

LEAD INSPECTION REPORT



***615 E. Evergreen St.
San Antonio, Texas***

Prepared for:

Monty Calderoni

Project No. 21-089

Prepared by:

***AEHS, Inc.
4402 Centergate St.
San Antonio, Texas 78217
(210) 656-9300
www.aehs-sa.com***

Inspection Date: August 6th, 2021



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Executive Summary

Christopher Bishop, a certified lead inspector, Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) Lead Certification No. 2060952, performed the limited lead-based paint inspection of 615 E. Evergreen St., San Antonio, Texas on August 6, 2021. The residence is a one-story dwelling built in approximately 1922. The Bexar County Appraisal District has TX3 Properties, LLC listed as the current owner of the property.

Any paint meeting the definition of lead-based paint under HUD 24 CFR Part 35, EPA 40 CFR 745, and/or OSHA 29 CFR 1926.62 should be considered as lead-based paint. Heuresis Pb200i (Serial No. 1531; Reference Date: September 11, 2019) was used in the testing for lead-based paint. Measurements were taken at representative locations on interior and exterior surfaces using a X-ray Fluorescence Analyzer (XRF). The raw data downloaded from the XRF is within the report.

Interior Components. Based on XRF measurements, AEHS, Inc. has determined that the following components contain lead on interior surfaces tested during the LBP inspection:

- Living Room Window Sashes
- Living Room Windowsills
- Kitchen Window Sashes
- Kitchen Stored Window Sash
- Bedroom 1 Window Sashes
- Bedroom 1 Windowsills
- Bedroom 2 Window Sashes
- Bedroom 3 Window Sashes
- Bath Window Sash

Below are the results of the interior components tested that were positive for lead-based paint:

No.	Side	Room	Component	Feature	Substrate	Cond.	Color	Res.	PbC
4	A	Living Rm	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	17
5	A	Living Rm	Window 1	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	3.1
6	A	Living Rm	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	13
7	B	Living Rm	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	15
8	B	Living Rm	Window 2	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	12
9	B	Living Rm	Window 3	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	5.6
10	B	Living Rm	Window 3	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	17
11	B	Living Rm	Window 4	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	12
12	B	Living Rm	Window 4	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	17
13	B	Kitchen	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	12
14	B	Kitchen	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	14
15	C	Kitchen	Window	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	11
16	C	Bdrm 3	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	11



No.	Side	Room	Component	Feature	Substrate	Cond.	Color	Res.	PbC
23	D	Bdrm 2	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	15
24	D	Bdrm 2	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	14
25	D	Bath	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	1.7
26	A	Bdrm 1	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	15
27	A	Bdrm 1	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	13
28	A	Bdrm 1	Window 3	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	12
29	D	Bdrm 1	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	18
30	D	Bdrm 1	Window 1	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	5.2
31	D	Bdrm 1	Window 2	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	19
32	D	Bdrm 1	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	11
33	A	Living Rm	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	9.8
34	A	Living Rm	Window 2	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	12
35	A	Living Rm	Window 3	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	8.3
36	A	Living Rm	Window 3	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	12
37	B	Kitchen	Stored Window	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	14

A summary of this report must be provided to new lessees (tenants) and purchasers of this property under Federal law, 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745, before they become obligated under a lease or sales contract. The complete report must also be provided to new purchasers, and it must be made available to new tenants. Landlords (lessors) and sellers are also required to distribute an educational pamphlet approved by the EPA and include standard warning language in their leases or sales contracts to ensure that parents have the information they need to protect their children from lead-based paint hazards.

Inspected by:

Christopher Bishop
Lead Inspector
DSHS Certification No. 2060952

Reviewed by:

Marcie Sinclair
Lead Risk Assessor
DSHS Certification No. 2070567

Tab A Report

1.0. GENERAL

1.1. Background.

Inspections and risk assessments for lead-based paint (LBP) hazards emerged in response to an insurance problem in the nation's public housing programs after children in housing units throughout the nation were found to contain elevated blood lead levels. When investigations pursued, the houses were found to contain LBP where deterioration was extensive and the children were ingesting the paint directly (chewing on the sills, etc.) or indirectly by placing contaminated items into their mouths.

At the present time, many of the standards used in lead hazard assessments are not health-based standards. A limit that will not produce adverse health effects has not been established for lead content of paint, dust or in soil. This is due in part to differences in individual behavior, particularly with respect to hand-to-mouth activity. However, the limits that are established in the various standards will significantly reduce the health impacts. Also, these limits dictate requirements for action, if exceeded.

1.2. Lead Standards.

As indicated in the following table, there are various standards that currently define lead-based paint.

Regulatory Agency	Regulation	Standard/Level
Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Final New HUD Regulation on Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally Owned Housing and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance	0.5% by weight ^A 1.0 mg/cm ² ^B
Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS)	Texas Environmental Lead Reduction Rules	0.5% by weight ^A 1.0 mg/cm ² ^B
Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)	Ban of Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint	90 parts per million 0.009 % by weight
Occupational, Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	Lead in Construction; Interim Final Rule	Any detectable amount
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Wastes	5 ppm ^C

Notes: Required regulatory analysis: (A) Analysis performed by a NLLAP Accredited Lab; (B) Field analysis performed using an XRF; (C) Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)

1.3. Lead-based paint inspection.

A lead-based paint inspection is a surface-by-surface investigation to determine the presence of lead-based paint and the provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation.



2.0. APPROACH.

2.1. Dwelling Information.

The limited lead-based paint inspection was performed at 615 E. Evergreen St., San Antonio, TX, on August 6, 2021. The residence is a one-story single-family dwelling built in approximately 1922. The Bexar County Appraisal District has TX3 Properties, LLC listed as the current owner of the property.

2.2. Credentials.

Christopher Bishop, a certified lead inspector, Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) Lead Certification No. 2060952, performed the lead-based paint inspection. He is employed by AEHS, Inc., a certified lead firm, TDSHS Lead Certification No. 2110283. AEHS' main office is located at 4402 Centergate St., San Antonio, Texas 78217, telephone number (210) 656-9300. Credentials are located at Tab C.

2.3. Methodology.

Measurements were taken at representative locations using an X-ray Fluorescence Analyzer (XRF). All painted and/or finished components were tested according to the specifications described in the protocols for LBP testing in the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Guidelines Chapter 7 (Revised 2012) and all applicable Federal and State regulations. During the inspection, the standard set by HUD and TDSHS of 1.0 mg/cm² was followed to determine the components that contained LBP. Heuresis Pb200i (Serial No. 1531; Reference Date: September 11, 2019) was used in the testing for lead-based paint.

The calibration of the instrument is done in accordance with the Performance Characteristic Sheet (PCS) for this instrument. These instruments are calibrated using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm² in the NIST Standard Reference Material (SRM) used (e.g. for NIST SRM 2579, 1.0 mg/cm² film would be used.) Three calibration readings are taken before and after each home is tested to ensure manufacturer's standards are met. If the inspection is longer than four hours, a set of three calibration readings must be taken before the four hours expires, and then an additional three calibration readings taken at the end of the inspection. If for any reason the instruments are not maintaining a consistent calibration reading within the manufacturer's standards for performance on the calibration block supplied by the manufacturer, manufacturer's recommendations are used to bring the instrument into calibration. If the instrument cannot be brought back into calibration, it is taken off the site and sent back to the manufacturer for repair and/or re-calibration. The PCS is located at Tab B.

According to the HUD guidelines, a lead reading by XRF of 1.0 mg/cm² or above is considered positive for the presence of lead-based paint. An XRF reading below 1.0 mg/cm² is considered negative; however, a reading below 1.0 mg/cm² could still be harmful if proper precautions are not taken during activities that disturb these paint films. If there are any inconclusive readings, a paint-chip sample may be collected for laboratory analysis. Laboratory analysis of samples collected will only be performed by an EPA approved National Lead Laboratory Accreditation



Program (NLLAP) laboratory. There is no inconclusive range for laboratory measurements/results.

Any paint found to contain lead below the HUD standard of 1.0 mg/cm², regardless of condition, is considered non-hazardous. Components having lead levels at or above the action level are visually assessed for condition and approximate surface area. The paint condition is placed into one of two categories using the risk assessor's professional judgment. These categories are: (1) intact and (2) deteriorated, based on the HUD Guidelines for Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing, Chapter 5: Risk Assessment and Re-Evaluation, July 2012.

Only painted, stained, varnished, or wallpapered components of a dwelling are tested during a LBP inspection. Wall "A" in each room is aligned with street. Going clockwise and facing Wall "A", Wall "B" will always be to your right, Wall "C" directly to the rear and Wall "D" to the left. When more than one window/door is on a wall, features are numbered clockwise.

Testing combinations are in the table below. If one system (part) of the testing combination is positive for lead-based paint, then that entire testing combination should be considered positive. All testing combinations for each room equivalent were addressed.

Window Systems	
Testing Combination 1	Casings, stops, jambs, and aprons
Testing Combination 2	Interior window muntins, and window sashes
Testing Combination 3	Exterior window muntins and window sashes
Door Systems	
Testing Combination 4	Door jambs, stops, transoms, casings and other door frame parts
Testing Combination 5	Door stiles, rails, panels, muntins and other door parts
Trim	
Testing Combination 6	Baseboards and associated trim
Testing Combination 7	Painted electrical sockets, switches or plates

2.4. Assessment.

The residence is a one-story single-family dwelling built in approximately 1922. All that remains of the interior, following demolition, are the windowsills and sashes. The exterior construction appears to be wood siding with wood trim.

The following areas were inaccessible during the inspection:

- None



3.0. XRF RESULTS.

The results of the components tested for lead-based paint are listed below:

No.	Date	Time	Side	Room	Component	Feature	Substrate	Cond.	Color	Res.	PbC
1	8/6/21	9:08			Calibration					Pos	1
2	8/6/21	9:09			Calibration					Pos	1
3	8/6/21	9:10			Calibration					Pos	1
4	8/6/21	9:12	A	Living Rm	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	16.8
5	8/6/21	9:12	A	Living Rm	Window 1	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	3.1
6	8/6/21	9:13	A	Living Rm	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	12.8
7	8/6/21	9:13	B	Living Rm	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	15
8	8/6/21	9:14	B	Living Rm	Window 2	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	11.7
9	8/6/21	9:14	B	Living Rm	Window 3	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	5.6
10	8/6/21	9:15	B	Living Rm	Window 3	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	17.2
11	8/6/21	9:15	B	Living Rm	Window 4	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	11.6
12	8/6/21	9:16	B	Living Rm	Window 4	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	16.6
13	8/6/21	9:17	B	Kitchen	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	12.2
14	8/6/21	9:18	B	Kitchen	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	13.7
15	8/6/21	9:19	C	Kitchen	Window	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	11.4
16	8/6/21	9:19	C	Bdrm 3	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	11.3
17	8/6/21	9:21	C	Bdrm 3	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Neg	0.2
18	8/6/21	9:22	D	Bdrm 3	Window	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Neg	0.3
19	8/6/21	9:26	D	Bdrm 3	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Neg	0.3
20	8/6/21	9:26	D	Bdrm 3	Window 3	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Neg	0.2
21	8/6/21	9:27	D	Bdrm 3	Window 1	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Neg	0.4
22	8/6/21	9:27	D	Bdrm 3	Window 2	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Neg	0.3
23	8/6/21	9:28	D	Bdrm 2	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	15
24	8/6/21	9:28	D	Bdrm 2	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	13.6
25	8/6/21	9:29	D	Bath	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	1.7
26	8/6/21	9:30	A	Bdrm 1	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	15.3
27	8/6/21	9:31	A	Bdrm 1	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	12.8
28	8/6/21	9:31	A	Bdrm 1	Window 3	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	11.6
29	8/6/21	9:31	D	Bdrm 1	Window 1	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	18.1
30	8/6/21	9:32	D	Bdrm 1	Window 1	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	5.2
31	8/6/21	9:32	D	Bdrm 1	Window 2	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	19.1
32	8/6/21	9:33	D	Bdrm 1	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	11.1
33	8/6/21	9:34	A	Living Rm	Window 2	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	9.8
34	8/6/21	9:34	A	Living Rm	Window 2	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	11.9
35	8/6/21	9:34	A	Living Rm	Window 3	Sill	Wood	Det	White	Pos	8.3
36	8/6/21	9:35	A	Living Rm	Window 3	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	11.8
37	8/6/21	9:36	A	Kitchen	Stored Window	Sash	Wood	Det	White	Pos	14.1
38	8/6/21	9:36			Calibration					Pos	1



No.	Date	Time	Side	Room	Component	Feature	Substrate	Cond.	Color	Res.	PbC
39	8/6/21	9:37			Calibration					Pos	1
40	8/6/21	9:37			Calibration					Neg	0.9



4.0. DISCUSSION/CONCLUSIONS.

Any paint meeting the definition of lead-based paint under HUD 24 CFR Part 35, EPA 40 CFR 745, and/or OSHA 29 CFR 1926.62 should be considered as lead-based paint.

Interior Components. Based on the XRF measurements, AEHS, Inc. has determined that the following components contain lead on interior surfaces tested during the LBP inspection:

- Living Room Window Sashes
- Living Room Windowsills
- Kitchen Window Sashes
- Kitchen Stored Window Sash
- Bedroom 1 Window Sashes
- Bedroom 1 Windowsills
- Bedroom 2 Window Sashes
- Bedroom 3 Window Sashes
- Bath Window Sash

If one system (part) of the testing combination is positive for lead-based paint, then that entire testing combination for that room equivalent is positive. All testing combinations for each room equivalent should be addressed. Individual XRF readings should not be addressed separately. See Section 2.3. for a complete list of the testing combinations.



5.0. DISCLOSURE.

A summary of this report must be provided to new lessees (tenants) and purchasers of this property under Federal law, 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745, before they become obligated under a lease or sales contract. The complete report must also be provided to new purchasers, and it must be made available to new tenants. Landlords (lessors) and sellers are also required to distribute an educational pamphlet approved by the EPA and include standard warning language in their leases or sales contracts to ensure that parents have the information they need to protect their children from lead-based paint hazards.



6.0. DISCLAIMER.

This report is given for the sole benefit of the aforementioned client(s). The client expressly confirms their understanding that the conclusions stated in this report are limited to and based solely upon the scope of the assignment, samples and field measurements taken. In addition, the client understands that any field observations contained herein reflect the conditions present on the date and time of inspection. No representations or warranties are made or may be implied as to the validity of their applicability to any other days or times.

Tab B
Performance Characteristics Sheet
(PCS)

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 1, 2015

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: *Heuresis*
Models: *Model Pb200i*
Source: *⁵⁷Co, 5 mCi (nominal – new source)*

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS:

Action Level mode

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS:

0.8 to 1.2 mg/cm ² (inclusive)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

Not applicable

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD:

ACTION LEVEL MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD (mg/cm ²)
Results not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick	1.0
	Concrete	1.0
	Drywall	1.0
	Metal	1.0
	Plaster	1.0
	Wood	1.0

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EVALUATION DATA SOURCE AND DATE:

This sheet is supplemental information to be used in conjunction with Chapter 7 of the HUD *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated using test results on building components in the HUD archive. Testing was conducted on 146 test samples in November 2015, with two separate instruments running software version 2.1-2 in Action Level test mode. The actual source strength of each instrument on the day of testing was approximately 2.0 mCi; source ages were approximately one year.

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Performance parameters shown in this sheet are applicable only when properly operating the instrument using the manufacturer's instructions and procedures described in Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK:

The calibration of the XRF instrument should be checked using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm² in the NIST Standard Reference Material (SRM) used (e.g., for NIST SRM 2579, use the 1.02 mg/cm² film).

If the average (rounded to 1 decimal place) of three readings is outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instrument into control before XRF testing proceeds.

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION VALUE COMPUTATION:

Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines provides guidance on correcting XRF results for substrate bias. Supplemental guidance for using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm² for substrate correction is provided:

XRF results are corrected for substrate bias by subtracting from each XRF result a correction value determined separately in each house for single-family housing or in each development for multifamily housing, for each substrate. The correction value is an average of XRF readings taken over the NIST SRM paint film nearest to 1.0 mg/cm² at test locations that have been scraped bare of their paint covering. Compute the correction values as follows:

Using the same XRF instrument, take three readings on a bare substrate area covered with the NIST SRM paint film nearest 1 mg/cm². Repeat this procedure by taking three more readings on a second bare substrate area of the same substrate covered with the NIST SRM.

Compute the correction value for each substrate type where XRF readings indicate substrate correction is needed by computing the average of all six readings as shown below.

For each substrate type (the 1.02 mg/cm² NIST SRM is shown in this example; use the actual lead loading of the NIST SRM used for substrate correction):

$$\text{Correction value} = (1\text{st} + 2\text{nd} + 3\text{rd} + 4\text{th} + 5\text{th} + 6\text{th Reading})/6 - 1.02 \text{ mg/cm}^2$$

Repeat this procedure for each substrate requiring substrate correction in the house or housing development.

EVALUATING THE QUALITY OF XRF TESTING:

Randomly select ten testing combinations for retesting from each house or from two randomly selected units in multifamily housing.

Conduct XRF re-testing at the ten testing combinations selected for retesting.

Determine if the XRF testing in the units or house passed or failed the test by applying the steps below. Compute the Retest Tolerance Limit by the following steps:

Determine XRF results for the original and retest XRF readings. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. In single-family and multi-family housing, a result is defined as a single reading. Therefore, there will be ten original and ten retest XRF results for each house or for the two selected units.

Calculate the average of the original XRF result and the retest XRF result for each testing combination.

Square the average for each testing combination.

Add the ten squared averages together. Call this quantity C.

Multiply the number C by 0.0072. Call this quantity D.

Add the number 0.032 to D. Call this quantity E.

Take the square root of E. Call this quantity F.

Multiply F by 1.645. The result is the Retest Tolerance Limit.

Compute the average of all ten original XRF readings.

Compute the average of all ten re-test XRF readings.

Find the absolute difference of the two averages.

If the difference is less than the Retest Tolerance Limit, the inspection has passed the retest. If the difference of the overall averages equals or exceeds the Retest Tolerance Limit, this procedure should be repeated with ten new testing combinations. If the difference of the overall averages is equal to or greater than the Retest Tolerance Limit a second time, then the inspection should be considered deficient.

Use of this procedure is estimated to produce a spurious result approximately 1% of the time. That is, results of this procedure will call for further examination when no examination is warranted in approximately 1 out of 100 dwelling units tested.

TESTING TIMES:

In the Action Level paint test mode, the instrument takes the longest time to complete readings close to the Federal standard of 1.0 mg/cm². The table below shows the mean and standard deviation of actual reading times by reading level for paint samples during the November 2015 archive testing. The tested instruments reported readings to one decimal place. No significant differences in reading times by substrate were observed. These times apply only to instruments with the same source strength as those tested (2.0 mCi). Instruments with stronger sources will have shorter reading times and those with weaker sources, longer reading times, than those in the table.

Mean and Standard Deviation of Reading Times in Action Level Mode by Reading Level		
Reading (mg/cm ²)	Mean Reading Time (seconds)	Standard Deviation (seconds)
< 0.7	3.48	0.47
0.7	7.29	1.92
0.8	13.95	1.78
0.9 – 1.2	15.25	0.66
1.3 – 1.4	6.08	2.50
≥ 1.5	3.32	0.05

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS:

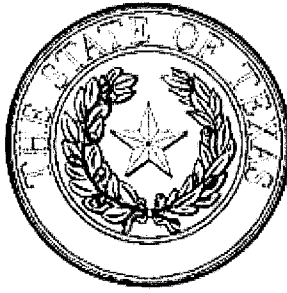
XRF results are classified as **positive** if they are **greater than or equal** to the stated threshold for the instrument (1.0 mg/cm²), and *negative* if they are *less than* the threshold.

DOCUMENTATION:

A report titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* (EPA 747-R-95-008) provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. The report may be downloaded at <http://www2.epa.gov/lead/methodology-xrf-performance-characteristic-sheets-epa-747-r-95-008-september-1997>.

This XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet (PCS) was developed by QuanTech, Inc., under a contract with the XRF manufacturer.

Tab C
Lead Certifications



Texas Department of State Health Services

BE IT KNOWN THAT

AEHS INC

is certified to perform as a

Lead Firm

in the State of Texas and is hereby governed by the rights, privileges and responsibilities set forth in Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 1955 and Title 25, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 295 relating to Texas Environmental Lead Reduction, as long as this license is not suspended or revoked.




Certification Number: 2110283



Expiration Date: 07/17/2023

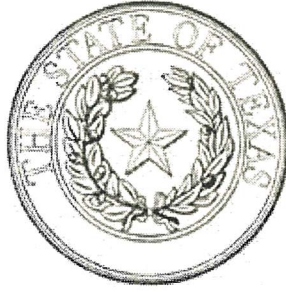
Control Number: 7290


**John Hellerstedt, M.D.,
Commissioner of Health**

(Void After Expiration Date)

VOID IF ALTERED • NON-TRANSFERABLE

SEE BACK



Texas Department of State Health Services

BE IT KNOWN THAT

MARCIE A SINCLAIR

is certified to perform as a

Lead Risk Assessor

in the State of Texas and is hereby governed by the rights, privileges and responsibilities set forth in Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 1955 and Title 25, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 295 relating to Texas Environmental Lead Reduction, as long as this license is not suspended or revoked.

Certification Number: 2070567

Expiration Date: 10/29/2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Hellerstedt".

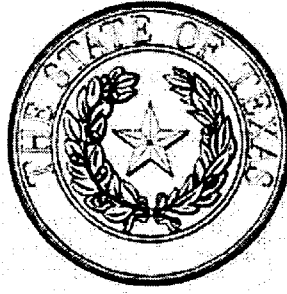
*John Hellerstedt, M.D.,
Commissioner of Health*

Control Number: 7678

(Void After Expiration Date)

VOID IF ALTERED NON-TRANSFERABLE

SEE BACK



Texas Department of State Health Services

BE IT KNOWN THAT

CHRISTOPHER A BISHOP

is certified to perform as a

Lead Inspector


in the State of Texas and is hereby governed by the rights, privileges and responsibilities set forth in Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 1955 and Title 25, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 295 relating to Texas Environmental Lead Reduction, as long as this license is not suspended or revoked.



Certification Number: 2060952

Expiration Date: 12/09/2021

Control Number: 6488


**John Hellerstedt, M.D.,
Commissioner of Health**

(Void After Expiration Date)

VOID IF ALTERED NON-TRANSFERABLE

SEE BACK

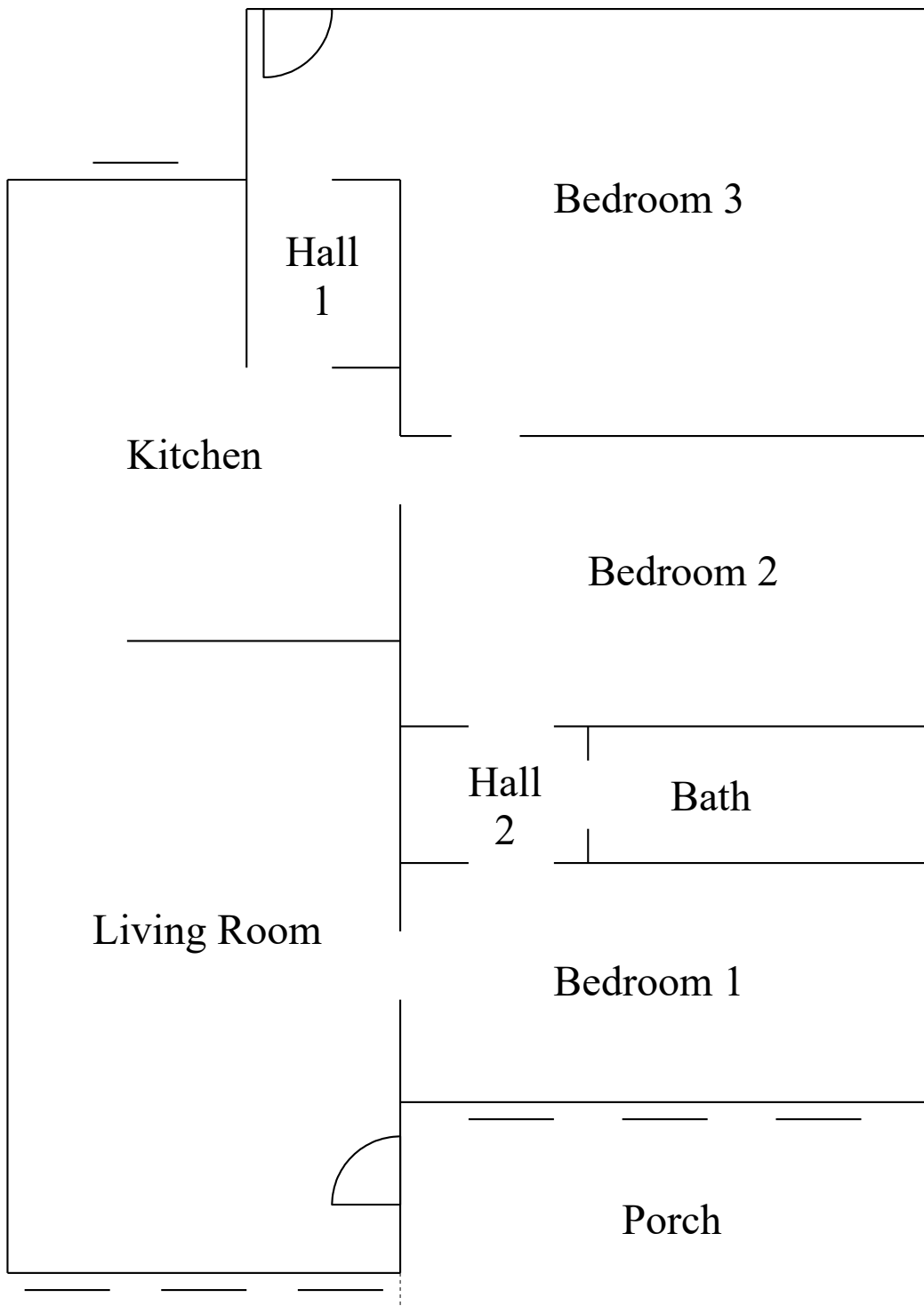
Tab D
Site Map

C

B

D

A



Inspection Date:
August 6, 2021

Not to scale

Created with OpenOffice 4.0.1

Site Map for
615 E. Evergreen St.
San Antonio, Texas

AEHS, Inc.
4402 Centergate
San Antonio, TX 78217
(210) 656-9300
www.aehs-sa.com

Sides A-D are located clockwise with Side A as the address or street side of dwelling.