

**AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO
LEASE-LEASEBACK DOCUMENTS BETWEEN
MILPITAS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT AND
BLACH CONSTRUCTION
(MABEL MATTOS MODERNIZATION)**

This Amendment No. 1 to the Lease-Leaseback Documents ("**Amendment No. 1**") is made and entered into on January 29, 2020, between **Milpitas School District** ("**District**") and **Blach Construction, Inc.** ("**Contractor**"). The Contractor and District may be referred to individually as a "Party" and collectively as the "Parties."

RECITALS

A. **WHEREAS**, the Parties entered into the following two leases pursuant to Education Code section 17406 under which Contractor is obligated to provide construction services for Mabel Mattos Elementary School modernization project ("**Project**");

1. Site Lease by and between the Parties, dated as of May 15, 2019 ("**Site Lease**"); and
2. Facilities Lease by and between Parties, dated as of May 15, 2019 ("**Facilities Lease**")

(Collectively, with all incorporated exhibits, the "**Lease-Leaseback Documents**"); and

B. **WHEREAS**, the Parties executed the Lease-Leaseback Documents so that the Contractor may perform Preliminary Services as defined in Exhibit H to the Facilities Lease, and agreed that the develop a Guaranteed Project Cost and amend the Lease-Leaseback Documents to provide for the payment of the Contractor for construction phase services; and

C. **WHEREAS**, the Contractor completed Preliminary Phase services and it is now the desire and intention of the Parties to amend the Lease-Leaseback Documents and include the Guaranteed Project Cost so that Contractor may .

NOW, THEREFORE, in light of the foregoing facts and in further consideration of the promises and agreements of the Parties set forth herein below, it is mutually agreed as follows:

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. **REPLACE** Exhibit C to the Facilities Lease with the attached **Amended Exhibit C to Facilities Lease**, attached hereto as **Attachment 1**.
2. **ADD** to Exhibit F to the Facilities Lease, the Project Construction Schedule for the Project, attached hereto as **Attachment 2**.
3. **ADD** to Exhibit J to the Facilities Lease, the Plans and Specifications for the Project, attached hereto as **Attachment 3**.
4. **ADD** to Exhibit K to the Facilities Lease, the Special Conditions for the Project, attached hereto as **Attachment 4**.
5. The Parties acknowledge that this Amendment No. 1 is subject to approval or ratification by the District Board of Education ("**Board**"). In the event that the Board rejects this Amendment No. 1, none of the Parties shall be deemed to have waived any rights with respect to the Lease-Leaseback Documents.
6. All other provisions of the Lease-Leaseback Documents shall remain in full force and effect and are reaffirmed. If there is any conflict between this Amendment No. 1 and any provision of the Lease-Leaseback Documents, the provisions of this Amendment No. 1 shall control.

ACCEPTED AND AGREED on the date indicated below:

Dated: _____, 2020

Milpitas Unified School District

By: _____

Print Name: Cheryl Jordan

Print Title: Superintendent

Dated: _____, 2020

Blach Construction, Inc.

By: _____

Print Name: Dan Rogers

Print Title: President

Attachment 1

**AMENDED EXHIBIT C
TO
FACILITIES LEASE**

**GUARANTEED PROJECT COST AND
OTHER PROJECT COST, FUNDING, AND PAYMENT PROVISIONS**

1. Preliminary Services Payments

1.1. For Preliminary Services performed for the Project, District shall pay to Contractor an amount not to exceed **Two Hundred Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$275,000)** ("**Preliminary Services Payment(s)**"), based on the amount of Work satisfactorily performed and approved by the District pursuant to the scope and provisions in **Exhibit H** to the Facilities Lease and here.

1.1.1. The scope of Preliminary Services shall include the following:

- 1.1.1.1.** Constructability reviews
- 1.1.1.2.** Estimates at each design phase
- 1.1.1.3.** Upfront site investigative work
- 1.1.1.4.** Active management of IBI Group
- 1.1.1.5.** Value engineering solutions

1.2. The Preliminary Services Payment s include all costs and expenses for all time and materials required and expended to provide the specific Preliminary Services including but not limited to the costs of hiring sub-consultants, contractors and other professionals, review of the Project, Plans and Specifications, review and preparation of necessary documentation relating to the development of the Project, all travel-related expenses, as well as for meetings with District and its representatives, long distance telephone charges, copying expenses, salaries of Contractor staff and employees working on the Project, overhead, and any other reasonable expenses incurred by Contractor in performance of the Preliminary Services.

1.3. Each Preliminary Services Payment shall be paid within forth-five (45)) days upon submittal to (and verification by) the District of a monthly billing statement showing completion of the billed-for tasks.

2. Site Lease Payments. As indicated in the Site Lease, Contractor shall pay One Dollar (\$1.00) per year to the District as consideration for the Site Lease.

3. Guaranteed Maximum Price (or Guaranteed Project Cost). Pursuant to the Facilities Lease, Contractor will cause the Project to be constructed for **Eight Million Six Hundred Twenty-Eight Thousand Four Hundred Fifty-Seven Dollars (\$8,628,457.)**, ("**Guaranteed Project Cost**" or "**GPC**" or "**Guaranteed Maximum Price**" or "**GMP**"). Except as indicated herein for modifications to the Project approved by the District, Contractor will not seek additional compensation from District in excess of Guaranteed Project Cost. District shall pay the Guaranteed Project Cost to Contractor in the form of Tenant Improvement Payments and Lease Payments plus Interest as indicated herein. The Guaranteed Project Cost includes the following components and as further detailed herein:

3.1. Cost to Perform Work.

3.1.1. Subcontract Costs. Payments made by the Contractor to Subcontractors, which payments shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the Contract Documents.

3.1.2. Contractor-Performed Work. Costs incurred by the Contractor for self-performed work.

3.2. General Conditions. The fixed amount to be paid be for all costs for labor, equipment and materials for the items identified therein which are necessary for the proper management of the Project, and shall include all costs paid or incurred by the Contractor for insurance (except for general liability insurance),

permits, taxes, and all contributions, assessments and benefits, holidays, vacations, retirement benefits, and incentives, whether required by law or collective bargaining agreements or otherwise paid or provided by Contractor to its employees. The District reserves the right to request changes to the personnel, equipment, or facilities provided as General Conditions as may be necessary or appropriate for the proper management of the Project, in which case, the cost of General Conditions shall be increased or reduced accordingly.

3.3. Fees. All fees, assessments and charges that are required to be paid to other agencies or entities to permit, authorize or entitle construction, reconstruction or completion of the Project.

3.4. Bonds and Insurance. 2.9 percent

3.5. Overhead and Profit. 4.85 percent

3.6. Contingency.

3.6.1. Contractor's Contingency. A Contingency of **One Million Two Hundred Fifty-Six Thousand Two Hundred Fifty-One Dollars (\$1,256,251.)** is included in the Guaranteed Project Cost as the Contractor contingency ("Contractor Contingency"). The Contractor Contingency is available for use by the Contractor for unforeseen field conditions, net construction changes resulting from direction from the Architect, errors and omissions in the contract documents and unforeseeable construction costs due to scope gaps between subcontractor categories of the Work due only to the fault of the contract documents and not the fault of the Contractor. The Contractor Contingency is not intended for such things as "Scope Changes". The Contingency shall not be used without the agreement of the District. The unused portion of the Contractor Contingency shall be retained by the District at the end of the Project.

3.6.2. District Contingency. The Guaranteed Project Cost contains a District contingency in the amount of **One Million Twenty-Eight Thousand Eight Hundred Sixty-Nine Dollars (\$1,028,869.)** ("District Contingency"). The District Contingency shall be used for District- directed changes in the work that increase, change, or enlarge the scope of Work. The District Contingency shall be used at the sole discretion of the District. The unused portion of the District Contingency shall be retained by the District at the end of the Project.

4. Payment of Guaranteed Project Cost. District shall pay the Guaranteed Project Cost to Contractor in the form of Tenant Improvement Payments and Lease Payments plus interest as indicated herein.

4.1. Tenant Improvement Payments. Prior to the District's taking delivery or occupancy of the Project, the District shall pay to Contractor **Seven Million Seven Hundred Sixty-Five Thousand Six Hundred Eleven Dollars (\$7,765,611)** ("Tenant Improvement Payment(s)"), based on the amount of Work satisfactorily performed and approved by the District less the total amount to be paid as Lease Payments, according to the Contractor's Schedule of Values (**Exhibit G** to the Facilities Lease) and pursuant to the provisions in **Exhibit D** to the Facilities Lease.

4.2. Lease Payments Plus Interest. Thirty (30) days after the Parties execute the Memorandum of Commencement Date, attached to the Facilities Lease as **Exhibit E** and the Contractor has completed and satisfied the conditions indicated below, the District shall pay to Contractor **Eight Hundred Sixty-Two Thousand Eight Hundred Forty-Six Dollars (\$862,846)** ("Lease Payment(s)") plus interest, as indicated below.

4.2.1. Contractor shall submit to the District a written invoice for each Lease Payment separately, at least thirty (30) days prior to the "Date of Payment" as indicated below for that Lease Payment.

4.2.2. The Lease Payments plus interest shall be consideration for the District's rental, use, and occupancy of the Project and the School Site(s) and shall be made in equal monthly installments for the duration of the Term.

4.2.3. The District represents that the total annual Lease Payment plus interest obligation does not surpass the District's annual budget and will not require the District to increase or impose additional taxes

or obligations on the public that did not exist prior to the execution of the Facilities Lease.

4.2.4. Fair Rental Value. District and Contractor have agreed and determined that the total Lease Payments plus interest constitute adequate consideration for the Facilities Lease and are reasonably equivalent to the fair rental value of the Project. In making such determination, consideration has been given to the obligations of the Parties under the Facilities Lease and Site Lease, the uses and purposes which may be served by the Project and the benefits therefrom which will accrue to the District and the general public.

4.2.5. Each Payment Constitutes a Current Expense of the District.

4.2.5.1. The District and Contractor understand and intend that the obligation of the District to pay Lease Payments plus interest and other payments hereunder constitutes a current expense of the District and shall not in any way be construed to be a debt of the District in contravention of any applicable constitutional or statutory limitation or requirement concerning the creation of indebtedness by the District, nor shall anything contained herein constitute a pledge of the general tax revenues, funds or moneys of the District.

4.2.5.2. Lease Payments plus interest due hereunder shall be payable only from current funds which are budgeted and appropriated or otherwise made legally available for this purpose. This Facilities Lease shall not create an immediate indebtedness for any aggregate payments that may become due hereunder.

4.2.5.3. The District covenants to take all necessary actions to include the estimated Lease Payments plus interest in each of its final approved annual budgets.

4.2.5.4. The District further covenants to in good faith make all necessary appropriations (including any supplemental appropriations) from any source of legally available funds of the District for the actual amount of Lease Payments plus interest that come due and payable during the period covered by each such budget. Contractor acknowledges that the District has not pledged the full faith and credit of the District, State of California or any state agency or state department to the payment of Lease Payments plus interest or any other payments due hereunder. The covenants on the part of District contained in this Facilities Lease constitute duties imposed by law and it shall be the duty of each and every public official of the District to take such action and do such things as are required by law in the performance of the official duty of such officials to enable the District to carry out and perform the covenants and agreements in this Facilities Lease agreed to be carried out and performed by the District.

4.2.5.5. The Contractor cannot, under any circumstances, accelerate the District's payments under the Facilities Lease.

4.2.6. Timing of Lease Payments. The first Lease Payment is due only after the following conditions have been completed and satisfied:

4.2.6.1. The Final Tenant Improvement Payment has been paid;

4.2.6.2. All applicable retention has been paid pursuant to the terms of the Contract Documents;

4.2.6.3. The Parties have executed the Memorandum of Commencement Date, attached to the Facilities Lease as **Exhibit E**; and

4.2.6.4. The Contractor has provided a duly completed and executed "**Unconditional Waiver and Release upon Final Payment**" compliant with Civil Code section 8138 from all subcontractors of any tier and suppliers that each has been paid all amounts owing to it from the Contractor for all work on the Project.

4.2.7. The Lease Payment Amount shall be paid pursuant to the following structure and the annual interest rate shall be at 4.5 percent.

Date of Payment	(A) Total Lease Payment	(B) Total Interest Due on Lease Payment	Total Lease Payment plus interest due by District to Contractor (A + B)
30 Days after all of the above conditions have been completed and satisfied.	\$71,903.83	\$7,909.42	\$79,813.26
30 days thereafter	\$71,903.83	\$7,190.38	\$79,094.22
30 days thereafter	\$71,903.83	\$6,471.35	\$78,375.18
30 days thereafter	\$71,903.83	\$5,752.31	\$77,656.14
30 days thereafter	\$71,903.83	\$5,033.27	\$76,937.10
30 days thereafter	\$71,903.83	\$4,314.23	\$76,218.06
30 days thereafter	\$71,903.83	\$3,595.19	\$75,499.03
30 days thereafter	\$71,903.83	\$2,876.15	\$74,779.99
30 days thereafter	\$71,903.83	\$2,157.12	\$74,060.95
30 days thereafter	\$71,903.83	\$1,438.08	\$73,341.91
30 days thereafter	\$71,903.83	\$719.04	\$72,622.87
30 days thereafter	\$71,903.83	\$(0.00)	\$71,903.83
Total	\$862,846	\$47,456.53	\$910,302.53

4.2.8. Financed Portion of Lease Payments. The District requires the Contractor to finance a portion of the Lease Payments and that financing is reflected in the table above.

4.3. In no event shall the cumulative total of the Tenant Improvement Payments and the Lease Payments plus interest ever exceed the Guaranteed Project Cost as defined herein, unless modified pursuant to **Exhibit D** to the Facilities Lease.

5. Changes to Guaranteed Project Cost.

5.1. As indicated in the Facilities Lease, the Parties may add or remove specific scopes of work from the Project. Based on these change(s), the Parties may agree to a reduction or increase in the Guaranteed Project Cost. If a cost impact or a change is agreed to by the Parties, it shall be reflected as a reduction or increase in the Tenant Improvement Payments and paid upon the payment request from the Contractor when the work is performed or deducted from the next payment request from the Contractor, as applicable.

5.2. The Parties acknowledge that the Guaranteed Project Cost is based on the Construction Documents, including the Plans and Specifications, as identified in **Exhibit J** to the Facilities Lease.

5.3. Cost Savings. Contractor shall work cooperatively with Architect, subcontractors and District, in good faith, to identify appropriate opportunities to reduce Project costs and promote cost savings. Any identified cost savings from the Guaranteed Project Cost shall be identified by Contractor, and if approved in writing by the District, that cost savings shall be deducted from the Guaranteed Project Cost. If any cost savings require revisions to the Construction Documents, Contractor shall work with the District with respect to revising the Construction Documents and, if necessary, obtaining the approval of DSA with respect to those revisions. At the District's discretion, any reasonable cost incurred by District and/or the Contractor for those revisions may be paid for out of the identified savings before it is deducted from the Guaranteed Project Cost. Contractor shall be entitled to an extension of Contract Time equal to the delay in Project Completion caused by any cost savings adopted by District, if requested in writing before the approval of the cost savings.

5.4. Insurance and Bond Reimbursements. At Project Completion, Contractor shall require reimbursement from its insurance brokers and/or insurers and its bond brokers and/or sureties, all portions of Contractor's bond premiums, either paid or to be paid, that are not at-risk due to a reduction in the Guaranteed Project Cost. All amounts of premium reimbursement that Contractor receives from the Contractor's insurance brokers and/or insurers and its bond brokers and or sureties, shall be withheld by

District from Contractor's Lease Payment(s). The District shall estimate this amount until Contractor indicates what the total amount of this reimbursement.

6. Future Buyout of Facilities Lease. If agreed to in writing by the Parties, the Parties may agree that the District can choose to buyout the Lease Payments in a lump sum during the term of the Facilities Lease. The Parties agree that any buyout will be memorialized in writing and serve to terminate the Site Lease and the Facilities Lease and will reduce the interest owed based on the time of the buyout. Under no circumstances can this buyout occur until at least sixty (60) days after Project Completion or the Execution of the Memorandum of Commencement Date, whichever is later. In no event shall any buyout increase the total amount of Lease Payment amounts, plus interest in excess of the amounts included in the Project's Guaranteed Project Cost.

ATTACHMENT ONE TO AMENDED EXHIBIT C

GMP BREAK DOWN DATED JANUARY 8, 2020



GUARANTEED MAXIMUM PRICE

(INC 1 and Structural Steel Estimate Only)

Project Name: Mabel Mattos Elementary School
1750 McCandless Dr, Milpitas, CA 95035

Client: Milpitas Unified School District

Architect: IBI Group

Project Manager: Babatunde Onadele, Jr.

Date: 1/8/2020

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>SUBCONTRACTOR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>0</u>	General Conditions	Blach Construction	\$ 338,113
<u>1</u>	Grading & Paving	Duran & Venables	\$ 817,497
<u>2</u>	Surveying	Kier & Wright	\$ 55,590
<u>3</u>	Underground Utilities	MK Pipelines	\$ 583,625
<u>4</u>	Site Concrete	Dolan Concrete	\$ 760,364
<u>5</u>	Site Electrical & Low Voltage	General Lighting	\$ 225,311
<u>10</u>	Structural Steel	NTE ESTIMATE	\$ 4,381,096
	SUBTOTAL		\$ 7,161,595
51	1.50% General Liability Insurance		\$ 107,424
52	0.49% Builder's Risk		\$ 35,092
53	0.90% Performance & Payment Bonds		\$ 64,454
54	4.85% Fee		\$ 347,337
	SUBTOTAL		\$ 7,715,903
55	5% Construction Contingency		\$ 385,795
56	3.9% MUSD Contingency		\$ 300,920
57	Allowance #1 NOA Over-Excavation Remediation		\$ 90,594
58	Allowance #2 Extended DSA Review (1 month)		\$ 135,245
TOTAL GUARANTEED MAXIMUM PRICE (GMP)			\$ 8,628,457

Estimate: 190062 Mabel Mattos -

Estimate Unit Costs

Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
01 - General Conditions			
General Conditions Increment 1 (DEDUCT)	1.00 LS	-338,113.00	-338,113.00
Project Executive	86.00 WK	470.00	40,420.00
Project Manager	90.00 WK	5,600.00	504,000.00
Project Engineer	86.00 WK	4,200.00	361,200.00
Project Intern	12.00 WK	2,600.00	31,200.00
General Superintendent	86.00 WK	450.00	38,700.00
Senior Superintendent	86.00 WK	6,400.00	550,400.00
Project Foreman	86.00 WK	4,800.00	412,800.00
Preconstruction Support	19.00 WK	560.00	10,640.00
Field Operations Support	40.00 WK	440.00	17,600.00
Miscellaneous	1.00 LS	10,000.00	10,000.00
Progress Photos	18.00 MO	500.00	9,000.00
Dumpsters	18.00 MO	1,200.00	21,600.00
Cell Phones	20.00 MO	600.00	12,000.00
Office Trailer - Large	18.00 MO	650.00	11,700.00
Office Furnishings	1.00 LS	5,000.00	5,000.00
Storage Bins	18.00 MO	125.00	2,250.00
Temporary Toilets	18.00 MO	300.00	5,400.00
Pick up Trucks & Fuel (2 Trucks)	20.00 MO	4,950.00	99,000.00
Small Tools and Equipment	1.00 LS	10,000.00	10,000.00
Forklift	18.00 MO	4,500.00	81,000.00
Mobilization/Maintenance/De-Mob	1.00 LS	19,500.00	19,500.00
Office Supplies	20.00 MO	500.00	10,000.00
Blueprint Costs	5.00 WK	1,000.00	5,000.00
IT Services, Phones, Copiers, Internet	18.00 MO	2,000.00	36,000.00
Totals			\$1,966,297.00
03 - Learning Communities			
Final Cleaning	37,242.00 SF	0.90	33,517.80
Concrete Foreman	24.00 WK	4,800.00	115,200.00
Preconstruction Support	6.00 WK	3,360.00	20,160.00
Rebar for Footings & SOG	1.00 LS	135,142.00	135,142.00
Concrete Footings	750.00 CY	650.00	487,500.00
Slab on Grade	19,125.00 SF	22.00	420,750.00
Concrete Slab on Metal Deck 2nd Floor C, D, E	19,138.00 SF	18.00	344,484.00
Metal Deck 2nd Floor C, D, E	19,138.00 SF	7.00	133,966.00
Metal Decking at Roof	19,138.00 SF	6.00	114,828.00
BIM	80.00 WK	290.00	23,200.00
Exterior 2-Story Metal Panels	30,903.00 SF	37.00	1,143,411.00
Mockup	1.00 LS	35,000.00	35,000.00
Roof Drains	6.00 EA	3,500.00	21,000.00

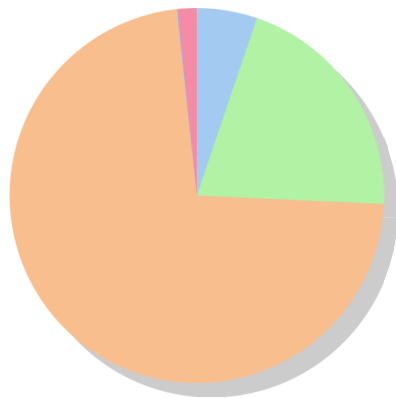
Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Downspouts	6.00 EA	5,000.00	30,000.00
Base Cabinets at Sinks	210.00 LF	425.00	89,250.00
Thermal Insulation Allowance	75,903.00 SF	1.80	136,625.40
Walk Pads at Roof	2,250.00 SF	20.00	45,000.00
Roofing	20,650.00 SF	25.00	516,250.00
Metal Roof Perimeter Flashings	1,035.00 LF	80.00	82,800.00
Flashing Allowance	37,242.00 SF	7.00	260,694.00
Exterior HM Doors Double	6.00 EA	7,500.00	45,000.00
Interior Doors Single	60.00 EA	4,500.00	270,000.00
Exterior Doors	42.00 EA	6,500.00	273,000.00
Exterior Windows	3,750.00 SF	150.00	562,500.00
Continuous Cleanup	37,242.00 SF	5.85	217,865.70
Lath & Plaster over Metal Stud Framing	30,900.00 SF	24.00	741,600.00
Metal Framing Interior Walls	22,650.00 SF	21.00	475,650.00
Drywall Only at Interior Walls	75,900.00 SF	5.50	417,450.00
Drywall and Frame Ceiling	2,700.00 SF	25.00	67,500.00
Wall Tile	3,150.00 SF	25.00	78,750.00
Acoustical 2x4 Ceiling	33,600.00 SF	8.00	268,800.00
Sealed Concrete	450.00 SF	20.00	9,000.00
Walk Off Mats	1,908.00 SF	20.00	38,160.00
Floor Preparation	6,900.00 SF	1.00	6,900.00
LVT Flooring	26,700.00 SF	12.00	320,400.00
4" Rubber Base	3,990.00 LF	5.00	19,950.00
Epoxy Flooring in Bathrooms	915.00 SF	30.00	27,450.00
Magnetic Vinyl Wall Covering	5,400.00 SF	20.00	108,000.00
Tackable Fabric Wall Covering	5,400.00 SF	20.00	108,000.00
Paint - New Interior Walls & Ceilings	75,900.00 SF	2.20	166,980.00
Paint - New Exterior Walls	10,301.00 SF	2.50	25,752.50
Building Signage	37,242.00 SF	0.50	18,621.00
Toilet/Bathroom Accessories	24.00 EA	2,000.00	48,000.00
Linear Sliding Folding Partitions	768.00 LF	1,000.00	768,000.00
FRP Panels	90.00 SF	15.00	1,350.00
Roof Hatch & Ladder	3.00 EA	7,500.00	22,500.00
Sunshades	126.00 LF	600.00	75,600.00
Window Draperies & Track	3,750.00 SF	25.00	93,750.00
Backpack Hooks	780.00 LF	35.00	27,300.00
Elevator Allowance (Between 3 Buildings)	2.00 EA	190,000.00	380,000.00
Fire Sprinkler System	37,242.00 SF	8.00	297,936.00
Finish Plumbing - Building E	1.00 LS	99,700.00	99,700.00
Rough Plumbing - Buildings C and D	1.00 LS	289,680.00	289,680.00
Rough Plumbing - Building E	1.00 LS	142,140.00	142,140.00

Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Finish Plumbing - Buildings C and D	1.00 LS	235,600.00	235,600.00
HVAC Ducting - Building E	1.00 LS	249,400.00	249,400.00
HVAC Interior Finishes - Building E	1.00 LS	52,800.00	52,800.00
HVAC Equipment - Buildings C and D	1.00 LS	442,000.00	442,000.00
HVAC Ducting - Buildings C and D	1.00 LS	498,800.00	498,800.00
HVAC Equipment - Building E	1.00 LS	220,875.00	220,875.00
HVAC Controls & Misc - Buildings C and D	1.00 LS	324,413.00	324,413.00
HVAC Controls - Building E	1.00 LS	142,276.00	142,276.00
HVAC Misc Bldg E	1.00 LS	19,943.00	19,943.00
HVAC Interior Finishes	1.00 LS	99,700.00	99,700.00
Electrical Budget	37,242.00 SF	57.00	2,122,794.00
Totals			\$15,110,664.40
04 - Multi-Purpose Building			
Final Cleaning	5,950.00 SF	1.50	8,925.00
Preconstruction Support	6.00 WK	3,200.00	19,200.00
Plywood And Wood Stud Framing for Stage	4,000.00 SF	2.00	8,000.00
Rebar for Footings & SOG	1.00 LS	20,717.00	20,717.00
Concrete Footings	200.00 CY	650.00	130,000.00
Grout Base Plates	14.00 EA	200.00	2,800.00
Slab on Grade	6,489.00 SF	20.00	129,780.00
Concrete Foreman	24.00 WK	150.00	3,600.00
BIM	20.00 WK	870.00	17,400.00
Downspouts	6.00 EA	4,000.00	24,000.00
Stainless Steel Panel	1,100.00 SF	50.00	55,000.00
Mockup	1.00 EA	15,000.00	15,000.00
Wood Floor Framing at Stage	1,000.00 SF	35.00	35,000.00
Wood Framing Exterior Walls	12,000.00 SF	31.00	372,000.00
Wood Framing Interior Walls	6,000.00 SF	23.00	138,000.00
Roof Wood Framing	6,300.00 SF	34.00	214,200.00
4' x 8' - 1/2" CDX Plywood Walls & Roof	29,000.00 SF	6.44	186,687.50
6.75" GLB's	295.00 LF	245.00	72,275.00
30" GLB	51.00 LF	325.00	16,575.00
Base Cabinets	50.00 LF	425.00	21,250.00
Wood Stairs	2.00 EA	6,250.00	12,500.00
Single Ply Roofing	6,700.00 SF	22.00	147,400.00
Interior Doors Single	5.00 EA	4,500.00	22,500.00
Interior Doors Double	1.00 EA	6,500.00	6,500.00
Exterior HM Door and Frame - Single	9.00 EA	6,500.00	58,500.00
Exterior HM Door and Frame - Double	3.00 PR	7,500.00	22,500.00
Rollup Door - 12' Exterior	2.00 EA	20,000.00	40,000.00
Rollup Door - 8' Interior	1.00 EA	6,000.00	6,000.00

Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Interior Aluminum Windows Allowance	200.00 SF	130.00	26,000.00
Exterior Windows	400.00 SF	195.00	78,000.00
Plastic Laminate Finishes Allowance	7,606.00 SF	18.00	136,908.00
Plastic Laminate Panels Allowance	2,000.00 SF	25.00	50,000.00
Continuous Cleanup	5,917.00 SF	5.85	34,614.45
Lath & Plaster over Wood Framing	9,500.00 SF	24.00	228,000.00
Drywall Only at Interior Walls	24,000.00 SF	7.00	168,000.00
Wall Tile	2,000.00 SF	28.00	56,000.00
Drywall for Ceilings	1,500.00 SF	10.00	15,000.00
Acoustical 2x4 Ceiling	1,200.00 SF	9.00	10,800.00
12 x 12 Acoustical Glue-On	3,800.00 SF	15.00	57,000.00
Floor Preparation	6,000.00 SF	1.00	6,000.00
Wood Flooring	1,000.00 SF	30.00	30,000.00
Athletic Flooring	3,600.00 SF	18.00	64,800.00
Epoxy Flooring	1,800.00 SF	13.50	24,300.00
Rubber Base - 4"	1,000.00 LF	4.00	4,000.00
Acoustical Fabric Wall Panels	2,500.00 SF	20.00	50,000.00
Paint - New Interior Walls	14,000.00 SF	1.25	17,500.00
Paint - New Exterior Walls	12,000.00 SF	3.00	36,000.00
Signage	1.00 LS	8,500.00	8,500.00
FRP Panels	200.00 SF	10.00	2,000.00
Bench Storage Pocket	14.00 EA	15,000.00	210,000.00
Premanufactured Table	16.00 EA	3,000.00	48,000.00
Plumbing System	1.00 LS	134,530.00	134,530.00
Roof Drains	12.00 EA	300.00	3,600.00
HVAC Piping	1.00 LS	5,000.00	5,000.00
HVAC Pre-purchased Equipment	1.00 LS	100,000.00	100,000.00
HVAC Controls	1.00 LS	50,000.00	50,000.00
HVAC Ducting	1.00 LS	145,000.00	145,000.00
HVAC Interior Finishes	1.00 LS	15,000.00	15,000.00
HVAC Commissioning	1.00 LS	9,000.00	9,000.00
Electrical	6,300.00 SF	70.00	441,000.00
Solar PV Allowance	3,690.00 SF	49.00	180,810.00
Totals			\$4,251,671.95
05 - Balconies			
Rebar for Footings & Decks	1.00 LS	59,411.00	59,411.00
Concrete Balcony Footings	145.00 CY	560.00	81,200.00
Grout Base Plates	67.00 EA	225.00	15,075.00
Concrete Slab on Metal Deck	8,500.00 SF	16.00	136,000.00
Concrete Stairs	3.00 FLT	12,000.00	36,000.00
Metal Decking	8,500.00 SF	7.00	59,500.00

Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Metal Roofing	8,500.00 SF	18.00	153,000.00
24" Drilled Piers Complete - Shallow	450.00 LF	150.00	67,500.00
Totals			\$607,686.00
Sub-Total (Base Cost)			\$21,936,319.35

Estimate Summary



Material [\$1,143,990]
 Labor [\$4,497,393]
 SubContractor [\$15,928,927]
 Equipment [\$25,000]
 Other [\$341,010]

Description		Total
Sub-Total (Base Cost)		\$21,936,319.35
Sub-Total (Direct Cost)		\$21,936,319.35
Escalation/Design Contingency to 3/3/2020	5.00%	1,096,815.97
Subcontractor Default Insurance	1.50%	250,880.61
Sub-Total (Indirect Cost)		\$23,284,015.92
General Liability Insurance	1.50%	349,260.24
Builders' Risk	0.49%	115,803.05
Payment & Performance Bonds	0.90%	213,741.71
Contractor's Fee	4.85%	1,162,196.82
Construction Contingency	5.00%	1,256,250.89
MUSD Contingency	3.90%	1,028,869.48
Total Estimate		\$27,410,138.11

Attachment 2

Construction Schedule to be Added to Exhibit F of the Facilities Lease

Attachment 3

Plans, Technical Specifications, and Drawings to be Added to Exhibit J of the Facilities Lease

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

1331 EAST CAL AVE
MILPITAS, CA 95035

SHEET NO. 2-G-1000

PROJECT NO. 1750 MCCANDLESS DRIVE, INCREMENT 2 - NEW BUILDINGS

DATE: 11/11/2011

BY: [Signature]

CHECKED BY: [Signature]

DESIGNED BY: [Signature]

PROJECT NO. 1750 MCCANDLESS DRIVE, INCREMENT 2 - NEW BUILDINGS

DATE: 11/11/2011

BY: [Signature]

AGENCY TRACKING NO.:

DSA APP NO. 01-118461

DSA FILE NO.:

MILPITAS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

MABEL MATOS E.S. PHASE 2 INCREMENT 2 - NEW BUILDINGS

1750 MCCANDLESS DRIVE, MILPITAS, CA 95035

DSA SUBMITTAL PACKAGE

DSA ADMIN. REQ.

1. THE SUBMITTANT SHALL PROVIDE A COPY OF THE DSA ADMIN. REQ. TO THE DSA OFFICE AT THE TIME OF SUBMITTAL.
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SHEET INDEX

GENERAL	ARCHITECTURAL - BUILDING D	MECHANICAL	ELECTRICAL	PLUMBING	FIRE PROTECTION
2-G-1000	2-G-1000	2-G-1000	2-G-1000	2-G-1000	2-G-1000
2-G-1000	2-G-1000	2-G-1000	2-G-1000	2-G-1000	2-G-1000
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SYMBOLS LEGEND

SYMBOLS LEGEND

GENERAL NOTES

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ABBREVIATIONS

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APPLICABLE CODES

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Attachment 4

**Special Conditions for Project to be Added to Exhibit K of the Facilities Lease
Soil Management Plan, December 2019**

**SOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
PHASE 2 CONSTRUCTION**

**MABEL MATTOS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
AND JOINT-USE CITY PARK
1750 McCANDLESS DRIVE, MILPITAS, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:
Milpitas Unified School District

Prepared by:
Padre Associates, Inc.

December 2019

**SOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PHASE 2 CONSTRUCTION
MABEL MATTOS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AND JOINT-USE CITY PARK
1750 McCANDLESS DRIVE, MILPITAS, CALIFORNIA**

Responsible Party: Milpitas Unified School District
1331 East Calaveras Boulevard
Milpitas, California 95035
Contact: Brian Shreve, Director of Maintenance, Operation and Transportation
(408) 635-2888, bshreve@musd.org

Associate Party: City of Milpitas
457 E. Calaveras Boulevard
Milpitas, California 95035
Contact: Renee Lorentzen, Director of Recreation and Community Services
(408) 586-3296, Rlorentzen@ci.milpitas.ca.gov

Regulatory Agency: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Northern California Schools Evaluation Unit
Site Mitigation and Restoration Program
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826
Contact: Letitia Shen, Project Manager
(916) 255-3744, Letitia.Shen@dtsc.ca.gov

SMP Prepared by:

Padre Associates, Inc.
350 University Avenue, Suite 250,
Sacramento, California 95825



Alan J. Klein, R.E.P.A., C.P.E.S.C., QSD/QSP
Senior Environmental Scientist
(916) 333-5920 x240
aklein@padreinc.com



Alan Churchill, P.G.
Project Geologist
(916) 333-5920 x250
achurchill@padreinc.com

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2.1 PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS	3
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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX B: TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM (PADRE, MAY 2015)
APPENDIX C: UPDATED GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION (CORNERSTONE, SEPT 2019)
APPENDIX D: CARB AND BAAQMD REGULATORY ADVISORIES
APPENDIX E: DTSC ADVISORY ON CLEAN IMPORTED FILL MATERIAL
APPENDIX F: HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
APPENDIX G: AIR MONITORING FIELD SHEETS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Padre Associates, Inc. (Padre), on behalf of Milpitas Unified School District (District), has prepared this soil management plan (SMP) for Phase 2 construction of Mabel Mattos Elementary School, located at 1750 McCandless Drive, Milpitas, Santa Clara County, California (Site). Refer to **Plate 1** – Site Location Map.

The new Mabel Mable Mattos Elementary School is being constructed in two phases. Phase 1 of construction opened for school in August 2018, and consisted of a two-story classroom building, a two-story administrative building, playcourts and playgrounds. Phase 2 of construction is planned to begin in February 2020, and will consist of adding three two-story classroom buildings and a multi-purpose building. The school site layout is presented in **Appendix A**.

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this SMP is to provide procedures and protocols to be followed during the course of construction activities planned at the Site that may encounter and/or disturb NOA containing soil, and to prevent the mixing of NOA containing soil with existing clean fill material. The SMP includes procedures and protocols for: excavation/grading; dust control; air monitoring; soil staging; soil re-use; soil disposal; health & safety requirements; and reporting requirements.

The SMP is designed to be used in conjunction with other regulatory controls, (i.e. grading permit, stormwater permit, etc.) established for the construction project. This SMP contains the following:

- A description of pre-construction Site conditions;
- A general description of the planned development at the Site, including grading, excavating, trenching, and landscaping;
- General soil management protocols to be implemented during the course of construction of the school site;
- Health and Safety Requirements;
- Air Monitoring Program; and
- Documentation and Reporting Requirements.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Previously completed environmental assessment activities conducted at the Site identified the presence of naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) in native soil at concentrations in excess of established regulatory levels for California school sites. The selected removal action remedy consisted of constructing a clean cap across the site and the implementation of a long-term Operation and Management Plan (O&M Plan). Related environmental reports previously completed for the Site include:

- *Final Preliminary Environmental Assessment, New K-6 School Site, McCandless Drive, Milpitas, Santa Clara County, California* (Padre, March 2015);
- *Technical Memorandum, Soil Decision Units and NOA Results* (Padre, May 2015); and
- *NOA Completion Report, Mabel Mattos Elementary School, 1750 McCandless Drive, Milpitas, Santa Clara County, California*, (Padre, November 2018).

The PEA identified the presence of NOA in native soil at concentrations in excess of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) Tiered Response Action Process evaluation for school sites.

The Tech Memo referenced pre-construction site conditions consisting of a surficial layer of undocumented fill material overlaying native clay soil containing NOA above regulatory levels for school sites.

The NOA Completion Report documented the selected removal action for NOA in soil at the Site, which consisted of engineering and institutional controls to reduce or eliminate potential exposure to NOA. Engineering controls include the construction of a clean cap across the Site and institutional controls include administrative measures and the implementation of a long-term O&M Plan.

1.3 NOA HAZARD SUMMARY

Asbestos includes six regulated naturally occurring minerals referenced as actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, and tremolite. In California, asbestos minerals are most commonly associated with ultramafic rocks and their metamorphic derivatives, including serpentinite (serpentine rock). In addition to specific rock types NOA may be more commonly found in and around geologic features such as faults and shear zones. The asbestos minerals may be present in soils and alluvium derived from asbestos containing parent material. Soils developed on NOA containing rocks may be transported away from the original outcrop by the actions of water, wind, and gravity. Alluvium containing NOA may be transported many miles by the action of streams or rivers and deposited in areas far removed from the original source.

Health effects of asbestos are dependent primarily upon human exposure to airborne asbestos fibers. Asbestos fibers are odorless. They do not dissolve in water, and are resistant to heat, fire, chemical and biological degradation. Asbestos fibers are very small, and can be easily suspended in air and dispersed by wind or water. Risks to human health are primarily associated with inhaling asbestos fibers, which can become airborne as a result of activities that disturb rock or soil that contains asbestos. Asbestos fibers can be inhaled deep into the lungs, where they may be retained indefinitely. Asbestos fibers can cause health effects, including respiratory disease (asbestosis), lung cancer, and mesothelioma. Mesothelioma is a rare cancer caused almost exclusively by exposure to asbestos (DTSC, September 24, 2004).

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The District's school property consists of 6.67-acres. The City of Milpitas (City) owns the adjacent property to the north consisting of 4.15-acres. The District and City plan on entering into a joint-use agreement to share approximately 2.4-acres for the District's school-related recreation and physical education use during school hours and the City's park uses during other times. Additionally, the District and the City will share ingress and egress to the Project Site and adjacent parking lot. Refer to **Plate 2** – Property Owners Site Plan and **Plate 3** – Joint-Use Site Plan.

2.1 PRE-CONSTRUCTION SITE CONDITIONS

Pre-construction site conditions at the Site consisted of a surficial layer of clean fill material overlaying native clay soil containing NOA. The depth of clean fill material varies across the Site, but generally ranges from approximately 1.0 to 1.5 feet in the northern portion of the Site to approximate depths of 4.0 to 4.5 feet in the southern portion of the Project Site.

The completion of a PEA by Padre, and geotechnical investigations completed by Cornerstone Earth Group (Cornerstone) identified two soil decision units (DUs): 1) Fill Material; and 2) Fat Clay. The fill material is described as primarily sandy clay with gravel, and can be subdivided into a) historic fill material from when the Site was first developed with commercial buildings; and b) recent fill material that was imported after demolition and removal of the commercial buildings. Refer to the Padre Technical Memorandum located in **Appendix B**.

The approximate depths of fill material across the Project Site are documented in the Cornerstone report titled: *Updated Geotechnical Investigation and Geologic Hazards Evaluation, Mabel Mattos Elementary School, 1750 McCandless Drive, Milpitas, California, September 18, 2019*. This report documents the findings of exploratory borings, cone penetration testing, and test pits, which were used to approximate depth to fill contours across the Project Site. According to this report undocumented fill was encountered to depths of 3- to 5.5-feet in the area of Phase 2 construction. The fill material generally consisted of aggregate base, clayey sand with gravel, and poorly graded sand with clay, and stiff, sandy clay with gravel.

In addition, the report states that "Based on the existing environmental concerns at the site, removal of the undocumented fill shall not extend in to the underlying native soil; therefore, undocumented fill should be removed up to 12 inches above native soil and compacted in place within building areas and to a lateral distance of ...". Pages extracted from the Cornerstone report are presented in **Appendix C**.

3.0 EARTHWORK ACTIVITIES

Earthwork activities with the potential to encounter NOA-containing soil during the course of school construction may include:

- Demolition of site features to be removed;
- Grading (primarily northern section of the Site);

- Excavations for building pad preparation;
- Trenching for underground utilities (gas, electrical, water, sewer, etc.);
- Footings for fences, bollards, light poles, etc.; and
- Landscaping (tree planting, bioswales, irrigation systems, etc.).

Earthwork specifications including location and planned depths of soil disturbance are provided in the project drawings prepared by IBI Group Architecture Planning of San Jose, California and dated December 6, 2016, and in the Cornerstone report titled: *“Updated Geotechnical Investigation and Geologic Hazards Evaluation”* report dated September 18, 2019.

3.1 COMPETENT PERSON

Phase 2 construction of Mabel Mattos Elementary School will be performed by a California-licensed contractor, with oversight from the project designated *“Competent Person”*. A *“Competent Person”* is one who is/has:

- Capable of identifying existing and predictable conditions in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees;
- Capable of recommending the appropriate control strategies for COC exposure; and
- Authority to recommend prompt corrective measures to eliminate such hazards.

The *“Competent Person”* may be a professional geologist, professional engineer, or trained technician working under the direct supervision of the Geotechnical Engineer-of-Record for the school construction project. Information regarding the roles and responsibilities of environmental consultants, geotechnical engineers, and general contractors as they relate to Phase 2 construction activities is provided in **Plate 4 – Organization Chart**.

4.0 SOIL MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

This section presents the soil management protocols to be followed during earthwork activities, which include pre-construction planning; site control; soil handling procedures; and health & safety.

4.1 PRE-CONSTRUCTION PLANNING

Prior to starting any earthwork activities (e.g. grading, excavating, trenching, etc.) the *“Competent Person”* will review the pre-construction site conditions, and the scope and location of scheduled work. The *“Competent Person”* will then pre-determine if earthwork activities are potentially NOA intrusive or non-NOA intrusive activities.

A copy of this SMP will be provide to all earthwork contractors. Each contractor will be responsible for providing *NOA Awareness Training* to their personnel. Each contractor will provide documentation of completion of training to the *“Competent Person”*.

4.2 SITE CONTROL

Site control procedures will be implemented by the Contractor to control the flow of personnel, vehicles, and materials into and out of the Site. Site control measures will help eliminate/reduce the potential spread of NOA containing soil within and from the Site.

The Site perimeter will be fenced by the Contractor. Ingress and egress will be controlled at selected locations. Signs will be posted at all controlled Site entrances by the Contractor instructing visitors to sign in at the designated construction office.

4.2.1 Security Measures

Appropriate barriers and dust/privacy fencing will be installed prior to beginning the excavation process to ensure that all work areas are secure and safe. To ensure trespassers or unauthorized personnel are not allowed near work areas, security measures will include, but are not limited to:

- Posting notices directing visitors to the manager of the Site.
- Maintaining a visitor's log. Visitors shall have prior approval from the Site manager to enter the Site. Visitors shall not be permitted to enter the Site without first receiving site-specific health and safety information from the Site safety coordinator.
- Installing barrier fencing to restrict access to sensitive areas such as exclusion zones.
- Providing adequate Site security to ensure unauthorized personnel have no access to work areas and/or impacted materials.
- Before leaving the Site, all personnel must sign out in the visitor's log.
- Maintaining a safe and secure work area, including areas where equipment is stored or placed, at the close of each workday.
- Equipping all Site access gates with locking devices that will be locked during non-operation activities.
- Limiting access to the Site to authorized personnel only.

Persons requesting site access will be required to demonstrate a valid purpose for access and if access to work areas and/or impacted materials is planned, provide appropriate documentation to demonstrate they have received proper training required by the Site-specific health and safety plan (H&SP) discussed in Section 5.0.

4.3 SOIL HANDLING PROCEDURES

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) "Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining" authorizes Air Quality

Management Districts to require air sampling for asbestos during the disturbance of NOA. The CARB and the U.S. EPA have adopted ambient (outdoor) air quality standards. These legal limits on ambient air pollution are designed to protect the health and welfare of Californians. The California Health and Safety Code Section 39606 provides the authority for the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) to regulate ambient air pollution in the region of the Project Site.

The California Health and Safety Code Section 39666(d) provides for controlling emissions of airborne asbestos. Dust control activities and nuisance dust emissions are described and regulated under this authority by the BAAQMD. An Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan (ADMP) and permit is required at sites where NOA concentrations in soil exceed 0.25% by weight in any of the sample data. Copies of the CARB and BAAQMD Advisories are presented in **Appendix D**.

The maximum detected concentration of NOA in soil for the Project Site was 0.0533% asbestos by weight. The DTSC school site screening level for NOA in soil is 0.01% asbestos by weight. Therefore, due to the Project Site's close proximity to an occupied school site, air monitoring will be required by DTSC. A copy DTSC's Figure 9-1, NOA Tiered is presented in **Appendix D**.

4.3.1 Dust Control

Water will be utilized to adequately wet NOA containing soil before and during earth moving activities to minimize the potential for the generation of dust. Additionally, temporary stockpiles of NOA containing soil will be sufficiently wetted to minimize fugitive dust emissions.

Appropriate procedures to control the generation of airborne dust will be implemented during all earth moving activities. These procedures will include:

- Installation of wind fencing between earthwork activities and occupied school buildings;
- Pre-water soil prior to soil movement activities;
- Limit onsite vehicle speed to approximately 10 miles per hour or less as needed to minimize visible dust generation;
- Apply water to the areas to be excavated and/or graded, and continue watering throughout the grading and/or excavation activities to minimize visible dust generation;
- Suspend excavation/grading activities when wind speeds are high enough to result in visible dust emissions;
- Keep soil stockpiles adequately wetted and covered when not in use and at the end of each work day;
- Decontaminate equipment (including tires) that may have been exposed to NOA soil before moving the equipment from the Site onto a paved public road or onto a clean portion of the Site;

- Maintain vehicles used to transport of NOA soil such that spillage from holes or other openings in cargo compartments does not occur;
- Manage the soil in accordance with local, state, and federal laws and requirements; and;
- Properly characterize and dispose of excess soil at permitted facilities in accordance with state and federal rules/regulations.

Unless specified otherwise by the “Competent Person”, the Site Action Level for NOA intrusive soil will be “no visible dust”.

Dust control methods will be evaluated during work activities. If dust control methods are deemed insufficient, the intensity and frequency of the dust control methods will be increased. If an uncontrollable condition occurs (e.g. exceeding site action levels for dust), work activities will cease and the work area will be covered and secured. Work activities will not resume until conditions are stabilized or mitigation and/or effective engineering control measures are implemented and conditions are found acceptable to proceed.

4.3.2 NOA Intrusive Earthwork

Earthwork activities (i.e., grading, excavating, trenching, etc.) that are anticipated to be NOA intrusive work as determined by the “Competent Person” shall adhere to the following procedures:

- Implement dust control measures in accordance with Section 4.3.1;
- Remove clean fill material and stockpile away from work area to prevent mixing with NOA containing soil;
- Carefully excavate NOA containing soil and place on plastic sheeting to minimize the potential for NOA containing soil to mix with surface materials;
- Following excavation activities, replace NOA containing soil and compact according to relevant specifications;
- Perform decontamination in accordance with Section 4.5;
- Install clean fill material, as required;
- Complete “Clean Cap” to relevant specifications; and
- Discard plastic sheeting by folding inward to prevent debris from leaving plastic and place in a sealed and labeled container (drum, 6-mil plastic bags) for subsequent offsite disposal.

4.3.3 Soil Segregation Program

When performing NOA intrusive work, the clean material comprising the “Clean Cap” and the underlying NOA-containing soils shall be kept segregated and properly identified at all times throughout the duration of the work. This is to ensure that the material used to replace the existing

“Clean Cap” does not contain NOA and remains a protective measure against potential exposure to NOA.

If accidental mixing of the segregated materials occurs, clean fill will have to be imported to the Site for use in the replacement of the cap. The source and quality documentation and/or testing of potential import materials will follow the DTSC advisor on clean fill material presented in **Appendix E**. If there is confusion regarding the identity of the NOA-containing and NOA-free soils, and the materials remain segregated, sampling and laboratory testing for the presence of asbestos can be performed to determine which material came from the cap (i.e., is free of asbestos).

4.3.4 NOA Containing Soil Stockpile Program

Whenever possible, excess NOA-containing soil generated from earth moving activities may be placed below the established Capping System. If temporary stockpiling is necessary, the material will be kept adequately wetted or covered with plastic sheeting, which will be secured in place. Additionally, soil stockpiles should be bermed to prevent run-on and runoff. The excavated soil will be placed on heavy plastic sheeting or other impermeable surface (concrete foundation, roll-off bin, etc.) to avoid contaminating the underlying soil or landscape features, if present. These control measures will be inspected daily whenever stockpiling operations begin at the Site.

4.3.5 Disposal of NOA Containing Soil

Any excess NOA-containing soil generated from NOA intrusive work may be placed below the established Capping System, if possible. Alternatively, excess NOA-containing soil generated during NOA intrusive work will be disposed of off-Site at an appropriately permitted landfill facility. Samples of the material will be collected to characterize the waste. In addition to analysis for asbestos by CARB Test Method 435, additional soil analyses may be requested by the disposal facility, ie. metals. The analytical results will be forwarded to the appropriately licensed landfill facility for approval prior to transportation.

4.4 TRANSPORTATION FOR OFFSITE DISPOSAL

The following sections describe the procedures for transportation and offsite disposal should excess NOA containing soil be generated during NOA intrusive work activities at the Site.

4.4.1 Waste Soil Loading

Excess or waste NOA-containing soil will be loaded into trucks, either directly from the excavation or from a stockpile. Waste soil loading activities shall adhere to the following procedures:

- Place heavy plastic sheeting beneath the trucks in the loading area to contain soil spilled during loading operations.
- NOA containing soil must be adequately wetted prior to loading into trucks to minimize dust generation.

- Six inches or more of freeboard will be maintained when loading trucks.
- Drop heights during loading shall be minimized.
- Prior to moving off the plastic sheeting, each loaded truck will be swept off to remove soil spilled during loading. Moisten soil for dust control prior to sweeping it off the truck.
- Clean-off plastic sheeting prior to driving off plastic to prevent tracking of NOA containing soil away from the work area.
- Loads must be wetted and covered prior to leaving the waste soil loading area.
- Following the completion of waste soil loading activities, the plastic sheeting shall be folded inward to prevent material from leaving plastic and loaded into last truck prior to covering.

4.4.2 Dust Control During Transportation

To minimize the generation of dust during transportation of the loads, there will be at least 6 inches of freeboard, and soil will be adequately wetted and covered with tarps. Additionally, the condition of the trucks utilized for offsite transportation will be maintained to ensure that spillage cannot occur from holes or other openings in the cargo compartments.

4.4.3 Traffic Control

It is not anticipated that a large number of trucks will be required for most NOA intrusive work activities that will occur at the Site. However, if potential traffic issues are identified prior to a large-scale NOA intrusive work activity, then traffic control and truck coordination efforts will be put into effect.

4.4.4 Waste Disposal Facility

The following waste facility has been identified to accept NOA containing soils at concentrations previously documented at the Site.

Landfill Facility (Non-Hazardous)

Newby Island Sanitary Landfill
1601 Dixon Landing Road
Milpitas, California 95035
(408) 262-1401

For excavated soil that is profiled as non-hazardous waste, a proper shipping document (such as bill of lading, weigh ticket, invoice) provided by the hauler will be used to document and accompany each truck shipment. The removal contractor will maintain a copy of the shipping document for each truckload onsite until completion of the removal action.

4.5 DECONTAMINATION

Equipment and trucks that come into contact with NOA containing soil will be decontaminated to avoid cross-contamination. Disposable equipment intended for one time use will not be decontaminated, but will be packaged for appropriate disposal. Decontamination will occur prior to and after each designated use of a piece of equipment or truck.

Excavation and transportation equipment that handled NOA containing soil will be decontaminated prior to use in uncontaminated areas and after the work is complete. Dry methods are the primary means of decontamination and consist of brushing and scraping to remove soil, debris, and dust. If dry methods are not effective, wet methods may be used such as steam cleaning and/or pressure washing. Wash tubs with soap and water and rinse tubs will be provided for the cleaning of re-useable hand-held equipment. Wastewater from wet decontamination, if any, will be containerized and appropriately disposed.

Equipment wheels or tracks will be decontaminated at the location within the work area, i.e., at the edge of the work area so that NOA soil remains within the work area. Excavation buckets and shovels will be decontaminated in the soil stockpile area.

Workers should minimize the amount soil and dust on their hands, face, and clothing. If any of these are visibly soiled, they should be cleaned with water or left at the Site. Footwear with visible accumulations of soil must be cleaned with a brush and water. These activities must be performed in a designated area to avoid cross-contaminations.

4.6 RUN-ON AND RUNOFF CONTROL

The following sections discuss the regulations and best management practices (BMPs) that shall be implemented at the Site during earth moving activities at the Site.

4.6.1 Storm Water Discharge

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), as part of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), has adopted a statewide NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity to address discharges of storm water runoff from construction projects that encompass one acre or more in total acreage of soil disturbances. Construction activities subject to the General Permit include demolition, clearing, grading, excavation, soil stockpiling, material storing, on-site staging, off-site staging, and other land disturbance activities (State Water Resources Control Board Order No.2009-0009-DWQ [as amended by Order No. 2010-0014-DWQ], National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, General Permit No.CAS000002).

To obtain coverage under the General Permit, dischargers are required to electronically submit the Permit Registration Documents (PRDs), which includes a Notice of Intent, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and SWPPP Compliance Checklist, and mail the appropriate permit fee to the SWRCB. The SWPPP is required to specify Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent all construction pollutants from contacting storm water and with the intent of keeping

all products of erosion from moving offsite into receiving waters. The discharger is required to obtain coverage under the General Permit prior to commencement of construction activities. When construction is complete or ownership has been transferred, the discharger is required to file a Notice of Termination with the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Board certifying that all State and local requirements have been met in accordance with the General Permit.

The total acreage of the areas to be disturbed during the Phase 2 Mabel Mattos Elementary School is approximately 2-acres. Therefore, an NPDES General Permit will be required for overall school site construction and is the responsibility of the construction contractor.

4.6.2 Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented to reduce or eliminate sediment and other pollutants from entering existing storm water drains located in adjacent streets. Depending on weather conditions at the time of removal action activities, the following BMPs will be implemented as appropriate:

- Control of runoff from stockpiled soil by covering each pile with plastic sheeting and surrounding the stockpile with silt fencing and/or filter roll barriers;
- Temporary perimeter controls with silt fencing and/or filter roll barriers;
- Protection of storm drain inlets with filter fabric and sand/gravel bag barriers;
- Stabilized construction entrance/exit with truck tracking controls; and
- Post construction erosion control measures (i.e., vegetative ground cover).

4.7 BACKFILL, COMPACTION, AND SITE RESTORATION

Placement of clean fill used as backfill shall be compacted to meet relevant specifications. Clean imported fill material will be verified in accordance with the DTSC *Information Advisory on Clean Imported Fill Material* dated October 2001. A copy of the DTSC Advisor is presented in **Appendix E**.

5.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Contractors will be responsible for the health and safety of their employees during the course of construction activities. Additionally, contractors performing work that will disturb elevated NOA-containing soil will be required to develop their own Site-specific Health and Safety Plan (H&SP). The H&SP prepared by the contractor must be kept on-site during the course of soil disturbance activities. A sample health and safety plan for work activities in NOA containing soil is presented in **Appendix F**.

All Contractors will be responsible for operating in accordance with the most current requirements of Title 8, California Code of Regulations, Section 5192 (8 CCR 1592). On-site

personnel are responsible for operating in accordance with all applicable regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) outlined in 8 CCR General Industry and Construction Safety Orders and 29 CFR 1910 and 29 CFR 1926, Construction Industry Standards, as well as other applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. All personnel shall operate in compliance with all California OSHA requirements.

5.1 NOA AWARENESS TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

NOA Awareness Training is required for all construction personnel involved in earthwork activities. Earthwork activities include excavation, utility trenching, grading, post-hole digging and landscaping. *NOA Awareness Training* is to be completed by workers prior to entering the Project Site.

NOA Awareness Training will consist of an approximately 2-hour class provided by a Certified Asbestos Consultant (CAC), or a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH). *NOA Awareness Training* will cover the health effects of NOA exposure; personnel protective equipment (PPE); and decontamination of equipment and clothing. An EPA/OSHA approved online asbestos training classes may also be used to fulfill the training requirement.

Each contractor will be responsible for providing *NOA Awareness Training* to their personnel. Each contractor will provide documentation of completion of training to the “Competent Person”. Recordkeeping of completed *NOA Awareness Training* documentation of contractor personnel will be maintained onsite by the “Competent Person” (as discussed in Section 3.1).

6.0 AIR MONITORING PROGRAM

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the U.S. EPA have adopted ambient (outdoor) air quality standards. These legal limits on ambient air pollution are designed to protect the health and welfare of Californians. The California Health and Safety Code Section 39606 provides the authority for the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) to regulate ambient air pollution in the region of the Project Site.

The California Health and Safety Code Section 39666(d) provides for controlling emissions of airborne asbestos by requiring the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to adopt and implement specific Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs). ATCM Section 93105, *Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations* is enforced by the BAAQMD for dust control activities and nuisance dust emissions. For project sites of one acre and greater where NOA is present and disturbed, an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan (ADMP) is required.

Padre prepared an NOA Completion Report for Mabel Mattos Elementary School, dated November 2018. The report documents the mitigation of soil impacted with NOA through the capping of the property in accordance with the DTSC-approved Removal Action Workplan for the McCandless Proposed K-6 School Site. DTSC approved the NOA Completion Report in a letter to the District dated November 18, 2019. The report documents the presence of a clean cap

across the Project Site. Therefore, an ADMP with BAAQMD is not required. However, since the Phase 2 construction activities are located adjacent to an occupied school site, the following air monitoring program has been designed and will be implemented accordingly.

The air monitoring program will consist of both dust monitoring and the collection of air samples to evaluate the effectiveness of dust control measures during earthwork activities that are anticipated to be NOA intrusive work as determined by the “*Competent Person*”. Air sample collection will be conducted under the supervision of a California State Certified Asbestos Consultant (CAC).

6.1 DUST AND ABESTOS ACTION LEVELS

The Cal/OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL) for total dust is 10 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³) for an 8-hour, time-weighted average (TWA). The PEL for particulate respirable fraction is 5 mg/m³ (8-hour, TWA) and will be used as the project Work Zone Action Level.

The California ambient air quality standard (24-hour average for particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀) is 0.05 mg/m³ and will be used as the project Fence Line and School Sentry Action Level. Dust monitoring action levels are presented in **Table 6-1**.

Table 6-1: Dust Monitoring Action Levels

Chemical of Concern	Cal/OSHA PEL	Work Zone Action Level ^(a)	School Sentries and Fence Line Action Level ^(b)
Total Dust	10 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	0.05 mg/m ³

Notes:

mg/m³ – milligrams per cubic-meter.

PEL - permissible exposure limit (8-hour, time-weighted average (TWA)).

(a) – PEL for particulate respirable fraction (8-hour, TWA).

(b) – California ambient air quality standard (24-hour average for PM₁₀).

PM₁₀ – particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter.

Project trigger levels and action levels for asbestos “area” air sampling are presented in **Table 6-2**. Project trigger levels are used as indicators that current dust control measures need to be increased. Project action levels indicate that dust control measures are not working, and earthwork activities need to stop until improvements in dust mitigation are implemented and/or the appropriate changes to workers personnel protective equipment (PPE) are employed.

Table 6-2: Area Air Sampling Action Levels

Constituent of Concern	Area Air Sample Locations	Trigger Level ^(a) (by TEM Analysis)	Action Level ^(b) (by TEM Analysis)
Asbestos	School Sentries (two locations)	0.005 s/cc	0.01 s/cc
	Downwind Fence Line	0.005 s/cc	0.01 s/cc

Notes:

s/cc – structures per cubic-centimeter
(a) – trigger level is 50% of the PEL
(b) – PEL for asbestos (8-hour TWA)
TEM – transmission electron microscopy

Personal air sampling is required when workers are potentially exposed to asbestos fibers. The action level for asbestos measured in the work zone using personal air sampling is the Cal/OSHA PEL. Personal air sampling will consist of collecting samples for both the 8-hour TWA and the 30-minute excursion sample, and the associated PELs are presented in **Table 6-3**.

Table 6-3: Personal Air Sampling Action Levels

Constituent of Concern	Personal Air Sample Locations	Trigger Level ^(a) (by PCM Analyses)	Action Level ^(b) (by PCM Analyses)
Asbestos	Work Zone - Personal Air Sampling (8-hr TWA)	0.05 f/cc	0.1 f/cc
	Work Zone - Personal Air Sampling (30 Minute EL)	0.5 f/cc	1 f/cc

Notes:

f/cc – Fibers per cubic centimeter
(a) – trigger level is 50% of the PEL
(b) – PEL for asbestos (8-hour TWA)
PCM – Phase Contrast Microscopy by NIOSH method 7400
EL- Excursion Limit

6.2 METEOROLOGICAL MONITORING

Ambient weather conditions including temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, and wind direction, will be monitored onsite during earth moving activities by the environmental consultant using a portable weather station. The wind direction will be checked hourly if upwind and down monitoring locations need to be adjusted. The weather station maintains a data logger to record all meteorological data on a daily basis.

6.3 DUST MONITORING

Dust monitoring will be performed during earthwork activities that are intrusive in NOA soil areas, as determined by the “*Competent Person*”. During earthwork activities in NOA soils dust levels will be simultaneously monitored at each of the following locations:

- One upwind location;
- One work zone location;
- Two school sentry locations; and
- One downwind fence-line location.

Dust monitoring locations will change daily in accordance with the location of earthwork activities and wind direction. Dust levels will be monitored using particulate meters (Thermo Scientific PDR 1500, or equivalent). The particulate meters will be operated in data logging mode and used to measure and record real-time airborne dust concentrations.

The particulate meters will be checked approximately every 15 to 20 minutes during the course of earth moving activities. Each time the meters are checked, the difference between the average upwind dust concentration, and the average downwind dust concentrations, will be compared to the CARB ambient air quality standard of 0.05 mg/m³ for total dust (24-hour average for PM10). This standard has been selected as the fence-line action level and is protective of the public community health. A copy of a dust monitoring field sheet is presented in **Appendix G**.

6.4 ASBESTOS AIR SAMPLING

Asbestos air sampling will be performed or supervised by the Padre designated CAC.

6.4.1 Baseline Air Sampling

Baseline asbestos air sampling will be performed prior to the beginning of construction activities to establish pre-existing baseline levels for airborne asbestos concentrations at the site, and for subsequent comparison to construction phase airborne asbestos concentrations. Baseline asbestos air sampling will consist of the collection of one upwind and one downwind asbestos air sample per day for two consecutive days. Wind speed and direction will be documented over the course of the sampling period. Collected baseline asbestos air samples will be submitted to an approved analytical laboratory to be analyzed by Transmission Electron

Microscopy (TEM) in accordance with the CARB-modified Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) method (40 CFR 763).

6.4.2 Area Air Sampling

Area air sampling for asbestos will be performed during earthwork activities that are intrusive in NOA soil areas, as determined by the *“Competent Person”*. During earthwork activities in NOA soils area air sampling for asbestos will be conducted simultaneously at each of the following locations:

- One upwind (fence line) location;
- Two school sentry locations; and
- One downwind (fence line) location.

Collected area asbestos air samples will be submitted to an approved analytical laboratory to be analyzed by TEM using the CARB-modified AHEARA method.

Area asbestos air samples will be used to document that asbestos containing dust has not migrated beyond the work zone above project the project Trigger Level of 0.005 structures per cubic centimeter (s/cc), or the project Action Levels of 0.01 s/cc. If project Trigger Levels are exceeded, then current dust control measures will be increased. If project Action Levels are exceeded, then earthwork activities will stop until improvements in dust mitigation are devised and implemented.

6.4.3 Personal Exposure Air Sampling

Personal exposure air sampling for asbestos is required under the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) California code of Regulations (CCR) Title 8, Section 1529, which requires air sampling to assess exposures to workers and employees who disturb asbestos. Personal exposure air monitoring for asbestos during anticipated exposure events is required by Cal / OSHA to be the responsibility of the contractor or employer performing the work activities. The completion of personal exposure air sampling for asbestos will be the responsibility of the contractor or employer performing the work activities.

Personal exposure air sampling for asbestos will be performed during earthwork activities that are NOA intrusive, as determined by the *“Competent Person”*. Personal exposure air sampling for asbestos will be performed for workers under the oversight of a CAC and/or a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) and will be used to document the worker’s exposure to asbestos concentrations during the course of NOA intrusive work activities. At the request of the *“Competent Person”*, Padre will provide the required personal air sampling on behalf of the contractor.

Two similar exposure groups (SEGs) have been identified for NOA intrusive earthwork activities. SEG-1 will represent equipment operators and SEG-2 will represent field laborers. Personal exposure air samples will be collected in two consecutive days. For each SEG one (1) full shift personal air sample (8-hour TWA) will be collected the first day, and one 30-minute

Excursion Limit personal air sample will be collected the second day. Each collected air sample will be submitted for phase contrast microscopy (PCM) by NIOSH Method 7400.

6.4.4 Asbestos Air Sample Collection

Air samples will be collected at the end of the workday by the monitoring technician under direction from the CAC. The airflow for all air sampling trains will be verified prior to each day using a field rotameter calibrator. The sample location, sample date/time, sampling interval, and airflow rate will be recorded on field data sheet and sample chain-of-custody and submitted to a certified analytical laboratory for the selected analyses.

Asbestos “area air samples” analyzed by TEM will be collected onto 0.45-micron mixed cellulose ester (MCE) filters housed in a 25-millimeter diameter cowed plastic Cassettes, using AC-powered, high-volume sampling pumps at calibrated flow rates of 10.0 to 15.0 L/min.

Asbestos “personal air samples” analyzed by PCM will be collected onto 0.8-MCE filters housed in a 25-millimeter diameter cowed plastic Cassettes, using battery-powered, low-volume sampling pumps at calibrated flow rates of 1.5 to 2.0 liters per minutes (L/min).

6.4.5 Laboratory Program

Collected samples will be submitted to an Environmental Protection Agency – National Institute of Standards for Testing (EPA-NIST) accredited laboratory that maintains proficiency in the American Industrial Hygiene Proficiency Analytical Testing (PAT) program, and participates in the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) and Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) methods analyses.

The laboratory program will consist of the following:

- Analyzing baseline air samples for asbestos by TEM using CARB-modified AHERA;
- Analyzing area air samples for asbestos by TEM using CARB-modified AHERA; and
- Analyzing personal air samples (8-hour TWA and 30-minute EL) for asbestos by PCM using NIOSH 7400.

The CARB-modified AHERA, TEM analytical procedure will include counting all asbestos structures greater than 0.5 microns in length with an aspect ratio of 3:1, and greater. All area air samples will have sufficient air volumes collected over an approximately 6- to 8-hour sampling period and will have the appropriate number of grid openings analyzed to obtain an analytical sensitivity of 0.005 s/cc, or less.

Collected asbestos samples will be submitted under chain-of-custody documentation to SGS / Forensic Analytical Laboratories, Inc. (Forensic) located in Hayward, California. A copy of the air monitoring field sheet and laboratory chain of custody are presented in **Appendix G**.

6.4.6 Data Evaluation

Whenever dust monitoring Action Levels are exceeded, then increased dust control measures will be taken immediately. If dust control measures are shown to be ineffective when weather conditions are normal, then all earthwork activities will cease until improved dust control measures are implemented. The Site air monitoring technician will notify the “*Competent Person*” when dust action levels are exceeded. The “*Competent Person*” will be responsible for directing the contractor to improve dust control measures.

Asbestos air sampling results will be summarized in a data spreadsheet identifying sample location, sample date/time, and the results of the PCM and TEM analyses. The spreadsheet will be updated as laboratory results are obtained and will be forward weekly to the “Competent Person”, Milpitas Unified School District, and the DTSC Project Manager, and any other interested parties as requested by the CAC.

6.4.7 Quality Assurance / Quality Control

AC-powered and battery-operated sampling pumps will be used to collect air samples. Air flow rates will be verified with a dry-cal primary gas flow calibrator (Mesa Labs brand, Defender 510 model), or a secondary standard field rotameter (0-5 L/min). All gas flow calibrators will be annually calibrated and certified by an independent laboratory or the manufacturer. The sample train airflows will be calibrated prior to and at the conclusion of the sampling period. All pump calibrations and sampling will be conducted under the supervision of the CAC. Chain-of-custody forms will include the unique sample identification assigned to each sample, sample activity and location, average flow rates, time of sample period, and total volume.

6.4.8 Record Keeping

The monitoring technician will produce and maintain daily record sheets. At the end of each monitoring event, the monitoring technician will provide a copy of the daily record sheets to the designated CAC. The CAC will review the record sheets, and if needed will provide any pertinent information directly to the “*Competent Person*”, school district, and DTSC Project Manager.

Field logbooks will document where, when, how, and from whom any vital project information was obtained. Logbook entries will be complete and accurate enough to permit reconstruction of field activities. The date and the time of entry will be noted in military time. All entries will be legible, written in ink, and signed by the individual making the entries. Language will be factual, objective, and free of personal opinions or other terminology which might prove inappropriate. If an error is made, corrections will be made by crossing a line through the error and entering the correct information. Corrections will be dated and initialed. No entries will be obliterated, erased, or rendered unreadable.

7.0 EARTHWORK DOCUMENTATION

As previously described in this SMP, all earthwork activities will be completed under the oversight of the designated “*Competent Person*” working under the Geotechnical Engineer of Record. The Geotechnical Engineer-of-Record for the Site has been identified as Cornerstone Earth Group, Inc., located in Sunnyvale, California.

The “*Competent Person*” will document where and when NOA containing soil is encountered, removed, and reused. Locations and depths of clean fill material and native clay soil (NOA-containing soil) encountered during earthwork activities will be recorded, documented and mapped. This documentation will be used to confirm that final site design meets the requirements of the “Clean Cap” constructed across the Site. Photographic documentation will be used when appropriate.

8.0 REFERENCES

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PLATES



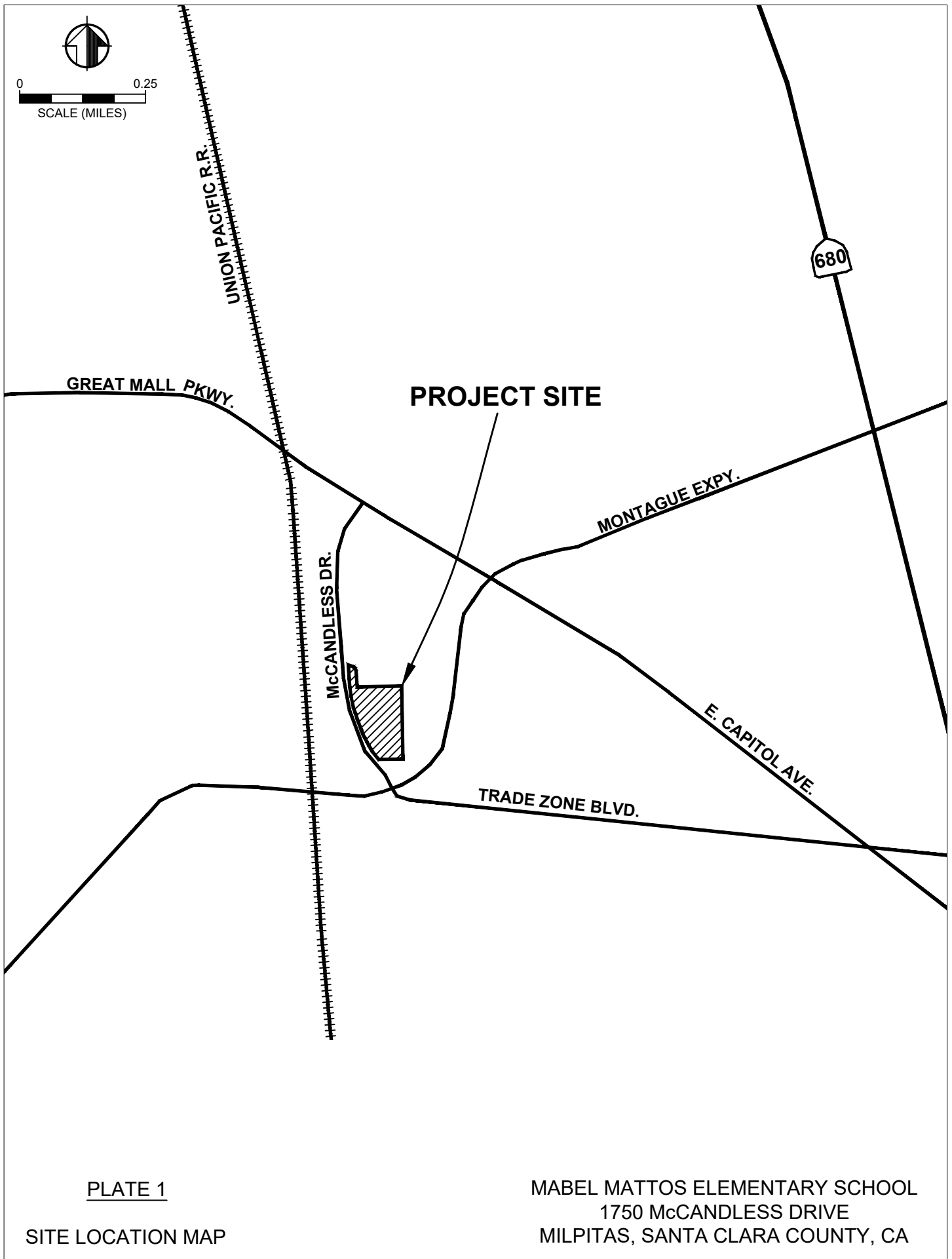


PLATE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP

MABEL MATTOS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
1750 McCANDLESS DRIVE
MILPITAS, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CA

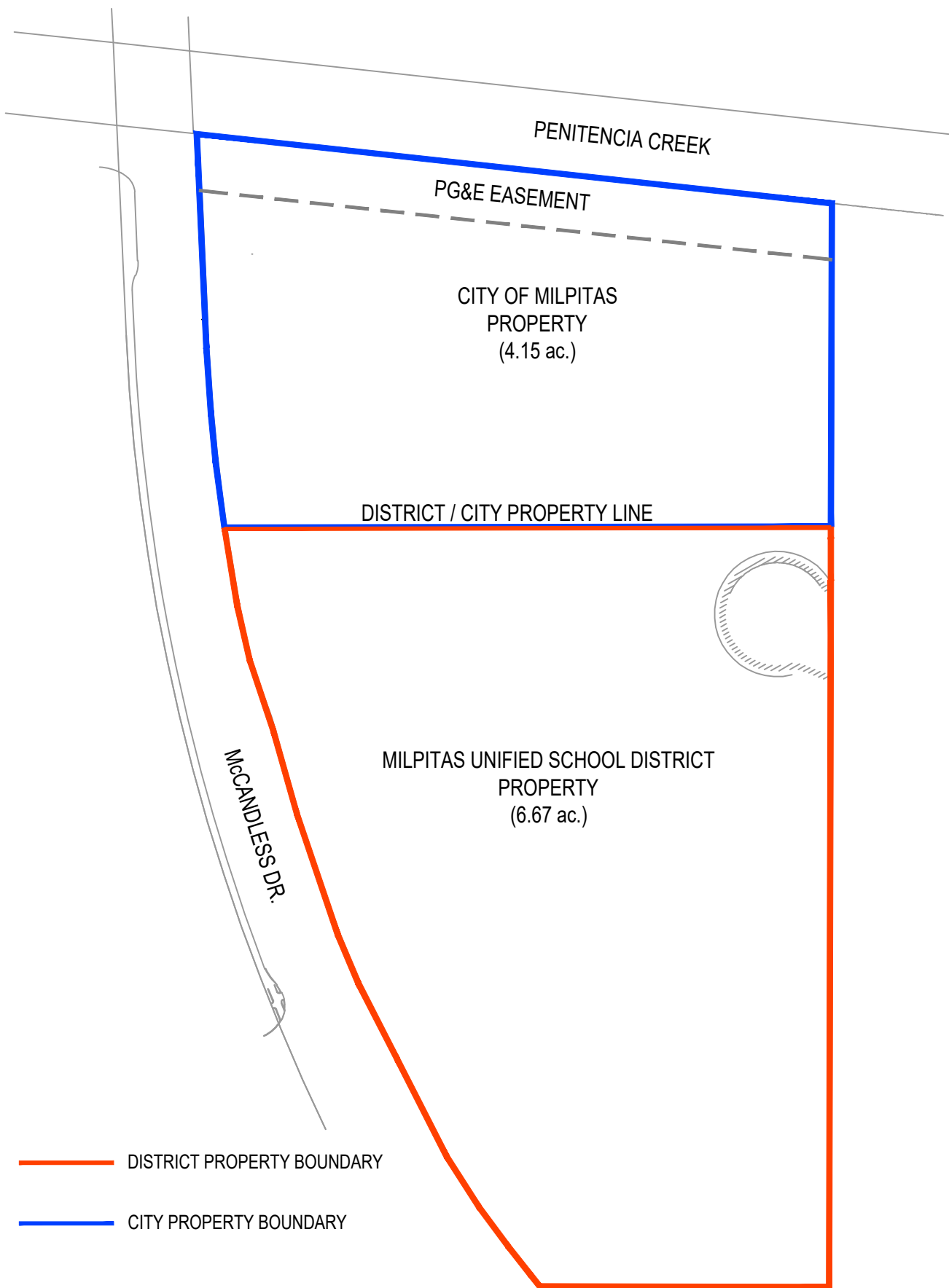
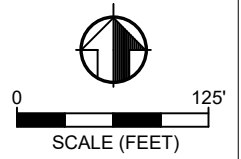


PLATE 2

PROPERTY OWNERS
SITE PLAN

MABEL MATTOS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
1750 McCANDLESS DRIVE
MILPITAS, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CA



0 125'
SCALE (FEET)

PENITENCIA CREEK

EGRESS

CITY OF MILPITAS
(FUTURE CITY PARK)

DISTRICT
PROPERTY BOUNDARY

JOINT USE

PLAY FIELDS

JOINT USE

PARKING

McCANDLESS DR.

INGRESS

MABEL MATTOS
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

DISTRICT PROPERTY BOUNDARY

CITY PROPERTY BOUNDARY

JOINT-USE AREA

O&M PROJECT SITE

PLATE 3

JOINT-USE SITE PLAN

MABEL MATTOS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
1750 McCANDLESS DRIVE
MILPITAS, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CA

SOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Project Proponent:

MILPITAS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

BRIAN SHREVE, DIRECTOR
MAINTENANCE, OPERATIONS, AND TRANSPORTATION
(408) 635-2888

Regulatory Agency:

DEPT. TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

LETITIA SHEN
PROJECT MANAGER
(916) 255-3744

Environmental Consultant:

PADRE ASSOCIATES, INC.

ALAN J. KLEIN, R.E.P.A., C.E.P.S.C., QSD/QSP
PROJECT MANAGER
(916) 333-5920, ext. 240

Geotechnical Engineer-of-Record:

CORNERSTONE EARTH GROUP

SCOTT E. FITINGHOFF, P.E., G.E.
SENIOR PRINCIPAL ENGINEER
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ALAN CHURCHILL, P.G.
PROJECT GEOLOGIST
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SCOTT SANTALA, C.A.C.
SENIOR HES MANAGER
(805) 786-2650, ext. 13

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MONITORING TECHNICIAN
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Competent Person:

NICK S. DEVLIN, P.E.
SENIOR PROJECT ENGINEER
(408) 245-4600

General Contractor:

BLACH CONSTRUCTION

BABATUNDE ONADELE, JR.
PROJECT MANAGER
(408) 886 -3628

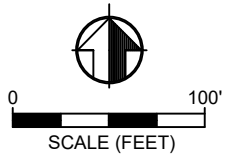
Subcontractors:

TO BE DETERMINED

PLATE 4

ORGANIZATION CHART

MABEL MATTOS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
1750 McCANDLESS DRIVE
MILPITAS, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CA



CITY OF MILPITAS
(FUTURE CITY PARK)

DISTRICT / CITY PROPERTY LINE

UPWIND

CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN AREA

PARKING

McCANDLESS DR.

INGRESS

ADMIN

LEARNING
CENTER

WORK ZONE

DOWNWIND

- NEW CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARY
- DUST MONITORING LOCATION
- AIR SAMPLING LOCATION
- NEW BUILDING

PLATE 5

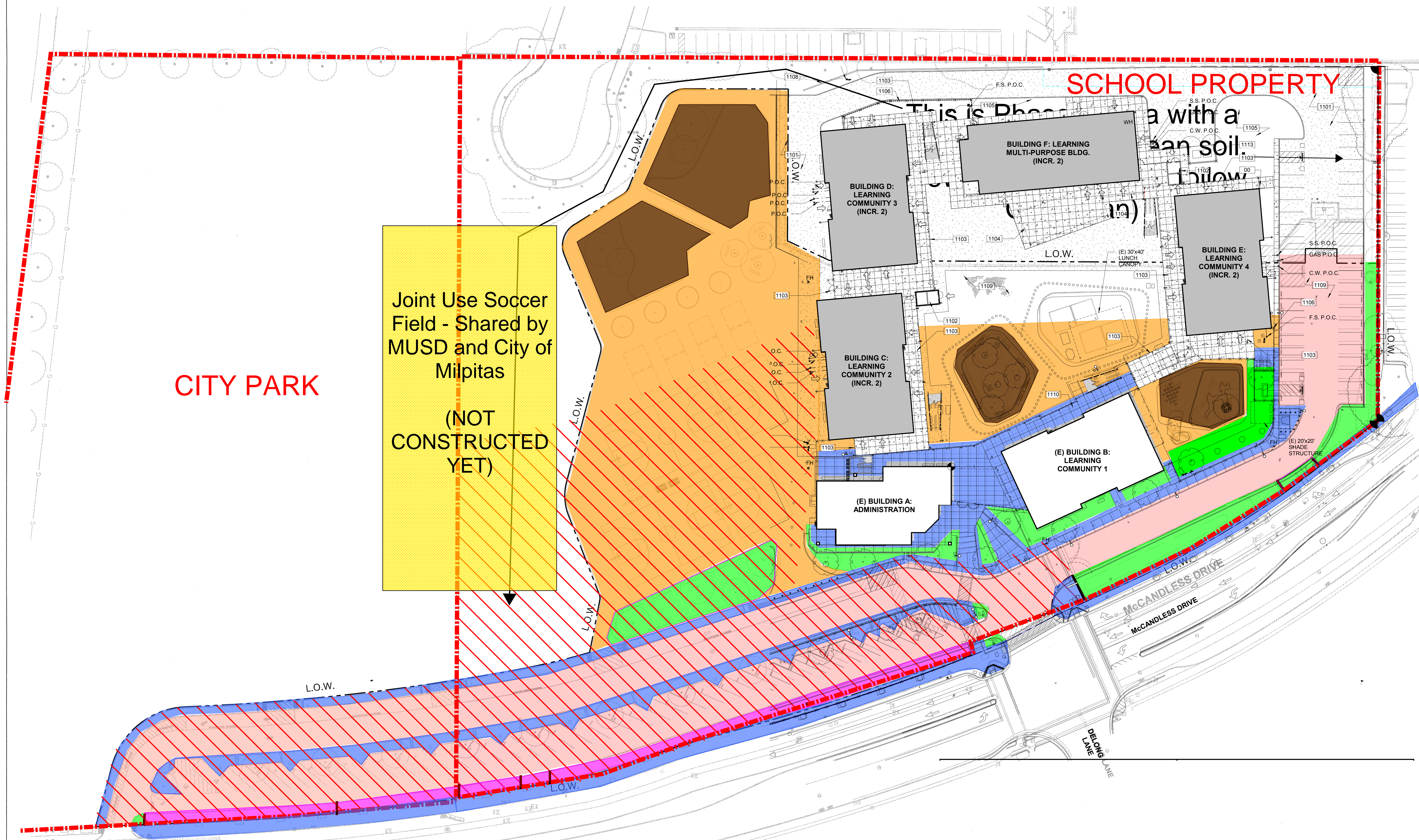
DUST/AIR MONITORING LOCATIONS

MABEL MATTOS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
1750 McCANDLESS DRIVE
MILPITAS, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CA

APPENDIX A

MABEL MATTOS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

PHASE 2 SITE PLAN



LEGEND

(E) TREE TO BE PROTECTED

X (E) TREE TO BE REMOVED

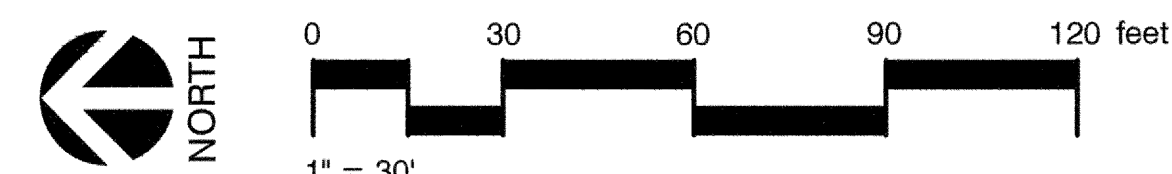
--- LIMIT OF WORK (L.O.W.)

--- MATCHLINE

--- TREE PROTECTION FENCE

NOTE:
ARBORIST REPORT REQUIRED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND OWNER RESERVE THE RIGHT TO CHANGE PLANS BASED ON ARBORIST'S REPORT AND FINDINGS. ARBORIST TO PROVIDE WRITTEN REPORT ON TREE HEALTH AND LIKELY CHANGES THAT MAY OCCUR AS A RESULT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. FINAL DETERMINATION OF TREES TO REMAIN SHALL BE MADE FOLLOWING REPORT.

- 3.5" AC Pavement; 3.5" Clean Class 2 Baserock
- 5" Concrete; 4" Clean Class 2 Baserock
- 3" AC Pavement; 10" Clean Class 2 Baserock; 12" min Clean Soil
- Property Line
- 5" concrete; 15 mil vapor barrier; 4" PG&E sand.
- 6" min of planting nursery mix; 12" clean soil. (planting areas)
- 18" Bio-Retention Soil Mix; 12" Clean Class 2 Baserock and 12" Concrete Slab
- Joint-Use Area
- 6" wood fiber mulch; 12" clean soil (play areas)



PRIME CONSULTANT

IBI ARCHITECTURE PLANNING

San Jose
160 W. Santa Clara St., Suite 800
San Jose, CA 95113
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ibigroup.com

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REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	APPRD.	DESCRIPTION
-----	------	--------	-------------

CONSULTANT

BASE Landscape Architecture

45 29th Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
baselandscape.com

AGENCY INFORMATION:

AGENCY TRACKING NO. 73387-73
FILE NO. 43-34

IDENTIFICATION STAMP
DIV. OF THE STATE ARCHITECT
OFFICE OF REGULATION SERVICES

01-116260
DATE MAY 17 2017

INCREMENT 1.

MILPITAS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Valued • Challenged • Successful

Mabel Mattos Elementary

McCANDLESS DRIVE, MILPITAS, CA

OPSC or OSHPD PROJ. NO.

PROJECT NO. 16182.000

DRAWN BY: NM

CHK'D BY: AS, PA

ISSUE DATE: 02/10/2017

NOA CAP

As-Built

9/7/18

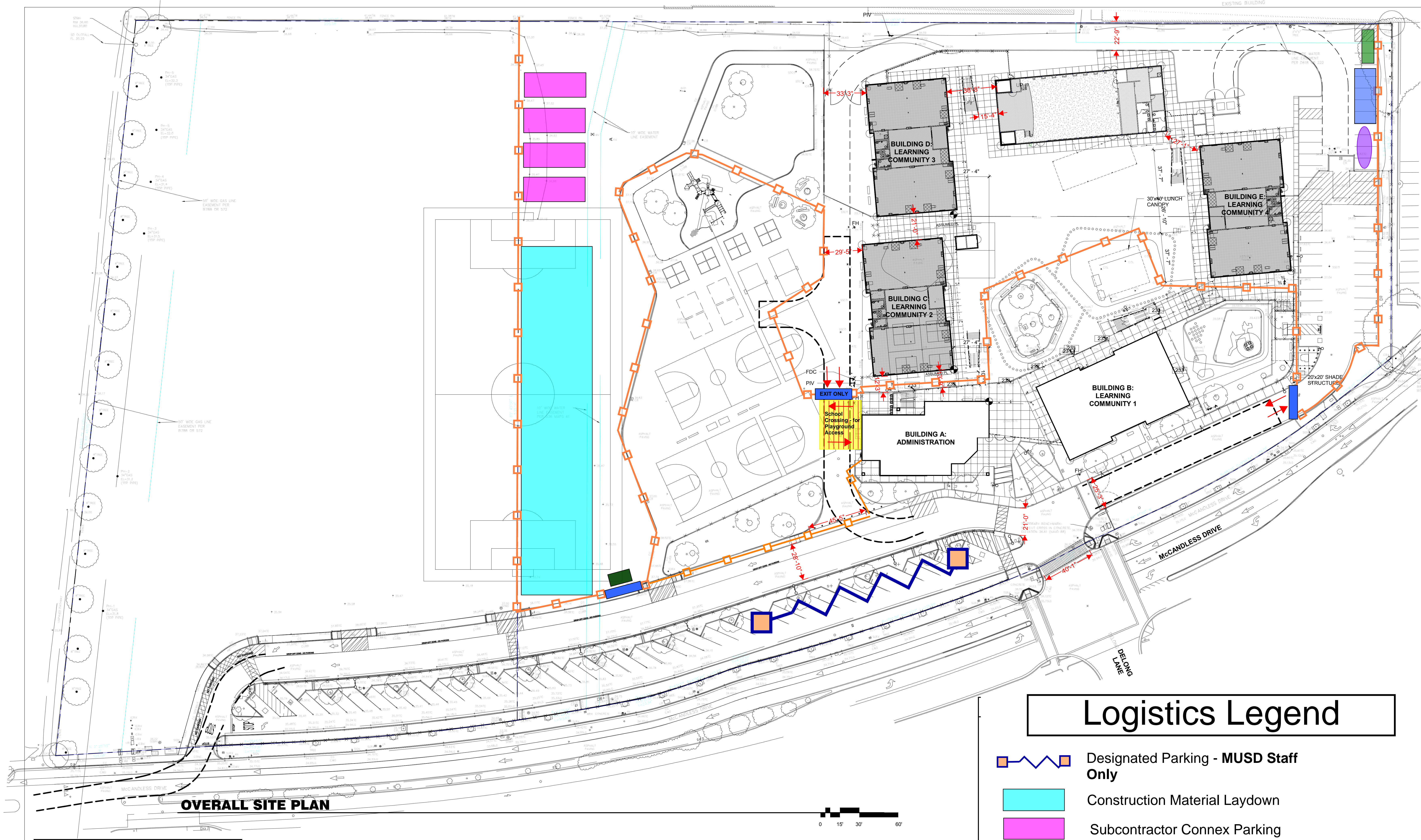
SHEET NUMBER

L1.00

PLOT DATE: 2/22/2017 5:26:35 PM

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DSA SUBMITTAL - INCREMENT #1



OVERALL SITE PLAN

Additional Notes:

- This logistics plan and temporary fencing will be active for the duration of the project from **2/20/20 - 8/9/2021**
- **Gate located next to basketball courts is EXIT ONLY and will require a flagman/spotter to ensure pedestrian safety**
- Subcontractor Connex boxes will be assigned by BCC team based on availability & schedule

Logistics Legend

- Designated Parking - **MUSD Staff Only**
- Construction Material Laydown
- Subcontractor Connex Parking
- Blach Construction Trailer
- IOR Trailer
- Temporary Fencing
- Construction Site Access Gates
- Temporary Restrooms/Sink Stations
- Designated Crosswalk for Students/Staff
- District Trash Containers

CLIENT

MILPITAS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

1331 EAST CALAVERAS BLVD.
MILPITAS, CA 95035

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ISSUES

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
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CONSULTANTS

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PRIME CONSULTANT

IBI

IBI GROUP ARCHITECTURE PLANNING
160 W. Santa Clara Street, Suite 800
San Jose, CA 95113, USA
tel 408 924 0811 fax 408 924 0844
ibi-group.com

PROJECT

NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL -
McCANDLESS SITE - PHASE 2
McCANDLESS DRIVE, MILPITAS, CA

PROJECT NO:

16182.000

DRAWN BY:

Author

CHECKED BY:

Checker

PROJECT MGR:

ARCHITECTURAL

APPROVED BY:

Approver

SCALE:

As indicated

DATE:

12/08/16

SHEET TITLE

SITE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

A1100

ISSUE

APPENDIX B
TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM
(PADRE, MAY 2015)

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

**New K-6 School Site, McCandless Drive, Milpitas, California
Milpitas Unified School District**

Site Code: 204264

May 21, 2015

TO: Mellan Songco, Project Manager and
Bud Duke, P.G. Senior Engineering Geologist
Department of Toxic Substances Control
School Property Evaluation and Cleanup Division
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826-3200

FROM: Alan J. Klein, R.E.P.A., C.P.E.S.C. and
Jerome K. Summerlin, C.E.G., C.Hg.
Padre Associates, Inc.
555 University Avenue, Suite 110
Sacramento, California 95825

Subject: Soil Decision Units and NOA Results

Padre Associates, Inc. (Padre) is submitting this technical memorandum on behalf of Milpitas Unified School District (District) to provide further evaluation of naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) in soil at the proposed K-6 school site located on McCandless Drive in the City of Milpitas, Santa Clara County, California (Project Site).

Soil Decision Units

The completion of a Preliminary Environmental Assessment (PEA) by Padre, and geotechnical investigations completed by Cornerstone Earth Group (Cornerstone) has identified two soil decision units (DUs) at the Project Site: 1) Fill Material; and 2) Fat Clay. The fill material is described as primarily sandy clay with gravel, and can be subdivided into a) historic fill material from when the Project Site was first developed with commercial buildings; and b) recent fill material that was imported to the Project Site after demolition and removal of the commercial buildings. A copy of Cornerstones subsurface investigation report dated May 13, 2015 is attached.

NOA Results

During the PEA activities a total of 21 soil samples collected from the Project Site were analyzed for NOA by CARB Level E transmission electron microscopy (TEM) method. The NOA sample locations are presented on Plate 6-3 (attached). NOA concentrations in soil ranged from <0.0005% asbestos weight to 0.0533% asbestos weight.

NOA Evaluation

Padre evaluated NOA in soil at the Project Site using DTSC's Draft-NOA Tiered Response Action Process. The evaluation was conducted using all the NOA soil data as one DU; and then evaluating NOA soil data associated with each described DU (fill material and clay). The results of the evaluation is summarized below and presented in Table 1 – NOA Evaluation as Decision Units (attached):

One DU Evaluation:

1. Are more than 25% of TEM samples $\geq 1\text{wt}\%$ → No ;
2. Are any of the TEM samples $\geq 0.1\text{wt}\%$ → No ;
3. Are 25% or more of the TEM samples $\geq 0.01\text{wt}\%$ → No ; therefore
4. No Further Action (NFA) is required.

Two DUs Evaluation:

Fill Material (DU-1) -

1. Are more than 25% of TEM samples $\geq 1\text{wt}\%$ → No ;
2. Are any of the TEM samples $\geq 0.1\text{wt}\%$ → No ;
3. Are 25% or more of the TEM samples $\geq 0.01\text{wt}\%$ → No ; therefore
(2/15 = 13%)
4. NFA is required.

Fat Clay (DU-2) -

1. Are more than 25% of TEM samples $\geq 1\text{wt}\%$ → No ;
2. Are any of the TEM samples $\geq 0.1\text{wt}\%$ → No ;
3. Are 25% or more of the TEM samples $\geq 0.01\text{wt}\%$ → Yes ; therefore
(2/6 = 33%)
4. Further Action is required.

Discussion

Based on the results of the NOA Tiered Response Action Process evaluation and using two DUs for soil at the Project Site, Padre concludes that for DU-1 (fill material) no further action is required. However, for DU-2 (Fat Clay) located beneath the fill material will require further action.

The proposed remedial action for NOA in soil for DU-2 are engineering controls (ECs) and institutional controls (ICs) to reduce or eliminate potential exposure to NOA at the Project

Site. ECs include capping with paved areas, building foundations, and/or cleanfill material; development of an operation and maintenance (O&M) plan; and development of a soils management plan (SMP). ICs primarily consist of land use covenants and deed notices/restrictions that provide information or notifications that residual contamination may remain on a property and identifies associated ECs to restrict access and exposure to contamination.

Attachments: Plate 6-3: NOA Soil Results
Table 1 - NOA Evaluation as Decision Units
Draft – Figure 2, NOA Tiered Response Action Process
Cornerstone Report, May 13, 2015

Cc: Mr. Cary Matsuoka, Superintendent, Milpitas Unified School District
Mr. Jerry Suich, President, Oxbridge Development, Inc.

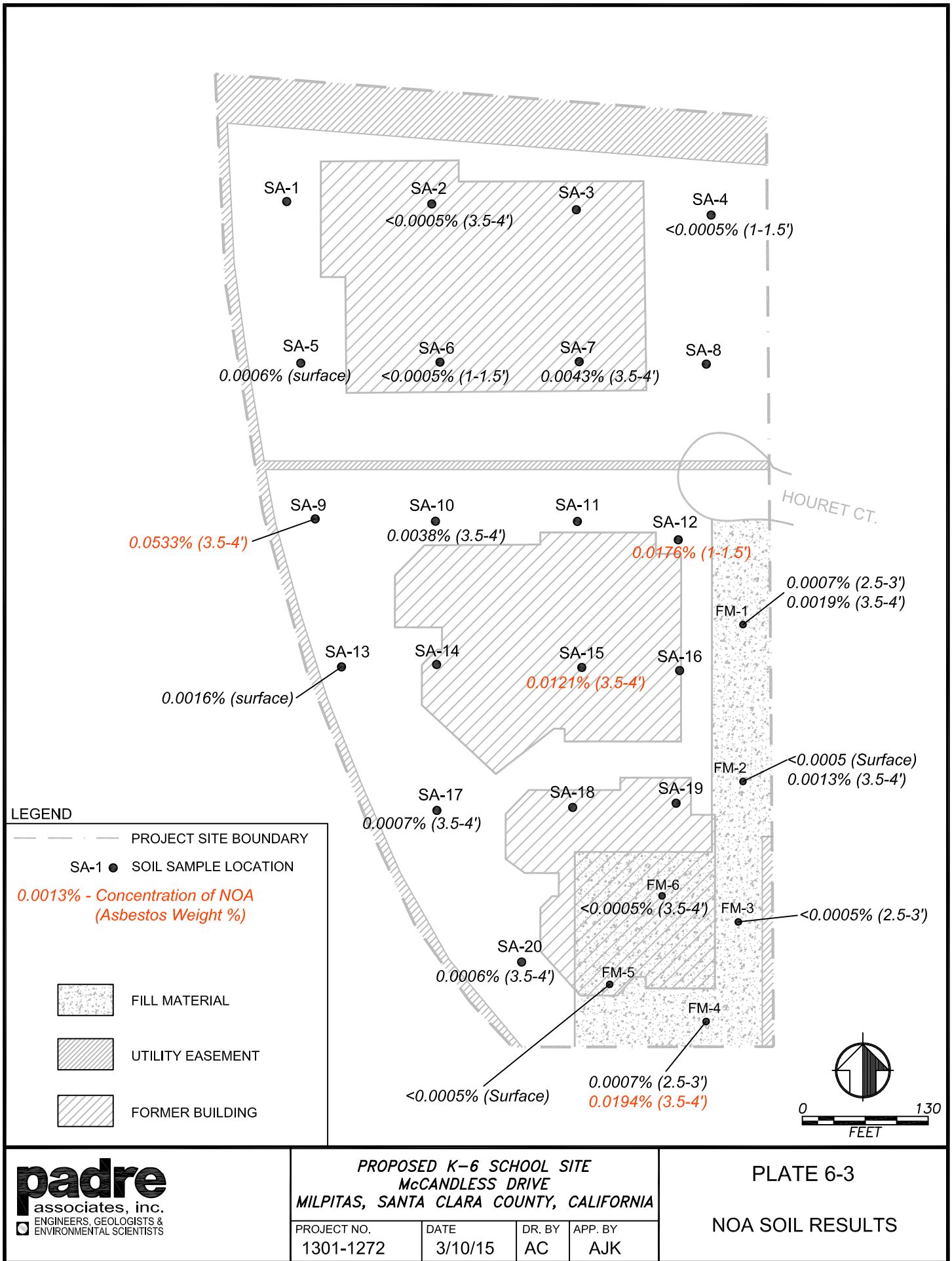


Table 1 – NOA Evaluation as DUs

Decision Unit	Sample Identification	NOA TEM Analysis (Weight %)	Evaluation of Tiered Response Action
DU-1 (Fill Material)	SA-4 (1-1.5')	<0.0005	Are 25% or more of the TEM samples $\geq 0.01\text{wt}\%$ → (2/15 = 13%) NO
	SA-5 Surface	0.0006	
	SA-6 (1-1.5')	<0.0005	
	SA-12 (1-1.5')	0.0176	
	SA-13 Surface	0.0016	No Further Action (NFA) Required
	SA-20 (3.5-4')	0.0006	
	FM-2 Surface	<0.0005	
	FM-5 Surface	<0.0005	
	FM-1 (2.5-3')	0.0007	
	FM-1 (3.5-4')	0.0019	
	FM-2 (3.5-4')	0.0013	
	FM-3 (2.5-3')	<0.0005	
	FM-4 (2.5-3')	0.0007	
	FM-4 (3.5-4')	0.0194	
	FM-6 (3.5-4')	<0.0005	
DU-2 (Fat Clay)	SA-2 (3.5-4')	<0.0005	Are 25% or more of the TEM samples $\geq 0.01\text{wt}\%$ → (2/6 = 33%) YES
	SA-7 (3.5-4')	0.0043	
	SA-9 (3.5-4')	0.0533	
	SA-10 (3.5-4')	0.0038	
	SA-15 (3.5-4')	0.0121	Further Action Required
	SA-17 (3.5-4')	0.0007	
	Analytical Sensitivity	0.0005%	
	DTSC Screening Level	0.01%	

Notes:

NOA – Naturally Occurring Asbestos

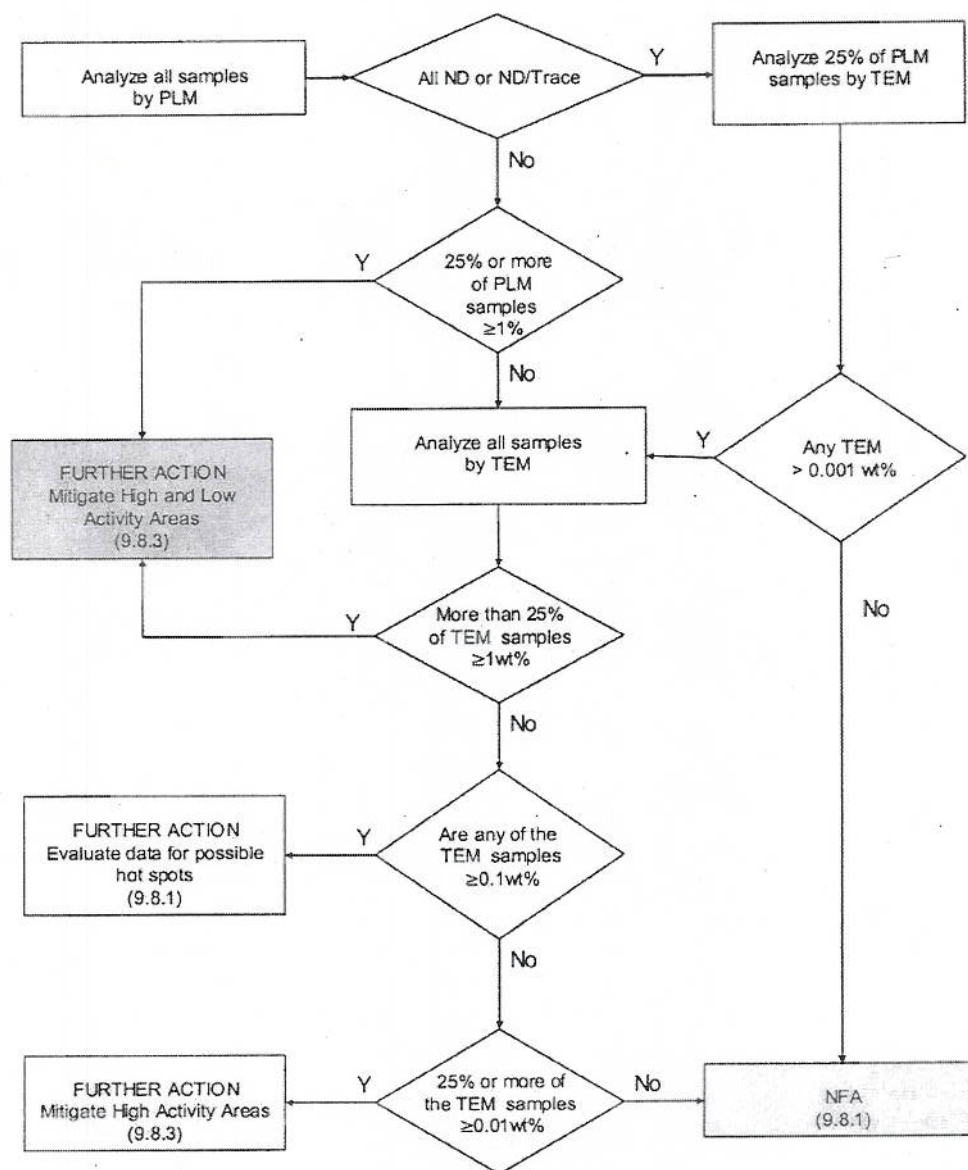
DU – Decision Unit

TEM – Transmission Electron Microscopy

0.0121% – Above Screening Level

DRAFT

Figure 2
NOA Tiered Response Action Process



APPENDIX C

UPDATED GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION (CORNERSTONE, SEPTEMBER 2019)

TYPE OF SERVICES	Updated Geotechnical Investigation and Geologic Hazards Evaluation
PROJECT NAME	Mabel Mattos Elementary School
LOCATION	1750 McCandless Drive Milpitas, California
CLIENT	MILPITAS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROJECT NUMBER	578-3-7
DATE	September 18, 2019

 **GEOTECHNICAL**

Type of Services	Updated Geotechnical Investigation and Geologic Hazards Evaluation
Project Name	Mabel Mattos Elementary School
Location	1750 McCandless Drive Milpitas, California
Client	Milpitas Unified School District
Client Address	1331 East Calaveras Boulevard Milpitas, California 95035
Project Number	578-3-7
Date	September 18, 2019

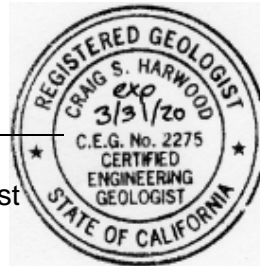
Prepared by

Scott E. Fitinghoff, P.E., G.E.
Senior Principal Engineer
Geotechnical Project Manager



Prepared by

Craig Harwood, C.E.G.
Project Engineering Geologist



Nicholas S. Devlin, P.E.
Senior Project Engineer
Quality Assurance Reviewer

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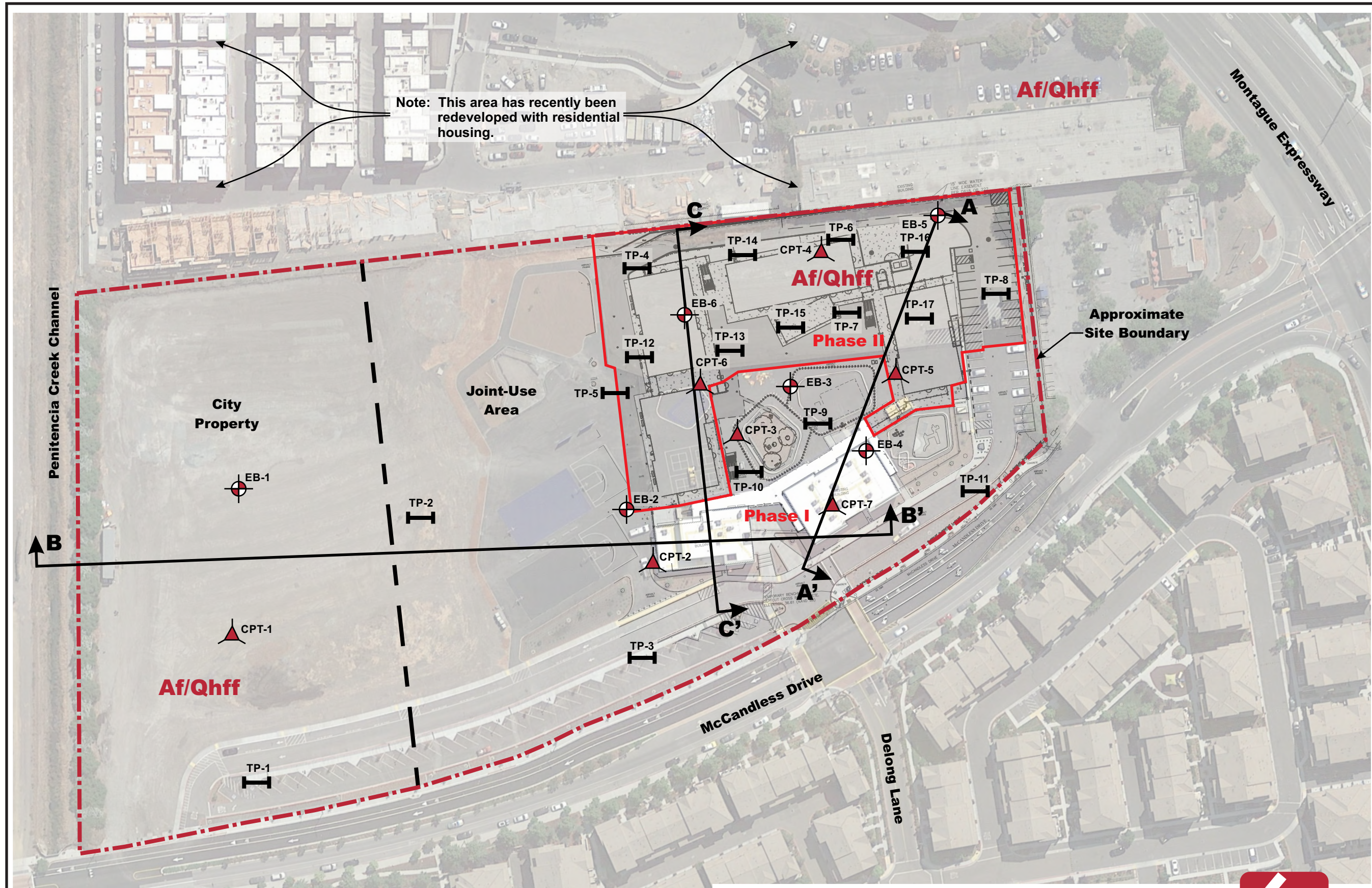
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APPENDIX D: PREVIOUS SUPPLEMENTAL SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION
APPENDIX E: CGS REVIEW LETTER RESPONSE



Note: There is fill at the site overlying the native soils. We have a note showing it on this geologic map.

Geologic Units

Af Artificial fill

Qhff Holocene alluvial fan deposits, fine grained facies

Legend

Approximate location of exploratory boring (EB)

Approximate location of cone penetration test (CPT)

Approximate location of test pit (TP)

Approximate location of cross section

0 100 200

APPROXIMATE SCALE (FEET)

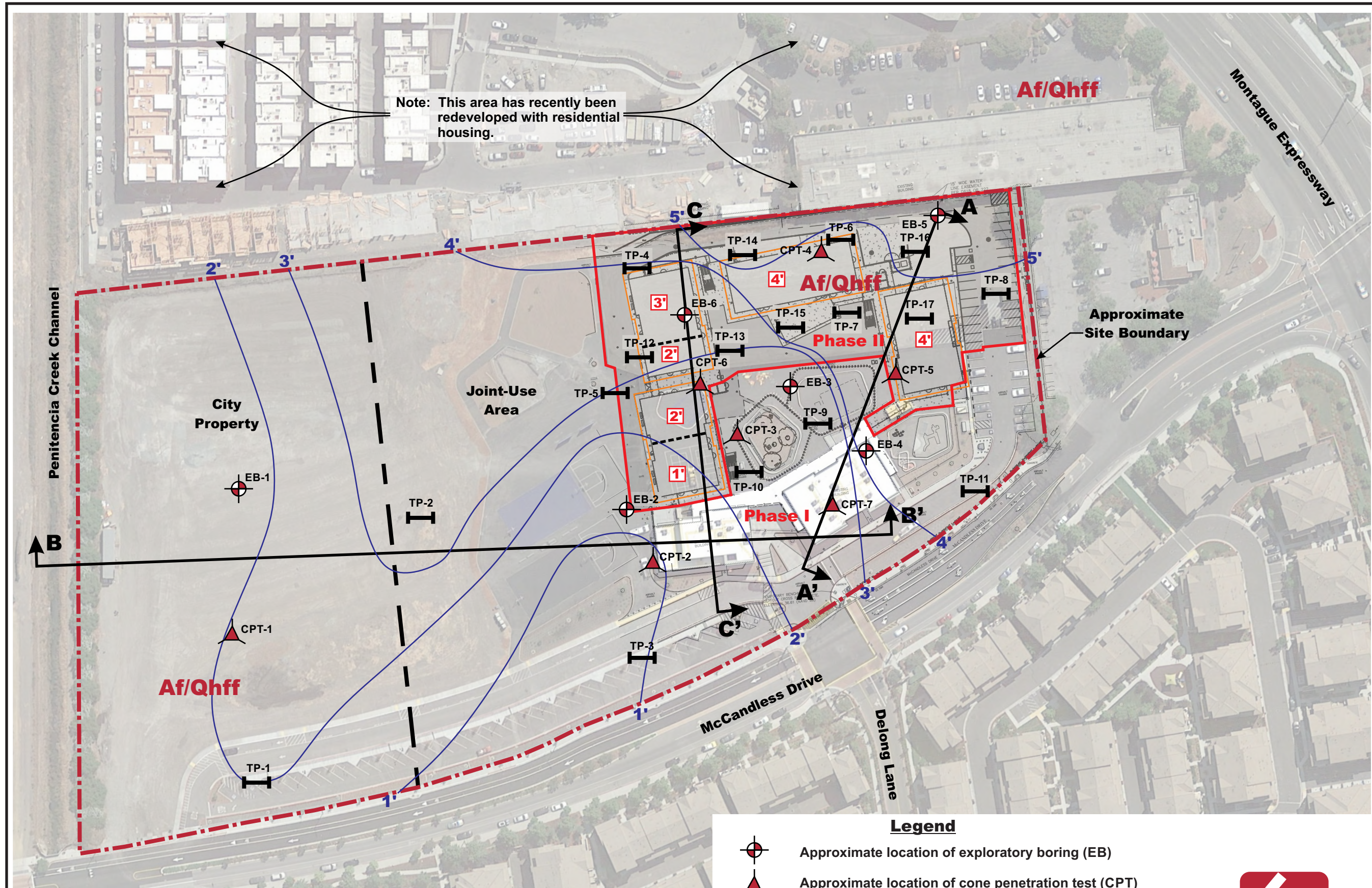
Base by Google Earth, dated 8/9/2018
Overlay by Hohbach-Lewin, Inc., Improvement Plans For Mabel Mattos Elementary School - C1.0, dated 12/6/2016

Project Number 578-3-7	Figure Number Figure 2	Date September 2019	Drawn By RRN

Site Plan and Geologic Map

Mabel Mattos Elementary School
Milpitas, CA

CORNERSTONE
EARTH GROUP



Note: This area has recently been redeveloped with residential housing.

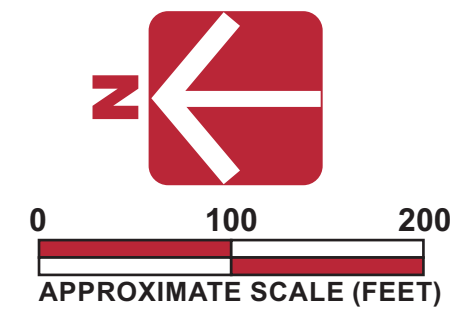
Note: There is fill at the site overlying the native soils. We have a note showing it on this geologic map.

Geologic Units

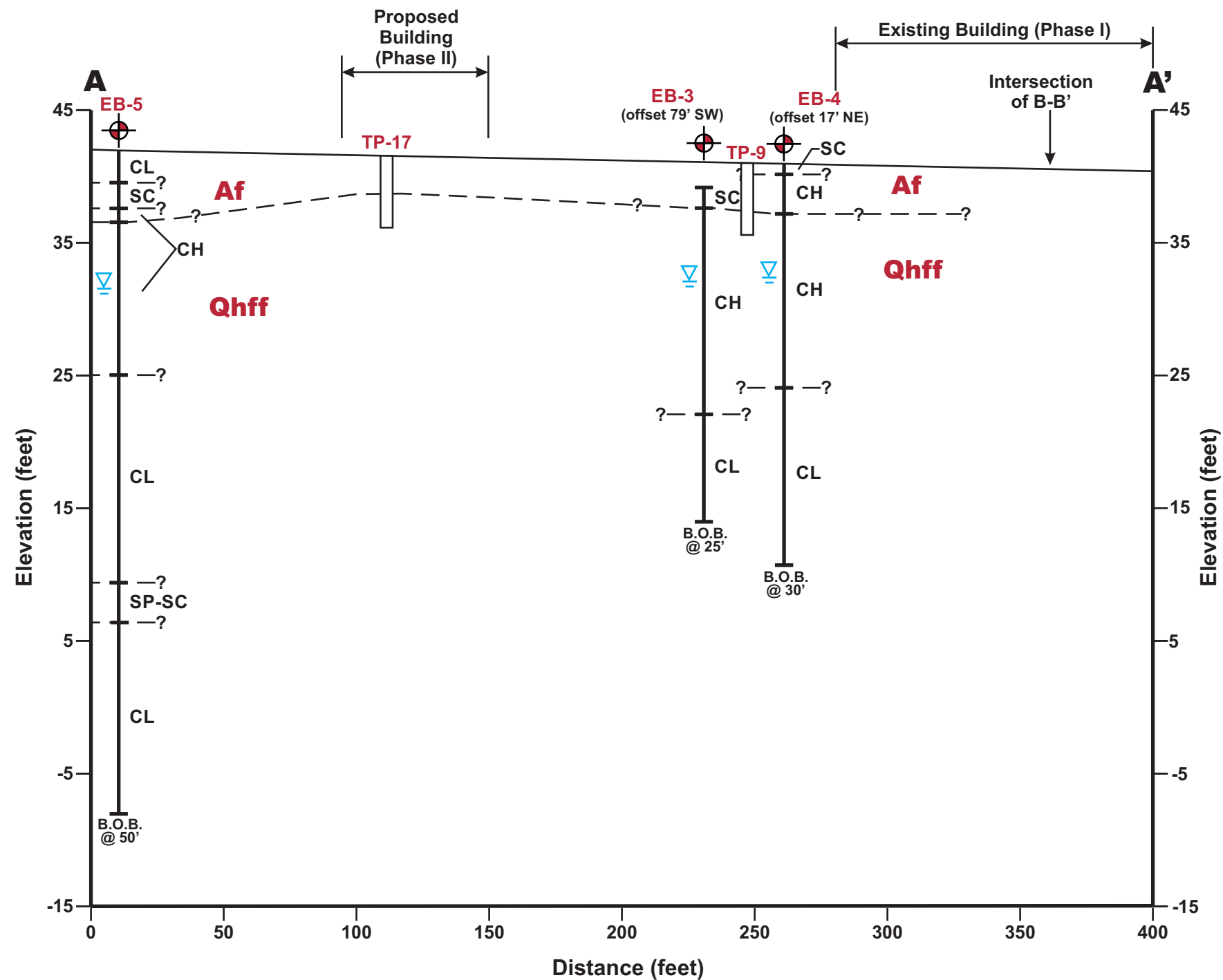
Af Artificial fill

Qhff Holocene alluvial fan deposits, fine grained facies

- Legend**
- Approximate location of exploratory boring (EB)
 - Approximate location of cone penetration test (CPT)
 - Approximate location of test pit (TP)
 - Approximate location of cross section
 - Approximate depth of fill contour in feet (estimated)
 - Building pad over-excavation depth (5 feet beyond building footprint)



Fill Over-Excavation Depths Mabel Mattos Elementary School Milpitas, CA	Project Number 578-3-7	Figure Number Figure 11	Date September 2019	Drawn By RRN
	CORNERSTONE EARTH GROUP			



Explanation

Geologic Units

Af Artificial fill

Qhff Holocene alluvial fan deposits, fine grained facies

Symbols

CL Lean Clay or sandy clay

CH Fat Clay

SC Clayey Sand

SP-SC Poorly Graded Sand with Clay

Approximate ground water depth at time of drilling; actual depth may vary

Approximate location of exploratory boring (EB)

Approximate location of test pit (TP)

Section A-A'

(View Looking Southwest)

1"=50' Horizontal

1"=10' Vertical

Notes:

- 1) Surficial fills associated with existing pavements, landscaping or utilities are not shown.
- 2) The subsurface profile is conceptual and is based on limited subsurface data obtained from widely spaced borings. Actual subsurface conditions may vary significantly between borings.
- 3) See Figure 2 for location of cross section.

Geologic Cross Section A-A'

Mabel Mattos Elementary School
Milpitas, CA

CORNERSTONE
EARTH GROUP



Project Number

578-3-7

Figure Number

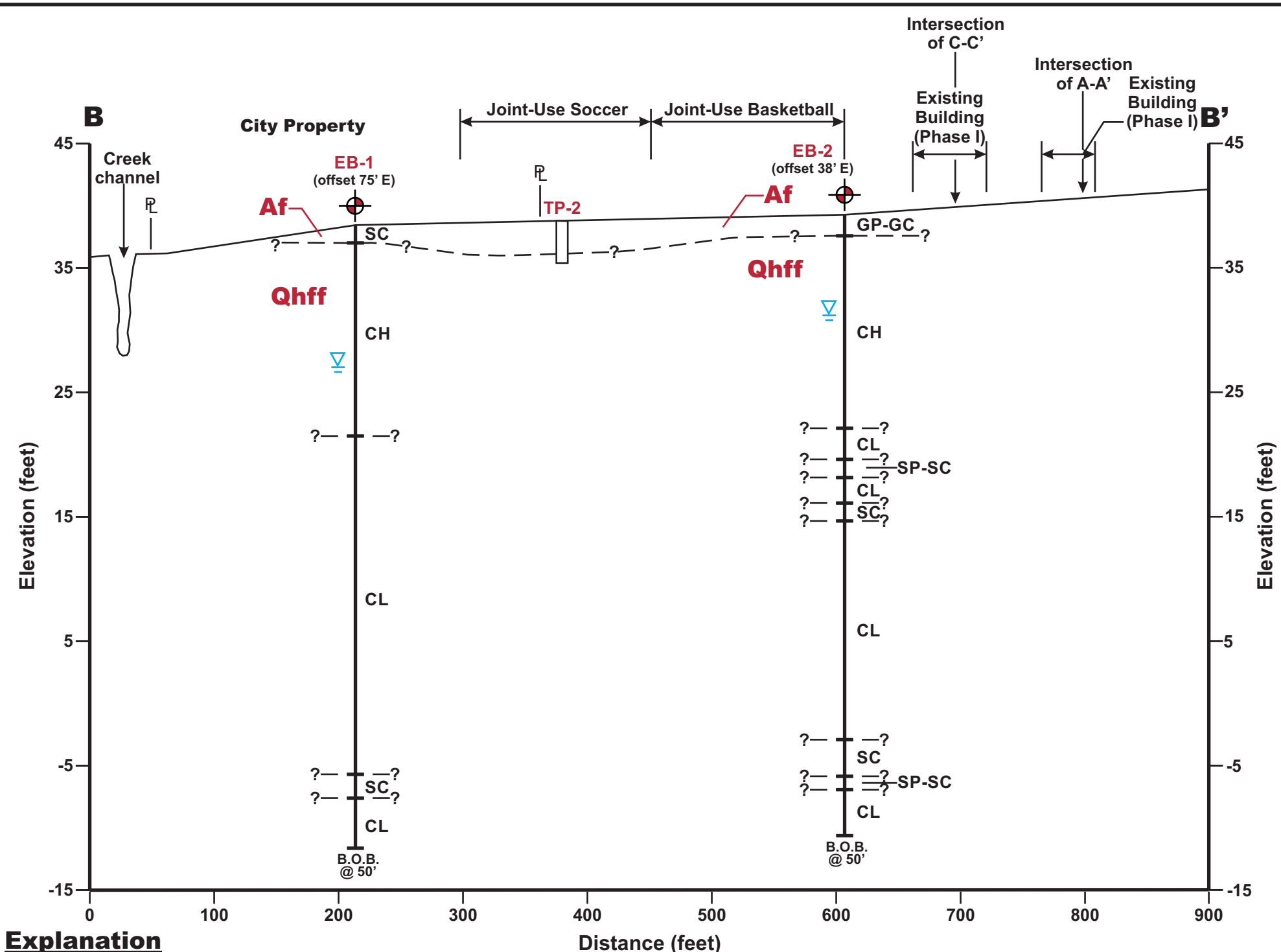
Figure 6




Date

September 2019

Drawn By

RRN



<u>Geologic Units</u>		<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Symbols</u>	
Af	Artificial fill	CL	Lean Clay or sandy clay	See (View 1"=1' 1"
Qhff	Holocene alluvial fan deposits, fine grained facies	CH	Fat Clay	
		SC	Clayey Sand	
		SP-SC	Poorly Graded Sand with Clay	
		GP-GC	Poorly Graded Gravel with Sand	
			Approximate ground water depth at time of drilling; actual depth may vary	
			Approximate location of exploratory boring (EB)	
			Approximate location of test pit (TP)	

Section B-B'
(View Looking East)
1"=100' Horizontal
1"=10' Vertical

- Notes:
- 1) Surficial fills associated with existing pavements, landscaping or utilities are not shown.
 - 2) The subsurface profile is conceptual and is based on limited subsurface data obtained from widely spaced borings. Actual subsurface conditions may vary significantly between borings.
 - 3) See Figure 2 for location of cross section.

Project Number578-3-7

Figure NumberFigure 7

DateSeptember 2019

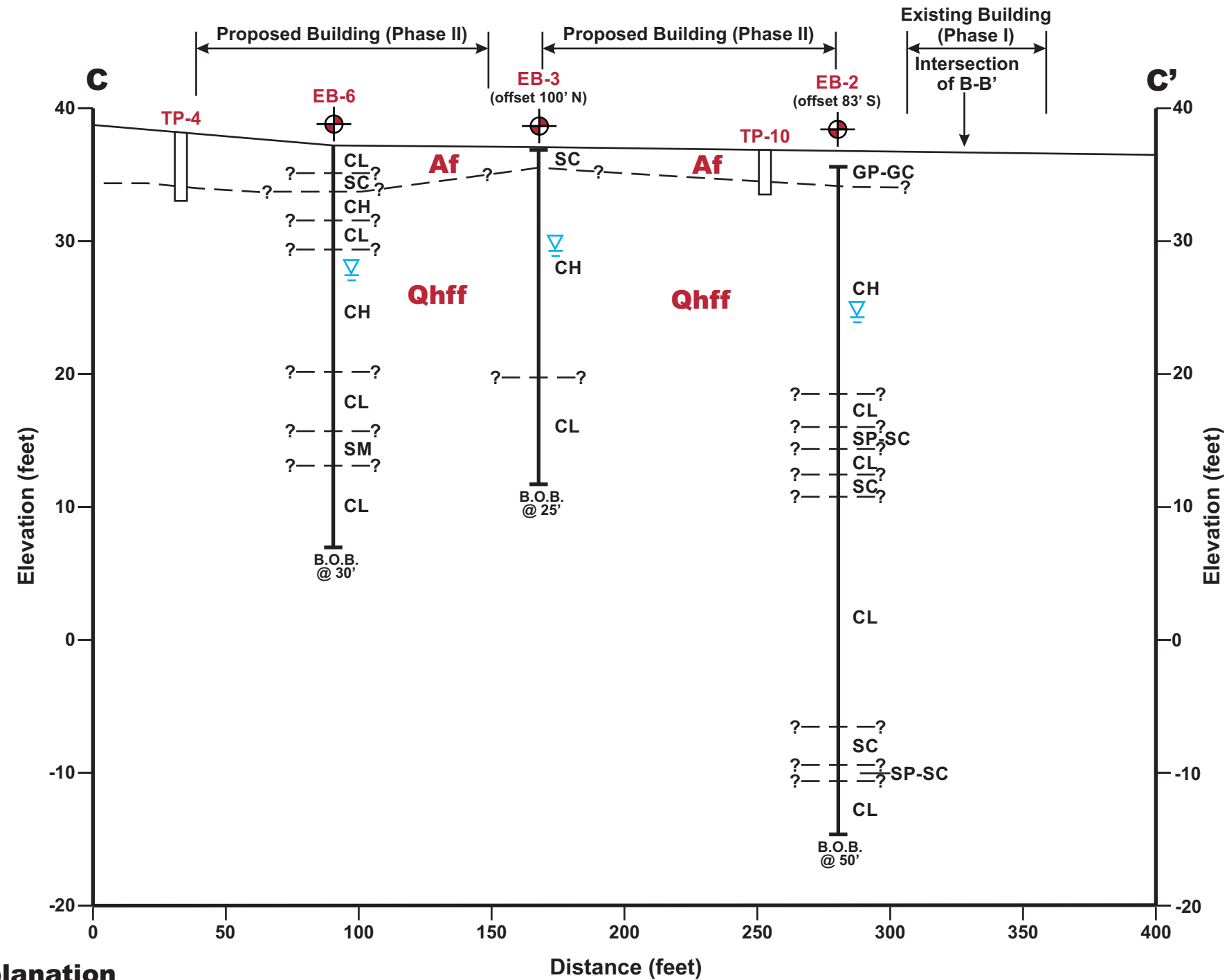
Drawn ByRRN

Geologic Cross Section B-B'

Mabel Mattos Elementary School
Milpitas, CA

CORNERSTONE

EARTH GROUP



Explanation

Geologic Units

Af Artificial fill

Qhff Holocene alluvial fan deposits, fine grained facies

Symbols

CL Lean Clay or sandy clay

CH Fat Clay

SC Clayey Sand

SP-SC Poorly Graded Sand with Clay

Approximate ground water depth at time of drilling; actual depth may vary

Approximate location of exploratory boring (EB)

Approximate location of test pit (TP)

- Notes:
- 1) Surficial fills associated with existing pavements, landscaping or utilities are not shown.
 - 2) The subsurface profile is conceptual and is based on limited subsurface data obtained from widely spaced borings. Actual subsurface conditions may vary significantly between borings.
 - 3) See Figure 2 for location of cross section.

Geologic Cross Section C-C'

Mabel Mattos Elementary School
Milpitas, CA

CORNERSTONE
EARTH GROUP



Project Number

578-3-7

Figure Number

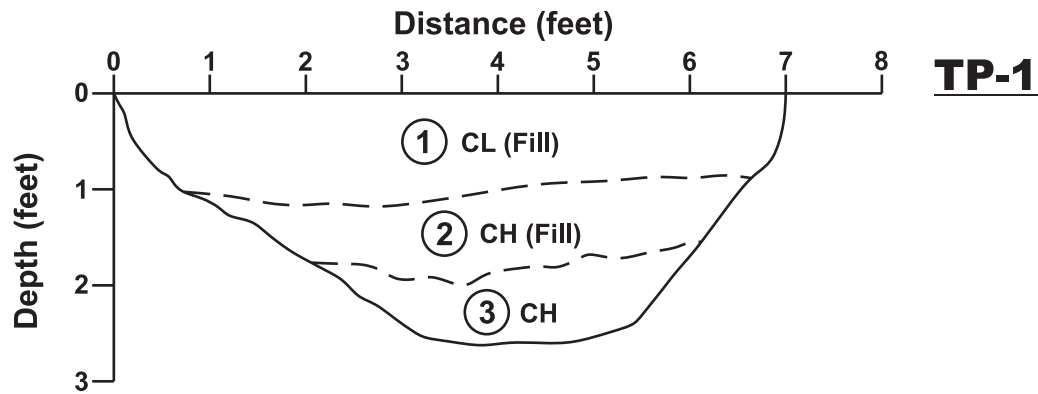
Figure 8

Date

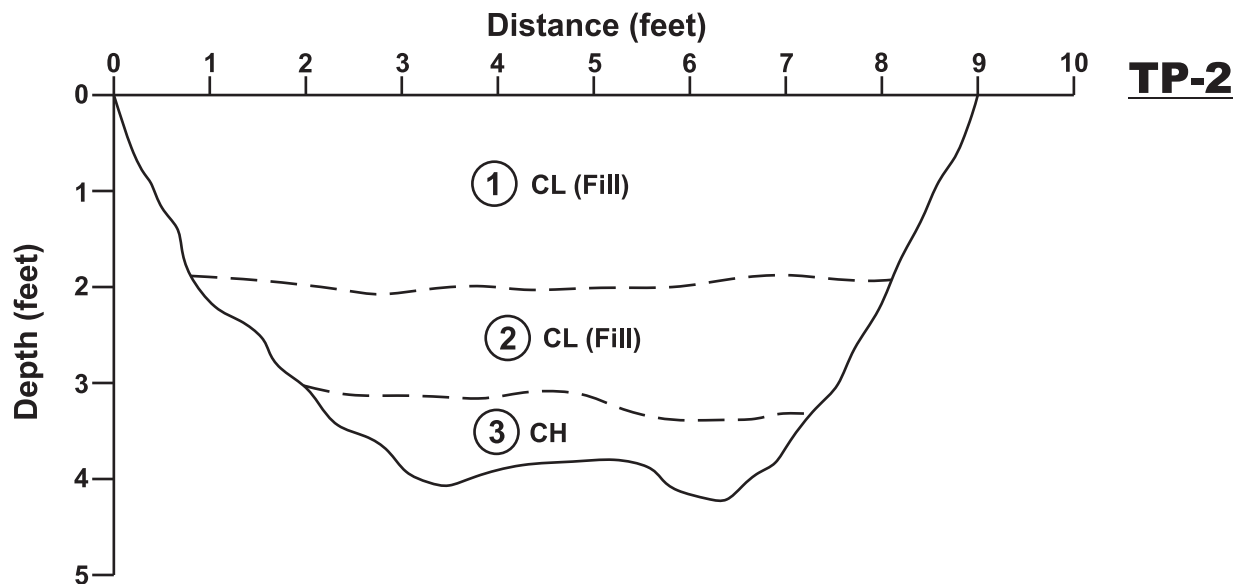
September 2019

Drawn By

RRN



- ① **Sandy Clay with Gravel (CL, Fill);**
moist
- ② **Fat Clay with Gravel (CH, Fill);**
moist, high plasticity
- ③ **Fat Clay (CH);**
stiff, moist, dark brown, high plasticity



- ① **Sandy Clay with Gravel (CL, Fill);**
moist, brown with gray lenses
- ② **Sandy Clay with Gravel (CL, Fill);**
moist, dark gray, angular gravel
- ③ **Fat Clay with Sandy Clay Lenses (CH);**
medium stiff, moist, gray mottles,
high plasticity

Scale: 1" = 2'



Test Pits 1 and 2

**MUSD New Elementary School
Milpitas, CA**

Project Number

578-3-1

Figure Number

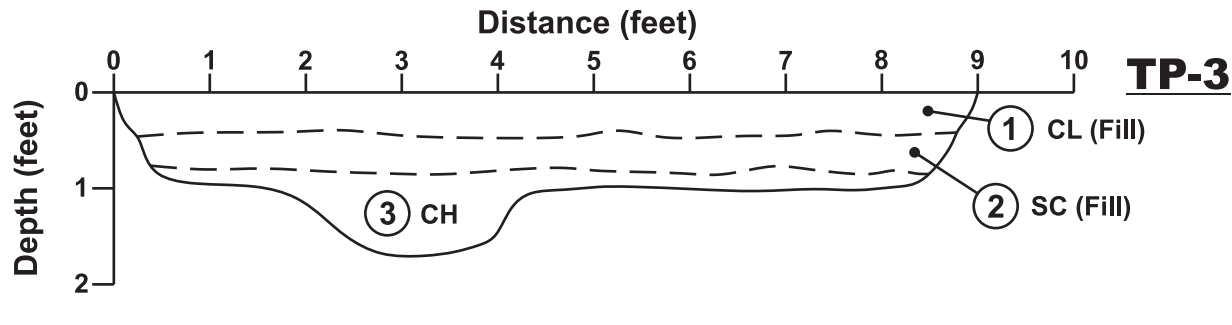
Figure A-1

Date

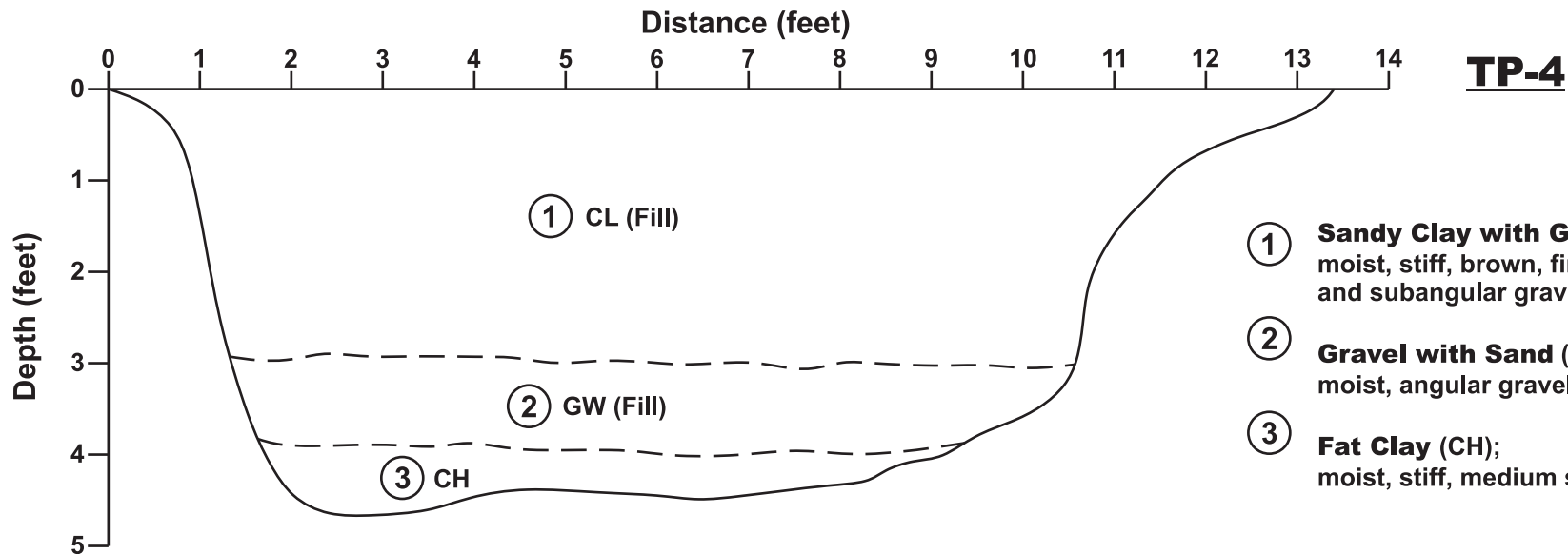
March 2015

Drawn By

RRN



- ① **Sandy Clay with Gravel (CL, Fill);**
moist, stiff, dark brown
- ② **Clayey Sand with Gravel (SC, Fill);**
moist, dense, tan
- ③ **Fat Clay with Fine Sand (CH);**
moist, stiff, dark brown, high plasticity



- ① **Sandy Clay with Gravel (CL, Fill);**
moist, stiff, brown, fine sand, subrounded and subangular gravel, some cobbles
- ② **Gravel with Sand (GW, Fill);**
moist, angular gravel, fine sand
- ③ **Fat Clay (CH);**
moist, stiff, medium stiff, high plasticity

Scale: 1" = 2'



Test Pits 3 and 4

**MUSD New Elementary School
Milpitas, CA**

Project Number

578-3-1

Figure Number

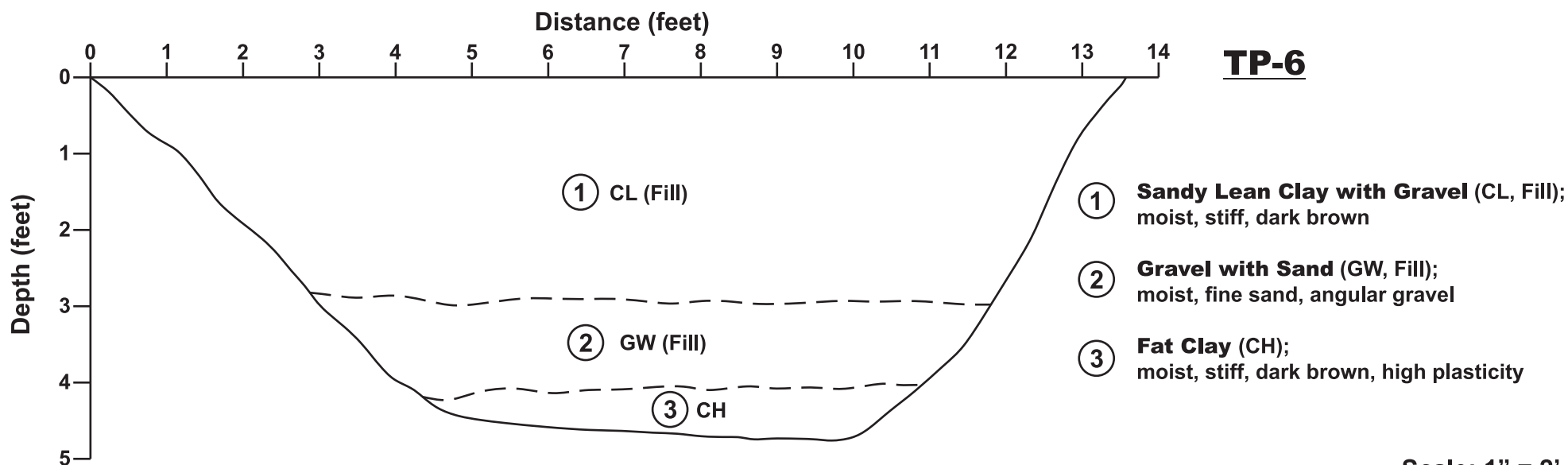
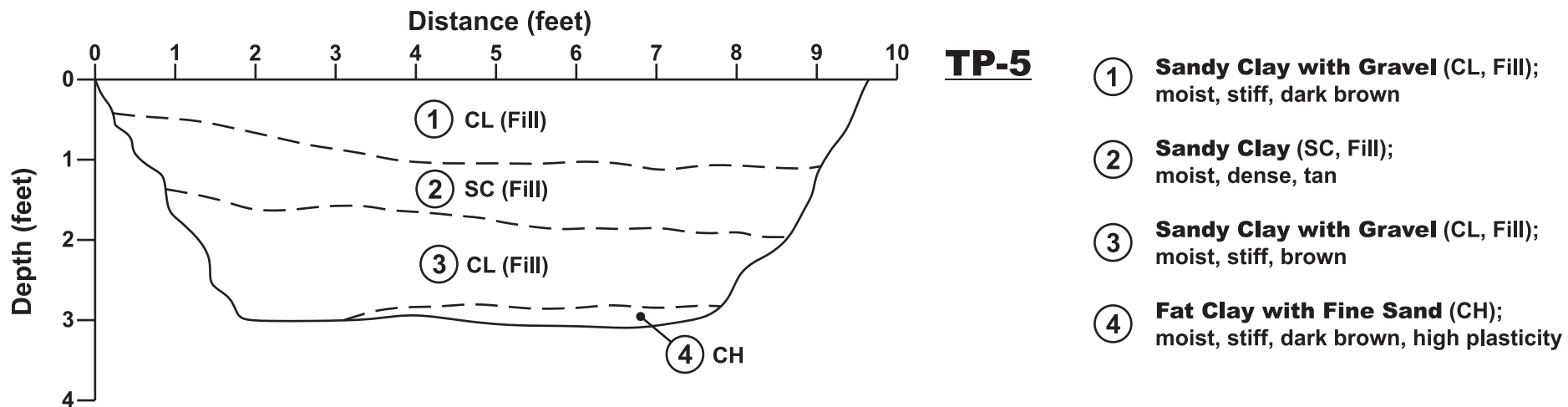
Figure A-2

Date

March 2015

Drawn By

RRN



Scale: 1" = 2'



Test Pits 5 and 6

**MUSD New Elementary School
Milpitas, CA**

Project Number

578-3-1

Figure Number

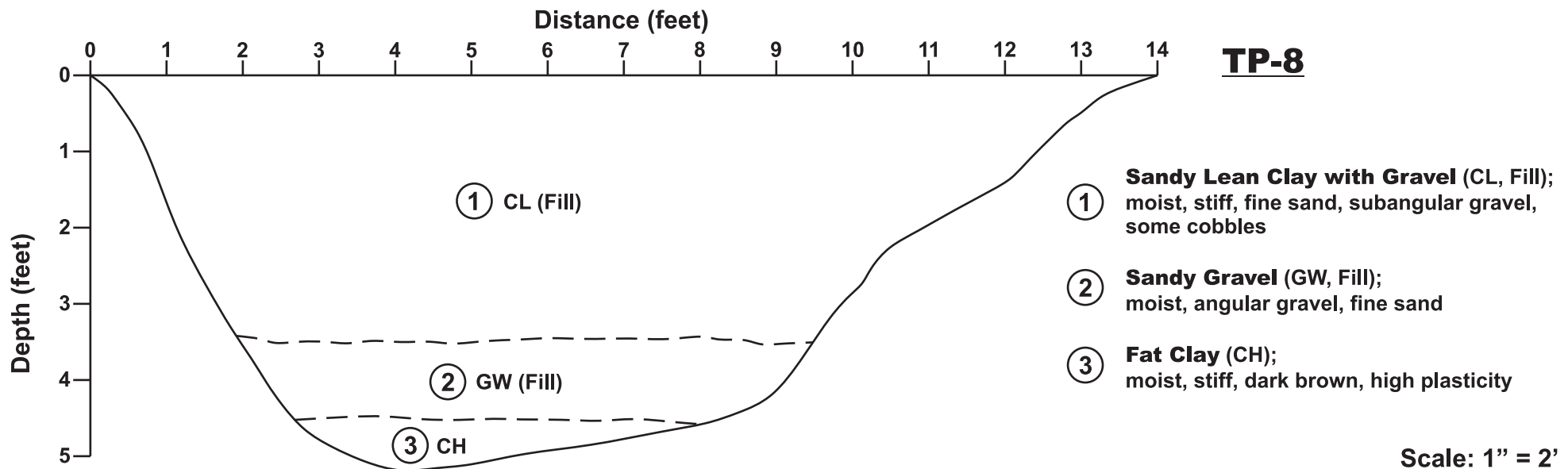
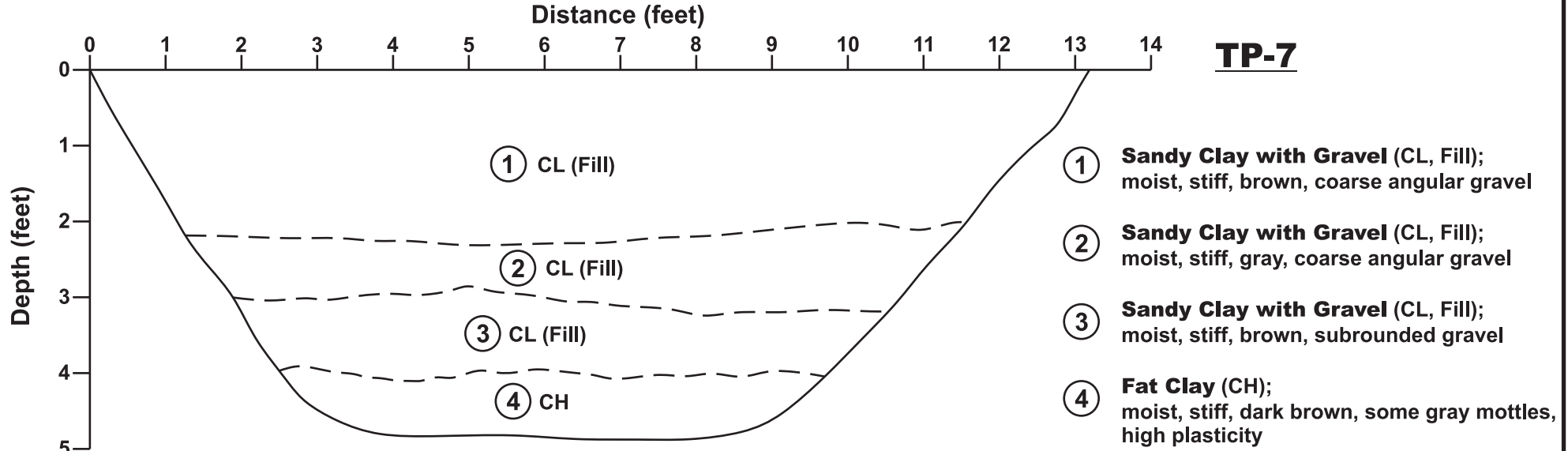
Figure A-3

Date

March 2015

Drawn By

RRN



Scale: 1" = 2'



Test Pits 7 and 8

MUSD New Elementary School
Milpitas, CA

Project Number

578-3-1

Figure Number

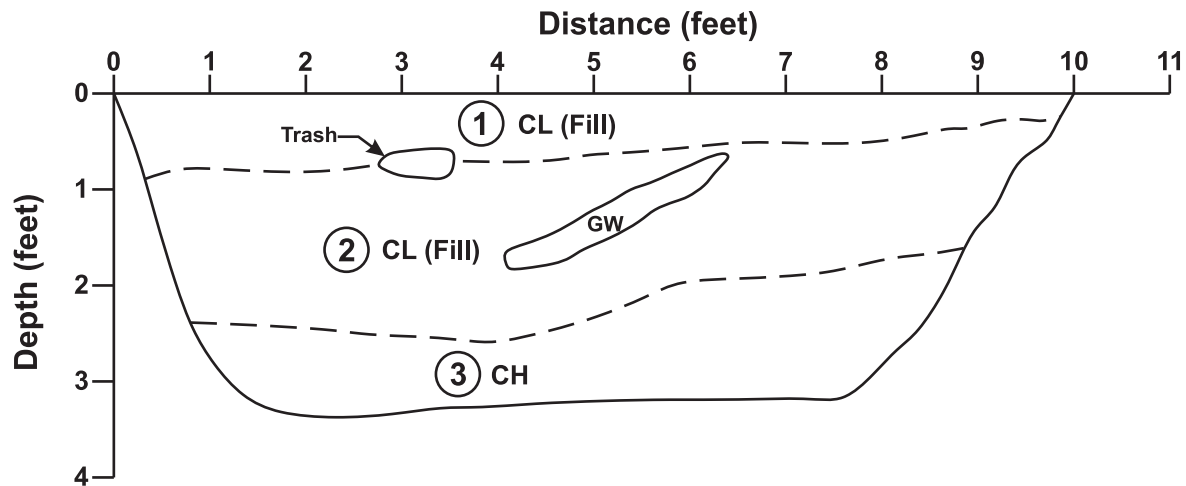
Figure A-4

Date

March 2015

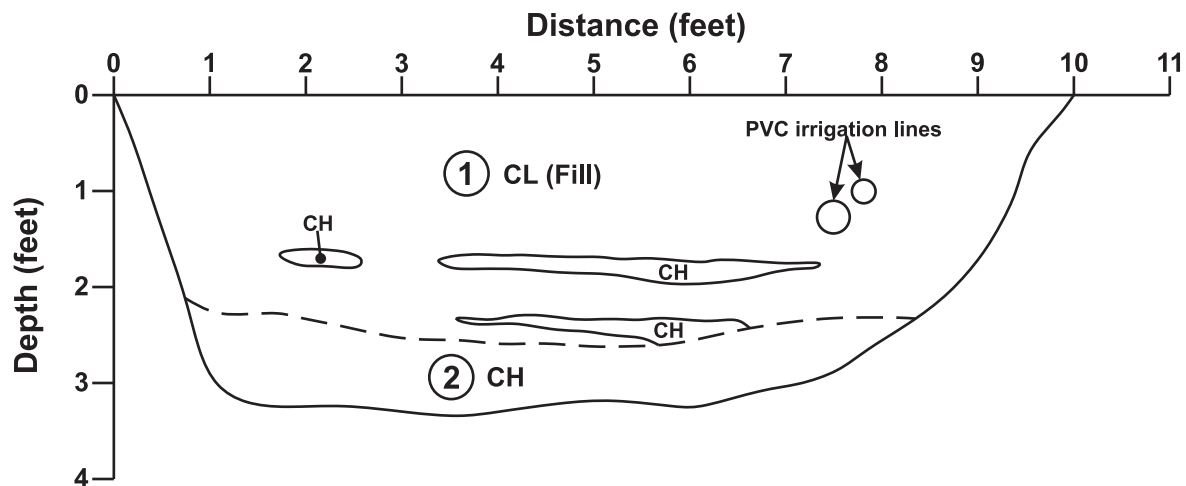
Drawn By

RRN



TP-9

- ① **Sandy Clay with Gravel (CL, Fill);**
moist, stiff, brown
- ② **Clay with Sand and Gravel (CL, Fill);**
moist, stiff, fine gravel
- ③ **Fat Clay (CH);**
moist, stiff, dark brown gray mottles,
high plasticity



TP-10

- ① **Sandy Clay with Gravel (CL, Fill);**
moist, stiff, brown, angular gravel
with clay lenses
- ② **Fat Clay (CH);**
moist, stiff, dark brown, high plasticity

Scale: 1" = 2'



Test Pits 9 and 10

MUSD New Elementary School
Milpitas, CA

Project Number

578-3-1

Figure Number

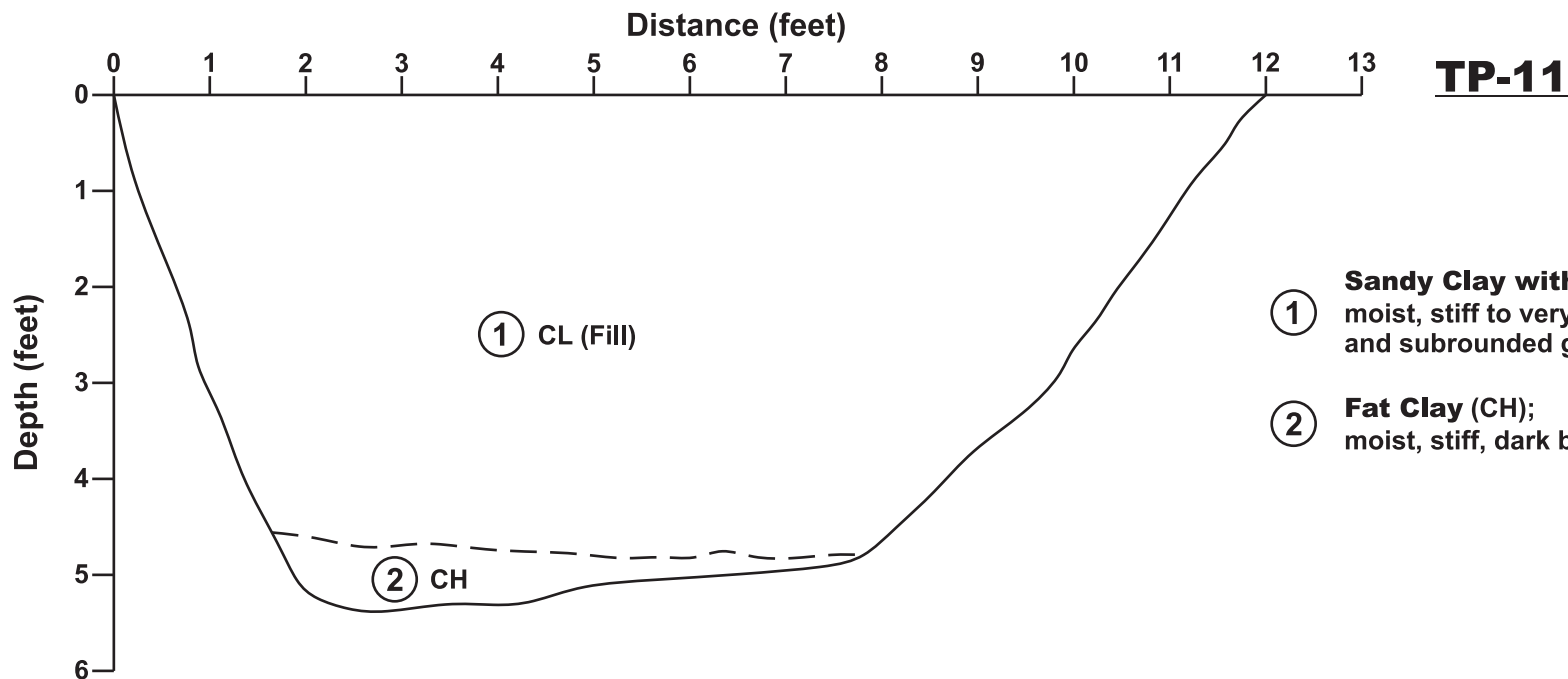
Figure A-5

Date

March 2015

Drawn By

RRN



- ① **Sandy Clay with Gravel (CL, Fill);**
moist, stiff to very stiff, brown, subangular
and subrounded gravel
- ② **Fat Clay (CH);**
moist, stiff, dark brown, high plasticity

Scale: 1" = 2'



Test Pit 11

MUSD New Elementary School
Milpitas, CA

Project Number

578-3-1

Figure Number

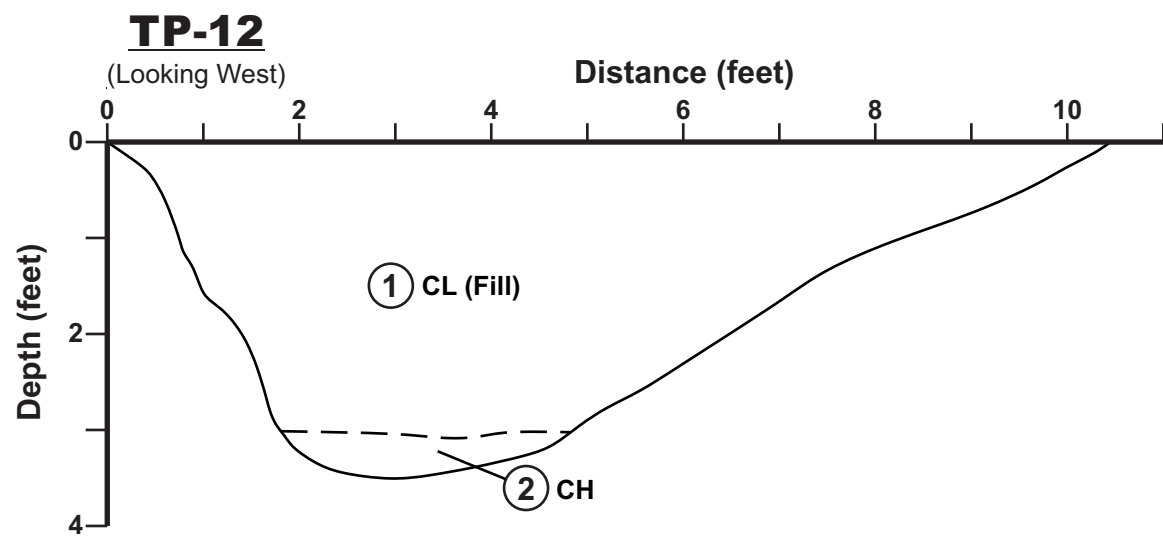
Figure A-6

Date

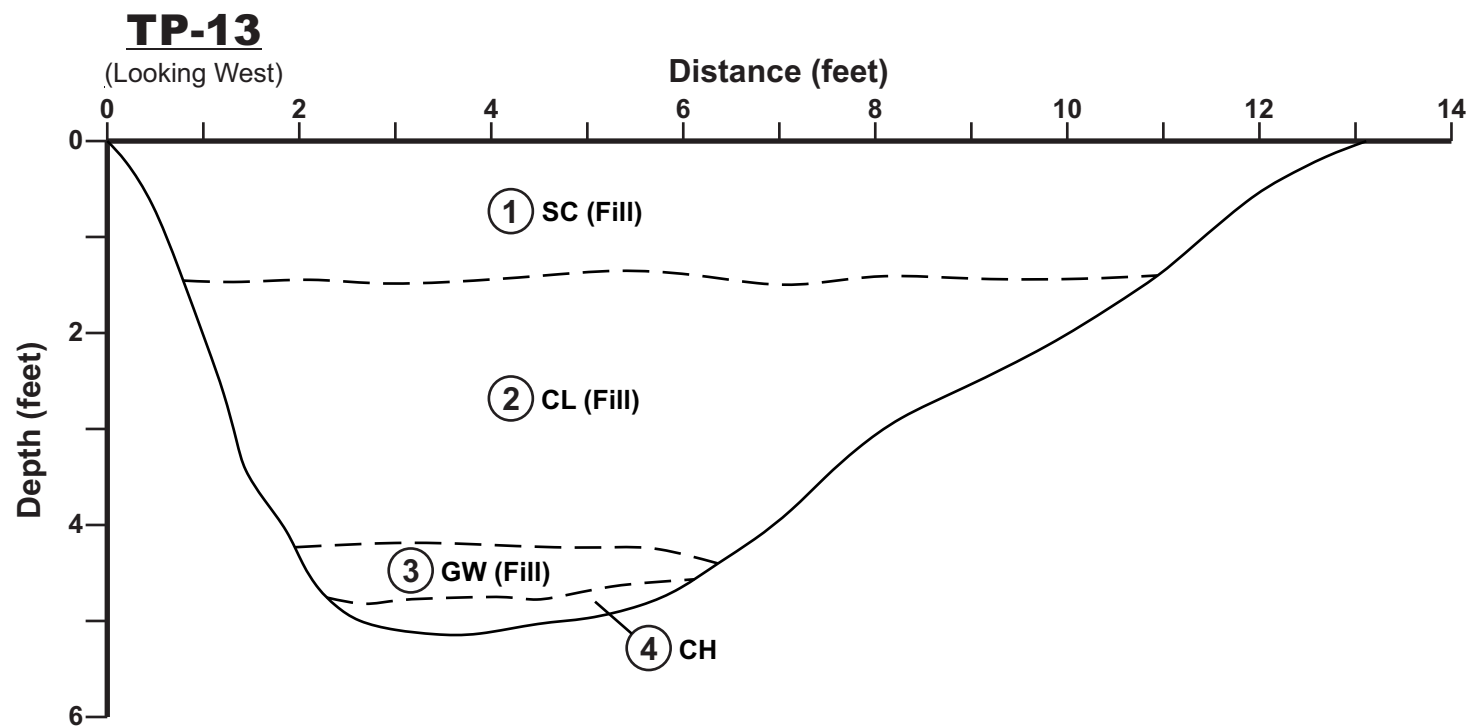
March 2015

Drawn By

RRN

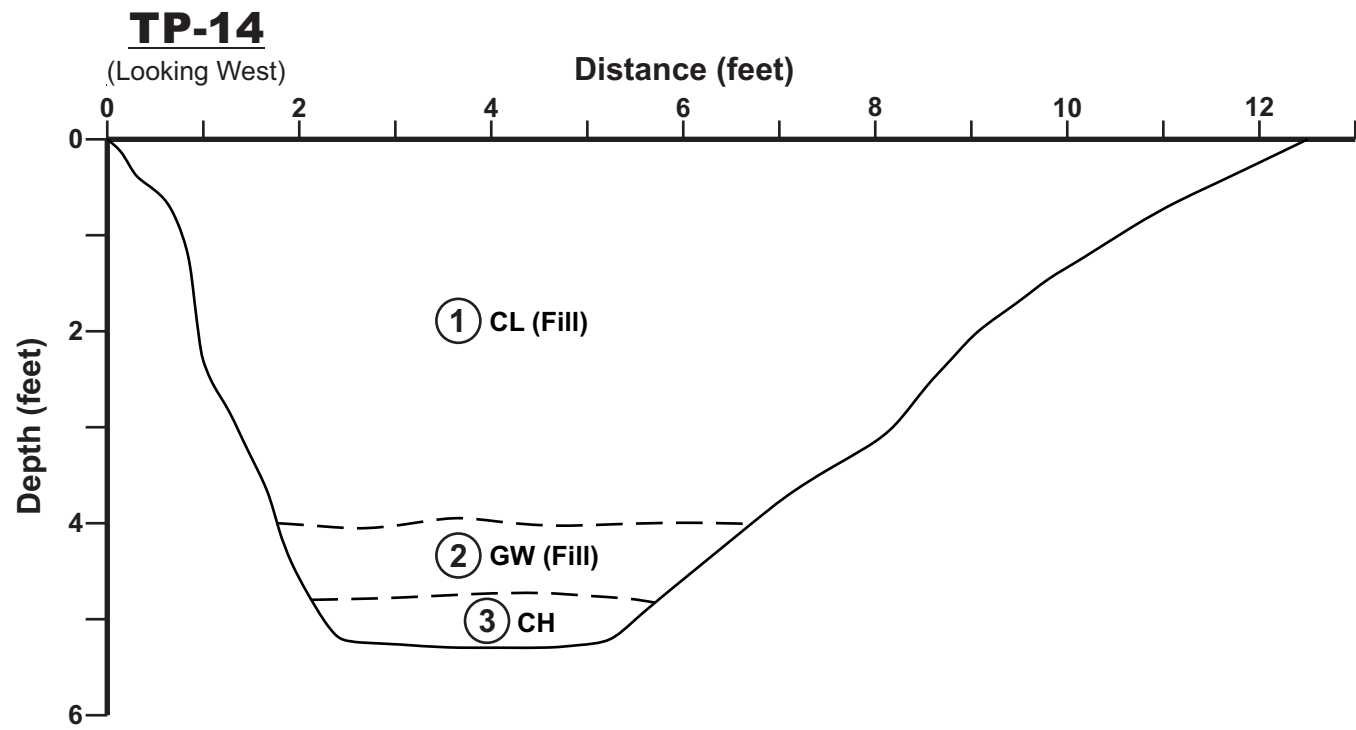


- ① **Sandy Clay with Gravel (CL, Fill):**
moist, stiff, dark brown, fine to coarse gravels.
- ② **Fat Clay with Sand (CH):**
moist, stiff, fine sand, high plasticity.

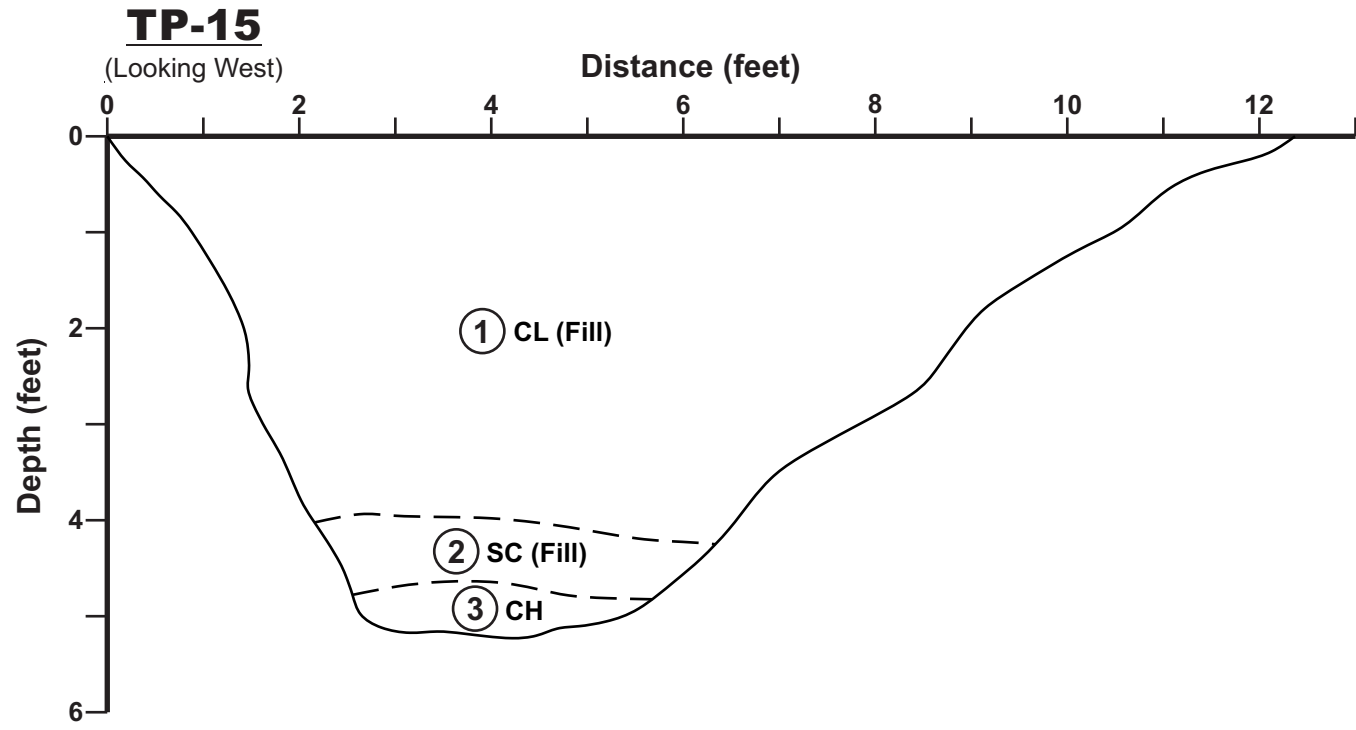


- ① **Clayey Sand with Gravel (SC, Fill):**
dry, dark brown to brown, subangular to angular gravel, Aggregate Base (AB) mixed in.
- ② **Sandy Clay with Gravel (CL, Fill):**
moist, stiff, dark brown, brick debris observed.
- ③ **Gravel with Sand (GW, Fill):**
moist, brown, fine to coarse sands and gravels.
- ④ **Fat Clay with Sand (CH):**
dry, stiff, fine sand, high plasticity.

Scale: 1" = 2'

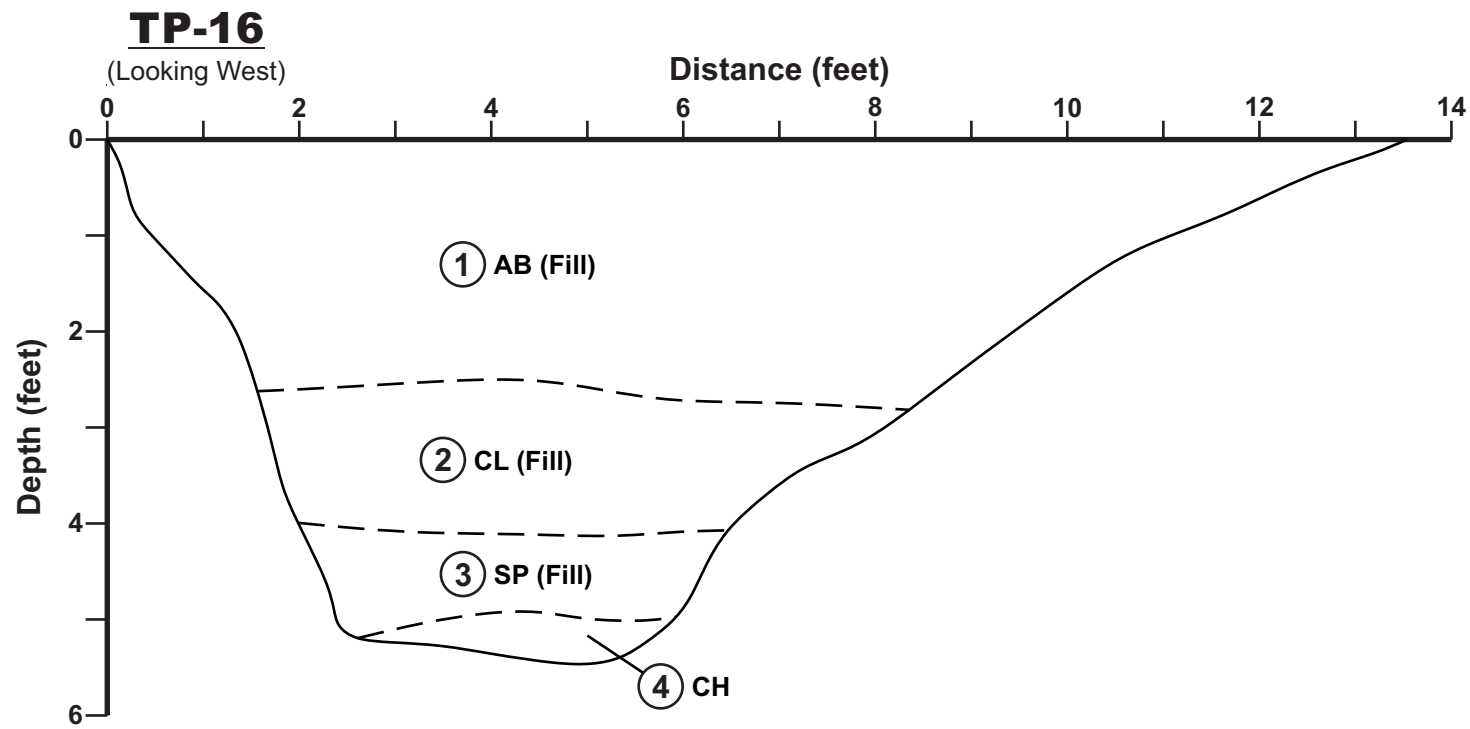


- ① **Sandy Clay with Gravel (CL, Fill):**
moist, stiff, dark brown with light gray mottles, fine to coarse sands, medium plasticity.
- ② **Gravel with Sand (GW, Fill):**
moist, brown, fine to coarse sands and gravels, pea gravel observed.
- ③ **Fat Clay with Sand (CH):**
moist, stiff, dark brown, high plasticity.

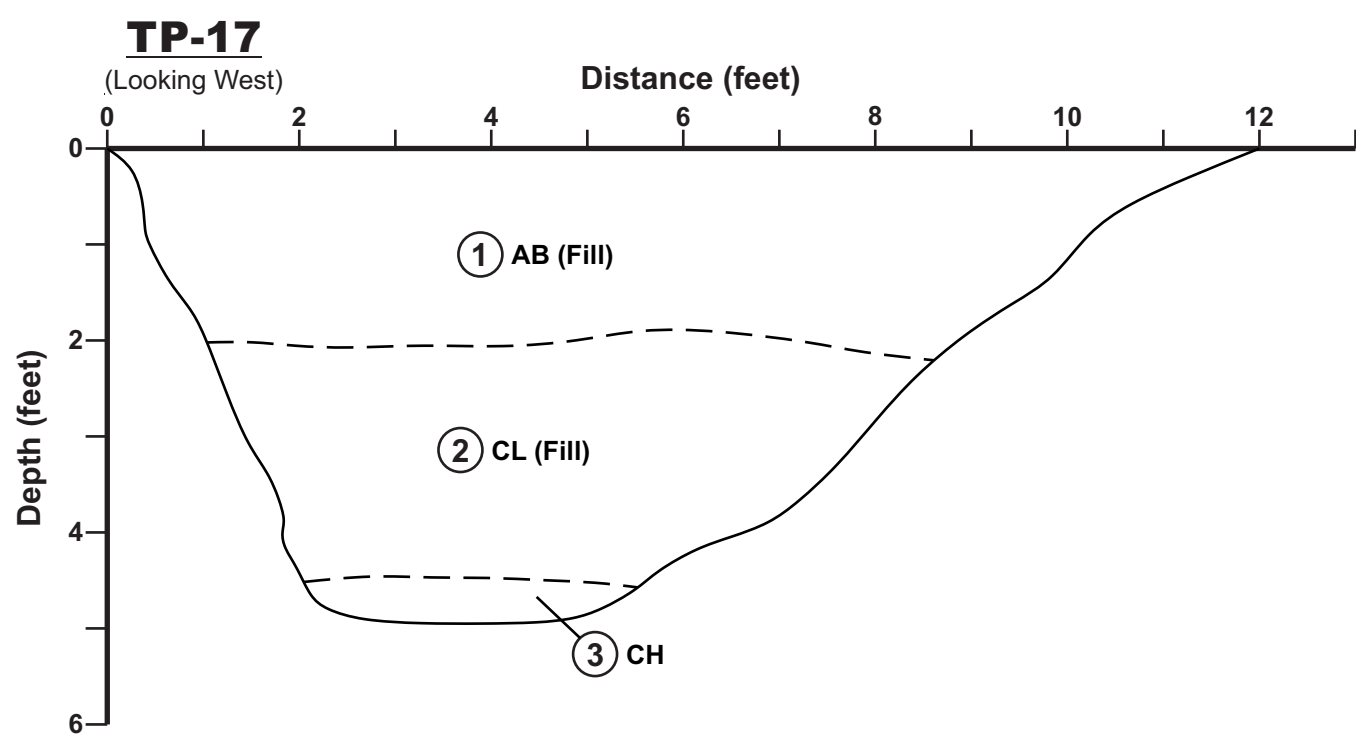


- ① **Lean Clay with Sand and Gravel (CL, Fill):**
moist, stiff, dark brown, medium plasticity, some brick debris observed.
- ② **Clayey Sand with Gravel (SC, Fill):**
moist, brown, fine to coarse sands and gravels.
- ③ **Fat Clay with Sand (CH):**
moist, dark brown, some sand, high plasticity.

Scale: 1" = 2'



- ① **Aggregate Base (AB, Fill):**
dry, gray to gray-brown, fine to coarse sands and gravels.
- ② **Sandy Clay with Gravel (CL, Fill):**
moist, stiff, dark brown, fine to coarse sands and gravels, medium plasticity.
- ③ **Poorly-Graded Sand with Clay and Gravel (SP, Fill):**
moist, brown, fine to coarse sands and gravels.
- ④ **Fat Clay with Sand (CH):**
moist, stiff, dark brown, high plasticity.



- ① **Aggregate Base (AB, Fill):**
dry, gray to gray-brown, fine to coarse sands and gravels.
- ② **Sandy Clay with Gravel (CL, Fill):**
moist, stiff, dark brown, medium plasticity.
- ③ **Fat Clay with Sand (CH):**
moist, stiff, dark brown, high plasticity.

Scale: 1" = 2'

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION (ASTM D-2487-10)

MATERIAL TYPES	CRITERIA FOR ASSIGNING SOIL GROUP NAMES			GROUP SYMBOL	SOIL GROUP NAMES & LEGEND	
COARSE-GRAINED SOILS >50% RETAINED ON NO. 200 SIEVE	GRAVELS >50% OF COARSE FRACTION RETAINED ON NO 4. SIEVE	CLEAN GRAVELS <5% FINES	$Cu>4$ AND $1<Cc<3$	GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVEL	
			$Cu>4$ AND $1>Cc>3$	GP	POORLY-GRADED GRAVEL	
		GRAVELS WITH FINES >12% FINES	FINES CLASSIFY AS ML OR CL	GM	SILTY GRAVEL	
			FINES CLASSIFY AS CL OR CH	GC	CLAYEY GRAVEL	
	SANDS >50% OF COARSE FRACTION PASSES ON NO 4. SIEVE	CLEAN SANDS <5% FINES	$Cu>6$ AND $1<Cc<3$	SW	WELL-GRADED SAND	
			$Cu>6$ AND $1>Cc>3$	SP	POORLY-GRADED SAND	
		SANDS AND FINES >12% FINES	FINES CLASSIFY AS ML OR CL	SM	SILTY SAND	
			FINES CLASSIFY AS CL OR CH	SC	CLAYEY SAND	
FINE-GRAINED SOILS >50% PASSES NO. 200 SIEVE	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT<50	INORGANIC	$PI>7$ AND PLOTS>"A" LINE	CL	LEAN CLAY	
			$PI>4$ AND PLOTS<"A" LINE	ML	SILT	
		ORGANIC	LL (oven dried)/LL (not dried)<0.75	OL	ORGANIC CLAY OR SILT	
	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT>50	INORGANIC	PI PLOTS >"A" LINE	CH	FAT CLAY	
			PI PLOTS <"A" LINE	MH	ELASTIC SILT	
		ORGANIC	LL (oven dried)/LL (not dried)<0.75	OH	ORGANIC CLAY OR SILT	
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS		PRIMARILY ORGANIC MATTER, DARK IN COLOR, AND ORGANIC ODOR		PT	PEAT	

OTHER MATERIAL SYMBOLS	
	Poorly-Graded Sand with Clay
	Clayey Sand
	Sandy Silt
	Artificial/Undocumented Fill
	Poorly-Graded Gravelly Sand
	Topsoil
	Well-Graded Gravel with Clay
	Well-Graded Gravel with Silt
	Sand
	Silt
	Well Graded Gravelly Sand
	Gravelly Silt
	Asphalt
	Boulders and Cobble

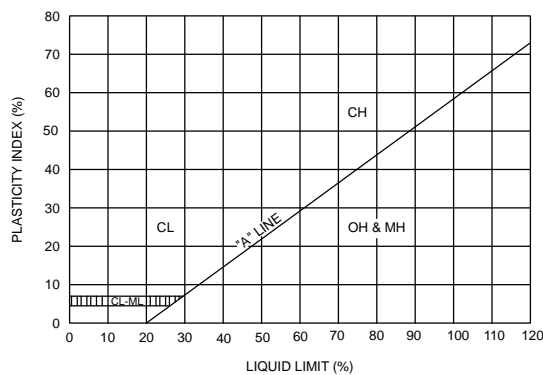
SAMPLER TYPES

	SPT		Shelby Tube
	Modified California (2.5" I.D.)		No Recovery
	Rock Core		Grab Sample

ADDITIONAL TESTS

CA - CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (CORROSIVITY)	PI - PLASTICITY INDEX
CD - CONSOLIDATED DRAINED TRIAXIAL	SW - SWELL TEST
CN - CONSOLIDATION	TC - CYCLIC TRIAXIAL
CU - CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL	TV - TORVANE SHEAR
DS - DIRECT SHEAR	UC - UNCONFINED COMPRESSION
PP - POCKET PENETROMETER (TSF)	(1.5) - (WITH SHEAR STRENGTH IN KSF)
(3.0) - (WITH SHEAR STRENGTH IN KSF)	- (WITH SHEAR STRENGTH IN KSF)
RV - R-VALUE	UU - UNCONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL
SA - SIEVE ANALYSIS: % PASSING #200 SIEVE	
	- WATER LEVEL

PLASTICITY CHART



PENETRATION RESISTANCE (RECORDED AS BLOWS / FOOT)

SAND & GRAVEL		SILT & CLAY		
RELATIVE DENSITY	BLOWS/FOOT*	CONSISTENCY	BLOWS/FOOT*	STRENGTH** (KSF)
VERY LOOSE	0 - 4	VERY SOFT	0 - 2	0 - 0.25
LOOSE	4 - 10	SOFT	2 - 4	0.25 - 0.5
MEDIUM DENSE	10 - 30	MEDIUM STIFF	4 - 8	0.5 - 1.0
DENSE	30 - 50	STIFF	8 - 15	1.0 - 2.0
VERY DENSE	OVER 50	VERY STIFF	15 - 30	2.0 - 4.0
		HARD	OVER 30	OVER 4.0

* NUMBER OF BLOWS OF 140 LB HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES TO DRIVE A 2 INCH O.D. (1-3/8 INCH I.D.) SPLIT-BARREL SAMPLER THE LAST 12 INCHES OF AN 18-INCH DRIVE (ASTM-1586 STANDARD PENETRATION TEST).

** UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH IN KIPS/SQ. FT. AS DETERMINED BY LABORATORY TESTING OR APPROXIMATED BY THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST, POCKET PENETROMETER, TORVANE, OR VISUAL OBSERVATION.



CORNERSTONE EARTH GROUP

BORING NUMBER EB-1

PAGE 1 OF 2

DATE STARTED 11/25/14 DATE COMPLETED 11/25/14

DRILLING CONTRACTOR Exploration Geoservices Inc.

DRILLING METHOD Mobile B-56, 8 inch Hollow-Stem Auger

LOGGED BY CSH

NOTES

PROJECT NAME MUSD New Elementary School

PROJECT NUMBER 578-3-1

PROJECT LOCATION Milpitas, CA

GROUND ELEVATION 35.5 FT +/- BORING DEPTH 50 ft.

LATITUDE 37.407437° LONGITUDE -121.898200°

GROUND WATER LEVELS:

▽ AT TIME OF DRILLING 10.5 ft.

▼ AT END OF DRILLING 11.5 ft.

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ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	N-Value (uncorrected) blows per foot	SAMPLES TYPE AND NUMBER	DRY UNIT WEIGHT PCF	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT	PLASTICITY INDEX, %	PERCENT PASSING No. 200 SIEVE	UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH, ksf
										○ HAND PENETROMETER △ TORVANE ● UNCONFINED COMPRESSION ▲ UNCONSOLIDATED-UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0
35.5	0		Clayey Sand with Gravel (SC) [Fill] dense, moist, brown to dark gray mottled, fine to coarse sand, fine to coarse subangular gravel	85	MC					
34.0			Fat Clay (CH) very stiff, moist, dark gray to gray, trace fine sand, high plasticity Liquid Limit = 58, Plastic Limit = 24	50 6"	MC-4	101	24	34		
				42	MC					
5				37	MC-8	98	26			
				21	MC					
			stiff	22	MC-12	86	35			
10										
			dark gray	28	MC-14	96	29			
15										
18.5			Lean Clay with Sand (CL) very stiff, moist, olive brown with gray mottles, fine to medium sand, moderate plasticity	53	MC-16	112	19			
20										
12.5			Lean Clay (CL) stiff to very stiff, moist, olive brown with gray mottles, some fine to medium sand, moderate plasticity	36	MC-18	99	25			
25										
9.5										
Continued Next Page										

Continued Next Page



PROJECT NAME MUSD New Elementary School

PROJECT NUMBER 578-3-1

PROJECT LOCATION Milpitas, CA

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ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	N-Value (uncorrected) blows per foot	SAMPLES TYPE AND NUMBER	DRY UNIT WEIGHT PCF	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT	PLASTICITY INDEX, %	PERCENT PASSING No. 200 SIEVE	UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH, ksf				
										○ HAND PENETROMETER	△ TORVANE	● UNCONFINED COMPRESSION	▲ UNCONSOLIDATED-UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL	
				1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0							
9.5			Lean Clay (CL) stiff to very stiff, moist, olive brown with gray mottles, some fine to medium sand, moderate plasticity	46	MC									
30														
2.5			Lean Clay with Sand (CL) very stiff, moist, gray and brown mottled, fine sand, moderate plasticity	33	MC-22	103	23							
35														
				31	MC									
40														
-8.5			Clayey Sand with Gravel (SC) very dense, wet, gray brown, fine to coarse sand, fine to coarse subangular to subrounded gravel	50 4"	MC-26	120	13							
-10.5			Lean Clay (CL) stiff, moist, brown, some fine sand, moderate plasticity											
-14.5			Bottom of Boring at 50.0 feet.	42	NR									
50														
55														



CORNERSTONE EARTH GROUP

BORING NUMBER EB-2

PAGE 1 OF 2

DATE STARTED 11/25/14 DATE COMPLETED 11/25/14

DRILLING CONTRACTOR Exploration Geoservices Inc.

DRILLING METHOD Mobile B-53, 8 inch Hollow-Stem Auger

LOGGED BY MJS

NOTES

PROJECT NAME MUSD New Elementary School

PROJECT NUMBER 578-3-1

PROJECT LOCATION Milpitas, CA

GROUND ELEVATION 35.5 FT +/- BORING DEPTH 50 ft.

LATITUDE 37.406360° LONGITUDE -121.898409°

GROUND WATER LEVELS:

▽ AT TIME OF DRILLING 8 ft.

▼ AT END OF DRILLING 11 ft.

ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	N-Value (uncorrected) blows per foot	SAMPLES TYPE AND NUMBER	DRY UNIT WEIGHT PCF	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT	PLASTICITY INDEX, %	PERCENT PASSING No. 200 SIEVE	UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH, ksf			
										○ HAND PENETROMETER	△ TORVANE	● UNCONFINED COMPRESSION	▲ UNCONSOLIDATED-UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL
35.5	0		Poorly Graded Gravel with Clay and Sand (GP-GC) [Fill] very dense, moist, gray, fine to coarse subangular to subrounded gravel, fine to coarse sand	50	MC								
34.0	2		Fat Clay (CH) very stiff to stiff, moist, dark gray to gray, trace fine sand, high plasticity	29	MC-2B	89	27						
	5			26	MC-3B	89	29						
	10			24	MC								
	16			16	MC-5B	98	25						
	14			14	MC-6B	90	32						
	15		becomes very stiff, dark gray	22	MC								
18.5	20		Sandy Lean Clay (CL) stiff, moist, olive gray, fine to coarse sand, low to moderate plasticity	24	MC-8B	117	15						
16.0	20		Poorly Graded Sand with Clay (SP-SC) loose, wet, brown and gray, medium to coarse sand, some fine subrounded to subangular gravel	4	SPT								
14.5	25		Sandy Lean Clay (CL) medium stiff, moist, brown with gray mottles, fine sand, low to moderate plasticity										
12.5	25		Clayey Sand (SC) loose, moist, brown, fine to medium sand	15	MC-10B	107	21						
11.0	25		Lean Clay with Sand (CL) stiff, moist, brown, fine sand, moderate plasticity										
8.5			Continued Next Page										



PROJECT NAME MUSD New Elementary School

PROJECT NUMBER 578-3-1

PROJECT LOCATION Milpitas, CA

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ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	N-Value (uncorrected) blows per foot	SAMPLES TYPE AND NUMBER	DRY UNIT WEIGHT PCF	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT	PLASTICITY INDEX, %	PERCENT PASSING No. 200 SIEVE	UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH, ksf				
										○ HAND PENETROMETER △ TORVANE ● UNCONFINED COMPRESSION ▲ UNCONSOLIDATED-UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL				
										1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	
8.5			Sandy Lean Clay (CL) stiff, moist, brown, fine to medium sand, low to moderate plasticity											
	30		Lean Clay with Sand (CL) stiff, moist, brown, fine sand, moderate plasticity	23	MC-11B	114	17							
5.5				21	SPT									
				22	MC									
	35													
			some fine subangular gravel	17	MC-14B	100	25							
	40													
-6.5			Clayey Sand (SC) medium dense, wet, brown and gray, fine sand, some fine subangular gravel	20	MC									
-9.5	45		Poorly Graded Sand with Clay (SP-SC) medium dense, wet, brown and gray, fine to coarse sand, some fine subangular to subrounded gravel	23	SPT									
-10.5			Lean Clay with Sand (CL) stiff, moist, brown with light brown mottles, fine to medium sand, moderate plasticity	37	MC-17B	99	26							
-14.5	50		Bottom of Boring at 50.0 feet.											
	55													



CORNERSTONE EARTH GROUP

BORING NUMBER EB-3

PAGE 1 OF 1

PROJECT NAME MUSD New Elementary SchoolPROJECT NUMBER 578-3-1PROJECT LOCATION Milpitas, CADATE STARTED 11/25/14 DATE COMPLETED 11/25/14DRILLING CONTRACTOR Exploration Geoservices Inc.DRILLING METHOD Mobile B-56, 8 inch Hollow-Stem AugerLOGGED BY MJS

NOTES _____

GROUND ELEVATION 36.8 FT +/- BORING DEPTH 25 ft.LATITUDE 37.405865° LONGITUDE -121.898029°**GROUND WATER LEVELS:**▽ AT TIME OF DRILLING 12 ft.▼ AT END OF DRILLING 7 ft.

This log is a part of a report by Cornerstone Earth Group, and should not be used as a stand-alone document. This description applies only to the location of the exploration at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with time. The description presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered. Transitions between soil types may be gradual.

ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	N-Value (uncorrected) blows per foot	SAMPLES TYPE AND NUMBER	DRY UNIT WEIGHT PCF	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT	PLASTICITY INDEX, %	PERCENT PASSING No. 200 SIEVE	UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH, ksf ○ HAND PENETROMETER △ TORVANE ● UNCONFINED COMPRESSION ▲ UNCONSOLIDATED-UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL				
36.8	0		Clayey Sand with Gravel (SC) [Fill] dense, moist, brown to dark brown, fine to coarse sand, fine to coarse subangular gravel											
35.3			Fat Clay (CH) very stiff, moist, dark gray to gray, trace fine sand, high plasticity Liquid Limit = 58, Plastic Limit = 24	31	MC-1B	99	25	34	95					>4.5
				23	MC-2B	98	24							
	5			26	MC									
			stiff	12	MC-4B	86	34							
	10													
			dark gray	18	MC									
	15													
19.8			Lean Clay with Sand (CL) very stiff, moist, brown, fine sand, moderate plasticity	19	MC-6B	105	22							
	20													
			stiff	18	MC									
	25		Bottom of Boring at 25.0 feet.											



CORNERSTONE EARTH GROUP

BORING NUMBER EB-4

PAGE 1 OF 2

DATE STARTED 11/25/14 DATE COMPLETED 11/25/14

DRILLING CONTRACTOR Exploration Geoservices Inc.

DRILLING METHOD Mobile B-53, 8 inch Hollow-Stem Auger

LOGGED BY CSH

NOTES

PROJECT NAME MUSD New Elementary School

PROJECT NUMBER 578-3-1

PROJECT LOCATION Milpitas, CA

GROUND ELEVATION 36.5 FT +/- BORING DEPTH 30 ft.

LATITUDE 37.405668° LONGITUDE -121.898288°

GROUND WATER LEVELS:

▽ AT TIME OF DRILLING 10.5 ft.

▼ AT END OF DRILLING 8.75 ft.

ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	N-Value (uncorrected) blows per foot	SAMPLES TYPE AND NUMBER	DRY UNIT WEIGHT pcf	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT	PLASTICITY INDEX, %	PERCENT PASSING No. 200 SIEVE	UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH, ksf				
										○ HAND PENETROMETER	△ TORVANE	● UNCONFINED COMPRESSION	▲ UNCONSOLIDATED-UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL	
36.5	0		Clayey Sand with Gravel (SC) [Fill] dense, moist, brown to dark brown, fine to coarse sand, fine to coarse subangular gravel	38	MC-2	99	19							
35.5			Fat Clay with Sand (CH) [Fill] very stiff, moist, dark gray with brown mottles, fine to coarse sand, some fine gravel, high plasticity	21	MC									
32.5			Fat Clay (CH) very stiff, moist, gray, trace fine sand, high plasticity	31	MC-6	99	24							
	5			35	MC									
			becomes stiff	29	MC-10	86	33							
	10			21	MC									
			becomes very stiff, dark gray	32	MC-14	99	26							
19.5			Lean Clay with Sand (CL) very stiff, moist, brown with gary mottles, fine to medium sand, moderate plasticity	37	MC									
20														
14.5			Lean Clay (CL) very stiff, moist, brown, some fine sand, moderate plasticity	32	MC-18	94	30							
25														
10.5														

Continued Next Page



CORNERSTONE EARTH GROUP

BORING NUMBER EB-4

PAGE 2 OF 2

PROJECT NAME MUSD New Elementary SchoolPROJECT NUMBER 578-3-1PROJECT LOCATION Milpitas, CA

This log is a part of a report by Cornerstone Earth Group, and should not be used as a stand-alone document. This description applies only to the location of the exploration at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with time. The description presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered. Transitions between soil types may be gradual.

ELEVATION (ft)

DEPTH (ft)

SYMBOL

DESCRIPTION

Lean Clay (CL)
very stiff, moist, brown, some fine sand,
moderate plasticity

Bottom of Boring at 30.0 feet.

N-Value (uncorrected)
blows per footSAMPLES
TYPE AND NUMBERDRY UNIT WEIGHT
PCFNATURAL
MOISTURE CONTENT

PLASTICITY INDEX, %

PERCENT PASSING
No. 200 SIEVEUNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH,
ksf

○ HAND PENETROMETER

△ TORVANE

● UNCONFINED COMPRESSION

▲ UNCONSOLIDATED-UNDRAINED
TRIAXIAL

1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0

39

MC

○



BORING NUMBER EB-5

PAGE 1 OF 2

PROJECT NAME MUSD New Elementary School

PROJECT NUMBER 578-3-1

PROJECT LOCATION Milpitas, CA

DATE STARTED 11/25/14 DATE COMPLETED 11/25/14

DRILLING CONTRACTOR Exploration Geoservices Inc.

DRILLING METHOD Mobile B-56, 8 inch Hollow-Stem Auger

LOGGED BY MJS

NOTES _____

GROUND ELEVATION 38 FT +/- BORING DEPTH 50 ft.

LATITUDE 37.405405° LONGITUDE -121.897478°

GROUND WATER LEVELS:

▽ AT TIME OF DRILLING 15 ft.

▼ AT END OF DRILLING 10.5 ft.

This log is a part of a report by Cornerstone Earth Group, and should not be used as a stand-alone document. This description applies only to the location of the exploration at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with time. The description presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered. Transitions between soil types may be gradual.

ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	N-Value (uncorrected) blows per foot	SAMPLES TYPE AND NUMBER	DRY UNIT WEIGHT PCF	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT	PLASTICITY INDEX, %	PERCENT PASSING No. 200 SIEVE	UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH, ksf
38.0	0		Sandy Lean Clay (CL) [Fill] hard, moist, brown and dark brown mottled, fine to coarse sand, fine to coarse subangular gravel, moderate plasticity Liquid Limit = 44, Plastic Limit = 21	22	MC-1B	105	15	23		
35.5			Clayey Sand with Gravel (SC) [Fill] medium dense, moist, brown to dark brown, fine to coarse sand, fine to coarse subangular gravel	50	MC					
33.8				38	MC-3B	102	25			
32.5	5		Fat Clay with Sand (CH) [Fill] very stiff, moist, dark gray with brown mottles, fine to coarse sand, some fine gravel, high plasticity	31	MC					
			Fat Clay (CH) very stiff, moist, gray, trace fine sand, high plasticity	15	MC-5B	90	30			
				13	MC-6B	90	31			
	10									
			dark gray	19	MC					
	15									
21.0			Lean Clay with Sand (CL) stiff, moist, brown with gray mottles, fine sand, moderate plasticity	20	MC-8B	104	24			
	20			11	SPT					
			very stiff	60	MC					
25										
12.0										

Continued Next Page

APPENDIX D

CARB AND BAAQMD

REGULATORY ADVISORIES



Regulatory Advisory



ASBESTOS AIRBORNE TOXIC CONTROL MEASURE FOR CONSTRUCTION, GRADING, QUARRYING, AND SURFACE MINING OPERATIONS

What is the purpose of this regulation?

At its July 2001 hearing, the California Air Resources Board (ARB) approved an Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations. This ATCM requires road construction and maintenance activities, construction and grading operations, and quarrying and surface mining operations in areas where naturally-occurring asbestos is likely to be found to employ the best available dust mitigation measures.

Why is asbestos of concern?

Asbestos occurs naturally in ultramafic rock (which includes serpentine). When this material is disturbed in connection with construction, grading, quarrying, or surface mining operations, asbestos-containing dust can be generated. Exposure to asbestos can result in health ailments such as lung cancer, mesothelioma (cancer of the linings of the lungs and abdomen), and asbestosis (scarring of lung tissues that results in constricted breathing).

Why was the ATCM adopted?

Information has shown that activities associated with construction, grading, quarrying, and surface mining in areas known to have naturally-occurring asbestos can result in elevated levels of asbestos from these activities. The ATCM is designed to reduce these levels.

To whom does the ATCM apply?

The ATCM applies to road construction and maintenance, construction and grading operations, and quarries and surface mines when the activity occurs in an area where naturally-occurring asbestos is likely to be found. Areas are subject to the regulation if they are identified on maps published by the Department of Conservation as ultramafic rock units or if the APCO or owner/operator has knowledge of the presence of ultramafic rock, serpentine, or naturally-occurring asbestos on the site. The ATCM also applies if ultramafic rock, serpentine, or asbestos is discovered during any operation or activity.

What are the basic requirements of the ATCM?

Road construction and maintenance operations must use dust control measures for a specified set of emission sources and prevent visible emissions crossing the project boundaries. The local air pollution control or air quality management district must also be notified before any work begins.

For construction and grading projects that will disturb one acre or less, the regulation requires several specific actions to minimize emissions of dust such as vehicle speed limitations, application of water prior to and during the ground disturbance, keeping storage piles wet or covered, and track-out prevention and removal. Construction projects that will disturb more than one acre must prepare and obtain district approval for an asbestos dust mitigation plan. The plan must specify how the operation will minimize emissions and must address specific emission sources. Regardless of the size of the disturbance, activities must not result in emissions that are visible crossing the property line.

Quarries and surface mines must also obtain district approval for an asbestos dust mitigation plan which must address specific emission sources. In addition, they must meet specific opacity standards for certain types of equipment and ensure that there are no emissions visible crossing the property line.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

Records related to the applicability of the regulation or compliance with the specific provisions of the regulation or the asbestos dust mitigation plan must be kept for seven years. The results of any air monitoring or bulk sampling required by the district, any bulk sampling to document the applicability of, or compliance with, the regulation, and any other records specified in the dust mitigation plan must be reported to the district.

What are the exemptions?

Exemptions are provided for homeowners and tenants working on their own residential property and agricultural operations and timber harvesting except for the construction of roads and structures in connection with agricultural and timber operations. In addition, districts may grant an exemption under any of the following conditions: 1) if a geological evaluation demonstrates that ultramafic rock or serpentine is not likely to be found; 2) for road construction and maintenance activities in a remote location; or 3) for the processing of rock from an alluvial deposit. Finally, for emergency road repairs, district notification may be delayed.

When does this regulation go into effect?

The effective date of the regulation in all air districts is November 19, 2002. Sources should contact their local air districts and take steps now to ensure that the required mitigation is in place by this date.

For more information

To obtain a copy of the regulation, ARB staff report, and other related documents, visit our website at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/asbestos.htm> or call (916) 327-4327. If you are a person with a disability and desire to obtain this document in an alternative format, please contact the Air Resources Board ADA coordinator at (916) 323-4916. Persons with hearing and speech impediments can contact us by using our Telephone Device for the Deaf (TDD) at (916) 324-9531, or (800) 700-8326 for TDD calls from outside the Sacramento Area. Additional questions may be addressed to Ms. Carol McLaughlin of the Stationary Source Division at (916) 327-5636.



COMPLIANCE ADVISORY

This Advisory is provided to inform you about activities of the District which your staff may receive questions. It is intended to assist you in your effort to assist applicants regarding compliance with applicable air pollution rules and ATCMs.

ATTENTION: BUILDING AND PLANNING DEPARTMENTS

SUBJECT: ASBESTOS AIRBORNE TOXIC CONTROL MEASURE (ATCM) FOR CONSTRUCTION AND GRADING PROJECTS

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) adopted the Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations with an effective date of November 19, 2002. This regulation applies to road construction and maintenance activities, construction and grading operations, and other operations in those geographic areas where naturally-occurring asbestos (NOA) is likely to be found and requires the best available dust mitigation measures to be followed to reduce exposure to airborne asbestos.

NOA is found in ultramafic rocks which includes serpentine. When this material is disturbed in connection with construction, grading, quarrying or surface mining operations, asbestos-containing dust can be generated. Exposure to asbestos can result in health impacts such as lung cancer, mesothelioma (cancer of the linings of the lungs and abdomen), and asbestosis (scarring of lung tissues that results in constricted breathing). Activities associated with construction, grading, quarrying, and surface mining in areas known to contain NOA can result in elevated levels of air-borne asbestos from these activities. The dust mitigation requirements of the ATCM are designed to reduce these levels.

The ATCM applies to any construction and grading operation that meet any of the following criteria:

- Any portion of the area to be disturbed is located in a geographic area designated as an ultramafic rock unit or ultrabasic rock unit on maps published by the Department of Conservation.¹
- Any portion of the area to be disturbed has ultramafic rock, serpentine or naturally-occurring asbestos on the site as determined by the District or the owner or the owner/operator.
- After the start of the operation, the District, a registered geologist or the owner/operator discovers ultramafic rock, serpentine or naturally-occurring asbestos is the area to be disturbed.

On the following page you will find a list of the most common types of operations that require control and also have reporting provisions. We encourage your staff to copy and utilize the checklist to assist and advise applicants who may engage in these operations. You can review the information and forms by going to our website at www.baaqmd.gov.

If you have any further needs, please call the District at the following numbers:



For compliance assistance, call (415) 749-4999, the Compliance Counselor Hotline.



For further questions regarding this advisory or ATCM, email Janet Simon, Air Quality Specialist at jsimon@baaqmd.gov, or call (415) 749-4780.

¹ For the areas within the District: California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, Regional Geologic Map Series, Scale 1:250,000, including the (1) Geologic Map of the Santa Rosa Quadrangle (set of five sheets), Compiled by Wagner, D.L. and Bortugno, E.J. (reprinted 1999) and (2) Geologic Map of San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle (set of five sheets), By Wagner, D.L., Bortugno, E.J. and McJunkin, R.D., 1990.

Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) Regulated Activities

The following types of operations are subject to the indicated control, administrative and reporting requirements under the asbestos ATCM for construction and grading operations:

For **Construction and Grading Operations** that will disturb more than one acre –

- ☐ Prepare and obtain District approval for an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan prior to any construction or grading activity;
- ☐ The Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan must specify how the operation will minimize emissions and must address specific emission sources;
- ☐ Prevent visible emissions from crossing the project boundaries regardless of the size of the disturbance.

For **Construction and Grading Operations** that will disturb one acre or less –

- ☐ Vehicle speed is limited to 15 mph or less;
- ☐ Water must be applied prior to and during ground disturbance;
- ☐ Keep storage piles wet or covered;
- ☐ Track-out prevention and removal.

For **Road Construction and Maintenance Operations** –

- ☐ Must use dust control measures for a specified set of emission sources;
- ☐ Prevent visible emissions from crossing the project boundaries;
- ☐ The District must be notified before any work begins.

Homeowners and tenants working on their own residential property are exempt from the requirements for construction and grading operations of one acre or less and the notification requirement for discovery of NOA, serpentine or ultramafic rock after the start of any covered operation. Agricultural operations and timber harvesting are also exempt from ATCM, **except** for the construction of roads and structures in connection with those agricultural and timber operations.

In addition, the District may grant an exemption under any of the following conditions:

- ☐ If a geological evaluation demonstrates that ultramafic rock or serpentine is not likely to be found;
- ☐ For road construction and maintenance activities in a remote location;
- ☐ For the processing of rock from an alluvial deposit;
- ☐ For emergency road repairs, District notification may be delayed, with adequate documentation.

Records related to the applicability of the ATCM or compliance with the specific provisions of the ADMP must be kept for seven years. In addition, you must report the following to the District:

- ☐ Air monitoring or bulk sampling only if required by the District;
- ☐ Bulk sampling results documenting the applicability of, or compliance with, the ATCM;
- ☐ Other records specified in the dust mitigation plan.

For further questions call Janet Simon, Air Quality Specialist at (415) 749-4780.

Figure 9-1
NOA Tiered Approach

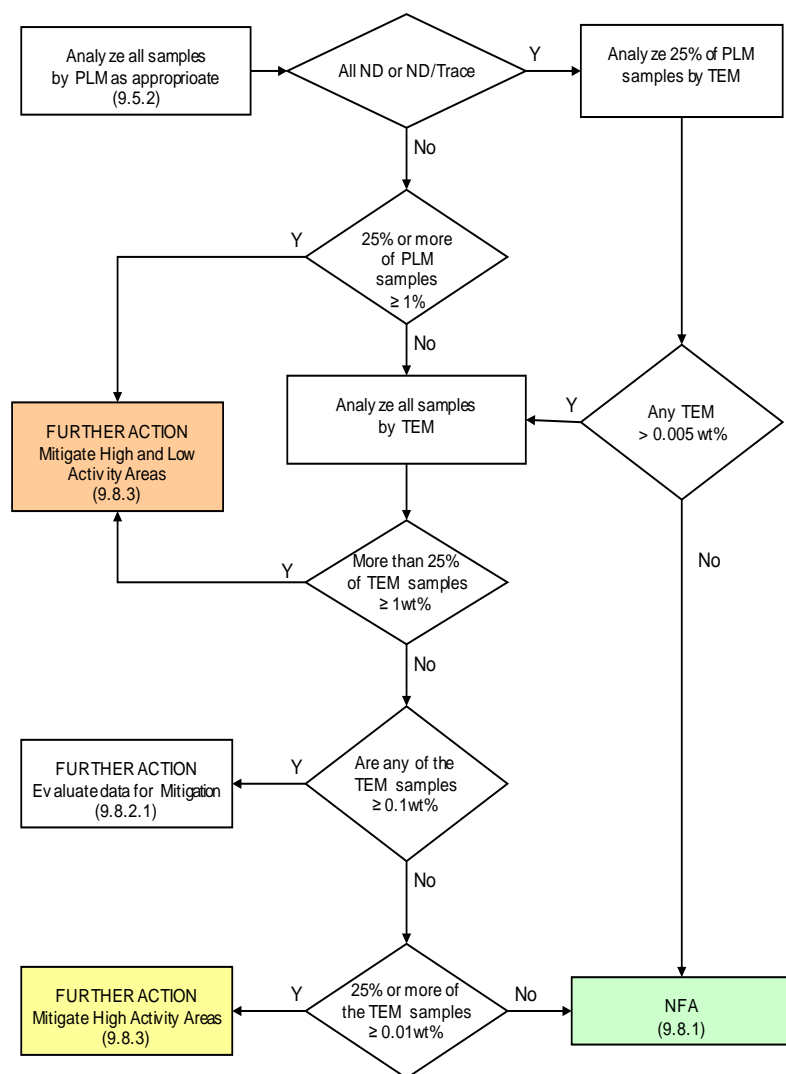


Figure 9.1

APPENDIX E

DTSC ADVISORY ON CLEAN IMPORTED FILL MATERIAL



Information Advisory

Clean Imported Fill Material



October 2001

DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

It is DTSC's mission to restore, protect and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality and economic vitality, by regulating hazardous waste, conducting and overseeing cleanups, and developing and promoting pollution prevention.

State of California



California
Environmental
Protection Agency



Executive Summary

This fact sheet has been prepared to ensure that inappropriate fill material is not introduced onto sensitive land use properties under the oversight of the DTSC or applicable regulatory authorities. Sensitive land use properties include those that contain facilities such as hospitals, homes, day care centers, and schools. This document only focuses on human health concerns and ecological issues are not addressed.

It identifies those types of land use activities that may be appropriate when determining whether a site may be used as a fill material source area. It also provides guidelines for the appropriate types of analyses that should be performed relative to the former land use, and for the number of samples that should be collected and analyzed based on the estimated volume of fill material that will need to be used. The information provided in this fact sheet is not regulatory in nature, rather is to be used as a guide, and in most situations the final decision as to the acceptability of fill material for a sensitive land use property is made on a case-by-case basis by the appropriate regulatory agency.

Introduction

The use of imported fill material has recently come under scrutiny because of the instances where contaminated soil has been brought onto an otherwise clean site. However, there are currently no established standards in the statutes or regulations that address environmental requirements for imported fill material. Therefore, the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has prepared this fact sheet to identify procedures that can be used to minimize the possibility of introducing contaminated soil onto a site that requires imported fill material. Such sites include those that are undergoing site remediation, corrective action, and closure activities overseen by DTSC or the appropriate regulatory agency. These procedures may also apply to construction projects that will result in sensitive land uses. The intent of this fact sheet is to protect people who live on or otherwise use a sensitive land use property. By using this fact sheet as a guide, the reader will minimize the chance of introducing fill material that may result in potential risk to human health or the environment at some future time.

The energy challenge facing California is real. Every Californian needs to take immediate action to reduce energy consumption. For a list of simple ways you can reduce demand and cut your energy costs, see our website at www.dtsc.ca.gov.

Overview

Both natural and manmade fill materials are used for a variety of purposes. Fill material properties are commonly controlled to meet the necessary site specific engineering specifications. Because most sites requiring fill material are located in or near urban areas, the fill materials are often obtained from construction projects that generate an excess of soil, and from demolition debris (asphalt, broken concrete, etc.). However, materials from those types of sites may or may not be appropriate, depending on the proposed use of the fill, and the quality of the assessment and/or mitigation measures, if necessary. Therefore, unless material from construction projects can be demonstrated to be free of contami-

nation and/or appropriate for the proposed use, the use of that material as fill should be avoided.

Selecting Fill Material

In general, the fill source area should be located in nonindustrial areas, and not from sites undergoing an environmental cleanup. Nonindustrial sites include those that were previously undeveloped, or used solely for residential or agricultural purposes. If the source is from an agricultural area, care should be taken to insure that the fill does not include former agricultural waste process byproducts such as manure or other decomposed organic material. Undesirable sources of fill material include industrial and/or commercial sites where hazardous ma-

Potential Contaminants Based on the Fill Source Area

Fill Source:

Target Compounds

Land near to an existing freeway

Lead (EPA methods 6010B or 7471A), PAHs (EPA method 8310)

Land near a mining area or rock quarry

Heavy Metals (EPA methods 6010B and 7471A), asbestos (polarized light microscopy), pH

Agricultural land

Pesticides (Organochlorine Pesticides: EPA method 8081A or 8080A; Organophosphorus Pesticides: EPA method 8141A; Chlorinated Herbicides: EPA method 8151A), heavy metals (EPA methods 6010B and 7471A)

Residential/acceptable commercial land

VOCs (EPA method 8021 or 8260B, as appropriate and combined with collection by EPA Method 5035), semi-VOCs (EPA method 8270C), TPH (modified EPA method 8015), PCBs (EPA method 8082 or 8080A), heavy metals including lead (EPA methods 6010B and 7471A), asbestos (OSHA Method ID-191)

**The recommended analyses should be performed in accordance with USEPA SW-846 methods (1996). Other possible analyses include Hexavalent Chromium: EPA method 7199*

Recommended Fill Material Sampling Schedule

Area of Individual Borrow Area	Sampling Requirements
2 acres or less	Minimum of 4 samples
2 to 4 acres	Minimum of 1 sample every 1/2 acre
4 to 10 acres	Minimum of 8 samples
Greater than 10 acres	Minimum of 8 locations with 4 subsamples per location
Volume of Borrow Area Stockpile	Samples per Volume
Up to 1,000 cubic yards	1 sample per 250 cubic yards
1,000 to 5,000 cubic yards	4 samples for first 1000 cubic yards + 1 sample per each additional 500 cubic yards
Greater than 5,000 cubic yards	12 samples for first 5,000 cubic yards + 1 sample per each additional 1,000 cubic yards

terials were used, handled or stored as part of the business operations, or unpaved parking areas where petroleum hydrocarbons could have been spilled or leaked into the soil. Undesirable commercial sites include former gasoline service stations, retail strip malls that contained dry cleaners or photographic processing facilities, paint stores, auto repair and/or painting facilities. Undesirable industrial facilities include metal processing shops, manufacturing facilities, aerospace facilities, oil refineries, waste treatment plants, etc. Alternatives to using fill from construction sites include the use of fill material obtained from a commercial supplier of fill material or from soil pits in rural or suburban areas. However, care should be taken to ensure that those materials are also uncontaminated.

Documentation and Analysis

In order to minimize the potential of introducing contaminated fill material onto a site, it is necessary

to verify through documentation that the fill source is appropriate and/or to have the fill material analyzed for potential contaminants based on the location and history of the source area. Fill documentation should include detailed information on the previous use of the land from where the fill is taken, whether an environmental site assessment was performed and its findings, and the results of any testing performed. It is recommended that any such documentation should be signed by an appropriately licensed (CA-registered) individual. If such documentation is not available or is inadequate, samples of the fill material should be chemically analyzed. Analysis of the fill material should be based on the source of the fill and knowledge of the prior land use.

Detectable amounts of compounds of concern within the fill material should be evaluated for risk in accordance with the DTSC Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) Guidance Manual. If

metal analyses are performed, only those metals (CAM 17 / Title 22) to which risk levels have been assigned need to be evaluated. At present, the DTSC is working to establish California Screening Levels (CSL) to determine whether some compounds of concern pose a risk. Until such time as these CSL values are established, DTSC recommends that the DTSC PEA Guidance Manual or an equivalent process be referenced. This guidance may include the Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB) guidelines for reuse of non-hazardous petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soil as applied to Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) only. The RWQCB guidelines should not be used for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCS). In addition, a standard laboratory data package, including a summary of the QA/QC (Quality Assurance/Quality Control) sample results should also accompany all analytical reports.

When possible, representative samples should be collected at the borrow area while the potential fill material is still in place, and analyzed prior to removal from the borrow area. In addition to performing the appropriate analyses of the fill material, an appropriate number of samples should also be determined based on the approximate volume or area of soil to be used as fill material. The table above can be used as a guide to determine the number of samples needed to adequately characterize the fill material when sampled at the borrow site.

Alternative Sampling

A Phase I or PEA may be conducted prior to sampling to determine whether the borrow area may have been impacted by previous activities on the property. After the property has been evaluated, any sampling that may be required can be determined during a meeting with DTSC or appropriate regulatory agency. However, if it is not possible to analyze the fill material at the borrow area or determine that it is appropriate for use via a Phase I or PEA, it is recommended that one (1) sample per truckload be collected and analyzed for all com-

pounds of concern to ensure that the imported soil is uncontaminated and acceptable. (See chart on Potential Contaminants Based on the Fill Source Area for appropriate analyses). This sampling frequency may be modified upon consultation with the DTSC or appropriate regulatory agency if all of the fill material is derived from a common borrow area. However, fill material that is not characterized at the borrow area will need to be stockpiled either on or off-site until the analyses have been completed. In addition, should contaminants exceeding acceptance criteria be identified in the stockpiled fill material, that material will be deemed unacceptable and new fill material will need to be obtained, sampled and analyzed. Therefore, the DTSC recommends that all sampling and analyses should be completed prior to delivery to the site to ensure the soil is free of contamination, and to eliminate unnecessary transportation charges for unacceptable fill material.

Composite sampling for fill material characterization may or may not be appropriate, depending on quality and homogeneity of source/borrow area, and compounds of concern. Compositing samples for volatile and semivolatile constituents is not acceptable. Composite sampling for heavy metals, pesticides, herbicides or PAH's from unanalyzed stockpiled soil is also unacceptable, unless it is stockpiled at the borrow area and originates from the same source area. In addition, if samples are composited, they should be from the same soil layer, and not from different soil layers.

When very large volumes of fill material are anticipated, or when larger areas are being considered as borrow areas, the DTSC recommends that a Phase I or PEA be conducted on the area to ensure that the borrow area has not been impacted by previous activities on the property. After the property has been evaluated, any sampling that may be required can be determined during a meeting with the DTSC.

For further information, call Richard Coffman, Ph.D., R.G., at (818) 551-2175.

APPENDIX F
HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN

APPENDIX F HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Project Title: Soil Management Plan for Mabel Mattos Elementary School, Milpitas Unified School District (Project Site).

Project Address: 1750 McCandless Drive, Milpitas, Santa Clara County, California.

Project Supervisor: Jerome K. Summerlin, C.E.G. Cell Phone: (805) 218-0109

Project Manager: Alan J. Klein, R.E.P.A, C.P.E.S.C. Cell Phone: (916) 947-4831

Site Safety Officer: Alan Churchill, P.G. Cell Phone: (916) 952-5421

Certified Asbestos Consultant: Scott S. Santala, C.A.C. Cell Phone: (805) 901-0725

Office Phone: (916) 333-5920 (Sacramento Office)

INTRODUCTION

This Health and Safety Plan (HSP) has been prepared for the Soil Management Plan (SMP) for naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) impacted soil at the Project Site. The purpose of the HSP is to minimize exposure of humans to NOA in soil through the inhalation, dermal absorption, and ingestion exposure pathways. The HSP contains safety information, instructions, and procedures. The HSP will be modified and/or amended when circumstances or conditions develop that are beyond the scope of this plan.

This HSP was prepared to comply with the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard – Title 8, California code of Regulations (CCR) Section 5192. Each contractor is solely responsible for the health and safety of their respective employees.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The District's school property consists of 6.67-acres. The City of Milpitas (City) owns the adjacent property to the north consisting of 4.15-acres. The District and City plan on entering into a joint-use agreement to share approximately 2.4-acres for the District's school-related recreation and physical education use during school hours and the City's park uses during other times. Additionally, the District and the City will share ingress and egress to the Project Site and adjacent parking lot.

PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of the SMP is to provide procedures and protocols to be followed during the course of construction activities planned at the Site that may encounter and/or disturb NOA containing soil, and to prevent the mixing of NOA containing soil with existing clean fill material. The SMP includes procedures and protocols for: excavation/grading; dust control; air monitoring; soil staging; soil re-use; soil disposal; health & safety requirements; and reporting requirements.

The SMP is designed to be used in conjunction with other regulatory controls, (i.e. grading permit, stormwater permit, etc.) established for the construction project. This SMP contains the following:

- A description of pre-construction Site conditions;
- A general description of the planned development at the Site, including grading, excavating, trenching, and landscaping; and
- General soil management protocols to be implemented during the course of construction of the school site.

SITE SAFETY OFFICER

Mr. Alan Churchill is the designated site safety officer (SSO) for Padre Associates, Inc., and is responsible for the health and safety for Padre personnel and site visitors. The SSO is an individual who is responsible to the employer and has the authority, training, experience, and knowledge necessary to implement the Site H&SP and verify compliance with applicable safety and health requirements. The SSO must verify that all on-site personnel are qualified, trained and prepared to implement the H&SP. Before the start of each day's work the SSO will hold a safety meeting. The day's schedule of work and safe work practices will be discussed in the safety meetings.

Contractor(s) SSO

Contractor(s) must appoint an SSO for the project who will be responsible for the health and safety for all contractor personnel and subcontractors. The removal contractor will be responsible for compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and guidelines. The SSO is an individual who is responsible to the employer and has the authority, training, experience, and knowledge necessary to implement the Site H&SP and verify compliance with applicable safety and health requirements. The SSO must verify that all on-site personnel are qualified, trained and prepared to implement the H&SP. Before the start of each day's work the SSO will hold a safety meeting. The day's schedule of work and safe work practices will be discussed in the safety meetings.

COMPETENT PERSON

Phase 2 construction of Mabel Mattos Elementary will be performed by a California-licensed contractor, with oversight from the project designated "*Competent Person*". A "*Competent Person*" is one who is/has:

- Capable of identifying existing and predictable conditions in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees;
- Capable of recommending the appropriate control strategies for COC exposure; and
- Authority to recommend prompt corrective measures to eliminate such hazards.

The "*Competent Person*" may be a professional geologist, professional engineer, or trained technician working under the direct supervision of the Geotechnical Engineer-of-Record for the school construction project. Information regarding the roles and responsibilities of environmental consultants, geotechnical engineers, and general contractors as they relate to Phase 2 construction activities is provided in **Plate F-1** – Organization Chart.

SOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Project Proponent:

MILPITAS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

BRIAN SHREVE, DIRECTOR
MAINTENANCE, OPERATIONS, AND TRANSPORTATION
(408) 635-2888

Regulatory Agency:

DEPT. TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

LETITIA SHEN
PROJECT MANAGER
(916) 255-3744

Environmental Consultant:

PADRE ASSOCIATES, INC.

ALAN J. KLEIN, R.E.P.A., C.E.P.S.C., QSD/QSP
PROJECT MANAGER
(916) 333-5920, ext. 240

Geotechnical Engineer-of-Record:

CORNERSTONE EARTH GROUP

SCOTT E. FITINGHOFF, P.E., G.E.
SENIOR PRINCIPAL ENGINEER
(408) 245-4600

Competent Person:

NICK S. DEVLIN, P.E.
SENIOR PROJECT ENGINEER
(408) 245-4600

General Contractor:

BLACH CONSTRUCTION

BABATUNDE ONADELE, JR.
PROJECT MANAGER
(408) 886 -3628

Subcontractors:

TO BE DETERMINED

PLATE F-1

ORGANIZATION CHART

MABEL MATTOS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
1750 McCANDLESS DRIVE
MILPITAS, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CA

HSP ORGANIZATION

The following personnel are designated to carry out the stated job functions pertaining to the site activities. All site personnel have read this safety plan and are familiar with its provisions.

Name	Signature
Site Safety Officer:	_____
Field Personnel:	_____
Field Personnel:	_____
Field Personnel:	_____
Field Personnel:	_____
Field Personnel:	_____
Field Personnel:	_____
Field Personnel:	_____
Field Personnel:	_____
Field Personnel:	_____

Work was accomplished in accordance with the Site Safety Plan, with the following exceptions:

Site Safety Officer: _____

Date: _____

(RETURN ORIGINAL COPY TO JOB FILE WITH SIGNATURES)

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (DIAL 9-1-1)

Nearest phone located:	Within Padre Associates, Inc. vehicle or with Padre staff.
Closest Emergency Facility:	Santa Clara Valley Medical Center Milpitas
Address:	143 N. Main Street, Milpitas, California 95035
Phone:	(408) 957-8300
Ambulance response time:	Approximately 10 minutes

Fire and Police will also be contacted by dialing 911. Ambulance service is to be used in emergencies if the injured person cannot safely be transported by a Padre Associates, Inc., vehicle. When in doubt as to the severity of the situation, call 911.

The map displays a route starting at 143 N Main St in Milpitas. The route is highlighted in blue and orange. A callout box indicates a 6-minute drive for 1.8 miles. Another callout box indicates a 7-minute drive for 2.0 miles. The map includes labels for streets like S Main St, S Abel St, and S Milpitas Blvd, as well as landmarks like Milpitas Library and The Home Depot.

1. Head **north** of **McCandless Drive** toward Lee Way (0.4 mi)
2. Turn **left** onto **Great Mall Pkwy** (0.2 mi)
3. Turn **right** onto **S Main St** (1.2 mi)
4. Road name changes to **N Main St** (0.1 mi)
5. Arrive at 143 N Main St, Milpitas, CA 95035

SITE DESCRIPTION

Location: 1750 McCandless Drive, Milpitas, CA.
Hazards: NOA-impacted soil.
Area Affected: Subsurface soil.
Surrounding Land Use: Residential and commercial.
Topography: Relatively flat.
Weather Conditions: Earthwork Activities Schedule for February 2020 (Rainy Season).

SCOPE OF WORK:

The scope of work will consist of earthwork activities with the potential to encounter NOA-containing soil during the course of school construction may include:

- Demolition of site features to be removed;
- Grading (primarily northern section of the Project Site);
- Excavations for building pad preparation;
- Trenching for underground utilities (gas, electrical, water, sewer, etc.);
- Footings for fences, bollards, light poles, etc.; and
- Landscaping (tree planting, bioswales, irrigation systems, etc.).

Earthwork specifications including location and planned depths of soil disturbance are provided in the project drawings prepared by IBI Group Architecture Planning of San Jose, California and dated December 6, 2016, and in the Cornerstone *“Updated Geotechnical Investigation and Geologic Hazards Evaluation”* report dated September 18, 2019.

AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES

Name: Letitia Shen, Project Manager
Agency: CalEPA/DTSC
Program: Northern California Schools Evaluation Unit, Site Mitigation and Restoration Program
Phone Number: (916) 255-3744

SITE CONTROL

A safe perimeter will be established for work area. The work area will be restricted to required personnel only. No unauthorized personnel will be allowed within the established safe perimeter, or will be allowed to enter the Project Site. Control boundaries will be marked with caution tape if necessary to maintain the established safe perimeter. The onsite command post will be established at the Padre Associates, Inc. vehicle onsite.

HAZARD EVALUATION

Chemicals Onsite. The following substance(s) are known or suspected to be onsite. The primary hazards of each are identified along with their site high concentrations:

Table F-1: Chemicals of Concern (COCs)

Substance Involved	Primary Hazard	Concentration
NOA	Ingestion, inhalation and dermal contact	Highest Concentration Reported: 0.05% Chrysotile by weight

The nature and sources and/or uses of NOA is discussed below:

NOA – Asbestos includes six regulated naturally occurring minerals referenced as actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, and tremolite. In California, asbestos minerals are most commonly associated with ultramafic rocks and their metamorphic derivatives, including serpentinite (serpentine rock). In addition to specific rock types NOA may be more commonly found in and around geologic features such as faults and shear zones. The asbestos minerals may be present in soils and alluvium derived from asbestos containing parent material. Soils developed on NOA containing rocks may be transported away from the original outcrop by the actions of water, wind, and gravity. Alluvium containing NOA may be transported many miles by the action of streams or rivers and deposited in areas far removed from the original source.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF CONTAMINANTS

Chemical information sheets for asbestos are presented in Appendix D-1. The health effects of NOA is discussed below:

NOA - NOA is only a health problem if it is disturbed. Asbestos is made up of fibers that are so small you cannot see them. If asbestos fibers are in the air you breathe, you might get asbestos fibers in your lungs. Breathing in the fibers is the primary way that people are exposed to asbestos. Breathing asbestos fibers can lead to scarring of the lungs (asbestosis), thickening or hardening of the lining that covers the lungs (pleural plaques), lung cancer, or mesothelioma. Asbestos-related disease can be serious, though not everyone exposed to asbestos gets health problems. Many things need to be considered when evaluating whether you are at risk for health problems from asbestos exposure including frequency and length of exposure, size and type of asbestos, and pre-existing lungs conditions. Most people do not show signs or symptoms of asbestos-related disease for 10 to 20 years or more after exposure.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS ONSITE

The physical hazards and potential for employee exposure to the hazards (i.e., low, moderate, and high) anticipated during the field investigation are discussed below.

Heavy Equipment. The hazards involved with using heavy equipment (i.e., excavators; backhoes, loaders and trucks) include hazards of pinch points; impact from moving parts; fatigue; and improper operation. The potential hazard to heavy equipment is high for this project.

The following safe practices are to be followed during work around heavy equipment:

- While working onsite, wear reflective/visible safety vests, maintain visual contact with the operator at all times and remain alert.
- Never walk directly behind or to the side of heavy equipment without the operators knowledge;
- All heavy equipment must be fitted with audible back-up alarms as mandated by OSHA;
- Blades, buckets, and other hydraulic systems will be fully lowered and parking brakes engaged whenever equipment is not in use; and
- All non-essential personnel will be kept out of the work areas.

Slips, Trips and Falls. Site activities can pose a variety of slip, trip and fall hazards. Examples that contribute to slips, trips and falls include uneven ground surfaces and slick or wet surfaces, unstable earth slopes.

Overhead and Underground Utilities. Typical site activities such as movement of equipment or intrusive activities such as excavations can present the risk of contact with overhead or underground utilities. At the location of the planned field work neither overhead utilities nor underground utilities have been identified. Underground Services Alert will be contacted to mark all underground facilities in the vicinity of intrusive activities.

Heat Stress. High temperatures, direct sun, use of PPE, and labor-intensive activities may contribute to heat stress. Heat stress can involve a high risk of illness or death.

Symptoms of heat stress or heat exhaustion include:

- Headaches, dizziness, lightheadedness or fainting;
- Weakness and moist;
- Mood changes such as irritability or confusion;
- Upset stomach or vomiting.

Preventing heat stress while working outdoors includes:

- Know the signs/symptoms of heat stress, and monitor yourself and coworkers;
- Drink lots of water; about 1 cup every 15 minutes;
- Take regular breaks away from the sun;
- Wear lightweight, light colored, loose-fitting clothes;
- Avoid alcohol, caffeinated drinks, or heavy meals.

Treatment for heat related illness includes:

- Move the worker to a cool shaded area;
- Loosen or remove heavy clothing;
- Provide cool drinking water;
- Fan and mist the person with water;
- Call 911.

Fire and Explosion. Gas or sewer lines can contain hazardous levels of explosive or toxic gases, which may pose a fire risk. The risk of fire on site may also stem from the presence of vegetation, heat and fuel sources from construction equipment and site vehicles, or from the presence of combustible gases or vapors in contaminated soil and/or wells.

Traffic Hazards. Work activities along roadways, parking areas, and entrance and exit areas create exposure to traffic hazards. A safe perimeter will be established around work areas using traffic control devices (i.e., traffic control, barriers, signs, etc).

Biological Hazards Onsite. During field activities at the Project Site, a wide variety of insects, including bees, ticks and spiders may be encountered. Stings from bees may cause serious allergic reactions in certain individuals. Ticks are parasites that feed on the blood of an animal/human host and can carry several severe diseases, causing fever and pain for several days and even brain damage. Poisonous snakes or spiders may also be encountered. Skin contact with certain plants (i.e., poison oak and poison ivy) may cause severe reactions.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

1. There will be no eating, drinking, or smoking within the safe perimeter set up.
2. Fire extinguishers will be onsite on or near the contractor's vehicle(s).
3. A first aid kit is located at the onsite command post.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

On the basis of the evaluation of potential hazards, the level of protection deemed appropriate for this site is Level D. Dust monitoring will be conducted to ensure site worker safety, and increased dust control measures will be implemented when monitoring levels indicate levels within 50% of the permissible exposure level for an 8-hour work day. Level D typically includes the following:

- hard hat (if using overhead equipment);
- steel toe and shank boots;
- safety glasses or goggles;
- latex gloves; and
- rubber gloves.

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

Personnel Decontamination. In recognition of the increased risk to workers of physical injury and exposure to chemical contaminants, an exclusion zone will be set up at the Project Site. All personnel entering the exclusion zone will wear appropriate PPE for the particular task. Upon leaving the designated exclusion zone, all personnel must undergo appropriate decontamination. The nature and extent of decontamination will be decided by the site health and safety officer and will depend on the level of PPE used and the extent of contamination. Contamination avoidance procedures shall be practiced at all times.

Level D - Decontamination. For Level D PPE work, the following personnel decontamination procedures must be observed by workers prior to rest breaks and upon leaving the exclusion zone:

1. Remove gross contamination from tools, monitoring equipment, boots, etc., prior to leaving the work site, using water, paper towels, Handi-Wipes®, etc.
2. Either completely decontaminate solid equipment at the work site using detergent and water (if possible), or wrap equipment in a plastic bag for transport until complete decontamination is possible.
3. Always follow established personnel decontamination procedures and remove contaminated gloves, paper towels, etc. by placing them in a plastic bag and arranging for proper disposal.
4. Wash hands and face (field wash) thoroughly with soap and water before lunch or coffee breaks, and as soon as possible after finishing work for the day.

DISPOSAL OF WASTES DURING FIELD ACTIVITIES

Generated waste solids (gloves, bottles, wrappers, etc.) will be placed in plastic trash bag and removed from the Project Site at the end of each day.

Excavated soil will be temporarily stored on plastic sheeting and covered with plastic sheeting at the end of each work day.

DUST CONTROL

Dust control methods are discussed in Section 4.3.1 of the SMP and will be evaluated during work activities. If dust control methods are deemed insufficient, the intensity and frequency of the dust control methods will be increased, or soil stabilization additives will be included in the dust control water. Caution will be exercised when performing dust control so as to avoid runoff and excessive ponding. For dust control and safety purposes, the onsite speed limit shall be maintained at 15 mph or less. Based on selected site action level and use of engineering controls, the need for respirators is not anticipated. However, N100 respirators shall be made available onsite should their use be required.

AIR MONITORING

Air monitoring will be conducted to comply with the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard – Title 8, California code of Regulations (CCR) Section 1529, which requires air sampling to assess exposures to employees who disturb asbestos.

The air monitoring program is discussed in Section 6.0 of the SMP and will consist of both dust monitoring and the collection of air samples to evaluate the effectiveness of dust control measures during earthwork activities that are anticipated to be NOA intrusive work as determined by the “*Competent Person*”. Air sample collection will be conducted under the supervision of a California State Certified Asbestos Consultant (CAC) and/or a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH). Collected samples will be submitted to an Environmental Protection Agency – National Institute of Standards for Testing (EPA-NIST) accredited laboratory that maintains proficiency in the American Industrial Hygiene Proficiency Analytical Testing (PAT) program, and participates in the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) method analysis, which reports asbestos in structures per cubic-centimeter (s/cc).

DUST AND ABESTOS ACTION LEVELS

Dust control measures will be increased when total dust levels in the work zone reach within 50% of the Cal-OSHA PEL for total dust. Therefore, the site action level within the area of earth moving activities will be 5 mg/m³. Dust monitoring action levels are presented below in Table F-2.

Table F-2: Dust Monitoring Action Levels

Chemical of Concern	Cal/OSHA PEL	Work Zone Action Level ^(a)	School Sentries and Fence Line Action Level ^(b)
Total Dust	10 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	0.05 mg/m ³

Notes:

- mg/m³ – milligrams per cubic-meter.
- PEL - permissible exposure limit (8-hour, time-weighted average (TWA)).
- (a) – PEL for particulate respirable fraction (8-hour, TWA).
- (b) – California ambient air quality standard (24-hour average for PM₁₀).
- PM₁₀ – particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter.

Project trigger levels and action levels for asbestos “area” air sampling are presented in Table F-3. Project trigger levels are used as indicators that current dust control measures need to be increased. Project action levels indicate that dust control measures are not working, and earthwork activities need to stop until improvements in dust mitigation are implemented and/or the appropriate changes to workers personnel protective equipment (PPE) are employed.

Table F-3: Area Air Sampling Action Levels

Constituent of Concern	Area Air Sample Locations	Trigger Level ^(a) (by TEM Analysis)	Action Level ^(b) (by TEM Analysis)
Asbestos	School Sentries (two locations)	0.005 s/cc	0.01 s/cc
	Downwind Fence Line	0.005 s/cc	0.01 s/cc

Notes:

- s/cc – structures per cubic-centimeter
- (a) – trigger level is 50% of the PEL
- (b) – PEL for asbestos (8-hour TWA)
- TEM – transmission electron microscopy

Personal air sampling is required when workers are potentially exposed to asbestos fibers. The action level for asbestos measured in the work zone using personal air sampling is the Cal/OSHA PEL. Personal air sampling will consist of collecting samples for both the 8-hour TWA and the 30-minute excursion sample, and the associated PELs are presented in Table F-4.

Table F-4: Personal Air Sampling Action Levels

Constituent of Concern	Personal Air Sample Locations	Trigger Level ^(a) (by PCM Analyses)	Action Level ^(b) (by PCM Analyses)
Asbestos	Work Zone - Personal Air Sampling (8-hr TWA)	0.05 f/cc	0.1 f/cc
	Work Zone - Personal Air Sampling (30 Minute EL)	0.5 f/cc	1 f/cc

Notes:

f/cc – Fibers per cubic centimeter

(a) – trigger level is 50% of the PEL

(b) – PEL for asbestos (8-hour TWA)

PCM – Phase Contrast Microscopy by NIOSH method 7400

EL- Excursion Limit

NOA AWARENESS TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

NOA Awareness Training is required for all construction personnel involved in earthwork activities. Earthwork activities include excavation, utility trenching, grading, post-hole digging and landscaping. *NOA Awareness Training* is to be completed by workers prior to entering the Project Site.

NOA Awareness Training will consist of an approximately 2-hour class provided by a Certified Asbestos Consultant (CAC), or a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH). *NOA Awareness Training* will cover the health effects of NOA exposure; personnel protective equipment (PPE); and decontamination of equipment and clothing. An EPA/OSHA approved online asbestos training classes may also be used to fulfill the training requirement.

Each contractor will be responsible for providing *NOA Awareness Training* to their personnel. Each contractor will provide documentation of completion of training to the “Competent Person”. Recordkeeping of completed *NOA Awareness Training* documentation of contractor personnel will be maintained onsite by the “Competent Person” (as discussed in Section 3.1 of the SMP).

REMOVAL CONTRACTOR REQUIREMENTS

Licenses, Certificates and Registrations

The removal contractor shall have the following licenses, certifications, and registrations:

- California General Engineering A License;
- Hazardous Substances Removal and Remedial Actions Certification; and
- Registered Hazardous Waste Hauler (Trucking Contractor).

Training Requirements

Contractors will be required to provide equipment operators and helpers who have completed the following:

- Initial 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations (HAZWOPER) training;
- 8-hour annual refresher training as required under 29 CFR 1910.120/8 CCR 5192;
- 2-hour NOA Awareness Training provided by a Certified Asbestos Consultant (CAC), or a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH);
- Respiratory Fit Testing and Training;
- First Aid / Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Training (minimum one person onsite during removal activities).
- DOT required hazardous materials hauler training (Trucking Contractor).

All contractors are responsible for having their own Injury Illness and Prevention Program (IIPP) in accordance with Cal/OSHA regulations in CCR Title 8. The IIPP's shall include a discussion of safety measures to be implemented, including all those in this HSP, to prevent illness and injury to their employees.

ATTACHMENT F-1
CHEMICAL INFORMATION SHEETS

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about asbestos. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, individual susceptibility and personal habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to asbestos usually occurs by breathing contaminated air in workplaces that make or use asbestos. Asbestos is also found in the air of buildings that are being torn down or renovated. Asbestos exposure can cause serious lung problems and cancer. This substance has been found at 83 of the 1,585 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is asbestos?

Asbestos is the name given to a group of six different fibrous minerals (amosite, chrysotile, crocidolite, and the fibrous varieties of tremolite, actinolite, and anthophyllite) that occur naturally in the environment. Asbestos minerals have separable long fibers that are strong and flexible enough to be spun and woven and are heat resistant. Because of these characteristics, asbestos has been used for a wide range of manufactured goods, mostly in building materials (roofing shingles, ceiling and floor tiles, paper products, and asbestos cement products), friction products (automobile clutch, brake, and transmission parts), heat-resistant fabrics, packaging, gaskets, and coatings. Some vermiculite or talc products may contain asbestos.

What happens to asbestos when it enters the environment?

Asbestos fibers can enter the air or water from the breakdown of natural deposits and manufactured asbestos products. Asbestos fibers do not evaporate into air or dissolve in water. Small diameter fibers and particles may remain suspended in the air for a long time and be carried long distances by wind or water before settling down. Larger diameter fibers and particles tend to settle more quickly.

Asbestos fibers are not able to move through soil. Asbestos fibers are generally not broken down to other compounds and will remain virtually unchanged over long periods.

How might I be exposed to asbestos?

We are all exposed to low levels of asbestos in the air we breathe. These levels range from 0.00001 to 0.0001 fibers per milliliter of air and generally are highest in cities and industrial areas.

People working in industries that make or use asbestos products or who are involved in asbestos mining may be exposed to high levels of asbestos. People living near these industries may also be exposed to high levels of asbestos in air.

Asbestos fibers may be released into the air by the disturbance of asbestos-containing material during product use, demolition work, building or home maintenance, repair, and remodeling. In general, exposure may occur only when the asbestos-containing material is disturbed in some way to release particles and fibers into the air.

Drinking water may contain asbestos from natural sources or from asbestos-containing cement pipes.

How can asbestos affect my health?

Asbestos mainly affects the lungs and the membrane that surrounds the lungs. Breathing high levels of asbestos fibers for a long time may result in scar-like tissue in the lungs and in the pleural membrane (lining) that surrounds the lung. This disease is called asbestosis and is usually found in workers exposed to asbestos, but not in the general public. People with asbestosis have difficulty breathing, often a cough, and in severe cases heart enlargement. Asbestosis is a serious disease and can eventually lead to disability and death.

ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>

Breathing lower levels of asbestos may result in changes called plaques in the pleural membranes. Pleural plaques can occur in workers and sometimes in people living in areas with high environmental levels of asbestos. Effects on breathing from pleural plaques alone are not usually serious, but higher exposure can lead to a thickening of the pleural membrane that may restrict breathing.

How likely is asbestos to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the EPA have determined that asbestos is a human carcinogen.

It is known that breathing asbestos can increase the risk of cancer in people. There are two types of cancer caused by exposure to asbestos: lung cancer and mesothelioma. Mesothelioma is a cancer of the thin lining surrounding the lung (pleural membrane) or abdominal cavity (the peritoneum). Cancer from asbestos does not develop immediately, but shows up after a number of years. Studies of workers also suggest that breathing asbestos can increase chances of getting cancer in other parts of the body (stomach, intestines, esophagus, pancreas, and kidneys), but this is less certain. Early identification and treatment of any cancer can increase an individual's quality of life and survival.

Cigarette smoke and asbestos together significantly increase your chances of getting lung cancer. Therefore, if you have been exposed to asbestos you should stop smoking. This may be the most important action that you can take to improve your health and decrease your risk of cancer.

How can asbestos affect children?

We do not know if exposure to asbestos will result in birth defects or other developmental effects in people. Birth defects have not been observed in animals exposed to asbestos.

It is likely that health effects seen in children exposed to high levels of asbestos will be similar to the effects seen in adults.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to asbestos?

Materials containing asbestos that are not disturbed or deteriorated do not, in general, pose a health risk and can be left alone. If you

suspect that you may be exposed to asbestos in your home, contact your state or local health department or the regional offices of EPA to find out how to test your home and how to locate a company that is trained to remove or contain the fibers.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to asbestos?

Low levels of asbestos fibers can be measured in urine, feces, mucus, or lung washings of the general public. Higher than average levels of asbestos fibers in tissue can confirm exposure but not determine whether you will experience any health effects.

A thorough history, physical exam, and diagnostic tests are needed to evaluate asbestos-related disease. Chest x-rays are the best screening tool to identify lung changes resulting from asbestos exposure. Lung function tests and CAT scans also assist in the diagnosis of asbestos-related disease.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

In 1989, EPA banned all new uses of asbestos; uses established before this date are still allowed. EPA established regulations that require school systems to inspect for damaged asbestos and to eliminate or reduce the exposure by removing the asbestos or by covering it up. EPA regulates the release of asbestos from factories and during building demolition or renovation to prevent asbestos from getting into the environment.

EPA has proposed a concentration limit of 7 million fibers per liter of drinking water for long fibers (lengths greater than or equal to 5 µm). The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has set limits of 100,000 fibers with lengths greater than or equal to 5 µm per cubic meter of workplace air for 8-hour shifts and 40-hour work weeks.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2001. Toxicological Profile for Asbestos. Update. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



APPENDIX G

AIR MONITORING FIELD SHEETS

PROJECT NAME: _____

PROJECT NO.: _____

DUST MONITORING - STATION #1 (Upwind)

[illegible]

AIR MONITORING FIELD SHEET

Project Name: _____

Project Number: _____

Sample I.D.	Location	Sample Date / Time	Sample Type	Pump I.D.	Time On	Time Off	Flow Rate / Air Volume

Sample Types:

AAS – area air sample

PAS1 – personal air sample (8-hr TWA)

PAS2 – personal air sample (30-min excursion)



Client Name & Address:		Client No.:		PO / Job#:		Date:	
				Turn Around Time: Same Day / 1Day / 2Day / 3Day / 4Day / 5Day			
				<input type="checkbox"/> PCM: <input type="checkbox"/> NIOSH 7400A / <input type="checkbox"/> NIOSH 7400B <input type="checkbox"/> Rotometer			
				<input type="checkbox"/> PLM: <input type="checkbox"/> Standard / <input type="checkbox"/> Point Count 400 - 1000 / <input type="checkbox"/> CARB 435			
Contact:		Phone:		<input type="checkbox"/> TEM Air: <input type="checkbox"/> AHERA / <input type="checkbox"/> Yamate2 / <input type="checkbox"/> NIOSH 7402 <input type="checkbox"/> TEM Bulk: <input type="checkbox"/> Quantitative / <input type="checkbox"/> Qualitative / <input type="checkbox"/> Chatfield <input type="checkbox"/> TEM Water: <input type="checkbox"/> Potable / <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Potable / <input type="checkbox"/> Weight % <input type="checkbox"/> TEM Microvac: <input type="checkbox"/> Qual / <input type="checkbox"/> D5755(str/area) / <input type="checkbox"/> D5756(str/mass)			
E-mail:							
Site Name:				<input type="checkbox"/> IAQ Particle Identification (PLM LAB) <input type="checkbox"/> PLM Opaques/Soot <input type="checkbox"/> Particle Identification (TEM LAB) <input type="checkbox"/> Special Project			
Site Location:				Matrix:		Method:	
				Analytes:			
Comments:						<input type="checkbox"/> Silica in Air <input type="checkbox"/> w/Gravimetry <input type="checkbox"/> Quartz Only	

Sample ID	Date / Time	Sample Location / Description	FOR AIR SAMPLES ONLY				Sample Area / Air Volume
			Type	Time On/Off	Avg LPM	Total Time	
			A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				
			A P C				

Sampled By:		Date/Time:		Shipped Via: <input type="checkbox"/> Fed Ex <input type="checkbox"/> UPS <input type="checkbox"/> US Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Courier <input type="checkbox"/> Drop Off <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
Relinquished By:		Relinquished By:		Relinquished By:			
Date / Time:		Date / Time:		Date / Time:			
Received By:		Received By:		Received By:			
Date / Time:		Date / Time:		Date / Time:			
Condition Acceptable? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Condition Acceptable? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Condition Acceptable? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			

SGS Forensic Laboratories may subcontract client samples to other SGSFL locations to meet client requests.

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