APPENDIX "A"

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REPORT

Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery
Owner Occupied Rehabilitation and Rebuilding Program

Applicant # 1186

30 Westland Avenue
Milford, Connecticut

November 21, 2014

Prepared for:

Quisenberry Arcari Architects, LLC
318 Main Street
Farmington, Connecticut

Prepared by:

Stephen Ball
294 White Deer Rocks Road
Woodbury, Connecticut

Print

Ad

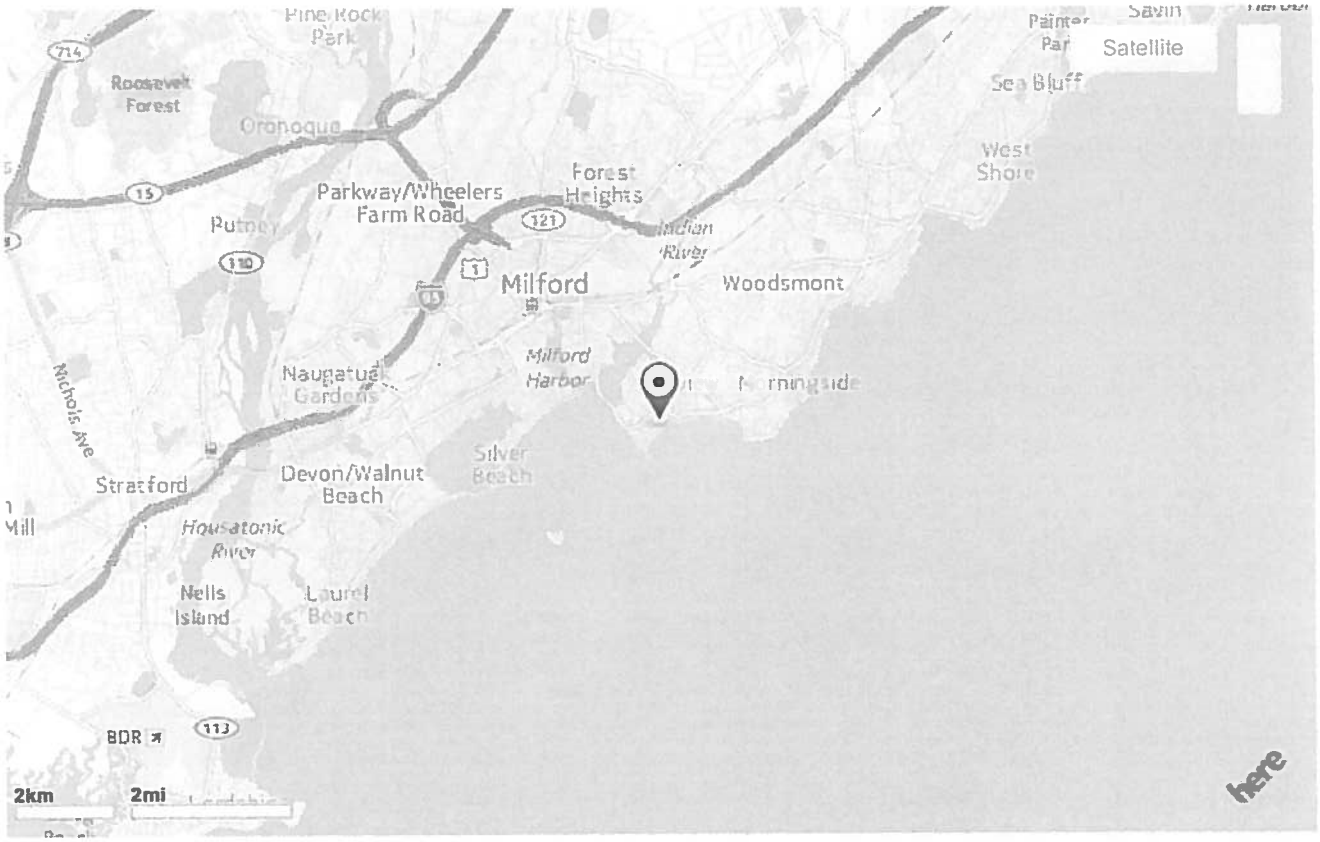
Condos In Milford Ct condosforsaleinmilf.buyerpricer.com Looking for Condos For Sale In Milford Ct Info? Compare Results Now.

YAHOO! MAPS

30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT 06460-7360

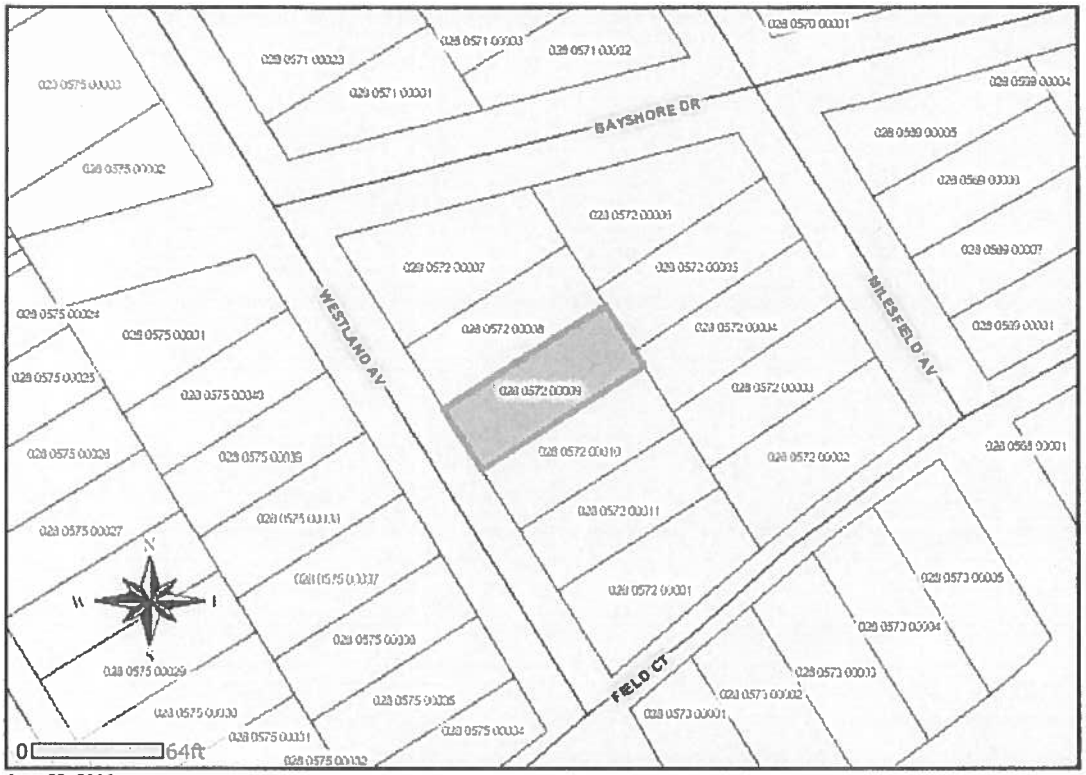
Enter notes here

255



When using any driving directions or map, it is a good idea to double check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning

30 Westland Ave



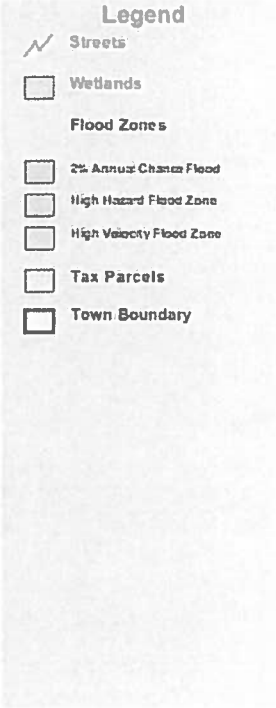
Legend

- Streets
- Tax Parcels
- Town Boundary

June 23, 2014

Disclaimer: **This map was produced from the City of Milford Geographic Information System. The map was compiled using the most current GIS data available. It is deemed accurate, but is not guaranteed. The City expressly disclaims any liability that may result from the use of this map. This map is not a survey and is subject to any changes an actual land survey discloses.**

30 Westland Ave



June 23, 2014

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30 WESTLAND AVE

Location	30 WESTLAND AVE	**Assessment**	$175,080
Mblu	28/ 572/ 9/ /	**Appraisal**	$250,100
Acct#	000451	**PID**	5982
Owner	STEFAN STEPHEN J III	**Building Count**	1

Current Value

Appraisal			
Valuation Year	**Improvements**	**Land**	**Total**
2013	$119,150	$130,950	$250,100
Assessment			
Valuation Year	**Improvements**	**Land**	**Total**
2013	$83,410	$91,670	$175,080

Owner of Record

Owner	STEFAN STEPHEN J III	**Sale Price**	$105,000
Co-Owner		**Book & Page**	01880/0173
Address	30 WESTLAND AV MILFORD, CT 06460	**Sale Date**	04/01/1992

Ownership History

Ownership History			
Owner	**Sale Price**	**Book & Page**	**Sale Date**
CITICORP MORTGAGE INC	$0	01850/0205	09/26/1991

Building Information

Building 1 : Section 1

Year Built:	1930
Living Area:	1302
Replacement Cost:	$176,093
Building Percent Good:	65
Replacement Cost Less Depreciation:	$114,460

Building Attributes	
Field	**Description**
Style	Conventional
Model	Residential

Grade:	Average +20
Stories:	2 Stories
Occupancy	1
Exterior Wall 1	Vinyl Siding
Exterior Wall 2	
Roof Structure:	Gable/Hip
Roof Cover	Asph/F Gls/Cmp
Interior Wall 1	Plywood Panel
Interior Wall 2	
Interior Flr 1	Carpet
Interior Flr 2	Pine/Soft Wood
Heat Fuel	Gas
Heat Type:	Hot Water
AC Type:	None
Total Bedrooms:	4 Bedrooms
Total Bthrms:	1
Total Half Baths:	1
Total Xtra Fixtrs:	
Total Rooms:	6 Rooms
Bath Style:	Average
Kitchen Style:	Original
Bath Desc.	1-Full 1-Half

Building Photo

(http://images.vgsi.com/photos/MilfordCTPhotos//\00\05\01/8

Building Layout

Building Sub-Areas			Legend
Code	**Description**	**Gross Area**	**Living Area**
BAS	First Floor	690	690
FUS	Upper Story, Finished	612	612
		1302	1302

Extra Features

Extra Features				Legend
Code	**Description**	**Size**	**Value**	**Bldg #**
FPL3	2 STORY CHIM	1 UNITS	$2,280	1

Land

Land Use

Use Code	1010
Description	SINGLE FAM MDL-01
Zone	R5

Land Line Valuation

Size (Acres)	0.08
Frontage	35
Depth	95

Neighborhood H
Alt Land Appr No
Category

Assessed Value $91,670
Appraised Value $130,950

Outbuildings

Outbuildings						Legend
Code	**Description**	**Sub Code**	**Sub Description**	**Size**	**Value**	**Bldg #**
FGR1	GARAGE-AVE			216 S.F.	$2,410	1

Valuation History

Appraisal			
Valuation Year	**Improvements**	**Land**	**Total**
2013	$119,150	$130,950	$250,100
2012	$169,440	$130,950	$300,390
2011	$135,310	$130,950	$266,260

Assessment			
Valuation Year	**Improvements**	**Land**	**Total**
2013	$83,410	$91,670	$175,080
2012	$118,610	$91,670	$210,280
2011	$94,720	$91,670	$186,390

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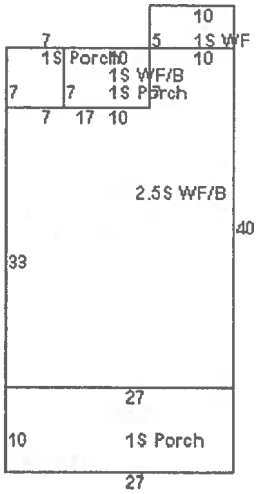

10
7
5
1S WF
1S Porch
10
10
1S WF/B
7
7
1S Porch
7
17
10
2.5S WF/B
40
33
27
10
1S Porch
27

SM
11860

Department of Economic and Community Development

Connecticut
still revolutionary

October 14, 2014

received
10-16-14

Ms. Hermia M. Delaire
Program Manager
CDBG - Sandy Disaster Recovery Program
Department of Housing
505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Subject: 30 Westland Avenue
Milford, CT

Dear Ms. Delaire:

The State Historic Preservation Office has reviewed the information submitted for the above-named property pursuant to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The property located at 30 Westland Avenue appears to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to a potential historic district.

After review of the proposed undertaking for 30 Westland Avenue, this office finds that the proposed project, particularly the elevation, will result in an adverse effect to historic resources.

The State Historic Preservation Office appreciates the opportunity to review and comment upon this project. These comments are provided in accordance with the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. For further information please contact Todd Levine, Environmental Reviewer, at (860) 256-2759 or todd.levine@ct.gov.

Sincerely,

Mary B. Dunne

Mary B. Dunne
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Print Close

FW: 30 Westland Ave - Milford (SHPO)

From: **Andrew Tarpill** (andrew@qa-architects.com)
Sent: Fri 10/17/14 10:30 AM
To: Stephen Ball (stephenjball@hotmail.com) (stephenjball@hotmail.com)
5 attachments
image002.emz (7.5 KB) , image004.emz (3.6 KB) , image007.emz (2.7 KB) , image009.emz (213.9 KB) , 1186 SHPO review 2.pdf (266.3 KB)

See attached

Andrew Tarpill, AIA
Quisenberry Arcari
ARCHITECTS, LLC
318 Main Street, Farmington, CT 06032
phone 860.677.4594 ext 13
www.qa-architects.com

Andrew@qa-architects.com

From: Mazzotta, Suzanne [mailto:Suzanne.Mazzotta@ct.gov]
Sent: Friday, October 17, 2014 8:13 AM
To: Jeff Jahnke
Cc: Andrew Tarpill
Subject: RE: 30 Westland Ave - Milford (SHPO)

Hi Jeff and Andrew,

We have heard back from SHPO regarding 30 Westland Avenue, Milford and it appears to be eligible for listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to a potential historic district. The proposed undertakings at this property will have an **adverse effect**. We will have to proceed with this project through the pending Programmatic Agreement. We will need to be sure that we have complied with the documentation required in the Programmatic Agreement prior to any construction starting.

I know Mia has sent out the draft Programmatic Agreement. The following is Appendix D and E of the draft agreement that will have to be followed for Adverse Effect projects.

Suzanne

APPENDIX D

STANDARD TREATMENT MEASURES

If Undertakings result or will result in adverse effects, DOH and SHPO may develop a treatmentmeasure plan that includes oneor more of the following Standards Treatment Measures, dependingon the natureof historic properties affected and theseverity of adverse effects. This Appendixmay be amended inaccordancewith Stipulation VI.D of this Agreement.

Recordation Package

State-Level Documentation:Prior to project implementation, DOH shall oversee the successful deliveryof a State Level Documentation Report (Appendix E) preparedby staff or contractors that meet the Secretary's Professional Qualifications for Architectural History,History, Architecture, or HistoricArchitecture, as appropriate.For the purposes of this Agreement, the State-Level Documentation Reports will be considered complete an in compliance with the documentation standards when they include, at a minimum:

Representative photo-documention of the exterior features and architectural details of the affected buildings, and representative views of the affected building in the context of the abutting properties. Printed digital photographs of a minimum resolution of 250 dpi will be considered an acceptable substitute for 35mm photography, provided that the printed digital photographs are produced on acid-free archival stock.*Interior photo-documentation as part of this Standard Treatment will only be required when DOH and SHPO concur that such documentation is appropriate for a specific property.*

A concise narrative history of the property, and an appropriate historical context.

To the extent feasible and in consultation with SHPO, DOH State-Level Documentation Reports prepared for multiple properties within a individual historic districts will be combined into more comprehensive reports. Subsequent State-Level Documentation of historic properties from the same historic districts will be submitted as Addenda.

DOH shall submit the State-Level Documentation Reportto the SHPOforreview and approval. SHPO will respond within 10 days of receipt with approval or any requests for amendments. If SHPO does not respond within the specified timeframe, DOH may assume SHPO approval and proceed with the project. If SHPO approves the Report or fails to respond within 10 days of its receipt of the Report, DOH will submit to SHPO two (2) bound copies of the Report. SHPO shall retain one copy for its records and transfer the second copy for permanent

Design ReviewbySHPO

Prior to project implementation, DOH, shall work with the SHPO to develop a historically sensitive construction approach. Plans and specifications will, to the greatest extentfeasible, preserve the basiccharacter ofa buildingwith regard to the design, scale, massing, fenestration patterns, orientation and materials ofthe original building. Primary emphasisshall be given to themajor street elevations that are visible. Significant contributing features (e.g. trim, windows, doors, porches) will be repaired orreplaced with either in- kind materials or materials that come as close as possible to the originalmaterials in basic appearance.Aestheticcamouflaging treatments such as use ofveneers, paints, texture compounds and other surface treatments and/or use of sympathetic infill panelsandlandscaping features, such as vegetative screening of elevation structures (see Appendix H),willbe employed to thegreatest extent feasible. Finalconstruction drawings used in the biddingprocess will be submitted to the SHPO for review andcomment prior to the award ofa constructioncontract and the initiation ofconstructionactivities.

Public Interpretation

Prior to project implementation, DOH, will work with the SHPOto design an educational interpretive plan.Theplan may include signs, displays, educational pamphlets,websites and other similarmechanisms to educate the publicon historic properties within the local community, state, or region. Once aninterpretive plan has been agreed to by the parties, SHPO and DOH will continueto consult throughout implementation ofthe plan until all agreed upon actions have been completed by DOH.

Historical ContextStatements and Narratives

Prior to project implementation, DOH will work with the SHPOto determine thetopic and framework of a historic context statement or narrative DOH shall beresponsible for completing. The statement ornarrative may focus on an individual property, a historic district, a set ofrelated properties, or relevantthemes as identifiedin the statewide preservation plan.

Once thetopic ofthe historic context statement or narrative has been agreedto, the DOH shall continueto coordinate with theSHPO through thedrafting of the document and delivery of a final product. The SHPO shall have final approval over the end product. DOH will use staff orcontractors that meet the Secretary'sProfessional Qualifications for the appropriate discipline.

Oral HistoryDocumentation

Prior to project implementation, DOH, DESPP/DEMHS, and DEEP, as appropriate, and DOH willworkwith the SHPOto identify oral history documentation needs andagree upon atopic and list of interview candidates.Once the parameters of the oral history project have been agreed upon, DOH shallcontinue to coordinate with the SHPO through thedata collection, drafting of the document, and delivery of a final product. The SHPO shall have finalapproval overthe end product. DOH willuse staff orcontractors that meet the Secretary's Professional Qualifications for theappropriate discipline.

Historic Property Inventory

Prior to project implementation, DOH willworkwith the SHPOto identify the parameters ofhistoric propertyinventory efforts.Effortsmay be directedtoward theresurvey ofpreviously designated historic properties and/or districtswhich have undergone change or lacksufficientdocumentation, or the survey of new historicproperties and/or districts that lack formal designation. Oncethe boundaries ofthe survey area have beenagreed upon, DOH shall continueto coordinate with theSHPO through thedata collectionprocess. DOH will use SHPO standardsfor thesurvey of historicpropertiesand SHPO forms. DOH will preparea draft inventoryreport, accordingto SHPO templatesand guidelines, and work with the SHPOuntil a final property inventoryis approved. DOH will use staff orcontractors that meet the Secretary'sProfessional Qualifications for the appropriate discipline.

NationalRegister and National Historic LandmarkNominations

Prior to project implementation, DOH willworkwith the SHPOto identify the individual properties that wouldbenefit from a completedNational Register or National Historic Landmark nomination form. Once the parties have agreed to a property, DOHshall continue to coordinate with the SHPO through the draftingof the nominationform. The SHPO will provide adequateguidance to DOH during the preparation ofthe nomination form and shall formallysubmit the final nomination to the Keeper for inclusion in theNational Register. DOH will usestaff or contractorsthat meet the Secretary'sProfessional Qualifications for the appropriate discipline.

APPENDIX E

STATE-LEVEL DOCUMENTATION STANDARDS

Documentation Standards for Connecticut's Cultural Resources

CECE SAUNDERS AND ROBERT MOORE (As Amended by SHPO)

"Have you finished all that writing and picture taking? Can we tear the bridge down, now?" It is a critical moment of second thoughts and nagging doubts. Unnerving questions hang in the air as the demolition contractor awaits your answer. . . .

Introduction

Connecticut's heritage resources, which date from its early days as a colony up to the recent past, are often in danger of being removed from the landscape in order to accommodate 21st-century needs: safer and wider bridges, additional housing, water and sewer improvements, and commercial development.

Despite extensive consultation and inter-agency efforts to examine alternatives, significant buildings, structures, objects, and sites from Connecticut's past may be lost. Historic houses and factories may face demolition, and picturesque narrow bridges may be threatened with replacement. The Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office has established specific standards for ensuring appropriate written and photographic documentation of important cultural resources before the contractor swings a wrecking ball. Adhering to these professional standards will ease the burden of responsibility when State Historic Preservation Office sanctioned destruction is imminent. In addition, these standards represent a good approach for documenting threatened historic properties irrespective of state and/or federal involvement.

The following documentation guidelines provide for a comprehensive written and photographic record that will ultimately be deposited by the State Historic Preservation Office with the University of Connecticut's Thomas J. Dodd Research Center as part of the Connecticut Historic Preservation Collection. Once properly accessioned by the Dodd Center, these narrative and photographic materials will be publicly available to be retrieved for students, concerned citizens, and others.

When a state agency proposes actions that would alter or destroy a potentially significant resource, and no feasible or prudent alternative exists, the State Historic Preservation Office evaluates the project and decides upon an appropriate level of documentation. The State Historic Preservation Office's decision is based upon numerous considerations, among which are the following:

Is the property of local, state, or national significance?

Is the property individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or a contributing component of an eligible historic district?

What is the property's overall degree of integrity?

How does the property compare to similar resources within the community and the state?

Does the property convey important associations with the community's historical development?

Does the project propose total demolition, major alterations, or minor modifications of the resource?

Are there nearby associated historic properties or an historic landscape that will be radically altered by the proposed undertaking?

If the State Historic Preservation Office decides to mandate professional completion of state-level documentation rather than recordation to the National Park Service's standards, the following guidelines will ensure a consistent level of quality in reports filed with the Connecticut Historic Preservation Collection.

Connecticut's documentation requirements are based on the well-established standards of the National Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). Starting in the 1930s, the National Park Service, in coordination with state and local sponsors, has undertaken numerous HABS and HAER projects to document nationally significant historical resources. The projects have created important archival materials that preserve a record of the nation's residential, commercial, public, monumental, religious, military, and industrial buildings, sites, and structures. This method of saving our collective past through professionally implemented and extensively-detailed studies, which are deposited with the Library of Congress for permanent archiving and public accessibility, has been very effective in preserving information on our nation's cultural heritage.

Over the last two decades, the overwhelming majority of HABS and HAER documentation efforts have been the direct result of federally-mandated cultural resource reviews undertaken in accordance with the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These environmental review submittals currently constitute one-third of all HABS-HAER submissions to the Library of Congress.

The Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office believes that not all threatened cultural resources warrant the considerable expense and professional effort required by the National Park Service's HABS/HAER documentation standards. Consequently, the State Historic Preservation Office has developed its state-level documentation requirements as a viable alternative that provides an appropriate degree of professional recordation for properties of state and/or local importance. Equally important, the State Historic Preservation Office's partnership with the Dodd Research Center at the University of Connecticut provides greater and easier public accessibility and ensures long term archival preservation of the documentation for soon-to-be demolished cultural resources.

State-Level Documentation Standards

All written and photographic state-level documentations must be submitted for review by the State Historic Preservation Office. If accepted, the State Historic Preservation Office will transfer the materials to the Dodd Research Center, which will then include the document title, author, date, and location in its *User's Guide to the Connecticut Historic Preservation Collection* (http://chpc.lib.uconn.edu). The collection expects these documents will be used by both present-day and future researchers. Consequently, all submitted materials must be both archivally stable and user-friendly. Because of the Dodd Research Center's storage and retrieval requirements, all components of the documentation must be consistently labeled with the name of the property and its town and properly cross-referenced with other parts of the documentation package.

Each submittal must include a brief explanatory cover letter which indicates the specific project and agency that generated the sub84 mitted materials. In addition, there are four primary components which compose the total documentation package required by the State Historic Preservation Office. Discussed in greater detail on the following pages, these components include narrative text, photographs (including negatives or electronic media), an index to the photographs, and a photographic site plan.

Narrative Text

The narrative text serves to describe the physical condition and historic use(s) of threatened properties and in effect becomes an archival epitaph. As such, the descriptive text that accompanies the photographs should be comprehensive, yet succinct. The actual number of pages of written text will vary depending upon the importance and complexity of each historic property. The text should include a brief statement of purpose for the documentation study; that is, an explanation or identification of the proposed project and the future use of the property should be provided. While it is unnecessary and undesirable to present a lengthy discussion and/or justification for the proposed demolition or other alterations, a brief recapitulation of the site-specific federal or state review and consultation process is required.

There is no preferred or predetermined format for the narrative text, but it should follow a logical presentation and include sufficient material to fully describe the site history, physical environment, and context of the threatened cultural resource, including a discussion of comparable properties. When safe and accessible, both the exterior and interior conditions of historic structures must be described and evaluated. The State Historic Preservation Office strongly recommends that the historical and archival research for the narrative text should precede the photographic documentation process in order to give the photographer a clear understanding of what is critical to capture on film, such as any particular views, architectural components, or small-scale details that may have been identified as important. Although it is inappropriate to duplicate existing reports, pertinent documents should be referenced and repositories for original plans, shop drawings, historic photographs, and similar archival documents should be listed by full name and address.

Where requested by SHPO, multiple property documentations may be combined. In such multiple property documentations, the narrative text should be subdivided into a general (collective) context of the subject properties and succinct property specific sections for each individual property. Additional properties may be added to such multiple property documentations as addenda. Consultants are advised to consult with SHPO prior to preparation of a multiple property documentation.

Checklist for State-Level Written and Photographic Documentation Submission:

- ❑ Cover letter to State Historic Preservation Office of Department of Economic & Community Development.
- ❑ Narrative text
- ❑ Site location noted on appropriate portion of USGS topographical quadrangle map
- ❑ Original photographs or high quality prints on acid-free archival stock
- ❑ Negatives or electronic image files on CD-ROM/USB Flash Drive
- ❑ List of photographs
- ❑ Photographic site plan

Property name and location must be appear on all materials and be consistent; no abbreviations allowed

The text should reference the accompanying photographs by number (see Index to Photographs) in order to guide the reader through the narrative. If available, at least one historic map, reproduced on archival paper with the project area clearly annotated, should also be included. Historic newspaper accounts and photographs can also be included as a supplement to the narrative text.

Production specifications for the text are straightforward. A title page should clearly identify the historic (and common) name of the property, its specific location (street address and town), the preparer of the narrative text (name, affiliation, and address), and the responsible agency with address, date, and town; abbreviations should not be used. Text must be printed, on one side only, on 8 1/2" x 11" archival paper (a list of suppliers of archival materials is included with this essay). Each page of text should contain an appropriate footer and/or header that includes the name of the property, the town name, and a sequential page number. A bibliography should include, where appropriate, repositories of archival sources (cited and non-cited) and identification of individuals who provided pertinent observations or personal recollections. The property's location must be clearly noted86 on an acid-free 8 1/2" x 11" photocopy of the appropriate U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle map, with the name of the quadrangle clearly indicated.

Binding

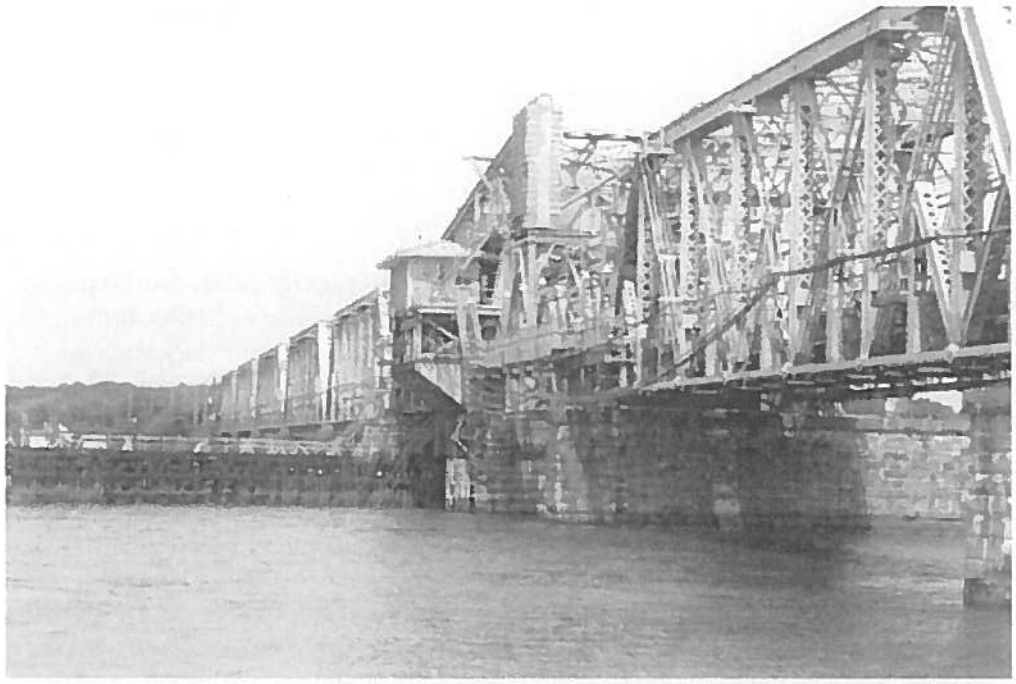
Do not use staples, paper clips, or any adhesive products. If the documentation package is less than 50 pages, submit the material unbound in an acid- free archival folder, unless otherwise requested by SHPO. If the documentation text exceeds 50 pages, front and back covers should consist of acid-free card stock with the addition of clear plastic protector pages over the covers; bind the text and covers with a plastic comb.

Photographs

There is no prescribed maximum or minimum number of photographic views that are required for any particular resource, whether a one-lane rural iron-truss bridge, an isolated farmstead, an urban streetscape, or a multi-structure industrial complex. Simply, the photographic recordation must be adequate to convey the important elements of the historic resource. The sequence of views should beorganized in a logical pattern, such as beginning with wider contextual (exterior) perspectives and ending with specific details.

NEVER USE:
X **staples**
X **paper clips**
X **ballpoint pen**
X **glue/adhesive/tape products**

Excessive and redundant photographs are to be avoided; well-focused and properly-centered perspectives showing all elevations are usually sufficient for a simple historic property. The physical context of the historic resource, e.g., streetscapes, significant landscape components, and other associated environmental or cultural features, can often be conveyed with one or two views. Two views (opposing perspectives) should be sufficient to document sculptural ornamentation. However, once in the field, the photographer should select as many views and details as seem appropriate. Although undeveloped as actual prints, redundant views should be retained on the negative strips (if applicable); these will become an integral component of the final submission of documentation materials.



Connecticut River Railroad Bridge, Old Lyme - Old Saybrook, camera facing northwest (HPI photograph).

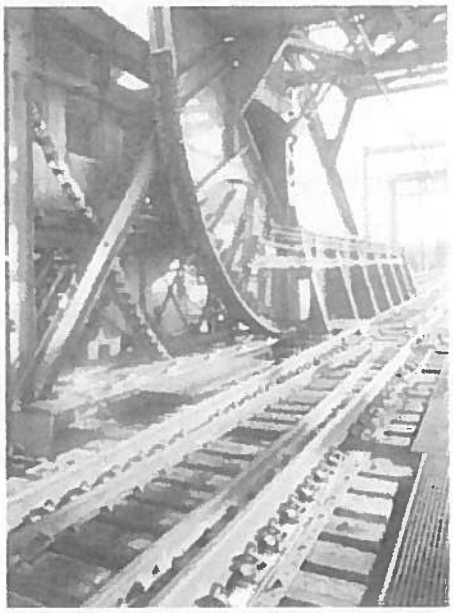
Exterior photographs should include general views of the resource (e.g., streetscapes and related landscape settings) as well as detailed views of functional and/or decorative design elements that are of engineering, industrial, or architectural interest. Particular attention should be addressed to both out of the ordinary elements and the overall character that identify the historic resource, i.e., its period of construction, its massing, size, and materials, and its unique use(s) through time. One should also not overlook the small-scale details that serve to define the character of a historic property.

Cultural material encountered during research and/or field investigation can humanize the story of any soon -to-be-demolished resource. For example, in the case of an historic industrial property, photographs that capture time clocks, safety signage, inspection records, manufacturer's plates, extant machinery, and historic graffiti can contextualize the resource in its time and place and connect it with its local community.

Questions concerning the extent of the photographic documentation effort can arise when archival research has revealed a wealth of architect's plans, construction or shop drawings, postcard collections, business management papers, etc. In this situation, the State Historic Preservation Office should be contacted to decide whether it would be best to include text notations on the extent and location of original archival materials or, alternatively, photographic reproductions of all or a sample of the archival materials. The State Historic Preservation Office should also be contacted regarding appropriate guidance and decision-making on the possible retention and donation of archival materials.

Detail of chain drive and roller segment, Niantic River Railroad Bridge, East Lyme,

camera facing southwest UAPI photograph).



Photographic Specifications A major goal for documentation standards is the permanence of the photographic record. Black-and-white images taken with a 35mm camera and printed on specific silver-emulsion paper have been 89 acceptable for decades. New technology now affords options in the type of camera used in documentation. Digital color images that meet a permanence standard of 75 years are now acceptable. Specifications for both types of cameras are presented below.

35mm Cameras. Traditional black-and-white film, such as Kodak Plus X™, should be used. At present, popular chromogenic black-and-white films, which share more similarities with color films than with traditional black-and-white films, do not meet an acceptable permanency threshold. Archival acid-free photographic paper and archivally-stable chemicals are required for the photo-development process.

Digital Cameras. Digital cameras must be capable of producing an image size of 6 megapixels, with 7 megapixels (or greater) preferred. A camera of this capability will allow some cropping without dropping below the minimum final image size. Equally important is the quality of the camera's lens; a camera with a low-quality lens will produce poor images regardless of its image size.

Black-and-white prints from digital cameras can be printed in-house without going to a special production lab, as long as a combination of archival inks and premium photo paper is used. Currently, Hewlett-Packard Vivera™ ink cartridges can be used with HP Premium and Premium Plus Glossy photo paper to meet the 75-year permanence standard, as can Epson UltraChrome™ pigmented inks with Epson Premium papers. Electronic images corresponding to the submitted photographs must also be submitted.

Electronic image files must be saved as uncompressed .TIF (Tagged Image File format) files on CD-ROM media or USB Flash Memory Media, in keeping with guidance on digital photographic records issued by the National Archives and Records Administration. The minimum size of each image must be 1600 x 1200 pixels saved at 300 ppi (pixels per inch), unless otherwise requested. It is recommended that digital images be saved in 24-bit RGB or 32-bit CMYK color format, which provides maximum detail even when printed in black-and-white. The CD-ROM/Flash Drive label must reference the Town and Property Name. The file name for each

electronic image must include the photograph number corresponding to the number in the index and the number written on the back of the printed photograph.

One set of original photographs or one set of high quality prints of digital photographs is required.

When using 35mm, the preferred format is 3" x 5" black-and-white prints (4" x 6" is also acceptable, but nothing larger). Each photograph should be slipped into an individual archival sleeve. Each archival sleeve must be annotated with the name of the historic property, its specific street address and town, and its corresponding photograph number. Photographs must be numbered in a logical and sequential series. Numbers should be noted on back of each photograph with a soft #2 or softer pencil and must be consistent with the assigned numbers on the photographic site plan and the index to photographs. When labeling the back of the photographs, place individual photographs on a hard surface and press lightly, so that the emulsion on the front surface is not broken.

When using digital photographs, a maximum of two images per letter-sized page is allowable. Each such image should be individually captioned with the name of the historic property, its specific street address and town, and its corresponding photograph number. Photographs must be numbered in a logical and sequential series.

If 35mm photography is used, one full set of uncut negatives stored in archival quality, multiple-strip sleeve sheets is also required. The sleeves are to be annotated, prior to inserting negatives, using a soft pencil, with the town and property name and/or street address. Negatives are extremely fragile and should be kept in their sleeves. If negatives must be handled, it is imperative to limit contact to their edges and use lint-free archival gloves (the body acids from a fingerprint can destroy the archival stability of photographic negatives).

Index of Photographs

An index, or list, that identifies all the printed photographs must be included. The list should be dated and labeled by town, location, project number (if any), and the photographer's name. An identifying footer and/or header must be on each page of the list, but the margins are not regulated. As with the narrative documentation, the Index of Photographs should be printed on only one side of acid-free, 8 1/2" x 11" paper. Each photograph must be numbered in logical and sequential order and must include a short descriptive caption (see accompanying photographs). The direction of the view, or camera angle, must also be provided. In addition, simple orientation cues may be helpful (e.g., "Main Street in foreground").

Photographic Site Plan

Coordinated with the Index to Photographs, the Photographic Site Plan literally depicts the position of the photographer when taking each specific view of the threatened historic resource. A simple plan, or footprint, of the historic property, whether a bridge, single family residence, commercial block, industrial complex, or streetscape, is the basis for the Photographic Site Plan. An existing drawing or plan may be used and annotated with appropriate photograph numbers and directional arrows. Directional arrows serve to depict

the photographer's perspective. The Photographic Site Plan should include a north arrow and identify at least two landmarks, such as adjoining streets, nearby structures, or prominent environmental features.

All annotations should be completed prior to reproduction on acid-free, 8 1/2" x 11" paper. In addition, the Photographic Site Plan must be dated and labeled by town, location, project number (if any), and the photographer's name. An identifying footer and/or header must be on the key map, but the margins are not regulated.

Figure 1 provides an acceptable example of a Photographic Site Plan.

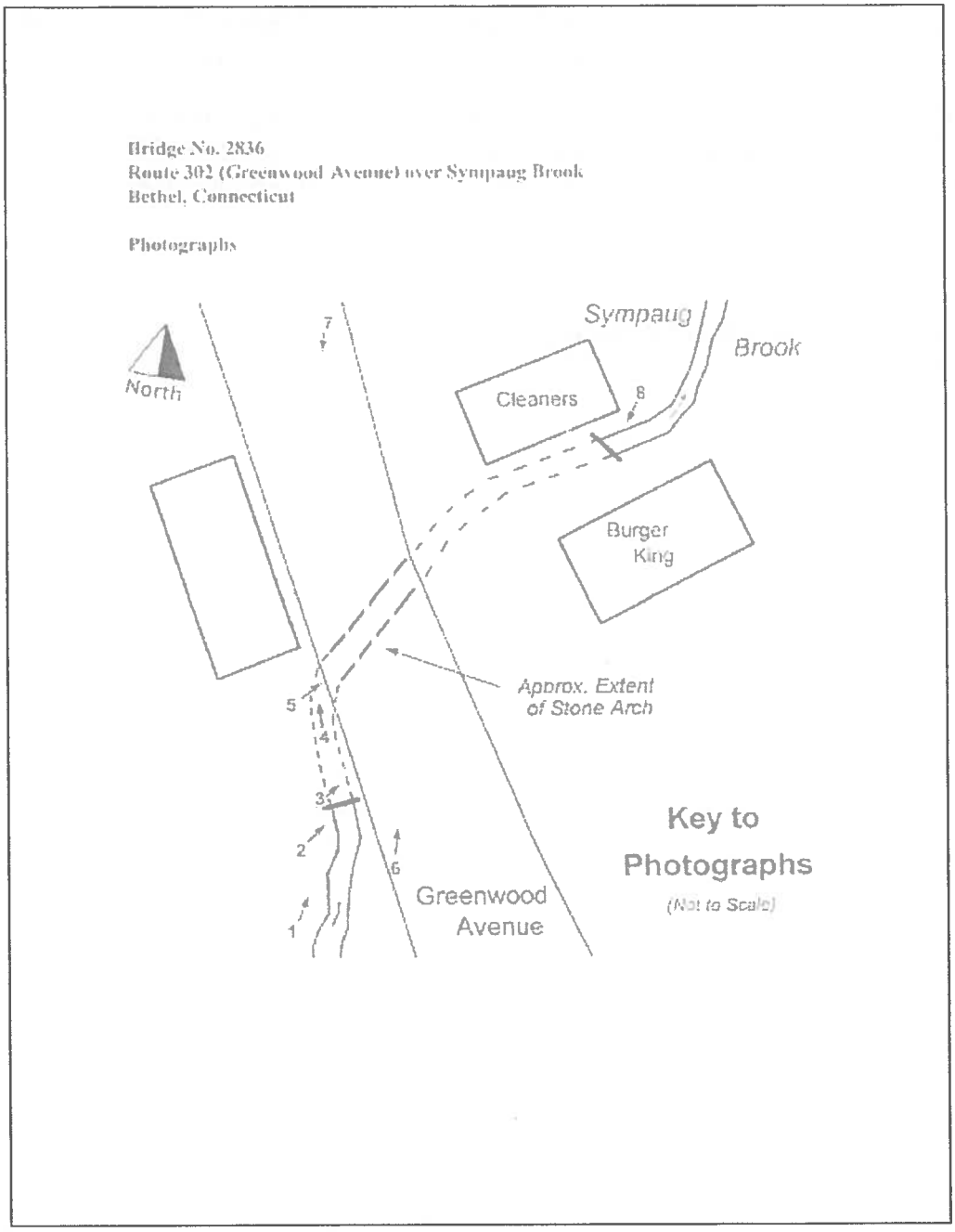


Figure 1: Example of Photographic Site Plan.

Sources for Archival Materials:

Conservation Resources International LLC

5532 Port Royal Road Springfield, VA 22151

800-634-6932, 703-321-0629 (fax)

www.conservationresources.com

Gaylord Brothers, Inc.

P.O. Box 4901 Syracuse NY 13221-4901

800-448-6160, 800-272-3412 (fax)

www.gaylord.com

Hollinger Corporation

P.O. Box 8360 Fredericksburg, VA 22404

800-634-0491, 800-947-8814 (fax)

www.hollingercorp.com

Light Impressions Corporation

P.O. Box 787 Brea, CA 92822-0787

800-828-6216, 800-828-5539 (fax)

www.lightimpressionsdirect.com

Printfile, Inc.

P.O. Box 607638 Orlando, FL 32860-7638

800-508-8539, 800-546-4145 (fax)

www.printfile.com

Pohlig Bros., Inc.

8001 Greenpine Road Richmond, VA 23237

804-275-9000, 804-275-9900 (fax)

www.pohlig.com

TALAS

20 West 20th Street - 5th Floor New York, NY 10011

212-219-0770, 212-219-0735 (fax)

www.talasonline.com

University Products

517 Main Street Holyoke, MA 01040

800-628-1912, 800-532-9281

www.universityproducts.com

From: Jeff Jahnke [mailto:jjahnke@qa-architects.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 01, 2014 10:57 AM
To: Mazzotta, Suzanne
Cc: Andrew Tarpill
Subject: 30 Westland Ave - Milford (SHPO)

Hi Suzanne,

Please see the attached photo of 30 Westland as it currently exists, along with a drawing of the proposed front elevation.

Let me know if you require any additional information to accompany this.

Thanks,

Jeff.

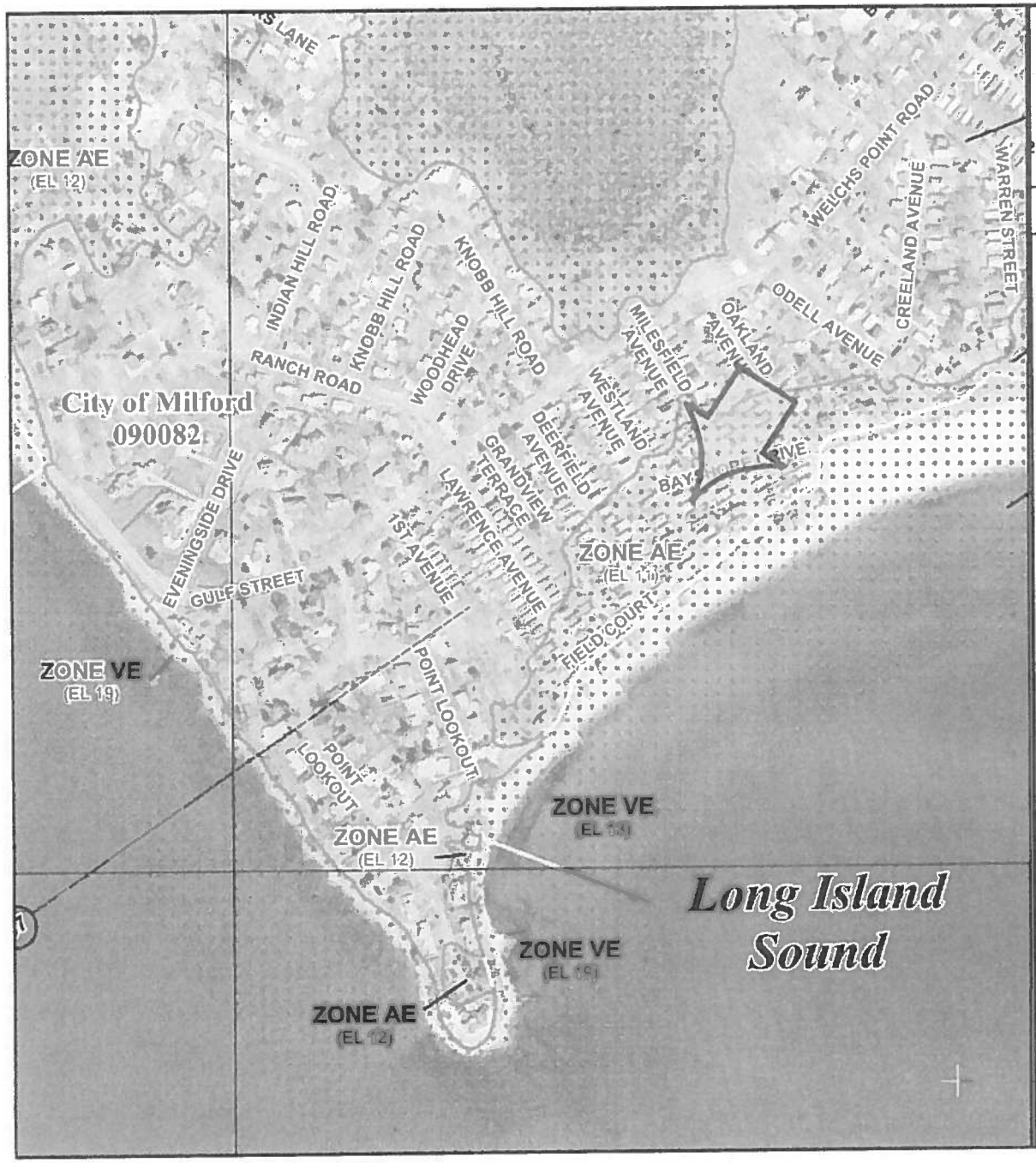
Jeff Jahnke, AIA

Quisenberry Arcari
ARCHITECTS, LLC

218 Main Street, Farmington, CT 06032

860.677.4594 ext 32

www.qa-architects.com



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

250 0 500 1000 FEET

NFIP NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0533J

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

NEW HAVEN COUNTY, CONNECTICUT
(ALL JURISDICTIONS)

PANEL 533 OF 635
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
MILFORD, CITY OF	090082	0533	J

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
09009C0533J

MAP REVISED
JULY 8, 2013

Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

30 Westland Ave.
Milford CT

Oct 5, 2014

Wetlands

- Freshwater Emergent
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Riverine
- Other

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

User Remarks:

COASTAL BOUNDARY
MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

LEGEND

Coastal Boundary

EXPLANATION

The coastal boundary map shows the extent of inland and coastal waters as defined by Connecticut General Statutes within Connecticut's coastal area. The coastal boundary is a continuous line delineated on the inland and side by the inverse coastal elevation of the one hundred year frequency coastal flood zone, as defined and determined by the National Flood Insurance Act, or a one thousand foot linear setback measured from the mean high water mark in coastal waters, or a one thousand foot linear setback measured from the inland boundary of tidal wetlands, whichever is farthest inland; and shall be delineated on the seaward side by the seaward extent of the jurisdiction of the state.

Any regulated activity conducted within the coastal boundary by a municipal agency (i.e., plans of development, zoning regulations, municipal coastal program and coastal site plan review (i.e., site plans submitted to zoning commission, subdivision or resubdivision plans submitted to planning commission, applications for special permit or exceptions to the zoning or planning commissions or zoning board of appeals, variances submitted to zoning board of appeals and a subpart of a municipal project) must be conducted in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Connecticut Coastal Management Act (CMA). As the Coastal Boundary is a hybrid of the Coastal Area, all state and federal agency activities must be consistent with the requirements of the CMA. The coastal boundary is a hybrid of the original 1:24,000 version maps prepared by DEP and the revised boundary mapping undertaken by twenty-two coastal towns. This layer therefore does not replace the legal maps and may not be used for legal determinations.

The following twenty-one towns have adopted municipal coastal boundaries: Chester, Clinton, Darien, Deep River, East Haven, Essex, Fairfield, Greenwich, Groton, Guilford, Hamden, Ledyard, Madison, Milford, New Haven, New London, North Haven, Norwalk, Old Lyme, Old Saybrook, Stamford and Waterford. The coastal boundary maps for these towns may be at different scales than the original DEP draft maps and may contain minor adjustments to the boundary.

DATA SOURCES

COASTAL BOUNDARY DATA - The original boundary maps were created in 1979 on mylar overlay using the 1:24,000-scale US Geological Survey topographic quadrangle maps (mylar film formats). The source for tidal wetland maps were the legal 1:24,000 maps (mylar format) adopted by the Commissioner of DEP and transformed to 1:24,000 mylar-scale maps by the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) using an automatic pantograph. OPM similarly converted FEMA's flood insurance maps (various scales) to a 1:24,000 mylar overlay. The inland extent of coastal waters was planned on 1:24,000 USGS topographic maps following the procedures and sources described in The Boundary Between Saltwater and Freshwater in Connecticut, December 1978 prepared by the State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection, Coastal Area Management Program.

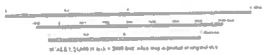
BASE MAP DATA - Based on data originally from 1:24,000-scale USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle maps published between 1969 and 1992. It includes political boundaries, railroads, airports, hydrography, geographic names and geographic places. Streets and street names are from Tele Atlas® copyrighted data. Base map information is neither current nor complete.

RELATED INFORMATION

This map is intended to be printed at its original dimensions in order to maintain the 1:24,000 scale (1 inch = 2000 feet).

MAPS AND DIGITAL DATA - Go to the CT ECO website for this map and a variety of others. Go to the DEEP website for the digital spatial data shown on this map.

MAP LOCATION



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127

Map created by DEP
January 2013
Map is not scientific
Property lines may be not accurate

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 COMMERCIAL STREET, SUITE 300
CONCORD, NH 3301
PHONE: (603)223-2541 FAX: (603)223-0104
URL: www.fws.gov/newengland

Consultation Tracking Number: 05E1NE00-2014-SLI-0436 June 23, 2014
Project Name: Stefan Residence

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project.

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having

similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment

United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Stefan Residence

Official Species List

Provided by:

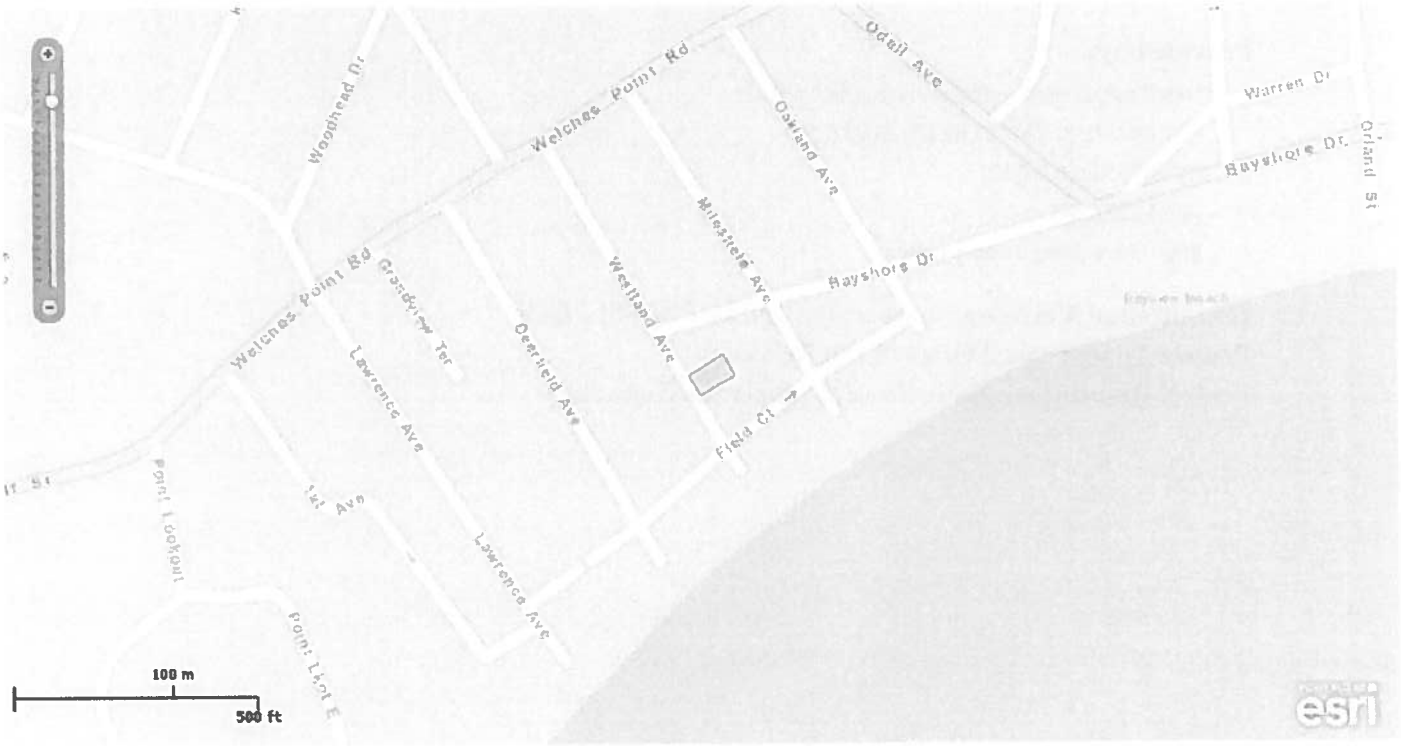
New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 COMMERCIAL STREET, SUITE 300
CONCORD, NH 3301
(603) 223-2541
http://www.fws.gov/newengland

Consultation Tracking Number: 05E1NE00-2014-SLI-0436
Project Type: Federal Grant / Loan Related
Project Description: Raise house to proper flood elevation

United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Stefan Residence

Project Location Map:



Project Coordinates: MULTIPOLYGON (((-73.035367 41.2066508, -73.0351095 41.2067723, -73.0350237 41.2066516, -73.0352812 41.2065386, -73.035367 41.2066508)))

Project Counties: New Haven, CT

United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Stefan Residence

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 1 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed on the **Has Critical Habitat** lines may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Roseate tern *(Sterna dougallii dougallii)*

Population: northeast U.S. nesting pop.

Listing Status: Endangered

United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Stefan Residence

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

There are no critical habitats within your project area.

STEPHEN BALL
294 White Deer Rocks Road
Woodbury, Connecticut 06798

October 17, 2014

Thomas R. Chapman
New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 Commercial Street Suite 300
Concord, NH 330

Identified endangered species –30 Westland Ave. Milford, CT

Dear Mr. Chapman:

While preparing an Environmental Review for a CDBG Disaster Relief grant funding project, we conducted an IPAC query for the property known as 30 Westland Ave. Milford, Connecticut. The review identified the Roseate tern as an endangered species. The property at 30 Westland Ave. Milford, CT will be renovated due to damage caused by Super Storm Sandy. I have attached a map to site, Projected Scope of Work & Magnitude of Cost from the Architect, the Assessors Card with photo of property, and a copy of the U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service IPAC query for 30 Westland Ave., Milford, CT.

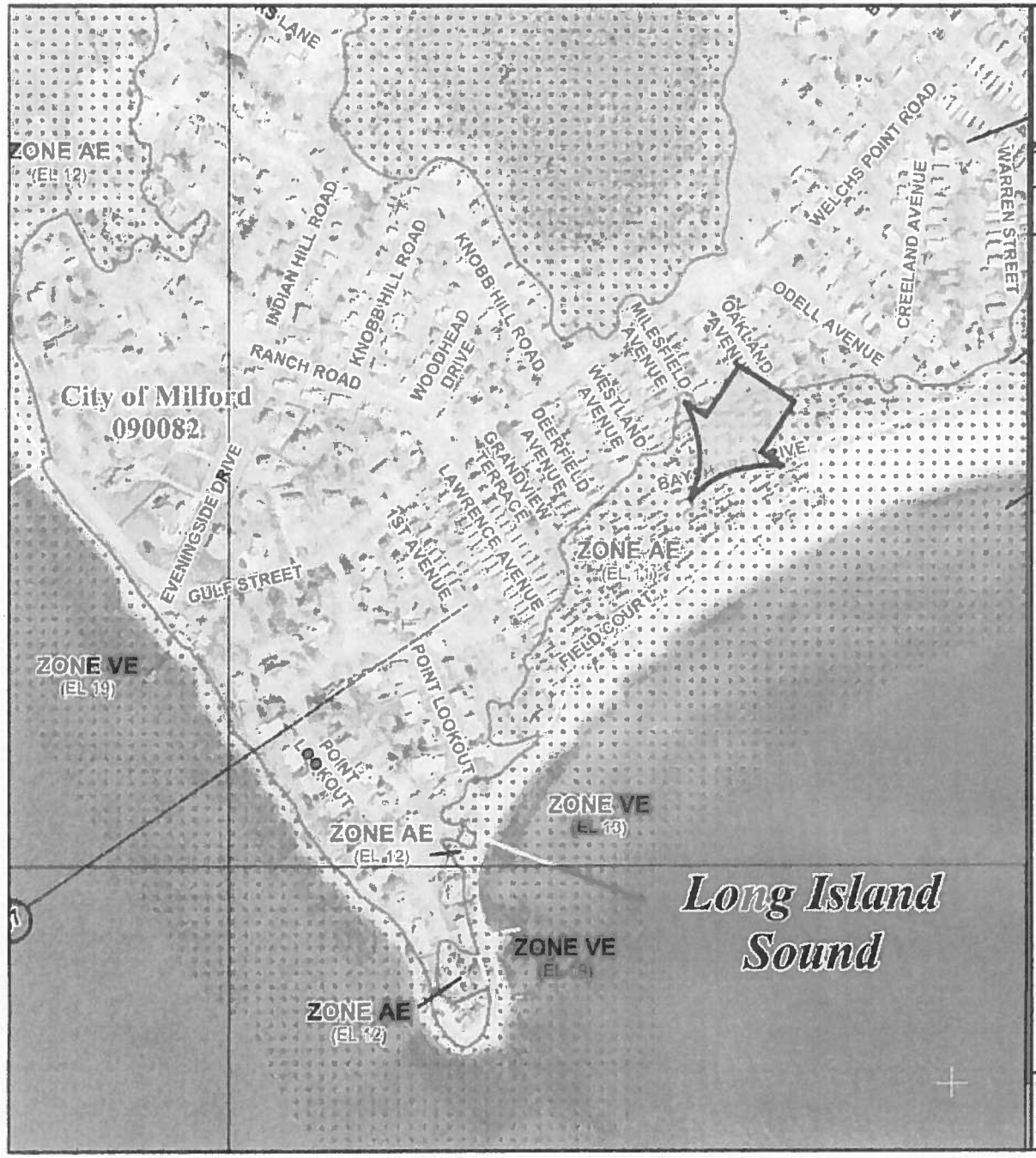
We do not feel there will be any impact on the identified endanger species - Roseate tern. The location is a developed coastal area. The site is only 0.08 acres. The repairs will be within the existing building footprint. Based on our review, we are requesting a letter of clearance to proceed with the identified repairs to 30 Westland Ave., Milford, CT.

Should you have any questions or require any additional information, feel free to call me at (203) 509-7231.

Thanks,

Stephen Ball

Enc.



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

250 0 500 1000 FEET

NFIP NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0533J

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

NEW HAVEN COUNTY, CONNECTICUT

(ALL JURISDICTIONS)

PANEL 533 OF 635

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
MILFORD, CITY OF	[illegible]	0533	J

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
09009C0533J

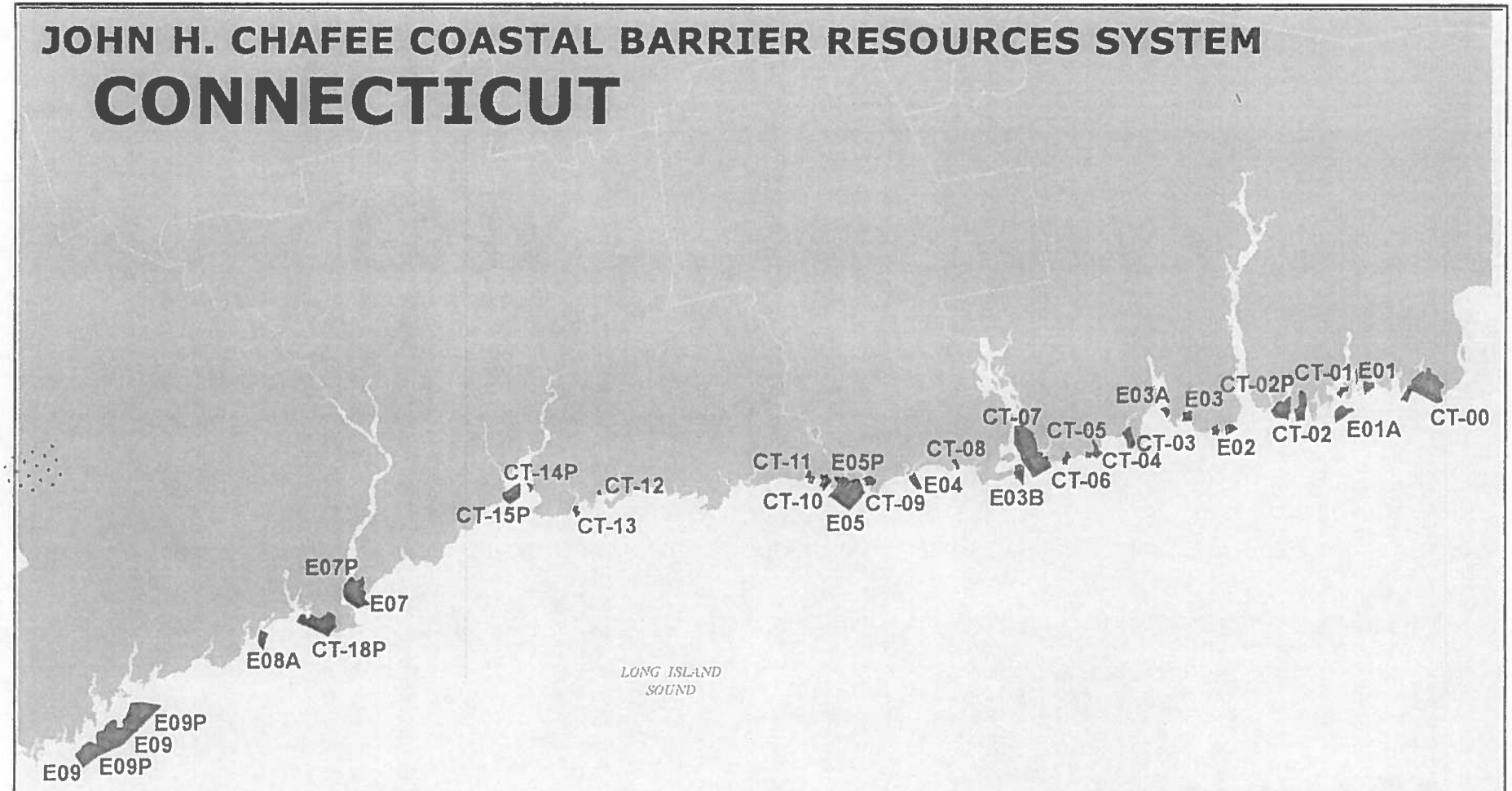
MAP REVISED
JULY 8, 2013

Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

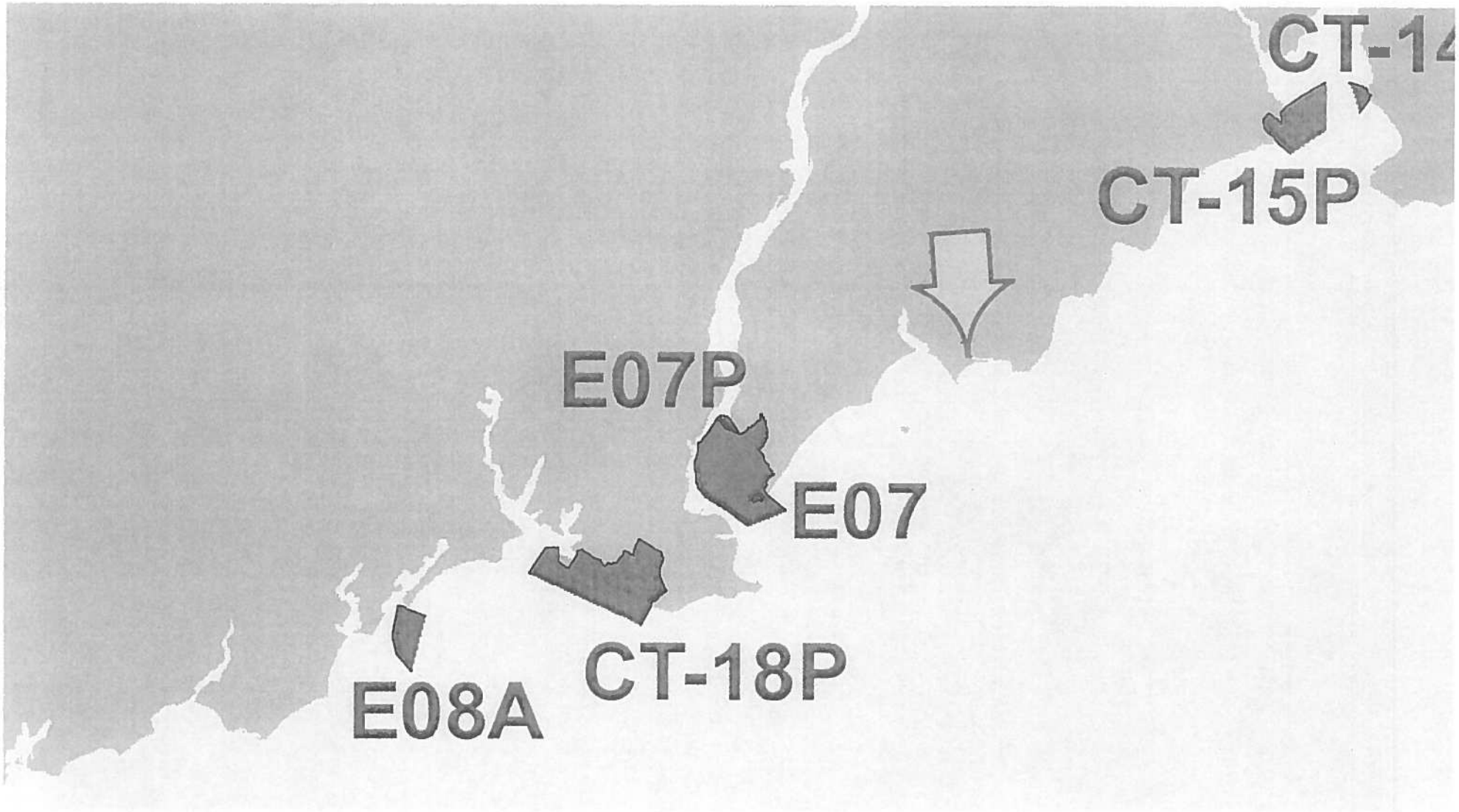
JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

CONNECTICUT



Number of CBRS Units:	32
Number of System Units:	*25*
Number of Otherwise Protected Areas:	*7*
Total Acres:	9,245
Upland Acres:	*1,130*
Associated Aquatic Habitat Acres:	*8,115*
Shoreline Miles:	22

Boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) shown on this map were transferred from the official CBRS maps for this area and are depicted on this map (in red) for informational purposes only. The official CBRS maps are enacted by Congress via the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended, and are maintained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The official CBRS maps are available for download at http://www.fws.gov/habitatconservation/coastal_barrier.html.


CT-14
CT-15P
E07P
E07
CT-18P
E08A

Limited Hazardous Materials Building Inspection Report

Storm Sandy Residential Rehabilitation Project
30 Westland Avenue
Milford, Connecticut

Quisenberry Arcari Architects, LLC

Farmington, Connecticut

September 2014

FUSS & O'NEILL

Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC
56 Quarry Road
Trumbull, CT 06611

Project No. 20140277.D21

FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, LLC

September 12, 2014

Mr. Thomas Arcari
Principal
Quisenberry Arcari Architects LLC
318 Main Street
Farmington, CT 06032

RE: Limited Hazardous Materials Building Inspection
Storm Sandy Residential Rehabilitation Project
30 Westland Avenue, Milford, Connecticut
Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience Project No. 20140277.D2E
Quisenberry Arcari Project No. 1346-28

Dear Mr. Arcari:

Enclosed is the report for the limited hazardous materials building inspection performed 30 Westland Avenue in Milford, Connecticut.

The initial inspection was performed on August 29, 2014, by Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC state-licensed inspectors and included an asbestos inspection, testing for lead-based paint, airborne radon gas assessment, mold assessment, and assessments for PCB-containing light ballasts and mercury hazards.

The information summarized in this document is for the abovementioned materials only. It does not include information on other hazardous materials that may exist in the property (such as underground storage tanks, PCB-containing building materials, etc.).

If you have any questions regarding the contents of this report, please do not hesitate to contact us at (203) 374-3748. Thank you for this opportunity to have served your environmental needs.

Sincerely,

Kevin McCarthy
Project Manager

Timothy M. Downey
Senior Project Manager

Enclosure

56 Quarry Road
Trumbull, CT
06611
T 203.374.3748
800.286.2469
F 203.374.4391
www.fando.com

Connecticut
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
South Carolina

F:\P2014\0277\D2E\Deliverables\Report\Hazmat_Report_30Westland_BH_2014-0908.docx

FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, LLC

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Quisenberry Arcari Architects LLC
30 Westland Avenue, Milford, Connecticut

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FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, Inc

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Quisenberry Arcari Architects LLC
30 Westland Avenue, Milford, Connecticut

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APPENDIX B	ASBESTOS SAMPLE RESULTS AND CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY FORMS
APPENDIX C	LEAD PAINT TESTING PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT
APPENDIX D	LEAD TESTING FIELD DATA SHEETS
APPENDIX E	LEAD IN DUST SAMPLE RESULTS AND CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM
APPENDIX F	LEAD IN DRINKING WATER SAMPLE RESULTS AND CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY FORM
APPENDIX G	AIRBORNE RADON GAS ASSESSMENT RESULTS AND CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY FORM
APPENDIX H	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Introduction

On August 29, 2014, Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC (EnviroScience) Environmental Technicians, Mr. Robert Hobbins and Mr. James Blum, performed a limited hazardous materials building inspection of the residential structure located at 30 Westland Avenue in Milford, Connecticut (the "Site"). Mr. Hobbins and Mr. Blum are State of Connecticut-licensed Asbestos Consultants - Inspectors and Certified Lead Paint Inspectors. On August 29, 2014, Mr. Blum performed a lead paint risk assessment within the residence. Mr. Blum is a State of Connecticut-Certified Lead Paint Inspector/Risk Assessor. The residential structure was not occupied at the time and date of the inspection. Refer to *Appendix A* for EnviroScience state licenses, certifications, and accreditations.

This inspection was performed in response to the planned renovations to damaged or impacted areas of the building caused by Superstorm Sandy, as identified in the *Draft Residence Rehabilitation Letter* dated April 28, 2014, provided by Quisenberry Arcari Architects. The limited inspection consisted of the following:

- A inspection for asbestos-containing materials (ACM) associated with the scheduled raising of the structure to proper flood elevation, exterior repairs, interior fit-outs to the main floor bathroom and kitchen, and interior finish upgrades to the main floor,
- Testing of painted surfaces for lead-based paint (LBP);
- An LBP risk assessment;
- An evaluation of fluorescent light fixtures for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)-containing light ballasts;
- An inventory of light tubes/lamps and devices for mercury;
- Airborne radon gas assessment; and
- A mold assessment.

2 Asbestos Inspection

A Property Owner must ensure that performance of a thorough inspection for ACM, prior to possible disturbance of suspect ACM during renovation or demolition, is conducted. This is a requirement of the Unite States (US) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulation located at Title 40 CFR, Part 61, Subpart M.

This includes Friable, Non-Friable Category I, and Non-Friable Category II ACM.

- A Friable Material is defined as material that contains greater than one percent (>1%) asbestos, that when dry **can** be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
- A Category I Non-Friable Material refers to material that contains greater than one percent (>1%) asbestos (e.g. packings, gaskets, resilient floor coverings, asphalt roofing products, etc.) that when dry **cannot** be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
- A Category II Non-Friable Material refers to any non-friable material (excluding Category I materials) that contains greater than one percent (>1%) asbestos that when dry **cannot** be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

During this inspection, suspect ACM were separated into three EPA categories. These categories are: thermal system insulation (TSI), surfacing ACM, and miscellaneous ACM. TSI includes materials used to prevent heat loss or gain or water condensation on mechanical systems. Examples of TSI are pipe insulation, boiler insulation, duct insulation, and mudded pipe fitting insulations. Surfacing ACM includes ACM that is applied by spray, trowel, or otherwise applied to an existing surface. Surfacing ACM is commonly used for fireproofing, decorative, and acoustical applications. Miscellaneous materials include ACM not listed in thermal or surfacing, such as linoleum, vinyl asbestos flooring, and ceiling tiles.

Samples are recommended to be collected in a manner sufficient to determine asbestos content and include homogenous building materials. The EPA NESHAP regulation does not specifically identify a minimum number of samples to be collected and analyzed, but recommends the use of sampling protocols included in EPA Title 40 CFR Part 763, Sub-Part E - Asbestos Containing Materials in Schools regulation.

2.1 Methodology

Samples of suspect ACM were collected in accordance with EPA recommendations and Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) protocols. The protocols included the following:

1. Surfacing Materials (SURF) (e.g., plaster, spray-applied fireproofing, etc.) were collected in a randomly distributed manner representing each homogenous area based on the overall quantity represented by the sampling as follows:
   a. Three samples collected from each homogenous area that is less than or equal to (≤) 1,000 square feet.
   b. Five samples collected from each homogenous area that is greater than (>) 1,000 square feet, but less than or equal to 5,000 square feet.
   c. Seven samples collected from each homogenous area that is greater than (>) 5,000 square feet.

2. Thermal System Insulation (TSI) (e.g., pipe insulation, tank insulation, etc.) was collected in a randomly distributed manner representing each homogenous area. Three bulk samples were collected as representative of each homogeneous material type, and sent to laboratory for asbestos analysis. Also, a minimum of one sample of any patching material (less than 6 linear of square feet) applied to TSI was collected.

3. Miscellaneous Materials (MISC) (e.g., floor tile, gaskets, construction mastics, etc.) had a minimum of two samples collected as representative of each homogenous material type. Sampling was conducted in a manner sufficient to determine asbestos content of the homogenous material as determined by the Asbestos Inspector. If materials identified were of (significant) minimal quantity, only a single sample was collected.

The Asbestos Consultant – Inspector collected samples and prepared proper chain-of-custody forms for transmission of samples to an accredited asbestos analytical laboratory for analysis by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM). The sampling locations, material type, quantity, sample identification, and asbestos content are identified by bulk sample analysis in *Table 1* of the "Results" section. Materials observed on

the site that are not listed in the following table should be considered suspect ACM until sample results indicate otherwise. Refer to *Appendix B* for PLM analytical results for asbestos bulk samples and chain-of-custody forms.

2.2 Results

Utilizing the EPA protocol and criteria, the following materials were identified as **non-ACM**:

Table 1
Non-Asbestos-Containing Materials

Location	Material Type	Sample No.
Building Interior	Paper Backing on Fiberglass Batting Insulation	0829BH01A-B
Crawlspace	Chimney Brick and Grout	0829BH02A-B, 03A-B
Crawlspace	Concrete Block Foundation, Skim Coat, and Grout	0829BH04A-B, 05A-B, 06A-B

2.1 Discussion

The EPA defines any material that contains greater than one percent (> 1%) asbestos, utilizing PLM as ACM. Materials that are identified as "none detected" are specified as not containing asbestos.

2.2 Conclusions

The analytical results of the suspect ACM samples collected and analyzed indicate none of the suspect materials observed during this inspection contained asbestos.

Note that since this asbestos inspection was limited, we recommend conducting a supplemental inspection of hidden and inaccessible areas (behind walls/beneath fixed floors, exterior foundation, etc.) prior to demolition/renovation activities that may disturb these areas. If suspect materials are encountered during demolition/renovation activities that are not identified in this report as being non-ACM, the materials should be presumed to be ACM until sample collection and analysis indicate otherwise.

3 Lead-Based Paint Testing

On August 26, 2014, EnviroScience's Environmental Technicians Mr. Hobbins and Mr. Cruess performed comprehensive lead paint testing within the Site structure. The purpose of the testing was for compliance with EPA's Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule (RRP) located at Title 40 CFR, Parts 745.80 through 92, and the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Lead-Safe Housing Rule (Title 24 CFR, Part 35, Subparts B-R). On August 26, 2014, Mr. Cruess performed a lead risk assessment for the purpose of HUD Lead-Safe Housing Rule (Title 24 CFR, Part 35, Subparts B-R) compliance.

3.1 Methodology

A direct reading X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer was used to perform the testing. The testing was conducted in accordance with the protocol outlined in the attached document: "Testing Procedures and Equipment" (*Appendix C*).

For the purpose of this testing, various interior and exterior building components representing the initial painting history of the building, and any building-wide repainting by the owners/managers of these building components were tested. Individual repainting efforts are not discoverable in such a limited testing program. The purpose of this testing was to identify patterns and trends in the painting history of the buildings to determine if representative sample collection and analysis using the EPA Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) is required for the anticipated demolition debris prior to off-site disposal.

The structure is constructed of exterior wood siding with vinyl/wood/metal window and door systems. The interior walls and ceiling are constructed mostly of wood and limited sheetrock with wood floors. The building was not occupied at the time and date of the testing; no children under the age of six were present within the residence at time and date of the inspection.

3.2 XRF Testing Results

The testing indicated consistent painting trends throughout the building interiors and exteriors. The following painted building components were determined to contain toxic levels of lead (greater than 1.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter [mg/cm^2] of paint):

Table 2
Lead-Painted Building Components

Building Component	Location	Reading (mg/cm^2)	Defective?
Wood Panel Wall	Throughout	1.1–2.9	No
Wall Trim	1st Floor Bathroom	3.7	Yes
Wood Panel Ceiling	Throughout	1.1–2.7	No
Door Jamb	Bedroom 2 Closet	1.2	No
Closet Shelf	Bedroom 2 Closet	1.1	No
Handrail	Stairwell	4.1	Yes
Handrail Trim	Stairwell	4.3	Yes
Baluster	Stairwell	5.0	No
Stairwell Trim	Stairwell	3.6	No

Building Component	Location	Reading (mg/cm²)	Defective?
Hand Rail Post	Stairwell	3.2	**Yes**
Room Entry/Opening Trim	1st Floor Kitchen/Living Room	2.7	**No**
Room Entry/Opening Jamb	1st Floor Kitchen/Living Room	4.6	**No**
Upper Trim	Exterior Side C (Porch)	8.7	**Yes**

Lead testing field data sheets are provided as *Appendix D* in this report.

3.3 Dust Wipe Samples

Representative lead dust wipe samples were collected inside the Site building to evaluate whether a lead dust hazard existed. The sample numbers, locations, and results are as follows:

Table 3
Lead Dust Wipe Sample Results

Sample No.	Location	Results*
0829JB01	2nd Floor Bedroom 1–Window Well	66 µg/ft²
0829JB02	**2nd Floor Bedroom 1–Floor**	**170 µg/ft²**
0829JB03	2nd Floor Bathroom–Window Well	67 µg/ft²
0829JB04	**2nd Floor Bathroom–Floor**	**65 µg/ft²**
0829JB05	**Living Room–Window Well**	**570 µg/ft²**
0829JB06	Living Room–Window Well *Duplicate Sample*	110 µg/ft²
0829JB07	**Living Room–Floor**	**300 µg/ft²**
0829JB08	Kitchen–Window Well	46 µg/ft²
0829JB09	**Kitchen–Floor**	**91 µg/ft²**
0829JB10	Field Blank	< 10 µg/ft²
0829JB11	Field Blank	< 10 µg/ft²

* µg/ft² = micrograms per square foot

Dust wipe samples were collected from window wells and floor locations as delineated on our chain of custody form. The dust wipe sampling was conducted in accordance with the protocol outlined in the document "Lead Testing Procedures and Equipment" (*Appendix C*). Sample results were compared to Connecticut standards for dust as follows:

- 40 μg/ft² - for floors; and
- 400 μg/ft² - for window wells.

Note: Interior window sills did not exist within the window systems observed at the Site.

The analytical sample results and their locations are provided in *Appendix E* of this report.

3.4 Soil Samples

No bare soil areas were identified along the exterior building drip line; therefore lead content in soil was not assessed.

3.5 Lead in Drinking Water Results

Representative drinking water samples (first draw and two-minute flush) were collected from the kitchen faucet to evaluate whether a lead in drinking water hazard exists at the Site building.

The analytical results of the two water samples indicate concentrations of lead below the EPA reporting limit of 0.005 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for lead in drinking water.

The analytical sample results and chain-of-custody form are provided as *Appendix F* in this report.

3.6 Conclusions

The following building components were determined to be coated with toxic levels of lead in paint:

- Wood Panel Wall and Ceiling
- Wall Trim
- Door Jamb
- Closet Shelf and Door Jamb
- Handrail, Handrail Trim, Baluster, Stairwell Trim, and Handrail Post
- Entry Trim and Jamb
- Upper Trim

This inspection was performed as a comprehensive inspection of representative surfaces within the residence that are scheduled to be disturbed and can be utilized to determine applicability requirements for the RRP rule on surfaces tested.

Those surfaces which contain lead paint are subject to RRP work practice and training requirements if more than de-minimus amounts are disturbed in renovation or for projects involving window replacement. If a specific component or surface is not identified as having been tested it should be presumed to contain lead paint unless tested.

Interior defective LBP identified on the 2nd floor bathroom wall and stairwell handrail, trim and post must be completely abated of LBP.

Exterior defective LBP identified on the exterior upper trim on the C-side of the residence can be managed with interim controls that consist of scrapping defective LBP and encapsulating the painted surface with a State of Connecticut-approved encapsulant.

The Contractor shall be aware that OSHA has not established a level of lead in a material below which Title 29 CFR, Part 1926.62 ("Lead in Construction") does not apply. Contractors should be aware that the threshold limit of 1.0 mg/cm² for purposes of RRP requirements is not recognized by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and worker exposures are still subject to the Lead in Construction regulation (Title 29 CFR, Part 1926.62). The Contractor shall comply with employee exposure assessment criteria, interim worker protection, and other requirements of the regulation, as necessary, to protect workers and building occupants from potential lead exposure.

Those surfaces which contain lead paint are subject to RRP work practice and training requirements if more than de-minimus amounts are disturbed in renovation or for projects involving window replacement. If a specific component or surface is not identified as having been tested it should be presumed to contain lead paint unless tested.

Dust wipe sample results were above the CTDPH standard for the floor surfaces in the 1st and 2nd floor sample locations and window well surfaces in the living room. A lead dust hazard does exist in the areas tested, and is assumed to exist in other areas that were not tested. As noted in Table 3, lead dust located on the floors and window sills must be cleaned to below the CTDPH clearance standard of 40 μg/ft² (floors) and 400 μg/ft² (window wells).

Both drinking water sample results indicate total lead in water at concentrations of 0.005 mg/L. A lead in drinking water hazard does not exist in the building tested.

If these building components are to be demolished during renovations, we recommend a TCLP sample of the anticipated waste stream be collected and analyzed to determine waste management options.

4 Assessment of PCB-Containing Fluorescent Ballasts

Fluorescent light ballasts manufactured prior to 1979 may contain capacitors that contain PCBs. Ballasts installed as late as 1985 may contain PCB capacitors. Fluorescent light ballasts that are not labeled as "No-PCBs" must be assumed to contain PCBs unless proven otherwise by quantitative analytical testing. Capacitors in fluorescent light ballasts labeled as non-PCB-containing may contain diethylhexl phthalate (DEHP). DEHP was the primary substitute to replace PCBs for small capacitors in fluorescent lighting ballasts in use until 1991. DEHP is a toxic substance, a suspected carcinogen and is listed under the EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Superfund law as a hazardous waste. Therefore, Superfund liability exists for land filling both PCB and DEHP-containing light ballasts. These listed materials are considered hazardous waste under RCRA, and require special handling and disposal requirements.

On August 29, 2014, EnviroScience representative Mr. Hobbins performed a visual inspection of representative fluorescent light fixtures to identify possible PCB-containing ballasts. The inspection involved visually inspecting labels on representative light ballasts to identify dates of manufacture and labels indicating "No PCB's". Ballasts manufactured after 1991 were not listed as a PCB or DEHP-containing ballast, and not quantified for disposal. Ballasts without a label indicating "No PCB's" are presumed to be PCB waste, and must be segregated for proper removal, packaging, transport and disposal as PCB waste. Ballasts with date labels indicating manufacture prior to 1991 that indicate "No PCB's" are presumed to contain DEHP and must be segregated for proper removal, packaging, transport, and disposal as non-PCB hazardous waste. The disposal requirements are slightly varied, and costs are slightly less for DEHP than for PCB-containing light ballasts.

4.1 Results

Several of the light fixtures that were examined were labeled with neither the manufacturer's information, nor a "No PCB's" label. However during the inspection, some types of light ballasts were labeled with a "No PCB's" label. Therefore there is a mixture of assumed PCB-containing and non-PCB-containing light ballasts within the building areas inspected. .

The light ballasts observed in the building were labeled with either the manufacturer's information, or a "No PCBs" label. The light ballasts labeled with the manufacturer's information are assumed to contain PCBs and the light ballasts labeled "No PCBs" are assumed to contain DEHP.

4.2 Conclusions

If the renovation activities will disturb the materials, the ballasts not labeled "No PCBs" should properly recycled as PCB and the remaining ballast labeled "No PCBs" ballasts should be properly recycled as assumed DEHP.

5 Assessment of Mercury-Containing Devices

Fluorescent lamps/tubes are presumed to contain mercury vapor, which is a hazardous substance to both human health and the environment. Thermostatic controls and electrical switch gear may contain a vial or bulb of mercury associated with the control. Mercury-containing equipment is regulated for proper disposal by the EPA RCRA hazardous waste regulations. Mercury lamps according to the EPA are considered a universal waste requiring all fluorescent lamps/tubes to be recycled or disposed as hazardous waste.

On August 29, 2014, EnviroScience's representative Mr. Robert Hobbins performed a visual in-place inventory of mercury amps/tubes, thermostats, and mercury switches.

5.1 Conclusions

No fluorescent light bulbs/tubes, thermostats, switches, or gauges were observed within accessible and visible areas of the Site structure.

6 Mold Visual Assessment

On August 29, 2014, EnviroScience representative Mr. Hobbins performed a visual assessment for the presence of suspect mold and water intrusion.

6.1 Observations

No suspected mold growth or evidence of water intrusion was identified on any building materials within the structure at the time of the inspection.

7 Airborne Gas Radon Information, Sampling and Procedure

7.1 Radon Facts and Health Effects

Radon is a naturally-occurring radioactive gas produced by the natural breakdown (decay) of uranium, which is naturally-occurring in soil and rock throughout the US. Radon gas travels through soil and enters buildings through cracks and other penetrations in building foundations. Eventually the gas itself decays into radioactive particles (decay products) that can become trapped in the lungs during human respiration. As these particles in turn decay they release small bursts of radiation, which can damage lung tissue and lead to lung cancer over the course of a person's lifespan.

EPA studies have determined that radon concentrations in outdoor air average approximately 0.4 picoCuries per liter of air (pCi/L). However, radon and its decay products can accumulate to a much higher concentration inside a building. The EPA has adopted a recommended action level of 4.0 pCi/L; equal to or above which the EPA recommends that building owners take action to reduce the level of airborne radon gas within the building.

Radon is a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas, and thus, the only way to know whether or not an elevated level of radon is present in a building is to test the air for radon gas. The lowest living level of a dwelling should be measured, as even adjacent rooms can have significantly different levels of radon.

Again, radon is a known human carcinogen. Prolonged exposure to elevated radon concentrations causes an increased risk of lung cancer. Like other environmental pollutants, there is some uncertainty about the magnitude of radon health risks. However, scientists are more certain about radon risks than risks from most other cancer-causing environmental pollutants as estimates of radon risk are based on studies of cancer in humans (underground miners). Additional studies on more typical, non-occupationally exposed, populations are underway.

EPA estimates that radon may cause about 14,000 lung cancer deaths in the US each year, with a range of 7,000 to 30,000. The US Surgeon General has warned that radon gas is the second-leading cause of lung cancer deaths after smoking, and is the leading cause among non-smokers.

7.2 Airborne Radon Sampling

From August 29, 2014 to September 2, 2014, EnviroScience representatives deployed passive radon detection canisters in limited areas within the Site building. The canisters were retrieved at least 48 hours, but not later than 96 hours later. The canisters were supplied by Radon Testing Corporation of America (RTCA).

It is recommended that such canisters be placed at least 20-inches from the floor and 12-inches away from exterior walls. Also, it is recommended that the canisters not be placed near drafts resulting from Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) intakes and returns, doors, and at least 36-inches from windows. Also, canisters should not be exposed to direct sunlight, be covered up, or otherwise disturbed during the testing period. A closed building condition is also utilized for 12-hours prior to testing being conducted.

Sample analysis was performed by RTCA and the results are included in *Appendix G.*

7.3 Airborne Radon Quality Assurance Procedure

EPA strongly recommends that quality assurance measurements are included in radon measurement studies. Quality assurance measurements include side-by-side canisters (duplicates), and unexposed control canisters (blanks).

Duplicates are pairs of canisters deployed in the same location, side-by-side, for the same measurement period. Duplicates are placed in at least ten percent of all sampling locations. These duplicate canisters are stored, deployed, removed, and shipped to the laboratory for analysis in the same manner as the other canisters. If either or both of the analyses in a duplicate pairing is above the EPA recommended action level of 4.0 pCi/L the relative percent difference (RPD) between the two tests must be determined. If the allowable difference is exceeded, the test is determined to be invalid and a new duplicate test must be conducted. If both canister results are below the EPA standard then the RPD is not calculated since, despite any disparity, both results are below the EPA standard.

Blanks are utilized to determine whether the manufacturing, shipping, storage, and processing of the canisters has affected the accuracy of airborne radon gas sampling procedures. Blanks are unopened, unexposed canisters that are deployed with and shipped with the exposed canisters, so the processing laboratory treats them without bias. The number of blanks is at least five percent of the total number of canisters deployed, up to a maximum of 25 canisters.

7.4 Airborne Radon Analytical Results

Four canisters, including one duplicate and one blank, were placed in target locations within the structure during sampling that was performed August 29, 2014 to September 2, 2014. The concentrations of radon in the samples during the assessment ranged from 0.1 pCi/L to 0.6 pCi/L. The EPA recommended action level for radon is 4.0 pCi/L.

Table 4 lists the locations and analytical results of quality control duplicate tests August 29, 2014 to September 2, 2014.

Table 4
Duplicate Samples Results: August 29, 2014 – September 2, 2014

Location	Canister Numbers	Radon Concentration (pCi/Liter)			Relative Percent Difference (RPD, %)
		Sample	Sample Duplicate	Sample Average	
Kitchen	2314135 & 2343265	0.6	0.6	0.6	Percent Difference Not Needed (No Concentrations above 4.0 pCi/Liter)

Note Duplicate testing results were satisfactory.

In *Table 5* below, the locations and results of quality control blank tests are listed August 29, 2014 to September 2, 2014.

Table 5
Blank Samples Results: August 29, 2014 – September 2, 2014

Location	Canister Number	Radon Concentration (pCi/Liter)
Living Room	23113935	0.1

Note Blank testing results were satisfactory

In *Table 6* below, the locations, canister numbers, and radon concentrations are listed for the airborne radon assessment conducted on August 29, 2014 to September 2, 2014.

Table 6
Radon Sampling Results: August 29, 2014 – September 2, 2014

Location	Canister Numbers	Radon Concentration (pCi/Liter)
Kitchen	2314135	0.6
Living Room	2343343	0.1

7.5 Conclusions

During the course of the initial radon gas measurement assessment, four sampling canisters, including one duplicate and one blank, were placed in targeted locations within the Site building. The analytical results of each of the four samples analyzed indicated radon gas concentrations below the EPA recommended action level of 4.0 pCi/L. No further actions are required.

Refer to *Appendix I* for site photographs.

Report prepared by Environmental Technician Robert Hobbins.

Reviewed by:

Kevin McCarthy
Project Manager

Timothy M. Downey
Senior Project Manager

FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience.inc

Appendix A

Fuss &O'Neill EnviroScience Inspector State Licenses, Certifications and Accreditations

Dear Licensed/Certified Professional,

Attached you will find your validated license/certification for the coming year. Should you have any questions about your license/certificate renewal, please do not hesitate to write or call:

Department of Public Health **(860) 509-7603**
P.O. Box 340308
M.S.#12MQA **http://www.dph.state.ct.us**
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Sincerely,

JEWEL MULLEN, MD, MPH, MPA, COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

0001088 FP **PRSRT T5 0 0564 06040
JOHN R. HOBBINS
C/O FUSS & O'NEILL ENVIROSCIENCE, LLC
146 HARTFORD ROAD
MANCHESTER CT 06040

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BY THIS DEPARTMENT AS A

ASBESTOS CONSULTANT - INSPECTOR

LICENSE NO.
000700
CURRENT THROUGH
01/31/15
VALIDATION NO.
03-708142

JOHN R. HOBBINS

SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYER'S COPY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
JOHN R. HOBBINS

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SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

WALLET CARD

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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JOHN R. HOBBINS

VALIDATION NO.	LICENSE NO.	CURRENT THROUGH
03-708142	000700	01/31/15

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ASBESTOS CONSULTANT-INSPECTOR

SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC

146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040 – (860) 646-2469

This is to certify that

John Robert Hobbins

xxx-xx-6853

has successfully completed the

4 Hr. Asbestos Inspector Refresher

Asbestos Accreditation under TSCA Title II

40 CFR Part 763

John Rowinski, Principal Instructor

Robert L. May, Jr., Training Manager

September 3, 2014

Date of Course

AI-R-09/14-6

Certificate Number

September 3, 2014

Examination Date

September 3, 2015

Expiration Date

John R. Hobbins
C/O FUSS & O'NEILL ENVIROSCIENCE, LLC
146 HARTFORD ROAD
MANCHESTER, CT 06040

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M.S.#12MQA http://www.dph.state.ct.us
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Sincerely,

JEWEL MULLEN, MD, MPH, MPA, COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT

THE INDIVIDUAL NAMED BELOW IS CERTIFIED
BY THIS DEPARTMENT AS A
Lead Inspector

John R. Hobbins

CERTIFICATION NO.
2156
CURRENT THROUGH
01/31/2015
VALIDATION NO.
DUPLICATE

SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYER'S COPY
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
NAME
John R. Hobbins
VALIDATION NO. CERTIFICATION NO. CURRENT THROUGH
DUPLICATE 2156 01/31/2015
PROFESSION
Lead Inspector
SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

WALLET CARD
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
NAME
John R. Hobbins
VALIDATION NO. CERTIFICATION NO. CURRENT THROUGH
DUPLICATE 2156 01/31/2015
PROFESSION
Lead Inspector
SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This certifies that

John Robert Hobbins

97 Montowese Street, Branford, CT 06405
000-00-6853

has successfully completed the

INSPECTOR REFRESHER

Training Course
conducted by
Cardno ATC
73 William Franks Drive
West Springfield, MA 01089
(413) 781-0070

Neal B. Freuden

Principal Instructor: Neal Freuden

January 30, 2014	January 30, 2014
Date of Course	*Exam Date*
CTLIR-205	January 30, 2015
Certificate Number	*Expiration Date*

Gregory J. Morsch

Training Manager: Gregory Morsch

Training received complies with the requirements of the Connecticut Department of Public Health pursuant to Section 477 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

0001572 FP **PRSRT TG 0 1564 06040
JAMES B BLUM
FUSS & O'NEILL ENVIROSCIENCE LLC
146 HARTFORD RD
MANCHESTER CT 06040-5992

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT
THE INDIVIDUAL NAMED BELOW IS LICENSED
BY THIS DEPARTMENT AS A

ASBESTOS CONSULTANT - INSPECTOR

LICENSE NO.
000841
CURRENT THROUGH
11/30/14
VALIDATION NO.
03-681437

JAMES B BLUM

SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
JAMES B BLUM

VALIDATION NO.	LICENSE NO.	CURRENT THROUGH
03-681437	000841	11/30/14

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SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

WALLET CARD

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
JAMES B BLUM

VALIDATION NO.	LICENSE NO.	CURRENT THROUGH
03-681437	000841	11/30/14

PROFESSION
ASBESTOS CONSULTANT-INSPECTOR

SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC

146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040 – (860) 646-2469

This is to certify that

James Blum

xxx-xx-1625

has successfully completed the

4 Hr. Asbestos Inspector Refresher

Asbestos Accreditation under TSCA Title II

40 CFR Part 763

John Rowinski, Principal Instructor

Robert L. May, Jr., Training Manager

September 3, 2014

Date of Course

AI-R-09/14-2

Certificate Number

September 3, 2014

Examination Date

September 3, 2015

Expiration Date

JAMES B BLUM
FUSS & O'NEILL ENVIROSCIENCE LLC
146 HARTFORD RD
MANCHESTER CT 06040-5992

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Department of Public Health
P.O. Box 340308
M.S.#12MQA
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

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Sincerely,

JEWEL MULLEN, MD, MPH, MPA, COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

EMPLOYER'S COPY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
JAMES B BLUM

VALIDATION NO	CERTIFICATE NO	CURRENT THROUGH
03-912781	002256	11/30/14

PROFESSION
LEAD INSPECTOR RISK ASSESSOR

SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT

THE INDIVIDUAL NAMED BELOW IS CERTIFIED
BY THIS DEPARTMENT AS A
LEAD INSPECTOR RISK ASSESSOR

JAMES B BLUM

CERTIFICATE NO
002256

CURRENT THROUGH
11/30/14

VALIDATION NO
03-912781

SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

INSTRUCTIONS

WALLET CARD

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NAME
JAMES B BLUM

VALIDATION NO	CERTIFICATE NO	CURRENT THROUGH
03-912781	002256	11/30/14

PROFESSION
LEAD INSPECTOR RISK ASSESSOR

SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

0001574 FP **PRSRT TO 0 1564 06040
JAMES B BLUM
FUSS & O'NEILL ENVIROSCIENCE LLC
146 HARTFORD RD
MANCHESTER CT 06040-5992

Dear Licensed/Certified Professional,

Attached you will find your validated license/certification for the coming year. Should you have any questions about your license/certificate renewal, please do not hesitate to write or call:

Department of Public Health (860) 509-7603
P.O. Box 340308
M.S.#12MQA http://www.dph.state.ct.us
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Sincerely,

JEWEL MULLEN, MD, MPH, MPA, COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Detach and sign each of the cards on this form.
2. Display the large card in a prominent place in your office or place of business.
3. The wallet card is for you to carry on your person. If you do not wish to carry the wallet card, place it in a secure place.
4. The employer's copy is for persons who must demonstrate current licensure/certification in order to retain employment or privileges. The employer's card is to be presented to the employer and kept by them as a part of your personnel file. Only one copy of this card can be supplied to you.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT
THE INDIVIDUAL NAMED BELOW IS CERTIFIED
BY THIS DEPARTMENT AS A

LEAD INSPECTOR

CERTIFICATION NO.
002207
CURRENT THROUGH
11/30/14
VALIDATION NO.
03-681439

JAMES B BLUM

SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYER'S COPY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
NAME
JAMES B BLUM

VALIDATION NO.	CERTIFICATION NO.	CURRENT THROUGH
03-681439	002207	11/30/14

PROFESSION
LEAD INSPECTOR

SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

WALLET CARD

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
NAME
JAMES B BLUM

VALIDATION NO.	CERTIFICATION NO.	CURRENT THROUGH
03-681439	002207	11/30/14

PROFESSION
LEAD INSPECTOR

SIGNATURE COMMISSIONER

Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC

146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040 – (860) 646-2469

This is to certify that

James Blum

xxx-xx-1625

has successfully completed the

8 Hour Lead Inspector Risk Assessor Refresher Course

(Approved per Sec. 20-477, CT General Statutes)

Under civil and criminal penalties of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 2615), I certify that this training complies with all applicable requirements of Title IV of TSCA, 40 CFR part 745 and any other applicable Federal, State, or local requirements.

Brian Santos, Principal Instructor

Robert L. May, Jr., Training Manager

February 20 & 25, 2014

Date of Course

LIRA-R-02/14-3

Certificate Number

February 25, 2014

Examination Date

February 25, 2015

Expiration Date

FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, Inc

Appendix B

Asbestos Sample Results and Chain of Custody Forms

041425270

FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, LLC
www fando.com
146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040 Phone (860)646-2469 Fax (860) 649-6883

SAMPLE LOG FOR ASBESTOS BULKS

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name: Storm Sandy Residential Rehab–30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT Project No. 20140277.D2E

Building: 30 Westland Ave Project Manager: K McCarthy

Sample ID	Sample Location	Material	Result (%)
0829BH01A	Interior of Building	Paper Backing on Fiberglass Batt Insulation	None Detected
0829BH01B	Interior of Building	Paper Backing on Fiberglass Batt Insulation	
0829BH02A	Crawlspace	Chimney Brick	
0829BH02B	Crawlspace	Chimney Brick	
0829BH03A	Crawlspace	Chimney Brick Grout	
0829BH03B	Crawlspace	Chimney Brick Grout	
0829BH04A	Exterior of Building	Skim Coat Concrete over Concrete Block Foundation	
0829BH04B	Exterior of Building	Skim Coat Concrete over Concrete Block Foundation	
0829BH05A	Exterior of Building/Crawlspace	Concrete Block Foundation	
0829BH05B	Exterior of Building/Crawlspace	Concrete Block Foundation	
0829BH06A	Exterior of Building/Crawlspace	Concrete Block Foundation Grout	
0829BH06B	Exterior of Building/Crawlspace	Concrete Block Foundation Grout	

RECEIVED EMSL CINNAMINSON, N.J. 2014 AUG 30 A 10:05

Analysis Method: ☒ PLM ☐ Other Turnaround Time 24 hour

Based on the turnaround time indicated above, analyses are due to EnviroScience on or before this date: _____. Please call the EnviroScience Laboratory if analyses will be late at (860) 646-2469.

Fax Results to the EnviroScience Laboratory at: 888-838-1160.

Special Instructions: Stop analysis on first positive sample in each homogeneous set of samples unless otherwise noted. Do not layer samples unless indicated. EPA 400 Point Count all samples of content <4%, positive stop on all point counts

Samples collected by: B. Hobbins **Date:** 8-29-14 **Time:** _____

Samples [Rec'd][Sent by] [Bct][ ] **Date:** [8-29][ ] **Time:** _____

Samples Received by: JR FX **Date:** 8/30/14 **Time:** 10:00

Shipped To: ☒ EMSL State NJ ☐ Other _____

Method of Shipment: ☒ FedEx ☐ Other _____

C:\Users\jhobbins\Desktop\Storm Sandy\D2E\COC_BH_2014-0829.doc

12B

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
Phone/Fax: (800) 220-3675 / (856) 786-5974
http://www.EMSL.com cinnasblab@EMSL.com

EMSL Order:	041425270
CustomerID:	ENVI54
CustomerPO:	20140277.D2E
ProjectID:	

Attn: **Kevin McCarthy**
Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC
146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT 06040

Phone:	(860) 646-2469
Fax:	(888) 838-1160
Received:	08/30/14 10:00 AM
Analysis Date:	9/2/2014
Collected:	

Project: **Storm Sandy Residential Rehab-30 Westland Ave, Milford CT / 20140277.D2E**

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 Method using Polarized Light Microscopy

			Non-Asbestos				Asbestos
Sample	Description	Appearance	%	Fibrous	%	Non-Fibrous	% Type
0829BH01A *041425270-0001*	Interior of Building - Paper Backing on Fiberglass Batt Insulation	Brown/White/Black Fibrous Homogeneous	45% 30%	Cellulose Glass	25%	Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
0829BH01B *041425270-0002*	Interior of Building - Paper Backing on Fiberglass Batt Insulation	Brown/White Fibrous Homogeneous	40% 25%	Cellulose Glass	35%	Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
0829BH02A *041425270-0003*	Crawlspace - Chimney Brick	Red Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100%	Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
0829BH02B *041425270-0004*	Crawlspace - Chimney Brick	Red Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100%	Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
0829BH03A *041425270-0005*	Crawlspace - Chimney Brick Grout	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100%	Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
0829BH03B *041425270-0006*	Crawlspace - Chimney Brick Grout	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100%	Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
0829BH04A *041425270-0007*	Exterior of Building - Skim Coat Concrete over Concrete Block Foundation	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100%	Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**

Analyst(s)

Amy Johnson (6)
Jamie Marczak (6)

Stephen Siegel, CIH, Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. This report relates only to the samples reported and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. This report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST or any agency of the federal government. Non-friable organically bound materials present a problem matrix and therefore EMSL recommends gravimetric reduction prior to analysis. Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted. Estimated accuracy, precision and uncertainty data available upon request. Unless requested by the client, building materials manufactured with multiple layers (i.e. linoleum, wallboard, etc.) are reported as a single sample. Reporting limit is 1%

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Cinnaminson, NJ NVLAP Lab Code 101048-0, AIHA-LAP, LLC-IHLAP Lab 100194, NYS ELAP 10872, NJ DEP 03036, PA ID# 68-00367

Initial report from 09/02/2014 10:00:54

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
Phone/Fax: (800) 220-3675 / (856) 786-5974
http://www.EMSL.com cinnasblab@EMSL.com

EMSL Order:	041425270
CustomerID:	ENVI54
CustomerPO:	20140277.D2E
ProjectID:	

Attn: **Kevin McCarthy**
Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC
146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT 06040

Phone:	(860) 646-2469
Fax:	(888) 838-1160
Received:	08/30/14 10:00 AM
Analysis Date:	9/2/2014
Collected:	

Project: **Storm Sandy Residential Rehab-30 Westland Ave, Milford CT / 20140277.D2E**

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 Method using Polarized Light Microscopy

			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample	Description	Appearance	% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
0829BH04B *041425270-0008*	Exterior of Building - Skim Coat Concrete over Concrete Block Foundation	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
0829BH05A *041425270-0009*	Exterior of Building / Crawlspace - Concrete Block Foundation	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
0829BH05B *041425270-0010*	Exterior of Building / Crawlspace - Concrete Block Foundation	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
0829BH06A *041425270-0011*	Exterior of Building / Crawlspace - Concrete Block Foundation Grout	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
0829BH06B *041425270-0012*	Exterior of Building / Crawlspace - Concrete Block Foundation Grout	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**

Analyst(s)

Amy Johnson (6)
Jamie Marczak (6)

Stephen Siegel, CIH, Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. This report relates only to the samples reported and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. This report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST or any agency of the federal government. Non-friable organically bound materials present a problem matrix and therefore EMSL recommends gravimetric reduction prior to analysis. Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted. Estimated accuracy, precision and uncertainty data available upon request. Unless requested by the client, building materials manufactured with multiple layers (i.e. linoleum, wallboard, etc.) are reported as a single sample. Reporting limit is 1%

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Cinnaminson, NJ NVLAP Lab Code 101048-0, AIHA-LAP, LLC-IHLAP Lab 100194, NYS ELAP 10872, NJ DEP 03036, PA ID# 68-00367

Initial report from 09/02/2014 10:00:54

THIS IS THE LAST PAGE OF THE REPORT.

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EnviroScience.tm

Appendix C

Lead Paint Testing Procedures and Equipment

Standard Operating Procedures
HUD and State of Connecticut Lead-Based Paint Inspections

Testing Procedures and Equipment

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) "Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead Hazards in Housing, September 1997" were consulted for this lead evaluation. HUD has been the agency at the federal level with responsibility for the establishment of national lead-based paint standards for testing and abatement. The HUD document will be referenced as the Guidelines in this report. The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health's current lead regulations, Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control (19a-111-1 through 19a-111-11) were also consulted.

This lead evaluation was comprehensive. A comprehensive inspection means that representative painted surfaces were systematically evaluated on a room-by-room basis in accordance with the Guidelines and the State of Connecticut regulations.

Lead-based paint surfaces and components were identified by utilizing on-site x-ray fluorescence (XRF) instruments. EnviroScience Consultants, Inc. owns and utilizes Radiation Monitoring Device LPA-1s (RMD instruments) exclusively for lead-based paint testing. Each instrument is operated in accordance with state and federal and manufacturer standards on the use of the instruments. State and federal protocols provide, with the exception of wall surfaces, one reading with the instrument on a representative component in each room, i.e., baseboard, chair rail, etc., as sufficient to establish the lead paint classification of all the representatives of that component type in a room. In the case of walls, because of the large spatial areas involved and the variability in lead content in paint over such large areas, the federal and state governments want a reading on each wall surface in a room. Therefore, representative testing is not permitted for walls.

The federal government has developed Performance Characteristic Sheets (PCS) for the type of instrument cited above. Each instrument must be calibrated in accordance with these PCSs on a 1.0-milligram lead standard. Each of EnviroScience's instruments has one of these standards assigned to it. Some of the standards were purchased directly from the government and the others from the manufacturers of the instruments.

For the RMD in the standard reading mode on metal, a Substrate Equivalent Lead (SEL) concentration has to be determined. To determine the SEL, the paint is removed from the surface of the component to obtain a bare substrate reading. After removing the paint, the surface is wiped with a 5% trisodium phosphate solution (a heavy duty cleaner). All paint residue is collected and properly disposed. Once the paint and surrounding area are cleaned, the XRF is utilized to determine the SEL for each surface. The SEL values are subtracted from the XRF values to determine the Corrected Lead Concentration (CLC). The CLC is the lead content of the paint on the component tested.

The RMD instrument has federal government-determined positive and negative ranges for the definition of lead-based paint. XRF results are classified using either the threshold or the inconclusive range. For the threshold, results are classified as positive if they are greater than or equal to the threshold and negative if they are less than the threshold. There is no inconclusive

classification when using the threshold values associated with an RMD instrument. The ranges for the RMD instrument and their various operating modes are as follows:

Radiation Monitoring Device LPA Analyzer 1

30-Second Standard Mode Reading Description	Substrate	Threshold (mg/cm^2)
Results corrected for substrate bias on metal substrate only.	Brick	1.0
	Concrete	1.0
	Drywall	1.0
	Metal	0.9
	Plaster	1.0
	Wood	1.0

Quick Mode Reading Description	Substrate	Threshold (mg/cm^2)	Inconclusive Range (mg/cm^2)
Readings not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate.	Brick	1.0	None
	Concrete	1.0	None
	Drywall	1.0	None
	Metal	1.0	None
	Plaster	1.0	None
	Wood	1.0	None

Prior to the start of any testing, a sketch of the building is drawn, and side designations are given to help identify exactly where readings were taken. Drawings depicting the room-numbering scheme are located on the cover page(s) for the building(s) inspected. Each side of the building was labeled A, B, C, or D. The wall "A" side of the unit is generally the side of primary entrance into a dwelling, and this room is always Room 1. Areas in the units include rooms, hallways, and closets. Areas are numbered in a clockwise fashion as building construction allows. This allows the inspector to indicate which substrate surface was tested. The condition of the surface is described by a check mark in the appropriate column, under the heading "condition of surface" on the testing form.

When more than one surface type was present on a side, the component tested was indicated with a number. If two windows were present on a building side, they were numbered left to right. Closet shelves and shelf supports were numbered top to bottom.

It is understood that the room layouts presented in the report are in conformance with the conditions that exist at the time the testing is performed. EnviroScience avoids labeling a room solely by its current functional use (i.e., living room, bedroom, etc.) since this use can change over time. Similarly, room layouts can change dramatically as dwellings are renovated and additions are built, incorporating existing rooms, or existing interior walls are moved or eliminated altogether.

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EnviroScience, Inc.

Lead Dust Wipe Sampling Protocol

Data Collection

A. A description of the sample location is recorded.

B. Surface type (floor, windowsill, window well) is noted.

C. Surface area measurements are recorded.

Wipe Sampling Method

A. The area to be wiped is identified and measured.

B. A disposable glove is put on and the "ghost wipe" package is opened.

C. Without touching any other surface, the wipe is opened and placed flat down on the surface. Using firm, consistent pressure, a wipe is taken in a single "S" motion.

D. Next the wipe is folded in half with the contaminated side facing inward and another wipe is taken again at 90 degrees to the first "S" wipe. Do not use a scrubbing motion, but be sure to collect all visible dust in the measured area.

E. The wipe is folded again with the contaminated side inward. Without touching any other surface, the wipe is placed into a plastic centrifuge tube. The tube is sealed and labeled. The sample number indicates the date and sampler's identity.

F. The samples are submitted to our laboratory on our standard sample log. Date and time of transfer is recorded to ensure proper chain of custody. The analytical procedure utilized is a modified EPA SW-846-3050. Blanks are submitted in accordance with EnviroScience's QA/QC program.

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Appendix D

Lead Testing Field Data Sheets

FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, LLC

www.fando.com

146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040

(860) 646-2469 Fax (860) 649-6883

LEAD INSPECTION COVER SHEET

Inspector's Information

Inspector's Name: Robert Hobbins **License Number:** 2156
XRF Model: LPA – 1A **Serial Number:** 1377
Date of Inspection: August 29, 2014 **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Property Information

Building Address: 30 Westland Avenue
(Street)
Milford (City) CT (State) Age of Property: N/A

Describe Structure:
Interior sheetrock & wood ceilings/walls with wood floors. Vinyl and wood door/window systems. Exterior wood siding

Are there lead hazards present? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Were lead dust wipes taken? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Were soil samples collected? ☐ Yes ☒ No
Were drinking water samples collected? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Single Family Dwelling ☒

Is there an EBL child present?
☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Unknown

Is there a child under six years of age in the dwelling?
☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Unknown

Multiple Family Dwelling ☐

Number of units in building: _____
Number of units tested: _____
Is there an EBL child present in the building?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
If EBL child, which unit(s)? _____
Is there a child under six years of age in the building?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
If child under six, which unit(s)? _____

XRF Calibration Check

Calibration Paint Film Used: ☐ NIST 1.02 mg/cm² ☒ Manufacturer's Standard 1.0 mg/cm²

Calibration Check Limits Used: ☒ RMD (0.7 to 1.3 mg/cm² inclusive)
☐ Scitec MAP4 (0.6 to 1.2 mg/cm² inclusive)

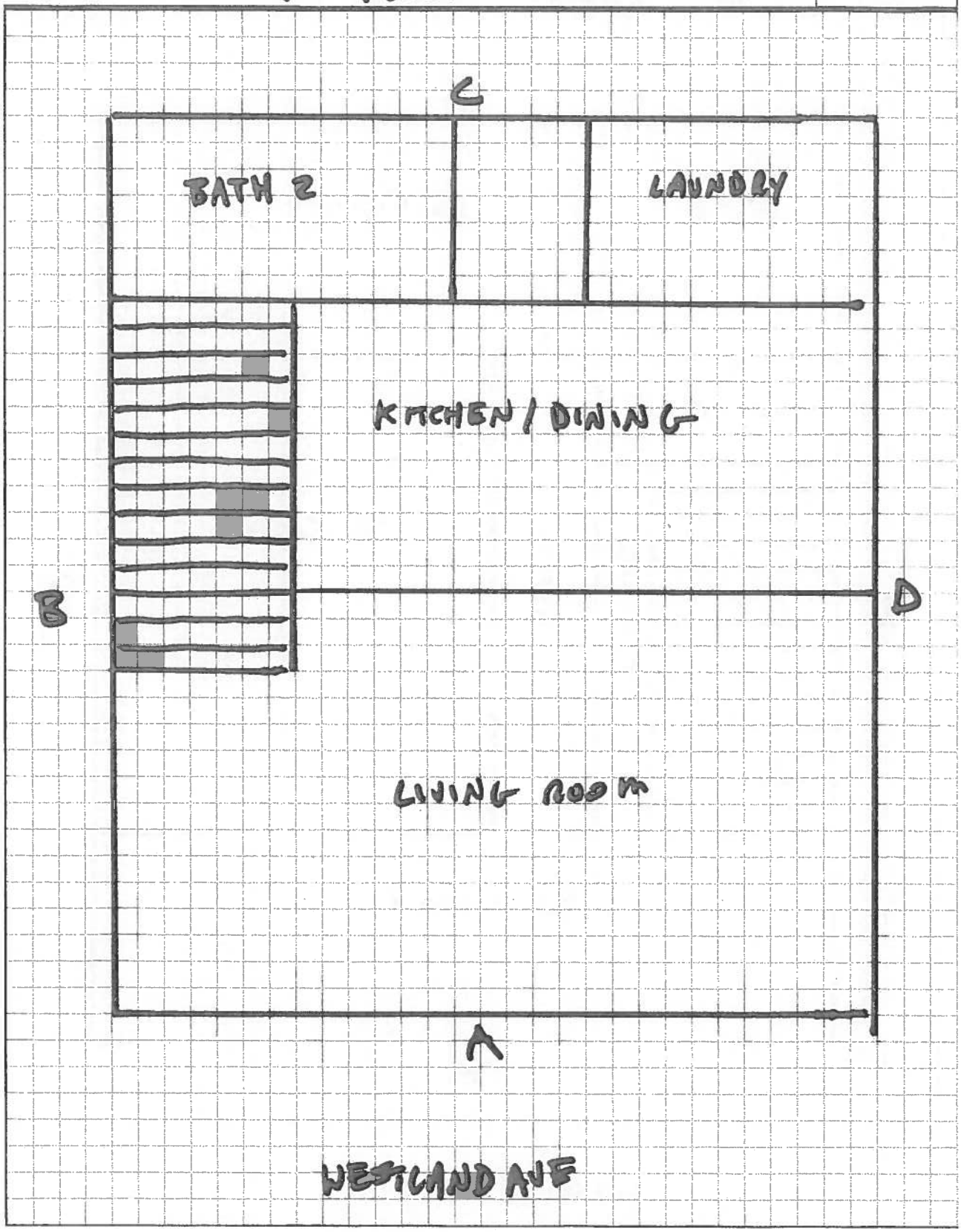
	Hour	First Reading	Second Reading	Third Reading	Average
First Check	0910	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.06
Second Check	1100	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.03
Third Check	1230	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.16
Fourth Check					

FUSS & O'NEILL

Prepared By	Date	Checked By	Date	Project No

Sheet No
of

1ST FLOOR

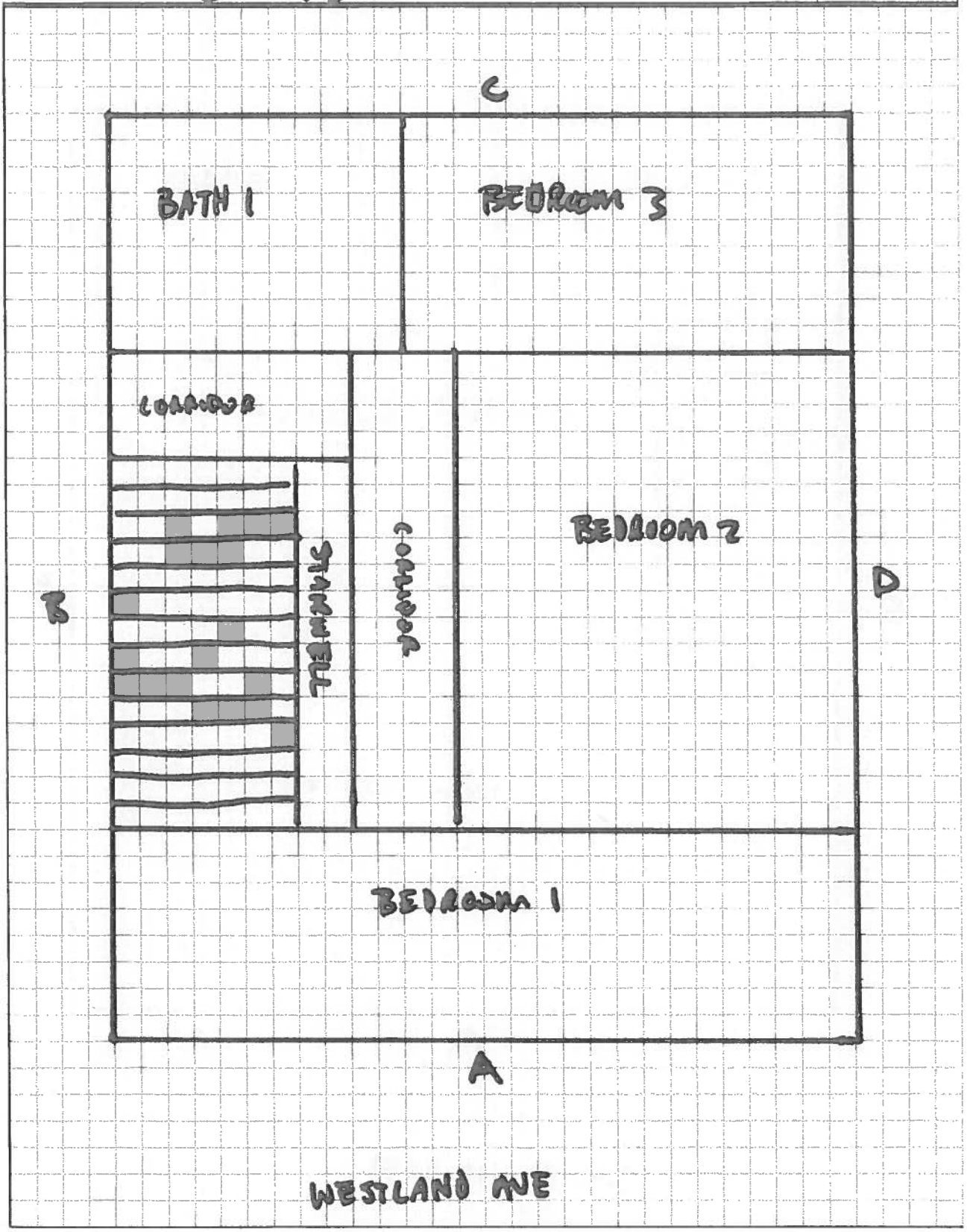


FUSS & O'NEILL

Prepared By	Date	Checked By	Date	Project No

2nd Floor

Sheet No
of



FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, LLC

www.fando.com

146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040 (860) 646-2469 Fax (860) 649-6883

XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – INTERIOR ROOM

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Apt. #:**

Floor: 2nd **Room:** Bedroom 1 **Page** ____ **of** ____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K. McCarthy **(If Positive - Check All That Apply)** * Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B, N/A = Not Accessible; N/C = Not Coated; COV = Covered; VR = Vinyl Replacement

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Floor	0.0		W					
	Baseboards								
A	Wall								
B	Wall								
C	Wall								
D	Wall								
	Chair rail								
	Ceiling								
	Crown Molding								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Window Trim	-0.0		V					
	Sill	None							
	Sash	-0.1		V					
	Well	-0.1		V					
	Cabinet Base								
	Door Exterior								
	Door Interior								
	Walls								
	Shelves								
	Shelf Supports								
	Radiator								
	Wall Molding								
A									
B									
C									
D									

Notes:

FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, LLC

www.fando.com

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(860) 646-2469 Fax (860) 649-6883

XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – INTERIOR ROOM

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Apt. #:**

Floor: 1st **Room:** Bedroom 2 **Page** ____ **of** ____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K. McCarthy **(If Positive - Check All That Apply)** * Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B, N/A = Not Accessible; N/C = Not Coated; COV = Covered; VR = Vinyl Replacement

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Floor	0.2		W					
	Baseboards								
A	Wall								
B	Wall	1.6	/	W	NO				
C	Wall	2.9	/	W	N				
D	Wall	~~[illegible]~~	~~/~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~				
	Chair rail								
	Ceiling	1.4	/	W	NO				
	Crown Molding								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Window Trim								
	Sill								
	Sash								
	Well								
	Cabinet Base								
	Door Exterior								
	Door Interior								
	Walls								
	Shelves								
	Shelf Supports								
	Radiator								
	Wall Molding								
A									
B									
C									
D									
		1.1	/	no					
		0.1							
	closet casing	1.1	/	no					
	Jamb	1.2	/	no					

Notes:

FUSS & O'NEILL
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XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – INTERIOR ROOM

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Apt. #:** _____

Floor: 2nd **Room:** Bedroom 3 **Page** ____ **of** ____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K. McCarthy **(If Positive - Check All That Apply)** * Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B, N/A = Not Accessible; N/C = Not Coated; COV = Covered; VR = Vinyl Replacement

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Floor	0.3		W					
	Baseboards								
A	Wall	1.7	✓	W	no				
B	Wall	1.1	✓	W	no				
C	Wall	2.6	✓	W	no				
D	Wall	1.5	✓	W					
	Chair rail								
	Ceiling	0.5		W					
	Crown Molding								
	Door	0.0		W					
	Casing	0.7		W					
	Jamb	0.2		W					
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Window Trim								
	Sill								
	Sash								
	Well								
	Cabinet Base								
	Door Exterior								
	Door Interior								
	Walls								
	Shelves								
	Shelf Supports								
	Radiator								
	Wall Molding								
A									
B									
C									
D									

Notes: _____

FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience, LLC

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146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040

(860) 646-2469 Fax (860) 649-6883

XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – INTERIOR ROOM

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Apt. #:** _____

Floor: 2nd **Room:** Bath **Page** _____ **of** _____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K. McCarthy **(If Positive - Check All That Apply)** * Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B, N/A = Not Accessible; N/C = Not Coated; COV = Covered; VR = Vinyl Replacement

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Floor	NC							
	Baseboards								
A	Wall	NC							
B	Wall	NC							
C	Wall	NC							
D	Wall	NC							
	Chair rail								
	Ceiling	NC							
	Crown Molding								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Door	-0.1		W					
	Casing	0.2		W					
	Jamb	-0.2		W					
	Window Trim	NEW							
	Sill								
	Sash								
	Well								
	Cabinet Base								
	Door Exterior								
	Door Interior								
	Walls								
	Shelves								
	Shelf Supports								
	Radiator								
	Wall Molding								
A									
B									
C									
D									

Notes: _____

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EnviroScience, LLC

www.fando.com

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XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – INTERIOR ROOM

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Apt. #:**

Floor: 2nd **Room:** Corridor **Page** ____ **of** ____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K. McCarthy **(If Positive - Check All That Apply)** * Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B, N/A = Not Accessible; N/C = Not Coated; COV = Covered; VR = Vinyl Replacement

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Floor								
	Baseboards								
A	Wall	0.3		W					
B	Wall	0.4		W					
C	Wall								
D	Wall	0.4		W					
	Chair rail								
	Ceiling	0.1		W					
	Crown Molding								
	Door	-0.1		W					
	Casing								
	Jamb	0.0		W					
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Window Trim								
	Sill								
	Sash								
	Well								
	Cabinet Base								
	Door Exterior								
	Door Interior								
	Walls								
	Shelves								
	Shelf Supports								
	Radiator								
	Wall Molding								
A									
B									
C		0.2		W					
D									
		0.2		W					

Notes:

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XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – INTERIOR ROOM

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Apt. #:**

Floor: 2nd **Room:** Stairwell **Page** ____ **of** ____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K. McCarthy **(If Positive - Check All That Apply)** * Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B, N/A = Not Accessible; N/C = Not Coated; COV = Covered; VR = Vinyl Replacement

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Floor	-0.0		W					
	Baseboards								
A	Wall								
B	Wall								Handrail 4.1 ✓ Yes W
C	Wall								Rail Trim 4.3 ✓ Yes W
D	Wall								C wall 0.2 W
	Chair rail								Tread 0.2 W
	Ceiling								Riser 0.4 W
	Crown Molding								Baluster 5.0 ✓ No W
	Door								Trim 3.6 ✓ No W
	Casing								Post 3.2 ✓ Yes W
	Jamb								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Window Trim								
	Sill								
	Sash								
	Well								
	Cabinet Base								
	Door Exterior								
	Door Interior								
	Walls								
	Shelves								
	Shelf Supports								
	Radiator								
	Wall Molding								
A									
B									
C									
D									

Notes:

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XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – INTERIOR ROOM

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Apt. #:**

Floor: 1st **Room:** Living Room **Page** ____ **of** ____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K. McCarthy **(If Positive - Check All That Apply)** * Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B, N/A = Not Accessible; N/C = Not Coated; COV = Covered; VR = Vinyl Replacement

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Floor	-0.0		W					
	Baseboards								
A	Wall	-0.1		W					
B	Wall	-0.1		W					
C	Wall	-0.1		W					
D	Wall	-0.1		W					
	Chair rail								
	Ceiling	2.7	✓	W	NO				
	Crown Molding								
	Door	0.7		W					
	Casing								
	Jamb	0.1		W					
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Window Trim								
	Sill								
	Sash								
	Well								
	Cabinet Base								
	Door Exterior								
	Door Interior								
	Walls								
	Shelves								
	Shelf Supports								
	Radiator								
	Wall Molding								
A									
B									
C									
D									

Notes:

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XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – INTERIOR ROOM

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Apt. #:** _____

Floor: 1ST **Room:** Kitchen **Page** ____ **of** ____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K. McCarthy **(If Positive - Check All That Apply)** * Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B, N/A = Not Accessible; N/C = Not Coated; COV = Covered; VR = Vinyl Replacement

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Floor	NC							
	Baseboards								
A	Wall	0.1		W					
B	Wall	-0.0		W					
C	Wall	0.1		W					
D	Wall	-0.1		W					
	Chair rail								
	Ceiling	2.6	✓	W/SR	no				
	Crown Molding								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Window Trim	new							
	Sill								
	Sash								
	Well								
	Cabinet Base								
	Door Exterior								
	Door Interior								
	Walls								
	Shelves								
	Shelf Supports								
	Radiator								
	Wall Molding								
A									
B									
C									
D									
	Entry Casing	2.7	✓	W	no				
	⊥ Jamb	4.6	✓	W	no				

Notes: _____

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XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – INTERIOR ROOM

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Apt. #:**

Floor: 1ST **Room:** Bath **Page** ____ **of** ____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K. McCarthy **(If Positive - Check All That Apply)** * Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B, N/A = Not Accessible; N/C = Not Coated; COV = Covered; VR = Vinyl Replacement

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Floor								
	Baseboards								
A	Wall								
B	Wall	1.7	✓	W	no				
C	Wall	0.2		W					
D	Wall TRIM	3.7	✓	W	YES.	no	no	no	
	Chair rail								
	Ceiling								
	Crown Molding								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Window Trim								
	Sill								
	Sash								
	Well								
	Cabinet Base								
	Door Exterior								
	Door Interior								
	Walls								
	Shelves								
	Shelf Supports								
	Radiator								
	Wall Molding								
A									
B									
C									
D									

Notes:

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XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – INTERIOR ROOM

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Apt. #:** _____

Floor: 1ST **Room:** laundry **Page** ____ **of** ____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K. McCarthy **(If Positive - Check All That Apply)** * Substrate Type: Metal = M, Wood = W, Plaster = P, Sheetrock = S, Concrete = C, Brick = B, N/A = Not Accessible; N/C = Not Coated; COV = Covered; VR = Vinyl Replacement

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Floor								
	Baseboards								
A	Wall	-0.2		W					
B	Wall								
C	Wall								
D	Wall								
	Chair rail								
	Ceiling								
	Crown Molding								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Window Trim	new							
	Sill								
	Sash								
	Well								
	Cabinet Base								
	Door Exterior								
	Door Interior								
	Walls								
	Shelves								
	Shelf Supports								
	Radiator								
	Wall Molding								
A									
B									
C									
D									

Notes: _____

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XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – EXTERIOR OF SIDE A

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Page** _____ **of** _____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K.McCarthy

(If Positive - Check All That Apply)

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Foundation								
	Skirt Board	0.2		√					
	Corner Boards	-0.0		√					
	Siding	-0.0		√					
	Upper Trim	0.3		W					
	Door	0.7		W					
	Casing	0.3		W					
	Jamb	0.1		W					
	Threshold	-0.1		m					
	Kick Board	0.2		W					
	Storm Door								
	Window Sill	None							
	Trim	0.2		√					
	Sash	NA		√					
	Blind Stops	NA							
	Storm Window	NA							
	Basement Sash								
	Frame								
	Bulkhead								
	Downspouts								
	Porch Floor								
	Ceiling Joist								
	Lower Trim								
	Lower Railing								
	Balusters								
	Railing Cap								
	Ceiling								
	Lattice								
	Lattice Frame								
	Support Columns								
	Column Base								
	Brackets								
	Hand Rails								
	Treads								
	Risers								
	Stringers								

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XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – EXTERIOR OF SIDE D

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Page** _____ **of** _____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K.McCarthy

(If Positive - Check All That Apply)

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Foundation								
	Skirt Board	0.1		W					
	Corner Boards	0.1		✓					
	Siding	0.1		✓					
	Upper Trim	-0.2		W					
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Threshold								
	Kick Board								
	Storm Door								
	Window Sill	-0.2		✓					
	Trim	0.2		✓					
	Sash	-0.0		✓					
	Blind Stops								
	Storm Window								
	Basement Sash								
	Frame								
	Bulkhead								
	Downspouts								
	Porch Floor								
	Ceiling Joist								
	Lower Trim								
	Lower Railing								
	Balusters								
	Railing Cap								
	Ceiling								
	Lattice								
	Lattice Frame								
	Support Columns								
	Column Base								
	Brackets								
	Hand Rails								
	Treads								
	Risers								
	Stringers								

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XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – EXTERIOR OF SIDE C

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Page** _____ **of** _____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K..McCarthy

(If Positive - Check All That Apply)

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Foundation								
	Skirt Board	0.1		W					
	Corner Boards	0.2		W					
	Siding	0.0		W					Porch
	Upper Trim Porch	8.7	✓	W	yes				original underside of roof deck
	Door	-0.0		W					
	Casing	0.2		W					
	Jamb	0.0		W					
	Threshold	-0.0		W					
	Kick Board								
	Storm Door								
	Window Sill								
	Trim								
	Sash								
	Blind Stops								
	Storm Window								
	Basement Sash								
	Frame								
	Bulkhead								
	Downspouts								
	Porch Floor								
	Ceiling Joist								
	Lower Trim								
	Lower Railing								
	Balusters								
	Railing Cap								
	Ceiling								
	Lattice								
	Lattice Frame								
	Support Columns								
	Column Base								
	Brackets								
	Hand Rails	0.2		W					OS 0.2 W
	Treads	0.1		W					
	Risers	0.2		W					
	Stringers								

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XRF FIELD DATA SHEET – EXTERIOR OF SIDE P

Address: 30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT **Page** _____ **of** _____

Project Name: 30 Westland Ave **Project Number:** 20140277.D2E

Project Manager: K.McCarthy

(If Positive - Check All That Apply)

Side	Surface	XRF Readings	POS	Substrate	Defective	Chewable	Friction	Impact	Comments
	Foundation								
	Skirt Board	0.2		V					
	Corner Boards	0.0		V					
	Siding	0.2		W					
	Upper Trim								
	Door								
	Casing								
	Jamb								
	Threshold								
	Kick Board								
	Storm Door								
	Window Sill								
	Trim								
	Sash								
	Blind Stops								
	Storm Window								
	Basement Sash								
	Frame								
	Bulkhead								
	Downspouts								
	Porch Floor								
	Ceiling Joist								
	Lower Trim								
	Lower Railing								
	Balusters								
	Railing Cap								
	Ceiling								
	Lattice								
	Lattice Frame								
	Support Columns								
	Column Base								
	Brackets								
	Hand Rails								
	Treads								
	Risers								
	Stringers								

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Appendix E

Lead in Dust Sample Results and Chain-of-Custody Form

OrderID: 201412690

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201412690

SAMPLE LOG FOR LEAD WIPES

Sheet No. 1 of 1

Project Name: QA – Storm Sandy – 30 Westland Avenue **Project Number** 20140277.D2E

Building: 30 Westland Avenue, Milford CT **Project Manager:** Kevin McCarthy

	Sample ID Number	Sample Location/Building	Surface Component	Surface Sq. In	Result (ug/ft)	Lab Number
1.	0829JB-01	Bedroom 1	Well	36		
2.	0829JB-02	Bedroom 1	Floor	144		
3.	0829JB-03	Bathroom 1	Well	36		
4.	0829JB-04	Bathroom 1	Floor	144		
5.	0829JB-05	Living Room	Well	36		
6.	0829JB-06	Living Room-D	Well	36		
7.	0829JB-07	Living Room	Floor	144		
8.	0829JB-08	Kitchen	Well	36		
9.	0829JB-09	Kitchen	Floor	144		
10.	0829JB-10	Blank	/	/		
11.	0829JB-11	Blank	/	/		

Analysis Method: EPA-SW-846-3050(MOD.) Turnaround Time 24 Hours

Wipe Media ☒ ASTM ☐ Non ASTM

Based on the turnaround time indicated above, analyses are due to Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience on or before this date:_____.
Please call the Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience laboratory at 860-646-2469 if analyses will be late.

Fax Results To: Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience Laboratory at 888-838-1160

Special Instructions:

Samples Collected By: JBlm **Date:** 8-29-14 **Time:** 1000

Samples Rec'd/Sent By: / **Date:** / **Time:** 1500 /

Samples Received By: [signature] **Date:** 8/30/14 **Time:** 10:00am

Shipped To: ☒ EMSL (State) NJ ☐ Other

Method of Shipment: ☒ Fed Ex. ☐ UPS Overnight ☐ UPS Ground ☐ Other

I:\30 Westalnd Ave\Lead_Wipes_COC_2014-0829.docx

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
Phone/Fax: (856) 303-2500 / (856) 786-5974
http://www.EMSL.com cinnaminsonleadlab@emsl.com

EMSL Order:	201412690
CustomerID:	ENVI54
CustomerPO:	20140277.D2E
ProjectID:	

Attn: **Kevin McCarthy**
Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience, LLC
146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT 06040

Phone:	(860) 646-2469
Fax:	(888) 838-1160
Received:	08/30/14 10:00 AM
Collected:	8/29/2014

Project: **20140277.D2E / QA-Storm Sandy-30 Westland Avenue / 30 Westland Avenue,Milford,CT**

Test Report: Lead in Dust by Flame AAS (SW 846 3050B/7000B)*

Client Sample Description	Lab ID	Collected	Analyzed	Area Sampled	Lead Concentration
0829JB-01	201412690-0001	8/29/2014	8/30/2014	36 in²	66 µg/ft²
	Site: Bedroom 1 Well				
0829JB-02	201412690-0002	8/29/2014	8/30/2014	144 in²	170 µg/ft²
	Site: Bedroom 1 Floor				
0829JB-03	201412690-0003	8/29/2014	8/30/2014	36 in²	67 µg/ft²
	Site: Bedroom 1 Well				
0829JB-04	201412690-0004	8/29/2014	8/30/2014	144 in²	65 µg/ft²
	Site: Bathroom 1 Well				
0829JB-05	201412690-0005	8/29/2014	8/30/2014	36 in²	570 µg/ft²
	Site: Bathroom 1 Floor				
0829JB-06	201412690-0006	8/29/2014	8/30/2014	36 in²	110 µg/ft²
	Site: Living Room Well				
0829JB-07	201412690-0007	8/29/2014	8/30/2014	144 in²	300 µg/ft²
	Site: Living Room-D Well				
0829JB-08	201412690-0008	8/29/2014	8/30/2014	36 in²	46 µg/ft²
	Site: Kitchen Well				
0829JB-09	201412690-0009	8/29/2014	8/30/2014	144 in²	91 µg/ft²
	Site: Kitchen Floor				
0829JB-10	201412690-0010	8/29/2014	8/30/2014	n/a	<10 µg/wipe
	Site: Blank				
0829JB-11	201412690-0011	8/29/2014	8/30/2014	n/a	<10 µg/wipe
	Site: Blank				

Julie Smith - Laboratory Director
NJ-NELAP Accredited:03036
or other approved signatory

*Analysis following Lead in Dust by EMSL SOP/ Determination of Environmental Lead by FLAA. Reporting limit is 10 ug/wipe. ug/wipe = ug/ft2 x area sampled in ft2. Unless noted, results in this report are not blank corrected. This report relates only to the samples reported above and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities (such as volume sampled) or analytical method limitations. Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted. The lab is not responsible for data reported in µg/ft² which is dependant on the area provided by non-lab personnel. The test results contained within this report meet the requirements of NELAC unless otherwise noted. "<" (less than) results signifies that the analyte was not detected at or above the reporting limit. Measurement of uncertainty is available upon request. The QC data associated with the sample results included in this report meet the recovery and precision requirements established by the AIHA-LAP, unless specifically indicated otherwise

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Cinnaminson, NJ NELAP Certifications: NJ 03036, NY 10872, PA 68-00367, AIHA-LAP, LLC ELLAP 100194, A2LA 2845.01

Initial report from 09/02/2014 11:44:44

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Appendix F

Lead in Drinking Water Results and Chain-of-Custody Form

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☐ 146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040
☑ 56 Quarry Road, Trumbull, CT 06611
☐ 1419 Richland Street, Columbia, SC 29201
☐ 78 Interstate Drive, West Springfield, MA 01089
☐ 317 Iron Horse Way, Suite 204, Providence, RI 02908
☐ 80 Washington Street, Suite 301, Poughkeepsie, NY

0814483

☐ Other _____

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD 32390

Turnaround: ~~24-Hour~~ ☐ 72-Hour* ☐ Other _____ (days) ☑ 48-Hour* ☐ Standard (____ days) *Surcharge Applies

Project Name	Project Location	Project Number	Laboratory
Storm Sandy Residential Rehab	30 Westland Ave, Milford, CT	2014.0277.DZE	Phoenix

Report To: Kevin McCarthy / Karen Redfield

Invoice To: Sarah Dumas

P.O. No.: 2014.0277.DZE

Sampler's Signature: [signature] Date: 8-29-14

Source Codes:
MW=Monitoring Well PW=Potable Water T=Treatment Facility S=Soil B=Sediment
SW=Surface Water ~~ST=Stormwater~~ W=Waste A=Air C=Concrete
X=Other _____

Analysis Request / Containers

Item No.	Transfer Check 1	2	3	4	Sample Number	CTL #	Source Code	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Lead in Water	Soil VOA Vial ☐ methanol	Soil VOA Vial ☐ water	Glass Soil Container ( ) oz	Other: Plastic liter container	Other:	Water VOA Vial ☐ As is ☐ HCl	Glass Amber ( ) ml ☐ As is ☐ H_2SO_4	Plastic - As is ☐ 250 ml ☐ 500 ml ☐ 1000 ml	Plastic - H_2SO_4 ☐ 250 ml ☐ 500 ml	Plastic - HNO_3 250 ml ☐ Filtered ☐ 0.45µ ☐ 10µ	Plastic - NaOH 250 ml	Comments
1	✓				20140829JB-01	13085	PW	8-29	1100	✓				1								First Draw
					20140829JB-02	86	PW	8-29	1130	✓				1								2nd Flush

Transfer Number	Relinquished By	Accepted By	Date	Time
1	B. Hoffman	[signature]	8-26	1650
2				
3				
4				

Charge Exceptions: ☐ CT Tax Exempt ☐ QA/QC ☐ Other _____
____ Duplicates ____ Blanks (Item Nos:)

Reporting and Detection Limit Requirements: ☐ RCP Deliverables ☐ MCP CAM Cert.

Additional Comments:
email results to: Jhobbins@fando.com

Date Samples Received: 08/29/14

Client Name : Fuss & O'Neill EnviroScience	CTL Lab No. : 0814483
Report Date : 09/02/14	PO/ Job No. : 20140277.D2E

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

TCLP EPA 1311

Date Analyzed: 09/02/14

Matrix Type :		S	S		
CTL Sample No.:		13085	13086		
Field ID :		20140829	20140829		
		JB-01	JB-02		
		1st Draw	2nd Flush		
Parameters	RL				
Lead-mg/L	0.005	ND	ND		

RL= Reporting Limit ND = Not Detected

Matrix Type: W = Water/Aqueous S= Soil/Solid O= Oil/Hydrocarbon

Connecticut Testing Laboratories, Inc.
165 Gracey Avenue / Meriden, CT 06451
(203) 634-3731 (Fax) 630-1336
Certification CT-PH0547/ MA-CT035

FUSS & O'NEILL
EnvironScience.co

Appendix G

Airborne Radon Gas Assessment Results and Chain-of-Custody Form

FUSS & O'NEILL
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Radon Testing Summary Sheet

Contact/Phone #: Bob Hobbins/203-374-3748 x3526

Project #: 20140277.D2E

Building: 30 Westland Ave

Address: 30 Westland Ave
Milford, CT 06461

Placed by: B. Hobbins

Retrieved by: B. Hobbins

Start Date: 8-29-14

Stop Date: 9-2-14

Weather at Placement: Sunny - 66°

email results to jhobbins@fando.com

Instructions: Tear off center bar coded label from canister and affix to sheet in spaces provided. Please make sure top bar coded label is left on detector. Identify test location for each detector in space detector (room #, location in room y detector is missing or damaged a Use additional sheets as necessary. Please

REMOVE THIS PORTION AND AFFIX TO TEST INFORMATION FORM
2314135
REMOVE THIS PORTION AND KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS
2314135
Client
RADON TESTING CORP. OF AMERICA

Start Time: 9:12
Stop Time: 9:20
Identifier:
Kitchen

REMOVE THIS PORTION AND AFFIX TO TEST INFORMATION FORM
2343265
REMOVE THIS PORTION AND KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS
2343265
Client
RADON TESTING CORP. OF AMERICA

Start Time: 9:12
Stop Time: 9:20
Identifier:
Kitchen - D

REMOVE THIS PORTION AND AFFIX TO TEST INFORMATION FORM
2343343
REMOVE THIS PORTION AND KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS
2343343
Client
RADON TESTING CORP. OF AMERICA

Start Time: 9:13
Stop Time: 9:21
Identifier:
Living Rm

REMOVE THIS PORTION AND AFFIX TO TEST INFORMATION FORM
2313935
REMOVE THIS PORTION AND KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS
2313935
Client
RADON TESTING CORP. OF AMERICA

Start Time:
Stop Time:
Identifier:
Living Rm - B

Start Time:
Stop Time:
Identifier:

Start Time:
Stop Time:
Identifier:

Start Time:
Stop Time:
Identifier:

Start Time:
Stop Time:
Identifier:

Start Time:
Stop Time:
Identifier:

56 Quarry Road, Trumbull, CT 06611
t (203) 374-3748
f (203) 374-4391
www.FandO.com

Connecticut
Massachusetts
New York
Rhode Island
South Carolina

PC1409030068

RTCA RADON TESTING CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Site Radon Inspection Report

Date : 09/03/2014

Ms. Karron Redfield
Fuss & O'Neill Enviroscience, LLC
146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT 06040-

Client: Unknown - 20140277.D2E
Test Location: 30 Westland Ave
Milford, CT 064161

Individual Canister Results

Canister ID# :	2313935	Test Start :	08/27/2014 @ 09:13
Canister Type :	Charcoal Canister 3 inch	Test Stop :	08/29/2014 @ 09:21
Location :	Living Rm-B	Received:	09/03/2014 @ 15:13
Radon Level :	0.1 pCi/L	Analyzed:	09/03/2014 @ 15:26
Error for Measurement is: ±	0.8 pCi/L		

Canister ID# :	2314135	Test Start :	08/27/2014 @ 09:12
Canister Type :	Charcoal Canister 3 inch	Test Stop :	08/29/2014 @ 09:20
Location :	Kitchen	Received:	09/03/2014 @ 15:13
Radon Level :	0.6 pCi/L	Analyzed:	09/03/2014 @ 15:26
Error for Measurement is: ±	0.4 pCi/L		

Canister ID# :	2343265	Test Start :	08/27/2014 @ 09:12
Canister Type :	Charcoal Canister 3 inch	Test Stop :	08/29/2014 @ 09:20
Location :	Kitchen-D	Received:	09/03/2014 @ 15:13
Radon Level :	0.6 pCi/L	Analyzed:	09/03/2014 @ 15:26
Error for Measurement is: ±	0.5 pCi/L		

Canister ID# :	2343343	Test Start :	08/27/2014 @ 09:13
Canister Type :	Charcoal Canister 3 inch	Test Stop :	08/29/2014 @ 09:21
Location :	Living Rm	Received:	09/03/2014 @ 15:13
Radon Level :	0.1 pCi/L	Analyzed:	09/03/2014 @ 15:26
Error for Measurement is: ±	0.3 pCi/L		

National Radon Safety Board NRSB Certified Radon Professionals

Andreas C. George
Radon Measurement Specialist
NJ MES 11089

Dante Galan
Laboratory Director

NRSB ARL0001
NYS ELAP ID: 10806
PADEP ID. 0346
NJDEP ID: NY933
NJ MEB 90036
FL DOH RB1609

(914)345-3380
FAX (914)345-8546

2 Hayes Street, Elmsford, NY 10523
www.rtca.com

RTCA RADON TESTING CORPORATION OF AMERICA

PC1409030068

Site Radon Inspection Report

Date : 09/03/2014

Ms. Karron Redfield
Fuss & O'Neill Enviroscience, LLC
146 Hartford Road
Manchester, CT 06040-

Client: Unknown - 20140277.D2E
Test Location: 30 Westland Ave
Milford, CT 064161
Individual Canister Results

The reported results indicate that radon levels in the building tested are below the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 4.0 picoCuries per liter of air (pCi/L). The EPA recommends retesting if your living patterns change and you begin occupying a lower level of the building, such as a basement or if major remodeling is done.

General radon information may be obtained by consulting the EPA booklet: A Citizen's Guide to Radon (www.epa.gov/radon/pubs/citguide.html). To request a copy or for further information, please contact your state health department. The EPA maintains a radon information website, including copies of its publications, at www.epa.gov/iaq/radon.

For New Jersey clients: Please see the attached guidance document entitled Radon Testing and Mitigation: The Basics for further information.

For New York clients: If the radon level of one or more testing devices is equal to or exceeds 20 pCi/L please contact the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Environmental Radiation Protection, for technical advice and assistance at 518-402-7556 or toll free 1-800-458-1158.

PLEDGE OF ASSURED QUALITY

All procedures used for generating this report are in complete accordance with the current EPA protocols for the analysis of radon in air (EPA 402-R-92-004). The analytical results relate only to the samples tested, in the condition received by the lab, and that calculations were based upon the information supplied by client. RTCA and its personnel do not assume responsibility or liability, collectively and individually, for analysis results when detectors have been improperly handled or placed by the consumer, nor does RTCA and its personnel accept responsibility for any financial or health consequences of subsequent action or lack of action, taken by the customer or it's consultants based on RTCA-provided results.

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(914)345-3380
FAX (914)345-8546

2 Hayes Street, Elmsford, NY 10523
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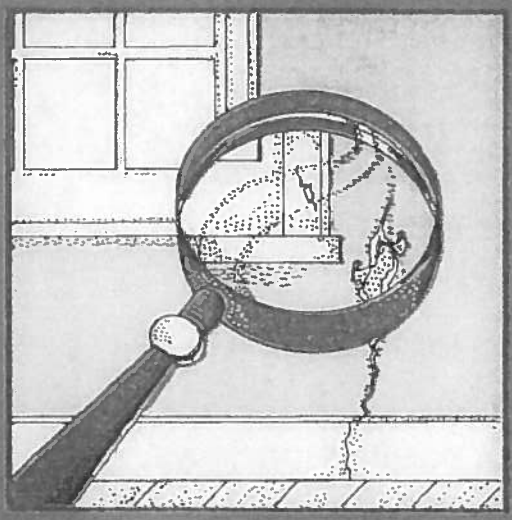
FUSS & O'NEILL
EnviroScience

Appendix H

Site Photographs

Defective Lead-Based Paint on Wood Panel Wall



Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

United States Consumer Product Safety Commission

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

Simple Steps To Protect Your Family From Lead Hazards

If you think your home has high levels of lead:

- Get your young children tested for lead, even if they seem healthy.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods.
- Get your home checked for lead hazards.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Wipe soil off shoes before entering house.
- Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling or renovating (call 1-800-424-LEAD for guidelines).
- Don't use a belt-sander, propane torch, high temperature heat gun, scraper, or sandpaper on painted surfaces that may contain lead.
- Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.

Recycled/Recyclable
Printed with vegetable oil based inks on recycled paper (minimum 50% postconsumer) process chlorine free.

Are You Planning To Buy, Rent, or Renovate a Home Built Before 1978?

Many houses and apartments built before 1978 have paint that contains high levels of lead (called lead-based paint). Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards if not taken care of properly.

OWNERS, BUYERS, and RENTERS are encouraged to check for lead (see page 6) before renting, buying or renovating pre-1978 housing.

Federal law requires that individuals receive certain information before renting, buying, or renovating pre-1978 housing:

LANDLORDS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a disclosure about lead-based paint.

SELLERS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before selling a house. Sales contracts must include a disclosure about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.

RENOVATORS disturbing more than 2 square feet of painted surfaces have to give you this pamphlet before starting work.

IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil Can Be Dangerous If Not Managed Properly

FACT: Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.

FACT: Even children who seem healthy can have high levels of lead in their bodies.

FACT: People can get lead in their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.

FACT: People have many options for reducing lead hazards. In most cases, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard.

FACT: Removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.

If you think your home might have lead hazards, read this pamphlet to learn some simple steps to protect your family.

Lead Gets in the Body in Many Ways

Childhood lead poisoning remains a major environmental health problem in the U.S.

Even children who appear healthy can have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.

People can get lead in their body if they:

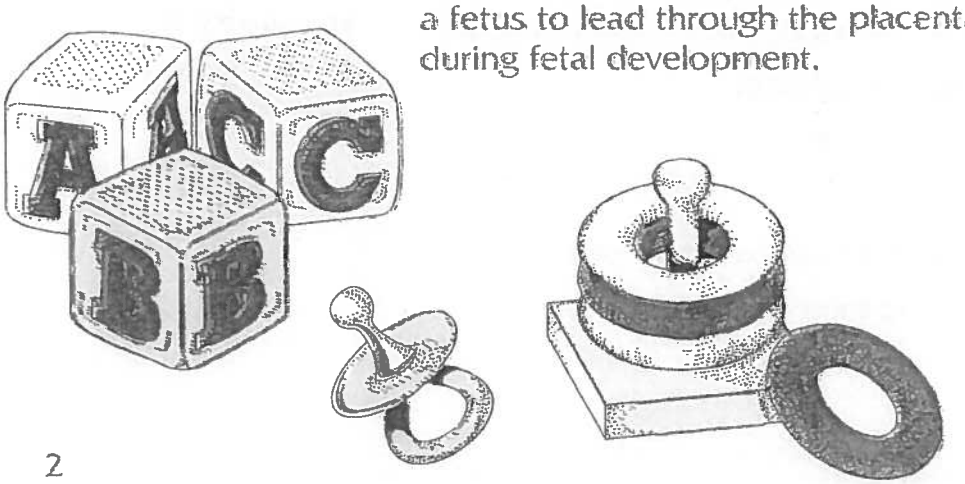
- Breathe in lead dust (especially during renovations that disturb painted surfaces).
- Put their hands or other objects covered with lead dust in their mouths.
- Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Lead is even more dangerous to children under the age of 6:

- At this age children's brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead.
- Children's growing bodies absorb more lead.
- Babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects can have lead dust on them.

Lead is also dangerous to women of childbearing age:

- Women with a high lead level in their system prior to pregnancy would expose a fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.



Lead's Effects

It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

In children, lead can cause:

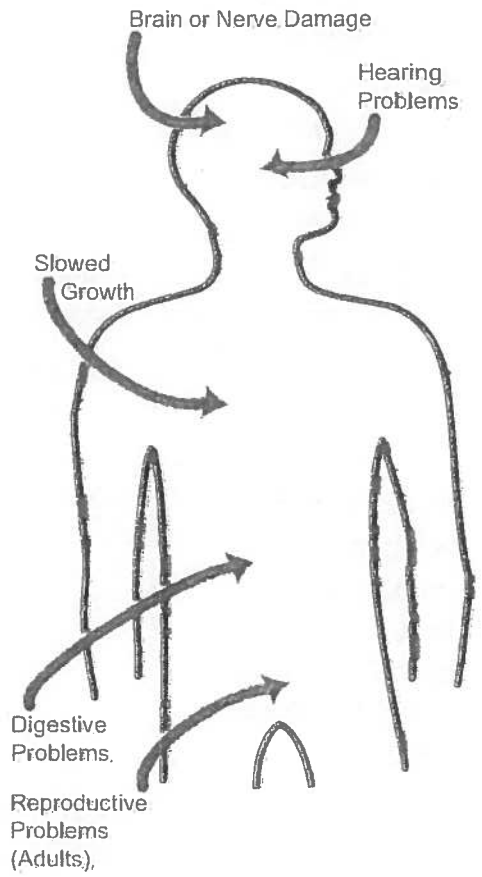
- Nervous system and kidney damage.
- Learning disabilities, attention deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence.
- Speech, language, and behavior problems.
- Poor muscle coordination.
- Decreased muscle and bone growth.
- Hearing damage.

While low-lead exposure is most common, exposure to high levels of lead can have devastating effects on children, including seizures, unconsciousness, and, in some cases, death.

Although children are especially susceptible to lead exposure, lead can be dangerous for adults too.

In adults, lead can cause:

- Increased chance of illness during pregnancy.
- Harm to a fetus, including brain damage or death.
- Fertility problems (in men and women).
- High blood pressure.
- Digestive problems.
- Nerve disorders.
- Memory and concentration problems.
- Muscle and joint pain.



Lead affects the body in many ways.

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

In general, the older your home, the more likely it has lead-based paint.

Many homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint. The federal government banned lead-based paint from housing in 1978. Some states stopped its use even earlier. Lead can be found:

- In homes in the city, country, or suburbs.
- In apartments, single-family homes, and both private and public housing.
- Inside and outside of the house.
- In soil around a home. (Soil can pick up lead from exterior paint or other sources such as past use of leaded gas in cars.)

Checking Your Family for Lead

Get your children and home tested if you think your home has high levels of lead.

To reduce your child's exposure to lead, get your child checked, have your home tested (especially if your home has paint in poor condition and was built before 1978), and fix any hazards you may have. Children's blood lead levels tend to increase rapidly from 6 to 12 months of age, and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.

Consult your doctor for advice on testing your children. A simple blood test can detect high levels of lead. Blood tests are usually recommended for:

- Children at ages 1 and 2.
- Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead.
- Children who should be tested under your state or local health screening plan.

Your doctor can explain what the test results mean and if more testing will be needed.

Identifying Lead Hazards

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition, and it is not on an impact or friction surface, like a window. It is defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter, or more than 0.5% by weight.

Lead from paint chips, which you can see, and lead dust, which you can't always see, can both be serious hazards.

Deteriorating lead-based paint (peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking or damaged) is a hazard and needs immediate attention. It may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that children can chew or that get a lot of wear-and-tear, such as:

- Windows and window sills.
- Doors and door frames.
- Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Dust also forms when painted surfaces bump or rub together. Lead chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can re-enter the air when people vacuum, sweep, or walk through it. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in dust:

- 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu g/ft^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors.
- 250 $\mu g/ft^2$ and higher for interior window sills.

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in residential soil:

- 400 parts per million (ppm) and higher in play areas of bare soil.
- 1,200 ppm (average) and higher in bare soil in the remainder of the yard.

The only way to find out if paint, dust and soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes the most common methods used.

Checking Your Home for Lead

Just knowing that a home has lead-based paint may not tell you if there is a hazard.

You can get your home tested for lead in several different ways:

- A paint **inspection** tells you whether your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether or not your home currently has lead hazards.
- A **risk assessment** tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. It also tells you what actions to take to address any hazards.
- A combination risk assessment and inspection tells you if your home has any lead hazards and if your home has any lead-based paint, and where the lead-based paint is located.

Hire a trained and certified testing professional who will use a range of reliable methods when testing your home.

- Visual inspection of paint condition and location.
- A portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine.
- Lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples.

There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for more information, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.

Home test kits for lead are available, but may not always be accurate. Consumers should not rely on these kits before doing renovations or to assure safety.

What You Can Do Now To Protect Your Family

If you suspect that your house has lead hazards, you can take some immediate steps to reduce your family's risk:

- **If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.**
- **Clean up paint chips immediately.**
- **Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly.** Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner or a cleaner made specifically for lead. REMEMBER: NEVER MIX AMMONIA AND BLEACH PRODUCTS TOGETHER SINCE THEY CAN FORM A DANGEROUS GAS.

- **Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads after cleaning dirty or dusty areas.**
- **Wash children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bed time.**
- **Keep play areas clean.** Wash bottles, pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
- **Keep children from chewing window sills or other painted surfaces.**
- **Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.**
- **Make sure children eat nutritious, low-fat meals high in iron and calcium,** such as spinach and dairy products. Children with good diets absorb less lead.

Reducing Lead Hazards In The Home

Removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

Always use a professional who is trained to remove lead hazards safely.

In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition:

- You can **temporarily** reduce lead hazards by taking actions such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover soil with high lead levels. These actions (called "interim controls") are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.
- To **permanently** remove lead hazards, you should hire a certified lead "abatement" contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent removal.

Always hire a person with special training for correcting lead problems—someone who knows how to do this work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly. Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.

Once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be repeated until testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following:

- 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu g/ft^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors;
- 250 $\mu g/ft^2$ for interior windows sills; and
- 400 $\mu g/ft^2$ for window troughs.

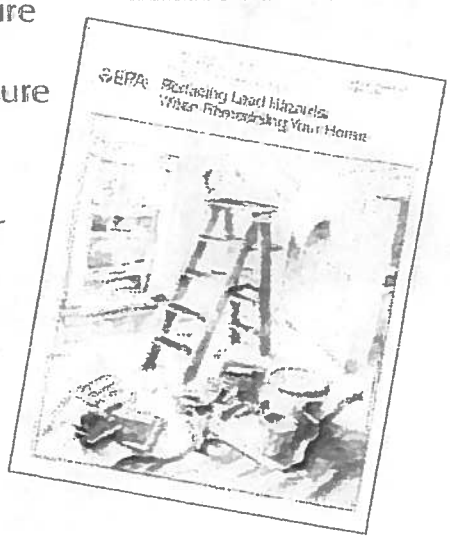
Call your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for help in locating certified professionals in your area and to see if financial assistance is available.

Remodeling or Renovating a Home With Lead-Based Paint

Take precautions before your contractor or you begin remodeling or renovating anything that disturbs painted surfaces (such as scraping off paint or tearing out walls):

- **Have the area tested for lead-based paint.**
- **Do not use a belt-sander, propane torch, high temperature heat gun, dry scraper, or dry sandpaper** to remove lead-based paint. These actions create large amounts of lead dust and fumes. Lead dust can remain in your home long after the work is done.
- **Temporarily move your family** (especially children and pregnant women) out of the apartment or house until the work is done and the area is properly cleaned. If you can't move your family, at least completely seal off the work area.
- **Follow other safety measures to reduce lead hazards.** You can find out about other safety measures by calling 1-800-424-LEAD. Ask for the brochure "Reducing Lead Hazards When Remodeling Your Home." This brochure explains what to do before, during, and after renovations.

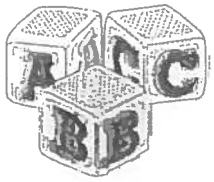
If not conducted properly, certain types of renovations can release lead from paint and dust into the air.

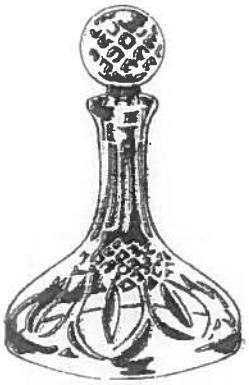


If you have already completed renovations or remodeling that could have released lead-based paint or dust, get your young children tested and follow the steps outlined on page 7 of this brochure.

Other Sources of Lead

While paint, dust, and soil are the most common sources of lead, other lead sources also exist.

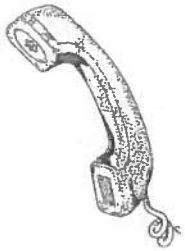




- **Drinking water.** Your home might have plumbing with lead or lead solder. Call your local health department or water supplier to find out about testing your water. You cannot see, smell, or taste lead, and boiling your water will not get rid of lead. If you think your plumbing might have lead in it:
  - Use only cold water for drinking and cooking.
  - Run water for 15 to 30 seconds before drinking it, especially if you have not used your water for a few hours.
- **The job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your hands or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- Old painted **toys** and **furniture.**
- Food and liquids stored in **lead crystal** or **lead-glazed pottery or porcelain.**
- **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.
- **Hobbies** that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture.
- **Folk remedies** that contain lead, such as "greta" and "azarcon" used to treat an upset stomach.

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

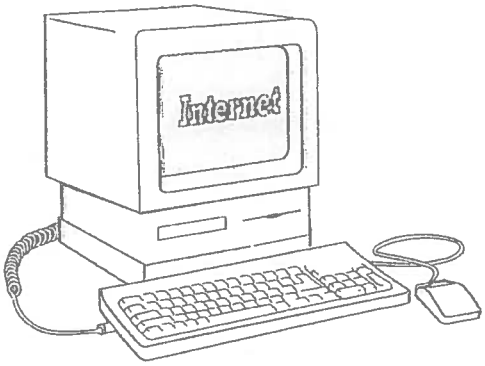


Call **1-800-424-LEAD (424-5323)** to learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and for other information on lead hazards. To access lead information via the web, visit **www.epa.gov/lead** and **www.hud.gov/offices/lead/**.

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

Call **1-800-426-4791** for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline



To request information on lead in consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury call **1-800-638-2772**, or visit CPSC's Web site at: **www.cpsc.gov**.

Health and Environmental Agencies

Some cities, states, and tribes have their own rules for lead-based paint activities. Check with your local agency to see which laws apply to you. Most agencies can also provide information on finding a lead abatement firm in your area, and on possible sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. Receive up-to-date address and phone information for your local contacts on the Internet at **www.epa.gov/lead** or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD**.

For the hearing impaired, call the Federal Information Relay Service at **1-800-877-8339** to access any of the phone numbers in this brochure.

EPA Regional Offices

Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

EPA Regional Offices

Region 1 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
Suite 1100 (CPT)
One Congress Street
Boston, MA 02114-2023
1 (888) 372-7341

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 209, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 321-6671

Region 3 (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington DC, West Virginia)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3 (3WC33)
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-5000

Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8998

Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5 (DT-8J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3666
(312) 886-6003

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-7577

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
(ARTD-RALI)
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7020

Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2466
(303) 312-6021

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-4164

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10
Toxics Section WCM-128
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101-1128
(206) 553-1985

CPSC Regional Offices

Your Regional CPSC Office can provide further information regarding regulations and consumer product safety.

Eastern Regional Center
Consumer Product Safety Commission
201 Varick Street, Room 903
New York, NY 10014
(212) 620-4120

Western Regional Center
Consumer Product Safety Commission
1301 Clay Street, Suite 610-N
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 637-4050

Central Regional Center
Consumer Product Safety Commission
230 South Dearborn Street, Room 2944
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-8260

HUD Lead Office

Please contact HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control for information on lead regulations, outreach efforts, and lead hazard control and research grant programs.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control
451 Seventh Street, SW, P-3206
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 755-1785

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U.S. EPA Washington DC 20460
U.S. CPSC Washington DC 20207
U.S. HUD Washington DC 20410

EPA747-K-99-001
June 2003

Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Lead Warning Statement

Housing built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. Lead from paint, paint chips, and dust can pose health hazards if not managed properly. Lead exposure is especially harmful to young children and pregnant women. Before renting pre-1978 housing, lessors must disclose the presence of known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the dwelling. Lessees must also receive a federally approved pamphlet on lead poisoning prevention.

Lessor's Disclosure

(a) Presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards (check (i) or (ii) below):

(i) _____ Known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards are present in the housing (explain).

_____

_____

(ii) _____ Lessor has no knowledge of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

(b) Records and reports available to the lessor (check (i) or (ii) below):

(i) _____ Lessor has provided the lessee with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing (list documents below).

_____

_____

(ii) _____ Lessor has no reports or records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

Lessee's Acknowledgment (initial)

(c) _____ Lessee has received copies of all information listed above.

(d) _____ Lessee has received the pamphlet *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home.*

Agent's Acknowledgment (initial)

(e) _____ Agent has informed the lessor of the lessor's obligations under 42 U.S.C. 4852d and is aware of his/her responsibility to ensure compliance.

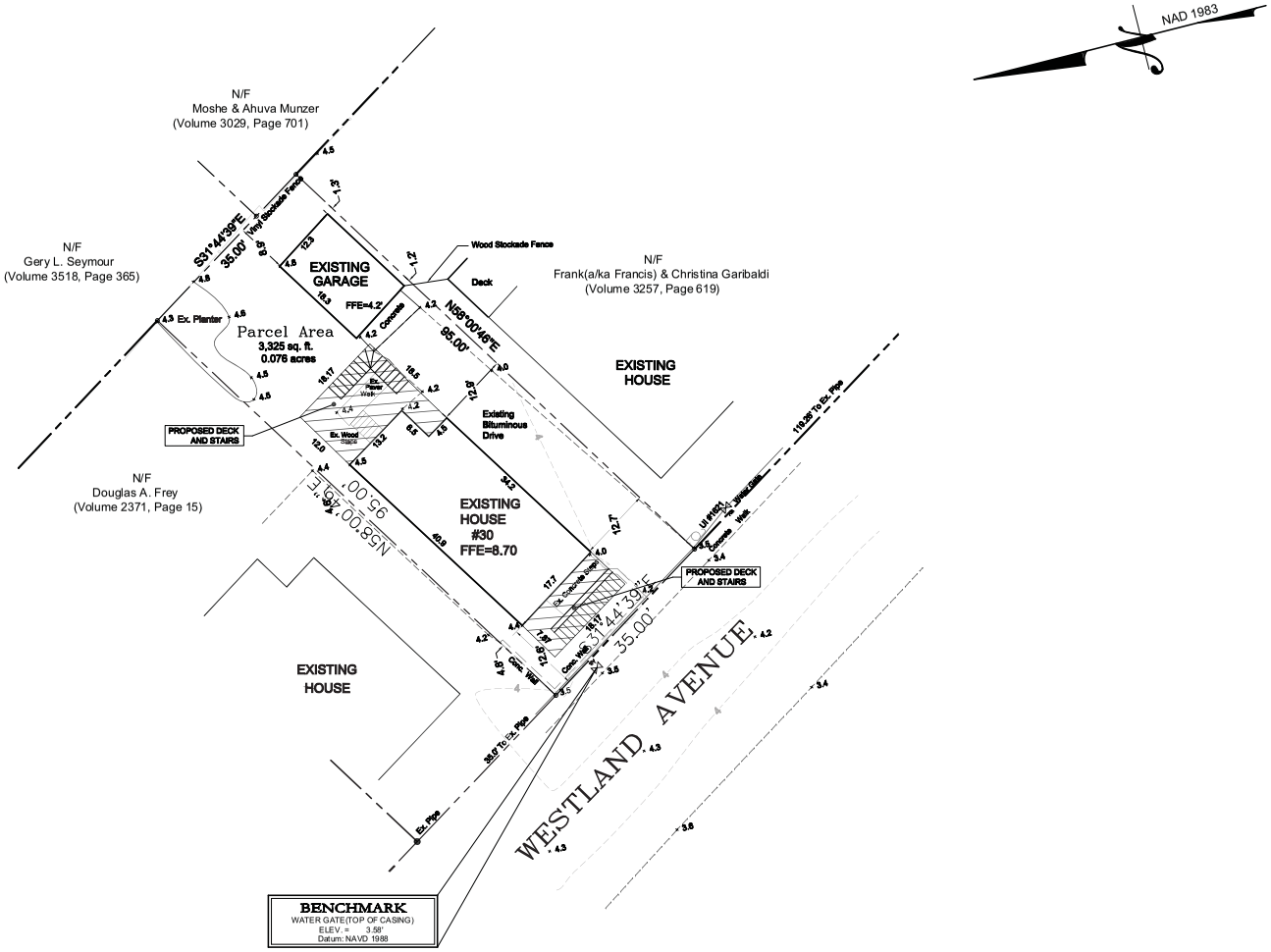
Certification of Accuracy

The following parties have reviewed the information above and certify, to the best of their knowledge, that the information they have provided is true and accurate.

Lessor	Date	Lessor	Date
Lessee	Date	Lessee	Date
Agent	Date	Agent	Date

LEGEND

- = Existing utility pole
- = Existing light pole
- = Existing fire hydrant
- = Existing water valve
- = Existing gas valve
- = Existing underground pipe
- = Existing edge of pavement
- = Existing bituminous concrete lip curb
- = Existing well
- = Existing catch basin
- = Existing drainage manhole
- = Existing sanitary manhole
- 000 = Existing contour
- x000.0 = Existing spot elevation
- = Existing iron pin
- = Existing drill hole
- = Existing monument



SURVEY NOTES:

1. This map has been prepared pursuant to the Regulation of Connecticut State Agencies Sections 20-300b-1 through 20-300b-20 and the "Standards for Surveys and Maps in the State of Connecticut" as adopted by the Connecticut Association of Land Surveyors, Inc. on September 26, 1996.

2. Type of survey performed: Property Survey

3. Boundary determination category: Dependent Resurvey

4. Class of accuracy:
   Horizontal: A-2
   Vertical: T-2

5. The intent of this map is to depict or note the position of boundaries with respect to: (A) locations of all boundary monumentation found or set; (B) Apparent improvements and features, including as a minimum: dwellings, barns, garages, sheds, driveways, roadways, surface utilities, visible bodies of water and swimming pools; (C) record easements and visible means of ingress and egress; (D) record and apparent means of ingress and egress; (E) lines of occupation, including as a minimum: fences, walls, hedges and yards; (F) deed restrictions pertaining to the location of buildings or other apparent improvements; (G) unresolved conflicts with record deed descriptions and maps; (H) all apparent boundary encroachments; and (I) monumentation required to be set at all corners created by a deflection angle of not less than 70 degrees between two consecutive courses at an intervals not to exceed 600 feet (180 meters) along the boundaries between said corners, except where natural or man-made monumentation defines or occupies the line.

6. Map References:

   a) Map of Lots owned by Louis E. Guyott, Bayview-Milford-Conn., Feb. 16, 1929, Scale: 1"= 40'

7. Per agreement with property owner no boundary corners were set by this survey unless noted hereon. All monumentation found is depicted or noted hereon.

8. Zone: R5

9. Total area: 3,325 S.F. / 0.076 Ac.

10. Stephen J. Stefan, III

11. Town of Milford Assessors Map #28 Lot #572 - 9

12. Filed in Volume 1880, Page 173 of the Town Clerk's office.

13. Contours are established from field topography.

14. Vertical Datum is NAVD 1988 and based on the CGS Mon LX 0935.

15. There are no wetlands located on the property. The waters of the Long Island Sound are within 250' of the boundaries.

16. The subject property is situated in Zone "AE", (Elevation 11.0') which is a "Special Flood Hazard Area" subject to inundation by 1% annual-chance flood event determined by FEMA. The 500 Year Flood Event elevation is 13.75'.(Firm Map 09009C0 Panel 533 Suffix J/ Effective date of July 8, 2013) Subject Property is in the Coastal Area Management (CAM).

17. This survey does not include the location of any underground improvements or encroachments, subsurface utility lines or buried debris. Nor does it necessarily reflect the existence of any waste dumps or hazardous materials. The underground items depicted or noted are approximate and are not guaranteed. Notify "CALL BEFORE YOU DIG" 1-800-922-4455 prior to any excavation operations.

DATE	REVISION

To the best of my knowledge and belief, this map is substantially correct as noted hereon.

#70145
Stephen M. Giudice, L.S. Reg. No.
NOT VALID UNLESS SEALED & SIGNED

EXISTING CONDITIONS SURVEY

PREPARED FOR
QUISENBERRY ARCARI ARCHITECTS, LLC
30 WESTLAND AVENUE
MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

SEPTEMBER 29, 2014 SCALE: 1"=10'

10' 5' 0 5' 10'

F.B. # 477 PROJECT # 1317

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