordinary engineering and construction logistics required to safely support the existing building, while excavating beneath it, pose unreasonable risks and is economically infeasible.

Point 7
If the 170 Park Center Plaza building is retained, new construction will be limited to that portion of the site to the north of the building. Constructing a new building above, around and/or through the existing 170 Park Center Plaza building will be cost prohibitive and highly intrusive to the existing building, significantly impacting the integrity of the existing architecture.

Point 8
Given the poor soil conditions on the site, risk of settlement of the adjacent structures is high. Managing this potential settlement within reasonable limits requires extraordinary measures be taken in the design and construction of the temporary shoring system. While these measures are economically feasible when the temporary shoring wall extends in a straight-line running north-south to the east of the 170 and 190 Park buildings, the same is not true if an "inside corner" condition is created by excavating around these buildings. An inside corner condition exponentially increases settlement risk to the 170 and 190 buildings. The most effective way to manage the settlement risk will be to terrace/bench the excavation to buttress the adjacent buildings. However, doing so for both buildings will effectively eliminate the possibly of subgrade parking between the buildings. With the elimination of the 170 building, a terraced excavation can be accommodated to support the 190 building while also allowing for the planned below-grade parking.

Point 9
Please refer to the response to Point 4 and Point 8.

Sincerely,

Magnusson Klemencic Associates, Inc.

[redacted]

Ron Klemencic, P.E., S.E., Hon. AIA

[redacted]

May 13, 2020

Mr. Casey Wend
LEVEL 10 CONSTRUCTION
1050 Enterprise Way, Suite 250
Sunnyvale, CA 94089

Re: 170 Park Ave, San Jose
Memo regarding existing HVAC system

Casey,

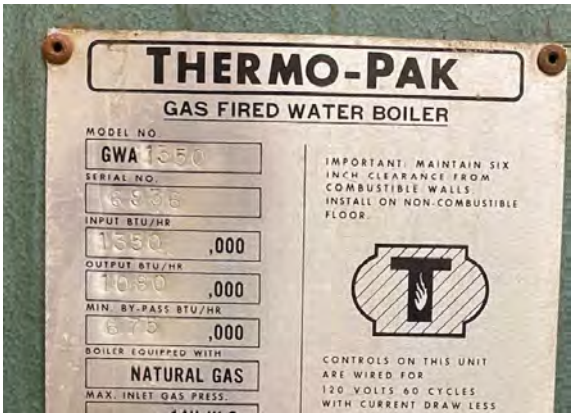
We walked the building and reviewed the HVAC equipment and drawings on site.

The HVAC equipment – air handlers, chillers, pumps and boiler are 50 years old and significantly past their life expectancy of 25 years. The equipment is obsolete, broken down, and would not meet current safety and energy codes and needs to be completely replaced.

New central plant equipment, e.g. air source heat pumps, should be mounted outdoors on the roof which may require structural upgrades and roof screening.

The air handling equipment could fit in the existing mechanical space with modifications to the roof opening vents and wall louvers.

Below is a picture of the boiler nameplate. The serial number 6936 typically represents that it was manufactured in 1969 week 36.




If you have questions or need more information don't hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,

[redacted]
CRITCHFIELD MECHANICAL, INC.
Steve Gustafson, P.E

## Britt Lindberg

**From:** Janette D'Elia <[redacted]
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 10, 2020 10:21 AM
**To:** Andre Luthard; Ben Leech
**Cc:** Van Der Zweep, Cassandra; Benedict Tranel; Ru Weerakoon; Britt Lindberg
**Subject:** Cityivew 170 Park - PACSJ Clarifying questions

**Categories:** Jay Paul Co

Andre,

Please see the below responses to your email of 6/8 in red below. A number of your questions have already been responded to by the City as the lead agency, and our May 27 letter in response to your prior questions on May 26. Similar issues also were addressed in our submittal to the Planning Commission dated May 22nd. Please see below for more specific responses to several of your questions.

I've also cc'd Cassandra Van Der Zweep of the City in this transmittal.

Best,

Janette

---

Janette D'Elia | COO
**Jay Paul Company** | Four Embarcadero Center, Suite 3620, San Francisco, CA 94111| 415.263.7400

From: Andre Luthard <mailto:[redacted]
Sent: Monday, June 8, 2020 10:26 AM
To: Janette DElia <mailto:[redacted] Benedict Tranel <mailto:[redacted] Ru Weerakoon <mailto:[redacted] Britt Lindberg <mailto:[redacted]
Cc: Ben Leech <mailto:[redacted]
Subject: Clarifying questions

Dear Janette, Ben, Ru, Britt and your team.

As requested, we are providing the following list of questions and concerns about various statements made in the Draft SEIR and subsequent supporting documentation. It was our hope to have a constructive conversation about these points, not in order to refute them, but to better understand your position on them relative to your claims of infeasibility. In lieu of that open dialog, we submit these in writing and await your reply.

1) The claim that the Bank of California is built on top of an underground parking level continues to be a problematic one for us, given the number of times it is invoked as justification that the building's preservation is infeasible. We continue to believe that the building is structurally freestanding and not located on top of an underground parking level. We acknowledge that a portion of the existing raised podium and pedestrian ramp was constructed alongside the building in its original construction phase, and that a small area

of the sub-grade parking area wraps the building to the north and east. However, we do not think this condition supports the assertion that this parking area extends under or into the building itself, as has been claimed in numerous instances. If you can provide us with any plans or sections that refute our understanding, we would appreciate the clarification. We believe the plans and section details previously provided to us support our current understanding of the existing conditions but would welcome additional explanation.

Please refer to point 1 and point 2 of the May 27 MKA letter previously provided in response to your May 26 question.

2) The Magnusson Klemencic memo dated 5/27 includes the following statement: "Maintaining the corner of the podium and underground garage which is integral with the original 170 Park building [is] not necessary to maintain the structural stability of the existing building." Therefore we still do not understand the claims that the adjacency of the building and its surrounding podium pose a structural challenge to the preservation of the building itself. If this is instead a claim about architectural integrity as opposed to structural interdependence, which the MK memo suggests, we believe it should be reviewed by an independent preservation professional with the knowledge that the podium level surface treatments were substantially altered in 2006.

Please refer to point 1 and point 2 of the May 27 MKA letter previously provided in response to your May 26 question.

3) What are the depths of the existing piles under 170 Park? Are they precast or cast-in-place?

See previously provided structural drawings. MKA believes that the piles are precast and approximately 40' in depth.

3) Please clarify the reasons why "Preservation Alternative 6" necessitates the permanent retention of Heritage Bank (150 Almaden). If these reasons are primarily structural, please clarify why 170 Park Plaza can be demolished independently from 150. If instead these reasons are primarily programmatic, please clarify those issues (parking access? etc)

Please refer to May 27 Gensler letter, and to point 4 of the May 27 MKA letter, previously provided in response to your May 26 question.

4) We do not see any analysis of how a reduced parking alternative would affect the shoring requirements for Preservation Alternative 6 or any of its variants. Has that been explored?

This appears to be a question for the City, as lead agency.

5) Can you clarify for us the difference between the shoring requirements for 190 Park, which are obviously feasible, and the shoring requirements for 170 Park, which are claimed to be infeasible? Likewise, how is 150 Almaden being shored/underpinned during the first two proposed construction phases?

Please refer to point 8 of the May 27 MKA letter previously provided in response to your May 26 question. The 'straight line' mentioned is inclusive of the 150 Almaden building.

7) Does the desired north-south paseo through the site include portions of the 190 Park property, and if so, how are you accommodating public access over parcels you do not control?

The N-S paseo will achieve access across the site to the street through appropriate means. The SDP drawings are diagrammatic at this stage.

8) We understand the hazardous remediation figures included in Level 10's preservation cost estimates to be based on a remediation scope required for the building's demolition. Since many of these are fixed costs in any development scenario, we question why they are included here. Have you done analysis on the required remediation for the preservation alternative specifically? In other words, we believe the required remediation scope for preservation could be substantially lower than the scope required for demolition, since encapsulation is not an option for the latter. Please clarify.

Refer to May 15 Level 10 letter previously provided. While encapsulation may be a lower cost strategy in certain limited instances, in the case of adaptive reuse, the cost of selective abatement by trade can be more expensive than comprehensive abatement. When doing a complete system replacement and reprogramming of the space, a full abatement would best mitigate human exposure to the hazardous materials.

9) What exactly are the technical or programmatic reasons for including the demolition of 170 Park in Phase 1, as opposed to Phase 3 (concurrent with the adjacent 150 Almaden)?

Excavation of Phase 1 precludes using the footprint of Phase 1 as a staging area.

10) Has a preservation easement been considered as a possible way to reduce the net cost of the project to Jay Paul?

A preservation easement is not applicable here.

11) How are you proposing to plan and implement your documentation and commemoration program? Have you established a budget for this program? Are you proposing a public process or a working group composed of multiple stakeholders, or are you imagining this to be an internal process?

The EIR outlines specific documentation measures that we will take, and any additional commemoration over and above the EIR requirements will be designed and paid for by the project developer.

While we realize Jay Paul is not the lead agency in the preparation of the SEIR, we believe answering the above questions is integral to a full and complete presentation of data needed by the community and decision makers.

Thank you again for taking the time to meet with us face to face on Friday.

André Luthard
PAC*SJ

May 14, 2020

Level 10 Construction
1050 Enterprise Way, Suite 250
Sunnyvale, CA 94089

Attn: Casey Wend

Re: 170 Park Electrical / F.A. Survey

Casey,

As requested, Redwood Electric Group performed a site survey of the building at 170 Park Ave., San Jose, CA on Wednesday, May 13, 2020. Although there were not any as-builds available, this survey was conducted to look at the electrical and fire alarm systems as they relate to current conditions, code compliance, future maintenance and CA Title 24 compliance.

**GENERAL**

The building is served by a single 800A 480/277V service located on the exterior of the lower level. The main switchboard (Exhibit A) has an 800/3 fused main switch, and the distribution also utilizes fused switches in lieu of circuit breakers. From the main switchboard there is distribution to lighting (480/277V) panels [B2, B3], motor control centers in the north [CN] and south [CS] mechanical rooms, and a 150kVA transformer feeding a 400A 120/208V distribution board that then feeds (2) 120/208V branch power panels located in the lower level [D1, D2] and level 1 electric rooms [D3]. The level 2 electrical room has a lighting panel and a 30kVA transformer [T2] feeing a 120/208V branch panel board [D4]. The motor control centers [CN & CS] feed all/most of the penthouse mechanical equipment via fused switches.

The lighting consists of mostly 2x4 fluorescent and incandescent down and decorative lighting. Although not verified during this site visit, it would be safe to assume some ballast containing PSBs might be present. Lighting controls consist of time clocks, lighting contactors, and manual switches [E1].

The fire alarm system is a Pyrotronics system and was last inspected on 4/23/20 by Red Hawk Fire & Security [F1].

**FINDINGS**

The electrical system when installed would have met all codes of the time, but ~50 years later this system would not meet current T-24 energy code, and the use of fused switches in lieu of circuit breakers is no longer a normal industry practice. If this

building is to be re-used/purposed, I recommend a new service and distribution system would be required to bring it up to current code, T-24 compliance, and industry standards. The lighting and lighting controls would have to be completely replaced with new in order to meet current T-24 requirements.

The Pyrotronics and fire alarm system is stated to have been recently tested. It would be important to obtain the test reports to verify if all devices have also been tested. The challenge with this system that was in production in the 1970s, is the parts will be difficult to obtain since they stop manufacturing replacement parts typically 10 years after the end of a production run.

**SUMMARY**

In conclusion, all electrical and fire alarm systems in this building are not reliable nor do they comply with the current T-24 requirements and should be replaced if this building is to be repurposed.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss this in further detail please give me a call.

Sincerely,
Redwood Electric Group

[redacted]

Kurt Chacon
Group Executive/Partners


Exhibit -A


T.C.
Exhibit -D1 & D2


Exhibit -B2


DO NOT TOUCH
Exhibit -D3

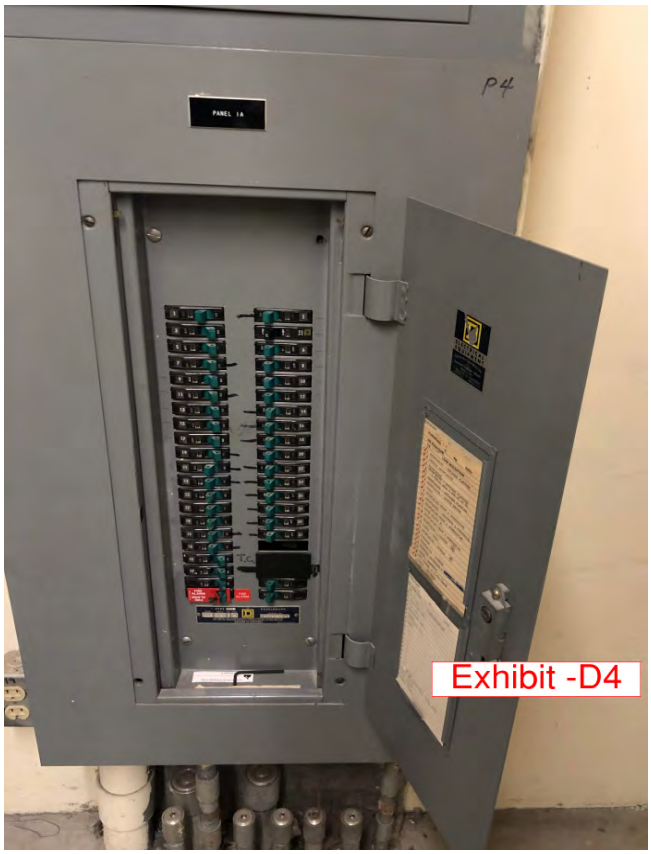
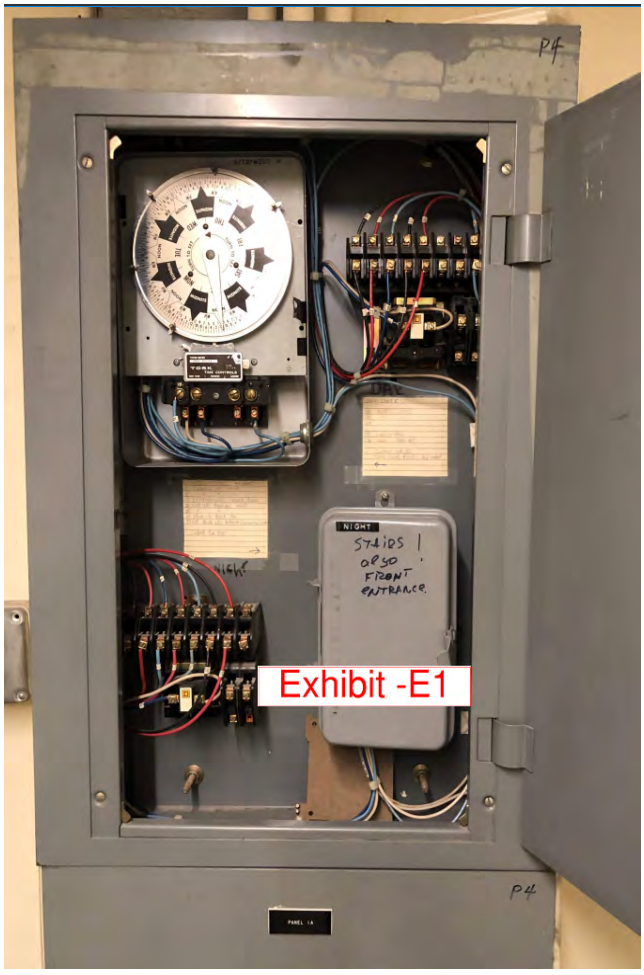

P4
PANEL 1A
Exhibit -D4


Exhibit -CS


Exhibit -CN


Exhibit -T2


System 3
FIRE DEPARTMENT
WILL RESPOND
Exhibit -F1


P4
NIGHT
STAIRS 1
ORSO
FRONT
ENTRANCE
Exhibit -E1
P4

05/15/2020

acco engineered systems

510 / 346-4300 Voice
510 / 347-1317 Fax
1133 Aladdin Avenue
San Leandro, California
94577-4311

Re: 170 Park Avenue
San Jose, CA 95113

Subject: *Review of Existing Plumbing System*

Dear Casey,

ACCO was asked to perform a site survey of the existing plumbing systems at 170 Park Avenue and report findings of the state of the existing system's life cycle. No as-built drawings were available for the plumbing systems so the building was walked with the property owner's maintenance personnel on 13 May 2020. Below are ACCO's findings and suggestions to replace the system as required to bring the building up to current plumbing code.

The plumbing systems inside the building consisted of:

- Domestic cold water to restrooms, janitor's closets, drinking fountains, one break room, domestic hot water system, irrigation supply, and industrial water in the penthouse
- Domestic hot water to restrooms and break room fed from (2) electric water heaters
- Natural gas to the penthouse for (1) heating hot water boiler
- Condensate piping from mechanical equipment in the penthouse
- Sanitary waste and vent from plumbing fixtures
- Storm drain piping from the roof and a small section of the underground sublevel

**Overall Assessment**

- As witnessed on the site survey, the existing plumbing fixtures are in poor condition; some are broken or missing parts. The fixtures do not have markings indicating they are compliant with current code or CAL Green standards. Piping throughout the building has signs of corrosion and past/current leaks. The water heaters and air compressor are past there expected life span and should be replaced. Plumbing hangers are in poor condition and the overall system does not meet current seismic requirements. Overall the existing plumbing systems are past their useful life and should be replaced entirely.

**Sanitary Waste & Vent System**

- The waste & vent system is cast iron with hub and spigot joints. Interior condition of the lines was not possible to inspect. Exterior condition is moderately to severely degraded in some locations with many of the joints showing signs of corrosion. We are unable to determine if the hub and spigot joints have failed.
- Restrooms did not have cleanouts. These would have to be added when the restrooms are redone.

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- The vent piping servicing the judge's single use restrooms on level 2 may be capped at the roof, making them unserviceable. These will need to be verified and/or fixed.
- Restroom area drains are clogged and will need to be replaced.

**Domestic Cold Water System**

- All water lines appear to be copper piping with corrosion visible in most locations.
- All the valves appear to be gate valves and need to be replaced with ball valves.
- Pressure testing the system will be required. Anticipate needing to replace sections of the existing piping based on copper piping showing corrosion in the few locations that were visible. Additionally, some of the piping appeared to be bent or improperly installed.
- Need to recertify the 3" main back flow preventer and possibly replace.
- The underground line to (2) irrigation back flows appear to be leaking and will need to be re-installed.
- If existing piping remains, need to flush the piping thoroughly and perform a chlorination test.
- Water lines to water closets in the judge's restrooms would need to be increased to switch these fixtures to flush valves.

**Domestic Hot Water System**

- Similarly to the cold water system, the hot water supply lines are piped with copper and have visible corrosion occurring.
- All the valves appear to be gate valves and need to be replaced with ball valves.
- Pressure testing the system will be required. We anticipate needing to replace sections of the existing piping based on copper piping showing corrosion in a few locations that were visible.
- Piping will need to be flushed and a chlorination will need to be performed.
- Insulation on existing lines is in poor condition or missing in locations and doesn't meet T-24 requirements. Re-insulation of the hot water lines will be required.

**Storm Drain System**

- Storm piping is cast iron with hub and spigot joints. Similar to the sanitary, joints show signs of carrion but we are unable to determine if the hub and spigot joints have failed.
- The existing overflow is comprised of spillover spouts on the sides of the building that do not meet current code requirements for size, and as a result any TI work would require the installation of piped overflow drains.
- The primary storm drains have no visible clogs, but several are missing grates.
- The storm drain piping that is visible from drain locations indicated that bodies or seal around the bodies are leaking. Several, if not all, of the drains will need to be replaced when a piped overflow system is added.
- Visible joints on storm drain lines are starting to show corrosion. Need to trace and evaluate every joint for replacement.
- Plumbing drawings are not available so cannot confirm that the storm and sanitary waste systems are not connected underground, which is common on

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older buildings. This does not meeting current code and may need to be replaced if the city deems it necessary.

**Compressed Air System**

- The compressor is past its useful life and should be upgraded with a system that has a dryer if compressed air is needed for pneumatic controls on HVAC equipment.

**Condensate Drainage System**

- No AC units are currently present in this building. Condensate piping off the mechanical equipment in the penthouse will need to be redone when the mechanical equipment is replaced.

**Natural Gas System**

- New gas piping will be required in the penthouse to a new heating hot water boiler or any HVAC equipment that may be added.
- Pressure testing the gas line to confirm there are no leaks will be required if existing piping is to remain.
- Sections of pipe in meter room and penthouse are corroded and will need to be replaced.
- System requires a full seismic upgrade.

**Fixtures & Equipment**

- The fixtures at 170 Park are generally in poor condition. The water closets, lavatories, and drinking fountains are all discolored, rusted, missing parts, or unserviceable. The flush valves are not code compliant as they are not marked with the flush rating. In-wall piping could not be observed, but it is recommended to be replaced at the same time as the fixtures.
- Restrooms:
    - Lower level restroom core:
        - Replacement of (6) counter mounted lavatories including re-piping from services in the wet wall (tail piece, p-trap and waste back to wet wall, replacement of angle stops and flex to faucet).
        - Replacement of (2) ADA flush valve water closets.
        - Replacement of (7) flush valve water closets.
        - Replacement of (2) area drains.
        - Replacement of (2) Urinals (one ADA).
    - 2nd Floor restroom core:
        - Replacement of (2) counter mounted lavatories including re-piping from services in the wet wall (tail piece, p-trap and waste back to wet wall, replacement of angle stops and flex to faucet).
        - Replacement of (2) ADA flush valve water closets.
        - Replacement of (1) flush valve water closets.
        - Replacement of (2) area drains.
        - Replacement of (1) ADA Urinal.
    - Judge quarter restrooms

05/15/2020

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San Leandro, California
94577-4311

- Replacement of (6) wall mounted lavatories including re-piping from services in the wet wall (tail piece, p-trap and waste back to wet wall, replacement of angle stops and flex to faucet).
- Replacement of (6) ADA water closets (switch from tank to flush valve).
- Upsize domestic cold water line to change water closet to flush valve style.

o Janitors closets
- Replacement of (2) mop sinks.
- Replacement of (2) 40 gallon water heaters.
- Need to add a stand or pad for the water heater.

o Break room
- Replacement of sink and faucet including re-piping water and waste to the wall.

ACCO would generally recommend replacing all plumbing systems in this building as they appear to be at the end of their life cycle. The existing plumbing system poses a significant health risk if new tenants were to tie-in.

Regards,

ACCO Engineered Systems, Inc.

[redacted]

Rob McKenzie

# VBA, INC.

1988

April 9, 2020

SJ CITYVIEW LLC
Four Embarcadero Center, Suite 3620
San Francisco, CA 94111-5994

Subject: Hazardous Materials Inspection Report
170 Park Avenue, San Jose, CA

Dear Stuart:

**PROJECT INFORMATION**

Van Brunt Associates, Inc. (VBA) performed a hazardous materials inspection of the building at the above referenced location. The purpose of our engagement was to inspect and sample for various asbestos, lead coatings, and PCBs in preparation for the planned building demolition.

We also inspected for fluorescent tubes, mercury switches, mercury thermostats, Freon, ionization smoke detectors, lead acid batteries, lubricants, and building maintenance chemicals. If present, these materials may need to be removed, stabilized, or packaged to prepare the building for any construction work.

The property is an existing two-story courthouse building, with basement parking, a mezzanine and a rooftop mechanical penthouse built in 1973. The building is constructed of reinforced concrete and steel framing with approximately 37,100 square feet of floor area. This building is part of the 7.8-acre Cityview Plaza scheduled to undergo a substantial mixed-use redevelopment. There are currently 11 commercial buildings and underground parking within the Cityview site, all scheduled for demolition.

As part of VBA's inspection, abatement drawings were completed for the site. The abatement drawings are to scale, and provide the reader with a graphical representation of where hazardous materials requiring removal prior to building demolition are located. The abatement drawings for the site are dated 1.17.20 and part of the Cityview 3 Building Portfolio drawing set (Sheets 10 through 19).

**SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

The inspection was performed by Eric Zamb, CAC #96-1934 and CDPH Inspector/Assessor #6683, Giancarlo Medina, CAC #18-6273 and CDPH #29497, and Spencer Van Brunt, CSST #18-6396 and CDPH #31458. The building was inspected in a systematic fashion documenting sample locations and other notes on field drawings. This information was transferred to create the drawings attached to this report showing asbestos, lead and PCB sample locations.

The inspection was conducted in accordance with Title 40 CFR Part 61, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) standards for asbestos. Survey activities began with a visual observation of the exterior and interior areas of the building to identify homogeneous areas of suspect asbestos containing materials (ACM). A homogeneous area consists of building materials appearing similar throughout in terms of color and texture that do not extend to other buildings. Visual assessments were conducted in accessible areas of the building.

A physical assessment of each homogeneous area of suspect ACM was conducted to assess the friability and condition of the materials. Friability was assessed by physically touching suspect materials. Based on results of the visual inspection, bulk samples of suspect ACM were collected in the building's homogeneous area.

Our inspection included sampling BASMAA priority building materials. We inspected and sampled concrete cold joints, concrete expansion joints, concrete seismic joints, window caulk, doors caulk, glazing compression gaskets, and other building materials listed in the BASMAA protocol. These other BASMAA suspect materials include fiberglass and rock wool insulation used on piping, on tanks, inside walls, above ceilings, inside HVAC ducts, and other locations. We also sampled various original acoustical ceiling tiles and floor adhesives.

**Asbestos**

We retrieved a total of 84 suspect asbestos containing building materials samples. Many of the samples had multiple discrete identifiable layers. The number of asbestos samples taken on this project was influenced by AHERA sampling protocols as required by Federal EPA Title 40, CFR Part 763, Asbestos Containing Materials in Schools (AHERA) and ASTM E2356. We have received asbestos sample results from Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and have included a copy of the laboratory report, along with VBA Table 1, Bulk Sampling Results, summarizing sampling retrieval information and results.

Asbestos was found in the following building materials:

- **Spray-applied fireproofing, 8% to 20% chrysotile asbestos**
  Asbestos fireproofing is present on Levels 1, 2 and 3 at the perimeter of the building and atrium, and roof decking and framing in the mechanical penthouse. In many areas, this asbestos fireproofing is inaccessible and leftover from a previous abatement project.

  Blue fireproofing located throughout all levels in the main field of the building were tested and found to contain no asbestos.

- **Drywall joint compound, 3% chrysotile asbestos**
  Asbestos joint compound is present throughout Level 1.

- **Floor tile and tile mastic**
  **3% chrysotile asbestos in floor tile and 10% chrysotile asbestos in floor tile mastic**
  Asbestos floor tile and floor tile mastic is presence within two Level 1 rooms at the south end of the building.

- **Gray putty, 3% chrysotile asbestos**
  Asbestos caulk is present at the perimeter of the rooftop skylights.

- **Elevator cab coating, >1% chrysotile asbestos**
  An asbestos tar coating is present on the exterior of each of the three elevators within the building.

- **Boiler gaskets, >1% chrysotile asbestos**
  Boiler gaskets are presumed to contain > 1% asbestos.

- **Elevator hoistway door insulation, >1% chrysotile asbestos**
  Elevator hoistway doors at each level are presumed to contain a core that contains asbestos.

- **Door insulation, >1% chrysotile asbestos**
  Doors within the core of the building at each level are presumed to have an asbestos core.

Because this building will be involved in construction work, the presence of asbestos in this building will require the Owner, construction manager, and the general contractor to disclose the presence of the materials to all bidders and contractors who will work in the building.

Based on the results of our inspection and testing, the asbestos containing building materials present will require removal before demolition is performed. A licensed asbestos abatement contractor must perform the removal of these materials. Work protocols for abatement typically include the use of wet methods, negative pressure enclosures, 3-stage decontamination chambers, HEPA vacuums, prompt clean up, and other engineering controls as required under Cal OSHA regulations and the Federal NESHAPS regulations.

**Concrete**

We collected three concrete samples from precast panels, structural concrete and floor slabs for asbestos analysis. All samples were analyzed by the PLM CARB 435 method. All samples reported non-detectable levels of asbestos.

This sampling was performed as a result of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) recently changing their policy regarding concrete sampling. The Federal EPA currently states that concrete is not a suspect asbestos containing building material. BAAQMD however has said concrete can be a suspect asbestos containing building material and must be sampled. We performed the concrete sampling to ensure there is no question about the presence or absence of asbestos in the concrete in the buildings.

**Lead**

We retrieved two paint chip samples for lead analysis and have received the results from Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc. A copy of the laboratory report is included with this report, along with VBA Table 2, Lead Paint Sampling Results, summarizing sampling retrieval information and results.

Both samples reported lead containing paint levels. The paint coatings ranged from 680 to 900 parts per million (ppm) lead. In general, the paint coatings were found to be in good condition except for ductwork, air handlers and vents at the mechanical penthouse.

To provide a general context of lead levels in paint, the following are commonly used benchmarks:

- <90 ppm is considered lead free paint.
- <5,000 ppm is considered lead containing paint in accordance with Title 8 Lead in the Construction Industry, Lead containing paint is generally any coating with detected lead.
- >5,000 ppm is considered lead based paint in accordance with Title 17 CCR Division 1, Chapter 8, Section 35001.

Since detected lead was found, any contractor disturbing the paint will be required to follow the Cal OSHA Lead in Construction Standard. Building demolition, soft demolition, torch cutting, and welding are all trigger tasks in accordance with Cal OSHA. An abatement contractor should scrape any loose and peeling paint found or exposed during the soft demolition.

The presence of detected lead in the paint coatings is important because all repair, renovation and demolition work is considered a "trigger task" under the provisions of Cal OSHA under the Lead in Construction Safety Orders. Work that will disturb lead coatings will require personal air monitoring to ensure the workers performing the work are not exposed above the permissible exposure limit (PEL) for lead.

**PCBs**

During the inspection, 63 PCB bulk samples of various caulkings, window compression gasket, fiberglass, floor tile mastics and adhesives, ceiling tiles, and duct sealants were collected. PCB results revealed 31 samples with detectable levels of PCBs ranging from 2 to 2,400 ppm. The remaining 32 samples all reported none detectable levels of PCBs, meaning below the detection of the laboratory. Copies of the laboratory reports are included with this report, along with VBA Table 3, PCB Bulk Sampling, summarizing sampling retrieval information and results.

Building products with PCBs equal to or greater than 50 ppm are regulated materials. Building products such as caulk, glaziers putty, sealants, and waterproofing membrane with PCBs greater than 50 ppm are not permitted in buildings. Section 15 of the Toxics Substance Control Action (TSCA) 15 USC 2614 and 40 CFR Part 61 regulate and prohibit the use of PCB building materials in existing buildings. Specifically, Section 6(e)(2) of TSCA prohibits the use of any PCB product in any manner unless it is totally enclosed. This regulation is a source of controversy since many types of PCB building materials are an integral part of the building structure and envelope. Accordingly, some PCBs cannot be removed.

PCBs were found in the following materials at levels greater than 50ppm:

- **Spandrel window frame caulking, 2,400 ppm**
  Exterior caulking between aluminum spandrel window frames and structural concrete contains greater than 50 ppm PCBs. Caulking requiring removal is present on level 2 at C.0 line.

- **Spandrel glass compression gaskets, 290 to 54,000 ppm**
  Compression gaskets between aluminum mullions and spandrel glass and panels contain greater than 50 ppm PCBs. Gaskets requiring removal are located on levels 2 and 3.

- **Door frame caulking, 160 ppm**
  Caulking between the structural concrete and mechanical penthouse door frames contains greater than 50 ppm PCBs.

**MISCELLANEOUS HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

The area was visually inspected for fluorescent tubes, mercury switches, mercury thermostats, Freon, ionization smoke detectors, lead acid batteries, lubricants, and building maintenance chemicals.

Fluorescent light fixtures are located throughout the project area. Prior to disposal, all light fixtures should be disassembled to determine the presence of PCB ballasts. Typically, the ballast labeling inside the fixtures reads either “PCB-containing”, “No PCBs”, or no label indication at all. Only those ballasts clearly indicating “No PCBs” can be disposed of as a construction waste. All other fluorescent light ballasts should be removed by properly trained workers and disposed of as a hazardous waste.

Fluorescent light tubes throughout the area contain mercury vapor. Prior to building renovation, fluorescent light tubes shall be removed intact (unbroken) and placed carefully into cardboard containers designed to hold lamps. Special care should be taken not to break tubes during removal, handling and transport.

Freon within HVAC chiller equipment, drinking fountains and refrigerators must be extracted from compressors and Freon lines.

**ASBESTOS SAMPLING PROTOCOL**

We sampled in accordance with Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) protocol. This report represents an asbestos inspection as required by the Federal EPA National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) regulations.

Our bulk samples of suspect asbestos were collected from numerous locations of various homogeneous areas. A homogeneous area contains material that is uniform in texture and color, and appears to be identical in every other aspect. Materials believed to be installed at different times were placed into different homogeneous areas. If there was any reason to suspect materials might be different, even though they appeared uniform in color or texture, they were considered separate homogeneous areas.

The EPA's AHERA protocol requires sampling of only friable materials. However, compliance with Federal NESHAPS requires sampling of floor tile, sheetrock, joint or texturing compounds, stucco, plaster, and other non-friable products for the purpose of a demolition inspection. We sampled all suspect building materials observed.

Our asbestos sampling retrieval protocol used during this inspection included the following:

1. The area where the samples were taken from was moistened with a spray bottle containing water. The exception to this method were samples of drywall joint compound, stucco, floor tile or sheet goods, and mastics.
2. The samples were extracted using a clean knife or chisel and removed by hand. Remisting was performed as needed during the removal and bagging process.
3. Suspect asbestos material was placed in a new sealable plastic bag and labeled with a unique sample identification number. Our sampling number convention is the address, floor, room or area, and chronological number.
4. The sampling substrate was then cleaned with a wet wipe as appropriate. The wet wipe was then sealed in a plastic bag and removed from the site for proper disposal. When sampling activities were performed on friable products, a half-face respirator equipped with a HEPA filter was used.
5. All samples were packaged in a heavy plastic sealed container and sent via overnight mail or courier to the analyzing laboratory.
6. The sample retrieval log was completed noting the location, type of material, and description of the product retrieved.

**LABORATORY ASBESTOS ANALYTICAL METHOD**

Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc. is an AIHA accredited laboratory, identification number 101768, NVLAP lab code 101872-0, California ELAP Certification 1037. Analysis by PLM was performed by visual observation of the bulk sample and slides prepared of the bulk samples for microscopic examination and identification. Samples were analyzed for asbestos (Chrysotile, Amosite, Crocidolite, Anthophyllite, and Actinolite/Tremolite).

The laboratory techniques follow the EPA Interim Method for Bulk Insulation Samples (1982) and EPA-600/R93-116 (1993). The 1993 method covers all types of building materials and is based on the 1982 method, with improved analytical techniques for layers samples as required for NESHAP compliance. Asbestos is quantified by calibrated visual estimation.

Detection limit is material dependent. Detection of asbestos traces (much less than 1%) may not be reliable or reproducible by PLM. Weight % cannot be determined by PLM. Asbestos with diameter below ~1 um may not be detected by PLM. Absence of asbestos in dust, debris, and some compact materials, including floor tiles, cannot be conclusively established by PLM and should be confirmed by TEM.

PLM is a mandated laboratory analytical methodology in the EPA NESHAPS and AHERA regulations. PLM has some limitations, however. Many asbestos products are manufactured with extremely small fibers that have been introduced into the product matrix that can obscure fibers. Individual layers of heterogeneous samples are analyzed separately and the asbestos percentages are reported for the individual layers. Composite asbestos percentages on multi-layered samples are applicable only to layered wall systems of sheetrock where joint compound is present.

The detection limit of a test is also material dependent. Detection of asbestos traces (less than 1%) may not be reliable or reproducible by PLM. Weight % cannot be determined by PLM. Asbestos materials with diameter below ~1 um may not be detected by PLM. Absence of asbestos in dust, debris, and some compact materials, including floor tiles, cannot be conclusively established by PLM and should be confirmed by TEM. The standard of care in the asbestos industry is to rely on the PLM results. Reanalysis by TEM is not required when no asbestos is detected.

The lower quantitation limit (reporting limit) of PLM estimation is 1%. The Cal OSHA definition of asbestos containing construction material is 0.1% asbestos. However, reliable determination of asbestos percent at this level cannot be done by PLM estimation. PLM point counting or TEM weight percent analysis is recommended to accurately quantify asbestos below 1%.

**FEDERAL EPA ASBESTOS REGULATIONS**

The USEPA National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 40 CFR, Part 61, Subpart M, requires owners, demolition contractors, or general contractors to engage the services of a Certified Asbestos Consultant (in the state of California) to thoroughly inspect the affected portion(s) of a building(s) that will be involved in repair, renovation or demolition.

This inspection was performed to inspect and sample for the presence or absence of asbestos containing building materials. This regulation requires the removal of most asbestos-containing products found in buildings prior to demolition or renovation.

The Owner of the renovation or demolition project must also provide the EPA with a 10 working day advance notice for any project disturbing regulated asbestos containing building materials greater than 160 square feet or 260 lineal feet.

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) enforces the Federal NESHAP Regulations with certain modifications. The BAAQMD NESHAP Regulation is identified as Regulation 11, Rule 2, and is more stringent than the Federal EPA Law. The BAAQMD Law requires the removal of all asbestos-containing products prior to demolition, among other things. The BAAQMD Regulation covers all products that are greater than 1% asbestos.

**DEFINITION OF ASBESTOS**

The NESHAP regulation defines asbestos containing building material (ACBM) as any product that contains greater than 1% asbestos. NESHAP does not require the removal of products containing less than 1% before demolition. However, Cal OSHA mandates that only a registered abatement contractor can disturb products that contain greater than 1/10th of 1% asbestos using certain protocols such as wet methods, prompt clean up and HEPA vacuums.

In the State of California, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal OSHA) has defined asbestos containing construction material (ACCM) as any material that contains greater than 1/10th of 1% asbestos by weight. This regulatory definition has caused some controversy in the abatement industry, especially with regard to the NESHAP regulations.

**RELATED ASBESTOS DEFINITIONS**

**Asbestos Containing Material (ACM):** Means any material containing more than one percent asbestos.

**Asbestos Containing Construction Material (ACCM):** Means building materials that are found to contain .1% (one tenth of 1%) of asbestos or greater.

**Asbestos Containing Building Material (ACBM):** Means a manufactured building product containing >1% asbestos. This also includes surfacing ACM, thermal system insulation ACM, or miscellaneous ACM that is found in or on interior structural members of other parts of a school building.

**AHERA:** Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act.

**Category I Nonfriable**: Includes resilient floor coverings, asphalt roofing products, gaskets, and packing.

**Category II Nonfriable**: Any nonfriable ACM that is not listed in Category I, i.e., asbestos cement transite siding or roofing material.

**Friable Asbestos:** Means that the material, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure, and includes previously nonfriable material after such previously nonfriable materials becomes damaged to the extent that when dry it may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

**Nonfriable:** Means any materials that contains more that 1% asbestos, but can be easily broken into small fragments, crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

**PLM**: Polarized Light Microscopy analytical method.

**Trace**: Means asbestos at a concentration of less than 1%.

**ASBESTOS RELATED NOTIFICATIONS**

Since asbestos-containing building materials have been found at the subject property, certain notifications, warnings, and/or disclosures are moot if the materials are abated. In summary, existing notifications required by law are as follows.

**Proposition 65:** State Proposition 65 identifies asbestos (defined as any material with >.1% asbestos by weight) as a known carcinogen. Accordingly, the standard Proposition 65 notification seen in most buildings should be posted onsite.

**Asbestos Notification Statute (Connolly Bill):** The Connolly Bill requires that any Owner, lessee or agent of an owner of a building, who knows that the building contains asbestos, must provide written notification of that fact to its employees, lessees, co-owners, lessors, and independent contractors doing more than casual and incidental work in the building. Additional background information on asbestos is required to be provided if known.

**Health and Safety Code Section 25359.7 (Torres Bill):** This requires that an Owner disclose to potential purchasers or lessees of the property the presence of any friable asbestos in the building or the existence of asbestos fibers in the air above ambient air counts.

**LEAD SAMPLING PROTOCOL**

Our lead coating sampling protocol included the retrieval of paint chip samples from building materials and substrates that were in deteriorated or damaged condition. We retrieved full thickness paint samples with no substrate material. Our paint chip sampling protocol included the following.

1. The samples were scraped down to a clean substrate using a small hand paint scraping device. If loose and peeling paint was accessible, we used a clean knife or chisel to pull a paint chip from the substrate.
2. The paint chips were placed in a new sealable plastic bag and labeled with a unique sample number.
3. The samples were packaged in a double sealed container and hand delivered, sent via courier, or overnight service to the analyzing laboratory.
4. The sample retrieval log was completed noting the location, type of material, and description of the product retrieved.

**LABORATORY LEAD ANALYTICAL METHOD**

Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc. is an AIHA accredited laboratory, identification number 101768, NVLAP lab code 101872-0, California ELAP Certification 1037.

Samples are analyzed by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). US EPA SW-846 Method 7000B is used for the instrument analysis. Nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide digestion procedures are based on ASTM E-1645. Unless otherwise indicated, all required Quality Control samples have been determined to be in control prior to release these analytical results.

**LEAD REGULATIONS**

**California Code of Regulations (Title 17).** This regulation covers virtually all occupancies and building types, and sets forth the requirements for lead hazard evaluation and the requirements for lead abatement. Lead hazards are defined as deteriorating or non-intact lead based paints greater than 5,000 ppm, or lead contaminated soil or lead contaminated dust using various thresholds. As a construction project, lead safe work practices are required but no clearance testing is required.

**EPA Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (RRP):** Effective April 22, 2010, contractors performing renovation, repair, and painting projects that disturb lead based paint in homes, child care facilities, and schools built before 1978 must be certified and must follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination. Contractors are required to contain the work areas, minimize dust and thoroughly clean up. The presence of lead based paint on a residential property must be disclosed to all tenants using the USA EPA Lead Disclosure Notice. This building does not fall under the RRP Rule.

**Cal OSHA Lead in the Construction Industry:** The presence of <u>detected</u> lead in the paint coatings on this property is important because all repair and renovation work is considered a "trigger task" under the provisions of Cal OSHA under the Lead in Construction Safety Orders. Work that will disturb lead coatings will require personal air monitoring to ensure the workers performing the work are not exposed above the permissible exposure limit (PEL) for lead.

**PCB SAMPLING PROTOCOL**

We inspected and sampled using generally accepted industry PCB inspection practices following USEPA Guidance and the revised Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA) protocol. We have retrieved a sufficient number of samples to adequate characterize the presence or absence of PCBs. This sampling protocol is required under local ordinance in 77 Bay Area jurisdictions. This protocol lists five priority building materials that must be deemed suspect PCB building materials. These priority building materials are:

1. Caulk
2. Thermal insulation
3. Fiberglass insulation
4. Adhesive mastics
5. Rubber window gaskets

The BASMMA priority building materials list is controversial for a number of reasons. First, it includes building materials not usually associated with PCB use. Our experience with laboratory testing of thermal insulation, fiberglass, ceiling tiles, adhesives and mastics has consistently shown no PCB content in these listed BASMAA priority building materials.

The BASMAA protocol covers buildings constructed or remodeled between 1950 and 1980 inclusive. Wood frame and single family dwellings are exempt from the BASMAA protocol. The threshold for removal in preparation for this work is equal to or greater than 50 PPM.

Due to two permitted exceptions, we did not sample new (post 1980) HVAC duct insulation nor the original floor tile mastic.

Under the BASMAA protocol, we are required to take a specified number of samples for each unique building material. The protocol lists the following:

- Caulks/gaskets: 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9 samples
- Mastics/adhesive: 3, 5,or 7 samples
- TSI/ceiling tiles/insulation: 1 sample per homogeneous material

The number of samples for caulks, gaskets, mastics and adhesives is based on the total quantity of each suspect building material as shown below:

- Caulks/gaskets: 50 lineal foot – 1 sample
  50 – 250 lineal feet – 3 samples
  250 – 1,000 lineal feet – 5 samples
  1,000 – 2,500 lineal feet – 7 samples
  >2,500 lineal feet – 9 samples

- Mastics/adhesive: 1,000 sq. ft – 3 samples
  1,000 – 5,000 sq. ft – 5 samples
  >5,000 sq. ft – 7 samples

Our sampling protocol included the retrieval of samples from representative building components that could be associated with PCB use. Our PCB sampling protocol included the following.

1. The samples were pulled out and cut or scraped down or removed to a clean substrate using a small hand paint scraping device or knife.
2. The number of samples were placed in a new sealable plastic bag and labeled with a unique sample number.
3. The samples were packaged in a sealed container and hand delivered, sent via courier, or overnight service to the analyzing laboratory.

**PCB TOOL DECONTAMINATION**

Hand tool decontamination for bulk samples was performing using Hexane. Each tool was cleaned with a small rag soaked with Hexane. Samples were sliced or cut away and placed into our sample container using new Nitrile gloved hands. Once the sample was placed into the container, the gloves were removed and the chain of custody information was completed. The tool decontamination and new glove use is repeated for each successive sample.

Our sample containers were placed into an ice chest cooler on blue ice. The ice chest was carted throughout our inspection. The samples were delivered to the laboratory at the end of the day or the following day by courier.

**LABORATORY PCB ANALYTICAL METHOD**

Enthalpy Analytical uses EPA Method 8082 Soxhlet extraction for analysis. All samples are expressed on a dry weight basis. All samples underwent sulfuric acid clean up using the copper option in EPA Method 3660B. Sample dilution is performed when necessary due to non-target or organic acid interference.

**PCB REMEDIATION WORK PRACTICES**

The future removal of the PCB source material and adjacent affected building components may be performed by any competent contractor. There is no special safety certification nor license required to remove PCBs. Since selected concrete demolition is often required, we find demolition contractors are good choices to perform this work.

PCB removal work is typically performed in a regulated work area with drop cloth protection. Some conditions may warrant a more effective containment.

PCBs that are $\geq$ 50 PPM and affected substrates must be removed before building demolition. This process is typically performed in two phases of work. The first phase is removing the window/door/vent grill assembly. This requires full or partial disassembly of the window/door or vent.

The second phase of remediation is removing adjacent building parts in direct contact with the source PCB caulk or gasket. If a porous building materials has become contaminated with PCBs, the those building materials must be removed to the EPA's stated environmental screening level of 1 PPM. This is often performed using a mechanical chipping process.

The building materials that contain PCBs or remnants of PCBs must be carefully removed to avoid spillage or debris fallout and contaminating other building parts. Typically PCB assemblies are removed, sized, and placed directly onto prepared pallets, roll-off containers or bins.

**PCB WASTE**

Source PCB products like caulk and gaskets are regulated and specific transportation and disposal requirements must be met. The impacted substrates are also regulated if the concentration of PCB is $\geq$ 1 ppm. This purpose of this project is to remove all PCB source materials and the impacted building materials removed and transported offsite will be treated as bulk product waste.

The disposal of PCB waste in California is subject to the requirements of California Code of Regulations, CCR Title 22, Section Division 4.5, Chapter 12 Standards Applicable to Hazardous Waste Generators, Section 66261.24, Table III. Waste characterization profiles and manifests are required in order to haul PCB wastes offsite. These wastes must also be properly profiles.

**DISCLAIMER**

The content presented in this report is based on data collected during the site inspection and survey, review of pertinent regulations, requirements, guidelines, and commonly followed industry standards, generally accepted professional practice for this type of work, and information provided by Client, their clients, agents, and representatives.

Any materials uncovered during renovation or demolition activities not addressed in this inspection report, or presumed to be asbestos containing materials, must be sampled by an accredited asbestos inspector prior to any disturbance, and must be treated as asbestos containing materials.

If you have any questions regarding our inspection findings, please contact me directly at (925) 685-5900.

Sincerely,

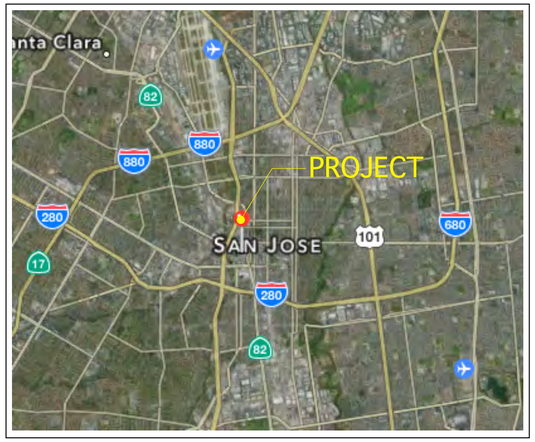
VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.

Michael W. Van Brunt, Principal
Certified Asbestos Consultant #92-0354
Lead Inspector ISD#1534

VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.

Eric J. Zamb, Project Manager
Certified Asbestos Consultant #96-1934
Lead Inspector/Assessor #6683

Enclosures: Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc. Reports 266773, #267217,#267218 and #267318
Enthalpy Analytical Report #316958 and #317053
McCampbell Analytical Reports #2001249 and #2001705
Table 1, PLM Sampling Results
Table 2, Paint Sampling Results
Table 3, PCB Sampling Results
Sample Location Plans




PROJECT LOCATION


SITE LOCATION


SITE PLAN AERIAL

# HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION
# CITYVIEW 3 BLDG. PORTFOLIO
# BUILDINGS 130, 170 AND 115
# SAN JOSE, CA
# **REVISED 4/10/20**

## PROJECT TEAM

| | |
|---|---|
| OWNER: | SJ CITYVIEW LLC<br>FOUR EMBARCADERO CENTER, SUITE 3620<br>SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111 |
| REMEDIATION PROJECT DESIGNER: | VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.<br>MICHAEL VAN BRUNT, CAC #92-0354<br>1401 NORTH BROADWAY, SUITE 225<br>WALNUT CREEK, CA. 94596<br>PH. 925-685-5900 |
| GENERAL CONTRACTOR: | LEVEL10 CONSTRUCTION<br>STUART GILBERT<br>1050 ENTERPRISE WAY<br>SUNNYVALE, CA. 94089 |
| ABATEMENT/ REMEDIATION CONTRACTOR: | TO BE DETERMINED |

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

THIS REMEDIATION PROJECT IS TO PREPARE ALL BUILDINGS FOR COMPLETE BUILDING DEMOLITION. THE PROJECT CONSISTS OF 12 BUILDINGS LOCATED ON A CONTIGUOUS CITY SQUARE BLOCK. BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS ARE LISTED BELOW.

## BUILDING/PROJECT INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| PROJECT NAME: | HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION |
| PROJECT ADDRESS: | 100 W. SAN FERNANDO<br>SAN JOSE , CA. |
| PARCEL # | BLOCK 3750 LOT 091 ACCT 375000910 |
| ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION: | 1968 |
| NUMBER BLDGS: | 12 |

## BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE ALLOWS AND PERMITS OTHER PROFESSIONALS (AS OPPOSED TO ARCHITECTS) TO SUBMIT DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS REMEDIATION PROJECT.

THESE DRAWINGS COMPLY WITH PROVISIONS OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE SECTION 5550-5558 WHICH STATES:

5538. THIS CHAPTER DOES NOT PROHIBIT ANY PERSON FROM FURNISHING EITHER ALONE OR WITH CONTRACTORS, IF REQUIRED BY CHAPTER 9 (COMMENCING WITH SECTION 7000) OF DIVISION 3, LABOR AND MATERIALS, WITH OR WITHOUT PLANS, DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS, INSTRUMENTS OF SERVICE, OR OTHER DATA COVERING SUCH LABOR AND MATERIALS TO BE USED FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

(A) FOR NONSTRUCTURAL OR NONSEISMIC STOREFRONTS, INTERIOR ALTERATIONS OR ADDITIONS, FIXTURES, CABINETWORK, FURNITURE, OR OTHER APPLIANCES OR EQUIPMENT.

(B) FOR ANY NONSTRUCTURAL OR NONSEISMIC WORK NECESSARY TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR INSTALLATION.

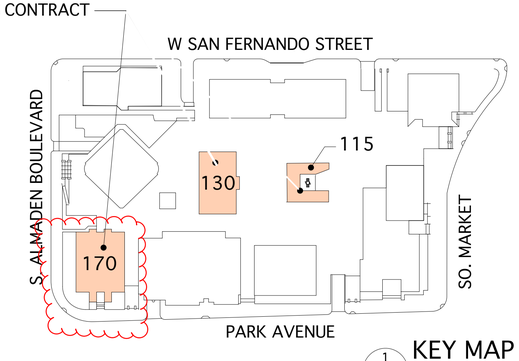
(C) FOR ANY NONSTRUCTURAL OR NONSEISMIC ALTERATIONS OR ADDITIONS TO ANY BUILDING NECESSARY TO OR ATTENDANT UPON THE INSTALLATION OF THOSE STOREFRONTS, INTERIOR ALTERATIONS OR ADDITIONS, FIXTURES, CABINETWORK, FURNITURE, APPLIANCES, OR EQUIPMENT, PROVIDED THOSE ALTERATIONS DO NOT CHANGE OR AFFECT THE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM OR SAFETY OF THE BUILDING.

THESE DRAWINGS REPRESENT THE LIMITED AND SELECTED SOFT DEMOLITION WORK TO REMOVE, REMEDIATE AND ABATE THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PRESENT IN THE BUILDING FOR THE EXPRESSED PURPOSE OF PREPARING FOR DEMOLITION.

## DRAWING INDEX


| SHT. | SHT. NAME |
|---|---|
| 1 | TITLE SHT. |
| 2 | ABBREV. GEN NOTES |
| 3 | ASBESTOS NOTES |
| 4 | PCB NOTES |
| 5 | SITE PLAN /LOGISTICS |
| 10 | 170 IST FLOOR ABATE |
| 11 | 170 2ND FLOOR ABATE **(REVISED 4/10)** |
| 12 | 170 3RD FLOOR ABATE |
| 13 | 170 MECH. PENTHSE. ABATE |
| 14 | 170 ROOF ABATE |
| 15 | 170 3RD FLOOR FRAMING ABATE |
| 16 | 170 MAIN ROOF FRAME ABATE |
| 17 | 170 MPH ROOF FRAME ABATE |
| 18 | 170 ABATEMENT DETAILS |
| 19 | GENERAL ABATEMENT DETAILS |


BUILDINGS IN THIS CONTRACT




1 - KEY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

VBA
VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.
1401 N. BROADWAY
STE 225
WALNUT CREEK, CA
94596
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC 92-0354

PROFESSIONAL SEAL
ASBESTOS
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC NO. 92-0354
EXP. 7/15/20
STATE OF CALIF.

CLIENT
SJ CITYVIEW LLC
FOUR EMBARCADERO CENTER, SUITE 3620
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-5994

PROJECT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION
CITYVIEW PORTFOLIO
150 ALMADEN
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113

| REVISIONS NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| - | 1/17/2020 | ISSUED FOR PRICING |
| | 4/10/2020 | revised pcb windows |

| | |
|---|---|
| DESIGNED MVB | DATE 1/17/20 |
| DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED |
| CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891 |

SHEET DESCRIPTION
TITLE SHEET

LOCATION
N/A

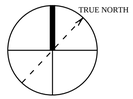
SHT # 1

# ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| & | AND | | |
| > | GREATER THAN | MISC | MISCELLANEOUS |
| < | LESS THAN | MTD | MOUNTED |
| PL | PROPERTY LINE | MUL | MULLION |
| CL | CENTERLINE | | |
| DIA | DIAMETER | NPE | NEGATIVE PRESSURE ENCLOSURE |
| @ | AT | | |
| # | POUND OR NUMBER | (N) | NEW |
| (E) | EXISTING | NOM | NOMINAL |
| (N) | NEW | ND | NONE DETECTED |
| (R) | REMOVE | N | NORTH |
| | | N/A | NOT APPLICABLE |
| ABV | ABOVE | NIC | NOT IN CONTRACT |
| AFF | ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR | NO | NUMBER |
| ACBM | ASBESTOS CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIAL | OFF | OFFICE |
| ACM | ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL | OC | ON CENTER |
| | | OPNG | OPENING |
| ACCM | ASB. CONTAINING CONST. MATERIAL | OPP | OPPOSITE |
| | | OWA | OUTSIDE THE WORK AREA |
| ACOUS | ACOUSTICAL | OA | OVERALL |
| ACT | ACOUSTICAL TILE | | |
| AFU | AIR FILTRATION UNIT (HEPA) | PTCLBD | PARTICLE BOARD |
| | | PTN | PARTITION |
| AGGR | AGGREGATE | PH | PHASE |
| AHU | AIR HANDLING UNIT | PLAS | PLASTER |
| AL | ALUMINUM | PLAM | PLASTIC LAMINATE |
| AMO | AMOSITE | PL | PLATE |
| APPROX | APPROXIMATE | PLYWD | PLYWOOD |
| ARCH | ARCHITECTURAL | POL | POLISHED |
| ASB | ASBESTOS | PT | POINT OR PAINT |
| ASPH | ASPHALT | PCB | POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENOLS |
| ASSMBLY | ASSEMBLY | | |
| | | PCP | PORTLAND CEMENT PLASTER |
| BD | BOARD | | |
| BLDG | BUILDING | PRCST | PRE-CAST |
| BOT/BO | BOTTOM / BOTTOM OF | | |
| | | QT | QUARRY TILE |
| CAB | CABINET | | |
| CPT | CARPET | RAD | RADIUS |
| CLKG | CAULKING | RWD | REDWOOD |
| CLG | CEILING | REC | RECESSED |
| CT | CEILING TILE | RE: | REFER TO |
| CEM | CEMENT | REF | REFERENCE |
| CTR | CENTER | REFL | REFLECTED |
| CER | CERAMIC | RCP | REFLECTED CEILING PLAN |
| CET | CERAMIC TILE | RGTR | REGISTER |
| CWR | CHILLED WATER RETURN | REINF | REINFORCED |
| CWS | CHILLED WATER SUPPLY | REQ/RQD | REQUIRED |
| CHRY | CHRYSOTILE | RESIL | RESILIENT |
| CLR | CLEAR | RB | RESILIENT BASE |
| CLO | CLOSET | RA | RETURN AIR |
| CW | COLD WATER | REV | REVISION/REVISED |
| COL | COLUMN | R | RISER |
| CON | CONCRETE | RM | ROOM |
| CMU | CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT | RO | ROUGH OPENING |
| CRP | CONDENSATE RETURN PUMP | REV | REVERSED |
| COND | CONDENSER | | |
| CONN | CONNECTION | SCHED | SCHEDULE |
| CONSTR | CONSTRUCTION | SECT | SECTION |
| CONT | CONTINUOUS | SSK | SERVICE SINK |
| CONTR | CONTRACTOR | SHT | SHEET |
| CNTR | COUNTER | SH | SHELF |
| CORR | CORRIDOR | SM | SIMILAR |
| | | S | SOUTH |
| DEMO | DEMOLITION | SC | SOLID CORE |
| DEPT | DEPARTMENT | SPEC | SPECIFICATION |
| DET | DETAIL | SQ | SQUARE |
| DIM | DIMENSION | SST | STAINLESS STEEL |
| DR | DOOR | STD | STANDARD |
| DO | DOOR OPENING | STA | STATION |
| DBL | DOUBLE | STL | STEEL |
| DN | DOWN | STOR | STORAGE |
| DWJC | DRYWALL JOINT COMPOUND | STR | STRUCTURAL |
| DWR | DRAWER | SA | SUPPLY AIR |
| DWG | DRAWING | SUSP | SUSPENDED |
| DSP | DRY STANDPIPE | SYM | SYMMETRICAL |
| DWJC | DRYWALL JOINT COMPOUND | | |
| | | TER | TERRAZZO |
| EA | EACH | TEX | TEXTURE |
| E | EAST | TSI | THERMAL SYSTEM INSULATION |
| ELEC | ELECTRICAL | | |
| EPB | ELECTRICAL PANEL BOARD | THK | THICK |
| EL | ELEVATION | T&G | TONGUE AND GROOVE |
| ELEV | ELEVATOR | TOC | TOP OF CURB |
| EMER | EMERGENCY | TOW | TOP OF WALL |
| ENCL | ENCLOSURE | TYP | TYPICAL |
| EQ | EQUAL | | |
| EQPT | EQUIPMENT | UNF | UNFINISHED |
| EF | EXHAUST FAN | UBC | UNIFORM BUILDING CODE |
| EXIST | EXISTING | UON | UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED |
| EXPO | EXPOSED | | |
| | | VIF | VERIFY IN FIELD |
| FOC | FACE OF CONCRETE | VERT | VERTICAL |
| FOF | FACE OF FINISH | VEST | VESTIBULE |
| FOS | FACE OF STUDS | VAT | VINYL ASBESTOS TILE |
| FIN | FINISH | VCT | VINYL COMPOSITE TILE |
| FPRF | FIREPROOFING | W | WEST |
| FLASH | FLASHING | W/ | WITH |
| FL | FLOOR | WD | WOOD |
| F.T. | FLOOR TILE | WO | WINDOW OPENING |
| FLUOR | FLURESCENT | W/O | WITHOUT |
| FT | FOOT OR FEET | | |
| FTG | FOOTING | | |
| FDN | FOUNDATION | | |
| FURR | FURRING | | |
| FUT | FUTURE | | |
| GALV | GALVANIZED | | |
| GA | GAUGE | | |
| GLS | GLASS | | |
| GR | GRADE | | |
| GL | GRID LINE | | |
| GND | GROUND | | |
| GYP | GYPSUM | | |
| GWB | GYPSUM WALL BOARD | | |
| HDWE | HARDWARE | | |
| HDWD | HARDWOOD | | |
| HAZ MAT | HAZARDOUS MATERIALS | | |
| HWSR | HEATING HOT WATER RETURN | | |
| HHWS | HEATING HOT WATER SUPPLY | | |
| HVAC | HEATING, VENTILATION, AIR CONDITIONING | | |
| HGT/HT | HEIGHT | | |
| HP | HIGH POINT | | |
| HC | HOLLOW CORE | | |
| HM | HOLLOW METAL | | |
| HORZ | HORIZONTAL | | |
| HR | HOUR | | |
| ID | INSIDE DIAMETER (DIM) | | |
| IWA | INSIDE THE WORK AREA | | |
| INSUL | INSULATION | | |
| INT | INTERIOR | | |
| JC | JOINT COMPOUND | | |
| JT | JOINT | | |
| KIT | KITCHEN | | |
| LAB | LABORATORY | | |
| LAM | LAMINATE | | |
| LT | LIGHT | | |
| LINO | LINOLEUM | | |
| LKR | LOCKER | | |
| MFR | MANUFACTURER | | |
| MECH | MECHANICAL | | |
| MDF | MEDIUM DENSITY FIBER BOARD | | |
| MTL | METAL | | |
| MP | MIDPOINT | | |
| MIN | MINIMUM | | |

# SYMBOLS

NORTH ARROW




GRAPHIC SCALE-A

FULL SIZE PLOT:
1/16" = 1'-0"


SCALE OF FEET

GRAPHIC SCALE-B

FULL SIZE PLOT:
1/8" = 1'-0"

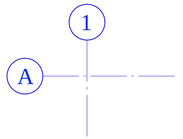

SCALE OF FEET

GRAPHIC SCALE-C

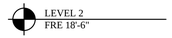
FULL SIZE PLOT:
3/16" = 1'-0"


SCALE OF FEET

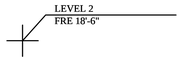
COLUMN SYMBOL & CENTER LINES




VERTCAL ELEVATION




SPOT ELEVATION

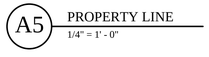



MATCH LINE


PROPERTY LINE



DRAWING TITLE



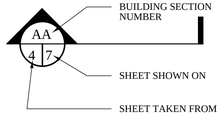

SHEET NOTE


KEY NOTE

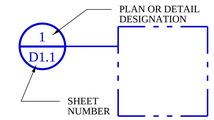

ROOM NAME AND NUMBER


BUILDING SECTION TAG

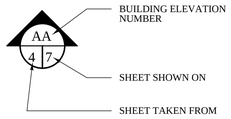

DETAIL/WALL SECTION TAG



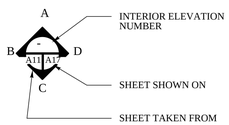

PARTIAL PLAN AND DETAIL TAG




EXTERIOR ELEVATION TAG




INTERIOR ELEVATION TAG




DRAWING REVISION


BREAK LINE-IT CONTINUES...

# GENERAL NOTES

1. VBA IS DEEMED THE OWNER'S HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONSULTANT AND THE DESIGNER OF THE ABATEMENT, REMEDIATION AND SOFT DEMOLITION WORK SHOWN IN THESE DRAWINGS.

2. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT A DETAILED WORK PLAN TO VBA AS PART OF THE REQUIRED SUBMITTALS. NO WORK MAY BEGIN UNTIL THE WORK PLAN AND WORKER DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTALS ARE APPROVED BY THE OWNER'S CONSULTANT.

3. CONTRACTOR'S PERSONNEL SHALL WEAR PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AS REQUIRED BY ALL GOVERNING AUTHORITIES. THE ESTABLISHED MINIMUM PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT IS A HARD HAT, EYE PROTECTION, WORK BOOTS, AND A BLAZE ORANGE OR GREEN VEST.

4. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL SELECTED DEMOLITION LAYOUT.

5. AFTER ANY PARTIAL REMOVAL, THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY THE PLANNED SELECTIVE REMOVAL IS CORRECT AND ACCEPTABLE, AND ANY SUBSTRATE OR STRUCTURAL SUPPORT(S) SUCH AS STUDS, JOISTS, OR RAFTERS ARE IN SUCH CONDITION THAT ALL PORTIONS OF THE REMAINING COMPONENT ARE READY FOR DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL.

6. UPON MOBILIZATION, THE CONTRACTOR'S SITE SAFETY COORDINATOR SHALL BE DESIGNATED WHO HAS FULL AUTHORITY TO RESOLVE ANY AND ALL SAFETY ISSUES AS NECESSARY.

7. THE CONTRACTOR'S IIPP PROGRAM MUST BE SUBMITTED FOR REVIEW BY OWNER AND THE OWNER'S CONSULTANT.

8. WEEKLY MEETINGS WILL BE SCHEDULED. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR'S ONSITE SAFETY REPRESENTATIVE SHALL ATTEND. SAFETY ISSUES IDENTIFIED AND NOTED IN MEETING MINUTES ARE TO BE RESOLVED IMMEDIATELY.

9. COPIES OF THE PROJECT REMEDIATION DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS SHALL BE IN THE CONTRACTOR'S POSSESSION AT ALL TIMES ON THE JOBSITE.

10. CHANGES IN THE WORK SHALL FIRST REQUIRE WRITTEN APPROVAL.

11. CAREFULLY SCALE DRAWINGS FOR QUANTITY TAKEOFFS. THE DRAWINGS MAY USE DIFFERENT SCALES. SCALES OFTEN CHANGE ON EACH SHEET, DETAIL OR VIEW.

12. GENERAL AND PROGRESSIVE CLEAN-UP IS PART OF THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR'S WORK SCOPE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CLEAN UP ALL DEBRIS, TOOLS, AND MATERIALS NECESSARY TO KEEP THE SITE FREE FROM SAFETY HAZARDS. MATERIAL SHALL NOT BE STACKED SO AS TO PRESENT A POTENTIAL SAFETY HAZARD.

# SOFT DEMOLITION NOTES

1. IT IS THE GENERAL INTENT OF THIS CONTRACT TO PERFORM SOFT DEMOLITION, AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION WORK. THE EXTENT OF THE SOFT DEMOLITION IS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND THE DETAILS.

2. TO ACCOMPLISH THESE OBJECTIVES AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONTRACT, THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL USE SKILLED TRADES AND CRAFTSMEN TRAINED, EXPERIENCED AND LICENSED IN SOFT DEMOLITION, CONSTRUCTION OF CONTAINMENTS, AND PROPER REMOVAL, HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF VARIOUS HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

3. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING THE PROJECT WORK FLOORS AND SURROUNDING AREAS FREE FROM DUST AND DEBRIS NUISANCE DURING THAT PORTION OF THEIR WORK.

4. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE SOLE AND COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR JOBSITE CONDITIONS THEY CAUSE OR CREATE DURING THE COURSE OF THEIR WORK ON THIS PROJECT. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR IS DEEMED THE CONTROLLING, EXPOSING AND CORRECTING CONTRACTOR DURING THE COURSE OF THEIR WORK.

5. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL COOPERATE WITH THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND THE OWNER FOR EQUIPMENT LOAD IN AND WASTE LOAD OUT.

6. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR'S STAGING AREA SHALL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE OWNER AND THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

7. HAZARDOUS CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS MAY BE LOADED OUT BY WHEELED EQUIPMENT, HAND OR BY HAND CARTS. A FLAGMAN AND/OR TEMPORARY BARRIERS SHALL BE USED TO PROTECT PEDESTRIANS. FLAGMEN ARE REQUIRED DURING THE ENTRY AND EXIT OF DELIVERY TRUCKS FROM THE JOBSITE. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL FLAGMEN NECESSARY FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR WORK.

8. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL USE INDUSTRY STANDARD WET DEMOLITION TECHNIQUES TO CONTROL DUST. THIS WILL REQUIRE HOSES AND AIRLESS SPRAYERS. THE WATER SOURCE FOR THE AIRLESS SPRAYERS SHALL BE DESIGNED, INSTALLED AND REMOVED UNDER THE SOFT DEMO/ABATEMENT CONTRACT. PUDDLES FROM DUST CONTROL MEASURES ARE NOT PERMITTED.

9. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL LEAVE EACH COMPLETED WORK FLOOR IN A VERY CLEAN, HEPA VACUUMED CONDITION. THERE CAN BE NO LEFTOVER CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS.

# LAYDOWN AREA

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LAYDOWN AREA(S) SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE OWNER AND CONSULTANT.

# WORK SEQUENCE

THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL FOLLOW THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR'S SCHEDULE AND SEQUENCE OF WORK. HAZARDOUS REMOVAL AND ABATEMENT WORK WILL REQUIRE COORDINATION WITH THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

# SCHEDULE NOTES

THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING A MANPOWER LOADED SCHEDULE TO BE SUBMITTED PRIOR TO WORK STARTING. THE SCHEDULE SHALL SHOW ALL TASKS REQUIRED FOR COMPLETE AND TIMELY EXECUTION OF THE WORK.

# NONESSENTIAL UTILITY SAFEOFF

1. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR WILL PERFORM AND VERIFY IN THE FIELD ALL SOURCES OF NONESSENTIAL UTILITIES ARE PROPERLY SAFED OFF AND CAPPED. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL SURVEY,AND SAFE OFF THE FOLLOWING NONESSENTIAL UTILITIES:

A. NATURAL GAS
B. STORMWATER
C. STEAM
D FIBER OPTIC CABLE
E. TELEPHONE CABLE
F. FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS
G. SEWAGE ELECTORS
H. FIRE PUMPS
I. SECURITY CAMERAS

# TEMPORARY WATER NOTES

1. DOMESTIC WATER SERVICE TO EACH BUILDING SHALL BE SAFED OFF BY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR. THE DOMESTIC WATER SERVICE BRANCH LINES SHALL BE CUT AND CAPPED DOWN STREAM FROM THE METER AND PRESSURE REDUCER INSIDE EACH BUILDING.

2. IN BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR LESS STORIES, THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A SUITABLY SIZED DOMESTIC WATER SERVICE PIPE TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF THE ABATEMENT. THE DOMESTIC WATER SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH A 1" GATE VALVE FOR USE BY THE REMEDIATION CONTRACTOR.

3. FOR BUIDINGS GREATER THAN TWO STORIES, THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A TEMPORARY WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM CAPABLE OF DELIVERING 30 GALLONS PER MINUTE AT EACH WORK FLOOR AND SERVING THREE FLOORS SIMULANEOUSLY.

# TEMPORARY POWER AND LIGHTING NOTES

1. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR WILL PROTECT ALL MARKED UTILITES AND OTHER SERVICES ADJACENT TO THE WORK AREAS.

2. FOR THE DURATION OF THE ABATEMENT AND REMEDIATION WORK, THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR WILL SUPPLY, INSTALL AND MAINTAIN ALL TEMPORARY POWER TO THE WORK FLOORS. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE BASE BUILDING'S DESIGNED ELECTRICAL CAPACITY FOR POWER OR 150 AMPS PER FLOOR, WHICHEVER IS HIGHER.

3. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL CONNECT TO PROVIDED TEMPORARY POWER PANEL(S) AT EACH FLOOR. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPPLYING AND MAINTAINING ALL SPIDER BOXES.

4. ALL TEMPORARY ELECTRICAL WORK SHALL COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS OF THE 1990 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE, TITLE 24, PART 3 (C.C.R.), NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE, AND ALL OTHER APPLICABLE CODES.

5. ALL TEMPORARY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM WATER DAMAGE.

6. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE GROUND-FAULT INTERRUPTER PROTECTION ON ALL LIVE CIRCUITS INSIDE THE WORK AREA.

7. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING AND MAINTAINING ALL CONTAINMENT REMOVAL AREAS IN A SAFE ELECTRICAL CONDITION FOR THE WORKERS ENGAGED DURING THE ABATEMENT AND/OR REMEDIATION WORK.

8. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL WORK AREA TEMPORARY LIGHTING. THE LIGHTING SHALL BE SUSPENDED OR PROTECTED FROM PONDING WATER AND REDUCING TRIP HAZARDS.

# TEMPORARY PROTECTION NOTES

PROTECTION OF EXISTING FINISHES IS NOT REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT.

# PERMITS

1. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL PROCURE AND PAY FOR ALL REQUIRED FEDERAL, STATE, CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRCIT PERMITS FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE WORK.

2. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR WILL SECURE AND PAY FOR THE CAL OSHA PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SCAFFOLDING AND SHORING AS REQUIRED.

3. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL SECURE AND PAY FOR THE BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT EPA 10 NOTICE FEE.

4. THE OWNERS CONSULTANT (VBA) WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BASMAA PREDEMOLITION SURVEY FORM FOR THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

# TRUCK DOCK

NO TRUCK DOCK IS PRESENT. ALL DELIVERIES MUST BE UNLOADED AT GRADE. USE THE LOADING AREA SHOWN ON THE SITE LOGISTICS PLAN.

# SAMPLE NUMBERING CONVENTION

ALL HARZARDOUS MATERIAL SAMPLES HAVE A NUMBERING SYSTEM THAT USES THE BUILDING'S ADDRESS, FLOOR, COLUMN GRID AND A UNIQUE CHRONOLOGICAL NUMBER. SAMPLE PREFIXES ARE "B" FOR BULK ASBESTOS SAMPLES, "L" FOR LEAD BULK SAMPLES, "PCB" FOR PCB BULK SAMPLES, "PCBL" FOR A PCB LEACHING SAMPLES, AND "PCBV" FOR PCB VERIFICATION SAMPLES.

ACCORDINGLY A SAMPLE NUMBER OF 100-4-A/3-PCB45 MEANS BUILDING 100, 4TH FLOOR, COL GRID A/3, PCB BULK SAMPLE NUMBER 45.

# TESTING LABORATORIES

1. VBA USED SEVERAL TESTING LABORATORIES FOR THIS PROJECT. ALL LABORATORIES USED ARE ACCREDITED AND COMPETENT AS REQUIRED.

2. ASBESTOS AND LEAD COATING SAMPLES HAVE BEEN TESTED BY MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LOCATED IN EMERYVILLE, CA. PCB SAMPLES HAVE BEEN TESTED BY ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL LOCATED IN EMERYVILLE, CA, AND MCCAMPBELL ANALYTICAL LOCATED IN PITTSBURG, CA

VBA
VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.
1401 N. BROADWAY
STE 225
WALNUT CREEK, CA
94596
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC 92-0354

PROFESSIONAL SEAL


CLIENT
SI CITYVIEW LLC
FOUR EMBARCADERO CENTER, SUITE 3620
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-5994

PROJECT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION
CITYVIEW PORTFOLIO
150 ALMADEN
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113

| REVISIONS NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| - | 1/17/2020 | ISSUED FOR PRICING |
| | 4/10/2020 | revised pcb windows |

| | |
|---|---|
| DESIGNED MVB | DATE 1/17/20 |
| DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED |
| CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891 |

SHEET DECRIPTION
ABBREV
SYMBOLS
NOTES

LOCATION
N/A

SHT #
2

## ASBESTOS REMOVAL NOTES

1. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR TO ASSESS THE CONSEQUENCES OF ALL DEMOLITION WORK. ALL CLEAN SOFT DEMO DEBRIS MAY BE LEFT ONSITE AND SHALL BE NEATLY STACKED OR PLACED IN LOCATIONS DISTANT AND REMOTE FROM PATHS OF TRAVEL. THIS CLEAN DEBRIS MAY NOT POSE AN UNSTABLE FALLING HAZARD.

2. THE DECONTAMINATION CHAMBERS USED SHALL COMPLY WITH CAL OSHA CLASS I AND II WORK REQUIREMENTS. FOR ALL CLASS I WORK, THE DECON CHAMBER SHALL CONSIST OF THREE INDEPENDENT CHAMBERS COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS A CLEAN ROOM, SHOWER ROOM, AND CHANGING ROOM. FOR CLASS II WORK WHERE SHOWERS ARE NOT REQUIRED AS NOTED IN THE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS, THE DECON CHAMBER SHALL BE A TWO CHAMBER FACILITY WITH A DIRTY ROOM AND CLEAN ROOM. NOTE: SOME CLASS II WORK AT THIS PROJECT REQUIRES A THREE CHAMBER SHOWER DECON UNIT.

3. CONTINUOUS READ-OUT AND PRINTING PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL MONITORS SHALL BE PROVIDED, OPERATED, AND MAINTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR AT ALL TIMES FOR ALL NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONTAINMENTS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT ON A DAILY BASIS THE PREVIOUS 24 HOUR RECORDED PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL.

4. ALL NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONTAINMENTS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED USING GOOD QUALITY MATERIALS, SKILL, AND JUDGEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PROFESSIONAL ASBESTOS REMOVAL COMPANIES. THE CONTAINMENT CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONSIDER THE PLANNED DURATION OF THE CONTAINMENT USE. WHEN DEMOLISHING STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS, WALLS, CEILING MEMBRANES, OR OTHER FINISH BUILDING COMPONENTS, CHANGES IN PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL ARE EXPECTED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSIDER THE EFFECTS OF THE PERFORMED SELECTED BUILDING COMPONENT DEMOLITION ON THE NEGATIVE PRESSURE AND CONTINUE TO EXTEND NEW CRITICAL BARRIERS IN THE FORM OF POLYETHYLENE SHEETING, HARD SEALS, SOFT SEALS, PONY WALLS AND OTHER PHYSICAL BARRIERS TO SEAL ALL NEW OPENINGS TO MAINTAIN APPROPRIATE NEGATIVE DIFFERENTIAL.

5. TRACE SHEETROCK AND PLASTER WALL AND CEILING ASSEMBLIES WILL BE ABATED BY THE ABATEMENT SUBCONTRACTOR.

6. TRACE SHEETROCK WALL AND CEILING ASSEMBLIES WITHOUT A SURFACE TEXTURE MUST BE ABATED IN A CLASS II NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONTAINMENT WITH A TWO STAGE DECON CHAMBER. SHEETROCK ASSEMBLIES WITH SURFACE TEXTURING MUST BE ABATED INSIDE A CLASS I CONTAINMENT.

7. REMOVAL OF SHEETROCK CEILINGS SHALL INCLUDE THE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF ALL LOOSE FILL ATTIC INSULATION.

8. ABATEMENT OF ALL SHEETROCK ASSEMBLIES SHALL INCLUDE REMOVAL OF ALL TUFTS OF SHEETROCK, BREAKING OFF OR REMOVING ALL SCREWS, AND HEPA VACUUMING FRAMING CAVITIES.

9. ABATEMENT OF SHEETROCK WALLS, CEILINGS AND SOFFITTS WHERE SPECIFIED SHALL INCLUDE REMOVAL OF ALL SURFACE MOUNTED EQUIPMENT, ATTACHMENTS, WINDOW TRIM, MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT, DOOR TRIM AND ALL OTHER SURFACE MOUNTED FINISHES TO EXPOSE THE SHEETROCK TO VIEW AND REMOVAL. INCLUDE THE REMOVAL OF ALL TUFTS OF SHEETROCK. HEPA VAC ALL STUD CAVITIES.

10. ALL TRACE SHEETROCK ASSEMBLIES MAY BE TREATED AS ASBESTOS CONTAINING CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS. WASTE SHALL BE PLACED IN LEAK TIGHT WASTE CONTAINERS AND PROPERLY LABELED.

11. BATHROOM FLOOR COVERINGS: ABATEMENT WILL REQUIRE THE CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE AND RELOCATE ALL VANITIES AND TOILETS TO EXPOSE THE FLOOR COVERING ASSEMBLY FOR REMOVAL.

12. KITCHEN FLOOR COVERINGS: ABATEMENT WILL REQUIRE THE CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE AND RELOCATE ALL APPLIANCES, BASE, AND BASE CABINETS TO EXPOSE THE FLOOR COVERING ASSEMBLY FOR REMOVAL.

13. ALL WASTE MANIFESTS MUST BE SIGNED BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF OWNER.

14. ALL WOOD AND METAL DOORS SHALL BE TREATED AS IF THEY CONTAIN AN ASBESTOS CORE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DRILL INTO THE CORE OF EACH SLAB DOOR TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OF ASBESTOS. DISPOSE OF ALL DOORS WITH A WHITE CORE IN ACCORDANCE WITH FRIABLE ASBESTOS PROTOCOLS. PAYMENT IS BASED ON UNIT PRICING.

15. ANY ASBESTOS PIPE INSULATION ON VALVES, FITTINGS AND ELBOWS FOUND IN WALL AND CEILING CAVITIES WILL BE ABATED. IF FOUND, DETAIL CLEAN STUD CAVITY PER CLASS I WORK PROTOCOLS. USE CLASS 1 REMOVAL PROTOCOLS OR USE A "WRAP AND CUT" REMOVAL METHOD. PAYMENT FOR THIS WORK WILL BE ON A UNIT PRICE BASIS AS PROVIDED IN THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR'S BID. UNIT PRICING SHALL INCLUDE SOFT DEMO TO EXPOSE PIPE FOR REMOVAL.

16. ASBESTOS OR PCB CONTAINING WINDOW GLAZIERS PUTTY AND BEDDING SEALANT IS PRESENT IN SELECT WINDOW ASSEMBLIES AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE WINDOW GLAZING/SEALANT OR ENTIRE WINDOW UNIT IN A REGULATED WORK AREA. USE A 10 MIL POLY PLASTIC DROP CLOTH EXTENDING 4' AWAY FROM BUILDING WALL AND 4' ON EACH SIDE OF WINDOW. IN AREAS WHERE ASBESTOS BEDDING SEALANT IS IDENTIFIED ON DRAWINGS, CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANING ASBESTOS SEALANT FROM ROUGH WINDOW OPENING AND REMOVED COMPONENT.

## GENERAL ABATEMENT NOTES

1. IT IS THE GENERAL INTENT OF THIS CONTRACT TO PERFORM SOFT DEMOLITION, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION, AND ASBESTOS ABATEMENT WORK. THE EXTENT OF THE SOFT DEMOLITION IS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND THE DETAILS. THE SOFT DEMOLITION WORK IS TO REMOVE THOSE FIXTURES, ACCESSORIES, THRESHOLDS, DOORS, TRACKS, DOOR FRAMES, AND OTHER FURNISHINGS DISTURBED BY BUILDING DEMOLITION.

2. TO ACCOMPLISH THESE OBJECTIVES AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONTRACT, THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL USE SKILLED TRADES AND CRAFTSMEN TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED IN ASBESTOS REMOVAL, LEAD WORK IN CONSTRUCTION, AND SELECTED SOFT DEMOLITION.

3. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING THE PROJECT WORK FLOORS AND SURROUNDING AREAS FREE FROM DUST AND DEBRIS NUISANCE DURING THAT PORTION OF THEIR WORK.

4. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSUME SOLE AND COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR JOBSITE CONDITIONS DURING THE COURSE OF THEIR WORK ON THIS PROJECT, INCLUDING THE SAFETY OF ALL PERSONS AND PROPERTY INSIDE THE CONTAINED WORK AREAS.

5. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL COOPERATE WITH THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR FOR EQUIPMENT LOAD IN AND WASTE LOAD OUT.

6. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR'S STAGING AREA SHALL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE OWNER, PROJECT CONSULTANT, AND THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

7. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL USE INDUSTRY STANDARD WET DEMOLITION TECHNIQUES TO CONTROL DUST. THIS WILL REQUIRE HOSES AND AIRLESS SPRAYERS. THE WATER SOURCE FOR THE AIRLESS SPRAYERS SHALL BE DESIGNED, INSTALLED AND REMOVED UNDER THE SOFT DEMO/ABATEMENT CONTRACT. PUDDLES FROM DUST CONTROL MEASURES ARE NOT PERMITTED.

8. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL LEAVE EACH COMPLETED WORK FLOOR IN A VERY CLEAN, HEPA VACUUMED CONDITION. THERE CAN BE NO LEFTOVER CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS.

## CAL OSHA ASBESTOS CLASSES OF WORK

THE CAL OSHA CLASSIFICATION OF THIS WORK IS TYPE I AND II . THIS WORK WILL PREPARE EACH OF THE BUILDINGS FOR DEMOLITION BY OTHERS.

## DOP TESTING

1. ALL HEPA VACUUMS AND AIR FILTRATION UNITS SHALL BE DOP CHALLENGED TESTED BEFORE THEY ARE PLACED INTO OPERATION AT THIS JOB. THE COST FOR THE TESTING SHALL BE BORNE BY THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR.

2. THIS DOP TESTING SHALL BE PERFORMED ONLY BY AN INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY.

## NEGATIVE PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL

1. NEGATIVE DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE ON WORK FLOORS SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT A MINIMUM OF 0.08" OF WATER COLUMN DURING THE WORK AND 0.04" OF WATER DURING IDLE PERIODS.

2. EACH CONTAINED WORK AREA REQUIRING NEGATIVE PRESSURE SHALL EXHAUST 8 WORK AREA VOLUMES PER HOUR.

3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT ON A DAILY BASIS THE PREVIOUS 24 HOUR RECORDED PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL.

4. WHEN DEMOLISHING STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS, WALLS, CEILING MEMBRANES, OR OTHER FINISH BUILDING COMPONENTS, CHANGES IN PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL ARE EXPECTED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSIDER THE EFFECTS OF THE PERFORMED SELECTED BUILDING COMPONENT DEMOLITION ON THE NEGATIVE PRESSURE AND CONTINUE TO EXTEND NEW CRITICAL BARRIERS IN THE FORM OF POLYETHYLENE SHEETING, HARD SEALS, SOFT SEALS, PONY WALLS AND OTHER PHYSICAL BARRIERS TO SEAL ALL NEW OPENINGS TO MAINTAIN APPROPRIATE NEGATIVE DIFFERENTIAL.

## CRITICAL BARRIERS

1. CRITICAL BARRIERS SHALL BE ERECTED USING INDUSTRY STANDARD PROTOCOLS WITH 6 MIL POLY PLASTIC TYPICAL. USE DUCT TAPE AND SPRAY GLUE TO AFFIX CRITICAL BARRIERS TO ADJACENT BUILDING SURFACES.

2. EXCEPTION: CRITICAL BARRIERS SUBJECT TO EXTERIOR WIND AND WEATHER PATTERNS SHALL BE AUGMENTED WITH 1 X 2 BATTS AND WOOD OR METAL FRAMING AS REQUIRED. CRITICAL BARRIERS GREATER THAN 12 FEET IN HEIGHT SHALL BE AUGMENTED WITH WOOD BATTS AND FRAMING.

3. CRTICIAL BARRIERS MAY BE A COMBINATION OF POLY PLASTIC, PLYWOOD, MASONITE, SHEETROCK, AND OTHER SIMILAR DURABLE BUILDING MATERIALS.

4. DUE TO NEGATIVE PRESSURE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS WORK, THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE ALL SURFACES SUBJECT TO TAPE OR SPRAY GLUE ATTACHMENT IS FREE AND CLEAR OF DUST, DIRT, AND GREASES.

5. FOR THOSE AREAS WHERE FINISH PROTECTION IS REQUIRED, THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL USE BLUE PAINTER'S TAPE TO INSTALL A SACRIFICIAL SURFACE FOR DUCT TAPE. NO DUCT TAPE SHALL BE APPLIED TO FINISH SURFACES AS TEMPORARY PROTECTION IS REQUIRED.

6. WHEN REGULATED WORK AREAS ARE CONSTRUCTED USING CRITICAL BARRIERS AND NEGATIVE PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL, THE CONTAINMENT CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PERFORMED USING SUCH GOOD QUALITY MATERIALS, SKILL, AND JUDGEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PROFESSIONAL ASBESTOS REMOVAL COMPANIES.

7. THE CONTAINMENT CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONSIDER THE PLANNED DURATION OF THE CONTAINMENT USE.

## AIR FILTRATION UNIT DISCHARGE

ALL AIR FILTRATION UNITS MUST BE DISCHARGED T0 THE BUILDING EXTERIOR WHERE FEASIBLE. TO AVOID EXCESSIVE DISCHARGE DUCT RUNS, DISCHARGING DOP AIR FILTRATION UNITS WITHIN INTERIOR SPACES IS PERMITTED WHEN APPROVED.

## AHERA TRAINING

ALL WORKERS SHALL BE AHERA CERTIFIED WORKERS. ALL SUPERVISIORS SHALL BE AHERA CERTIFIED SUPERVISORS WITH FIRST AID AND CPR TRAINING.

## STRUCTURAL CONCRETE TESTING

ALL CONCRETE BUILDING MATERIALS HAVE BEEN TESTED FOR THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF ASBESTOS. BOTH POURED IN PLACE AND PRECAST CONCRETE HAS BEEN TESTED. ALL SAMPLES HAD A LAB RESULT OF NONDETECTED ASBESTOS ANALYZED BY PLM. ACCORDINGLY, NONE OF THE CONCRETE BUILDING MATERIALS ARE CONSIDERED AN ASBESTOS CONTAINING CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL (ACCM) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CAL OSHA ASBESTOS IN THE CONSTRUCTION STANDARD.

## ASPHALT TESTING

NO ASPHALT IS PRESENT AT THIS SITE. ALL PARKING LOTS, DRIVEWAYS AND FLAT WORK ARE OF CONCRETE.

## BURIED ASBESTOS PIPING

1. BURIED ASBESTOS CONTAINING PIPING (TRANSITE PIPING) MAY TO BE PRESENT UNDERGROUND. DISCOVERY OF HIDDEN TRANSITE PIPING WILL REQUIRE THE USE OF THE CAL OSHA NONFRIABLE TRANSITE REMOVAL PROTOCOLS. WET METHODS AND PROMPT CLEANUP IS REQUIRED. ONCE THE TRANSITE PIPING HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR TRENCH OR EXCAVATION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CAREFULLY INSPECT THE LOCALIZED SITE TO ENSURE ALL TRANSITE DEBRIS HAS BEEN CLEANED UP.

2. ALL TRANSITE PIPING AND LOOSE PIECES SHALL BE HANDLED WHILE WET AND PLACED INTO A LINED BAG, CONTAINER OR ROLLOFF. THE PACKAGING SHALL CONSIST OF TWO LAYERS IN A LEAK TIGHT CONFIGURATION.

3. ALL TRANSITE WASTE IS GENERALLY CONSIDERED NONFRIABLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS.

## TRANSITE SIDING

NOT USED.

## SHEETROCK REMOVAL NOTES

1. ALL SHEETROCK DEMOLITON CONTAINING ANY AMOUNT OF ASBESTOS SHALL BE PERFORMED INSIDE A FULLY CONTAINED NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONTAINED WORK AREA. ALTERNATIVELY, AFTER THE CONTAINED WORK FLOOR IS CLEARED, TRACE SHEETROCK MAY BE REMOVED IN A REGULATED WORK AREA WITH SUITABLE FLOOR PROTECTION.

2. FOR SELECTED SHEETROCK REMOVAL, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL USE A SHEETROCK SAW EQUIPPED WITH A HEPA VACUUM ATTACHEMENT. THE CUTS SHALL BE STRAIGHT. ALL PAPER BURRS SHALL BE TRIMMED AND REMOVED.

3. VACUUM PERIMETER EDGES OF EXPOSED SHEETROCK AND REMOVE ALL DROP CLOTHS.

4. PLACE ALL ASBESTOS CONTAINING SHEETROCK AND DEBRIS IN A CLEAR 6 MIL OR BETTER WASTE BAG AND GOOSE NECK.

## PRE-CLEANING

IN AREAS WHERE DAMAGED ASBESTOS INSULATION OR FIREPROOFING IS PRESENT ON DUCTWORK AND PIPING, THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL PRECLEAN VERTICAL SURFACES IMMEDIATELY BELOW INSULATION USING A HEPA VACUUM. THIS WORK WILL TAKE PLACE PRIOR TO INSTALLING PLASTIC SHEETING ON FLOORS OR OTHER CONTAINMENT PARTS.

## GROSS REMOVAL NOTES

1. ALL GROSS REMOVAL SHALL BE PERFORMED WHILE WET.

2. THE USE OF HIGH PRESSURE WATER TO REMOVE BULK ASBESTOS MATRIALS IS NOT PERMITED. HIGH PRESSURE WASHING TO DETAIL CLEAN SURFACES AND SUBSTRATES IS PERMITTED PROVIDED ALL WATER IS CAREFULLY CONTROLLED AND CONTAINED.

## DETAIL CLEANING

1. ALL SUFACES AND SUBSTRATES SHALL BE DETAILED CLEANED AFTER GROSS REMOVAL. THE SURFACES SHALL BE SUFFICIENTLY CLEANED TO REMOVAL ALL VISIBLE THREE DIMENSIONAL PARTICLES.

2. DETAIL CLEANED SURFACES SHALL PASS A STRICT VISUAL INSPECTION AND APPROVAL BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT BEFORE ENCAPSULATION AND FINAL CLEARANCE TESTING.

## DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

1. THE DECONTAMINATION CHAMBER(S) SHALL CONSIST OF A DECON CHAMBER EQUIPPED WITH A SHOWER.

2. ALL WORKERS SHALL USE THE SHOWER FACILITY AND FULLY DECONTAMINATE UPON LEAVING THE REGULATED FULL NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONTAINED WORK AREA.

3. ALL CART WHEELS SHALL BE HEPA VACUUMED OR OTHERWISE RINSED TO PREVENT TRACK-OUT DURING LOAD OUT ACTIVITES.

4. PERSONAL DECONTAMINATION SHALL BE PERFORMED WITH A HOT SHOWER FOR CLASS I WORK. PERSONAL DECONTAMINATION FOR CLASS II AND UNCLASSIFIED WORK SHALL BE BY DRY SUIT DECON PROCEDURES.

## CLEARANCE INSPECTION AND TESTING

1. THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT WILL CONDUCT A STRICT VISUAL CLEARANCE INSPECTION TO ENSURE WORK SURFACES, ROOMS AND WORK FLOORS ARE READY FOR A FINAL AGGRESSIVE AIR CLEARANCE TEST.

2. FINAL AIR CLEARANCE TESTING WILL BE BY AGGRESSIVE TEM.

3. THE CONTRACTURAL TEM CLEARANCE THRESHOLD IS ALL SAMPLES HAVING A RESULT OF LESS THAN 70 ss/mm2.

4 IN MULTI STORY BUILDINGS WITH SOFT OR HARD DEMOLITION IN PROGRESS CONCURRENTLY WITH CLEARANCE SAMPLING MAY REQUIRE OFF HOUR CLEARNCE TESTING. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL COOPERATE WITH THE CONSULTANT TO ACCOMMODATE SPECIAL OFF HOURS CLEARANCE TESTING AS NEEDED AND REQUESTED.

## ASBESTOS WASTE PACKAGING

1. ALL ASBESTOS CONTAINING WASTE SHALL BE PLACED IN DOUBLE BAGS BEFORE REMOVING THE BAGS FROM THE CONTAINED WORK AREA.

2. ALL FRIABLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING WASTE SHALL BE PLACED IN 6 MIL POLY PLASTIC BAGS WITH INDUSTRY STANDARD "DANGER ASBESTOS" WARNING LABEL.

3. FRIABLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING WASTE SHALL BE DECONTAMINATED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

- WASTE IS PLACED INTO THE FIRST CLEAR BAG. THE BAG IS TWISTED, AIR EVACUATED, GOOSE NECKED, AND DUCT TAPED SHUT. THE BAG MUST BE RINSED BEFORE IT IS PLACED INTO A SECOND AND FINAL BAG ALSO GOOSE NECKED AND DUCT TAPED SHUT. THE BAG MAY THEN BE PASSED OUT OF THE CONTAINED WORK AREA IF NO DEBRIS IS PRESENT ON THE EXTERIOR SURFACE.

4. NONFRIABLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING WASTE AND ASBESTOS CONTAINING CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS WITH <1% ASBESOTS MAY BE SINGLE BAGGED. THIS BAG SHALL HAVE THE AIR EVACUATED BY HAND, TWISTED, GOOSE NECKED, AND DUCT TAPED SHUT. THIS BAG MUST BE RINSED CLEANED BEFORE PASSED FROM THE CONTAINED WORK AREA.

## ASBESTOS WASTE CARTING

1. ALL ASBESTOS, LEAD, PCBS, AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SHALL BE CARTED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO PROTECT THE WASTE CONTAINERS AND PREVENT SPILLS.

2. FRIABLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING WASTE MAY NOT BE DROPPED OR SLID DOWN CHUTES.

3. WASTE CARTING CAN BE PERFORMED BY HAND, ROLLING BINS, LITTER LUGGERS, OR ROLLOFF CONTAINERS.

## ASBESTOS WASTE DISPOSAL

1. ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT LICENSED AND CERTIFIED HAZARDOUS WASTE HAULER. WASTE HAULER SHALL HOLD NECESSARY CERTIFICATIONS FOR ALL HAULED WASTE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL USE THE UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST, WASTE SHIPMENT RECORD, OR OTHER DOCUMENTATION TO DOCUMENT MOVEMENT OF HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS WASTE FROM THE SITE.

2. ALL HAZARDOUS WASTE SHALL BE LAWFULLY AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF AT LICENSED FACILITIES.

3. ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL MONITOR AND TRACK ALL WASTE SHIPMENTS AND PROVIDE A LOG OF ALL DISPOSAL SITES.

## ASBESTOS WASTE MANIFESTS

ALL WASTE MANIFESTS MUST BE SIGNED BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF OWNER.

VBA
VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.
1401 N. BROADWAY
STE 225
WALNUT CREEK, CA
94596
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC 92-0354

PROFESSIONAL SEAL
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC NO. 92-0354
EXP. 7/15/20
STATE OF CALIF.

CLIENT
SI CITYVIEW LLC
FOUR EMBARCADERO CENTER, SUITE 3620
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-5994

PROJECT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION
CITYVIEW PORTFOLIO
150 ALMADEN
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113

| REVISIONS NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| - | 1/17/2020 | ISSUED FOR PRICING |
| | 4/10/2020 | revised pcb windows |

DESIGNED MVB | DATE 1/17/20
DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED
CHECKED MVB | PROJECT No. 191891

SHEET DECRIPTION
ASBESTOS NOTES

LOCATION
N/A

SHT #
3

## REGULATORY BACKGROUND

1. BUILDING MATERIALS CONTAINING PCB'S ARE REGULATED AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL UNDER THE TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) OF 1976 (15 U.S.C 2601 et seq) AND SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS.

2. BUILDING MATERIALS NOT ON THE LIST OF AUTHORIZED USES MUST BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED. THE PRESENCE OF BUILDING MATERIALS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 PPM ARE NOT LEGAL TO BE PRESENT IN A BUILDING.

## PCB BULK PRODUCT WASTE

PCB BULK PRODUCT WASTE IS DEFINED IN 40 CFR 761.3 AND MEANS A SOLID WASTE DERIVED FROM MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS WHOSE CONCENTRATION AT THE TIME OF DISPOSAL IS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 50 PPM.

## PCB BULK REMEDIATION WASTE

PCB REMEDIATION WASTE IS DEFINED IN 40 CFR 761.3 AND MEANS A SOLID WASTE SUCH AS CONCRETE OR OTHER MEDIA SUCH AS SOIL THAT HAS BECOME CONTAMINATED WITH PCB'S. IT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW A CONTAMINATED CONCRETE OR OTHER SUBSTRATE IS CONSIDERED A PCB BULK PRODUCT WASTE IF THE SOURCE PCB MATERIAL AND THE COMTAMINATED SUBSTRATE (LIKE CONCRETE) IS REMOVED AT THE SAME TIME.

## PCB "SPILL" DATE

NO PCB LIQUIDS ARE PRESENT ON THIS PROJECT. ONLY SOLID FORM PCB'S ARE PRESENT. ACCORDINGLY, THERE IS NO "SPILL DATE". THE DATE PCB CONTAINING BUILDING PRODUCTS OR MATERIALS WERE INTENTIONALLY INSTALLED WAS THE EARLIEST CONSTRTUCTION DATE OF 1968.

## DESTRUCTIVE TESTING

VBA PERFORMED INVASIVE DESTRUCTIVE TESTING TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF PCBS. AS PART OF OUR WORK, WE SELECTIVELY DEMOLISHED AND REMOVED PORTIONS OF BASE BUILDING ASSEMBLIES TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION AND EXTENT OF SOURCE BUILDING PRODUCTS.

## EXCLUDED PCB'S

DURING OUR WORK WE FOUND A NUMBER OF EXCLUDED PCB CONTAING BUILDING MATERIALS ARE PRESENT. THESE MATERIALS ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE PCB LAB TESTING RESULT TABLE.

## LABORATORIES

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL LOCATED IN EMERYVILLE, CA AND MCCAMPBELL ANALYTICAL LOCATRED IN PITTSBURG, CA IS OUR ACCREDITED LABORATORY USED TO TEST FOR BULK PRODUCES, LEACHING SAMPLES AND VERIFICATION SAMPLES.

## PCB SOURCE REMOVAL METHODS

1. BOTH SOURCE PCB CONTAINING MATERIAL AND THE IMPACTED POROUS BUILDING MATERIALS WILL BE REMOVED.

2. NONPOUROUS BUILDING ASSEMBLIES SUCH AS METAL SPANDRAL FRAMES AND GLASS WILL BE CLEANED SO THE METAL AND GLASS CAN BE RECYCLED. CLEANING OF NONPOUROUS GLAZING AND METAL FRAMES WILL BE PERFORMED BY THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR USING AN APPROVED CLEANING SOLVENT SUCH AS HEXANE, 2-PROPANOL OR OTHER APPROVED SOLVENT.

3. IMPACTED POUROUS BUILDING MATERIALS WILL REMOVED TO THE EXTENT THE CLEANUP GOAL IS MET. THESE POUROUS MATERIALS WILL BE REMOVED AS AN ENTIRE ASSEMBLY, OR ALTERNATIVELY, THAT PORTION OF THE POUROUS ASSEMBLY WILL BE REMOVED BY SAW CUTTING AND/OR CHIPPING.

## TOOL DECONTAMINATION

ALL CONTRACTOR TOOLS ASSIGNED FOR PCB WORK MUST BE STORED IN A DEDICATED TOOL $TORAGE AREA OR TOOL STORAGE BOX. BEFORE PCB TOOLS ARE REMOVED FROM THE SITE, THE TOOLS MUST BE CLEANED WITH PROJECT APPROVED SOLVENT.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

VARIOUS ENGINEERING CONTROLS FOR THIS SITE COULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:
1.
A. SCAFFOLD AND NETTING.
B. PLASTIC DROP CLOTHS.
C. HEPA EQUIPPED AIR FILTRATION UNIT TO SCRUB THE LOCAL WORK AREA.
D. USE OF WARNING SIGNS TO ESTABLISH THE REGULATED WORK AREA.
E. WHEN VACCUMS ARE USED, HEPA EQUIPED VACUUMS WILL BE USED.

## CONTINGENCY

VBA WILL INSPECT ANY DISCOVERED HIDDEN SUSPECT BUILDING MATERIALS EXPOSED DURING ABATEMENT. WE WILL USE BASMAA SAMPLING PROTOCOLS.

## PROTECTION OF SURFACE WATERS

ALL OF THE WORK OF THIS CONTRACT WILL BE PERFORMED INSIDE BUILDINGS OR ON CONCRETE DECKS OR PODIUMS. ACCORDINGLY, PROTECTION OF WATERWAYS IS NOT REQUIRED.

## TEMPORARY EMERGENCY MEASURES

IN THE EVENT OF AN ACCIDENTAL SPILL OF SOLID WASTE ONSITE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL USE PCB RELATED CLEANUP ACTIONS SUCH AS PICKING UP THE SPILLED MATERIALS, AND HEPA VACUUMING PCB DUST OR FINES.

## GREEN CLEAN UP

IT IS THE INTENT TO FOLLOW THE EPA GREEN CLEANUP OBJECTIVES. ACCORDINGLY, WE INTEND WHERE FEASIBLE TO CLEAN AND RECYCLE GLAZING AND METAL FRAMES.

## RECORDS

VBA WILL CREATE AND MANAGE AL RECORDS REGARDING PCB WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBSERVE THE SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS IN THE ABATEMENT/REMEDIATION CONTRACT.

## FUTURE OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

A FULL AND COMPLETE REMOVAL WILL BE PERFORMED. ACCORDINGLY, NO MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS PLAN IS REQUIRED.

## EXPECTED WASTE STREAMS

ONLY SOLID PCB WASTE WILL BE GENERATED. THE PROJECT WILL CREATE PCB WASTE AT OR GREATER THAN 50 PPM AND SOLID WASTE LESS THAN 50 PPM.

## WORKER PROTECTION

ALL WOKRERS HANDLING PCB BUILDING PRODUCTS SHALL BE TRAINED IN PCB AWARENESS. ALL WORKERS SHALL WEAR NITRILE GLOVES UNDER THE NORMALLY REQUIRED LEATHER OR REINFORCED RUBBER GLOVES. FOR CONCRETE RUBBLING AND SAWCUTTING, THE WORKER SHALL WEAR A STACKED HALF FACE RESPIRATOR WITH BOTH A HEPA AND ORGANIC FILTER.

## PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION SAFETY CLOTHING IS REQUIRED IN ADDITION TO PCB SPECIFIC EQUIPMENT.

## SAFETY TRAINING

VBA WILL CONDUCT ONE ONSITE PCB SAFETY/AWARENESS PRESENTATION BEFORE THE WORK COMMENCES. THIS TRAINING WILL BE AT NO CHARGE TO THE REMEDIATION CONTRACTOR.

## PCB WASTE CARTING

ALL PCB WASTE SHALL BE CARTED BY HAND, HAND TRUCK, PALLET JACK OR BOBCAT IN A MANNER THAT PREVENTS SPILLAGE OR DROPPING DEBRIS.

## PCB WASTE TRUCKING

1. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT LICENSED AND CERTIFIED HAZARDOUS WASTE HAULER. THE WASTE HAULER SHALL HOLD ALL NECESSARY CERTIFICATIONS FOR ALL HAULED WASTE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL USE THE UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST, WASTE SHIPMENT RECORD, OR OTHER DOCUMENTATION TO DOCUMENT MOVEMENT OF HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS WASTE FROM SITE.

2. ALL HAZARDOUS WASTE SHALL BE LAWFULLY AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF AT LICENSED FACILITIES.

3. THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL MONITOR AND TRACK ALL WASTE SHIPMENTS AND PROVIDE A LOG OF ALL DISPOSAL SITES.

## PCB WASTE MANIFESTS

ALL WASTE MANIFESTS MUST BE SIGNED BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF OWNER.

## PCB WASTE DISPOSAL

1. ALL PCB BULK PRODUCT WASTE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 PPM SHALL BE PLACED INTO LINED CONTAINERS. THE LINER SHALL BE OF 10 MIL PLASTIC. THE PLASTIC SHALL EXTEND UPWARDS TO THE TOP EDGE OF THE CONTAINER.

2. THE WASTE SHALL BE COVERED DURING TRANSPORTATION TO THE DISPOSAL SITE.

3. ALL BULK PRODUCT WASTE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 PPM SHALL BE TRANSPORTED UNDER A UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST TO US ECOLOGY IN BEATTY, NEVADA OR OTHER EQUAL DISPOSAL FACILITY.

4. ALL PCB REMEDIATION WASTE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 PPM (WITHOUT THE PCB ASSEMBLY ATTACHED) SHALL BE TRANSPORTED UNDER A UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST TO US ECOLOGY IN BEATTY, NEVADA.

5. ALL MATERIALS CONTAINING PCB IN CONCENTRATIONS <1 PPM MAY BE DISPOSED OF IN A LANDFILL ACCEPTING COMMON CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS SUCH AS RECOLOGY LANDFILL LOCATED IN VACAVILLE, CALIFORNIA OR EQUAL.

6. ANY LIQUID SUCH AS DUST CONTROL WATER OR TOOL DECONTAMINATION WATER CONTAINING PCB'S SHALL BE PROFILED AND SENT TO KETTLEMAN HILLS IN KETTLEMAN CITY, CALIFORNIA OR EQUAL FACILITY.

7. ALL PROPOSED TRUCKING SUBCONTRACTORS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE OWNER FOR APPROVAL.

## DUST SUPRESSION

THE REMOVAL OF CONCRETE BUILDING PARTS WITH PCB IMPACTED CONCRETE SHALL BE REMEDIATED USING A REGULATED WORK AREA. DUST.

## CONCRETE PANEL RUBBLING AREA

1. EACH PRECAST CONCRETE PANEL THAT HAS BEEN IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH A PCB CAULK OF 50 PPM OR GREATER SHALL HAVE THE PCB SOURCE CAULK REMOVED ALONG WITH THE IMPACTED CONCRETE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RUBBLE OFF THE IMPACTED CONCRETE TO THE EXTENT THAT ALL PCB'S ARE REMOVED TO LESS THAN 1 PPM.

2. THE CONCRETE SHALL BE REMOVED A MINIMUM 6" AWAY FROM THE FORMER SOURCE PCB. THIS DISTANCE WILL BE VERIFIED BY VBA USING PCB CLEARACNE VERIFICATION SAMPLING. ANY CONCRETE REMOVAL BEYOND 6" WOULD BE CONSIDERED A CHANGE ORDER.

3. THE CONCRETE REMOVAL SHALL BE PERFORMED INSIDE A FENCED REGULATED WORK AREA. THE REGULATED WORK AREA MAY BE OPEN THE THE SKY, BUT SHALL BE COMPLETELY ENCLOSED BY A 6' CYCLONE FENCE PROPERLY SECURED TO THE GROUND. THE FENCE SHALL HAVE NETTING OR OTHER APPROVED VISUAL BARRIER.

4. THE CONCRETE PANEL PCB REMOVAL AREA (RUBBLING AREA) SHALL HAVE SUBSTANTIAL PROTECTION FOR THE GROUND. THE PROTECTION SHALL CONSIST OF 2 LAYERS OF 10 MIL REINFORCED PLASTIC, COVERED BY TRENCH PLATE OR 1' 1/2" PLYWOOD MECHANICALLY FASTENED TO AVOID SHIFTING.

5. DURING THE PCB RUBBLING OPERATION, EACH CONCRETE PANEL SHALL BE MISTED WITH AN AIRLESS SPRAYER. USE CARE TO PREVENT PONDING OR PUDDLES.

6. AFTER EACH PANEL IS RUBBLED TO THE REQUIRED EXTENT, EACH PANEL WILL BE INSPECTED BY VBA TO VERIFIY THE IMPACTED CONCRETE HAS BEEN COMPLETELY REMOVED.

7. PCB REMOVAL VERIFICATION SAMPLING WILL BE PERFORMED BY VBA ON A SUITABLE NUMBER OF COMPLETED PANELS. THE CONTRACTOR WILL COOPERATE WITH THE REQUIRED VERIFICATION SAMPLING. SAMPLING TAKES APPROXIMATLEY 2 MINUTES IN ORDER TO RETRIEVE A SAMPLE FROM THE REMAINING CONRETE PANEL

## ELEVATOR NOTES

1. ALL HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS SHALL BE PROPERLY DRAINED DOWN OF ALL HYDRULIC OIL. DRAIN RESERVIOR AND PIPING. SALVAGE AND RECYCLE ALL HYDRALIC OIL FROM ELEVATOR.

2. REMOVE AND ABATE ALL FLOOR COVERING IN EACH ELEVATOR CAB. USE A SOLVENT REMOVAL METHOD TO REMOVE RESIDUAL MASTIC. CLEARANCE BY VBA USING STRICT VISUAL PROTOCOLS.

3. LAND EACH CAR INTO THE PIT. AFTER ELEVATOR SAFE OFF THAT INCLUDES AIR GAP THE ELECTRICAL, DISASSEMBLE THE EXTERIOR CAB SHEET METAL PANELS. THESE PANELS HAVE A NONFRIABLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING TARLIKE SOUND DEADENING COATING. DISASSEMBLE AND REMOVE EACH PANEL. BURRITO WRAP EACH PANEL IN 6 MIL POLY AND DISPOSE OF AS A NONFRIABLE ASBESTOS CONTAINGING CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS.

4. REMOVE EACH HOISTWAY DOOR THAT CONTAINS AN ASBESTOS CORE. TREAT THESE DOORS AS FRIABLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING HAZARDOUS WASTE. FALL PROTECTION IS REQUIRED FOR ALL WORKERS. SET UP A REGULATED WORK AREA WITH TEMPORARY GUARD RAILS TO SET THE REGULATED WORK AREA PERIMETER.

5. AT THE COMPLETION OF THE REMOVAL OF EACH HOISTWAY DOOR ASSEMBLY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL PERMANENT GUARD RAILS MECHANICALLY FASTENED TO THE SHAFT WALL. USE SUITABLE MATERIALS THAT ARE SUBSTANTIALLY FASTENED TO THE SHAFT WALL AT THE HOISTWAY OPENING. SUBSTANTIALLY FASTENED MEANS IT WOULD TAKE CONSIDRABLE TIME, EFFORT AND TOOLS TO REMOVE THE GUARD RAILS.

6. THE CONTROLLER ASSEMBLY CONTAINS A NONFRIABLE ASBESTOS WIRING. AFTER SAFEOFF, MIST THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTROLLER CABINET WITH A BRIDGING ENCAPSULANT. THEN WRAP THE ENTIRE CABINET IN SHRINK WRAP, POLY OR SIMILAR MATERIAL. PROPERRY DISPOSE OF THE CONTROLLER ASSEMBLY AS NONFRIABLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS.

## PCB BULK SAMPLING PROTOCOL

1. BULK SAMPLING PERFORMED IN PREPARATION TO THE DEMOLITION OR RENOVATION WORK WAS CONDUCTED SUBSTANTIALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AMENDED BAY AREA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AGENCIES ASSOCIATION (BASSMA) PROTOCOL.

2. WHERE APPLICABLE, A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF BULK SAMPLES WHERE RETRIEVED TO PROPERLY AND COMPLETELY CHARACTERIZE THE PRESENCE OF ABSENCE OF A PCB CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIALS CONTAINING PCB'S GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 PPM.

## SELF IMPLEMENTING REMOVAL

1. THIS PCB REMOVAL PROGRAM IS UNDERTAKEN TO PREPARE THE BUILDING(S) FOR RENOVATION AND/OR DEMOLITION AND ARE SELF IMPLEMENTING IN NATURE. ACCORDINGLY, NO SUBMITTALS ARE REQUIRED AND NO APPROVAL IS REQUIRED BY REGION 9 EPA.

2. VBA, ACTING AS THE OWNER'S CONSULTANT, HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN ADEQUATE AND APPROPRIATE RECORDS OF ALL INSPECTIONS, SAMPLING, TESTING, REMOVAL, VERIFICATION, TRUCKING AND DISPOSAL OF PCB BUILDING MATERIALS.

3. THE EXTENT OF THE PCB BUILDING PRODUCT REMOVAL WILL BE COMPLETE. 100% OF THE PCB BUILDING MATERIALS WILL BE REMOVED WITH THE ADJACENT IMPACTED BUILDING MATERIAL(S) TO REACH A CLEANUP GOAL SO THAT NO REMAINING BUILDING PART HAS PCB'S GREATER THAN 1PPM.

## LEACHING TESTING

1. APPROPRIATE AND COMPLETE SUBSTRATE LEACHING TESTS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED. THESE TESTS HAVE DETERMINED THE MAXIMUM DEPTH AND EXTENT THAT PCB PRODUCTS HAVE IMPACTED EACH SUBSTRATE.

2. THESE LEACHING TESTS HAVE SET THE DESIGNED DEPTH(S) OF SELECTED REMOVAL OF THE ADJACENT IMPACTED POUROUS SUBSTRATES.

## VERIFICATION TESTING

1. ALL POUROUS SUBSTRATE THAT HAVE HAD SELECTED PCB REMOVAL WILL BE VERIFIED BY TESTING. THE VERIFICATION TESTING WILL BE CONDUCTED SUBSTANTIALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EPA VERIFICATION TESTING PROTOCOLS TO A 95% UPPER CONFIDENCE LEVEL.

2. BUILDING REMEDIATION LOCATIONS NOT MEETING THE CLEANUP GOAL OF LESS THAN 1 PPM WILL BE RE-CLEANED BY PERFORMING ADDITIONAL BUILDING MATERIAL REMOVAL.

3. LOCALIZED SELECTIVE PCB REMOVAL AREAS THAT FAIL CLEARANCE VERIFICATION TESTING WILL BE INDIVIDUALLY VERIFIED AFTER THE SECOND ROUND OF REMOVAL TO ENSURE THE FAILED BUILDING COMPONENT MEETS THE CLEANUP GOAL.

## 95% UPPER CONFIDENCE LIMIT

EACH BUILDING COMPONENT REQUIRING PCB LEACHING REMOVAL WILL HAVE VERIFICATION TESTING TO MEET AN 95% UPPER CONFIDENCE LEVEL.

## NO EPA APPROVAL REQUIRED

AS A SELF IMPLEMENTING REMOVAL PROGRAM, NO APPROVAL OR PERMIT IS REQUIRED FROM THE EPA.

## PCB TEMPORARY STORAGE

1. ALL PCB CONTAINING WASTE SHALL BE TEMPORARILY STORED ONSITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EPA AS FOLLOWS:

A . THE CONTRACTOR SHALL STORE PCB WASTE IN A MANNER TO PREVENT DISBURSAL BY WIND. ACCORDINGLY, ALL WASTE MUST BE PROTECTED IF STORED OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING BY A SUITABLE POLY COVER, BAG OR TARP.

B. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL STORE THE WASTE IN A MANNER THAT PREVENTS LEACHING OR DETERIORATION OF THE WASTE.

C. ALL TEMPORARY WASTE PILES SHALL BE STORED ON TOP OF A 6 MIL OR THICKER DROP CLOTH.

D. THE POLY LINER HAS THE REQUIRED PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS SUFFICIENT STRENGTH AND CHEMICAL RESISTANCE TO RESIST MIGRATION.

E. THE 6 MIL LINER SHALL BE PLACED ON A FLOOR THAT HAS THE CAPACITY TO SUPPORT THE INTENDED LOAD.

F. THE EPA REQUIREMENT TO COVER THE SUROUNDING EARTH DOES NOT APPLY TO TEMPORARY STORAGE INSIDE A BUILDING.

G. THE EPA REQUIREMENT TO INSTALL A SUITABLE COVER TO PROTECT FROM RAIN DOES NOT APPLY TO TEMPORARY STORAGE INSIDE A BUILDING THAT HAS A ROOF AND WALLS.

H. THE EPA REQUIREMENT TO INSTALL A RUN ON CONTROL SYSTEM TO DEAL WITH A 24 HOUR, 25 YEAR STORM DOES NOT APPLY TO TEMPORARY STORAGE INSIDE A BUILDING THAT HAS A ROOF AND WALLS.

I. THE BUILDING(S) WILL BE SECURED AFTER WORKING HOURS AND WEEKENDS.

J. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ATTEMPT TO GROUP , MARK AND LABEL THE PILES OF PCB WASTE INSIDE EACH BUILDING.

VBA

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PROFESSIONAL SEAL

ASBESTOS
MANN BRUNT
CAC NO 92-0354
EXP. 7/15/20
STATE OF CALIF.

CLIENT
SI CITYVIEW LLC
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PROJECT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION
CITYVIEW PORTFOLIO
150 ALMADEN
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113

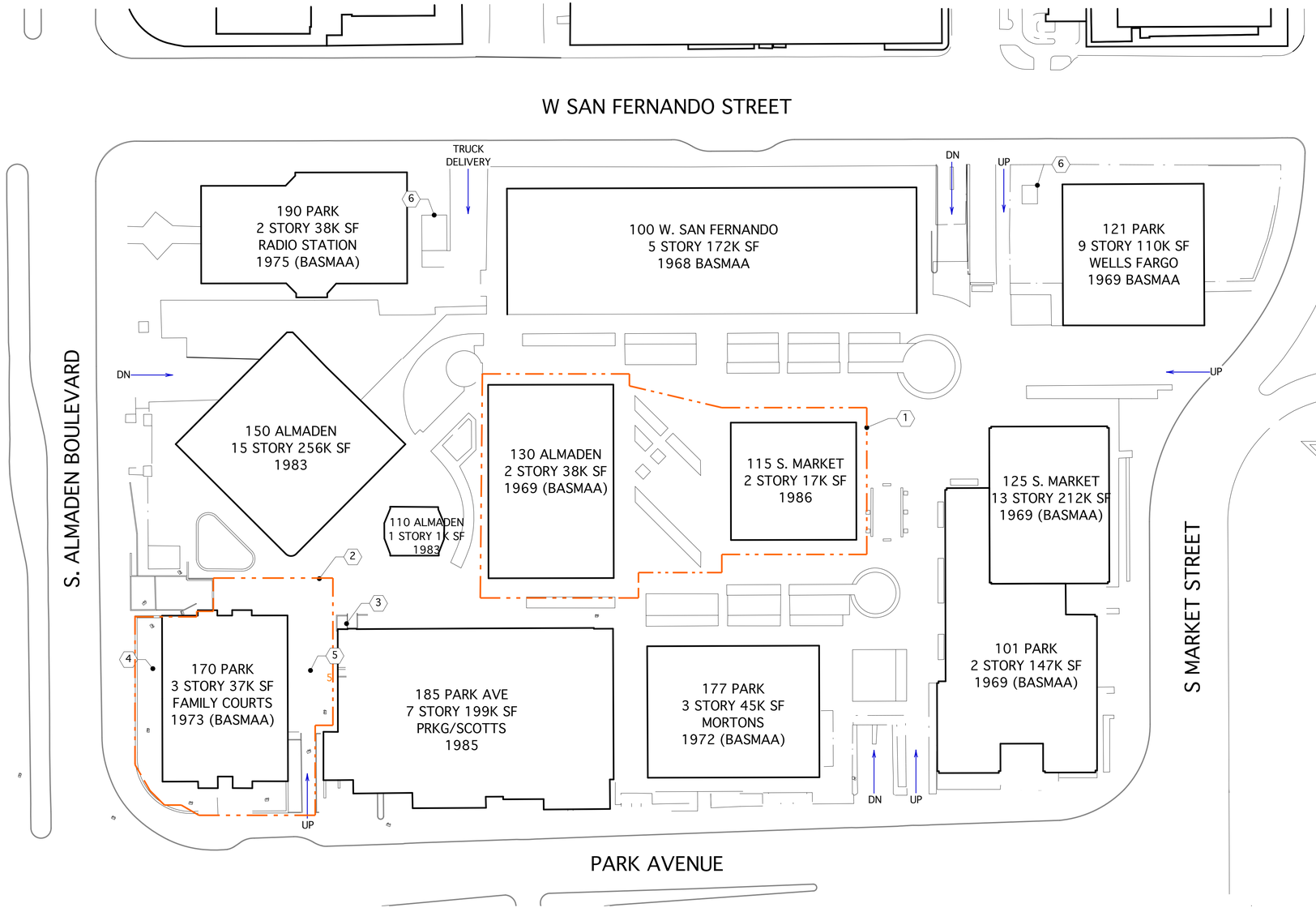
| REVISIONS NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| - | 1/17/2020 | ISSUED FOR PRICING |
| | 4/10/2020 | revised pcb windows |

| | |
|---|---|
| DESIGNED MVB | DATE 1/17/20 |
| DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED |
| CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891 |

SHEET DECRIPTION
PCB/ ELEVATOR NOTES

LOCATION
N/A

SHT #
4



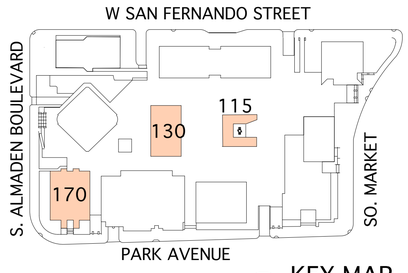

NO ABATEMENT WORK
ON PODIUM

## KEYED NOTES (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. 6' CYCLONE FENCE WITH NETTING INSTALLED AND MAINTANED BY THE CONTRACTOR. ENSURE FENCE IS ADEQUATELY ANCHORED TO THE PODIUM TO RESIST WIND GUSTS. INSTALL A SUITABLE NUMBER OF GATES FOR THE WORK.
2. INSTALL CYCLONE FENCE PER KEYED NOTE 1 ABOVE. INSTALL SIMILAR FENCING FOR PODIUM AND GROUND PARKING LEVEL.
3. ENSURE THE EXIT PATH FOR PARKING IS NOT IMPAIRED. MAINTAIN 6' WIDE WALK TO THE PLAZA.
4. THIS AREA IS SLOPED LANDSCAPING.
5. THE PODIUM MAY REQUIRE SHORING TO SUPPORT WHEELED OR TRACKED EQUIPMENT TO PICK PRECAST CONCRETE PANELS. SHORING DESIGN AND INSTALLATION OR SELECTED DEMOLITION OF THE PODIUM IS CONSIDERED A MEANS AND METHODS ISSUE AND THE CHOICE OF THE CONTRACTOR.
6. ABOVE GROUND DIESEL FUEL TANKS AND RELATED EMERGENCY GENERATORS. ON A SEPERATE MOB, DRAIN FUEL FROM DAY TANK AND FUEL LINES. DRAIN COOLANT, REMOVE LEAD ACID BATTS, DRAIN ENGINE OIL. LEAVE GEN SETS FOR SALVAGE BY OTHERS. PROPERLY RECYCLE OR DISPOSE OF ALL MATERIALS.

## SHEET NOTES (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. THE PODIUM STRUCTURE HAS BEEN INSPECTED, SAMPLED AND TESTED FOR ASBESTOS, LEAD COATINGS AND PCB CAULKS. THERE ARE NO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PRESENT ON TOP OF NOR BELOW (THE UNDERIDE) OF THE PODIUM THAT COULD IMPACT OR DISTURB THE HARD DEMOLITION OF THE PODIUM AND ASSOCIATED LANDSCAPE AND HARDSCAPE




1/- KEY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

VBA
VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.
1401 N. BROADWAY
STE 225
WALNUT CREEK, CA
94596
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC 92-0354

PROFESSIONAL SEAL
ASBESTOS
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC NO. 92-0354
EXP. 7/15/20
STATE OF CALIF.

CLIENT
SJ CITYVIEW LLC
FOUR EMBARCADERO CENTER, SUITE 3620
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-5994

PROJECT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION
CITYVIEW PORTFOLIO
150 ALMADEN
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113

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| - | 1/17/2020 | ISSUED FOR PRICING |
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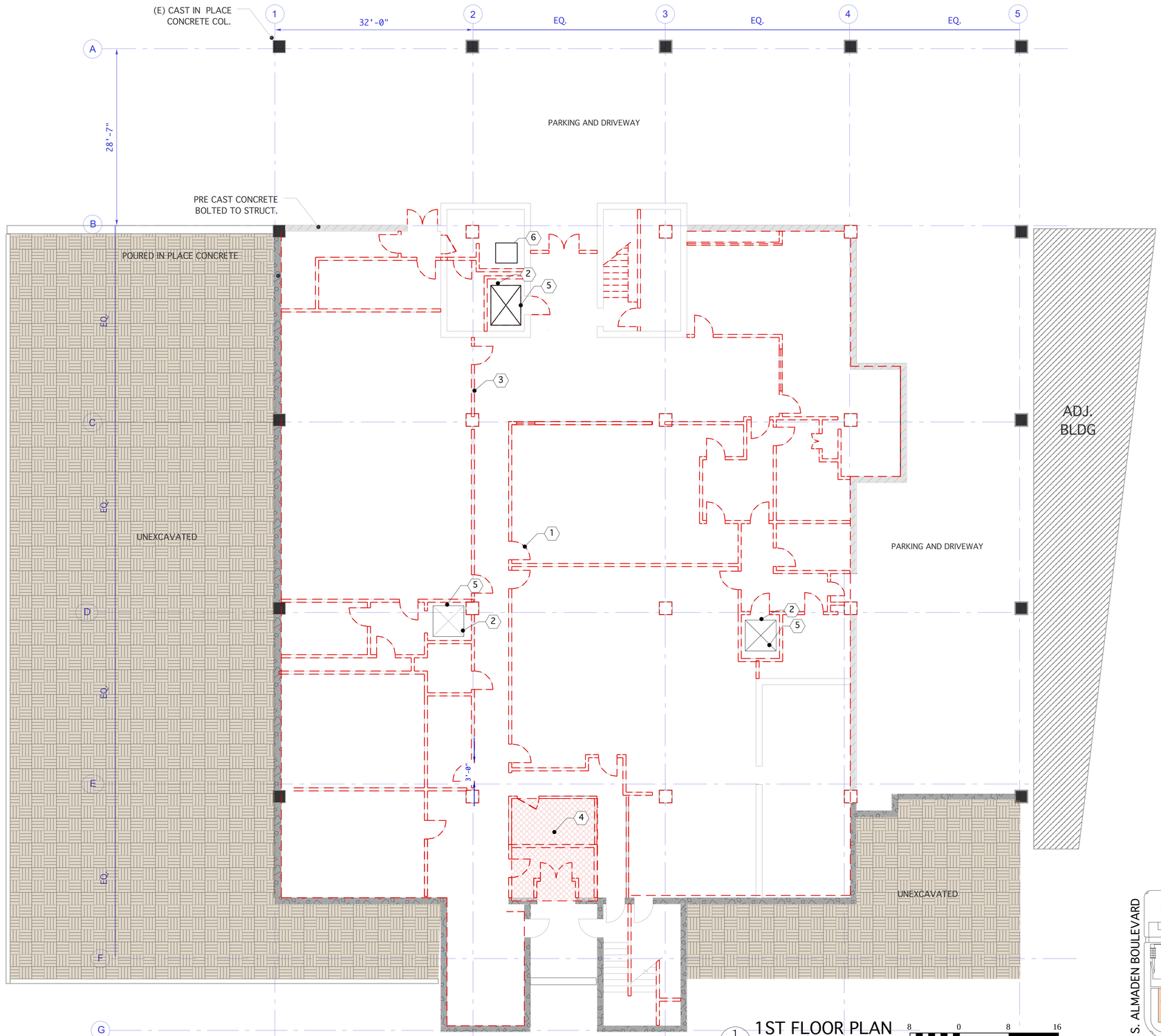
| | |
|---|---|
| DESIGNED MVB | DATE 1/17/20 |
| DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED |
| CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891 |

SHEET DESCRIPTION
SITE PLAN/ LOGISTICS

LOCATION
N/A

SHT #
5




1 - 1ST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

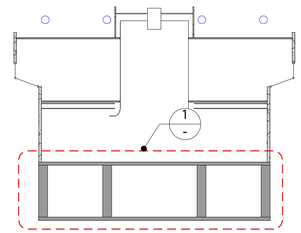
8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET

## SHEET NOTES (APPLICABLE BLDG 170)

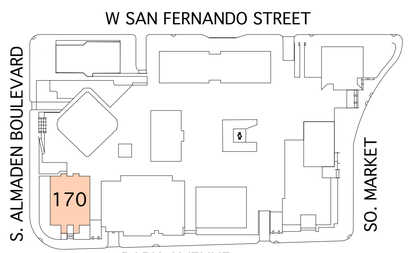
1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE AND SALVAGE FOR RECYCLING ALL FLUORESCENT TUBES FROM LIGHT FIXTURES.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DISSASEMBLE ALL LIGHT FIXTURES AND INSPECT FOR THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF PCB LIGHT BALLASTS.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DRILL INTO THE CORE OF EACH AND ALL DOORS TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF A WHITE OR TAN MINERAL CORE DOOR.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SALVAGE ALL FREON FROM DRINKING FOUNTAINS, AIR CONDITIONERS AND CHILLERS.
5. THE CONTRACTORS SHALL INSPECT FOR AND SALVAGE ALL FIRE EXTINGUISHERS FOR RECYLING.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL GATHER ALL BUILDING MAINTENANCE CHEMICALS FOR RECYCLING OR DISPOSAL. COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS WORK WILL BE BASED ON UNIT PRICING AND THE ALLOWANCE.

## KEYED NOTES (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL DRILL INTO EACH DOOR TO DETERMINE IF ASBESTOS IS PRESENT. PAYMENT BASED ON UNIT COSTS.
2. ADD ALT. - DISASSEMBLE EXTERIOR CAB SHEET METAL PANELS WITH A NONFRIABLE ASBESTOS TAR COATING.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL ABATE AND REMOVE ALL SHEETROCK. TWO LAYERS IN ALL CORRIDORS. REMOVE ALL TUFTS, NAILS AND SCREWS. PERFORM IN A CLASS I NP CONTAINMENT.
4. REMOVE ACM FLOOR TILE AND MASTIC IN A CLASS I NP CONTAINMENT.
5. ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR TO DRAIN HYDRO OIL FROM ALL RESERVORRS AND PIPING. UG RAM ASSEMBLY REMOVED BY OTHERS.




KEY PLAN SECTION




1 - KEY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

VBA
VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.
1401 N. BROADWAY
STE 225
WALNUT CREEK, CA
94596
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC 92-0354

PROFESSIONAL SEAL
ASBESTOS
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC NO. 92-0354
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CLIENT
SI CITYVIEW LLC
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SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-5994

PROJECT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION
CITYVIEW PORTFOLIO
150 ALMADEN
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113

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| | 4/10/2020 | revised pcb windows |

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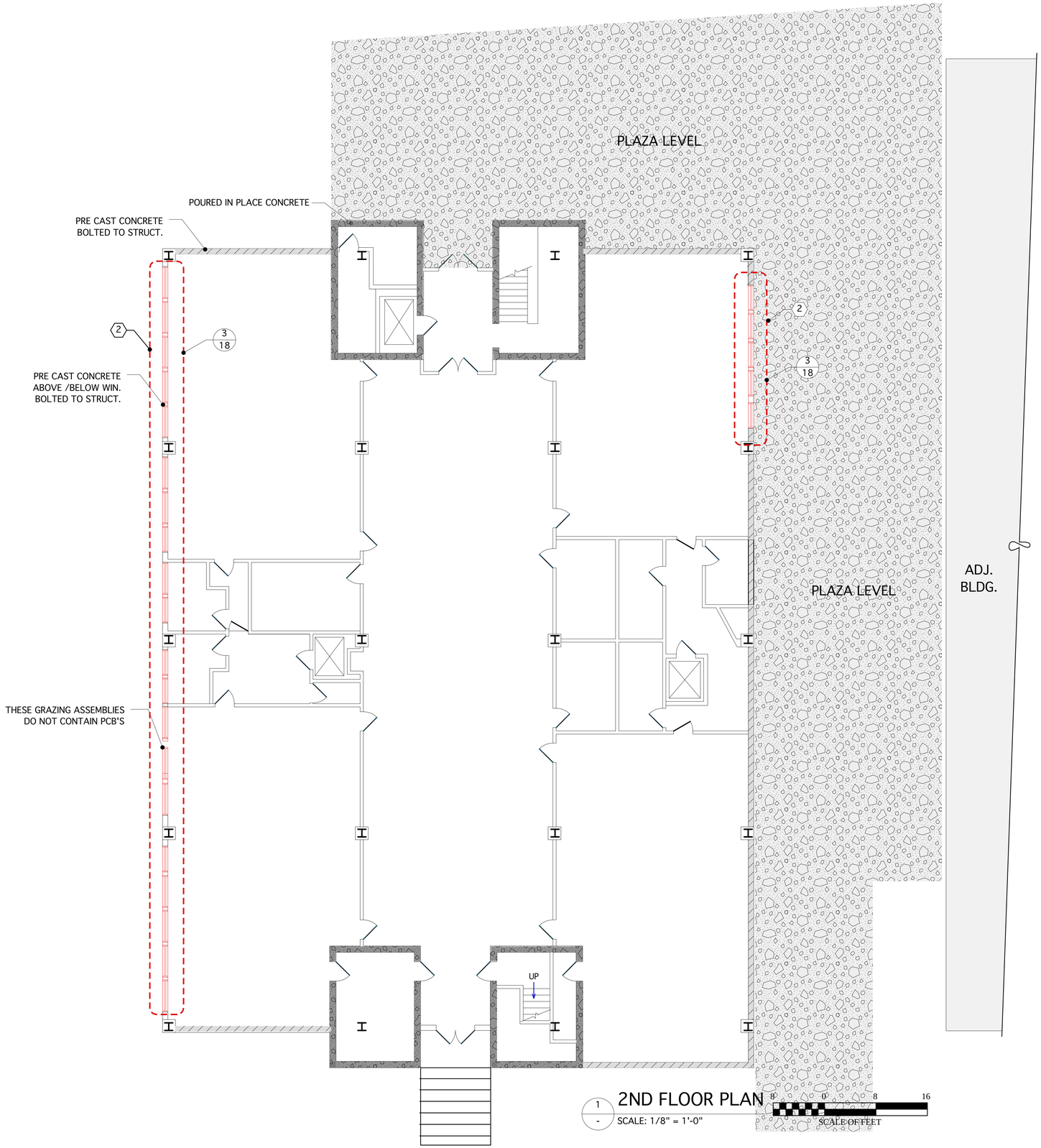
|---|---|
| DESIGNED MVB | DATE 1/17/20 |
| DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED |
| CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891 |

SHEET DESCRIPTION
1ST FLOOR ABATE

LOCATION
BLDG 170

SHT #
10

revised 4/10/20




1 - 2ND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

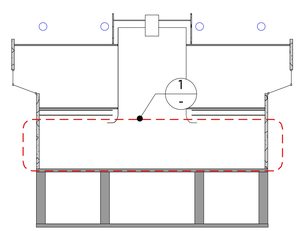
8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET

## SHEET NOTES (APPLICABLE BLDG 170)

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE AND SALVAGE FOR RECYCLING ALL FLUORESCENT TUBES FROM LIGHT FIXTURES.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DISASSEMBLE ALL LIGHT FIXTURES AND INSPECT FOR THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF PCB LIGHT BALLASTS.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DRILL INTO THE CORE OF EACH AND ALL DOORS TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF A WHITE OR TAN MINERAL CORE DOOR.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SALVAGE ALL FREON FROM DRINKING FOUNTAINS, AIR CONDITIONERS AND CHILLERS.
5. THE CONTRACTORS SHALL INSPECT FOR AND SALVAGE ALL FIRE EXTINGUISHERS FOR RECYLING.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL GATHER ALL BUILDING MAINTENANCE CHEMICALS FOR RECYCLING OR DISPOSAL. COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS WORK WILL BE BASED ON UNIT PRICING AND THE ALLOWANCE.

## KEYED NOTES (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL DRILL INTO EACH DOOR TO DETERMINE IF ASBESTOS IS PRESENT. PAYMENT BASED ON UNIT COSTS.
2. PCB CAULK PRESENT BETWEEN ALUM. WINDOW FRAME AND PRECAST CONCRETE PANEL. REMOVE WINDOW ASSEMBLY AND RUBBLE 6" OF CONCRETE PERIMETER.




KEY PLAN SECTION

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WALNUT CREEK, CA
94596
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
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PROFESSIONAL SEAL
ASBESTOS
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC NO. 92-0354
EXP. 7/15/20
STATE OF CALIF.

CLIENT
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PROJECT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION
CITYVIEW PORTFOLIO
150 ALMADEN
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113

REVISIONS

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|---|---|---|
| - | 1/17/2020 | ISSUED FOR PRICING |
| | 4/10/2020 | revised pcb windows |

| | |
|---|---|
| DESIGNED MVB | DATE 1/17/20 |
| DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED |
| CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891 |

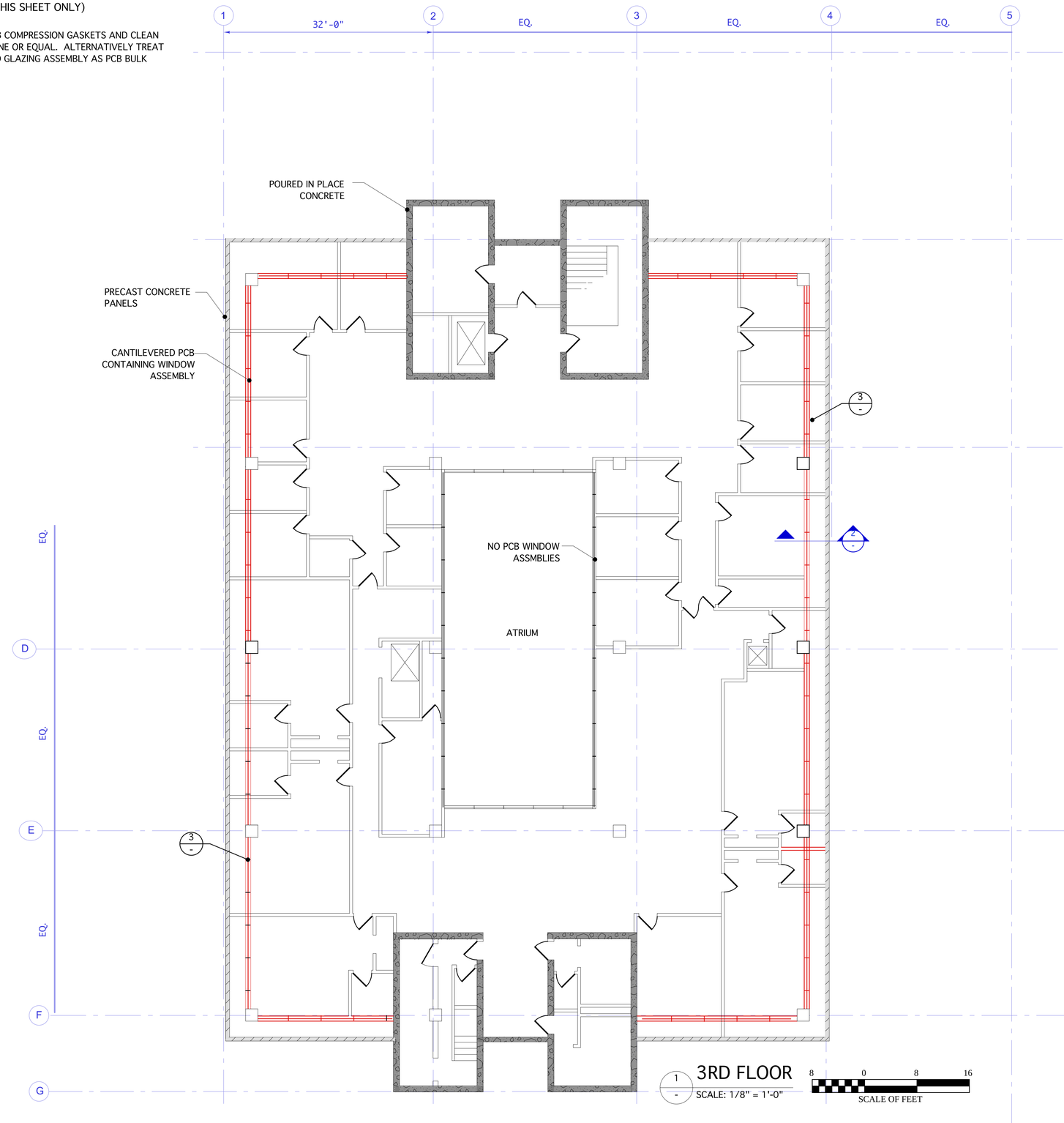
SHEET DECRIPTION
2ND FLOOR ABATE

LOCATION
BLDG 170

SHT #
11

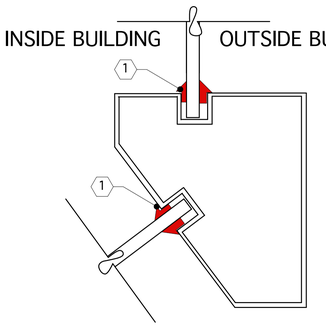
KEYED NOTES (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1 REMOVE ALL 4 PCB COMPRESSION GASKETS AND CLEAN FRAME WITH HEXANE OR EQUAL. ALTERNATIVELY TREAT ENTIRE FRAME AND GLAZING ASSEMBLY AS PCB BULK PRODUCT WASTE.

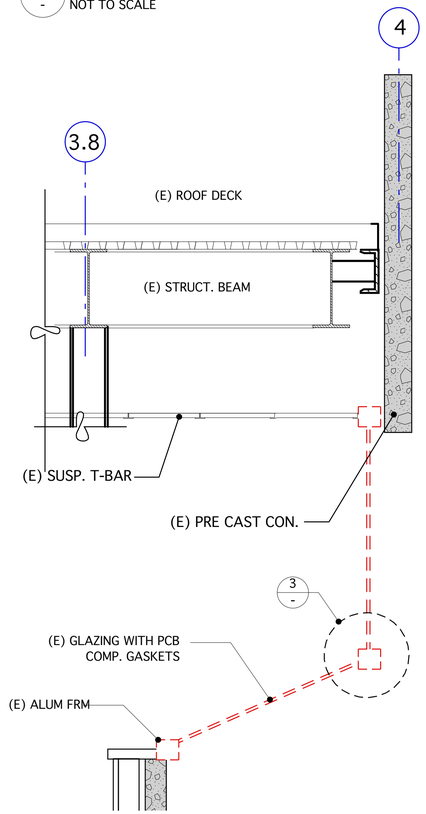



1 - 3RD FLOOR
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

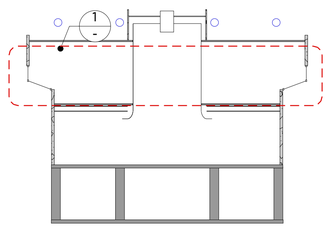
8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET




3 - SECTION THRU MULLION
NOT TO SCALE




2 - SECTION THRU WINDOW WALL
NOT TO SCALE




KEY PLAN SECTION

VBA
VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.
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WALNUT CREEK, CA
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MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
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PROFESSIONAL SEAL
ASBESTOS
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PROJECT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION
CITYVIEW PORTFOLIO
150 ALMADEN
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113

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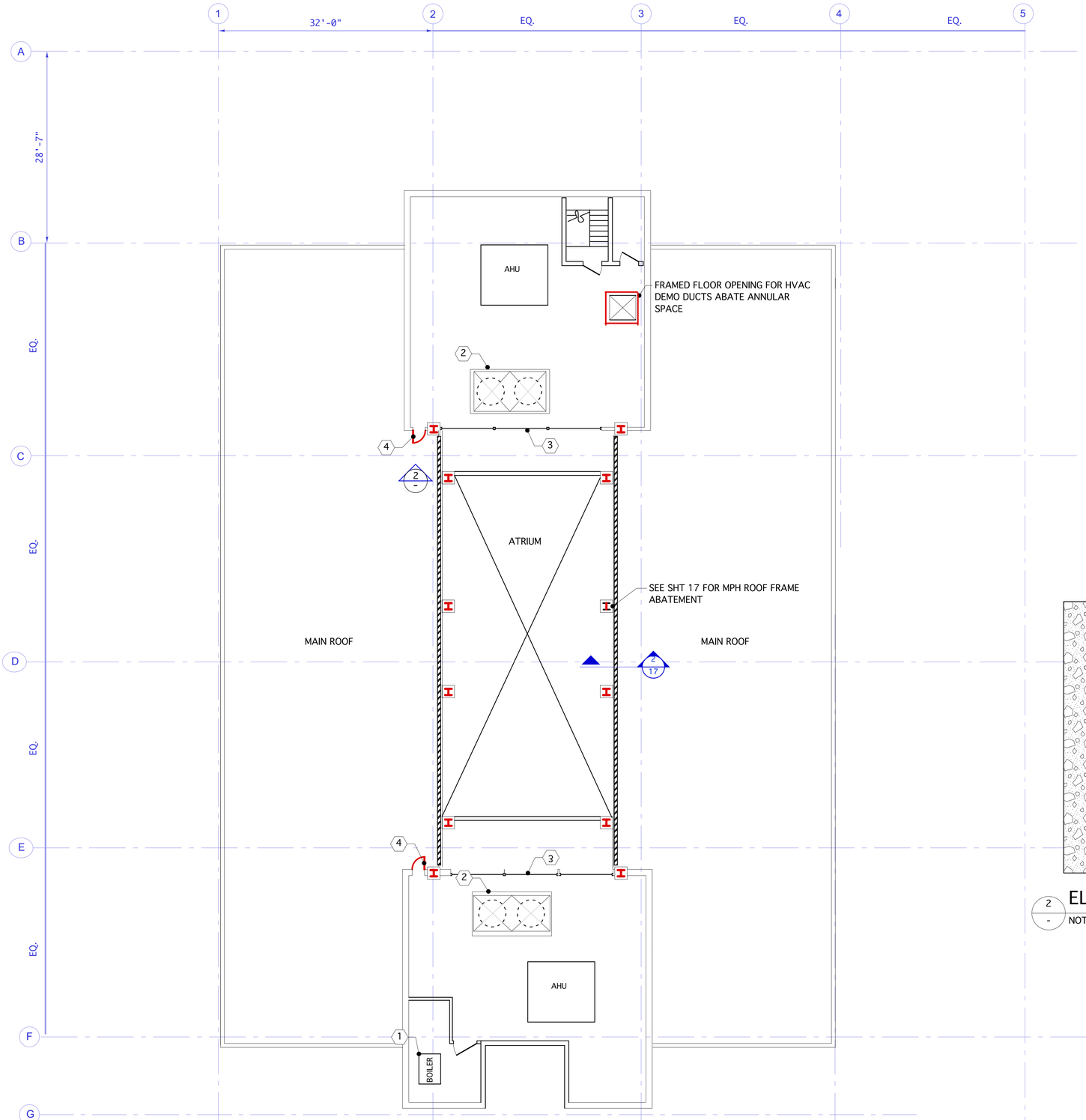
| | 4/10/2020 | revised pcb windows |

DESIGNED MVB | DATE 1/17/20
DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED
CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891

SHEET DESCRIPTION
3RD FLOOR ABATE

LOCATION
BLDG 170

SHT # 12

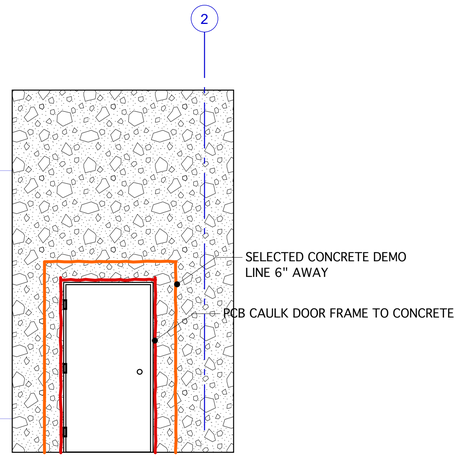



## KEYED NOTES (THIS SHEET ONLY)

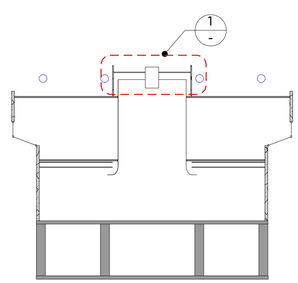
1. DISASSEMBLE BOILER TO REMOVE GASKETS.
2. REMOVE FREON FROM ALL CHILLERS.
3. SCRAPE LOOSE AND PEELING PAINT FROM FRESH AIR LOUVERS.
4. REMOVE PCB CAULK FROM POURED IN PLACE CONCRETE. REMOVE DOOR FRAME, CAULK AND 6" OF CONCRETE PER GENERAL NOTES.

1 / - MECH. PH ABATEMENT
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET




2 / - ELEVATION MPH ROOF DOOR
NOT TO SCALE




KEY PLAN SECTION

VBA
VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.
1401 N. BROADWAY
STE 225
WALNUT CREEK, CA
94596
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC 92-0354

PROFESSIONAL SEAL
ASBESTOS
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC NO. 92-0354
EXP. 7/15/20
STATE OF CALIF.

CLIENT
SI CITYVIEW LLC
FOUR EMBARCADERO CENTER, SUITE 3620
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-5994

PROJECT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION
CITYVIEW PORTFOLIO
150 ALMADEN
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113

REVISIONS

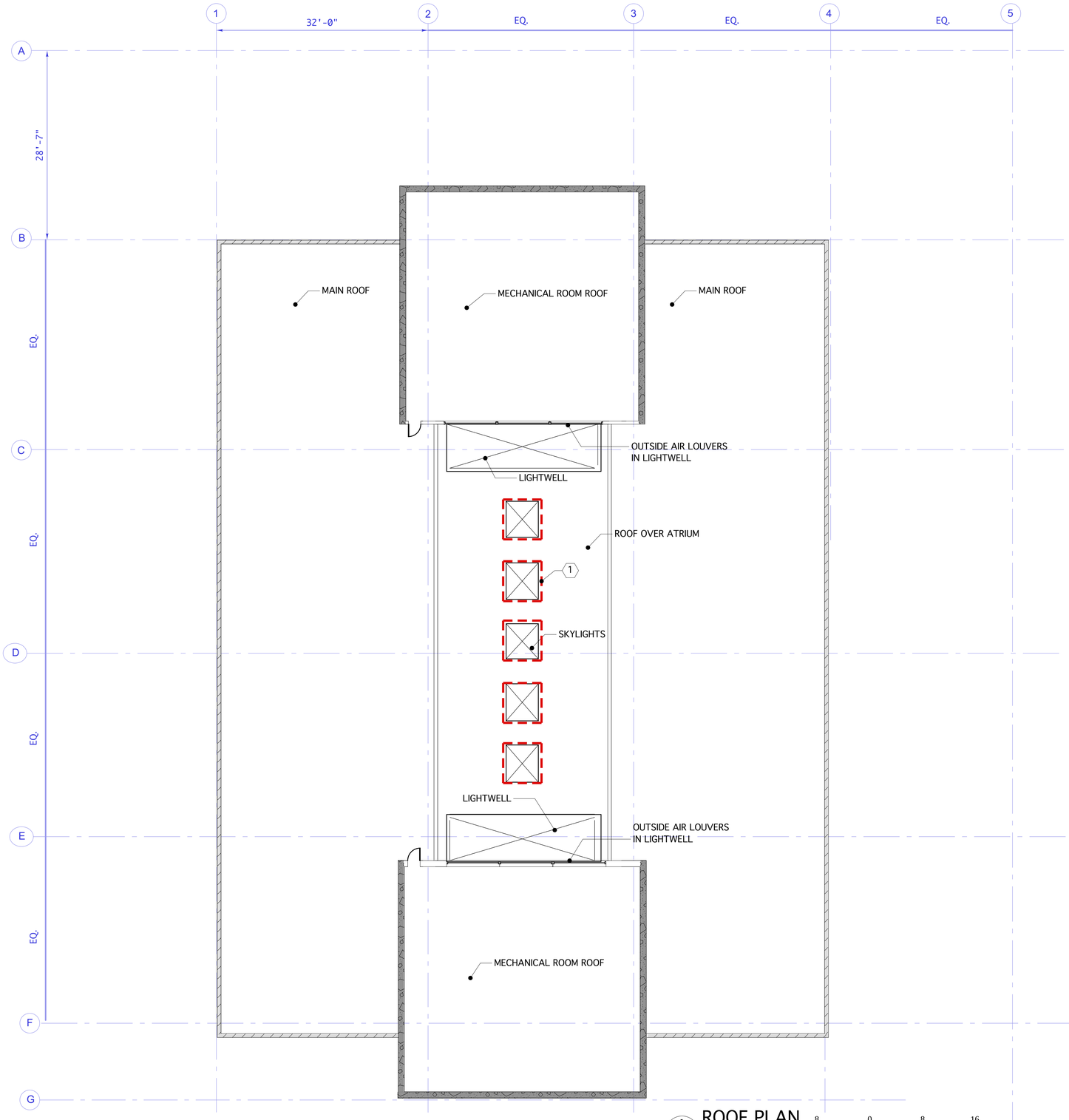
| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| - | 1/17/2020 | ISSUED FOR PRICING |
| | 4/10/2020 | revised pcb windows |

| | |
|---|---|
| DESIGNED MVB | DATE 1/17/20 |
| DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED |
| CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891 |

SHEET DECRIPTION
MPH ABATE

LOCATION
BLDG 170

SHT #
13

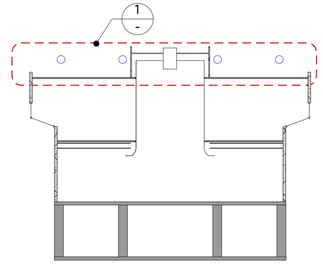



1 / - ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET

KEYED NOTES (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1 REMOVE GREY PUTTY/CAULK FROM PERIMETER OF SKYLIGHTS.




KEY PLAN SECTION

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VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.
1401 N. BROADWAY
STE 225
WALNUT CREEK, CA
94596
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC 92-0354
[redacted]

PROFESSIONAL SEAL
ASBESTOS
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STATE OF CALIF.

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SI CITYVIEW LLC
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150 ALMADEN
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113

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| | revised pcb windows | 4/10/2020 |

| | |
|---|---|
| DESIGNED MVB | DATE 1/17/20 |
| DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED |
| CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891 |

SHEET DECRIPTION
ROOF ABATE

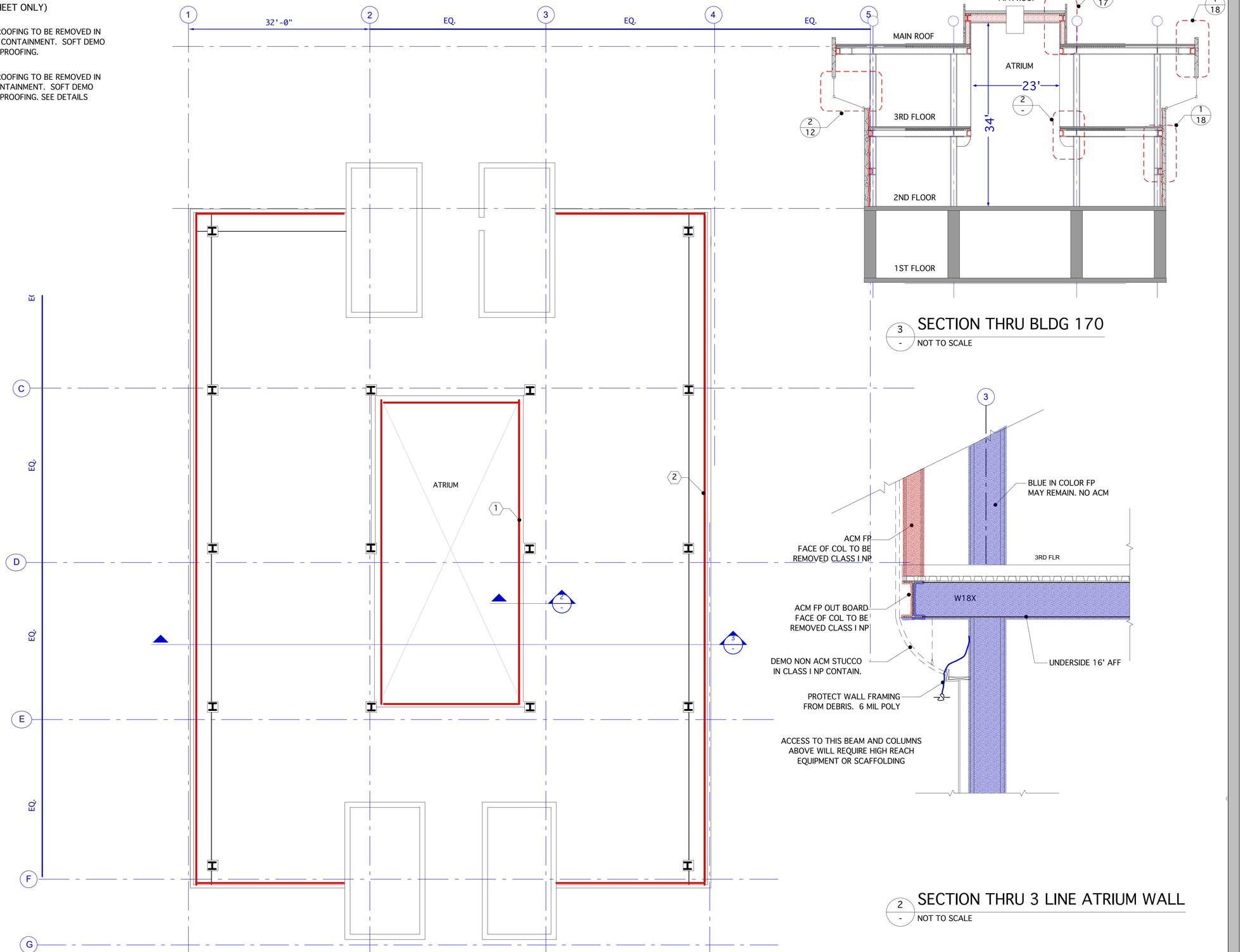
LOCATION
BLDG 170

SHT #
14

KEYED NOTES (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. FRIABLE ASBESTOS FIREPROOFING TO BE REMOVED IN A CLASS I NEG. PRESSURE CONTAINMENT. SOFT DEMO REQUIRED TO EXPOSE FIREPROOFING.

2. FRIABLE ASBESTOS FIREPROOFING TO BE REMOVED IN A CLASS I NEG. PRESS. CONTAINMENT. SOFT DEMO REQUIRED TO EXPOSE FIREPROOFING. SEE DETAILS 1 AND 2, SHEET 18.




3 - SECTION THRU BLDG 170
NOT TO SCALE







2 - SECTION THRU 3 LINE ATRIUM WALL
NOT TO SCALE

1 - 3RD FLOOR FRAMING
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET



VBA
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PROFESSIONAL SEAL
ASBESTOS
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150 ALMADEN
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|---|---|
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| DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED |
| CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891 |

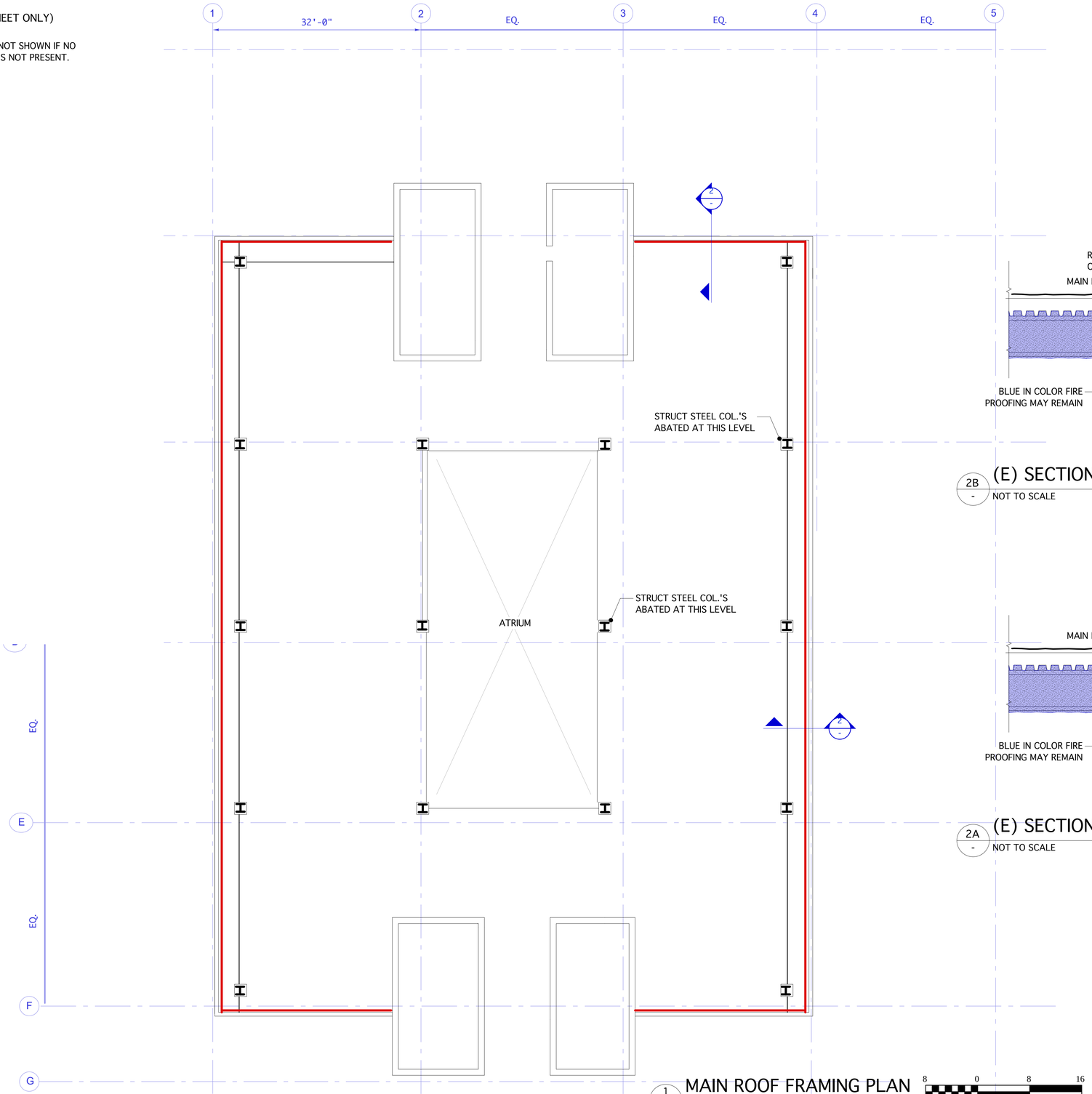
SHEET DECRIPTION
3RD FLOOR FRAMING

LOCATION
BLDG 170

SHT #
15

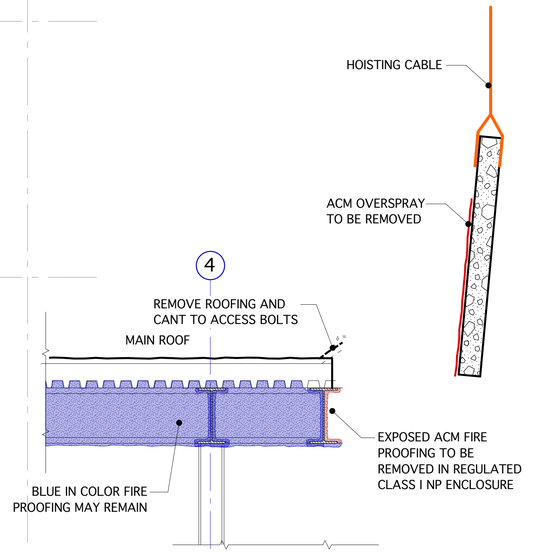
SHEET NOTES (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1 STRUCUTRAL FRAMING IS NOT SHOWN IF NO ASBESTOS FIREPROOFING IS NOT PRESENT.

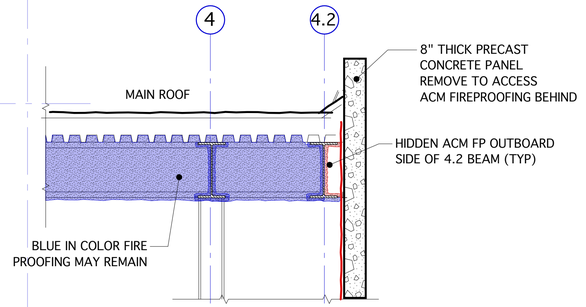



1 - MAIN ROOF FRAMING PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

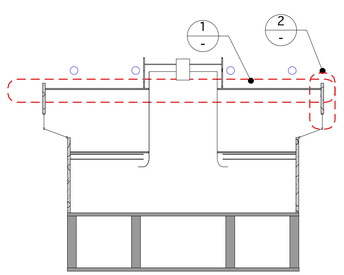
8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET




2B - (E) SECTION THRU 4 LINE-ABATEMENT
NOT TO SCALE




2A - (E) SECTION THRU 4 LINE
NOT TO SCALE




KEY PLAN SECTION

VBA
VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.
1401 N. BROADWAY
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WALNUT CREEK, CA
94596
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC 92-0354

PROFESSIONAL SEAL
ASBESTOS MICHAEL VAN BRUNT CAC NO. 92-0354 EXP. 7/15/20 STATE OF CALIF.

CLIENT
SI CITYVIEW LLC
FOUR EMBARCADERO CENTER, SUITE 3620
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-5994

PROJECT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION
CITYVIEW PORTFOLIO
150 ALMADEN
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113

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|---|---|
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| DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED |
| CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891 |

SHEET DESCRIPTION
MAIN ROOF FRAMING ABATE

LOCATION
BLDG 170

SHT # 16

## KEYED NOTES (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. USE INDUSTRY STANDARD ROOF FALL PROTECTION AND WARNING DURING ROOF WORK. WHEN REMOVING PRECAST PANELS, ALL WORKERS SHALL BE FULLY PROTECTED FROM FALLS.

2. THE PHASE II CLASS I NP CONTAINMENTS SHALL BE SUITABLY CONSTRUCTED TO WITHSTAND WEATHER CONDITIONS REASONABLY EXPECTED FOR THE DURATION OF THE ABATEMENT. THESE TEMP. CLASS 1 CONTAINMENTS SHALL BE INSPEPCTED AND VISUALLY CLEARED BY VBA BEFORE TEAR DOWN.

3. THE PHASE I NP CONTAINMENT SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND USED AS PART OF THE TEMPORARY EXTERIOR PHASE II CONTAINMENT. ALTERNATIVELY, THESE BEAMS AND COLUMNS MAY BE USED AS SUPPORT FOR NEW CRITICAL
4. BARRIERS TO FORM THE PHASE II NP CONTAINMENT.

## SHEET NOTES

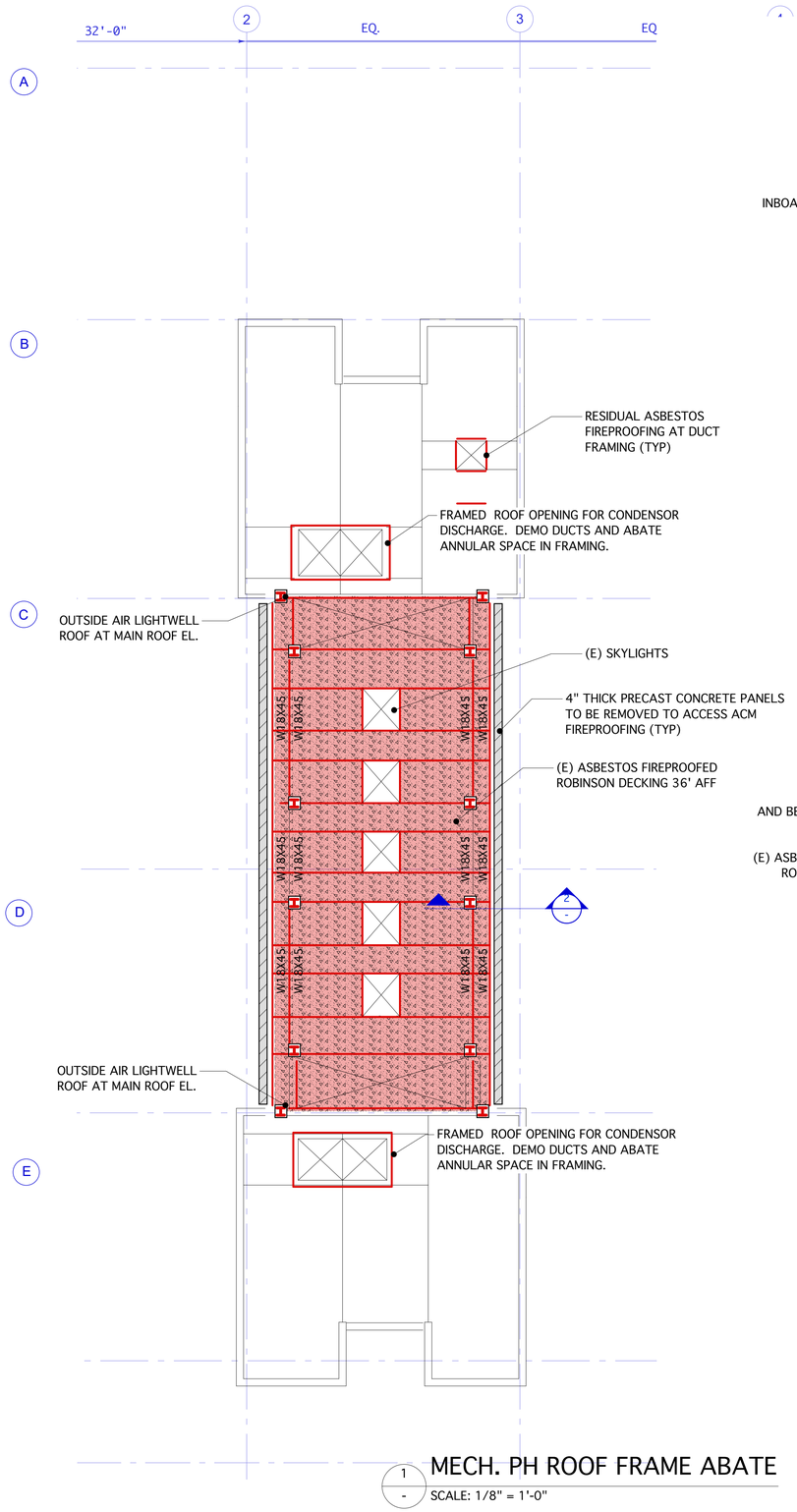
1. ABATEMENT OF THE ATRIUM ROOF FRAMING MUST OCCUR IN TWO PHASES.

PHASE 1 ABATEMENT IS THE SOFT DEMOLITION AND ABATEMENT OF THE INTERIOR PORTIONS OF THE ATRIUM. THIS WORK WILL OCCUR INSIDE THE BUILDING'S ATRIUM. ABATE, REMOVE AND DETAIL CLEAN ALL EXPOSED SURFACES OF FIREPROOFING (BEAMS, COLUMNS AND BACK SIDE OF PRECAST PANELS).

THE ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR WILL SET UP A NEW CLASS 1 NP CONTAINMENT AT THE MAIN ROOF AND ABATE THE REMAINING FRAMING AFTER A FINAL VISUAL AND CLEARANCE TEST OF PHASE I INTERIOR WORK.

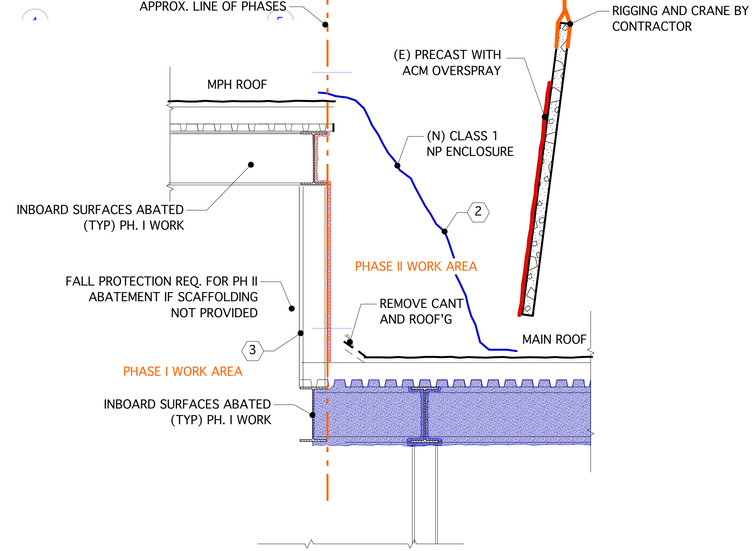
THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE EACH 4" THICK PRECAST PANEL LOCATED AT THE ROOF LINE (2 AND 3 LINES) TO EXPOSE THE OUTBOARD SURFACES OF THE ATRIUM WALL FRAMING.

EACH CONCRETE PRE CAST PANEL SHALL BE CAREFULLY LOWERED TO THE (PCB RUBBLING AREA) AT THE GROUND TO CLEAN EACH PANEL OF ACM OVERSPRAY.

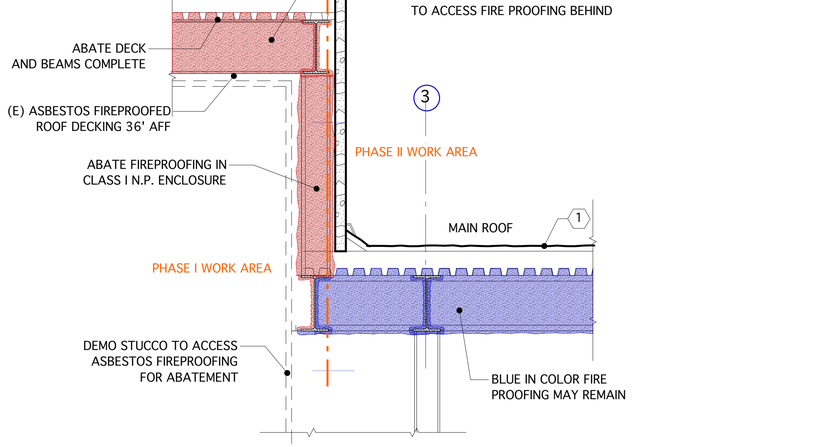



1 - MECH. PH ROOF FRAME ABATE
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

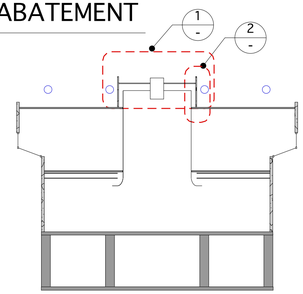
8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET




2B - SECTION THRU 3 LINE PH II ABATEMENT
NOT TO SCALE




2A - SECTION THRU 3 LINE PH I ABATEMENT
NOT TO SCALE




KEY PLAN SECTION

VBA
VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.
1401 N. BROADWAY
STE 225
WALNUT CREEK, CA
94596
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC 92-0354

PROFESSIONAL SEAL
ASBESTOS MICHAEL VAN BRUNT CAC NO. 92-0354 EXP. 7/15/20 STATE OF CALIF.

CLIENT
SI CITYVIEW LLC
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SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-5994

PROJECT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION
CITYVIEW PORTFOLIO
150 ALMADEN
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113

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|---|---|
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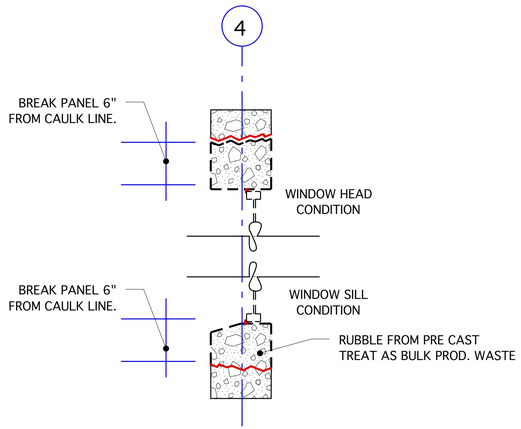
| DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED |
| CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891 |

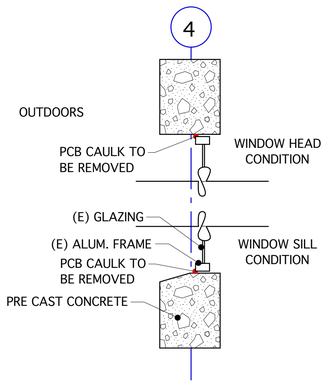
SHEET DESCRIPTION
MPH ROOF FRM ABATE

LOCATION
BLDG 170

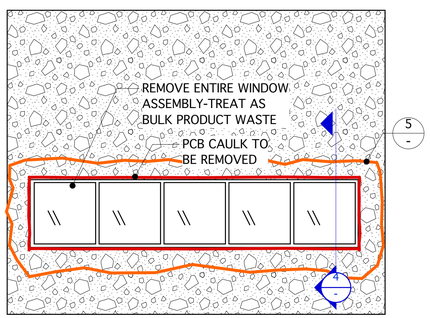
SHT #
17



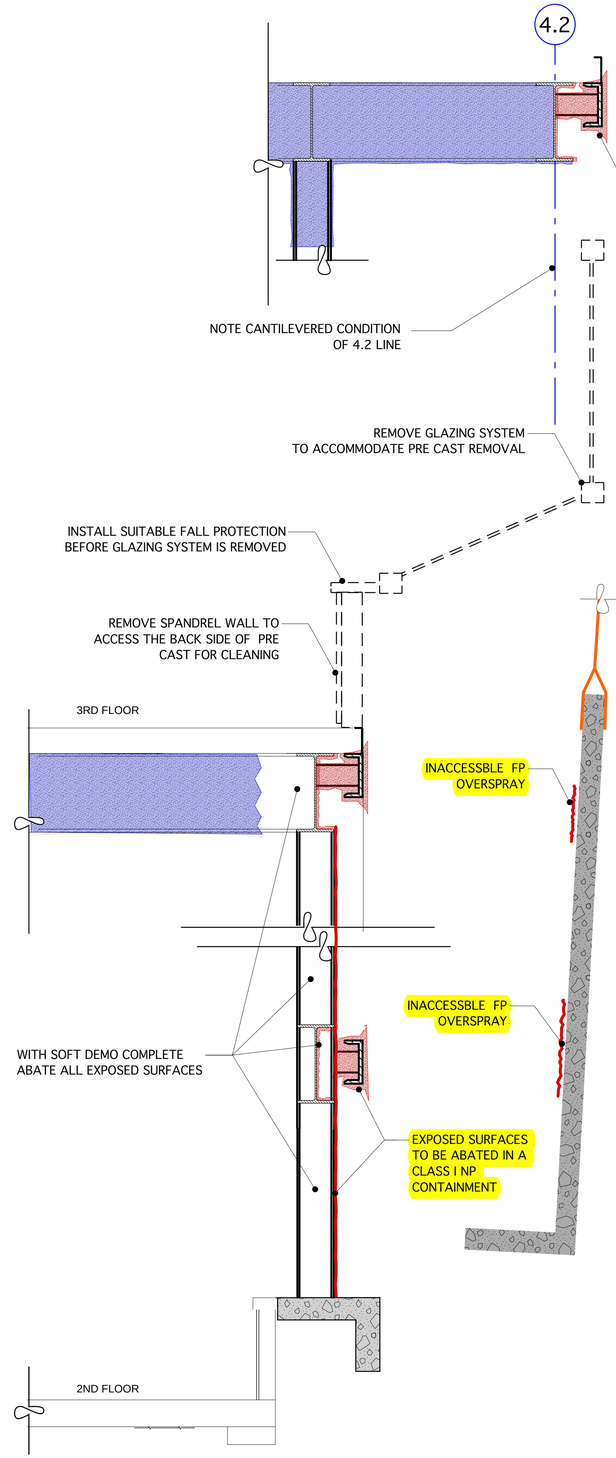

5 - PCB CONCRETE CHIPPING
NOT TO SCALE



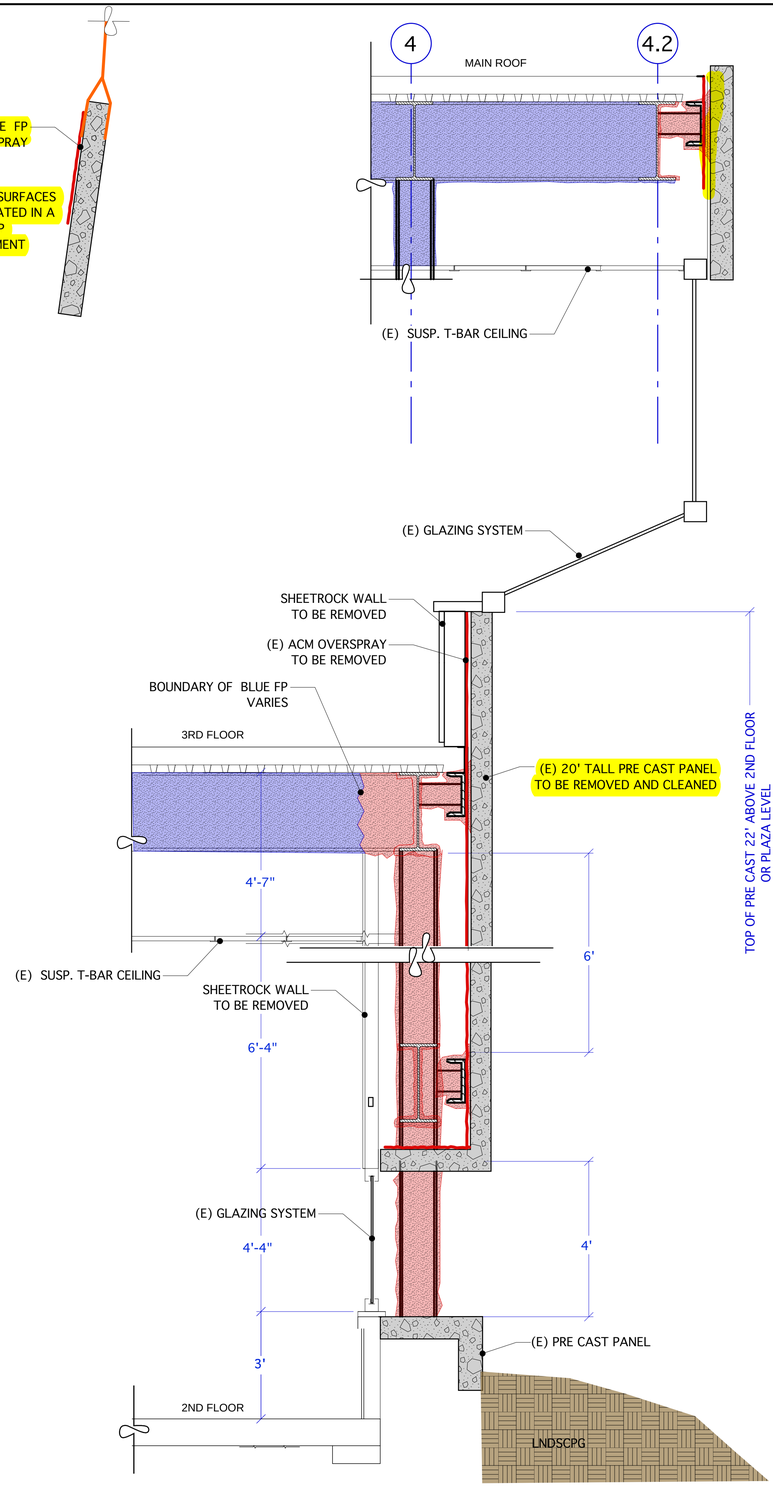

4 - SECTION THRU PRE CAST/GLAZING
NOT TO SCALE




3 - C LINE 2ND FLOOR WINDOW ELEVATION
NOT TO SCALE




2 - SECTION THRU BLDG 170 EXTERIOR WALL-ABATE
NOT TO SCALE




1 - SECTION THRU BLDG 170 EXTERIOR WALL
NOT TO SCALE

VBA
VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.
1401 N. BROADWAY
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94596
MICHAEL VAN BRUNT
CAC 92-0354

PROFESSIONAL SEAL
ASBESTOS MVAN BRUNT CAC NO. 92-0354 EXP. 7/15/20 STATE OF CALIF.

CLIENT
SI CITYVIEW LLC
FOUR EMBARCADERO CENTER, SUITE 3620
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-5994

PROJECT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIATION
CITYVIEW PORTFOLIO
150 ALMADEN
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113

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|---|---|
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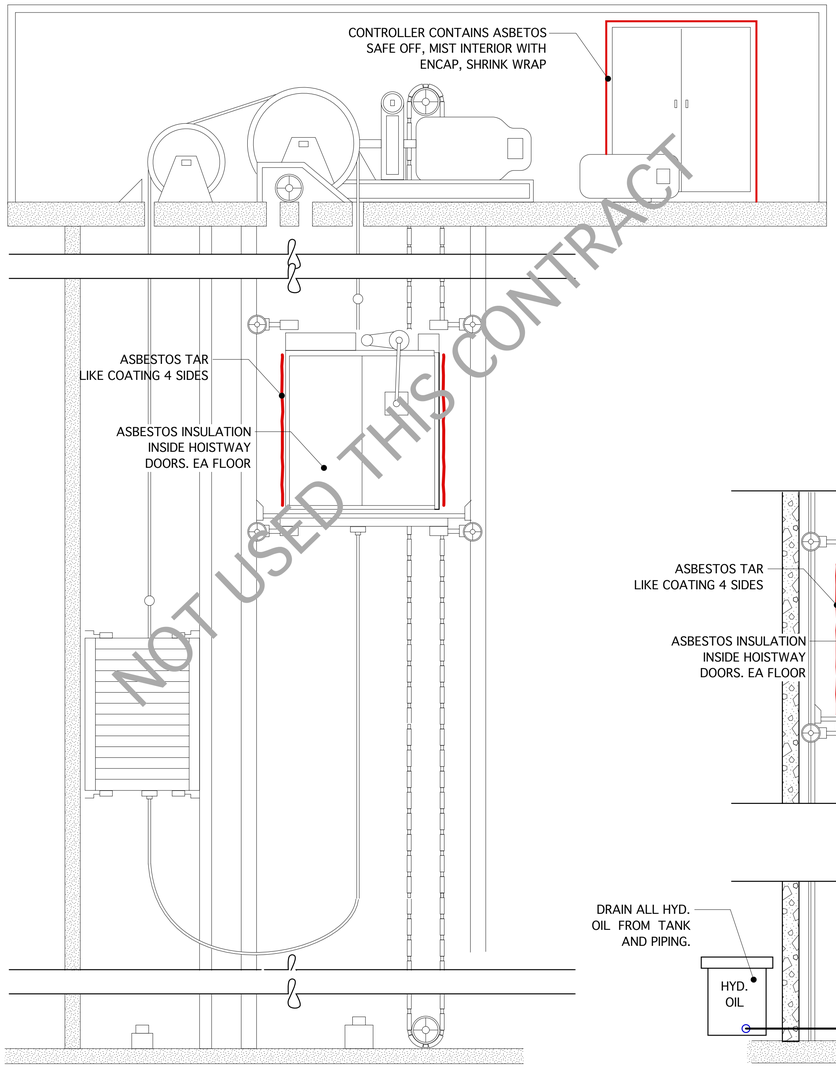
| DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED |
| CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891 |

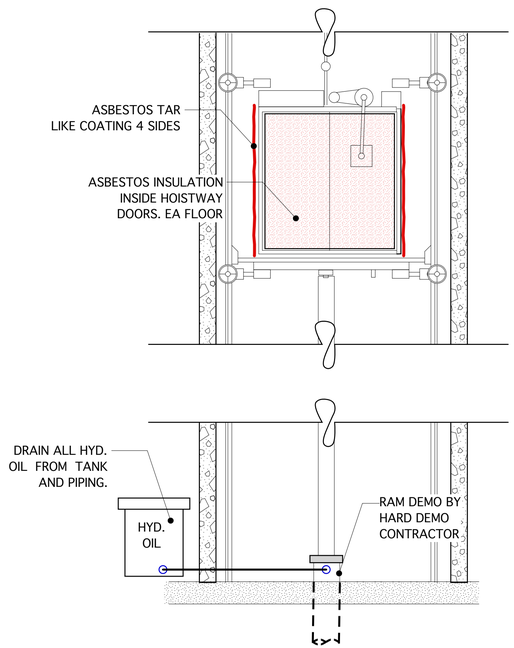
SHEET DESCRIPTION
ABATEMENT DETAILS

LOCATION
BLDG 170

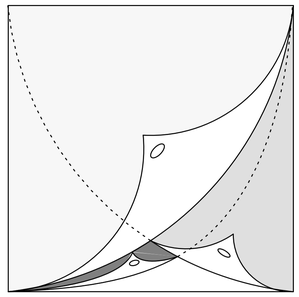
SHT #
18



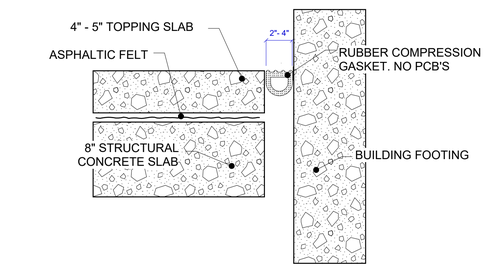

8 TRACTION ELEV. ABATE
NOT TO SCALE



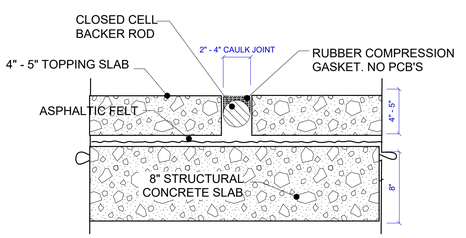

7 HYD. ELEVATOR ABATE
NOT TO SCALE



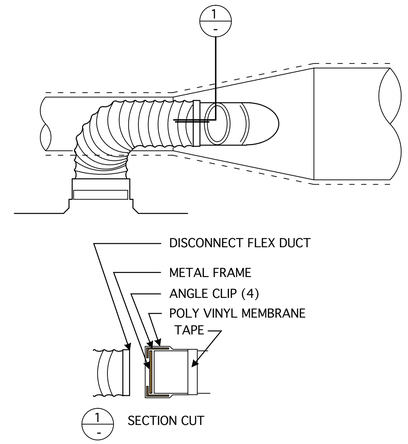
6 STANDARD DECON FLAP INSTALL
NOT TO SCALE



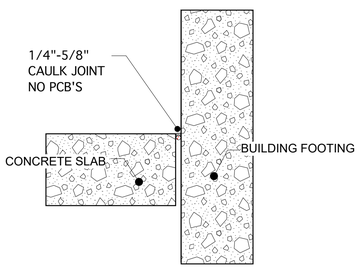

4 SEISMIC JOINT DETAIL B
NOT TO SCALE



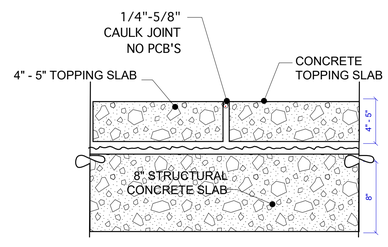

2 SEISMIC JOINT DETAIL A
NOT TO SCALE




5 CRITICAL BARRIER DUCT ISO.
NOT TO SCALE




3 EXPANSION JOINT DETAIL B
NOT TO SCALE




1 EXPANSION JOINT DETAIL A
NOT TO SCALE



VBA
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[redacted]

PROFESSIONAL SEAL
ASBESTOS
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DRAWN MAP | SCALE NOTED
CHECKED MVB | PROJECT NO. 191891

SHEET DESCRIPTION
ABATEMENT DETAILS 2

LOCATION
N/A

SHT #
19

**TABLE 1**
**BULK SAMPLING ANALYTICAL RESULTS**
**LEVEL 10, BUILDING 170**
**170 PARK AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CA**

| SAMPLE ID NO<br>BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/<br>COLUMN GRID/CHRON | TYP MAT | COLOR | HOMO<br>AREA | ASSESS<br>FR/NF<br>ND/PD/D/<br>PSD/SD | DESCRIPTION | LAB TEST RESULTS<br>% CHRYSOTILE<br>ASBESTOS DETECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 170-1-E.6/1.7-B1 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | N.D. |
| 170-1-D.5/2.7-B2 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | JOINT COMPOUND: 3% CHRYSOTILE |
| 170-1-B.0/3.7-B3 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | COMPOSITE DW&JC: <1% CHRYSOTILE<br>JOINT COMPOUND: 3% CHRYSOTILE |
| 170-1-B.2/2.1-B4 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | N.D. |
| 170-1-B.2/2.0-B5 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | COMPOSITE DW&JC: <1% CHRYSOTILE<br>JOINT COMPOUND: 3% CHRYSOTILE |
| 170-1-C.0/2.0-B6 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | N.D. |
| 170-3-E.4/3.6-B7 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | N.D. |
| 170-3-B.6/3.6-B8 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | N.D. |
| 170-3-B.4/1.8-B9 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | N.D. |
| 170-3-D.7/1.2-B10 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | N.D. |
| 170-2-E.6/2.0-B11 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | N.D. |
| 170-2-B.0/2.8-B12 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | N.D. |
| 170-2-D.1/3.5-B13 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | N.D. |
| 170-2-D.5/3.5-B14 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | N.D. |
| 170-MP-A.0/3.0-B15 | DWJC | WHITE | M2 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | N.D. |
| 170-MP-A.0/3.0-B16 | TEXTURE | WHITE | S1 | NF/ND | DWJC TEXTURE ONLY IN STAIRWAY | N.D. |
| 170-1-E.6/2.9-B17 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | N.D. |
| 170-1-C.1/3.6-B18 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE (TOP LAYER) | N.D. |

**TABLE 1**
**BULK SAMPLING ANALYTICAL RESULTS**
**LEVEL 10, BUILDING 170**
**170 PARK AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CA**

| SAMPLE ID NO<br>BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/<br>COLUMN GRID/CHRON | TYP MAT | COLOR | HOMO<br>AREA | ASSESS<br>FR/NF<br>ND/PD/D/<br>PSD/SD | DESCRIPTION | LAB TEST RESULTS<br>% CHRYSOTILE<br>ASBESTOS DETECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 170-1-C.1/3.7-B19 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE (BOTTOM LAYER) | N.D. |
| 170-3-C.9/2.9-B20 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | N.D. |
| 170-3-C.8/3.9-B21 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | N.D. |
| 170-3-D.3/1.9-B22 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | N.D. |
| 170-3-E.9/1.9-B23 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | N.D. |
| 170-2-C.5/3.8-B24 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | N.D. |
| 170-2-D.3/1.7-B25 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | N.D. |
| 170-1-C.1/3.7-B26 | FLOOR TILE | TAN | M4 | NF/ND | TAN 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | N.D. |
| 170-1-C.2/3.7-B27 | FLOOR TILE | TAN | M4 | NF/ND | TAN 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | N.D. |
| 170-1-D.9/3.7-B28 | FLOOR TILE | YELLOW | M5 | NF/ND | YELLOW 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH TAN ADHESIVE | N.D. |
| 170-1-E.0/2.1-B29 | FLOOR TILE | YELLOW | M5 | NF/ND | YELLOW 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH TAN ADHESIVE | N.D. |
| 170-1-E.0/2.1-B30 | FLOOR TILE | DARK BROWN | M6 | NF/ND | DARK BROWN FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | TILE: 3% CHRYSOTILE<br>MASTIC (BLACK): 10% CHRYSOTILE |
| 170-3-D.8/1.8-B31 | CEILING TILE | WHITE | M7 | FR/ND | 2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | N.D. |
| 170-3-D.6/3.3-B32 | CEILING TILE | WHITE | M7 | FR/ND | 2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | N.D. |
| 170-3-E.7/1.4-B33 | CEILING TILE | WHITE | M7 | FR/ND | 2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | N.D. |
| 170-3-C.8/1.8-B34 | CEILING TILE | WHITE | M7 | FR/ND | 2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | N.D. |
| 170-1-B.7/1.7-B35 | CEILING TILE | WHITE | M7 | FR/ND | 2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | N.D. |
| 170-3-B.8/2.9-B36 | CEILING TILE | WHITE | M7 | FR/ND | 2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | N.D. |

**TABLE 1**
**BULK SAMPLING ANALYTICAL RESULTS**
**LEVEL 10, BUILDING 170**
**170 PARK AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CA**

| SAMPLE ID NO<br>BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/<br>COLUMN GRID/CHRON | TYP MAT | COLOR | HOMO<br>AREA | ASSESS<br>FR/NF<br>ND/PD/D/<br>PSD/SD | DESCRIPTION | LAB TEST RESULTS<br>% CHRYSOTILE<br>ASBESTOS DETECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 170-MP-B.4/2.6-B37 | SEALANT | TAN | M8 | NF/ND | TAN DUCT SEAM SEALANT | N.D. |
| 170-MP-B.4/2.6-B38 | CLOTH | TAN | M9 | NF/ND | TAN VIBRATION ISOLATION CLOTH | N.D. |
| 170-3-E.8/2.5-B39 | PLASTER | WHITE | M10 | NF/ND | PLASTER CEILING | N.D. |
| 170-3-B.4/2.5-B40 | PLASTER | WHITE | M10 | NF/ND | PLASTER CEILING | N.D. |
| 170-3-C.5/2.8-B41 | PLASTER | WHITE | M11 | NF/ND | BASE BUILDING PLASTER (LENTIL OF ATRIUM WINDOW) | N.D. |
| 170-3-E.6/2.2-B42 | TEXTURE | WHITE | M12 | NF/ND | TEXTURE OVER CONCRETE | N.D. |
| 170-3-B.5/2.0-B43 | TEXTURE | WHITE | M12 | NF/ND | TEXTURE OVER CONCRETE | N.D. |
| 170-3-D.7/1.1-B44 | SHEET FLOORING | TAN | M13 | NF/ND | TAN PEBBLE SHEET FLOORING WITH PAPER BACKING | N.D. |
| 170-2-D.5/1.8-B45 | LEVELING COMPOUND | WHITE | M14 | NF/ND | WHITE LEVELING COMPOUND | N.D. |
| 170-3-C.0/2.1-B46 | ADHESIVE | TAN | M15 | NF/ND | BLACK BASE COVE WITH TAN ADHESIVE | N.D. |
| 170-3-D.9/2.9-B47 | ADHESIVE | BROWN | M16 | NF/ND | GREY BASE COVE WITH BROWN ADHESIVE | N.D. |
| 170-2-D.2/1.3-B48 | ADHESIVE | TAN | M17 | NF/ND | BASE COVE WITH TAN ADHESIVE | N.D. |
| 170-3-B.6/1.8-B49 | ADHESIVE | YELLOW | M18 | NF/ND | YELLOW CARPET ADHESIVE | N.D. |
| 170-1-C.5/3.5-B50 | ADHESIVE | TAN | M19 | NF/ND | CARPET TILE ADHESIVE | N.D. |
| 170-2-D.5/1.8-B51 | ADHESIVE | TAN | M19 | NF/ND | CARPET TILE ADHESIVE | N.D. |
| 170-2-D.5/1.8-B52 | ADHESIVE | GREEN | M20 | NF/ND | GREEN CARPET ADHESIVE | N.D. |
| 170-2-C.5/3.7-B53 | ADHESIVE | TAN | M21 | NF/ND | TAN CARPET PAD ADHESIVE | N.D. |
| 170-2-C.6/1.3-B54 | ADHESIVE | TAN | M21 | NF/ND | TAN CARPET PAD ADHESIVE | N.D. |

**TABLE 1**
**BULK SAMPLING ANALYTICAL RESULTS**
**LEVEL 10, BUILDING 170**
**170 PARK AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CA**

| SAMPLE ID NO<br>BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/<br>COLUMN GRID/CHRON | TYP MAT | COLOR | HOMO<br>AREA | ASSESS<br>FR/NF<br>ND/PD/D/<br>PSD/SD | DESCRIPTION | LAB TEST RESULTS<br>% CHRYSOTILE<br>ASBESTOS DETECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 170-MP-B.5/2.5-B55 | FIREPROOFING | BLUE | S1 | FR/ND | BLUE FIREPROOFING | N.D. |
| 170-3-C.5/2.8-B56 | FIREPROOFING | BLUE | S1 | FR/ND | BLUE FIREPROOFING | N.D. |
| 170-3-B.5/2.2-B57 | FIREPROOFING | BLUE | S1 | FR/ND | BLUE FIREPROOFING | N.D. |
| 170-1EXT-C.0/4.8-B58 | FIREPROOFING | GREY | S2 | FR/ND | WHITE PAINT OVER GREY FIREPROOFING | N.D. |
| 170-1EXT-D.0/4.8-B59 | FIREPROOFING | GREY | S2 | FR/ND | WHITE PAINT OVER GREY FIREPROOFING ON TRUSS | N.D. |
| 170-MP-B.8/3.0-B60 | FIREPROOFING | GREY | S2 | FR/ND | GREY FIREPROOFING ON X BRACE | N.D. |
| 170-MP-B.8/2.8-B61 | FIREPROOFING | GREY | S2 | NF/ND | GREY FIREPROOFING ON COLUMN | N.D. |
| 170-2-C.8/1.1-B62 | FIREPROOFING | TAN/RED | S3 | NF/ND | TAN AND RED FIREPROOFING AT COLUMN | N.D. |
| 170-2-C.8/1.1-B63 | FIREPROOFING | TAN/RED | S3 | NF/ND | TAN AND RED FIREPROOFING AT BEAM | N.D. |
| 170-2-C.8/1.1-B64 | FIREPROOFING | TAN/RED | S3 | NF/ND | TAN AND RED FIREPROOFING AT BACK OF PRECAST | N.D. |
| 170-3-C.5/2.8-B65 | FIREPROOFING | TAN | S4 | NF/ND | TAN FIREPROOFING ON OUTBOARD OF WEB | FIREPROOFING: 8% CHRYSOTILE |
| 170-3-A.8/1.2-B66 | FIREPROOFING | TAN | S4 | NF/ND | TAN FIREPROOFING OVERSPRAY | FIREPROOFING: 8% CHRYSOTILE |
| 170-1EXT-B.0/4.2-B67 | FIREPROOFING | TAN | S4 | NF/ND | TAN FIREPROOFING ON TRUSS | N.D. |
| 170-2-E.5/2.8-B1 | FLOOR TILE | GRAY | M1 | NF/ND | GRAY FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | N.D. |
| 170-R-D.0/1.5-B2 | BUILT UP ROOF | BLACK/GRAY | M2 | NF/ND | BUILT UP ROOF WITH MINERAL CAP SHEET ROLL, TAR AND FELT LAYERS AND BROWN FIBER BACKING | N.D. |
| 170-R-B.5/4.4-B3 | MASTIC | TAN | M3 | NF/ND | TAN MASTIC OVER ROOF VENT | N.D. |
| 170-R-D.6/4.7-B4 | MASTIC | TAN | M4 | NF/ND | TAN MASTIC AT PIPE PENETRATION | N.D. |
| 170-MPH-B.9/2.9-B5 | FIREPROOFING | GRAY | S1 | F/ND | GRAY FIREPROOFING AT COLUMN | N.D. |

**TABLE 1**
**BULK SAMPLING ANALYTICAL RESULTS**
**LEVEL 10, BUILDING 170**
**170 PARK AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CA**

| SAMPLE ID NO<br>BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/<br>COLUMN GRID/CHRON | TYP MAT | COLOR | HOMO<br>AREA | ASSESS<br>FR/NF<br>ND/PD/D/<br>PSD/SD | DESCRIPTION | LAB TEST RESULTS<br>% CHRYSOTILE<br>ASBESTOS DETECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 170-MPHR-C.4/2.5-B6 | STUCCO | GRAY/WHITE | M5 | NF/ND | STUCCO AND SKYLIGHT BASE | N.D. |
| 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-B7 | CAULK | TAN | M6 | NF/ND | TAN CAULKING BETWEEN STUCCO AND METAL | N.D. |
| 170-MPHR-D.8/2.5-B8 | PUTTY | GRAY | M7 | NF/ND | GRAY PUTTY AROUND SKYLIGHT | PUTTY: 3% CHRYSOTILE |
| 170-MPHR-D.8/2.5-B9 | SEALANT | BLACK | M8 | NF/ND | SEALANT AT SKYLIGHT PERIMETER RING | N.D. |
| 170-MPHR-C.0/3.0-B10 | TAR | BLACK | M9 | NF/ND | RESIDUAL BLACK TAR AND METAL ROOF FLASHING | N.D. |
| 170-MPHR-C.2/3.0-B11 | BUILT UP ROOF | BLACK/GRAY | M2 | NF/ND | BUILT UP ROOF WITH MINERAL CAP SHEET ROLL, TAR AND FELT LAYERS AND BROWN FIBER BACKING | N.D. |
| 170-MPHR-C.0/3.0-B12 | BUILT UP ROOF | BLACK | M10 | NF/ND | BUILT UP ROOF WITH MINERAL CAP SHEET ROLL, TAR AND FELT LAYERS AT PARAPET | N.D. |
| 170-2-D/3-B13 | STUCCO | WHITE | M11 | NF/ND | STUCCO WITH WIRE LATH "3" LINE IN ATRIUM | N.D. |
| 170-2-D/3-B14 | FIREPROOFING | TAN | S2 | F/ND | TAN FIREPROOFING FROM "C" LINE | FIREPROOFING: 20% CHRYSOTILE |
| 170-PEXT-B/1.5-B6 | CONCRETE | GRAY | M1 | NF/ND | CONCRETE AT PRE-CAST PANEL | N.D. |
| 170-1EXT-A/1-B7 | CONCRETE | GRAY | M2 | NF/ND | STRUCTURAL CONCRETE | N.D. |
| 170-1EXT-B.5/2.8-B8 | CONCRETE | GRAY | M3 | NF/ND | CONCRETE SLAB ON GRADE | N.D. |

SEE LABORATORY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST BY LAYER

HIGHLIGHTED ROWS MEAN RESULTS INDICATE ASBESTOS WAS DETECTED

**TABLE 2**
**LEAD PAINT SAMPLING RESULTS**
**LEVEL 10, BUILDING 170**
**170 PARK AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CA**

| SAMPLE ID NO<br>BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/<br>COLUMN LINE/CHRON | ARCH COMP | COLOR | NO. OF LAYERS | SUBSTRATE | CONDITION P/F/G<br>DEBRIS YES/NO | DESCRIPTION | LAB RESULTS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | WEIGHT (%) | (PPM) |
| 170-MPH-D/2.3-L1 | AIR HANDLER | GRAY | 2 | METAL | F/N | GRAY PAINT AT AIR HANDLER | 0.099 | 900 |
| 170-MPH-D.0/3.0-L2 | DUCT | GREEN | 1 | METAL | F/N | GREEN PAINT AT METAL DUCT | 0.068 | 680 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

1 PPM = 1 mg/Kg

HIGHLIGHTED ROWS MEAN RESULTS INDICATE THIS COATING IS LEAD BASED WITH GREATER THAN 5,000 PPM.

RESULTS WITH A LESS THAN (<) INDICATOR MEANS NO LEAD IS DETECTED.

**TABLE 3**
**PCB BULK SAMPLING RESULTS**
**BUILDING 170, 170 PARK AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CA**

| SAMPLE ID NO BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/ COLUMN LINE/CHRON | ARCH COMP | VISIBLE COLOR | SUBSTRATE | BACKEROD | LIQUID/ SOLID | DESCRIPTION | AROCOLOR LAB RESULTS (Reported in ug/Kg) milligrams | | | | | | | TOTAL CONTENT REPORTED IN (ppm) micrograms | GREATER >50 ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1016 | 1221 | 1232 | 1242 | 1248 | 1254 | 1260 | | |
| 170-2-D.2/1.5-PCB1 | CEILING TILE | GREY | METAL | NO | SOLID | SUSPENDED T- BAR CEILING TILE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-3-D.5/3.3-PCB2 | CEILING TILE | GREY | METAL | NO | SOLID | SUSPENDED T- BAR CEILING TILE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-1-D.6/1.7-PCB3 | ADHESIVE | CLEAR/GREEN | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | MULTIPLE LAYERS CARPET ADHESIVE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-1-C.4/1.7-PCB4 | ADHESIVE | CLEAR/GREEN | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | MULTIPLE LAYERS CARPET ADHESIVE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-1-E.0/2.1-PCB5 | ADHESIVE | BLACK | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | BLACK FLOOR TILE MASTIC/ ADHESIVE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-1-D.0/2.1-PCB6 | ADHESIVE | CLEAR/BROWN | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | CARPET TILE ADHESIVE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3,100 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3.1 | NO |
| 170-1-E.7/3.0-PCB7 | ADHESIVE | BLACK | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | FLOOR TILE BLACK MASTIC ADHESIVE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-1-D.3/3.8-PCB8 | ADHESIVE | CLEAR/BROWN | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | CLEAR CARPET TILE ADHESIVE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-1-C.5/2.7-PCB9 | ADHESIVE | CLEAR/GREEN | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | GREEN AND CLEAR ADHESIVE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-2-C.6/1.8-PCB10 | ADHESIVE | TAN/YELLOW | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | YELLOW CARPET GLUE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3,300 | N.D. | 1,600 | 7,800 | 12.7 | NO |
| 170-2-D.4/3.2-PCB11 | ADHESIVE | TAN/YELLOW | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | YELLOW CARPET GLUE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3,200 | N.D. | 1,700 | 5,500 | 10.4 | NO |
| 170-2-D.4/1.8-PCB12 | ADHESIVE | TAN/YELLOW | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | YELLOW CARPET GLUE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3,000 | N.D. | 1,200 | 4,500 | 8.7 | NO |
| 170-2-C.2/2.5-PCB13 | ADHESIVE | CLEAR/GREEN | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | CARPET ADHESIVE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 9,400 | N.D. | 2,100 | N.D. | 11.5 | NO |
| 170-2-C.5/3.8-PCB14 | ADHESIVE | BLACK/CLEAR | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | BLACK FLOOR TILE AND CARPET ADHESIVE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-2-D.3/1.7-PCB15 | ADHESIVE | BLACK/CLEAR | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | BLACK FLOOR TILE AND CARPET ADHESIVE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-2-D.3/1.7-PCB16 | ADHESIVE | BLACK/CLEAR | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | BLACK FLOOR TILE AND CARPET ADHESIVE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-3-E.4/1.5-PCB17 | ADHESIVE | BLACK/CLEAR | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | BLACK FLOOR TILE AND CARPET ADHESIVE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3,500 | N.D. | 1,400 | N.D. | 4.9 | NO |
| 170-3-B.3/3.5-PCB18 | ADHESIVE | CLEAR/YELLOW | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | CLEAR PLUS YELLOW CARPET GLUE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 2,000 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 2 | NO |
| 170-3-D.2/3.5-PCB19 | ADHESIVE | GREEN/CLEAR | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | CARPET GLUE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3,700 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3.7 | NO |
| 170-3-D.3/3.5-PCB20 | ADHESIVE | CLEAR/YELLOW | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | CARPET GLUE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3,100 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3.1 | NO |
| 170-3-E.4/2.5-PCB21 | ADHESIVE | CLEAR/BLACK | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | CARPET GLUE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 2,100 | N.D. | 2,000 | N.D. | 4.1 | NO |
| 170-3-C.6/1.8-PCB22 | ADHESIVE | YELLOW/BROWN/CLEAR | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | CARPET GLUE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3,400 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3.4 | NO |
| 170-3-B.6/2.5-PCB23 | ADHESIVE | BLACK/CLEAR | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | CARPET GLUE AND MASTIC | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 2,000 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 2 | NO |
| 170-3-E.8/1.7-PCB24 | ADHESIVE | BLACK/CLEAR | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | CARPET GLUE AND MASTIC | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 34,000 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 34 | NO |
| 170-3-B.7/1.9-PCB25 | ADHESIVE | TAN/CLEAR | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | CARPET GLUE AND MASTIC | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3,600 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3.6 | NO |
| 170-3-C.9/3.9-PCB26 | ADHESIVE | BLACK | CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | BLACK FLOOR TILE ADHESIVE/MASTIC | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |

**TABLE 3**
**PCB BULK SAMPLING RESULTS**
**BUILDING 170, 170 PARK AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CA**

| SAMPLE ID NO BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/ COLUMN LINE/CHRON | ARCH COMP | VISIBLE COLOR | SUBSTRATE | BACKEROD | LIQUID/ SOLID | DESCRIPTION | AROCOLOR LAB RESULTS (Reported in ug/Kg) milligrams | | | | | | | TOTAL CONTENT REPORTED IN (ppm) micrograms | GREATER >50 ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1016 | 1221 | 1232 | 1242 | 1248 | 1254 | 1260 | | |
| 170-2-B.7/4.0-PCB27 | GASKET | BLACK | METAL/GLASS | NO | SOLID | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 11,000 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 11 | NO |
| 170-2-C.5/1.0-PCB28 | GASKET | BLACK | METAL/GLASS | NO | SOLID | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 10,000 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 10 | NO |
| 170-2-D.5/1.0-PCB29 | GASKET | BLACK | METAL/GLASS | NO | SOLID | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 16,000 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 16 | NO |
| 170-2-E.5/1.0-PCB30 | GASKET | BLACK | METAL/GLASS | NO | SOLID | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 11,000 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 11 | NO |
| 170-2-EXT-B.1/2.5-PCB31 | GASKET | BLACK | METAL/GLASS | NO | SOLID | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 6,700 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 6.7 | NO |
| 170-3-C/2.8-PCB32 | GASKET | BLACK | METAL/GLASS | NO | SOLID | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 7,100 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 7.1 | NO |
| 170-3-E.1/1.0-PCB33 | GASKET | BLACK | METAL/GLASS | NO | SOLID | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3,800 | N.D. | 25,000 | N.D. | 28.8 | NO |
| 170-3-B.9/1.0-PCB34 | GASKET | BLACK | METAL/GLASS | NO | SOLID | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 4,500 | N.D. | 58,000 | N.D. | 62.5 | YES |
| 170-3-A.9/1.7-PCB35 | GASKET | BLACK | METAL/GLASS | NO | SOLID | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 11,000 | N.D. | 55,000 | N.D. | 66 | YES |
| 170-3-F.0/3.5-PCB36 | GASKET | BLACK | METAL/GLASS | NO | SOLID | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 4,200 | N.D. | 2,700 | N.D. | 6.9 | NO |
| 170-2-EXT-D.5/1.0-PCB37 | BED SEAL | BLACK | GLASS/METAL | NO | SOLID | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-2-EXT-B.5/1.0-PCB38 | BED SEAL | BLACK | GLASS/METAL | NO | SOLID | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-2-EXT-C.2/1.0-PCB39 | BED SEAL | BLACK | GLASS/METAL | NO | SOLID | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 13,000 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 13 | NO |
| 170-2-EXT-B.10/4-PCB40 | BED SEAL | BLACK | GLASS/METAL | NO | SOLID | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-2-EXT-B.8/4-PCB41 | BED SEAL | BLACK | GLASS/METAL | NO | SOLID | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-2-EXT-B.4/4-PCB42 | BED SEAL | BLACK | GLASS/METAL | NO | SOLID | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-2-EXT-B.16/4-PCB43 | BED SEAL | BLACK | GLASS/METAL | NO | SOLID | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-2-EXT-B.2/4-PCB44 | BED SEAL | BLACK | GLASS/METAL | NO | SOLID | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-2-EXT-C/4-PCB45 | CAULK | GREY | CONCRETE / METAL | NO | SOLID | PRE-CASTED WINDOW FRAME CAULK | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 2,400,000 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 2400 | YES |
| 170-2-EXT-B/3.6-PCB46 | CAULK | GREY | CONCRETE / CONCRETE | YES | SOLID | GREY CAULK BETWEEN PRECAST PANELS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 24,000 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 24 | NO |
| 170-R-B.8/2.2-PCB47 | CAULK | TAN | CONCRETE / CONCRETE | YES | SOLID | TAN CAULK BETWEEN PRECAST PANELS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-R-I/B.8-PCB48 | CAULK | GREY | CONCRETE / CONCRETE | NO | SOLID | PRECAST TO PRECAST CAULK | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-R-B.8/C.2-PCB49 | CAULK | GREY | CONCRETE / CONCRETE | YES | SOLID | PRECAST TO PRECAST CAULK | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 12,000 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 12 | NO |
| 170-2-EXT-B/3.6-PCB50 | CAULK | TAN/GREY | CONCRETE / CONCRETE | YES | SOLID | PRECAST WALL TO SIDEWALK CAULK | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-MP-B.8/1.8/PCB51 | CAULK | GREY | CONCRETE / METAL | NO | SOLID | CAULK BETWEEN PRECAST AND DOOR FRAME | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 160,000 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 160 | YES |
| 170-1-F.0/3.1-PCB52 | INSULATION | YELLOW | METAL | NO | SOLID | YELLOW FIBERGLASS INSULATION ON HOT WATER PIPE WITH FOIL FACE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |

**TABLE 3**
**PCB BULK SAMPLING RESULTS**
**BUILDING 170, 170 PARK AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CA**

| SAMPLE ID NO<br>BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/<br>COLUMN LINE/CHRON | ARCH<br>COMP | VISIBLE<br>COLOR | SUBSTRATE | BACKEROD | LIQUID/<br>SOLID | DESCRIPTION | AROCOLOR LAB RESULTS<br>(Reported in ug/Kg) milligrams | | | | | | | TOTAL CONTENT REPORTED IN<br>(ppm)<br>micrograms | GREATER<br>>50 ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1016 | 1221 | 1232 | 1242 | 1248 | 1254 | 1260 | | |
| 170-2-C.7/1.3-PCB53 | INSULATION | PINK | NONE | NO | SOLID | FOIL FACED FIBERGLASS INSULATION ABOVE CEILING | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-3-B.5/2.5-PCB54 | INSULATION | PINK | NONE | NO | SOLID | PINK FIBERGLASS ON 12INCH D FLEX DUCT WITH FOIL FACE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-MP-A.6/2.6-PCB55 | INSULATION | YELLOW | GLASS / DRYWALL | NO | SOLID | YELLOW BATT INSULATION AT SPANDREL GLASS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 3,700 | N.D. | 3.7 | NO |
| 170-MP-F.5/2.8-PCB56 | INSULATION | YELLOW | METAL DECK | NO | SOLID | YELLOW BATT FIBERGLASS INSULATION BOARD UNDER ROOF DECK | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-MP-B.5/2-PCB57 | INSULATION | YELLOW | METAL | NO | SOLID | YELLOW FIBERGLASS ON THREE INCH PIPE WITH FOIL FACE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-MP-B.5/2.4-PCB58 | INSULATION | YELLOW | METAL | NO | SOLID | YELLOW FOUR INCH PIPE FIBERGLASS INSULATION WITH FOIL FACE | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-1-B.8/2.5-PCB11 | CEILING TILE | GREY | METAL | NO | SOLID | GREY CEILING TILE 2X4 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 7,900 | N.D. | 3,200 | 660 | 11.76 | NO |
| 170-MPHR-B.8/2.4-P1 | CAULK | TAN | CONCRETE / METAL | NO | SOLID | TAN CAULK AT FRESH AIR LOUVERS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-P2 | CAULK | TAN | CONCRETE / METAL | NO | SOLID | TAN CAULK AT FRESH AIR LOUVERS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-P3 | CAULK | TAN | CONCRETE / METAL | NO | SOLID | TAN CAULK AT FRESH AIR LOUVERS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |
| 170-G-P1 | OIL | BROWN | METAL | NO | LIQUID | PCB HYDRAULIC OIL AT ELEVATOR MACHINE ROOM | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 0 | NO |

HIGHLIGHTED RESULTS INDICATE A RESULT GREATER THAN 50 PARTS PER MILLION (PPM)

# MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **266773**
Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
Date Received 12/27/2019
Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-1-E.6/1.7-B1<br>Micro #: 266773-01 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: ND<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: 170-1-D.5/2.7-B2<br>Micro #: 266773-02 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | JOINT COMPOUND: 3% CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND<br>(NO DRYWALL IN THE SAMPLE.) | 20 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: CARBONATE, MISC. PARTICLES |
| Client #: 170-1-B.0/3.7-B3<br>Micro #: 266773-03 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | COMPOSITE DW & JC: <1% CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS<br>DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: 3% CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: 170-1-B.2/2.1-B4<br>Micro #: 266773-04 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: ND<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: 170-1-B.2/2.0-B5<br>Micro #: 266773-05 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | COMPOSITE DW & JC: <1% CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS<br>DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: 3% CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |

Technical Supervisor: for Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. 12/28/2019 Date Reported

NVLAP Lab Code 101872-0 (TESTING). Analyses use Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), Micro Analytical SOP PLM-101. Basic techniques follow EPA – Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 763; Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples" (originally published 1982), and EPA-600/R93-116 (1993). The 1993 method covers all types of bulk materials and is based on the 1982 Method, with improved analytical techniques for layered samples as required for NESHAP compliance. Asbestos is quantified by calibrated visual estimation. Detection limit is material dependent. Detection of asbestos traces (much less than 1%) may not be reliable or reproducible by PLM. Weight % cannot be determined by PLM. Asbestos with diameter below ~1 µm may not be detected by PLM. Absence of asbestos in dust, debris, and some compact materials, including floor tiles, cannot be conclusively established by PLM, and should be confirmed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM).Interferences may prevent detection of small asbestos fibers, and hinder determination of some optical properties.Tremolite-asbestos or actinolite- asbestos may be indistinguishable by PLM from some similar, non-regulated amphiboles (e.g. the "Libby Amphiboles" richterite and winchite), and should be confirmed by TEM. The lower quantitation limit (reporting limit) of PLM estimation is 1%. The Cal-OSHA definition of asbestos-containing construction material is 0.1% asbestos; however, reliable determination of asbestos percent at this level cannot be done by PLM estimation; PLM Point Counting or TEM weight percent analysis are recommended. Only dominant non-asbestos materials (fibrous and non-fibrous) are listed. This analysis shall not be construed as conclusive for the presence of any reported materials other than asbestos, or for the absence of any non-asbestos material. Common interferences include, but are not limited to: cellulose, fibrous glass, other man-made vitreous fibers, synthetic fibers, elongate fragments of calcium sulfate, talc, wollastonite, animal hair, and other miscellaneous elongate particles. Sample heterogeneity is indicated by listing more than one distinct layer or material on the report. If more than one distinct sample is received in the same container, samples shall be marked with letters and analyzed separately. Layers within a sample are analyzed separately when feasible; if asbestos is detected, percentages are reported for individual layers. Interlayer contamination is possible among any layers in a sample. The notation ND (or "NONE DETECTED") indicates a result of "NO ASBESTOS DETECTED" in a homogeneous sample, or in a layer of a heterogeneous sample. Composite asbestos percentages from multiple layers are applicable only to wallboard / joint compound systems; compositing is based on customers' descriptions of material as "joint compound". Customers are solely responsible for identification and description of bulk materials listed on field forms. Laboratory descriptions may differ from those given by customers. Quality Control (QC): all results have been determined to be within acceptance limits prior to reporting. Reanalyzed samples are denoted by two sets of analyst initials. Unless otherwise stated herein, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NIST or any U.S. Government agency. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed. NFM = Non-fibrous materials.

# MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **266773**
Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
Date Received 12/27/2019
Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-1-C.0/2.0-B6<br>Micro #: 266773-06 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: ND<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: 170-3-E.4/3.6-B7<br>Micro #: 266773-07 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: ND<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: 170-3-B.6/3.6-B8<br>Micro #: 266773-08 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: ND<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: 170-3-B.4/1.8-B9<br>Micro #: 266773-09 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: ND<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: 170-3-D.7/1.2-B10<br>Micro #: 266773-10 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: ND<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 12/28/2019
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

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## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **266773**
Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
Date Received 12/27/2019
Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-2-E.6/2.0-B11<br>Micro #: 266773-11 Analyst: AF AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: ND<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: 170-2-B.0/2.8-B12<br>Micro #: 266773-12 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: ND<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: 170-2-D.1/3.5-B13<br>Micro #: 266773-13 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: ND<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: 170-2-D.5/3.5-B14<br>Micro #: 266773-14 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: ND<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |
| Client #: 170-MP-A.0/3.0-B15<br>Micro #: 266773-15 Analyst: AF<br>DWJC - WHITE<br>DWJC NO TEXTURE | DRYWALL: ND<br>JOINT COMPOUND: ND<br>TAPE / PAINT: ND | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), CARBONATE. |

[redacted]

Technical Supervisor: Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. 12/28/2019 Date Reported

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Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
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Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-MP-A.0/3.0-B16<br>Micro #: 266773-16 Analyst: AF AF<br>TEXTURE - WHITE<br>DWJC TEXTURE ONLY IN STAIRWAY | TEXTURE: ND<br>PAINT: ND | 20 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: CARBONATE, MISC. PARTICLES |
| Client #: 170-1-E.6/2.9-B17<br>Micro #: 266773-17 Analyst: AF<br>FLOOR TILE - GREY<br>GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (BLACK): ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: 170-1-C.1/3.6-B18<br>Micro #: 266773-18 Analyst: AF<br>FLOOR TILE - GREY<br>GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE (TOP LAYER) | TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (TAN): ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: 170-1-C.1/3.7-B19<br>Micro #: 266773-19 Analyst: AF<br>FLOOR TILE - GREY<br>GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE (BOTTOM LAYER) | TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (TAN): ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: 170-3-C.9/2.9-B20<br>Micro #: 266773-20 Analyst: AF<br>FLOOR TILE - GREY<br>GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (BLACK): ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 12/28/2019
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

NVLAP Lab Code 101872-0 (TESTING). Analyses use Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), Micro Analytical SOP PLM-101. Basic techniques follow EPA – Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 763; Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples" (originally published 1982), and EPA-600/R93-116 (1993). The 1993 method covers all types of bulk materials and is based on the 1982 Method, with improved analytical techniques for layered samples as required for NESHAP compliance. Asbestos is quantified by calibrated visual estimation. Detection limit is material dependent. Detection of asbestos traces (much less than 1%) may not be reliable or reproducible by PLM. Weight % cannot be determined by PLM. Asbestos with diameter below ~1 µm may not be detected by PLM. Absence of asbestos in dust, debris, and some compact materials, including floor tiles, cannot be conclusively established by PLM, and should be confirmed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM).Interferences may prevent detection of small asbestos fibers, and hinder determination of some optical properties.Tremolite-asbestos or actinolite- asbestos may be indistinguishable by PLM from some similar, non-regulated amphiboles (e.g. the "Libby Amphiboles" richterite and winchite), and should be confirmed by TEM. The lower quantitation limit (reporting limit) of PLM estimation is 1%. The Cal-OSHA definition of asbestos-containing construction material is 0.1% asbestos; however, reliable determination of asbestos percent at this level cannot be done by PLM estimation; PLM Point Counting or TEM weight percent analysis are recommended. Only dominant non-asbestos materials (fibrous and non-fibrous) are listed. This analysis shall not be construed as conclusive for the presence of any reported materials other than asbestos, or for the absence of any non-asbestos material. Common interferences include, but are not limited to: cellulose, fibrous glass, other man-made vitreous fibers, synthetic fibers, elongate fragments of calcium sulfate, talc, wollastonite, animal hair, and other miscellaneous elongate particles. Sample heterogeneity is indicated by listing more than one distinct layer or material on the report. If more than one distinct sample is received in the same container, samples shall be marked with letters and analyzed separately. Layers within a sample are analyzed separately when feasible; if asbestos is detected, percentages are reported for individual layers. Interlayer contamination is possible among any layers in a sample. The notation ND (or "NONE DETECTED") indicates a result of "NO ASBESTOS DETECTED" in a homogeneous sample, or in a layer of a heterogeneous sample. Composite asbestos percentages from multiple layers are applicable only to wallboard / joint compound systems; compositing is based on customers' descriptions of material as "joint compound". Customers are solely responsible for identification and description of bulk materials listed on field forms. Laboratory descriptions may differ from those given by customers. Quality Control (QC): all results have been determined to be within acceptance limits prior to reporting. Reanalyzed samples are denoted by two sets of analyst initials. Unless otherwise stated herein, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NIST or any U.S. Government agency. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed. NFM = Non-fibrous materials.

# MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **266773**
Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
Date Received 12/27/2019
Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-3-C.8/3.9-B21<br>Micro #: 266773-21 Analyst: AF<br>FLOOR TILE - GREY<br>GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (BLACK): ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: 170-3-D.3/1.9-B22<br>Micro #: 266773-22 Analyst: AF<br>FLOOR TILE - GREY<br>GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (BLACK): ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: 170-3-E.9/1.9-B23<br>Micro #: 266773-23 Analyst: AF<br>FLOOR TILE - GREY<br>GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (BLACK): ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: 170-2-C.5/3.8-B24<br>Micro #: 266773-24 Analyst: AF<br>FLOOR TILE - GREY<br>GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (BLACK): ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: 170-2-D.3/1.7-B25<br>Micro #: 266773-25 Analyst: AF AF<br>FLOOR TILE - GREY<br>GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (BLACK): ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 12/28/2019
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

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# MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **266773**
Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
Date Received 12/27/2019
Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-1-C.1/3.7-B26<br>Micro #: 266773-26 Analyst: AF<br>FLOOR TILE - TAN<br>TAN 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (BLACK): ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: 170-1-C.2/3.7-B27<br>Micro #: 266773-27 Analyst: AF<br>FLOOR TILE - TAN<br>TAN 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (BLACK): ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: 170-1-D.9/3.7-B28<br>Micro #: 266773-28 Analyst: AF<br>FLOOR TILE - YELLOW<br>YELLOW 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH TAN MASTIC | TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (TAN): ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: 170-1-E.0/2.1-B29<br>Micro #: 266773-29 Analyst: AF<br>FLOOR TILE - YELLOW<br>YELLOW 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH TAN MASTIC | TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (TAN): ND | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: 170-1-E.0/2.1-B30<br>Micro #: 266773-30 Analyst: AF<br>FLOOR TILE - DARK BROWN<br>DARK BROWN FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | TILE: 3% CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS<br>MASTIC (BLACK): 10% CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS | NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 12/28/2019
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

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## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **266773**
Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
Date Received 12/27/2019
Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-3-D.8/1.8-B31<br>Micro #: 266773-31 Analyst: AF<br>CEILING TILE - WHITE<br>2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | CEILING TILE: ND<br>COATING (WHITE): ND | 35 % CELLULOSE<br>15 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: GLASS FRAGMENTS |
| Client #: 170-3-D.6/3.3-B32<br>Micro #: 266773-32 Analyst: AF<br>CEILING TILE - WHITE<br>2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | CEILING TILE: ND<br>COATING (WHITE): ND | 35 % CELLULOSE<br>15 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: GLASS FRAGMENTS |
| Client #: 170-3-E.7/1.4-B33<br>Micro #: 266773-33 Analyst: AF<br>CEILING TILE - WHITE<br>2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | CEILING TILE: ND<br>COATING (WHITE): ND | 35 % CELLULOSE<br>15 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: GLASS FRAGMENTS |
| Client #: 170-3-C.8/1.8-B34<br>Micro #: 266773-34 Analyst: AF<br>CEILING TILE - WHITE<br>2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | CEILING TILE: ND<br>COATING (WHITE): ND | 35 % CELLULOSE<br>15 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: GLASS FRAGMENTS |
| Client #: 170-1-B.7/1.7-B35<br>Micro #: 266773-35 Analyst: AF<br>CEILING TILE - WHITE<br>2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | CEILING TILE: ND<br>COATING (WHITE): ND | 35 % CELLULOSE<br>15 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: GLASS FRAGMENTS |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 12/28/2019
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

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## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **266773**
Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
Date Received 12/27/2019
Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION<br>ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-3-B.8/2.9-B36<br>Micro #: 266773-36 Analyst: AF AF<br>CEILING TILE - WHITE<br>2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | CEILING TILE: ND<br>COATING (WHITE): ND | 35 % CELLULOSE<br>15 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: GLASS FRAGMENTS |
| Client #: 170-MP-B.4/2.6-B37<br>Micro #: 266773-37 Analyst: AF<br>SEALANT - TAN<br>TAN DUCT SEAM SEALANT | SEALANT: ND | 15 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: BINDER, OTHER, MISCELLANEOUS. |
| Client #: 170-MP-B.4/2.6-B38<br>Micro #: 266773-38 Analyst: AF<br>CLOTH - TAN<br>TAN VIBRATION ISOLATION CLOTH | ISOLATION CLOTH: ND<br>PAINT: ND | 35 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: BINDER, OTHER, MISCELLANEOUS. |
| Client #: 170-3-E.8/2.5-B39<br>Micro #: 266773-39 Analyst: AF<br>PLASTER - WHITE<br>PLASTER CEILING | PLASTER: ND | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-3-B.4/2.5-B40<br>Micro #: 266773-40 Analyst: AF<br>PLASTER - WHITE<br>PLASTER CEILING | PLASTER: ND | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 12/28/2019
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

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PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **266773**
Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
Date Received 12/27/2019
Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-3-C.5/2.8-B41<br>Micro #: 266773-41 Analyst: AF<br>**PLASTER - WHITE**<br>**BASE BUILDING PLASTER**<br>**(LENTIL OF ATRIUM WINDOW)** | **PLASTER: ND** | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-3-E.6/2.2-B42<br>Micro #: 266773-42 Analyst: AF<br>**TEXTURE - WHITE**<br>**TEXTURE OVER CONCRETE** | **TEXTURE: ND** | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-3-B.5/2.0-B43<br>Micro #: 266773-43 Analyst: AF<br>**TEXTURE - WHITE**<br>**TEXTURE OVER CONCRETE** | **TEXTURE: ND** | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-3-D.7/1.1-B44<br>Micro #: 266773-44 Analyst: AF<br>**SHEET FLOORING - TAN**<br>**TAN PEBBLE SHEET FLOORING**<br>**WITH PAPER BACKING** | **SHEET FLOORING: ND**<br>**BACKING: ND**<br>**MASTIC (BLACK): ND** | 10 % CELLULOSE<br>5 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: 170-2-D.5/1.8-B45<br>Micro #: 266773-45 Analyst: AF<br>**LEVELING COMPOUND - WHITE**<br>**WHITE LEVELING COMPOUND** | **LEVELING COMPOUND: ND** | NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), MISC. PARTICLES. |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 12/28/2019
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

NVLAP Lab Code 101872-0 (TESTING). Analyses use Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), Micro Analytical SOP PLM-101. Basic techniques follow EPA – Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 763; Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples" (originally published 1982), and EPA-600/R93-116 (1993). The 1993 method covers all types of bulk materials and is based on the 1982 Method, with improved analytical techniques for layered samples as required for NESHAP compliance. Asbestos is quantified by calibrated visual estimation. Detection limit is material dependent. Detection of asbestos traces (much less than 1%) may not be reliable or reproducible by PLM. Weight % cannot be determined by PLM. Asbestos with diameter below ~1 μm may not be detected by PLM. Absence of asbestos in dust, debris, and some compact materials, including floor tiles, cannot be conclusively established by PLM, and should be confirmed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM).Interferences may prevent detection of small asbestos fibers, and hinder determination of some optical properties.Tremolite-asbestos or actinolite- asbestos may be indistinguishable by PLM from some similar, non-regulated amphiboles (e.g. the "Libby Amphiboles" richterite and winchite), and should be confirmed by TEM. The lower quantitation limit (reporting limit) of PLM estimation is 1%. The Cal-OSHA definition of asbestos-containing construction material is 0.1% asbestos; however, reliable determination of asbestos percent at this level cannot be done by PLM estimation; PLM Point Counting or TEM weight percent analysis are recommended. Only dominant non-asbestos materials (fibrous and non-fibrous) are listed. This analysis shall not be construed as conclusive for the presence of any reported materials other than asbestos, or for the absence of any non-asbestos material. Common interferences include, but are not limited to: cellulose, fibrous glass, other man-made vitreous fibers, synthetic fibers, elongate fragments of calcium sulfate, talc, wollastonite, animal hair, and other miscellaneous elongate particles. Sample heterogeneity is indicated by listing more than one distinct layer or material on the report. If more than one distinct sample is received in the same container, samples shall be marked with letters and analyzed separately. Layers within a sample are analyzed separately when feasible; if asbestos is detected, percentages are reported for individual layers. Interlayer contamination is possible among any layers in a sample. The notation ND (or "NONE DETECTED") indicates a result of "NO ASBESTOS DETECTED" in a homogeneous sample, or in a layer of a heterogeneous sample. Composite asbestos percentages from multiple layers are applicable only to wallboard / joint compound systems; compositing is based on customers' descriptions of material as "joint compound". Customers are solely responsible for identification and description of bulk materials listed on field forms. Laboratory descriptions may differ from those given by customers. Quality Control (QC): all results have been determined to be within acceptance limits prior to reporting. Reanalyzed samples are denoted by two sets of analyst initials. Unless otherwise stated herein, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NIST or any U.S. Government agency. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed. NFM = Non-fibrous materials.

# MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **266773**
Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
Date Received 12/27/2019
Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-3-C.0/2.1-B46<br>Micro #: 266773-46 Analyst: AF<br>**ADHESIVE - TAN**<br>**BLACK BASE COVE WITH TAN ADHESIVE** | **COVE BASE: ND**<br>**ADHESIVE (TAN/WHITE): ND**<br>**TEXTURE / PAINT: ND** | NFM: BINDER, OTHER, MISCELLANEOUS. |
| Client #: 170-3-D.9/2.9-B47<br>Micro #: 266773-47 Analyst: AF<br>**ADHESIVE - BROWN**<br>**GREY BASE COVE WITH BROWN ADHESIVE** | **COVE BASE: ND**<br>**ADHESIVE (BROWN): ND**<br>**TEXTURE / PAINT: ND** | NFM: BINDER, OTHER, MISCELLANEOUS. |
| Client #: 170-2-D.2/1.3-B48<br>Micro #: 266773-48 Analyst: AF<br>**ADHESIVE - TAN**<br>**BASE COVE WITH TAN ADHESIVE** | **COVE BASE: ND**<br>**ADHESIVE (TAN): ND** | NFM: BINDER, OTHER, MISCELLANEOUS. |
| Client #: 170-3-B.6/1.8-B49<br>Micro #: 266773-49 Analyst: AF<br>**ADHESIVE - YELLOW**<br>**YELLOW CARPET ADHESIVE** | **ADHESIVE: ND** | NFM: BINDER, OTHER, MISCELLANEOUS. |
| Client #: 170-1-C.5/3.5-B50<br>Micro #: 266773-50 Analyst: AF<br>**ADHESIVE - TAN**<br>**CARPET TILE ADHESIVE** | **ADHESIVE: ND** | NFM: BINDER, OTHER, MISCELLANEOUS. |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 12/28/2019
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

NVLAP Lab Code 101872-0 (TESTING). Analyses use Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), Micro Analytical SOP PLM-101. Basic techniques follow EPA – Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 763; Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples" (originally published 1982), and EPA-600/R93-116 (1993). The 1993 method covers all types of bulk materials and is based on the 1982 Method, with improved analytical techniques for layered samples as required for NESHAP compliance. Asbestos is quantified by calibrated visual estimation. Detection limit is material dependent. Detection of asbestos traces (much less than 1%) may not be reliable or reproducible by PLM. Weight % cannot be determined by PLM. Asbestos with diameter below ~1 µm may not be detected by PLM. Absence of asbestos in dust, debris, and some compact materials, including floor tiles, cannot be conclusively established by PLM, and should be confirmed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM).Interferences may prevent detection of small asbestos fibers, and hinder determination of some optical properties.Tremolite-asbestos or actinolite- asbestos may be indistinguishable by PLM from some similar, non-regulated amphiboles (e.g. the "Libby Amphiboles" richterite and winchite), and should be confirmed by TEM. The lower quantitation limit (reporting limit) of PLM estimation is 1%. The Cal-OSHA definition of asbestos-containing construction material is 0.1% asbestos; however, reliable determination of asbestos percent at this level cannot be done by PLM estimation; PLM Point Counting or TEM weight percent analysis are recommended. Only dominant non-asbestos materials (fibrous and non-fibrous) are listed. This analysis shall not be construed as conclusive for the presence of any reported materials other than asbestos, or for the absence of any non-asbestos material. Common interferences include, but are not limited to: cellulose, fibrous glass, other man-made vitreous fibers, synthetic fibers, elongate fragments of calcium sulfate, talc, wollastonite, animal hair, and other miscellaneous elongate particles. Sample heterogeneity is indicated by listing more than one distinct layer or material on the report. If more than one distinct sample is received in the same container, samples shall be marked with letters and analyzed separately. Layers within a sample are analyzed separately when feasible; if asbestos is detected, percentages are reported for individual layers. Interlayer contamination is possible among any layers in a sample. The notation ND (or "NONE DETECTED") indicates a result of "NO ASBESTOS DETECTED" in a homogeneous sample, or in a layer of a heterogeneous sample. Composite asbestos percentages from multiple layers are applicable only to wallboard / joint compound systems; compositing is based on customers' descriptions of material as "joint compound". Customers are solely responsible for identification and description of bulk materials listed on field forms. Laboratory descriptions may differ from those given by customers. Quality Control (QC): all results have been determined to be within acceptance limits prior to reporting. Reanalyzed samples are denoted by two sets of analyst initials. Unless otherwise stated herein, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NIST or any U.S. Government agency. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed. NFM = Non-fibrous materials.

# MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **266773**
Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
Date Received 12/27/2019
Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-2-D.5/1.8-B51<br>Micro #: 266773-51 Analyst: AF<br>**ADHESIVE - TAN**<br>**CARPET TILE ADHESIVE** | **ADHESIVE: ND** | NFM: BINDER, OTHER, MISCELLANEOUS. |
| Client #: 170-2-D.5/1.8-B52<br>Micro #: 266773-52 Analyst: AF<br>**ADHESIVE - GREEN**<br>**GREEN CARPET ADHESIVE** | **ADHESIVE: ND** | NFM: BINDER, OTHER, MISCELLANEOUS. |
| Client #: 170-2-C.5/3.7-B53<br>Micro #: 266773-53 Analyst: AF<br>**ADHESIVE - TAN**<br>**TAN CARPET PAD ADHESIVE** | **ADHESIVE: ND** | NFM: BINDER, OTHER, MISCELLANEOUS. |
| Client #: 170-2-C.6/1.3-B54<br>Micro #: 266773-54 Analyst: AF<br>**ADHESIVE - TAN**<br>**TAN CARPET PAD ADHESIVE** | **ADHESIVE: ND** | NFM: BINDER, OTHER, MISCELLANEOUS. |
| Client #: 170-MP-B.5/2.5-B55<br>Micro #: 266773-55 Analyst: AF<br>**FIREPROOFING - BLUE**<br>**BLUE FIREPROOFING** | **FIREPROOFING: ND** | 15 % CELLULOSE<br>5 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 12/28/2019
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

NVLAP Lab Code 101872-0 (TESTING). Analyses use Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), Micro Analytical SOP PLM-101. Basic techniques follow EPA – Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 763; Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples" (originally published 1982), and EPA-600/R93-116 (1993). The 1993 method covers all types of bulk materials and is based on the 1982 Method, with improved analytical techniques for layered samples as required for NESHAP compliance. Asbestos is quantified by calibrated visual estimation. Detection limit is material dependent. Detection of asbestos traces (much less than 1%) may not be reliable or reproducible by PLM. Weight % cannot be determined by PLM. Asbestos with diameter below ~1 µm may not be detected by PLM. Absence of asbestos in dust, debris, and some compact materials, including floor tiles, cannot be conclusively established by PLM, and should be confirmed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM).Interferences may prevent detection of small asbestos fibers, and hinder determination of some optical properties.Tremolite-asbestos or actinolite- asbestos may be indistinguishable by PLM from some similar, non-regulated amphiboles (e.g. the "Libby Amphiboles" richterite and winchite), and should be confirmed by TEM. The lower quantitation limit (reporting limit) of PLM estimation is 1%. The Cal-OSHA definition of asbestos-containing construction material is 0.1% asbestos; however, reliable determination of asbestos percent at this level cannot be done by PLM estimation; PLM Point Counting or TEM weight percent analysis are recommended. Only dominant non-asbestos materials (fibrous and non-fibrous) are listed. This analysis shall not be construed as conclusive for the presence of any reported materials other than asbestos, or for the absence of any non-asbestos material. Common interferences include, but are not limited to: cellulose, fibrous glass, other man-made vitreous fibers, synthetic fibers, elongate fragments of calcium sulfate, talc, wollastonite, animal hair, and other miscellaneous elongate particles. Sample heterogeneity is indicated by listing more than one distinct layer or material on the report. If more than one distinct sample is received in the same container, samples shall be marked with letters and analyzed separately. Layers within a sample are analyzed separately when feasible; if asbestos is detected, percentages are reported for individual layers. Interlayer contamination is possible among any layers in a sample. The notation ND (or "NONE DETECTED") indicates a result of "NO ASBESTOS DETECTED" in a homogeneous sample, or in a layer of a heterogeneous sample. Composite asbestos percentages from multiple layers are applicable only to wallboard / joint compound systems; compositing is based on customers' descriptions of material as "joint compound". Customers are solely responsible for identification and description of bulk materials listed on field forms. Laboratory descriptions may differ from those given by customers. Quality Control (QC): all results have been determined to be within acceptance limits prior to reporting. Reanalyzed samples are denoted by two sets of analyst initials. Unless otherwise stated herein, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NIST or any U.S. Government agency. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed. NFM = Non-fibrous materials.

# MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **266773**
Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
Date Received 12/27/2019
Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-3-C.5/2.8-B56<br>Micro #: 266773-56 Analyst: AF<br>FIREPROOFING - BLUE<br>BLUE FIREPROOFING | FIREPROOFING: ND<br>WHITE PAINT: ND | 15 % CELLULOSE<br>5 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-3-B.5/2.2-B57<br>Micro #: 266773-57 Analyst: AF<br>FIREPROOFING - BLUE<br>BLUE FIREPROOFING | FIREPROOFING: ND | 15 % CELLULOSE<br>5 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-1EXT-C.0/4.8-B58<br>Micro #: 266773-58 Analyst: AF<br>FIREPROOFING - GREY<br>WHITE PAINT OVER GREY FIREPROOFING | FIREPROOFING: ND | 15 % CELLULOSE<br>5 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-1EXT-D.0/4.8-B59<br>Micro #: 266773-59 Analyst: AF AF<br>FIREPROOFING - GREY<br>WHITE PAINT OVER GREY<br>FIREPROOFING ON TRUSS | FIREPROOFING: ND | 15 % CELLULOSE<br>5 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-MP-B.8/3.0-B60<br>Micro #: 266773-60 Analyst: AF<br>FIREPROOFING - GREY<br>GREY FIREPROOFING ON X BRACE | FIREPROOFING: ND | 15 % CELLULOSE<br>5 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 12/28/2019
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

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## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **266773**
Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
Date Received 12/27/2019
Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-MP-B.8/2.8-B61<br>Micro #: 266773-61 Analyst: AF<br>FIREPROOFING - GREY<br>GREY FIREPROOFING ON COLUMN | FIREPROOFING: ND | 15 % CELLULOSE<br>5 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-2-C.8/1.1-B62<br>Micro #: 266773-62 Analyst: AF AF<br>FIREPROOFING - TAN/RED<br>TAN AND RED FIREPROOFING AT COLUMN | FIREPROOFING: ND<br>RED PAINT: ND | 15 % CELLULOSE<br>5 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-2-C.8/1.1-B63<br>Micro #: 266773-63 Analyst: AF<br>FIREPROOFING - TAN/RED<br>TAN AND RED FIREPROOFING AT BEAM | FIREPROOFING: ND<br>RED PAINT: ND | 15 % CELLULOSE<br>5 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-2-C.8/1.1-B64<br>Micro #: 266773-64 Analyst: AF<br>FIREPROOFING - TAN/RED<br>TAN AND RED FIREPROOFING<br>AT BACK OF PRECAST | FIREPROOFING: ND<br>RED PAINT: ND | 15 % CELLULOSE<br>5 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-3-C.5/2.8-B65<br>Micro #: 266773-65 Analyst: AF<br>FIREPROOFING - TAN<br>TAN FIREPROOFING ON<br>OUTBOARD OF WEB | FIREPROOFING: 8% CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 12/28/2019
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

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1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **266773**
Total Samples 67
Date Sampled
Date Received 12/27/2019
Date Analyzed 12/28/2019

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-3-A.8/1.2-B66<br>Micro #: 266773-66 Analyst: AF<br>**FIREPROOFING - TAN**<br>**TAN FIREPROOFING OVERSPRAY** | **FIREPROOFING: 8% CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS** | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-1EXT-B.0/4.2-B67<br>Micro #: 266773-67 Analyst: AF<br>**FIREPROOFING - TAN**<br>**TAN FIREPROOFING ON TRUSS** | **FIREPROOFING: ND**<br>**WHITE PAINT: ND** | 15 % CELLULOSE<br>5 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 12/28/2019
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

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266773

**BULK ASBESTOS SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST – CHAIN OF CUSTODY** — **ANALYSIS REQUESTED**

**VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.**
1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
**Office:** (925) 685-5900
**Fax:** (925) 891-4450
**Email:** linda@vanbruntassociates.com

**Job #:**

**Site Address:**

**Name:** level 10 San Jose.

**Collected By:** (MVB) / EZ / GM / (SVB) / TK / JK / GM

**Lab Name:** Micro / EMLabP&K / EMSL
**Analyze:** (PLM) 400 PT. COUNT 1200 PT. COUNT
TEM BULK GRAVIMETRIC
TEM H20 POT NONPOT
**TAT:** RUSH 4 HR 24 HR 48 HR 72 HR (5 DAY)

| | SAMPLE ID NO BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/ COLUMN LINE/CHRON | TYP MAT | COLOR | HOMO AREA | ASSESS FR/NF ND/PD/D/ PSD/SD | DESCRIPTION | LAB TEST LAYER | LAB TEST COMPOSIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 170-1-E.6/1.7-B1 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 2 | 170-1-D.5/2.7-B2 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 3 | 170-1-B.0/3.7-B3 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 4 | 170-1-B.2/2.1-B4 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 5 | 170-1-B.2/2.0-B5 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 6 | 170-1-C.0/2.0-B6 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 7 | 170-3-E.4/3.6-B7 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 8 | 170-3-B.6/3.6-B8 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 9 | 170-3-B.4/1.8-B9 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 10 | 170-3-D.7/1.2-B10 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 11 | 170-2-E.6/2.0-B11 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 12 | 170-2-B.0/2.8-B12 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 13 | 170-2-D.1/3.5-B13 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 14 | 170-2-D.5/3.5-B14 | DWJC | WHITE | M1 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 15 | 170-MP-A.0/3.0-B15 | DWJC | WHITE | M2 | NF/ND | DWJC NO TEXTURE | | |
| 16 | 170-MP-A.0/3.0-B16 | TEXTURE | WHITE | S1 | NF/ND | DWJC TEXURE ONLY IN STAIRWAY | | |
| 17 | 170-1-E.6/2.9-B17 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | | |

Rec. by: CS 12/27/19 9:10

266773

**BULK ASBESTOS SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST – CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

**ANALYSIS REQUESTED**

**VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.**
1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
**Office:** (925) 685-5900
**Fax:** (925) 891-4450
**Email:** linda@vanbruntassociates.com

**Job #:**

**Name:**

**Site Address:**

**Collected By:** MVB / EZ / GM / SVB / TK / JK / GM

**Lab Name:** Micro / EMLabP&K / EMSL
**Analyze:** PLM 400 PT. COUNT 1200 PT. COUNT
TEM BULK GRAVIMETRIC
TEM H20 POT NONPOT
**TAT:** RUSH 4 HR 24 HR 48 HR 72 HR 5 DAY

| | SAMPLE ID NO BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/ COLUMN LINE/CHRON | TYP MAT | COLOR | HOMO AREA | ASSESS FR/NF ND/PD/D/ PSD/SD | DESCRIPTION | LAB TEST LAYER | LAB TEST COMPOSIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 170-1-C.1/3.6-B18 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE (TOP LAYER) | | |
| 19 | 170-1-C.1/3.7-B19 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE (BOTTOM LAYER) | | |
| 20 | 170-3-C.9/2.9-B20 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | | |
| 21 | 170-3-C.8/3.9-B21 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | | |
| 22 | 170-3-D.3/1.9-B22 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | | |
| 23 | 170-3-E.9/1.9-B23 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | | |
| 24 | 170-2-C.5/3.8-B24 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | | |
| 25 | 170-2-D.3/1.7-B25 | FLOOR TILE | GREY | M3 | NF/ND | GREY 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | | |
| 26 | 170-1-C.1/3.7-B26 | FLOOR TILE | TAN | M4 | NF/ND | TAN 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | | |
| 27 | 170-1-C.2/3.7-B27 | FLOOR TILE | TAN | M4 | NF/ND | TAN 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | | |
| 28 | 170-1-D.9/3.7-B28 | FLOOR TILE | YELLOW | M5 | NF/ND | YELLOW 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH TAN ADHESIVE | | |
| 29 | 170-1-E.0/2.1-B29 | FLOOR TILE | YELLOW | M5 | NF/ND | YELLOW 12X12 FLOOR TILE WITH TAN ADHESIVE | | |
| 30 | 170-1-E.0/2.1-B30 | FLOOR TILE | DARK BROV | M6 | NF/ND | DARK BROWN FLOOR TILE WITH BLACK MASTIC | | |
| 31 | 170-3-D.8/1.8-B31 | CEILING TILE | WHITE | M7 | FR/ND | 2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | | |
| 32 | 170-3-D.6/3.3-B32 | CEILING TILE | WHITE | M7 | FR/ND | 2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | | |
| 33 | 170-3-E.7/1.4-B33 | CEILING TILE | WHITE | M7 | FR/ND | 2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | | |
| 34 | 170-3-C.8/1.8-B34 | CEILING TILE | WHITE | M7 | FR/ND | 2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | | |

Rec. by: CS 12/27/19 9:10

2666773

**BULK ASBESTOS SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST – CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

**ANALYSIS REQUESTED**

**VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.**
1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
**Office:** (925) 685-5900
**Fax:** (925) 891-4450
**Email:** linda@vanbruntassociates.com

**Job #:**

**Name:**

**Site Address:**

**Collected By:** MVB / EZ / GM / SVB / TK / JK / GM

**Lab Name:** Micro / EMLabP&K / EMSL
**Analyze:** PLM 400 PT. COUNT 1200 PT. COUNT
TEM BULK GRAVIMETRIC
TEM H20 POT NONPOT
**TAT:** RUSH 4 HR 24 HR 48 HR 72 HR 5 DAY

| | SAMPLE ID NO BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/ COLUMN LINE/CHRON | TYP MAT | COLOR | HOMO AREA | ASSESS FR/NF ND/PD/D/ PSD/SD | DESCRIPTION | LAB TEST LAYER | LAB TEST COMPOSIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | 170-1-B.7/1.7-B35 | CEILING TILE | WHITE | M7 | FR/ND | 2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | | |
| 36 | 170-3-B.8/2.9-B36 | CEILING TILE | WHITE | M7 | FR/ND | 2X4 CEILING TILE ON T-BAR CEILING | | |
| 37 | 170-MP-B.4/2.6-B37 | SEALANT | TAN | M8 | NF/ND | TAN DUCT SEAM SEALANT | | |
| 38 | 170-MP-B.4/2.6-B38 | CLOTH | TAN | M9 | NF/ND | TAN VIBRATION ISOLATION CLOTH | | |
| 39 | 170-3-E.8/2.5-B39 | PLASTER | WHITE | M10 | NF/ND | PLASTER CEILING | | |
| 40 | 170-3-B.4/2.5-B40 | PLASTER | WHITE | M10 | NF/ND | PLASTER CEILING | | |
| 41 | 170-3-C.5/2.8-B41 | PLASTER | WHITE | M11 | NF/ND | BASE BUILING PLASTER (LENTIL OF ATRIUM WINDOW) | | |
| 42 | 170-3-E.6/2.2-B42 | TEXTURE | WHITE | M12 | NF/ND | TEXTURE OVER CONCRETE | | |
| 43 | 170-3-B.5/2.0-B43 | TEXTURE | WHITE | M12 | NF/ND | TEXTURE OVER CONCRETE | | |
| 44 | 170-3-D.7/1.1-B44 | SHEET FLOORING | TAN | M13 | NF/ND | TAN PEBBLE SHEET FLOORING WITH PAPER BACKING | | |
| 45 | 170-2-D.5/1.8-B45 | LEVELING COMPOUN | WHITE | M14 | NF/ND | WHITE LEVING COMPOUND | | |
| 46 | 170-3-C.0/2.1-B46 | ADHESIVE | TAN | M15 | NF/ND | BLACK BASE COVE WITH TAN ADHESIVE | | |
| 47 | 170-3-D.9/2.9-B47 | ADHESIVE | BROWN | M16 | NF/ND | GREY BASE COVE WITH BROWN ADHESIVE | | |
| 48 | 170-2-D.2/1.3-B48 | ADHESIVE | TAN | M17 | NF/ND | BASE COVE WITH TAN ADHESIVE | | |
| 49 | 170-3-B.6/1.8-B49 | ADHESIVE | YELLOW | M18 | NF/ND | YELLOW CARPET ADHESIVE | | |
| 50 | 170-1-C.5/3.5-B50 | ADHESIVE | TAN | M19 | NF/ND | CARPET TILE ADHESIVE | | |
| 51 | 170-2-D.5/1.8-B51 | ADHESIVE | TAN | M19 | NF/ND | CARPET TILE ADHESIVE | | |

Rec. by: CS 12/27/19 9:10

266773

**BULK ASBESTOS SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST – CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

**ANALYSIS REQUESTED**

**VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.**
1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
**Office:** (925) 685-5900
**Fax:** (925) 891-4450
**Email:** linda@vanbruntassociates.com

**Job #:**

**Name:**

**Site Address:**

**Collected By:** MVB / EZ / GM / SVB / TK / JK / GM

**Lab Name:** Micro / EMLabP&K / EMSL

**Analyze:** PLM 400 PT. COUNT 1200 PT. COUNT
TEM BULK GRAVIMETRIC
TEM H20 POT NONPOT

**TAT:** RUSH 4 HR 24 HR 48 HR 72 HR 5 DAY

| | SAMPLE ID NO BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/ COLUMN LINE/CHRON | TYP MAT | COLOR | HOMO AREA | ASSESS FR/NF ND/PD/D/ PSD/SD | DESCRIPTION | LAB TEST LAYER | LAB TEST COMPOSIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | 170-2-D.5/1.8-B52 | ADHESIVE | GREEN | M20 | NF/ND | GREEN CARPET ADHESIVE | | |
| 53 | 170-2-C.5/3.7-B53 | ADHESIVE | TAN | M21 | NF/ND | TAN CARPET PAD ADHESIVE | | |
| 54 | 170-2-C.6/1.3-B54 | ADHESIVE | TAN | M21 | NF/ND | TAN CARPET PAD ADHESIVE | | |
| 55 | 170-MP-B.5/2.5-B55 | FIREPROOFING | BLUE | S1 | FR/ND | BLUE FIREPROOFING | | |
| 56 | 170-3-C.5/2.8-B56 | FIREPROOFING | BLUE | S1 | FR/ND | BLUE FIREPROOFING | | |
| 57 | 170-3-B.5/2.2-B57 | FIREPROOFING | BLUE | S1 | FR/ND | BLUE FIREPROOFING | | |
| 58 | 170-1EXT-C.0/4.8-B58 | FIREPROOFING | GREY | S2 | FR/ND | WHITE PAINT OVER GREY FIREPROOFING | | |
| 59 | 170-1EXT-D.0/4.8-B59 | FIREPROOFING | GREY | S2 | FR/ND | WHITE PAINT OVER GREY FIREPROOFING ON TRUSS | | |
| 60 | 170-MP-B.8/3.0-B60 | FIREPROOFING | GREY | S2 | FR/ND | GREY FIREPROOFING ON X BRACE | | |
| 61 | 170-MP-B.8/2.8-B61 | FIREPROOFING | GREY | S2 | NF/ND | GREY FIREPROOFING ON COLUMN | | |
| 62 | 170-2-C.8/1.1-B62 | FIREPROOFING | TAN/RED | S3 | NF/ND | TAN AND RED FIREPROOFING AT COLUMN | | |
| 63 | 170-2-C.8/1.1-B63 | FIREPROOFING | TAN/RED | S3 | NF/ND | TAN AND RED FIREPROOFING AT BEAM | | |
| 64 | 170-2-C.8/1.1-B64 | FIREPROOFING | TAN/RED | S3 | NF/ND | TAN AND RED FIREPROOFING AT BACK OF PRECAST | | |
| 65 | 170-3-C.5/2.8-B65 | FIREPROOFING | TAN | S4 | NF/ND | TAN FIREPROOFING ON OUTBOARD OF WEB | | |
| 66 | 170-3-A.8/1.2-B66 | FIREPROOFING | TAN | S4 | NF/ND | TAN FIREPROOFING OVERSPRAY | | |
| 67 | 170-1EXT-B.0/4.2-B67 | FIREPROOFING | TAN | S4 | NF/ND | TAN FIREPROOFING ON TRUSS | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Rec. by: CS 12/27/19 9:10

# MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10, SAN JOSE**
**BLDG 170**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **267217**
Total Samples 14
Date Sampled
Date Received 01/09/2020
Date Analyzed 01/09/2020

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-2-E.5/2.8-B1<br>Micro #: 267217-01 Analyst: JM GR<br>FLOOR TILE - GRAY<br>GRAY FLOOR TILE<br>WITH BLACK MASTIC | FLOOR TILE: ND<br>MASTIC (BLACK): ND | 3 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: SYNTHETIC MATERIAL, CARBONATE, ADHESIVE. |
| Client #: 170-R-D.0/1.5-B2<br>Micro #: 267217-02 Analyst: JM<br>BUILT UP ROOF - BLACK / GRAY<br>BUILT UP ROOF WITH MINERAL CAP<br>SHEET ROLL, TAR AND FELT LAYERS<br>AND BROWN FIBER BACKING | SHEET ROLL: ND<br>TAR: ND<br>FIBERGLASS FELT LAYERS: ND<br>BACKING (BROWN): ND | 25 % CELLULOSE<br>20 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: TAR/ASPHALT, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-R-B.6/4.4-B3<br>Micro #: 267217-03 Analyst: JM<br>MASTIC - TAN<br>TAN MASTIC<br>OVER ROOF VENT | MASTICS (TAN / GRAY): ND<br>TAR: ND | 5 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: RESILIENT ORGANICALLY BOUND MATERIALS, MISC. PARTICLES |
| Client #: 170-R-D.6/4.7-B4<br>Micro #: 267217-04 Analyst: JM<br>MASTIC - TAN<br>TAN MASTIC AT<br>PIPE PENETRATION | MASTICS (TAN / GRAY): ND<br>TAR: ND | 5 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: RESILIENT ORGANICALLY BOUND MATERIALS, MISC. PARTICLES |
| Client #: 170-MPH-B.9/2.9-B5<br>Micro #: 267217-05 Analyst: JM<br>FIREPROOFING - GRAY<br>GRAY FIREPROOFING AT COLUMN | FIREPROOFING: ND | 20 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: 'GYPSUM' (CALCIUM SULFATE), MISC. PARTICLES. |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 1/9/2020
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

NVLAP Lab Code 101872-0 (TESTING). Analyses use Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), Micro Analytical SOP PLM-101. Basic techniques follow EPA – Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 763; Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples" (originally published 1982), and EPA-600/R93-116 (1993). The 1993 method covers all types of bulk materials and is based on the 1982 Method, with improved analytical techniques for layered samples as required for NESHAP compliance. Asbestos is quantified by calibrated visual estimation. Detection limit is material dependent. Detection of asbestos traces (much less than 1%) may not be reliable or reproducible by PLM. Weight % cannot be determined by PLM. Asbestos with diameter below ~1 µm may not be detected by PLM. Absence of asbestos in dust, debris, and some compact materials, including floor tiles, cannot be conclusively established by PLM, and should be confirmed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM).Interferences may prevent detection of small asbestos fibers, and hinder determination of some optical properties.Tremolite-asbestos or actinolite- asbestos may be indistinguishable by PLM from some similar, non-regulated amphiboles (e.g. the "Libby Amphiboles" richterite and winchite), and should be confirmed by TEM. The lower quantitation limit (reporting limit) of PLM estimation is 1%. The Cal-OSHA definition of asbestos-containing construction material is 0.1% asbestos; however, reliable determination of asbestos percent at this level cannot be done by PLM estimation; PLM Point Counting or TEM weight percent analysis are recommended. Only dominant non-asbestos materials (fibrous and non-fibrous) are listed. This analysis shall not be construed as conclusive for the presence of any reported materials other than asbestos, or for the absence of any non-asbestos material. Common interferences include, but are not limited to: cellulose, fibrous glass, other man-made vitreous fibers, synthetic fibers, elongate fragments of calcium sulfate, talc, wollastonite, animal hair, and other miscellaneous elongate particles. Sample heterogeneity is indicated by listing more than one distinct layer or material on the report. If more than one distinct sample is received in the same container, samples shall be marked with letters and analyzed separately. Layers within a sample are analyzed separately when feasible; if asbestos is detected, percentages are reported for individual layers. Interlayer contamination is possible among any layers in a sample. The notation ND (or "NONE DETECTED") indicates a result of "NO ASBESTOS DETECTED" in a homogeneous sample, or in a layer of a heterogeneous sample. Composite asbestos percentages from multiple layers are applicable only to wallboard / joint compound systems; compositing is based on customers' descriptions of material as "joint compound". Customers are solely responsible for identification and description of bulk materials listed on field forms. Laboratory descriptions may differ from those given by customers. Quality Control (QC): all results have been determined to be within acceptance limits prior to reporting. Reanalyzed samples are denoted by two sets of analyst initials. Unless otherwise stated herein, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NIST or any U.S. Government agency. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed. NFM = Non-fibrous materials.

# MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10, SAN JOSE**
**BLDG 170**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **267217**
Total Samples 14
Date Sampled
Date Received 01/09/2020
Date Analyzed 01/09/2020

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-MPHR-C.4/2.5-B6<br>Micro #: 267217-06 Analyst: JM<br>STUCCO - GRAY/WHITE<br>STUCCO AT SKYLIGHT BASE | STUCCO (WHITE): ND<br>BASE STUCCO (GRAY): ND | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-B7<br>Micro #: 267217-07 Analyst: JM GR<br>CAULK - TAN<br>TAN CAULKING BETWEEN<br>STUCCO AND METAL | CAULKING (BEIGE) W/ COMPOUND: ND | NFM: RESILIENT ORGANICALLY BOUND MATERIALS, MISC. PARTICLES |
| Client #: 170-MPHR-D.8/2.5-B8<br>Micro #: 267217-08 Analyst: JM GR<br>PUTTY - GRAY<br>GRAY PUTTY<br>AROUND SKYLIGHT | PUTTY: 3% CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS | 5 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: RESILIENT ORGANICALLY BOUND MATERIALS, MISC. PARTICLES |
| Client #: 170-MPHR-D.8/2.5-B9<br>Micro #: 267217-09 Analyst: JM<br>SEALANT - BLACK<br>SEALANT AT SKYLIGHT<br>PERIMETER RING | SEALANT: ND | NFM: RESILIENT ORGANICALLY BOUND MATERIALS, MISC. PARTICLES |
| Client #: 170-MPHR-C.0/3.0-B10<br>Micro #: 267217-10 Analyst: JM<br>TAR - BLACK<br>RESIDUAL BLACK TAR AT<br>METAL ROOF FLASHING | TAR: ND | 2 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: RESILIENT ORGANICALLY BOUND MATERIALS, MISC. PARTICLES |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 1/9/2020
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

NVLAP Lab Code 101872-0 (TESTING). Analyses use Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), Micro Analytical SOP PLM-101. Basic techniques follow EPA – Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 763; Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples" (originally published 1982), and EPA-600/R93-116 (1993). The 1993 method covers all types of bulk materials and is based on the 1982 Method, with improved analytical techniques for layered samples as required for NESHAP compliance. Asbestos is quantified by calibrated visual estimation. Detection limit is material dependent. Detection of asbestos traces (much less than 1%) may not be reliable or reproducible by PLM. Weight % cannot be determined by PLM. Asbestos with diameter below ~1 µm may not be detected by PLM. Absence of asbestos in dust, debris, and some compact materials, including floor tiles, cannot be conclusively established by PLM, and should be confirmed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM).Interferences may prevent detection of small asbestos fibers, and hinder determination of some optical properties.Tremolite-asbestos or actinolite- asbestos may be indistinguishable by PLM from some similar, non-regulated amphiboles (e.g. the "Libby Amphiboles" richterite and winchite), and should be confirmed by TEM. The lower quantitation limit (reporting limit) of PLM estimation is 1%. The Cal-OSHA definition of asbestos-containing construction material is 0.1% asbestos; however, reliable determination of asbestos percent at this level cannot be done by PLM estimation; PLM Point Counting or TEM weight percent analysis are recommended. Only dominant non-asbestos materials (fibrous and non-fibrous) are listed. This analysis shall not be construed as conclusive for the presence of any reported materials other than asbestos, or for the absence of any non-asbestos material. Common interferences include, but are not limited to: cellulose, fibrous glass, other man-made vitreous fibers, synthetic fibers, elongate fragments of calcium sulfate, talc, wollastonite, animal hair, and other miscellaneous elongate particles. Sample heterogeneity is indicated by listing more than one distinct layer or material on the report. If more than one distinct sample is received in the same container, samples shall be marked with letters and analyzed separately. Layers within a sample are analyzed separately when feasible; if asbestos is detected, percentages are reported for individual layers. Interlayer contamination is possible among any layers in a sample. The notation ND (or "NONE DETECTED") indicates a result of "NO ASBESTOS DETECTED" in a homogeneous sample, or in a layer of a heterogeneous sample. Composite asbestos percentages from multiple layers are applicable only to wallboard / joint compound systems; compositing is based on customers' descriptions of material as "joint compound". Customers are solely responsible for identification and description of bulk materials listed on field forms. Laboratory descriptions may differ from those given by customers. Quality Control (QC): all results have been determined to be within acceptance limits prior to reporting. Reanalyzed samples are denoted by two sets of analyst initials. Unless otherwise stated herein, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NIST or any U.S. Government agency. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed. NFM = Non-fibrous materials.

# MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10, SAN JOSE**
**BLDG 170**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **267217**
Total Samples 14
Date Sampled
Date Received 01/09/2020
Date Analyzed 01/09/2020

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-MPHR-C.2/3.0-B11<br>Micro #: 267217-11 Analyst: JM<br>**BUILT UP ROOF - BLACK / GRAY**<br>**BUILT UP ROOF WITH MINERAL CAP**<br>**SHEET ROLL, TAR AND FELT LAYERS**<br>**AND BROWN FIBER BACKING** | **SHEET ROLL: ND**<br>**TAR: ND**<br>**FIBERGLASS FELT LAYERS: ND**<br>**BACKING (BROWN): ND** | 25 % CELLULOSE<br>20 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: TAR/ASPHALT, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-MPHR-C.0/3.0-B12<br>Micro #: 267217-12 Analyst: JM<br>**BUILT UP ROOF - BLACK**<br>**BUILT UP ROOF**<br>**WITH MINERAL CAP SHEET ROLL,**<br>**TAR AND FELT LAYERS AT PARAPET** | **TAR LAYERS: ND**<br>**FIBERGLASS FELT LAYERS: ND**<br>**(NO SHEET ROLL IN THE SAMPLE)** | 3 % CELLULOSE<br>10 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: RESILIENT ORGANICALLY BOUND MATERIALS, MISC. PARTICLES |
| Client #: 170-2-D/3-B13<br>Micro #: 267217-13 Analyst: JM<br>**STUCCO - WHITE**<br>**STUCCO WITH WIRE LATH**<br>**3" LINE IN ATRIUM** | **STUCCO (TAN): ND**<br>**BASE STUCCO (WHITE): ND** | 3 % CELLULOSE<br>NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-2-D/3-B14<br>Micro #: 267217-14 Analyst: JM<br>**FIREPROOFING - TAN**<br>**TAN FIREPROOFING FROM "C" LINE** | **FIREPROOFING: 20% CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS** | NFM: MICA, BINDER. |

Technical Supervis[redacted] 1/9/2020
Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

NVLAP Lab Code 101872-0 (TESTING). Analyses use Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), Micro Analytical SOP PLM-101. Basic techniques follow EPA – Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 763; Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples' (originally published 1982), and EPA-600/R93-116 (1993). The 1993 method covers all types of bulk materials and is based on the 1982 Method, with improved analytical techniques for layered samples as required for NESHAP compliance. Asbestos is quantified by calibrated visual estimation. Detection limit is material dependent. Detection of asbestos traces (much less than 1%) may not be reliable or reproducible by PLM. Weight % cannot be determined by PLM. Asbestos with diameter below ~1 μm may not be detected by PLM. Absence of asbestos in dust, debris, and some compact materials, including floor tiles, cannot be conclusively established by PLM, and should be confirmed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM).Interferences may prevent detection of small asbestos fibers, and hinder determination of some optical properties.Tremolite-asbestos or actinolite- asbestos may be indistinguishable by PLM from some similar, non-regulated amphiboles (e.g. the "Libby Amphiboles" richterite and winchite), and should be confirmed by TEM. The lower quantitation limit (reporting limit) of PLM estimation is 1%. The Cal-OSHA definition of asbestos-containing construction material is 0.1% asbestos; however, reliable determination of asbestos percent at this level cannot be done by PLM estimation; PLM Point Counting or TEM weight percent analysis are recommended. Only dominant non-asbestos materials (fibrous and non-fibrous) are listed. This analysis shall not be construed as conclusive for the presence of any reported materials other than asbestos, or for the absence of any non-asbestos material. Common interferences include, but are not limited to: cellulose, fibrous glass, other man-made vitreous fibers, synthetic fibers, elongate fragments of calcium sulfate, talc, wollastonite, animal hair, and other miscellaneous elongate particles. Sample heterogeneity is indicated by listing more than one distinct layer or material on the report. If more than one distinct sample is received in the same container, samples shall be marked with letters and analyzed separately. Layers within a sample are analyzed separately when feasible; if asbestos is detected, percentages are reported for individual layers. Interlayer contamination is possible among any layers in a sample. The notation ND (or "NONE DETECTED") indicates a result of "NO ASBESTOS DETECTED" in a homogeneous sample, or in a layer of a heterogeneous sample. Composite asbestos percentages from multiple layers are applicable only to wallboard / joint compound systems; compositing is based on customers' descriptions of material as "joint compound". Customers are solely responsible for identification and description of bulk materials listed on field forms. Laboratory descriptions may differ from those given by customers. Quality Control (QC): all results have been determined to be within acceptance limits prior to reporting. Reanalyzed samples are denoted by two sets of analyst initials. Unless otherwise stated herein, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NIST or any U.S. Government agency. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed. NFM = Non-fibrous materials.

267217

**BULK ASBESTOS SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST – CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

**ANALYSIS REQUESTED**

**VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.**
1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
**Office:** (925) 685-5900
**Fax:** (925) 891-4450
**Email:** linda@vanbruntassociates.com

**Job #:**

**Name: LEVEL 10, SAN JOSE - BLDG 170**

**Site Address:** SAN JOSE, CA

**Collected By:** GM / SVB

**Lab Name:** (Micro) / EMLabP&K / EMSL
**Analyze:** PLM
(PROCEED WITH 1200 PT COUNT IF ANY SAMPLES ARE <1%)

**TAT:** 24HR

| | SAMPLE ID NO BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/ COLUMN LINE/CHRON | TYP MAT | COLOR | HOMO AREA | ASSESS FR/NF ND/PD/D/ PSD/SD | DESCRIPTION | LAB TEST LAYER | LAB TEST COMPOSITE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 170-2-E.5/2.8-B1 | FLOOR TILE | GRY | M1 | NF/ND | GRAY FLOOR TILE W/ BLACK MASTIC | | |
| 2 | 170-R-D.0/1.5-B2 | BUILT UP ROOF | BLK/GRY | M2 | NF/ND | BUILT UP ROOF W/ MINERAL CAP SHEET ROLL, TAR & FELT LAYERS & BROWN FIBER BACKING | | |
| 3 | 170-R-B.6/4.4-B3 | MASTIC | TAN | M3 | NF/ND | TAN MASTIC OVER ROOF VENT | | |
| 4 | 170-R-D.6/4.7-B4 | MASTIC | TAN | M4 | NF/ND | TAN MASTIC @ PIPE PENETRATION | | |
| 5 | 170-MPH-B.9/2.9-B5 | FIREPROOFING | GRY | S1 | F/ND | GRAY FIREPROOFING @ COLUMN | | |
| 6 | 170-MPHR-C.4/2.5-B6 | STUCCO | GRY/WHT | M5 | NF/ND | STUCCO @ SKYLIGHT BASE | | |
| 7 | 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-B7 | CAULK | TAN | M6 | NF/ND | TAN CAULKING BETWEEN STUCCO & METAL | | |
| 8 | 170-MPHR-D.8/2.5-B8 | PUTTY | GRY | M7 | NF/ND | GRAY PUTTY AROUND SKYLIGHT | | |
| 9 | 170-MPHR-D.8/2.5-B9 | SEALANT | BLK | M8 | NF/ND | SEALANT @ SKYLIGHT PERIMETER RING | | |
| 10 | 170-MPHR-C.0/3.0-B10 | TAR | BLK | M9 | NF/ND | RESIDUAL BLACK TAR @ METAL ROOF FLASHING | | |
| 11 | 170-MPHR-C.2/3.0-B11 | BUILT UP ROOF | BLK/GRY | M2 | NF/ND | BUILT UP ROOF W/ MINERAL CAP SHEET ROLL, TAR & FELT LAYERS & BROWN FIBER BACKING | | |
| 12 | 170-MPHR-C.0/3.0-B12 | BUILT UP ROOF | BLK | M10 | NF/ND | BUILT UP ROOF W/ MINERAL CAP SHEET ROLL, TAR & FELT LAYERS @ PARAPET | | |
| 13 | 170-2-D/3-B13 | STUCCO | WHT | M11 | NF/ND | STUCCO W/ WIRE LATH "3" LINE IN ATRIUM | | |
| 14 | 170-2-D/3-B14 | FIREPROOFING | TAN | S2 | F/ND | TAN FIREPROOFING FROM "C" LINE | | |

RELINQUISHED BY: SVB [redacted] VIA: COURIER / FED EX / MAIL / HAND DATE: 1/8/19 NO. OF SAMPLES: PCM - 14 TIME: _____

ACCEPTED BY: [redacted] FIRM: [redacted] DATE: 1-9-20 NO. OF SAMPLES: _____ TIME: 920

# MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

## LEAD IN PAINT - FLAME AAS (SW846)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
LEVEL 10, SAN JOSE
BLDG 170
SAN JOSE, CA

Micro Log In 267218
Total Samples 2
Date Sampled
Date Received 01/09/2020
Date Analyzed 01/09/2020

| Sample ID | Lead Concentration Weight Percent | mg/kg (ppm) | RDL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Client: 170-MPH-D/2.3-L1<br>Lab: 267218-01<br>AIR HANDLER - GRAY<br>GRAY PAINT AT AIR HANDLER | 0.099 % | 990 | 0.0081 %<br>81 mg/kg |
| Client: 170-MPH-D.0/3.0-L2<br>Lab: 267218-02<br>DUCT - GREEN<br>GREEN PAINT AT METAL DUCT | 0.068 % | 680 | 0.0080 %<br>80 mg/kg |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 1/9/2020
Tess Tagorda, Chemistry Supervisor Date Reported

Analyst: KG

AIHA-LAP LLC ELLAP Accredited Laboratory, ID #101768. Samples are analyzed by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) using SOP 23-Paint. This SOP is based on U.S. EPA SW-846 Method 7420 for instrumental analysis, and on USEPA SW846, 3rd edition for nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide digestion. Unless otherwise indicated on this report, all required Quality Control samples have been determined to be in control prior to releasing these analytical results. Unless otherwise stated in this report, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. Note: due to software limitations, the number of reported significant figures does not necessarily reflect the uncertainty of the analysis. If the amount of sample available for analysis is lower than advisable for this method, detection limits and uncertainty will be higher. This report must not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed. Unit explanations: mg = milligrams; kg = kilograms; ppm = parts per million. N/A = Not Applicable. RDL = Report Detection Limit.

267218
(AA. PAINT)

**LEAD PAINT SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST – CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

**ANALYSIS REQUESTED**

**VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.**
1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
**Office:** (925) 685-5900
**Fax:** (925) 891-4450
**Email:** linda@vanbruntassociates.com

**Job #:**

**Name: LEVEL 10, SAN JOSE - BLDG 170**

**Site Address:** SAN JOSE, CA

**Collected By:** SVB & GM

**Lab Name:** MICRO / EM Labs / EMSL
**Analyze:** FLAA

**TAT:** 24HR

| | SAMPLE ID NO BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/ COLUMN LINE/CHRON | ARCH COMP | COLOR | NO. OF LAYERS | SUBSTRATE | CONDITION P/F/G DEBRIS YES/NO | DESCRIPTION | LAB RESULTS (%) | LAB RESULTS (PPM) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 170-MPH-D/2.3-L1 | AIR HANDLER | GRY | 2 | METAL | F/N | GRAY PAINT @ AIR HANDLER | | |
| 2 | 170-MPH-D.0/3.0-L2 | DUCT | GRN | 1 | METAL | F/N | GREEN PAINT @ METAL DUCT | | |

RELINQUISHED BY: GM VIA: COURIER /FED EX/ MAIL/ HAND DATE: 1/8/20 NO. OF SAMPLES: 2 TIME: _____

ACCEPTED BY: [redacted] FIRM: MAL DATE: 1-9-20 NO. OF SAMPLES: _____ TIME: 920

# MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10 / SAN JOSE**
**100 W. SAN FERNANDO**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

Micro Log In **267318**
Total Samples 8
Date Sampled
Date Received 01/11/2020
Date Analyzed 01/11/2020

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 115-1EXT-E/5-B1<br>Micro #: 267318-01 Analyst: MO<br>CONCRETE - GRAY<br>STRUCTURAL CONCRETE | CONCRETE: ND | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 115-1EXT-A/1-B2<br>Micro #: 267318-02 Analyst: MO<br>CONCRETE - GRAY<br>CONCRETE AT EXTERIOR COLUMN | CONCRETE: ND | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 115-1-C/2.1-B3<br>Micro #: 267318-03 Analyst: MO MO<br>FIREPROOFING - WHITE<br>TAN FIREPROOFING | FIREPROOFING: ND | 5 % CELLULOSE<br>1 % FIBROUS GLASS<br>NFM: MICA, BINDER. |
| Client #: 130-1EXT-A/4-B4<br>Micro #: 267318-04 Analyst: MO<br>CONCRETE - GRAY<br>CONCRETE AT EXTERIOR COLUMN | CONCRETE: ND | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 130-1EXT-F/1-B5<br>Micro #: 267318-05 Analyst: MO<br>CONCRETE - GRAY<br>STRUCTURAL CONCRETE | CONCRETE: ND | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 1/11/2020
For Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

NVLAP Lab Code 101872-0 (TESTING). Analyses use Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), Micro Analytical SOP PLM-101. Basic techniques follow EPA – Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 763; Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples" (originally published 1982), and EPA-600/R93-116 (1993). The 1993 method covers all types of bulk materials and is based on the 1982 Method, with improved analytical techniques for layered samples as required for NESHAP compliance. Asbestos is quantified by calibrated visual estimation. Detection limit is material dependent. Detection of asbestos traces (much less than 1%) may not be reliable or reproducible by PLM. Weight % cannot be determined by PLM. Asbestos with diameter below ~1 μm may not be detected by PLM. Absence of asbestos in dust, debris, and some compact materials, including floor tiles, cannot be conclusively established by PLM, and should be confirmed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM).Interferences may prevent detection of small asbestos fibers, and hinder determination of some optical properties.Tremolite-asbestos or actinolite- asbestos may be indistinguishable by PLM from some similar, non-regulated amphiboles (e.g. the "Libby Amphiboles" richterite and winchite), and should be confirmed by TEM. The lower quantitation limit (reporting limit) of PLM estimation is 1%. The Cal-OSHA definition of asbestos-containing construction material is 0.1% asbestos; however, reliable determination of asbestos percent at this level cannot be done by PLM estimation; PLM Point Counting or TEM weight percent analysis are recommended. Only dominant non-asbestos materials (fibrous and non-fibrous) are listed. This analysis shall not be construed as conclusive for the presence of any reported materials other than asbestos, or for the absence of any non-asbestos material. Common interferences include, but are not limited to: cellulose, fibrous glass, other man-made vitreous fibers, synthetic fibers, elongate fragments of calcium sulfate, talc, wollastonite, animal hair, and other miscellaneous elongate particles. Sample heterogeneity is indicated by listing more than one distinct layer or material on the report. If more than one distinct sample is received in the same container, samples shall be marked with letters and analyzed separately. Layers within a sample are analyzed separately when feasible; if asbestos is detected, percentages are reported for individual layers. Interlayer contamination is possible among any layers in a sample. The notation ND (or "NONE DETECTED") indicates a result of "NO ASBESTOS DETECTED" in a homogeneous sample, or in a layer of a heterogeneous sample. Composite asbestos percentages from multiple layers are applicable only to wallboard / joint compound systems; compositing is based on customers' descriptions of material as "joint compound". Customers are solely responsible for identification and description of bulk materials listed on field forms. Laboratory descriptions may differ from those given by customers. Quality Control (QC): all results have been determined to be within acceptance limits prior to reporting. Reanalyzed samples are denoted by two sets of analyst initials. Unless otherwise stated herein, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NIST or any U.S. Government agency. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed. NFM = Non-fibrous materials.

# MICRO ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

## BULK ASBESTOS ANALYSIS - POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY (PLM)

1074
Michael Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 N. Broadway, Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

PROJECT:
**LEVEL 10 / SAN JOSE**
**100 W. SAN FERNANDO**
**SAN JOSE, CA**

| | |
|---|---|
| Micro Log In | **267318** |
| Total Samples | 8 |
| Date Sampled | |
| Date Received | 01/11/2020 |
| Date Analyzed | 01/11/2020 |

| SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | QUANTITY (AREA %) / TYPES / LAYERS ASBESTOS INFORMATION ND = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED | DOMINANT OTHER MATERIALS |
|---|---|---|
| Client #: 170-PEXT-B/1.5-B6<br>Micro #: 267318-06 Analyst: MO<br>**CONCRETE - GRAY**<br>**CONCRETE AT PRE-CAST PANEL** | **CONCRETE: ND** | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-1EXT-A/1-B7<br>Micro #: 267318-07 Analyst: MO<br>**CONCRETE - GRAY**<br>**STRUCTURAL CONCRETE** | **CONCRETE: ND** | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |
| Client #: 170-1EXT-B.5/2.8-B8<br>Micro #: 267318-08 Analyst: MO<br>**CONCRETE - GRAY**<br>**CONCRETE SLAB ON GRADE** | **CONCRETE: ND** | NFM: ROCK FRAGMENTS, CARBONATE, BINDER |

Technical Supervisor: [redacted] 1/11/2020
For Gamini Ranatunga, Ph.D. Date Reported

NVLAP Lab Code 101872-0 (TESTING). Analyses use Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), Micro Analytical SOP PLM-101. Basic techniques follow EPA – Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 763; Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples" (originally published 1982), and EPA-600/R93-116 (1993). The 1993 method covers all types of bulk materials and is based on the 1982 Method, with improved analytical techniques for layered samples as required for NESHAP compliance. Asbestos is quantified by calibrated visual estimation. Detection limit is material dependent. Detection of asbestos traces (much less than 1%) may not be reliable or reproducible by PLM. Weight % cannot be determined by PLM. Asbestos with diameter below ~1 μm may not be detected by PLM. Absence of asbestos in dust, debris, and some compact materials, including floor tiles, cannot be conclusively established by PLM, and should be confirmed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM).Interferences may prevent detection of small asbestos fibers, and hinder determination of some optical properties.Tremolite-asbestos or actinolite- asbestos may be indistinguishable by PLM from some similar, non-regulated amphiboles (e.g. the "Libby Amphiboles" richterite and winchite), and should be confirmed by TEM. The lower quantitation limit (reporting limit) of PLM estimation is 1%. The Cal-OSHA definition of asbestos-containing construction material is 0.1% asbestos; however, reliable determination of asbestos percent at this level cannot be done by PLM estimation; PLM Point Counting or TEM weight percent analysis are recommended. Only dominant non-asbestos materials (fibrous and non-fibrous) are listed. This analysis shall not be construed as conclusive for the presence of any reported materials other than asbestos, or for the absence of any non-asbestos material. Common interferences include, but are not limited to: cellulose, fibrous glass, other man-made vitreous fibers, synthetic fibers, elongate fragments of calcium sulfate, talc, wollastonite, animal hair, and other miscellaneous elongate particles. Sample heterogeneity is indicated by listing more than one distinct layer or material on the report. If more than one distinct sample is received in the same container, samples shall be marked with letters and analyzed separately. Layers within a sample are analyzed separately when feasible; if asbestos is detected, percentages are reported for individual layers. Interlayer contamination is possible among any layers in a sample. The notation ND (or "NONE DETECTED") indicates a result of "NO ASBESTOS DETECTED" in a homogeneous sample, or in a layer of a heterogeneous sample. Composite asbestos percentages from multiple layers are applicable only to wallboard / joint compound systems; compositing is based on customers' descriptions of material as "joint compound". Customers are solely responsible for identification and description of bulk materials listed on field forms. Laboratory descriptions may differ from those given by customers. Quality Control (QC): all results have been determined to be within acceptance limits prior to reporting. Reanalyzed samples are denoted by two sets of analyst initials. Unless otherwise stated herein, all samples were received in acceptable condition for analysis. This report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NIST or any U.S. Government agency. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of Micro Analytical Laboratories, Inc., and pertains only to the samples analyzed. NFM = Non-fibrous materials.

267318

**BULK ASBESTOS SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST – CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

**ANALYSIS REQUESTED**


**VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.**
1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
**Office:** (925) 685-5900
**Fax:** (925) 891-4450
**Email:** linda@vanbruntassociates.com


**Job #:**

**Name:** LEVEL 6/SAN JOSE

**Site Address:** 100 W. SAN FERNANDO S.J.

**Collected By:** MVB / EZ / GM / MVB / TK / JK / GM

**Lab Name:** Micro / EMLabP&K / EMSL

**Analyze:** PLM 400 PT. COUNT 1200 PT. COUNT
TEM BULK GRAVIMETRIC
TEM H20 POT NONPOT

**TAT:** RUSH 4 HR 24 HR 48 HR 72 HR 5 DAY

| | SAMPLE ID NO BLDG ADDRESS/FLOOR/ COLUMN LINE/CHRON | TYP MAT | COLOR | HOMO AREA | ASSESS FR/NF ND/PD/D/ PSD/SD | DESCRIPTION | LAB TEST LAYER | LAB TEST COMPOSITE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 115-1EXT-E/5-B1 | CONCRETE | GRAY | M1 | NF/ND | STRUCTURAL CONCRETE | | |
| 2 | 115-1EXT-A/1-B2 | CONCRETE | GRAY | M1 | " | CONCRETE AT EXTERIOR COLUMN | | |
| 3 | 115-1-C/2.1-B3 | FIREPROOFING | WHITE | S1 | FR/ND | TAN FIREPROOFING | | |
| 4 | 130-1EXT-A/4-B4 | CONCRETE | GRAY | M1 | NF/ND | CONCRETE AT EXTERIOR COLUMN | | |
| 5 | 130-1EXT-F/1-B5 | CONCRETE | GRAY | M1 | | STRUCTURAL CONCRETE | | |
| 6 | 170-PEXT-B/1.5-B6 | CONCRETE | GRAY | M1 | | CONCRETE AT PRE-CAST PANEL | | |
| 7 | 170-1EXT-A/1-B7 | CONCRETE | GRAY | M2 | | STRUCTURAL CONCRETE | | |
| 8 | 170-1EXT-B.5/2.8-B8 | CONCRETE | GRAY | M3 | | CONCRETE SLAB ON GRADE | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | |

RELINQUISHED BY: [redacted]

VIA: COURIER / FED EX / MAIL / HAND

DATE: _____

NO. OF SAMPLES: 8

TIME: _____

ACCEPTED BY: _____

FIRM: MAL

DATE: 1/11/20

NO. OF SAMPLES: 8

TIME: 9:40

PG 1 OF 1

# McCampbell Analytical, Inc.

*"When Quality Counts"*

# Analytical Report

**WorkOrder:** 2001249

**Report Created for:** Van Brunt Associates

1401 North Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

**Project Contact:** Linda Van Brunt
**Project P.O.:**
**Project:** Level 10, San Jose-BLDG 170

**Project Received:** 01/08/2020

Analytical Report reviewed & approved for release on 01/13/2020 by:

Jennifer Lagerbom
Project Manager

***The report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory. The analytical results relate only to the items tested. Results reported conform to the most current NELAP standards, where applicable, unless otherwise stated in the case narrative.***

1534 Willow Pass Rd. Pittsburg, CA 94565 ♦ TEL: (877) 252-9262 ♦ FAX: (925) 252-9269 ♦ www.mccampbell.com
CA ELAP 1644 ♦ NELAP 4033 ORELAP

McCampbell Analytical, Inc.
*"When Quality Counts"*

1534 Willow Pass Road, Pittsburg, CA 94565-1701
Toll Free Telephone: (877) 252-9262 / Fax: (925) 252-9269
http://www.mccampbell.com / E-mail: [redacted]

# Glossary of Terms & Qualifier Definitions

**Client:** Van Brunt Associates
**Project:** Level 10, San Jose-BLDG 170
**WorkOrder:** 2001249

## Glossary Abbreviation

| | |
|---|---|
| %D | Serial Dilution Percent Difference |
| 95% Interval | 95% Confident Interval |
| DF | Dilution Factor |
| DI WET | (DISTLC) Waste Extraction Test using DI water |
| DISS | Dissolved (direct analysis of 0.45 µm filtered and acidified water sample) |
| DLT | Dilution Test (Serial Dilution) |
| DUP | Duplicate |
| EDL | Estimated Detection Limit |
| ERS | External reference sample. Second source calibration verification. |
| ITEF | International Toxicity Equivalence Factor |
| LCS | Laboratory Control Sample |
| LQL | Lowest Quantitation Level |
| MB | Method Blank |
| MB % Rec | % Recovery of Surrogate in Method Blank, if applicable |
| MDL | Method Detection Limit |
| ML | Minimum Level of Quantitation |
| MS | Matrix Spike |
| MSD | Matrix Spike Duplicate |
| N/A | Not Applicable |
| ND | Not detected at or above the indicated MDL or RL |
| NR | Data Not Reported due to matrix interference or insufficient sample amount. |
| PDS | Post Digestion Spike |
| PDSD | Post Digestion Spike Duplicate |
| PF | Prep Factor |
| RD | Relative Difference |
| RL | Reporting Limit (The RL is the lowest calibration standard in a multipoint calibration.) |
| RPD | Relative Percent Deviation |
| RRT | Relative Retention Time |
| SPK Val | Spike Value |
| SPKRef Val | Spike Reference Value |
| SPLP | Synthetic Precipitation Leachate Procedure |
| ST | Sorbent Tube |
| TCLP | Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure |
| TEQ | Toxicity Equivalents |
| TZA | TimeZone Net Adjustment for sample collected outside of MAI's UTC. |
| WET (STLC) | Waste Extraction Test (Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration) |

McCampbell Analytical, Inc.
*"When Quality Counts"*

1534 Willow Pass Road, Pittsburg, CA 94565-1701
Toll Free Telephone: (877) 252-9262 / Fax: (925) 252-9269
http://www.mccampbell.com / E-mail: [redacted]

# Glossary of Terms & Qualifier Definitions

**Client:** Van Brunt Associates
**Project:** Level 10, San Jose-BLDG 170
**WorkOrder:** 2001249

## Analytical Qualifiers

| | |
|---|---|
| a4 | Reporting limits raised due to the sample's matrix prohibiting a full volume extraction. |
| h4 | Sulfuric acid permanganate (EPA 3665) cleanup |

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# Analytical Report

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Client:** | Van Brunt Associates | **WorkOrder:** | 2001249 |
| **Date Received:** | 1/8/20 14:40 | **Extraction Method:** | SW3550B/3630C |
| **Date Prepared:** | 1/8/20 | **Analytical Method:** | SW8082 |
| **Project:** | Level 10, San Jose-BLDG 170 | **Unit:** | mg/kg |

## Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Aroclors w/ Column Style Clean-up

| Client ID | Lab ID | Matrix | Date Collected | Instrument | Batch ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 170-MPHR-B.8/2.4-P1 | 2001249-001A | Solid | 01/07/2020 12:00 | GC20 01092050.D | 191941 |

| Analytes | Result | RL | DF | Date Analyzed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor1016 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 00:54 |
| Aroclor1221 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 00:54 |
| Aroclor1232 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 00:54 |
| Aroclor1242 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 00:54 |
| Aroclor1248 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 00:54 |
| Aroclor1254 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 00:54 |
| Aroclor1260 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 00:54 |
| PCBs, total | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 00:54 |

| Surrogates | REC (%) | Limits | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 125 | 70-130 | 01/10/2020 00:54 |

Analyst(s): CK  Analytical Comments: h4,a4

| Client ID | Lab ID | Matrix | Date Collected | Instrument | Batch ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-P2 | 2001249-002A | Solid | 01/07/2020 12:00 | GC20 01092051.D | 191941 |

| Analytes | Result | RL | DF | Date Analyzed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor1016 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:09 |
| Aroclor1221 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:09 |
| Aroclor1232 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:09 |
| Aroclor1242 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:09 |
| Aroclor1248 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:09 |
| Aroclor1254 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:09 |
| Aroclor1260 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:09 |
| PCBs, total | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:09 |

| Surrogates | REC (%) | Limits | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 118 | 70-130 | 01/10/2020 01:09 |

Analyst(s): CK  Analytical Comments: h4,a4

*(Cont.)*

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# Analytical Report

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Client:** | Van Brunt Associates | **WorkOrder:** | 2001249 |
| **Date Received:** | 1/8/20 14:40 | **Extraction Method:** | SW3550B/3630C |
| **Date Prepared:** | 1/8/20 | **Analytical Method:** | SW8082 |
| **Project:** | Level 10, San Jose-BLDG 170 | **Unit:** | mg/kg |

## Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Aroclors w/ Column Style Clean-up

| Client ID | Lab ID | Matrix | Date Collected | Instrument | Batch ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-P3 | 2001249-003A | Solid | 01/07/2020 12:00 | GC20 01092052.D | 191941 |

| Analytes | Result | RL | DF | Date Analyzed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor1016 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:24 |
| Aroclor1221 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:24 |
| Aroclor1232 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:24 |
| Aroclor1242 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:24 |
| Aroclor1248 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:24 |
| Aroclor1254 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:24 |
| Aroclor1260 | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:24 |
| PCBs, total | ND | 25 | 50 | 01/10/2020 01:24 |

| Surrogates | REC (%) | Limits | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 118 | 70-130 | 01/10/2020 01:24 |

Analyst(s): CK

Analytical Comments: h4,a4

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# Quality Control Report

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Client:** | Van Brunt Associates | **WorkOrder:** | 2001249 |
| **Date Prepared:** | 1/8/20 | **BatchID:** | 191941 |
| **Date Analyzed:** | 1/9/20 | **Extraction Method:** | SW3550B/3630C |
| **Instrument:** | GC40 | **Analytical Method:** | SW8082 |
| **Matrix:** | Caulk | **Unit:** | mg/kg |
| **Project:** | Level 10, San Jose-BLDG 170 | **Sample ID:** | MB/LCS/LCSD-191941 |

## QC Summary Report for SW8082 w/ Column Clean-up

| Analyte | MB Result | MDL | RL | SPK Val | MB SS %REC | MB SS Limits |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor1016 | ND | 0.050 | 0.050 | - | - | - |
| Aroclor1221 | ND | 0.050 | 0.050 | - | - | - |
| Aroclor1232 | ND | 0.050 | 0.050 | - | - | - |
| Aroclor1242 | ND | 0.050 | 0.050 | - | - | - |
| Aroclor1248 | ND | 0.050 | 0.050 | - | - | - |
| Aroclor1254 | ND | 0.050 | 0.050 | - | - | - |
| Aroclor1260 | ND | 0.050 | 0.050 | - | - | - |
| **Surrogate Recovery** | | | | | | |
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 0.052 | | | 0.05 | 104 | 70-130 |

| Analyte | LCS Result | LCSD Result | SPK Val | LCS %REC | LCSD %REC | LCS/LCSD Limits | RPD | RPD Limit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor1016 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 93 | 93 | 70-130 | 0 | 20 |
| Aroclor1260 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 96 | 94 | 70-130 | 1.99 | 20 |
| **Surrogate Recovery** | | | | | | | | |
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 0.053 | 0.051 | 0.050 | 106 | 103 | 70-130 | 3.09 | 20 |

[redacted]

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# CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD



**WorkOrder: 2001249** **ClientCode: VBAW**

☐ WaterTrax ☐ WriteOn ☐ EDF ☐ Excel ☐ EQuIS ☑ Email ☐ HardCopy ☐ ThirdParty ☐ J-flag
☐ Detection Summary ☐ Dry-Weight

**Report to:**
Linda Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 North Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
(925) 685-5900 FAX: (925) 945-0606

Email: [redacted]
cc/3rd Party:
PO:
Project: Level 10, San Jose-BLDG 170

**Bill to:**
Accounts Payable
Van Brunt Associates
1401 North Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

**Requested TAT:** 5 days;

***Date Received:*** **01/08/2020**
***Date Logged:*** **01/08/2020**

| Lab ID | Client ID | Matrix | Collection Date | Hold | Requested Tests (See legend below) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 2001249-001 | 170-MPHR-B.8/2.4-P1 | Solid | 1/7/2020 12:00 | ☐ | A | A | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001249-002 | 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-P2 | Solid | 1/7/2020 12:00 | ☐ | A | A | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001249-003 | 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-P3 | Solid | 1/7/2020 12:00 | ☐ | A | A | | | | | | | | | | |

**Test Legend:**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8082_PCB_SG_Caulk | 2 | PRDisposal Fee | 3 | | 4 | |
| 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | |
| 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | |

**Project Manager: Angela Rydelius**

**Prepared by: Kena Ponce**

**Comments:**

NOTE: Soil samples are discarded 60 days after results are reported unless other arrangements are made (Water samples are 30 days).
Hazardous samples will be returned to client or disposed of at client expense.

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# WORK ORDER SUMMARY

**Client Name:** VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES
**Client Contact:** Linda Van Brunt
**Contact's Email:** [redacted]

**Project:** Level 10, San Jose-BLDG 170
**Comments:**

**Work Order:** 2001249
**QC Level:** LEVEL 2
**Date Logged:** 1/8/2020

☐ WaterTrax ☐ WriteOn ☐ EDF ☐ Excel ☐ EQuIS ☑ Email ☐ HardCopy ☐ ThirdParty ☐ J-flag

| Lab ID | Client ID | Matrix | Test Name | Containers /Composites | Bottle & Preservative | De-chlorinated | Collection Date & Time | TAT | Sediment Content | Hold | SubOut |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001249-001A | 170-MPHR-B.8/2.4-P1 | Solid | SW8082 (PCBs w/ Column Style Clean-up) | 1 | Plastic Baggie, Medium | ☐ | 1/7/2020 12:00 | 5 days | | ☐ | |
| 2001249-002A | 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-P2 | Solid | SW8082 (PCBs w/ Column Style Clean-up) | 1 | Plastic Baggie, Medium | ☐ | 1/7/2020 12:00 | 5 days | | ☐ | |
| 2001249-003A | 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-P3 | Solid | SW8082 (PCBs w/ Column Style Clean-up) | 1 | Plastic Baggie, Medium | ☐ | 1/7/2020 12:00 | 5 days | | ☐ | |

**NOTES: - STLC and TCLP extractions require 2 days to complete; therefore, all TATs begin after the extraction is completed (i.e., One-day TAT yields results in 3 days from sample submission).**

**- MAI assumes that all material present in the provided sampling container is considered part of the sample - MAI does not exclude any material from the sample prior to sample preparation unless requested in writing by the client.**

2001249

## PCB BULK SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST 1/2020 – CHAIN OF CUSTODY

**ANALYSIS REQUESTED**


**VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.**
1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
**Office:** (925) 685-5900
**Fax:** (925) 891-4450
**Email:** linda@vanbruntassociates.com


**Job #:**

**Date:**

**Name:** LEVEL 10, SAN JOSE - BLDG 170

**Site Address:** SAN JOSE, CA

**Collected By:** SVB

**Lab Name:** McCAMPBELL
**Analyze:** EPA 8082 SOLID

Collection Date: 1/7/20 12pm per email

**TAT:** 5 DAY
**NOTES:** LOD REQUIRED: .24PPM / 1PPM / 50PPM

| SAMPLE ID NO | LOC. | MATERIAL SAMPLED | SUBSTRATES | POROUS | # LAYERS | COLOR | BACKEROD | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADDRESS / LEVEL / FLOOR/ COL GRID / CHRON | EXT. / INT. / BOTH | GASKET / CAULK MASTIC / ADHESIVE INSULATION / CEIL TILE BED SEAL. / MEMBRANE | CONCRETE / METAL GLASS / STONE/ WD | YES / NO / BOTH | | | Y / N | FOR **INSULATION** NOTE IF BATT/LOOSE FILL, COLOR, PRESENCE/ABSENCE OF FACING SUCH AS FOIL OR CRAFT PAPER, METHOD OF ATTACHMENT, IF INSULATION WILL REQUIRE SOFT DEMO TO EXPOSE SUCH AS IN A SPANDREL WALL OR INSIDE A SHEET METAL DUCT |
| 170-MPHR-B.8/2.4-P1 | EXT | CAULK | CONC/METAL | YES | N/A | TAN | N | TAN CAULK @ FRESH-AIR LOUVERS |
| 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-P2 | EXT | CAULK | CONC/METAL | YES | N/A | TAN | N | TAN CAULK @ FRESH-AIR LOUVERS |
| 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-P3 | EXT | CAULK | CONC/METAL | YES | N/A | TAN | N | TAN CAULK @ FRESH-AIR LOUVERS |

RELINQUISHED BY: SVB / TIME: 2:40

VIA: COURIER / FED EX/ MAIL/ HAND

NO. OF SAMPLES: 3-PCB

PG 1 OF 1

**CAULK/GASKETS** 1,3,5,7,9
**MASTICS/ADHESIVES** 3,5,7
**TSI/CEILING TILES/PIPE INSUL.** 1 PER HOMO

**CAULK/GASKETS** 50 LF/1 SAMPLE 50-250 LF/2 SAMPLES 250 LF-1K LF/5 SAMPLES 1K-2.5K LF/7 SAMPLES >2.5K LF/9 SAMPLES
**MASTIC/ADHESIVES** 1K SF/3 SAMPLES 1K-5K SF/5 SAMPLES >5K SF/7 SAMPLES
**TSI / C.T PIPE INSULATION** 1 PER HOMO

1440 1/8/20

2001248

**PCB BULK SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST 1/2020 – CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

**ANALYSIS REQUESTED**

**VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.**
1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
**Office:** (925) 685-5900
**Fax:** (925) 891-4450
**Email:** linda@vanbruntassociates.com

**Job #:**

**Date:**

**Name:** LEVEL 10, SAN JOSE - BLDG 170

**Site Address:** SAN JOSE, CA

**Collected By:** SVB

**Lab Name:** McCAMPBELL
**Analyze:** EPA 8082 SOLID

**TAT:** 5 DAY
**NOTES:** LOD REQUIRED: .24PPM / 1PPM / 50PPM

| SAMPLE ID NO | LOC. | MATERIAL SAMPLED | SUBSTRATES | POROUS | # LAYERS | COLOR | BACKEROD | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADDRESS / LEVEL / FLOOR/ COL GRID / CHRON | EXT. / INT. / BOTH | GASKET / CAULK MASTIC / ADHESIVE INSULATION / CEIL TILE BED SEAL. / MEMBRANE | CONCRETE / METAL GLASS / STONE/ WD | YES / NO / BOTH | | | Y / N | FOR **INSULATION** NOTE IF BATT/LOOSE FILL, COLOR, PRESENCE/ABSENCE OF FACING SUCH AS FOIL OR CRAFT PAPER, METHOD OF ATTACHMENT, IF INSULATION WILL REQUIRE SOFT DEMO TO EXPOSE SUCH AS IN A SPANDREL WALL OR INSIDE A SHEET METAL DUCT |
| 170-MPHR-B.8/2.4-P1 | EXT | CAULK | CONC/METAL | YES | N/A | TAN | N | TAN CAULK @ FRESH-AIR LOUVERS |
| 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-P2 | EXT | CAULK | CONC/METAL | YES | N/A | TAN | N | TAN CAULK @ FRESH-AIR LOUVERS |
| 170-MPHR-B.8/2.6-P3 | EXT | CAULK | CONC/METAL | YES | N/A | TAN | N | TAN CAULK @ FRESH-AIR LOUVERS |

RELINQUISHED BY: SVB / TIME: 2:40

VIA: COURIER / FED EX/ MAIL/ HAND

NO. OF SAMPLES: 3-PCB

PG 1 OF 1

**CAULK/GASKETS** 1,3,5,7,9
**MASTICS/ADHESIVES** 3,5,7
**TSI/CEILING TILES/PIPE INSUL.** 1 PER HOMO

**CAULK/GASKETS** 50 LF/1 SAMPLE 50-250 LF/2 SAMPLES 250 LF-1K LF/5 SAMPLES 1K-2.5K LF/7 SAMPLES >2.5K LF/9 SAMPLES
**MASTIC/ADHESIVES** 1K SF/3 SAMPLES 1K-5K SF/5 SAMPLES >5K SF/7 SAMPLES
**TSI / C.T PIPE INSULATION** 1 PER HOMO

1440 1/8/20

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# Sample Receipt Checklist

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Client Name: | **Van Brunt Associates** | Date and Time Received: | **1/8/2020 14:40** |
| Project: | **Level 10, San Jose-BLDG 170** | Date Logged: | **1/8/2020** |
| | | Received by: | Kena Ponce |
| WorkOrder №: | **2001249** Matrix: Solid | Logged by: | Kena Ponce |
| Carrier: | Client Drop-In | | |

## Chain of Custody (COC) Information

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chain of custody present? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | |
| Chain of custody signed when relinquished and received? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | |
| Chain of custody agrees with sample labels? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | |
| Sample IDs noted by Client on COC? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | |
| Date and Time of collection noted by Client on COC? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☑ | |
| Sampler's name noted on COC? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | |
| COC agrees with Quote? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ | NA ☑ |

## Sample Receipt Information

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Custody seals intact on shipping container/cooler? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ | NA ☑ |
| Shipping container/cooler in good condition? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | |
| Samples in proper containers/bottles? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | |
| Sample containers intact? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | |
| Sufficient sample volume for indicated test? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | |

## Sample Preservation and Hold Time (HT) Information

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All samples received within holding time? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | NA ☐ |
| Samples Received on Ice? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☑ | |
| Sample/Temp Blank temperature | Temp: | | | | NA ☑ |
| Water - VOA vials have zero headspace / no bubbles? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ | NA ☑ |
| Sample labels checked for correct preservation? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | |
| pH acceptable upon receipt (Metal: <2; Nitrate 353.2/4500NO3: <2; 522: <4; 218.7: >8)? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ | NA ☑ |
| UCMR Samples: | | | | | |
| pH tested and acceptable upon receipt (200.8: ≤2; 525.3: ≤4; 530: ≤7; 541: <3; 544: <6.5 & 7.5)? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ | NA ☑ |
| Free Chlorine tested and acceptable upon receipt (<0.1mg/L)? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ | NA ☑ |

Comments: The following SampID(s) does not have collection date: 2001249-001A, 2001249-002A, 2001249-003A.

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# Analytical Report

**WorkOrder:** 2001705

**Report Created for:** Van Brunt Associates

1401 North Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

**Project Contact:** Linda Van Brunt
**Project P.O.:**
**Project:** Level 10, San Jose-Bldg 170

**Project Received:** 01/17/2020

Analytical Report reviewed & approved for release on 01/27/2020 by:

[redacted]

Yen Cao
Project Manager

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# Glossary of Terms & Qualifier Definitions

**Client:** Van Brunt Associates
**Project:** Level 10, San Jose-Bldg 170
**WorkOrder:** 2001705

## Glossary Abbreviation

| | |
|---|---|
| %D | Serial Dilution Percent Difference |
| 95% Interval | 95% Confident Interval |
| DF | Dilution Factor |
| DI WET | (DISTLC) Waste Extraction Test using DI water |
| DISS | Dissolved (direct analysis of 0.45 µm filtered and acidified water sample) |
| DLT | Dilution Test (Serial Dilution) |
| DUP | Duplicate |
| EDL | Estimated Detection Limit |
| ERS | External reference sample. Second source calibration verification. |
| ITEF | International Toxicity Equivalence Factor |
| LCS | Laboratory Control Sample |
| LQL | Lowest Quantitation Level |
| MB | Method Blank |
| MB % Rec | % Recovery of Surrogate in Method Blank, if applicable |
| MDL | Method Detection Limit |
| ML | Minimum Level of Quantitation |
| MS | Matrix Spike |
| MSD | Matrix Spike Duplicate |
| N/A | Not Applicable |
| ND | Not detected at or above the indicated MDL or RL |
| NR | Data Not Reported due to matrix interference or insufficient sample amount. |
| PDS | Post Digestion Spike |
| PDSD | Post Digestion Spike Duplicate |
| PF | Prep Factor |
| RD | Relative Difference |
| RL | Reporting Limit (The RL is the lowest calibration standard in a multipoint calibration.) |
| RPD | Relative Percent Deviation |
| RRT | Relative Retention Time |
| SPK Val | Spike Value |
| SPKRef Val | Spike Reference Value |
| SPLP | Synthetic Precipitation Leachate Procedure |
| ST | Sorbent Tube |
| TCLP | Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure |
| TEQ | Toxicity Equivalents |
| TZA | TimeZone Net Adjustment for sample collected outside of MAI's UTC. |
| WET (STLC) | Waste Extraction Test (Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration) |

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# Glossary of Terms & Qualifier Definitions

**Client:** Van Brunt Associates
**Project:** Level 10, San Jose-Bldg 170
**WorkOrder:** 2001705

## Analytical Qualifiers

| | |
|---|---|
| h4 | Sulfuric acid permanganate (EPA 3665) cleanup |

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# Analytical Report

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Client:** | Van Brunt Associates | **WorkOrder:** | 2001705 |
| **Date Received:** | 1/17/20 12:50 | **Extraction Method:** | SW3580A |
| **Date Prepared:** | 1/17/20 | **Analytical Method:** | SW8082 |
| **Project:** | Level 10, San Jose-Bldg 170 | **Unit:** | mg/kg |

## Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Aroclors

| Client ID | Lab ID | Matrix | Date Collected | Instrument | Batch ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 170-G-P1 | 2001705-001A | Oil | 01/16/2020 12:00 | GC23 01172027.d | 192518 |

| Analytes | Result | RL | DF | Date Analyzed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor1016 | ND | 1.0 | 1 | 01/18/2020 04:04 |
| Aroclor1221 | ND | 1.0 | 1 | 01/18/2020 04:04 |
| Aroclor1232 | ND | 1.0 | 1 | 01/18/2020 04:04 |
| Aroclor1242 | ND | 1.0 | 1 | 01/18/2020 04:04 |
| Aroclor1248 | ND | 1.0 | 1 | 01/18/2020 04:04 |
| Aroclor1254 | ND | 1.0 | 1 | 01/18/2020 04:04 |
| Aroclor1260 | ND | 1.0 | 1 | 01/18/2020 04:04 |
| PCBs, total | ND | 1.0 | 1 | 01/18/2020 04:04 |

| Surrogates | REC (%) | Limits | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 102 | 70-130 | 01/18/2020 04:04 |

Analyst(s): LT  Analytical Comments: h4

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# Quality Control Report

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Client:** | Van Brunt Associates | **WorkOrder:** | 2001705 |
| **Date Prepared:** | 1/17/20 | **BatchID:** | 192518 |
| **Date Analyzed:** | 1/17/20 | **Extraction Method:** | SW3580A |
| **Instrument:** | GC20 | **Analytical Method:** | SW8082 |
| **Matrix:** | Oil | **Unit:** | mg/kg |
| **Project:** | Level 10, San Jose-Bldg 170 | **Sample ID:** | MB/LCS/LCSD-192518 |

## QC Summary Report for SW8082

| Analyte | MB Result | MDL | RL | SPK Val | MB SS %REC | MB SS Limits |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor1016 | ND | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - |
| Aroclor1221 | ND | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - |
| Aroclor1232 | ND | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - |
| Aroclor1242 | ND | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - |
| Aroclor1248 | ND | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - |
| Aroclor1254 | ND | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - |
| Aroclor1260 | ND | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - |
| **Surrogate Recovery** | | | | | | |
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 2.0 | | | 2 | 101 | 70-130 |

| Analyte | LCS Result | LCSD Result | SPK Val | LCS %REC | LCSD %REC | LCS/LCSD Limits | RPD | RPD Limit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor1016 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6 | 95 | 97 | 70-130 | 1.91 | 20 |
| Aroclor1260 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6 | 99 | 103 | 70-130 | 3.72 | 20 |
| **Surrogate Recovery** | | | | | | | | |
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2 | 99 | 102 | 70-130 | 2.32 | 20 |

McCampbell Analytical, Inc.
1534 Willow Pass Rd
Pittsburg, CA 94565-1701
(925) 252-9262

# CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD



**WorkOrder: 2001705** **ClientCode: VBAW**

☐ WaterTrax ☐ WriteOn ☐ EDF ☐ Excel ☐ EQuIS ☑ Email ☐ HardCopy ☐ ThirdParty ☐ J-flag
☐ Detection Summary ☐ Dry-Weight

**Report to:**
Linda Van Brunt
Van Brunt Associates
1401 North Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
(925) 685-5900 FAX: (925) 945-0606

Email: [redacted]
cc/3rd Party:
PO:
Project: Level 10, San Jose-Bldg 170

**Bill to:**
Accounts Payable
Van Brunt Associates
1401 North Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

**Requested TAT:** 5 days;

***Date Received:*** **01/17/2020**
***Date Logged:*** **01/17/2020**

| Lab ID | Client ID | Matrix | Collection Date | Hold | Requested Tests (See legend below) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 2001705-001 | 170-G-P1 | Oil | 1/16/2020 12:00 | ☐ | A | A | | | | | | | | | | |

**Test Legend:**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8082_PCB_O(MG/KG) | 2 | PRDisposal Fee | 3 | | 4 | |
| 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | |
| 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | |

**Project Manager: Angela Rydelius**

**Prepared by: Maria Venegas**

**Comments:**

NOTE: Soil samples are discarded 60 days after results are reported unless other arrangements are made (Water samples are 30 days).
Hazardous samples will be returned to client or disposed of at client expense.

McCampbell Analytical, Inc.
*"When Quality Counts"*

1534 Willow Pass Road, Pittsburg, CA 94565-1701
Toll Free Telephone: (877) 252-9262 / Fax: (925) 252-9269
http://www.mccampbell.com / E-mail: [redacted]

# WORK ORDER SUMMARY

**Client Name:** VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES
**Client Contact:** Linda Van Brunt
**Contact's Email:** [redacted]

**Project:** Level 10, San Jose-Bldg 170
**Comments:**

**Work Order:** 2001705
**QC Level:** LEVEL 2
**Date Logged:** 1/17/2020

☐ WaterTrax ☐ WriteOn ☐ EDF ☐ Excel ☐ EQuIS ☑ Email ☐ HardCopy ☐ ThirdParty ☐ J-flag

| Lab ID | Client ID | Matrix | Test Name | Containers /Composites | Bottle & Preservative | De-chlorinated | Collection Date & Time | TAT | Sediment Content | Hold | SubOut |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001705-001A | 170-G-P1 | Oil | SW8082 (PCBs Only) | 1 | 2OZ GJ, Unpres | ☐ | 1/16/2020 12:00 | 5 days | | ☐ | |

**NOTES: - STLC and TCLP extractions require 2 days to complete; therefore, all TATs begin after the extraction is completed (i.e., One-day TAT yields results in 3 days from sample submission).**

**- MAI assumes that all material present in the provided sampling container is considered part of the sample - MAI does not exclude any material from the sample prior to sample preparation unless requested in writing by the client.**

2001705

**PCB BULK SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST 1/2020 – CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

**ANALYSIS REQUESTED**

**VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.**
1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
**Office:** (925) 685-5900
**Fax:** (925) 891-4450
**Email:** [redacted]

**Job #:**

**Date:**

**Name:** LEVEL 10, SAN JOSE - BLDG 170

**Site Address:** SAN JOSE, CA

**Collected By:** GM

**Lab Name:** ENTHALPY / McCAMPBELL
**Analyze:** EPA 8082 SOLID

**TAT:** RUSH / 3 DAY / 5 DAY / 10 DAY
**NOTES:** LOD REQUIRED: .24PPM / 1PPM / 50PPM

| SAMPLE ID NO | LOC. | MATERIAL SAMPLED | SUBSTRATES | POROUS | # LAYERS | COLOR | BACKEROD | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADDRESS / LEVEL / FLOOR/ COL GRID / CHRON | EXT. / INT. / BOTH | GASKET / CAULK MASTIC / ADHESIVE INSULATION / CEIL TILE BED SEAL. / MEMBRANE | CONCRETE / METAL GLASS / STONE/ WD | YES / NO / BOTH | | | Y / N | FOR **INSULATION** NOTE IF BATT/LOOSE FILL, COLOR, PRESENCE/ABSENCE OF FACING SUCH AS FOIL OR CRAFT PAPER, METHOD OF ATTACHMENT, IF INSULATION WILL REQUIRE SOFT DEMO TO EXPOSE SUCH AS IN A SPANDREL WALL OR INSIDE A SHEET METAL DUCT |
| 170-G-P1 | INT | OIL | METAL | NO | N/A | BRN | N | PCB HYDRAULIC OIL @ ELEVATOR MACHINE ROOM |

RELINQUISHED BY: GMM / TIME: 1/16/20 12:00 PM (Sampling Date/Time) VIA: COURIER / FED EX/ MAIL/ HAND 1/17/2020 NO. OF SAMPLES: 1 PG 1 OF 1

**CAULK/GASKETS** 1,3,5,7,9
**MASTICS/ADHESIVES** 3,5,7
**TSI/CEILING TILES/PIPE INSUL.** 1 PER HOMO

**CAULK/GASKETS** 50 LF/1 SAMPLE 50-250 LF/2 SAMPLES 250 LF-1K LF/5 SAMPLES 1K-2.5K LF/7 SAMPLES >2.5K LF/9 SAMPLES
**MASTIC/ADHESIVES** 1K SF/3 SAMPLES 1K-5K SF/5 SAMPLES >5K SF/7 SAMPLES
**TSI / C.T PIPE INSULATION** 1 PER HOMO

[redacted] 1/17/2020 @ 12:50

[redacted] 1/17/20 1250

2001705

**PCB BULK SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST 1/2020 – CHAIN OF CUSTODY** — **ANALYSIS REQUESTED**

**VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.**
1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
**Office:** (925) 685-5900
**Fax:** (925) 891-4450
**Email:** linda@vanbruntassociates.com

**Job #:**

**Date:**

**Name:** LEVEL 10, SAN JOSE - BLDG 170

**Site Address:** SAN JOSE, CA

**Collected By:** GM

**Lab Name:** ENTHALPY / McCAMPBELL
**Analyze:** EPA 8082 SOLID

**TAT:** RUSH / 3 DAY / 5 DAY / 10 DAY
**NOTES:** LOD REQUIRED: .24PPM / 1PPM / 50PPM

| SAMPLE ID NO | LOC. | MATERIAL SAMPLED | SUBSTRATES | POROUS | # LAYERS | COLOR | BACKEROD | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADDRESS / LEVEL / FLOOR/ COL GRID / CHRON | EXT. / INT. / BOTH | GASKET / CAULK MASTIC / ADHESIVE INSULATION / CEIL TILE BED SEAL. / MEMBRANE | CONCRETE / METAL GLASS / STONE/ WD | YES / NO / BOTH | | | Y / N | FOR **INSULATION** NOTE IF BATT/LOOSE FILL, COLOR, PRESENCE/ABSENCE OF FACING SUCH AS FOIL OR CRAFT PAPER, METHOD OF ATTACHMENT, IF INSULATION WILL REQUIRE SOFT DEMO TO EXPOSE SUCH AS IN A SPANDREL WALL OR INSIDE A SHEET METAL DUCT |
| 170-G-P1 | INT | OIL | METAL | NO | N/A | BRN | N | PCB HYDRAULIC OIL @ ELEVATOR MACHINE ROOM |

RELINQUISHED BY: GM / TIME: 1/16/20 12:00 PM VIA: COURIER / FED EX/ MAIL/ HAND 1/17/2020 NO. OF SAMPLES: 1 PG 1 OF 1

**CAULK/GASKETS** 1,3,5,7,9
**MASTICS/ADHESIVES** 3,5,7
**TSI/CEILING TILES/PIPE INSUL.** 1 PER HOMO

**CAULK/GASKETS** 50 LF/1 SAMPLE 50-250 LF/2 SAMPLES 250 LF-1K LF/5 SAMPLES 1K-2.5K LF/7 SAMPLES >2.5K LF/9 SAMPLES
**MASTIC/ADHESIVES** 1K SF/3 SAMPLES 1K-5K SF/5 SAMPLES >5K SF/7 SAMPLES
**TSI / C.T PIPE INSULATION** 1 PER HOMO

[redacted] 1/17/2020 @ 12:50

[redacted] 1/17/20 1250

McCampbell Analytical, Inc.
*"When Quality Counts"*

1534 Willow Pass Road, Pittsburg, CA 94565-1701
Toll Free Telephone: (877) 252-9262 / Fax: (925) 252-9269
http://www.mccampbell.com / E-mail: [redacted]

# Sample Receipt Checklist

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Client Name: | **Van Brunt Associates** | Date and Time Received: | **1/17/2020 12:50** |
| Project: | **Level 10, San Jose-Bldg 170** | Date Logged: | **1/17/2020** |
| | | Received by: | Maria Venegas |
| WorkOrder №: | **2001705** Matrix: Oil | Logged by: | Maria Venegas |
| Carrier: | Tina Perez (MAI Employee) | | |

## Chain of Custody (COC) Information

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chain of custody present? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | | |
| Chain of custody signed when relinquished and received? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | | |
| Chain of custody agrees with sample labels? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | | |
| Sample IDs noted by Client on COC? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | | |
| Date and Time of collection noted by Client on COC? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | | |
| Sampler's name noted on COC? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | | |
| COC agrees with Quote? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ | NA | ☑ |

## Sample Receipt Information

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Custody seals intact on shipping container/cooler? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ | NA | ☑ |
| Shipping container/cooler in good condition? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | | |
| Samples in proper containers/bottles? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | | |
| Sample containers intact? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | | |
| Sufficient sample volume for indicated test? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | | |

## Sample Preservation and Hold Time (HT) Information

[redacted]

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All samples received within holding time? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ | NA | ☑ |
| Samples Received on Ice? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☑ | | |
| Sample/Temp Blank temperature | Temp: | | | | NA | ☑ |
| Water - VOA vials have zero headspace / no bubbles? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ | NA | ☑ |
| Sample labels checked for correct preservation? | Yes | ☑ | No | ☐ | | |
| pH acceptable upon receipt (Metal: <2; Nitrate 353.2/4500NO3: <2; 522: <4; 218.7: >8)? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ | NA | ☑ |
| UCMR Samples: | | | | | | |
| pH tested and acceptable upon receipt (200.8: ≤2; 525.3: ≤4; 530: ≤7; 541: <3; 544: <6.5 & 7.5)? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ | NA | ☑ |
| Free Chlorine tested and acceptable upon receipt (<0.1mg/L)? | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ | NA | ☑ |

Comments:

Enthalpy Analytical
2323 Fifth Street
Berkeley, CA 94710
(510) 486-0900

enthalpy.com

Lab Job Number: 316958
Report Level: II
Report Date: 01/15/2020

**Analytical Report** *prepared for:*

Linda
Van Brunt & Assoc.
1401 North Broadway
Suite 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

Project: 191891 - 170 Park San Jose

*Authorized for release by:*

[redacted]

Patrick McCarthy, Project Manager
(510) 204-2236 ext 13115
[redacted]

This data package has been reviewed for technical correctness and completeness. Release of this data has been authorized by the Laboratory Manager or the Manager's designee, as verified by the above signature which applies to this PDF file as well as any associated electronic data deliverable files. The results contained in this report meet all requirements of NELAP and pertain only to those samples which were submitted for analysis. This report may be reproduced only in its entirety.

CA ELAP# 2896, NELAP# 4044-001

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Sample Summary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linda<br>Van Brunt & Assoc.<br>1401 North Broadway<br>Suite 225<br>Walnut Creek, CA 94596 | | Lab Job #:<br>Project No:<br>Location:<br>Date Received: | 316958<br>191891<br>170 Park San Jose<br>12/27/19 |

| Sample ID | Lab ID | Collected | Matrix |
|---|---|---|---|
| 170-2-D.2-/1.5-PCB1 | 316958-001 | 12/26/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-D.5-/3.3-PCB2 | 316958-002 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-1-D.6-/1.7-PCB3 | 316958-003 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-1-C.4/1.7-PCB4 | 316958-004 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-1-E.0/2.1-PCB5 | 316958-005 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-1-D.0/2.1-PCB6 | 316958-006 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-1-E.7/3.0-PCB7 | 316958-007 | [redacted]/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-1-D.3/3.8-PCB8 | 316958-008 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-1-C.5/2.7-PCB9 | 316958-009 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-C.6/1.8-PCB10 | 316958-010 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-D.4/3.2-PCB11 | 316958-011 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-D.4/1.8-PCB12 | 316958-012 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-C.2/2.5-PCB13 | 316958-013 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-C.5/3.8-PCB14 | 316958-014 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-D.3/1.7-PCB15 | 316958-015 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-D.3/1.7-PCB16 | 316958-016 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-E.4/1.5-PCB17 | 316958-017 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-B.3/3.5-PCB18 | 316958-018 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-D.2/3.5-PCB19 | 316958-019 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-D.3/3.5-PCB20 | 316958-020 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-E.4/2.5-PCB21 | 316958-022 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-C.6/1.8-PCB22 | 316958-023 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-B.6/2.5-PCB23 | 316958-024 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-E.8/1.7-PCB24 | 316958-025 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-B.7/1.9-PCB25 | 316958-026 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-C.9/3.9-PCB26 | 316958-027 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-B.7/4.0-PCB27 | 316958-028 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-C.5/1.0-PCB28 | 316958-029 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Sample Summary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linda<br>Van Brunt & Assoc.<br>1401 North Broadway<br>Suite 225<br>Walnut Creek, CA 94596 | | Lab Job #:<br>Project No:<br>Location:<br>Date Received: | 316958<br>191891<br>170 Park San Jose<br>12/27/19 |

| Sample ID | Lab ID | Collected | Matrix |
|---|---|---|---|
| 170-2-D.5/1.0-PCB29 | 316958-030 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-E.5/1.0-PCB30 | 316958-031 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-EXT-B.1/2.5-PCB31 | 316958-032 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-C/2.8-PCB32 | 316958-033 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-E.1/1.0-PCB33 | 316958-034 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-B.9/1.0-PCB34 | 316958-035 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-A.9/1.7-PCB35 | 316958-036 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-F.0/3.5-PCB36 | 316958-037 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-EXT-D.5/1.0-PCB37 | 316958-038 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-EXT-B.5/1.0-PCB38 | 316958-039 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-EXT-C.2/1.0-PCB39 | 316958-040 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-EXT-B.10/4-PCB40 | 316958-041 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-EXT-B.8/4-PCB41 | 316958-042 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-EXT-B.4/4-PCB42 | 316958-043 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-EXT-B.16/4-PCB43 | 316958-044 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-EXT-B.2/4-PCB44 | 316958-045 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-EXT-C/4-PCB45 | 316958-046 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-EXT-B/3.6-PCB46 | 316958-047 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-R-B.8/2.2-PCB47 | 316958-048 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-R-I/B.8-PCB48 | 316958-049 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-R-B.8/C.2-PCB49 | 316958-050 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-EXT-B/3.6-PCB50 | 316958-051 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-MP-B.8/1.8/PCB51 | 316958-052 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-1-F.0/3.1-PCB52 | 316958-053 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-2-C.7/1.3-PCB53 | 316958-054 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-3-B.5/2.5-PCB54 | 316958-055 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-MP-A.6/2.6-PCB55 | 316958-056 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-MP-F.5/2.8-PCB56 | 316958-057 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Sample Summary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linda<br>Van Brunt & Assoc.<br>1401 North Broadway<br>Suite 225<br>Walnut Creek, CA 94596 | | Lab Job #:<br>Project No:<br>Location:<br>Date Received: | 316958<br>191891<br>170 Park San Jose<br>12/27/19 |

| Sample ID | Lab ID | Collected | Matrix |
|---|---|---|---|
| 170-MP-B.5/2-PCB57 | 316958-058 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |
| 170-MP-B.5/2.4-PCB58 | 316958-059 | 12/27/19 00:00 | Miscell. |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Case Narrative

| | |
|---|---|
| Van Brunt & Assoc.<br>1401 North Broadway<br>Suite 225<br>Walnut Creek, CA 94596<br>Linda | Lab Job Number: 316958<br>Project No: 191891<br>Location: 170 Park San Jose<br>Date Received: 12/27/19 |

This data package contains sample and QC results for fifty eight miscell. samples, requested for the above referenced project on 12/27/19. The samples were received cold and intact.

**PCBs (EPA 8082):**

All samples underwent sulfuric acid cleanup using EPA Method 3665A. All samples underwent sulfur cleanup using the copper option in EPA Method 3660B. Low responses were observed for Aroclor-1016 and Aroclor-1260 in the CCV analyzed 01/13/20 17:32; affected data was qualified with "b". High response was observed for Aroclor-1254 in the CCV analyzed 01/14/20 01:30; affected data was qualified with "b". High surrogate recovery was observed for decachlorobiphenyl in the LCS for batch 277520. Many samples were diluted due to client history of high non-target or organic acid interference. Many samples were diluted due to the color of the sample extracts. No other analytical problems were encountered.

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Detection Summary for 316958

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc.
**Project:** 191891
**Location** 170 Park San Jose

No detections for 170-2-D.2-/1.5-PCB1, Lab ID 316958-001

No detections for 170-3-D.5-/3.3-PCB2, Lab ID 316958-002

No detections for 170-1-D.6-/1.7-PCB3, Lab ID 316958-003

No detections for 170-1-C.4/1.7-PCB4, Lab ID 316958-004

No detections for 170-1-E.0/2.1-PCB5, Lab ID 316958-005

Sample ID: 170-1-D.0/2.1-PCB6 Lab ID: 316958-006

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 3,100 | J | 4,300 | 1,800 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 50.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

No detections for 170-1-E.7/3.0-PCB7, Lab ID 316958-007

No detections for 170-1-D.3/3.8-PCB8, Lab ID 316958-008

No detections for 170-1-C.5/2.7-PCB9, Lab ID 316958-009

Sample ID: 170-2-C.6/1.8-PCB10 Lab ID: 316958-010

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 3,300 | | 1,900 | 830 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |
| Aroclor-1254 | 1,600 | J | 1,900 | 700 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |
| Aroclor-1260 | 7,800 | | 1,900 | 450 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-2-D.4/3.2-PCB11 Lab ID: 316958-011

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 3,200 | | 1,500 | 650 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |
| Aroclor-1254 | 1,700 | | 1,500 | 550 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |
| Aroclor-1260 | 5,500 | | 1,500 | 350 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |



Results for any subcontracted analyses are not included in this summary. Data qualifiers and additional information necessary for the interpretation of the test results are contained in the PDF file and may not be included in this summary.

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Detection Summary for 316958

Sample ID: 170-2-D.4/1.8-PCB12 Lab ID: 316958-012

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 3,000 | | 2,300 | 1,000 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |
| Aroclor-1254 | 1,200 | J | 2,300 | 850 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |
| Aroclor-1260 | 4,500 | | 2,300 | 540 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-2-C.2/2.5-PCB13 Lab ID: 316958-013

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 9,400 | | 3,600 | 1,500 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |
| Aroclor-1254 | 2,100 | J | 3,600 | 1,300 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

No detections for 170-2-C.5/3.8-PCB14, Lab ID 316958-014

No detections for 170-2-D.3/1.7-PCB15, Lab ID 316958-015

No detections for 170-2-D.3/1.7-PCB16, Lab ID 316958-016

Sample ID: 170-3-E.4/1.5-PCB17 Lab ID: 316958-017

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 3,500 | | 1,500 | 650 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |
| Aroclor-1254 | 1,400 | J | 1,500 | 550 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-3-B.3/3.5-PCB18 Lab ID: 316958-018

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 2,000 | J | 2,300 | 990 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-3-D.2/3.5-PCB19 Lab ID: 316958-019

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 3,700 | J | 3,800 | 1,600 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-3-D.3/3.5-PCB20 Lab ID: 316958-020

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 3,100 | | 1,400 | 590 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |



Results for any subcontracted analyses are not included in this summary. Data qualifiers and additional information necessary for the interpretation of the test results are contained in the PDF file and may not be included in this summary.

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Detection Summary for 316958

Sample ID: 170-3-E.4/2.5-PCB21 Lab ID: 316958-022

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 2,100 | | 1,800 | 770 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |
| Aroclor-1254 | 2,000 | | 1,800 | 650 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-3-C.6/1.8-PCB22 Lab ID: 316958-023

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 3,400 | | 1,600 | 670 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-3-B.6/2.5-PCB23 Lab ID: 316958-024

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 2,000 | | 1,700 | 720 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-3-E.8/1.7-PCB24 Lab ID: 316958-025

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 34,000 | | 3,800 | 1,600 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 50.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-3-B.7/1.9-PCB25 Lab ID: 316958-026

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 3,600 | | 2,300 | 980 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

No detections for 170-3-C.9/3.9-PCB26, Lab ID 316958-027

Sample ID: 170-2-B.7/4.0-PCB27 Lab ID: 316958-028

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 11,000 | | 2,800 | 1,200 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-2-C.5/1.0-PCB28 Lab ID: 316958-029

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 10,000 | | 3,400 | 1,500 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |



Results for any subcontracted analyses are not included in this summary. Data qualifiers and additional information necessary for the interpretation of the test results are contained in the PDF file and may not be included in this summary.

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Detection Summary for 316958

Sample ID: 170-2-D.5/1.0-PCB29 Lab ID: 316958-030

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 16,000 | | 1,900 | 830 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-2-E.5/1.0-PCB30 Lab ID: 316958-031

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 11,000 | | 1,700 | 720 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-2-EXT-B.1/2.5-PCB31 Lab ID: 316958-032

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 6,700 | | 1,500 | 640 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-3-C/2.8-PCB32 Lab ID: 316958-033

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 7,100 | | 2,100 | 910 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-3-E.1/1.0-PCB33 Lab ID: 316958-034

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 3,800 | | 2,000 | 860 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |
| Aroclor-1254 | 25,000 | | 2,000 | 730 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-3-B.9/1.0-PCB34 Lab ID: 316958-035

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 4,500 | | 2,800 | 1,200 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |
| Aroclor-1254 | 58,000 | | 2,800 | 1,000 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

Sample ID: 170-3-A.9/1.7-PCB35 Lab ID: 316958-036

| Analyte | Result | Flags | RL | MDL | Units | Basis | IDF | Method | Prep Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1242 | 11,000 | | 2,900 | 1,200 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |
| Aroclor-1254 | 55,000 | | 2,900 | 1,000 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |



Results for any subcontracted analyses are not included in this summary. Data qualifiers and additional information necessary for the interpretation of the test results are contained in the PDF file and may not be included in this summary.

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Detection Summary for 316958

| Sample ID: 170-3-F.0/3.5-PCB36 | | | | | | | | | Lab ID: 316958-037 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Analyte** | **Result** | **Flags** | **RL** | **MDL** | **Units** | **Basis** | **IDF** | **Method** | **Prep Method** |
| Aroclor-1242 | 4,200 | | 1,800 | 770 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |
| Aroclor-1254 | 2,700 | | 1,800 | 650 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

No detections for 170-2-EXT-D.5/1.0-PCB37, Lab ID 316958-038

No detections for 170-2-EXT-B.5/1.0-PCB38, Lab ID 316958-039

| Sample ID: 170-2-EXT-C.2/1.0-PCB39 | | | | | | | | | Lab ID: 316958-040 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Analyte** | **Result** | **Flags** | **RL** | **MDL** | **Units** | **Basis** | **IDF** | **Method** | **Prep Method** |
| Aroclor-1242 | 13,000 | | 2,600 | 1,100 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

No detections for 170-2-EXT-B.10/4-PCB40, Lab ID 316958-041

No detections for 170-2-EXT-B.8/4-PCB41, Lab ID 316958-042

No detections for 170-2-EXT-B.4/4-PCB42, Lab ID 316958-043

No detections for 170-2-EXT-B.16/4-PCB43, Lab ID 316958-044

No detections for 170-2-EXT-B.2/4-PCB44, Lab ID 316958-045

| Sample ID: 170-2-EXT-C/4-PCB45 | | | | | | | | | Lab ID: 316958-046 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Analyte** | **Result** | **Flags** | **RL** | **MDL** | **Units** | **Basis** | **IDF** | **Method** | **Prep Method** |
| Aroclor-1242 | 2,400,000 | | 110,000 | 49,000 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 1,000 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

| Sample ID: 170-2-EXT-B/3.6-PCB46 | | | | | | | | | Lab ID: 316958-047 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Analyte** | **Result** | **Flags** | **RL** | **MDL** | **Units** | **Basis** | **IDF** | **Method** | **Prep Method** |
| Aroclor-1242 | 24,000 | | 1,700 | 720 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

No detections for 170-R-B.8/2.2-PCB47, Lab ID 316958-048

No detections for 170-R-I/B.8-PCB48, Lab ID 316958-049

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Detection Summary for 316958

| Sample ID: 170-R-B.8/C.2-PCB49 | | | | | | | | | Lab ID: 316958-050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Analyte** | **Result** | **Flags** | **RL** | **MDL** | **Units** | **Basis** | **IDF** | **Method** | **Prep Method** |
| Aroclor-1242 | 12,000 | | 1,600 | 690 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

No detections for 170-2-EXT-B/3.6-PCB50, Lab ID 316958-051

| Sample ID: 170-MP-B.8/1.8/PCB51 | | | | | | | | | Lab ID: 316958-052 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Analyte** | **Result** | **Flags** | **RL** | **MDL** | **Units** | **Basis** | **IDF** | **Method** | **Prep Method** |
| Aroclor-1242 | 160,000 | | 13,000 | 5,800 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 200.0 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

No detections for 170-1-F.0/3.1-PCB52, Lab ID 316958-053

No detections for 170-2-C.7/1.3-PCB53, Lab ID 316958-054

No detections for 170-3-B.5/2.5-PCB54, Lab ID 316958-055

| Sample ID: 170-MP-A.6/2.6-PCB55 | | | | | | | | | Lab ID: 316958-056 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Analyte** | **Result** | **Flags** | **RL** | **MDL** | **Units** | **Basis** | **IDF** | **Method** | **Prep Method** |
| Aroclor-1254 | 3,700 | b | 3,100 | 1,100 | ug/Kg | As Recd | 20.00 | EPA 8082 | EPA 3540C |

No detections for 170-MP-F.5/2.8-PCB56, Lab ID 316958-057

No detections for 170-MP-B.5/2-PCB57, Lab ID 316958-058

No detections for 170-MP-B.5/2.4-PCB58, Lab ID 316958-059

J: Estimated value
b: See narrative

316958

**PCB BULK SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST 9/2019 – CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

**ANALYSIS REQUESTED**

**VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.** **Job #:** 19189 **Date:** 12/26/19 **Name:** level10/SanJose

1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596 **Site Address:** 170 PARK SAN JOSE, CA. Level 10
**Office:** (925) 685-5900
**Fax:** (925) 891-4450 **Collected By:** (MVB) / EZ / GM /SVB / GM /
**Email:** linda@vanbruntassociates.com

**Lab Name:** (ENTHALPY) McCAMPBEL
**Analyze:** EPA 8082 SOLID
**TAT:** / 5 DAY / (10 DAY)
**NOTES:**
LOD REQUIRED: .24PPM / 1PPM / 50PPM

| | SAMPLE ID NO | | SAMPLED | SUBSTRATES | POROUS | # LAYERS | COLOR | BACKEROD | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXTER. | GASKET / CAULK | CONCRETE / METAL | YES / | | | Y / N | FOR INSULATION NOTE IF BATT/LOOSE FILL, COLOR, PRESENCE/ABSENCE OF FACING SUCH AS FOIL OR CRAFT PAPER, METHOD OF ATTACHMENT, IF THE INSULATION WILL REQUIRE SOFT DEMO TO EXPOSE SUCH AS IN A SPANDREL WALL OR INSIDE A SHEET METAL DUCT |
| | ADDRESS / LEVEL / FLOOR/ COL GRID / CHRON | INTER. | MEMBRANE /FLEX | GLASS / STONE/ WD | NO / | | | | |
| | | ~~BOTH~~ | ~~BED SEAL /INSUL~~ | | ~~BOTH~~ | | | | |
| 1 | 170-2-D.2/1.5-PCB1 | INT. | CEILING TILE | METAL | NO/NO | 1 | GREY | NO | SUSPENDED T- BAR CEILING TILE |
| 2 | 170-3-D.5/3.3-PCB2 | INT. | CELING TILE | METAL | NO/NO | 1 | GREY | NO | SUSPENDED T- BAR CEILING TILE |
| 3 | 170-1-D.6/1.7-PCB3 | INT. | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 2-3 | CLEAR/GREEN | NO | MULTIPLE LAYERS CARPET ADHESIVE |
| 4 | 170-1-C.4/1.7-PCB4 | INT. | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 2-3 | CLEAR/GREEN | NO | MULTIPLE LAYERS CARPET ADHESIVE |
| 5 | 170-1-E.0/2.1-PCB5 | INT. | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1 | BLACK | NO | BLACK FLOOR TILE MASTIC/ ADHESIVE |
| 6 | 170-1-D.0/2.1-PCB6 | INT. | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 2-3 | CLEAR/BROWN | NO | CARPET TILE ADHSIVE |
| 7 | 170-1-E.7/3.0-PCB7 | INT. | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1 | BLACK | NO | FLOOR TILE BLACK MASTIC ADHESIVE |
| 8 | 170-1-D.3/3.8-PCB8 | INT. | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 2-3 | CLEAR/BROWN | NO | CLEAR CARPET TILE ADHESIVE |
| 9 | 170-1-C.5/2.7-PCB9 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 2-3 | CLEAR/GREEN | NO | GREEN AND CLEAR ADHESIVE |
| 10 | 170-2-C.6/1.8-PCB10 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1-2 | TAN/YELLOW | NO | YELLOW CARPET GLUE |
| 11 | 170-2-D.4/3.2-PCB11 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1-2 | TAN/YELLOW | NO | YELLOW CARPET GLUE |
| 12 | 170-2-D.4/1.8-PCB12 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1-2 | TAN/YELLOW | NO | YELLOW CARPET GLUE |
| 13 | 170-2-C.2/2.5-PCB13 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1-3 | CLEAR/GREEN | NO | CARPET ADHESIVE |
| 14 | 170-2-C.5/3.8-PCB14 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1-3 | BLACK/CLEAR | NO | BLACL FLOOR TILE AND CARPET ADHESIVE |
| 15 | 170-2-D.3/1.7-PCB15 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1-2 | BLACK/CLEAR | NO | BLACK FLOOR TILE AND CARPET ADHESIVE |
| 16 | 170-2-D.3/1.7-PCB16 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1-2 | BLACK/CLEAR | NO | BLACK FLOOR TILE AND CARPET ADHESIVE |
| 17 | 170-3-E.4/1.5-PCB17 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1-2 | BLACK/CLEAR | NO | BLACK FLOOR TILE AND CARPET ADHESIVE |
| 18 | 170-3-B.3/3.5-PCB18 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1-2 | CLEAR/YELLOW | NO | CLEAR PLUS YELLOW CARPET GLUE |
| 19 | 170-3-D.2/3.5-PCB19 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1-2 | GREEN/CLEAR | NO | CARPET GLUE |
| 20 | 170-3-D.3/3.5-PCB20 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1-2 | CLEAR/YELLOW | NO | CARPET GLUE |
| 21 | 170-2-C.6/1.8-PCB10 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1-2 | CLEAR/YELLOW | NO | CARPET GLUE |
| 22 | 170-3-E.4/2.5-PCB21 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1-2 | CLEAR/BLACK | NO | CARPET GLUE |
| 23 | 170-3-C.6/1.8-PCB22 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 2-3 | YELLOW/BROWN/CLEAR | NO | CARPET GLUE |

316 958

**PCB BULK SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST 9/2019 – CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

**ANALYSIS REQUESTED**

**VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.** **Job #:** **Date: 12/26/19** **Name: level10/SanJose**

1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225
Walnut Creek, CA 94596 **Site Address:** 170 PARK SAN JOSE, CA.
**Office:** (925) 685-5900
**Fax:** (925) 891-4450 **Collected By:** MVB / EZ / GM /SVB / GM /
**Email:** [redacted]m

**Lab Name:** ENTHALPY / McCAMPBEL
**Analyze:** EPA 8082 SOLID
**TAT:** / 5 DAY / 10 DAY
**NOTES:**
LOD REQUIRED: .24PPM / 1PPM / 50PPM

| | SAMPLE ID NO | | SAMPLED | SUBSTRATES | POROUS | # LAYERS | COLOR | BACKEROD | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXTER. | GASKET / CAULK | CONCRETE / METAL | YES / | | | Y / N | FOR INSULATION NOTE IF BATT/LOOSE FILL, COLOR, PRESENCE/ABSENCE OF FACING SUCH AS FOIL OR CRAFT PAPER, METHOD OF ATTACHMENT, IF THE INSULATION WILL REQUIRE SOFT DEMO TO EXPOSE SUCH AS IN A SPANDREL WALL OR INSIDE A SHEET METAL DUCT |
| | ADDRESS / LEVEL / FLOOR/ COL GRID / CHRON | INTER. | MEMBRANE /FLEX | GLASS / STONE/ WD | NO / | | | | |
| | | BOTH | BED SEAL. /INSUL. | | BOTH | | | | |
| 24 | 170-3-B.6/2.5-PCB23 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 2-3 | BLACK/CLEAR | NO | CARPET GLUE AND MASTIC |
| 25 | 170-3-E.8/1.7-PCB24 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 2-3 | BLACK/CLEAR | NO | CARPET GLUE AND MASTIC |
| 26 | 170-3-B.7/1.9-PCB25 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 2-3 | TAN/CLEAR | NO | CARPET GLUE AND MASTIC |
| 27 | 170-3-C.9/3.9-PCB26 | INT | ADHESIVE | CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1 | BLACK | NO | BLACK FLOOR TILE ADHESIVE/MASTIC |
| 28 | 170-2-B.7/4.0-PCB27 | INT | GASKET | METAL/GLASS | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW |
| 29 | 170-2-C.5/1.0-PCB28 | INT | GASKET | METAL/GLASS | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW |
| 30 | 170-2-D.5/1.0-PCB29 | INT | GASKET | METAL/GLASS | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW |
| 31 | 170-2-E.5/1.0-PCB30 | INT | GASKET | METAL/GLASS | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW |
| 32 | 170-2-EXT-B.1/2.5-PCB31 | INT | GASKET | METAL/GLASS | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW |
| 33 | 170-3-C/2.8-PCB32 | INT | GASKET | METAL/GLASS | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW |
| 34 | 170-3-E.1/1.0-PCB33 | INT | GASKET | METAL/GLASS | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW |
| 35 | 170-3-B.9/1.0-PCB34 | INT | GASKET | METAL/GLASS | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW |
| 36 | 170-3-A.9/1.7-PCB35 | INT | GASKET | METAL/GLASS | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW |
| 37 | 170-3-F.0/3.5-PCB36 | INT | GASKET | METAL/GLASS | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | COMPRESSION GASKET INTERIOR WINDOW |
| 38 | 170-2-EXT-D.5/1.0-PCB37 | EXT | BED SEAL | GLASS/METAL | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS |
| 39 | 170-2-EXT-B.5/1.0-PCB38 | EXT | BED SEAL | GLASS/METAL | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS |
| 40 | 170-2-EXT-C.2/1.0-PCB39 | EXT | BED SEAL | GLASS/METAL | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS |
| 41 | 170-2-EXT-B.10/4-PCB40 | EXT | BED SEAL | GLASS/METAL | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS |
| 42 | 170-2-EXT-B.8/4-PCB41 | EXT | BED SEAL | GLASS/METAL | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS |
| 43 | 170-2-EXT-B.4/4-PCB42 | EXT | BED SEAL | GLASS/METAL | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS |
| 44 | 170-2-EXT-B.16/4-PCB43 | EXT | BED SEAL | GLASS/METAL | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS |
| 45 | 170-2-EXT-B.2/4-PCB44 | EXT | BED SEAL | GLASS/METAL | NO/NO | 1 | BLACK | NO | STICKY GASKET FRAMED GLASS |
| 46 | 170-2-EXT-C/4-PCB45 | EXT | CAULK | CONCRETE/METAL | YES/NO | 1 | GREY | NO | PRECASTED WINDOW FRAME CAULK |

XBK 316958

## PCB BULK SAMPLE LOG AND ANALYSIS REQUEST 9/2019 – CHAIN OF CUSTODY

**ANALYSIS REQUESTED**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VAN BRUNT ASSOCIATES, INC.** | **Job #:** | **Date: 12/26/19** | **Name: level10/SanJose** | | | | | | **Lab Name:** ENTHALPY / McCAMPBEL |
| 1401 N. Broadway, Ste. 225 | | | | | | | | | **Analyze:** EPA 8082 SOLID |
| Walnut Creek, CA 94596 | **Site Address:** 170 PARK | | SAN JOSE, CA. | | | | | | |
| **Office:** (925) 685-5900 | | | | | | | | | **TAT:** / 5 DAY / 10 DAY |
| **Fax:** (925) 891-4450 | **Collected By:** MVB / EZ / GM /SVB / GM / | | | | | | | | **NOTES:** |
| **Email:** [redacted]m | | | | | | | | | LOD REQUIRED: .24PPM / 1PPM / 50PPM |
| **SAMPLE ID NO** | | **SAMPLED** | **SUBSTRATES** | **POROUS** | **# LAYERS** | **COLOR** | **BACKEROD** | **DESCRIPTION** | |
| | EXTER. | GASKET / CAULK | CONCRETE / METAL | YES / | | | Y / N | FOR INSULATION NOTE IF BATT/LOOSE FILL, COLOR, PRESENCE/ABSENCE OF FACING SUCH AS FOIL OR CRAFT PAPER, METHOD OF ATTACHMENT, IF THE INSULATION WILL REQUIRE SOFT DEMO TO EXPOSE SUCH AS IN A SPANDREL WALL OR INSIDE A SHEET METAL DUCT | |
| ADDRESS / LEVEL / FLOOR/ COL GRID / CHRON | INTER. | MEMBRANE /FLEX | GLASS / STONE/ WD | NO / | | | | | |
| | BOTH | BED SEAL. /INSUL. | | BOTH | | | | | |
| 47 170-2-EXT-B/3.6-PCB46 | EXT | CAULK | CONCRETE/CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1 | GREY | YES | GREY CAULK BETWEEN PRECAST PANELS | |
| 48 170-R-B.8/2.2-PCB47 | EXT | CAULK | CONCRETE/CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1 | TAN | YES | TAN CAULK BETWEEN PRECAST PANELS | |
| 49 170-R-I/B.8-PCB48 | EXT | CAULK | CONCRETE/CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1 | GREY | NO | PRECAST TO PRECAST CAULK | |
| 50 170-R-B.8/C.2-PCB49 | EXT | CAULK | CONCRETE/CONCRETE | YES/YES | 1 | GREY | YES | PRECAST TO PRECAST CAULK | |
| 51 170-2-EXT-B/3.6-PCB50 | EXT | CAULK | CONCRETE/CONCRETE | YES/YES | 2 | TAN/GREY | YES | PRECAST WALL TO SIDEWALK CAULK | |
| 52 170-MP-B.8/1.8/PCB51 | EXT | CAULK | CONCRETE/METAL | YES/NO | 1 | GREY | NO | CAULK BETWEEN PRECAST AND DOOR FRAME | |
| 53 170-1-F.0/3.1-PCB52 | INT | INSULATION | METAL | NO/NO | 1 | YELLOW | NO | YELLOW FIBERGLASS INSULATION ON HOT WATER PIPE WITH FOIL FACE | |
| 54 170-2-C.7/1.3-PCB53 | INT | INUSLATION | NONE | N/A | 1 | PINK | NO | FOIL FACED FIBERGLASS INSULATION ABOVE CEILING | |
| 55 170-3-B.5/2.5-PCB54 | INT | INUSLATION | NONE | N/A | 1 | PINK | NO | PINK FIBERGLASSS ON 12INCH D FLEX DUCT WITH FOIL FACE | |
| 56 170-MP-A.6/2.6-PCB55 | INT | INSUALTION | GLASS/DRYWALL | NO/YES | 1 | YELLOW | NO | YELLOW BATT INSUALTION AT SPANDRAL GLASS | |
| 57 170-MP-F.5/2.8-PCB56 | INT | INSUALTION | METAL DEK | NO | 1 | YELLOW | no | YELLOW BATT FIBERGLASS INSUALTION BOARD UNDER ROOF DECK | |
| 58 170-MP-B.5/2-PCB57 | INT | INUSLATION | METAL | NO | 1 | YELLOW | NO | YELLOW FIBERGLASS ON THREE INCH PIPE WITH FOIL FACE | |
| 59 170-MP-B.5/2.4-PCB58 | INT | INSUALTION | METAL | NO/NO | 1 | YELLOW | NO | YELLOW FOUR INCH PIPE FIBERGLASS INSUALTION WITH FOIL FACE | |
| RELINQUISHED BY: MVB | VIA: COURIER / FED EX/ MAIL/ HAND | | | | | | | | NO. OF SAMPLES: 58 |
| ACCEPTED BY: _____ | FIRM: _____ | | | | | | | | NO. OF SAMPLES: _____ |

Rec'd 12-27 10:00

**SAMPLE RECEIPT CHECKLIST**

**Section 1:** Login # 316958 Client: Vun Brunt

Date Received: 12-27-19 Project: 191391

**Section 2:** Shipping info (if applicable) _____

Are custody seals present? ☒ No, or ☐ Yes. If yes, where? ☐ on cooler, ☐ on samples, ☐ on package

☐ Date: _____ How many _____ ☐ Signature, ☐ Initials, ☐ None

Were custody seals intact upon arrival? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

Samples received in a cooler? ☒ Yes, how many? 1 ☒ No (**skip Section 3 below**)

If no cooler Sample Temp (°C): _____ using IR Gun # ☐ B, or ☐ C

☐ Samples received on ice directly from the field. Cooling process had begun

If in cooler: Date Opened 12-27-19 By (print) JH (sign) JH

**Section 3:** ***Important*: Notify PM if temperature exceeds 6°C or arrive frozen.**

Packing in cooler: (if other, describe) _____

☐ Bubble Wrap, ☐ Foam blocks, ☒ Bags, ☐ None, ☐ Cloth material, ☐ Cardboard, ☐ Styrofoam, ☐ Paper towels

☐ Samples received on ice directly from the field. Cooling process had begun

Type of ice used : ☐ Wet, ☐ Blue/Gel, ☒ None Temperature blank(s) included? ☐ Yes, ☒ No

Temperature measured using ☐ Thermometer ID: _____, or IR Gun # ☒ B ☐ C

Cooler Temp (°C): #1: 11.8, #2: _____, #3: _____, #4: _____, #5: _____, #6: _____, #7: _____

| **Section 4:** | YES | NO | N/A |
|---|---|---|---|
| Were custody papers dry, filled out properly, and the project identifiable | ✓ | | |
| Were Method 5035 sampling containers present? | | ✓ | |
| If YES, what time were they transferred to freezer? _____ | | | |
| Did all bottles arrive unbroken/unopened? | ✓ | | |
| Are there any missing / extra samples? | ✓ | | |
| Are samples in the appropriate containers for indicated tests? | ✓ | | |
| Are sample labels present, in good condition and complete? | ✓ | | |
| Does the container count match the COC? | | ✓ | |
| Do the sample labels agree with custody papers? | ✓ | | |
| Was sufficient amount of sample sent for tests requested? | ✓ | | |
| Did you change the hold time in LIMS for unpreserved VOAs? | | | ✓ |
| Did you change the hold time in LIMS for preserved terracores? | | | ✓ |
| Are bubbles > 6mm present in VOA samples? | | | ✓ |
| Was the client contacted concerning this sample delivery? | | ✓ | |
| If YES, who was called? _____ By _____ Date: _____ | | | |

| **Section 5:** | YES | NO | N/A |
|---|---|---|---|
| Are the samples appropriately preserved? (if N/A, skip the rest of section 5) | | | ✓ |
| Did you check preservatives for all bottles for each sample? | | | |
| Did you document your preservative check? | | | |

pH strip lot# _____, pH strip lot# _____, pH strip lot# _____

Preservative added:

☐ H2SO4 lot# _____ added to samples _____ on/at _____

☐ HCL lot# _____ added to samples _____ on/at _____

☐ HNO3 lot# _____ added to samples _____ on/at _____

☐ NaOH lot# _____ added to samples _____ on/at _____

**Section 6:**

Explanations/Comments: Sample (Client ID) 170-2-C.6/1.8-PCB10 was entered twice on COC: Once on line 10 and again on line 21. 59 Samples on COC but 58 actually recieved.

**Date Logged in** 12-27-19 **By (print)** JH **(sign)** JH

**Date Labeled** 12-27-19 **By (print)** JH **(sign)** JH

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-2-D.2-/1.5-PCB1 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/07/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277358 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-001 **Sampled:** 12/26/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/02/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,600 | 550 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,100 | 1,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,600 | 720 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 1,600 | 670 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,600 | 710 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,600 | 570 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,600 | 360 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-3-D.5-/3.3-PCB2 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/07/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277358 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-002 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/02/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 3,000 | 1,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 6,000 | 2,900 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 3,000 | 1,400 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 3,000 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 3,000 | 1,400 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 3,000 | 1,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 3,000 | 690 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-1-D.6-/1.7-PCB3 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/07/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277358 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-003 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/02/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,000 | 700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,900 | 1,900 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,000 | 910 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 2,000 | 840 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,000 | 900 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,000 | 720 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,000 | 460 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-1-C.4/1.7-PCB4 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/07/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277358 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-004 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/02/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,600 | 920 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 5,200 | 2,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,600 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 2,600 | 1,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,600 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,600 | 950 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,600 | 600 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-1-E.0/2.1-PCB5 **Diln Fac:** 50.00 **Analyzed:** 01/07/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277358 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-005 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/02/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 7,000 | 2,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 14,000 | 6,700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 7,000 | 3,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 7,000 | 3,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 7,000 | 3,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 7,000 | 2,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 7,000 | 1,600 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-1-D.0/2.1-PCB6 **Diln Fac:** 50.00 **Analyzed:** 01/07/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277358 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-006 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/02/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 4,300 | 1,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 8,500 | 4,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 4,300 | 2,000 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **3,100 J** | 4,300 | 1,800 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 4,300 | 2,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 4,300 | 1,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 4,300 | 990 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-1-E.7/3.0-PCB7 **Diln Fac:** 50.00 **Analyzed:** 01/09/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277393 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-007 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/03/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 9,100 | 3,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 18,000 | 8,700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 9,100 | 4,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 9,100 | 3,900 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 9,100 | 4,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 9,100 | 3,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 9,100 | 2,100 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-1-D.3/3.8-PCB8 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/09/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277393 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-008 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/03/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,600 | 910 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 5,100 | 2,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,600 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 2,600 | 1,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,600 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,600 | 940 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,600 | 600 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-1-C.5/2.7-PCB9 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/09/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277393 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-009 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/03/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,200 | 800 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 4,500 | 2,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,200 | 1,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 2,200 | 970 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,200 | 1,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,200 | 820 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,200 | 520 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-2-C.6/1.8-PCB10 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/09/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277393 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-010 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/03/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,900 | 680 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,800 | 1,800 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,900 | 900 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **3,300** | 1,900 | 830 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,900 | 880 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1254** | **1,600 J** | 1,900 | 700 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1260** | **7,800** | 1,900 | 450 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-2-D.4/3.2-PCB11 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/09/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277393 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-011 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/03/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,500 | 540 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,000 | 1,400 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,500 | 710 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **3,200** | 1,500 | 650 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,500 | 690 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1254** | **1,700** | 1,500 | 550 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1260** | **5,500** | 1,500 | 350 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-2-D.4/1.8-PCB12 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/09/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277393 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-012 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/03/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,300 | 830 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 4,700 | 2,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,300 | 1,100 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **3,000** | 2,300 | 1,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,300 | 1,100 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1254** | **1,200 J** | 2,300 | 850 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1260** | **4,500** | 2,300 | 540 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-2-C.2/2.5-PCB13 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/09/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277393 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-013 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/03/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 3,600 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 7,100 | 3,400 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 3,600 | 1,700 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **9,400** | 3,600 | 1,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 3,600 | 1,600 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1254** | **2,100 J** | 3,600 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 3,600 | 830 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-2-C.5/3.8-PCB14 **Diln Fac:** 50.00 **Analyzed:** 01/09/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277393 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-014 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/03/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 10,000 | 3,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 20,000 | 9,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 10,000 | 4,700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 10,000 | 4,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 10,000 | 4,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 10,000 | 3,700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 10,000 | 2,300 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-2-D.3/1.7-PCB15 **Diln Fac:** 50.00 **Analyzed:** 01/09/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277393 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-015 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/03/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 4,300 | 1,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 8,500 | 4,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 4,300 | 2,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 4,300 | 1,800 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 4,300 | 2,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 4,300 | 1,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 4,300 | 990 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-2-D.3/1.7-PCB16 **Diln Fac:** 50.00 **Analyzed:** 01/09/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277393 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-016 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/03/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 4,900 | 1,700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 9,700 | 4,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 4,900 | 2,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 4,900 | 2,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 4,900 | 2,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 4,900 | 1,800 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 4,900 | 1,100 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-3-E.4/1.5-PCB17 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/10/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-017 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,500 | 540 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,000 | 1,400 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,500 | 710 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **3,500** | 1,500 | 650 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,500 | 690 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1254** | **1,400 J** | 1,500 | 550 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,500 | 350 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-3-B.3/3.5-PCB18 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/10/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-018 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,300 | 820 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 4,600 | 2,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,300 | 1,100 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **2,000 J** | 2,300 | 990 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,300 | 1,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,300 | 840 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,300 | 530 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-3-D.2/3.5-PCB19 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/10/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-019 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 3,800 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 7,500 | 3,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 3,800 | 1,800 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **3,700 J** | 3,800 | 1,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 3,800 | 1,700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 3,800 | 1,400 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 3,800 | 880 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-3-D.3/3.5-PCB20 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/10/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-020 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,400 | 490 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 2,800 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,400 | 640 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **3,100** | 1,400 | 590 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,400 | 630 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,400 | 500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,400 | 320 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-3-E.4/2.5-PCB21 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/10/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-022 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,800 | 630 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,600 | 1,700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,800 | 830 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **2,100** | 1,800 | 770 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,800 | 820 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1254** | **2,000** | 1,800 | 650 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,800 | 410 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-3-C.6/1.8-PCB22 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/10/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-023 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,600 | 550 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,100 | 1,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,600 | 730 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **3,400** | 1,600 | 670 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,600 | 710 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,600 | 570 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,600 | 360 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-3-B.6/2.5-PCB23 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/10/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-024 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,700 | 590 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,300 | 1,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,700 | 780 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **2,000** | 1,700 | 720 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,700 | 760 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,700 | 610 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,700 | 390 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-3-E.8/1.7-PCB24 **Diln Fac:** 50.00 **Analyzed:** 01/10/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-025 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 3,800 | 1,400 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 7,600 | 3,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 3,800 | 1,800 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **34,000** | 3,800 | 1,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 3,800 | 1,700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 3,800 | 1,400 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 3,800 | 890 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-3-B.7/1.9-PCB25 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/10/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-026 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,300 | 810 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 4,500 | 2,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,300 | 1,100 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **3,600** | 2,300 | 980 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,300 | 1,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,300 | 830 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,300 | 530 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-3-C.9/3.9-PCB26 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/11/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-027 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,400 | 480 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 2,700 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,400 | 630 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 1,400 | 580 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,400 | 620 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,400 | 490 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,400 | 310 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-2-B.7/4.0-PCB27 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/11/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-028 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,800 | 1,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 5,600 | 2,700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,800 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **11,000** | 2,800 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,800 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,800 | 1,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,800 | 650 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-2-C.5/1.0-PCB28 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/11/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-029 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 3,400 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 6,900 | 3,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 3,400 | 1,600 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **10,000** | 3,400 | 1,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 3,400 | 1,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 3,400 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 3,400 | 800 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-2-D.5/1.0-PCB29 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/11/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-030 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,900 | 680 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,800 | 1,800 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,900 | 900 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **16,000** | 1,900 | 830 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,900 | 880 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,900 | 700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,900 | 450 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-2-E.5/1.0-PCB30 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/11/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-031 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,700 | 590 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,300 | 1,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,700 | 780 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **11,000** | 1,700 | 720 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,700 | 760 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,700 | 610 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,700 | 390 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-2-EXT-B.1/2.5-PCB31 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/11/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-032 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,500 | 530 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,000 | 1,400 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,500 | 690 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **6,700** | 1,500 | 640 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,500 | 680 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,500 | 540 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,500 | 340 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-3-C/2.8-PCB32 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/11/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-033 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,100 | 750 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 4,200 | 2,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,100 | 980 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **7,100** | 2,100 | 910 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,100 | 960 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,100 | 770 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,100 | 490 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-3-E.1/1.0-PCB33 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/11/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-034 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,000 | 710 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 4,000 | 1,900 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,000 | 930 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **3,800** | 2,000 | 860 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,000 | 910 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1254** | **25,000** | 2,000 | 730 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,000 | 460 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-3-B.9/1.0-PCB34 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/11/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-035 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,800 | 1,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 5,600 | 2,700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,800 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **4,500** | 2,800 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,800 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1254** | **58,000** | 2,800 | 1,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,800 | 650 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-3-A.9/1.7-PCB35 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/11/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-036 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,900 | 1,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 5,700 | 2,700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,900 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **11,000** | 2,900 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,900 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1254** | **55,000** | 2,900 | 1,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,900 | 660 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-3-F.0/3.5-PCB36 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/11/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-037 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,800 | 630 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,600 | 1,700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,800 | 830 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **4,200** | 1,800 | 770 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,800 | 820 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1254** | **2,700** | 1,800 | 650 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,800 | 410 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-2-EXT-D.5/1.0-PCB37 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-038 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,900 | 1,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 5,800 | 2,800 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,900 | 1,400 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 2,900 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,900 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,900 | 1,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,900 | 670 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-2-EXT-B.5/1.0-PCB38 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-039 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,700 | 970 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 5,500 | 2,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,700 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 2,700 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,700 | 1,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,700 | 1,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,700 | 640 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-2-EXT-C.2/1.0-PCB39 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-040 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,600 | 910 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 5,100 | 2,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,600 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **13,000** | 2,600 | 1,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,600 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,600 | 940 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,600 | 600 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-2-EXT-B.10/4-PCB40 **Diln Fac:** 100.0 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-041 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 11,000 | 3,900 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 22,000 | 11,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 11,000 | 5,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 11,000 | 4,800 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 11,000 | 5,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 11,000 | 4,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 11,000 | 2,600 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-2-EXT-B.8/4-PCB41 **Diln Fac:** 100.0 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-042 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 14,000 | 5,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 29,000 | 14,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 14,000 | 6,800 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 14,000 | 6,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 14,000 | 6,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 14,000 | 5,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 14,000 | 3,400 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-2-EXT-B.4/4-PCB42 **Diln Fac:** 100.0 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-043 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 15,000 | 5,400 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 30,000 | 14,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 15,000 | 7,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 15,000 | 6,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 15,000 | 6,900 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 15,000 | 5,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 15,000 | 3,500 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-2-EXT-B.16/4-PCB43 **Diln Fac:** 100.0 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-044 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 11,000 | 4,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 23,000 | 11,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 11,000 | 5,300 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 11,000 | 4,900 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 11,000 | 5,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 11,000 | 4,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 11,000 | 2,600 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-2-EXT-B.2/4-PCB44 **Diln Fac:** 100.0 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-045 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 16,000 | 5,800 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 33,000 | 16,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 16,000 | 7,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 16,000 | 7,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 16,000 | 7,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 16,000 | 6,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 16,000 | 3,800 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-2-EXT-C/4-PCB45 **Diln Fac:** 1,000 **Analyzed:** 01/14/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-046 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 110,000 | 41,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 230,000 | 110,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 110,000 | 54,000 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **2,400,000** | 110,000 | 49,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 110,000 | 53,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 110,000 | 42,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 110,000 | 27,000 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-2-EXT-B/3.6-PCB46 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-047 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,700 | 600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,400 | 1,600 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,700 | 780 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **24,000** | 1,700 | 720 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,700 | 770 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,700 | 610 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,700 | 390 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-R-B.8/2.2-PCB47 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-048 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,200 | 760 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 4,300 | 2,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,200 | 1,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 2,200 | 920 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,200 | 980 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,200 | 790 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,200 | 500 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-R-I/B.8-PCB48 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-049 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,800 | 640 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,600 | 1,700 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,800 | 840 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 1,800 | 770 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,800 | 820 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,800 | 660 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,800 | 420 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-R-B.8/C.2-PCB49 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-050 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,600 | 570 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,200 | 1,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,600 | 750 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **12,000** | 1,600 | 690 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,600 | 730 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,600 | 590 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,600 | 370 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-2-EXT-B/3.6-PCB50 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-051 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,700 | 950 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 5,300 | 2,500 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,700 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 2,700 | 1,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,700 | 1,200 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,700 | 980 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,700 | 620 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-MP-B.8/1.8/PCB51 **Diln Fac:** 200.0 **Analyzed:** 01/14/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-052 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 13,000 | 4,800 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 27,000 | 13,000 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 13,000 | 6,300 | ug/Kg |
| **Aroclor-1242** | **160,000** | 13,000 | 5,800 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 13,000 | 6,100 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 13,000 | 4,900 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 13,000 | 3,100 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-1-F.0/3.1-PCB52 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277544 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-053 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/10/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units | Qual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,800 | 620 | ug/Kg | b |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,500 | 1,700 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,800 | 820 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 1,800 | 750 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,800 | 800 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,800 | 640 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,800 | 410 | ug/Kg | b |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-2-C.7/1.3-PCB53 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277544 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-054 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/10/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units | Qual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,700 | 960 | ug/Kg | b |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 5,400 | 2,600 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,700 | 1,300 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 2,700 | 1,200 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,700 | 1,200 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,700 | 990 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,700 | 630 | ug/Kg | b |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-3-B.5/2.5-PCB54 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277544 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-055 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/10/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units | Qual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,400 | 840 | ug/Kg | b |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 4,700 | 2,200 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,400 | 1,100 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 2,400 | 1,000 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,400 | 1,100 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,400 | 860 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,400 | 550 | ug/Kg | b |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-MP-A.6/2.6-PCB55 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277544 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-056 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/10/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units | Qual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 3,100 | 1,100 | ug/Kg | b |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 6,300 | 3,000 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 3,100 | 1,500 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 3,100 | 1,300 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 3,100 | 1,400 | ug/Kg | |
| **Aroclor-1254** | **3,700** | 3,100 | 1,100 | ug/Kg | b |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 3,100 | 730 | ug/Kg | b |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-MP-F.5/2.8-PCB56 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277544 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-057 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/10/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units | Qual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,800 | 640 | ug/Kg | b |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,600 | 1,700 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,800 | 840 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 1,800 | 770 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,800 | 820 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,800 | 660 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,800 | 420 | ug/Kg | b |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** 170-MP-B.5/2-PCB57 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277544 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-058 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/10/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units | Qual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 1,600 | 570 | ug/Kg | b |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 3,200 | 1,500 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 1,600 | 750 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 1,600 | 690 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 1,600 | 740 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 1,600 | 590 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 1,600 | 370 | ug/Kg | b |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** 170-MP-B.5/2.4-PCB58 **Diln Fac:** 20.00 **Analyzed:** 01/13/20

**Type:** SAMPLE **Batch#:** 277544 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Lab ID:** 316958-059 **Sampled:** 12/27/19 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Received:** 12/27/19

**Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/10/20

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units | Qual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 2,000 | 710 | ug/Kg | b |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 4,000 | 1,900 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 2,000 | 930 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 2,000 | 860 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 2,000 | 910 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 2,000 | 730 | ug/Kg | |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 2,000 | 460 | ug/Kg | b |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Type:** BLANK **Diln Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/06/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004165 **Batch#:** 277358 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Prepared:** 01/02/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 100 | 35 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 200 | 96 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 100 | 47 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 100 | 43 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 100 | 46 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 100 | 37 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 100 | 23 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 96 | 44-148 |

**Type:** BLANK **Diln Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/08/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004299 **Batch#:** 277393 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Prepared:** 01/03/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 100 | 35 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 200 | 96 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 100 | 47 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 100 | 43 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 100 | 46 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 100 | 37 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 100 | 23 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 113 | 44-148 |

**Type:** BLANK **Diln Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/10/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004679 **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Prepared:** 01/08/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 100 | 35 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 200 | 96 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 100 | 47 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 100 | 43 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 100 | 46 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 100 | 37 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 100 | 23 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 86 | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Type:** BLANK **Dil'n Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/12/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004808 **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Soil **Prepared:** 01/09/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 4.8 | 1.2 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 9.6 | 3.2 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 4.8 | 1.6 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 4.8 | 1.4 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 4.8 | 1.5 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 4.8 | 1.2 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 4.8 | 0.77 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 97 | 44-148 |

**Type:** BLANK **Dil'n Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/12/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004812 **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Prepared:** 01/09/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 100 | 35 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 200 | 96 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 100 | 47 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 100 | 43 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 100 | 46 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 100 | 37 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 100 | 23 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 106 | 44-148 |

**Type:** BLANK **Dil'n Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/14/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004899 **Batch#:** 277544 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Prepared:** 01/10/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Result | RL | MDL | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | ND | 100 | 35 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1221 | ND | 200 | 96 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1232 | ND | 100 | 47 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1242 | ND | 100 | 43 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1248 | ND | 100 | 46 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1254 | ND | 100 | 37 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | ND | 100 | 23 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 134 | 44-148 |

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

Legend

**DO:** Diluted Out

**J:** Estimated value

**MDL:** Method Detection Limit

**ND:** Not Detected at or above MDL

**RL:** Reporting Limit

**b:** See narrative

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): Batch QC

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Type:** BS **DilN Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/06/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004166 **Batch#:** 277358 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Prepared:** 01/02/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Spiked | Result | %REC | Limits | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | 2,500 | 2,579 | 103 | 64-146 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | 2,500 | 2,579 | 103 | 60-156 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 102 | 44-148 |

**Type:** BSD **DilN Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/06/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004167 **Batch#:** 277358 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Prepared:** 01/02/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Spiked | Result | %REC | Limits | Units | RPD | Lim |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | 2,500 | 2,775 | 111 | 64-146 | ug/Kg | 7 | 31 |
| Aroclor-1260 | 2,500 | 2,596 | 104 | 60-156 | ug/Kg | 1 | 43 |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 107 | 44-148 |

Legend

**RPD:** Relative Percent Difference

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): Batch QC

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Type:** BS **DiIn Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/08/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004300 **Batch#:** 277393 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Prepared:** 01/03/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Spiked | Result | %REC | Limits | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | 2,500 | 2,287 | 91 | 64-146 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | 2,500 | 2,294 | 92 | 60-156 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 101 | 44-148 |

**Type:** BSD **DiIn Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/08/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004301 **Batch#:** 277393 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Prepared:** 01/03/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Spiked | Result | %REC | Limits | Units | RPD | Lim |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | 2,500 | 2,754 | 110 | 64-146 | ug/Kg | 19 | 31 |
| Aroclor-1260 | 2,500 | 2,758 | 110 | 60-156 | ug/Kg | 18 | 43 |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 114 | 44-148 |

Legend

**RPD:** Relative Percent Difference

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): Batch QC

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Type:** BS **DilN Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/10/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004680 **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Prepared:** 01/08/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Spiked | Result | %REC | Limits | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | 2,500 | 2,401 | 96 | 64-146 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | 2,500 | 2,101 | 84 | 60-156 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 100 | 44-148 |

**Type:** BSD **DilN Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/10/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004681 **Batch#:** 277489 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Prepared:** 01/08/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Spiked | Result | %REC | Limits | Units | RPD | Lim |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | 2,500 | 2,906 | 116 | 64-146 | ug/Kg | 19 | 31 |
| Aroclor-1260 | 2,500 | 2,618 | 105 | 60-156 | ug/Kg | 22 | 43 |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 133 | 44-148 |

Legend

**RPD:** Relative Percent Difference

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): Batch QC

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Type:** LCS **DilN Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/12/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004809 **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Soil **Prepared:** 01/09/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Spiked | Result | %REC | Limits | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | 83.33 | 99.60 | 120 | 64-146 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | 83.33 | 109.7 | 132 | 60-156 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 155 * | 44-148 |

Legend

*: Value is outside QC limits

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): Batch QC

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Field ID:** ZZZZZZZZZZ **Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20
**Type:** MS **Diln Fac:** 10.00 **Analyzed:** 01/12/20
**MSS Lab ID:** 317236-002 **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C
**Lab ID:** QC1004810 **Sampled:** 01/08/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082
**Matrix:** Soil **Received:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | MSS Result | Spiked | Result | %REC | Limits | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | <11.81 | 83.89 | 110.1 | 131 | 59-158 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | <7.726 | 83.89 | 136.6 | 163 | 50-171 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

**Field ID:** ZZZZZZZZZZ **Basis:** as received **Prepared:** 01/09/20
**Type:** MSD **Diln Fac:** 10.00 **Analyzed:** 01/12/20
**MSS Lab ID:** 317236-002 **Batch#:** 277520 **Prep:** EPA 3540C
**Lab ID:** QC1004811 **Sampled:** 01/08/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082
**Matrix:** Soil **Received:** 01/08/20

| Analyte | Spiked | Result | %REC | Limits | Units | RPD | Lim |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | 84.60 | 100.6 | 119 | 59-158 | ug/Kg | 10 | 43 |
| Aroclor-1260 | 84.60 | 121.7 | 144 | 50-171 | ug/Kg | 12 | 49 |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | DO | 44-148 |

Legend

**DO:** Diluted Out

**RPD:** Relative Percent Difference

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

# Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): Batch QC

**Lab #:** 316958 **Project#:** 191891

**Client:** Van Brunt & Assoc. **Location:** 170 Park San Jose

**Type:** BS **DilN Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/14/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004900 **Batch#:** 277544 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Prepared:** 01/10/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Spiked | Result | %REC | Limits | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | 2,500 | 2,662 | 106 | 64-146 | ug/Kg |
| Aroclor-1260 | 2,500 | 2,478 | 99 | 60-156 | ug/Kg |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 115 | 44-148 |

**Type:** BSD **DilN Fac:** 1.000 **Analyzed:** 01/14/20

**Lab ID:** QC1004901 **Batch#:** 277544 **Prep:** EPA 3540C

**Matrix:** Miscell. **Prepared:** 01/10/20 **Analysis:** EPA 8082

| Analyte | Spiked | Result | %REC | Limits | Units | RPD | Lim |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aroclor-1016 | 2,500 | 2,663 | 107 | 64-146 | ug/Kg | 0 | 31 |
| Aroclor-1260 | 2,500 | 2,611 | 104 | 60-156 | ug/Kg | 5 | 43 |

| Surrogate | %REC | Limits |
|---|---|---|
| Decachlorobiphenyl | 129 | 44-148 |

Legend

**RPD:** Relative Percent Difference

BRIERLEY ASSOCIATES
Creating Space Underground

May 15, 2020
File Number: 120007-000

Level 10 Construction
1050 Enterprise Way, Suite 250
Sunnyvale, CA 94089

Attention: Casey Wend
Principal/Vice President

Subject: CityView
San Jose, CA
Temporary Excavation Shoring
Issues Associated with Existing Building at 170 Park Avenue

Mr. Wend:

At your request Brierley Associates has prepared this letter addressing shoring design and construction issues that will be caused by attempting to support the deep basement excavation for the CityView project if the existing building at 170 Park Avenue remains in place.

The existing Park Avenue building is located at the northeast corner of Almaden Boulevard and Park Avenue. The existing building is supported on a driven pile foundation. If the existing building must remain in place, the basement for the CityView project would be constructed north and east of the existing building. The excavation shoring system for the CityView basement excavation is currently envisioned to consist of a diaphragm slurry wall restrained by at least 5 levels of tieback anchors. Figure 1 illustrates a conceptual layout of the slurry wall (in blue) and tieback anchors (in red). The lengths and spacing of the tiebacks are shown approximately to scale in Figure 1.

The significant challenges associated the temporary excavation shoring as shown in Figure 1 include:

1. Tiebacks will need to be drilled under the existing structure at 170 Park Avenue. The density of tiebacks required to support the deep CityView basement excavation will make it almost inevitable that tiebacks will strike the existing driven piles at 170 Park Avenue, which may damage the existing piles.

2. The shoring wall geometry requires that crossing tiebacks be installed. As illustrated in Figure 1, there are hundreds of potential conflicts at each tieback level, and when the potential conflicts both within and between the five tieback levels are considered, the potential conflicts number in the thousands. The number of tieback crossings required for this shored geometry would be unprecedented in Brierley's experience. Of particular concern are tiebacks striking and damaging previously installed and stressed tiebacks at higher elevations, which could compromise the stability of the shoring system.

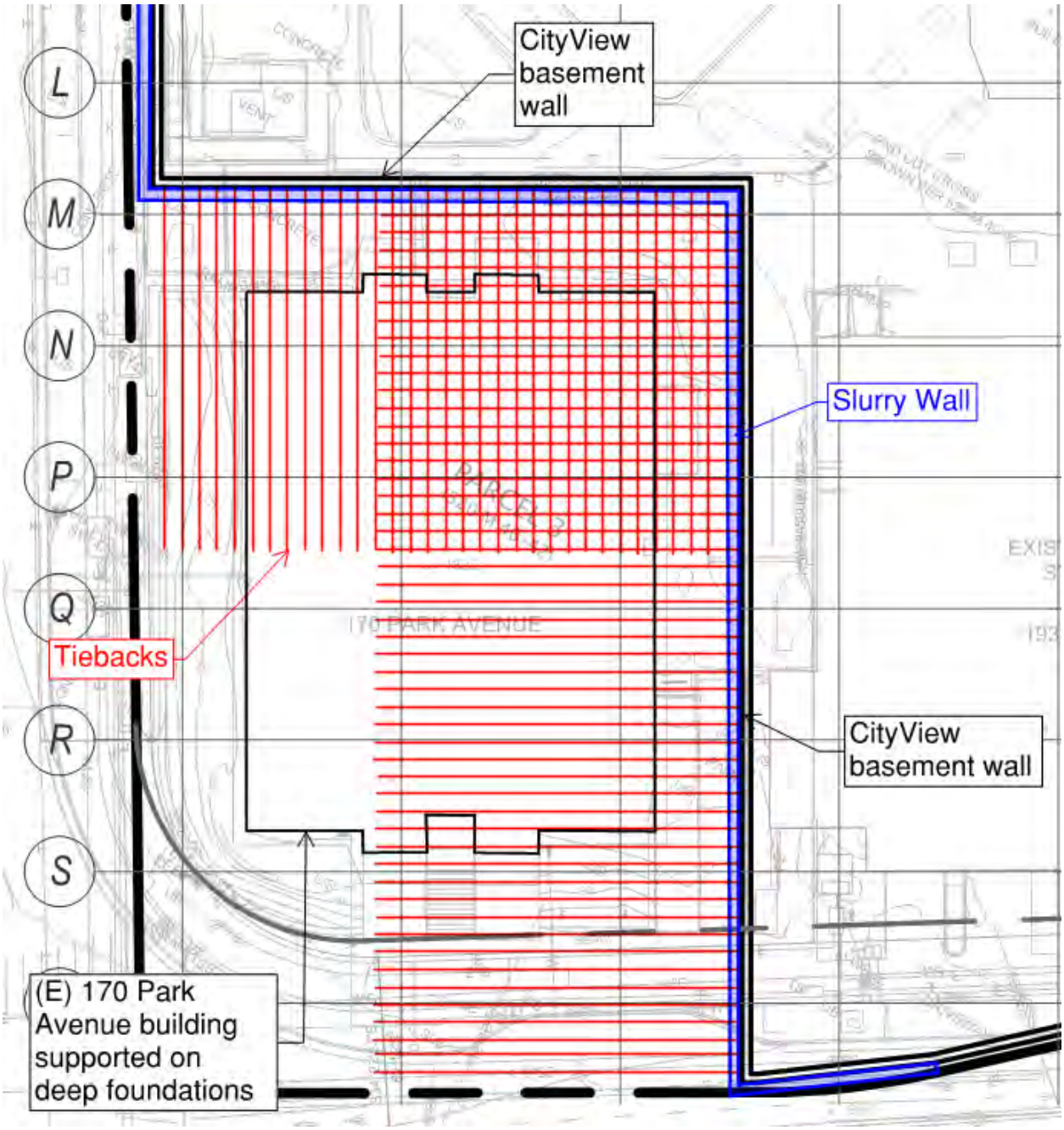


*Figure 1 – Schematic CityView Shoring Layout at 170 Park Avenue*

Overall, having the CityView excavation shoring system accommodate the existing building at 170 Park Avenue will increase the CityView project's engineering and construction complexity. Note that the project's shoring system is already very challenging given its unprecedented basement depth for a project in San Jose. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding the content of this letter.

BRIERLEY ASSOCIATES
Creating Space Underground

Sincerely,
BRIERLEY ASSOCIATES CORPORATION

[redacted]

Eric S. Lindquist, PhD, PE
Principal


cc: Ihab Allam and Rob Jameson, Malcolm Drilling Company

**Project:** 170 Park Cost Studies
**Location:** San Jose, CA
**Date:** 5/15/2020

LEVEL 10 CONSTRUCTION

| Underpin 170 Park w/ Parking Below | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abatement of 170 bldg | 23,280 | sf | $ | 35.44 | $ | 825,000 | |
| PCB Removal | 23,280 | sf | $ | 14.69 | $ | 342,000 | |
| Remove and Replace Exterior Panels | 16,297 | sf | $ | 35.00 | $ | 570,395 | |
| Underpin the Structure | 11,640 | sf | $ | 205 | $ | 2,386,200 | |
| Foundations For Excavation under the Building | 71,322 | cy | $ | 203 | $ | 14,478,411 | |
| Premium for Structure under the building | 128,380 | sf | $ | 65 | $ | 8,344,700 | |
| Retrofit of the 170 Park Building | 23,280 | sf | $ | 915 | $ | 21,301,200 | *See Attached Backup* |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | $ | 48,247,906 | |
| Contingency / Liability Insurance / Fee | | | | | $ | 7,719,665 | |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | **$** | **55,967,571** | |

| SJ PAC Alternate A (Shoring Wall 20' from 170 Park Bldg) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excavation of the Space between the Pelli and 6.8Line | 69,276 | cy | $ | 58.00 | $ | 4,018,008 | |
| Tieback premium due to existing piles | 57,304 | sf | $ | 120.50 | $ | 6,905,132 | |
| Removal of 6.8 Line Shoring | 35 | bays | $ | 85,000.00 | $ | 2,975,000 | |
| Abatement of 170 bldg | 23,280 | sf | $ | 35.44 | $ | 825,000 | |
| PCB Removal at 170 | 23,280 | sf | $ | 14.69 | $ | 342,000 | |
| Retrofit of the 170 Park Building | 23,280 | sf | $ | 915 | $ | 21,301,200 | *See Attached Backup* |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | $ | 36,366,340 | |
| Contingency / Liability Insurance / Fee | | | | | $ | 5,818,614 | |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | **$** | **42,184,954** | |

| SJ PAC Alternate B (Shoring Wall Straight to Phase 1 Shoring Wall grid 6.8) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tieback premium due to existing piles | 22,462 | sf | $ | 72.30 | $ | 1,623,966 | |
| Abatement of 170 bldg | 23,280 | sf | $ | 35.44 | $ | 825,000 | |
| PCB Removal at 170 | 23,280 | sf | $ | 14.69 | $ | 342,000 | |
| Retrofit of the 170 Park Building | 23,280 | sf | $ | 915 | $ | 21,301,200 | *See Attached Backup* |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | $ | 24,092,166 | |
| Contingency / Liability Insurance / Fee | | | | | $ | 3,854,747 | |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | **$** | **27,946,913** | |

| SJ PAC Alternate C | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abatement of 170 bldg | 23,280 | sf | $ 35.44 | $ 825,000 | |
| PCB Removal at 170 | 23,280 | sf | $ 14.69 | $ 342,000 | |
| Retrofit 170 Park Building | 23,280 | sf | $ 915 | $ 21,301,200 | |
| Demo of Building 150 | 1 | ls | $ 6,305,000.00 | $ 6,305,000 | |
| New Tower with Above Grade Parking Structure (485K sf Tower and 185K sf above grade garage) | 665,000 | sf | $ 600.00 | $ 399,000,000 | **JPC to provide economic value of 480K sf vs 214K sf* |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | $ 427,773,200 | |
| Contingency / Liability Insurance / Fee | | | | $ 68,443,712 | |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **$ 496,216,912** | |

| Historic Alternate B.1 (Construction above 170 Park) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abatement of 170 bldg | 23,280 | sf | $ 35.44 | $ 825,000 | |
| PCB Removal at 170 | 23,280 | sf | $ 14.69 | $ 342,000 | |
| Remove and Replace Exterior Panels | 16,297 | sf | $ 35.00 | $ 570,395 | |
| Structural Support Premium for Towers (4 Levels) | 93,120 | sf | $ 95 | $ 8,846,400 | |
| Foundations Premium for Towers | 11,640 | sf | $ 180 | $ 2,095,200 | |
| Retrofit of the 170 Park Building | 23,280 | sf | $ 915 | $ 21,301,200 | *See Attached Backup* |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | $ 33,980,195 | |
| Contingency / Liability Insurance / Fee | | | | $ 5,436,831 | |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **$ 39,417,026** | |

**Project:** **Retrofit of the 170 Park Building**
**Location:** **San Jose, CA**
**Date:** **5/15/2020**

LEVEL 10 CONSTRUCTION

| **Retrofit of the 170 Park Bldg** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Substructure | Foundation Upgrades | 23,280 | sf | $ | 87 | $ | 2,025,360 |
| Superstructure | Structural Upgrades, Mechanical Support Structure & Stair Modifications | 23,281 | sf | $ | 155 | $ | 3,608,555 |
| Shell | Roof Screen, Penthouse Rework, Roofing, Skin Repairs | 23,280 | sf | $ | 160 | $ | 3,724,800 |
| Interiors | All Interior Finishes | 23,280 | sf | $ | 215 | $ | 5,005,045 |
| MEPF Systems | Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing, Fire Sprinkler and Fire Alarm Upgrades | 23,280 | sf | $ | 145 | $ | 3,375,600 |
| Equip Furnishings | Added Elevator | 23,280 | sf | $ | 10 | $ | 232,800 |
| Special Const / Interior Demo | Interior Demolition | 23,280 | sf | $ | 13 | $ | 302,640 |
| Sitework | Site / ADA Access around the Building | 23,280 | sf | $ | 85 | $ | 1,978,800 |
| General | General Conditions and General Requirements | 23,280 | sf | $ | 45 | $ | 1,047,600 |
| | TOTAL | 23,280 | sf | $ | 915.00 per sf | $ | 21,301,200 |

**RE: Follow Up**

Janette D'Elia <[redacted]
Mon 6/15/2020 10:32 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: Van Der Zweep, Cassandra <[redacted]

[External Email]

Hi Shiloh,

It was a pleasure meeting with you this past week and we appreciate learning your perspective while wearing your "other hat" as Executive Director of the SVBC.

Its terrific to hear you are excited about our plans for City View. We believe the Valley's future lies in downtown San Jose and as you know we have made a major commitment to the city by acquiring over $700 million in prime downtown real estate including City View, 200 Park, 50 West San Fernando and 1 West Santa Clara. Jay Paul Company sets a high bar for our developments and we believe City View embodies not only our vision, but the vision laid out by the City in both the Envision San Jose 2040 General Plan and the Downtown Vision.

As we discussed, City View is designed to adapt to a future where alternative modes of transportation become more efficient and dependence on single occupant vehicle trips is reduced. To that end, we have voluntarily reduced the project's parking capacity to 20% below current City code and we have worked closely with DOT and DPW staff to offer Council an exceptional project that fully complies with current policy for its consideration Tuesday night. Conditioning City View with triggers, caps and other measures would be extremely detrimental to our ability to attract major tenants downtown and bring City View to fruition as the project would be at a competitive disadvantage to other projects not similarly conditioned. These are policy issues that need to be carefully studied and initiated by the City for all of downtown and not just one project. To that end, I'd be happy to connect with you again in the coming weeks to continue the discussion and share our experiences and the best practices of our tenants.

Looking forward to working with you in the future.

Best,

Janette

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Janette D'Elia | COO
Jay Paul Company | Four Embarcadero Center, Suite 3620, San Francisco, CA 94111| 415.263.7400

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**From:** Shiloh Ballard <[redacted]
**Sent:** June 12, 2020 7:39 AM
**To:** Janette D'Elia <[redacted]
**Subject:** Follow Up

Hi Janette and Team,

Thanks for taking the time to chat this week about City View. It's definitely an exciting opportunity for San Jose.

I want to again acknowledge the thoughtfulness that is going in to designing something that will be an asset to San Jose. The paseo plaza and bike elements are impressive. I also want to acknowledge the challenges associated with making all of the priorities fit together.

I was also heartened to hear that the expectation is that tenants will naturally over time gravitate towards non SOV travel. I hope so and believe that is the case. I also believe that it is the role of policy makers to push the private sector in ways that work for the private sector to achieve a more sustainable future more quickly. So the question is, what are the ways, in addition to design, that we can nudge people to adopt transportation behavior change much more quickly. I'm happy to continue to help think about that and relay the experience we see at the Bike Coalition as that's what we do - try to get people to change their behavior in the face of huge barriers to doing so. And knowing what we know about WHEN people are more open to make behavior change, that it is at times of change in one's life, like a job transition, these types of projects and the role of tenants in pushing change more quickly are even more important.

I mentioned a few ideas:
- A TMA
- Connected to trip caps
- A TDM plan (I understand there isn't one?)
- And triggers for ratcheting back SOVs correlated to transit improvement milestones or other sensible time points.

Is that something that you all would be willing to consider? I know there's nothing currently in place with the City but as I understand it, these are concepts that the City would like to pursue and just hasn't fleshed them out yet. I don't know the specifics but I'm sure with DOT and others, something could be put into place that sets some goals over time for ratcheting back that ability of people to drive solo. And, as you noted, that might then free up garage space to be converted into revenue generating space. (Indoor soccer is my vote.)

I'll stop there and also apologize that this is not better fleshed out. But given that the clock is ticking, I wanted to send something your way.

--
Shiloh Ballard
Executive Director and President
Silicon Valley Bicycle Coalition

http://www.bikesiliconvalley.org/
96 N. Third Street,#375, San Jose
Follow us on Twitter @bikeSV @ShilohBallard

FM3 RESEARCH | OPINION RESEARCH & STRATEGY

**TO** Interested Parties

**FROM** Dave Metz, Miranda Everitt and Lucia del Puppo
FM3 Research

**RE:** San José Voter Views of the City View Plaza Project

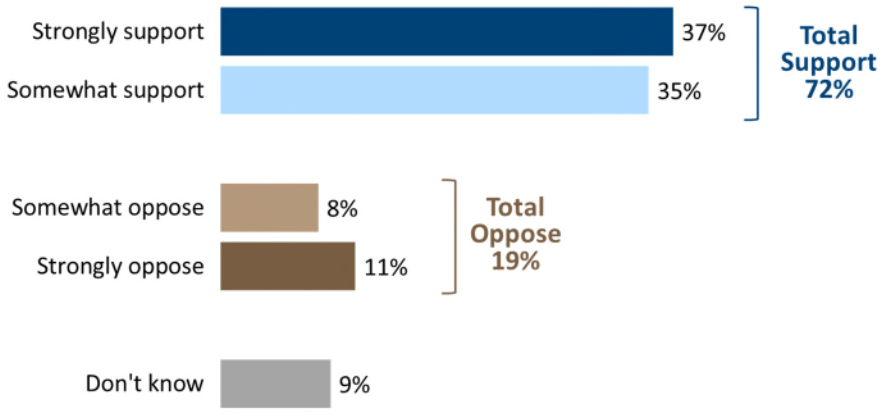
**DATE** June 12, 2020

---

Fairbank, Maslin, Maullin, Metz & Associates (FM3) recently completed 400 interviews with San José voters on their views of the proposed City View Plaza project[1]. The study found that **San José voters broadly support the project, given a brief description of its scope and location**. At the same time, they are unfamiliar with the former Bank of California building on the site; view it as a low priority to give the building landmark status; and would prefer that the City View project move forward as envisioned rather than be jeopardized by a landmark designation for the former Bank of California Building.

- **Fully seven in ten voters support the project given a description** (on the next page). As shown in Figure 1 below, 72% of San José voters say they support the City View Plaza project, with nearly two in five (37%) "strongly" supportive. Fewer than one in five (19%) oppose the proposed development.

**Figure 1: Support for the Project**




[1] **Methodology:** From June 9-11, 2020, FM3 completed 400 telephone interviews (on both landlines and cell phones) with randomly selected active San José voters likely to cast ballots in November 2020. Interviews were conducted in English, Spanish and Vietnamese. The margin of sampling error for the study is ±4.9% at the 95% confidence level; margins of error for population subgroups within the sample will be higher. Due to rounding, not all totals will sum to 100%.

*The proposed project would redevelop an eight-acre site in downtown San José, directly across from the Fairmount Hotel and the Plaza de Cesar Chavez Park. The site is currently filled with commercial buildings built in the 1970s, almost entirely vacant. There is no existing housing at the site.*

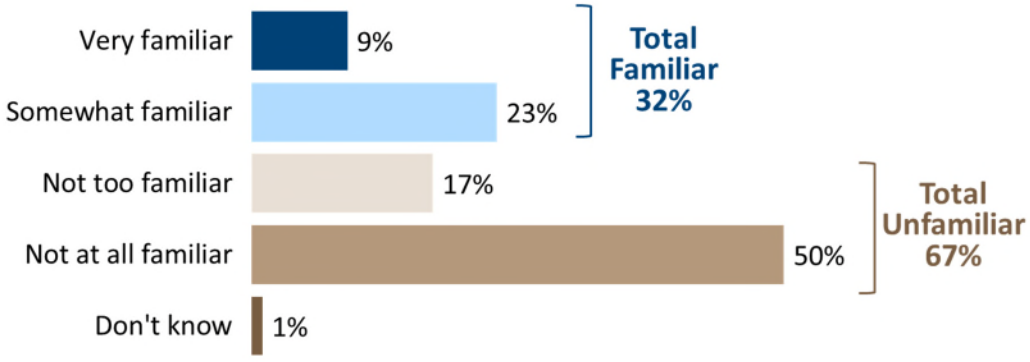
*This project would replace existing, mostly-vacant office buildings constructed in the 1970s at the site with three 19-story towers, connected by walkways, that would provide office and retail space to support thousands of construction jobs and nearly 16,000 permanent jobs. All buildings would be constructed to the highest environmental standards, using 80% less energy than the median building in San José and producing 70% less carbon pollution. The project would include dedicated bike lanes and plazas open to the public. It would generate an estimated $9 million per year in tax revenue to fund City services, including fire protection, parks, and libraries, and would generate millions in increased funding for local schools.*

*This City View Plaza project was unanimously approved by the City Planning Commission and is moving to the City Council for approval.*

- **At the same time, few are familiar with the existing former Bank of California building at the site.** Just one-third (32%) say they are even "somewhat familiar" with the structure, while a majority (50%) say they are not at all familiar with the building at 170 Park Center Plaza.

**Figure 2: Familiarity with the Former Bank of California Building**

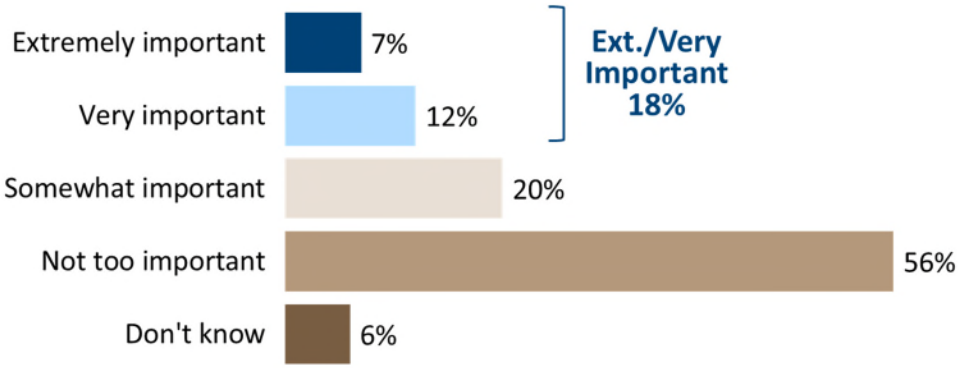
*Next, one of the buildings at the site is a vacant concrete structure called the former Bank of California building, at 170 Park Center Plaza. How familiar are you with this building:*




- **Given some background on the former Bank of California building, few view it as important to designate it as a landmark.** As shown in Figure 3 on the next page, after a description of the building's unique characteristics, fewer than one in five (18%) believe this designation is "extremely" or "very important." In fact, a majority (56%) rates this potential designation as "not too important."

**Figure 3: Importance of Potential Bank of California Building Landmark Designation**

*The City is currently discussing whether or not to designate the Bank of California building as a city landmark. San José currently has over 200 designated City Landmarks. Landmarks are chosen because they contribute to San José's unique character and sense of place, which is intended to strengthen the local economy by preserving property values, attracting tourists, and encouraging investment. The Bank of California building, constructed in 1973 and currently vacant, is considered an example of Brutalist architecture — a style that emphasizes geometric shapes, minimalist design, and building materials like smooth concrete and steel. How important is it to you that the Bank of California building be declared a historic landmark?*




- **Given the choice between landmark designation for the Bank of California building and the City View Plaza project, voters prefer the City View Plaza project by a 51-point margin.** Once informed that landmark designation could put the entire City View Plaza project at risk, voters show an even clearer preference for the project rather than the landmark.

**Figure 4: Preference Between City View Plaza Project and the Landmark Designation**

*The City View Plaza Project I described a few moments ago would replace all of the existing commercial buildings at the site -- including the vacant Bank of California building. If the Bank of California building were declared a City landmark, sponsors of the City View Plaza project have indicated that it would put the feasibility of the project at risk. Having heard this, which of the following do you prefer?*

| Option | % Chosen |
|---|---|
| Moving forward with the City View Plaza project to revitalize the area, create 16,000 jobs, and generate $9 million for City services | 69% |
| Preserving the Bank of California Building as a historic landmark and an example of Brutalist architecture | 18% |
| Both/Neither/Don't know | 12% |

This preference holds across major demographic and geographic groups within the San José electorate, including:

- 73% of men and 66% of women;
- 65% of Democrats, 74% of independents and of 74% of Republicans,
- 68% of voters under age 50, 73% of voters aged 50-64, and 67% of voters age 65 and over;
- 73% of white voters, 65% of Latinos, 65% of Asian and Pacific Islander voters, and 67% of all voters of color; and
- Sizable majorities of voters in every City Council District.

In sum, the poll results show that San José voters broadly support the City View Plaza project. They are largely unaware of the former Bank of California building, and even when informed of the argument for designating it as a landmark, they remain unconvinced that doing so should take precedence over the City View project and the jobs and tax revenue it would generate.

**JUNE 9-11, 2020**

**SAN JOSÉ CITY VIEW PLAZA SURVEY**
**220-5876-WT**
**N=400**
**MARGIN OF SAMPLING ERROR ±4.9% (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)**

Hello, I'm _____ from_____, a public opinion research company. I am definitely not trying to sell you anything. We are conducting an opinion survey about issues that interest people living in San José and we are only interested in your opinions. May I speak to _____? **(YOU MUST SPEAK TO THE VOTER LISTED. VERIFY THAT THE VOTER LIVES AT THE ADDRESS LISTED, OTHERWISE TERMINATE. PLEASE HAND OFF TO A SPANISH OR VIETNAMESE INTERVIEWER IS RESPONDENT WISHES TO ANSWER IN ONE OF THOSE LANGUAGES)**

A. Before we begin, I need to know if I have reached you on a cell phone, and if so, are you in a place where you can talk safely without endangering yourself or others? **(IF NOT ON A CELL PHONE, ASK:** "Do you own a cell phone?")

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes, cell and can talk safely | 61% |
| Yes, cell but cannot talk safely | **TERMINATE** |
| No, not on cell, but own one | 38% |
| No, not on cell and do not own one | 1% |
| **(DON'T READ)** DK/NA/REFUSED | **TERMINATE** |

1. **(T)** Next, do you feel things in the City of San José are generally going in the right direction or do you feel things have gotten pretty seriously off on the wrong track?

| | |
|---|---|
| Right direction | 41% |
| Wrong track | 39% |
| **(DON'T READ) DK/NA** | 20% |

2. Now, I would like to get your impressions of some people and organizations in public life. As I read each name, please tell me whether your overall impression of that person or organization is very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable. If you don't recognize a name, just say so. Here's the first one: **(RANDOMIZE)**

| | | VERY FAV | SMWT FAV | SMWT UNFAV | VERY UNFAV | NEVER HEARD OF | (CAN'T RATE/ DK) | *TOTAL FAV* | *TOTAL UNFAV* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [ ]a. | Mayor Sam Liccardo | 27% | 39% | 10% | 7% | 7% | 10% | *66%* | *17%* |
| [ ]b. | The San José City Council | 10% | 47% | 11% | 6% | 6% | 20% | *57%* | *17%* |
| [ ]c. | The Bank of California Building | 3% | 13% | 5% | 2% | 43% | 34% | *17%* | *7%* |

**NEXT, I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT A POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN SAN JOSÉ.**

3. First, how familiar are you with the proposed City View Plaza development project in downtown San José: **(READ LIST)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **TOTAL FAMILIAR** | **22%** |
| Very familiar | 6% |
| Somewhat familiar | 16% |
| **TOTAL NOT FAMILIAR** | **76%** |
| Not too familiar | 17% |
| Not at all familiar | 59% |
| **(DON'T READ)** DK/NA | 2% |

**(ASK Q4 IF FAMILIAR – CODES 1 OR 2 – IN Q3, N=89)**

4. In a few words of your own, what have you heard about this project? **(OPEN END, RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE BELOW; PROBE FOR SPECIFICS BEYOND "GOOD" OR "BAD")**

| | |
|---|---|
| Development project | 10% |
| Create jobs/good for economy | 9% |
| Related to Google | 8% |
| Negative attitude | 8% |
| Takes up a large area of land | 7% |
| Supported by big businesses/lots of funding | 6% |
| Housing | 5% |
| Reconstruction of area | 5% |
| Traffic | 2% |
| Unfavorable toward contractor | 1% |
| Commercial buildings | 1% |
| Overpopulated in the area | 1% |
| Towers | 1% |
| Other | 15% |
| Don't know/not sure | 24% |

**(RESUME ASKING ALL RESPONDENTS)**

5. Next, let me tell you a little bit more about this potential project. The proposed project would redevelop an eight-acre site in downtown San José, directly across from the Fairmount Hotel and the Plaza de Cesar Chavez Park. The site is currently filled with commercial buildings built in the 1970s, almost entirely vacant. There is no existing housing at the site.

   This project would replace existing, mostly-vacant office buildings constructed in the 1970s at the site with three 19-story towers, connected by walkways, that would provide office and retail space to support thousands of construction jobs and nearly 16 thousand permanent jobs. All buildings would be constructed to the highest environmental standards, using 80% less energy than the median building in San José and producing 70% less carbon pollution. The project would include dedicated bike lanes and plazas open to the public. It would generate an estimated nine million dollars per year in tax revenue to fund City services, including fire protection, parks, and libraries, and would generate millions in increased funding for local schools.

   This City View Plaza project was unanimously approved by the City Planning Commission and is moving to the City Council for approval.

   Does this project sound like something you would support or oppose? **(IF SUPPORT/ OPPOSE, ASK:)** "Do you strongly **SUPPORT/OPPOSE** it or just somewhat?"

| | |
|---|---|
| **TOTAL SUPPORT** | **72%** |
| Strongly support | 37% |
| Somewhat support | 35% |
| **TOTAL OPPOSE** | **19%** |
| Somewhat oppose | 8% |
| Strongly oppose | 11% |
| (**DON'T KNOW/NA**) | 9% |

**(IF SUPPORT/OPPOSE IN Q5, ASK Q6)**

6. In a few words of your own, why would you **SUPPORT/OPPOSE** the proposed City View Plaza project? **(OPEN-ENDED, RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE BELOW; PROBE FOR SPECIFICS BEYOND "GOOD" OR "BAD")**

**a. Support, N=288:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Economic improvements (create more jobs/more businesses) | 40% |
| Revenue goes to local school funding and city expenses | 19% |
| Better use of vacant space | 12% |
| A modern update to the area | 10% |
| More development/improve the city | 10% |
| Revitalize San Jose/bring people in | 7% |
| Need more affordable housing | 7% |
| Reduce carbon pollution | 6% |
| Helpful to the community and residents | 5% |
| Generic support | 8% |
| Other | 4% |
| Don't know (N/A) | 1% |

**b. Oppose, N=76:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Too much traffic in the area/overpopulated | 21% |
| Need more affordable housing | 15% |
| Skeptical about the project | 11% |
| Like how San Jose currently is | 7% |
| Use the money on something else instead | 6% |
| The homeless issue needs to be fixed | 5% |
| Would lead to taxes | 5% |
| Don't like high-rises | 5% |
| Impact on home prices and homeowners | 5% |
| Need more open space | 3% |
| Skeptical about job stability | 3% |
| Not a good time to launch | 3% |
| Too many commercial buildings | 2% |
| Government spending | 1% |
| Generic oppose | 2% |
| Other | 7% |
| Don't know (N/A) | 7% |

**(RESUME ASKING ALL RESPONDENTS)**

7. Next, I am going to read you a list of specific aspects of life for residents of San José. After I read each one, please tell me whether you think the project I just described would have a positive impact, no impact, or a negative impact on that aspect of life for residents of San José. **(IF POSITIVE/ NEGATIVE, ASK:** "Is that very **POSITIVE/NEGATIVE** or just somewhat?") **(RANDOMIZE)**

| | | VERY NEG | SMWT NEG | NO IMPACT | SMWT POS | VERY POS | (DK/ NA) | *TOTAL NEG* | *TOTAL POS* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [ ]a. | Traffic | 33% | 34% | 12% | 8% | 7% | 7% | *66%* | *15%* |
| [ ]b. | The San José economy, in general | 4% | 5% | 8% | 42% | 34% | 7% | *9%* | *76%* |
| [ ]c. | Property values | 9% | 7% | 14% | 30% | 28% | 12% | *16%* | *58%* |
| [ ]d. | Local public schools | 7% | 7% | 19% | 26% | 28% | 14% | *14%* | *54%* |
| [ ]e. | Jobs for local residents | 4% | 4% | 9% | 31% | 48% | 4% | *8%* | *79%* |
| [ ]f. | Funding for City services | 4% | 7% | 13% | 36% | 31% | 10% | *11%* | *66%* |

8. Next, one of the buildings at the site is a vacant concrete structure called the former Bank of California building, at 170 Park Center Plaza. How familiar are you with this building: **(READ LIST)**

**TOTAL FAMILIAR ---------- 32%**
Very familiar ---------- 9%
Somewhat familiar ---------- 23%

**TOTAL NOT FAMILIAR ---------- 67%**
Not too familiar ---------- 17%
Not at all familiar ---------- 50%

**(DON'T READ)** DK/NA ---------- 1%

**THE CITY IS CURRENTLY DISCUSSING WHETHER OR NOT TO DESIGNATE THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA BUILDING AS A CITY LANDMARK. SAN JOSÉ CURRENTLY HAS OVER 200 DESIGNATED CITY LANDMARKS. LANDMARKS ARE CHOSEN BECAUSE THEY CONTRIBUTE TO SAN JOSÉ'S UNIQUE CHARACTER AND SENSE OF PLACE, WHICH IS INTENDED TO STRENGTHEN THE LOCAL ECONOMY BY PRESERVING PROPERTY VALUES, ATTRACTING TOURISTS, AND ENCOURAGING INVESTMENT**

9. The Bank of California building, constructed in 1973 and currently vacant, is considered an example of Brutalist architecture — a style that emphasizes geometric shapes, minimalist design, and building materials like smooth concrete and steel. How important is it to you that the Bank of California building be declared a historic landmark: **(READ LIST)**

**EXT/VERY IMPORTANT---------- 18%**
Extremely important ---------- 7%
Very important ---------- 12%

**SMWT/NOT TOO IMPORTANT---- 76%**
Somewhat important---------- 20%
Not too important---------- 56%

**(DON'T READ)** DK/NA ---------- 6%

**NOW LET ME GIVE YOU SOME MORE INFORMATION. THE CITY VIEW PLAZA PROJECT I DESCRIBED A FEW MOMENTS AGO WOULD REPLACE ALL OF THE EXISTING COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS AT THE SITE – INCLUDING THE VACANT BANK OF CALIFORNIA BUILDING. IF THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA BUILDING WERE DECLARED A CITY LANDMARK, SPONSORS OF THE CITY VIEW PLAZA PROJECT HAVE INDICATED THAT IT WOULD PUT THE FEASIBILITY OF THE PROJECT AT Rrisk.**

10. Having heard this, which of the following would you prefer:

[ ] Moving forward with the City View Plaza project to revitalize the area, create 16 thousand jobs, and generate nine million dollars for City services ---------- 69%

**OR**

[ ] Preserving the Bank of California Building as a historic landmark and an example of Brutalist architecture---------- 18%

**(DON'T READ)** Both---------- 2%
**(DON'T READ)** Neither ---------- 4%
**(DON'T READ)** DK/NA ---------- 6%

**THESE ARE MY LAST QUESTIONS, AND THEY ARE FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.**

11. How would you describe yourself politically: are you progressive, liberal, moderate, or conservative?

| | |
|---|---|
| Progressive | 17% |
| Liberal | 29% |
| Moderate | 30% |
| Conservative | 16% |
| **(DON'T READ)** DK/NA/REFUSED | 8% |

12. Were you born and raised in San José? **(IF NO, ASK:** "About how long have you lived in San José?"**)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Born and raised | 30% |
| Five years or less | 8% |
| Six to ten years | 10% |
| 11 to 15 years | 9% |
| 16 to 20 years | 10% |
| 21 to 40 years | 20% |
| More than 40 years | 10% |
| **(DON'T READ)** Don't know/Refused | 3% |

13. Do you own or rent the house or apartment where you live?

| | |
|---|---|
| Own | 56% |
| Rent | 40% |
| **(DON'T READ)** DK/NA/Refused | 4% |

14. Do you have any children under 18 living at home? **(IF NO, ASK:** "Do you have any children age 18 or older?"**)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes, under 18 | 27% |
| Yes, 18 or older | 10% |
| No | 62% |
| **(DON'T KNOW/NA)** | 1% |

15. With which racial or ethnic group do you identify yourself: Hispanic or Latino; African American or Black; Caucasian or White; Asian or Pacific Islander; or some other ethnic or racial background?

| | |
|---|---|
| Latino/Hispanic | 21% |
| African American/Black | 4% |
| Caucasian/White | 46% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 21% |
| **(MIXED RACE)** | 2% |
| **(OTHER)** | 4% |
| **(DON'T READ)** DK/NA/REFUSED | 2% |

**(ASK Q16 ONLY IF ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER – CODE 4 – IN Q15)**

16. More specifically, would you say that you are: **(READ LIST)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chinese | 19% |
| Filipino | 8% |
| Indian | 13% |
| Japanese | 6% |
| Korean | 1% |
| Vietnamese | 43% |
| **(MIXED RACE)** | 4% |
| **(OTHER)** | 3% |
| **(DON'T READ)** DK/NA/REFUSED | 3% |

**(RESUME ASKING ALL RESPONDENTS)**

17. I don't need to know the exact amount, but please stop me when I read the category that includes the total annual income for your household before taxes in 2019. Was it:

| | |
|---|---|
| $50,000 a year or less | 16% |
| $50,001 to $100,000 | 27% |
| $100,001 to $150,000 | 17% |
| $150,001 to $200,000 | 14% |
| $200,001 to $250,000 | 7% |
| Over $250,000 | 9% |
| **(DON'T READ)** Refused | 10% |

**THANK AND TERMINATE**

**GENDER (BY OBSERVATION):**

Male---------- 48%
Female---------- 52%

**LANGUAGE:**

English---------- 91%
Spanish ---------- 5%
Vietnamese---------- 4%

**PARTY REGISTRATION:**

Democrat---------- 52%
Republican ---------- 17%
No Party Preference---------- 27%
Other ---------- 4%

**FLAGS**

P14---------- 34%
G14 ---------- 44%
P16---------- 49%
G16 ---------- 78%
P18---------- 47%
G18 ---------- 76%
P20---------- 70%

**HOUSEHOLD PARTY TYPE**

Dem 1 ---------- 27%
Dem 2+---------- 14%
Rep 1 ---------- 10%
Rep 2+----------3%
Ind 1+ ---------- 22%
Mix---------- 23%

**AGE**

18-24----------8%
25-29---------- 8%
30-34---------- 8%
35-39----------8%
40-44---------- 9%
45-49---------- 7%
50-54---------- 11%
55-59---------- 11%
60-64---------- 6%
65-74---------- 13%
75+ ---------- 11%

**PERMANENT ABSENTEE**

Yes ---------- 84%
No ---------- 16%

**CITY COUNCIL**

District 1 ----------9%
District 2 ---------- 10%
District 3 ----------9%
District 4 ----------9%
District 5 ----------8%
District 6 ---------- 12%
District 7 ----------8%
District 8 ---------- 11%
District 9 ---------- 12%
District 10---------- 12%

# DAVID METZ

Partner & President

FM3 Partner and President Dave Metz has provided opinion research and strategic guidance to hundreds of non-profit organizations, government agencies, businesses, and political campaigns in all 50 states since joining the firm in 1998. In the 2018 election cycle, Dave's research helped to elect seven Democratic members of Congress; guide successful ballot measures to legalize marijuana in Michigan and approve medical marijuana in Utah and Missouri; win elections for the Mayors of San Jose, San Francisco, and Seattle through campaign or IE efforts; pass

major statewide land and water conservation measures in California and Rhode Island, as well as victories for progressive coalitions on all five statewide measures on the ballot in Oregon.

Dave has also provided research to win some of the nation's most expensive and contentious ballot measure campaigns. These include all the largest conservation finance measures in national history, including six statewide bond measures providing nearly $20 billion to protect land and water in California, as well as major statewide measures in Florida, Maine, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nevada, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Oregon. His research on the issue of "regulatory takings" helped the environmental community reverse a string of ballot measure losses and win six consecutive campaigns in California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska – and to defeat an attempt to revive the issue in Colorado in 2018. Dave has worked with public health coalitions to establish precedent-setting soda taxes in Oakland, Berkeley and San Francisco – overcoming tens of millions in industry opposition spending in the process.

Dave's other successful work on ballot measure campaigns has included tobacco prevention (California, Colorado, Florida, Nevada, and Arizona), health care funding (California and Arizona), reproductive rights (Oregon and Colorado), clean energy (California and Washington), drug policy reform (Oregon, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, Arkansas, Utah, Missouri, Michigan and Washington, DC) early childhood education (California, Texas and Arizona), arts funding (Oregon and Minnesota), stem cell research (California and Missouri), transportation funding (California, Arizona and Washington), and political reform (California, Alaska and Illinois).

With a focus on conservation, clean energy, and climate change, Dave has provided research on key message and policy issues to numerous environmental organizations, among them The Nature Conservancy, the Trust for Public Land, the Natural Resources Defense Council, Environment America, the League of Conservation Voters, the Environmental Defense Fund, Climate Solutions, Ducks

Unlimited, American Rivers, Greenpeace, Earthjustice, the Wilderness Society, the Bay Foundation, the Sierra Club, the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, the National Wildlife Federation, and the National Audubon Society.

Dave received his Bachelor's degree in Government from Harvard University and his Master's in Public Policy from the Goldman School of Public Policy at the University of California-Berkeley. His writing on politics has appeared in Campaigns & Elections magazine, and in Classifying by Race, an edited volume on the role of race in American politics. He lives in Berkeley with his wife and two children, and as a Wisconsin native spends much of his free time cheering on the NFL franchise that he co-owns with 360,000 close friends.

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Website by State Creative

Business > Real Estate

# Historic downtown San Jose building could pose issues for Jay Paul's proposed mega campus

18

## Historians say its the the building is the city's best example of Brutalist architecture

By **MAGGIE ANGST** | mangst@bayareanewsgroup.com | Bay Area News Group
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For developer Jay Paul, the former Bank of California site in downtown San Jose is just one building standing in the way of plans to construct a mega campus of gleaming glass office towers. But for preservationists, the nearly 50-year-old building with its rigid geometric shapes is a historical architectural gem.

And, now they are on a mission to save it — a quest that could cause a significant and unexpected hurdle for Jay Paul Company, which has plans to demolish the building.

At the request of the Preservation Action Council of San Jose, the city's Historic Landmarks Commission has unanimously decided to move forward with plans to designate the former bank building — located at 170 Park Center Plaza — as a historic city landmark.

Although the proposed historic designation would not guarantee the building's preservation, it would put the site in the spotlight, and likely add more pressure on elected city officials to more deeply consider the impacts of its potential demolition.

"This is an important moment for Brutalism in general and for this city," Landmarks Commissioner Anthony Raynsford said during Wednesday night's meeting. "In 20 years people might have a very different attitude toward this, just as we've seen with many other historic styles."

Completed in 1973 as part of the city's first urban redevelopment project, the former bank building is San Jose's "best example" of Brutalist architecture — a style known for its blocky, rigid geometric shapes created from poured concrete, according to Juliet Arroyo, the city's historic preservation officer. The building is currently vacant but had previously served as the home of multiple banks and the county's family court services.

"Overall, the building is significant because of its quality of design, attention to design detail, materials and construction method," Arroyo said.

According to the city, the building's architect was internationally renowned César Pelli, who designed some of society's most iconic structures, including San Francisco's Salesforce Tower, the Ronald Reagan National Airport outside Washington D.C. and the Petronas Twin Towers in Malaysia — the tallest buildings in the world from 1998 to 2004.

But not everyone sees the two-story cement structure in downtown San Jose as something worth preserving.

In an email to city officials in March, real estate developer Lew Wolff, who constructed the building nearly 50 years ago and now supports its demolition, said it was "quite a reach for any party or group to claim any importance to the concrete building."

In fact, Wolff alleges that it was actually an intern of Pelli who drew up sketches for the project.

"I like the building, but please don't insult César or (Sidney) Brisker by over-identifying the build with those fine gentlemen," he wrote in his email. "The real credit, if anyone is interested, should go to the intern who completed the plans."

A proposed downtown development would require demolishing the former Bank of California building at 170 Park Center Plaza in San Jose. Preservation Action Council of San Jose

Last year, veteran developer Jay Paul purchased the 8.1-acre Park Center Plaza site — now dubbed Cityview Plaza — and announced plans to demolish the entire 10-building site, including the former bank building. The project site is bounded by South Almaden Boulevard, West San Fernando Street, South Market Street, and Park Avenue.

In place of the current buildings, Jay Paul has submitted a proposal to construct a trio of 19-story glass towers — connected by bridges as the centerpiece of the project — that are estimated to accommodate 20,000 new employees in downtown San Jose.

The massive CityView Plaza redevelopment would total 3.79 million square feet, including 3.57 million square feet of offices, 65,000 square feet of ground-floor retail, and lobby areas totaling 24,000 square feet.

Representatives from Jay Paul could not be reached for comment on Thursday.

The project is expected to go before the city's planning commission and city council for approval within the next couple of months. But the Preservation Action Council and Historic Landmarks Commission hope that a historic city landmark designation could force the developer to preserve the former bank building as a condition of the site's redevelopment.

"This could be one way to preserve a part of that block that would be at least stuck in the time of the 1970s, which isn't our city center's beginning, but it would at least show we have other historic eras," Vice Chair Paul Boehm said during the meeting.

Ben Leech, executive director of the Preservation Action Council, called it "shortsighted" that the developer failed to consider an option to build the proposed campus while simultaneously saving the building, which is located on only .5 acres of the 8.1-acre site.

Leech said his organization has studied the project and believes the developer could still reach the same square footage of office space planned for the project site while also preserving the former bank building.

"We see this as a real opportunity to make downtown San Jose — and the project site itself — an eclectic, vibrant, architectural mix of buildings from different eras," Leech said in an interview. "We wouldn't want to see that thrown away for what we see presented as an architectural monoculture."

The city council is expected to consider both Jay Paul's project and the proposed historic landmark designation in concert during the same meeting later this summer.

"Obviously it's important to enter this into the timeline in the appropriate time so we can actually have a nomination be considered and save the building before the overall development is approved," Commissioner Rachel Royer said.

Tags: Development, History

**Maggie Angst** | Peninsula reporter Maggie Angst covers government on the Peninsula for The Mercury News. She's a Chicago native and previously covered breaking news for the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel and education for the Island Packet in Hilton Head, S.C.

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Name

**hikertom** • a month ago

I hate brutalist architecture. It is my least favorite style of architecture. Tear it down.

7 | • Reply • Share › http://disq.us/p/29472ua

**tecsi** • a month ago

Not much I see worth saving in that building

6 | • Reply • Share ›

**Ted@aol.com** tecsi • a month ago

What about those two nice flag poles up front?

1 | • Reply • Share ›

**Laurie Garcia** • a month ago

I'm all for limiting growth and over-development, but it's quite a stretch to label a low-budget "brutalist" building from the 1970s a historical landmark.

5 | • Reply • Share ›

**niedisqus** • a month ago

All the charm of a guard tower.

5 | • Reply • Share ›

**OneWhoClingsToGunsAndGod** • a month ago

"Historic architectural gem"...it's an old building that bring back good memories from a few rich people. Maybe their parents work there. Let's hold a wake...have a drink or two...then tear it down and move on with what makes sense.

5 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

**Ted@aol.com** → OneWhoClingsToGunsAndGod • a month ago

Brutal attitude.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

**Ted@aol.com** • a month ago

Once again historic preservationists becoming NIMBYs and blocking growth. I wonder if the original architect would say to keep his 50 year old bank building or build the big new office towers with strong new architecture?

3 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

**Spermwhale Whalen** • a month ago

I'm pretty sure we will survive the demolition of this "Brutalist" building...

2 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

**Irgennod** • a month ago

20,000 people? I sure hope they intend to live in the towers too.....otherwise.....(as for "historic buildings"...come on, why stand in the way of "progress"?)

2 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

**Reed More** • a month ago

"Completed in 1973"

Having a hard time with the argument that this is "historic."

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

**Dave Simpson** → Reed More • a month ago

Many more air-headed kids now will typically refer to a year like that as "20th century" or "last century," emphasizing oldness.

(Not recorded inside those heads is the irony that the existing building was built during the original city revival movement, more substantial than Millennials recently "discovering" central cities, and city living as well as working in it, which the new project represents.)

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

**cris** • a month ago

if only this commission had objective members instead of activists

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

**niedisqus** • a month ago • edited

Reminds me of the time the preservationists got all weepy about the porno theater in San Mateo which was about 1 year over the designation where it could potentially be considered a landmark. It was a big box of a building but evidently it had etched glass or some damned thing. Anyhow housing finally won out and there's a nice condo complex there now. Near transportation too.

1 ^ | v 1 • Reply • Share ›

**Dave Simpson** • a month ago

Pelli is famous, and this isn't only Modernist or Brutalist, but an example of urban renewal, part of post-war liberalism's glory years.

Are these facts mere excuses for those fighting a new downtown redevelopment project (note older "urban renewal" detail, again)?

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

**Adrian Stafford** • a month ago

It's "an" example of Brutalism in San Jose, but I think the "best" one is the Student Union building at SJSU.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

**Dave Simpson** ➦ Adrian Stafford • a month ago

Cal State Hayward (when it was named that) had something more fitting, namely Warren Hall. Don't forget the concrete area around the concrete building. San Jose State's Student Union does do the style justice, looking like a university newly built in Mexico City or some other foreign city during the wide-eyed, optimistic post-war era.

San Jose has been Big Fresno (and not even Big in much of its past), and sleepy, for ages. Had it been a bigger city in culture and stature as well as in population, and developed more, City Hall might join a civic center in concrete buildings on a large concrete campus now. I've seen this elsewhere when on the road. Don't overlook the biggest Modernist-Brutalist example, this nation's closest thing to an Eastern bloc construction and Communist monument: **Empire State Plaza**. (Airport height limits apply to any glass-high-rise dream today.)

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

**K8terade** • a month ago

I hope they manage to save this piece of history! I love Brutalism! I think most young people agree. Older folks don't care cause they remember when everything looked like this and don't realize how quickly everything has changed. The proposed building looks just like every other and how much you wanna bet the bridge feature will be cut out later on for penny pinching.
Save the bank!

# Resume

## Rob McKenzie

### Sr. Project Manager

Years of Experience - 13

Years with ACCO - 13

### EDUCATION

California State University
Chico, CA
Degree: Business

### UCSF - IRM

**San Francisco,, CA**

LEED Gold-75,000 sf new construction located on UCSF's Parnassus Campus comprised of offices and laboratories. Designed with four independent pods allowing the building elevation to change with the surrounding landscape. Each pod is connected to other campus buildings via an open air bridge. BIM was extensively used.

### Stanford Neuroscience Health Center

**Palo Alto, CA**

Stanford's newest 94,605 sf, 5-story Medical Office Building ACCO was the Design Builder of this OSHPD 3 MOB, and included many specialty rooms for exams, blood draw, PET imaging and CAT scans. Medical gases throughout included, Vacuum, Medical Air and O2.

### Taube-Koret Campus for Jewish Life

**Palo Alto, CA**

Design Build of new construction of 193 living units, multiple classrooms, pools, gym, 3 kitchens, offices, meeting rooms, a culture center and conference rooms. The center is 12 separate buildings situated over a large parking garage, with two boilers servicing all of the buildings over the 12.5 acre campus.

### Genentech Building 34

**South San Francisco, CA**

New ground up 70,000 sf building dedicated to employee wellness. Included a greywater system that collected water from showers located within the gym and processed the water for a reclaim system feeding toilets, urinals and irrigation. The design process was a big room approach with all designers, builders and owner being highly collaborative through the process.

### Merck

**South San Francisco, CA**

Design Build 280,000 sf, 9-story pharmaceutical laboratory. The lab is supported by pre-clinical animal rooms and general office space. Also included is a large auditorium, server facility and cafe with dining. Plumbing and Process scope included (6) different lab gases, CDA, Vacuum, Lab & Domestic waters, DI water, lab & sanitary waste, LN2, LCO2 and animal drink water. We were able to work directly with Ownership and the General Contractor to meet a demanding design/coordination schedule and a 12 month rough in schedule.

# ERIC S. LINDQUIST, PhD, PE

## PRINCIPAL/DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING

Dr. Lindquist is the Director of Engineering for Brierley Associates' nationwide practice and has 26 years of experience in the design of heavy construction facilities for owners, engineers, and contractors, with an emphasis on geostructural engineering and the design of underground structures. Prior to joining Brierley Associates in 2011, he was a founding partner and president of Berti-Lindquist Consulting Engineers, a California-based consulting firm providing engineering for heavy civil construction projects. In addition, he has four years of experience performing research in geotechnical engineering and rock mechanics.

His design experience includes temporary and permanent support of excavation and earth retaining structures, underpinning, slope repairs, tunnels, shafts, trestles, retaining walls, cofferdams, shallow and deep foundations, and pipelines. He has designed a variety of primary supports for tunnels and shafts, including steel ribs, liner plates, jet grout, rock bolts, and shotcrete. Additionally, he has been involved in the design of permanent tunnel liners using cast-in-place concrete, shotcrete, steel pipe, and concrete pipe. He has also analyzed and designed structural rehabilitation systems for pipelines. His excavation support design experience includes tied-back and internally-braced systems using sheet piles, deep-soil-mix walls, concrete secant piles, slurry diaphragm walls, soldier piles and lagging, tremie concrete seals, and dewatering systems. He has also designed artificial ground freezing, soil-nailed, and rock-bolted systems for excavation support. His deep foundation design experience includes drilled piers, driven concrete and steel piles, augercast piles, drilled displacement piles, and micropiles. His above-ground design experience includes temporary railroad bridges, heavy equipment support decking/trestles, falsework for new concrete placement and temporary supports for existing structures.

He has provided forensic and expert witness consulting associated with earth retaining structures, tunnels, deep foundations, and bridge retrofit projects.

Dr. Lindquist completed his Ph.D. dissertation on the strength and deformation properties of melange (complex rock bodies made up of stronger blocks embedded in a weaker matrix material). Through his research, he gained detailed knowledge of geotechnical testing and rock characterization techniques. Dr. Lindquist's dissertation was nominated for the Rocha Medal, the annual award presented to the top dissertation in the field of rock mechanics in the world. He was awarded the 1991 Harry Bolton Seed Award as the top graduate student in the U.C. Berkeley Geotechnical Engineering Department. In 1990 he was one of only six U.C. Berkeley undergraduates awarded a Certificate of Distinction for his academic work. In 1995 and 1996 he returned to U.C. Berkeley as a visiting lecturer, teaching a course in geological engineering and rock mechanics.

While working for PBQ&D, Dr. Lindquist was a part of the Yucca Mountain High-Level Nuclear Waste Repository design team. His responsibilities included thermal analyses of the rock mass to study the effects of various nuclear waste emplacement schemes (in conjunction with scientists at Sandia National Laboratory) and excavation stability studies.

Years of Experience: 26

Years with Brierley: 8

### Education

PhD, Geotechnical Engineering, University of California, Berkeley, 1994

MS, Geotechnical Engineering University of California, Berkeley, 1991

BS, Civil Engineering, University of California, Berkeley, 1990

### Professional Registration

Professional Engineer CA (56713)

Professional Structural Engineer UT (6524331-2203)

### Professional Societies

M.ASCE

Deep Foundations Institute

ACI

AISC

BRIERLEY ASSOCIATES

*Creating Space Underground*

## RELEVANT PROJECTS

### EXCAVATION SUPPORT AND UNDERPINNING

181 Fremont Street Tower, San Francisco, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge & Project Manager
*2018 Deep Foundation Institute Outstanding Project Award*
Designed temporary shoring system of 60-foot deep basement excavation for a new highrise building in downtown San Francisco. The support of excavation systems consists of cutter soil mix (CSM) shoring/cut-off walls and four levels of preloaded internal bracing. The excavation is immediately adjacent to the massive Transbay Transit Center (TTC) shored excavation. Brierley also designed two temporary trestles and the tower crane foundation for the project.

Silicon Valley Clean Water Front of Plant Project
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Brierley is the design engineer for the combined Receiving Lift Station (RLS) and Surge and Flow Splitter (SFS) shaft structures for the Shea-Parsons JV design-build team. The SFS will also be used as the receiving shaft for the adjacent Gravity Pipeline project tunnel. The shaft structure is two interconnected circular slurry diaphragm walls with a cast-in-place reinforced concrete liner and reinforced concrete base slabs. The slab of the larger and deeper RFS shaft is held down by deep barrettes. The RFS and SFs have excavated depths of 92 feet and 88 feet and finished inside diameters of 66 feet and 34 feet. The site soil conditions include a thick layer of soft Bay Mud and the design groundwater level is at the ground surface. The shaft design considers all stages of construction and was prepared to California Building Code and ACI 350 requirements. Detailed static and seismic soil structure interaction was performed to demonstrate the sufficient of the shaft structure.

California Pacific Medical Center, Pedestrian Tunnel at Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, CA.
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record.
The new California Medical Center in San Francisco includes a pedestrian tunnel linking the new hospital and medical office buildings that are located on opposite sides of Van Ness Avenue (Caltrans Highway 101). Brierley teamed up with Malcolm Drilling Company in a design-build arrangement to deliver the pedestrian tunnel for the project. Eric managed the design and was engineer-of-record for the new concrete box pedestrian tunnel as well as the temporary support of excavation, temporary precast concrete street decking system, and temporary utility supports that allowed the cut-and-cover tunnel to be constructed with minimal disruption to traffic (limited weekend closures). Both the temporary and permanent structures designs were prepared to Caltrans' design standards and were subjected to the thorough Caltrans' review and approval process.

Mormon Island Auxiliary Dam Key Block Project, Folsom, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
*ENR California Best Project Award - 2013*
The MIAD Key Block is a 55-foot wide, 900-foot long area at the toe of the existing 110-foot high earthfill dam from which the soils are being excavated and replaced with lean concrete and select fill in order to improve the safety of the dam during a major seismic event. Designed cross-lot braced secant pile shoring system for the 80-foot maximum deep Key Block excavation. Shoring was designed to provide ground support and groundwater cut-off through highly permeable, saturated dredged alluvium (poorly graded to silty sand with cobbles and occasional boulders) and toe penetration into variably weathered amphibolite schist bedrock.

Texas Capitol Complex Phase 1 Expansion, Austin, TX
Role: Principal-in-Charge
The Phase 1 Expansion includes an addition of two new State office buildings and five levels of underground parking to the existing Complex. Within an urban setting, significant coordination with adjacent major structures and utilities is necessary, which Brierley is using Revit modeling to accomplish. Brierley is providing design of the phased retention system for the approximately 40-to 65-ft deep, 500,000 CY excavation through overburden and limestone bedrock to construct the below-grade structures. The retention system is a combination of soil nails, solider piling with tiebacks and rock anchors with a shotcrete facing. Due to the substantial scope of excavation, a significant number of utilities are temporarily located on a 150-ft span structure over the excavation. Brierley provided the structural design for this utility support, requiring extensive coordination with the excavation support and existing utilities located underneath the foundations. The underground excavation was located directly adjacent to several large vertical structures complicating the design and required additional support elements to ensure impact to these structures is avoided.

Transbay Block 9, San Francisco, California
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed 69-foot deep excavation support system utilizing a cutter soil mix (CSM) shoring/cutoff wall restrained by 4 levels of tiebacks and one lower level of internal bracing. Excavation was in close proximity to existing structures and utilities.

New Irvington Tunnel & Vargas Shaft, San Francisco Bay, Fremont, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager
Designed temporary secant pile support for the 41-foot diameter by 115-foot deep shaft from which two tunnel headings are being advanced. Secant piles were designed to act as a compression ring through fill, colluvium and weak, fractured bedrock. Believed to be the deepest application of a stand-alone secant pile compression ring ever constructed.

Bertha TBM Access Shaft – Alaskan Way SR99, Seattle, WA
Role: Principal-in-Charge
Project Manager for the design of an 80-ft inside diameter unreinforced secant pile shaft. Design analysis included finite element modeling using RISA 3D and Midas Geotechnical Tunnel System for structural and hydraulic analyses, Scope also included the TBM cradle design, dewatering design, gantry crane foundation analyses, instrumentation, settlement analyses and claims support. Unanticipated subsurface conditions were encountered near the base of the shaft and beneath the secant pile tips. Instead of a hard cohesive material, a cohesionless silt deposit was encountered during drilling for dewatering wells. As a result, an extensive dewatering and de-pressurization system was required to control base stability as the excavation advanced to 115-ft depth. The rescue shaft was comprised of overlapping secant piles that ranged in diameter from 3-to 10-ft. Settlement Mitigation Piles (SESMP's) had been installed along each side of the TBM alignment to control tunneling-induced ground deformation. It was, therefore, necessary to interweave the rescue shaft secant piles and the SESMP's and grout the interstitial spaces to create a continuous wall.

350 Mission, San Francisco, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
The new highrise at 350 Mission includes a three level basement. Designed the internally-braced cutter soil mix (CSM) shoring/cut-off wall for the 50-foot deep excavation. Brierley also design two temporary trestles and the tower crane foundation for the project.

Trinity Phase III – Temporary Support Excavation, San Francisco, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager
*2018 AGC California Constructor Award*
Designed temporary shoring system for a large basement excavation in close proximity to existing buildings and city streets. The 63-foot maximum deep excavation was shored using a cutter soil mix (CSM) shoring/cut-off wall with four levels support (a combination of tiebacks and internal bracing). The CSM wall penetrated into the Old Bay Clay to effectively cut off of groundwater inflow into the excavation.

VTA Berryessa BART Extension, Fremont and Milpitas, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge
Principal-in-Charge for the design of temporary sheet pile support systems for thousands of feet of internally-braced shored trench and a below grade station structure. Design scope also includes the temporary support of excavation systems and temporary deep foundations for multiple roadway bridges constructed using top-down construction techniques. Additionally, during the design-build proposal preparation process, consulted with another design-build team regarding the design of the permanent trench structures, including means of resisting hydrostatic uplift, in accordance with the contractually-specified design criteria.

Third Street Light Rail Program Phase 2 – Central Subway Tunnels Contract, San Francisco, CA (Launch Box)
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
The Launch Box for this project is located on Fourth Street underneath the I-80 aerial structural in San Francisco. Designed cross-lot bracing to restrain the contractually-specified diaphragm walls. Provided peer review for the contractor-proposed alternate (SPTC) diaphragm wall design. Also designed temporary street decking system consisting of transverse steel beams and precast concrete deck panels.

Alta Bates Parking Garage Retaining Wall, Oakland, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Engineer of record for the permanent tied-back soldier pile retaining wall with shotcrete facing that allowed the new parking garage to be constructed into an existing hillside. The new 40-foot maximum tall retaining wall was constructed just downslope of an existing three story parking garage that had to be protected in place.

UCSF Institute of Regeneration Medicine, San Francisco, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed 900 feet of permanent soil nail retaining walls up to 35-foot tall that permitted development of a new high tech facility on a difficult hillside site. Issues to be addressed included complex geology, high seismic demands on the final structure, and lack of access for construction.

BART Warm Springs Extension - Central Park Subway, Fremont, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
*California Transportation Foundation Project of the Year for 2017*
Designed cross-lot braced cement deep soil mix (CDSM) and sheet pile support of excavation system required to construct the BART extension through Fremont Central Park. Project included a roadway temporary bridge crossing at Stevenson Avenue, a temporary cofferdam that permitted construction of the subway through Lake Elizabeth, and shoring adjacent to an active Union Pacific Railroad line.

Newport Trunk Sewer and Force Mains, Newport Beach, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed a 30-foot diameter, 55-foot deep jacking shaft and a 20-foot diameter, 46-foot deep receiving shaft for a microtunnel crossing under Santa Ana River. The geotechnical conditions at the shaft locations were permeable coarse grained soils with groundwater less than 5 feet below the ground surface. Support of excavation system consisted of a cutter soil mixing (CSM) soil-cement panels acting in ring compression. Unreinforced tremie concrete slabs with tiedown anchors were utilized as the bottom seals for both shafts. Also designed the structural elements required at the microtunnel break-out and break-in locations and the thrust blocks to resist the MTBM jacking forces.

Dumbarton Bridge Ravenswood Pier 1 Removal, Menlo Park, CA
Role: Lead Designer and Engineer of Record for Cofferdam
Designed an internally-braced sheet pile cofferdam with a tremie concrete base slab in San Francisco Bay to allow the removal the original Dumbarton Bridge's Pier 1. The 24-foot wide by 46-foot long cofferdam allowed the removal of the bridge pier to 5 feet below mudline, which is about 39 feet below water level at high tide. The cofferdam utilized two levels of internal bracing (with the upper level utilized as a driving template), excavation in the wet to full depth, and a 5-foot thick tremie concrete plug cast around the lowest portion of the pier that was to be left in place.

RD108 Combined Pumping Plant/Fish Screen Project, Grimes, CA
Role: Project Engineer
Designed a 39-foot wide by 98-foot long internally braced sheet pile cofferdam extending into the Sacramento River to allow the construction of a new pump plant and fish screen. The pin pile-supported bracing level was utilized as a driving template for the sheet piles. The cofferdam was designed with a single level of internal bracing to retain up to 42-feet of water head.

Contra Costa Water District Alternative Intake Project – Victoria Canal Conveyance Pipeline, Discovery Bay, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed a 30-foot diameter, 95-foot deep jacking shaft and a 20-foot diameter, 70-foot deep receiving shaft for a microtunnel crossing under Old River. Support of excavation was provided by cutter soil mixing (CSM) soil-cement panels acting in ring compression supplemented by a shotcrete lining installed as the excavation was advanced. Also designed the structural elements required at the microtunnel break-out and break-in locations and the thrust block to resist the MTBM jacking forces.

Metro Eastside LRT Project – Tunnel and Station Excavations, Los Angeles, CA (Shafts)
Role: Project Manager
Designed cross-lot braced and tied-back soldier pile and lagging excavation shoring systems supporting temporary street decking for excavations up to 60 feet deep in a crowded urban environment for two new subway stations and tunnel portal structures.

Kalaheo Avenue Reconstructed Sewer - Phase 1, Kailua, Oahu, HI
Role: Project Manager
Designed over 20 jet grouted microtunnel launching and retrieving shafts. Geotechnical conditions were highly permeable clean sands overlying coralline limestone with groundwater within a few feet of the existing grade. Dewatering was infeasible due to high inflow rates. Overlapping jet grouted columns were used to create a compression ring to support ground and water loads in the circular shafts and to provide a low permeability bottom seal.

Perris Valley Pipeline - North Reach, San Bernadino, CA (Shafts)
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed the ground support for a 55-foot deep tunnel launch shaft excavated through residual soil overlying variably weathered granite. The upper portion of the excavation is a shotcreted sloped cut and the lower vertical cut is being supported using rock bolts with shotcrete or chain link fabric surface protection.

LNWI New Natomas and South River Pump Stations, Sacramento, CA
Role: Project Manager
At New Natomas designed tied-back sheet pile shoring for a 55-foot deep excavation for a new pump station structure. At South River designed tied-back deep-soil-mix shoring for a 45-foot deep excavation for a new pump station structure. Project challenges included a high groundwater table.

Santa Clara Station Platform and Pedestrian Underpass Project, Santa Clara, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Retained by the general engineering consultant (Parson Brinckerhoff) to prepare contract plans and technical specifications for the excavation shoring systems that will be required to construct a new pedestrian underpass at Caltrain's Santa Clara Station. Project challenges include shoring active commuter rail lines and the presence of a high groundwater table.

South CTX – Lawrence Station Pedestrian Underpass, Sunnyvale, CA
Role: Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Retained by the excavation shoring sub-contractor to provide value engineering for the contract-specified deep soil mix (DSM) excavation shoring system that was required for the construction of a pedestrian underpass at Caltrain's new Lawrence Station. Worked with the shoring sub-contractor and the general contractor to make the shoring system lighter and more constructible. The revised design reduced the weight of the shoring wall steel by about 300,000 pounds (approximately 25%) and reduced the number of bracing levels from a maximum of four to a maximum of two. Also, performed structural analysis and designed temporary foundations for an existing pedestrian overpass that was relocated to serve the temporary station platforms during construction.

Diridon Station – Ramp, Platform and Track Improvements, San Jose, CA
Role: Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Prepared contract plans and technical specifications (contract documents) for temporary excavation shoring required to reconstruct the existing platform access ramps at the main San Jose Caltrain station for ADA compliance. Shoring consists of cantilever and braced solider piles and lagging and braced tangent piles. Project complexities include limited overhead clearance (less than 18 feet) for shoring installation, the requirement that a portion of the existing ramp structure be temporarily underpinned and retained, and the close proximity of the closest active railroad track to the shored excavation (approximately 11 feet from centerline of track). Also, prepared technical specification for temporary support of the existing platform canopy as required for the demolition and replacement of the existing canopy foundations.

San Francisco Municipal Railway – Third Street Light Rail Transit – Donner Ave to Hester Ave, San Francisco, CA
Role: Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Prepared an excavation shoring design employing cross-lot braced and cantilevered soldier piles and lagging for a grade separated light rail line along Third Street in a congested urban environment. Designed temporary rock bolting for near vertical cuts up to 20 feet high in highly fractured Franciscan Formation sandstone and shale, including an excavation less than 5 feet from a restaurant that remained open during construction. Designed shoring for miscellaneous bridge and retaining wall foundation excavations. Performed stability analysis for staged soil nail wall construction

PCJPB Engineering Standards for Excavation Support Systems
Role: Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager
Authored the manual entitled "Engineering Standards for Excavation Support Systems" on behalf of the Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board (PCJBP). Document presents the design and construction monitoring requirements for all shored excavations to be constructed within the PCJPB's Zone of Influence.

Vasona Light Rail – Diridon Tunnels, San Jose, CA
Role: Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
This complex project involves the construction of a cut-and-cover light rail tunnel and a pedestrian tunnel extension beneath the existing rail yard (12 tracks) at the main San Jose train station. Prepared detailed designs for the excavation shoring systems and a temporary rail bridge required for the construction of the cut-and-cover tunnels. These designs were included in the project's contract documents. Cross-lot braced, deep-soil-mix walls were used to shore and cut-off groundwater inflows into the 30-foot deep cut-and-cover tunnel excavations.

Uptown Development, Oakland, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed over 8000 square feet of cantilevered soldier pile and lagging excavation shoring for the shoring subcontractor. The depth of excavation was up to 14 feet. Wide flange soldier piles were installed using the deep soil mixing method.

Emery Station East, Emeryville, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed over 15,000 square feet of cantilevered soldier pile and lagging excavation shoring for the shoring subcontractor. The depth of excavation ranged from 15 and 18 feet. Wide flange soldier piles were installed using the deep soil mixing method.

The Sequoias Health Services Facility, Portola Valley, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed tied-back hand dug piers and slant drilled piles to underpin the existing Lodge Building at The Sequoias Health Services Facility. Also designed tied-back and cantilevered temporary soldier pile and lagging excavation shoring. The shoring and underpinning was required to construct the basement level of the new Health Services Building adjacent to the Lodge Building. The design was performed for the shoring and underpinning contractor.

Cannery Row Hotel - Monterey, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed temporary soil nail shoring to support excavations for the new hotel basement. Challenges included protecting a historic building immediately adjacent to the planned excavation and the need to accommodate extremely heavy surcharge loads from a large crane.

BART-to-SFO Line Contract, Millbrae & San Bruno, CA
Role: Project Engineer and Project Manager
Reviewed all excavation shoring designs for the BART extension to the San Francisco Airport project that were within the influence of the main line Caltrain railroad tracks on behalf of the Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board (PCJPB). Excavation shoring types reviewed included cross-lot braced sheet pile and deep soil-mix wall cofferdams below the water table and adjacent to the live railroad tracks. Excavations were up to 45 feet deep.

Caltrans' Seventh Street Seal Slab, Oakland, C
Role: Project Engineer
Supervised the design of over 7500 lineal feet of cantilever and tiedback deep-soil-mix wall for the soil-mix subcontractor. The shoring walls provided support for excavations up to 28 feet deep, some of which were very close to existing spread footings supporting the elevated BART rail line in West Oakland. Provided analysis and design improvements for a shaft support system used to install 8-foot diameter, 50-foot deep caissons within 8 feet of the existing BART footings, and designed a 40-foot deep cross-lot braced cofferdam for the construction of the seal slab pump station. This project received the ASCE Golden Gate Chapter Project of the Year Award.

Jefferson Avenue Underpass, Redwood City, CA
Role: Project Manager
This project involved the construction of a grade separation along the main line JPB tracks at Jefferson Avenue. Designed tied-back and cross-lot braced excavation shoring, foundations for a temporary prestressed concrete railroad trestle, and falsework for a new railroad bridge for the general contractor. Deep-soil-mix, sheet pile, and soldier pile and lagging shoring walls were used for temporary support. Shoring for excavations up to 27-feet deep was required to be installed as close as one foot from existing structures, including a 4-story masonry apartment building.

Mallard Slough Pump Station, Baypoint, CA
Role: Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed a sheet pile cofferdam in very weak Bay Mud for the construction of a new pump station for the general contractor. The need to support very weak clay and peat soils, significant unbalanced cofferdam loading, and the need to support very large construction surcharges were the key design issues. Support for the cofferdam sheet pile walls was provided by the combination of a sheet pile deadman wall and cross-lot bracing.

Clean Water Islais Creek Contract "B" and "E", San Francisco, CA
Role: Project Engineer
Responsible for contractor submittal review and provided engineering inspection and redesign during construction for this portion of the transport/storage system for the City of San Francisco Clean Water Program. Engineering challenges on these sewer jobs included deep cuts in very poor soils below the groundwater table, tunneling underneath a commuter rail line through soils that had been pre-treated by jet grouting, and the replacement of an existing railroad bridge during two weekend single track outages.

Fries Avenue Force Main, Port of Los Angeles, CA
Role: Project Engineer
The Fries Avenue Force Main Project involved the construction of the new pipeline between Terminal and Mormon Islands at the Port of Los Angeles. Microtunnelling was utilized to install the pipe. Retained after the 85-foot deep driving shaft, supported using frozen ground, failed during excavation. Provided an analysis of the failure and worked on the design of the remedial ground support scheme that was utilized to successfully excavate both the driving and receiving shafts.

Aerojet Cast Bell Project, Folsom, CA
Role: Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed liner plate and steel rib support for two 15-foot diameter, 35-foot deep shafts within an existing building at the Aerojet facility for the general contractor. The shafts were required for the installation of pre-fabricated steel "bells" that will be utilized in missile fabrication.

Horse Creek Lift Station, Vacaville, CA
Role: Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed a 30-foot diameter, 32-foot deep shaft supported using liner plates and steel ribs for the construction of this new lift station for the general contractor. Excavation was performed successfully in sandy soils below the groundwater table.

## TUNNELS

Northeast Boundary Tunnel (NEBT), District of Columbia
Role: Senior Review Panel Lead
Senior Review Panel Lead for this Design/Build project with Salini-Impregilo-Healy JV. NEBT is a 23-ft (7m) inside diameter tunnel that is approximately 27,000-ft (8.2km) long and ranges in depth from about 60- to 140-feet (18.2m to 42.6m). The alignment passes beneath a portion of the RFK Stadium parking lot, Langston Golf Course, National Arboretum, Mount Olivet Cemetery, New York Avenue, Amtrak Rail Yard, and a large section of Rhode Island Avenue. The project includes seven shafts ranging in depth from 77-ft (23.5m) to 155-ft (47.2m) with diameters varying from about 19.5 to 56-ft (5.9m to 17m). Associated with each shaft are near surface diversion and conveyance structures. The tunnel envelope will be within the Potomac Group soils consisting of clays, sandy soils and possibly mixed face conditions, such as a layer or layers of impermeable materials in combination with a layer or layers of water-bearing clean sands and gravels under pressurized conditions. Given the ground conditions, a Herrenknecht EPB-TBM has been selected to mine the tunnel.

EBMUD Claremont Tunnel Seismic Upgrade Project, Berkeley, CA
Role: Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed steel rib and lagging and shotcrete initial ground support systems for the tunneling contractor (Atkinson Contractors). Difficult ground conditions related to the highly sheared bedrock of the Franciscan Melange had to be addressed by the initial support of this water supply tunnel.

Inland Feeder Arrowhead East and West Tunnels, San Bernadino, CA
Role: Project Engineer
Dr. Lindquist was a member of the tunnel design team on this major water supply tunnel project. He assisted in developing the methodologies used to design the plain and stiffened steel tunnel liner alternates for this project. The tunnel lining was required to resist up very high external pressures (up to 1100 feet of hydrostatic head). Dr. Lindquist also assisted with the seismic analysis and design of the steel and concrete pipe lining alternates.

Contract I-10A, 66-inch Ellis Avenue Trunk Sewer, Fountain Valley, CA
Role: Project Manager
Dr. Lindquist was retained by the contractor to design the initial support for this TBM driven tunnel. Initial support consisted of steel ribs and wood lagging in better ground or a fabricated steel tunnel liner in poor ground conditions. Also designed hold-downs to prevent pipe flotation during backfill grouting.

Magenta Drain Access Tunnel, Empire Mine State Park, Grass Valley, CA
Role: Project Manager
The Magenta Drain Access Tunnel, located near the Empire Mine State Park in Grass Valley, California, collapsed during the heavy rains in January 1997. Developed the repair scheme, consisting of a combination of open-cut work for corrugated metal pipe installation, and re-mining of the collapsed tunnel. Directed production of the contract drawings and specifications for the repair work for competitive bidding, and managed the inspection of the work during construction.

Pipeline 5 Extension, San Diego County, CA
Role: Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed the primary support for three tunnels in an urban setting that cross under roadways, numerous utilities, and a creek with minimal cover for the tunneling contractor. Final tunnel support consists of 9-foot diameter steel pipe backfilled with cellular concrete. The project included a 600-foot long hard rock tunnel and a 70-foot long weak rock tunnel excavated by the drill-and-blast technique, as well as a 450-foot long soft ground (soil) tunnel excavated with a digger shield. Initial support types included rock bolts and steel ribs. Additionally, provided pipe flotation and ovaling analysis for the contractor's cellular concrete pipe backfill operations.

Pipeline 2A, San Diego County, CA
Role: Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Project manager for the design of initial support for a 650-foot long hard rock tunnel crossing beneath Interstate-15 north of Escondido, California, into which a 5.5-foot diameter pipe was installed. The original design called for steel rib support; however, refinements of the design were made as drill-and-blast excavation exposed ground conditions capable of being supported using Split Set friction stabilizers. Also designed a 60-foot deep shaft and analyzed pipe flotation and ovaling for backfill concreting operations.

Yerba Buena Island – Utility Tunnel, San Francisco, CA
Role: Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed temporary steel rib supports for a hand-mined tunnel under the I-80 freeway where the eastern span of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge meets Yerba Buena Island. The tunnels were excavated to install utility lines under the freeway. The project was completed with no disruption to traffic.

Bradshaw Interceptor Section 6B, Sacramento, CA
Role: Project Manager
Provided technical support for Mitchell Engineering's value engineering (VE) proposal to change the tunneling method at the roadway and creek pipeline crossings from a closed-face earth pressure balance machine to an open face tunnel shield with ground improvement (grouting) in advance of tunneling. The owner accepted the contractor's VE proposal and the tunnel crossings were uneventfully completed.

The Rio Piedras Contract of Tren Urbano, San Juan, PR
Role: Project Engineer
The Rio Piedras Station portion of this project is one of the largest soil tunnels ever constructed. Dr. Lindquist developed the specific soil-structure interaction concepts that were utilized in a beam-spring finite element model used to design the station tunnel support, which consisted of 15 concrete-filled drifts forming a compression arch. Dr. Lindquist also worked on the foundation design for the arch.

Lake Mead Intake Project, Lake Mead, NV
Role: Project Engineer
Designed primary tunnel support for the 2600-foot long, 13-foot diameter, horseshoe-shaped East Tunnel for the general contractor. Ground support types included steel ribs and rock bolts with wire mesh. Also designed temporary pipe supports and blocking for a 109-inch inside diameter steel pipe that was installed in the excavated tunnel.

Wine Caves, Napa, Sonoma, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obipso & Los Angeles Counties, CA
Has provided tunnel consulting services to wine cave contractors and winery owners on over 20 wine cave projects throughout the state. Consulting assignments have included feasibility evaluations, initial and permanent ground support designs (e.g., steel ribs, plain fiber- and wire mesh reinforced shotcrete, lattice girders and rock bolts), and a blast vibration study.

## DEEP FOUNDATIONS/MICROPILES/TIE-DOWN ANCHORS

Oxnard Headworks Project, Oxnard, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Designed permanent ground anchors to resist hydrostatic uplift on a large, buried concrete structure for the ground anchor subcontractor. Also responsible for structural observation during ground anchor installation and field verification of ground anchor testing.

Various Micropile Design Projects: Prepared working drawings and design calculations for micropile foundations on the following projects:

- ConocoPhillips San Francisco Refinery ULSD/SR – U200 Coking Cooler/Exchanger Structure Foundation, Rodeo, CA.
- University of San Francisco Lone Mountain Auditorium, San Francisco, CA.
- 555 Market Street Seismic Retrofit, San Francisco, CA.
- Oakland International Airport In-Line Explosive Detection System, Oakland, CA.
- Olympic Club Expansion and Alterations, San Francisco, CA.
- Marvel Semiconductor Buildings 1 and 2, Sunnyvale, CA.
- 2850 Telegraph Avenue Seismic Improvements, Berkeley, CA.
- 722 Montgomery – Belli Building Renovation, San Francisco, CA.
- San Francisco International Airport Airtrain and Pedestrian Bridge, San Francisco, CA.
- Ghiradelli Square Renovation – Seismic Upgrade, San Francisco, CA.
- 450 Sansome Street, San Francisco, CA.
- Metropolitan Club – 640 Sutter Street, San Francisco, CA.
- 1 Kearny-710 Market Street Alterations and Addition – San Francisco, CA.
- UCSF Institute for Regeneration Medicine – San Francisco, CA.
- St. Mary's Cancer Center – 2250 Hayes Street, San Francisco, CA.
- University Mound Reservoir Upgrades – San Francisco, CA.

North CTX – Aqueduct UC Extension MP 26.77, Redwood City, CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge, Project Manager and Engineer-of-Record
Retained by the foundation contractor to re-design the contract-specified foundation for the extension of the Hetch Hetchy water pipeline undercrossing at the Caltrain tracks. Designed an auger pressure grouted (APG) pile alternate for the contract-designed cast-in-drilled hole (CIDH) piles. The re-design allowed the permanent foundation piles to be utilized as the temporary excavation shoring wall adjacent to the active Caltrain tracks.

Cypress Semiconductor Seismic Retrofit, Philippines
Role: Project Engineer
Designed 36-inch drilled piers capable of resisting 150 kips of lateral load each. The piers are designed to support buttresses being installed as a part of the seismic retrofit for this critical semiconductor production facility.

Hilton Garden Hotel, Oakland, CA
Role: Project Engineer
Due to the proximity of this new hotel to the existing underground 12th Street BART Station in downtown Oakland, special design details were required for the hotel's drilled pier foundations. BART required that the drilled piers be designed and detailed in a manner that would assure that no significant additionally loading would be imparted on their existing station structure, which is located only a few feet clear of the closest drilled piers. Developed special cased pier details capable of satisfying BART's design requirements. Also designed micropiles to retrofit the foundations of an existing building that is incorporated into the new hotel structure.

Valero Day Tank Retrofit, Rodeo, CA
Role: Project Engineer
The foundations of six existing day tanks at the Valero refinery needed to be upgraded to resist overturning in a seismic event. The new foundations required high-capacity rock anchors. Designed and prepared the contract documents for the rock anchors.

Jefferson Avenue Underpass, Redwood City, CA
Role: Project Manager
*APWA Project of the Year Award for Excellence*
Designed the driven pipe pile foundations for temporary rail bridges on this grade separation project. Also prepared an analysis of alternate driven precast concrete piles that were utilized to support the project's retaining walls in lieu of the contract-specified CIDH piles.

199 Fremont, San Francisco, CA
Role: Project Engineer
A temporary work trestle was required as a part of this high-rise building project. The trestle was designed to support a Manitowoc 4000W crane over a 40-foot deep excavation. Designed the drilled pier foundation for the trestle.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Oroville Dam Emergency Recovery - Spillways, Oroville, CA
Role: Peer Review
Oroville Dam's main concrete spillway breached in early 2017 resulting in the uncontrolled release of water outside the lower half of the spillway chute. Provided peer review geologic and geotechnical data associated with the severely oversteepened slope that was caused by the significant erosion that followed the spillway breach. Also peer reviewed the slope stability analyses and stabilization design that were developed as part of the overall spillway rehabilitation design. Prepared peer review memoranda with comments and recommendations for use by the design team.

Chabot Dam Seismic Rehabilitation San Leandro CA
Role: Principal-in-Charge
Provided design and consulting engineering services for the contractor performing the seismic rehabilitation of Chabot Dam. Engineering services included: (1) design of the stiffened steel plate cofferdam that was used to unwater the intake tower to allow it to be retrofitted, (2) design of a temporary bridge to allow construction equipment to cross the dam spillway, (3) stability evaluation of an existing masonry-lined tunnel for worker safety, (4) preparation of the demolition plan for the existing intake

structure, (4) temporary dewatering system design and independent review of the temporary shoring system for the deep seepage trench excavated into the downstream face of the dam.

Avalon Canyon Slope Repair, Daly City, CA
Role: Project Manager
Avalon Canyon was severely damaged during the 1997-1998 winter rains. Severe erosion from a broken storm drain outlet pipe caused major slope failures that threatened numerous homes. Managed the fast-track design of this multifaceted repair project. The repair design included massive regrading (400,000 cubic yards of fill) to stabilize the existing canyon slopes, a new high-density polyethylene (HDPE) storm drain outlet pipe with appurtenances, surface and subsurface canyon drainage systems consisting of geotextile and shotcrete lined ditches and corrugated aluminum pipe, erosion control and revegetation, and cured-in-place pipe rehabilitation of existing reinforced concrete pipes. The bid-ready contract package was prepared in less than 3 months. Also supervised complete construction management and inspection during construction.

Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board (PCJPB) Independent Design Review, CA
Role: Project Manager
Provided independent review of structures to be constructed within the PCJPB (previously Southern Pacific) zone of influence. Reviewed excavation shoring, concrete falsework plans or permanent structure designs for conformance with PCJPB requirements on the following projects:

Various Miscellaneous Projects:
- Caltrans I-280 earthquake retrofit at Galvez Avenue in San Francisco for Dillingham Construction.
- Arch Culvert Extension in San Mateo for the City of San Mateo.
- Caltrans I-280 earthquake retrofit at China Basin for STV Inc.
- Santa Clara Junction Overhead for William P. Young Construction.
- East Mountain View Overhead for California Engineering Contractors.

I-80/980/24 Seismic Retrofit, Oakland, CA
Role: Project Manager
Designed spread footing supported, temporary structures to support an existing elevated freeway viaduct for the general contractor. The temporary bents were required to support the open freeway during the retrofit of the existing viaduct supporting structure. The temporary support needed to be designed for both the live and dead loads as well as seismic loading. Specific lateral stiffness requirements also had to be met to satisfy seismic design requirements. Detailed structural computer analysis of the support structure was performed to justify the proposed design.

## FORENSICS AND CLAIMS/EXPERT WITNESS

Fries Avenue Force Main, Port of Los Angeles, CA – Frozen Shaft Failure
Retained as expert witness by legal counsel for general contractor following the failure of a micro-tunnel launch shaft shored by frozen earth. Also provided remedial shaft support design after the ground freezing subcontractor walked away from the project. Case settled in favor of general contractor.

I-80 Retrofit, San Francisco, CA – Trench Shoring Claim
Retained as expert witness for designer of trench shield excavation shoring system. Contractor employee was injured in trench as shield was being removed from excavation. Deposed by plaintiff's attorney. Case settled prior to trial.

Golden Gate Bridge North Approach Seismic Retrofit, Marin County, CA – Design Errors and Omissions
Retained as expert witness by legal counsel representing the Golden Bridge Bridge District in claim against District's consultant designer. Claim involved errors and omissions in retrofit design and contract documents prepared by consultant. Participated in mediation session. Case settled during mediation.

Wine Cave, Sonoma County, CA – Construction Defects Claim
Retained as expert witness by legal counsel representing wine cave contractor. Owner claimed construction defects in completed cave. Deposed by plaintiff's attorney. Case settled prior to trial.

300 Spear Street, San Francisco, CA – Excavation Shoring Failure
Case involved the near failure of a temporary soil nail shoring system for a high rise basement excavation. Retained as an expert witness by legal counsel for the project geotechnical engineer. Participated in mediation sessions and meetings with co-defendants. Case settled prior to trial.

Lake Merritt Boathouse, Oakland, CA – Micropile Claim
Retained by legal counsel for City of Oakland as an expert witness in a claim by foundation subcontractor regarding micropile foundation retrofit at existing boathouse. Subject to two depositions by contractor attorneys. General contractor dropped claim against City prior to trial. Foundation subcontractor proceeded with claim against general contractor. Called to testify at trial by general contractor. Case settled during trial in favor of the general contractor.

Transbay Transit Center, San Francisco, CA – Secant Pile Buttress at 301 Mission DSC
Retained by secant pile subcontractor to evaluate differing site conditions claim associated with soil/rock conditions encountered during secant pile construction. Participated in mediation session. Claim not yet settled.

Transbay Transit Center, San Francisco, CA – DSM Shoring Wall Leakage
Retained by shoring wall subcontractor to evaluate causation of leakage of deep soil mix (DSM) shoring wall on the Transbay Transit Center project. Court case pending.

45 Lansing, San Francisco, CA – Hard Rock Excavation Claim
Retained by developer to evaluate claim by the project's excavation contractor that rock at high rise basement excavation was harder/more competent than anticipated. Claim not yet settled.

## PUBLICATIONS

- "181 Fremont – Very Deep Foundations at a Dense Urban Site," with K. Ellison and P. Faust, Deep Foundations Magazine, September/October 2018.
- "Subsurface Component Design and Construction for a High-Rise in a Dense Urban Environment: A Case History of the 181 Fremont Tower," with S. McLandrich, N. Minorsky and K. Ellison, Deep Foundation Institute, 40th Annual Conference on Deep Foundations, Oakland, California, October 2015.
- "Shoring of Long Beach Main Pump Station Utilizing Ground Improvement Techniques," with G. Carvajal and S. Nannapaneni, Deep Foundation Institute, 40th Annual Conference on Deep Foundations, Oakland, California, October 2015.
- "Deep Soil Mixing Foundation for the U.S. Federal Courthouse in Downtown Los Angeles, California," with D. Iwasa, R. Lopez and J. Bussiere, 2015 DFI Deep Mixing Conference.
- "Secant Pile Shaft Construction," with R. Jameson, Tunnel Business Magazine, April 2014.
- "A Collaborative Success – Construction of the Mormon Island Auxiliary Dam Key-Block for Seismic Rehabilitation," with M.J. Harris, R. Jameson and T. Porter, Association of State Dam Safety Officials, Dam Safety 2013, Providence, Rhode Island, September 2013.
- "Secant Pile Shoring – Developments in Design and Construction," with R. Jameson, Deep Foundations Institute, 36th Annual Conference on Deep Foundations, Boston, Massachusetts, October 2011.
- "Advanced Design and Construction of Secant Pile Projects," presented at the ADSC's Anchored Earth Retention Seminar, Oakland, California, June 2011.
- "Construction of Two Microtunnel Access Shafts Using the Cutter Soil Mix (CSM) Method in the San Joaquin Delta, California," with F.W. Gerressen, R.A. Lopez, and J. Morgan, Deep Foundations Institute, 35th Annual Conference on Deep Foundations, October 2010.
- "Evaluation of Shear Strength of Melange Foundation at Calaveras Dam", with J.W. Roadifer and M.P. Forrest, United States Society on Dams, 2009 Annual Conference and Meeting, April 2009.
- "Effect of High In-Situ Stress on Braced Excavations", with W. Roth, B. Su, and J. Vanbaarsel, presented at the 6th International Conference on Case Histories in Geotechnical Engineering, August 2008.
- "Deep Freeze", with D.J. Berti and L. Roesner, Civil Engineering Magazine, February 2002.
- "The Foundation of PG&E's Scott Dam: Introduction and Overview", with R.E. Goodman and C. Ahlgren, Waterpower 1999.
- "Cementing the Future", with D.J. Berti and D.C. Koutsoftas, Civil Engineering Magazine, December 1998.
- "Buckling of Steel Tunnel Liner Under External Pressure", with D.J. Berti, R. Stutzman and M. Eshghipour, ASCE Journal of Energy Engineering, December 1998.
- "The Engineering Significance of the Scale-independence of some Franciscan Melanges in California, USA", with E. Medley, Rock Mechanics, Proceedings of the 35th U.S. Symposium, June 1995.
- "Strength and Deformation Properties of Melange", Ph.D. dissertation, University of California at Berkeley, 1994.
- "The Mechanical Properties of a Physical Model Melange", Proceedings of the 7th Congress of the International Association of Engineering Geologists, 1994.
- "The Strength and Deformation Properties of a Physical Model Melange", with R.E. Goodman, Proceedings of the First North American Rock Mechanics Symposium, 1994.
- "The Engineering Characterization of Some Franciscan and Physical Model Melange", with E. Medley and R.E. Goodman, abstract, 36th Annual Meeting of the Association of Engineering Geologists, 1993.
- "Strength of Materials and the Weibull Distribution", Probabilistic Engineering Mechanics, 1993.

## STEVE GUSTAFSON, P.E., LEED™AP
### VICE PRESIDENT, PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE, EOR

**EXPERIENCE**
CMI, 1982 – Present

**EDUCATION**
BS, Mechanical Engineering,
University of California,
Los Angeles

**PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**
Registered Professional Engineer

- California #M023694
- Maryland #28755

ASHRAE, Member

LEED Accredited Professional

**ROLE**
As Principal-In-Charge, Steve Gustafson has management oversight responsibility and serves as CMI's advocate for contract, schedule and budget compliance from notice to proceed to project completion. Mr. Gustafson will work closely with the project team to proactively identify potential issues before they have an opportunity to grow less manageable. He will meet as needed with the General Contractor to review outstanding issues, review compliance with contractual requirements, and identify additional resources required by the team as the project proceeds.

| RELEVANT EXPERIENCE | SIZE | TYPE |
|---|---|---|
| 200 Park<br>San Jose, CA | 875,000 SF | DB High Rise Office Tower |
| CityView<br>San Jose, CA | 3.8M GSF | DB High Rise Office Towers |
| Apple R&D Campus<br>Cupertino, CA | 850,000 | High Tech Office Campus |
| Brocade Offices at First<br>San Jose, CA | 550,000 SF | DB High Tech Office Campus |
| Central & Wolfe<br>Sunnyvale, CA | 777,000 SF | DB Core & Shell Office Campus |
| Fremont Hospital<br>Fremont, CA | 25,000 SF | OSHPD Level 1 |
| Kaiser Permanente,<br>Santa Clara Medical Center, CA | 950,000 SF | Hospital & MOB |
| Moffett Towers II<br>Sunnyvale, CA | 1.8 M SF | DB Office Campus |
| Moffett Place<br>Sunnyvale, CA | 1.8 M SF | DB Office Campus |
| Moffett Towers<br>Sunnyvale, CA | 2 M SF | DB Office Campus |
| Oracle World Headquarters<br>Redwood Shores, CA | 2.2 M SF | High Rise High Tech Office Campus |
| Transbay Block 8<br>San Francisco, CA | 55 Stories | DB High Rise Residential Mixed Use |
| UOP Dugoni School of Dentistry<br>San Francisco, CA | 350,000 SF | DB Laboratory & Educational Facility |
| Vantage Data Centers<br>Santa Clara, CA | 75,000 SF | DB 9MW Data Center provisioned for 18MW |

Gensler

# **Benedict Tranel,** AIA, LEED AP

Principal

Ben Tranel is an architect focused on the transformational power of design—how the built environment communicates values and shapes our experience, every day.

His creative process is centered around listening and a relentless pursuit of excellence. Over his 14 years in Gensler's San Francisco office, Ben has grown the firm's practice, refined its working methods, and strengthened its relationships, both locally and abroad. His portfolio spans mixed use, residential, office, hospitality, civic, and cultural projects. Highlights include the 632-meter Shanghai Tower, the Tower at PNC Plaza in Pittsburgh, multiple developments in the Bay Area, and the recently completed headquarters building for Alexandria Real Estate in Pasadena, CA.

Ben is sought out for his ability to connect divergent viewpoints and align to competing agendas—be they aesthetic, commercial, societal, or financial. He's an effective, empathetic leader and a master of his craft. He's an expert at helping clients address needs they may not have even articulated on their own. The ninth of ten children in a big Montana ranch family, Ben understands, deeply, the power of hard work and the mechanics of consensus. Twice Ben has been granted "40 Under 40" awards, and he's led his teams to many design honors, granted by organizations including the American Institute of Architects, Architect Magazine, Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habit, World Architecture News, and Engineering News Record.

**20 Years of Experience**

Joined Gensler 2006

**Background**

Master of Architecture, Columbia University, New York, NY
Bachelor of Arts, Architecture, Washington University, St. Louis, MO
Architecture Studio, Florence, Italy, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY
Rotary Club Blue Badge, San Jose, CA
BuildSF, San Francisco, CA
The Fisher Center for Real Estate & Urban Economics Policy Advisory Board
SPUR, Member
Urban Land Institute (ULI), Member

| **Selected Project Experience** | **Size (sq ft)** |
|---|---|
| CityView, San Jose, CA | 3,800,000 |
| 200 Park, San Jose, CA | 875,000 |
| 100 Stockton, San Francisco, CA | 246,000 |
| Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, CA | 900,000 |
| Burlingame Point, Burlingame, CA | 767,000 |
| Diridon Mixed-Use Development, San Jose, CA | 1,000,000 |
| LinkedIn Tower, San Francisco, CA | 525,000 |
| Related, Santa Clara, CA | 10,454,400 |
| The Tower at PNC Plaza, Pittsburgh, PA | 800,000 |
| ZEISS Innovation Center, Dublin, CA | 208,200 |
| Westfield Galleria Expansion & Renovation, Roseville, CA | 350,000 |
| Potrero Center Conceptual Study, San Francisco, CA | 350,000 |
| Shanghai Tower, Shanghai, China | 6,200,000 |

**Awards**

2016, ENR Mid-Atlantic Best Projects Office/Retail Mixed-Use, The Tower at PNC Plaza
2016, Architect R+D Award, The Tower at PNC Plaza
CTBUH Award, Best Tall Building Asia & Australasia - Shanghai Tower
2016, Sustainable Design, Boston Society of Architects, The Tower at PNC Plaza

**Speaking Engagements**

"Smart Buildings and Shanghai Tower," Keynote, BAU Conference, Munich, Germany, January 2019
"Innovation in Corporate Real Estate," Presenter, Realcomm CIO & Property Technology Forum, San Francisco, CA, November 2018
WAN Jury 2017 for Best Façade
WAN Jury 2017 for Best Commercial Project

**Publications**

"How Should Office Buildings Change in a Post-Pandemic World?" Dialogue Blog, Gensler, April 23, 2020
"How Workplace is Shaping the Future of Cities," Dialogue 34, Gensler, July 15, 2019
"Designing a Data-Driven, Humanistic High-Rise," The Tower at PNC Plaza Case Study, CTBUH Journal, 2016 Issue II
"Spec for Tech: Designing for the creative class," bdcnetwork.com and GenslerOn.com, January 11, 2016

# Andrew Gaylor
## Chief Estimator

As Chief Estimator, Andrew manages the preconstruction services team in the preparation of milestone estimates and cost updates, and subcontractor procurement/buyout on negotiated and competitively bid projects.

**INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE**
19 years

**EDUCATION**
**Kansas State University**
Bachelor of Science, Construction Science and Management

**PROFESSIONAL DESIGNATIONS/TRAINING**
DBIA Associate
LEED AP BD+C
CPR/First Aid

## REFERENCES

**Cumming Corporation**
Sean McDermott
Associate Director
(415) 748-3089
[redacted]

**Jay Paul Company**
Janette D'Elia
Chief Operating Officer
(415) 263-7400
[redacted]

## RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

**CityView Plaza, San Jose |** 3.6 million SF campus

**Stanford Block E Dev't, Redwood City |** 411,696 MOB + 200,000 SF parking

**200 Park Avenue, San Jose |** 885,000 SF office + 399,000 SF parking

**YouTube SBO Ph. 1, San Bruno |** 400,000 SF campus

**445 & 455 N. Mary Avenue, Sunnyvale |** 288,522 SF office + 246,245 SF parking

**Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego, La Jolla Expansion |** 55,400 SF

**Google Moffett Place Building 6 TI, Sunnyvale |** 285,600 SF

**Stanford CAM 1 Building, Stanford |** 168,730 SF

**Moffett Towers II, Sunnyvale |** 1.8 million SF campus

**Facebook 181 Fremont TI Ph. II, SF |** 341,500 SF

**Confidential Client Central & Wolfe TI, Sunnyvale |** 882,857 SF

**181 Fremont, San Francisco |** 683,868 SF

**Facebook MPK 21, Menlo Park |** 524,000 SF

**Central & Wolfe, Sunnyvale |** 882,857 SF office + 964,049 SF parking

**Moffett Gateway Campus, Sunnyvale |** 529,112 SF office + 249,005 SF parking

LEVEL 10 CONSTRUCTION

# Ty Jensen
## Preconstruction Executive

As Preconstruction Executive, Ty strategically plans, directs and coordinates preconstruction activities. This includes creating preliminary budgets, tracking and communicating cost changes, providing VE feedback, and developing cost exercises to promote better owner understanding of building assemblies.

**INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE**
15 years

**EDUCATION**
**Louisiana State University**
Bachelor of Science,
Construction Management

**PROFESSIONAL DESIGNATIONS/TRAINING**
LEED GA

## REFERENCES

**McWhinney**
Jill West
Director of Design & Construction
(720) 360-4700
[redacted]

**UCSF**
Stuart Eckblad
VP Major Capital Construction
(415) 885-7257
[redacted]

**Stantec Architects**
Ian Lawlor
Project Director
(415) 882-9523
[redacted]

## RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

**CityView Plaza, San Jose |** 3.6 million SF campus

**Catalyst Ph. II, Sunnyvale |** 162,000 SF office + 308,742 SF parking

**Catalyst Ph. 1, Sunnyvale |** 175,000 SF office + 200,000 SF parking

**UCSF Mission Bay Medical Center Ph. 1 Parking Structure, SF* |** 223,000 SF

**UCSF Precision Cancer Medicine Building, SF* |** 169,000 SF

**Morris Hyman Critical Care Pavilion, Fremont* |** 240,000 SF

**Broadway Plaza Retail Dev't, Walnut Creek* |** 1.3 million SF

* completed prior to joining Level 10 Construction

LEVEL 10 CONSTRUCTION

## REFERENCES CONTINUED

**Boyett Construction**
Jim Roberts
President
(510) 264-9100
jroberts@
boyettconstruction.com

## RELEVANT EXPERIENCE CONTINUED

LEVEL 10 CONSTRUCTION

# Casey Wend
## Vice President Of Operations

As Vice President, Casey will serve as the executive contact for the project team. He will work closely with the owner, architect and project team to develop a sound Project Execution Strategy to achieve all project goals. Casey is also responsible for assigning project resources to assemble the best team to meet the demands of the project.

**INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE**
22 years

**EDUCATION**
**Boise State University**
Bachelor of Science,
Construction Management

**PROFESSIONAL DESIGNATIONS/TRAINING**
OSHA 30
CPR

## REFERENCES

**KSH Architects**
Jim Sunseri
Principal
(415) 954-1960
[redacted]

**DES**
Tom Gilman
President
(650) 364-6453
[redacted]

**Jay Paul Company**
Janette D'Elia
Sr. Vice President/COO
(415) 263-7403
[redacted]

## RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

**CityView Plaza, San Jose |** 3.6 million SF campus

**200 Park Avenue, San Jose |** 885,000 SF office + 399,000 SF parking

**Catalyst Ph. II, Sunnyvale |** 162,000 SF office + 308,742 SF parking

**445 & 455 N. Mary Avenue, Sunnyvale |** 288,522 SF office + 246,245 SF parking

**Mathilda Commons, San Jose |** 316,000 SF office | 358,141 SF parking

**Google Moffett Place Building 6 TI, Sunnyvale |** 285,600 SF office

**Catalyst Ph. 1, Sunnyvale |** 175,000 SF office + 200,000 SF parking

**Moffett Place, Sunnyvale |** 1.9 million SF campus

**Moffett Towers II, Sunnyvale |** 1.8 million SF campus

**Confidential Client Central & Wolfe TI, Sunnyvale |** 882,857 SF

**Central & Wolfe, Sunnyvale |** 882,857 SF office + 964,049 SF parking

**Moffett Gateway Campus, Sunnyvale |** 529,112 SF office + 249,005 SF parking

LEVEL 10 CONSTRUCTION

Structural
Principal-in-Charge

**Ron Klemencic, PE, SE, Hon. AIA**
Chairman and C.E.O.

Ron, Chairman and C.E.O. of MKA, is known for his creative yet practical design solutions. A past 5-year Chairman of the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, Ron's focus is complex high-rise and mixed-use designs. He has worked on projects in 29 states and 25 countries, with developments up to 8.4-million square feet, and is sought out by developers, architects, and contractors for his creativity, "big picture" approach, and unique ability to consistently produce cost-effective, innovative designs. Ron continues to lead the advancement of performance-based seismic design of tall buildings through initiatives including as the PEER TBI Guidelines and design of buildings, such as the 1,070-foot-tall Salesforce Tower in San Francisco.

**Salesforce Tower**
San Francisco, California, U.S.
Principal-in-Charge

**Park Tower (Transbay Block 5)**
San Francisco, California, U.S.
Principal-in-Charge

**One Rincon Hill**
San Francisco, California, U.S.
Principal-in-Charge

**Transbay Block 1 (160 Folsom)**
San Francisco, California, U.S.
Principal-in-Charge

**33 Tehama**
San Francisco, California, U.S.
Principal-in-Charge, SD

**Oceanwide Center**
San Francisco, California, U.S.
Principal-in-Charge

**The Infinity**
San Francisco, California, U.S.
Principal-in-Charge

**Years in Engineering**
34

**Professional Registrations**
California - Civil Engineer

California - Structural Engineer

Plus 16 Other States

**Education**
Master of Science in Engineering, University of California, Berkeley, 1986

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, Purdue University, 1985

**Professional Affiliations**
Member, National Academy of Engineering

U.C. Berkeley Civil and Environmental Eningeering Academy of Distinguished Alumni

Fellow, Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (Board of Trustees, 2007-2010)

Fellow, Structural Engineering Institute

Fellow, American Society of Civil Engineers

Fellow, American Concrete Institute (Board of Directors, 2009-2012)

Board Member, Charles Pankow Foundation (Founding Member 2005-2007)

Board of Governors, Network for Engineering Earthquake Simulation (2012-2014)

Member, National Academy of Construction

American Society of Civil Engineers

Structural Engineering Institute

100 YEARS 1920-2020 | MAGNUSSON KLEMENCIC ASSOCIATES

## PHIL MAHONEY

**Executive Vice Chairman**

Newmark Knight Frank
3055 Olin Ave. Suite 2200
San Jose, CA 95128
[redacted]
T 408.982.8430
F 408.988.6340

### Years of Experience

37 Years

### Areas of Specialization

- Office Leasing and Sales
- R&D Leasing and Sales
- Industrial Leasing and Sales

## Professional Background

Newmark Knight Frank Executive Vice Chairman Phil Mahoney is one of the most successful commercial real estate brokers in the nation. He brings to his clients a unique understanding, perspective and awareness of the successful technology markets serving the Silicon Valley, and has for more than 37 years.

In 1992, Mr. Mahoney was appointed senior vice president and manager of the firm's Santa Clara office. He left his managerial post in the fall of 1995 to become a partner and director. He currently helps lead its Corporate and Institutional Services Group.

Mr. Mahoney has been among Newmark Knight Frank's top five producers since 1982. He has negotiated over 1,100 transactions totaling more than 80 million square feet of space valued at over $20 billion. Mr. Mahoney was named a national "Top 100 Corporate Real Estate Executive" for 2018.

Clients have relied heavily upon Mr. Mahoney's expertise and comprehensive understanding not only of the marketplace, but also of the real estate process as a whole. In addition to his successes in the leasing market, Mr. Mahoney has sold numerous buildings, and has been involved in some of the most significant purchases of commercial/industrial property in the history of Silicon Valley. Mr. Mahoney was instrumental in concluding the largest office deal ever in the U.S., a 2 million-square-foot office lease.

Tenacious and dedicated, Mr. Mahoney counts among his clients Fortune 500 firms seeking to expand, as well as start-up companies looking for their first facility.

## Partial Client List

- eHealth
- GoPro
- Network Appliance
- ROKU
- Silicon Graphics, Inc. (SGI)
- SoftBank
- Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Ltd. (TSMC)

## Professional Achievements

- Number One Broker for all of Silicon Valley, *San Jose Business Journal*, 1999 to 2001, 2004, 2006, 2007 and from 2010 to 2016
- Silicon Valley Dealmaker of the Year, *San Jose Mercury News*, 2012, 2014

- Top producer in Silicon Valley by square footage, 1995 to 2000, 2006, 2011, 2012, 2014 and 2016 (with more than 1.6 million, 1.8 million, 1.8 million, 1.6 million, 2.4 million, 6.0 million, 3.8 million, 4.5 million, 3.6 million and 4.8 million square feet, respectively)
- Top Producer for Newmark, nationally, 2016
- Top Three Producer Nationwide, 2011 and 2015
- Top Producer Nationwide, 2000 (more than 6.0 million square feet of transactions totaling $2.8 billion)
- Youngest broker inducted into the Association of Silicon Valley Brokers (ASVB) Hall of Fame, 1994
- 17-time ASVB Broker of the Year; nominee for 19 straight years

## Professional Affiliations

- Director, NAIOP Silicon Valley
- Director, Reading Partners of Silicon Valley
- Director, The Detection Group, Palo Alto, CA
- Coach of youth athletic teams

## Education

Mr. Mahoney earned his degree in economics at Stanford University. His education and experience in the intensely competitive world of intercollegiate athletics helped prepare him for his career in commercial brokerage.

## JOSH SHUMSKY

**Managing Director**

CA RE License #01883266



Newmark Knight Frank
3055 Olin Ave. Suite 2200
San Jose, CA 95128
[redacted]
T 408.982.8490
F 408.988.6340


### Years of Experience

8 Years

### Areas of Specialization

- Retail Leasing
- Tenant Representation
- Landlord Representation
- Retail Growth Strategies

Josh Shumsky joined Newmark Cornish & Carey's retail group in 2012 as an associate specializing in retail leasing. Having previously worked in corporate retail for more than four years, Mr. Shumsky has a strong understanding of retailers' needs. Prior to beginning his real estate career, he worked in merchandising and business strategy for Orchard Supply Hardware, an 80-year-old hardware chain with 87 stores in California, and for Pacific Sunwear at its headquarters in Anaheim, California.

While attending Santa Clara University, Mr. Shumsky interned with Kimco Realty Corporation, creating comprehensive property profiles for a recently acquired portfolio of 14 centers in California and Nevada.

A member of the International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC), Mr. Shumsky has been selected as the State Chair for the Norther California NextGen program, which is geared towards the challenges, interests and trends in retail real estate. Mr. Shumsky has also been recognized as one of Newmark Knight Frank's Top 5 Rising Stars, nationally, in 2016.

PARTIAL CLIENT LIST:

- Landlords:
  - Brookfield Properties
  - Republic Urban Properties
  - Sand Hill Property Company
  - Equity Residential
  - ADIA
- Tenants:
  - Dunkin Donuts
  - Aqui Cal Mex
  - Deka Lash
  - American Family Care
  - Tharaldson Hospitality Management

PARTIAL PROJECT LIST:

- **Main Street Cupertino** (Sand Hill Property Company and ADIA):
  - Mixed-Use Development near Apple's new 3.1M S.F. Campus
  - Contains 130,000 S.F. of Retail, 260,000 S.F. of Office, 120 loft apartments, and a 180 room Marriott Residence Inn.
- **El Paseo de Saratoga, San Jose** (Sand Hill Property Company)
  - Contains ±296,000 S.F. of Retail, Restaurant, and Entertainment uses, including a 14 Screen AMC Theater. Developer is working to go Mixed-Use Residential.
- **Village at San Antonio, Mountain View** (Brookfield Properties)
  - Contains 250k S.F. of Retail, 400,000 S.F. of Office, 330 Residential units and a 167 room hotel.

# PETER BIRKHOLZ, AIA, LEED AP
Principal

EDUCATION

Iowa State University, BArch, 1985

Advanced Management Institute, Project Management Diploma, 2004

LICENSES

California: C23418, exp 4/2021
LEED Accredited Professional

AFFILIATIONS

AIA San Francisco

SPUR

Oakland Landmark Preservation Advisory Board, Past Chair

HONORS & AWARDS

Livermore Depot Relocat. and Rehab.

2019 Governor's Historic Preservation Award, Office of Historic Preservation, California State Parks

140 New Montgomery Renovation.

2014 Governor's Historic Preservation Award, Office of Historic Preservation, California State Parks

2014 California Preservation Foundation Preservation Design Award for Rehabilitation

2014 Engineering News Record California Best Renovation/Restoration Project

2013 San Francisco Business Times Real Estate Deals of the Year - Best Rehab/Renovation

San Francisco Ferry Building

2004 AIA San Francisco Excellence in Design Award; 2004 California Preservation Foundation Design Award for Rehabilitation and Reuse; 2003 National Trust for Historic Preservation National Preservation Award

Peter Birkholz has over 30 years of architectural experience and provides strong technical and design coordination knowledge. He worked on and has provided leadership on the design, construction documentation and construction administration for a range of building rehabilitation projects for local and state government entities. With this experience, he is able to quickly identify issues and to provide pro-active responses to projects.

Peter meets the Secretary of the Interiors Professional Qualification Standards for Architecture and Historic Architecture.

## Select Project Experience

- Sims Ranch, Nicolaus Dairy Historic Structure Report, Elk Grove, CA
- Deer Hollow White Barn Historic Structure Report, Mountain View, CA
- Hagemann Ranch Historic District, Conditions Assessment and Rehabilitation Plan, Livermore, CA. Report and drawing production, consultant coordination.
- 1601 Clay Street, Oakland, CA. Project Manager. Rehabilitation and adaptive re-use of a historic building.
- Livermore Depot Relocation, Livermore, CA. Principal in Charge for the relocation and rehabilitation of a historic rail depot for use as a mixed-use transit building occupied by a regional transit agency.
- Judicial Council of CA, Glenn Courthouse Renovation and Addition, Willows, CA. Project Manager. Rehabilitation and new addition to a historic courthouse.
- US Mint Seismic Upgrade, San Francisco, CA. Architectural service related to repair of finishes, systems and exterior envelope related to a voluntary seismic upgrade.
- US GSA, Chambers Courthouse Pasadena, Feasibility Study to study renovation and lease options for an Federal Courthouse.
- Walt Disney Family Museum, Presidio of San Francisco, CA. Architect. Design and construction administration on the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of historic barracks buildings for use as a museum
- Wyman Avenue Residences, Presidio of San Francisco, CA. Project Architect. Rehabilitation of seven former military houses
- The Exploratorium, Piers 15-17, San Francisco, CA. Project Manager. Exterior rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of historic pier structures for use as the new Exploratorium Museum
- Stanford University Medical Center, Hoover Pavilion, Palo Alto, CA. Project Manager. Exterior rehabilitation scope including roofing and facade of the renovation and conversion of the Old Palo Alto Hospital into a medical office building.

2775 Northwestern Parkway
Santa Clara, CA 95050
(408) 450-4800

# KURT CHACON

Partner / Group Executive

[redacted]

## PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

With over 40 years of experience in the electrical industry. Kurt has worked as an electrician, project supervisor, regional superintendent covering Northern CA, Nevada, and Oregon, project manager and group executive and has extensive experience in large projects including corporate campus, mission critical, life science, sports and entertainment, education, transportation and healthcare projects. As a project manager and group executive Kurt has designed millions of square feet of electrical systems and has successfully overseen and managed numerous large scale projects over the course of his career. Kurt brings to every project integrity, attention to detail, leadership and impeccable management skills.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

As Project Executive on any project, Kurt will oversee the teams scheduling and preconstruction efforts including design and BIM in order to bring the most cost effective, life of systems, and serviceable solutions. He will also oversee contract negotiation, contract management, labor performance, cash flow, schedule adherence and most importantly, quality and customer satisfaction. During construction, he oversees project team management of day-to-day aspects of the project, including monitoring the materials procurement functions and working with the project managers and project engineers to ensure that quality and schedule expectations are being met or exceeded.

## PARTIAL LIST OF A PROJECT DESIGN BUILD EXPERIENCE

- JPC Moffett Gateway 560K sf
- JPC Moffett Towers II 1.6M sf
- JPC Moffett Place 1.9M sf
- Perry/Arriaga Core/Shell 3+M sf
- Kaiser Redwood City Hospital
- Google 1M+ sf
- Stanford Campus 12kV Replacement
- Stanford Stadium & Maples Pavilion
- Facebook 1M+ sf
- Equinix, Verizon, Microsoft, Savvis, QTS Data Centers
- Parking Structures 3+M sf
- PAMF MOB San Carlos
- Stanford University 2+M sf
- Kaiser Redwood City Hospital
- Stanford Housing 4M+sf

## EDUCATION / SPECIAL TRANING:

- Construction Management – San Jose State University
- Electrical Apprenticeship
- National Electrical Code Training
- Seismic Restraint Training