



***University of California, Riverside
Building Demolitions – Veitch, Boyden and Stored Products
Insecticide
Project Numbers: 958138 and 958144***

**Addendum No. 4 to the Program Environmental Impact Report for the
University of California, Riverside 2021 Long Range Development Plan**

Prepared by:

**PLANNING, DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
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JANUARY 2026

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym/Abbreviation	Description
AB	Assembly Bill
AES	Aesthetics
AFY	acre feet per year
ALUCP	Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
asf	assignable square feet
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BIO	Biological Resources
BMP	best management practice
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal/OSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
campus	University of California, Riverside main campus
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CBP	Continuing Best Practice
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
City	City of Riverside
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO	carbon monoxide
County	Riverside County
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CR	Construction
CUL	Cultural Resources
CVARs	Coachella Valley Agricultural Research Station
dba	A-weighted decibels
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EH&S	Environmental Health & Safety
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GEO	Geology and Soils
GHG	greenhouse gas
gsf	gross square feet
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAZ	Hazards and Hazardous Materials
HRA	health risk assessment
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
I-	Interstate
IS	Initial Study
LBP	lead-based paints
Leq	equivalent noise level
LID	low impact development
LRDP	Long Range Development Plan
LST	Localized Significance Threshold
MM	mitigation measure
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

Acronym/Abbreviation	Description
MT CO ₂ e	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NO _x	nitrogen oxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PD&C	Planning, Design & Construction
PM ₁₀	particulate matter 10 micrometers in diameter or less
PM _{2.5}	fine particulate matter 2.5 micrometers in diameter or less
PRC	Public Resources Code
RCDEH	Riverside County Department of Environmental Health
RCHCA	Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency
Regents	University of California Board of Regents
RFD	City of Riverside Fire Department
ROG	Reactive organic gases
RPU	Riverside Public Utilities
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RWQCP	Riverside Water Quality Control Plant
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SMP	Construction Site Management Plan
SPI	Stored Products Insecticide
SPP	UC Sustainable Practices Policy
SR	State Route
SWMP	Storm Water Management Program
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Toxic air contaminant
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
UC	University of California
UCPD	University of California Police Department
UCR	University of California, Riverside
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tanks
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
WF	Wildfire
WG	Waste Generation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT SUMMARY

The University of California, Riverside (UCR) building demolitions for Veitch, Boyden, and Stored Products Insecticide (SPI) and ancillary structures are evaluated in this Addendum for consistency with the UCR 2021 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) and its associated Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR), certified November 18, 2021 (State Clearinghouse No. 2020070120).

Project title:	Building Demolitions – Veitch, Boyden, and Stored Products Insecticide
Project location:	University of California, Riverside
Lead agency’s name and address:	The Regents of the University of California 1111 Franklin Street Oakland, California 94607
Contact person:	Stephanie Tang, Director of Campus Planning University of California, Riverside Planning, Design & Construction
Project sponsor’s name and address:	University of California, Riverside Planning, Design & Construction 900 University Avenue Riverside, California 92521
Location of administrative record:	See Project Sponsor
Previously Certified 2021 LRDP Program EIR:	<p>The 2021 LRDP is a comprehensive land use plan that guides physical development on UCR’s campus to accommodate projected enrollment increases and new and expanded program initiatives. This Addendum documents that the proposed project is consistent with the 2021 LRDP and that none of the conditions described in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred, and that the proposed project will not have additional significant effects that were not already evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR. The 2021 LRDP and its associated EIR are available at the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ University of California, Riverside Planning, Design & Construction office located at 900 University Avenue Riverside, California 92521▪ Online at: https://pdc.ucr.edu/environmental-planning-ceqa

1.2 BACKGROUND, PURPOSE, AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

The UCR 2021 LRDP is a comprehensive long-range land use plan that guides physical development on the UCR campus consistent with UCR’s mission, priorities, strategic goals, and campus population projections through the 2035-2036 academic year (UCR 2021a). On November 18, 2021, the University of California (UC) Board of Regents (Regents) certified the 2021 LRDP Environmental Impact Report (2021 LRDP EIR; UCR 2021b), State Clearinghouse No. 2020070120, and approved the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR provides a program-level analysis of environmental impacts associated with demolition activities and the overall proposed development and campus population projections in the 2021 LRDP, including up to 12,754,258 gross square feet (gsf) of total building space (approximately 5,549,006 gsf of net new building space) for academics and research, academic support, student life and support facilities, 14,000 total beds (approximately 7,489 new beds), and a total campus population of 42,545 students, faculty, and staff.

The 2021 LRDP EIR identified buildings that would be considered for demolition as part of the 2021 LRDP. The UCR campus is now proposing to demolish the Veitch, Boyden, and Stored Products Insecticide (SPI) and ancillary structures on the UCR East Campus and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. No new buildings are proposed after demolition of the existing structures and any future development or new buildings on these sites will undergo their own environmental analysis. The occupants from Veitch have already moved to the Student Health and Counseling Center building and the occupants from Boyden and SPI will move to existing vacant research lab spaces on campus. Consequently, the project is consistent with the program-level growth assumptions for UCR analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR, as described further in Section 3, *Consistency with the 2021 LRDP*, of this Addendum.

This Addendum uses a checklist format to document that project-specific activities are covered by the 2021 LRDP EIR pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c), which states that subsequent activities in a program, “must be examined in the light of the program EIR to determine whether an additional environmental document must be prepared.” This Addendum and attached supporting documents have been prepared to document that the proposed project is consistent with the 2021 LRDP and that its potential environmental impacts are within the scope of those addressed in the 2021 LRDP EIR, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15168. This Addendum also documents that none of the conditions described in CEQA Section 21166 or CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 or 15164 calling for preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR have occurred.

Pursuant to CEQA Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, when an EIR has been certified for a project, no subsequent or supplemental EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, based on substantial evidence in light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

- Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified effects;
- Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
- New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, shows any of the following:

- The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR;
- Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
- Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measures or alternatives; or
- Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

Where none of the conditions specified in Section 15162¹ are present, the lead agency must determine whether to prepare an Addendum or whether no further CEQA documentation is required (CEQA Guidelines Section 15162[b]). An Addendum is appropriate where some minor technical changes or additions to the project or the previously certified EIR are necessary, but there are no new or substantially more severe significant impacts than those identified in the previously certified EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15164).

During construction and operation of the proposed project, all applicable mitigation measures (MMs) and continuing best practices (CBPs) from the 2021 LRDP EIR would be implemented and are incorporated by reference in this document (see Section 5, *Applicable Mitigation Measures*, of this Addendum).

¹ See also Section 15163 of the State CEQA Guidelines, which applies the requirements of Section 15162 to supplemental EIRs.

1.3 CEQA DETERMINATION

UCR previously prepared the 2021 LRDP EIR, and on the basis of this evaluation and pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines:

- I find that the project WOULD NOT have new significant effects on the environment that have not already been addressed by the 2021 LRDP EIR, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken, and no new information of substantial importance to the project has been identified. However, minor technical changes or additions are necessary, and in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15164, an ADDENDUM has been prepared.
- I find that although the project WOULD have one or more new significant effects on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because new project-specific mitigation measures have been identified that would reduce the effects to a less than significant level. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, a TIERED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION has been prepared.
- I find that the project MAY have a new significant effect on the environment that was not adequately addressed in the previous 2021 LRDP EIR or a significant effect previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR, and there may not be feasible mitigation which would reduce the new significant effect to a less than significant level. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, a TIERED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

DocuSigned by:

Stephanie Tang

C0F4B51694B0438
Signature of Project Sponsor

1/14/2026 | 10:57 AM PST

Date

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section of the Addendum describes the regional location and setting, local setting, project setting, proposed project, demolition activities, discretionary actions needed for approval, and proposed project schedule.

2.1 REGIONAL LOCATION AND SETTING

The UCR campus is located within the City of Riverside (City) in Riverside County (County), California. It is approximately three miles east of downtown Riverside, two miles northwest of the City of Moreno Valley, and west of the Box Springs Mountains. The campus is part of a larger geographic area known as Inland Southern California, which includes western Riverside and southwestern San Bernardino counties, as well as portions of the Pomona Valley in easternmost Los Angeles County (see Figure 2-1, *Regional Location*).

The City is bordered by the City of Jurupa Valley and the unincorporated community of Highgrove to the north, the City of Moreno Valley and Box Springs Mountain Reserve to the east, the unincorporated community of Woodcrest to the south, and the City of Norco and the unincorporated community of Home Gardens to the west. Regional access to the City is provided via Interstate (I-) 215/State Route (SR) 60 freeway, which traverses northwest-southeast through the City; and SR 91 freeway, which traverses northeast-southwest through the City (see Figure 2-1).

2.2 LOCAL SETTING

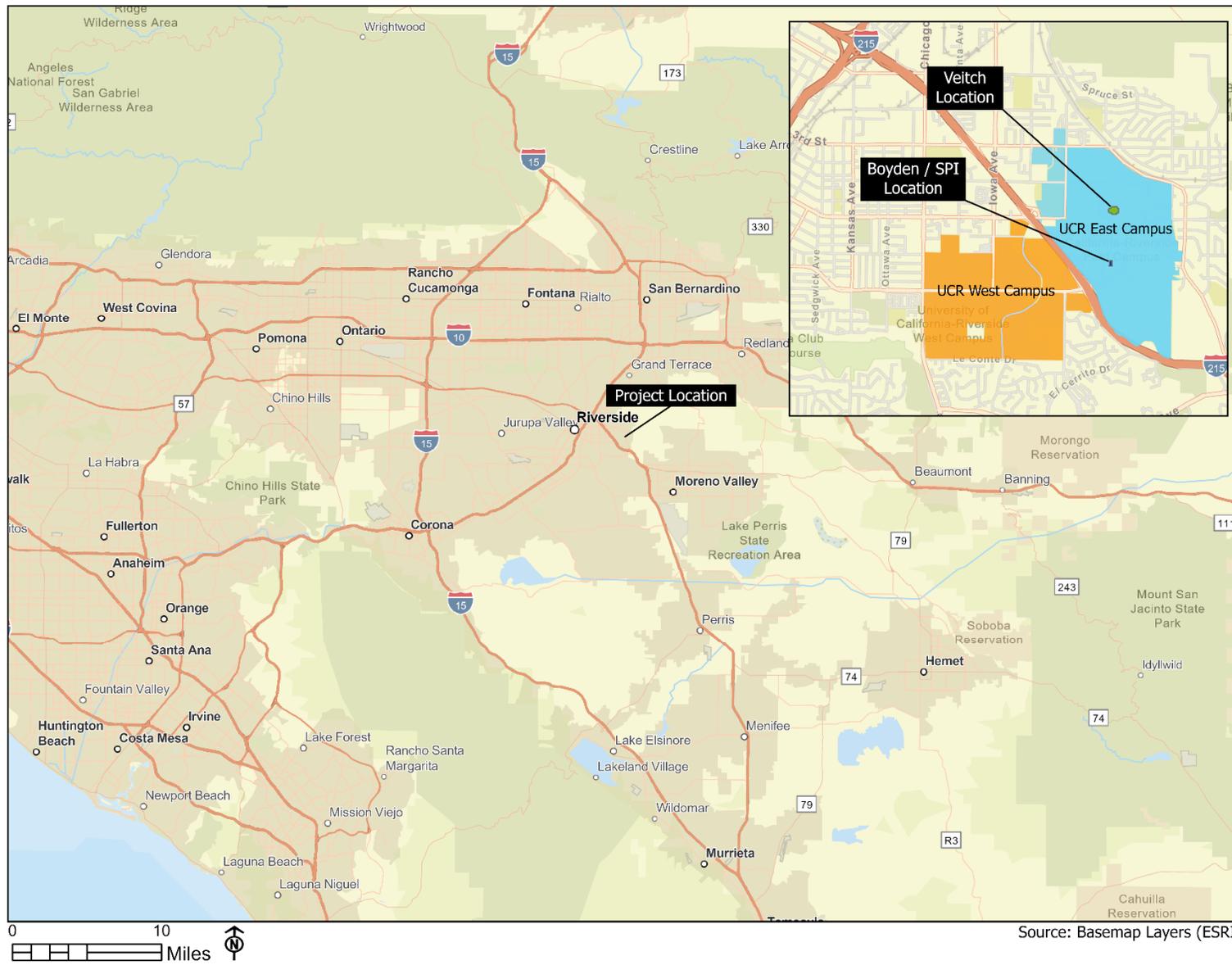
The approximately 1,108-acre² UCR main campus is generally bounded by University Avenue and Blaine Street to the north, Watkins Drive and Valencia Hill Drive to the east, Le Conte Drive to the south, and Chicago Avenue to the west. The campus is bisected diagonally by I-215/SR 60 freeway, resulting in two areas referred to as East Campus and West Campus (see Figure 2-2, *UCR Campus*).

The East Campus is approximately 604 acres in size and contains most of the built space on the UCR campus. Nearly all the academic, research, and support facilities are in the Academic Center, which is circumscribed by Kim Wilcox Drive (formerly Campus Drive) and many original campus buildings. The northern half of East Campus is devoted to student housing and recreation. The UCR Botanic Gardens is in the southeastern area of East Campus. The terrain steepens to the south and east of East Campus surrounding the UCR Botanic Gardens; these areas are largely undeveloped.

The West Campus is approximately 504 acres in size and is largely used as agricultural research fields managed by the Agricultural Operations unit of the College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences. Several University facilities are also on West Campus: surface parking, OASIS Park (currently under construction), a solar farm, and International Village—a housing complex intended for visiting international students. The University Substation, jointly owned by the City and UCR, is located at the northern edge of Parking Lot 30 adjacent to I-215/SR 60 freeway and provides electrical transmission for the campus. A California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) service yard is situated on a triangular parcel directly west of the I-215/SR 60 freeway, at the eastern terminus of Everton Place. The Gage Canal irrigation facility traverses the area north to south, with portions running underground.

² The UCR Palm Desert Center, UCR Natural Reserves, all other Regents-owned properties, and all off-campus leased spaces are excluded.

Figure 2-1 Regional Location



2.3 PROJECT SETTING

The Veitch, Boyden, and SPI sites are located within the UCR East Campus. The location of each structure is described below and shown on Figure 2-3, *Project Site Location*. Representative photographs of each building are provided in Figure 2-4, *Veitch Photographs* and Figure 2-5, *Boyden/SPI Photographs*.

Veitch: This structure is located north of Kim Wilcox Drive North (formerly North Campus Drive) and east of Aberdeen Drive, adjacent to Parking Lot 15 (see Figure 2-3). Vehicular access to the Veitch site is from Kim Wilcox Drive North (formerly North Campus Drive). Surrounding uses include open space/landscape followed by student housing and Glasgow dining to the north, open space/landscape followed by academic buildings to the south, surface parking lot followed by open space/landscape and student housing to the east, and open space/landscape followed by academic buildings to the west. The land use designation for the site in the 2021 LRDP is Academics & Research. Veitch is currently vacant and unoccupied.

Boyden/SPI: These structures are located between Citrus Drive and Kim Wilcox Drive East (formerly East Campus Drive) and between Eucalyptus Drive and Kim Wilcox Drive South (formerly South Campus Drive) (see Figure 2-3). Vehicular access to the Boyden/SPI site is from an internal campus roadway. Surrounding uses include academics and research buildings to the north and south, open space/landscape followed by surface parking and research buildings to the east, and open space/landscape followed by academics and research buildings to the west. The land use designation for the site in the 2021 LRDP is Academics & Research. Boyden/SPI is currently occupied with researchers whom would be relocated to existing vacant research spaces on campus prior to demolition of these structures.

Figure 2-3 Project Site Location

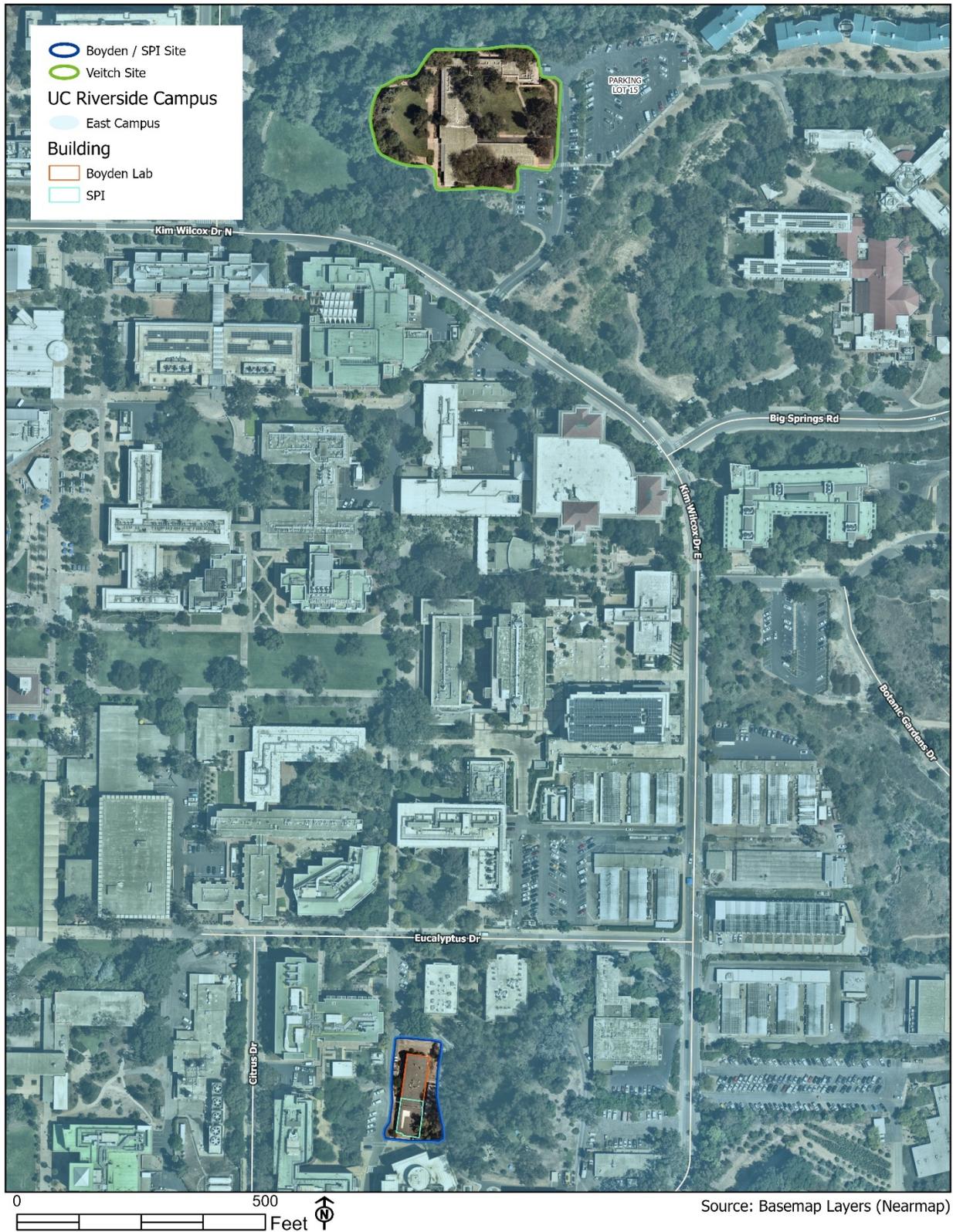


Figure 2-4 Veitch Photographs



Photograph 1: View of Veitch looking west; Source: Molly Iker-Johnson, ICF

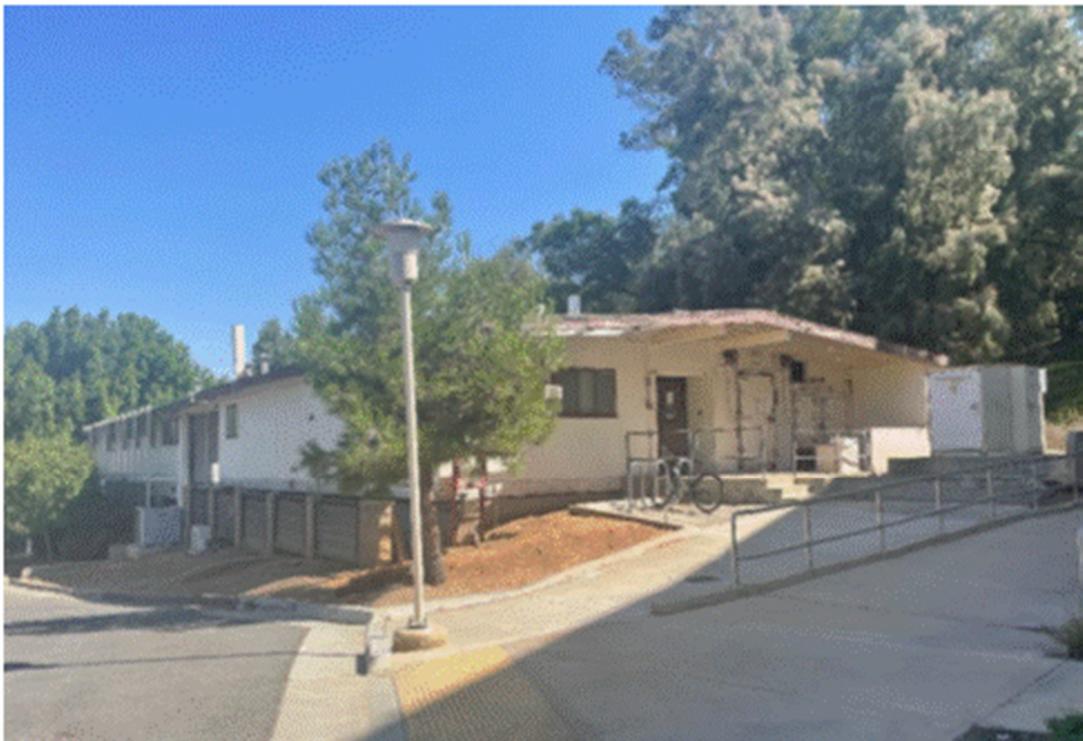


Photograph 2: View of the North Wing of Veitch looking southeast; Source: Molly Iker-Johnson, ICF

Figure 2-5 Boyden/SPI Photographs



Photograph 3: View of Boyden looking southeast; Source: Claire Cancilla, Dudek



Photograph 4: View of SPI looking northeast; Source: Claire Cancilla, Dudek

2.4 PROPOSED PROJECT

The Veitch, Boyden, and SPI buildings have reached the end of their lifespan and require substantial investments to provide for adequate seismic safety (all have a seismic rating V). Consistent with the analysis in the 2021 LRDP EIR, the proposed project addresses seismic, aging, and deteriorating buildings through the demolition of Veitch, Boyden, and SPI, as described below. The structures, along with ancillary structures, would be demolished and removed, and the sites would be stabilized. The Veitch building is currently vacant and not in use. The Boyden and SPI buildings are currently occupied and the users would be relocated to existing vacant research spaces on campus prior to demolition of these structures. There are no immediate plans for redevelopment of any of the sites³. Upon completion of demolition and debris removal, each site would be finish graded to ensure positive drainage and proper slope to drains. Finish grade would be flush with adjacent grades, and mulch/landscape would be applied to the sites. Irrigation and security lighting would be installed or relocated as part of the project.

Veitch: The University would demolish and remove this structure and associated landscape, asphalt and concrete paving. The existing heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) unit and any remaining medical equipment would be removed and properly disposed of in accordance with applicable UC policy, State, federal, and local regulations.

Boyden/SPI: The University would demolish and remove these structures and associated ancillary structures, landscape, asphalt and concrete paving. The existing fencing would also be removed. The existing air compressor, refrigerator, transformer, and HVAC unit would be removed and properly disposed of in accordance with applicable UC policy, State, federal, and local regulations.

2.5 DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI building demolitions including abatement are anticipated to commence as early as March 2026. Demolition of each site is anticipated to take approximately one month and the total period of project activity for the Veitch site and Boyden/SPI site would occur over approximately three months. Standard demolition equipment would be used including large and medium size excavators, backhoes, haul trucks, and bobcats. A staging area would be established at each demolition site to accommodate debris collection bins and equipment. Below ground structures (e.g., footings, vaults, basement) would be excavated and removed, and fill would be imported from the North District Development area or Agricultural Operations area to finish grade the sites. Full road closures are not anticipated.

Demolition activities would generally include the following:

- Prior to demolition of structures or site excavation, existing in-service pipes and utilities would be identified to avoid any unwanted interruption of service.
- Existing building and appurtenant equipment would be removed, including portions of utility pipes, conduits, wire, subsurface structures, above ground building structures, HVAC, medical and lab equipment, appliances, landscape furnishings, fencing, etc. The removed materials would be separated into recyclable and non-recyclable waste streams and would be hauled offsite and disposed of appropriately. Appliances with refrigerants would be separated and coordinated with a University representative to ensure proper disposal requirements are followed.

³ Future proposed projects on these sites will undergo its own environmental review process.

- Utility pipes that are not removed would be cut, capped, safe-off, and abandoned in place.
- Prior to demolition, in coordination with an arborist and University representative, trees to be preserved or removed would be identified and fenced as necessary. No vehicle parking or material storage would occur under the drip lines of existing trees. Felled trees would be mulched to be used under existing trees that would remain. Any tree stumps in areas of work would be cut at grade and the stump removed.
- Demolition would be completed in accordance with current applicable University policies, State, federal, and local laws and regulations.
- Demolition activities would occur during normal construction hours.
- Hazardous materials would be remediated, handled, and disposed of in accordance with the recommendations of UCR’s hazardous materials reports and applicable laws and regulations.
- A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) containing appropriate construction site erosion and sedimentation control best management practices (BMPs) would be prepared and implemented at the beginning of the project demolition phase.
- After demolition and removal of materials, disturbed areas would be graded appropriately for drainage. Topsoil would be reused and disturbed areas would be mulched. No grading would be allowed in tree protection zones.
- Security measures and a traffic control plan would be implemented to protect adjacent properties from hazards during demolition activities and traffic concerns. Contractor employees would park within demolition site boundaries. Should additional parking spaces be required, contractor employees would park at the adjacent surface parking lot to Veitch (Parking Lot 15) or nearby parking lots for construction work at the Boyden/SPI site. Measures would be taken to prevent tracking dirt from construction site, and adjacent paved streets would be cleaned daily during demolition activities.
- Each of the sites would be fenced during demolition activities to prevent public access.

2.5.1 POPULATION

The Veitch building to be demolished is currently vacant. The Boyden and SPI buildings are currently occupied and the users would be relocated to existing vacant research spaces on campus prior to demolition of these structures. There are no immediate plans for redevelopment of each site. Therefore, demolition of these structures would not add students, staff, or faculty at UCR and would not alter the on-campus population.

2.5.2 SUSTAINABILITY

The proposed project would comply with the UC Sustainable Practices Policy (SPP), where applicable (UCOP 2024). The SPP applies primarily to new construction and these elements of the policy would not apply to the project as no new buildings are proposed. The proposed project would comply with recycling and waste management elements of the SPP. As indicated above, demolished building materials would be recycled on campus to the extent possible and appropriately disposed of where recycling is not possible.

The Veitch, Boyden, and SPI structures would be removed and would not be replaced. Existing utility services (electrical, gas, water, and sewer) to these sites would be shut off, safe off, and abandoned. However, irrigation water would continue to be provided to maintain trees and landscape on site, and electricity would be provided to support onsite security lighting.

2.5.3 PROJECT APPROVALS AND SCHEDULE

The proposed project is anticipated to commence abatement and demolition activities Spring 2026. UC is the lead agency for the proposed project and the Regents (or its delegate) has responsibility for approving the proposed project.

Anticipated actions required by the Regents (or its delegate) to implement the proposed project include, but are not limited to, those listed below.

- Consideration of Addendum No. 4 to the 2021 LRDP EIR
- Make a condition of approval implementation of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program adopted in connection with the 2021 LRDP EIR
- Adoption of the CEQA Findings
- Approval of demolition drawings and landscape site design

The proposed project may require permits/approval from other responsible agencies, including, but not limited to:

- State of California Fire Marshal (fire/life safety)
- City of Riverside Fire Department (access)
- Environmental Protection Agency (abatement/hazardous materials)

3 CONSISTENCY WITH THE 2021 LRDP

To determine whether the proposed project is consistent with UCR’s 2021 LRDP and 2021 LRDP EIR, the following questions must be answered:

- Is the proposed project consistent with the project objectives in the 2021 LRDP EIR?
- Is the proposed project consistent with the land uses evaluated in the 2021 LRDP?
- Is the amount of development associated with the proposed project within the development program in the 2021 LRDP?
- Have the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR occurred?

Sections 3.1 through 3.3 document the proposed project’s consistency with the objectives, land use designations, and development projections contained in the 2021 LRDP.

Section 4 contains a detailed examination of environmental topics with the potential for significant impacts that had been addressed in the 2021 LRDP EIR, includes analyses and discussions for whether the proposed project is consistent with and within the scope of the environmental impact analysis included in the 2021 LRDP EIR, and documents that none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.

3.1 2021 LRDP OBJECTIVES CONSISTENCY

The 2021 LRDP identified key objectives to accommodate UCR’s projected growth in both academic and non-academic programs. The key objectives of the 2021 LRDP, as outlined in the plan, include the following:

- Serve as good stewards of limited campus lands and natural resources as UCR continues to grow and accommodate enrollment projections of approximately 35,000 students.
- Develop approximately 5.5 million gsf of net new building space needed to accommodate student housing as well as academic and research facilities.
- Maintain existing land-based research operations on West Campus, while supporting facility modernization, research support facilities growth, and strategic partnerships and initiatives.
- Activate and enliven the East Campus through strategic mixed-use development, improved public spaces, expanded campus services, and additional on-campus housing to facilitate a living-learning campus environment.
- Accommodate approximately 40 percent of eligible students with on-campus housing, and replace aging low-density student housing units while considering demand, affordability, financial feasibility, and physical site constraints.
- Locate future growth generally adjacent to and outside of the campus loop road, thereby maintaining the character of the Mid-Century Modern Core.
- Incorporate efficient planning and design practices in support of minimizing the effects of climate change.

The proposed project would support and is consistent with the 2021 LRDP objectives listed above since it would support the academic and non-academic programs by removing seismic, aging, and deteriorating buildings, thereby making room for future facilities as needed on limited campus lands; contribute to the minimization of the effects of climate change by making room for future facilities that

would be constructed with more efficient planning and design practices; and does not impact land-based research operations on West Campus.

3.2 2021 LRDP LAND USE CONSISTENCY

The 2021 LRDP designates the Veitch, Boyden, and SPI sites as Academics & Research. This land use designation consists of facilities dedicated to undergraduate and graduate learning and research environments and daytime student life activities such as the student union or food services. The proposed project would demolish the seismic, aging, and deteriorating buildings within this land use designation and no development is proposed at this time. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with the site's land use designation in the 2021 LRDP.

3.3 2021 LRDP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM CONSISTENCY

The 2021 LRDP provides capacity for approximately 5.5 million square feet of net new building space related to academic, research, student life, and other support functions. The proposed project would demolish seismic, aging, and deteriorating buildings and would relocate occupied users in Boyden and SPI to existing vacant research spaces on campus. Demolition of the structures does not increase the building space projections contemplated in the 2021 LRDP; as such, the proposed project would be consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The 2021 LRDP projects a total UCR campus population of 35,000 undergraduate and graduate students and 7,545 faculty/staff, an increase of 13,884 compared to 2018/2019 levels. The proposed project would shift existing faculty/staff population from one building to another because of the demolitions, but would not result in any population growth. No students are occupying the buildings. As such, the campus population would remain within the levels assumed in the 2021 LRDP.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This Addendum documents that the proposed project is within the scope of the development analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR and would not result in any new significant environmental impacts, an increase in the severity of significant impacts previously identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR, or require the adoption of any new or considerably different MMs or project alternatives. Accordingly, this Addendum is the appropriate form of environmental review for the proposed project. This Addendum has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Sections 15164(a), 15164(d), and 15164(e).

4.1 PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Checklist Explanation

2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion. This column presents the significance conclusion identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR? This column indicates whether the proposed project includes changes that require major revisions to the analysis or conclusions in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR? This column indicates whether there are new circumstances (such as changes to the existing conditions at the project site or surrounding areas) that require major revisions to the analysis or conclusions in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts? This column indicates whether there is new information that would result in a new or substantially more severe significant impact than what was analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts. This column indicates whether the MMs in the 2021 LRDP EIR resolve the impacts associated with the proposed project. Where applicable, the CBPs from the 2021 LRDP EIR are also indicated in this column.

Environmental Topics Addressed

This Addendum includes an analysis of the environmental topics listed below. The following environmental analysis demonstrates that the proposed project would not require major revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR due to new or more severe significant effects, or new information that was not known at the time the 2021 LRDP EIR was prepared. As “None” is checked below, this project is consistent with and covered by the environmental analysis contained in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None | | |

4.1.1 AESTHETICS

Section 4.1 of the 2021 LRDP EIR evaluates the aesthetic impacts of campus growth under the 2021 LRDP and concludes that implementation of future projects under the 2021 LRDP would result in significant and unavoidable impacts to scenic vistas of the Box Springs Mountains. However, impacts to the existing visual character or quality of the campus would be less than significant for projects implemented under the 2021 LRDP. Since the campus is not located within the viewshed of an identified State Scenic Highway, as stated in the Initial Study (IS) prepared for the 2021 LRDP, the threshold related to this environmental topic was not further evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

MM AES-1 and MM AES-2 were identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR for future campus projects that would contribute to light and glare impacts, and implementation of the MMs would reduce impacts related to light and glare to a less than significant level. MM AES-2 applies to the placement of new parking areas and structures adjacent to residential uses, and requires the design of ingress and egress from new parking areas to direct headlights away from residential uses and utilize walls, landscaping, or other barriers where appropriate. The proposed project would include demolition of existing buildings and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Subsequent to demolition activities, relocation of existing utilities, hardscape and landscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed.

The above-mentioned applicable MM state the following:

MM AES-1: UCR shall incorporate site-specific consideration of the orientation of the building, use of landscaping materials, lighting design, and choice of primary façade materials to minimize potential off-site spillover of lighting and glare from new development. As part of this measure and prior to project approval, UCR shall require the incorporation of site- and project-specific design considerations (to be included in the lighting plans) to minimize light and glare, including, but not limited to, the following:

- New outdoor lighting adjacent to on-campus residences and adjacent off-campus sensitive uses shall utilize directional lighting methods with full cutoff type light fixtures (and shielding as applicable) to minimize glare and light spillover.
- All elevated light fixtures such as in parking lots, parking structures, and athletic fields shall be shielded to reduce glare.
- Provide landscaped buffers where on-campus student housing, uses identified as Open Space Reserve and UCR Botanic Gardens, and off-campus residential neighborhoods might experience noise or light from UCR activities.
- All lighting shall be consistent with the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) Lighting Handbook.
- The UCR Planning, Design, & Construction staff shall review all exterior lighting design for conformance with the Campus Design and Construction Standards.

Verification of inclusion in project design shall be provided at the time of design review and lighting plans shall be reviewed and approved prior to project-specific design and construction document approval.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM AES-1

- a) Views of the Box Springs Mountains located east of UCR were considered scenic vistas in the 2021 LRDP EIR. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that from nearby roadways looking towards the campus, including W. Linden Street, Blaine Street, Watkins Drive, Canyon Crest Drive, and University Avenue, the existing built environment is either distant enough from the scenic landscape not to be visible, or dense enough not to afford expansive views of that landscape. Existing development on campus also alters scenic vistas throughout the majority of campus and infill development would not result in new impacts to scenic vistas. Therefore, the 2021 LRDP EIR concluded impacts on scenic vistas from these areas to be less than significant.

However, expansive views are available to the northeast from fields east of Canyon Crest Drive (identified as Key Vantage Point 9 in the 2021 LRDP EIR) and new buildings in this area could block views of the Box Springs Mountains. Thus, impacts on scenic vistas in this area were considered significant and unavoidable in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project involves removing seismic, aging, and deteriorating structures on East Campus. These structures – Veitch, Boyden, and SPI – are in the vicinity of other campus buildings and are not located along Canyon Crest Drive where expansive views of the Box Springs Mountains are available. None of the structures proposed for demolition contribute to any scenic view or vista, and the project would not result in the construction of any new structures that could affect a scenic vista. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the scenic vista analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to scenic vistas would be **less than significant**.

- b) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that the campus is not located within the viewshed of an identified State Scenic Highway, and this threshold was not further evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR. Any future campus development would not degrade the visual character of the campus or affect scenic resources, and any construction impacts for future projects would be limited and temporary. Thus, future projects would not result in permanent visual degradation of the existing visual character of the campus. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concluded no impacts are anticipated since the campus is not located near or along a State Scenic Highway.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not located near or along a State Scenic Highway and there are no scenic resources located within these sites. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in substantial damage to scenic resources within a State Scenic Highway due to existing development and the lack of visibility from a State Scenic Highway. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the scenic resources analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and the proposed project would have **no impact** to scenic resources within a State Scenic Highway.

- c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that physical changes to the campus under the 2021 LRDP would not degrade the visual character of the campus or surrounding areas. All new development on campus would be subject to the design review and approval processes described in the Physical Design Framework. In addition, development under the 2021 LRDP would replace deteriorating buildings and replace these with buildings that reflect the campus character. Therefore, future development impacts to the UCR visual character and quality were considered less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project would alter the visual character of the sites by demolishing existing buildings and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Subsequent to demolition activities, relocation of existing utilities, hardscape and landscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. The proposed demolition sites are in areas surrounded by campus buildings and hardscape/landscaped areas. The removal of these structures would not substantially alter the visual character of the surrounding areas. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the scenic quality analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts related to regulations governing scenic quality would remain **less than significant**.

- d) The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that future campus development projects would result in increased levels of daytime glare and nighttime light associated with new exterior lighting fixtures and increased vehicle trips on campus. Therefore, light and glare impacts would be

potentially significant, and MM AES-1 and MM AES-2 would be required to reduce impacts under the 2021 LRDP to a less than significant level.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

Current sources of light and glare on and surrounding the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites include security lighting from buildings, parking lot lighting, pathway lighting, roadway streetlights, headlights and taillights from vehicles traveling along the surface parking area by the Veitch site and along the internal roadway adjacent to the Boyden/SPI site.

As described in the 2021 LRDP EIR, temporary and intermittent light and glare during construction would occur but would not be substantial given the limited number of construction equipment on-site at any one time. Fencing around the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites during construction activities would also help shield the light and glare from the construction equipment.

Lighting installed for the project would be similar to the existing lighting sources within and surrounding the site such as security lighting. The removal of the structures would eliminate building lighting. The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are located adjacent to and within existing developed/disturbed areas that include light and glare, and the proposed project is required to conform to UCR's Campus Construction and Design Standards and California Building Code (CBC) standards and guidelines related to light and glare. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the light and glare analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to light and glare would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM AES-1**.

4.1.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Section 4.2 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses impacts to agricultural resources under the 2021 LRDP and concludes that impacts to Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) would be significant and unavoidable, with no adequate MM that would substantially reduce impacts. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP found no impact would occur on land under current Williamson Act contracts, forest lands, or timber production lands (criteria b through d, portion of criterion e) from future campus development. Therefore, these issue areas were not addressed further in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact (Conversion of Farmland to Non-Agricultural Use); No Impact (Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use)	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a,e) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that most of the land designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) is located on West Campus in areas designated in the 2021 LRDP as Agricultural/Campus Research or Land-based Research. Farmland of Statewide Importance and Unique Farmland on East Campus was not anticipated to be converted to non-agricultural use. The 2021 LRDP reinforces the commitment to the densification of the existing Academic Center and existing urban environment on East Campus, limiting sprawl into existing open space and agricultural and land-based research areas on West Campus. However, implementation of the 2021 LRDP would still reduce land available for

agricultural research on Farmland in comparison to the 2021 LRDP EIR's baseline conditions. The 2021 LRDP would impact fewer acres of Farmland than previous UCR LRDPs. Consistent with the past UCR LRDP EIRs, the establishment of the Coachella Valley Agricultural Research Station (CVARS) as mitigation for impacts to Farmland does not fully offset the net reduction in farmland in the region as no new farmlands were being created in the vicinity of the campus. Therefore, even with the establishment of the CVARS, impacts to Farmland were considered significant and unavoidable.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are classified as Urban and Built-Up Land (see Figure 4.2-1 in the 2021 LRDP EIR) and located within the 2021 LRDP land use designation of Academics & Research on UCR's East Campus. The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are currently developed with buildings, surface parking, hardscape, and landscaped areas. The proposed project includes demolition of the Veitch/Boyden/SPI buildings, ancillary structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Following demolition activities, the proposed project would include associated utility, hardscape and landscape improvements and would avoid the conversion of land-based research areas, as the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites do not contain Farmland. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the farmland use and loss analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project would have **no impact** related to Farmland.

- b-d) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus does not contain land under current Williamson Act contracts, forest lands, or timber production lands. Therefore, the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP determined that no impacts would occur to Williamson Act contracts, forest lands, or timber production lands for projects implemented under the 2021 LRDP; and these issue areas were not further evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites do not contain any forest land or timberland and are not under a Williamson Act contract. These sites include existing structures, and associated hardscape and landscape area that are proposed to be demolished. In addition, associated utility, hardscape, and landscape improvements would be within previously developed/disturbed areas. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the Williamson Act contract, forest land, and timber production land analyses and determinations in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and the proposed project would have **no impact** on Williamson Act contracts, forest lands, or timber production land.

4.1.3 AIR QUALITY

Section 4.3 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the effects of the 2021 LRDP campus growth projections on air quality. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would have less than significant impacts related to the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), as it would not result in population, housing, or employment growth exceeding forecasts in the 2016 AQMP. Implementation of the 2021 LRDP would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, including carbon monoxide (CO) hotspots and toxic air contaminants (TACs) and impacts would be less than significant. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that there would be a less than significant impact related to other emissions, such as odors, adversely affecting a substantial number of people and the topic was not discussed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

However, construction and operation of the 2021 LRDP would generate emissions that exceed South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) significance thresholds for criteria pollutant

emissions, even with implementation of portions of MM GHG-1, and impacts would be significant and unavoidable.

Per the air quality section of the 2021 LRDP EIR, the applicable portions of the above-mentioned MM state the following:

MM GHG-1 Implement On-Campus Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction Measures: UCR shall implement the following GHG emissions reduction measures by scope emissions category:

Scope 3 (Construction)

Construction (CR)

- Measure CR1: UCR shall reduce construction-related GHG emissions on campus 10 percent by 2025 and 25 percent by 2035 through emission reduction controls and/or electric equipment requirements in line with contract obligations. Specifically, UCR shall require off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower to meet the Tier 4 emission standards as well as construction equipment to be outfitted with BACT [Best Available Control Technology] devices certified by California Air Resources Board (CARB) and emissions control devices that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similar-sized engine. In addition, UCR shall develop zero waste procurement guidelines and process for campus construction projects and integrate into purchasing RFP language as part of campus procurement.

The UCR Office of Sustainability, Facilities Services, and/or Planning, Design & Construction (PD&C) shall annually monitor, track, and verify implementation of these GHG emissions reduction measures.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standard?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	No	No	No	MM GHG-1 Measure CR1
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

- a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would not generate population, housing, or employment growth exceeding forecasts in the 2016 AQMP. The 2016 AQMP, the most recent AQMP adopted by the SCAQMD at the time the 2021 LRDP EIR was certified, incorporates local city general plans and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 2016 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) socioeconomic forecast projections of regional population, housing, and employment growth. Population growth associated with the 2021 LRDP would not exceed these forecasts that inform the AQMP; therefore, impacts were considered less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The 2021 LRDP assumes an approximately 46 percent increase in student population (approximately 11,000 students), with an approximately 59 percent increase in additional faculty and staff (approximately 2,800 new faculty and staff) by the 2035/2036 academic year. The proposed project would demolish existing structures and no new buildings are proposed. Implementation of the proposed project would not increase the campus population. Therefore, it can be determined that the proposed project is consistent with the campus population projections contained in the 2021 LRDP and, therefore, would not conflict with the population forecasts that informed the 2016 AQMP and subsequently the 2022 AQMP. The proposed project would be consistent with the AQMP consistency analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to population and employment growth would remain **less than significant**.

- b) The 2021 LRDP EIR reports significant and unavoidable regional air quality impacts with respect to construction and operation of the full development under the 2021 LRDP. Construction emissions were anticipated to exceed SCAQMD regional emissions thresholds for reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x). Emissions generated as a result of operations would exceed SCAQMD regional emissions thresholds for ROG, NO_x, and particulate matter 10 micrometers in diameter or less (PM₁₀). Measures contained within MM GHG-1 were anticipated to decrease pollutant emissions but would not reduce these emissions below the respective SCAQMD thresholds and impacts were considered significant and unavoidable.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project would include demolition of existing buildings and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Project demolition activities would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants and ozone precursors from site clearing (e.g., demolition of structure, removal of hardscape, removal of debris, grading, clearing of debris and vegetation), heavy-duty construction equipment, debris hauling, hauling of infill dirt, and construction worker commute exhaust emissions. Fugitive dust emissions, including PM₁₀ and fine particulate matter 2.5 micrometers in diameter or less (PM_{2.5}), would be generated during demolition activities and vary as a function of soil silt content, soil moisture, wind speed, and area of disturbance. Exhaust emissions of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} would result from combustion of fuels. Ozone precursor emissions would primarily be associated with exhaust from construction equipment, haul truck trips, and worker trips. Emissions of ROG would be minimal and temporary in nature due to demolition-related activities.

Demolition assumptions in the Air Quality section of the 2021 LRDP EIR noted 885,279 total square feet to be demolished during the LRDP in which the Veitch, Boyden and SPI buildings were all assumed to be demolished in the 2021 LRDP. Therefore, the emissions as a result of demolition of these structures were assumed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The project does not propose new buildings and would not increase the campus population. Emissions from operation of the proposed project are anticipated to be decreased from existing LRDP baseline conditions (operation of Veitch, Boyden, and SPI) since the project would not have on-site pollutant emissions from energy sources and would decrease the building area on the sites.

Therefore, the proposed project would not exceed the emissions projections in the 2021 LRDP EIR and would be consistent with the criteria pollutant emissions analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to air quality would be **less than significant**. While no potentially significant project-level impacts would result, applicable portions of **MM GHG-1** would still be implemented by the project (**Measure CR1**), consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR.

- c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that localized construction emissions generated from full development under the 2021 LRDP would be less than significant, as emissions would be below SCAQMD Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs) and would result in TAC emissions in one location for only a short period of time. The 2021 LRDP EIR states operation under the 2021 LRDP would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations from CO hotspots or TACs.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

As anticipated in the 2021 LRDP EIR, construction activities would generate diesel particulate matter (a TAC) but such activities would occur temporarily. Demolition and construction activities of the project is anticipated to occur over an approximately 4-month period, which is a small fraction of the potential health risk exposure period for assessment. Therefore, consistent with the analysis in the 2021 LRDP EIR, project construction would not create unsafe or potentially hazardous conditions for sensitive receptors.

The 2021 LRDP EIR did not anticipate the creation or exacerbation of CO hotspots based on low background CO levels, maximum campus CO emissions of approximately 513 pounds per day, and improved vehicle emissions standards for new cars in accordance with State and federal regulations. The project does not propose new buildings and would not increase the campus population. Therefore, the proposed project would not add vehicle trips and would not generate CO emissions that would create new CO hotspots or contribute substantially to existing hotspots.

The 2021 LRDP EIR included a programmatic health risk assessment (HRA) for the existing and future scenarios of UCR's campus operations. The HRA identified potential risk to both on-site and off-site receptors, including residents, students, staff, and children at the UCR Child Development Center. The HRA found that incremental excess cancer risk increases attributable to the development of the 2021 LRDP would not exceed the SCAQMD threshold of 10 in 1 million at off- or on-campus receptors. Additionally, the HRA determined that chronic and acute hazard indices under the 2021 LRDP would not exceed the SCAQMD threshold of 1.0 at the on- or off-campus receptors. The project does not propose new buildings and would not increase the campus population. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the 2021 LRDP and is not anticipated to result in increased health risks for sensitive receptors. Consequently, the proposed project would be consistent with the sensitive receptor analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to sensitive receptors would remain **less than significant**.

- d) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that there would be a less than significant impact related to other emissions, such as odors, adversely affecting a substantial number of people; therefore, this criterion was not further discussed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project includes demolition of existing structures. The project does not propose new buildings and would not increase the campus population. Construction odor sources would include equipment exhaust but would be temporary and intermittent in nature. No operational odor sources would occur as those are typically associated with sewage treatment plants, waste transfer stations, recycling facilities, petroleum refineries, biomass operations, coating operations, autobody shops, landfills, livestock operations, foundries, fiberglass manufacturing, and rendering plants, none of which are proposed by the project. The proposed project, as well as other development under the 2021 LRDP, would be required to comply with SCAQMD rules on construction and operational nuisance odor emissions. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the odor impacts identified and analyzed in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project odor impacts would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Section 4.4 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the effects of the 2021 LRDP on biological resources. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus is not located within one of the designated Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency (RCHCA) reserve areas, and that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would not locate substantial development near Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) conservation areas that may contain potential wildlife habitat, movement corridors, or native nursery sites.⁴ However, UCR is still subject to compliance with Sections 6.1.2 (Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools), Section 6.1.3 (Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species), Section 6.3.2 (Additional Survey Needs and Procedures), and Section 6.1.4 (Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface) of the MSHCP when specific campus projects are proposed. In addition, UCR is not a permittee to the MSHCP, and therefore is not subject to the conservation efforts established in the plan. Therefore, the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that impacts due to conflicts with local policies, ordinances, or adopted habitat conservation plans (criteria e and f) would be less than significant, and these issues were not further discussed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that impacts to burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), sensitive species or vegetation communities, and State or federally protected wetlands or jurisdictional delineated waters could be potentially significant as a result of implementing the 2021 LRDP. Therefore, MM BIO-1A through MM BIO-9 were identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR for projects that would impact biological resources. Implementation of these measures would reduce potential direct and indirect project impacts to burrowing owls and birds, bats, special-status plants and wildlife species, sensitive wildlife and vegetation communities, and jurisdictional waters and wetlands to less than significant levels. The proposed project would avoid impacts to burrowing owls, special-status plants and wildlife, sensitive vegetation communities, Open Space Reserve areas, MSHCP Conservation Area, and jurisdictional waters and wetlands, as the project site is developed and does not contain such resources or suitable

⁴ The MSHCP is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional plan that focuses on the conservation of species and their associated habitats in Western Riverside County. The MSHCP is used to allow the participating jurisdictions to authorize the “take” of plant and wildlife species identified within the Plan Area. UCR is in the MSHCP area and is given the option of utilizing the MSHCP as a Participating Special Entity. Furthermore, a Participating Special Entity is any regional public facility provider (e.g., a utility company, public district, or agency) that operates and/or owns land within the MSHCP Plan Area and that applies for Take Authorization pursuant to Section 11.8 of the Implementing Agreement. (County of Riverside 2003)

habitat. Therefore, MM BIO-1A, MM BIO-1B, MM BIO-5, MM BIO-6A, MM BIO-6B, MM BIO-7, MM BIO-8, and MM BIO-9 would not be applicable to the proposed project. No buildings are proposed once demolition of existing structures is completed; therefore, MM BIO-3 would not be applicable to the proposed project. However, the project could impact nesting birds or roosting bats.

Therefore, applicable MMs state the following:

MM BIO-2 Nesting Bird Avoidance: Prior to issuance of grading permits, the following measures shall be implemented:

- To avoid disturbance of nesting and special-status bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code, activities related to the project, including but not limited to, vegetation removal, ground disturbance, and construction and demolition shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 15 through August 31). If construction must be initiated during the peak nesting season, vegetation removal and/or tree removal should be planned to occur outside the nesting season (September 1 to February 14), and a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than 3 days prior to initiation of construction activities. The nesting bird preconstruction survey shall be conducted on foot inside the project site disturbance areas. If an active avian nest is discovered during the preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities shall stay outside of a 50- to 200-foot buffer for common nesting birds around the active nest, as determined by a biologist. For listed and raptor species, this buffer shall be expanded to 500 feet or as determined by a biologist.
- Inaccessible areas shall be surveyed from afar using binoculars to the extent practical. The survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist familiar with the identification of avian species known to occur in western Riverside County. If nests are found, an appropriate avoidance buffer shall be determined by a qualified biologist and demarcated by a qualified biologist with bright orange construction fencing, flagging, construction lathe, or other means to mark the boundary. Effective buffer distances are highly variable and based on specific project stage, bird species, stage of nesting cycle, work type, and the tolerance of a particular bird pair. The buffer may be up to 500 feet in diameter, depending on the species of nesting bird found and the biologist's observations.
- If nesting birds are located adjacent to the project site with the potential to be affected by construction activity noise above 60 A-weighted decibels (dBA) equivalent noise level (Leq) (see Section 4.11, *Noise*, of the LRDP EIR for definitions and discussion of noise levels), a temporary noise barrier shall be erected consisting of large panels designed specifically to be deployed on construction sites for reducing noise levels at sensitive receptors. If 60 dBA Leq is exceeded, an acoustician would require the construction contractor to make operational and barrier changes to reduce noise levels to 60 dBA during the breeding season (February 15 through August 31). Noise monitoring shall occur during operational changes and installation of barriers to ensure their effectiveness. All construction personnel shall be notified as to the existence of the buffer zone and to avoid entering the buffer zone during the nesting season. No parking, storage of materials, or construction activities shall occur within this buffer until the avian biologist has confirmed that breeding/nesting is completed, and the young have fledged the nest. Encroachment into the buffer shall occur only at the discretion of the qualified biologist, if it is determined such encroachment will not adversely impact the nesting birds.

MM BIO-4 Bat Preconstruction Survey: To avoid disturbance of special-status bat species during maternity season (approximately March through September), a preconstruction roosting bat survey shall be conducted by a qualified bat biologist on potential roost structures identified by the bat biologist and mature vegetation no more than 30 days prior to initiation of construction activities if

construction activities must occur during the roosting season. If future projects would impact rocky outcrops, mature vegetation, existing buildings, or other structures that could be used for roosting, a passive acoustic survey shall identify the species using the area for day/night roosting. If special-status roosting bats are present and their roosts would be impacted, a qualified bat biologist should prepare a plan to identify the proper exclusionary methods. Removal of mature trees should be monitored by a qualified bat biologist and occur by pushing down the entire tree (without trimming or limb removal) using heavy equipment and leaving the felled tree on the ground untrimmed and undisturbed for a period of at least 24 hours. To exclude bats from buildings/structures or rocky outcrops, exclusion measures should be installed on crevices by placing one-way exclusionary devices that allow bats to exit but not enter the crevice.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or United States Fish and Wildlife Service?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM BIO-2 and MM BIO-4
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or United States Fish and Wildlife Service?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on State or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that construction and operation of projects developed under the 2021 LRDP would have potentially substantial adverse effects on special-status species, but impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels with incorporation of MM BIO-1A through MM BIO-8, which require pre-construction surveys, avoidance of sensitive-species and their habitats, vegetation mitigation, and noise reduction adjacent to conservation areas. Areas of potential habitat for special-status species primarily include the southeastern portion of East Campus (mainly in lands designated Open Space Reserve) and scattered areas of West Campus, as shown in Figure 4.4-3 of the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch site is currently developed/disturbed/landscaped and the Boyden/SPI site is currently developed/disturbed/landscaped (see Figure 2-3, *Project Site Location*), as identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR (Figure 4.4-2 in the 2021 LRDP EIR). The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites were not identified as containing special-status species or habitat areas (see Figure 4.4-3 in the 2021 LRDP EIR). No sensitive habitat is present on the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites and MM BIO-5 and MM BIO-7 would not apply to the project. In addition, the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not adjacent to Open Space Reserve lands and indirect impacts to sensitive communities in these areas would not occur; therefore, MM BIO-6A and MM BIO-6B do not apply to the project. The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not located near MSHCP conservation areas, and MM BIO-8 would not be required.

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are located outside of any survey area for burrowing owls designated by the MSHCP (Figure 4.4-1 in the 2021 LRDP EIR). Burrowing owl typically occupies open areas with short vegetation and bare ground within shrub, desert, and grassland environments. The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are primarily developed/disturbed with some landscaped areas, with no suitable burrowing owl habitat occurring on these sites. Therefore, implementation of MM BIO-1A and MM BIO-1B requiring a preconstruction survey and focused surveys would not be required.

Vegetation communities and trees within and surrounding the campus, including the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites, have the potential to provide for avian nesting that could be affected by construction activities involving the removal of trees. Bats may also forage and roost in areas in and around the Veith/Boyden/SPI sites on existing buildings and mature trees. Consistent

with the 2021 LRDP EIR, impacts to nesting birds and bats would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of **MM BIO-2 and MM BIO-4**.

Indirect impacts to sensitive species related to water quality, noise, dust, night lighting, and human activity were anticipated to occur where development is proposed near MSHCP conservation areas, which is not the case for the proposed project. Further, compliance with stormwater permits and SCAQMD dust suppression regulations would ensure indirect impacts related to water quality and dust, respectively, remain less than significant during construction. Noise affecting nesting birds would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of **MM BIO-2**.

The project has the potential to result in significant direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds and bats due to the presence of potential nesting and roosting sites within and surrounding the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites. However, the proposed project would be consistent with the special-status species analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to sensitive or special-status species would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM BIO-2 and MM BIO-4**.

- b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that construction and operation of projects developed under the 2021 LRDP would potentially have substantial adverse effects on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities on the campus. Direct impacts to these natural communities and indirect impacts associated with water quality and fugitive dust were anticipated to be avoided, while indirect impacts associated with invasive species, edge effects, and inadvertent encroachment were considered potentially significant. Impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels with incorporation of MM BIO-6A, MM BIO-6B, and MM BIO-7.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are developed/disturbed with some landscaped areas; these sites do not contain riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities (see Figure 4.4-2 in the 2021 LRDP EIR). In addition, the areas adjacent to the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites do not contain riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities. Therefore, mitigation related to indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities would not be required for the proposed project. The proposed project would be consistent with the riparian and sensitive habitat analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities would remain **less than significant**.

- c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that construction and operation of projects developed under the 2021 LRDP could result in significant adverse effects on State and federally protected wetlands; however, impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels with incorporation of MM BIO-9.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

No potential jurisdictional resources were identified within the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites; however, there are potential jurisdictional waters to the north and south of the Veitch site (see Figure 4.4-4 in the 2021 LRDP EIR). These potential jurisdictional waters would be avoided as they are outside of the Veitch project site limits, and MM BIO-9 would not be required. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the wetlands analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to wetland areas and habitats would remain **less than significant**.

- d) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus is located at the edge of urban development in the eastern portion of the City and, as a result, contains no regional connection to open space areas to the north or west. The southeastern portion of East Campus consists of undeveloped open space that would remain under the 2021 LRDP and links the Box Springs Mountains to the northeast with Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park to the southwest. The 2021 LRDP did not propose development within open space that would impede wildlife movement and impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are located within the central portion of East Campus. The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are developed/disturbed with some landscaped areas and is surrounded by existing development with landscaped areas.

Development of the proposed project would not preclude wildlife movement since wildlife corridors or linkages connecting open space and resources are not present on the campus, including the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the wildlife movement and native nursery analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to wildlife movement areas would remain **less than significant**.

- e) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP stated that there were no tree preservation policies or ordinances in place for campus projects, and that UCR's Tree Preservation and Replacement Guidelines was being drafted, which would include applicable tree replacement guidelines for the removal of specific trees. In addition, it was stated that the campus is outside of RCHCA reserve areas and is not subject to the restrictions associated with these areas. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that the 2021 LRDP would have a less than significant impact related to local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

UCR's Tree Preservation and Replacement Guidelines have been adopted since certification of the 2021 LRDP EIR and the proposed project would adhere to such guidelines for the removal of existing trees on the project site. The project, at a minimum, would replace trees removed by the project at a 1:1 ratio. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the local biological resources policies and ordinances analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts related to these policies would remain **less than significant**.

- f) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that UCR is not a Permittee to the Western Riverside County MSHCP and therefore is not subject to the conservation efforts established in the plan. However, UCR is subject to Sections 6.1.2 (Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools), 6.1.3 (Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species), 6.3.2 (Additional Survey Needs and Procedures), and 6.1.4 (Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface) of the MSHCP. Specific projects would be required to comply with the applicable MSHCP sections and impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not located within a MSHCP Criteria Cell and therefore are not subject to conservation efforts. The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are located within developed/disturbed areas with some landscaped areas but do not contain a drainage feature, or riparian or riverine areas; thus, the proposed project does not conflict with Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP. The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not within areas of potential habitat for special-

status species. However, the proposed project may result in potentially significant impacts to nesting birds and/or bats during demolition activities due to the presence of existing habitat opportunities in and around these sites and would incorporate **MM BIO-2 and MM BIO-4**.

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not located within MSHCP survey areas and would not conflict with Section 6.1.3 or 6.3.2 of the MSHCP. The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not located adjacent to existing or proposed MSHCP Conservation Area and is not subject to Urban/Wildlands Interface guidelines; therefore, no conflict with Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP would occur. The proposed project would be consistent with the MSHCP consistency analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts related to adopted conservation plans would remain **less than significant** with the incorporation of **MM BIO-2 and MM BIO-4** specified in criterion 4.1.4 a) above.

4.1.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Section 4.5 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the effects of campus growth on cultural resources under the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes impacts to the built environment historical resources would be significant and unavoidable even with the adoption of MM CUL-1, while impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant with implementation of MM CUL-2 through MM CUL-4. Veitch was identified as an eligible historic building and Boyden/SPI were not identified as an eligible historic building in the 2021 LRDP EIR Historic Resources Survey efforts (UCR 2021b). In accordance with MM CUL-1, a Historical Resource Evaluation and Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation was prepared for Veitch and a Memorandum for the Record was prepared for Boyden/SPI, as discussed in criterion a, below. The 2021 LRDP EIR anticipates ground disturbance associated with development facilitated by the 2021 LRDP would have a low potential to disturb or damage known or unknown human remains and existing regulations would further ensure impacts to unknown human remains are less than significant.

The above-mentioned applicable MMs state the following:

MM CUL-1 Protection of Historical Resources: For purposes of MM CUL-1, “major exterior alterations” indicates a significant alteration/change to the exterior character-defining features or setting of a building or structure. Such projects might include, but not be limited to, additions, partial or complete demolition, relocation, window frame replacement different from existing, modifications to wall sheathing materials, changes to the roof shape, pitch, eaves, and other features, installment of wheelchair access ramps, and/or changes to the overall design configuration and composition of the building and the spatial relationships that define it. Major exterior alterations would require consultation to determine if these alterations noted above constitutes a major exterior alteration requiring further review from an architectural historian or whether the proposed alterations would qualify as a minor exterior alteration.

For purposes of MM CUL-1, “minor exterior alterations” indicates a minor alteration/change to the exterior of a building or structure and its setting that would not be likely to significantly alter its appearance. Such projects might include, but not be limited to, repainting, in-kind landscaping or hardscaping replacement, window pane replacement, reversible installation of HVAC [heating, ventilation, and air conditioning] units that does not obstruct or destroy character-defining features, installation of fencing, signage, or artwork that does not obstruct or destroy character-defining features. Minor exterior alterations are exempt from further review from an architectural historian.

- Conduct project-specific surveys for buildings or structures (e.g., proposed for demolition, major exterior alterations, additions) that are 50 years of age or older that have (1) not been subject to

an evaluation within the past 5 years, or (2) were not previously evaluated in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report.

- UCR shall retain a qualified architectural historian to record the property at professional standards and assess its significance under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4. The evaluation process shall include the historic context framework included in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report as well as the development of additional background research as needed in order to assess the significance of the building, structure, district, or cultural landscape in the history of the UC system, the campus, and the region. For historic buildings, structures or features that do not meet the CEQA criteria as a historical resource, no further mitigation is required, and the impact would be less than significant.
- The assessment of the potential historical resource and its character-defining features shall be documented on the appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms by a qualified architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (as codified in 36 CFR [Code of Federal Regulations] Part 61).
- For projects affecting any eligible historic buildings identified in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report or determined to be eligible during the project-specific surveys, for a building or structure that qualifies for listing on the NRHP [National Register of Historic Places] and/or CRHR [California Register of Historical Resources], UCR shall implement the following procedures:
 - For major exterior repairs (different from that of existing), alterations, or building additions of buildings that are eligible historic resources, UCR shall retain a qualified architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (as codified in 36 CFR Part 61) to conduct Character-Defining Features and Impacts Screening in coordination with the design team to consider project design features and/or measures that would enable the project to avoid direct or indirect impacts to the building or structure. Conclusion of the screening consultation process shall be documented in a memorandum, including a statement of compliance with the Secretary's Standards. The purpose of the memorandum shall document avoidance/reduction of significant adverse impacts to historical resources, where feasible, through (1) identifying and documenting character-defining features, noncontributing elements/additions, and (2) providing historic preservation project review and preliminary impacts analysis screening to UCR as early as possible in the design process. The memorandum shall review preliminary and/or conceptual project objectives early in the design process and describe various project options capable of reducing and/or avoiding significant adverse direct or indirect impacts through compliance with the Secretary's Standards and/or application of the State Historic Building Code or any subsequent design guidelines prepared by UCR for the treatment of historic resources.

If major modifications, renovations, or relocation of a determined historic resource is proposed and the project is unable to comply with the Secretary's Standards or when a historic resource is to be demolished, then UCR shall ensure that documentation shall be carried out by a qualified architectural historian, as follows:

- UCR shall commission the preparation of HABS-like [Historic American Building Survey] documentation of the building, structure, district, feature, and its associated landscaping and

setting prior to construction activities. The HABS-like package will document in photographs and descriptive and historic narrative the historical resources slated for modification/demolition. Documentation prepared for the package will draw upon primary- and secondary-source research and available studies previously prepared for the project.

- The specifications for the HABS-like package follow:
 - Photographs: Photographic documentation will focus on the historical resources/features slated for demolition, with overview and context photographs for the campus and adjacent setting. Photographs will be taken of the building using a professional-quality single lens reflex (SLR) digital camera with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Photographs will include context views, elevations/exteriors, architectural details, overall interiors, and interior details (if warranted). Digital photographs will be provided in electronic format.
 - Descriptive and Historic Narrative: The architectural historian will prepare descriptive and historic narrative of the historical resources/features slated for demolition. Physical descriptions will detail each resource, elevation by elevation, with accompanying photographs, and information on how the resource fits within the broader campus during its period of significance. The historic narrative will include available information on the campus design, history, architect/contractor/designer as appropriate, area history, and historic context. In addition, the narrative will include a methodology section specifying the name of researcher, date of research, and sources/archives visited, as well as a bibliography. Within the written history, statements shall be footnoted as to their sources, where appropriate.
 - Historic Documentation Package Submittal: The electronic package will be assembled by the architectural historian and submitted to UCR for review and comment.
- A copy of the HABS-like package shall be offered to the Special Collections and University Archives at the Tomás Rivera Library and the California Historical Resources Information System. The record shall be accompanied by a report containing site-specific history and appropriate contextual information. This information shall be gathered through site-specific and comparative archival research, and oral history collection as appropriate.
- If preservation and reuse at the site are not feasible, the historical building shall be documented as described above.

For new infill construction within the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District that does not involve building demolition:

- Infill projects outside of the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District would not need review by an architectural historian.
- Infill projects within the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District will require review by an architectural historian for elements such as form, massing, and scale, to ensure visual compatibility with the historic district, and the review shall be conducted in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (Weeks and Grimmer 1995).

MM CUL-4 Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources/Archaeological Resources: If previously undiscovered TCRs [Tribal Cultural Resources] and/or archaeological resources are identified

during construction, all ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the resource shall halt, UCR Planning, Design & Construction staff shall be notified, and the find shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior standards to determine whether it is a unique archaeological resource, as defined by CEQA. If the discovery appears to be Native American in origin, a tribal representative will be contacted within 24 hours of discovery to determine whether it is a TCR, as defined by CEQA. If the find is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a TCR, work may resume. If the find is determined to be a unique archaeological resource or TCR, the archaeologist and the tribal representative, as appropriate, shall make recommendations to UCR Planning, Design & Construction staff on the measures that will be implemented, including, but not limited to, preservation in place, excavation, relocation, and further evaluation of the discoveries pursuant to CEQA. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred method of mitigation for impacts to TCRs/archaeological resources. If UCR determines that preservation in place is not feasible, the archaeologist shall design and implement a treatment plan, prepare a report, and salvage the material, as appropriate. Any important artifacts recovered during monitoring shall be cleaned, catalogued, and analyzed, with the results presented in a report of findings that meets professional standards. Work on-site may commence upon completion of any fieldwork components of the treatment plan.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as pursuant to Section 15064.5?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	No	No	No	MM CUL-1
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM CUL-4
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR and associated UCR Historic Resources Survey (Appendix E to the 2021 LRDP EIR) state that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would adversely affect historical resources through the full and partial demolition of historical resources, renovation/rehabilitation of historical resources, and new construction adjacent to historical resources. Impacts were determined to be significant and unavoidable even with incorporation of MM CUL-1.

Veitch

The original Veitch⁵ L-shaped building was designed by Herman O. Ruhnau and constructed in 1961 with landscaping installed circa 1963. An L-shaped addition to the north elevation was

⁵ The Veitch Student Center was originally known as the Health Service Building.

designed by Robert E. Brown, Jr. and constructed in 1969, transforming the floor plan into a U-shape. Veitch served as a student health center/medical facility for UCR. Additional changes that occurred as part of this renovation included the creation of a rear courtyard, extension of the original brick screen at the west elevation, small square additions at the southeast and southwest corners, and a wood deck at the northwest corner. The same year, Arthur G. Barton designed updated landscaping at the rear courtyard and the north/northwest elevations. Subsequent additions to the property have been relatively minor and included a renovation of the north wing, which involved rearranging interior walls, and replacing flooring and light fixtures in 1990. In 2013, UCR installed HVAC ducting at the north wing roof, with additional updates in 2018. Additional observed alterations that occurred at unknown dates include the replacement of two original entrance doors with automatic sliding door, re-stuccoing of the building, replacement of the original wood roof shingles with composition shingles, and the replacement of most original wood window frames with vinyl frames (Appendix A1, Appendix A2).

Due to seismic, aging, and deterioration concerns, Veitch is proposed for demolition and has been determined to be an eligible historic building in the 2021 LRDP EIR Historic Resources Survey efforts (UCR 2021b). In accordance with **MM CUL-1**, a Historical Resource Evaluation and HABS-like documentation was prepared for Veitch (Appendix A1, Appendix A2).

ICF prepared the Historical Resource Evaluation to formally evaluate Veitch applying the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) significance criteria and historic integrity considerations. The evaluation was documented in the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms. Based on the historical resource evaluation, ICF concluded that Veitch does not have significance under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1 for direct associations with events or patterns of events important to Riverside, California, or national history. ICF's research yielded no evidence that UCR is directly associated with the work or other activity for which a historically significant individual was primarily known. Therefore, UCR is not significant under NRHP/CRHR Criteria B/2.

Locally renowned Riverside architect Herman O. Ruhnau designed the original Veitch building in the Mid-Century Modern style which was constructed in 1961. Landscaping surrounding the building was installed circa 1963. ICF noted that the landscape design appears to have been part of the overall master landscape plan for the campus. The 1969 Veitch addition was designed by Robert E. Brown Jr. which ICF noted was compatible with the original building in terms of style, design, and materials. The 1969 addition also altered the original landscaping at the rear courtyard and north/northwest sides of the building. ICF concluded that the landscape added two years after the building's completion and altered in 1969, is not a contributing feature of its Mid-Century Modern design. In regard to the Veitch building, ICF concluded that Veitch is significant under NRHP/CRHR Criteria C/3 as an excellent local example of Mid-Century Modern institutional architecture and as an important example of Ruhnau's work. ICF noted that Veitch does not have significance under NRHP/CRHR Criteria D/4 as a source or likely source of important historical information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies (Appendix A1).

Given Veitch's eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria C/3 and building's proposed demolition, a HABS-like document was prepared by Dudek in accordance with ICF's recommendation in the Historical Resource Evaluation and in accordance with **MM CUL-1**. The HABS-like document includes photographs and descriptive and historic narrative of the historical resources slated for demolition. As disclosed in the LRDP EIR, even with the HABS-like

documentation, this would not mitigate impacts to historic resources to a less than significant level. Consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR, impacts related to demolition of Veitch would remain **significant and unavoidable**.

Boyden/SPI

The SPI and Boyden were constructed in 1958 and 1960, respectively, for the Department of Entomology, which is a scientific discipline focused on the study of insects and related arthropods. Since 1974, the Department of Entomology has been housed within the College of Natural & Agricultural Sciences. The buildings are located outside the boundaries of UCR's Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, which contains a cohesive collection of distinctive modernist buildings by some of the region's most renowned architects. The subject properties were constructed during an era of expansion at UCR, as enrollment levels continued to grow in the postwar period. Due to seismic, aging, and deterioration concerns, Boyden/SPI are proposed for demolition.

During the 2021 LRDP EIR Historic Resources Survey efforts, Boyden/SPI were determined not to be eligible historic buildings (UCR 2021b). In accordance with **MM CUL-1**, an intensive-level documentation is required for of-age properties such as Boyden/SPI that were not found eligible as historical resources. As such, Dudek prepared a Memorandum for the Record which presents the results of an intensive-level historic resources evaluation of these buildings applying the NRHP and CRHR significance criteria.

In terms of NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, research conducted to date does not suggest that either Boyden or SPI possess a direct association with events or patterns of development significant in the history of the City, region, State, or nation. In addition, the subject properties do not meet the eligibility standards established in the UCR 2021 LRDP Historic Resources Survey Report under Context #1 (Early Settlement and Development in Riverside, Theme/Citrus Industry in Riverside, Subtheme/UCR Citrus Experiment Station) or Context #2 (Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975, Theme/Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside, Subtheme/Founding of the UCR, 1954-1975) (UCR 2021b, Appendix B).

The SPI (1958) and Boyden (1960) fall within the period of significance for "Founding of the UCR" (1953-1975). However, while the subject properties were constructed within this period of significance, neither possess the strength of association with this context and theme that would be sufficient to confer eligibility. Therefore, Boyden/SPI do not meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1 (Appendix B).

In terms of NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, as previously mentioned, these buildings do not meet the eligibility standards established in UCR's 2021 LRDP Historic Resources Survey Report historical contexts. The Boyden/SPI buildings have operated as insecticide storage and a laboratory; while professors, researchers, and students contributed to the development of the entomology field through work conducted at the subject properties, archival research did not identify direct associations for the buildings with individuals who were significant in the history of the City, region, State, or nation. Therefore, Boyden/SPI do not meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2 (Appendix B).

In terms of NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the subject properties do not appear eligible for landmark listing. They are largely utilitarian, purpose-designed buildings; they do not possess architectural distinction or high artistic value. In addition, neither building meets the eligibility standards described in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report under Context #3 (Architecture and Design, 1916-1975) (Appendix B).

Although Boyden is the work of well-regarded architect, Graham Latta, AIA, the building is highly utilitarian in its function and style. Boyden does not exhibit distinctive characteristics that are unique to Latta’s designs, and it does not represent a particular phase in the development of his career. In addition, the campus retains more distinctive examples of his work, including the iconic Rivera Library, which is individually eligible for both the NRHP and CRHR (and a historic district contributor). The subject properties are also far enough removed from the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District that they are not considered contributors. Consequently, Boyden/SPI lack sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3 (Appendix B).

As a result of Dudek’s research, site visits, and literature review, the Boyden/SPI buildings are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR, consistent with the conclusion in the 2021 LRDP EIR and associated UCR Historic Resources Survey (UCR 2021b). The proposed demolition of Boyden/SPI would be consistent with the historical resources analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed historic resources impacts related to demolition of Boyden/SPI would remain **less than significant**.

- b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that new development under the 2021 LRDP would generally avoid disturbance in areas of recorded historic-age or prehistoric archaeological resources on campus. However, development under the 2021 LRDP has the potential to damage or destroy unrecorded historic-age or prehistoric archaeological resources, particularly in areas of undisturbed soils or when excavation depths exceed those attained for past development. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the southeastern portion of the LRDP area is considered to have high sensitivity for encountering archaeological resources. The majority of the areas considered to have a high sensitivity are within the 2021 LRDP land use designation of Open Space Reserve or UCR Botanic Gardens. Areas within the northern portions of East Campus have low resource sensitivity. Areas with potential for new development on West Campus would primarily occur within infill sites that have previously primarily been used for agricultural uses and have low tribal cultural sensitivity (see Section 4.1.18 for additional information related to Tribal Cultural Resources). The 2021 LRDP concluded impacts would be less than significant with incorporation of MM CUL-2 through MM CUL-4. MM CUL-2 and MM CUL-3 specifically apply to projects for which ground-disturbing activities would occur within an area with medium or high potential to encounter undisturbed native soils, including Holocene alluvium soils.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project involves demolition of Veitch/Boyden/SPI, ancillary structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. In addition, associated utility, hardscape, and landscape improvements would be within previously disturbed areas. No buildings are proposed after demolition of these buildings as part of this project. UCR’s standard contract specifications address the protection and recovery of buried archaeological resources as required by **MM CUL-4**. This measure identifies steps to be taken if previously undiscovered archaeological resources are discovered during ground disturbing activities. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the archaeological resources analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to archaeological resources would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM CUL-4**.

- c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that no formal cemeteries are known to have occurred on the campus; therefore, the likelihood of encountering human remains is considered low. However, ground-disturbing construction activities associated with development under the 2021 LRDP could

uncover previously unknown human remains, which could be archaeologically or culturally significant. Compliance with applicable regulations would avoid or minimize the disturbance of human remains and the 2021 LRDP EIR concluded impacts would be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

As is the case for the rest of the campus, the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not known to contain buried human remains. The procedures for the treatment of human remains, including those that are Native American in origin, are contained in California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097. If human remains are discovered during construction activities, potentially damaging ground-disturbing activities in the area of the remains and a 100-foot-buffer area shall be halted immediately, and UCR shall notify the Riverside County Coroner and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) immediately in accordance with applicable regulations. If the remains are determined by the NAHC to be Native American, the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. Following the Coroner's findings, UCR and the NAHC-designated most likely descendant shall recommend the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments are not disturbed. The responsibilities for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in California PRC Section 5097.94. Compliance with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and California PRC Section 5097 would provide an opportunity to avoid or minimize the disturbance of human remains, and to appropriately treat any remains that are discovered. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the human remains analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to previously unknown human remains would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.6 ENERGY

Section 4.6 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the impacts of the 2021 LRDP on wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during construction or operation and conflicts or obstructions with applicable plans for renewable energy and energy efficiency. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes projects under the 2021 LRDP would have less than significant impacts to applicable plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects related to energy. The 2021 LRDP EIR also states that impacts related to construction energy consumption would be less than significant. However, the 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that implementation of future projects would consume electricity and natural gas during operation that would exceed the UCR 2018 per capita energy use and annualized regional 2018 per capita energy use thresholds. MM GHG-1 (Measures EN3 and EN5) were identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR to reduce operational consumption of electricity and natural gas by stationary equipment.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a-b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that energy use in the form of fuels during construction would occur in accordance with applicable idling and equipment-efficiency regulations, and impacts would be less than significant. Development under the 2021 LRDP would consume electricity and natural gas during operation that would exceed the UCR 2018 per capita energy use and annualized regional 2018 per capita energy use threshold. However, implementation of MM GHG-1 would reduce energy impacts during operation to less than significant levels.

The 2021 LRDP EIR states that projects developed under the 2021 LRDP would be required to comply with applicable State and UC energy policies and regulations, including CBC Title 24; Senate Bill (SB) 100, which mandates 100 percent clean electricity for California by 2045; and the SPP. Therefore, the 2021 LRDP EIR concludes impacts related to conflicts with energy plans, policies, and regulations would be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

Project construction activities would result in a temporary increase in energy consumption, primarily through the combustion of fuels in construction vehicles, worker commute vehicles, and construction equipment. As required by **MM GHG-1**, the project would utilize construction equipment with Tier 4 engines. No wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy resources would occur during project construction.

The proposed project would demolish and remove existing structures that are older and not as energy efficient compared to newer buildings, leaving the project sites vacant. The majority of the existing electrical services to the sites would be shut off and abandoned. Limited electrical would be maintained or added to support onsite security lighting. Irrigation would be maintained, rerouted, and/or added to support proposed landscaping. The proposed project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy during construction or operation, and is consistent with the energy analysis evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the energy demand analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to energy use would be **less than significant**.

4.1.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Section 4.7 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the impacts of campus growth on the geology, soils, and paleontological resources for the campus and vicinity. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that there would be no impact or less than significant impacts for criterion b (soil erosion or topsoil loss), criterion d (expansive soils), and criterion e (soil adequacy to support alternative wastewater disposal systems); therefore, these thresholds were not further evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that implementation of future projects that comply with applicable regulations related to geologic and soils hazards would result in less than significant impacts to seismic hazards and unstable geologic or soil conditions. The 2021 LRDP EIR also concludes that construction impacts to paleontological resources could be a potentially significant impact and identifies MM GEO-1 and MM GEO-2, which would reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant levels.

The above-mentioned applicable MM states the following:

MM GEO-1 Inadvertent Discovery of Paleontological Resources: If any paleontological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, the contractor shall ensure that activities in the immediate area of the find are halted and that UCR is informed. UCR shall retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the discovery and recommend appropriate treatment options pursuant to guidelines developed by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, including development and implementation of a paleontological resource impact mitigation program by a qualified paleontologist for treatment of the particular resource, if applicable. These measures may include, but not limited to, the following:

- Salvage of unearthed fossil remains and/or traces (e.g., tracks, trails, burrows)
- Washing of screen to recover small specimens
- Preparation of salvaged fossils to a point of being ready for curation (e.g., removal of enclosing matrix, stabilization and repair of specimens, and construction of reinforced support cradles)
- Identification, cataloging, curation, and provisions for repository storage of prepared fossil specimens

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
iv) Landslides?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM GEO-1

a) According to the 2021 LRDP EIR, the campus is located approximately 5 miles southwest of the nearest fault zone (San Jacinto Fault Zone), and at this distance, ground rupture events are unlikely to occur on the campus. However, the 2021 LRDP EIR states that existing and proposed campus development has the potential to be subject to ground shaking generated from seismic events that originate from regional fault zones, which have the potential to cause moderate to large earthquakes. According to the 2021 LRDP EIR, most of the campus has a low potential for liquefaction, with portions of the campus having moderate risk for liquefaction. No landslide hazard zones were identified on campus in the 2021 LRDP EIR; however, some development occurring below steep hillsides could be subject to damage in the event of off-campus seismically induced landslides. Compliance with the UC Seismic Safety Policy, UC Facilities Manual Seismic Program Guidelines, and CBC regulations would ensure new structures constructed under the 2021 LRDP are designed to withstand seismically-induced hazards including ground shaking, liquefaction, and landslides. Therefore, impacts related to seismic hazards were considered less than significant in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

Seismic analysis was conducted for the Veitch/Boyden/SPI buildings which indicated that major upgrades would be required to retain the structures and bring them into compliance with the UC Seismic Safety Policy requirements; as such, they are proposed for demolition as part of the project.

The potential for liquefaction to occur on the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites were considered low, as mapped in the 2021 LRDP EIR. The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are relatively flat and no landslide hazards were identified on these sites. The nearby slopes adjacent to the Veitch site would be avoided by the proposed project.

No buildings are proposed after demolition of the existing structures. The CBC establishes grading requirements that apply to excavation and fill activities and requires the implementation of erosion control measures. While no substantial hazard related to ground rupture, liquefaction, or landslides exists on the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites, compliance with these policies related to these site’s geologic setting would further ensure no seismic hazards occur as a result of the project. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the seismic hazards analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts from seismic hazards, including ground rupture, shaking, liquefaction, and landslides, would remain **less than significant**.

- b) The IS for the 2021 LRDP states that projects constructed under the 2021 LRDP would be required to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction Stormwater General Permit and adhere to UCR's Plan Review and Building Permit Program. The implementation of BMPs required of individual projects as a result of these permits would prevent substantial erosion during construction. Development activities under the 2021 LRDP were anticipated to cover topsoil and no long-term erosion was anticipated to occur. Given adherence to applicable rules under the UCR Plan Review and Building Permit Program would prevent erosion and topsoil loss, the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concluded impacts would be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

Consistent with the analysis contained in the IS for the 2021 LRDP, the project would be subject to erosion prevention requirements under statewide and UCR policies, including the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit, the Campus Construction and Design Standards, the UCR Storm Water Management Program (SWMP), and the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit. These permits and policies require the incorporation of low impact development (LID) and erosion and sediment control BMPs. During project operation, soils would be stabilized with mulch/landscaping and no substantial long-term erosion is anticipated. The proposed project would be required to adhere to all applicable campus permits, reviews, and approvals, which would reduce and/or prevent erosion and loss of topsoil during and after project construction activities. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the erosion and soil loss potential analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts from erosion or soil loss would remain **less than significant**.

- c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that UCR is underlain by soils with low potential for liquefaction and other soil-related hazards. Projects developed under the 2021 LRDP, including the proposed project, would be required to comply with CBC requirements as well as the UC Seismic Safety Policy. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

Demolition of the existing structures would disturb areas limited mainly to each structure's footprint and no new structures would be constructed on these sites that would be subject to adverse effects of liquefaction or expansive soils. The potential for on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, and collapse would be reduced to less than significant levels with adherence to CBC requirements for grading requirements that apply to excavation and fill activities, and requirements under the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit, Campus Construction and Design Standards, UCR SWMP, and MS4 Permit. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the soil stability and risk analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts related to landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse would remain **less than significant**.

- d) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that the majority of soils underlying the campus have low to moderate shrink-swell characteristics. Therefore, the potential for soil expansion to result in risks to life or property was considered low. In addition, project-specific geotechnical investigations would identify project-specific soil characteristics and development would be subject to the design and construction requirements of the CBC related to expansive soils. Impacts were considered less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project would disturb areas limited mainly to each structure’s footprint and no new structures would be constructed on these sites that would be subject to adverse effects of expansive soils. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the expansive soils analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts related to expansive soils would remain **less than significant**.

- e) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that the campus is served by the existing municipal sewer system and projects under the 2021 LRDP would not require the construction or use of septic tanks or other alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concluded there would be no impact related to soils incapable of supporting these wastewater systems.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project involves the demolition of existing structures and does not propose new structures on the sites. The proposed project would not include septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the analysis and determination regarding soils supporting alternative wastewater systems in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and there would be **no impact**.

- f) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that development under the 2021 LRDP could cause substantial adverse impacts to known or unknown paleontological resources due to construction activities in previously undisturbed soils, particularly those with high paleontological sensitivity as identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR. MM GEO-1 and MM GEO-2 were required and determined to reduce project impacts under the 2021 LRDP to less than significant levels. No impact to paleontological resources would occur during operation of projects developed under the 2021 LRDP.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

Although the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are within an area of high paleontological sensitivity (Qvof, very old alluvial fan deposits), the sites are within previously developed areas and entails the demolition of existing structures and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. No new buildings are proposed as part of this project. **MM GEO-1** for inadvertent discovery of paleontological resources would be implemented during construction activities. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the paleontological resources analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to paleontological resources would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM GEO-1**.

4.1.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Section 4.8 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the effects of the 2021 LRDP on climate change and concludes that the 2021 LRDP would generate GHG emissions during construction and operation that would exceed the State targets and UC-derived GHG emission thresholds. As a result, the 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would conflict with the goals of the CARB 2017 Scoping Plan, SB 32, Executive Order B-55-18, and SPP. However, impacts related to GHG emissions would be less than significant with the implementation of MM GHG-1 and MM GHG-2. MM GHG-1 includes sub measures that would reduce GHG emissions from all scopes and MM GHG-2 requires UCR to purchase carbon offsets to reduce the effect of GHG emissions above the applicable targets after implementation of MM GHG-1.

Update to the UC Sustainable Practices Policy (SPP): After certification of the 2021 LRDP EIR, the UC Office of the President updated its SPP (UCOP 2024). The updated SPP revised the Clean Energy section to indicate that the UC Clean Power Program is already achieving the Clean Electricity goals and to update the goals and timelines around centrally purchased biomethane to reflect current plans. The updated SPP also replaced the former goal of achieving carbon neutrality for scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2025 with a goal that is aligned with State goals in the most recent 2022 CARB Scoping Plan (CARB 2022) of achieving carbon neutrality for all scopes of emissions by 2045. The updated SPP reflects the UC’s desire to prioritize direct, total emissions reductions to support achievement of the State’s updated reduction targets established in Assembly Bill (AB) 1279, signed into law in September 2022, that requires that statewide anthropogenic GHG emissions be reduced to at least 85 percent below 1990 levels. The updated SPP sets a new long-term reduction target of 90 percent below 2019 levels by 2045 for all scopes of emissions, which is more aggressive than the reduction targets established in AB 1279.⁶ After 2045, the updated SPP requires that any residual emissions beyond the 90 percent reduction will be negated by carbon removal to achieve complete carbon neutrality in alignment with the State’s goals and the 2022 CARB Scoping Plan. As part of the update to the SPP, UCR is required to prepare a decarbonization study by January 1, 2025 that will be used to establish new interim GHG emissions reduction targets for 2030, 2035, and 2040. The decarbonization study will specifically address decarbonizing UCR’s central plant. UCR has completed the Decarbonization Study October 2024 and the preparation of a Climate Action and Adaptation Plan is underway.

The proposed project includes demolition of existing structures. At this time, no foreseeable new buildings are proposed after demolition of the existing structures. Implementation of **MM GHG-1** as described below would help reduce construction-related GHG emissions.

The above-mentioned applicable MM states the following:

MM GHG-1 Implement On-Campus GHG Emissions Reduction Measures: UCR shall implement the following GHG emissions reduction measures by scope emissions category:

Scope 3 (Construction)

Construction (CR)

- Measure CR1: UCR shall reduce construction-related GHG emissions on campus 10 percent by 2025 and 25 percent by 2035 through emission reduction controls and/or electric equipment requirements in line with contract obligations. Specifically, UCR shall require off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower to meet the Tier 4 emission standards as well as construction equipment to be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB and emissions control devices that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similar-sized engine. In addition, UCR shall develop zero waste procurement guidelines and processes for campus construction projects and integrate into purchasing RFP language as part of campus procurement.

The UCR Office of Sustainability, Facilities Services, and/or PD&C shall annually monitor, track, and verify implementation of these GHG emissions reduction measures.

⁶ The 2024 SPP reduction target is more aggressive than the reduction target established in AB 1279, as UC’s target aims to achieve a 90 percent reduction relative to 2019 GHG emission levels, versus the goal of 85 percent reduction relative to 1990 GHG emission levels established by AB 1279. Additionally, the greater percentage reduction in the 2024 SPP is relative to 2019 GHG emissions levels that are higher at UCR, compared to 1990 emission levels, resulting in a greater total GHG emission reduction than would be achieved under a target based on 1990 emissions levels.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM GHG-1
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose or reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM GHG-1

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would generate GHG emissions that would have a potentially significant impact on the environment. Construction emissions from implementing the 2021 LRDP between 2022 and 2035 would be approximately 1,618 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO₂e) per year. Unmitigated campus-wide operational emissions were estimated to total 139,920 MT CO₂e per year by 2025, including annualized construction emissions. Impacts from GHG emissions were determined to be less than significant with incorporation of MM GHG-1 and MM GHG-2, which require on-campus GHG reduction measures and the purchase of carbon offsets.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project would result in small quantities of GHG emissions due to the use of construction equipment, debris hauling, hauling of infill dirt, and worker commute trips. However, the demolition activities would be consistent with construction activities described in the 2021 LRDP EIR and the proposed project would comply with applicable UC SPP. At this time, no foreseeable new buildings are proposed after demolition of the existing structures.

The proposed project would reduce GHG emissions by implementing applicable portions of **MM GHG-1** identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR and would decrease GHG emissions compared to LRDP baseline conditions. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the GHG emissions analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and the proposed project would have a **less than significant impact** with respect to GHG emissions.

b) The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes development under the 2021 LRDP would be consistent with applicable GHG reduction plans and impacts related to GHG reduction plans would be less than significant with incorporation of MM GHG-1 and MM GHG-2.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project is consistent with the GHG emissions analysis in the 2021 LRDP EIR and would not result in an increase in GHG emissions compared to existing building operations as no foreseeable new buildings are proposed at this time after demolition of the existing structures. As discussed in response a) above, the proposed project would not result in any significant

short-term or long-term GHG contributions. The proposed project would comply with applicable UC SPP reporting requirements and would not conflict with SCAG’s RTP/SCS, or any other plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purposes of reducing the emissions of GHGs. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with applicable GHG emissions reduction plans and policies as analyzed and determined in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of applicable measures from **MM GHG-1**.

4.1.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Section 4.9 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the impacts of campus growth on hazards and hazardous materials for the campus area. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that there would be a less than significant impact for criterion a (hazards from routine transport, use, or disposal of materials) during construction with adherence to regulatory standards; therefore, this threshold was not further evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR for construction impacts. It should be noted that emergency response plan (criterion f) and wildland fire (criterion g) were also not discussed further in Section 4.9 of the 2021 LRDP EIR, but rather addressed in depth in Sections 4.15, *Transportation*, and 4.18, *Wildfire*, of the 2021 LRDP EIR, respectively.

The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that future campus development would have a less than significant impact related to increased use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials during facility operations given adherence to applicable federal, State, and UCR policies. Similarly, compliance with such policies would minimize upset and accident conditions, and impacts related to hazardous materials releases would be less than significant during operation. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that facility construction and renovation under the 2021 LRDP could disturb or emit hazardous materials during reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions; however, these impacts would be less than significant with implementation of MM HAZ-1 through MM HAZ-4. Furthermore, impacts related to handling hazardous materials within 0.25 mile of a school and impacts related to the development of sites listed on hazardous material sites pursuant to California Government Code Section 65926.5 (Cortese List) would be less than significant with implementation of MM HAZ-1 through MM HAZ-4. Impacts related to airport safety hazards and excessive noise impacts for people residing or working on the campus would also be less than significant.

The proposed project is not located on a site with abandoned in-place underground storage tanks (USTs) and is not located within the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Certified Land Use Restriction; therefore, MM HAZ-2 and MM HAZ-3 do not apply to the proposed project.

The above-mentioned applicable MMs state the following:

MM HAZ-1 Property Assessment – Phase I and II ESAs: During the pre-planning stage of campus projects on previously developed sites or on agricultural lands (current or historic), and in coordination with Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S), UCR shall obtain documentation from EH&S or prepare a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) assessing the land use history of the proposed project site and identify potential hazardous materials concerns, including, but not limited to, fuel tanks, chemical storage, presence of elemental mercury, elevator pistons and associated hydraulic oil reservoirs and piping, heating-oil USTs, or agricultural uses. If the Phase I ESAs, or similar documentation, identify recognized environmental conditions or potential concern areas, a Phase II ESA would be conducted in coordination with EH&S to determine whether the soil, groundwater, and/or soil vapor has been impacted at concentrations exceeding regulatory screening levels for residential or commercial/industrial type land uses (as applicable). If the Phase II ESA concludes that the site is or may be impacted and could affect the planned development, assessment, remediation, or corrective action (e.g., removal of contaminated soil, in-situ treatment, capping, engineering controls) would be

conducted prior to or during construction under the oversight of federal, State, and/or local agencies (e.g., USEPA [United States Environmental Protection Agency], DTSC, RWQCB [Regional Water Quality Control Board], RFD [City of Riverside Fire Department], RCDEH [Riverside County Department of Environmental Health]) and in full compliance with current and applicable federal and State laws and regulations, including but are not limited to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Assessment, remediation, or corrective action must be evaluated under CEQA prior to commencing the assessment, remediation, or correction action. Additionally, Voluntary Cleanup Agreements may be used for parcels where remediation or long-term monitoring is necessary.

MM HAZ-4 Construction Site Management Plan: If impacted soils are identified pursuant to activities conducted through Mitigation Measures MM HAZ-1, MM HAZ-2, or MM HAZ-3; or encountered during construction (soil disturbance), UCR shall prepare a Construction Site Management Plan (SMP) for the proposed redevelopment project area to address potential issues that may be encountered during redevelopment activities involving subsurface work. The Construction SMP objectives shall include:

- Communicating information to proposed project construction workers about environmental conditions
- Presenting measures to mitigate potential risks to the environment, construction workers, and other nearby receptors from potential exposure to hazardous substances that may be associated with unknown conditions or unexpected underground structures
- Presenting protocols for management of known contaminated soil or groundwater encountered during construction activities

The Construction SMP shall identify the proposed project contacts, responsibilities, and notification requirements and outline the procedures for health and safety, soil management, contingency measures for discovery of unexpected underground structures, erosion, dust, and odor management, groundwater management, waste management, stormwater management, and written records and reporting. The Construction SMP shall be reviewed and approved by UCR prior to issuance of grading permits.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM HAZ-1 and MM HAZ-4

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM HAZ-1 and MM HAZ-4
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM HAZ-1 and MM HAZ-4
e) Result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area (or a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport)?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Discussion pertaining to project impacts on emergency response plans are discussed under criterion d in Section 4.1.17, <i>Transportation</i> , and criterion a in Section 4.1.20, <i>Wildfire</i> , of this Addendum.				
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	Discussion pertaining to project impacts on wildland fire risks are discussed in Section 4.1.20, <i>Wildfire</i> , of this Addendum.				

- a) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that construction activities would have a less than significant impact related to transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials based on the existing regulatory framework protecting the public and environment from such materials. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that uses under the 2021 LRDP could result in an increased use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials during facility operations; however, adherence to federal, State, and UCR policies would minimize risk of endangerment to the campus population, the public, and the environment. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project entails the demolition of existing structures and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. No new buildings are proposed as part of this project. As anticipated in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP, project construction would require the use of hazardous materials such as fuel, paint products, lubricants, solvents, and cleaning products. The use and storage of these materials would occur in accordance with applicable regulations and construction would not result in substantial hazards to the public or environment during project construction.

UCR is currently a licensed generator of hazardous waste, which includes chemical, radioactive, and biohazardous (infectious) waste. No buildings are proposed as part of this project; as such, the storage of hazardous materials would not occur at the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the operational hazardous materials analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR and the construction hazardous materials assessment in the IS for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts from hazardous materials would remain **less than significant**.

- b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that operations of facilities and use of hazardous materials would be subject to federal, State, County, and UCR policies designed to minimize upset and accident conditions. However, construction and renovation under the 2021 LRDP could disturb or emit hazardous material from impacted soil, soil vapor, or groundwater, which could emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste during reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions. Impacts were determined to be less than significant with mandatory compliance with existing regulations pertaining to the identification, handling, and disposing of hazardous materials, and incorporation of MM HAZ-1 through MM HAZ-4.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

Numerous buildings on the campus are assumed to contain some form of asbestos containing materials and/or lead-based paints (LBP) due to their age, as well as fluorescent light ballasts containing polychlorinated biphenyls. Building materials may also be contaminated by spills or aerosol releases of radioactive or chemical hazardous materials used in the building, and elemental mercury may be present in research laboratory sink traps, cupboard floor spaces, or in sewer pipes. If such contamination is identified to be present during demolition of the existing structures on these sites, exposure to potentially hazardous materials would be minimized through required worker training, appropriate engineering and administrative controls, and in combination with the use of protective equipment in accordance with existing campus health and safety practices (such as the UCR Asbestos Management Plan) and federal and State regulations. In the event that LBP and other lead-containing materials are present during construction, protocol pursuant to California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) regulations regarding LBPs and lead-containing materials would be followed. California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 1532.1, requires testing, monitoring, containment, and disposal of LBPs and lead-containing materials in such a manner that exposure levels do not exceed Cal/OSHA standards. If potentially hazardous materials are encountered during construction activities, EH&S would conduct a comprehensive assessment of the situation in coordination with the appropriate regulatory authority, such as the RCDEH.

The proposed project includes demolition and removal of the Veitch/Boyden/SPI buildings as well as ancillary structures, and hardscape and landscaped areas. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that unanticipated hazardous materials may be encountered during demolition of previously developed sites on the campus. Disturbance of soil containing existing hazardous materials, soil vapor, and/or contaminated groundwater during construction could create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. In accordance with **MM HAZ-1**, UCR conducted a Limited Pre-Demolition Survey (Appendix C1) to identify and sample accessible suspect asbestos and lead materials before demolition of Veitch. EnviroCheck completed a Limited Preliminary Investigation for Veitch (Appendix C2) to provide inventory for other potentially hazardous materials at the site. Additional limited asbestos survey and other hazardous materials survey efforts will be conducted for mechanical and plenum spaces and the exterior roof prior to

demolition of Veitch. Per **MM HAZ-1**, similar asbestos and lead materials survey efforts would be required for Boyden/SPI prior to abatement and demolition of these structures. The construction contractor would be responsible for remediation of all hazardous materials and must follow all applicable safety protocols in accordance with Cal/OSHA, EPA, California Department of Public Health, and EH&S requirements. Per **MM HAZ-4**, preparation of a SMP would be required. Additionally, the proposed project would adhere to applicable UCR, County, State, and federal regulations for managing hazardous materials during project construction. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the hazardous materials analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts from hazardous materials would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM HAZ-1 and MM HAZ-4**.

No new buildings are proposed as part of this project; as such, the storage of hazardous materials would not occur at the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites. The proposed project would implement a SWPPP and would comply with the UCR MS4 permit requirements related to stormwater discharges; no hazardous discharges into stormwater are anticipated to occur.

- c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that while there are multiple schools within 0.25 mile of the campus, facility operation would be subject to federal, State, County, and UCR policies, and would not result in hazardous emissions within 0.25 mile of schools. Construction and redevelopment under the 2021 LRDP could disturb or emit hazardous materials or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school and the 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that impacts would be less than significant with compliance with existing regulations pertaining to hazardous wastes and materials and incorporation of MM HAZ-1 through MM HAZ-4.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The school closest to the Veitch site and Boyden/SPI site is the Islamic Academy of Riverside, located approximately 0.5 mile and 0.7 mile northwest of the sites, respectively. Project construction may require occasional transport of hazardous materials, including asbestos and lead materials, oils, lubricants, paints, or other construction equipment chemicals along roadways adjacent to schools; however, transport of such materials would be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal, State, and County regulations, and UCR policies designed to minimize hazardous emissions and spills. As described above, **MM HAZ-1 and MM HAZ-4** would be implemented during construction to ensure hazardous materials encountered during construction do not result in hazards to the public, including at school sites. No new buildings are proposed as part of this project; as such, the storage of hazardous materials would not occur at the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the school hazards analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to nearby schools would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM HAZ-1 and MM HAZ-4**.

- d) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus contains several listed and closed UST release sites and is adjacent to a site with restricted land use covenants. Disturbance of hazardous material impacted soil, soil vapor, or groundwater during construction could create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. Impacts would be less than significant with the incorporation of MM HAZ-1 through MM HAZ-4.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites do not contain known USTs and are not sites with a restricted land use covenant; therefore, MM HAZ-2 and MM HAZ-3 do not apply to the project. According to the California State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database, there is one closed

leaking UST cleanup site (Case number T0606500519) within 1,000 feet of the Veitch site and one closed leaking UST cleanup site within 1,000 feet of the Boyden/SPI site (California State Water Resources Control Board 2024). According to the DTSC EnviroStor database, there is one closed cleanup site (Case number CAD073134777) within 1,000 of the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites (California State Water Resources Control Board 2024). There are no cleanup sites or open cases listed in the GeoTracker or EnviroStor databases on the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites. While no hazardous materials site has been identified, per **MM HAZ-1**, UCR conducted a Limited Pre-Demolition Survey (Appendix C1) to identify and sample accessible suspect asbestos and lead materials before demolition of Veitch. EnviroCheck completed a Limited Preliminary Investigation for Veitch (Appendix C2) to provide inventory for other potentially hazardous materials at the site. Additional limited asbestos survey and other hazardous materials survey efforts will be conducted for mechanical and plenum spaces and the exterior roof prior to demolition of Veitch. Per **MM HAZ-1**, similar asbestos and lead materials survey efforts would be required for Boyden/SPI prior to abatement and demolition of these structures. The construction contractor would be responsible for remediation of all hazardous materials and must follow all applicable safety protocols in accordance with Cal/OSHA, EPA, California Department of Public Health, and EH&S requirements. Additionally, per **MM HAZ-4**, preparation of a SMP would be required. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the contaminated sites analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to contaminated sites would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM HAZ-1 and MM HAZ-4**.

- e) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus is in Area E of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) influence area, and noise levels in Area E of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port ALUCP are low and outside of the 55-Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) contour. The safety risk related to aircrafts in Area E of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port ALUCP level is also considered low. Area E has no limit on residential or other land use population density or requirement for open space. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not within two miles of an airport. The closest airport, Flabob Airport, is located approximately 4.4 miles northwest of the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites and March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport is located approximately 5.1 miles southeast of the Boyden/SPI site and approximately 5.4 miles southeast of the Veitch site. Consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR, the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not located near principal airplane arrival or departure tracks and are outside of the noise contours and safety hazard zones for nearby airports. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in airport-related safety hazards or excessive noise impacts to construction workers or the campus population. The proposed project would be consistent with the airport hazards analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts related to airport hazards would remain **less than significant**.

- f) The 2021 LRDP EIR discussed emergency response plan impacts in Sections 4.15, *Transportation*, and 4.18, *Wildfire*; emergency response plan impacts are not discussed in Section 4.9 of the 2021 LRDP EIR. As such, discussion pertaining to project impacts on emergency response plans is provided in Sections 4.1.17, *Transportation*, and 4.1.20, *Wildfire*, of this Addendum.
- g) The 2021 LRDP EIR discussed wildland fire impacts in Section 4.18, *Wildfire*; wildland fire impacts are not discussed in Section 4.9 of the 2021 LRDP EIR. As such, discussion pertaining to project impacts on wildland fire risks is provided in Section 4.1.20, *Wildfire*, of this Addendum.

4.1.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Section 4.10 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses hydrology and water quality impacts that would occur with development under the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that development under the 2021 LRDP would have less than significant impacts with regard to waste discharge requirement violations that would substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality; substantial decreases in groundwater supplies; alterations to drainage in a manner which would result in substantial erosion, increased runoff resulting in flooding, exceedance of the storm water system capacity, increased polluted runoff, or impediments to flood flows; and conflicts with a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. No mitigation measures were required. The 2021 LRDP EIR notes that the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that the campus is not within a tsunami or seiche zone; therefore, the campus is not subject to inundation by either activity, and this issue area was not further analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR. Potential effects related to overall water supply or the potential need for construction of new or expanded water and wastewater infrastructure are discussed in Section 4.1.19, *Utilities and Service Systems*, of this Addendum.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
(i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?					
(ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;					
(iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or					
(iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?					
d) Risk release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that all operation and construction would occur in compliance with applicable water quality standards and waste discharge requirements. Specifically, for development under the 2021 LRDP, a SWPPP would be implemented during construction and a SWMP would be implemented during operation of individual projects. Adherence to these regulations and project-specific plans would ensure development does not result in polluted runoff violating discharge and water quality requirements. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

As described in the 2021 LRDP EIR, all construction, including for the proposed project, would be required to comply with the provisions of the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit that specifies the implementation of BMPs through a SWPPP. A SWPPP typically includes both source-control and treatment-control BMPs to reduce water quality impacts, including but not limited to proper storage, use and disposal of construction materials; watering exposed soils; installing sandbags to minimize off-site runoff; creating temporary desilting basins; containing

construction vehicle maintenance in staging areas to avoid leaks or spills of fuels, motor oil, coolant, and other hazardous materials; installation of silt fences and erosion control blankets; timing grading to avoid the rainy season (November through April); stabilizing cleared or graded slopes; protecting or stabilizing stockpiled soils; and continual inspection and maintenance of all specified BMPs through the duration of construction. NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit requirements also require inspection, monitoring, and reporting; and corrective action is required within 72 hours of identifying any issue of non-compliance during monitoring and inspections.

During operation of the proposed project, as anticipated in the 2021 LRDP EIR, BMPs and SWMP requirements including LID measures, runoff reduction measures, source-control BMPs, and treatment BMPs would be implemented and followed. With implementation of a SWPPP and SWMP to address and treat construction and post-construction runoff from the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites, the project would not result in violations of applicable water quality standards or waste discharge requirements such that surface or groundwater quality would be degraded. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the water quality and waste discharge analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to water quality and waste discharge would remain **less than significant**.

- b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus is presently characterized by large areas of impervious surfaces and there are existing stormwater drainage systems in place to convey surface flows across impermeable areas to permeable areas where the water is allowed to infiltrate to the subsurface. Development under the 2021 LRDP would be required to implement LID methods in compliance with NPDES and MS4 permit regulations. As such, development under the 2021 LRDP would not interfere substantially with groundwater recharge and impacts were determined to be less than significant. Groundwater supply availability impacts are discussed further in Section 4.1.19, *Utilities and Service Systems*, of this Addendum.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

Consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR, temporary water supplies would be required during construction, primarily for dust suppression during grading and grubbing activities, but would not specifically require the use of groundwater supplies. Based on the limited nature of these water supply demands and the availability of water supplies for campus operation, project construction would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies.

The proposed project involves demolition of existing structures and removal of impervious surfaces and does not propose new structures on the sites. Mulch and landscape are proposed after demolition of the existing structures. Consequently, the proposed project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies, impede sustainable groundwater management, or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge with compliance with the 1969 Western-San Bernardino Judgment (“Adjudication Judgment”), availability of supplemental water supplies, and implementation of standard construction BMPs applicable to dewatering practices. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the groundwater analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to groundwater would remain **less than significant**.

- c) The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that construction and operation of projects under the 2021 LRDP would not alter the course of any streams or rivers and would not alter regional stormwater drainage patterns. Implementation of project-specific SWPPPs during construction and BMPs in

accordance with UCR's SWMP during operation would prevent substantial increases in erosion or polluted runoff. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project involves demolition of existing structures, hardscape and landscaped areas and does not propose new structures or increase impervious surfaces on the sites. Mulch and landscape are proposed after demolition of the existing structures. During construction of the proposed project, excavation, grading, and stockpiling of soils may accelerate erosion and siltation if disturbed soils are not secured. A project-specific SWPPP would detail BMPs to avoid or minimize erosion, siltation, and flooding associated with drainage pattern alterations. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the drainage, erosion, and runoff analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to drainage, erosion, and runoff would remain **less than significant**.

- d) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP notes the campus is not located within a tsunami hazard area or near a standing body of water that could experience a seiche, or large wave activity associated with a seismic event. In addition, the campus is identified as an Area of Minimal Flood Hazard and is not anticipated to be inundated by dam failure. Therefore, no inundation of the campus was anticipated and impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Boyden/SPI sites are within Flood Zone X, or an Area of Minimal Flood Hazard (Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] 2008). The majority of the Veitch site is within Flood Zone X, or an Area of Minimal Flood Hazard and only the southern portion of the Veitch site is within an effective letter of map revision that has a 1-percent annual chance of flood discharge (FEMA 2008). The Veitch site is elevated from the adjacent University Wash. Additionally, the proposed project involves demolition of existing structures and removal of impervious surfaces and does not propose new structures on the sites. Mulch and landscape are proposed after demolition of the existing structures. As such, the project would not increase or otherwise alter the area's potential to be inundated by tsunami, seiche, flood, or dam inundation. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and proposed project impacts to flood, tsunami, and seiche hazards would remain **less than significant**.

- e) The campus is within the Santa Ana River Basin Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) area (RWQCB 2019). The Basin Plan, as developed and implemented by the Santa Ana RWQCB in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act, designates beneficial uses for surface waters in the Santa Ana Region and associated water quality objectives to fulfill such uses. The campus is located in the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin and is mostly underlain by the Riverside-Arlington Groundwater Subbasin where groundwater use and replenishment is regulated by the Adjudication Judgement. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that BMPs would be implemented for projects under the 2021 LRDP to avoid conflicting with a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are subject to the Basin Plan and are within the Riverside-Arlington Groundwater Subbasin. As described in the 2021 LRDP EIR, project construction and operation would be conducted in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements related to stormwater runoff to minimize the potential for pollutants to enter receiving waters.

Specifically, the proposed project would also comply with the provisions of the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit that specifies the implementation of BMPs as well as the UCR MS4 Permit. A project-specific SWPPP would be implemented during construction activities and a SWMP would be implemented during operation and maintenance of the proposed project. The proposed project would incorporate landscape site design, source control, and treatment BMPs to prevent pollutants from reaching receiving waters. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the water quality control plan and sustainable groundwater management plan analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to water quality would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Section 1.3 of the 2021 LRDP EIR states that impacts to land use and planning are not further analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR since analysis included in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would have less than significant impacts on land use and planning.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Physically divide an established community?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The campus is developed with academic, research, agricultural, recreational, athletic, maintenance, housing, and campus support facilities, and designated open space areas. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states the implementation of the proposed 2021 LRDP would develop buildings and facilities within the existing campus framework and would not divide the on-campus or surrounding community. In addition, the 2021 LRDP encouraged installation of multimodal facilities that would provide increased connections throughout the campus and surrounding areas. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project consists of the demolition of existing structures and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. The Veitch building is currently vacant and the Boyden and SPI building occupants would be relocated to existing vacant research spaces on campus prior to demolition of these structures. Following demolition activities, associated utility, hardscape, and landscape improvements would occur within previously disturbed areas and would not divide existing communities. Since the proposed project would not involve improvements outside of

established campus properties or boundaries, and no incursion into or division of the surrounding residential communities would occur, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the community division analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts to the established campus and adjacent communities would remain **less than significant**.

- b) The City of Riverside General Plan, which includes the UCR main campus, identifies UCR as a public facility/institutional land use (City 2019). UCR is part of the UC school system, a constitutionally created entity of the State of California; as such, the campus is not subject to municipal regulations, such as the general plans for the County and City of Riverside. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would primarily affect existing land and facilities within the campus and development would be guided by the 2021 LRDP. The IS stated that the 2021 LRDP EIR would determine the consistency of the 2021 LRDP with the SCAG's 2016 RTP/SCS, the Santa Ana RWQCB Basin Plan, and the 2016 AQMP in the applicable environmental impact areas. Discussion regarding the consistency of the 2021 LRDP and proposed project with these regional plans is similarly contained in the applicable environmental impact analysis in this Addendum. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

As described in Section 3 of this Addendum, the proposed project is consistent with the land use designations, objectives, population forecasts, and building space projections in the 2021 LRDP, which is the applicable land use plan for the UCR main campus. As shown on Figure 2-1 in the 2021 LRDP EIR, the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are located in East Campus, in areas designated as Academics & Research. The proposed project would demolish the seismic, aging, and deteriorating buildings within this land use designation and no development is proposed at this time. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with the site's land use designation in the 2021 LRDP. Implementation of the proposed project would leave the sites vacant and would not prevent the future use of the sites per the 2021 LRDP.

The 2020-2045 RTP/SCS and 2022 AQMP have replaced the 2016 RTP/SCS and 2016 AQMP, respectively, as the plans applicable to the project. The project does not propose new buildings and would not increase the campus population. Consequently, the proposed project is consistent with the campus population projections contained in the 2021 LRDP, which inform local and regional planning efforts, and the project would be consistent with the updated versions of these plans. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the applicable land use plans, policies, and regulations as analyzed in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts to applicable land use plans, policies, and regulations would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Section 1.3 of the 2021 LRDP EIR states that impacts to mineral resources are not further analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR since analysis included in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would have no impact on mineral resources.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the State?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a-b) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that the campus is located on lands classified as Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) 3, which are areas of undetermined mineral resource significance. There are no known mineral resources on the campus and the 2021 LRDP would not allow for mining activities on the campus. It was determined that there would be no impact to mineral resources from future campus development under the 2021 LRDP.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The project does not propose mining activities or uses, and demolition of the existing structures and hardscape and landscaped areas would not result in the loss of available valuable or locally important mineral resources. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the mineral resources analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and there would remain **no impact**.

4.1.13 NOISE

Section 4.11 of the 2021 LRDP EIR evaluates the noise effects of campus growth under the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that future projects under the 2021 LRDP would result in significant and unavoidable impacts related to construction noise even with the incorporation of MM N-1 and less than significant impacts related to operational noise with incorporation of MM N-2 through MM N-4. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that future projects under the 2021 LRDP would result in less than significant impacts related to groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels with incorporation of MM N-5. The proposed project does not propose any HVAC or load dock areas as no foreseeable new buildings are proposed after demolition of the existing structures; thus MM N-2 and MM N-3 would not be applicable to the proposed project. The project does not involve the relocation of the Corporation Yard; thus, MM N-4 would not be applicable to the proposed project.

Given the distance of nearby airports from the campus, the 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that projects under the 2021 LRDP would not expose people residing or working on the campus to excessive noise levels from an airport or airport influence area, and such impacts would be less than significant.

The above-mentioned applicable MMs state the following:

MM N-1 Construction Noise Reduction Measures: To reduce construction noise levels to on-campus and off-campus noise sensitive receivers, UCR shall implement the following measures:

- Hours of exterior construction activities shall be limited to 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, as feasible, except under circumstances where such time limits are infeasible (e.g., for time sensitive construction work such as concrete pouring, excessive heat warnings/temperatures during the summer, operational emergencies). No exterior construction activities shall occur on federal holidays.
- Construction traffic shall follow routes to minimize the noise impact of this traffic on the surrounding community, to the greatest extent feasible.
- Contract specifications shall require that construction equipment be muffled or otherwise shielded, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. Contracts shall specify that engine-driven equipment be fitted with appropriate noise mufflers.
- Where available and feasible, construction equipment with back-up alarms shall be equipped with either audible self-adjusting backup alarms or alarms that only sound when an object is detected. Self-adjusting backup alarms shall automatically adjust to 10 dBA [A-weighted decibels] over the surrounding background levels. All non-self-adjusting backup alarms shall be set to the lowest setting required to be audible above the surrounding noise levels.
- Stationary construction equipment material and vehicle staging shall be placed to direct noise away from sensitive receivers to the greatest extent feasible.
- Meetings shall be conducted, as needed, with on campus constituents to provide advance notice of construction activities to coordinate these activities with the academic calendar, scheduled events, and other situations, as appropriate.
- Communication would be provided, as needed, with constituents that are affected by campus construction to provide advance notice of construction activities and ensure that the mutual needs of the particular construction project and of those impacted by construction noise are met, to the extent feasible.
- A sign shall be provided at the construction site entrance, or other conspicuous location, that includes a 24-hour telephone number for project information, and to report complaints. An inquiry and corrective action will be taken if necessary, in a timely manner.
- Where feasible, installation of temporary sound barriers/blankets of sufficient height to break the line-of-sight between the construction equipment and within proximity to exterior use areas of noise-sensitive receivers shall be required. Temporary sound barriers shall consist of either sound blankets or other sound barriers/techniques such as acoustic padding or acoustic walls placed near adjacent noise-sensitive receivers that have been manufactured to reduce noise by at least 10 dBA at ground level or meets ASTM [American Society for Testing and Materials] E90 & E413 standards/ ASTM C423 (or similar standards with equivalent 10 dBA noise reduction).

MM N-5 Construction Vibration Reduction Measures: If construction equipment were to be operated within the specified distances listed in Table 4.11-13 of the 2021 LRDP EIR, the campus shall reduce construction vibration levels through the following noise control measures:

- All academic and residential facilities within the listed distances shall be notified if the listed equipment is to be used during construction activities so that the occupants and/or researchers can take necessary precautionary measures to avoid negative effects to their activities and/or research.
- In addition, one of the following measures shall be implemented:

- Use of the equipment shall not occur within the specified distances in Table 4.11-13 in Section 4.11, Noise, of the 2021 LRDP EIR, or
- A project-specific vibration impact analysis shall be conducted that shall consider the type of equipment used and potential vibration levels at structures within the specified distances. If, after consideration of the type of equipment used and other factors of the environment, vibration levels do not exceed the applicable criteria (listed in the second column of Table 4.11- 13), construction may proceed without additional measures. If, after consideration of the type of equipment used and other factors of the environment, vibration levels exceed the applicable criteria, additional measures shall be implemented to reduce vibration levels below threshold, if feasible. These measures may include, but not limited to, use of different equipment that results in an acceptable vibration level as listed in Table 4.11-13 (presented below) in Section 4.11, Noise, of the 2021 LRDP EIR.

▪ **Table 4.11-13 of the 2021 LRDP Draft EIR – Screening Distances for Vibration-Sensitive Receiver Type and Source**

Receiver Type	Vibration Threshold (in./sec. PPV)	Distance from Vibration Source (feet) ¹	
		Vibratory Roller	Large Bulldozer ²
Distinctly Perceptible Human Annoyance	0.24	25	15
Historic Sites	0.1	40	25
Residential Buildings	0.4	20	10
Laboratory ³	0.032	90	50

¹ These distances are based upon typical vibration levels for a vibratory roller and large bulldozer of approximately 0.210 in./sec. PPV and 0.089 in./sec. PPV at 25 feet, respectively (FTA 2018).

² A large bulldozer conservatively represents all heavy-duty construction equipment, other than a vibratory roller.

³ The FTA lists a “Residential Day” ISO use, which is vibration that is barely felt and adequate for low-power optical microscopes, as having a vibration criteria of 78 vibration decibels (equivalent to 0.032 in./sec. PPV). For the purposes of analysis, a “Residential Day” ISO use is considered representative of laboratory settings on campus.

In./sec – inches per second; PPV = peak particle velocity

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the LRDP in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact (Construction) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated (Operation)	No	No	No	MM N-1

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
b) Generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) Expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels where a project is located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

- a) Construction noise impacts identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR were considered significant if construction would increase ambient noise levels by 10 dBA Leq or more over an 8-hour period at on- or off-campus noise-sensitive land uses. Permanent (operational) increases in noise were considered significant if ambient noise levels would increase by 5 dBA Leq or more at on- or off-campus noise-sensitive land uses. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that construction equipment used during construction activities would result in noise level increases that would exceed applicable noise thresholds and with incorporation of MM N-1 would remain significant and unavoidable. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes incorporation of MM N-2 through MM N-4, which would reduce potentially significant operational noise impacts related to HVAC equipment, loading docks, and Corporation Yard relocation, respectively, to a level below significance. Impacts related to operational noise resulting from emergency generators, parking structures, special events (i.e., graduation, orientation), on-campus gatherings, and off-site traffic noise were determined to be less than significant, and no mitigation was required.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

Construction activities associated with the proposed project would temporarily increase noise levels in the vicinity of the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites. Noise impacts associated with construction noise are assessed at the nearest noise-sensitive land uses, which are on-campus residences north of the Veitch site (approximately 270 feet), research facilities northwest of the Boyden building (approximately 55 feet), and research facilities south of the SPI building (approximately 30 feet).

Consistent with the findings of the 2021 LRDP EIR, project construction impacts would be potentially significant if ambient noise levels exceed by more than 10 dBA. Given the proximity to nearby sensitive land uses, temporary noise impacts are considered potentially significant. The proposed project would comply with **MM N-1**, which entails the integration of construction noise mitigation recommendations into the contractor specifications and the implementation of

such recommendations during construction activities. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the construction noise analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts from construction noise would **remain significant and unavoidable** with incorporation of **MM N-1**.

No new buildings are proposed as part of this project; thus, no new students, faculty, or staff are proposed. Consequently, the campus population would not be increased as a result of this project and would not generate vehicle trips or increase roadway noise beyond those anticipated in the 2021 LRDP EIR. Project impacts related to transportation noise would remain **less than significant**.

As no new buildings are proposed, no operational noise from mechanical equipment and loading docks would occur as part of this project. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the operational noise analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts from operational noise would be **less than significant**.

- b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels from construction activities for projects under the 2021 LRDP may exceed thresholds for vibration-sensitive receptors from the use of vibratory rollers during paving activities and/or operation of large bulldozers and result in potentially significant impacts that would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of MM N-5. No sources of substantial vibration were anticipated to be associated with operation of the 2021 LRDP.

Veitch/Boyden

To provide a conservative project-specific vibration analysis, it is assumed that a large bulldozer would be the piece of equipment used in project demolition activities with the greatest vibration potential. A large bulldozer would conservatively represent all other heavy-duty construction equipment with lower vibration potential. During project construction, heavy equipment may operate as close as 190 feet from the nearest academic facility south of the Veitch site (Winston Chung Hall) and as close as 55 feet from the nearest academic facility northwest of the Boyden building (Genomics Building). The closest facility from the Veitch and Boyden site is further than the screening distances of 15 feet for human annoyance and 50 feet for vibration impacts to a laboratory as identified in Table 4.11-13 of the 2021 LRDP EIR. As such, construction equipment, including a large bulldozer, would not operate within the screening distances identified in Table 4.11-13 of the 2021 LRDP EIR and MM N-5 would not apply to the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the vibration impact analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts from construction vibration would be **less than significant**.

SPI

To provide a conservative project-specific vibration analysis, it is assumed that a large bulldozer would be the piece of equipment used in project demolition activities with the greatest vibration potential. A large bulldozer would conservatively represent all other heavy-duty construction equipment with lower vibration potential. During project construction, heavy equipment may operate as close as 30 feet from the nearest academic facility south of the SPI building (School of Medicine Research Building). The closest facility from the SPI site is further than the screening distances of 15 feet for human annoyance but within 50 feet for vibration impacts to a laboratory as identified in Table 4.11-13 of the 2021 LRDP EIR. As such, implementation of MM N-5 restricting large bulldozers for demolition of the SPI building would be required to reduce potential groundborne vibration to less than significant levels. Therefore,

the proposed project would be consistent with the vibration impact analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts from construction vibration would be **less than significant**.

- c) The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that projects under the 2021 LRDP would not expose people residing or working on the campus to excessive noise levels from an airport or airport influence area, and such impacts would be less than significant. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that there are no airstrips within two miles of the campus and the campus is not within the 60 dBA CNEL contour of any airport. Therefore, the 2021 LRDP EIR concludes impacts would be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The closest airport, Flabob Airport, is located approximately 4.4 miles northwest of the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites and March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport is located approximately 5.1 miles southeast of the Boyden/SPI site and approximately 5.4 miles southeast of the Veitch site. The proposed project would not alter flight patterns and their associated noise. Due to the distance of the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites from the Flabob Airport and March Air Reserve Base, the project would not be exposed to excessive aircraft noise. No new buildings are proposed as part of this project. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the aircraft noise impact analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts related to aircraft noise exposure would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Section 4.12 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the population and housing impacts from implementing the 2021 LRDP and concludes that the campus development program under the 2021 LRDP would accommodate the anticipated regional population forecast. In addition, the 2021 LRDP would not result in indirect inducement of substantial population growth due to the extension of roads or other infrastructure. The 2021 LRDP EIR also states that campus projects under the 2021 LRDP would not displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing. Under the 2021 LRDP, additional student housing would be created to support the growing student population attending UCR. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes impacts related to population and housing would be less than significant.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The 2021 LRDP assumes an approximately 46 percent increase in student population (approximately 11,000 students), with an approximately 59 percent increase in additional faculty and staff (approximately 2,800 new faculty and staff) by the 2035/2036 academic year. This increase in population was anticipated in regional and City of Riverside plans related to population growth. Further, approximately 85 percent of the UCR population resides within a one-hour commute radius, which is a trend anticipated to continue with increased campus population. Implementation of the 2021 LRDP entails a variety of projects throughout the campus that fit the needs and allowable uses to accommodate growth in the student, faculty, and staff population. Impacts would be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project consists of the demolition of existing structures and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Following demolition activities, the proposed project would include associated utility, hardscape and landscape improvements. Veitch is currently vacant and the building occupants at Boyden/SPI would be relocated to existing vacant research spaces on campus prior to demolition of these structures. No new buildings are proposed as part of this project; thus, no new students, faculty, or staff are proposed. Consequently, the campus population would not be increased as a result of this project and would be consistent with the overall 2021 LRDP faculty and staff population projections. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the population growth analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and impacts would remain **less than significant**.

b) The 2021 LRDP EIR anticipated the removal of on-campus housing temporarily when infill housing is proposed under the 2021 LRDP. However, the timing of the removal of housing would be planned to occur when student populations are decreased (during summer) and the new construction would accommodate increased population. Increased campus populations requiring off-campus housing would be accommodated by the existing housing stock and would not result in the displacement of housing. Impacts would be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

There are no housing units present on the project site and demolition and construction activity proposed by the project would not result in the displacement of people or housing. Veitch is currently vacant and the building occupants at Boyden/SPI would be relocated to existing vacant research spaces on campus prior to demolition of these structures. As such, construction of replacement housing would not be necessary. Therefore, the proposed project would be

consistent with the housing displacement analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and the proposed project impacts related to housing displacement would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Section 4.13 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the physical effects of providing public services to meet the needs of the campus growth under the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus growth under the 2021 LRDP would not increase demand to a level that would require new fire protection or school facilities and no substantial alterations to existing fire protection or school facilities would be required. Impacts were considered less than significant.

The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that the need for police services and other public facilities (such as libraries) on the campus would increase with the implementation of the 2021 LRDP. However, new facility space required to accommodate additional on-campus police protection services and public programs are expected to be part of the approximately 896,229 assignable square feet (asf) (1,344,344 gsf) of new administrative and support facility space anticipated in the 2021 LRDP. A project that includes space specifically for on-campus police services or public program uses would undergo its own environmental review and the 2021 LRDP EIR states that no additional environmental impacts beyond those analyzed as part of the 2021 LRDP EIR are anticipated for such a project. Therefore, the impacts of the 2021 LRDP on police protection service and other public facilities were considered less than significant and were not further analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Impacts to parks and recreational facilities were addressed in Section 4.14, *Recreation*, of the 2021 LRDP EIR and are addressed in Section 4.1.16, *Recreation*, of this Addendum.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:					
i) Fire protection?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
ii) Police protection?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

Would the proposed project:		2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
iii)	Schools?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
iv)	Parks?	Discussion pertaining to project impacts on parks are discussed in Section 4.1.16, <i>Recreation</i> , of this Addendum.				
v)	Other public facilities	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

- a.i) The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that implementation of the 2021 LRDP, including construction activities, would not increase demand or response times to a level that would require new fire protection facilities or substantial alterations to existing facilities. Construction would occur in compliance with fire safety regulations and the 2021 LRDP would not substantially alter the amount of construction activity on campus compared to baseline conditions. Operation of projects under the 2021 LRDP would incrementally increase fire protection demands due to the anticipated campus population growth. However, development under the 2021 LRDP would primarily consist of infill development where fire protection services are already required and the increased population anticipated under the 2021 LRDP would not, on its own, require additional fire protection facilities. Therefore, fire service response times are not expected to be notably affected by campus development under the 2021 LRDP. Impacts would be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

RFD provides fire protection, fire inspection services, community education, and emergency preparedness and training for the City, including UCR. While UCR has a Fire Prevention Program for its campus, the campus also maintains a Memorandum of Understanding with the State Fire Marshal to allow UC personnel to serve as local campus fire marshals, deputy fire marshals, and fire inspectors. As noted in the 2021 LRDP EIR, emergency responders maintain response plans that include use of alternate routes, sirens, and other methods to bypass congestion and minimize response times. Furthermore, California law requires drivers to yield to the right-of-way to emergency vehicles and remain stopped until the emergency vehicle passes.

The Veitch, Boyden, and SPI sites are already developed and within RFD's service area. The proposed project would demolish existing structures, and no new buildings are proposed as part of this project. Implementation of the proposed project would not increase the campus population and thus would not result in an increase demand for fire protection services, nor would it require new fire facilities beyond those that exist or are already planned under the 2021 LRDP. Fire department access to the sites would be maintained. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the fire protection services analysis and determination in the

2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to fire protection services would remain **less than significant**.

- a.ii) As mentioned above, police protection services were not further discussed in the 2021 LRDP EIR based on the analysis completed in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP. The campus is served by the University of California Police Department (UCPD), which has sufficient officers and staff to respond to all police related incidents on the campus. UCPD consistently evaluates the need for new officers due to campus population increases and can supplement its staff with officers from other agencies who have arrest authority under mutual aid agreements. Although the need for police facilities would incrementally increase in association with the increase in students, faculty, and staff under the 2021 LRDP, these facilities were anticipated to be part of the 896,229 asf (1,344,344 gsf) of new administrative and support facility space analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concluded impacts would be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch, Boyden, and SPI sites are already developed and within UCPD's service area. The proposed project would demolish existing structures, and no new buildings are proposed as part of this project. Implementation of the proposed project would not increase the campus population and thus would not result in an increase demand for police protection services, nor would it require new police facilities beyond those that exist or are already planned under the 2021 LRDP. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the police protection services analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts to police protection services would remain **less than significant**.

- a.iii) The 2021 LRDP EIR estimates that the growth in UCR students and faculty/staff under the 2021 LRDP could result in approximately 2,575 total new school age children that would attend schools in the Inland Southern California area by 2035. The 2021 LRDP EIR also notes that it is likely that some of these students would already attend schools prior to their parent/guardian attending UCR as a student or being employed as a member of faculty or staff. Future campus construction projects would be temporary and not require the relocation of construction workers or need for school facilities for their family members. The increase in school-aged children as a result of development under the 2021 LRDP was anticipated to be accommodated by existing and planned school facilities and impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project would demolish existing structures, and no new buildings are proposed as part of this project. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in campus population growth that would contribute to the need to construct additional schools. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the school services analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to public school services would remain **less than significant**.

- a.iv) **Veitch/Boyden/SPI**

The 2021 LRDP impacts to parks and recreational facilities were discussed in Section 4.14, *Recreation*, of the 2021 LRDP EIR. Likewise, proposed project impacts on parks and recreational facilities are analyzed in Section 4.1.16, *Recreation*, of this Addendum.

- a.v) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that the increased population anticipated under the 2021 LRDP would not require new or altered library or other public facilities beyond those facilities already proposed as part of the 2021 LRDP. Impacts associated with planned library facilities under the 2021 LRDP were analyzed throughout the 2021 LRDP EIR. Development under the 2021 LRDP was anticipated to have a less than significant impact related to other public facilities and was not further evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project would demolish existing structures, and no new buildings are proposed as part of this project. Implementation of the proposed project would not increase the campus population and thus would not result in the need for new library facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the public facilities analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts to public facilities, such as on- and off campus libraries, would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.16 RECREATION

Section 4.14 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the environmental effects associated with modifying recreational facilities to meet the needs of campus growth under the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that despite the increase in the usage of on- and off-campus recreational facilities anticipated from campus growth, implementation of the 2021 LRDP would not increase the use of neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial deterioration of existing facilities would occur or be accelerated. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The 2021 LRDP includes approximately 28.7 acres of land within the campus that are specifically designated Recreation & Athletics use, which would be developed to include new on-campus recreational facilities over the LRDP planning horizon to meet the anticipated needs of a larger campus population. Impacts associated with development of such recreational facilities were analyzed throughout the 2021 LRDP EIR and impacts were considered less than significant.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project- Specific Impacts
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
b) Require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	Less than Significant Impact with applicable mitigation from other resource sections	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a-b) Population increases that would occur under the 2021 LRDP would result in increased demand for park and recreational facilities. The 2021 LRDP includes a Recreation & Athletics land use category that permits construction or expansion of recreational facilities to accommodate intercollegiate athletics and campus recreation, such as large-scale indoor and outdoor athletic facilities, playfields, and courts. The 2021 LRDP anticipates a net increase of 97,740 gsf of indoor recreation space and four additional outdoor fields. Additionally, the 2021 LRDP includes extensions of key bicycle and pedestrian networks to serve the needs of the campus community. While increased use of recreational facilities would occur given the anticipated population growth, regular maintenance and new facility construction would be funded by campus fee programs and physical deterioration of campus recreational facilities was not anticipated to occur. The maintenance of off campus recreational facilities would be funded by taxes collected by city and county jurisdictions, and the campus populations living off campus are not anticipated to grow such that substantial physical deterioration of recreational facilities would occur. The environmental effects of construction of new recreational facilities proposed under the 2021 LRDP were analyzed throughout the 2021 LRDP EIR and no additional mitigation measures were required to reduce impacts associated specifically with recreational facility construction. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes impacts related to recreational facility deterioration and new construction would be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project consists of the demolition of existing structures and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. No recreational facilities would be removed from the campus as a result of demolition proposed by the project. Project construction activities would increase the number of construction workers on the campus but would not result in regional population increases since these workers would likely be existing construction employees and residents of the local region and are unlikely to relocate their households as a consequence of working on the site during the temporary construction activities. As such, construction would not result in population growth that would result in accelerated deterioration of or demand for recreational facilities.

The 2021 LRDP EIR states that future increases in UCR student, faculty, and staff population would be accommodated by neighborhood and regional parks in combination with the

renovation and expansion of existing recreation facilities on the campus. No new students or employees are proposed. The proposed project does not include construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in an increase in demand for parks or recreational facilities beyond what was contemplated in the 2021 LRDP EIR. The proposed project would be consistent with the recreational facilities analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to recreational facilities would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.17 TRANSPORTATION

Section 4.15 of the 2021 LRDP EIR evaluates transportation impacts of campus growth under the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that implementation of future projects under the 2021 LRDP would result in less than significant impacts to conflicts with policies addressing roadway, transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities; less than significant impacts to conflicts with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b); and less than significant impacts to adequate emergency access with inclusion of CBP WF-1 and CBP WF-2. The 2021 LRDP EIR includes CBPs WF-1 and CBP WF-2 as conditions of individual project approval that would be implemented as applicable to address access in the event of a wildfire emergency.

Implementation of the 2021 LRDP would result in significant and unavoidable impacts due to a substantial increase in hazards related to vehicle queuing at the I-215/SR 60 freeway southbound ramps at Martin Luther King Boulevard. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that an increase in campus population under AM Peak Hour Cumulative Plus Project conditions would result in an exceedance of freeway off-ramp queuing storage length. MM T-1 would be required to reduce the impacts of the 2021 LRDP development program to less than significant. However, UCR does not have jurisdiction over the identified intersection and freeway ramps, and any alteration would require an agreement from Caltrans. Therefore, physical improvements to the ramp queuing storage length could not be guaranteed at the time of 2021 LRDP EIR approval, and the potential impact was determined to remain significant and unavoidable under the 2021 LRDP EIR. Should Caltrans determine that this intersection queuing improvement is required, the University would coordinate with Caltrans.

The above-mentioned applicable CBPs state the following:

CBP WF-1 Construction – Traffic Control: To the extent feasible, the campus shall maintain at least one unobstructed lane in both directions on campus roadways. At any time only a single lane is available, the campus shall provide a temporary traffic signal, signal carriers (i.e., flag persons), or other appropriate traffic controls to allow travel in both directions. If construction activities require the complete closure of a roadway segment, the campus shall provide alternate routes and appropriate signage.

CBP WF-2 Construction – Alternative Travel Routes: Prior to campus construction activities and/or roadway closures, the Campus Fire Marshal, as delegated by the State Fire Marshal, and in cooperation with the City of Riverside Fire Department shall ensure that adequate access for emergency vehicles is provided or identify alternative travel routes.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Conflict with an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b)?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact (Cumulative)	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required; CBP WF-1 and CBP WF-2 as condition of approval

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would not physically disrupt existing pedestrian or bicycle facilities or interfere with implementation of planned pedestrian or bicycle facilities. Therefore, impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project includes demolition of existing structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. No new buildings are proposed as part of this project. The proposed project would not increase bicycle or pedestrian travel as no increase in campus population would occur. Existing bicycle lanes, sidewalks, and transit service would be maintained and continue to serve the campus. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the applicable circulation system programs, plans, ordinances, and policies as analyzed and determined in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to transportation and circulation systems would remain **less than significant**.

b) **Veitch/Boyden/SPI**

The proposed project includes demolition of existing structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. No new buildings are proposed as part of this project. Consequently, the proposed project would not generate new vehicular trips and would not result in an increase in vehicle miles traveled (VMT) as no new students, faculty, or staff are proposed. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the operational VMT analysis and determination in

the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to regional VMT would remain **less than significant**.

- c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that development and circulation improvements would be completed such that changes would remain consistent with surrounding geometric design features and any redesign or construction of on-campus circulation paths would be designed and constructed to meet the Campus Construction and Design Standards. Project-specific construction management plans would be prepared in accordance with the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices which includes information related to truck routes and construction site access. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

It is anticipated that construction access to the Veitch site would be provided by the I-215/SR 60 freeway to University Avenue or Blaine Street to Canyon Crest Drive to W. Linden Street to Aberdeen Drive to Kim Wilcox Drive North (formerly North Campus Drive) and to the Veitch site. It is anticipated that construction access to the Boyden/SPI site would be provided by the I-215/SR 60 freeway to University Avenue to Kim Wilcox Drive West (formerly West Campus Drive) to Kim Wilcox Drive South (formerly South Campus Drive) to an internal roadway to the Boyden/SPI site or from the I-215/SR 60 freeway to Martin Luther King Boulevard to Canyon Crest Drive to Kim Wilcox Drive West (formerly West Campus Drive) to Kim Wilcox Drive South (formerly South Campus Drive) to an internal roadway to the Boyden/SPI site. A construction management plan would be prepared for the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the construction roadway analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to construction site access management would remain **less than significant**.

The proposed project would not result in incompatible roadway or circulation system use since the proposed project includes demolition of existing structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas, leaving the project sites vacant. No roadway improvements are proposed and the existing access to the project sites would remain. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the geometric design features analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The 2021 LRDP EIR states that existing farm equipment movement processes, procedures, and safety measures would remain the same as existing conditions under the 2021 LRDP; and impacts to roadway compatibility between existing and anticipated uses under the 2021 LRDP would be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the incompatible uses analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to existing on- and off campus circulation systems would remain **less than significant**.

No new students, faculty, or staff are proposed; therefore, the proposed project does not contribute to the impacts on the I-215/SR 60 freeway southbound ramp queueing as discussed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

- d) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the 2021 LRDP would not result in major changes to existing access points or circulation paths. As such, emergency access would remain adequate with implementation of the 2021 LRDP. During construction, adherence to the Campus Construction and Design Standards would be required and would ensure adequate emergency access is maintained. The 2021 LRDP EIR concluded impacts related to emergency access would be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project does not include changes to existing access points or on-campus circulation paths and would be maintained after demolition of the existing buildings; thus, the proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access. Emergency access to the Veitch site would continue to be provided via ingress/egress route along Kim Wilcox Drive North (formerly North Campus Drive) and emergency access to the Boyden/SPI site would continue to be provided via ingress/egress routes along Kim Wilcox Drive South (formerly South Campus Drive) and Eucalyptus Drive to the internal roadway. In accordance with **CBP WF-1**, during project construction, to the extent feasible, one unobstructed lane would remain open along the roadways noted above. The Campus Fire Marshal would disclose roadway closures associated with project construction to the City Fire Department and identify alternative travel routes, if necessary, in accordance with **CBP WF-2**. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the emergency access analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to emergency access roads would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Section 4.16 of the 2021 LRDP EIR evaluates TCR impacts with development facilitated by the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that implementation of future projects under the 2021 LRDP would result in potential impacts to TCR but would be reduced to a level below significance with incorporation of MM CUL-2 through MM CUL-4.

The above-mentioned applicable MM states the following:

MM CUL-4 Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources/Archaeological Resources: If previously undiscovered TCRs and/or archaeological resources are identified during construction, all ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the resource shall halt, UCR Planning, Design & Construction staff shall be notified, and the find shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior standards to determine whether it is a unique archaeological resource, as defined by CEQA. If the discovery appears to be Native American in origin, a tribal representative will be contacted within 24 hours of discovery to determine whether it is a TCR, as defined by CEQA. If the find is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a TCR, work may resume. If the find is determined to be a unique archaeological resource or TCR, the archaeologist and the tribal representative, as appropriate, shall make recommendations to UCR Planning, Design & Construction staff on the measures that will be implemented, including, but not limited to, preservation in place, excavation, relocation, and further evaluation of the discoveries pursuant to CEQA. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred method of mitigation for impacts to TCRs/archaeological resources. If UCR determines that preservation in place is not feasible, the archaeologist shall design and implement a treatment plan, prepare a report, and salvage the material, as appropriate. Any important artifacts recovered during monitoring shall be cleaned, catalogued, and analyzed, with the results presented in a report of findings that meets professional standards. Work on-site may commence upon completion of any fieldwork components of the treatment plan.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:					
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)?					
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM CUL-4

Discussion pertaining to project impacts on historical resources are discussed in criterion a in Section 4.1.5, *Cultural Resources*, of this Addendum.

a-i) **Veitch/Boyden/SPI**

The 2021 LRDP EIR discussed impacts to historical resources in Section 4.5, *Cultural Resources*. Likewise, discussion pertaining to project impacts on historical resources is discussed under criterion a in Section 4.1.5, *Cultural Resources*, of this Addendum.

a-ii) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the southeastern portion of the LRDP area is considered to have high sensitivity for encountering TCR. The majority of the areas considered to have a high sensitivity for encountering TCR are within the 2021 LRDP land use designation of Open Space Reserve or UCR Botanic Gardens. Areas within the northern portions of East Campus, where a

majority of infill development or expansion under the 2021 LRDP is anticipated, have low TCR sensitivity. Areas with potential for new development on West Campus would primarily occur within infill sites that have previously primarily been used for agricultural uses and generally have low tribal cultural sensitivity. No known TCR sites would be disturbed during implementation of the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR determined that TCR impacts would be less than significant with incorporation of MM CUL-2 through MM CUL-4.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not located adjacent to areas designated as Open Space Reserve or UCR Botanic Gardens under the 2021 LRDP, which are areas with high cultural sensitivity. The proposed project includes demolition of the existing structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. No new buildings are proposed as part of this project, leaving the sites vacant. Nonetheless, **MM CUL-4**, as identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR, and measures included in the Campus Construction and Design Standards pertaining to the treatment of previously undiscovered TCRs would apply to the proposed project in the event unanticipated TCRs are discovered, to ensure proper handling, notification, and documentation. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the TCR analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to TCR would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM CUL-4**.

4.1.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Section 4.17 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the impacts of campus growth on water supplies; wastewater conveyance, treatment, and disposal; solid waste disposal; stormwater management; and telecommunications facilities. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that any future development under the 2021 LRDP would result in less than significant impacts to utilities, as construction-related impacts resulting from expanded facilities would be temporary and would be consistent with the impacts described throughout the 2021 LRDP EIR. Increased water demand that would result from campus growth are accounted for under the Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and the City's Regional Water Quality Control Plant (RWQCP) has adequate capacity to treat anticipated wastewater generation. Development under the 2021 LRDP would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards and associated infrastructure capacity. Impacts were considered less than significant. Potential effects related to water quality, groundwater, and drainage patterns are discussed in Section 4.1.10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, of this Addendum.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple-dry years?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the providers existing commitments?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
e) Comply with federal, State, and local management and reduction statues and regulations related to solid waste?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

- a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP may require the relocation or construction of new or expanded utilities infrastructures to support anticipated growth in the number of students, faculty, and staff as well as UCR programs. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The proposed project would demolish and remove existing structures, leaving the sites vacant. Existing utility infrastructure to the site that is not needed to serve the interim site conditions (e.g., landscape, lighting) would be shut off and abandoned during demolition activities. A water line would be relocated and irrigation water would continue to be provided to maintain trees and landscape that are preserved onsite. The irrigation system would meet or exceed the State of California Model Efficient Landscape Ordinance (AB 1881 requirements) and the UCR requirements for a water efficient landscape. Limited electrical would be maintained to support

onsite lighting. Any telecommunication connections would be closed off as no new buildings would be constructed. All connections would be implemented during project construction, which would result in temporary impacts, be located within developed/disturbed areas, and implement BMPs and MMs as described throughout this Addendum. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the utilities services analyses and determinations in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to utility services would remain **less than significant**.

- b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would result in a net increase in water demand on the campus of approximately 579 acre feet per year (AFY) based on a per capita water use rate, and that this increase is accounted for in the RPU's 2015 UWMP. Based on the increase in building area, an increase in water consumption of up to 825 AFY could occur with the 2021 LRDP. At the time of the preparation of the 2021 LRDP EIR, RPU was updating its UWMP for 2020 but had not yet released the plan. While the 2015 UWMP estimated 95,221 AFY for the City in 2020, the actual demand in 2020 was 81,338 AFY (RPU 2016; RPU 2021). The 2020 UWMP anticipates a supply average of at least 20,000 AFY greater than demand for normal, one dry year, and multiple dry years until the year 2045 (RPU 2021). Additionally, RPU provided a future water demand letter during the 2021 LRDP EIR efforts (UCR 2021b), which noted that it anticipates RPU will have adequate water supplies to meet UCR's proposed 2021 LRDP increased demand. Therefore, the increased water demand anticipated to occur under the 2021 LRDP is accounted for in the most recent water supply projections for the City. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch site would remove a previously occupied building and the Boyden/SPI site would remove the buildings once the building occupants have been relocated to other existing buildings on campus. No new buildings are proposed as part of this project. Minimal water demand would result from the proposed landscape. Furthermore, no new service population would be generated by the proposed project that would result in new, permanent water demand. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the water demand analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to water demand and use would remain **less than significant**.

- c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that wastewater generated by implementation of the 2021 LRDP would be treated at the RWQCP, which has adequate capacity to serve the 2021 LRDP's anticipated wastewater generation in addition to existing treatment commitments. The design capacity of the RWQCP is 46 million gallons per day, which is well above the anticipated 39 million gallons per day wastewater flow by the year 2037. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

Existing wastewater services to the Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites would be shut off and abandoned during demolition of the existing structures. The proposed project would not increase the campus population and therefore would not increase wastewater generation or demand for treatment. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the wastewater analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to wastewater treatment would remain **less than significant**.

- d-e) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the existing infrastructure capacity. Furthermore, the 2021 LRDP would not impair UCR's attainment of solid waste reduction goals,

and projects under the 2021 LRDP would comply with federal, State, and applicable local statutes and regulations pertaining to solid waste. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

Project implementation would require demolition and grading activities that would produce excavated soils, green waste, asphalt/concrete, and other construction and demolition waste. The solid waste generated during demolition activities is within the scope of the 2021 LRDP EIR. The handling of all debris and waste generated during construction would be subject to the latest California Green Building Standards Code requirements and the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. The proposed project would comply with all federal, State, and UC statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The proposed project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards or negatively impact the provision of solid waste services or impair attainment of solid waste goals, and the proposed project would comply with all federal, State, and local management regulations related to solid waste.

No new structures or facilities would be constructed; consequently, the proposed project would not generate new operational sources of solid waste. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the solid waste management analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to solid waste management would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.20 WILDFIRE

Section 4.18 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses impacts to wildfire and concludes that impacts to wildfire would be less than significant with implementation of CBP WF-1, CBP WF-2, and MM WF-1. Implementation of the CBPs and MM WF-1 were determined to reduce future impacts of development under the 2021 LRDP related to wildfire to less than significant levels. MM WF-1 applies to UCR's Emergency Operations and Response Plan and does not require action at the project level.

The above-mentioned applicable CBPs state the following:

CBP WF-1 Construction – Traffic Control: To the extent feasible, the campus shall maintain at least one unobstructed lane in both directions on campus roadways. At any time only a single lane is available, the campus shall provide a temporary traffic signal, signal carriers (i.e., flag persons), or other appropriate traffic controls to allow travel in both directions. If construction activities require the complete closure of a roadway segment, the campus shall provide alternate routes and appropriate signage.

CBP WF-2 Construction – Alternative Travel Routes: Prior to campus construction activities and/or roadway closures, the Campus Fire Marshal, as delegated by the State Fire Marshal, and in cooperation with the City of Riverside Fire Department shall ensure that adequate access for emergency vehicles is provided or identify alternative travel routes.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required; CBP WF-1 and CBP WF-2 as condition of approval
b) Exacerbate wildfire risks due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP could result in temporary lane or roadway closures on the edges of and within the campus during construction activities. Operation of new facilities developed under the 2021 LRDP would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) in a State or Local Responsibility Area (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CAL FIRE] 2024). The Veitch site would still maintain access off Kim Wilcox Drive North (formerly North Campus Drive) and the Boyden/SPI site would still maintain access off of an internal campus roadway to Kim Wilcox Drive South (formerly South Campus Drive) or Eucalyptus Drive. These roadways are not designated evacuation routes in the City’s General Plan Public Safety Element (City 2021). Consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR, the proposed project would be required to comply with the UCR Emergency Operations Plan/Emergency Action Plan

(UCR 2023) and to develop and maintain a construction management plan including information related to truck route details, potential road closures/detours, and emergency access. The Campus Fire Marshal would review this plan along with all plans during the plan review process to ensure the Veitch and Boyden/SPI sites provide adequate ingress/egress for emergency vehicles, fire lanes, and fire protection (e.g., fire hydrants, sprinklers) with construction and associated utility, hardscape/landscape improvements as part of the proposed project. In addition, UCR has included CBP WF-1 and CBP WF-2 as conditions of project approval for projects under the 2021 LRDP to ensure traffic controls and alternative travel routes are available during construction activities. Therefore, implementation of a construction management plan, **CBP WF-1 and CBP WF-2** would ensure that, although project construction could result in temporary road closures on campus, construction of the project would not substantially alter or otherwise interfere with evacuation routes.

Operation of the proposed project would not alter or interfere with public rights-of-way and would provide access for emergency response vehicles to the Veitch and Boyden/SPI sites. Construction of the proposed project would comply with CBC/California Fire Code and with all existing regulations for on-site vegetation and fuel management. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the emergency response and evacuation plan analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts would remain **less than significant**.

- b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that development proposed under the 2021 LRDP could result in exposure of project occupants to pollutants from a wildfire; however, the 2021 LRDP would not result in exacerbation of existing conditions that would result in the uncontrolled spread of wildfire. The majority of campus land within a VHFHSZ are designated for Open Space Reserve or UCR Botanic Gardens and development under the 2021 LRDP within a VHFHSZ would occur on flat or slightly hilly areas rather than steep slopes with greater fire risk. All development under the 2021 LRDP would be required to comply with applicable fire prevention regulations, including the California Fire Code, CBC, and California Health and Safety Code. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not located within a VHFHSZ in a State or Local Responsibility Area (CAL FIRE 2024). The proposed interim conditions on the site would be subject to UCR's wildfire prevention actions, such as fuel clearance and current Fire Codes, thus providing increased fire safety and reducing the potential for wildfire risk. Mulch is proposed and the plant material installed for project landscaping would generally consist of native and adaptive species that require low water use and low maintenance, consistent with the Campus Design and Construction Standards. UCR Facilities Services – Landscape Services would review and approve all tree and plant palettes to ensure the selected species are acceptable tree and plant materials.

The Campus Fire Marshal would ensure that there is proper storage, handling, and use of any hazardous materials during construction activities. Additionally, construction activities would be required to follow fire safety protocols, including but not limited to on-site fire extinguishing equipment and compliance with Fire Code Chapter 33, and all construction equipment would be subject to standard operating procedures that would limit sources of ignition that could generate a wildfire. The proposed project would not exacerbate wildfire risks over existing conditions and the project would not increase the risk of project occupant exposure to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. Therefore, the proposed

project would be consistent with the wildfire risk analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts would remain **less than significant**.

- c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that new or updated infrastructure would be concentrated on developed portions of the campus, and that the installation of underground utilities would decrease fire risks during implementation of the 2021 LRDP. Impacts were considered less than significant.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not located within a VHFHSZ in a State or Local Responsibility Area (CAL FIRE 2024). Consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR, no construction period impacts related to wildfire risk from infrastructure would occur. Development of the proposed project would include new hardscape and landscape, underground utility improvements, and other associated infrastructure. As anticipated in the 2021 LRDP EIR, these infrastructure improvements would occur within developed portions of campus and would be undergrounded. Infrastructure improvements proposed by the project would not exacerbate fire risk. Access to the Veitch site is provided at the existing Kim Wilcox Drive North (formerly North Campus Drive) and access to the Boyden/SPI project site is provided at the existing internal campus roadway under existing conditions and would remain with implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the infrastructure wildfire risk analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to infrastructure wildfire risk would remain **less than significant**.

- d) The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that slope stability hazards are considered negligible on the majority of campus due to its very flat to moderately flat topography. Even areas of the East Campus, though adjacent to natural hillsides, have low landslide risks due to the alluvial soils and bedrock that underlie most of the campus. However, burned slopes have a greater risk of landslide and slope instability could occur on East Campus in the event of a wildfire; therefore, the 2021 LRDP EIR incorporated MM WF-1 to minimize landslide risks in the event of wildfire and impacts were reduced to a less than significant level.

Veitch/Boyden/SPI

The Veitch/Boyden/SPI sites are not located within a VHFHSZ in a State or Local Responsibility Area (CAL FIRE 2024). These sites do not contain and is not adjacent to steep slopes. All project construction activities would comply with NPDES requirements to prepare and implement a SWPPP for site stormwater discharges, which would ensure that the proposed project would not destabilize soils such that there are significant risks related to post-fire landslide or debris flow. The project sites would remain relatively flat, as it is under existing conditions, and no slope instability risks are anticipated to occur in the event of wildfire. MM WF-1 applies to policies within the UCR Emergency Operations and Response Plan and does not apply at the project level. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the slope stability and post-fire management analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to slope stability and post-fire management would be **less than significant**.

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5 APPLICABLE MITIGATION MEASURES

The following MMs and CBPs from the 2021 LRDP EIR Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program would be applicable to the proposed project.

5.1 AESTHETICS

MM AES-1: UCR shall incorporate site-specific consideration of the orientation of the building, use of landscaping materials, lighting design, and choice of primary façade materials to minimize potential off-site spillover of lighting and glare from new development. As part of this measure and prior to project approval, UCR shall require the incorporation of site- and project-specific design considerations (to be included in the lighting plans) to minimize light and glare, including, but not limited to, the following:

- New outdoor lighting adjacent to on-campus residences and adjacent off-campus sensitive uses shall utilize directional lighting methods with full cutoff type light fixtures (and shielding as applicable) to minimize glare and light spillover.
- All elevated light fixtures such as in parking lots, parking structures, and athletic fields shall be shielded to reduce glare.
- Provide landscaped buffers where on-campus student housing, uses identified as Open Space Reserve and UCR Botanic Gardens, and off-campus residential neighborhoods might experience noise or light from UCR activities.
- All lighting shall be consistent with the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) Lighting Handbook.
- The UCR Planning, Design, & Construction staff shall review all exterior lighting design for conformance with the Campus Design and Construction Standards.

Verification of inclusion in project design shall be provided at the time of design review and lighting plans shall be reviewed and approved prior to project-specific design and construction document approval.

5.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

No mitigation required.

5.3 AIR QUALITY

Please refer to **MM GHG-1** (CR1) in Section 5.8, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, below.

5.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

MM BIO-2 Nesting Bird Avoidance: Prior to issuance of grading permits, the following measures shall be implemented:

- To avoid disturbance of nesting and special-status bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code, activities related to the project, including but not limited to, vegetation removal, ground disturbance, and construction and demolition shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 15 through August 31). If construction must be initiated during the peak nesting season, vegetation removal and/or tree removal should be planned to occur outside the nesting season (September 1 to February 14), and a preconstruction nesting

bird survey shall be conducted no more than 3 days prior to initiation of construction activities. The nesting bird preconstruction survey shall be conducted on foot inside the project site disturbance areas. If an active avian nest is discovered during the preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities shall stay outside of a 50- to 200-foot buffer for common nesting birds around the active nest, as determined by a biologist. For listed and raptor species, this buffer shall be expanded to 500 feet or as determined by a biologist.

- Inaccessible areas shall be surveyed from afar using binoculars to the extent practical. The survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist familiar with the identification of avian species known to occur in western Riverside County. If nests are found, an appropriate avoidance buffer shall be determined by a qualified biologist and demarcated by a qualified biologist with bright orange construction fencing, flagging, construction lathe, or other means to mark the boundary. Effective buffer distances are highly variable and based on specific project stage, bird species, stage of nesting cycle, work type, and the tolerance of a particular bird pair. The buffer may be up to 500 feet in diameter, depending on the species of nesting bird found and the biologist's observations.
- If nesting birds are located adjacent to the project site with the potential to be affected by construction activity noise above 60 dBA Leq (see Section 4.11, *Noise*, of the LRDP EIR for definitions and discussion of noise levels), a temporary noise barrier shall be erected consisting of large panels designed specifically to be deployed on construction sites for reducing noise levels at sensitive receptors. If 60 dBA Leq is exceeded, an acoustician would require the construction contractor to make operational and barrier changes to reduce noise levels to 60 dBA during the breeding season (February 15 through August 31). Noise monitoring shall occur during operational changes and installation of barriers to ensure their effectiveness. All construction personnel shall be notified as to the existence of the buffer zone and to avoid entering the buffer zone during the nesting season. No parking, storage of materials, or construction activities shall occur within this buffer until the avian biologist has confirmed that breeding/nesting is completed, and the young have fledged the nest. Encroachment into the buffer shall occur only at the discretion of the qualified biologist, if it is determined such encroachment will not adversely impact the nesting birds.

MM BIO-4 Bat Preconstruction Survey: To avoid disturbance of special-status bat species during maternity season (approximately March through September), a preconstruction roosting bat survey shall be conducted by a qualified bat biologist on potential roost structures identified by the bat biologist and mature vegetation no more than 30 days prior to initiation of construction activities if construction activities must occur during the roosting season. If future projects would impact rocky outcrops, mature vegetation, existing buildings, or other structures that could be used for roosting, a passive acoustic survey shall identify the species using the area for day/night roosting. If special-status roosting bats are present and their roosts would be impacted, a qualified bat biologist should prepare a plan to identify the proper exclusionary methods. Removal of mature trees should be monitored by a qualified bat biologist and occur by pushing down the entire tree (without trimming or limb removal) using heavy equipment and leaving the felled tree on the ground untrimmed and undisturbed for a period of at least 24 hours. To exclude bats from buildings/structures or rocky outcrops, exclusion measures should be installed on crevices by placing one-way exclusionary devices that allow bats to exit but not enter the crevice.

5.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

MM CUL-1 Protection of Historical Resources: For purposes of MM CUL-1, "major exterior alterations" indicates a significant alteration/change to the exterior character-defining features or setting of a building or structure. Such projects might include, but not be limited to, additions, partial or complete

demolition, relocation, window frame replacement different from existing, modifications to wall sheathing materials, changes to the roof shape, pitch, eaves, and other features, installment of wheelchair access ramps, and/or changes to the overall design configuration and composition of the building and the spatial relationships that define it. Major exterior alterations would require consultation to determine if these alterations noted above constitutes a major exterior alteration requiring further review from an architectural historian or whether the proposed alterations would qualify as a minor exterior alteration.

For purposes of MM CUL-1, “minor exterior alterations” indicates a minor alteration/change to the exterior of a building or structure and its setting that would not be likely to significantly alter its appearance. Such projects might include, but not be limited to, repainting, in-kind landscaping or hardscaping replacement, window pane replacement, reversible installation of HVAC [heating, ventilation, and air conditioning] units that does not obstruct or destroy character-defining features, installation of fencing, signage, or artwork that does not obstruct or destroy character-defining features. Minor exterior alterations are exempt from further review from an architectural historian.

- Conduct project-specific surveys for buildings or structures (e.g., proposed for demolition, major exterior alterations, additions) that are 50 years of age or older that have (1) not been subject to an evaluation within the past 5 years, or (2) were not previously evaluated in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report.
 - UCR shall retain a qualified architectural historian to record the property at professional standards and assess its significance under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4. The evaluation process shall include the historic context framework included in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report as well as the development of additional background research as needed in order to assess the significance of the building, structure, district, or cultural landscape in the history of the UC system, the campus, and the region. For historic buildings, structures or features that do not meet the CEQA criteria as a historical resource, no further mitigation is required, and the impact would be less than significant.
 - The assessment of the potential historical resource and its character-defining features shall be documented on the appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms by a qualified architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards (as codified in 36 CFR [Code of Federal Regulations] Part 61).
- For projects affecting any eligible historic buildings identified in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report or determined to be eligible during the project-specific surveys, for a building or structure that qualifies for listing on the NRHP [National Register of Historic Places] and/or CRHR [California Register of Historical Resources], UCR shall implement the following procedures:
 - For major exterior repairs (different from that of existing), alterations, or building additions of buildings that are eligible historic resources, UCR shall retain a qualified architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards (as codified in 36 CFR Part 61) to conduct Character-Defining Features and Impacts Screening in coordination with the design team to consider project design features and/or measures that would enable the project to avoid direct or indirect impacts to the building or structure. Conclusion of the screening consultation process shall be documented in a memorandum, including a statement of compliance with the Secretary’s Standards. The purpose of the memorandum shall document

avoidance/reduction of significant adverse impacts to historical resources, where feasible, through (1) identifying and documenting character-defining features, noncontributing elements/additions, and (2) providing historic preservation project review and preliminary impacts analysis screening to UCR as early as possible in the design process. The memorandum shall review preliminary and/or conceptual project objectives early in the design process and describe various project options capable of reducing and/or avoiding significant adverse direct or indirect impacts through compliance with the Secretary's Standards and/or application of the State Historic Building Code or any subsequent design guidelines prepared by UCR for the treatment of historic resources.

If major modifications, renovations, or relocation of a determined historic resource is proposed and the project is unable to comply with the Secretary's Standards or when a historic resource is to be demolished, then UCR shall ensure that documentation shall be carried out by a qualified architectural historian, as follows:

- UCR shall commission the preparation of HABS-like [Historic American Building Survey] documentation of the building, structure, district, feature, and its associated landscaping and setting prior to construction activities. The HABS-like package will document in photographs and descriptive and historic narrative the historical resources slated for modification/demolition. Documentation prepared for the package will draw upon primary- and secondary-source research and available studies previously prepared for the project.
- The specifications for the HABS-like package follow:
 - Photographs: Photographic documentation will focus on the historical resources/features slated for demolition, with overview and context photographs for the campus and adjacent setting. Photographs will be taken of the building using a professional-quality single lens reflex (SLR) digital camera with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Photographs will include context views, elevations/exteriors, architectural details, overall interiors, and interior details (if warranted). Digital photographs will be provided in electronic format.
 - Descriptive and Historic Narrative: The architectural historian will prepare descriptive and historic narrative of the historical resources/features slated for demolition. Physical descriptions will detail each resource, elevation by elevation, with accompanying photographs, and information on how the resource fits within the broader campus during its period of significance. The historic narrative will include available information on the campus design, history, architect/contractor/designer as appropriate, area history, and historic context. In addition, the narrative will include a methodology section specifying the name of researcher, date of research, and sources/archives visited, as well as a bibliography. Within the written history, statements shall be footnoted as to their sources, where appropriate.
 - Historic Documentation Package Submittal: The electronic package will be assembled by the architectural historian and submitted to UCR for review and comment.
- A copy of the HABS-like package shall be offered to the Special Collections and University Archives at the Tomás Rivera Library and the California Historical Resources Information System. The record shall be accompanied by a report containing site-specific history and appropriate

contextual information. This information shall be gathered through site-specific and comparative archival research, and oral history collection as appropriate.

- If preservation and reuse at the site are not feasible, the historical building shall be documented as described above.

For new infill construction within the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District that does not involve building demolition:

- Infill projects outside of the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District would not need review by an architectural historian.
- Infill projects within the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District will require review by an architectural historian for elements such as form, massing, and scale, to ensure visual compatibility with the historic district, and the review shall be conducted in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (Weeks and Grimmer 1995).

MM CUL-4 Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources/Archaeological Resources: If previously undiscovered TCRs and/or archaeological resources are identified during construction, all ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the resource shall halt, UCR Planning, Design & Construction staff shall be notified, and the find shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior standards to determine whether it is a unique archaeological resource, as defined by CEQA. If the discovery appears to be Native American in origin, a tribal representative will be contacted within 24 hours of discovery to determine whether it is a TCR, as defined by CEQA. If the find is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a TCR, work may resume. If the find is determined to be a unique archaeological resource or TCR, the archaeologist and the tribal representative, as appropriate, shall make recommendations to UCR Planning, Design & Construction staff on the measures that will be implemented, including, but not limited to, preservation in place, excavation, relocation, and further evaluation of the discoveries pursuant to CEQA. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred method of mitigation for impacts to TCRs/archaeological resources. If UCR determines that preservation in place is not feasible, the archaeologist shall design and implement a treatment plan, prepare a report, and salvage the material, as appropriate. Any important artifacts recovered during monitoring shall be cleaned, catalogued, and analyzed, with the results presented in a report of findings that meets professional standards. Work on-site may commence upon completion of any fieldwork components of the treatment plan.

5.6 ENERGY

No mitigation required.

5.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

MM GEO-1 Inadvertent Discovery of Paleontological Resources: If any paleontological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, the contractor shall ensure that activities in the immediate area of the find are halted and that UCR is informed. UCR shall retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the discovery and recommend appropriate treatment options pursuant to guidelines developed by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, including development and implementation of a paleontological resource impact mitigation program by a qualified paleontologist

for treatment of the particular resource, if applicable. These measures may include, but not limited to, the following:

- Salvage of unearthed fossil remains and/or traces (e.g., tracks, trails, burrows)
- Washing of screen to recover small specimens
- Preparation of salvaged fossils to a point of being ready for curation (e.g., removal of enclosing matrix, stabilization and repair of specimens, and construction of reinforced support cradles)
- Identification, cataloging, curation, and provisions for repository storage of prepared fossil specimens

5.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

MM GHG-1 Implement On-Campus GHG Emissions Reduction Measures: UCR shall implement the following GHG emissions reduction measures by scope emissions category:

Scope 3 (Construction)

- Measure [Construction] CR1: UCR shall reduce construction-related GHG emissions on campus 10 percent by 2025 and 25 percent by 2035 through emission reduction controls and/or electric equipment requirements in line with contract obligations. Specifically, UCR shall require off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower to meet the Tier 4 emission standards as well as construction equipment to be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB and emissions control devices that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similar-sized engine. In addition, UCR shall develop zero waste procurement guidelines and processes for campus construction projects and integrate into purchasing RFP language as part of campus procurement.

The UCR Office of Sustainability, Facilities Services, and/or PD&C shall annually monitor, track, and verify implementation of these GHG emissions reduction measures.

5.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

MM HAZ-1 Property Assessment – Phase I and II ESAs: During the pre-planning stage of campus projects on previously developed sites or on agricultural lands (current or historic), and in coordination with EH&S, UCR shall obtain documentation from EH&S or prepare a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) assessing the land use history of the proposed project site and identify potential hazardous materials concerns, including, but not limited to, fuel tanks, chemical storage, presence of elemental mercury, elevator pistons and associated hydraulic oil reservoirs and piping, heating-oil USTs, or agricultural uses. If the Phase I ESAs, or similar documentation, identify recognized environmental conditions or potential concern areas, a Phase II ESA would be conducted in coordination with EH&S to determine whether the soil, groundwater, and/or soil vapor has been impacted at concentrations exceeding regulatory screening levels for residential or commercial/industrial type land uses (as applicable). If the Phase II ESA concludes that the site is or may be impacted and could affect the planned development, assessment, remediation, or corrective action (e.g., removal of contaminated soil, in-situ treatment, capping, engineering controls) would be conducted prior to or during construction under the oversight of federal, State, and/or local agencies (e.g., USEPA, DTSC, RWQCB, RFD, RCDEH) and in full compliance with current and applicable federal and State laws and regulations, including but are not limited to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Assessment, remediation, or corrective action must be evaluated under CEQA prior to commencing the assessment,

remediation, or correction action. Additionally, Voluntary Cleanup Agreements may be used for parcels where remediation or long-term monitoring is necessary.

MM HAZ-4 Construction Site Management Plan: If impacted soils are identified pursuant to activities conducted through Mitigation Measures MM HAZ-1, MM HAZ-2, or MM HAZ-3; or encountered during construction (soil disturbance), UCR shall prepare a Construction Site Management Plan (SMP) for the proposed redevelopment project area to address potential issues that may be encountered during redevelopment activities involving subsurface work. The Construction SMP objectives shall include:

- Communicating information to proposed project construction workers about environmental conditions
- Presenting measures to mitigate potential risks to the environment, construction workers, and other nearby receptors from potential exposure to hazardous substances that may be associated with unknown conditions or unexpected underground structures
- Presenting protocols for management of known contaminated soil or groundwater encountered during construction activities

The Construction SMP shall identify the proposed project contacts, responsibilities, and notification requirements and outline the procedures for health and safety, soil management, contingency measures for discovery of unexpected underground structures, erosion, dust, and odor management, groundwater management, waste management, stormwater management, and written records and reporting. The Construction SMP shall be reviewed and approved by UCR prior to issuance of grading permits.

5.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

No mitigation required.

5.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

No mitigation required.

5.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

No mitigation required.

5.13 NOISE

MM N-1 Construction Noise Reduction Measures: To reduce construction noise levels to on-campus and off-campus noise sensitive receivers, UCR shall implement the following measures:

- Hours of exterior construction activities shall be limited to 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, as feasible, except under circumstances where such time limits are infeasible (e.g., for time sensitive construction work such as concrete pouring, excessive heat warnings/temperatures during the summer, operational emergencies). No exterior construction activities shall occur on federal holidays.
- Construction traffic shall follow routes to minimize the noise impact of this traffic on the surrounding community, to the greatest extent feasible.
- Contract specifications shall require that construction equipment be muffled or otherwise shielded, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. Contracts shall specify that engine-driven equipment be fitted with appropriate noise mufflers.

- Where available and feasible, construction equipment with back-up alarms shall be equipped with either audible self-adjusting backup alarms or alarms that only sound when an object is detected. Self-adjusting backup alarms shall automatically adjust to 10 dBA over the surrounding background levels. All non-self-adjusting backup alarms shall be set to the lowest setting required to be audible above the surrounding noise levels.
- Stationary construction equipment material and vehicle staging shall be placed to direct noise away from sensitive receivers to the greatest extent feasible.
- Meetings shall be conducted, as needed, with on-campus constituents to provide advance notice of construction activities to coordinate these activities with the academic calendar, scheduled events, and other situations, as appropriate.
- Communication would be provided, as needed, with constituents that are affected by campus construction to provide advance notice of construction activities and ensure that the mutual needs of the particular construction project and of those impacted by construction noise are met, to the extent feasible.
- A sign shall be provided at the construction site entrance, or other conspicuous location, that includes a 24-hour telephone number for project information, and to report complaints. An inquiry and corrective action will be taken if necessary, in a timely manner.
- Where feasible, installation of temporary sound barriers/blankets of sufficient height to break the line-of-sight between the construction equipment and within proximity to exterior use areas of noise-sensitive receivers shall be required. Temporary sound barriers shall consist of either sound blankets or other sound barriers/techniques such as acoustic padding or acoustic walls placed near adjacent noise-sensitive receivers that have been manufactured to reduce noise by at least 10 dBA at ground level or meets ASTM E90 & E413 standards/ASTM C423 (or similar standards with equivalent 10 DBA noise reduction).

APPLIES TO DEMOLITION OF SPI ONLY - MM N-5 Construction Vibration Reduction Measures: If construction equipment were to be operated within the specified distances listed in Table 4.11-13 of the 2021 LRDP EIR, the campus shall reduce construction vibration levels through the following noise control measures:

- All academic and residential facilities within the listed distances shall be notified if the listed equipment is to be used during construction activities so that the occupants and/or researchers can take necessary precautionary measures to avoid negative effects to their activities and/or research.
- In addition, one of the following measures shall be implemented:
 - Use of the equipment shall not occur within the specified distances in Table 4.11-13 in Section 4.11, Noise, of the 2021 LRDP EIR, or
 - A project-specific vibration impact analysis shall be conducted that shall consider the type of equipment used and potential vibration levels at structures within the specified distances. If, after consideration of the type of equipment used and other factors of the environment, vibration levels do not exceed the applicable criteria (listed in the second column of Table 4.11- 13), construction may proceed without additional measures. If, after consideration of the type of equipment used and other factors of the environment, vibration levels exceed the applicable criteria, additional measures shall be implemented to reduce vibration levels below threshold, if feasible. These measures may include, but not limited to, use of different equipment that results in an acceptable vibration level as listed in Table 4.11-13 (presented below) in Section 4.11, Noise, of the 2021 LRDP EIR.

▪ **Table 4.11-13 of the 2021 LRDP Draft EIR – Screening Distances for Vibration-Sensitive Receiver Type and Source**

Receiver Type	Vibration Threshold (in./sec. PPV)	Distance from Vibration Source (feet) ¹	
		Vibratory Roller	Large Bulldozer ²
Distinctly Perceptible Human Annoyance	0.24	25	15
Historic Sites	0.1	40	25
Residential Buildings	0.4	20	10
Laboratory ³	0.032	90	50

¹ These distances are based upon typical vibration levels for a vibratory roller and large bulldozer of approximately 0.210 in./sec. PPV and 0.089 in./sec. PPV at 25 feet, respectively (FTA 2018).

² A large bulldozer conservatively represents all heavy-duty construction equipment, other than a vibratory roller.

³ The FTA lists a “Residential Day” ISO use, which is vibration that is barely felt and adequate for low-power optical microscopes, as having a vibration criteria of 78 vibration decibels (equivalent to 0.032 in./sec. PPV). For the purposes of analysis, a “Residential Day” ISO use is considered representative of laboratory settings on campus.

In./sec – inches per second; PPV = peak particle velocity

5.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

No mitigation required.

5.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

No mitigation required.

5.16 RECREATION

No mitigation required.

5.17 TRANSPORTATION

Refer to **CBP WF-1 and CBP WF-2** in Section 5.20, *Wildfire*, below.

5.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Refer to **MM CUL-4** in Section 5.5, *Cultural Resources*, above.

5.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

No mitigation required.

5.20 WILDFIRE

CBP WF-1 Construction – Traffic Control: To the extent feasible, the campus shall maintain at least one unobstructed lane in both directions on campus roadways. At any time only a single lane is available, the campus shall provide a temporary traffic signal, signal carriers (i.e., flag persons), or other appropriate traffic controls to allow travel in both directions. If construction activities require the complete closure of a roadway segment, the campus shall provide alternate routes and appropriate signage.

CBP WF-2 Construction – Alternative Travel Routes: Prior to campus construction activities and/or roadway closures, the Campus Fire Marshal, as delegated by the State Fire Marshal, and in cooperation with the City of Riverside Fire Department shall ensure that adequate access for emergency vehicles is provided or identify alternative travel routes.

6 REFERENCES

- California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2022. 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality. November 16. https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-12/2022-sp_1.pdf (accessed December 2025).
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). 2024. Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer. April 1, 2024. <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/03beab8511814e79a0e4eabf0d3e7247/> (accessed December 2025).
- California State Water Resources Control Board. 2024. GeoTracker. <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=1200+University+Ave%2C+Riverside%2C+CA+92507%20> (accessed December 2025).
- Department of Toxic Substances Controls (DTSC). 2024. EnviroStor Map. <https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?myaddress=> (accessed December 2025).
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- Federal Transit Administration (FTA). 2018. Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual. September. https://www.transit.dot.gov/sites/fta.dot.gov/files/docs/research-innovation/118131/transit-noise-and-vibration-impact-assessment-manual-fta-report-no-0123_0.pdf (accessed December 2025).
- Riverside, City of (City). 2021. City of Riverside Public Safety Element Technical Background Report. Adopted October 5. <https://riversideca.gov/cedd/sites/riversideca.gov.chedd/files/pdf/planning/general-plan/2023/FINAL%20Public%20Safety%20Element%20TBR.pdf>. (accessed December 2025).
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- Riverside Public Utilities (RPU). 2021. 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. <https://riversideca.gov/utilities/sites/riversideca.gov.utilities/files/pdf/residents/RPU%20Final%202020%20UWMP%20%282%29.pdf> (accessed December 2025).
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- Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). 2019. Water Quality Control Plan Santa Ana River Basin. Updated June. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/ (accessed December 2025).
- University of California, Office of the President. 2024. Policy on Sustainable Practices. Issued April 10, 2024. <https://policy.ucop.edu/doc/3100155/SustainablePractices> (accessed August 2025).

University of California, Riverside (UCR). 2023. Emergency Action Plan.

https://ehs.ucr.edu/emergency/emergency_action_plan.pdf (accessed December 2025).

_____. 2021a. 2021 Long Range Development Plan. <https://lrdp.ucr.edu/> (accessed December 2025).

_____. 2021b. 2021 Long Range Development Plan Environmental Impact Report.

<https://pdc.ucr.edu/environmental-planning-ceqa#draft-environmental-impact-rep> (accessed December 2025).

Appendix A1
Historical Resource Evaluation – Veitch



Memorandum

To:	Stephanie Tang Assistant Director of Campus Planning University of California, Riverside Planning, Design & Construction 1223 University Avenue, Suite 240 Riverside, CA 92507
From:	Timothy Yates, PhD, Architectural Historian Molly Iker-Johnson, MAHP, Architectural Historian
Date:	March 10, 2023
Re:	Historical Resource Evaluation of the Veitch Student Center, Formerly the Health Service Building

Veitch Student Center

The University of California, Riverside (UCR) proposes to demolish the Veitch Student Center, originally the Health Service Building (hereafter referred to as the “Health Service Building”). UCR is replacing the building with the new Student Health & Counseling Center. No future uses are planned for the Health Service Building and, once vacated, the building’s ongoing presence would pose security and safety risks. Preliminary long-term plans to demolish the Health Service Building were disclosed in the UCR Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR), and that mitigation would not reduce impacts on historical resources from implementation of the LRDP to a less-than-significant level (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021a:4.5-43–4.5-44).

UCR has contracted ICF to prepare a formal evaluation of the Veitch Student Center applying National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) significance criteria and historic integrity considerations. A historical resource survey of UCR completed in 2021 identified the subject property as eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 3 in one place (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021b:93), and as eligible for both the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 3 and the NRHP under Criteria A and C in another place (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021b: Appendix A). Prepared by Molly Iker-Johnson, who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural Historian, ICF’s re-evaluation serves to clarify whether the Veitch Student Center is eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing, and thereby determine whether mitigation is required in accordance with the LRDP EIR.

Historical Resource Evaluation

This section summarizes the findings of the historical resource evaluation (HRE), which refers to the Veitch Student Center by its historic name, the Health Service Building. The evaluation is documented in California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms, which can be referenced in Attachment A. The DPR form includes a detailed physical description of the Health Service Building; historic background information on the development of Riverside and UCR, the construction of the Health Service Building, and architects who designed the school; and a formal evaluation applying NRHP and CRHR significance criteria and integrity considerations.

Constructed in 1961, the Health Service Building does not have significance under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1 for direct associations with events or patterns of events important to Riverside, California, or national history. Research yielded no evidence that the school is directly associated with the work or other activity for which a historically significant individual is primarily known. Therefore, the school is not significant under NRHP/CRHR Criteria B/2. Locally renowned Riverside architect Herman O. Ruhnau designed the building and Ruhnau's colleague, architect Robert E. Brown, designed an architecturally harmonious addition to the building that was completed in 1969. The building is significant under NRHP/CRHR Criteria 3/C as an excellent local example of Mid-century Modern institutional architecture designed by master architect Herman O. Ruhnau. The building is significant for its design qualities and as an important example of Ruhnau's work. The HRE concludes that the building retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance under both NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3. The building does not have significance under NRHP/CRHR Criteria D/4 as a source or likely source of important historical information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies.

The HRE finding is that the Health Service Building is eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR under Criteria 3/C. The school property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines and found not to qualify as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Recommendations

ICF recommends that provisions of the LRDP EIR's Mitigation Measure MM-CUL-1 be implemented to reduce impacts on the Health Service Building. For projects that would demolish a historical resource, Mitigation Measure MM-CUL-1 specifies Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)-like documentation of the resource. MM-CUL-1's provisions for HABS-like documentation are as follows:

"The HABS-like package will document in photographs and descriptive and historic narrative the historical resources slated for modification/demolition. Documentation prepared for the package will draw upon primary- and secondary-source research and available studies previously prepared for the project.

The specifications for the HABS-like package follow:

- Photographs: Photographic documentation will focus on the historical resources/features slated for demolition, with overview and context photographs for the campus and adjacent setting. Photographs will be taken of the building using a professional-quality single lens

reflex (SLR) digital camera with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Photographs will include context views, elevations/exterior, architectural details, overall interiors, and interior details (if warranted). Digital photographs will be provided in electronic format.

- Descriptive and Historical Narrative: The architectural historian will prepare descriptive and historic narrative of the historical resources/features slated for demolition. Physical descriptions will detail each resource, elevation by elevation, with accompanying photographs, and information on how the resource fits within the broader campus during its period of significance. The historic narrative will include available information on the campus design, history, architect/contractor/designer as appropriate, area history, and historic context. In addition, the narrative will include a methodology section specifying the name of researcher, date of research, and sources/archives visited, as well as a bibliography. Within the written history, statements shall be footnoted as to their sources, where appropriate.”
- Historic Documentation Package Submittal: The electronic package will be assembled by the architectural historian and submitted to UCR for review and comment.
- A copy of the HABS-like package shall be offered to the Special Collections and University Archives at the Tomás Rivera Library and the California Historical Resources Information System. The record shall be accompanied by a report containing site-specific history and appropriate contextual information. This information shall be gathered through site-specific and comparative archival research, and oral history collection as appropriate.” (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021a:4.5-46-4.5-47.)

As disclosed in the LRDP EIR, HABS-like documentation would not mitigate the demolition of the Health Service building to a less-than-significant level under CEQA. Impacts on the historical resource remain significant and unavoidable.

Sincerely,



Timothy Yates, PhD
Architectural Historian

References

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

2021a *University of California, Riverside 2021 Long Range Development Plan Environmental Impact Report*. Draft: July, 2021. Final: November 2021.

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

2021b *University of California, Riverside 2021 Long Range Development Plan, Final Historic Resources Report*. Project 958098. May. Prepared for UCR Planning, Design & Construction.

Attachment A
DPR Form

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Health Service Building

P1. Other Identifier: Veitch Student Center

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County Riverside

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside East Date 2018 T 60N; R 70E; ¼ of Sec N/A B.M.

c. Address North Campus Drive City Riverside Zip 92507

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources): 11S 469952.64 m E / 3759600.75 m N

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Health Service Building occupies a slightly sloping site in the northeastern portion of the University of California, Riverside (UCR) campus. A surface parking lot paved in asphaltic concrete flanks the building to the east; integrated planters with mature landscaping as well as areas of tall trees and expansive lawns surround the building to the north, west, and south. Concrete pathways provide pedestrian access to the building; concrete benches provide periodic seating areas. The west-facing one-story building (Photographs 1–17) has a roughly U-shaped plan, horizontal massing, and asymmetrical composition. The U-shaped plan surrounds a rear courtyard with an expansive lawn and mature trees and shrubs (Photograph 9). There are two partial basements: one beneath the original (south) wing, constructed in 1961, and one beneath the north addition (north wing), constructed in 1969. The building has a flat roof with widely overhanging boxed eaves and built-up roofing. Metal louvered sunshades project from the west and south elevations, supported by metal spider legs (Photographs 4–5, 16, 20–21) (see continuation sheet).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP41. Hospital

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1. Overview of Health Service Building, looking northeast (photographs continued on page 10 continuation sheet)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1961

*P7. Owner and Address:

Regents of the University of California
1111 Franklin Street, 6th Floor
Oakland, CA 94607

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Molly Iker-Johnson
ICF
49 Discovery, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92618

*P9. Date Recorded: February 28, 2023

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive



*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None (this stand-alone historical resource evaluation was prepared in accordance with Mitigation Measure **MM-CUL-1** of the *University of California, Riverside 2021 Long Range Development Plan Final Environmental Impact Report*).

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (list) _____

B1. Historic Name: Health Service Building; Veitch Student Center

B2. Common Name: Student Health Services

B3. Original Use: Medical facility B4. Present Use: Medical facility

***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-century Modern

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations): The Health Service Building is part of the UCR campus, which began in the mid-1910s as a Citrus Experiment Station and grew into a College of Letters and Letters and Sciences in the mid-1950s (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021:19-27). After the completion of an initial building program in 1954, architects Allison and Rible formulated a Master Plan for the new College in 1955. Landscape architect Ruth Shellhorn designed a Landscape Master Plan for the campus in 1956 (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021:28-35). In 1959, after completion of the College's initial campus, the UC Regents converted the fledgling College of Letters and Sciences into a 'General Campus' within the UC system" (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021:38). This ushered in a second period of expansion at UCR, which took place between 1959 and 1967 (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021:38). Though not part of the original Master Plan for the campus, this expansion addressed "basic student and campus management needs," including housing and medical services (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021:39) (see continuation sheet).

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:**

Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:**

B9. Architect: Herman O. Ruhnau **b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** Architecture and Design, 1916-1975 **Area** Mid-century Modernism in Riverside

Period of Significance 1961 **Property Type** Medical facility **Applicable Criteria** C/3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

As an excellent example of a Mid-century Modern institutional building designed by locally renowned architect Herman O. Ruhnau, the Health Service Building at UC Riverside meets Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and Criterion 3 for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Consequently, the building is a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Research on the building's history included Google searches, consultation of as-built plans on file with UCR, consultation with the University Archivist regarding the university's holdings on the building, and full-text searches of digitized Riverside-area historical newspapers (see continuation sheet).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

See page 25 continuation sheet

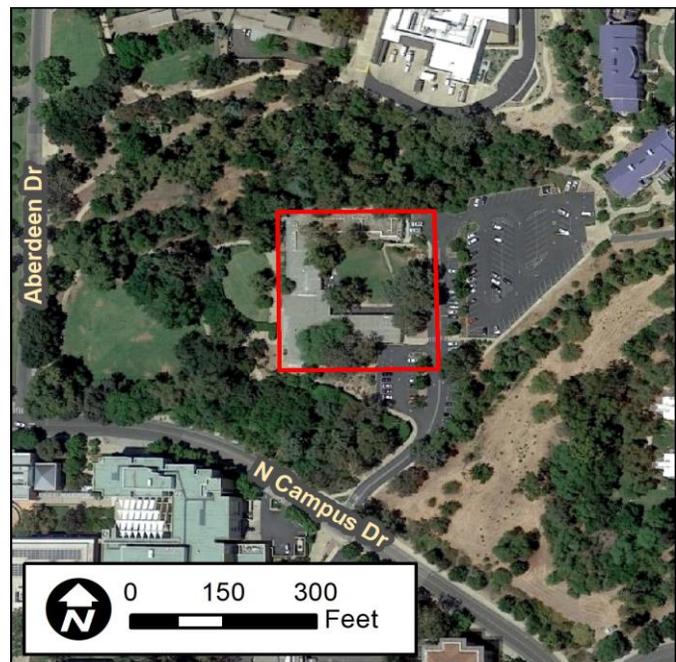
B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Molly Iker-Johnson, ICF

***Date of Evaluation:** March 2, 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



***P3a. Description (continued):**

A wood deck with integrated bench seating projects from the north elevation and encompasses a large tree (Photograph 16). Panels of cement plaster and brick veneer clad exterior walls; engaged metal posts divide cement plaster cladding into visual panels at secondary elevations. Metal spider legs support a brick screen across the north side of the west elevation (Photographs 18–20), and a half-height brick wall extends east from the center of the south elevation (Photograph 6). Fenestration consists primarily of metal sash fixed and hopper windows, largely grouped in horizontal ribbons. Some hopper windows at the south wing's north elevation have frosted and pebbled glazing (Photograph 11). The primary entrance, located at the west elevation, consists of a pair of fully glazed replacement metal-frame automatic sliding doors with full-height sidelights and transom windows (Photograph 3). A projecting flat roof canopy supported by metal posts shelters the primary entrance. A wall sign north of the primary entrance reads "Veitch Student Center." Secondary entrances, recessed at the north and south elevations of the north wing, consist of fully glazed replacement metal automatic sliding doors (Photographs 13, 17). Secondary entrances recessed at the south and east elevations consist of single fully glazed metal-frame doors with full-height sidelights and transom windows (Photographs 5, 8); a concrete ramp provides access to the south wing's east entrance. Additional entrances consist of flush wood doors with simple surrounds or partially glazed wood doors with transom windows.

The building houses both the Student Health Center and Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS). The building's primary entrance provides access to the Student Health Services lobby, which includes a front reception area at the east wall, a pharmacy at the west wall, and a central waiting area (Photograph 22). Double-loaded corridors extend north and south from the lobby. The south corridor (Photograph 23), accessed from the lobby via a pair of partially glazed wood doors with metal-frame transom windows, provides access to laboratories, exam rooms, medical offices, a conference room, and an X-ray room. Another double-loaded corridor lined with exam rooms and medical offices occupies the building's south wing, extending east just beyond the entrance to the south corridor (Photograph 24). Exam rooms at the north side of the south wing corridor include two entrances: one from the corridor and another from the nurses' station, which runs along the wing's north wall and features a built-in counter with wood cabinetry below (Photographs 25–26). The north corridor leads to two restrooms and dental clinic exam rooms (Photograph 27); a partially glazed wood door separates the medical exam rooms from administrative and CAPS offices (Photograph 28). Another double-loaded corridor lined with offices, restrooms, a break room, and a reception and waiting area occupies the building's north wing, extending east from the northern terminus of the north corridor. A flush wood door with obscured glass sidelights and transom windows controls access partway down the north wing (Photograph 29). A small reception area welcomes visitors to CAPS at the building's northwest corner (Photograph 30). Walls are of smooth sheetrock or plaster with periodic brick veneer panels. Flush wood doors or partially glazed wood replacement doors provide access to individual rooms. Ceilings feature original square acoustic tiles or smooth sheetrock or plaster. Flooring is primarily replacement low-pile carpet or vinyl sheet flooring.

***B6. Construction History (continued):**

Architect Herman O. Ruhnau designed the Health Service Building in the Mid-century Modern style in October 1960; construction was completed in 1961. The building originally had a roughly L-shaped plan (Herman O. Ruhnau 1960; Mark Hurd Aerial Surveys, Inc. 1963). In 1968, architect Robert E. Brown designed an L-shaped addition at the north elevation, transforming the floor plan into a U and creating a rear courtyard (Robert E. Brown 1968). As part of the same project, Brown extended the original brick screen at the west elevation and designed a small, square addition at the southeast corner of the building, a smaller addition at the inner southwest corner, and a projecting wood deck at the northwest corner (Robert E. Brown 1968). L.P. Scherer served as the contractor for the expansion project, which he completed in 1969 (*Redlands Daily Facts* 1968:4; Robert E. Brown 1968). The 1969 additions are compatible with the original building in terms of style, design, and materials. In 1990, UCR renovated the building's north wing, rearranging interior walls, replacing flooring, and replacing or relocating several light fixtures (UCR Office of Architects and Engineers 1990). In approximately 2013, UCR installed heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) ducting at the north wing roof (NETR 2012, 2014). In 2018, UCR made additional HVAC upgrades to the building (UCR Office of Architects and Engineers 2018). At an unknown date, UCR replaced two original entrance door sets with automatic sliding doors. Additionally, UCR may have added mirrored film to some windows.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

Historic Context

City of Riverside

In 1870, John North, E.G. Brown, A.J. Twogood, and James Greves moved to California to purchase land for the development of “a colony of industrious people to engage in the culture of semitropical fruits and grapes for the manufacture of raisins” (Greves 2002:21). After researching areas to establish this colony in Southern California, the group decided to purchase land from the Silk Culture Association in what would later become the city of Riverside (Greves 2002; Lech 2007). At a meeting, the colony’s residents adopted the name Riverside. Within a year they established a church, a schoolhouse, a hardware store, and residences. A commercial area began to form along Main Street, while residential neighborhoods arose to the north, south, and east (LSA 2008:7). Growth occurred relatively slowly but steadily over the next several years as Riverside attracted more families and entrepreneurs. Construction of the first irrigation canal began in October of 1870 (completed July 1871), part of a larger system of canals planned for the area.

With the construction of irrigation systems, particularly the Gage Canal in 1886, the community saw rapid expansion through the 1880s. Early agricultural crops in the Riverside area included raisin grapes, alfalfa, hay, and stone fruits. However, citrus production soon overtook these crops (Christopher A. Joseph & Associates 2009:6). The expansion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and the Southern Pacific Railroad into Riverside alongside the subsequent opening of markets to the east meant higher profits for the area’s various agricultural enterprises as the costs of transport decreased significantly. Local groups constructed citrus packing houses, and the annual Citrus Fair attracted nationwide interest. The city of Riverside, which at the time encompassed 56 square miles, incorporated in 1883 (JMRC 2005:23; Patterson 1996:17). The 1884 World’s Fair in New Orleans proved a windfall for the Riverside citrus industry, as oranges from the city won several gold medals, boosting the prominence of Riverside’s citrus industry throughout the country (Holmes 1912).

The city prospered through the 1920s with the development of the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company, and construction of transportation infrastructure and of numerous public works such as parks, a library, schools, hotels, and other private and municipal buildings. Additionally, the federal government established March Airfield southeast of the city in 1918 to support the Army. In 1927, the Army expanded the airfield and made it the Western Headquarters of Army Aviation. Because of its proximity and the number of people employed by and supporting the base, the city received numerous benefits such as the improvement of highways and accelerated housing construction. The operation of several streetcar lines further allowed for the growth of suburban neighborhoods on the outskirts of downtown Riverside. In 1926, officials developed a master plan to accommodate the expanding footprint of the city and the increase in automobile traffic (Lech 2007; Tibbet 2007).

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, Riverside faced high unemployment and a severe drop in new construction. While the Depression hit the city hard, government programs such as those sponsored by the Civil Works Administration put residents to work constructing highways and improving infrastructure. The precursors to State Route 60, State Highway 395, and State Route 91 were all constructed during this time (Tibbet 2007).

During World War II, personnel increased substantially at March Airfield. Additionally, a complex of temporary and permanent military bases flanked Riverside, some of which saw new use as housing and industrial development after the war (GPA 2007:ii).

The close of World War II marked the beginning of lasting change on many levels. Wartime increases in manufacturing industries prompted a complete shift in California’s economy, and a postwar wave of migration headed west, increasing the population (McWilliams 1973:371–372) Like many other areas across California, the city saw a postwar boom in residential development with the return of veterans and the availability of Veterans Administration and Federal Housing Administration mortgages (Tibbet 2007).

As with much of the rest of Southern California, the 1950s and 1960s saw large-scale residential development and a large increase in Riverside’s population. In 1953, Riverside was reportedly the 14th fastest-growing city in the western United States (Christopher A. Joseph & Associates 2009:65). Eventually, the region’s reliance on agriculture waned, and housing tracts and industrial facilities replaced the orchards and fields that previously occupied the landscape. The development of

Interstate 215 and State Routes 60 and 91 in the Riverside area allowed residents to commute to job centers in San Bernardino, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties, giving rise to additional housing tracts in Riverside. Between 1935 and 1965, developers filed almost 650 tract maps (Christopher A. Joseph & Associates 2009:10).

Riverside's postwar population and building boom also created a profound need for expanded city services including fire stations, libraries, and schools. In partial fulfillment of this need, the College of Letters and Sciences (now the University of California, Riverside) opened in 1954 (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021:65). UCR and other educational institutions became some of the largest employers in the area.

University of California, Riverside

The following is excerpted from the *University of California, Riverside, 2021 Long Range Development Plan, Final Historic Resources Survey Report* (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021:65–66):

In Riverside and throughout Southern California [...] the shortage of university spaces and higher education opportunities had reached acute levels [in the postwar period]. The population boom as well as the influx of returning GIs, ready and able to study under the American GI Bill, tested these limits.

For the University of California system, the postwar years strained already overburdened schools. In 1944, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, commonly known as the G.I. Bill of Rights. One major component of this bill was a stipend for college tuition:

[The bill] gives servicemen and women the opportunity of resuming their education or technical training after discharge, or of taking a refresher or retainer course, not only without tuition charge up to \$500 per school year, but with the right to receive a monthly living allowance while pursuing their studies (Roosevelt 1944).

The bill funded 7.8 million veterans total, with many of them enrolled in higher education programs in California (UCR 2010:5). Four hundred universities and colleges in California were approved for the program, with over fifty percent of veterans attending fifty of the approved schools. The presence of the Citrus Experiment Station provided a logical location for a new university; its expansion to a satellite College of Letters and Sciences of the UC system also reflected a broad expansion of institutions/educational facilities throughout the city.

This founding of the College of Letters and Sciences in Riverside was significant news not just for the city, but also for the region and state. Throughout California's institutions of higher learning, demand far outpaced availability in the postwar period. The problem was even more severe in the Inland Empire, with only a small handful of four-year universities in the extended region. A new four-year, research-focused university affiliated with the UC system was a significant step toward answering the increased demand for higher education.

Given the level of growth and expansion in Riverside itself, the community came together in the postwar period to form the "Citizens University Committee," a booster group that brought together members of the Chamber of Commerce, local teachers, political organizations, and Riverside citizens, in order to advocate for expanded higher-education offerings in Riverside. The group worked to convince UC Regents and state officials that Riverside should house a new campus. In 1948, California Governor (and future US Supreme Court justice) Earl Warren granted \$2 million in funding for the new liberal arts college, on the grounds surrounding the Citrus Experiment Station.

In February 1954, as the new College of Letters and Sciences prepared to welcome students, the *Riverside Daily Press and Enterprise* published a special supplemental edition celebrating the new school (*Riverside Daily Press and Enterprise* 1954). With messages from the presidents of universities and institutions throughout California—including Stanford University, the Henry E. Huntington Libraries, Pomona College, University of Redlands, and Occidental College in Los Angeles—the supplement reflected the wider

significance of a new four-year College of Letters and Sciences. In his message, Chief Justice Warren noted that he had signed the original legislation for Riverside's new university when he was California's governor.

In Riverside, UCR's opening also had great importance for the local community. At the time, Riverside County residents had only a few nearby universities to attend. The University of Redlands and Pomona College would have been among the nearest such colleges. In a community that had formed around the region's citriculture economy, having a local university was invaluable.

University of Redlands President George Armacost noted this, as well, writing "We believe the opening of the College of Letters and Sciences on the University of California campus at Riverside will stimulate many young people from Riverside and San Bernardino counties to attend college who otherwise would neglect further educational training after high school. Having another institution of higher learning in our vicinity will stimulate a great interest in and appreciation of cultural activities" (*Riverside Daily Press and Enterprise* 1954).

In 1948, as noted above, Govern Earl Warren signed a \$2 million plan for a new, undergraduate liberal arts college in Riverside. The first UCR Provost, Gordon Watkins, established four divisions of the College of Letters and Sciences: humanities, social sciences, physical sciences, and life sciences, and the college was born.

Development of the main campus at UCR was initiated in 1952. Between 1953 and 1955, six new buildings were added to the campus, mostly situated north of the extant Horticulture Building. These buildings served the newly established UCR School of Agricultural Sciences. On February 15, 1954, the school officially opened with 65 faculty members and 127 students, as illustrated in a yearbook photograph and newspaper article from that year (UCR 2010:5). A campus map from 1955 depicts the growth and expansion that occurred at the campus as the school was expanded and opened. During UCR's first year, the college had a total of 127 enrolled students (as of 2018, student enrollment stood at approximately 24,000).

Herman O. Ruhnau

Architect Herman Ruhnau, FAIA (1912–2006) designed the Health Service Building in 1961. Born in Pasadena, Ruhnau moved with his family to Santa Barbara by 1920 (United States Census Bureau 1920). They settled in Riverside in 1929 (Christopher A. Joseph & Associates 2009:27). After graduating from Riverside Polytechnic High School in 1930, Ruhnau studied architecture at the University of Southern California but did not complete his degree (Riverside Polytechnic High School 1930:49; Koyl 1962:604). By 1936, Ruhnau worked as a draftsman in Riverside (Clayton 1936:241). Four years later, Ruhnau was an architect and orange grower (Ruhnau 1940). He served as an architect for the United States Navy in World War II, during which time he assisted in the design of the U.S. Naval Hospital in the Inland Empire (*Los Angeles Times* 2006:B11).

In 1945, Ruhnau established his own firm, which over time grew to become the largest architectural firm in Riverside, giving "[m]any young architects [...] their start" (Gane 1970:787; Christopher A. Joseph & Associates 2009:20). In 1950, Riverside district supervisor Collis Mayflower referred to Ruhnau as the "regular county architect" (*Desert Sun* 1950:2). Although other architectural firms submitted bids for County of Riverside work, county supervisors often ignored them, choosing to entrust Ruhnau with the design of "most of the county's new buildings" (*Desert Sun* 1950:2).

In addition to his Riverside County commissions, Ruhnau designed a wide variety of projects across the Inland Empire throughout the latter half of the 20th century, including banks, residences, recreational facilities, and schools (*Los Angeles Times* 2006: B11). By the late 1970s, his reputation was such that "a newspaper called Ruhnau the dominant figure in Riverside architecture after World War II" (Christopher A. Joseph & Associates 2009:28).

In 1969, the Inland California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) honored Ruhnau's firm, then called Ruhnau, Evans & Steinmann, with a merit award for the Sovereign Savings & Loan building in Riverside (*Los Angeles Times* 1969:K13). The recognition continued in 1974, when the AIA elevated Ruhnau to the rank of Fellow (FAIA) (*San Bernardino*

County Sun 1974:H1). Before his death in June 2006, Ruhnau received the lifetime achievement award from the Inland California Chapter of the AIA (Christopher A. Joseph & Associates 2009:28).

Characteristics of Ruhnau's designs include simple geometries, brick and cement plaster exterior wall cladding, and widely overhanging eaves sheltering primary entrances. Examples of his work include the Cosmetology Building, Riverside Community College (1957); Cutter Swimming Pool, Riverside Community College (1957); Marcy Branch Library, 3711 Central Avenue Riverside (1958); County Law Office of Public Defender, 4200-32 Orange Street, Riverside (1958); Press Enterprise Building, 3514 14th Street, Riverside (1958); John Adams Elementary, 8362 Colorado Avenue, Riverside (1960); Riverside County Jail Addition, 4000 Orange Street, Riverside (1960); Entomology Building addition, UCR (1960); Health Service Building, UCR (1961); Riverside Community Hospital, 4445 Magnolia Avenue, Riverside (1961); City Police Department Building, 4102 Orange Street, Riverside (1965); Batchelor Hall, UCR (1965); Riverside County Law Library, 3535 10th Street, Riverside (1969); La Sierra High School, 4145 La Sierra Avenue, Riverside (1969); Webber Hall addition, UCR (1975); Computer Statistics Building, UCR (School of Medicine Education Building, 1975); Riverside City Hall, 3900 Main Street, Riverside (1975); and Riverside County Administration Center (1975).

Robert E. Brown

Architect Robert E. Brown, AIA (1925–1989) designed additions to the Health Service Building in 1969. Robert Elmer Brown, Jr. was born in Long Beach, California. He graduated from Wilson High School before attending the University of Southern California, where he graduated from the School of Architecture, and was a member of the Tau Sigma Delta honorary architectural scholastic fraternity (Ancestry 2023; *Redlands Daily Facts* 1962:12). During World War II, Brown served as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy (Gane 1970:110). Brown worked as project architect with the firm of Herman Ruhnau from 1952 through 1965 (Gane 1970:110). In 1962, he and two other architects were promoted to the role of principals, and the firm was renamed Ruhnau, Evans, Brown and Steinmann (*Redlands Daily Facts* 1962:12). In 1965, Brown left Ruhnau's firm to form a partnership with Blaine Rawdon (Gane 1970:110). Brown died in Riverside in March 1989 (Ancestry 2023).

Examples of Brown's work include the Young Women's Christian Association building, Riverside (1970) and Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Riverside (1970). Research to date did not reveal any further information about Robert E. Brown or his career.

Mid-century Modern Architecture

The following is excerpted from the *University of California, Riverside, 2021 Long Range Development Plan, Final Historic Resources Survey Report* (Rincon Consultants 2021:84–85):

The broad category known as Mid-Century Modernism includes a range of styles and approaches, from the machine-age aesthetic of the International Style to the organic, regionally inflected modernism of Frank Lloyd Wright. The Modern movement in architecture represented a break from period revivalism and an approach that emphasized style over function. Although the origins were in the 1920s, Mid-Century Modernism emerged in earnest during the building boom of the post-World War II era. More of an architectural vocabulary than a style, the various strains of Mid-Century Modernism became the norm throughout the United States, with Southern California being a well-known center for regional modernism.

Mid-Century Modernism emphasized functionality, with high-quality materials simply treated, as well as indoor-outdoor integration through the use of adjacent patios, low door thresholds, generous expanses of full-height windows. Post-and-beam construction, often realized in wood or, less often in Southern California, steel, is a typical component of Mid-Century Modernism. These buildings often have wide, cantilevered eaves, balanced on contrastingly thin spider-leg or post supports (Sapphos Environmental 2014:59). When applied to educational facilities, Mid-Century Modern design often featured sheltered arcades, which served to move hallways outdoors and unify the buildings of the campus.

TYPICAL CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- Horizontal design composition and massing; generally one to two stories
- Simple, geometric volumes

- Flat or shed roof, often with wide, cantilevered overhangs
- Exterior materials include stucco, brick, or concrete
- Modular design and planning
- Aesthetic qualities derive from use of simply treated materials and excellent craftsmanship
- Direct expression of structural systems, often in wood or steel post-and-beam
- Lack of historicizing ornament
- Generous expanses of fenestration, including bands of grouped multi-light windows
- Extensive use of sheltered exterior corridors, with flat or slightly sloped roofs supported by posts, piers, or pipe columns.

Previous Evaluations

In 2009, Christopher A. Joseph & Associates identified the Health Service Building in a study list of approximately 150 buildings in the *Modernism Context Statement Report*. At the time of the study, the Health Service Building did not meet the criteria for threatened resources, and therefore the authors of the study did not assign it a California Historical Resource Status Code or record it in a Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form set. In 2013, Historic Resources Group (HRG) evaluated the building on behalf of the City of Riverside as part of the *City of Riverside Citywide Modernism Intensive Survey Report*. HRG assigned the property the status code 5S3, meaning the building appeared individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation. In 2021, Rincon Consultants, Inc. re-evaluated the Health Service Building as part of the *University of California, Riverside 2021 Long Range Development Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report*. Rincon found the building eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 3; a later table in the report described the Health Service Building as eligible for listing in both the NRHP and the CRHR under Criteria A/1 and C/3. The survey effort did not assign the building a status code or record it in a DPR form set.

Evaluation

The Health Service Building does not uniquely represent associations with significant events or patterns of events in Riverside, California, or United States history. Rincon identified the Health Service Building as individually eligible under “Context: Riverside’s Postwar Boom | Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside | Subtheme: Founding of UCR” (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021:Appendix A-7). However, the building’s construction coincided with UCR’s second period of expansion; therefore, the building is not representative of the “Founding of UCR” subtheme. Although the Health Service Building’s construction coincided with the second large period of expansion at UCR, it is not the earliest or the only remaining building dating from this era. Research conducted for this evaluation found no evidence to suggest that the Health Service Building served as a catalyst for future development at UCR. It was one of many new buildings constructed on UCR’s campus between 1959 and 1967, many of which remain extant today. As a result, buildings associated with this second wave of development would more likely be eligible under Criterion A/1 as contributors to a district, not as individual resources. The survey conducted for the Long Range Development Plan identified a Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District comprising 15 buildings that collectively serve as a representation of the post-World War II expansion of UCR’s campus; the district’s boundary does not encompass the Health Service Building. Furthermore, research did not yield any evidence that the building was directly associated with a significant event or pattern of events involving student protest, efforts to diversify course offerings, or activism on behalf of ethnic-minority, women’s, or LGBTQ civil rights. For these reasons, the Health Service Building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or in the CRHR under Criterion A/1.

Associations with potentially significant architects are discussed under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3 below. The Health Service Building does not appear to have any other associations with historically important individuals whose significant work took place at the campus. Research has revealed no evidence that Health Service Building doctors, nurses, or other therapeutic service providers implemented innovative treatment methods or therapies not practiced in other medical facilities. Research also has not indicated that, during the 1960s and 1970s, medical staff implemented historically significant treatment methods or educational programs or performed any other work at the building that would confer historical significance on it. Consequently, the Health Service Building does not meet Criterion B/2 for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

The Health Service Building is significant as an excellent local example of Mid-century Modern institutional architecture by locally renowned architect Herman O. Ruhnau. Ruhnau designed numerous buildings across Riverside County in the mid-20th century, becoming so trusted and preferred by the County of Riverside as to attain the unofficial title of “regular county architect.” The Health Service Building is an excellent example of Ruhnau’s design work. It features characteristics of Ruhnau’s designs, including the use of brick and cement plaster exterior wall cladding and widely overhanging eaves sheltering primary entrances; its brick screen, metal spider legs, and metal louvered sunshades elevate the design further and represent an evolution in Ruhnau’s 1960s designs. The Health Service Building, therefore, is significant as an example of the work of master architect Herman O. Ruhnau. Additionally, although the building has undergone alterations since its original construction in 1961, including the north wing addition, interior renovations, and exterior door replacements, it continues to convey its historic character as a Mid-century Modern institutional building. It retains significant character-defining features of its original design, including the horizontal emphasis; one-story height; simple, geometric volumes; flat roof with wide overhanging eaves; cement plaster and brick veneer cladding; horizontal ribbons of metal sash fixed and hopper windows; and metal louvered sunshades and brick screen supported by metal spider legs. Furthermore, the 1969 additions, completed by Ruhnau’s former colleague Robert E. Brown, match the original building in form, design, and materials such that they are almost indistinguishable. As such, the additions do not detract from the building’s overall character. For these reasons, the Health Service Building is eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria C/3.

As one of many buildings on UCR’s campus constructed in the 1960s, the Health Service Building is not significant under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4 as a source or likely source of important historical information and does not appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies.

Integrity

The Health Service Building retains all seven aspects of historic integrity. It stands in its original location, and therefore retains integrity of location. At the time of its construction, the Health Service Building stood on the UCR campus, where it remains today. Although additional development has occurred on the campus and in the vicinity of the Health Service Building since its original construction, the overall setting of the university campus remains intact; therefore, the building retains integrity of setting. As described above, although the building has undergone alterations since its original construction, including the north wing addition, the addition of HVAC ducting to the north wing roof, subsequent HVAC alterations to the whole building, and exterior door replacements, it retains significant character-defining features of its original design, including the simple, geometric volumes; flat roof with wide overhanging eaves; cement plaster and brick veneer cladding; horizontal ribbons of metal sash fixed and hopper windows; and metal louvered sunshades and brick screen supported by metal spider legs. Furthermore, the north wing addition, completed by a former colleague of the original architect, is compatible with and almost indistinguishable from the original design. Installed within the last decade, the HVAC units and conduit are for the most part extraneous to the building’s extant original roof and walls, and they have not permanently replaced original building materials with incompatible building materials. The HVAC alterations are reversible and do not detract from the building’s overall design such that it is no longer recognizable as an example of a Mid-century Modern institutional building designed in the 1960s by architect Herman Ruhnau. Therefore, the building retains integrity of design. Although the interior of the building is largely remodeled, the building retains most of its original materials and evidence of period construction techniques. As a result, it retains integrity of materials and workmanship. It continues to convey its historic character as a Mid-century Modern institutional building on UCR’s campus, and therefore retains integrity of feeling and association.

In summary, as an excellent example of Mid-century Modern architecture by locally renowned architect Herman Ruhnau, the Health Service Building meets Criterion C/3 and is therefore eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR. The Health Service Building was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2) of the State CEQA guidelines. It therefore qualifies as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.



Photograph 2. Overview of building, looking southeast



Photograph 3. Main entry, looking east



Photograph 4. West and south elevations, view northeast



Photograph 5. Secondary entrance at south elevation, view north-northwest



Photograph 6. South elevation and low brick wall, view west-northwest



Photograph 7. South and east elevation and parking area, view west-northwest



Photograph 8. South wing, east elevation, view west-northwest



Photograph 9. Overview of rear courtyard, view west-southwest



Photograph 10. South wing, north and east elevations, view west-southwest



Photograph 11. Secondary entrances to south wing, view west-southwest



Photograph 12. East elevation, view west



Photograph 13. North wing, south and east elevations, view west-northwest



Photograph 14. North wing, east elevation, view west



Photograph 15. North wing, east and north elevations, view southwest



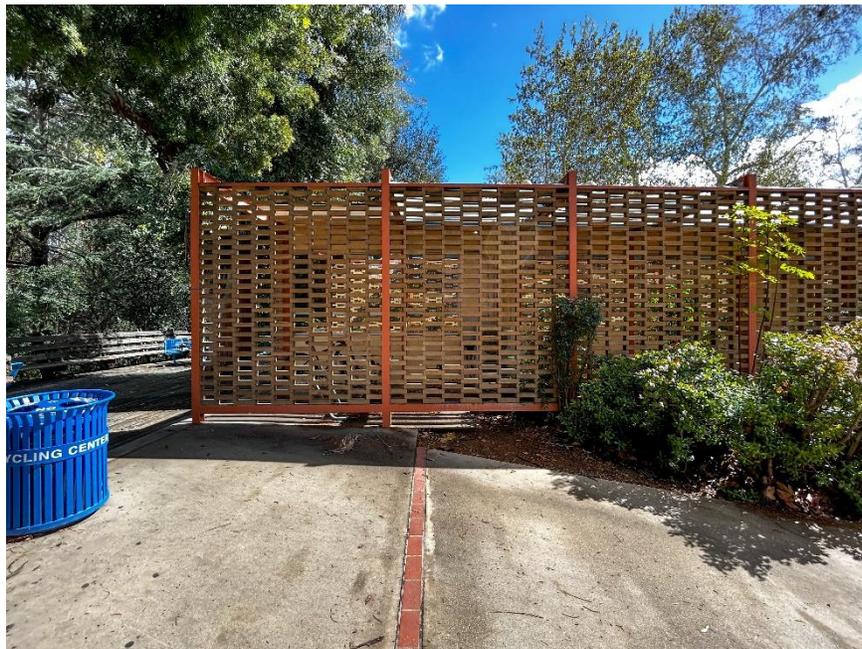
Photograph 16. North wing, north and west elevations, view southeast



Photograph 17. North wing entrance, view south-southwest



Photograph 18. Overview of brick screen, view east



Photograph 19. Detail of brick screen, view east



Photograph 20. Overview of brick screen and metal sunshade, view south-southwest



Photograph 21. Detail of metal sunshade, view south-southwest



Photograph 22. Lobby, view south



Photograph 23. Double-loaded corridor, view north-northeast



Photograph 24. Double-loaded corridor at south wing, view west-northwest



Photograph 25. Typical two-entrance exam room, view north-northeast



Photograph 26. South wing nurse's station, view east



Photograph 27. North corridor from lobby, view north-northeast



Photograph 28. North corridor, view south-southeast



Photograph 29. North wing corridor, view east-northeast



Photograph 30. CAPS reception area, view west-southwest

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Health Service Building

*Recorded by M. Iker-Johnson, ICF

*Date March 2, 2023

■ Continuation □ Update

***B12. References (cont.):**

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Health Service Building

*Recorded by M. Iker-Johnson, ICF

*Date March 2, 2023

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Appendix A2

Historic Building Documentation Report – Veitch

Historic Building Documentation Report

Veitch Student Center (Health Service Building), University of California, Riverside

OCTOBER 2025

Prepared for:

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

VEITCH STUDENT CENTER / HEALTH SERVICE BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

- Location:** The Veitch Student Center, originally known as the Health Service Building (hereafter referred to as “Veitch”), is located on Kim Wilcox Drive North (formerly North Campus Drive) in the northeastern portion of the University of California, Riverside (UCR) campus in Riverside, Riverside County, California. The property is located at latitude 33.976333, longitude -117.325348. These coordinates represent the building’s southwest corner. This coordinate was obtained on September 9, 2024 using Google Earth Pro.
- Present Owner:** Veitch has been owned by the University of California, Riverside (UCR) since its construction in 1961 to the present day.
- Present Use:** The property is currently vacant. It previously housed both the Student Health Center and Counseling and Psychological Services.
- Significance:** Veitch is eligible under National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historic Resources Criteria C/3 as an excellent local example of Mid-Century Modern institutional architecture by locally renowned architect Herman O. Ruhnau. Veitch represents an evolution in Ruhnau’s 1960s designs and features characteristics of Ruhnau’s designs, including the use of brick and cement plaster exterior wall cladding and widely overhanging eaves sheltering primary entrances; its brick screen, metal spider legs, and metal louvered sunshades. The 1969 addition, which was designed by Robert E. Brown, Jr. to be compatible with the existing building, is assumed to have acquired significance in its own right and is among the contributing, character-defining features of the historic property.
- Historian(s):** This report was prepared by Dudek Architectural Historian Claire Cancilla and Senior Architectural Historian Debi Howell-Ardila.

Part I. Historical Information

Physical History

1. **Date of erection:** 1961; additions in 1969
2. **Architect:** The architects of Veitch were Herman O. Ruhnau, FAIA (1912-2006), who designed the original 1961 building, and Robert E. Brown Jr., AIA (1925-1989), who designed the L-shaped addition at the north elevation. The following biographies for both architects are excerpted from ICF's 2023 Department of Parks and Recreation 523 form (DPR 523) (Iker-Johnson 2023: 7-8):

Born in Pasadena, [Herman] Ruhnau moved with his family to Santa Barbara by 1920. They settled in Riverside in 1929. After graduating from Riverside Polytechnic High School in 1930, Ruhnau studied architecture at the University of Southern California but did not complete his degree. By 1936, Ruhnau worked as a draftsman in Riverside. Four years later, Ruhnau was an architect and orange grower. He served as an architect for the United States Navy in World War II, during which time he assisted in the design of the U.S. Naval Hospital in the Inland Empire.

In 1945, Ruhnau established his own firm, which over time grew to become the largest architectural firm in Riverside, giving “[m]any young architects [...] their start.” In 1950, Riverside district supervisor Collis Mayflower referred to Ruhnau as the “regular county architect.” Although other architectural firms submitted bids for County of Riverside work, county supervisors often ignored them, choosing to entrust Ruhnau with the design of “most of the county’s new buildings.”

In addition to his Riverside County commissions, Ruhnau designed a wide variety of projects across the Inland Empire throughout the latter half of the 20th century, including banks, residences, recreational facilities, and schools). By the late 1970s, his reputation was such that “a newspaper called Ruhnau the dominant figure in Riverside architecture after World War II.”

In 1969, the Inland California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects honored Ruhnau’s firm, then called Ruhnau, Evans & Steinmann, with a merit award for the Sovereign Savings & Loan building in Riverside. The recognition continued in 1974, when the AIA elevated Ruhnau to the rank of Fellow. Before his death in June 2006, Ruhnau received the lifetime achievement award from the Inland California Chapter of the AIA.

Examples of his work include the Cosmetology Building, Riverside Community College (1957); Cutter Swimming Pool, Riverside Community College (1957); Marcy Branch Library, 3711 Central Avenue Riverside (1958); County Law Office of Public Defender, 4200-32 Orange Street, Riverside (1958); Press Enterprise Building, 3514 14th Street, Riverside (1958); John Adams Elementary, 8362 Colorado Avenue, Riverside (1960); Riverside County Jail Addition, 4000 Orange Street, Riverside (1960); Entomology Building addition, UCR (1960); Health Service Building, UCR (1961); and Riverside Community Hospital, 4445 Magnolia Avenue, Riverside (1961).

As noted above, in 1969, architect Robert E. Brown Jr., AIA (1925-1989) designed an L-shaped addition at the building's north elevation, which transformed the building's floor plan into a U-shape. The addition is considered to be character-defining for the historic building. A native of Long Beach, California, Brown

graduated from Wilson High School before attending the University of Southern California, where he graduated from the School of Architecture, and was a member of the Tau Sigma Delta honorary architectural scholastic fraternity. During World War II, Brown served as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. Brown worked as project architect with the firm of Herman Ruhnau from 1952 through 1965. In 1962, he and two other architects were promoted to the role of principals, and the firm was renamed Ruhnau, Evans, Brown and Steinmann. In 1965, Brown left Ruhnau's firm to form a partnership with Blaine Rawdon. Brown died in Riverside in March 1989. Examples of Brown's work include the Young Women's Christian Association building, Riverside (1970) and Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Riverside (1970) (Iker-Johnson 2023: 8).

- 3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses:** Since its construction, Veitch has served as a student health center/medical facility for UCR.
- 4. Builder, contractor, suppliers:** According to records on file with UCR and historic newspaper articles, L.P. Scherer served as the contractor for the expansion project, which he completed in 1969. Scherer was a prolific contractor and developer in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties from the 1940s to the 1970s. His offices were located on Orange Street in Redlands, California and in 1959, the newspaper *Redlands Daily Facts* described him as the Redland's "only major subdivider" (RDF 1959: 5). The original builder, contractor, or supplier are unknown.
- 5. Original plans and construction:** As designed and constructed, the subject property is a Mid-Century Modern building, consisting of a single 1-story building

with basement. The building has horizontal massing and an asymmetrical façade. In 1969, an addition was added that changed the building's footprint from roughly L-shaped to U-shaped.

6. Alterations and additions:

Veitch was completed in 1961 with landscaping installed circa 1963. The building originally had a roughly L-shaped plan, until another L-shape addition, designed by architect Robert E. Brown Jr., was added to the building's north elevation in 1969 and transformed the floor plan into a U-shape. Additional changes that occurred as part of this renovation included the creation of a rear courtyard, extension of the original brick screen at the west elevation, small square additions at the southeast and southwest corners, and a wood deck at the northwest corner. The same year, Arthur G. Barton designed updated landscaping at the rear courtyard and the north/northwest elevations.

Subsequent additions to the property have been relatively minor and included a renovation of the north wing, which involved rearranging interior walls, and replacing flooring and light fixtures in 1990. In 2013, UCR installed heating, ventilation, and air conditioning ducting at the north wing roof, with additional updates in 2018. Additional observed alterations that occurred at unknown dates include the replacement of two original entrance doors with automatic sliding door, re-stuccoing of the building, replacement of the original wood roof shingles with composition shingles, and the replacement of most original wood window frames with vinyl frames (Iker-Johnson 2023: 3-4).

A. Historical Context

City of Riverside

The City of Riverside was first established as an agricultural community, and early development focused on the creation of civic and infrastructure to support the growing population of families and farmers. As noted in previous documentation prepared for the property,

In 1870, John North, E.G. Brown, A.J. Twogood, and James Greves moved to California to purchase land for the development of "a colony of industrious people to engage in the culture of semitropical fruits and grapes for the manufacture of raisins." After researching areas to establish this colony in Southern California, the group decided to purchase land from the Silk Culture Association in what would later become the city of Riverside.

At a meeting, the colony's residents adopted the name Riverside. Within a year they established a church, a schoolhouse, a hardware store, and residences. A commercial area began to form along Main Street, while residential neighborhoods arose to the north, south, and east. Growth occurred relatively slowly but steadily over the next several years as Riverside attracted more families and entrepreneurs. Construction of the first irrigation canal began in October of 1870 (completed July 1871), part of a larger system of canals planned for the area. With the construction of irrigation systems, particularly the Gage Canal in 1886, the community saw rapid expansion through the 1880s. Early agricultural crops in the Riverside area included raisin grapes, alfalfa, hay, and stone fruits. However, citrus production soon overtook these crops). The expansion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and the Southern Pacific Railroad into Riverside alongside the subsequent opening of markets to the east meant higher profits for the area's various agricultural enterprises as the costs of transport decreased significantly.

Local groups constructed citrus packing houses, and the annual Citrus Fair attracted nationwide interest. The city of Riverside, which at the time encompassed 56 square miles, incorporated in 1883. The 1884 World's Fair in New Orleans proved a windfall for the Riverside citrus industry, as oranges from the city won several gold medals, boosting the prominence of Riverside's citrus industry throughout the country. (Iker-Johnson 2023: 5).

In the decades following its incorporation, the City of Riverside developed rapidly, thanks in large part to the development of infrastructure in the region that allowed for easier transport of the community's agricultural products, and the presence of military facilities in the area:

The city prospered through the 1920s with the development of the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company, and construction of transportation infrastructure and of numerous public works such as parks, a library, schools, hotels, and other private and municipal buildings. Additionally, the federal government established March Airfield southeast of the city in 1918 to support the Army. In 1927, the Army expanded the airfield and made it the Western Headquarters of Army Aviation. Because of its proximity and the number of people employed by and supporting the base, the city received numerous benefits such as the improvement of highways and accelerated housing construction. The operation of several streetcar lines further allowed for the growth of suburban neighborhoods on the outskirts of downtown Riverside. In 1926, officials developed a master plan to accommodate the expanding footprint of the city and the increase in automobile traffic (Iker-Johnson 2023: 5).

The rapid development of the 1920s slowed as a result of the economic downturn of the Great Depression, at which time Riverside faced high unemployment until the onset of World War II prompted a surge in military-related development and industries:

While the Depression hit the city hard, government programs such as those sponsored by the Civil Works Administration put residents to work constructing highways and improving infrastructure. The precursors to State Route 60, State Highway 395, and State Route 91 were all constructed during this time (Iker-Johnson 2023: 5).

During World War II, personnel increased substantially at March Airfield. Additionally, a complex of temporary and permanent military bases flanked Riverside, some of which saw new use as housing and industrial development after the war. The close of World War II marked the beginning of lasting change on many levels. Wartime increases in manufacturing industries prompted a complete shift in California's economy, and a postwar wave of migration headed west, increasing the population. Like many other areas across California, the city saw a postwar boom in residential development with the return of veterans and the availability of Veterans Administration and Federal Housing Administration mortgages (Iker-Johnson 2023: 5).

University of California, Riverside

The establishment of what would become UCR was initiated in the postwar years, in large part as a response to the City of Riverside and state of California's growing population, many of whom were eager for higher education opportunities. As noted in the *University of California, Riverside, 2021 Long Range Development Plan, Final Historic Resources Survey Report*:

In Riverside and throughout Southern California [...] the shortage of university spaces and higher education opportunities had reached acute levels [in the postwar period]. The population boom as well as the influx of returning GIs, ready and able to study under the American GI Bill, tested these limits.

For the University of California system, the postwar years strained already overburdened schools. In 1944, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, commonly known as the G.I. Bill of Rights. One major component of this bill was a stipend for college tuition:

[The bill] gives servicemen and women the opportunity of resuming their education or technical training after discharge, or of taking a refresher or retainer course, not only without tuition charge up to \$500 per school year,

but with the right to receive a monthly living allowance while pursuing their studies.

The bill funded 7.8 million veterans total, with many of them enrolled in higher education programs in California (UCR 2010:5). Four hundred universities and colleges in California were approved for the program, with over fifty percent of veterans attending fifty of the approved schools (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021: 39; 65).

Due to the exponential increase in demand for higher education, lack of higher education institutions in the vicinity, and the existing benefits of the Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside proved an ideal location for a new satellite College of Letters and Sciences of the new UC system. Its establishment not only filled a gap in the city and region, it also helped the state better meet the needs for educational opportunities in the postwar period:

This founding of the College of Letters and Sciences in Riverside was significant news not just for the city, but also for the region and state. Throughout California's institutions of higher learning, demand far outpaced availability in the postwar period. The problem was even more severe in the Inland Empire, with only a small handful of four-year universities in the extended region. A new four-year, research-focused university affiliated with the UC system was a significant step toward answering the increased demand for higher education.

Given the level of growth and expansion in Riverside itself, the community came together in the postwar period to form the "Citizens University Committee," a booster group that brought together members of the Chamber of Commerce, local teachers, political organizations, and Riverside citizens, in order to advocate for expanded higher-education offerings in Riverside. The group worked to convince UC Regents and state officials that Riverside should house a new campus. In 1948, California Governor (and future US Supreme Court justice) Earl Warren granted \$2 million in funding for the new liberal arts college, on the grounds surrounding the Citrus Experiment Station (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2021: 65).

The efforts of these community members resulted in the successful development and creation of the College of Letters and Sciences in the 1950s. Gordon Watkins, the first UCR Provost, established four divisions of the College of Letters and Sciences: humanities, social sciences, physical sciences, and life sciences. Physical development of the campus quickly followed and

Development of the main campus at UCR was initiated in 1952. Between 1953 and 1955, six new buildings were added to the campus, mostly situated north of the extant Horticulture Building. These buildings served the newly established UCR School of Agricultural Sciences. On February 15, 1954, the school officially opened with 65 faculty members and 127 students, as illustrated in a yearbook photograph

and newspaper article from that year[...] During UCR's first year, the college had a total of 127 enrolled students (as of 2018, student enrollment stood at approximately 24,000).

Creation of UCR "General Campus," 1959-1967

The era of Veitch's original construction represented a period of rapid change and development at UCR, as the institution expanded to serve a rapidly expanding, diverse student body and broadening course offerings:

The next important catalyst for expansion of UCR occurred in 1959, when the UC Regents converted the fledgling College of Letters and Sciences into a "General Campus" within the UC system. This change implied that UCR would join the other major research institutions within the UC system, with a greatly expanded campus and facilities and a student body of up to 10,000. The new UC President Clark Kerr developed the California Master Plan for Higher Education, which designated Riverside and other UC schools as research institutions. This new characterization of the school suited its early roots as an agricultural research institution.

As during the first phase of campus construction, the new facilities were designed by some of the region's most renowned practitioners of Mid-Century Modern institutional architecture. George B. Allison, Ulysses Floyd Rible, Albert Frey, A. Quincy Jones, Frederick E. Emmons, and William Pereira were just a few of the architects whose work defined the architectural character at UCR.

According to UCR facilities data, a total of 26 percent of UCR facilities were constructed in the 1950s, during the initial construction and master planning efforts. Once UCR was established as a General Campus, this expansion accelerated in the early to mid-1960s. Nearly one-third of UCR's extant facilities date to the 1960s (53 properties, or 32 percent).

Mid-Century Modernism

Veitch is designed in the architectural style known as Mid-Century Modernism, which encompasses a variety of styles and approaches. As noted in previous documentation for the property:

The Modern movement in architecture represented a break from period revivalism and an approach that emphasized style over function. Although the origins were in the 1920s, Mid-Century Modernism emerged in earnest during the building boom of the post-World War II era. More of an architectural vocabulary than a style, the various strains of Mid-Century Modernism became the norm throughout the United States, with Southern California being a well-known center for regional modernism (Rincon 2021: 84).

Mid-Century Modernism has several visual characteristics, emphasizing functionality and simple treatments for materials. Another key characteristic of Mid-Century Modernism is the emphasis of indoor-outdoor integration

through the use of adjacent patios, low door thresholds, generous expanses of full-height windows. Post-and-beam construction, often realized in wood or, less often in Southern California, steel, is a typical component of Mid-Century Modernism. These buildings often have wide, cantilevered eaves, balanced on contrastingly thin spider-leg or post supports. When applied to educational facilities, Mid-Century Modern design often featured sheltered arcades, which served to move hallways outdoors and unify the buildings of the campus (Rincon 2021: 84).

Typical Character-Defining Features:

- *Horizontal design composition and massing; generally one to two stories*
- *Simple, geometric volumes*
- *Flat or shed roof, often with wide, cantilevered overhangs*
- *Exterior materials include stucco, brick, or concrete*
- *Modular design and planning*
- *Aesthetic qualities derive from use of simply treated materials and excellent craftsmanship*
- *Direct expression of structural systems, often in wood or steel post-and-beam*
- *Lack of historicizing ornament*
- *Generous expanses of fenestration, including bands of grouped multi-light windows*
- *Extensive use of sheltered exterior corridors, with flat or slightly sloped roofs supported by posts, piers, or pipe columns*

Property History

The building was designed by Herman O. Ruhnau in 1961 with an addition by Robert E. Brown, Jr. in 1969. Since its construction, the building served as a student health facility, although it is currently vacant.

Part II. Architectural Information

A. General Statement

- 1. Architectural character:** The subject building consists of a 1-story building with partial basement that includes many character-defining features of the Mid-Century Modern style, including: simple, geometric volumes; flat roof; horizontal design composition; modular design; and lack of ornament.
- 2. Condition of fabric:** The subject building is generally good condition with weather related-staining. As the building is presently vacant and not regularly maintained, there is some damage to window glass and aesthetic damage to the exterior elevations.

B. Description of Exterior

- 1. Overall dimensions:** Veitch is a 1-story plus basement, building with a U-shaped plan and horizontal massing. Its dimensions are approximately 250' (south elevation) by 190' (east and west elevations).
- 2. Foundations:** The building has a concrete foundation.
- 3. Walls:** The building is clad in brick veneer and panels of cement plaster; engaged metal posts divide cement cladding into visual panels at secondary elevations.
- 4. Structural system, framing:** The building is wood-framed.
- 5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads:** A projecting wood deck with integrated bench seating is located at the building's northwest corner (added 1969).
- 6. Chimneys:** None.
- 7. Openings:**
 - a. Doorways and doors:** The primary entrance, located at the west elevation, consists of a pair of fully glazed replacement metal-frame automatic sliding doors with full height sidelights and transom windows. A projecting flat roof canopy supported by metal posts shelters the primary entrance. Secondary entrances recessed at the south and east elevations consist of single fully glazed metal frame doors with full-height sidelights and transom windows; a concrete ramp provides access to the south wing's east entrance. Additional entrances consist of flush wood doors with simple surrounds or partially glazed wood doors with transom windows.

- b. **Windows and shutters:** Fenestration consists primarily of metal sash fixed and hopper windows, largely grouped in horizontal ribbons. Some hopper windows at the south wing's north elevation have frosted and pebbled glazing.

8. Roof

- a. **Shape, covering:** The building has a flat roof with built-up roofing.
- b. **Cornice, eaves:** The building features widely overhanging boxed eaves.
- c. **Dormers, cupolas, towers:** None.

C. Description of Interior

1. **Floor plans:** Veitch has a U-shaped floor plan. Its primary entrance on the west elevation provides access to the Student Health Services lobby, which includes a front reception area at the east wall, a pharmacy at the west wall, and a central waiting area. Double-loaded corridors extend north and south from the central lobby. The south corridor provides access to laboratories, exam rooms, medical offices, a conference room, and an X-ray room. Another double-loaded corridor lined with exam rooms and medical offices occupies the building's south wing, extending east just beyond the entrance to the south corridor. Exam rooms at the north side of the south wing corridor include two entrances: one from the corridor and another from the nurses' station, which runs along the wing's north wall and features a built-in counter with wood cabinetry below. The north corridor leads to two restrooms and dental clinic exam rooms; a partially glazed wood door separates the medical exam rooms from offices. Another double-loaded corridor lined with offices, restrooms, a break room, and a reception and waiting area occupies the building's north wing, extending east from the northern terminus of the north corridor. A flush wood door with obscured glass sidelights and transom windows controls access partway down the north wing. A small reception area is located at the building's northwest corner (Molly-Iker Johnson 2023: 1, 3).
2. **Stairways, balcony, pulpit, steps:** There is one metal staircase with metal handrail leading to the basement mechanical room at the northwest corner of the subject property. There are no balconies or pulpits.
3. **Flooring:** Flooring consists of primarily replacement low-pile carpet or vinyl sheet flooring. The basement mechanical room has an original concrete floor.

4. **Wall and ceiling finish:** Ceilings are finished with original square acoustic tiles or smooth sheetrock or plaster. Walls are of smooth sheetrock or plaster with periodic brick veneer panels.
5. **Openings:**
 - a. **Doorways and doors:** Flush wood doors or partially glazed wood replacement doors provide access to individual exam rooms, medical rooms, and offices. The south corridor is accessed from the lobby via a pair of partially glazed wood doors with metal-frame transom windows. The north corridor leads to two restrooms and dental clinic exam rooms; a partially glazed wood door separates the medical exam rooms from administrative and CAPS offices. A flush wood door with obscured glass sidelights and transom windows controls access partway down the north wing.
 - b. **Windows:** Fenestration consists primarily of metal sash fixed and hopper windows, largely grouped in horizontal ribbons. Some hopper windows at the south wing's north elevation have frosted and pebbled glazing.
6. **Decorative features and trim:** The hallways have simple crown, baseboard and chair rail moldings. There are built-in cabinets in several rooms, including the nurses' station, which runs along the north wing's north wall and includes a long built-in counter with wood cabinetry.
7. **Hardware:** Many original doors and built-in cabinets appear to have their original hardware, including doorknobs and hinges.
8. **Mechanical equipment:**
 - c. **Fire Equipment:** Mechanical equipment is located in the basement at the building's northwest corner.
9. **Original furniture:** Original wood cabinets and built-ins are extant at the nurses' station in the south wing.

D. Site

The 1961 as-built drawing depicts landscaping with grass, saplings, and shrubbery. Hardscaping depicted in the plan includes pedestrian walkways around the building and parking lots at the north elevation (not extant). Much of the original landscaping is still extant; trees planted at the time of the building's construction are mature. Landscaping changed with the 1969 addition of the north wing, which involved the

removal of an existing parking lot and the planting of additional saplings and shrubbery.

Part III. Sources of Information

- A. **Architectural Drawings:** Original plans on file with the University of California, Riverside.
- B. **Early Views:** To identify early views of Veitch , the following sources were consulted: Calisphere; Online Archive of California; the Riverside Public Library; historic newspapers ;the University of California, Riverside Special Collections; the Riverside Historical Society; University of California, Santa Barbara FrameFinder; and historicaerials.com. One interior photograph of Veitch was identified from the University of California, Riverside Special Collections and University Library. In addition, the property is visible in aerial photographs as early as 1966 from historicaerials.com.

C. Bibliography:

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Part IV. Project Information

The Historic Building Documentation Report was prepared in October 2025 by Dudek Consultants Inc., on behalf of the University of California, Riverside, as mitigation for impacts resulting from the demolition of Veitch. Preliminary long-term plans to demolish Veitch were disclosed in the UCR 2021 Long Range Development Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek Senior Architectural Historian, served as the project lead, managed the preparation of this report, and reviewed the report for quality control. Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Dudek Architectural Historian assisted in the preparation of this report and in photographing the subject building on September 18, 2024. The location map was prepared by Kyle Holmes, GIS Analyst.





SOURCE: World Imagery

DUDEK



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t

Photo Log

Figure 1. Nurse treating a patient, Veitch, circa 1985



Source: UC Riverside Library, Special Collections and University Archives/University of California, Riverside

Figure 2. 1966 aerial photograph (left) and 1978 aerial photograph (right) showing the original footprint of Veitch and its footprint after 1969 additions



Source: Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC

Photograph 1. North-facing and east-facing elevations and central courtyard, view southwest



Photograph 2. East-facing elevation, view to the west



Photograph 3. South-facing elevation, view to the north.



Photograph 4. East-facing elevation, view to the northwest



Photograph 5. North elevation, view to the west



Photograph 6. North elevation, view to the east



Photograph 7. West elevation, view to the northeast



Photograph 8. West elevation, view to the southeast



Photograph 9. South elevation, view to the northwest



Photograph 10. East-facing elevation, view to the northwest



Photograph 11. Interior hallway in the central corridor, view to the north



Photograph 12. CPS hallway in the central corridor, view to the north



Photograph 13. Office in the central corridor, view to the west



Photograph 14. Treatment room in the north corridor, view to the north



Photograph 17. Reception area and pharmacy in the north corridor, view to the northwest



Photograph 18. Central and south corridors, view to the south



Photograph 19. Nurse's station in the south corridor, view to the east



Photograph 20. South corridor hallway, view to the west



Appendix B

Memorandum for the Record – Boyden/SPI

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University of California, Riverside
1223 University Avenue, Suite 240
Riverside, California 92521

October 28, 2024

Dear Ms. Tang:

This Memorandum for the Record (MFR) presents the results of an intensive-level historic resources evaluation of the Boyden Laboratory and Stored Products Insecticide (SPI) Building, located on the University of California, Riverside (UCR) campus.

This MFR facilitates compliance with the UCR 2021 Long-Range Development Plan (LRDP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Specifically, LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure MM CUL-1 requires intensive-level documentation of those of-age properties that were not found eligible as historical resources, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as part of the 2021 LRDP EIR.

This intensive-level evaluation memo includes the following sections:

1. Introduction
2. Regulatory Framework
3. Historic Context / Framework for Evaluations
 - a. Drawn from the UCR Campus-wide Historic Resources Survey Report
4. Construction Chronology
5. Architectural Descriptions
6. Evaluation
7. References
8. Appendix A: Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 forms

This intensive-level evaluation confirms the finding from the UCR reconnaissance-level historic resources survey that the Boyden Laboratory and SPI Building **do not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR**. Therefore, the subject properties are not qualifying historical resources pursuant to CEQA and no further study is required prior to project implementation.

Thank you again for the opportunity to work with you and your team on this project. Please feel free to contact me at dhowell-ardila@dudek.com or 626.524.1917 should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP
Senior Architectural Historian and Preservation Planner

1 Introduction

This Memorandum for the Record (MFR) documents an intensive-level evaluation of two buildings at the University of California Riverside (UCR): Boyden Laboratory and the Stored Products Insect (SPI) Building. Located approximately four miles southeast of downtown Riverside, the subject properties consist of the Boyden Laboratory and SPI Building (Figure 1, Project Location). Both buildings are part of UCR's Department of Entomology located at 165 Citrus Drive (Figure 2, Subject Properties). Dudek understands that UCR plans on demolishing Boyden Laboratory and the SPI building; therefore, the provisions of the 2021 Long-Range Development Plan (LRDP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR) apply.

This MFR facilitates agency compliance with the LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure MM CUL-1, which requires intensive-level documentation of those of-age properties that were not found eligible as historical resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) prior to demolition activities. This memo includes the following sections: (1) introduction; (2) regulatory framework; (3) a focused historic context, drawing from the 2021 LRDP Final Historic Resources Survey Report; (4) construction chronology of the subject properties; (5) architectural descriptions; and (6) evaluation results.

Figure 1 Project Location

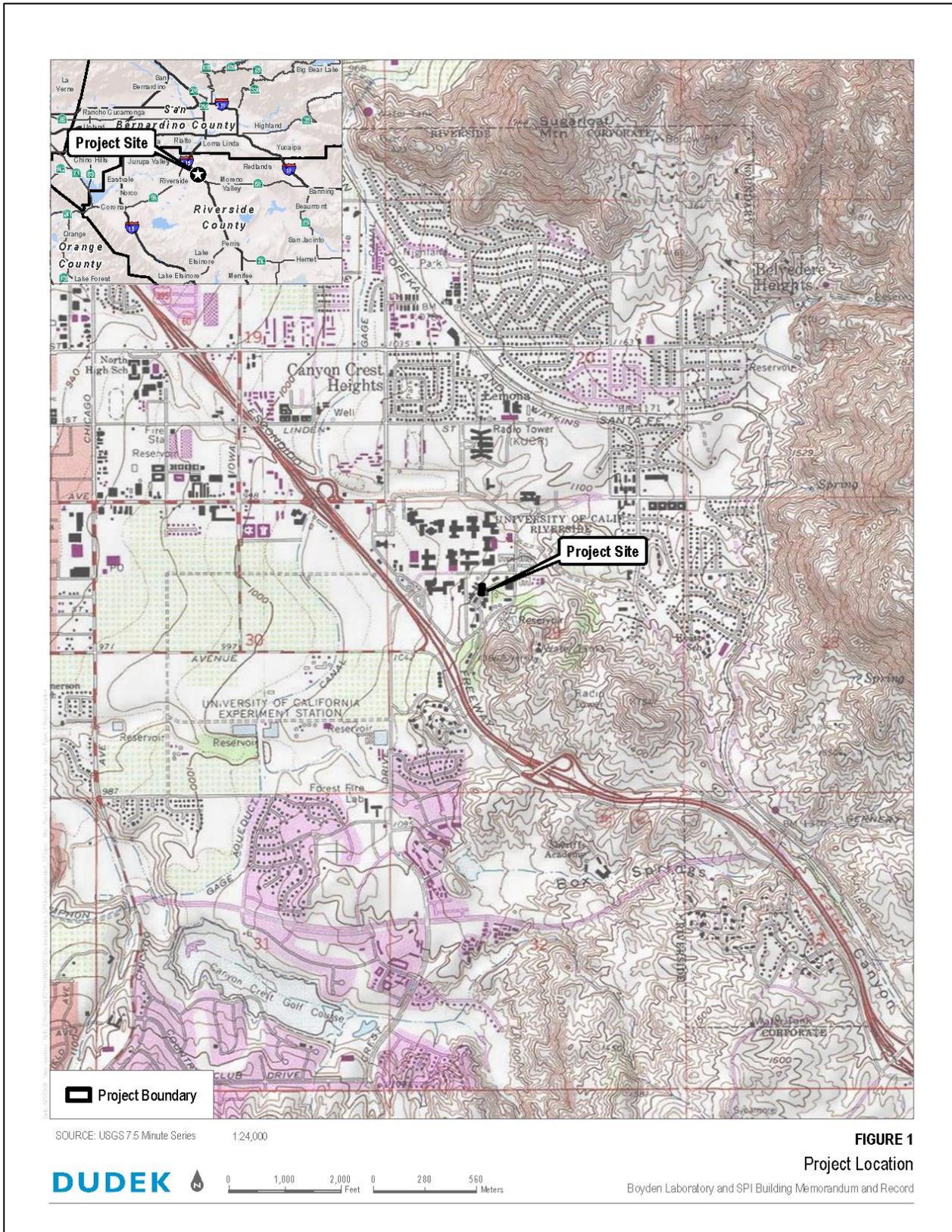


Figure 2 Map of Subject Properties, with Boyden Laboratory in blue and the SPI Building in yellow



2 Regulatory Setting

This section describes the applicable regulatory setting applied in the preparation of this study. Per California State Government Code Section 53094, the properties of California school districts, including the UC system, are statutorily exempt from most provisions of local ordinances, including landmark designation. California State Government Code, Section 53094 permits “the governing board of a school district, by vote of two-thirds of its members . . . [to] render a city or county zoning ordinance inapplicable to a proposed use of property by such school district.” The legislative history of Section 53094 indicates that “the Legislature deliberately accorded different treatment to school districts than to other local agencies because it was well aware that school construction was subject to almost complete control by the state...” The Legislature accordingly provided in Section 53094 that school districts, as opposed to other local agencies, should retain the right to exempt themselves from local zoning ordinances (Santa Clara, *supra*, 22 Cal.App.3d at p. 158 fn. 3.).ⁱ

2.1 Federal

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as “an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (CFR 36 60.2). Such standards are applicable to areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. (36 CFR § 1.1.) The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it:

- Criterion A.** Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Criterion B.** Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Criterion C.** Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D.** Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting these criteria, a property must retain historic integrity, which is defined in National Register Bulletin 15 as the “ability of a property to convey its significance” (National Park Service 1990). In order to assess integrity, the National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, which are defined in the following manner in National Register Bulletin 15:

1. **Location.** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design.** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting.** The physical environment of a historic property.
4. **Materials.** The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

5. **Workmanship.** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. **Feeling.** A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
7. **Association.** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Some aspects of integrity may be accorded more weight than others, depending on the type of resource being evaluated and the applicable eligibility criteria. Integrity can be assessed only after it has been concluded that a resource is significant.

2.2 State

The policies of the NHPA are implemented at the state level by the California Office of Historic Preservation, a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. The Office of Historic Preservation is also tasked with carrying out the duties described in the Public Resources Code and maintaining the California Historic Resources Inventory and CRHR. The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA, which requires the identification and mitigation of substantial adverse impacts that may affect the significance of eligible historical and archeological resources.

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included on the CRHR.

According to PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage
- Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- Criterion 3:** It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- Criterion 4:** Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Properties that do not retain sufficient integrity for NRHP listing can still qualify for listing in the CRHR. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether historic and/or archaeological resources may be adversely impacted by a proposed project. Under CEQA, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.1). Answering this question is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made as to whether the proposed project involves cultural resources (i.e., historic and/or archaeological resources). Second, if cultural resources are present, the proposed project must be analyzed for a potential “substantial adverse change in the significance” of the resource.

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, historic resources are:

1. A resource listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq);
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significance in a historic resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC;
3. Any building, structure, object, site, or district that the lead agency determines eligible for national, state, or local landmark listing; generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant (and therefore a historic resource under CEQA) if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register (as defined in PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852).

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity (as defined in previous section) does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the California Register or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource (PRC Section 5024.1). Pursuant to CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(b)).

CEQA Guidelines specify that “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5).

Material impairment occurs when a project alters in an adverse manner or demolishes “those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion” or eligibility for inclusion in the NRHR, CRHR, or local register. In addition, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2, the “direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects.”

3 Historic Context/Framework for Evaluations

This section outlines the historic contexts and themes that are applicable in an evaluation of the subject properties. These are excerpted from the *2021 University of California, Riverside 2021 Long Range Development Plan Final Historic Resources Survey Report (UCR Historic Resources Survey Report)*. As established in the 2021 report, the development history of UCR falls into five principal eras:

- Development of the Citrus Experiment Station, 1916;
- Founding of the College of Letters and Sciences in 1953;
- Adoption of the Master Plan and campus expansion in 1955;
- Elevation of UCR to a “General Campus” with the UC system in 1959;
- Era of transition, 1967 to 1975.

The SPI Building and Boyden Laboratory were constructed in 1958 and 1960, respectively, for the Department of Entomology, which is a scientific discipline focused on the study of insects and related arthropods. Since 1974, the Department of Entomology has been housed within the College of Natural & Agricultural Science. At UCR, the department studies insect control, pest management, toxicology, physiology, insecticide resistant, molecular, and urban entomology, among other topics. They are also located outside the boundaries for UCR’s Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, which contains a cohesive collection of distinctive modernist buildings by some of the region’s most renowned architects. The subject properties were constructed during an era of expansion at UCR, as enrollment levels continued to grow in the postwar period.

Given UCR’s history as an agricultural experiment station, the study of entomology at UCR has long been an important discipline. In 1953, the Citrus Experiment Station employed a “cross-disciplinary team of scientists studying invasive insects and diseases hampering the citrus crop and mitigation methods. One area of research involved identifying ‘predator parasites’ that would overtake the insects plaguing citrus crops” (Rincon 2021: 64). In subsequent decades, UCR’s entomology department became one of the top five such departments in the United States, drawing on decades of work by the Citrus Experiment Station (Rincon 2021: 64).

With this context and construction chronology in mind, the historic contexts and themes that apply in the evaluations of Boyden Laboratory and the SPI Building are as follows:

- Context #1: Early Settlement and Development in Riverside
Theme: Citrus Industry and Citriculture in Riverside
Subtheme: The UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station
- Context #2: Riverside’s Postwar Boom, 1945-1975
Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside
Subtheme: Founding of the University of California, Riverside
- Context #3: Architecture and Design, 1916-1975
Theme: Modernism at UCR

The following sections provide summaries of each context, drawn from the 2021 survey report, along with eligibility standards.

3.1 Citrus Industry in Riverside (Context #1)

Theme: Citrus Industry and Citriculture in Riverside

Subtheme: The UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station

The following table is adapted from *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report* and includes a summary of eligibility standards for evaluating properties under this context (Rincon 2021: 54).

Table 1. Summary of Eligibility Criteria for Context 1

Summary	The Citrus Experiment Station set the stage for the institution that would become UCR and made an immeasurable contribution to the success of the citrus industry in Riverside as well as the region and California. Properties examined under this context and theme/subtheme will be considered for eligibility as significant reflections of the Citrus Experiment Station.
Eligibility Criteria	NRHP: A; CRHR: 1 NRHP: B; CRHR: 2
Property Types	Buildings, offices, fields, storage facilities/outbuildings; can include individual buildings, and/or cultural landscapes
Significance	Buildings, cultural landscapes, or historic districts strongly associated with the Citrus Experiment Station may be eligible for federal or state listing under Criteria A/1. Those properties with a strong association to an individual who played in significant role in the Citrus Experiment Station might qualify under Criteria B/2.
Eligibility Standards	To be eligible under Criteria A/1, properties must show a strong association with the Citrus Experiment Station. To be eligible under Criteria B/2, the property should show a strong association with a prominent researcher, administrator, or employee of the Citrus Experiment Station.

The following historic context is quoted from the *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report* (Rincon 2021):

The Citrus Experiment Station – now known as the Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station (CRC-AES) – has operated from UCR for over a century. UCR retains facilities and buildings dating to the earliest days of the Citrus Experiment Station (Rincon 2021: 59).

The area that now encompasses UCR falls within the City’s University Neighborhood area, near the slopes of Box Springs Mountain. Situated northeast of Riverside’s original townsite, this expanse of the City consisted primarily of agricultural fields and citrus groves at the time of the City’s founding in 1870. Adjacent to the University Neighborhood to the west and southwest are the two of the City’s oldest neighborhoods, Eastside and Victoria, which were the home of expansive citrus groves, packing houses and plants, as well as neighborhoods and communities, as early as the late nineteenth century (Rincon 2021: 59).

Following Riverside's establishment, the new community needed irrigation for its growing population as well as its acres of groves and fields. One of the earliest and most significant engineering advances in this respect—the Gage Canal—traversed the area now occupied by UCR. In 1884, Matthew Gage constructed the 20-mile canal to bring water to the newly established village of Arlington Heights, another early area of settlement in the City. The availability of water helped spur Riverside's expansion, not only for new residents, drawn to the emerging employment centers, but also for acres of groves and agricultural fields (Rincon 2021: 59).

During these founding years, one of the most significant events for Riverside was the introduction of the Washington Navel Orange. Imported from Brazil by the United States Department of Agriculture, the navel orange was brought to Riverside in 1873 by Eliza and Luther Tibbets. Within five years, “the Washington navels were winning prizes, and Riverside instantly became the model citrus landscape” (Rincon 2021: 59).

After the introduction of the Washington Navel Orange, the crop transformed Riverside and the surrounding region. By 1880, an expansive citrus industry was already well established. Much of Riverside was covered or surrounded by orange, lemon, and lime groves. As of 1882, among the half-million orange trees throughout California, 50 percent were growing in Riverside (Rincon 2021: 59-60).

The rise of the citrus industry, along with the establishment of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, helped Riverside expand exponentially through the 1880s. The small town quickly became one of the state's most prosperous and productive agricultural communities. In addition, as historian Carey McWilliams observed, the citrus boom gave rise to a new social class, the “aristocrats of the orchards”, who ultimately dominated political, social, and economic life in Riverside (Rincon 2021: 60).

With the rise of citrus-culture, the workforce also expanded greatly. From the beginning, citrus work meant long hours, physically demanding work, and low wages. The earliest citrus laborers in Riverside had been the local Native American population. By the 1880s, Chinese immigrants had become the main source of citrus labor, working as pickers, packers, and irrigators. As increasingly restrictive immigration laws first slowed then halted Chinese immigration, Riverside citrus producers turned to Japanese immigrants. Japanese citrus laborers began in the early 1890s. By 1900, nearly 3,000 Japanese laborers were employed in Riverside in the citrus industry alone. Riverside also had a sizable Korean workforce, who participated in citrus work and seasonal labor; the Korean settlement, on the edge of Eastside near Cottage and Pachappa, was one of the earliest Korean settlements on the US mainland. The original site of the Korean settlement, Pachappa Camp, is now a City Point of Cultural Interest, designated in December 2016 (Rincon 2021: 60).

In the early twentieth century, a new wave of anti-immigrant sentiment, this time aimed at the Japanese, drove them out of the citrus labor market throughout California. Mexican laborers came to replace Chinese and Japanese laborers as the majority workforce. By the end of the 1910s, Mexican immigrants had “replaced all other ethnic laborers in California's citrus districts” and became “the nucleus of the industry's workforce from 1919 up to the [late twentieth century].” New arrivals and workers settled in neighborhoods near the groves and packinghouses, such as the Eastside, Casa Blanca, and Arlington Heights neighborhoods, located west and southwest of UCR. Casa Blanca, which is named for the nearby estate of Harry Lockwood (which was an imposing casa blanca, or white house), is one of the oldest Latino communities in California (Rincon 2021: 60).

Through the years, the presence of expansive, vital ethnic communities, such as the Mexican-American community, continued to exert a significant influence in the cultural, social, and political life of the City. The origins of many of these communities were rooted in this early twentieth century influx as Riverside was in its most rapid period of expansion. Later, in the 1960s, during the Civil Rights Movement, UCR became home to one of the nation's first university-level Chicano studies programs. Some of the first graduates of the program, and pioneering Mexican-American faculty members, grew up in the early citrus colonia and neighborhoods of Riverside (Rincon 2021: 60).

Founding Years and the Citrus Experiment Station

During these years, the citrus industry experienced rapid, expansive success as well as some daunting challenges. Principal among them was the challenge of invasive pests and diseases that damaged or killed crops (Rincon 2021: 60).

Riverside's Citrus Experiment Station was created through legislation drafted by State Assembly member Miguel Estudillo and local grower John Henry Reed. For growers statewide, the Citrus Experiment Station became a critically important clearinghouse for citrus-related research, including topics such as how to understand and mitigate plant disease, nutritional deficiencies, insects, pests, and other challenges to the health and productivity of citrus groves. The research center helped growers remain competitive as the citrus market became more diversified, with increasing citrus trade from Florida, northern California, Puerto Rico, and South Africa in the early twentieth century (Rincon 2021: 60-61).

Agricultural research centers emerged in the US in the mid-nineteenth century with federal passage of the Morrill Act, which allowed the government to donate public lands for the establishment of agricultural colleges. In 1887, the Hatch Act further established Agricultural Experiment Stations (AES) in each state. Prior to Reed and Estudillo's legislation, the University of California had already established AES branches in Berkeley and Davis (Rincon 2021: 61).

In 1906, the University of California Regents began construction on the third AES branch in Riverside. A year later, in February 1907, the Riverside Citrus Experiment Station began operations. In 1907, in order to help growers to fight crop diseases, the California State legislature established an experimental orchard and research facility near Riverside's Mt. Rubidoux. Initially administered by the University of California, Berkeley's College of Agriculture, the research center initially focused on citrus crops and how to address and mitigate threats. In 1912, given the industry's importance and the facility's success in its opening years, the University of California announced plans to expand the UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station, to make it "an institution adequate to the great industry whose problems it was established to solve" (Rincon 2021: 61).

Within a few years, however, the need for a larger facility, with a broader scope of study, was already evident. In 1913, an advisory committee was tasked with finding a site that could accommodate more crops, larger orchards, as well as new research and office facilities and housing. When the City of Riverside offered the university a 370-acre site adjacent to Gage Canal, the advisory committee accepted; the Gage Canal continues to traverse the West Campus and the present-day facilities of the Citrus Experiment Station are extant on East Campus. With facilities designed by Los Angeles architects Lester H. Hibbard and H.B. Cody, the Citrus Experiment Station opened in March 1918. For the signature buildings of the Citrus

Experiment Station, Hibbard and Cody opted for a distinctive Spanish/Mission Revival style (Rincon 2021: 61).

In addition to an expansion of the facilities, this investment included hiring a nationally recognized expert, Dr. H.J. Webber, as the station's director. Webber had served in the US Department of Agriculture and as a faculty member at Cornell University. He was "regarded as among the chief of pomological authorities in the country" and "to get the best man and retain him, it would be necessary to build up an opportunity and an institution commensurable with his talents" (Rincon 2021: 62).

Under Webber's leadership, the Citrus Experiment Station quickly became known as a focal point for research in a range of problems facing farmers and growers. After Webber joined the station as director, he oversaw additional expansions of the facilities, which by 1914 staffed 18 personnel with an annual budget of \$60,000. In 1917, Webber moved the facility four miles east to its present location; at the time, on an expansive 475-acre parcel. During this time, the Citrus Experiment Station focused its efforts on creating fertilizer that deterred pests, improving citrus rootstocks, cultivating new varieties of citrus, and preventing plant diseases. The center researched topics such as irrigation and soil sciences, breeding and hybridization, diseases and various injuries of trees including citrus, date, avocado, and walnuts, as well as the omnipresent problem of pest and disease control (Rincon 2021: 62).

In 1917, a new \$125,000 complex was added to the station. Designed by Los Angeles architect Lester H. Hibbard, the new facilities included the horticulture building, director's home, and Barn Group. According to the *San Bernardino News*, the architectural character of the new facilities "suggest[ed] the Spanish inheritance of California, through their graceful lines, tiled roofs, plastered façade, and picturesque open arcades from building to building. Everything is planned as part of a group capable of expansion by future generations" (Rincon 2021: 62).

With the continuing primacy of the citrus industry in the regional and statewide economies, the UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station expanded in scope and profile, looking to other countries for solutions to problems faced by local farmers and publishing research results and guidance. In the 1920s, faculty conducted research and advised growers on how to address an invasive fungus that precipitated the decay of lemon crops, for example (Rincon 2021: 63).

In 1930, station professor Dr. H.S. Reed, a plant physiologist, took a year to travel to Spain to study the citrus industry, North Africa and Sicily to "investigate conditions," and to the University of Geneva, where he served as a guest faculty member. During the Great Depression, the station continued to expand; in 1930/1931, a new Soils/Plant Nutrition Wing (now Chapman Hall; one of three signature landmarks for the Citrus Experiment Station) as well as an Insectary Building and Entomology Building were constructed (Rincon 2021: 63).

The station quickly became renowned as a center for citrus research around the world, with its three principal objectives: (1) to conserve and evaluate citrus types and relatives; (2) to provide a resource of citrus genetic diversity for research; and (3) to extend knowledge about citrus diversity (Rincon 2021: 63).

As the region suffered the effects of the Great Depression, the health of the citrus industry partially helped buoy the local economy. During the Great Depression, the UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station did its part to support the industry by offering classes in citriculture to local growers. Through these courses, the

facility presented the latest recommendations of the college of agriculture of the University of California, concerning orchard management problems and practices. Subjects discussed include fertilization, soil management, irrigation, and soil values. The station also sought to develop a satisfactory pest control program (Rincon 2021: 63).

The multidisciplinary faculty and associates at the time included facility director L.D. Batchelor; J.B. Brown, irrigation specialist at the College of Agriculture at Davis; W. Eberling and Stanley Flanders from the station's entomology division (Flanders would later serve as director of the station). The team also included specialists in soil technology (with Professor C.F. Shaw from UC Berkeley), entomology (with Professor H.J. Quayle), physiology (with Professor P.H. Rohrbaugh of the UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station), as well as farm advisors and county assessor officials. A campus map from 1951 illustrates the Citrus Experiment Station footprint and facilities prior to the establishment of UCR in 1954 (Rincon 2021: 63).

By 1953, for its part, the Citrus Experiment Station had also grown from 30 to 1,000 acres and from 18 to 265 staff members and faculty. At the time of its development, agricultural fields, mostly planted with citrus, still characterized much of the land to the north, west, and south of the school. As of 1953, one year prior to the opening of the new College of Letters and Sciences, the station employed a cross-disciplinary team of scientists studying invasive insects and diseases hampering the citrus crop and mitigation methods. One area of research involved identifying "predator parasites" that would overtake the insects plaguing citrus crops. Scientists in the biological control department travelled to North Africa, Japan, and Italy, for example, in order to study citrus diseases and find (and bring home) parasites capable of reducing insect populations. In this way, by the time UCR was founded in 1954, the institution already enjoyed a national and international reputation for its work across a number of disciplines (Rincon 2021: 63).

As the postwar building boom began eroding former agricultural lands throughout California, the Citrus Experiment Station began leasing over 11 acres of farmland of the Limoneira Company, a long-time citrus producer in Santa Paula, County of Ventura. As groves gave way to housing, researchers at the station used the Limoneira farmland to explore and address "the production and marketing problems that will be created by the shift of citrus away from coastal areas in the next 10 to 20 years." This of course was prescient; Santa Paula was selected for this work for its climatic zone, which represented a departure from the subtropical areas that had been the focus of the citrus industry (Rincon 2021: 64).

Through subsequent decades, the Citrus Experiment Station continued to respond to evolving challenges, with an increasingly diversified team of specialists and scientists. Drawing on decades of work by the Citrus Experiment Station, UCR's entomology department became one of the top five such departments in the United States (Rincon 2021: 64).

With its experimental orchards and collections primarily spanning an over 22-acre site in UCR's West Campus, the Citrus Experiment Station has conducted its work under the auspices of the College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences since 1974; the college was created through a merger of physical sciences and biological/agricultural sciences. The research collections of the UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station are now housed in the UC Riverside Libraries (Rincon 2021: 64).

3.2 Riverside’s Postwar Boom, 1945-1975 (Context #2)

Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside

Subtheme: Founding of the University of California, Riverside, 1954-1975

The following table is adapted from *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report* and includes a summary of eligibility standards for evaluating properties under this context (Rincon 2021: 55).

Table 2. Summary of Eligibility Criteria for Context 2

Summary	As part of Riverside’s exponential postwar growth, the founding of UCR reflected a broad expansion of institutions/educational facilities throughout the City and region, as schools and universities grew to accommodate a rapidly expanding student population. Properties examined under this context and theme/subtheme will be considered for potential eligibility as reflections of this significant pattern of postwar institutional development in Riverside.
Eligibility Criteria	NRHP: A; CRHR: 1; NRHP: B; CRHR: 2
Property Types	Buildings, offices/classrooms, support structures, storage facilities/outbuildings; can include historic districts and/or cultural landscapes reflecting a unified site plan and design and associated landscaping and hardscaping features
Significance	Buildings, historic districts, or cultural landscapes strongly associated with the postwar institutional expansion of Riverside and the opening decades of UCR may be eligible for federal or state listing under Criteria A/1. Those properties with a strong association with an individual who played in significant role in the university’s founding, development, or achievements might qualify under Criteria B/2.
Eligibility Standards	To be eligible under Criteria A/1, properties must show a strong association with the postwar institutional expansion of Riverside and the opening decades of UCR. To be eligible under Criteria B/2, the property should show a strong association with a prominent individual who played in significant role in the university’s founding, development, or achievements

The following historic context is quoted from the *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report* (Rincon 2021):

In the postwar period...the Citrus Experiment Station continued to expand its research mission as well as its faculty and facilities. In Riverside and throughout Southern California, though, the shortage of university spaces and higher education opportunities had reached acute levels. The population boom as well as the influx of returning GIs, ready and able to study under the American GI Bill, tested these limits. For the University of California system, the postwar years strained already overburdened schools. In 1944, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act, commonly known as the G.I. Bill of Rights. One major component of this bill was a stipend for college tuition (Rincon 2021: 66):

The bill funded 7.8 million veterans total, with many of them enrolled in higher education programs in California. Four hundred universities and colleges in California were approved for the program, with over

fifty percent of veterans attending fifty of the approved schools. The presence of the Citrus Experiment Station provided a logical location for a new university; its expansion to a satellite College of Letters and Sciences of the UC system also reflected a broad expansion of institutions/educational facilities throughout the City (Rincon 2021: 66).

This founding of the College of Letters and Sciences in Riverside was significant news not just for the city, but also for the region and state. Throughout California's institutions of higher learning, demand far outpaced availability in the postwar period. The problem was even more severe in the Inland Empire, with only a small handful of four-year universities in the extended region. A new four-year, research-focused university affiliated with the UC system was a significant step toward answering the increased demand for higher education (Rincon 2021: 66).

Given the level of growth and expansion in Riverside itself, the community came together in the postwar period to form the "Citizens University Committee," a booster group that brought together members of the Chamber of Commerce, local teachers, political organizations, and Riverside citizens, in order to advocate for expanded higher-education offerings in Riverside. The group worked to convince UC Regents and state officials that Riverside should house a new campus. In 1948, California Governor (and future US Supreme Court justice) Earl Warren granted \$2 million in funding for the new liberal arts college, on the grounds surrounding the Citrus Experiment Station (Rincon 2021: 66).

In February 1954, as the new College of Letters and Sciences prepared to welcome students, the *Riverside Daily Press and Enterprise* published a special supplemental edition celebrating the new school. With messages from the presidents of universities and institutions throughout California—including Stanford University, the Henry E. Huntington Libraries, Pomona College, University of Redlands, and Occidental College in Los Angeles—the supplement reflected the wider significance of a new four-year College of Letters and Sciences. In his message, Chief Justice Warren noted that he had signed the original legislation for Riverside's new university when he was California's governor (Rincon 2021: 66).

In Riverside, UCR's opening also had great importance for the local community. At the time, Riverside County residents had only a few nearby universities to attend. The University of Redlands and Pomona College would have been among the nearest such colleges. In a community that had formed around the region's citriculture economy, having a local university was invaluable. ... In 1948, as noted above, Govern Earl Warren signed a \$2 million plan for a new, undergraduate liberal arts college in Riverside. The first UCR Provost, Gordon Watkins, established four divisions of the College of Letters and Sciences: humanities, social sciences, physical sciences, and life sciences, and the college was born (Rincon 2021: 67).

Development of the main campus at UCR was initiated in 1952. Between 1953 and 1955, six new buildings were added to the campus, mostly situated north of the extant Horticulture Building. These buildings served the newly established UCR School of Agricultural Sciences. On February 15, 1954, the school officially opened with 65 faculty members and 127 students, as illustrated in a yearbook photograph and newspaper article from that year. A campus map from 1955 depicts the growth and expansion that occurred at the campus as the school was expanded and opened. During UCR's first year, the college had a total of 127 enrolled students (as of 2018, student enrollment stood at approximately 24,000) (Rincon 2021: 67).

3.3 Architecture and Design (Context #3)

The following table is adapted from *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report* and includes a summary of eligibility standards for evaluating properties under this context (Rincon 2021: 58).

Table 3. Summary of Eligibility Criteria for Context 3

Summary	UCR is home to buildings, structures, and landscapes dating from the early through the late twentieth century. The campus has a handful of extant properties constructed as part of the renowned Citrus Experiment Station as well as one of the most distinctive collections of Mid-Century Modern facilities in Riverside County. Properties examined under this context will be considered for potential eligibility as, among other things, distinctive, outstanding examples of their architectural style, as the work of a master architect/designer/builder, or as a rare property type.
Eligibility Criteria	NRHP: C; CRHR: 3
Property Types	Buildings/structures, outdoor spaces, historic districts and associated site design features, landscaping/hardscaping and circulation corridors, or cultural landscapes
Significance	Buildings/structures, outdoor spaces, historic districts and associated site design features, landscaping/hardscaping and circulation corridors, or cultural landscapes that exhibit quality of design through distinctive features or that represent an excellent, intact example of the style at UCR may be eligible for federal or state listing under Criteria C/3.
Eligibility Standards	To be eligible under Criteria C/3, the resource would exhibit quality of design through distinctive features and/or represent an excellent, intact example of the style at UCR.

Theme: Modernism in Riverside

The following historic contexts are quoted from the *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report* (Rincon 2021):

UCR is home to one of the most cohesive and distinctive collections of modernist design in Riverside. The architects who designed UCR’s mid-century campus represent a virtual who’s-who of the region’s well known and celebrated Modernist practitioners. The caliber of this team resulted in a collection of superb examples of Modernist design at UCR. It also reflected the college’s intention of elevating its profile throughout the region (Rincon 2021: 85).

Some of the first modernist buildings added at UCR include the Physical Sciences Building (now Geology Building, 1953), designed by Bennett and Bennett of Pasadena; Social Sciences-Humanities Building (now Watkins Hall, 1953); Webber Hall (1954), designed by Clark, Frey and Chambers of Palm Springs; the Physical Education Building (now Athletics and Dance Building, 1953), designed by Arthur Froehlich of Los Angeles; and the Library (now Rivera Library, 1954), designed by the Glendale firm of Graham Latta (the architect for Greenhouses/Headhouses #6-10). The Physical Education Building (Athletics and Dance Building) was constructed by Arthur Froehlich of Los Angeles in 1953 (Rincon 2021: 85).

Buildings on the UCR campus eligible under this context/theme would generally exhibit an intact, distinctive example of their architectural style. The modernist architectural movement that flowered in the postwar period in the United States included a number of different variants and approaches, but they all generally fall under the umbrella of Modernist design (Rincon 2021: 85).

Mid-Century Modernism

The broad category known as Mid-Century Modernism includes a range of styles and approaches, from the machine-age aesthetic of the International Style to the organic, regionally inflected modernism of Frank Lloyd Wright. The Modern movement in architecture represented a break from period revivalism and an approach that emphasized style over function. Although the origins were in the 1920s, Mid-Century Modernism emerged in earnest during the building boom of the post-World War II era. More of an architectural vocabulary than a style, the various strains of Mid-Century Modernism became the norm throughout the United States, with Southern California being a well-known center for regional modernism (Rincon 2021: 85).

Mid-Century Modernism emphasized functionality, with high-quality materials simply treated, as well as indoor-outdoor integration through the use of adjacent patios, low door thresholds, generous expanses of full-height windows. Post-and-beam construction, often realized in wood or, less often in Southern California, steel, is a typical component of Mid-Century Modernism. These buildings often have wide, cantilevered eaves, balanced on contrastingly thin spider-leg or post supports. When applied to educational facilities, Mid-Century Modern design often featured sheltered arcades, which served to move hallways outdoors and unify the buildings of the campus (Rincon 2021: 85).

Typical Character-Defining Features (Rincon 2021: 85-86):

- Horizontal design composition and massing; generally one to two stories
- Simple, geometric volumes
- Flat or shed roof, often with wide, cantilevered overhangs
- Exterior materials include stucco, brick, or concrete
- Modular design and planning
- Aesthetic qualities derive from use of simply treated materials and excellent craftsmanship
- Direct expression of structural systems, often in wood or steel post-and-beam
- Lack of historicizing ornament
- Generous expanses of fenestration, including bands of grouped multi-light windows
- Extensive use of sheltered exterior corridors, with flat or slightly sloped roofs supported by posts, piers, or pipe columns

4 Construction Chronology

The following section provides an overview of the construction history for Boyden Laboratory and the SPI Building and information on architect Graham Latta. As noted previously, the subject properties consist of two adjacent buildings constructed for UCR's Department of Entomology. Historic aerial photographs offer an overview of the building's setting and footprint over time (Exhibit 1) (NETR 2024).

Exhibit 1. The Boyden Laboratory (red outline) and SPI Building (blue outline) in 1966 (left), and in 2022 (right)



Source: NETR 2024

According to data on file with UCR, the SPI Building was constructed in 1958. Original drawings for the building are not available in the UCR archives, according to information provided by UCR, and archival research failed to yield information about the architect of record. A partial set of architectural drawings from 1973, documenting the addition of fire/life safety upgrades, were completed by the UCR's in-house Office of Architects and Engineers (UCR 2024a; UCR 2024b). The building currently functions as storage for insecticides used for research at the Department of Entomology (UCR 2024b).

According to architectural drawings on file with UCR, the Boyden Laboratory was constructed in 1960 (UCR 2024a). It is presently used for entomological research on a variety of topics, including plant pathogens, insect behavior, chemical ecology, pest management, insecticide resistance, and various related specialty areas (UCR 2024b).

The architect of record for Boyden Laboratory was Graham Latta, AIA (1906-1976), a well-known practitioner in Southern California with a specialty in institutional commissions. A native of Pennsylvania, Latta graduated in 1927 from the University of Southern California School of Architecture with a B.Arch. Over the course of his career, Latta maintained his own practice and formed partnerships with other architects, including with Carl Denney between

1950 and 1955 and with Donald Lynch from 1966 until Latta's retirement in circa 1971; he was a member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) from 1942 to 1971. He led his own Glendale-based firm between 1935 and 1950 and 1955 to 1965, during the time Boyden Laboratory was built. Other UCR commissions include the Life Sciences Experimental Area (1954) and Rivera Library (1954), as Latta & Denny.

As noted in the *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report*, Latta's other prominent commissions included the Thomas Jefferson Elementary School in Glendale (1952), the office building at 3324 Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles (1961), the Grandview Branch Library in Glendale (1963), Lafayette Park Senior Citizens Center in Los Angeles (1964), and Crenshaw-Imperial Branch Library in Inglewood (1965), along with several buildings on the University of California, Riverside campus. (Rincon 2021: 90).

5 Architectural Description

This section provides a physical description of the subject properties. All photos were taken during the survey on September 18, 2024 by Dudek Architectural Historian Claire Cancilla, MSHP.

5.1 SPI Building

Rectangular in plan and one-story in height, and the SPI Building is clad in stucco and capped with a low-pitched front-gable roof. The roof terminates in wide overhanging, closed eaves, exposed rafter tails, and vents. The primary (south) elevation contains an open porch with a concrete landing, accessed by concrete steps flanked by metal railings. The porch has an incinerator enclosed by stucco walls at the building's southeast corner (Exhibit 3). A recessed main entrance on the primary elevation contains a pair of partially glazed metal-frame doors. Additionally, the primary elevation includes metal-frame, industrial-sized refrigerator doors (Exhibit 4). Secondary entrances with glazed wood single-leaf door are located on the upper floor of the rear (north) elevation and the east elevation (Exhibits 5 and 6). Fenestration includes grouped wood-frame casements (Exhibit 7).

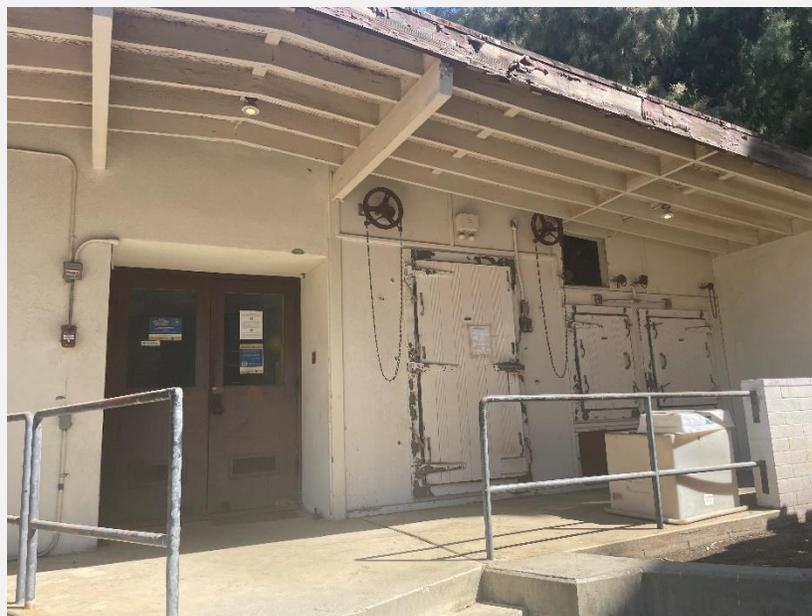
Alterations observed during the property survey include the replacement of the primary entrance door on the primary (south) elevation, the replacement of three windows on the primary (south) elevation with an air conditioning unit and fitted wood panel, and the replacement of two windows on the rear (north) elevation with an air conditioning unit and fitted wood panel (Exhibits 4, 5, and 8). The building includes some minor elements of the Mid-Century Modern style, including an overall horizontal design composition; one-story height; simple geometric volumes; stucco cladding; simply treated materials; and a lack of applied historicist ornamentation.

Exhibit 3. Primary south and west elevations of the SPI Building, view looking northeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3653.JPG)

Exhibit 4. Primary entrance and refrigerator doors on the primary (north) elevation of the SPI Building, view looking northeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3697.JPG)

Exhibit 5. Secondary entrance and window replacements with an air conditioning unit on the rear (north) elevation of the SPI Building, view looking southeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3767.JPG)

Exhibit 6. East elevation of the SPI Building, view looking north. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3682.JPG)

Exhibit 7. West and rear (north) elevations of the SPI Building, view looking southeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3760.JPG)

Exhibit 8. Window replacements with an air conditioning unit on the primary (south) elevation of the SPI Building, view looking northeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3715)

5.2 Boyden Laboratory

Rectangular in plan and two-stories in height, the Boyden Laboratory is sheathed in stucco cladding and capped with a low-pitched side-gable roof. The roof terminates in wide overhanging, closed eaves, exposed rafter tails, and vents (Exhibit 9). Metal trim extends from the rafters along the primary (west) elevation. On the primary elevation, the main entrance is recessed within the wall plane; it consists of a pair of partially glazed, metal-frame doors (Exhibit 10). Secondary entrances are located on the north, rear (east), and south elevations (Exhibits 11, 12, and 13). Additionally, the north elevation includes an exterior wood staircase leading to the second story (Exhibit 14). Fenestration includes grouped and ungrouped metal sash sliding windows, a fully glazed single-leaf door, metal single-leaf doors, and a partially glazed metal double-leaf door.

Alterations observed during the property survey include the addition of security screens to the windows on the first floor of all elevations. The building includes elements of the Mid-Century Modern style including its horizontal design composition and massing; two-stories in height; geometric volumes; stucco cladding; simply treated materials; and a lack of historicizing elements.

Exhibit 9. Primary (west) and north elevations, view looking southeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3898.JPG)

Exhibit 10. Primary west elevation, view looking southeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3887.JPG)

Exhibit 11. North and rear (east) elevations, view looking southwest. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3819.JPG)

Exhibit 12. Rear (east) elevation, view looking west. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3887.JPG)

Exhibit 13. Primary (west) and south elevations, view looking northeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3901.JPG)

Exhibit 14. Exterior staircase along the north elevation, view looking south. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3877.JPG)

6 Evaluation

This section documents the evaluation of the subject properties, Boyden Laboratory and the SPI Building, for potential significance according to federal and state criteria.

Significance Criteria A/1 (Event)

In terms of NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, research conducted to date does not suggest that either Boyden Laboratory or the SPI Building possess a direct association with events or patterns of development significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. In addition, the subject properties do not meet the eligibility standards established in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report under Context #1 (Early Settlement and Development in Riverside, Theme/Citrus Industry in Riverside, Subtheme/UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station) or Context #2 (Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975, Theme/Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside, Subtheme/Founding of the University of California, Riverside, 1954-1975).

Built in 1958 and 1960 respectively for the Department of Entomology, the SPI Building and the Boyden Laboratory fall within the period of significance for "Founding of the University of California, Riverside" (1953-1975). However, while the subject properties were constructed within this period of significance, neither possesses the strength of association with this context and theme that would be sufficient to confer eligibility. Therefore, the SPI Building and Boyden Laboratory do not meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Significance Criteria B/2 (Person)

In terms of NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, research conducted to date has not revealed a direct, significant association with the productive life of a person influential in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. In addition, the buildings do not meet the eligibility standards established in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report under Context #1 (Early Settlement and Development in Riverside, Theme/Citrus Industry in Riverside, Subtheme/UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station) or Context #2 (Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975, Theme/Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside, Subtheme/Founding of the University of California, Riverside, 1954-1975). The SPI Building and Boyden Laboratory have operated as insecticide storage and a laboratory since their construction in 1958 and 1960, respectively. They were constructed to support research at the UCR Department of Entomology and remain under the ownership of the university. While professors, researchers, and students contributed to the development of the entomology field through work conducted at the subject properties, archival research did not identify direct associations for the buildings with individuals who were significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the SPI Building and Boyden Laboratory do not meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Significance Criteria C/3 (Architecture/Design)

In terms of NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the subject properties do not appear eligible for landmark listing. They are largely utilitarian, purpose-designed buildings; they do not possess architectural distinction or high artistic value. In addition, neither building meets the eligibility standards described in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report under Context #3 (Architecture and Design, 1916-1975).

Although Boyden Laboratory is the work of well-regarded architect, Graham Latta, AIA, the building is highly utilitarian in its function and style. Boyden Laboratory does not exhibit distinctive characteristics that are unique to Latta's designs, and it does not represent a particular phase in the development of his career. In addition, the UCR campus retains more distinctive examples of his work, including the iconic Rivera Library, which is individually eligible for both the NRHP and CRHR (and a historic district contributor). The subject properties are also far enough removed from the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District that they are not considered contributors.

In summary, the SPI Building and Boyden Laboratory lack sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

7 Conclusion

The subject properties were evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR criteria. As a result of research, site visits, and literature review, the subject properties are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR. The properties are therefore not historical resources pursuant to CEQA, and no further study of potential impacts is required prior to project implementation.

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8 References

- NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC). 2024. Historic Aerial Photographs of the Boyden Laboratory and the Stored Products Insecticide Building, Riverside, CA, dating from 1948, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1985, 1994, 2002, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. Accessed September 12, 2024. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.
- Rincon. 2021. *University of California Riverside 2021 Long Ranger Development Plan*. Rincon Consultants Inc. (Los Angeles, CA). Prepared by for the University of California Riverside. February 2021.
- UCR (University of California Riverside). 2024a. Permit Files for Boyden Laboratory and the Stored Products Insecticide Building. Provided by the University of Riverside (Riverside, CA). July 22, 2024.
- UCR. 2024b. "Department of Entomology." University of California Riverside (Riverside, CA). Accessed September 12, 2024. <https://entomology.ucr.edu/former-citrus-experiment-station-building>.

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Appendix A

DPR 523 Forms

State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
 Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Riverside

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Riverside East, Calif. **Date** 2011 **T 2S; R 4W;** ¼ of ¼ of Sec 29; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address N/A City Riverside Zip 92521

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, 469927 mE/ 3759002 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
 33.9711117338743184, -117.32553741647773

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Rectangular in plan and two-stories in height, the Boyden Laboratory is sheathed in stucco cladding and capped with a low-pitched side-gable roof. The roof terminates in wide overhanging, closed eaves, exposed rafter tails, and vents (Photograph 1). Metal trim extends from the rafters along the primary (west) elevation. On the primary elevation, the main entrance is recessed within the wall plane; it consists of a pair of partially glazed, metal-frame doors (Photograph 2). See Continuation Sheet Page 4.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Education Building Choose an item. Choose an item.

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, looking southeast, September 18, 2024, IMG_3898.JPG

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both
 1960 (UCR 2024a)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
 University of California, Riverside
 900 University Avenue
 Riverside, CA 92521

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
 Katie Ahmanson, MHC
 Dudek
 225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
 Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:**
 October 24, 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2024. *Memorandum for the Record - Boyden Laboratory and SPI Building*. Prepared for University of California, Riverside.

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Sketch Map Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 10

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Boyden Laboratory

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Educational

B4. Present Use: Educational

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern Style

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) See Continuation Sheet Page 4.

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

*B8. **Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Graham Latta

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme** N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Boyden Laboratory does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a Boyden Laboratory California Historical Resources Status Code to 6Z. See Continuation Sheet Page 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. **References:** See Continuation Sheet Page 7.

B13. Remarks:

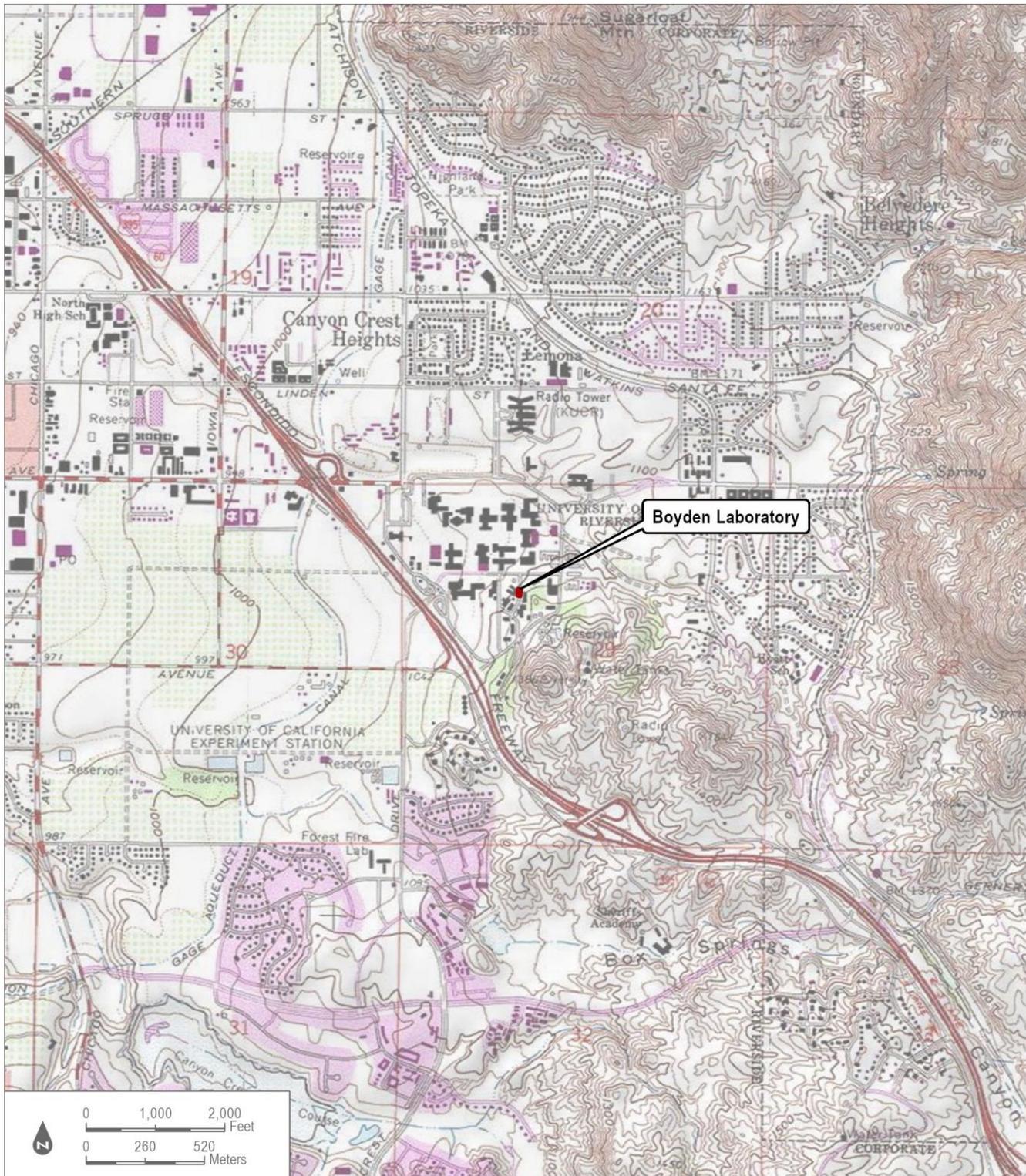
*B14. **Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC

***Date of Evaluation:** October 24, 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





Page 4 of 10
Laboratory

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Boyden

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek

*Date: October 10, 2024

Continuation Update

***P3a. Description (continued from page 1)**

Secondary entrances are located on the north, rear (east), and south elevations (Photographs 3, 4, and 5). Additionally, the north elevation includes an exterior wood staircase leading to the second story (Photograph 6). Fenestration includes grouped and ungrouped metal sash sliding windows, a fully glazed single-leaf door, metal single-leaf doors, and a partially glazed metal double-leaf door. Alterations observed during the property survey include the addition of security screens to the windows on the first floor of all elevations. The building includes elements of the Mid-Century Modern style including its horizontal design composition and massing; two-stories in height; geometric volumes; stucco cladding; simply treated materials; and a lack of historicizing elements.

***B06. Construction History (continued from page 2)**

According to architectural drawings on file with UCR, the Boyden Laboratory was constructed in 1960 (UCR 2024a). It is presently used for entomological research on a variety of topics, including plant pathogens, insect behavior, chemical ecology, pest management, insecticide resistance, and various related specialty areas (UCR 2024b).

The architect of record for Boyden Laboratory was Graham Latta, AIA (1906-1976), a well-known practitioner in Southern California with a specialty in institutional commissions. A native of Pennsylvania, Latta graduated in 1927 from the University of Southern California School of Architecture with a B.Arch. Over the course of his career, Latta maintained his own practice and formed partnerships with other architects, including with Carl Denney between 1950 and 1955 and with Donald Lynch from 1966 until Latta's retirement in circa 1971; he was a member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) from 1942 to 1971. He led his own Glendale-based firm between 1935 and 1950 and 1955 to 1965, during the time Boyden Laboratory was built. Other UCR commissions include the Life Sciences Experimental Area (1954) and Rivera Library (1954), as Latta & Denny.

As noted in the *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report*, Latta's other prominent commissions included the Thomas Jefferson Elementary School in Glendale (1952), the office building at 3324 Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles (1961), the Grandview Branch Library in Glendale (1963), Lafayette Park Senior Citizens Center in Los Angeles (1964), and Crenshaw-Imperial Branch Library in Inglewood (1965), along with several buildings on the University of California, Riverside campus. (Rincon 2021: 90).

***B10. Significance (continued from page 2):**

The Boyden Laboratory was constructed in 1960 for UCR's Department of Entomology (the study of insects and related arthropods). Beginning in 1974, the Department of Entomology has been housed within the College of Natural & Agricultural Science. At UCR, the Department studies insect control, pest management, toxicology, physiology, insecticide resistant, molecular, and urban entomology, among other topics. The study of Entomology has long been an important discipline at UCR. In 1953, the Citrus Experiment Station employed a "cross-disciplinary team of scientists studying invasive insects and diseases hampering the citrus crop and mitigation methods. One area of research involved identifying 'predator parasites' that would overtake the insects plaguing citrus crops" (Rincon 2021: 64). In subsequent decades UCR's entomology department became one of the top five such departments in the United States, drawing on decades of work by the Citrus Experiment Station (Rincon 2021: 64).

The following historic context is adapted from the Memorandum for the Record of the Boyden Laboratory and SPI Building prepared in October 2024 by Dudek.

Citrus Industry in Riverside: Citrus Industry and Citriculture in Riverside, The UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station

In 1884, Matthew Gage constructed the 20-mile canal to bring water to the newly established village of Arlington Heights, another early area of settlement in the City. The availability of water helped spur Riverside's expansion, not only for new residents, drawn to the emerging employment centers, but also for acres of groves and agricultural fields. During these founding years, one of the most significant events for Riverside was the introduction of the

Page 5 of 10
Laboratory

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Boyden

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek

*Date: October 10, 2024

Continuation Update

Washington Navel Orange. The rise of the citrus industry, along with the establishment of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, helped Riverside expand exponentially through the 1880s. During these years, the citrus industry experienced...some daunting challenges. Principal among them was the challenge of invasive pests and diseases that damaged or killed crops (Rincon 2021: 59-60).

Riverside's Citrus Experiment Station was created through legislation drafted by State Assembly member Miguel Estudillo and local grower John Henry Reed. The research center helped growers remain competitive as the citrus market became more diversified, with increasing citrus trade from Florida, northern California, Puerto Rico, and South Africa in the early twentieth century. In February 1907, the Riverside Citrus Experiment Station began operations. In 1912, given the industry's importance and the facility's success in its opening years, the University of California announced plans to expand the UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station, to make it "an institution adequate to the great industry whose problems it was established to solve". Within a few years, however, the need for a larger facility, with a broader scope of study, was already evident. With facilities designed by Los Angeles architects Lester H. Hibbard and H.B. Cody, the Citrus Experiment Station opened in March 1918. In 1917, Webber moved the facility four miles east to its present location; at the time, on an expansive 475-acre parcel, and a new \$125,000 complex was added to the station (Rincon 2021: 60-62).

The station quickly became renowned as a center for citrus research around the world. By 1953, for its part, the Citrus Experiment Station had also grown from 30 to 1,000 acres and from 18 to 265 staff members and faculty. At the time of its development, agricultural fields, mostly planted with citrus, still characterized much of the land to the north, west, and south of the school. Through subsequent decades, the Citrus Experiment Station continued to respond to evolving challenges, with an increasingly diversified team of specialists and scientists (Rincon 2021: 63-64).

The Citrus Experiment Station has conducted its work under the auspices of the College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences since 1974; the college was created through a merger of physical sciences and biological/agricultural sciences. The Citrus Experiment Station, now known as the Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station (CRC-AES), is still home to "one of the world's most extensive citrus diversity collections," with approximately 1,000 types of citrus trees (two trees per type) on over 22 acres of the UCR campus. The Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station (CRC-AES) still occupies the same swath of fields it has for over half a century, with an eclectic variety of buildings and support structures, through UCR (Rincon 2021: 64-65).

Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside, Founding of the University of California, Riverside, 1954-1975

In the postwar period, the Citrus Experiment Station continued to expand its research mission as well as its faculty and facilities. The population boom as well as the influx of returning GIs, ready and able to study under the American GI Bill, tested these limits. The presence of the Citrus Experiment Station provided a logical location for a new university; its expansion to a satellite College of Letters and Sciences of the UC system also reflected a broad expansion of institutions/educational facilities throughout the City. This founding of the College of Letters and Sciences in Riverside was significant news not just for the city, but also for the region and state. Throughout California's institutions of higher learning, demand far outpaced availability in the postwar period (Rincon 2021: 66).

In 1948, California Governor (and future US Supreme Court justice) Earl Warren granted \$2 million in funding for the new liberal arts college, on the grounds surrounding the Citrus Experiment Station. The first UCR Provost, Gordon Watkins, established four divisions of the College of Letters and Sciences: humanities, social sciences, physical sciences, and life sciences, and the college was born. On February 15, 1954, the school officially opened with 65 faculty members and 127 students (Rincon 2021: 66-67).

Architecture and Design: Modernism in Riverside

UCR is home to one of the most cohesive and distinctive collections of modernist design in Riverside. Some of the first modernist buildings added at UCR include the Physical Sciences Building (now Geology Building, 1953), designed by Bennett and Bennett of Pasadena; Social Sciences-Humanities Building (now Watkins Hall, 1953); Webber Hall (1954),

Laboratory

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek

*Date: October 10, 2024

Continuation Update

designed by Clark, Frey and Chambers of Palm Springs; the Physical Education Building (now Athletics and Dance Building, 1953), designed by Arthur Froehlich of Los Angeles; and the Library (now Rivera Library, 1954), designed by the Glendale firm of Graham Latta (the architect for Greenhouses/Headhouses #6-10). The Physical Education Building (Athletics and Dance Building) was constructed by Arthur Froehlich of Los Angeles in 1953. Buildings on the UCR campus eligible under this context/theme would generally exhibit an intact, distinctive example of their architectural style (Rincon 2021: 85).

Architectural Style: Mid-Century Modernism

The Modern movement in architecture represented a break from period revivalism and an approach that emphasized style over function. Although the origins were in the 1920s, Mid-Century Modernism emerged in earnest during the building boom of the post-World War II era. More of an architectural vocabulary than a style, the various strains of Mid-Century Modernism became the norm throughout the United States, with Southern California being a well-known center for regional modernism. Mid-Century Modernism emphasized functionality, with high-quality materials simply treated, as well as indoor-outdoor integration through the use of adjacent patios, low door thresholds, generous expanses of full-height windows. Post-and-beam construction, often realized in wood or, less often in Southern California, steel, is a typical component of Mid-Century Modernism. These buildings often have wide, cantilevered eaves, balanced on contrastingly thin spider-leg or post supports. When applied to educational facilities, Mid-Century Modern design often featured sheltered arcades, which served to move hallways outdoors and unify the buildings of the campus (Rincon 2021: 85).

NRHP/CRHR Evaluation

Significance Criteria A/1 (Event)

In terms of NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, research conducted to date does not suggest that Boyden Laboratory possess a direct association with events or patterns of development significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. In addition, the subject property does not meet the eligibility standards established in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report under Context #1 (Early Settlement and Development in Riverside, Theme/Citrus Industry in Riverside, Subtheme/UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station) or Context #2 (Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975, Theme/Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside, Subtheme/Founding of the University of California, Riverside, 1954-1975).

Built in 1960 for the Department of Entomology, the Boyden Laboratory falls within the period of significance for "Founding of the University of California, Riverside" (1953-1975). However, while the subject property was constructed within this period of significance, it does not possess the strength of association with this context and theme that would be sufficient to confer eligibility. Therefore, the Boyden Laboratory does not meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Significance Criteria B/2 (Person)

In terms of NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, research conducted to date has not revealed a direct, significant association with the productive life of a person influential in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. In addition, the building does not meet the eligibility standards established in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report under Context #1 (Early Settlement and Development in Riverside, Theme/Citrus Industry in Riverside, Subtheme/UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station) or Context #2 (Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975, Theme/Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside, Subtheme/Founding of the University of California, Riverside, 1954-1975). The Boyden Laboratory has operated as a laboratory since its construction in 1960. It was constructed to support research at the UCR Department of Entomology and has remained under the ownership of the university since its construction. While professors, researchers, and students contributed to the development of the entomology field through work conducted at the subject properties, archival research did not identify direct associations for the building with individuals who were significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the Boyden Laboratory does not meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Boyden

Laboratory

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek

*Date: October 10, 2024



Continuation



Update

Significance Criteria C/3 (Architecture/Design)

In terms of NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the subject property does not appear eligible for landmark listing. It is largely a utilitarian, purpose-designed building; it does not possess architectural distinction or high artistic value. In addition, the building does not meet the eligibility standards described in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report under Context #3 (Architecture and Design, 1916-1975).

Although Boyden Laboratory is the work of well-regarded architect, Graham Latta, AIA, the building is highly utilitarian in its function and style. Boyden Laboratory does not exhibit distinctive characteristics that are unique to Latta's designs, and it does not represent a particular phase in the development of his career. In addition, the UCR campus retains more distinctive examples of his work, including the iconic Rivera Library, which is individually eligible for both the NRHP and CRHR (and a historic district contributor). The subject property is also far enough removed from the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District that it is not considered a contributor. In summary, the Boyden Laboratory lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Summary of Evaluation Findings

The subject property was evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR criteria and integrity requirements. As a result of the evaluation, the Boyden Laboratory is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR due to a lack of significant associations and architectural merit. The subject properties are therefore not historical resources for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act and no further study is required prior to project implementation.

***B12. References (continued from page 2):**

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC). 2024. Historic Aerial Photographs of the Boyden Laboratory and the Stored Products Insecticide Building, Riverside, CA, dating from 1948, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1985, 1994, 2002, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. Accessed September 12, 2024. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Rincon. 2021. *University of California Riverside 2021 Long Ranger Development Plan*. Rincon Consultants Inc. (Los Angeles, CA). Prepared by for the University of California Riverside. February 2021.

UCR (University of California Riverside). 2024a. Permit Files for Boyden Laboratory and the Stored Products Insecticide Building. Provided by the University of Riverside (Riverside, CA). July 22, 2024.

UCR. 2024b. "Department of Entomology." University of California Riverside (Riverside, CA). Accessed September 12, 2024. <https://entomology.ucr.edu/former-citrus-experiment-station-building>.

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Laboratory

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Boyden

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek

*Date: October 10, 2024



Continuation



Update

***Pfa. Photographs (continued from page 1):**

Photograph 2. Primary west elevation, view looking southeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3887.JPG)

Photograph 3. North and rear (east) elevations, view looking southwest. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3819.JPG)

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Laboratory

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Boyden

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek

*Date: October 10, 2024

Continuation Update

Photograph 4. Rear (east) elevation, view looking west. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3887.JPG)

Photograph 5. Primary (west) and south elevations, view looking northeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3901.JPG)

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Laboratory

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Boyden

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek

*Date: October 10, 2024

Continuation Update

Photograph 6. Exterior staircase along the north elevation, view looking south. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3877.JPG)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 10

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Stored Products Insecticide (SPI) Building

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted ***a. County** Riverside County

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Riverside West, Calif. **Date** 2011 **T 2S; R 4W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 29;** San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address N/A City Riverside Zip 92521

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, 469927 mE/ 3759002 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
33.9711117338743184, -117.32553741647773

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Rectangular in plan and one-story in height, and the SPI Building is clad in stucco and capped with a low-pitched front-gable roof. The roof terminates in wide overhanging, closed eaves, exposed rafter tails, and vents. The primary (south) elevation contains an open porch with a concrete landing, accessed by concrete steps flanked by metal railings. The porch has an incinerator enclosed by stucco walls at the building's southeast corner (Photograph 1). See Continuation Sheet Page 4.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Education Building Choose an item. Choose an item.

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, looking southeast, September 18, 2024, IMG_3898.JPG

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

Historic Prehistoric Both
1958 (UCR 2024a)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

University of California, Riverside
900 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92521

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name,

affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:**

October 24, 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2024. *Memorandum for the Record - Boyden Laboratory and SPI Building*. Prepared for University of California, Riverside.

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Sketch Map Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 10

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SPI Building

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Educational

B4. Present Use: Educational

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern Style

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Sheet Page 4.

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

*B8. **Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme** N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The SPI Building does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns the SPI Building a California Historical Resources Status Code to 6Z. See Continuation Sheet Page 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. **References:** See Continuation Sheet Page 6.

B13. Remarks:

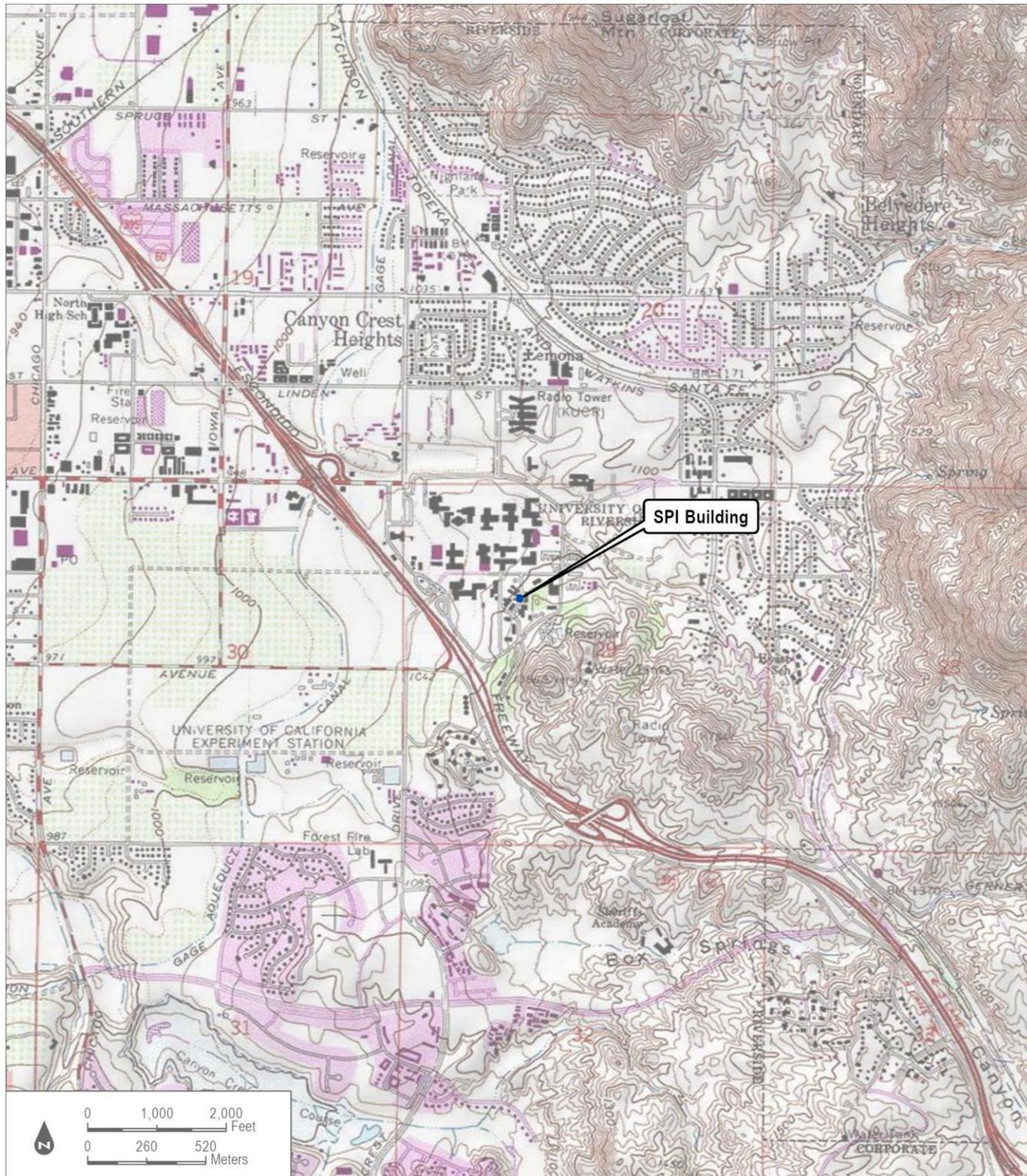
*B14. **Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC

***Date of Evaluation:** October 24, 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





***P3a. Description (continued from page 1)**

A recessed main entrance on the primary elevation contains a pair of partially glazed metal-frame doors. Additionally, the primary elevation includes metal-frame, industrial-sized refrigerator doors (Photograph 2). Secondary entrances with glazed wood single-leaf door are located on the upper floor of the rear (north) elevation and the east elevation ((Photographs 3 and 4). Fenestration includes grouped wood-frame casements ((Photograph 5). Alterations observed during the property survey include the replacement of the primary entrance door on the primary (south) elevation, the replacement of three windows on the primary (south) elevation with an air conditioning unit and fitted wood panel, and the replacement of two windows on the rear (north) elevation with an air conditioning unit and fitted wood panel ((Photographs 3, 4, and 6). The building includes some minor elements of the Mid-Century Modern style, including an overall horizontal design composition; one-story height; simple geometric volumes; stucco cladding; simply treated materials; and a lack of applied historicist ornamentation.

***B06. Construction History (continued from page 2)**

According to data on file with UCR, the SPI Building was constructed in 1958. Original drawings for the building are not available in the UCR archives, according to information provided by UCR, and archival research failed to yield information about the architect of record. A partial set of architectural drawings from 1973, documenting the addition of fire/life safety upgrades, were completed by the UCR's in-house Office of Architects and Engineers (UCR 2024a; UCR 2024b). The building currently functions as storage for insecticides used for research at the Department of Entomology (UCR 2024b).

***B10. Significance (continued from page 2):**

The Boyden Laboratory was constructed in 1960 for UCR's Department of Entomology (the study of insects and related arthropods). Beginning in 1974, the Department of Entomology has been housed within the College of Natural & Agricultural Science. At UCR, the Department studies insect control, pest management, toxicology, physiology, insecticide resistant, molecular, and urban entomology, among other topics. The study of Entomology has long been an important discipline at UCR. In 1953, the Citrus Experiment Station employed a "cross-disciplinary team of scientists studying invasive insects and diseases hampering the citrus crop and mitigation methods.

One area of research involved identifying 'predator parasites' that would overtake the insects plaguing citrus crops" (Rincon 2021: 64). In subsequent decades UCR's entomology department became one of the top five such departments in the United States, drawing on decades of work by the Citrus Experiment Station (Rincon 2021: 64).

The following historic context is adapted from the Memorandum for the Record of the Boyden Laboratory and SPI Building prepared in October 2024 by Dudek.

Citrus Industry in Riverside: Citrus Industry and Citriculture in Riverside. The UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station

In 1884, Matthew Gage constructed the 20-mile canal to bring water to the newly established village of Arlington Heights, another early area of settlement in the City. The availability of water helped spur Riverside's expansion, not only for new residents, drawn to the emerging employment centers, but also for acres of groves and agricultural fields. During these founding years, one of the most significant events for Riverside was the introduction of the Washington Navel Orange. The rise of the citrus industry, along with the establishment of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, helped Riverside expand exponentially through the 1880s. During these years, the citrus industry experienced...some daunting challenges. Principal among them was the challenge of invasive pests and diseases that damaged or killed crops (Rincon 2021: 59-60).

Riverside's Citrus Experiment Station was created through legislation drafted by State Assembly member Miguel Estudillo and local grower John Henry Reed. The research center helped growers remain competitive as the citrus market became more diversified, with increasing citrus trade from Florida, northern California, Puerto Rico, and South Africa in the early twentieth century. In February 1907, the Riverside Citrus Experiment Station began operations. In 1912, given the industry's importance and the facility's success in its opening years, the University of California announced plans to expand the UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station, to make it "an institution adequate to the great industry whose problems it was established to solve". Within a few years, however, the need for a larger facility,

with a broader scope of study, was already evident. With facilities designed by Los Angeles architects Lester H. Hibbard and H.B. Cody, the Citrus Experiment Station opened in March 1918. In 1917, Webber moved the facility four miles east to its present location; at the time, on an expansive 475-acre parcel, and a new \$125,000 complex was added to the station (Rincon 2021: 60-62).

The station quickly became renowned as a center for citrus research around the world. By 1953, for its part, the Citrus Experiment Station had also grown from 30 to 1,000 acres and from 18 to 265 staff members and faculty. At the time of its development, agricultural fields, mostly planted with citrus, still characterized much of the land to the north, west, and south of the school. Through subsequent decades, the Citrus Experiment Station continued to respond to evolving challenges, with an increasingly diversified team of specialists and scientists (Rincon 2021: 63-64).

The Citrus Experiment Station has conducted its work under the auspices of the College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences since 1974; the college was created through a merger of physical sciences and biological/agricultural sciences. The Citrus Experiment Station, now known as the Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station (CRC-AES), is still home to "one of the world's most extensive citrus diversity collections," with approximately 1,000 types of citrus trees (two trees per type) on over 22 acres of the UCR campus. The Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station (CRC-AES) still occupies the same swath of fields it has for over half a century, with an eclectic variety of buildings and support structures, through UCR (Rincon 2021: 64-65).

Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside, Founding of the University of California, Riverside, 1954-1975

In the postwar period, the Citrus Experiment Station continued to expand its research mission as well as its faculty and facilities. The population boom as well as the influx of returning GIs, ready and able to study under the American GI Bill, tested these limits. The presence of the Citrus Experiment Station provided a logical location for a new university; its expansion to a satellite College of Letters and Sciences of the UC system also reflected a broad expansion of institutions/educational facilities throughout the City. This founding of the College of Letters and Sciences in Riverside was significant news not just for the city, but also for the region and state. Throughout California's institutions of higher learning, demand far outpaced availability in the postwar period (Rincon 2021: 66).

In 1948, California Governor (and future US Supreme Court justice) Earl Warren granted \$2 million in funding for the new liberal arts college, on the grounds surrounding the Citrus Experiment Station. The first UCR Provost, Gordon Watkins, established four divisions of the College of Letters and Sciences: humanities, social sciences, physical sciences, and life sciences, and the college was born. On February 15, 1954, the school officially opened with 65 faculty members and 127 students (Rincon 2021: 66-67).

Architecture and Design: Modernism in Riverside

UCR is home to one of the most cohesive and distinctive collections of modernist design in Riverside. Some of the first modernist buildings added at UCR include the Physical Sciences Building (now Geology Building, 1953), designed by Bennett and Bennett of Pasadena; Social Sciences-Humanities Building (now Watkins Hall, 1953); Webber Hall (1954), designed by Clark, Frey and Chambers of Palm Springs; the Physical Education Building (now Athletics and Dance Building, 1953), designed by Arthur Froehlich of Los Angeles; and the Library (now Rivera Library, 1954), designed by the Glendale firm of Graham Latta (the architect for Greenhouses/Headhouses #6-10). The Physical Education Building (Athletics and Dance Building) was constructed by Arthur Froehlich of Los Angeles in 1953. Buildings on the UCR campus eligible under this context/theme would generally exhibit an intact, distinctive example of their architectural style (Rincon 2021: 85).

Architectural Style: Mid-Century Modernism

The Modern movement in architecture represented a break from period revivalism and an approach that emphasized style over function. Although the origins were in the 1920s, Mid-Century Modernism emerged in earnest during the building boom of the post-World War II era. More of an architectural vocabulary than a style, the various strains of Mid-Century Modernism became the norm throughout the United States, with Southern California being a well-known center for regional modernism. Mid-Century Modernism emphasized functionality, with high-quality materials simply



treated, as well as indoor-outdoor integration through the use of adjacent patios, low door thresholds, generous expanses of full-height windows. Post-and-beam construction, often realized in wood or, less often in Southern California, steel, is a typical component of Mid-Century Modernism. These buildings often have wide, cantilevered eaves, balanced on contrastingly thin spider-leg or post supports. When applied to educational facilities, Mid-Century Modern design often featured sheltered arcades, which served to move hallways outdoors and unify the buildings of the campus (Rincon 2021: 85).

NRHP/CRHR Evaluation

Significance Criteria A/1 (Event)

In terms of NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, research conducted to date does not suggest that the SPI Building possesses a direct association with events or patterns of development significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. In addition, the subject property does not meet the eligibility standards established in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report under Context #1 (Early Settlement and Development in Riverside, Theme/Citrus Industry in Riverside, Subtheme/UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station) or Context #2 (Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975, Theme/Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside, Subtheme/Founding of the University of California, Riverside, 1954-1975).

Built in 1958 for the Department of Entomology, the SPI Building falls within the period of significance for "Founding of the University of California, Riverside" (1953-1975). However, while the subject property was constructed within this period of significance, it does not possess the strength of association with this context and theme that would be sufficient to confer eligibility. Therefore, the SPI Building does not meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Significance Criteria B/2 (Person)

In terms of NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, research conducted to date has not revealed a direct, significant association with the productive life of a person influential in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. In addition, the building does not meet the eligibility standards established in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report under Context #1 (Early Settlement and Development in Riverside, Theme/Citrus Industry in Riverside, Subtheme/UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station) or Context #2 (Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975, Theme/Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside, Subtheme/Founding of the University of California, Riverside, 1954-1975). The SPI Building has operated as insecticide storage since its construction in 1958. It was constructed to support research at the UCR Department of Entomology and remains under the ownership of the university.

While professors, researchers, and students contributed to the development of the entomology field through work conducted at the subject property, archival research did not identify direct associations for the building with individuals who were significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the SPI Building does not meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Significance Criteria C/3 (Architecture/Design)

In terms of NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the subject property does not appear eligible for landmark listing. It is largely a utilitarian, purpose-designed building; it does not possess architectural distinction or high artistic value. In addition, the building does not meet the eligibility standards described in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report under Context #3 (Architecture and Design, 1916-1975). The subject property is also far enough removed from the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District that it is not considered a contributor. In summary, the SPI Building lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Summary of Evaluation Findings

The subject property was evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR criteria and integrity requirements. As a result of the evaluation, the Boyden Laboratory is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR due to a lack of significant associations and architectural merit. The property is therefore not a historical resource pursuant to CEQA and no further study is required prior to project implementation.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SPI Building

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek

*Date: October 10, 2024



Continuation



Update

***B12. References (continued from page 2):**

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC). 2024. Historic Aerial Photographs of the Boyden Laboratory and the Stored Products Insecticide Building, Riverside, CA, dating from 1948, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1985, 1994, 2002, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. Accessed September 12, 2024. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Rincon. 2021. *University of California Riverside 2021 Long Ranger Development Plan*. Rincon Consultants Inc. (Los Angeles, CA). Prepared by for the University of California Riverside. February 2021.

UCR (University of California Riverside). 2024a. Permit Files for Boyden Laboratory and the Stored Products Insecticide Building. Provided by the University of Riverside (Riverside, CA). July 22, 2024.

UCR. 2024b. "Department of Entomology." University of California Riverside (Riverside, CA). Accessed September 12, 2024. <https://entomology.ucr.edu/former-citrus-experiment-station-building>.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SPI Building

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek

*Date: October 10, 2024



Continuation



Update

*Pfa. **Photographs (continued from page 1):**

Photograph 2. Primary entrance and refrigerator doors on the primary (north) elevation of the SPI Building, view looking northeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3697.JPG)

Photograph 3. Secondary entrance and window replacements with an air conditioning unit on the rear (north) elevation of the SPI Building, view looking southeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3767.JPG)

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***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) SPI Building

***Recorded by:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek

***Date:** October 10, 2024



Continuation



Update

Photograph 4. East elevation of the SPI Building, view looking north. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3682.JPG)

Photograph 5. West and rear (north) elevations of the SPI Building, view looking southeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3760.JPG)

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SPI Building

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek

*Date: October 10, 2024



Continuation



Update

Photograph 6. Window replacements with an air conditioning unit on the primary (south) elevation of the SPI Building, view looking northeast. Photograph taken September 18, 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024 (IMG_3715)

Appendix C1

Limited Pre-Demolition Survey – Veitch



August 20th, 2024

UCR-PD&C

Project Manager-Dexter Galang
University of California, Riverside
900 University Avenue
Riverside, California 92521

RE: Limited Pre-Demolition Survey
Exterior and Interior Ground Level Areas
Veitch Student Health Center
400 West big Springs Road
Riverside, CA 92507

Building GPS Coordinates:
33.976639, -117.325384

Dear Dexter Galang:

[Executive Summary](#)

Per your request, Heri Rodriguez, a State of California Certified Asbestos Consultant (No. 17-6020) and Lead Inspector Assessor (No. LRC-00007951) with EH&S, conducted a limited pre-demolition survey on July 24, 25, 26, and 29, as well as August 7 and 12, 2024. The survey covered exterior and interior ground-level areas of the building. The survey aimed to identify accessible suspect materials for detectable levels of asbestos and lead before demolition, in compliance with Federal, State, and local regulatory requirements.

[Building description and Scope of Work](#)

Veitch Student Health Center is a single-story building constructed in 1951, covering 24,000 SF. It features a foam roof, stucco and brick exterior walls, and a concrete slab foundation. Interior walls include plaster on buttonboard, plaster on metal mesh, and drywall, all supported by wood and metal framing. Ceilings are a mix of plaster on buttonboard, suspended T-bar, and glued on ceiling tiles. The flooring includes carpet, vinyl tile, and sheet flooring, all on a concrete slab. The building has two mechanical basement areas. There is no fire damage; all sampled materials are intact.

The scope of work includes the following: sampling of all accessible exterior and interior ground level suspect asbestos containing materials and an XRF-lead inspection to identify and assess lead



containing materials/coatings or lead base paint present at the subject building. that will be impacted during upcoming demolition activities.

The intent of the assessment is to ascertain the presence of lead-based paint at or above 1.0 mg/cm² to comply with regulatory requirements

Historical Data

Limited historical data exists for this building that does not serve demolition purposes.

Asbestos Visual Inspection and Sampling

The asbestos assessments included visual observations and sampling of accessible suspect asbestos materials and laboratory analysis. Findings of the assessments, recommendations and conclusions are summarized in this document.

Asbestos Definitions

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal-OSHA) have defined building materials containing asbestos as ACM – any material containing greater than 1 percent (>1%) asbestos as determined by PLM, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M and ACCM – any material containing less than one percent (<1%) asbestos and greater than one tenth of one percent (>0.1%) asbestos by weight, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 8, Section 1529.

Friable-Any material containing greater than one percent (>1%) asbestos that, when dry, can be crumble, pulverized or reduce to powder by hand pressure.

Category I -Non-Friable: Asbestos containing packing, gaskets, resilient floor covering and roofing products containing more than one percent (>1%) asbestos.

Category II- Non-Friable: Any material excluding Category I non-friable ACM that contains more than one percent (>1%) asbestos and it is not friable.

RACM- All friable ACM, Category I non-friable ACM that will be or has been subject to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading, Category I non-friable ACM that has become friable and Category II non-friable that has a high probability of becoming or has crumbled, or reduced to a powder by forces expected to act on the material in the course of remediation operations.

Sampled Materials containing detectable quantities greater than one percent (1%) asbestos **were** identified in the materials sampled, see tables below for ACM materials.

Materials containing detectable quantities less than one percent (<1%) asbestos but greater than one tenth of a percent (>0.1%) by weight asbestos **were** identified in the materials sampled by point count, see tables below for ACCM materials.

Asbestos Sampling Protocol

Following the methodology outlined in the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) 763.86, a visual inspection was conducted before collecting any bulk samples to assess materials and their condition prior to impact.

Suspect materials were evaluated based on homogeneous areas (HA) and material types—thermal system insulation (TSI), surfacing (S), and miscellaneous (M)—as detailed in the sample table below. A homogeneous area is defined as TSI, surfacing, or miscellaneous material that is uniform in appearance (color, texture, application) and perceived construction date.

At the time of sampling, EH&S also assessed the condition and friability of the suspect materials, classifying their condition as follows:

Good (G): No visible damage or largely intact.

Damaged (D): Less than 25% localized damage or 10% distributed damage.

Significantly Damaged (SD): Greater than 25% localized damage or 10% distributed damage.

Friability refers to whether a material can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry.

After the visual inspection, bulk samples of the identified suspect asbestos-containing materials were collected using hand tools and wet methods. The materials were categorized into homogeneous groupings, assigned unique sample numbers, and sealed in containers.

Following sample collection, a chain of custody was completed and submitted to Ecologics Labs, located at 2487 E. Orangethorpe Ave., Fullerton, CA 92831, Phone: (714) 632-8118. Additional QC samples were sent to Grey Scope Labs, located at 7867 Convoy Court, Suite 306, San Diego, CA 92111, Phone: (619) 457-7575.

Ecologics Labs is accredited for Asbestos Analysis by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP Lab Code No: 600190-0). Grey Scope Labs is accredited for Asbestos Analysis by NVLAP (Lab Code No: 600377-0).

Sample Analysis

Two Hundred and Twenty-Nine (229) bulk samples of suspect asbestos-containing materials were collected during this comprehensive assessment, the sampled materials were analyzed using Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) techniques in accordance with a methodology approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) using dispersion staining in accordance with U.S. EPA Procedures outlined in 40 CFR 763, Subpart F, Appendix A (AHERA) method for the determination of asbestos in bulk building materials EPA 600/R-93/116. **When None Detected (ND)** appears in this report, it should be interpreted as meaning no asbestos was observed in the sampled material above the reliable limit of detection for the PLM method. The laboratories analyzed a total of 398 layers from the 229 samples taken.



Table -1

ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS						
Sample No.:	Material Description	Material Location	Condition	Friable /non-friable	Asbestos Results	Qty
2A	8" Transite Drain Pipe	Exterior Southeast-South Wing and Northwest of West Wing	Good	NF	12% Chry 3% Crocidolite	Approx 15 LF
25A-25C	12"x12" Off White VFT with Mastic on Concrete	Rm 128B	Good	NF	2% Chry	80 SF
29A-29C	12"x12" Beige VFT with Mastic on Concrete	Rm 305	Good	NF	2% Chry	80 SF
31A-31C	Beige Pebble Pattern Sheet Flooring with Adhesive on Concrete	Rm 207	Good	NF	15% Chry	350 SF
46A-46E	Drywall Ceilings with tape and Joint Compound	Above ceiling Tile at North Wing, South, Southwest Hallways, Rms 420A-D, 309,317,313,306,100 office areas, 102,100A, 111,113, 113A,113B,113C, 119.210,214,213,219,220,225,228,229,232,233,235,236,325,326	Good	NF	1.03 Chry	Approx 10,000 SF

Table -2

ASBESTOS CONTAINING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS BY POINT COUNT						
Sample No.:	Material Description	Material Location	Condition	Friable /non-friable	Asbestos Results	Qty
1A-1G	Stucco	Exterior Walls and Overhangs	Good	NF	<1% Chry	11,000 SF
28A-28C	Light Yellow Sheet Flooring with Mastic on Concrete	Rm 302	Good	NF	<1% Chry	100 SF
33A-33C	4"/6" Cove base with Brown Mastic	Rms 302, 309, 100A, 123, 207, 225A	Good	NF	<1% Chry /Tremolite	400 LF
36A-36C	Gray Sheet flooring with Leveling Compound on Concrete	Rm 128	Good	NF	<1% Chry	300 SF
48A-48C	Plaster Walls and Ceilings with Texture on Metal Lath	Northeast Restrooms	Good	NF	<1% Chry	2000 SF



Table -3

NON-ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS						
3A-3G	Gray/Beige Concrete	Sidewalk, Walkways, Lunch Pad, Stair Steps and Drains	Good	NF	ND	N/A
4A-4G	Gray Concrete	Building Slab	Good	NF	ND	24,000 SF
5A-5G	Asphalt Paving	East Access Road and Parking Lots	Good	NF	ND	12,000 SF
6A-6C	Barrier Paper	Behind Stucco Walls and Overhangs	Good	NF	ND	11,000 SF
7A-7C	Tan Brick with Mortar	Northwest Outer Wall	Good	NF	ND	7000 SF
8A-8C	Concrete Louver Side Supports	Exterior at Sunshade Louvers	Good	NF	ND	200 SF
9A-9C	Clay Pipes/Concrete Drains	Around Bldg. at Roof Drain Areas	Good	NF	ND	100 SF
10A-10C	Concrete Pads	HVAC Condenser Areas	Good	NF	ND	500 SF
11A-11C	Decorative Red Brick and Mortar	West Walkway	Good	NF	ND	200 SF
12A-12C	Gray Concrete	Northwest Outer Wall-Base of Metal Posts Supports	Good	NF	ND	100 SF
13A-13C	Tan Brick and Mortar Walls	Exterior Walls	Good	NF	ND	4000 SF
14A-14C	Waterproofing Material	West and Northeast Lower Wall Areas	Good	NF	ND	200 SF
15A-15C	Black Tar-Like Materials	Walls to Center East Mechanical Room	Good	NF	ND	400 SF
16A-16C	4" Wall Tile Thin set and Grout	Rm 314 West Wall	Good	NF	ND	100 SF
17A-17C	6"/4" Ceramic Wall Tile Thin set and Grout	R/R's 317B,300,113,127A,120C 221,223,225B,243,300,221,223,2 243,314,	Good	NF	ND	1000 SF
18A-18C	½" Ceramic Floor tile and Grout	R/R's 317B,300,113,127A,120C 221,223,225B,243,300,221,223,2 243,314,	Good	NF	ND	500 SF
19A-19C	Wallpaper with Adhesive	Rm 128 Throughout	Good	NF	ND	1000 SF
20A-20C	Brwon Carpet with Yellow Adhesive on Concrete	128A	Good	NF	ND	40 SF
21A-21C	Green Carpet with Padding and Adhesive on Concrete	Rm 120 B, C, D	Good	NF	ND	400 SF
22A-22C	Green Carpet Square Adhesive on Concrete	Rm 120 and Exterior West Hallway	Good	NF	ND	1000 SF
23A-23C	Brown Carpet with Adhesive on Concrete	All 100 Office Areas	Good	NF	ND	1500 SF



NON-ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

24A-24C	Green Carpet Square with Yellow Adhesive on Concrete	South, Southwest Corridors, Rms 306, 307, 102,229, 232,239,241,244,246	Good	NF	ND	8000 SF
26A-26C	Beige Sheet Floor with Adhesive on Concrete	Rms 111, 113 A, B, C, 100A	Good	NF	ND	1200 SF
27A-27C	12"x12" Beige with Blues Streaks VFT with Mastic on Concrete	Rm 123	Good	NF	ND	50 SF
29A-29C	12"x12" Beige VFT with Mastic on Concrete	Rm 305	Good	NF	ND	80 SF
30A-30C	12"x12" Pink Self Adhesive VFT on Wood	Rm 302 Under Sink	Good	NF	ND	5 SF
32A-32C	White Sheet Flooring with Leveling Compound	Rms 236, 318	Good	NF	ND	
34A-34C	6" Black/Gray Cove base with Adhesive	Northwest and North Wings Throughout	Good	NF	ND	4000 LF
35A-35C	4"/6" Cove base with Adhesive	Southwest and South Wings Throughout	Good	NF	ND	4000 LF
37A-37C	White Sheet Floor with Adhesive on Concrete	Rms 243A, 240, 242, 245, 210, 213,217,219,220,225,228,235,119,121,125,127,233,237,238,317,317B,309, 301,303, 314	Good	NF	ND	5000 SF
38A-38C	2'x2' Fissured Ceiling Tile (Laid In)	Pharmacy Area (0101)	Good	NF	ND	600 SF
39A-39C	2'x4' Fissured Ceiling Tile (Laid In)	Rm 318	Good	NF	ND	100 SF
40A-40C	Drywall with Joint Compound	Restrooms 303,301	Good	NF	ND	1000 SF
41A-41G	Plaster Walls and Ceiling on Buttonboard	Throughout Building at Hallways, Offices, Labs, Exam Rooms	Good	NF	ND	40,000 SF
42A-42G	Plaster Walls on Metal Lath	All Restrooms at Southwest and South Wing, Hallway North Wing Perimeter Walls at South Wing North Area, Offices at NW Wing	Good	NF	ND	10,000 SF
43A-43E	Drywall with Joint Compound	Present at Northwest and North Wing Office Area Walls and Ceilings	Good	NF	ND	6000 SF
44A-44C	Drywall Wall Panels	South Wing Hallway, Rm 239	Good	NF	ND	300 SF
45A-45E	1'x1' Pinhole Ceiling Tile with Mastic	North Wing, South, Southwest Hallways, Rms 420A-D, 309,317,313,306,100 office areas, 102,100A, 111,113, 113A,113B,113C, 119,210,214,213,219,220,225,228,229,232,233,235,236,325,326	Good	NF	ND	15,000 SF

NON-ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

46A-46E	Drywall Ceilings with tape and Joint Compound	Above ceiling Tile at North Wing, South, Southwest Hallways, Rms 420A-D, 309,317,313,306,100 office areas, 102,100A, 111,113, 113A,113B,113C, 119.210,214,213,219,220,225,228,229,232,233,235,236,325,326	Good	NF	<1% Chry	10,000 SF
47A-47G	Drywall Walls and Ceilings with Joint Compound	North and Northwest Wing-Office Areas, Reception, Breakroom, NW Restrooms North Wing, Except NE Restrooms	Good	NF	ND	10,000 SF
49A-49C	Brown Drywall with Joint Compound	Rm 399	Good	NF	ND	1000 SF
50A-50C	1'x1' Pinhole Ceiling Tile with tan Adhesive	Northwest Section of West Hallway and Rm 387	Good	NF	ND	400 SF
51A-51C	½ "Brown Ceramic Floor Tile and Grout	Men's/Women's Restrooms-North Wing, Northeast	Good	NF	ND	500 SF
52A-52C	Thin Set and Grout Associated with 6" Ceramic Cove base	Men's/Women's Restrooms-North Wing, Northeast	Good	NF	ND	200 LF
53A-53C	Gray Carpet with Purple Stripes with Yellow Adhesive	Offices and Hallway at Northwest and West of North Wing	Good	NF	ND	7,000 SF
54A-54C	Gray and Black Carpet with Yellow Adhesive	Offices and Hallway at Northeast and North Side of North Wing	Good	NF	ND	10,000 SF
55A-55C	Yellow Adhesive for Brown Carpet Squares	Reception Booth Area	Good	NF	ND	100 SF
56A-56C	12"x12" Beige VFT(Layered) with Adhesive on Concrete	Breakroom (Rm 413)	Good	NF	ND	200 SF
57A-57C	Beiger Pebble Pattern Sheet Flooring on Concrete	Rm 383	Good	NF	ND	150 SF
58A-58C	12"x12" Purple VF with Adhesive on Concrete	Rms 399, 397	Good	NF	ND	350 SF
59A-59C	Fire Rated Door Core	All Interior Fire Rated Doors	Good	NF	ND	105 ea.
60A-60C	Metal Walls Gray Core Material	West Wall at Rm 387 and Cubicles at Office 100 Area	Good	NF	ND	1000 SF
61A-61C	Drywall at Doorways	South Hallway and Rm 229	Good	NF	ND	400 SF
62A-62C	Green Countertop Material	Rms 243A, 236, 306 and North Reception Area.	Good	NF	ND	1000 SF
63A-63C	Moisture Barrier Paper	Behind Texture Plaster Walls at Northeast-North Wing Restrooms	Good	NF	ND	1000 SF
N/A	2"/5" Fiberglass TSI Pipe Insulation	In Wall Cavity Rm 413 and Stairway to East Mech rm	Good	NF	None-Suspect	N/A
N/A	FRP Wall Panels	Restrooms 301,303	Good	NF	None-Suspect	N/A

ND = None Detected, Chry= Chrysotile



XRF Scope of Assessment

The purpose of this inspection was to comply with HUD/OSHA and title 17 guidelines by identifying and assessing the Lead-Based Paint (LBP), glazing, or varnishes on the interior surfaces of painted components that may be disturbed as part of the demolition operation at the subject property. The intent was to ascertain the presence of LBP above the specified action level of 1.0 mg/cm². Any painted surfaces of architectural components detected above the action level were identified and conditions assessed for subsequent lead hazard control and/or demolition activity.

The inspection included visual observations and sampling of only accessible suspect painted materials and glazing that may contain lead. Findings of the inspections, recommendations, and conclusions are summarized below. Surfaces containing lead base paint and or glazing **were identified** in the areas inspected. The State of California defines LBPs as those materials which contain equal to or greater than 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm²) or 5,000 parts per million (ppm) / milligrams/kilograms (mg/kg) of lead.

XRF Methodology

Testing and sampling were conducted in accordance with the HUD Guidelines for LBP testing, a hand-held XRF instrument, Niton XLp 300A model Niton (serial # 114945) was utilized. The instrument was calibrated to a National Institute of Standards and Testing (NIST) Standard Reference Material of 1.04 mg/cm² in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The calibration was periodically verified (i.e., at the beginning and end of each work period). In each room, one or more representative surfaces of each painted, varnished, or glazed component were tested. The HUD action level of 1.0 mg/cm² was used as criteria for LBP.

Testing Protocol

Testing was conducted in accordance with Chapter 7 of the Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing as published by HUD in 2012. XRF readings were obtained on representative painted surfaces on each building component in room equivalents. The HUD definition of lead-based paint is equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/cm². All XRF readings below the regulatory definition are considered negative and all readings at and above this level are considered positive.

Summary Positive Results

Below is a brief description of the components that tested positive for lead and their respective locations and results:



XRF POSITIVE RESULTS AND LEAD								
XRF No.:	Material Location/Amounts	Substrate	Color	Ext/Int	Component/Condition	Floor	Results	mg/cm ²
89	Exterior SW Entry Approx. 80 LF	Metal	Brown	EXT	Sunshade Supports/Intact	1 st /Positive		1.9
94	Exterior West Entry Approx. 300 LF	Metal	Brown	EXT	Sunshade Supports/Intact	1 st /Positive		4.0
113	Loading Dock-Exterior NE/Approx. 20 LF	Metal	Yellow	EXT	Loading Dock Edge Bumper/Intact	1 st /Positive		1.8
140	All Restrooms South and Southwest Wings NE/Approx. 100 LF	6" Ceramic Tile	Off White	Int	Cove base/Intact	1 st /Positive		10.1
141	All Restrooms South and Southwest Wings NE/Approx. 800 SF	4"x4"/6"x6" Ceramic Tile	Green	Int	Wall Tile /Intact	1 st /Positive		8.3
142	All Restrooms South and Southwest Wings Approx. 300 SF	4"x4"/6"x6" Ceramic Tile	Off White	Int	Wall Tile /Intact	1 st /Positive		9.8
197	All Restrooms South and Southwest Wings Approx. 40 LF	6"x6" Ceramic Tile	Light Green	Int	Cove base/Intact	1 st /Positive		6.2
198	All Restrooms South and Southwest Wings Approx. 200 SF	4"x4" Ceramic Tile	Light Green	Int	Wall Tile /Intact	1 st /Positive		6.4
223/ 224	Rm 120,128 4 Doors Total	Wood	Light Gray	Int	Lead Lined Doors	1 st /Positive		4.9/4.4
253	113 Restroom Approx. 10 SF	4"x4" Ceramic Tile	Beige	Int	Cove base/Intact	1 st /Positive		8.9
254	All Restrooms South and Southwest Wings Approx. 200 SF	4"x4" Ceramic Tile	Green	Int	Wall Tile /Intact	1 st /Positive		5.6
333	Rm 309 Foyer 1 Unit	Porcelain Metal	White	Int	Sink/Intact	1 st /Positive		3.9
344	Rm 314 Approx. 110 SF	4"x4" Ceramic Tile	White	Int	Wall Tile /Intact	1 st /Positive		6.7
N/A	128 Behind Wall Panels Approx. 1000 SF	Lead	Gray	Int	Lead Shielding/Intact	1 st /Positive		N/A

For the rest of the XRF field results see attachments together with CDPH Form 8552, the CDPH Inspector/Assessor's Certification, and any applicable photographs.

[Summary of Asbestos Regulations](#)

Any individual who contracts to provide health and safety services relating to ACM and ACCM must be certified by Cal-OSHA as either a Certified Asbestos Consultant or a Certified Site Surveillance Technician. The activities they are certified to provide include conducting asbestos



surveys; writing work plans or specifications for abatement; monitoring the work of abatement contractors; collecting air samples; and determining if the work area safe for re-occupancy by non-asbestos workers. Regulation: Cal-OSHA 8 CCR 1529 (q)

Employees, tenants, and contractors who perform work in the building surveyed must be notified of the presence, location, and quantities of asbestos containing materials. Notification to regulatory agencies must be made by the California Certified Asbestos Abatement Contractor that will be doing the abatement.

Notification to affected UCR personnel is facilitated by the UCR Asbestos Coordinator and Department Heads. All notifications shall be performed in strict accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations, standards, and codes governing asbestos abatement, and any other trade work done in conjunction with the abatement. Regulations: California Health and Safety Code Section 25915 and Proposition 65, Cal OSHA (8 CCR 1529 (k) & 8 CCR 5194), and Federal OSHA (1926.1101 & 1910.1200).

To ensure that hidden materials were identified destructive sampling was conducted to identified as many materials as possible prior to the demolition of the building as required by Regulation: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants {NESHAPS – 40 CFR Part 61} as authorized by the Clean Air Act and South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1403, Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities.

The local National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulatory agency as listed below must be notified ten (10) working days prior to the start of any demolition or asbestos abatement projects which exceed 100 square feet or 120 linear feet of asbestos-containing material. This project is within the jurisdiction of South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), rule 1403

Materials containing more than 0.1% asbestos will be impacted by this project. These materials must be removed by California Certified Asbestos Abatement Contractors who are registered and licensed through the Asbestos Contractors' Registration Unit (ACRU), a subsidiary of the California Department of Safety and Health (DOSH). Regulation: Cal-OSHA 8 CCR 1529 (R).

In the State of California, as defined by California Labor Code Section 6501.8, construction materials containing between 0.1% and 1% asbestos by weight are classified as ACCMs (Asbestos-Containing Construction Materials)

Recommendations

1-A California-licensed asbestos contractor shall remove the ACMs/ACCMs prior to any demolition activities.

2-During the removal and/or demolition of LBP/LCP components, follow the Federal, State and Local regulations regarding the removal and disposal of lead-containing materials.



3-All work must be conducted in compliance with the Federal, State, and Local regulatory requirements. In addition, the Contractor must follow the UCR Asbestos Management Plan requirements. If there is a conflict between the Government Agencies and UCR Asbestos Management Plan, the most stringent shall apply.

4-If materials not identified in this report are discovered during demolition, Contractor must stop demolition activities and notify EH&S to sample these materials before proceeding.

Limitations

As per the agreement with PD&C, only materials located on the exterior and interior ground-level areas of the building were sampled. No other areas, materials, or spaces were assessed. Quantities provided are estimates and should not be used for bidding purposes. The abatement contractor is responsible for field verification of asbestos-containing material amounts.

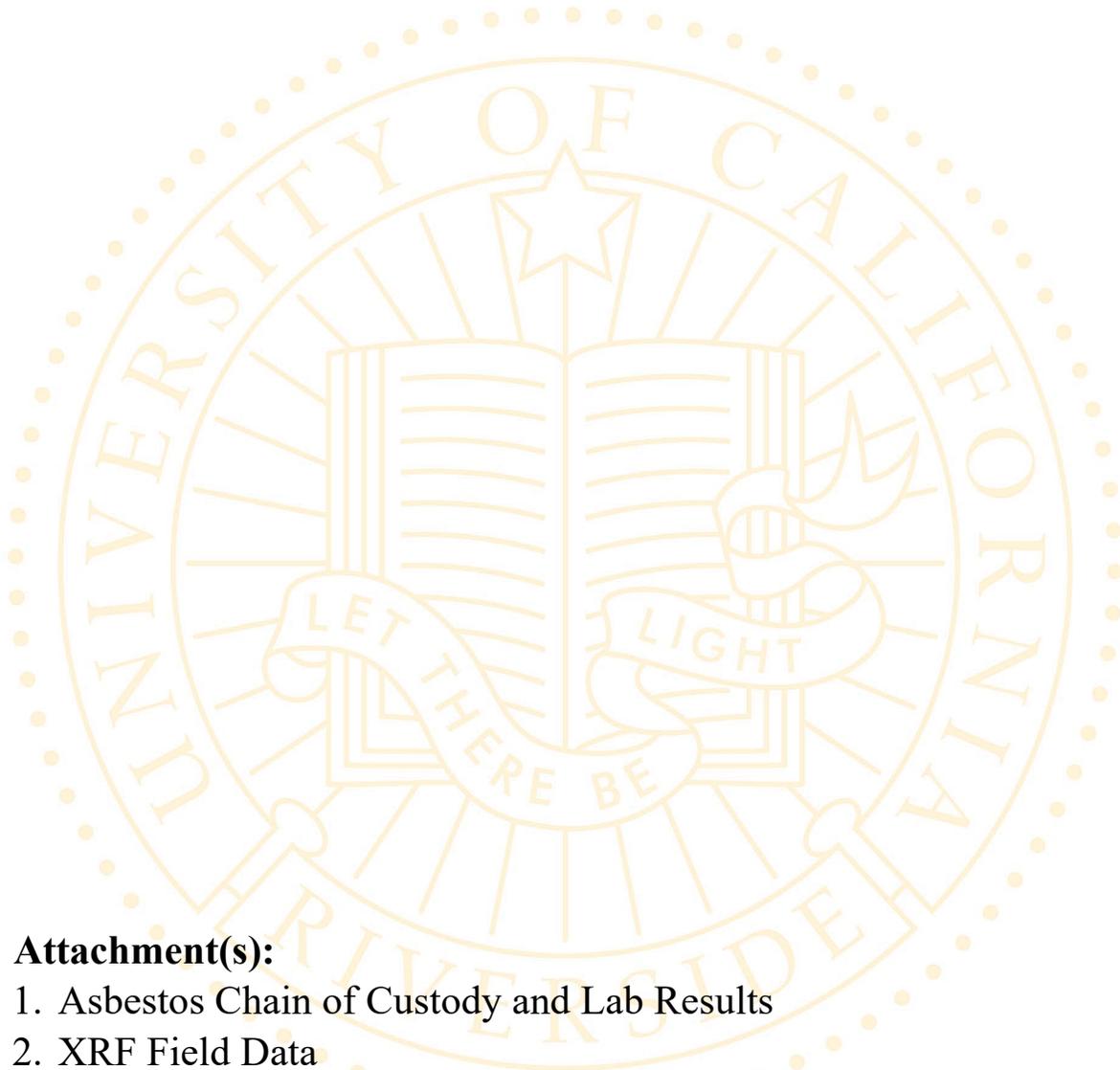
This assessment report does not serve as specifications for asbestos abatement and should not be used as a stand-alone bid document. EH&S did not test live electrical components or disassemble operational equipment such as fans or HVAC components. These components may contain untested suspect asbestos-containing building materials (ACBMs). Any suspect ACBMs discovered must be tested before being disturbed.

This report does not identify all potential hazards or unsafe conditions and does not imply that others do not exist in the inspected areas. EH&S has prepared these findings in accordance with accepted professional practices. We appreciate the opportunity to provide this service and are available for any questions or additional assistance.

Sincerely,
Heri Rodriguez

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Heri Rodriguez".

Asbestos and Lead Specialist
Certified Asbestos Consultant (CAC)
CAC # 17-6020
Lead Inspector Assessor
LRC-00007951



Attachment(s):

1. Asbestos Chain of Custody and Lab Results
2. XRF Field Data
3. Asbestos and Lead Sample Locations
4. Photo Log
5. Laboratory Certifications
6. 8552
7. Inspector's Certifications



CHAIN OF CUSTODY

2487 E. Orangethorpe Ave. Fullerton, CA 92831
 (714) 632-8118 ✉ reports@ecologicslab.com

Job ID:240725031



UCR

CONTACT INFORMATION	PROJECT INFORMATION
Company: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RIVERSIDE	Project #:
Address: 3401 WATKINS DRIVE, RIVERSIDE, CA 92521	Project Name: VEITCH STUDENT HERIT CENTER
Phone: *323-551-8449	Project Location: U.C. R CAMPUS
Contact: HERI RODRIGUEZ AMADOR	
Email results to: heri.rodriguez@ucr.edu	Date Sampled: 7/24/24
	Sampled by: HERI RODRIGUEZ AMADOR

ASBESTOS	MICROBIOLOGY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PLM Bulk Analysis^ <input type="checkbox"/> PLM 1,000 Point Count^ (<0.1%) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Gravimetric <input type="checkbox"/> PLM 400 Point Count^ (<0.25%) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Gravimetric <input type="checkbox"/> PLM Qualitative^ (Dust Wipe or Soil) <input type="checkbox"/> PCM Airborne Fiber Count (NIOSH 7400) <input type="checkbox"/> PCM Airborne Fiber Count with TWA (NIOSH 7400) <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Fungal: Non Viable Mold (ST) (ASTM: D7391-20) <input type="checkbox"/> Fungal: Non Viable Mold (TL, B, SW) (ASTM: D7658-17R21) <input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria: Total Coliform, E. coli (P/A) <input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria: Total Coliform, E. coli, Enterococcus (P/A)

MATERIAL SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> PLM Material Science / Soot & Ash (ASTM: D6602-13R18)

Turnaround time (TAT): 3 Hrs 8 Hrs 24 Hrs 48 Hrs 72 Hrs Other:

Additional information/ Special instructions:
 Stop at 1st positive on samples greater than 1%, EXCEPT for: _____
 Composite 1 wall system sample if found to be greater than or equal to 1%.
 Other: _____

SAMPLE ID	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ASBESTOS			MICROBIOLOGY/PCM				
			COND	QTY	FRIABLE	TIME		FLOW		TOTAL
				SF/LF	Y/N	START	STOP	START	STOP	
1	1A EXT. EAST WALL CENTER	STUCCO WALLS	G	2000	N					
2	B NORTH WALL CENTER	↑ CEILING								
3	C WEST WALL N/W									
4	D WEST BY WEST ENTRY									
5	E EAST WALL S/E									
6	F North wing - SOUTH WALL									
7	G South wing SOUTH WALL									
8	2A South SOUTH	8" TRANSIT PIPE	G	54	N					
9	OF same wings									

ST: Spore Trap, TL: Tape Lift, B: Bulk, SW: Swab, P/A: Presence/ Absence, QTY: Quantity, SF: Square Foot, LF: Linear Foot COND: G = Good; D = Damaged; SD = Significantly Damaged

Relinquished By:	Date / Time	Received By:	Date / Time
Print Name: Heri Rodriguez	7/24/24	Print Name: Emily Galindo	7/25/24
Signature: Heri Rodriguez		Signature: Emily Galindo	9:20am

*COC must be accurately, fully, and legibly completed and signed before ECOLOGICS LABORATORY may accept the project.

^Methods: App. E to Sub. E of 40 CFR Part 763 and EPA/600/R-93/116



CHAIN OF CUSTODY

2487 E. Orangethorpe Ave. Fullerton, CA 92831
 (714) 632-8118 reports@ecologicslab.com

Job ID:240725031



Company: U.C.R Project #: VERTICAL STUDENT HEAD.

SAMPLE ID	LOCATION *	DESCRIPTION *	ASBESTOS			MICROBIOLOGY/PCM				
			COND	QTY	FRIABLE	TIME		FLOW		TOTAL
				SF/LF	Y/N	START	STOP	START	STOP	
10	3A	North Drain Area	G	25,000	N					
11	B	SIDEWALK EXT. S/E								
12	C	Curb-@ Driveway CENTER - EAST								
13	D	Lunch pad CENTER EAST								
14	E	STEPS - SOUTH ENTRYWAY								
15	F	Drain - S/W								
16	G	SIDEWALK WEST ENTRYWAY								
17	4A	SOUTH SECTION NORTH W/ door	G		N					
18	B	EAST - N/E CENTER SECTION								
19	C	CENTER AREA S/E								
20	D	NORTH WING SOUTH								
21	E	CENTER WING by EAST ENTRY								
22	F	SOUTH WING SOUTH								
23	G	CENTER WING N/W								
24	5A	LOADING DOCK AREA N.	G	12,000 SF	N					
25	B	Parking lot N/E								
26	C	Driveway Curb- EAST								
27	D	↓ SOUTH-								
28	E	↓ - EAST								
29	F	S/E Parking lot - SOUTH								
30	G	↓ - CENTER								

Emily Galindo emmer 7/25/24 9:20 am

ST: Spore Trap, TL: Tape Lift, B: Bulk, Sw: Swab, P/A: Presence/ Absence, QTY: Quantity, SF: Square Foot, LF: Linear Foot, COND: Conditions: G = Good; D = Damaged; SD = Significantly Damaged.



CHAIN OF CUSTODY

2487 E. Orangethorpe Ave. Fullerton, CA 92831
 (714) 632-8118 reports@ecologicslab.com

Job ID: 240725031



Company: V.C.P.

Project #: KEVIN STUDENT HEALTH

SAMPLE ID	LOCATION *	DESCRIPTION *	ASBESTOS			MICROBIOLOGY/PCM				
			COND	QTY	FRIABLE	TIME		FLOW		TOTAL
				SF/LF	Y/N	START	STOP	START	STOP	
31	6A	BEHIND NORTH SECTION STUCCO - SOUTH WALL Barrier Paper	G	200SF	N					
32	B	EAST WALL CENTER SECTION	↓	↓	↓					
33	VC	N/E - @ CENTER WALL	↓	↓	↓					
34	7A	WEST OUTER WALL N/W TAN BRICK W GRAY MORTAR NEW	G	300SF	N					
35	B	CENTER	↓	↓	↓					
36	VC	S/W	↓	↓	↓					
37	8A	SOUTH SECTION LOUVER - S/W SUNSHADE LOUVERS SIDE SUPPORTS.	G	500SF	N					
38	B	NORTH SECTION SOUTH LOUVER N/E "CONCRETE"	↓	↓	↓					
39	VC	CENTER SECTION LOUVER S/W	↓	↓	↓					
40	9A	WEST END S/W CLAY PIPE & CONCRETE @ DRAIN	G	200SF	N					
41	B	WEST	↓	↓	↓					
42	VC	N/W	↓	↓	↓					
43	10A	CENTER SECTION EAST BY ENTRY HVAH CONCRET PADS	G	500SF	N					
44	B	SOUTH SECTION SOUTH.	↓	↓	↓					
45	VC	CENTER SECTION WEST	↓	↓	↓					
46	11A	WEST WALKWAY S/W RED BRICK & CONCRETE	G	200SF	N					
47	B	N/W	↓	↓	↓					
48	VC	WEST	↓	↓	↓					
49	12A	N/W EAST WALL S/W CONCRETE BASE FOR WALL SUPPORTS	G	100SF	N					
50	B	CENTER	↓	↓	↓					
51	VC	N/W	↓	↓	↓					

Emily Galindo emily 7/25/24 9:20am

ST: Spore Trap, TL: Tape Lift, B: Bulk, Sw: Swab, P/A: Presence/ Absence, QTY: Quantity, SF: Square Foot, LF: Linear Foot,
 COND: Conditions: G = Good; D = Damaged; SD = Significantly Damaged.



UCR



CHAIN OF CUSTODY

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Company: V.C.P Project #: VEITCH # STUDENT HENRY

SAMPLE ID	LOCATION *	DESCRIPTION *	ASBESTOS			MICROBIOLOGY/PCM					
			COND	QTY	FRIABLE	TIME		FLOW		TOTAL	
				SF/LF	Y/N	START	STOP	START	STOP		
52	13A	Perimeter walls - EAST.	TAN BRICK w/ Gray MORTAR @ PERIMETER walls	G	300	N					
53	13	WALL - CENTER	↓	↓	↓						
54	14	↓ SOUTH	↓	↓	↓						
55	14A	CENTER SECTION by ENTRY	WATER PROOFING MATERIAL	G	SF 1000	N					
56	1B	BY ENTRY	BLACK	↓	↓	↓					
57	1C	BY ENTRY -	↓	↓	↓						
58	15A	STAIR well TO - E	TAR LIKE MATERIAL	G	400 ^{SF}	N					
59	1B	Center Mech - M/E	BLACK	↓	↓	↓					
60	1C	Room - S/E	↓	↓	↓						

Emily Galindo insert 7/25/24 9:20am

ST: Spore Trap, TL: Tape Lift, B: Bulk, Sw: Swab, P/A: Presence/ Absence, QTY: Quantity, SF: Square Foot, LF: Linear Foot, COND: Conditions: G = Good; D = Damaged; SD = Significantly Damaged.



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
 Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
 Project #: N/A
 Project Name: Veitch Student Health Center
 Project Location: U.C.R Campus

LAB Job #: 240725031
 # of Samples: 59
 Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
 Date Received: 07/25/2024
 Date Analyzed: 07/26/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
1A	240725031.01.A	240725031.01		
Location	: EXT East Wall Center		Yes	<1% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Stucco w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
1B	240725031.02.A	240725031.02		
Location	: EXT North Wall Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Stucco w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Light Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
1C	240725031.03.A	240725031.03		
Location	: EXT West Wall N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Stucco w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Light Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
1D	240725031.04.A	240725031.04		
Location	: Ext West by West Entry		Yes	<1% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Stucco w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
1E	240725031.05.A	240725031.05		
Location	: EXT East Wall S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Stucco w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Light Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Veitch Student Health Center
Project Location: U.C.R Campus

LAB Job #: 240725031
of Samples: 59
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 07/25/2024
Date Analyzed: 07/26/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
1F	240725031.06.A	240725031.06		
Location	: EXT North Wing - South Wall		Yes	<1% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Stucco w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
1G	240725031.07.A	240725031.07		
Location	: EXT South Wing South Wall		Yes	<1% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Stucco w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
2A	240725031.08.A	240725031.08		
Location	: South of South Wing		Yes	12% Chrysotile 3% Crocidolite
Analyst Description / Color	: Transite Pipe, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile, Crocidolite			
Other Material Type	: 85% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
3A	240725031.09.A	240725031.09		
Location	: North Drain Area		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
3B	240725031.10.A	240725031.10		
Location	: Sidewalk EXT - S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Veitch Student Health Center
Project Location: U.C.R Campus

LAB Job #: 240725031
of Samples: 59
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 07/25/2024
Date Analyzed: 07/26/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
3C	240725031.11.A	240725031.11		
Location	: Curb - @ Driveway Center - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
3D	240725031.12.A	240725031.12		
Location	: Lunch Pad Center East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
3E	240725031.13.A	240725031.13		
Location	: Steps - South Entryway		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
3F	240725031.14.A	240725031.14		
Location	: Drain - S/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
3G	240725031.15.A	240725031.15		
Location	: Sidewalk West Entryway		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Veitch Student Health Center
Project Location: U.C.R Campus

LAB Job #: 240725031
of Samples: 59
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Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
4A	240725031.16.A	240725031.16		
Location : South Section North by Door Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
4B	240725031.17.A	240725031.17		
Location : East - N/E Center Section Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
4C	240725031.18.A	240725031.18		
Location : Center Area S/E Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
4D	240725031.19.A	240725031.19		
Location : North Wing South Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
4E	240725031.20.A	240725031.20		
Location : Center Wing by East Entry Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				



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Project Location: U.C.R Campus

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Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
4F	240725031.21.A	240725031.21		
Location	: South Wing South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
4G	240725031.22.A	240725031.22		
Location	: Center Wing N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
5A	240725031.23.A	240725031.23		
Location	: Loading Dock Area N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Asphalt, Granular, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
5B	240725031.24.A	240725031.24		
Location	: Parking Lot N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Asphalt, Granular, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
5C	240725031.25.A	240725031.25		
Location	: Driveway Curb - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Asphalt, Granular, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Project Location: U.C.R Campus

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Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 07/25/2024
Date Analyzed: 07/27/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
5D	240725031.26.A	240725031.26		
Location	: Driveway Curb South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Asphalt, Granular, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
5E	240725031.27.A	240725031.27		
Location	: Driveway Curb East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Asphalt, Granular, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
5F	240725031.28.A	240725031.28		
Location	: S/E Parking Lot - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Asphalt, Granular, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
5G	240725031.29.A	240725031.29		
Location	: S/E Parking Lot - Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Asphalt, Granular, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
6A	240725031.30.A	240725031.30		
Location	: Behind Stucco - North Section South Wall		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vapor Barrier, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Veitch Student Health Center
Project Location: U.C.R Campus

LAB Job #: 240725031
of Samples: 59
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Date Received: 07/25/2024
Date Analyzed: 07/27/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
6B	240725031.31.A	240725031.31		
Location	: Behind Stucco - East Wall Center Section		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vapor Barrier, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
6C	240725031.32.A	240725031.32		
Location	: Behind Stucco - N/E @ Center Wall		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vapor Barrier, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
7A	240725031.33.A	240725031.33		
Location	: Outer Wall N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Brick, Granular, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
7A	240725031.33.B	240725031.33		
Location	: Outer Wall N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mortar, Granular, Homogeneous, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
7B	240725031.34.A	240725031.34		
Location	: Outer Wall Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Brick, Granular, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
7B	240725031.34.B	240725031.34		
Location : Outer Wall Center Analyst Description / Color : Mortar, Granular, Homogeneous, Beige Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
7C	240725031.35.A	240725031.35		
Location : Outer Wall S/W Analyst Description / Color : Brick, Granular, Homogeneous, Tan Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
7C	240725031.35.B	240725031.35		
Location : Outer Wall S/W Analyst Description / Color : Mortar, Granular, Homogeneous, Beige Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
8A	240725031.36.A	240725031.36		
Location : South Section Louver - S/W Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
8B	240725031.37.A	240725031.37		
Location : North Section South Louver - N/E Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				



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Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
8C	240725031.38.A	240725031.38		
Location : Center Section Louver S/W Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
9A	240725031.39.A	240725031.39		
Location : West End SW Analyst Description / Color : Pipe, Granular, Homogeneous, Red Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
9A	240725031.39.B	240725031.39		
Location : West End SW Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
9B	240725031.40.A	240725031.40		
Location : West End West Analyst Description / Color : Pipe, Granular, Homogeneous, Red Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
9B	240725031.40.B	240725031.40		
Location : West End West Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				



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Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
9C	240725031.41.A	240725031.41		
Location : West End N/W Analyst Description / Color : Pipe, Granular, Homogeneous, Red Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
9C	240725031.41.B	240725031.41		
Location : West End N/W Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
10A	240725031.42.A	240725031.42		
Location : Center Section East by Entry Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
10B	240725031.43.A	240725031.43		
Location : South Section South Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
10C	240725031.44.A	240725031.44		
Location : Center Section West Analyst Description / Color : Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				



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Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
11A	240725031.45.A	240725031.45		
Location	: West Walkway S/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Brick, Granular, Homogeneous, Red			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
11A	240725031.45.B	240725031.45		
Location	: West Walkway S/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
11B	240725031.46.A	240725031.46		
Location	: West Walkway N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Brick, Granular, Homogeneous, Red			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
11B	240725031.46.B	240725031.46		
Location	: West Walkway N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
11C	240725031.47.A	240725031.47		
Location	: West Walkway West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Brick, Granular, Homogeneous, Red			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Project Name: Veitch Student Health Center
Project Location: U.C.R Campus

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of Samples: 59
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Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
11C	240725031.47.B	240725031.47		
Location	: West Walkway West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
12A	240725031.48.A	240725031.48		
Location	: N/W Ext Wall S/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
12B	240725031.49.A	240725031.49		
Location	: N/W Ext Wall Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
12C	240725031.50.A	240725031.50		
Location	: N/W Ext Wall N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Concrete, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
13A	240725031.51.A	240725031.51		
Location	: Perimeter Walls - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Brick, Granular, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Veitch Student Health Center
Project Location: U.C.R Campus

LAB Job #: 240725031
of Samples: 59
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 07/25/2024
Date Analyzed: 07/27/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
13A	240725031.51.B	240725031.51		
Location	: Perimeter Walls - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mortar, Granular, Homogeneous, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
13B	240725031.52.A	240725031.52		
Location	: Wall - Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Brick, Granular, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
13B	240725031.52.B	240725031.52		
Location	: Wall - Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mortar, Granular, Homogeneous, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
13C	240725031.53.A	240725031.53		
Location	: Wall - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Brick, Granular, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
13C	240725031.53.B	240725031.53		
Location	: Wall - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mortar, Granular, Homogeneous, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Veitch Student Health Center
Project Location: U.C.R Campus

LAB Job #: 240725031
of Samples: 59
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 07/25/2024
Date Analyzed: 07/27/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
14A	240725031.54.A	240725031.54		
Location	: Center Section by West Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Granular Material, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Tarry, Black, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
14B	240725031.55.A	240725031.55		
Location	: Center Section by Entry West Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Granular Material, Granular, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
14C	240725031.56.A	240725031.56		
Location	: Center Section by Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Granular Material, Granular, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
15A	240725031.57.A	240725031.57		
Location	: Stairwell to E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tar, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
15B	240725031.58.A	240725031.58		
Location	: Center N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tar, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Veitch Student Health Center
Project Location: U.C.R Campus

LAB Job #: 240725031
of Samples: 59
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 07/25/2024
Date Analyzed: 07/27/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
15C	240725031.59.A	240725031.59		
Location	: Room S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tar, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			

Comments:

Chris Becerra – Analyst

Paola Ducoing – Approved by

NAD = no asbestos detected; NA = not analyzed, PS = positive stop; Reporting Limits: CVES = 1%, 400 PT CT = 0.25%, 1,000 PT CT = 0.1%. The analyses of the samples in this report were performed and analyzed in accordance with the procedures outlined in EPA 600/R-93/116 (Method for Determination of Asbestos in Building Materials); EPA 600/M4-82-020 (Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples) and US Federal Register 40 CFR Appendix E to Subpart E of Part 763 (Interim Method of the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples). Samples were analyzed using Calibrated Visual Estimate (CVES), therefore results may not be reliable for samples with low concentration levels or other Non-Friable Organically Bound (NOB) materials. The limit of detection for this analytical method is less than one percent (<1%) and total sample constituents may total greater than 100% due to trace amounts. These results lie within the statistical limits of variability calculated with standard reference materials routinely analyzed in the laboratory. In multi-layer samples, unless otherwise specified, the asbestos concentration is reported for the layer where asbestos is found. This report only relates to the samples that were submitted and Ecologics Lab and its personnel assumes no responsibility and/or are not liable for any misinformation provided by the client such as "sample location" or "sample type." This report may contain specific data not covered by NVLAP and is identified if footnotes are present. This report was issued by Ecologics Lab which is accredited by NVLAP (Lab Code 600190-0) and may not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of this laboratory. This report may not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST or any agency of the Federal Government. NVLAP Lab Code: 600190-0



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PLM 1,000 Point Count Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Veitch Student Health Center
Project Location: U.C.R Campus

LAB Job #: 240729017
of Samples: 4
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 07/29/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
1A	240729017.01.A	240729017.01		
Location	: EXT East Wall Center		Yes	0.19% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Stucco w/ Skim Coat, Firm, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 99.81% Non-Fibrous Material			
1D	240729017.02.A	240729017.02		
Location	: EXT West by West Entry		Yes	0.15% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Stucco w/ Skim Coat, Firm, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 99.85% Non-Fibrous Material			
1F	240729017.03.A	240729017.03		
Location	: EXT North Wing - South Wall		Yes	0.20% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Stucco w/ Skim Coat, Firm, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 99.8% Non-Fibrous Material			
1G	240729017.04.A	240729017.04		
Location	: EXT South Wing- South Wall		Yes	0.23% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Stucco w/ Skim Coat, Firm, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 99.77% Non-Fibrous Material			

Michelle Weakley – Analyst

Paola Ducoing - Approved By

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PLM 1,000 Point Count Report

Client: UCR
 Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
 Project #: N/A
 Project Name: Vietch Student Health Center
 Project Location: BLDG Interior

LAB Job #: 240807011
 # of Samples: 7
 Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
 Date Received: 08/07/2024
 Date Analyzed: 08/08/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
33B	240807011.01.A	240807011.01		
Location	: Rm 123 West		Yes	<0.1% Chrysotile <0.1% Tremolite
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile, Tremolite			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
33C	240807011.02.A	240807011.02		
Location	: Rm 100 West		Yes	<0.1% Chrysotile <0.1% Tremolite
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Firm, Non-Homogeneous, Tarry, Black, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile, Tremolite			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
36A	240807011.03.A	240807011.03		
Location	: Rm 128 N/W		Yes	<0.1% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic w/ Compound, Granular, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
46C	240807011.05.A	240807011.05		
Location	: CT - Hallway by 238		Yes	0.95% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, Off-white			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 99.05% Non-Fibrous Material			
46D	240807011.06.A	240807011.06		
Location	: CT - 230 - N		Yes	1.03% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, Off-white			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 98.97% Non-Fibrous Material			



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PLM 1,000 Point Count Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health Center
Project Location: BLDG Interior

LAB Job #: 240807011
of Samples: 8
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/07/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/08/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
46E	240807011.07.A	240807011.07		
Location	: CT - Hallway by 325		Yes	0.62% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, Off-white			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 99.38% Non-Fibrous Material			
48A	240807011.08.A	240807011.08		
Location	: R/R Womens East		Yes	<0.1% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Light Grey			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			


Paola Ducoing – Analyst


Jhair Gonzalez - Approved By

NAD = no asbestos detected; NA = not analyzed, PS = positive stop; Reporting Limits: CVES = 1%, 400 PT CT = 0.25%, 1,000 PT CT = 0.1%. The analyses of the samples in this report were performed and analyzed in accordance with the procedures outlined in EPA 600/R-93/116 (Method for Determination of Asbestos in Building Materials); EPA 600/M4-82-020 (Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples) and US Federal Register 40 CFR Appendix E to Subpart E of Part 763 (Interim Method of the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples). Samples were analyzed using Calibrated Visual Estimate (CVES), therefore results may not be reliable for samples with low concentration levels or other Non-Friable Organically Bound (NOB) materials. The limit of detection for this analytical method is less than one percent (<1%) and total sample constituents may total greater than 100% due to trace amounts. These results lie within the statistical limits of variability calculated with standard reference materials routinely analyzed in the laboratory. In multi-layer samples, unless otherwise specified, the asbestos concentration is reported for the layer where asbestos is found. This report only relates to the samples that were submitted and Ecologics Lab and its personnel assumes no responsibility and/or are not liable for any misinformation provided by the client such as "sample location" or "sample type." This report may contain specific data not covered by NVLAP and is identified if footnotes are present. This report was issued by Ecologics Lab which is accredited by NVLAP (Lab Code 600190-0) and may not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of this laboratory. This report may not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST or any agency of the Federal Government. NVLAP Lab Code: 600190-0



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PLM 1,000 Point Count Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietech Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240815060
of Samples: 1
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/15/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/19/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
28A	240815060.01.A	240815060.01		
Location	: Rm 302 - N/E		Yes	<0.1% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Non-Homogeneous, Gummy, Tarry, Black, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			

Paola Ducoing – Analyst
Paola Ducoing - Approved By

NAD = no asbestos detected; NA = not analyzed, PS = positive stop; Reporting Limits: CVES = 1%, 400 PT CT = 0.25%, 1,000 PT CT = 0.1%. The analyses of the samples in this report were performed and analyzed in accordance with the procedures outlined in EPA 600/R-93/116 (Method for Determination of Asbestos in Building Materials); EPA 600/M4-82-020 (Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples) and US Federal Register 40 CFR Appendix E to Subpart E of Part 763 (Interim Method of the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples). Samples were analyzed using Calibrated Visual Estimate (CVES), therefore results may not be reliable for samples with low concentration levels or other Non-Friable Organically Bound (NOB) materials. The limit of detection for this analytical method is less than one percent (<1%) and total sample constituents may total greater than 100% due to trace amounts. These results lie within the statistical limits of variability calculated with standard reference materials routinely analyzed in the laboratory. In multi-layer samples, unless otherwise specified, the asbestos concentration is reported for the layer where asbestos is found. This report only relates to the samples that were submitted and Ecologics Lab and its personnel assumes no responsibility and/or are not liable for any misinformation provided by the client such as "sample location" or "sample type." This report may contain specific data not covered by NVLAP and is identified if footnotes are present. This report was issued by Ecologics Lab which is accredited by NVLAP (Lab Code 600190-0) and may not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of this laboratory. This report may not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST or any agency of the Federal Government. NVLAP Lab Code: 600190-0



240801014



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2487 E. Orangethorpe Ave. Fullerton, CA 92831

(714) 632-8118 reports@ecologicslab.com

Job ID:240801014



UCR

CONTACT INFORMATION		PROJECT INFORMATION	
Company: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RIVERSIDE		Project #:	
Address: 3401 WATKINS DRIVE, RIVERSIDE, CA 92521		Project Name: VIETCH STUDENT HEALTH	
Phone: 323-551-8449		Project Location: BLDG. INTERIOR	
Contact: HERI RODRIGUEZ AMADOR		Date Sampled: 7/25/24	
Email results to: heri.rodriguez@ucr.edu		Sampled by: HERI RODRIGUEZ AMADOR	
ASBESTOS		MICROBIOLOGY	
<input type="checkbox"/> PLM Bulk Analysis^ <input type="checkbox"/> PLM 1,000 Point Count^ (<0.1%) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Gravimetric <input type="checkbox"/> PLM 400 Point Count^ (<0.25%) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Gravimetric <input type="checkbox"/> PLM Qualitative^ (Dust Wipe or Soil) <input type="checkbox"/> PCM Airborne Fiber Count (NIOSH 7400) <input type="checkbox"/> PCM Airborne Fiber Count with TWA (NIOSH 7400) <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		<input type="checkbox"/> Fungal: Non Viable Mold (ST) (ASTM: D7391-20) <input type="checkbox"/> Fungal: Non Viable Mold (TL, B, SW) (ASTM: D7658-17R21) <input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria: Total Coliform, E. coli (P/A) <input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria: Total Coliform, E. coli, Enterococcus (P/A)	
MATERIAL SCIENCE			
<input type="checkbox"/> PLM Material Science / Soot & Ash (ASTM: D6602-13R18)			
Turnaround time (TAT): <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Hrs <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Hrs <input type="checkbox"/> 24 Hrs <input type="checkbox"/> 48 Hrs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 72 Hrs <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
Additional information/ Special instructions:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stop at 1st positive on samples greater than 1%, EXCEPT for:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Composite 1 wall system sample if found to be greater than or equal to 1%.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:			

SAMPLE ID	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ASBESTOS			MICROBIOLOGY/PCM				
			COND	QTY SF/LF	FRIABLE Y/N	TIME START	TIME STOP	FLOW START	FLOW STOP	TOTAL
61	7 16A RN-314 WEST	THIN SET/GRout for 4"x4"	G	100	N					
62	7 1B	CERAMIC WHITE WALL TILE								
63	7 1C									
64	7 17A Restroom 228 - South	THIN SET/GRout for 4"x6" WEA CERAMIC	G	100	N					
65	7 1B	127 - EAST TILE - DRE CUB								
66	7 1C	243 - NORTH								
67	7 18A Restroom - 228 - N.	Gray Grout + 1/2" CERAMIC	G	50	N					
68	7 1B	- 243 - N. Floor tile								
69	7 1C	- 127 - E.								

ST: Spore Trap, TL: Tape Lift, B: Bulk, SW: Swab, P/A: Presence/ Absence, QTY: Quantity, SF: Square Foot, LF: Linear Foot COND: G = Good; D = Damaged; SD = Significantly Damaged

Relinquished By:	Date / Time	Received By:	Date / Time
Print Name: HERI RODRIGUEZ	7/30/24	Print Name: Emily Galindo	8/1/24
Signature: <i>Heri Rodriguez</i>		Signature: <i>Emily Galindo</i>	8:00am

*COC must be accurately, fully, and legibly completed and signed before ECOLOGICS LABORATORY may accept the project.

^Methods: App. E to Sub. E of 40 CFR Part 763 and EPA/600/R-93/116



240801014

Job ID:240801014



UCR



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Company:

U.C.R

Project #:

VEICH STUDENT HENGT.

SAMPLE ID	LOCATION *	DESCRIPTION *	ASBESTOS			MICROBIOLOGY/PCM				TOTAL
			COND	QTY	FRIABLE	TIME		FLOW		
				BY/LF	Y/N	START	STOP	START	STOP	
91	26A RM 113A ENTRY	BEIGE SHEET FLOOR W/ADH	G	1200	N					
92	↓ B ↓ 113B ENTRY	↓ Concrete	↓	↓	↓					
93	↓ C ↓ 111 - ENTRY	↓	↓	↓	↓					
94	27A RM 123 - EAST	12"-12" BEIGE W BLUE STREAKS	G	50 ^{SF}	N					
95	↓ B ↓ - WEST	↓ Concrete	↓	↓	↓					
96	↓ C ↓ - CENTR	↓	↓	↓	↓					
97	28A RM 302 - N/E	LT YELLOW SHEET FLOOR	G	100 ^{SF}	N					
98	↓ B ↓ - EAST	w/MASTE ON CONCRETE	↓	↓	↓					
99	↓ C ↓ - S/E	↓	↓	↓	↓					
100	29A RM 305 - SWAY.	12"-12" BEIGE VIT W/MASTE ON CONCRETE	G	80 ^{SF}	N					
101	↓ B ↓ - CENTR	↓	↓	↓	↓					
102	↓ C ↓ - N.	↓	↓	↓	↓					
103	30A RM 302 - E	12"-12" PINK SELF ADHESIVE	G	5 ^{SF}	N					
104	↓ B ↓ UNDER SINK	FLOOR TILE ON	↓	↓	↓					
105	↓ C ↓	WOOD	↓	↓	↓					
106	31A RM 207 N/W	BEIGE PEBBLE PATTERN	G	300 ^{SF}	N					
107	↓ B ↓ WEST	SHEET FLOOR	↓	↓	↓					
108	↓ C ↓ S/W	MASTE - ON CONCRETE	↓	↓	↓					
109	32A RM 236 N/E	WHITE SHEET FLOOR w/ GRAY	G	300 ^{SF}	N					
110	↓ B ↓	locking compound	↓	↓	↓					
111	↓ C ↓ RM 318 - WEST	ON CONCRETE	↓	↓	↓					

Emily Galindo emily 8/9/24 8:00am

ST: Spore Trap, TL: Tape Lift, B: Bulk, Sw-Swab, P/A Presence/ Absence, QTY: Quantity, SF: Square Foot, LF: Linear Foot,

COND: Conditions: G = Good; D = Damaged; SD = Significantly Damaged.



240801014

Job ID:240801014



UCR



CHAIN OF CUSTODY

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(714) 632-8118 reports@ecologicslab.com

Company: UCR

Project #: VEITZM STUDENT HEALTH CENTER

SAMPLE ID	LOCATION *	DESCRIPTION *	ASBESTOS			MICROBIOLOGY/PCM				
			COND	QTY	FRIABLE	TIME		FLOW		TOTAL
				SF/LF	Y/N	START	STOP	START	STOP	
133	40A R/R 303 - NORTH	Drywall walls / Ceiling w/ JZ	G	1000	N					
134	B 301 - EAST	↓	↓	↓	↓					
135	C 301 - SOUTH	↓	↓	↓						
136	41A RM 391 - NORTH	PLASTER WALLS / Ceiling on	G	4000	N					
137	B 244 - N/E	Button board								
138	C 409 - N/W	↓	↓	↓						
139	D 220 - SOUTH	↓	↓	↓						
140	E 412 - SOUTH	↓	↓	↓						
141	F hallway by 228	↓	↓	↓						
142	G Rm 257 - N.	↓	↓	↓						
143	42A RM-325 - W	PLASTER WALLS on Mems	G	1000	N					
[REDACTED]										
145	C 220 - N	↓	↓	↓						
146	D 121 - E	↓	↓	↓						
147	E 418 - S/E	↓	↓	↓						
148	F 223 - R/R - N/E	↓	↓	↓						
149	G CR 1400 - EAST	↓	↓	↓						
150	43A RM 210 - N/E	Drywall w/ JZ	G	6000	N					
151	B 243 - hallway (walls)	↓	↓	↓						
152	C 306 - N/W	↓	↓	↓						
153	D 120 S/E	↓	↓	↓						
154	E 101 - SOUTH	↓	↓	↓						

Emily Galindo emily 8/1/24 8:00am

ST: Spore Trap, TL: Tape Lift, B: Bulk, Sw: Swab, P/A: Presence/ Absence, QTY: Quantity, SF: Square Foot, LF: Linear Foot,

COND: Conditions: G = Good; D = Damaged; SD = Significantly Damaged.



CHAIN OF CUSTODY

2487 E. Orangethorpe Ave. Fullerton, CA 92831

(714) 632-8118 reports@ecologicslab.com



Company: U.C.R. Project #: VEITCH STUDENT HEALTH.

SAMPLE ID	LOCATION *	DESCRIPTION *	ASBESTOS			MICROBIOLOGY/PCM				TOTAL
			COND	QTY	FRIABLE	TIME		FLOW		
				SF/AF	Y/N	START	STOP	START	STOP	
175	48A R/R	WOMENS EAST PLASTER WALLS + Ceilings w	G	100	N					
176	1A	↓ ↓. WEST	↓	↓	↓					
177	↓C	↓ MEN'S R/R WEST	↓	↓	↓					
178	49A #399	. WEST Brown Dry wall w/TC	G	SF 100	N					
179	1B	↓ N/W	↓	↓	↓					
180	↓C	↓ N/E	↓	↓	↓					
181	50A	West corridor - N. 1/2" Pink tile ceiling tile w	G	SF 400	N					
182	1B	387 - corner	↓	↓	↓					
183	↓C	↓ - ↓	↓	↓	↓					
184	51A	Womens R/R entry 1/2" Brown Ceramic Floor tile w	G	SF 50	N					
185	1B	↓	↓	↓	↓					
186	↓C	Men's R/R entry	↓	↓	↓					
187	52A	Womens R/R N/W THIN SET + GROUT for 6" Cove base	G	SF 200	N					
188	1B	↓	↓	↓	↓					
189	↓C	Men's R/R - South Hallway by 397	↓	↓	↓					
190	53A	Gray carpet w Purple stripes.	G	SF 7000	N					
191	1B	392 - @ closet Yellow Adh. on concrete	↓	↓	↓					
192	↓C	334 - WEST	↓	↓	↓					
193	54A	420 A - South. Yellow ADHESIVE for Gray + Blue	G	SF 1000	N					
194	1B	North wing Hallway - by Reception	↓	↓	↓					
195	↓C	North wing Reception area - S.	↓	↓	↓					

Emily Galindo emily 8/17/24 8:00am

ST: Spore Trap, TL: Tape Lift, B: Bulk, Sw: Swab, P/A: Presence/ Absence, QTY: Quantity, SF: Square Foot, LF: Linear Foot,
COND: Conditions: G = Good; D = Damaged; SD = Significantly Damaged.



240801014

Job ID:240801014



UCR



CHAIN OF CUSTODY

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(714) 632-8118 reports@ecologicslab.com

Company:

V. Co R

Project #:

VERU Student Housing

SAMPLE ID	LOCATION *	DESCRIPTION *	ASBESTOS			MICROBIOLOGY/PCM				
			COND	QTY	FRIABLE	TIME		FLOW		TOTAL
				SF/LF	Y/N	START	STOP	START	STOP	
217	18 62A	243A - North Green Counter top MATERIAL	G	100	N					
218	11 B	300 - L	↓	↓	↓					
219	12 62	220 - ↓	↓	↓	↓					
220	18 63A	North Wing Mens - 028 Black Barrier	G	100	↓					
221	14 B	142 - ↓ Paper ↓	↓	↓	↓					
222	15 6C	L - ↓	↓	↓	↓					
16										
17										
18										
18										
20										
21										
22										
28										
24										
25										
25										
27										
28										
29										
30										

Emily Galindo emily 8/1/24 8:00am

ST: Spore Trap, TL: Tape Lift, B: Bulk, Sw: Swab, P/A: Presence/ Absence, QTY: Quantity, SF: Square Foot, LF: Linear Foot,

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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
 Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
 Project #: N/A
 Project Name: Vietch Student Health
 Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
 # of Samples: 162
 Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
 Date Received: 08/01/2024
 Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
16A	240801014.01.A	240801014.01		
Location : Rm 314 West Analyst Description / Color : Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, White Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
16A	240801014.01.B	240801014.01		
Location : Rm 314 West Analyst Description / Color : Thinset, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
16B	240801014.02.A	240801014.02		
Location : Rm 314 West Analyst Description / Color : Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, White Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
16B	240801014.02.B	240801014.02		
Location : Rm 314 West Analyst Description / Color : Thinset, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
16C	240801014.03.A	240801014.03		
Location : Rm 314 West Analyst Description / Color : Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, White Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				



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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
16C	240801014.03.B	240801014.03		
Location : Rm 314 West Analyst Description / Color : Thinset, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
17A	240801014.04.A	240801014.04		
Location : Restroom 221 - South Analyst Description / Color : Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, White Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
17A	240801014.04.B	240801014.04		
Location : Restroom 221 - South Analyst Description / Color : Thinset, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
17B	240801014.05.A	240801014.05		
Location : Restroom 127 - East Analyst Description / Color : Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, White Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
17B	240801014.05.B	240801014.05		
Location : Restroom 127 - East Analyst Description / Color : Thinset, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				



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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

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of Samples: 162
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Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
17C	240801014.06.A	240801014.06		
Location	: Restroom 243 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
17C	240801014.06.B	240801014.06		
Location	: Restroom 243 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Thinset, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
18A	240801014.07.A	240801014.07		
Location	: Restroom - 222- N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceramic Tile, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
18A	240801014.07.B	240801014.07		
Location	: Restroom - 222- N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
18B	240801014.08.A	240801014.08		
Location	: Restroom - 243 - N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceramic Tile, Granular, Homogeneous, Green			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
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Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
18B	240801014.08.B	240801014.08		
Location	: Restroom - 243 - N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
18C	240801014.09.A	240801014.09		
Location	: Restroom - 127 - E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceramic Tile, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
18C	240801014.09.B	240801014.09		
Location	: Restroom - 127 - E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
19A	240801014.10.A	240801014.10		
Location	: Rm 128 West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Wall Paper, Fibrous, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
19A	240801014.10.B	240801014.10		
Location	: Rm 128 West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
19B	240801014.11.A	240801014.11		
Location	: Rm 128 N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Wall Paper, Fibrous, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
19B	240801014.11.B	240801014.11		
Location	: Rm 128 N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
19C	240801014.12.A	240801014.12		
Location	: Rm 128 S/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Wall Paper, Fibrous, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
19C	240801014.12.B	240801014.12		
Location	: Rm 128 S/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
20A	240801014.13.A	240801014.13		
Location	: Rm 128A N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
20A	240801014.13.B	240801014.13		
Location	: Rm 128A N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
20B	240801014.14.A	240801014.14		
Location	: Rm 128A East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
20B	240801014.14.B	240801014.14		
Location	: Rm 128A East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
20C	240801014.15.A	240801014.15		
Location	: Rm 128A S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
20C	240801014.15.B	240801014.15		
Location	: Rm 128A S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
21A	240801014.16.A	240801014.16		
Location	: Rm 120D - N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Green			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
21A	240801014.16.B	240801014.16		
Location	: Rm 120D - N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
21A	240801014.16.C	240801014.16		
Location	: Rm 120D - N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet Pad, Soft, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
21B	240801014.17.A	240801014.17		
Location	: Rm 120D - Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Green			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
21B	240801014.17.B	240801014.17		
Location	: Rm 120D - Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
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Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
21B	240801014.17.C	240801014.17		
Location	: Rm 120D - Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet Pad, Soft, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
21C	240801014.18.A	240801014.18		
Location	: Rm 120C Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Green			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
21C	240801014.18.B	240801014.18		
Location	: Rm 120C Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
21C	240801014.18.C	240801014.18		
Location	: Rm 120C Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet Pad, Soft, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
22A	240801014.19.A	240801014.19		
Location	: Rm 120 - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Green			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

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Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
22B	240801014.20.A	240801014.20		
Location	: Rm 120 North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Green			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
22C	240801014.21.A	240801014.21		
Location	: Corridor West of Rm 120		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Green			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
23A	240801014.22.A	240801014.22		
Location	: Rm 100B - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
23A	240801014.22.B	240801014.22		
Location	: Rm 100B - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
23B	240801014.23.A	240801014.23		
Location	: Rm 100 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
23B	240801014.23.B	240801014.23		
Location	: Rm 100 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
23C	240801014.24.A	240801014.24		
Location	: Rm 100E - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
23C	240801014.24.B	240801014.24		
Location	: Rm 100E - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
24A	240801014.25.A	240801014.25		
Location	: Rm 241 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Black, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
24A	240801014.25.B	240801014.25		
Location	: Rm 241 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
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Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
24B	240801014.26.A	240801014.26		
Location	: Corridor - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Black, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
24B	240801014.26.B	240801014.26		
Location	: Corridor - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
24C	240801014.27.A	240801014.27		
Location	: Rm 246 North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Black, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
24C	240801014.27.B	240801014.27		
Location	: Rm 246 North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
25A	240801014.28.A	240801014.28		
Location	: 128B - Cntr		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Project Name: Vietch Student Health
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of Samples: 162
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Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
25A	240801014.28.B	240801014.28		
Location	: 128B - Cntr		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive w/ Mastic, Non-Homogeneous, Tacky, Tarry, Black, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
25B	240801014.29.A	240801014.29		
Location	: 128B - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
25B	240801014.29.B	240801014.29		
Location	: 128B - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive w/ Mastic, Non-Homogeneous, Tacky, Tarry, Black, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
25C	240801014.30.A	240801014.30		
Location	: 128B - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
25C	240801014.30.B	240801014.30		
Location	: 128B - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Tacky, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
25C	240801014.30.C	240801014.30		
Location	: 128B - West		Yes	2% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic w/ Compound, Firm, Non-Homogeneous, Tarry, Black, White			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 98% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
26A	240801014.31.A	240801014.31		
Location	: Rm 113A Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Sheet, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
26A	240801014.31.B	240801014.31		
Location	: Rm 113A Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive w/ Compound, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gummy, Gray, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
26B	240801014.32.A	240801014.32		
Location	: Rm 113B Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Sheet, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
26B	240801014.32.B	240801014.32		
Location	: Rm 113B Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive w/ Compound, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gummy, Gray, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
26C	240801014.33.A	240801014.33		
Location	: Rm 111 - Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Sheet, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
26C	240801014.33.B	240801014.33		
Location	: Rm 111 - Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive w/ Compound, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gummy, Gray, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
27A	240801014.34.A	240801014.34		
Location	: Rm 123 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
27A	240801014.34.B	240801014.34		
Location	: Rm 123 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Tacky, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
27B	240801014.35.A	240801014.35		
Location	: Rm 123 - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
27B	240801014.35.B	240801014.35		
Location	: Rm 123 - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Tacky, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
27B	240801014.35.C	240801014.35		
Location	: Rm 123 - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Compound, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
27C	240801014.36.A	240801014.36		
Location	: Rm 123 - Cntr		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Beige			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
27C	240801014.36.B	240801014.36		
Location	: Rm 123 - Cntr		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Tacky, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
28A	240801014.37.A	240801014.37		
Location	: Rm 302 - N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Fibrous, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 20% Cellulose, 5% Fiberglass, 75% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
28A	240801014.37.B	240801014.37		
Location	: Rm 302 - N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
28A	240801014.37.C	240801014.37		
Location	: Rm 302 - N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
28A	240801014.37.D	240801014.37		
Location	: Rm 302 - N/E		Yes	<1% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Non-Homogeneous, Gummy, Tarry, Black, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
28B	240801014.38.A	240801014.38		
Location	: Rm 302 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Fibrous, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 20% Cellulose, 5% Fiberglass, 75% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
28B	240801014.38.B	240801014.38		
Location	: Rm 302 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
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Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
28B	240801014.38.C	240801014.38		
Location	: Rm 302 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
28B	240801014.38.D	240801014.38		
Location	: Rm 302 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Homogeneous, Gummy, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
28C	240801014.39.A	240801014.39		
Location	: Rm 302 - S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Fibrous, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 20% Cellulose, 5% Fiberglass, 75% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
28C	240801014.39.B	240801014.39		
Location	: Rm 302 - S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
28C	240801014.39.C	240801014.39		
Location	: Rm 302 - S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
28C	240801014.39.D	240801014.39		
Location	: Rm 302 - S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Homogeneous, Gummy, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
29A	240801014.40.A	240801014.40		
Location	: Rm 305 - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
29A	240801014.40.B	240801014.40		
Location	: Rm 305 - South		Yes	2% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 98% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
29B	240801014.41.A	240801014.41		
Location	: Rm 305 - Cntr		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
29B	240801014.41.B	240801014.41		
Location	: Rm 305 - Cntr		Yes	2% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 98% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Client: UCR
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 Project #: N/A
 Project Name: Vietch Student Health
 Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
 # of Samples: 162
 Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
 Date Received: 08/01/2024
 Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
29C	240801014.42.A	240801014.42		
Location	: Rm 305 - N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
29C	240801014.42.B	240801014.42		
Location	: Rm 305 - N		Yes	2% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 98% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
30A	240801014.43.A	240801014.43		
Location	: Rm 302 - E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown, Tan, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
30A	240801014.43.B	240801014.43		
Location	: Rm 302 - E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Tacky, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
30B	240801014.44.A	240801014.44		
Location	: Under Sink - E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown, Tan, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
30B	240801014.44.B	240801014.44		
Location	: Under Sink - E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Tacky, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
30C	240801014.45.A	240801014.45		
Location	: Under Sink - E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown, Tan, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
30C	240801014.45.B	240801014.45		
Location	: Under Sink - E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Tacky, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
31A	240801014.46.A	240801014.46		
Location	: Rm 207 - N/W		Yes	15% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Fibrous, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 75% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
31A	240801014.46.B	240801014.46		
Location	: Rm 207 - N/W		Yes	3% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 97% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
31B	240801014.47.A	240801014.47		
Location	: Rm 207 - West		Yes	15% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Fibrous, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 75% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
31B	240801014.47.B	240801014.47		
Location	: Rm 207 - West		Yes	3% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 97% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
31C	240801014.48.A	240801014.48		
Location	: Rm 207 - S/W		Yes	15% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Fibrous, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown, Gray, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 75% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
31C	240801014.48.B	240801014.48		
Location	: Rm 207 - S/W		Yes	3% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 97% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
32A	240801014.49.A	240801014.49		
Location	: Rm 236 N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
32A	240801014.49.B	240801014.49		
Location	: Rm 236 N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive w/ Leveling Compound, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gummy, Gray, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
32B	240801014.50.A	240801014.50		
Location	: Rm 236 N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
32B	240801014.50.B	240801014.50		
Location	: Rm 236 N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive w/ Leveling Compound, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gummy, Gray, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
32C	240801014.51.A	240801014.51		
Location	: Rm 318 - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
32C	240801014.51.B	240801014.51		
Location	: Rm 318 - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive w/ Leveling Compound, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gummy, Gray, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
33A	240801014.52.A	240801014.52		
Location	: Rm 207 - S/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Cove Base, Firm, Homogeneous, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
33A	240801014.52.B	240801014.52		
Location	: Rm 207 - S/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Firm, Non-Homogeneous, Tan, Light Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
33B	240801014.53.A	240801014.53		
Location	: Rm 123 West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Cove Base, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
33B	240801014.53.B	240801014.53		
Location	: Rm 123 West		Yes	<1% Tremolite
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: Tremolite			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
33C	240801014.54.A	240801014.54		
Location	: Rm 100 West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Cove Base, Firm, Homogeneous, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
33C	240801014.54.B	240801014.54		
Location : Rm 100 West Analyst Description / Color : Mastic, Firm, Non-Homogeneous, Tarry, Black, Brown Asbestos Type : Chrysotile, Tremolite Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			Yes	<1% Chrysotile <1% Tremolite
Comments:				
34A	240801014.55.A	240801014.55		
Location : Rm 349 - North Analyst Description / Color : Cove Base, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
34A	240801014.55.B	240801014.55		
Location : Rm 349 - North Analyst Description / Color : Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Tan Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
34B	240801014.56.A	240801014.56		
Location : Rm 391 - South Analyst Description / Color : Cove Base, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
34B	240801014.56.B	240801014.56		
Location : Rm 391 - South Analyst Description / Color : Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Tan Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
34C	240801014.57.A	240801014.57		
Location	: Rm @ Entry - S/E Entry - North Wing		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Cove Base, Firm, Homogeneous, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
34C	240801014.57.B	240801014.57		
Location	: Rm @ Entry - S/E Entry - North Wing		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
35A	240801014.58.A	240801014.58		
Location	: Rm 128 - S/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Cove Base, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
35A	240801014.58.B	240801014.58		
Location	: Rm 128 - S/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
35B	240801014.59.A	240801014.59		
Location	: Rm 233 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Cove Base, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
35B	240801014.59.B	240801014.59		
Location	: Rm 233 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
35C	240801014.60.A	240801014.60		
Location	: Rm 317 - N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Cove Base, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
35C	240801014.60.B	240801014.60		
Location	: Rm 317 - N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
36A	240801014.61.A	240801014.61		
Location	: Rm 128 N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
36A	240801014.61.B	240801014.61		
Location	: Rm 128 N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
36A	240801014.61.C	240801014.61		
Location	: Rm 128 N/W		Yes	<1% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic w/ Compound, Granular, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
36B	240801014.62.A	240801014.62		
Location	: Rm 128 Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
36B	240801014.62.B	240801014.62		
Location	: Rm 128 Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
36B	240801014.62.C	240801014.62		
Location	: Rm 128 Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic w/ Compound, Granular, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
36C	240801014.63.A	240801014.63		
Location	: Rm 128 S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
36C	240801014.63.B	240801014.63		
Location	: Rm 128 S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
36C	240801014.63.C	240801014.63		
Location	: Rm 128 S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic w/ Compound, Granular, Homogeneous, Tarry, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
37A	240801014.64.A	240801014.64		
Location	: Rm - 220 - Cntr		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	:			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
37B	240801014.65.A	240801014.65		
Location	: Rm - 127 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
37B	240801014.65.B	240801014.65		
Location	: Rm - 127 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive w/ Compound, Firm, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
37C	240801014.66.A	240801014.66		
Location	: Rm - @ 309 - Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
37C	240801014.66.B	240801014.66		
Location	: Rm - @ 309 - Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive w/ Compound, Firm, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
38A	240801014.67.A	240801014.67		
Location	: 0101 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
38A	240801014.67.B	240801014.67		
Location	: 0101 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive w/ Compound, Firm, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
38B	240801014.68.A	240801014.68		
Location	: 0101 - Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
38C	240801014.69.A	240801014.69		
Location	: 0101 - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
39A	240801014.70.A	240801014.70		
Location	: Rm 318 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceiling Tile, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 25% Fiberglass, 20% Cellulose, 55% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
39B	240801014.71.A	240801014.71		
Location	: Rm 318 - S/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceiling Tile, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 25% Fiberglass, 20% Cellulose, 55% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
39C	240801014.72.A	240801014.72		
Location	: Rm 318 - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceiling Tile, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 25% Fiberglass, 20% Cellulose, 55% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
40A	240801014.73.A	240801014.73		
Location	: R/R 303 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
40A	240801014.73.B	240801014.73		
Location	: R/R 303 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
40B	240801014.74.A	240801014.74		
Location	: R/R 301 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
40B	240801014.74.B	240801014.74		
Location	: R/R 301 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
40C	240801014.75.A	240801014.75		
Location	: R/R 301 - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
40C	240801014.75.B	240801014.75		
Location	: R/R 301 - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
41A	240801014.76.A	240801014.76		
Location	: Rm 391 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
41A	240801014.76.B	240801014.76		
Location	: Rm 391 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Button Board, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
41B	240801014.77.A	240801014.77		
Location	: Rm 244 - N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
41B	240801014.77.B	240801014.77		
Location	: Rm 244 - N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Button Board, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
41C	240801014.78.A	240801014.78		
Location	: Rm 409 - N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
41C	240801014.78.B	240801014.78		
Location	: Rm 409 - N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Button Board, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
41D	240801014.79.A	240801014.79		
Location	: Rm 220 - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
41E	240801014.80.A	240801014.80		
Location	: Rm 412 - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
41E	240801014.80.B	240801014.80		
Location	: Rm 412 - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Button Board, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
41F	240801014.81.A	240801014.81		
Location	: Rm Hallway by 228		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
 Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
 Project #: N/A
 Project Name: Vietch Student Health
 Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
 # of Samples: 162
 Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
 Date Received: 08/01/2024
 Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
41G	240801014.82.A	240801014.82		
Location	: Rm 233 - N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
41G	240801014.82.B	240801014.82		
Location	: Rm 233 - N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Button Board, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
42A	240801014.83.A	240801014.83		
Location	: Rm 325 - W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
42C	240801014.85.A	240801014.85		
Location	: Rm 220 - N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
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Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
42D	240801014.86.A	240801014.86		
Location	: Rm 121 - E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
42E	240801014.87.A	240801014.87		
Location	: Rm 418 - S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
42F	240801014.88.A	240801014.88		
Location	: Rm 223 R/R - N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
42G	240801014.89.A	240801014.89		
Location	: Rm CR 1400 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
43A	240801014.90.A	240801014.90		
Location	: Rm 210 - N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
43A	240801014.90.B	240801014.90		
Location	: Rm 210 - N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
43B	240801014.91.A	240801014.91		
Location	: Rm 243 - Hallway		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
43B	240801014.91.B	240801014.91		
Location	: Rm 243 - Hallway		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
43C	240801014.92.A	240801014.92		
Location	: Rm 306 - N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
43C	240801014.92.B	240801014.92		
Location	: Rm 306 - N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
43D	240801014.93.A	240801014.93		
Location	: Rm 120 - S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
43D	240801014.93.B	240801014.93		
Location	: Rm 120 - S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
43E	240801014.94.A	240801014.94		
Location	: Rm 101 - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
43E	240801014.94.B	240801014.94		
Location	: Rm 101 - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
44A	240801014.95.A	240801014.95		
Location	: Rm 241 N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
44B	240801014.96.A	240801014.96		
Location	: Rm 239 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
44C	240801014.97.A	240801014.97		
Location	: Rm 241 - S/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
45A	240801014.98.A	240801014.98		
Location	: Rm 100A - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceiling Tile, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
45A	240801014.98.B	240801014.98		
Location	: Rm 100A - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
45B	240801014.99.A	240801014.99		
Location	: Center Hallway by 325		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceiling Tile, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
45B	240801014.99.B	240801014.99		
Location	: Center Hallway by 325		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
45C	240801014.100.A	240801014.100		
Location	: 0101 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceiling Tile, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
45C	240801014.100.B	240801014.100		
Location	: 0101 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
45D	240801014.101.A	240801014.101		
Location	: Hallway by 238		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceiling Tile, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
45D	240801014.101.B	240801014.101		
Location	: Hallway by 238		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
45E	240801014.102.A	240801014.102		
Location	: Rm - 220 N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceiling Tile, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
45E	240801014.102.B	240801014.102		
Location	: Rm - 220 N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
46A	240801014.103.A	240801014.103		
Location	: Above 1XL Pinhole - Rm 100A E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Mastic, Firm, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
46A	240801014.103.B	240801014.103		
Location	: Above 1XL Pinhole - Rm 100A E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
46A	240801014.103.C	240801014.103		
Location	: Above 1XL Pinhole - Rm 100A E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tape, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
46A	240801014.103.D	240801014.103		
Location : Above 1XL Pinhole - Rm 100A E Analyst Description / Color : Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
46B	240801014.104.A	240801014.104		
Location : CT - 0101 - East Analyst Description / Color : Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
46B	240801014.104.B	240801014.104		
Location : CT - 0101 - East Analyst Description / Color : Tape, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Tan Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
46B	240801014.104.C	240801014.104		
Location : CT - 0101 - East Analyst Description / Color : Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
46C	240801014.105.A	240801014.105		
Location : CT - Hallway by 238 Analyst Description / Color : Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, Off-white Asbestos Type : Chrysotile Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			Yes	<1% Chrysotile

Comments:



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
46C	240801014.105.B	240801014.105		
Location	: CT - Hallway by 238		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tape, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
46C	240801014.105.C	240801014.105		
Location	: CT - Hallway by 238		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
46D	240801014.106.A	240801014.106		
Location	: CT - 230 - N		Yes	<1% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, Off-white			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
46D	240801014.106.B	240801014.106		
Location	: CT - 230 - N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tape, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
46D	240801014.106.C	240801014.106		
Location	: CT - 230 - N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
46E	240801014.107.A	240801014.107		
Location	: CT - Hallway by 325		Yes	<1% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, Off-white			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments: Insufficient amount of material for further analysis.				
46E	240801014.107.B	240801014.107		
Location	: CT - Hallway by 325		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tape, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
46E	240801014.107.C	240801014.107		
Location	: CT - Hallway by 325		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47A	240801014.108.A	240801014.108		
Location	: 390 Ceilling W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47A	240801014.108.B	240801014.108		
Location	: 390 Ceilling W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tape, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
47A	240801014.108.C	240801014.108		
Location	: 390 Ceiling W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47B	240801014.109.A	240801014.109		
Location	: 397 - Wall - N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47B	240801014.109.B	240801014.109		
Location	: 397 - Wall - N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tape, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47B	240801014.109.C	240801014.109		
Location	: 397 - Wall - N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47C	240801014.110.A	240801014.110		
Location	: 412 - Wall S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
47C	240801014.110.B	240801014.110		
Location	: 412 - Wall S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tape, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47C	240801014.110.C	240801014.110		
Location	: 412 - Wall S/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47D	240801014.111.A	240801014.111		
Location	: Reception Area - North Wing Hallway N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47D	240801014.111.B	240801014.111		
Location	: Reception Area - North Wing Hallway N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tape, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47D	240801014.111.C	240801014.111		
Location	: Reception Area - North Wing Hallway N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
47E	240801014.112.A	240801014.112		
Location	: 420B - N/W Wall North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47E	240801014.112.B	240801014.112		
Location	: 420B - N/W Wall North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tape, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47E	240801014.112.C	240801014.112		
Location	: 420B - N/W Wall North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47F	240801014.113.A	240801014.113		
Location	: 420A - Wall West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47F	240801014.113.B	240801014.113		
Location	: 420A - Wall West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tape, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
47F	240801014.113.C	240801014.113		
Location	: 420A - Wall West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47G	240801014.114.A	240801014.114		
Location	: 334 - Wall N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47G	240801014.114.B	240801014.114		
Location	: 334 - Wall N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Tape, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
47G	240801014.114.C	240801014.114		
Location	: 334 - Wall N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 10% Cellulose, 2% Fiberglass, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
48A	240801014.115.A	240801014.115		
Location	: R/R Womens East		Yes	<1% Chrysotile
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, Light Gray			
Asbestos Type	: Chrysotile			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
48B	240801014.116.A	240801014.116		
Location	: R/R Womens West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
48C	240801014.117.A	240801014.117		
Location	: R/R Mens R/R West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Plaster w/ Skim Coat, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
49A	240801014.118.A	240801014.118		
Location	: #399 West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
49A	240801014.118.B	240801014.118		
Location	: #399 West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
49B	240801014.119.A	240801014.119		
Location	: #399 N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
49B	240801014.119.B	240801014.119		
Location	: #399 N/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
49C	240801014.120.A	240801014.120		
Location	: #399 N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Joint Compound, Firm, Homogeneous, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
49C	240801014.120.B	240801014.120		
Location	: #399 N/E		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
50A	240801014.121.A	240801014.121		
Location	: West Corridor - N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceiling Tile, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
50A	240801014.121.B	240801014.121		
Location	: West Corridor - N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
50B	240801014.122.A	240801014.122		
Location	: 387 - Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceiling Tile, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
50B	240801014.122.B	240801014.122		
Location	: 387 - Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
50C	240801014.123.A	240801014.123		
Location	: 387 - Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceiling Tile, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 80% Cellulose, 20% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
50C	240801014.123.B	240801014.123		
Location	: 387 - Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Tan			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
51A	240801014.124.A	240801014.124		
Location	: Womens R/R Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceramic Tile, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/02/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
51A	240801014.124.B	240801014.124		
Location	: Womens R/R Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
51B	240801014.125.A	240801014.125		
Location	: Womens R/R Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceramic Tile, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
51B	240801014.125.B	240801014.125		
Location	: Womens R/R Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
51C	240801014.126.A	240801014.126		
Location	: Mens R/R Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Ceramic Tile, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
51C	240801014.126.B	240801014.126		
Location	: Mens R/R Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/03/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
52A	240801014.127.A	240801014.127		
Location	: Womens R/R N/N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
52A	240801014.127.B	240801014.127		
Location	: Womens R/R N/N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Thin Set, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
52B	240801014.128.A	240801014.128		
Location	: Womens R/R N/N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
52B	240801014.128.B	240801014.128		
Location	: Womens R/R N/N		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Thin Set, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
52C	240801014.129.A	240801014.129		
Location	: Mens R/R - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Grout, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/03/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
52C	240801014.129.B	240801014.129		
Location	: Mens R/R - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Thin Set, Granular, Non-Homogeneous, Gray, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
53A	240801014.130.A	240801014.130		
Location	: Hallway by 397		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Gray, Purple			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
53A	240801014.130.B	240801014.130		
Location	: Hallway by 397		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
53B	240801014.131.A	240801014.131		
Location	: 392 - @ Closet		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Gray, Purple			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
53B	240801014.131.B	240801014.131		
Location	: 392 - @ Closet		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/03/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
53C	240801014.132.A	240801014.132		
Location	: 334 - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Gray, Purple			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
53C	240801014.132.B	240801014.132		
Location	: 334 - West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
54A	240801014.133.A	240801014.133		
Location	: 420A - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Blue, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
54A	240801014.133.B	240801014.133		
Location	: 420A - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
54B	240801014.134.A	240801014.134		
Location	: North Wing Hallway - by Reception		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Blue, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/03/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
54B	240801014.134.B	240801014.134		
Location : North Wing Hallway - by Reception Analyst Description / Color : Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Yellow Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
54C	240801014.135.A	240801014.135		
Location : North Wing Reception Area - S Analyst Description / Color : Carpet, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Blue, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 90% Cellulose, 10% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
54C	240801014.135.B	240801014.135		
Location : North Wing Reception Area - S Analyst Description / Color : Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Yellow Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
55A	240801014.136.A	240801014.136		
Location : Reception - East Analyst Description / Color : Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
55B	240801014.137.A	240801014.137		
Location : Reception - Center Analyst Description / Color : Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/03/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
55C	240801014.138.A	240801014.138		
Location : Reception - Center Analyst Description / Color : Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
56A	240801014.139.A	240801014.139		
Location : 413 - S/W Analyst Description / Color : Vinyl Floor Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
56A	240801014.139.B	240801014.139		
Location : 413 - S/W Analyst Description / Color : Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Yellow Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
56A	240801014.139.C	240801014.139		
Location : 413 - S/W Analyst Description / Color : Compound, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
56B	240801014.140.A	240801014.140		
Location : 413 - Center Analyst Description / Color : Vinyl Floor Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/03/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
56B	240801014.140.B	240801014.140		
Location	: 413 - Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
56B	240801014.140.C	240801014.140		
Location	: 413 - Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Compound, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
56C	240801014.141.A	240801014.141		
Location	: 413 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vinyl Floor Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
56C	240801014.141.B	240801014.141		
Location	: 413 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Firm, Homogeneous, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
56C	240801014.141.C	240801014.141		
Location	: 413 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Compound, Granular, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/03/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
57A	240801014.142.A	240801014.142		
Location	: 383 East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Fibrous, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 25% Cellulose, 75% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
57A	240801014.142.B	240801014.142		
Location	: 383 East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
57B	240801014.143.A	240801014.143		
Location	: 383 Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Fibrous, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 25% Cellulose, 75% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
57B	240801014.143.B	240801014.143		
Location	: 383 Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
57C	240801014.144.A	240801014.144		
Location	: 383 Entry		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sheet Flooring, Fibrous, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 25% Cellulose, 75% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/03/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
57C	240801014.144.B	240801014.144		
Location : 383 Entry Analyst Description / Color : Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
58A	240801014.145.A	240801014.145		
Location : 397 - N Analyst Description / Color : Vinyl Floor Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Purple Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
58A	240801014.145.B	240801014.145		
Location : 397 - N Analyst Description / Color : Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
58B	240801014.146.A	240801014.146		
Location : 399 - N Analyst Description / Color : Vinyl Floor Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Purple Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
58B	240801014.146.B	240801014.146		
Location : 399 - N Analyst Description / Color : Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/03/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
58C	240801014.147.A	240801014.147		
Location : 399 - S Analyst Description / Color : Vinyl Floor Tile, Firm, Homogeneous, Purple Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
58C	240801014.147.B	240801014.147		
Location : 399 - S Analyst Description / Color : Adhesive, Homogeneous, Gummy, Yellow Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 100% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
59A	240801014.148.A	240801014.148		
Location : North & N/W - 418 - Door Analyst Description / Color : Insulation, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 95% Cellulose, 5% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
59B	240801014.149.A	240801014.149		
Location : Wing 409 - Door Analyst Description / Color : Insulation, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 95% Cellulose, 5% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				
59C	240801014.150.A	240801014.150		
Location : Wing 349 - Door Analyst Description / Color : Insulation, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Brown Asbestos Type : NONE Other Material Type : 95% Cellulose, 5% Non-Fibrous Material			No	NAD
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/03/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
60A	240801014.151.A	240801014.151		
Location	: 0387 Ext West		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Fibrous Material, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 30% Cellulose, 15% Fiberglass, 55% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
60B	240801014.152.A	240801014.152		
Location	: 0387 Ext S/W		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Fibrous Material, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 30% Cellulose, 15% Fiberglass, 55% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
60C	240801014.153.A	240801014.153		
Location	: Office 100 - Cubicle Center		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Fibrous Material, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Gray			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 30% Cellulose, 15% Fiberglass, 55% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
61A	240801014.154.A	240801014.154		
Location	: Outside 232 - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sealant, Homogeneous, Rubbery, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
61A	240801014.154.B	240801014.154		
Location	: Outside 232 - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/03/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
61B	240801014.155.A	240801014.155		
Location	: Outside 210 - South		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
61C	240801014.156.A	240801014.156		
Location	: 229 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Sealant, Homogeneous, Rubbery, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
61C	240801014.156.B	240801014.156		
Location	: 229 - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Drywall, Fibrous, Granular, Homogeneous, Brown, White			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 12% Cellulose, 88% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
62A	240801014.157.A	240801014.157		
Location	: 243A - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Counter Top, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray, Green			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
62A	240801014.157.B	240801014.157		
Location	: 243A - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Caulking, Homogeneous, Gummy, Clear			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



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PLM Bulk Asbestos Report

Client: UCR
Address: 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA
Project #: N/A
Project Name: Vietch Student Health
Project Location: BLDS Interior

LAB Job #: 240801014
of Samples: 162
Collected By: Heri Rodriguez
Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Analyzed: 08/03/2024

Client ID	Layer #	Lab ID	Asbestos (Y or N)	% Asbestos / Type
62B	240801014.158.A	240801014.158		
Location	: 306 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Counter Top, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray, Green			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
62C	240801014.159.A	240801014.159		
Location	: 220 - North		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Counter Top, Firm, Homogeneous, Gray, Green			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 100% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
63A	240801014.160.A	240801014.160		
Location	: North Wing Mens - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vapor Barrier, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 60% Cellulose, 40% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
63B	240801014.161.A	240801014.161		
Location	: R/R - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vapor Barrier, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 60% Cellulose, 40% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				
63C	240801014.162.A	240801014.162		
Location	: R/R - East		No	NAD
Analyst Description / Color	: Vapor Barrier, Fibrous, Homogeneous, Black			
Asbestos Type	: NONE			
Other Material Type	: 60% Cellulose, 40% Non-Fibrous Material			
Comments:				



7867 Convoy Ct., Suite 306 San Diego CA 92111
TEL: 760-932-0563 EMAIL: info@greyscopelabs.com

Lab Project ID:	65563
Client:	University of California Riverside
Project Description:	Student Health Center
Date Sampled:	08-12-2024
Date Received:	08-13-2024
Date Analyzed:	08-14-2024

LAB REPORT

The Lab Report has been prepared for:
University of California Riverside
Heri Rodriguez
900 Universtiy Avenue, Riverside, California 92507

Project Description: Student Health Center

Approved by: Griselda Hernandez

Grey Scope Labs
Accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory
Accreditation Program (NVLAP)
NVLAP Lab Code: 600377-0

Grey Scope Labs participates in NVLAP PLM PT Rounds under Lab ID 600377-0
Report Issued: 08-14-2024 09:16:00 AM

Grey Scope Labs Inc. (GSL) is an independent laboratory, providing unbiased and scientifically valid analysis of samples taken typically as part of building surveys. Please be advised that the following details were provided by the client: client sample number and/or ID, sampling date and sample description. The laboratory assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of this information, as it was not obtained through our procedures. We have made efforts to clearly identify the origin of client-provided data throughout the report. It should be noted that the findings presented only pertain to the tested items. The inclusion of client-provided information may affect the validity of the results. Furthermore, it should be noted that the laboratory did not undertake the sampling process in this instance, which means that the findings only pertain to the received sample.

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PLM Analysis Test Method: EPA 600/M4-82-020 as found in 40 CFR, Part 763, Appendix E to Subpart E & EPA/600/R-93/116, July 1993)

GREY SCOPE LABS 7867 Convoy Court Suite 306 San Diego CA 92111 info@GreyScopeLabs.com	Lab Project ID:	65563
	Client:	University of California Riverside
	Project Description:	Student Health Center
	Date Sampled:	08-12-2024
	Date Received:	08-13-2024
	Date Analyzed:	08-14-2024

PLM Analysis Test Method: EPA 600/M4-82-020 as found in 40 CFR, Part 763, Appendix E to Subpart E & EPA/600/R-93/116, July 1993)

Client Sample ID:42A

GSL Laboratory ID:263766

Plaster Walls on Metal Mesh - RM 325 W.

Layer Description	Asbestos Content	Non Asbestos Fibrous Material %	Non-Fibrous Material %
Plaster - White/Gray	None Detected	<1	100

Client Sample ID:42B

GSL Laboratory ID:263767

Plaster Walls on Metal Mesh - RM 243 - E.

Layer Description	Asbestos Content	Non Asbestos Fibrous Material %	Non-Fibrous Material %
Plaster - Gray	None Detected	<1	100

Client Sample ID:42C

GSL Laboratory ID:263768

Plaster Walls on Metal Mesh - RM 220 - N.

Layer Description	Asbestos Content	Non Asbestos Fibrous Material %	Non-Fibrous Material %
Plaster - Off-white/Gray	None Detected	<1	100

Client Sample ID:42D

GSL Laboratory ID:263769

Plaster Walls on Metal Mesh - RM 121 - West

Layer Description	Asbestos Content	Non Asbestos Fibrous Material %	Non-Fibrous Material %
Plaster - Off-white	None Detected		100

Client Sample ID:42E

GSL Laboratory ID:263770

Plaster Walls on Metal Mesh - RM 418 - S/E

Layer Description	Asbestos Content	Non Asbestos Fibrous Material %	Non-Fibrous Material %
Plaster - Gray	None Detected	<1	100

Client Sample ID:42F

GSL Laboratory ID:263771

Plaster Walls on Metal Mesh - RM 223 - N/East

Layer Description	Asbestos Content	Non Asbestos Fibrous Material %	Non-Fibrous Material %
Plaster - White/Gray	None Detected		100

Client Sample ID:42G

GSL Laboratory ID:263772

Plaster Walls on Metal Mesh - RM CT 1400 - East

Layer Description	Asbestos Content	Non Asbestos Fibrous Material %	Non-Fibrous Material %
Plaster - Gray	None Detected	<1	100

Analyzed by: Griselda Hernandez, Lab Manager (7) layers

Veckh Lead Survey 5/30/24 - Pg 1 of 24
 8/17/24

1/30

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	Pbc	Units
1									1.0	Pbs	mg/cm ²
2									1.0	↓	mg/cm ²
3									1.1	↓	mg/cm ²
Calibrate											
4	Veckh	1st Exterior	Exterior	Wall	Stucco	A	Intact	Light Brown	0	NSG	mg/cm ²
5	"	"	"	"	"	B	"	"	0		mg/cm ²
6	"	"	"	Post	metal	A	"	Brown	0.4		mg/cm ²
7	"	"	"	Exterior Dumpster	metal	A	"	Brown	0		mg/cm ²
8	"	"	"	Window Frame	metal	A	"	Brown	0.25		mg/cm ²
9	"	"	"	Door Frame	metal	A	"	Light Brown	0.28		mg/cm ²
10	"	"	"	Door	metal	B	"	Green	0		mg/cm ²
11	"	"	Exterior	Window Frame	metal	B	"	Brown	0.1		mg/cm ²
12	"	"	"	Curb	concrete	D	"	Red	0		mg/cm ²
13	"	"	"	Electric Switch Box	metal	B	"	Grey	0		mg/cm ²
14	"	"	"	Wooden window & door	wood	A	"	White	0		mg/cm ²
15	"	"	"	Wall	stucco	B	"	Light Brown	0		mg/cm ²
16	"	"	"	Window sill	metal	B	"	Grey	0.02		mg/cm ²
17	"	"	"	Window sill	metal	A	"	Grey	0.06		mg/cm ²
18	"	"	"	Window sill	metal				1.0	Pbs.	mg/cm ²
19	"	"	"	Window sill	metal				1.0	↓	mg/cm ²

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Veteran Student Award Case

Pg 2 of 24

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	Pbc	Units
20	Caliber 1st	"	Exhibits	Window Frame	wood	S	Intact	Brown	1.7	Pos.	mg/cm ²
21	Caliber 1st	"	Exhibits	Window Frame	wood	D	Intact	light brown	0.4	Neg	mg/cm ²
22	Caliber 1st	"	"	Window Frame	wood	D	Intact	Brown	0.09	Neg	mg/cm ²
23	"	"	"	Window Face	wood	D	Defaced	White/cream	0.0		mg/cm ²
24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0.0		mg/cm ²
25	"	"	"	Conduit pipe	metal	D	Intact	light brown	0.0		mg/cm ²
26	"	"	"	Wall	plaster	D	Intact	light brown	0.0		mg/cm ²
27	"	"	Ext	Window Frame	metal	D	Intact	Brown	0.5		mg/cm ²
28	"	"	"	Window Frame	wood	D	Intact	grey	0.0		mg/cm ²
29	"	"	"	Window Frame	wood	D	Defaced	Brown	0.0		mg/cm ²
30	"	"	"	Paint Frame	metal	C	Defaced	Brown	0.18		mg/cm ²
31	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defaced	"	0.0		mg/cm ²
32	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defaced	"	0.5		mg/cm ²
33	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defaced	"	0.18		mg/cm ²
34	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defaced	"	0.18		mg/cm ²
35	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defaced	"	0.9		mg/cm ²
36	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defaced	"	1.0		mg/cm ²
37	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defaced	"	0.9		mg/cm ²
38	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defaced	"	0.03		mg/cm ²

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Verde Student Health Care 3 of 24

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	Pbc	Units
39	Verde	1st	Exterior	Window Frame	Asphalt	D	Intact	Brown	0.8	NEG	mg/cm ²
40	Verde	"	"	Conical base	Asphalt	D	Intact	Brown	0.0	NEG	mg/cm ²
41	Verde	1st	Ext	Door	Wood	D	Intact	Green	0.09		mg/cm ²
42	Verde	1st	Ext	Wall	Stucco	D	Intact	Light Green	0.0		mg/cm ²
43	Verde	1st	Ext	Door	Wood	D	Intact	Green	0.08		mg/cm ²
44	"	"	"	Butter Decorative	Asphalt	D	Intact	Brown	0.0		mg/cm ²
45	"	"	"	Stainless Side Panel	Asphalt	D	Intact	Green	0.0		mg/cm ²
46	"	"	"	Wall	Stucco	D	Intact	Light Green	0.0		mg/cm ²
47	Verde	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.1	Pos.	mg/cm ²
48	Verde	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0.9		mg/cm ²
49	Verde	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.0		mg/cm ²
50	Verde	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0.9		mg/cm ²
51	Verde	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.0		mg/cm ²
52	Verde	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.0		mg/cm ²
53	Verde	1st	INT	Wall	Concrete	A	Intact	White	0.03	NEG	mg/cm ²
54	"	1st	INT	Wall	Drywall	D	"	"	0.09		mg/cm ²
55	"	1st	INT	Door Frame	Asphalt	C	Intact	Green	0.09		mg/cm ²
56	"	1st	INT	Cabinet	Wood	A	Intact	Clear	0.02		mg/cm ²
57	"	"	INT	Drawer	Wood	D	Intact	Clear	0.07		mg/cm ²

*

Date _____

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	PbC	Units
58	Vietry	1st	INT-346 Nominating	Calvary	Plaster	A	I	off white	Neg	0.01	mg/cm ²
59				Wxn	Drywall	A				0.02	mg/cm ²
60						B				0.04	mg/cm ²
61						C				0.06	mg/cm ²
62						D				0.07	mg/cm ²
63				Door frame	Metl	B		off white		0.01	mg/cm ²
64			420B	Wall	Plaster	A				0.04	mg/cm ²
65						B				0.02	mg/cm ²
66						C				0.06	mg/cm ²
67						D				0.00	mg/cm ²
68			358	Wall	Plaster	A		off white		0.02	mg/cm ²
69						B				0.00	mg/cm ²
70						C				0.03	mg/cm ²
71						D				0.04	mg/cm ²
72				Door frame	Metl	D		off white		0.06	mg/cm ²
73			358	Calvary	Plaster	A		off white		0.02	mg/cm ²
74	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calvary	Scm 2573	N/A	N/A	Red	Pos.	1.1	mg/cm ²
75										1.0	mg/cm ²
76										1.0	mg/cm ²

Merch SEC 5 of 24

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	Pbc	Units
77	Colony								Pos	1.1	mg/cm ²
78	Colony								1.0	1.0	mg/cm ²
79	Colony								1.1	1.1	mg/cm ²
80	Verut	1st	EXP.	Rail Gutter	Mem	A	I	Beige		.06	mg/cm ²
81				Support Posts	↓	D	I	Dark Brown	NEG	.26	mg/cm ²
82				Storage Shelf	Wood	A	I	Beige		.17	mg/cm ²
83				ENT	↓	A	I	Beige		0.00	mg/cm ²
84				WINDOW SILL	Metals	D	I	Beige		0.01	mg/cm ²
85				Down Spout	↓	A	I	Brown		0.00	mg/cm ²
86				Curb	Asphalt	A		Red		0.0	mg/cm ²
87				Lower side sup.	Concrete	A		Beige		0.00	mg/cm ²
88				Lofters	Metals	A		Gray		0.00	mg/cm ²
89				SUNSHADE SUPPORTS	↓	B		Brown Beige	Pos	1.9	mg/cm ²
90				Down Spout	↓	B		Beige	NEG	.04	mg/cm ³
91				Door frame window sill	↓	B		Beige		.03	mg/cm ²
92				HVAC Return	↓	B		Beige		.03	mg/cm ⁴
93				Subshade supports	↓	C		Brown	Pos.	4.0	mg/cm ⁵
94				Walls	Stucco	C		Beige	NEG	.00	mg/cm ²

80LF *
300LF *

*

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	PbC	Units
96	Vietux	1st	EXIT WEST	Down spout	Metal	C	I	Brown	Neg	.06	mg/cm ²
97				Rain gutter	↓	C	Peeling	Beige		.11	mg/cm ²
98				Door frame	↓	C	I	LT Beige		.05	mg/cm ²
99				Light Post	↓	C	I	LT Beige		.02	mg/cm ²
100			EXIT N/W	N/W Wrt Support	Metal	C		Brown		.04	mg/cm ²
101			↓	Winded sill	↓	C		LT Beige		.06	mg/cm ²
102			EXIT NORTH	Wrt	STUCCO	D		Beige		.01	mg/cm ²
103				Wrt Post	Metal			Brown		.04	mg/cm ²
104				Windows sill	↓			LT Beige		.02	mg/cm ²
105				Wrt Spout				Brown		.00	mg/cm ²
106				Rain gutter	↓			Beige		.00	mg/cm ²
107		1st Non	EXIT N/E	Door frame	Metal	R	I	LT Beige		.00	mg/cm ²
108		↓		Door	WOOD	↓		↓		.13	mg/cm ²
109		1st	EXIT EAST	Handrail	Metal	A		Brown		.01	mg/cm ²
110			EXIT SIDE	↓	↓	A		Black		.04	mg/cm ²
111			EXIT N/E	Door		A		LT Beige		.01	mg/cm ²
112			EXIT N/E	Door frame		A		↓		.00	mg/cm ²
113				Loadings Deck edge STAIRS	Metal	A		Yellow	Pos	.18	mg/cm ²
114					↓	A		Brown	Neg	.09	mg/cm ²

★

Date **1-1-2013**

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	PBC	Units
115	Vietnam	1st	Office	POOF LADDER	METAL	H	F	Brown	Neg	0.16	mg/cm ²
116				WOOD NEST SUPPORTS	+	A	I	Beige		0.00	mg/cm ²
117				Overhang	STUCCO	A	F			0.01	mg/cm ²
118		1st floor	Soury Herway	Wall	PLASTER	D	I	OFF WHITE NEG		0.00	mg/cm ²
119						D	I			0.04	mg/cm ²
120						D	I	Green		0.1	mg/cm ²
121						D	I			0.3	mg/cm ²
122				WOOD TRIM	WOOD	D	I			0.00	mg/cm ²
123				Baseboard	+	D	I			0.00	mg/cm ²
124				Ceiling Tile	WOOD	A	I	White		0.01	mg/cm ²
125			Room 245	Door Frame	Metals	D	I	Green		0.00	mg/cm ²
126				+	+	D	I	OFF WHITE		0.01	mg/cm ²
127				Door	WOOD	D	I	Gray		0.02	mg/cm ²
128				+	+	D	I	OFF WHITE		0.04	mg/cm ²
129				Ceiling	PLASTER	A	I			0.00	mg/cm ²
130				Wall	+	D	I			0.03	mg/cm ²
131					+	A	I			0.01	mg/cm ²
132					Hyman	B	I			0.02	mg/cm ²
133					PLASTER	C	I			0.0	mg/cm ²

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	Pbc	Units
134	Nease	1st	243	Ceiling	Plaster	A	I	Beige	NG	.01	mg/cm ²
135			1R/A			A				.01	mg/cm ²
136						B				.02	mg/cm ²
137						C				.00	mg/cm ²
138						D				.04	mg/cm ²
139				1/2 Floor Tile	ceramic	A	I	Green/lt Green	NG	.00	mg/cm ²
140				6" Cove base		A		Green	Pos	10.1	mg/cm ²
141				4"-6" wood tile		C		Green		8.3	mg/cm ²
142				4"-6" tile with tile		C		Beige		9.8	mg/cm ²
143				Door frame	wood	D		gray	NG	0.00	mg/cm ²
144				Door		D		gray	L	0.01	mg/cm ²
145			243 A	Window frame	wood	A	I	gray	NG	0.0	mg/cm ²
146				Wall	Drywall	A		off white		0.01	mg/cm ²
147						B				0.52	mg/cm ²
148						C				0.04	mg/cm ²
149				Ceiling		D				0.01	mg/cm ²
150						A				0.02	mg/cm ²
151				Baseboard	wood	D		green		0.01	mg/cm ²
152				Door frame	metal	P				0.00	mg/cm ²

* * *

Date _____

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	PbC	Units
153	Vierch	1st	239	Ceiling	PLASTER	A	I	OFF WHITE	NEG	0.01	mg/cm ²
154		Scrub		Wall	Drywall	A				0.02	mg/cm ²
155					PLASTER	B				0.00	mg/cm ²
156						C				0.04	mg/cm ²
157						D				0.10	mg/cm ²
158				Door frame	METAL	B		OK		0.2	mg/cm ²
159				Door	WOOD	B		Gray		0.0	mg/cm ²
160				Door	WOOD OFF WHITE	B		OFF WHITE		0.01	mg/cm ²
161				Door frame	METAL	B				0.04	mg/cm ²
162			238	SINK	PORCELAIN	A		WHITE	NEG	0.00	mg/cm ²
163			241	WALL HATCH	METAL	A		WHITE		0.01	mg/cm ²
164			Hardware	FSC Panel Door	METAL	D				0.04	mg/cm ²
165			235	Countertop	RESIN	D		Green		0.00	mg/cm ²
166				CABINETS	WOOD	C		Brown	NEG	0.01	mg/cm ²
167				Door	WOOD	B		Brown		0.02	mg/cm ²
168				Door frame	Metal	B		DK Gray		0.04	mg/cm ²
169				Window Frame	WOOD	B		Brown		0.01	mg/cm ²
170				Ceiling tile	wood Particle	A		white		0.01	mg/cm ²
171				Wall	Drywall	B		OFF WHITE		0.2	mg/cm ²

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	Pbc	Units
172	Vietry	1st floor	232	Door Frame	Metl	B	I	Dr Grey LT Grey	NEG	0.01	mg/cm ²
173		Walls		Door	WOOD	↓		OFF white		0.02	mg/cm ²
174				Ceiling Tile	Porcel Wood	A				0.00	mg/cm ²
176				WALL	Drywall	A				0.00	mg/cm ²
176				WALL	PLASTER	B				0.01	mg/cm ²
177						↓				0.04	mg/cm ²
178				Door Frame	Metl	D		OFF white		0.01	mg/cm ²
179				Door Frame	Metl	B		OFF white		0.01	mg/cm ²
180			233	SINK	Porcelain	D		WHITE		0.01	mg/cm ²
181			↓	WALL	PLASTER	A		DRY BEIGE		0.02	mg/cm ²
182			↓	RE WALL RESISTERS	WALL	D		OFF white		0.04	mg/cm ²
183			↓ Hallway 2201	Fine EXT Box	Metl	↓		RED		0.00	mg/cm ²
184			↓			↓		WHITE		0.01	mg/cm ²
185			220	Door	WOOD	B		Brown		0.02	mg/cm ²
186				Door Frame	Metl	B		DR Grey		0.02	mg/cm ²
187				Wall	PLASTER	B		OFF white		0.04	mg/cm ²
188				↓		A		↓		0.01	mg/cm ²
189				Door	WOOD	D		LT Grey		0.00	mg/cm ²
190				Dr/Frame	Metl	D		DR Grey		0.01	mg/cm ²

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	PbC	Units
191	Vierra	1st	220	WALL OVERS	WETEX	D	±	off white	NEG	0.01	mg/cm ²
192		2nd	R/R 223	Ceilings	PLASTER	A				6.04	mg/cm ²
193		lobby		WALL	↓	A				0.01	mg/cm ²
194					↓	B				0.02	mg/cm ²
195					↓	L				0.01	mg/cm ²
196					↓	D				0.04	mg/cm ²
197				0.5" POLYURETHANE W/ 1" TILE	Ceramic	A		LT Green	Pos.	6.2	mg/cm ²
198					↓	B				6.4	mg/cm ²
199				TOILET	Abuelain	B		WHITE	NEG	0.4	mg/cm ²
200				SINK	↓	C		↓	↓	0.2	mg/cm ²
201				Door frame	metal	D		off white discolor	↓	0.00	mg/cm ²
202				Door	WOOD	D		LT Gray.	↓	0.01	mg/cm ²
203				1/2" Floor tile	Ceramic	A		Green	↓	0.02	mg/cm ²
204			Hallway 210	Door PART	Drywall	D	±	off white	NEG	0.01	mg/cm ²
205			Hallway	Ceilings PART	Wetex	D		↓	↓	0.01	mg/cm ²
206			120	Ceilings	PLASTER	A		off white	↓	0.01	mg/cm ²
207				Crown Molding	WOOD	D		↓	↓	0.01	mg/cm ²
208				Baseboard	↓	A		↓	↓	0.04	mg/cm ²
209				Wall	PLASTER	A		↓	↓	0.04	mg/cm ²

* * *

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	PbC	Units
210	Vierza	B1	120	Wall	Drywall	C	Light Green	LT Green	NEG	0.01	mg/cm ²
211				↓	↓	B	I	LT Pink	↓	0.02	mg/cm ²
212				Wall	WATER	C	↓	OFF WHITE	NEG	0.01	mg/cm ²
218				Door	WOOD	A	↓	↓	↓	0.02	mg/cm ²
214				Door Frame	METAL	A	↓	↓	↓	0.04	mg/cm ²
215			120 B	Ballus	PLASTER	A	I	BASE	NEG	0.04	mg/cm ²
216				Wall	↓	A	↓	↓	↓	0.01	mg/cm ²
217				↓	Brick	B	↓	↓	↓	0.01	mg/cm ²
218				↓	↓	C	↓	↓	↓	0.02	mg/cm ²
219				CRANKERS Dressing RM Partitions	WOOD	A	↓	LT BASE	↓	0.04	mg/cm ²
220				↓	METAL	A	↓	LT Green	↓	0.05	mg/cm ²
221				↓	↓	↓	↓	Green	↓	0.06	mg/cm ²
222			128	Wall Panels	WOOD	A	I	BASE	NEG	0.01	mg/cm ²
223			↓	Door	↓	C	↓	LT Gray	Pos	4.9	mg/cm ²
224			128 A	Wall	PLASTER	A	↓	BASE	NEG	0.01	mg/cm ²
225				↓	↓	B	↓	↓	↓	0.02	mg/cm ²
226				↓	↓	D	↓	↓	↓	0.04	mg/cm ²
227			128 B	Wall	Drywall	B	I	Black	NEG	0.01	mg/cm ²
228				Sink	Porcelain	B	↓	White	↓	0.01	mg/cm ²

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Date

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	PbC	Units
229	Meru	1st	125	Ceiling	PLASTER	A	I	off white	N66	0.01	mg/cm ²
230			19	Wall		B				0.02	mg/cm ²
231						C				0.04	mg/cm ²
232						D				0.04	mg/cm ²
233					Drywall	A				0.01	mg/cm ²
234				Door	wood	B		LT Gray		0.02	mg/cm ²
235				Door frame	metal	B		DL Gray.		0.03	mg/cm ²
236			123	SINK	Porcelain	B		White		0.01	mg/cm ²
237				Door frame	metal	A		LT Blue Green		0.01	mg/cm ²
238				Door	wood	A		DL Gray		0.00	mg/cm ²
239				WEST HALLWAY		A		DL Green		0.01	mg/cm ²
240				WALL						0.02	mg/cm ²
241				WALL						0.04	mg/cm ²
242				WALL	PLASTER	A		off white		0.04	mg/cm ²
243						A		DL Gray		0.02	mg/cm ²
244			120	Door	wood	C		LT Gray off white	N65	7.4	mg/cm ²
245			113 B	Ceiling	PLASTER	A		Blue	N64	0.01	mg/cm ²
246				WALL		A				0.02	mg/cm ²
247						C				0.01	mg/cm ²

(2)

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Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	PbC	Units
248	VIETZ	1st floor	113B	Door	wood	A	I	LT Grey	N55	0.01	mg/cm ²
249		work		Door Frame	Metals	↓		Beige		0.02	mg/cm ²
250			113C	Door frame	↓	D		Beige		0.01	mg/cm ²
251				Door Sill	↓	D		↓		0.02	mg/cm ²
252				CRUBED	WOOD	D		Brown		0.04	mg/cm ²
253			113	4" x 4" COVEBASE	Ceramic	A		Beige	Pos.	8.9	mg/cm ²
254				4" x 4" WOOD TILE	↓	B		Green		5.6	mg/cm ²
255				1/2" Floor Tile	↓	A		Green or Green	N54	0.6	mg/cm ²
256				Sink	Porcelain	B		White		0.01	mg/cm ²
257				tailor	↓	B		↓		0.02	mg/cm ²
258				WALL	PLASTER	D		Beige		0.04	mg/cm ²
259			111	Firehood	Metals	C		Gray	N56	0.01	mg/cm ²
260				WALL	Drywall	B		Beige		0.02	mg/cm ²
261				↓	PLASTER	A		↓		0.04	mg/cm ²
262				Countertop	Wood	A		Gray		0.01	mg/cm ²
263				Adjusters	↓	A		Brown		0.04	mg/cm ²
264				Door Frame	Metals	↓		UPF Metals		0.01	mg/cm ²
265				Door	Wood	↓		LT Gray		0.02	mg/cm ²
266				Water AC VENTS	Metals	↓		Beige		0.04	mg/cm ²

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	PbC	Units
267	Vietnam	1st	Bed room by lock	Window	metal	D	F	LT Green	N529	0.01	mg/cm ²
268			100 A	Door	metal	C	F	LT Gray		0.01	mg/cm ²
269				Door frame		↓	↓	off white		0.04	mg/cm ²
270				SHRIVES	wood	B	↓	white		0.01	mg/cm ²
271				Window frame	↓	A	↓	↓		0.01	mg/cm ²
272				Door	metal	D	↓	off white		0.06	mg/cm ²
273				Window frame	↓	↓	↓	↓		0.06	mg/cm ²
274			mm	metal/slots	wood	B	↓	white		0.01	mg/cm ²
275			bed r.c hallway	metal	metal	A	↓	off white		0.02	mg/cm ²
276				↓	↓	C	↓	↓		0.04	mg/cm ²
277			Window Sills	Window Sills	metal	C	↓	↓		0.04	mg/cm ²
278				Window Posts	↓	C	↓	↓		0.04	mg/cm ²
279			100 C	ceilings	plaster	A	↓	off white		0.02	mg/cm ²
280				W.M.L	↓	A	↓	↓		0.01	mg/cm ²
281				↓	↓	A	↓	↓		0.01	mg/cm ²
282				↓	↓	B	↓	↓		0.01	mg/cm ²
283				↓	↓	D	↓	↓		0.01	mg/cm ²
284				Door frame	metal	C	↓	↓		0.01	mg/cm ²
285				Door	wood	↓	↓	Brown		0.02	mg/cm ²

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	Pbc	Units
286	Vietnam	1st	100	Wall	Plaster	A	F	off white	N/A	0.01	mg/cm ²
287		1st				B				0.04	mg/cm ²
288						C				0.04	mg/cm ²
289						D				0.05	mg/cm ²
290			100 S/E cubicle	Wall	Plaster	B		off white		0.00	mg/cm ²
291			100 office	Door	Wood	D		off white		0.10	mg/cm ²
292			302 Bathroom	Door	Plaster	D		off white		0.01	mg/cm ²
293				Cabinet	Wood	D		off white		0.04	mg/cm ²
294				Door Frame	Plaster	B				0.00	mg/cm ²
295				Door	Wood	D				0.00	mg/cm ²
296				Door	Wood	D				0.00	mg/cm ²
297				Ceiling	Plaster	A		off white		0.00	mg/cm ²
297				Wall	Plaster	A				0.01	mg/cm ²
298						B				0.01	mg/cm ²
299						C		Blue		0.1	mg/cm ²
300						D				0.1	mg/cm ²
301			304	Window	Plaster	A		off white		0.1	mg/cm ²
302				Window	Plaster	C		off white		0.0	mg/cm ²
303					Plaster	A				0.0	mg/cm ²
304				Baseboard	Wood	A		Green		0.1	mg/cm ²

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	Pbc	Units
305	VETZ4	K1	305	POST FRAME	metal	B	F	LT Gray DE Gray	NEG	0.1	mg/cm ²
306		West wing		Door	wood	↓		LT Gray		0.1	mg/cm ²
307				Celling	PLASTER	A		BRUCE		0.2	mg/cm ²
308				WALL		A				0.0	mg/cm ²
309						B				0.01	mg/cm ²
310						C				0.02	mg/cm ²
311						D				0.02	mg/cm ²
312				SHELVES	metal	A				0.01	mg/cm ²
313				WALL HEADS	WOOD	B				0.04	mg/cm ²
314				SINK	Porcelain	A		WHITE		0.01	mg/cm ²
315		↓	↓	STORAGE WIRE BOX	WOOD	C		BEIGE	NEG	0.01	mg/cm ²
316		1ST	WEST PASSAGE	Crown Molding		A	F	bean		0.61	mg/cm ²
317		WEST HALLWAY	WEST AREA	WALL Trim						0.02	mg/cm ²
318				Baseboard						0.02	mg/cm ²
319				WALL	PLASTER	↓				0.01	mg/cm ²
320				↓				off white		0.01	mg/cm ²
321				WALL	↓	B		off white		0.02	mg/cm ²
322					Drywall	C		bean		0.04	mg/cm ²
323				↓	PLASTER	D		off white		0.04	mg/cm ²

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	Pbc	Units
324	Merch	1st Fl.	Room 101	WHR	Drywall	A	±	off white	Neg	0.01	mg/cm ²
325		West			Brick	B		N/A	N/A	N/A	mg/cm ²
326		West			Plaster	D		off white	Neg	0.01	mg/cm ²
327					Drywall	D				0.02	mg/cm ²
328			P/R 301	Ceiling	Drywall	A		White		0.02	mg/cm ²
329				Stair	Porcelain	B				0.02	mg/cm ²
330				Toilet		B				0.01	mg/cm ²
331				Door Frame	Mem	A		DK Gray		0.01	mg/cm ²
332				Door	Wood	A		LT Gray		0.04	mg/cm ²
333			Entry 309	Stair	Porcelain	D		White	Neg	3-9	mg/cm ²
334			Foyer	WHR	Plaster	A		Beige	Neg	0.4	mg/cm ²
335						B				0.6	mg/cm ²
336				Door Frame	Mem	C				0.1	mg/cm ²
336				WHR Panel	Wood	C				0.2	mg/cm ²
337										0.1	mg/cm ²
338			Mini 309	WHR	Plaster	A		Beige		0.1	mg/cm ²
339			Mini			B				0.1	mg/cm ²
340						C				0.2	mg/cm ²
341						D				0.1	mg/cm ²
342				Door Frame	Wood	D				0.1	mg/cm ²

(1)

(1)

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	Pbc	Units
343	Merid	1st	317B	Sink	Porcelain	C	F	White	NSd	0.01	mg/cm ²
344	Merid	1st	314	4" x 4" tile	Concrete	B	F	White	Pos	6.7	mg/cm ²
345	Merid	1st	N/West Hallway	Wall	Plaster	A	F	White	NSd	0.1	mg/cm ²
346	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
347	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.1	mg/cm ²
348	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
349	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
350	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
351	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
352	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
353	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
354	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
355	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
356	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
357	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
358	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
359	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
360	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²
361	Merid	1st	342	Door/fr	Metal	C	F	White	NSd	0.0	mg/cm ²

(100%)

West wing

N/West Hallway

N/E CONF ROOM

N/E Lobby

*

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	Pbc	Units
362	Vietry	102	383	CABINETS	WOOD	D	I	WHITE	N/A	0.1	mg/cm ²
363						B		↓		0.2	mg/cm ²
364				CEILING	PLASTER	A		OFF WHITE		0.1	mg/cm ²
365				WALL		A				0.01	mg/cm ²
366				↓		B		↓		0.2	mg/cm ²
367				Door Frame	Metals	B		OFF WHITE		0.1	mg/cm ²
368			391	Door Frame		C		↓		0.5	mg/cm ²
369				CEILING	PLASTER	A		OFF WHITE		0.04	mg/cm ²
370					Drywall	A				0.84	mg/cm ²
371					↓	B				0.02	mg/cm ²
372					Plaster	C				0.01	mg/cm ²
373					↓	D				0.1	mg/cm ²
374			382	CEILING	Drywall	A		BEIGE		0.02	mg/cm ²
375				WALL	↓	A				0.01	mg/cm ²
376					Plaster	B				0.02	mg/cm ²
377					Drywall	C				0.01	mg/cm ²
378					Drywall	D				0.04	mg/cm ²
379				SHelves	WOOD	D		BEIGE		0.01	mg/cm ²
380				Door Frame	Metals	A				0.01	mg/cm ²

Date

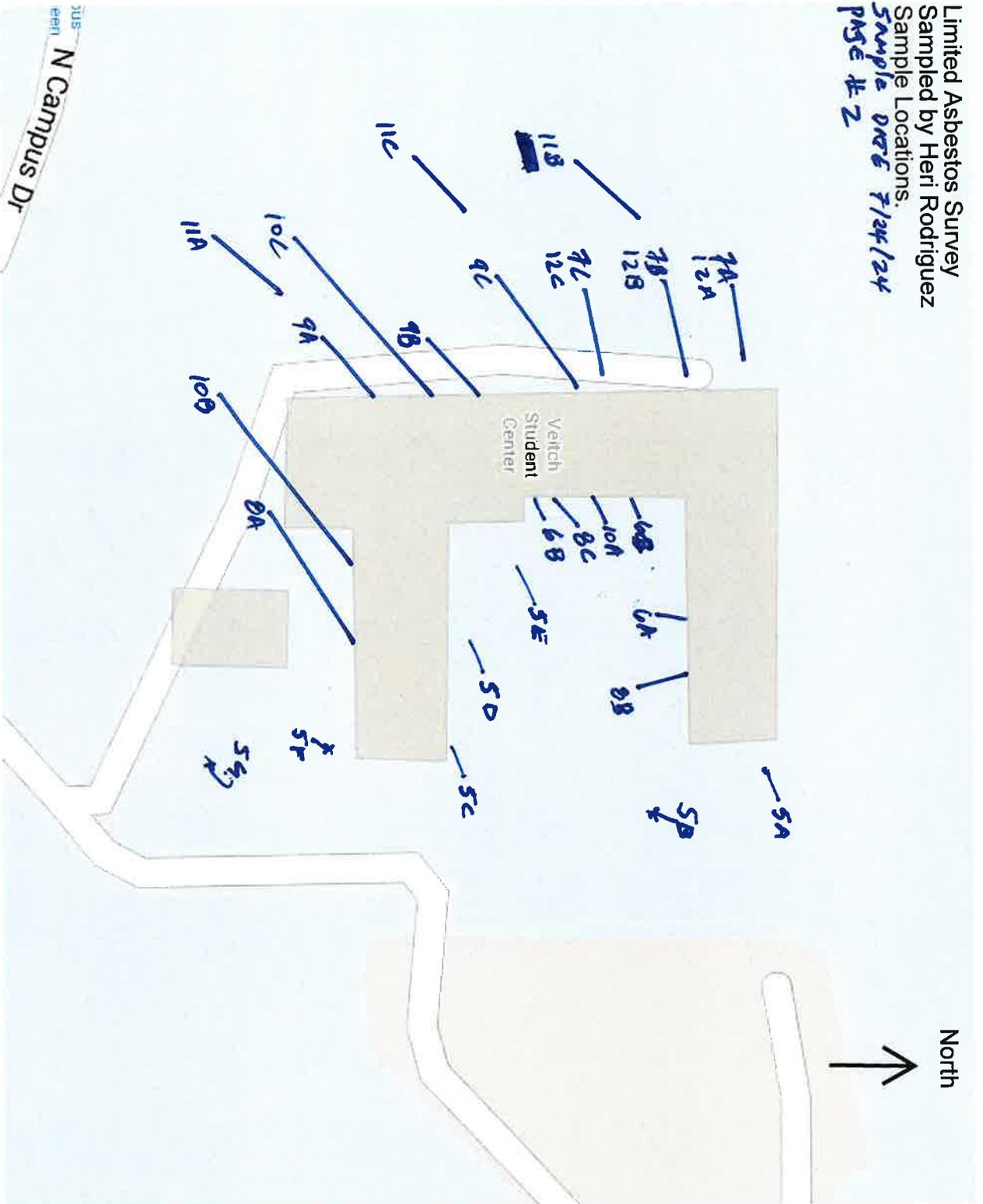
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381	Ventura	1st	397	ceilings	Drywall	A	I	off white	Neg	0.01	mg/cm ²
382				Walls		A				0.01	mg/cm ²
383						B				0.02	mg/cm ²
384						C				0.04	mg/cm ²
385						D				0.01	mg/cm ²
386				Door Frame	Metals	B				0.01	mg/cm ²
387				Partition Door frame	↓	A	I	off white		0.01	mg/cm ²
388				ceilings	PLASTER	D		LT beige		0.02	mg/cm ²
389				walls	↓	B				0.04	mg/cm ²
390				Walls	↓	D		LT beige		0.06	mg/cm ²
391				Door frame	Metals	D				0.02	mg/cm ²
392				baseboards	Metals	D	I	off white		0.01	mg/cm ²
393				ceilings	PLASTER	A				0.02	mg/cm ²
394				Walls	↓	A				0.03	mg/cm ²
395						B				0.04	mg/cm ²
396						C				0.04	mg/cm ²
397						D				0.1	mg/cm ²
398				Window frame	wood	A	I	Beige		0.02	mg/cm ²
399				ceilings	Dusts	A	↓	Beige		0.01	mg/cm ²

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	PbC	Units
400	Herri	1st	413	Wall	Plaster	A	F	Beige	NSK	1.01	mg/cm ²
401		1st				B				0.02	mg/cm ²
402		1st				C				0.04	mg/cm ²
403						D				0.04	mg/cm ²
404			413	Ceiling Hatch	Wet	B	F	Beige	NSK	0.01	mg/cm ²
405			412	Ceiling	Plaster	A				0.01	mg/cm ²
406				Wall	Drywall	A				0.02	mg/cm ²
407					Plaster	B				0.02	mg/cm ²
408					Plaster	C				0.01	mg/cm ²
409					Plaster	D				0.01	mg/cm ²
410				Door Frame	Wet	D		Light		0.01	mg/cm ²
411				Door	Wood	D		Brown		0.04	mg/cm ²
412			M/E Reception	Plinth	Plaster	A		White	NSK	0.01	mg/cm ²
413				Wall	Wood	A		Beige		0.01	mg/cm ²
414				Wall	Plaster	B		Beige		0.02	mg/cm ²
415						C				0.01	mg/cm ²
416				AC Vent		D		White		0.04	mg/cm ²
417				Door Frame	Wood	D		White		0.02	mg/cm ²
418						D		Beige		0.01	mg/cm ²

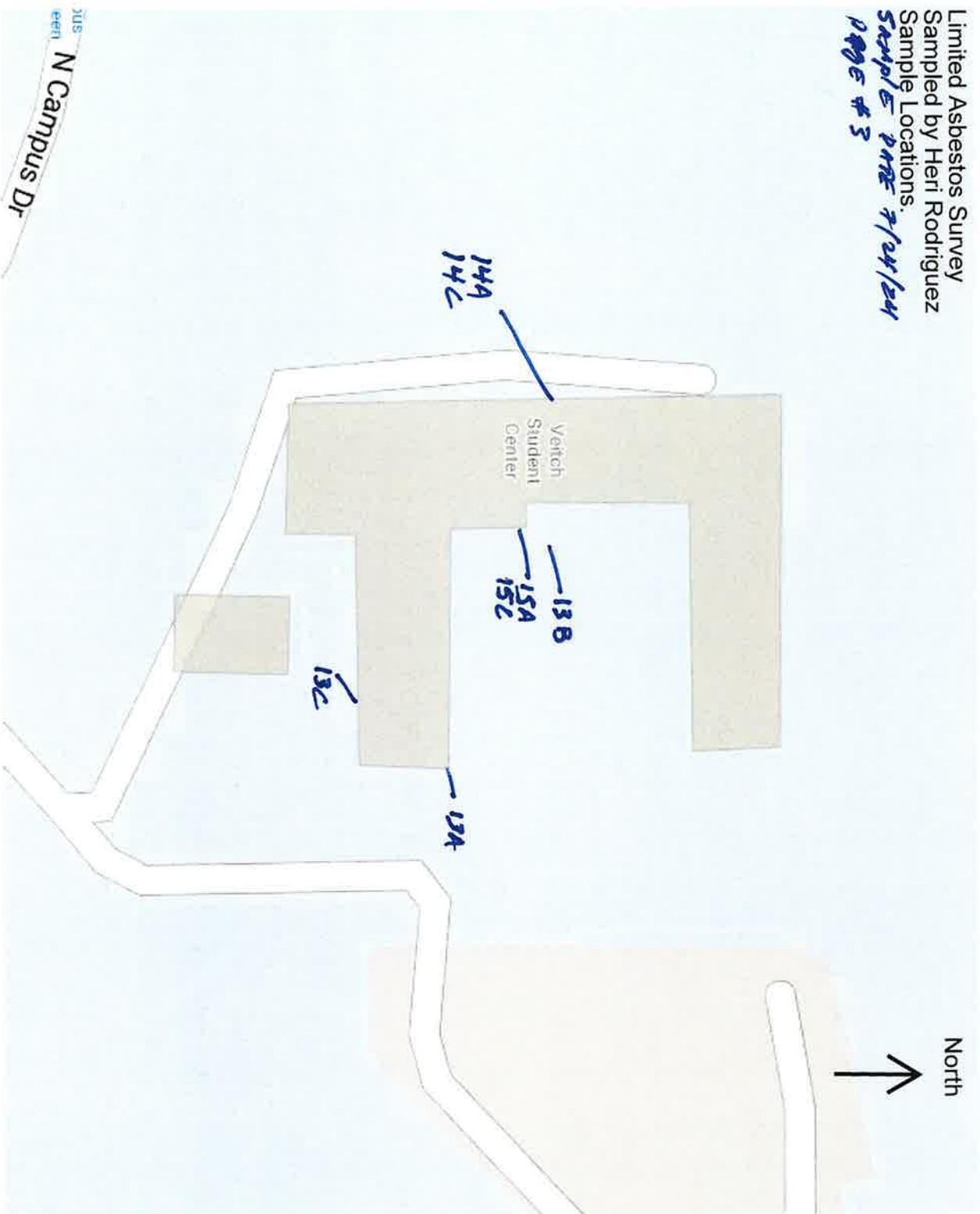
Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	PbC	Units
419	Vietnam	1st floor	ME Reception	Door	wood	D	F	Beige	NSG	0.04	mg/cm ²
420		1st floor	ME Reception	Door Frame	wood	B	F	Beige		0.04	mg/cm ²
421				Ceiling	plaster	A		Beige		0.01	mg/cm ²
422				wall	plaster	A				0.04	mg/cm ²
423						B				0.04	mg/cm ²
424						C				0.04	mg/cm ²
425						D				0.00	mg/cm ²
426				Partition	metal	A		gray		0.01	mg/cm ²
427				Window	Porcelain	A		white		0.02	mg/cm ²
428				Sink	metal			Beige		0.03	mg/cm ²
429				wall	metal			Beige		0.02	mg/cm ²
430				wall	ceramic	A		off white		0.01	mg/cm ²
431				toilet	Porcelain	A		white		0.01	mg/cm ²
432				1/2 floor	ceramic	A		Beige/Brown.		0.02	mg/cm ²
433			Reception	Ceiling	plaster	A	F	gray	NSG	0.01	mg/cm ²
434			ME	wall	plaster	A		Beige		0.02	mg/cm ²
435						B				0.04	mg/cm ²
436					drywall	C				0.06	mg/cm ²
437						D		orange		0.02	mg/cm ²

Reading #	Site	Floor	Room	Component	Substrate	Side	Condition	Color	Result	PbC	Units
438	Vietnam	1st	Widow's Entry	Window Frame	Weld	D	F	LT Blue	1554	0.02	mg/cm ²
439		1st		Door Frame	Weld	A	F	LT Blue		0.01	mg/cm ²
440				Door	Particulate	A	F	LT Blue		0.06	mg/cm ²
441			420A	Ceiling Tile	Particulate	A	F	White		0.02	mg/cm ²
442				Window	Plaster	A	F	Blue		0.04	mg/cm ²
443						A	F			0.03	mg/cm ²
444						C	F			0.00	mg/cm ²
445						C	F			0.01	mg/cm ²
446			421	Window	Plaster	A	F	Off White		0.03	mg/cm ²
447						B	F			0.04	mg/cm ²
448						C	F			0.04	mg/cm ²
449						D	F			0.02	mg/cm ²
450				Door Frame	Weld	B	F	LT Gray Dk Gray		0.04	mg/cm ²
451				Door	Wood	B	F	Brown		0.06	mg/cm ²
452				Window Vent	Weld	C	F	White		0.08	mg/cm ²
453			Reception	Window Frame	Weld	C	F	White		0.00	mg/cm ²
454		N/A	N/A	Carbohydrate	Soot	N/A	F	Red	Pos.	1.1	mg/cm ²
455							F			1.1	mg/cm ²
456							F			.9	mg/cm ²

Limited Asbestos Survey
Sampled by Heri Rodriguez
Sample Locations:
Sample Date 7/24/24
Page # 2

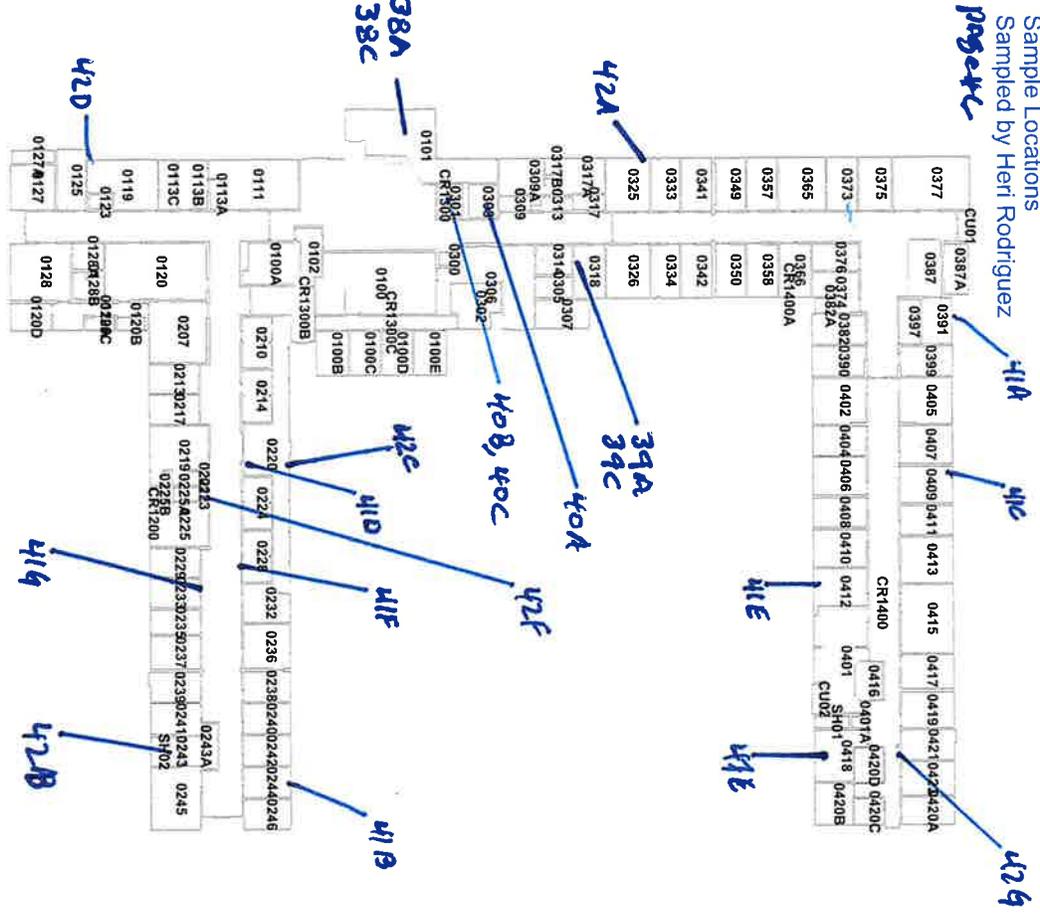


Limited Asbestos Survey
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Sample Locations:
Sample Date 7/24/24
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Asbestos Demolition Survey-1st Floor Areas Only
 Sample Locations
 Sampled by Heri Rodriguez

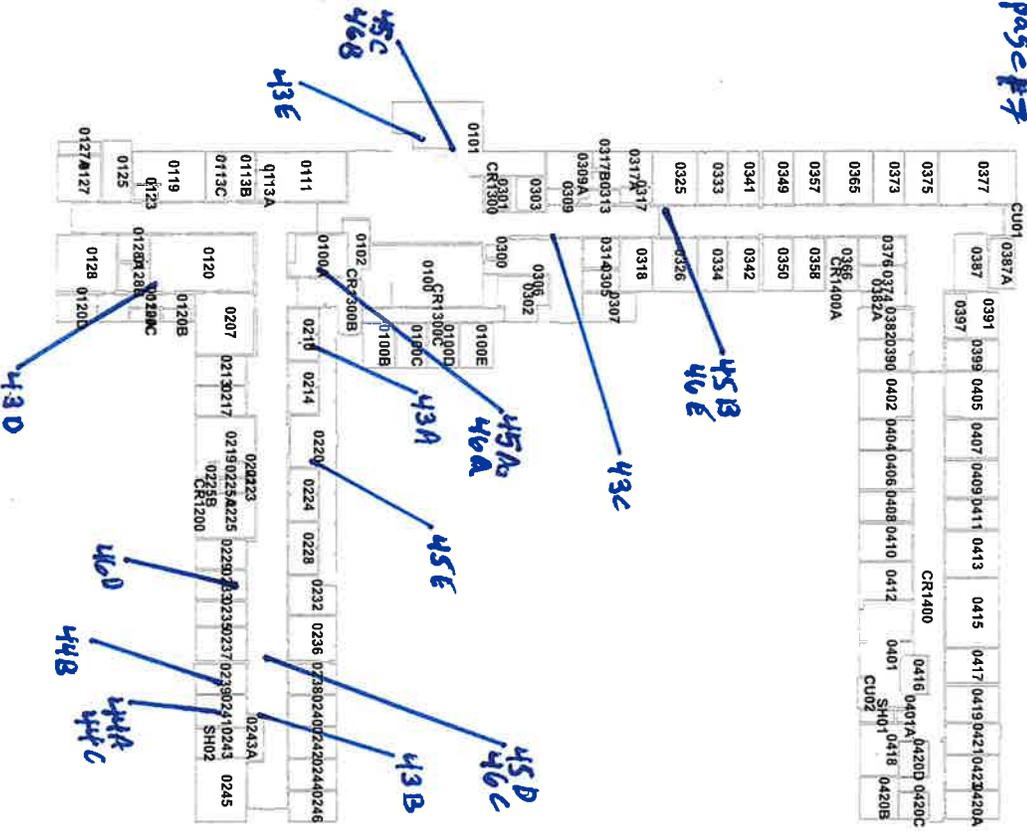
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 CAAN: P5495

Asbestos Demolition Survey-1st Floor Areas Only
 Sample Locations
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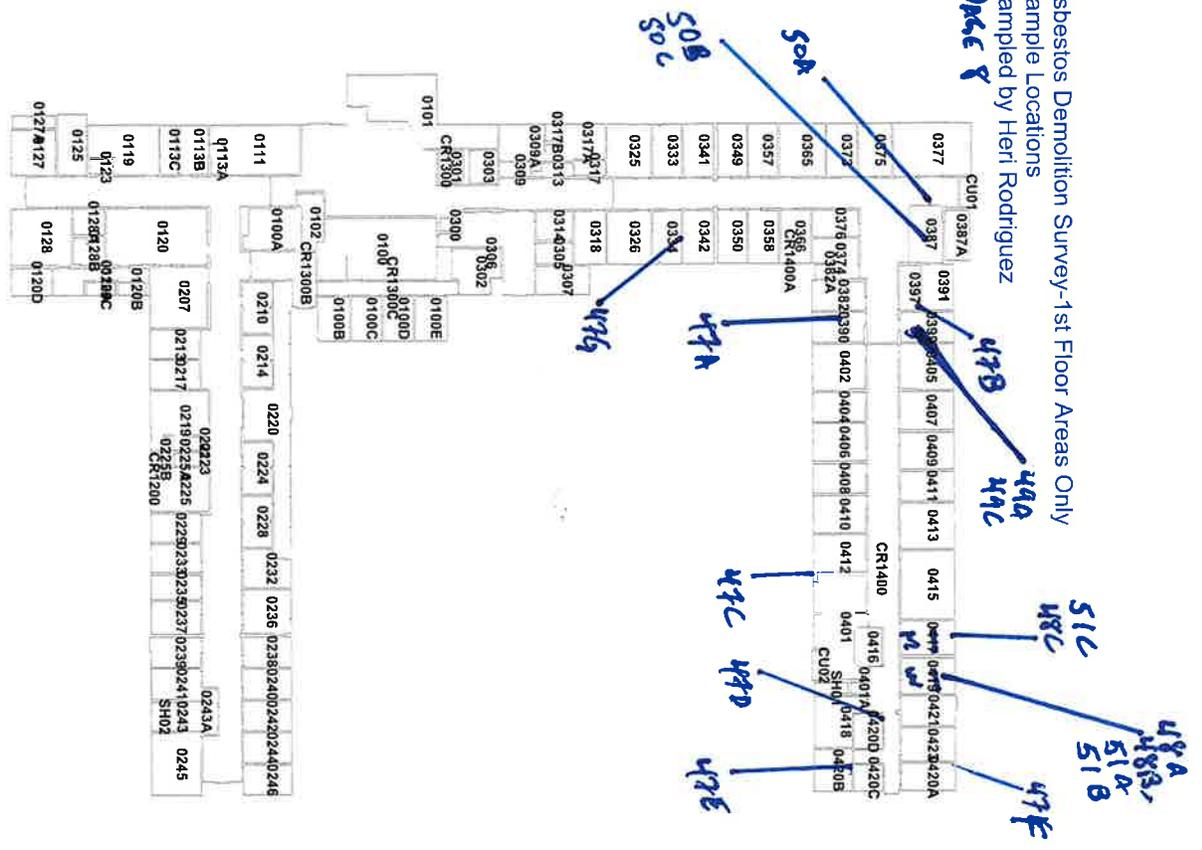


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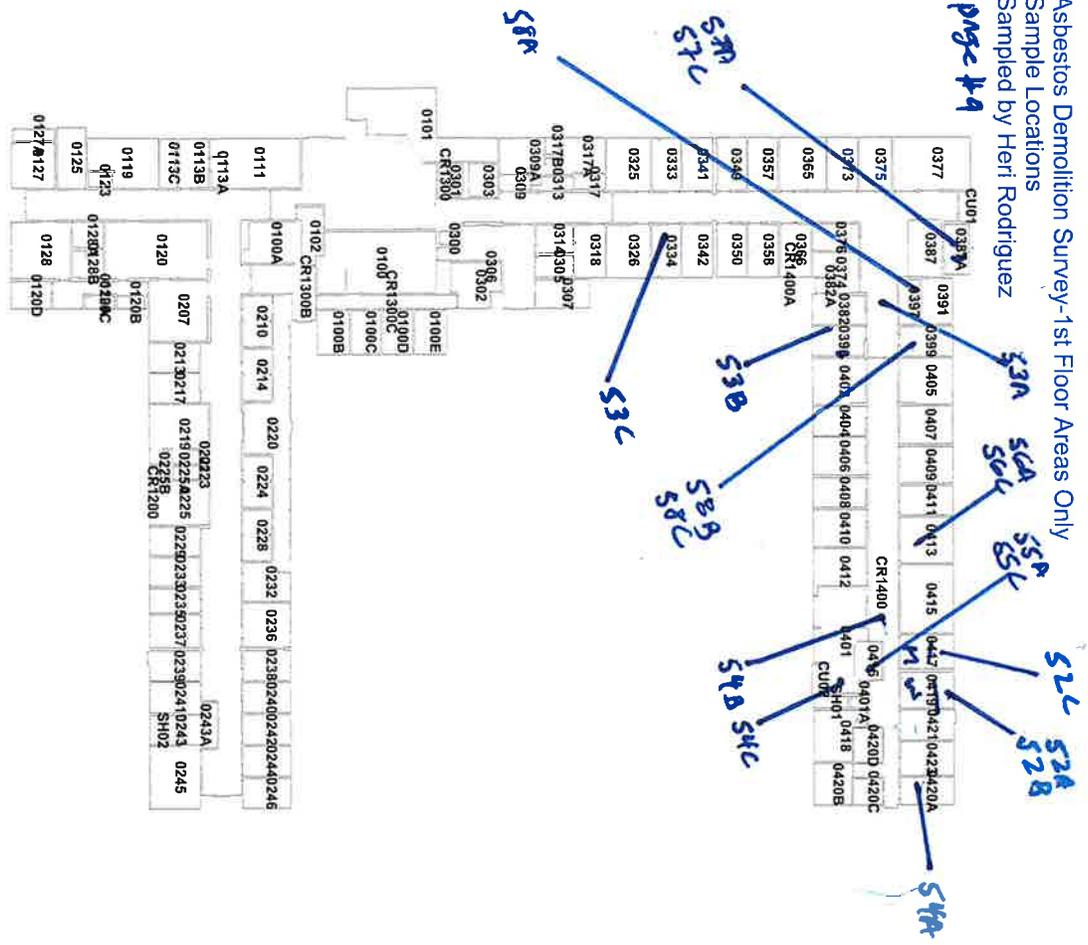


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 Sample Locations
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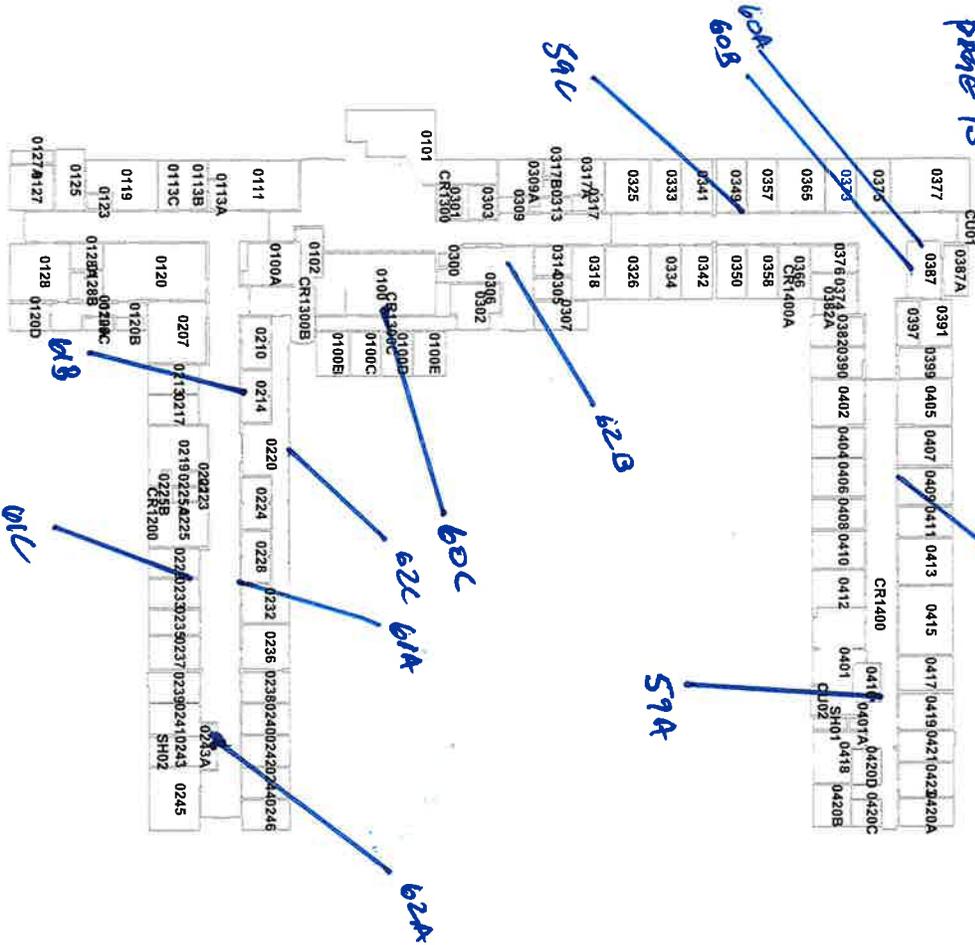
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HEALTH SERV, FLOOR 1
 CAAN: P5495

Asbestos Demolition Survey-1st Floor Areas Only
 Sample Locations
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HEALTH SERV, FLOOR 1
 CAAN: P5495

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Photograph 1: Metal wall posts-paint negative for lead, stucco ACCM by Point Count.



Photograph 2: Concrete louver side supports, non-acm, no LBP



Photograph 3: 8" Asbestos transite pipe-southeast of south wing and northwest of building.



Photograph 4: None-asbestos ceiling tiles-drywall ceilings with tape and JC are ACM.



Photograph 5: Rm 207, Asbestos containing sheet flooring, cove base is ACCM.



Photograph 6: Janitor Room 123- 12" Beige VFT with mastic-non asbestos.



Photograph 7: Room 305, asbestos 12"x12" beige VFT with mastic on concrete.



Photograph 8: 4"x4" White ceramic wall tile – (lead glazed)-Room 314.



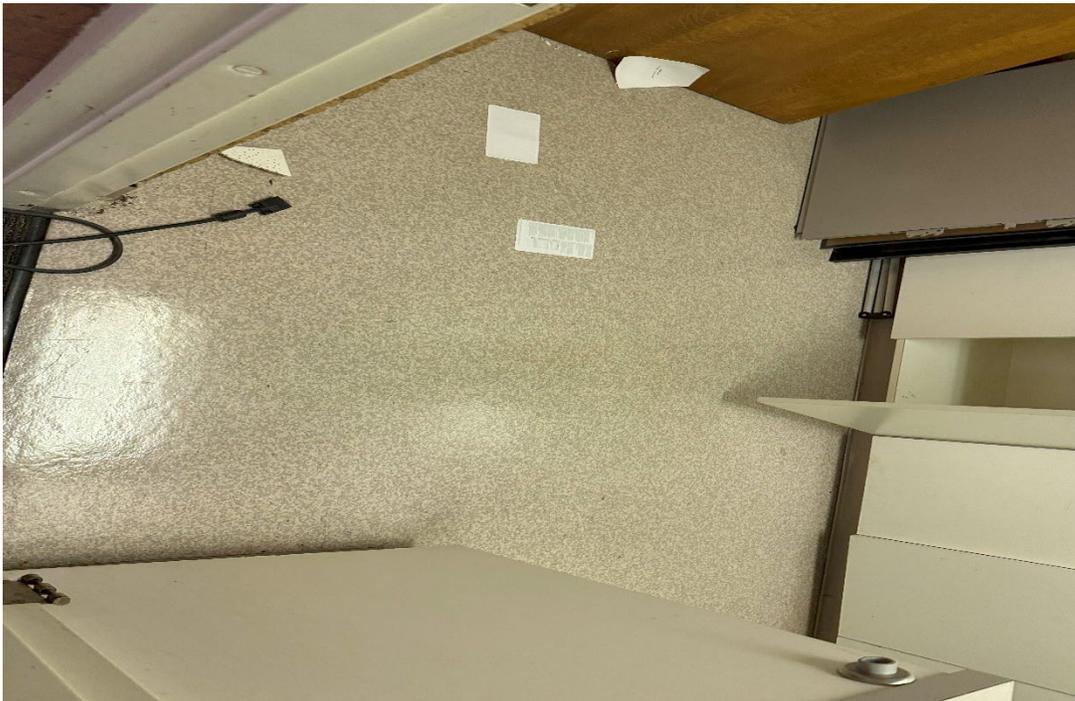
Photograph 9: Room 128 B, asbestos containing 12"x12" Off White VFT with mastic on concrete.



Photograph 10: Northeast restrooms-ceramic cove base and flooring-non lead containing. walls/ceilings are accm.



Photograph 11: Fire rated doors-no asbestos materials, most doors in bldg.



Photograph 12: Beige pebble pattern sheet flooring on concrete, room 383-non-asbestos.



Photograph 13: 12" VFT-non asbestos in room 399 and restroom 397.



Photograph 14: 12"x12" Beige VFT(Layered) with adhesive on concrete-non asbestos. Room 413.



Photograph 15: Fiberglass pipe insulation in wall cavity, restroom 397



Photograph 16: Bare pipes in wall cavity, room 413 southwest.



Photograph 17: Lead containing floor drain, room 236, north.



Photograph 18: Lead shielding, behind wood panels in room 128.



Photograph 19: Brown sunshade support posts with lead base paint-exterior southwest-SW entry.



Photograph 20: Brown sunshade support posts with lead base paint-west entry.



Photograph 21: Yellow Lead base paint on loading dock edge bumper/Intact.



Photograph 22: Lead containing sink. Room 309 entry foyer.

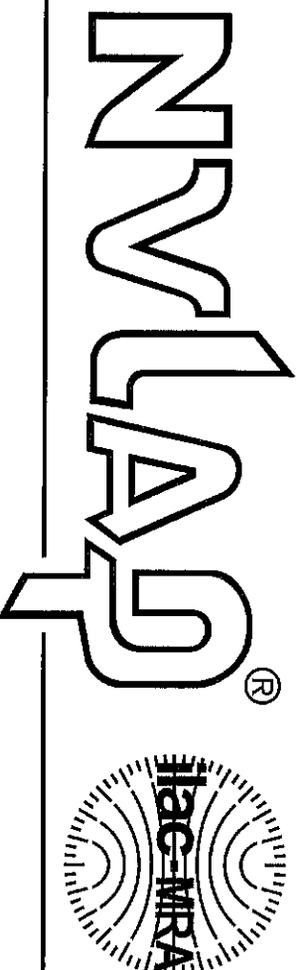


Photograph 23: Lead containing wall and cove base ceramic tiles at restrooms.



Photograph 24: Doors lined with lead shielding in room 120 and 128 doorways.

United States Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology



Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2017

NVLAP LAB CODE: 600190-0

Ecologics Laboratories
Fullerton, CA

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

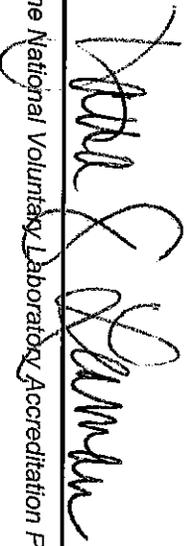
Asbestos Fiber Analysis

*This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017.
This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality
management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communiqué dated January 2009).*

2023-07-01 through 2024-06-30

Effective Dates




For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program

SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION TO ISO/IEC 17025:2017

Ecologics Laboratories
2487 E. Orangethorpe Ave.
Fullerton, CA 92831
Ms. Paola Ducoing
Phone: 714-632-8118
Email: paola@ecologicslab.com
<http://ecologicslab.com>

ASBESTOS FIBER ANALYSIS

NVLAP LAB CODE 600190-0

Bulk Asbestos Analysis

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



For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program

United States Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology



Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2017

NVLAP LAB CODE: 600377-0

Grey Scope Labs Inc
San Diego, CA

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

Asbestos Fiber Analysis

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

2024-07-01 through 2025-06-30
Effective Dates



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Peter S. Lamm', written over a horizontal line.

For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program

LEAD HAZARD EVALUATION REPORT

Section 1 – Date of Lead Hazard Evaluation 8/7/24

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

Lead Inspection Risk assessment Clearance Inspection Other (specify) _____

Section 3 – Structure Where Lead Hazard Evaluation Was Conducted

Address [number, street, apartment (if applicable)]		City	County	Zip Code
900 University Avenue -Veitch Student Health Center		Riverside	Riverside	92521
Construction date (year) of structure	Type of structure		Children living in structure?	
1951	<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-unit building <input type="checkbox"/> School or daycare <input type="checkbox"/> Single family dwelling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Clinic</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know	

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

Name		Telephone number		
University of California Riverside		951-827-8447		
Address [number, street, apartment (if applicable)]		City	State	Zip Code
900 University Avenue		Riverside	California	92521

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

No lead-based paint detected Intact lead-based paint detected Deteriorated lead-based paint detected
 No lead hazards detected Lead-contaminated dust found Lead-contaminated soil found Other Lead Containing Ceramic Tiles

Section 6 – Individual Conducting Lead Hazard Evaluation

Name		Telephone number		
Heri Rodriguez		951-827-8447		
Address [number, street, apartment (if applicable)]		City	State	Zip Code
900 University Avenue		Riverside	California	92521
CDPH certification number	Signature	Date		
LRC-00007951	<i>Heri Rodriguez</i>	8/7/24		

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

Section 7 – Attachments

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

First copy and attachments retained by inspector
 Second copy and attachments retained by owner

Third copy only (no attachments) mailed or faxed to:
 California Department of Public Health
 Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch Reports
 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, Third Floor
 Richmond, CA 94804-6403
 Fax: (510) 620-5656



LEAD-RELATED CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE

INDIVIDUAL:



Heri Rodriguez

CERTIFICATE TYPE:

Lead Project Monitor

Lead Inspector/Assessor

NUMBER:

LRC-00004206

LRC-00007951

EXPIRATION DATE:

1/9/2025

1/9/2025

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Division of Occupational Safety and Health-Asbestos Certification

1750 Howe Avenue, Suite 460

Sacramento, CA 95825

(916) 574-2993 Office <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/asbestos.html> actu@dir.ca.gov

708026020C

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May 03, 2023

Heri Rodriguez

Dear Certified Asbestos Consultant or Technician:

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Kevin Graulich'.

Kevin Graulich
Principal Safety Engineer

Attachment: Certification Card

cc: File



Renewal - Card Attached

Appendix C2

Limited Preliminary Investigation – Veitch



Asbestos ■ Lead ■ Microbiology ■ Bacteria ■ Smoke & Soot ■ Industrial Hygiene ■ Laboratory ■ Project Management

February 7, 2025

Attn:

University of California Riverside
Planning, Design, & Construction
Dexter Galang
1223 University Avenue, Suite 240
Riverside, CA 92507

Subject Property:

University of California Riverside
Veitch Student Center Building
900 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92521

RE: PO#958138-PSA-2025-29

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the limited visual inspection and walk through performed by ENVIROCHECK, INC of the Veitch Student Center Building, 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92521 on January 22, 2025. **Please read entire report prior to initiating any action.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

ENVIROCHECK, INC. was contacted on January 17, 2025 and was requested to conduct a limited preliminary investigation as part of a pre-demolition survey to inventory other potentially hazardous materials at the site. ENVIROCHECK, INC has also prepared limited asbestos and lead-based paint surveys for the subject property that are contained within separate survey reports

The specific items that were requested to be surveyed included readily-accessible suspect items such as PCB-containing equipment and caulking, hydraulic fluids, refrigerants, treated wood, mercury containing devices, batteries and/or battery-containing equipment, potential Freon™-containing refrigeration systems in the structures and other chemicals.

The client has requested this inspection to assess the accessible areas of subject property's Mechanical Rooms, Roof, and Interior Ceiling Plenum for potential hazardous chemicals and this report also includes recommendations for waste removal and disposal that comply with State and Federal codes.

INVESTIGATION

- On January 22, 2025 ENVIROCHECK, INC. performed preliminary Hazardous Materials Inventory Inspection, as engaged by UCR Planning, Design & Construction at the subject property listed above.
- **Structure Description:** The subject property was a single-story college building measuring approximately 30,000 square feet on a concrete slab foundation.
- At the time of the inspection, subject property was unoccupied and not open for standard operations.

INSPECTION FINDINGS

The following items were observed at the subject property:

MERCURY:

- Eleven (11) fluorescent bulbs were observed that are known to contain mercury vapor. Five (5) fluorescent bulbs were observed inside of Mechanical Room 0018, Four (4) fluorescent bulbs were observed inside Mechanical Room ST01, and Two (2) fluorescent bulbs were observed inside Mechanical Room 0002.

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs):

- Six (6) fluorescent light ballasts were observed that are suspect for Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Four (4) ballasts were observed inside the areas of concern. Four (4) ballasts were observed inside Mechanical Room 0018, One (1) ballast was observed inside Mechanical Room ST01, and One (1) ballast was observed inside Mechanical Room 0002. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were commonly used in the small capacitor within fluorescent light ballasts. Ballasts manufactured through 1979 may contain PCBs. Fluorescent light ballasts manufactured after 1998 are not required to be labeled. These chemicals are known to be carcinogenic or toxic.
- Six (6) Electrical Transformers that are suspect for PCBs were observed. One (1) electrical transformer was observed inside Mechanical Room 0018, One (1) electrical transformer was observed inside Mechanical Room ST01, Two (2) electrical transformers were observed inside Mechanical Room 0002, and Two (2) electrical transformers were observed inside Mechanical Room 0002A
- Five (5) Circuit Boards that are suspect for PCBs were observed. Three (3) circuit boards were observed inside Mechanical Room 0018 and Two (2) circuit boards were observed inside Mechanical Room 0002.

- Expansion Foam measuring approximately 10 square feet in total suspect for PCBs was observed. Foam suspect for PCBs was observed on the Roof measuring approximately 30,000 square feet under the roofing membrane and surrounding the Roof HVAC ducts measuring approximately 890 square feet.
- Fiberglass Insulation that are suspect for PCBs was observed. Approximately 30,000 square feet was observed on the ceiling, approximately 3,000 square feet was observed surrounding the ducts and, approximately 1,520 square feet was observed surrounding the water lines inside of the Interior Ceiling Plenum. Approximately 20 square feet was observed surrounding the hot water line inside of Mechanical Room ST01. Approximately 25 square feet was observed surrounding the hot water lines and approximately 500 square feet was observed on the surrounding the HVAC system, and approximately 560 was observed on the walls inside of Mechanical Room 0002.
- Caulking that is suspect to contain PCBs was observed. Approximately, 195 square feet was observed inside of the gutters, approximately 60 square feet was observed on the ½ inch diameter pipe penetrations, approximately 8 square feet was observed on the capped exhaust vents, and approximately 135 square feet was observed on the HVAC ducts on the Roof. Approximately 2 square feet was observed on the HVAC ducts inside of Mechanical Room 0018.
- Six (6) Hydraulic Pumps that are suspect to contain PCBs were observed. Three (3) pumps were observed inside of Mechanical Room 0018, One (1) pump was observed inside of the Mechanical Room ST01, and Two (2) pumps were located inside Mechanical Room 0002.

OTHER CHEMICALS:

- Refrigerant (CAS-811-97-2) lines and reservoir tanks were observed inside of Mechanical Room 0018.
- One (1) Polyol Ester Oil (CAS-6844-94-1) reservoir tank was observed inside of Mechanical Room 0018

HEAVY METALS:

- Three (3) Conical LED Light Bulbs suspect to contain heavy metals were observed inside Mechanical Room 0002.

SMALL APPLIANCES:

- One (1) water heater was observed inside Mechanical Room 0002.

The following items were not observed at the subject property:

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS:

- Smoke/Carbon Monoxide Detectors and Tritium exit signs were NOT OBSERVED.

OTHER CHEMICALS:

- No other additional hazardous chemicals or equipment were observed.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WASTE REMOVAL / DISPOSAL**FLUORESCENT BULBS & BALLASTS:**

All fluorescent bulbs are considered to be “Universal Waste” and shall be handled according to the Department of Toxic Substance Control’s Universal Waste Rule (California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 23).

All fluorescent ballasts are considered to be PCB bulk product waste and shall be handled according to the EPA’s Toxic Substances Control Act (Federal Code of Regulations, Title 40, Chapter I, Subchapter R, Part 761).

As applicable, the owner shall maintain accurate records detailing any disposal operations involving all such materials.

POLYCHLORINATE BIPHENYLS (PCBs):

PCB hazards that are assumed to contain and/or are verified to contain PCBs greater than or equal to 50ppm shall be handled and disposed of under the EPA’s Toxic Substances Control Act (Federal Code of Regulations, Title 40, Chapter I, Subchapter R, Part 761).

CHEMICALS:

Chemical hazards shall be handled according to the Department of Toxic Substance Control’s Universal Waste Rule (California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 23).

CONICAL LED BULBS:

All LED bulbs are considered to be “Universal Waste” and shall be handled according to the Department of Toxic Substance Control’s Universal Waste Rule (California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 23).

SMALL APPLIANCES:

With regards to appliances that are sent for disposal, the materials that must be removed from appliances prior to crushing, baling, or shredding for recycling may include, but are not limited to:

- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) used as refrigerants.
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) known to be contained with motor capacitors.
- Mercury that may be found in thermometers, thermostats, barometers, electrical switches, and batteries.

As applicable, the owner shall maintain accurate records detailing any disposal operations involving all such materials. Retain copies of signed statements collected in accordance with the Safe Disposal requirements for at least three years.

RELIANCE STATEMENT AND WARRANTY

Envirocheck, Inc. was engaged by UCR Planning, Design, & Construction (“Client”) to conduct a limited investigation of the property located at 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92521. The survey was to be conducted with respect to the potential presence of contaminants, as based on available information and data that they provided. Envirocheck performed the investigation at the Subject Property on January 22, 2025 in accordance with generally accepted professional principles and practices existing for such work.

Envirocheck’s services are designed to provide an analytical tool to assist the Client. Envirocheck or those representing Envirocheck bear no responsibility for the actual condition of the structure or safety of a site pertaining to residual chemicals regardless of the actions taken by the Client.

Upon acceptance of the report, the Client agrees that Envirocheck’s investigation shall be limited by the terms and conditions stated in Envirocheck’s report and executed contract; and that the actual site conditions, at Subject Property, may change with time, that hidden conditions (not discoverable with the scope of this assessment) may exist at the site, and that the scope of this investigation was limited by time, budget and other constraints imposed by the Client.

Regardless of the findings of Envirocheck’s limited investigation, Envirocheck makes no warranty that the site is free from existing or threatened pollution, and Envirocheck is not responsible for consequences or conditions arising from facts that were concealed, withheld, or not fully disclosed at the time the investigation was conducted.

Envirocheck represents to the Client that it has used the degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised by environmental consultants in the preparation of the limited investigation for the Subject Property and in the assembling of data and information. No other warranties are made either expressed or implied.

Envirocheck assumes no liability from other third parties involved in losses sustained as a result of decisions made based on interpretations of this report. Any reliance on this assessment and report made by a third party will be at the risk of any such third party. Envirocheck makes no warranty or representation, expressed or implied, to any such third party.

Envirocheck is not licensed as a medical entity; therefore the conclusions and recommendations contained within this report do not constitute medical opinions, human health risk analysis, or public health alerts. A licensed physician should be consulted for medical opinions regarding the information presented within this report.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Prepared by:



Alfredo Calderon, B.S. Human Biology

Industrial Hygiene Technician

NIOSH 582 Certified

Certified Water Damage Restoration Technician, IICRC #70011157

State of California Department of Public Health Lead-Related Construction Certificate #LCR-00009254

State of California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) CSST #22-7009

Certified Mold Inspector (CMI) #2306025, American Council for Accredited Certification (ACAC)

Residential Measurement Provider (Radon), NRPP Certification # 113912-RMP

Council-Certified Fire and Smoke Damage Assistant Technician # 2312006, American Council for Accredited Certification (ACAC)

Residential Measurement Provider (Radon), NRPP Certification # 113912-RMP

Reviewed by:




Vinh Q. Pham, B.S.

Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) 12644 CP

Certified Hazardous Material Manager (CHMM) 17420

Certified Microbial Consultant, (CMC), American Council for Accredited Certification (ACAC)

Council-certified Fire and Smoke Damage Consultant #2005026, American Council for Accredited Certification (ACAC)