COUNTY OF FRESNO

ADDENDUM NUMBER: THREE (3)

RFQ NUMBER: 910-5276

ASBESTOS & LEAD - SAMPLING, TESTING & TRAINING

July 3, 2014

PURCHASING USE
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IMPORTANT: SUBMIT QUOTATION IN SEALED PACKAGE WITH QUOTATION NUMBER, CLOSING DATE AND BUYER'S NAME MARKED CLEARLY ON THE OUTSIDE TO:

COUNTY OF FRESNO, Purchasing
4525 EAST HAMILTON AVENUE, 2ND FLOOR
FRESNO, CA 93702-4599

CLOSING DATE OF BID WILL BE AT 2:00 P.M., ON JULY 22, 2014.

QUOTES WILL BE CONSIDERED LATE WHEN THE OFFICIAL PURCHASING TIME CLOCK READS 2:00 P.M.

All quotation information will be available for review after contract award.

Clarification of specifications is to be directed to: **Debbie Scharnick, phone (559) 600-7111,** e-mail dscharnick@co.fresno.ca.us**.**

NOTE THE ATTACHED ADDITIONS, DELETIONS AND/OR CHANGES TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF REQUEST FOR QUOTATION NUMBER: 910-5276 AND INCLUDE THEM IN YOUR RESPONSE. PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN THIS ADDENDUM WITH YOUR QUOTATION.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ADDENDUM NUMBER THREE (3) TO RFQ 910-5276

COMPANY NAME: _____
(PRINT)

SIGNATURE: _____

NAME & TITLE: _____
(PRINT)

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q1. On Pages 17 & 18 of the RFQ (Quotation Schedule), it asks for a price for Polarized Light Microscopy (AHERA method), and then also has a line item for "Standard and "Complex" analysis.

A1. The definitions are given toward the bottom of the quotation schedule for asbestos. So both of these types of samples would be situations where the building materials are layered. Roofing material are an example, if the materials are not able to be separated for individual testing, we are asking how much it would cost for a standard sample (up to three layers) and a complex sample (more than three layers). Point counting refers to when the sample must be looked at in finer detail to determine the exact amount of asbestos fibers in the sample.

Standard is a "single" material, however, our lab includes more than one layer for some samples - floor tile and mastic is one standard sample; drywall with texture & joint compound is one standard sample.

Complex is multiplayer, for instance, a roof core sample with several layers of materials.

Both the standard and complex samples are analyzed with polarized light microscopy to estimate the percentage of asbestos. The PLM method has a limit of quantification of 2%, so if there is asbestos in the sample, PLM is not sensitive enough to quantify a value below 2% - they will often say the result is trace levels.

Point counting is a more sensitive analysis method - and there are typically 2 levels of point counting: 400 point and 1000 point. Both are able to quantify below 1%, with the 1000 point being more sensitive still.

Basically, if a trace result is received, the material would be treated as if it contained asbestos. We can have the sample point counted and potentially get a result below 1%, which eliminates it from EPA regulation, or it could be less than 0.1%, which would remove it from both EPA and OSHA consideration. It may also be confirmation that the trace result is really greater than 1% - it's a gamble.

Lastly, for drywall, if we get a 2% result through PLM and the asbestos is in the texture/joint compound, we can point count the sample (the drywall itself included too), and we may get a result below 1%, that allows the material to be disposed of as nonhazardous. For this case, it would only effect disposal requirements, not the abatement requirements.