

Burdick House

NEW PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
BARRY, ILLINOIS
PMIS 343880



Condition Assessment and Treatment Report

JUNE 2026



Burdick House, west wall

Prepared for:

National Park Service
DOI Interior Regions 3, 4, 5 - Midwest Region
601 Riverfront Drive, Omaha, Nebraska 68102
402.661.1601 | Information Desk

Prepared by:

Raths, Raths & Johnson, Inc.
500 Joliet Road, Suite 200
Willowbrook, IL 60527
630.325.6160 | Main Number

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National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

Prepared by:

Raths, Raths & Johnson, Inc.
500 Joliet Road, Suite 200
Willowbrook, IL 60527

Alvine Engineering
1201 Cass Street
Omaha, NE 68102

GEI Consultants, Inc.
400 N. Lakeview Parkway, Suite 140
Vernon Hills, IL 60061

Perez Planning and Desing, LLC
878 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 827
Atlanta, GA 30309

Prairie Engineers, P.C.
404 N. Main Street
Columbia, IL 62236

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Project Team

National Park Service – Midwest Regional Office

Nicholas Murray | Contracting Officer

John Rosemurgy | Historical Architect and Contracting Officer's Representative

National Park Service – New Philadelphia National Historic Site

Christopher M. Collins | Park Superintendent

Raths, Raths and Johnson, Inc.

Lurita McIntosh Blank, NCARB, RBEC | Historical Architect

George R. Mulholland, P.E., S.E. | Structural Engineer

Racheal Lute, Ph.D. | Engineering Staff

Alvine Engineering

Mike Gregory, CPD | Mechanical Engineering

Bob Foust | Electrical Engineering

GEI Consultants, Inc.

Nathan McNurlen, CHMM | Certified Hazardous Materials Manager

Perez Planning and Desing, LLC

Kevan Klosterwill | Historian

Prairie Engineers, P.C.

Ted Vahle, PLS | Surveyor

All photographs are courtesy of Raths, Raths & Johnson, Inc., and were taken July 2025, except where noted otherwise.

Dates

The dates as presented in this report are drawn from the information available at the time of writing. In a few cases, the dates are supported by direct historical documentation, but in the majority of cases, the dates proposed are the project team's best determination based on factors such as physical evidence, circumstantial documentation, research by others, professional experience, or those dates adopted by general consensus. Further research, investigation, and analysis may refine or refute the dates proposed herein.

No Notation	Direct attribution of the date or date range given is supported by historical documentation or physical evidence; ex: 1910 or 1919 –1923.
Circa (c.)	Attribution to within one or two years of the date or date range given is supported by historical documentation or physical evidence, but the precise dates are not known; ex. c. 1955 or c. 1933 – c. 1935.
Dash (–)	Indicates that the range given is inclusive of the years between the start and end dates, such as an ongoing event or period of ownership, ex: 1923–1963.
Slash (/)	Indicates that two or more specific dates are referenced without being inclusive of the years between; ex: c.1940/c.1952 or 1940/1988.
Decade Span	Indicates a ten-year span, but the date or date range given are approximate and may be refuted by further study; ex: 1920s or 1960s – 1970s.

Definitions

The following terms define subjective ratings used in this part to apply a sliding scale of condition rating, deficiency of the component and priority of the repair, as developed from Sections 7.2 and 7.4 of the “Field Operations Manual, Volume 1”, United States National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 1985.

CONDITION RATING

Good The element is intact, structurally sound, and performing its intended purpose. There are few or no cosmetic imperfections, and the elements need no repair and only minor or routine maintenance.

Fair There are early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration, though the element is generally structurally sound and performing its intended purpose. There is failure of a sub-component of the element. Up to 25 % of the element or replacement of a sub-component is required.

Poor The element is no longer performing its intended purpose. The element is missing. Deterioration or damage affects more than 25% of the element and cannot be adjusted or rebuilt. The element shows signs of imminent failure or breakdown. The element requires major repair or replacement.

Failed The element is no longer performing its intended purpose and has deteriorated to a point where it presents a life-safety hazard or is contributing to damage to other elements. Full replacement of the component may be required to restore function and service.

REPAIR PRIORITY

High There is advanced deterioration which has resulted in the failure of the building element or will result in the failure of the building element if not corrected within two years; and/or there is accelerated deterioration of adjacent or related building materials as a result of the element’s deficiency; and/or there is a threat to the health and/or safety of the user; and/or there is failure to meet a legislative requirement.

Moderate There is deterioration which, if not corrected within two to five years, will result in the failure of the building element, and/or; a threat to the health and/or safety of the user may occur within two to five years if the deterioration is not corrected, and/or; there is deterioration of adjacent or related building materials and/or systems as a result of the element’s deficiency.

Low Standard preventative maintenance practices and building conservation methods have not been followed, and/or; there is a reduced life expectancy of affected or related building materials and/or systems, and/or; there is a condition with long-term impact beyond five years.

Resource Summary

The Virgil Burdick Homestead is located at 29782 306th Lane in Barry, Illinois, within the boundaries of the New Philadelphia National Historic Site. The house was constructed c. 1941 and is a two-story, frame-built American Foursquare over a full-height concrete basement. The house is located on the east side of 306th Lane/Broad Street in a rural setting.

<i>Name:</i>	Virgil Burdick Homestead (also called the Burdick House)		
<i>Location:</i>	New Philadelphia National Historic Site 29782 306th Lane, Barry, Illinois 62312 Rural parcel approximately five miles east of downtown Barry, Illinois		
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	Main House - c. 1941 Barn - 1920s Shed - Undetermined		
<i>National Register Status:</i>	Located within the boundaries of the New Philadelphia Historic District and New Philadelphia National Historic Landmark as a non-contributing resource		
<i>Current Use:</i>	Vacant		
<i>Proposed Use:</i>	Visitor contact and flexible interpretive space		
<i>Overall Dimensions:</i>	30'-6" by 30'-6" and 25'-10" at the roof ridge		
<i>Net Areas:</i>	Basement	902 square feet	
	First Floor	936 square feet	
	Second Floor	856 square feet	
	Attic (Unoccupied)	1,056 square feet	

Introduction

Raths, Raths & Johnson, Inc. (RRJ) was contracted by the National Park Service (NPS) to perform a condition assessment of the Burdick House, located at the New Philadelphia National Historic Site, and to prepare a report of findings, including observed conditions, a limited structural analysis, and preliminary treatment recommendations with probable construction costs.

From July 29 - 31, 2025, representatives from RRJ were on site to perform a physical investigation into the condition of the existing structure, exterior cladding, roofing, and existing outbuildings. The physical investigation was limited to areas readily visible; no overly intrusive investigation was performed, and no finishes were removed to expose concealed conditions.

RESOURCE INFORMATION

The Burdick House is located on 306th Lane/Broad Street in Pike County, Illinois, approximately five miles east of downtown Barry, Illinois. The Burdick House is also located within the boundaries of the New Philadelphia National Historic Site, approximately 1,000 feet south of the current visitor shelter. The Burdick House is one of the very few remaining structures located on the c. 1835 80-acre parcel of land purchased by "Free" Frank McWorter, the founder of New Philadelphia. The site is recognized as the first town platted and registered by an African American in the United States.

The house is a modest-sized American Foursquare style structure on a board-formed cast concrete foundation. The two-story house was constructed in 1941 and is considered a classic example of an American Foursquare with its square floorplan consisting of four rooms at both the ground floor and second stories. The house also has a hipped roof with dormers on the west and east walls, another hallmark of the architectural style.

The Burdick family has been associated with New Philadelphia since the 1840s when Spaulding Burdick purchased property in the town from Frank McWorter. Property records indicate that Spaulding's descendant, Virgil Burdick, purchased Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 on Block 19 in 1921 and built a home on Lots 3 and 4. The current house was built in 1941 to replace the original home, but both homes were present on the property for a time.

The current configuration of the Burdick House includes the original square plan and two additional rooms at the west wall that were likely built within the footprint of a former back porch. The house includes a full attic and the full-height basement is present under the original footprint of the house with a root cellar that was constructed at the east wall during the construction of the additional room above. Several outbuildings, foundations of previous buildings, cisterns, and other site features are present on the property

METHODOLOGY

In the execution of this scope, the project team performed the following:

- Reviewed documentation on the Burdick House and New Philadelphia town site provided by NPS and from other sources.
- Performed a physical investigation of the house and ancillary structures on the site from the interior and exterior.
- Field verified select dimensions and measurements to confirm conditions as documented by others.

HISTORY METHODOLOGY

Archival research was performed to identify documentation of the history and construction of the building. The purpose of this research and review of documents was to gather information about the original construction and past repair and modifications of the building for use in assessing existing conditions and developing treatment recommendations.

These tasks included:

- Review of research and documentation performed by others on the context and background of the founding and growth of New Philadelphia, changes in social history over time, and architectural practices that may have influenced the Burdick House.
- Research and review of archival documentation to develop the historical background of the Burdick House and site.
- Research and review of archival documentation to

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assist in determining the chronology of the evolution of the architecture and landscape.

- Consultation with local historians and community stakeholders knowledgeable about New Philadelphia and the Burdick House.

CONDITION ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

From July 29 - 31, 2025, representatives from the assessment team were on site to perform an investigation into the existing conditions and construction of the Burdick House.

- Visual inspection and condition assessment of the site, context, and landscape features.
- Visual inspection and condition assessment of the architectural features and building materials.
- Visual inspection and condition assessment of the enclosure and structural systems.
- Visual inspection and condition assessment of the mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems.
- Sampling and identification of wood species for structural members.
- Identification and assessment of integrity of significant character-defining features and elements.

The condition assessment and physical investigation were limited to areas and features that were readily visible; no finishes were removed to expose concealed conditions. Isolated sampling and testing of wood building components to identify constituent materials and/or determine dates of construction were performed as part of the assessment scope.

Historic Context

INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

The area that would become New Philadelphia has a long history of human habitation, with several pre-European contact sites identified in the vicinity, including along nearby Kiser Creek, approximately a half-mile east of the Burdick House. Among these are the McWorter Site, which is dated to the Late Archaic or Early Woodland periods.¹ Some artifacts, which could date to the Early to Middle Archaic era, may also have been found within the New Philadelphia town site, including lithic tools and chipped stone.²

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PHILADELPHIA (1831-1866)

Shortly after Illinois gained statehood in 1818, bringing new settlers from the eastern United States, Pittsfield was settled in 1820, founded by settlers from a Massachusetts town of the same name.³ Pike County was established in 1821, then encompassing much of the northern and western portions of the state. The county took its current form in 1825.⁴

In the spring 1831, “Free” Frank McWorter and his family arrived in Hadley Township. They were the first to settle there.⁵ Upon purchasing his freedom, Frank named himself “Free Frank”, only later taking the last name of George McWorter, his former enslaver. “Free” Frank McWorter, was a former enslaved person who had bought the freedom of other family members after becoming a successful business owner. The land they settled on was a 160-acre tract, acquired from

a Dr. Elliot for \$200 the previous year.⁶ The land initially encountered by the American settlers of the era was described as “barrens,” meaning scrubby and unproductive with a mixture of timber and prairie. An 1830 survey indicated that the area that became New Philadelphia straddled the boundary between timbered areas to the east and prairie in the uplands to the west.⁷

After resettling, the McWorter family built a cabin and started a small farm.⁸ The second family to settle in Hadley Township, was that of Joshua Woodley, who arrived in 1833.⁹

Between 1835 and 1839, McWorter and his family members acquired several hundred acres of land surrounding their initial holdings. Among these were tracts along the nearby creek. During this time, two other African American men acquired land adjacent to McWorter.¹⁰

In 1836, as part of a wave of newly platted towns on the frontier, McWorter commissioned a plat for the area just south of his farm, conforming to the standards of the Illinois Town Plat Act. The plat included 144 60’x120’ lots in 20 numbered blocks, complete with major and minor streets and alleys.¹¹ He began selling lots the following year, with two sold in 1837 and four more in 1838. A grocery was established in New Philadelphia by a White man named Chester Churchill in 1839, following road construction in the area.¹² Other businesses soon clustered in the northern portions of the township closer to the adjacent road (today, County Highway 2).

1 Michelle Huttes, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: New Philadelphia Town Site (New Philadelphia Association, 2005), 7–9.

2 Tom Gwaltney, *New Philadelphia Project Pedestrian Survey: Final Report and Catalog* (arGIS Consultants, LLC, 2004), 19–20.

3 Chas. C. Chapman & Co., *History of Pike County, Illinois* (Chas. C. Chapman & Co., 1880), 200.

4 Chas. C. Chapman & Co., *History of Pike County, Illinois*, 194, 249.

5 Chas. C. Chapman & Co., *History of Pike County, Illinois*, 216–17.

6 Juliet E.K. Walker, *Free Frank: A Black Pioneer on the Antebellum Frontier* (University of Press of Kentucky, 1983), 66–67.

7 Christopher C. Fennell, “Maps of New Philadelphia, Illinois Excerpt from Federal Surveyor’s Map of Hadley Township, 1830 and Overlay of Land Purchases,” *Historical Landscapes of New Philadelphia, Illinois*, accessed September 8, 2025, <http://faculty.las.illinois.edu/cfennell/NP/1830map.html>.

8 Walker, *Free Frank*, 80–81.

9 Walker, *Free Frank*, 84.

10 Walker, *Free Frank*, 93–9.

11 Walker, *Free Frank*, 104–5.

12 Walker, *Free Frank*, 110.

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In 1848, McWorter sold lots 7 and 8 of Block 3 (on the northern side of the New Philadelphia township near the present-day foundations and structures on site) to Adam Hadsell.¹³ The Hadsells were part of an extended White family who had relocated to Illinois from New York. The 1850 census recorded three Hadsell households in New Philadelphia, belonging to brothers Adam, James, and Jesse.¹⁴

BEGINNING OF BLOCK 19 OCCUPATION (1867-1920)

Block 19, on the southernmost edge of the township, first began to change hands in the late 1850s, passing from Frank McWorter eventually to his son Solomon, who then sold the western half to Leander Hadsell, son of Jesse, around 1867.¹⁵ This coincided with the town's growth; population peaked in the 1860s.¹⁶ At least one structure was present on the Hadsell portion of Block 19 by the late 1860s, as indicated in tax records. These record the value of improvements as \$50, making it the third-most valuable property in the community.¹⁷ However, it appears that Leander Hadsell soon sold the property to a Ziba Kellum and by 1871 the property was listed as unimproved in tax records.¹⁸ Initial archaeological surveying identified 19th century ceramic artifacts on Block 19, architectural remains, and also some indications of charcoal, ash, and iron staining.¹⁹

Sometime between 1872 and 1875, the property was again improved, this time likely by Kellum, with a

value of \$250, comparable to other lots with houses during this period.²⁰

Starting around 1877, the property again transferred several times, with Solomon McWorter listed as the seller and Squire Dutcher as the purchaser. While the reasons for these transfers are unclear, it was noted in 1876 that many in New Philadelphia were living on lots they did not own, prompting a period of active property transfers.²¹ As of 1880, the ownership records for the western half of Block 19 reflect inconsistencies, with several parties identified alternately as sellers and purchasers, including Nancy Hadsell, Ann Hollis, and Ansel Vond. The record also documents bonds, trust deeds, and the involvement of a Master in Chancery and Griggsville National Bank, indicating complex title activity during this period.²² This may be in part due to Vond's attempts to reduce taxes associated with lots he owned in the town during its period of population decline. Vond was the son-in-law of Frank McWorter, having married his daughter Lucy Ann. In 1885, he successfully returned much of the eastern portion of the town to an agricultural status, including the eastern portion of Block 19.²³

The 1888 tax records indicate Nancy Hadsell remained the owner but soon transferred the property to a John William Wright. At this time, the lot was considered improved, at a value of \$150.²⁴ By 1903, Vond appears to have acquired unencumbered ownership of the western half of Block 19. In 1910, he sold the lot to E. F. Ritchie. It was acquired by Martha McWorter in

13 Walker, *Free Frank*, 126.

14 Christopher C. Fennell, "New Philadelphia, Illinois Descendant Communities," Historical Landscapes of New Philadelphia, Illinois, accessed September 8, 2025, <http://faculty.las.illinois.edu/cfennell/NP/descend.html>.

15 "New Philadelphia Landowner Records - Block 19," with Robin Whitt and Charlotte King, Historical Landscapes of New Philadelphia, Illinois, 19, accessed September 8, 2025, <http://faculty.las.illinois.edu/cfennell/NP/NPdeed190.html>.

16 Gerald A. McWorter and Kate Williams-McWorter, *New Philadelphia* (Path Press, Inc., 2018), 69.

17 "1867 Hadley Township Tax Assessments for New Philadelphia, Illinois," with Claire Martin, Historical Landscapes of New Philadelphia, Illinois, accessed September 8, 2025, <http://faculty.las.illinois.edu/cfennell/NP/1867tax.html>.

18 1871 Hadley Township Tax Assessments for New Philadelphia, Illinois," with Martin, Historical Landscapes of New Philadelphia, Illinois, accessed September 8, 2025,

19 Christopher Fennell, *Report on Shovel Test Pit Surveys* (University of Illinois, 2006), 8–9, 37–48.

20 "1875 Hadley Township Tax Assessments for New Philadelphia, Illinois," with Claire Martin, Historical Landscapes of New Philadelphia, Illinois, accessed September 8, 2025, <http://faculty.las.illinois.edu/cfennell/NP/1875tax.html>.

21 Paul A. Shackel, *New Philadelphia: An Archaeology of Race in the Heartland* (University of California Press, 2011), 23.

22 Historical Landscapes of New Philadelphia, Illinois, "New Philadelphia Landowner Records - Block 19."

23 Walker, *Free Frank*, 167; Shackel, *New Philadelphia: An Archaeology*, 23.

24 "1888 Hadley Township Tax Assessments for New Philadelphia, Illinois," with Claire Martin, Historical Landscapes of New Philadelphia, Illinois, accessed September 8, 2025, <http://faculty.las.illinois.edu/cfennell/NP/1888tax.html>.

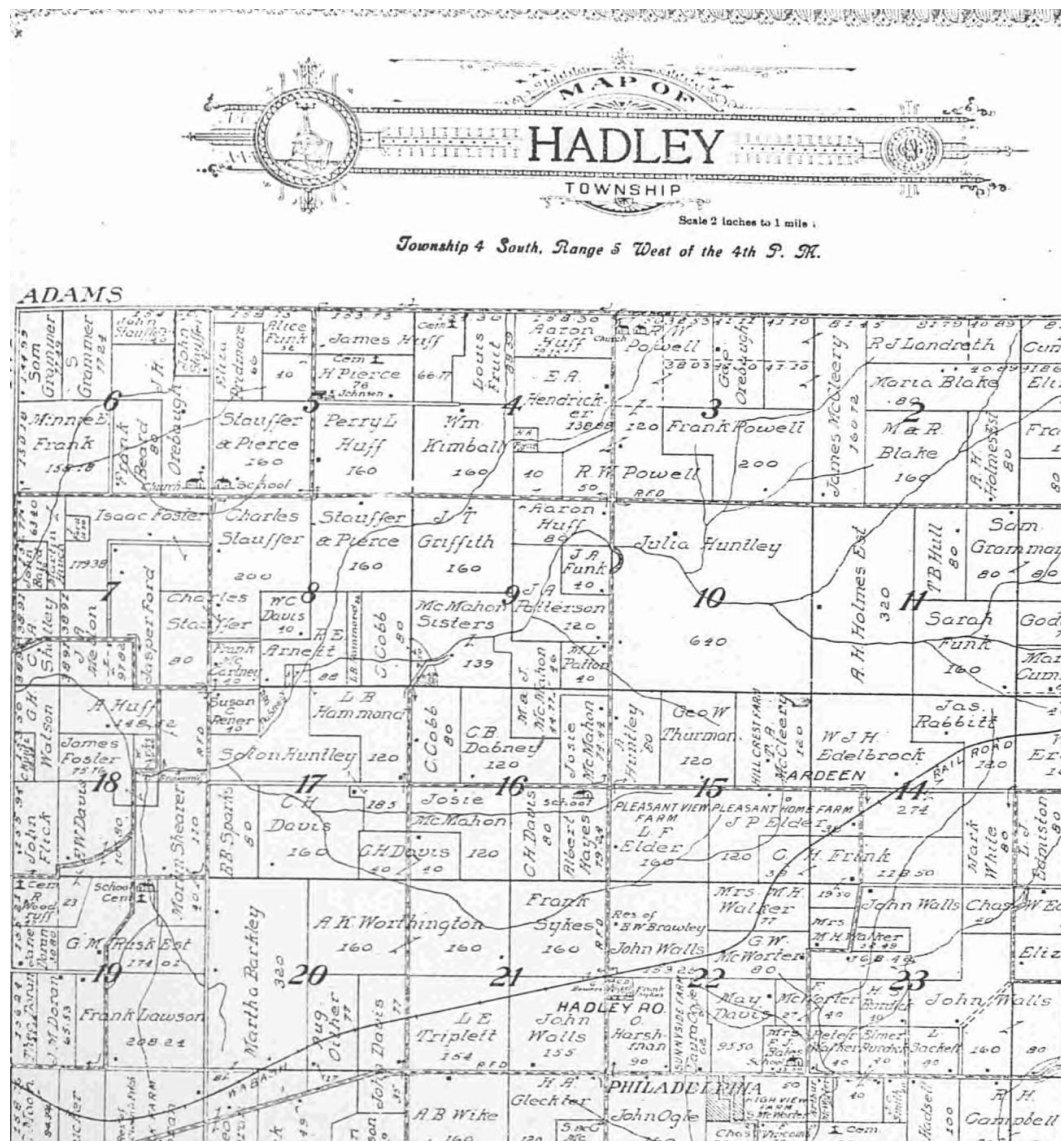


Figure 1. Hadley Township plat atlas from 1912. Philadelphia is located in middle of the atlas. (source: Standard Atlas of Pike County, Illinois : Including a Plat Book of the Villages, Cities and Townships of the County, Map of the State, United States and World, Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory (Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1912)

1918, Alonzo Huntley in 1920, and finally by Virgil Burdick in 1921.²⁵

VIRGIL BURDICK OCCUPATION (1921-1974)

The community remained active throughout the early-mid 1900s, encompassing not only a handful of remaining houses and other structures within the platted townsite arrayed around an open block that was something of a park space then, but also an array of surrounding farms, whose families were affiliated with the community. Among the farms was the land immediately to the east of the townsite, which was labeled on early 1900s plat atlases as High View Farm, and was still associated with the McWorters. (Figure 1 and Figure 2) The farm

25 Historical Landscapes of New Philadelphia, Illinois, "New Philadelphia Landowner Records - Block 19."

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Figure 2. Hadley Township plat atlas from 1912 showing F. McWorter property in red box and H.S. Burdick property in blue box. (source: Standard Atlas of Pike County, Illinois : Including a Plat Book of the Villages, Cities and Townships of the County, Map of the State, United States and World, Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory (Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1912)

immediately to the south was listed as the home of F. Venicomb.²⁶

Virgil Burdick was the grandson of Abel Burdick who, along with his cousin Spaulding Burdick, settled in New Philadelphia in the mid-1800s. The Burdicks were members of a White family who arrived in the area from New England. Virgil Burdick moved into the existing house, and he and his family soon began making improvements to the property. This included the construction of the barn (extant) and possibly other outbuildings (no longer extant)

²⁶ Geo. A. Ogle & Co., *Standard Atlas of Pike County, Illinois : Including a Plat Book of the Villages, Cities and Townships of the County, Map of the State, United States and World, Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory* (Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1912), <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/99555-standard-atlas-of-pike-county-illinois-including-a-plat-book-of-the-villages-cities-and-townships-of-the-county-map-of-the-state-united-states-and-world-patrons-directory-reference-business-directory?offset=>

around 1921.²⁷

Photos taken in the 1920s and 1930s (Figure 3 and Figure 4) document that the Burdicks built a single-story, gable roofed, T-plan house with shed roof porches. The house featured lap siding, minimal eaves, and brick chimneys. One chimney may have been removed between 1920 and 1942. It had a basement and limestone foundation, accessible from the rear of the house.²⁸

Virgil Burdick had two sons, Loraine (also known as Larry) and Ellsworth. Larry, born in 1928, lived on the property during his youth and recorded his memories of the property. He described the house had been added onto multiple times, including by a resident named Tom Preston, who Larry Burdick noted was the preceding occupant of the house. During Larry's childhood, Virgil Burdick added a back porch to the house. Other features noted by Larry, which may date to the 1800s, included a shed behind the house, a single cedar tree, and a hand-dug well. The tree was removed in the 1940s, and a portion of the shed structure in the 1930s.²⁹

The schoolhouse, located northeast of the townsite, then served as a community gathering place. In addition to serving educational needs, it was also a site of Sunday School gatherings and visits from a minister from the Barry Baptist Church. Two quilts, the earlier from 1922 and housed presently at the Barry Museum, show pieced squares embroidered with the names of numerous families affiliated with New Philadelphia, including the Burdicks, but which also include other families from the Barry Baptist Church.³⁰ Oral histories also speak to

farm families passing through the town site to the New Philadelphia school during this period.³¹

Larry described numerous structures being present in the New Philadelphia town site during his childhood. In the immediate vicinity of his house was an agricultural field to the north. On Block 12 in this area were remnants of a former school, which was removed in the 1930s. To the south was another house, which he speculated was built in the early 1900s.³² Larry Armistead, the current occupant of the house to the south, suggests it may date to the late 1800s, and was relocated from a site across the road.³³ The Burdick family continued to acquire land in the former township in the early to mid-1900s, including the Louisa McWorter house, which Virgil Burdick rented out to tenants until it burned to the ground in 1937.³⁴

A 1939 aerial photograph illustrates the house, outbuildings, the agricultural uses on and around the property. (Figure 5) A garage, adjacent to the driveway, is present by this time. Immediately north of the house are rows of plantings. An orchard is evident south of the house.³⁵ Row plantings are also seen across the road to the west, which were likely used as a nursery, a land use described in oral histories.³⁶ A small structure suggestive of a privy, was present into the 1950s behind the house location and may have been present during the period of the circa early-1900s house (the later 1941 house was built with an indoor bathroom).³⁷ A c. 1941 photo is the last known photo the original house. (Figure 6)

Beginning in 1941, Virgil Burdick began constructing

27 Carol McCartney, *Finding Home in New Philadelphia and Pike County, Illinois* (Pike County Historical Society and New Philadelphia Association, 2022), 62–63.

28 Larry Burdick, "Larry Burdick Remembers New Philadelphia," in "Free Frank" McWorter and the "Ghost Town" of New Philadelphia, Pike County, Illinois (1992; *Pike County Historical Society*, 2023), 6–9.

29 Burdick, "Larry Burdick Remembers New Philadelphia," 6–7.

30 McCartney, *Finding Home*, 80.

31 Carrie Christman, "Oral Histories of New Philadelphia," Center for Heritage Resource Studies: New Philadelphia, 2004, http://www.heritage.umd.edu/chrsweb/new%20philadelphia/oralhistories.htm#Carol_McCartney.

32 Burdick, "Larry Burdick Remembers New Philadelphia," 22–23.

33 Kevan Klosterwill, "Interview with Sonny Burdick and Larry Armistead at Burdick House," August 19, 2025.

34 Shackel, *New Philadelphia: An Archaeology*, 106.

35 USDA Agricultural Adjustment Administration, AR-2-7, Aerial Photograph, USDA, August 21, 1939, <https://clearinghouse.isgs.illinois.edu/data/imagery/1937-1947-illinois-historical-aerial-photography>.

36 Kevan Klosterwill, "Interview with Sonny Burdick and Larry Armistead at Burdick House," August 19, 2025. See also the interview with Janita Metcalf, transcribed at Christman, "Oral Histories of New Philadelphia."

37 Gerald A. McWorter and Kate Williams-McWorter, *New Philadelphia* (Path Press, Inc., 2018), 127. This photo, seen in the top right of the cited book, is a historic aerial photograph that has been reproduced in several sources.

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a new house to the immediate northeast of the original house. This two-story four-square structure featured white lap siding. A small extension on the back side of the house contained a bathroom; a porch with brick piers ran across the front. A 1943 photo (Figure 7) shows awnings over the west windows on the second floor, and completion of the corner porch column trim and railings, removal of the earlier house, and the addition of landscaping and a front walk³⁸. Although the brick gate piers are not visible in this photo, it is likely they were constructed at the same time as the walk.

Even after the school closed around 1947 and the Burdick house remained as the only active habitation within the platted townsite, the broader agricultural community around New Philadelphia remained active. Clara Alexander described living in the former New Philadelphia School building in 1948, and working in the Burdick family's strawberry patch.³⁹ Del Sheppard, who lived to the north of the school in the late 1940s and early 1950s described ongoing relationships with families associated with the community, who returned even when they no longer lived there.⁴⁰ A second quilt, presently housed at the Barry Baptist Church and in the same style as the earlier example, suggests a continuity of traditions associated with the broader community. This quilt likely dates to the late 1950s, as suggested by the presence of the names of Larry Burdick's wife Ruth and their children, David, Paul, and Nancy, who born in that decade.

Plats from the 1950s show that the Burdick family had by this time acquired the entirety of the town site, which was split between parcels owned by Virgil and his son Ellsworth.⁴¹ 1955/1956 aerials (Figure 8 and Figure 9) show that their respective farms were well established. A small shed was present to the southeast of the barn

that is no longer extant today. Virgil Burdick was at that time raising Guernsey cattle. Numerous barns were present at Ellsworth Burdick's farm. ⁴²Many of the agricultural barns and the pond to the east of the house were all built in the early 1950s⁴³. It is during this period that the Burdicks likely plowed much of the former townsite for agricultural use, disturbing remnant foundations and other elements of the archaeological landscape.

By the 1960s, historical interest in New Philadelphia was growing. Local historian Grace Matteson began compiling information on the town, which she published in 1964.⁴⁴ In 1966, Virgil Burdick wrote a letter to the Pike County Historical Society, which was then seeking to place a historical marker for the "Ghost Town of Philadelphia."

The Historical Society initially proposed placing the marker near the former blacksmith shop, but Burdick and his neighbors recommended a position further west, near the intersection with the unpaved road to his house. Ray Johnson, another nearby farmer, provided a large boulder, to supplement the marker.⁴⁵ In 1976, the site received an early archaeological assessment, which noted only one ruined structure present in the town. Not long after, planning for a new highway in the area involved archeological surveys of areas to the south of the former township site.⁴⁶

POST VIRGIL BURDICK OCCUPATION (1975-1995)

Virgil Burdick appeared to live in the house until he passed away in 1974. His wife Flora had died in 1965.

38 Sources with photographs of the house soon after construction include Burdick, "Larry Burdick Remembers New Philadelphia," 10–11; McWorter and Williams-McWorter, *New Philadelphia*, 126.

39 Christman, "Oral Histories of New Philadelphia."

40 McCartney, *Finding Home*, 40–43.

41 McCartney, *Finding Home*, 41.

42 *The American Aerial County Historical Society, Informative, Historical, Pictorial Review of Pike County* (Loren Company, 1955), 74.

43 Burdick, "Larry Burdick Remembers New Philadelphia," 23.

44 Grace Matteson, "Free Frank" McWorter and the "Ghost Town" of New Philadelphia, Pike County, Illinois (1964; Pike County Historical Society, 2023).

45 Virgil Burdick, "Letter to Pike County Historical Society, April 2, 1966," in "Free Frank" McWorter and the "Ghost Town" of New Philadelphia, Pike County, Illinois (1966; Pike County Historical Society, 2023).

46 Huttes, New Philadelphia Town Site NRHP Nomination, 7-7-7–8.



Figure 3. Image of c. 1880s Virgil Burdick House c. 1920. (source: Larry Burdick, "Larry Burdick Remembers New Philadelphia," in "Free Frank" McWorter and the "Ghost Town" of New Philadelphia, Pike County, 1992; Pike County Historical Society, 2023),

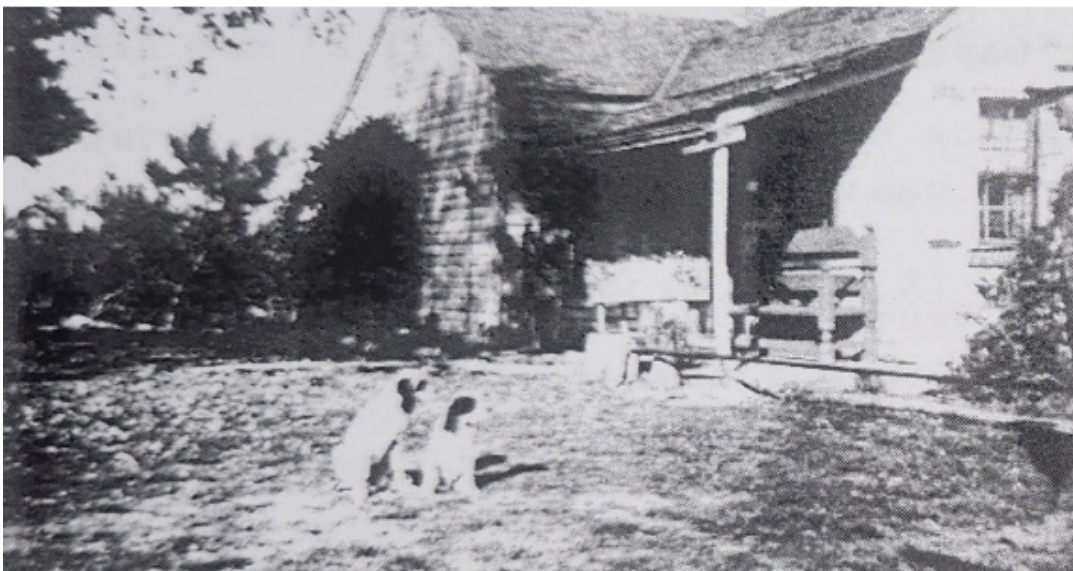


Figure 4. Image of c. 1880s Virgil Burdick House c. 1936 (source: Larry Burdick, "Larry Burdick Remembers New Philadelphia," in "Free Frank" McWorter and the "Ghost Town" of New Philadelphia, Pike County, (1992; Pike County Historical Society, 2023), 7)

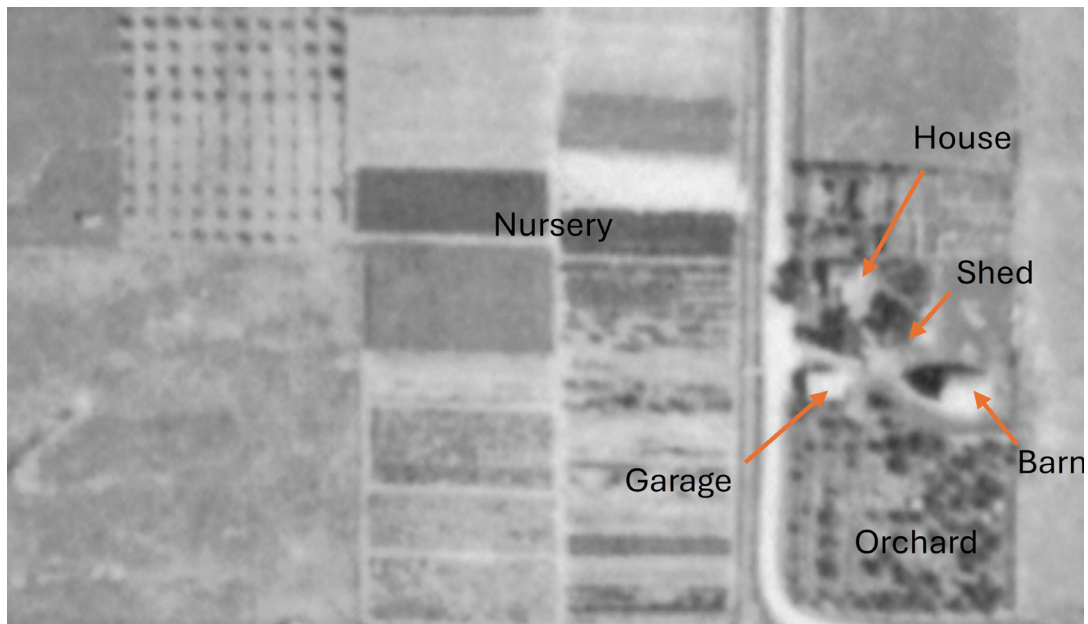


Figure 5. 1939 Aerial showing Burdick Property. (SOURCE: USDA Aerial Photography, Image AR-2-7, August 21, 1939, Available online at <https://clearinghouse.isgs.illinois.edu/data/imagery/1937-1947-illinois-historical-aerial-photography>)



Figure 6. An image of the c. 1800s Burdick house, possibly taken in 1941 before construction of the new Burdick house. (source: Larry Burdick, "Larry Burdick Remembers New Philadelphia," in "Free Frank" McWorter and the "Ghost Town" of New Philadelphia, Pike County, Illinois (1992; Pike County Historical Society, 2023),



Figure 7. A 1943 view of the Burdick house after completion of the porch, awnings, path, and landscaping. (SOURCE: Image found on page 11 of Matteson, Grace. "Free Frank" McWorter and the "Ghost Town" of New Philadelphia, Pike County, Illinois. 1964; Pike County Historical Society, 2023.)



Figure 8. A 1955 aerial image of the Burdick house and outbuildings. (Source: John Drury American Aerial County History Series. Image found on page 126 of McWorter, Gerald A., and Kate Williams-McWorter. New Philadelphia. Path Press, Inc., 2018.)

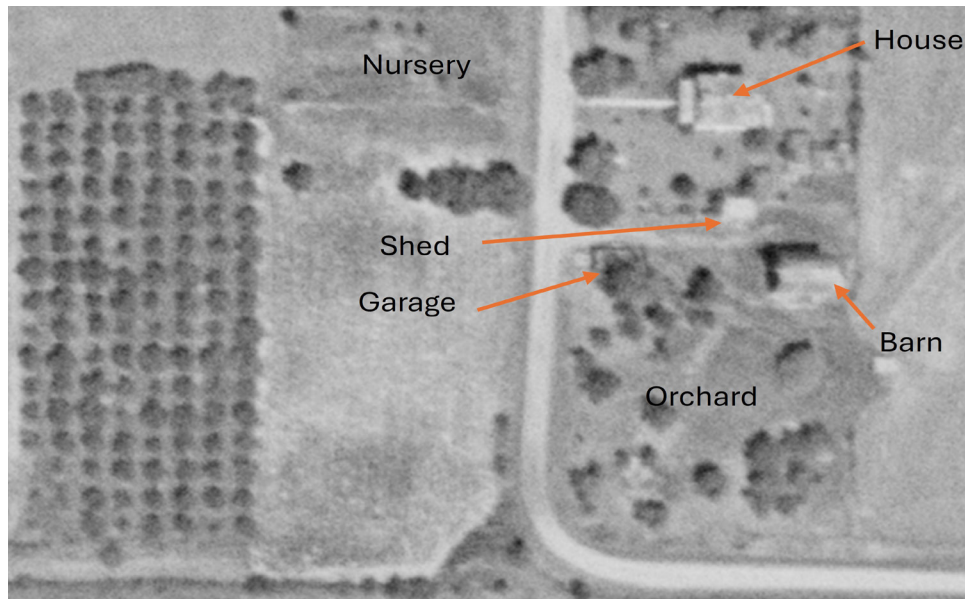


Figure 9. 1956 Aerial showing Burdick Property. (SOURCE: USDA Aerial Photography, Image AR-3R-56, August 23, 1956, Available online at <https://clearinghouse.isgs.illinois.edu/data/imagery/1937-1947-illinois-historical-aerial-photography>)

After that, Virgil was cared for in part by Lemoyne Washington, from a local African-American family with connections to New Philadelphia.⁴⁷

Soon after Virgil Burdick's death, Ellsworth Burdick's son, Alvin Eugene "Gene", his wife Mary Burdick, and their young family moved into the house. Sonny Burdick, the eldest of Gene's six sons, remembers the land at that time including several agricultural outbuildings. This included the existing barn, shed or chicken coop, the garage, and possibly one other small structure (immediately adjacent to the driveway). A stone wall and pond feature were located between the house and barn – these features are still present, but overgrown. He described the land to the immediate north of the house as mostly open, while an orchard was present to the south. The boys helped in the adjacent dairy farm run by his grandfather Ellsworth.⁴⁸

In 1980, Alvin Eugene "Gene" Burdick passed away. The family remained in the house for some period. It

was in the early 1980s that Mary Burdick had brick cladding installed on the exterior of the house and on the interior wall around to the fireplace. The family relocated in the mid-1980s, and a tenant moved into the house. Ellsworth Burdick also sold his farm and moved to Barry during this period.

In 1988, Frank McWorter's gravesite was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.⁴⁹ Planning for the extension of Interstate 72 through Pike County progressed through the late 1980s, with proposed routes in the vicinity south of New Philadelphia. Among the ideas proposed by New Philadelphia advocates was access to the cemetery from the new highway. In November 1991, the freeway was opened, veering just south of the town site and the McWorter cemetery to the east. The new route severed the gravel road that passed in front of the Burdick House, limiting access to the Johnson Cemetery, also associated with New Philadelphia.⁵⁰

47 McWorter and Williams-McWorter, *New Philadelphia*, 129; Christman, "Oral Histories of New Philadelphia"; Kevan Klosterwill, "Interview with Sonny Burdick and Larry Armistead at Burdick House," August 19, 2025. An interview with Robert Gleckler describes the relationship between Washington and Burdick; Sonny Burdick also reported "Uncle Lemoyne" visiting them during his childhood at the Burdick House.

48 Kevan Klosterwill, "Interview with Sonny Burdick and Larry Armistead at Burdick House," August 19, 2025.

49 Juliet E.K. Walker, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Free Frank McWorter Grave Site (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, 1987).

50 McWorter and Williams-McWorter, *New Philadelphia*, 160; Illinois Automobile Department, Illinois Highway Map 1987-88, State of Illinois, 1987, <https://www.idaillinois.org/digital/collection/isl9/id/168/rec/53>; Illinois Automobile Department, Illinois Highway Map 1991-92, State of Illinois, 1991, <https://www.idaillinois.org/digital/collection/isl9/id/183/rec/55>.

NEW PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION ADVOCACY AND MANAGEMENT (1996-PRESENT)

The New Philadelphia Association (NPA) formed in 1996, bringing a more concerted attempt to preserve and celebrate the site's history. Among their impacts were a new sign, placed there in 1998.⁵¹ Several changes also occurred to the Burdick House site and adjacent land. In the late 1990s, the tenant removed the garage that stood next to the driveway.⁵² In 1998, Larry Armistead, who had acquired the former Ellsworth Burdick farm, relocated several structures from the surrounding area to cover remnant foundations from the town site.⁵³

NPA's advocacy led to partnerships with the University of Illinois-Springfield and several archaeological surveys in the early to mid-2000s.

In 2005, NPA acquired the Burdick house from the Burdick family and undertook several renovations and upgrades during this time. The house was also occasionally used as a place to stay by descendants of New Philadelphia families, including the McWorters. Work undertaken during this period likely included modification of the kitchen, including replacing cabinets and widening the adjacent interior doorway.⁵⁴ In anticipation of upgrades to the house's septic systems, a grid of shovel test pits was surveyed across portions of Block 19.⁵⁵

In 2005, the New Philadelphia Town Site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, an effort led by NPA. The nomination focused on the townsite period of significance 1836-1885, and identified it as important under Criterion D, focusing on its archaeological value. Within this framework, the nomination defined

the Burdick House and associated structures as non-contributing. It should be noted that the nomination did incorrectly record the house's date of construction as 1938 with no dates for the barn or shed.⁵⁶

By the mid-2000s, the barn was in poor condition and by early 2007, the NPA had developed plans for restoring it to be used as interpretive space. In late 2007, neighbor Larry Armistead, who assisted the NPA by caring for the property, stabilized the barn, removing the gambrel roof, preserving the first level, and installing a new shed roof.⁵⁷

In 2009, the 42-acre townsite was designated as a National Historic Landmark.⁵⁸ On December 29, 2022, President Joseph R. Biden signed the park's enabling legislation into law, formally establishing New Philadelphia as a National Historic Site. The proposed boundary for the park included over 124 acres, including the originally platted site, as well as properties to the south and east, including the Ellsworth Burdick farm site, and the McWorter Cemetery.⁵⁹

In 2024, the National Park Service acquired approximately 25 acres of the New Philadelphia town site from the New Philadelphia Association. These parcels encompassed the southern and western portions of the former town, including the Burdick House and its associated structures.

51 New Philadelphia Association, "History of the New Philadelphia Association," New Philadelphia Association, accessed September 10, 2025, <http://newphiladelphiail.org/about-us/history-of-npa/>.

52 Kevan Klosterwill, "Interview with Sonny Burdick and Larry Armistead at Burdick House," August 19, 2025.

53 McWorter and Williams-McWorter, *New Philadelphia*, 167.

54 New Philadelphia Association, "History of the New Philadelphia Association." Minutes of the New Philadelphia Association's meetings during this period, which record deliberations about these activities, are preserved in Volume 4 of a bound set of scrapbooks containing various research materials called the New Philadelphia Notebooks, held at the Barry Public Library.

55 Fennell, *Report on Shovel Test Pit Surveys*, 3.

56 Huttes, New Philadelphia Town Site NRHP Nomination, 7-3-7-4.

57 Kevan Klosterwill, "Interview with Sonny Burdick and Larry Armistead at Burdick House," August 19, 2025. NPA's deliberations regarding the barn are recorded in organizational minutes found in the New Philadelphia Notebooks Volume 4.

58 National Park Service, New Philadelphia National Historic Site Foundation Document (Draft) (US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2025), 5.

59 National Park Service, *New Philadelphia NHS Foundation Document*, 5, 16.

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Figure 10. West (main) facade of the Burdick House in July 2025. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 11. North (side) wall of the Burdick House in July 2025. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 12. East (rear) wall of the Burdick House in July 2025. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 13. South (side) wall of the Burdick House in July 2025. (source: RRJ, 2025)

Condition Assessment

Physical Description

The Burdick House (Figure 10 through Figure 13) is an American Foursquare style home that was built in 1941. The original floor plan of the house consisted of four rooms on both the first and second floors, as is typical of the style. The rear bathroom on the first floor may have originally been an enclosed porch that was later converted at an undetermined date but likely shortly after the original construction.

The Burdick House also incorporates other hallmarks of the American Foursquare style including a simple square plan, boxy massing, hipped or pyramidal roof with dormers, prominent front porch, craftsman style interior woodwork, and two-story height plus attic. The house was originally clad in wood clapboard, but brick veneer was installed over the original cladding c. 1980s.

The existing floor plan of the first-floor within the Burdick House is two rooms wide and three rooms deep (Figure 1 through Figure 3). The original portion of the first floor consists of two rooms at the north and two at the south, separated by a central hall and stairs to the second floor. The first-floor bathroom and enclosed entry porch were added on to the east wall at an unknown date. The second-floor plan maintains its original four-room with central hall configuration. The attic space is open in plan and unfinished. Likewise, the full-height basement is also open in plan and unfinished. A canning cellar was added at the east wall during the construction of the first-floor bathroom located directly above. The original layout of doors and windows throughout the home remains intact. Two chimneys are present on the house. The chimney for the first-floor fireplace is located at the north wall of the home. The secondary chimney, which vents the basement furnace, is located within the central-south quadrant of the roof.

Also present on the site are several outbuildings including a barn and shed, which may have functioned as a chicken coop, and multiple cisterns.

Site Features

STONE WALL

A free standing short stone site wall is located at the southeast corner of the house and extends toward the shed (Figure 14). The function of this wall is unknown.

Condition Assessment

This stone wall was surrounded by overgrown vegetation and was in poor condition.

CISTERNS

Three cisterns are located on the Burdick House property.

The largest cistern is adjacent to the barn along the north wall. (Figure 15) Piping connecting the cistern to the barn is present. This likely diverted rainwater from the roof of the barn to the cistern. The cistern was capped with deteriorated wood planks and was inundated with vegetation. Another cistern is located several yards from the southeast corner of the house. The base of this cistern was constructed with brick masonry and a concrete cap was present. (Figure 16)

The third cistern is located northwest of the shed and is sheltered in a small gabled-roof cover that is approximately 2 feet high. There is likely a modern pump for the cistern within this cover. An older pump is visible a few feet west of the shed. (Figure 17)

Condition Assessment

All three cisterns were severely overgrown with vegetation. None of the cistern caps were removed, and it is unknown if these features have been backfilled.

PROPANE TANK

Some features within the house are fueled by an above ground propane tank that is located near the south wall of the house. (Figure 18)

Condition Assessment

The propane tank was covered with vegetation. The tank has likely surpassed its useful life and may need to be replaced.

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Figure 14. Stone wall at southeast corner of house covered by vegetation. (source:RRJ, 2025)



Figure 17. Cistern near shed (covered in vegetation) with remnants of old metal water pump in foreground. (source:RRJ, 2025)



Figure 15. Large cistern near barn. (source:RRJ, 2025)



Figure 18. South end of propane tank (covered in vegetation) (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 16. Brick cistern with concrete cap located near southeast corner of the house. (source:RRJ, 2025)

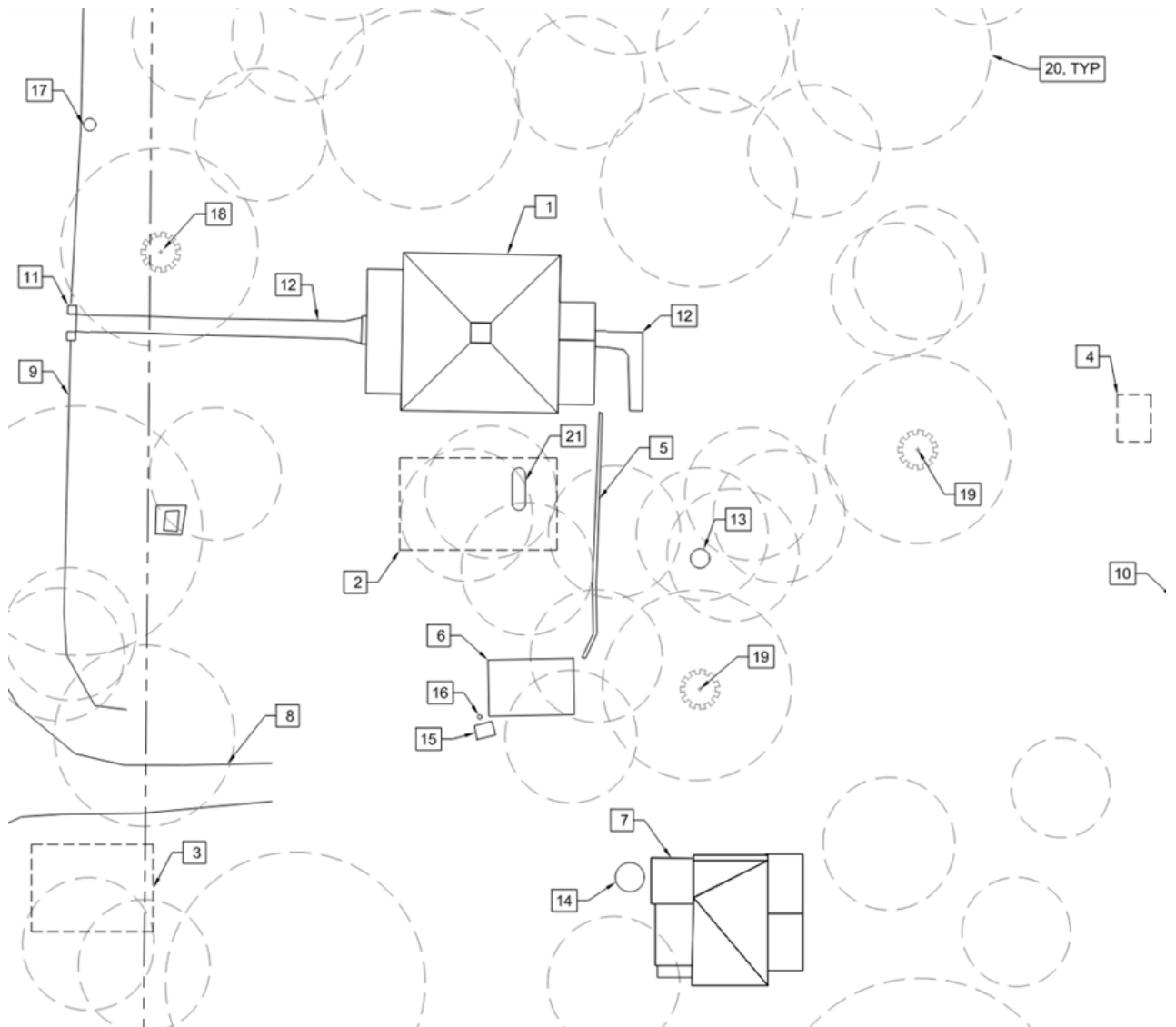


Figure 19. Site plan illustrating locations of former and existing structures on the Burdick property. (source: RRJ, 2025)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Burdick House, construction 1941 | 11. Brick masonry piers |
| 2. Approximate footprint of 1880s house (demolished) | 12. Poured concrete walkway |
| 3. Approximate footprint of 1940s garage (demolished) | 13. Cistern(?) with concrete cover |
| 4. Approximate footprint of other agricultural structures (demolished) | 14. Cistern with wood cover |
| 5. Stone wall, possibly 19th century | 15. Possible cistern with unknown cover |
| 6. Shed or chicken house, early 20th century | 16. Metal pump |
| 7. Barn, early 20th century, with 2005 alterations | 17. Utility pole |
| 8. Driveway trace | 18. Mature magnolia tree, likely planted by the Burdicks |
| 9. Wire fence | 19. Mature walnut trees |
| 10. Property line | 20. Approximate tree canopy |
| | 21. Propane tank |

Outbuildings

Two outbuildings formerly used for farming practices are located on the south side of the house. These structures include a shed and a barn.

SHED

The shed is a small wood-framed structure measuring approximately 21-ft x 14-ft with a concrete foundation located to the south of the house. (Figure 20 and Figure 21) The structure is clad in wooden clapboard that was painted red. Two small window openings and a door are present on the south wall of the shed. Metal mesh is present at both window openings to provide constant ventilation to the shed. A secondary door is located on the east wall. Both doors to the shed were constructed with wood planks painted white. The doors are affixed to the door frame with simple metal strap hinges. The shed-style roof is clad in corrugated metal. It is probable that this shed may have once functioned as a chicken coop.

Condition Assessment

The shed was in fair condition. The exterior paint was weathered and peeling. Both doors were difficult to open. Overgrowth from several trees, bushes and vining plants have inundated the shed. Several cracks were noted in the concrete foundation.



Figure 20. South and east walls of shed.



Figure 21. West wall of shed. (source:RRJ, 2025)

BARN

The barn is a wood-framed structure measuring roughly 32-ft x 28-ft located to the south of the house and shed. (Figure 22 and Figure 23) The barn is clad with vertically oriented sawn lumber painted red. The irregularly shaped barn consists of three-bays with shed-style roofs. The original barn roof was gambrel shaped, but the roof line was modified to its current configuration during stabilization efforts in 2007. Like the shed, corrugated metal is used for the current roof of the structure. The center bay of the barn includes a loft level and a sliding barn door is present on the north wall. The barn is supported by a concrete foundation. Three doors provide access to each bay of the barn on the south wall. The interior of the barn is also segmented into bays. A large built-in wooden livestock trough is present on the north side of the middle bay. (Figure 24)

Condition Assessment

In general, the barn was in fair to poor condition. The exterior paint was severely weathered throughout, exposing the cladding and allowing weathering of the wood. Some rot and loss of wood was noted at the bottom of the wood cladding in isolated locations. These areas allow for pest infiltration. Biological soiling was noted on the north wall barn door. The interior of the barn was empty and was in good condition. The barn roof line was heavily altered during a 2000s repair project. The original gambrel roof was removed and the roof structure was reconfigured to its current irregular shape.



Figure 22. North wall of barn.(source:RRJ, 2025)



Figure 23. West wall of barn.(source:RRJ, 2025)



Figure 24. Interior of barn looking north with built-in trough in foreground. (source:RRJ, 2025)

Envelope Assessment

BUILDING CODES

Pike County, Illinois, where the Burdick House is located, has not adopted a county-wide building code. As of January 1, 2025, the State of Illinois has mandated the following minimum building code be adopted statewide:

- Latest edition of International Building Code (IBC)
- Latest edition of International Existing Building Code (IEBC)
- Latest edition of the Illinois Energy Conservation Code
- Latest edition of the Illinois Accessibility Code

ROOF AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The existing asphalt shingle roof was installed in approximately 2005 when the home was renovated.

Aluminum gutters were present along the full perimeter of the second story hipped roof line as well as the lower roofs and front porch. Downspouts from the second story gutters were present at the four corners of the house. Two downspouts discharge at the north wall and the other two discharge at the south. Additional downspouts were located at each side of the front porch and at the rear enclosed porch. Soffit panels consisting of vented continuous interlocking metal cover over the original wood soffit. The fascia was also clad with metal. (Figure 25 through Figure 27)

Condition Assessment

The roof is in good condition. The drainage system is in fair to poor condition. Wood rot was noted on the main porch beam due to improper drainage of the gutter in that area. Vegetation around the perimeter of the house was impeding the flow of water from the downspouts away from the foundation.



Figure 25. Downspouts at main roof and front porch roof of the house. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 26. Roof level gutter with screen guard in place. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 27. Downspout and gutter at rear porch. (source: RRJ, 2025)

CLADDING

The Burdick House is currently clad with a thin brick veneer that was installed over the original wood clapboard. The thin brick veneer is constructed of pre-fabricated panel of brick facing adhered to a lath backing. The panels are approximately 16-inches tall by 24-inches long and are likely nailed to the underlying wood siding. The panels interlock, and the joints between the thin bricks are mortared to mimic the look of a brick masonry exterior. (Figure 28)

Some of the brick veneer was missing around the rear door at the east wall. This missing veneer provided insight into the construction techniques used during the installation of the veneer. It appeared that a vapor barrier was mechanically fastened to the existing cladding prior to the installation of the veneer panels. Thin plastic flashing was present around all doors and windows to promote shedding of any water that could have infiltrated behind the veneer.

Condition Assessment

Overall, the brick veneer is in fair to poor condition. Sections of the brick veneer paneling were missing at isolated locations, primarily at the east wall and above the porch at the west wall. The brick veneer was beginning to buckle at the mid-height of the south wall, and some cracking was noted at other isolated locations.



Figure 28. Multi-colored thin brick veneer panel. (source: RRJ, 2025)

WEST PORCH

The full-width front porch is located on the west wall of the house. The porch structure includes two primary columns at each side of the porch atop a concrete porch foundation. Each column consists of a brick pier with a tapered wood upper post. These columns support the primary porch beam running north to south. Two additional brick piers flank the stairs to the porch and support the front wooden railings. Rail pockets are present on the east side of the porch columns, but the railing was no longer present on the north and south sides of the porch. The porch soffit is clad with beadboard painted white. One central light fixture without a shade was present, and a two-person bench swing was anchored into the south side of the porch soffit. The main electric meter for the house was located on the north side of the west wall.

Condition Assessment

Overall, the west porch is in fair condition. The front railing was missing several rails and others were loose while the railing on the north and south sides were

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missing all together. The paint throughout all wood elements, including the soffit, porch columns and railings was weathered and peeling. Biological soiling was noted on the porch railings. Two areas of severe wood rot were identified within the main porch beam. This is likely due to improper drainage of the gutter above. A large pest hole was present in the northwest porch column, and squirrels may be living inside the column post. Some wooden trim was missing from the southwest porch column. A bee colony has established itself within the south side of the porch soffit. The porch's concrete foundation is in good condition with only minor deterioration noted at the southeast corner (Figure 29 through Figure 32)



Figure 29. Porch railing with weathered paint and broken rails.. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 30. Northwest porch column with weathered paint and large pest hole at top.



Figure 31. Large area of wood rot of the wood trim around the main porch beam. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 32. Southwest porch column with rail pockets for former railing. (source: RRJ, 2025)

WINDOWS

There are 31 windows throughout the House. The majority of the windows likely date to the original construction in 1941. The original windows are double-

hung wood sash windows with lite configurations of six over one. (Figure 34) There are two sets of paired windows on the south wall, and the others are set individually and are spaced fairly symmetrically. The first-floor bathroom contains four additional windows; a single window on the south wall and a set of three windows on the east. These appear to be older windows that were salvaged from another structure and reused during the enclosure of the east porch. Each of these windows consists of two sashes that are now fixed in place. The lite configurations for these windows are six

over six. Another non-original window is located on the east wall at the enclosed back porch. This window is a double hung wood sash window with a one over one lite configuration. There are four small, rectangular awning style windows located at the basement level. (Figure 35) Each of the attic dormers contains a set of double hung vinyl sash windows. (Figure 36) These windows replaced earlier wood framed windows. Aluminum framed storm windows with screens are installed at most of the windows throughout the house.

Window ID	Material	Type	Lites	Exterior Storm	Insect Screen	Exterior Sill	Exterior Trim	Glazing Putty	Glass	Upper Sash	Lower Sash	Hardware
W001A	Steel	Hopper	3 lite	None	None	N/A	N/A	Fair	Good	N/A	N/A	Good
W001B	Steel	Hopper	3 lite	None	None	N/A	N/A	Fair	Good	N/A	N/A	Good
W001C	Steel	Hopper	3 lite	None	None	N/A	N/A	Fair	Good	N/A	N/A	Fair
W003	Steel	Hopper	3 lite	None	None	N/A	N/A	Fair	Good	N/A	N/A	Good
W101A	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	None	Good	Good	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Good
W101B	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	None	Failed	Poor	Failed	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor
W102A	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	Yes	Poor	Fair	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Fair
W102B	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	Yes	Poor	Fair	Failed	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair
W102C	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	None	Fair	Good	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Good
W104A	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	Yes	Fair	Good	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Good
W104B	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	Yes	Fair	Good	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Good
W105A	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	Yes	Failed	Fair	Failed	Good	Good	Fair	Good
W105B	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	Yes	Poor	Fair	Failed	Good	Good	Fair	Good
W106A	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-6	Yes	Yes	Poor	Fair	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Good
W106B	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-6	Yes	Yes	Poor	Fair	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Good
W106C	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-6	Yes	Yes	Poor	Fair	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Good
W106D	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-6	Yes	Yes	Good	Good	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Good
W107	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	None	Failed	Fair	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Good
W108	Wood	Double Hung	1-over-1	Yes	None	Failed	Poor	Failed	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair
W202	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	Yes	Fair	Good	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Good
W203A	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	Damaged	Fair	Good	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Good
W203B	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	None	Fair	Good	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Good
W204A	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	Yes	Fair	Good	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Good
W204B	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	Damaged	Poor	Good	Failed	Good	Good	Good	Fair
W204C	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	Yes	Fair	Good	Failed	Good	Good	Fair	Poor
W205A	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	None	Poor	Poor	Failed	Good	Good	Fair	Fair
W205B	Wood	Double Hung	6-over-1	Yes	Yes	Poor	Fair	Failed	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair
Attic A	Vinyl	Single Hung	1-over-1	None	Damaged	N/A	N/A	N/A	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair
Attic B	Vinyl	Single Hung	1-over-1	None	Damaged	N/A	N/A	N/A	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair
Attic C	Vinyl	Single Hung	1-over-1	None	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair
Attic D	Vinyl	Single Hung	1-over-1	None	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair

Figure 33. Window condition assessment summary table.

Condition Assessment

The windows are generally in good condition. The original wood sashes show little signs of wood deterioration and are operable in most locations. The exterior paint and glazing at all window locations has failed and should be replaced. Aside from a single pane at windows W101A, W102B, and W203B all window glass was intact and in good condition. Wood rot was noted at several exterior windowsills including: W101B, W102A/B, W105B, W106A/B/C, W107A, W108A, W204A, W204C, W205B.(Figure 37) These windowsills will likely need to be replaced, but all other wood window components are repairable. The aluminum storm windows are in poor to failed condition throughout the house and should be removed and/or replaced. Replacement storm windows should be sympathetic to the period and style of the house.

The interior components of the windows were also generally in good condition. The interior sill at window W107A exhibits significant rodent damage and should be repaired. The window weight cords at several windows in the house have broken, but these components can be repaired to restore window operability.



Figure 34. Typical 6-over-1 window unit with aluminum storm window at exterior. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 35. Typical basement level window. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 36. Roof dormer with replacement vinyl windows. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 37. Deterioration of exterior wood sill, typical. (source: RRJ, 2025)

DOORS

The main entrance to the house is located on the west wall. (Figure 38) This door is set slightly off-center to the left. The existing door appears to be original to the house. The lower portion of the stained wood door contains two raised panels, and the upper portion contains nine lites. A simple modern key-in-knob lock was present, but the ghost lines of a previous deadbolt lock were evident. A modern aluminum storm/screen door was present. (Figure 39) A secondary entrance to the house is located at the east wall. The exterior door at the enclosed porch was removed from the hinges and is resting inside the porch. The hinges, threshold, and most of the casing for this door was missing. The original back entrance to the home now provides access from the enclosed porch to the first-floor hallway. The back door also appears to be original to the house. (Figure 40) The lower portion of the wood door contains three raised panels, and the upper portion contains four lites. The rear exterior door was painted white. Similar to the front door, the original locking mechanism and doorknob were replaced with a simple modern key-in-knob lock.

Condition Assessment

The front door is in fair condition. The wood was solid and free from rot, but was weathered and scratched, particularly at the bottom rail. This door should be refinished and a new deadbolt locking mechanism should be installed. The screen door closing mechanism was broken and the screen door itself was in poor condition. This door should be removed and/or replaced. A replacement screen door should be sympathetic to the period and style of the house. The rear exterior door (D3) is in poor condition. New casing should be installed at this location and a new, period appropriate exterior door should be installed. The original exterior entrance door (D2) is in fair condition and can be restored. The missing glass should be replaced and new glazing installed. The door can be sanded and repainted, and a new deadbolt locking mechanism should be installed.



Figure 38. Main entrance door with 9-lite upper panel and lower wooden raised panels. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 39. Main entrance door with aluminum storm door in closed position. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 40. Original exterior door at rear enclosed porch. (source: RRJ, 2025)

Interiors

The interior of the Burdick house retains its original core floor plan plus the addition of a bathroom and enclosed porch at the east wall. The first floor consists of four main rooms: living room, dining room, kitchen and bedroom. The kitchen is located in the original southeast corner of the house. The kitchen also provides access to the first-floor bathroom and enclosed porch, which were added to the house shortly after construction. The first-floor plan also includes a central hall which provides access to the second floor. The second floor is also divided into four main rooms and a central hall. At this level there are three bedrooms and a bathroom. The hall provides access to the stairs to both the first floor and attic level. The attic and basement are unfinished and have an open plan.

Each room has been given an individual room designation which can be found on each floor plan (see Existing Condition Drawings in Appendix). The finishes and character defining features for each room are described below:

Room 001(Basement)

Room 001 occupies the full original footprint of the house and is the main basement room. The room is unfinished therefore the walls and floor are exposed cast in place concrete and the ceiling is exposed floor framing for the first floor. There are three basement level windows, and a partitioned area in the southeast corner that contains a toilet and shower.

Room 002 (Root Cellar)

Room 002 appears to be a later addition to the house that was constructed along with the first-floor bathroom located above. This room was used as a root cellar and canning shelves are still present. An awning style basement window is located on the east wall of this room.

Room 101 (Living Room)

Room 101 serves as the living room and main entry point for the house. (Figure 41) The home's only fireplace is located on the north wall of the room. The fireplace was constructed with rough faced limestone while the mantle is smooth limestone. The hearth was constructed with square clay tiles. Several wall finishes are found in Room 101. The west wall is finished with vertical wood paneling, thin brick veneer is on the north wall, and the other walls and ceiling have a plaster finish. The wood paneling and brick veneer are not original. The original wood flooring and stained baseboards and door trim remain in this room. The stained millwork at the windows is also original and remains unpainted.



Figure 41. West wall of Room 101 with wood paneling and main entrance door. (source: RRJ, 2025)

Room 102 (Dining Room)

Room 102 likely served as a dining room for the House. This room is directly accessible from the living room or kitchen. The finishes in this room are similar to those found in Room 101. The west wall is finished with vertical wood paneling while the other walls and ceiling have a plaster finish. The original wood flooring and stained baseboards and door trim remain in this room. The stained millwork at the windows is also original and remains unpainted.

Room 103 (First-floor Hall)

Room 103 is the first-floor central hall that connects the living room, bedroom, kitchen and stairs. This small space contains four doors to each of the previously mentioned rooms. All of the stained doors and millwork are original to the house and remain unpainted.

Room 104 (Kitchen)

Room 104 contains the kitchen. (Figure 42) The finishes in this room were updated at an unknown date but appear relatively new. The walls in the kitchen have a plaster finish. The original wood trim is still present but has been painted white. Linoleum flooring was installed over the original wood flooring. Modern cabinetry and kitchen appliances are present. The original laundry chute is still present in the northwest corner of the room, near the hallway. The original doorway to the basement is still present. The first-floor bathroom (Room 106) is also accessible from the kitchen.



Figure 42. View of Room 104 facing east with Room 106 in background. (source: RRJ, 2025)

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Room 105 (Bedroom)

Room 105 is located in the northeast corner of the home and was most likely used as a bedroom. This room is accessed from the central hall. The room contains a closet and windows facing east and north. The walls and ceiling have a plaster finish. The original wood flooring and stained baseboards and door trim remain in this room. The stained millwork at the windows is also original and remains unpainted. An original decorative ventilation grill is present on the baseboard on the west wall.

Room 106 (First-floor Bathroom)

Room 106 contains the first-floor bathroom. (Figure 43) This room is a later addition to the home that was constructed at an unknown date. The windows in this room appear to have been salvaged from another property and based on window style and materials, they may predate the 1941 construction date of the house. The bathroom contains a modern toilet, bathtub, and sink vanity. Linoleum flooring and plaster finished walls were present.



Figure 43. View of Room 106 facing east. (source: RRJ, 2025)

Room 201 (South Hall)

The second-floor central hall is semi-divided into two spaces. Room 201 is the southern portion of the hall. This space contains a large, double-door closet with built-in drawers. (Figure 44) The stained wood doors and trim are original. Rooms 202 and 203 are accessed from this hall. Continuous wood flooring is found throughout the second-floor rooms, aside from the

bathroom (Room 203).

Room 202 (Bedroom)

Room 202 was likely originally used as a bedroom. It contains one closet on the east wall. The walls and ceiling have a plaster finish. The original wood flooring and stained baseboards and door trim remain in this room. The room has two windows that face west and south.

Room 203 (Second-floor Bathroom)

Room 203 contains the second-floor bathroom. The fixtures in this room are modern updates, but the walls have a plaster finish suggesting this room may have originally been a bedroom. The flooring has also been updated with simulated wood grain linoleum. The original wood flooring may be present beneath the linoleum. The room has one window on the south wall.



Figure 44. Original built-in closet in Room 201 (south hall). (source: RRJ, 2025)

Room 204 (Bedroom)

Room 204 was likely originally used as a bedroom but is currently being used as an office by NPS. The room contains one closet on the east wall. The north

and west walls are finished with vertical wood random planked paneling. The remaining walls and ceiling have a plaster finish. The original wood flooring and stained baseboards and door trim remain in this room. An original decorative ventilation grill was present on the east wall. The room has two windows that face north and west.



Figure 45. View of Room 204 facing north with wood paneling on north and west walls. (source: RRJ, 2025)

Room 205 (Bedroom)

Room 205 is located in the northeast corner of the home and was most likely used as a bedroom. This room is accessed via the north hall. The room contains a closet on the west wall and windows facing east and north. The walls and ceiling have a plaster finish. The original wood flooring and stained baseboards and door trim remain in this room. The stained millwork at the windows is also original and remains unpainted. An original decorative ventilation grill is present on the baseboard on the west wall.

Room 206 (North Hall)

The second-floor central hall is semi-divided into two spaces. Room 206 is the northern portion of the hall. This hall connects to Rooms 204, 205 and the stairwell to the attic. Original wood flooring and wood trim were present.

Room 301 (Attic)

Access to the attic is gained via the stairwell in Room 206. The attic is unfinished and open in plan. Dormer windows are present at the east and west walls. The roof framing is exposed throughout the room.



Figure 46. View of Room 301 facing southeast with stairwell at left. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 47. View of Room 301 facing southwest with dormer at right. (source: RRJ, 2025)

Condition Assessment

Overall, the interiors of the house are in good condition. There are some isolated areas in need of repair and maintenance.

Structural Systems

STRUCTURAL CODES

Pike County, Illinois, where the Burdick House is located, has not adopted a county-wide building code. As of January 1, 2025, the State of Illinois has mandated the following minimum building code be adopted statewide:

- Latest edition of International Building Code (IBC)
- Latest edition of International Existing Building Code (IEBC)

FOUNDATION

The Burdick House is generally square and has approximately 28 feet 8 inches clear distance between the interior face of the basement walls in both directions. The house has a cast-in-place concrete foundation that supports the exterior walls, first-floor fireplace, and first-floor beams and joists. The basement concrete walls were board formed with horizontal wood planking as evidenced by the planking seams. (Figure 48) The foundation wall extends inward along the north wall to support the first floor living room masonry fireplace. Four basement window openings are cast into the top of the basement walls, one on the north wall, two on the south wall, and one on the east wall. The east foundation wall height near the middle of the wall is reduced to accommodate the basement stairs. A door opening within the original east foundation wall provides access to the root cellar located under the first-floor bathroom (Room 106). The construction of this opening suggests that the doorway and root cellar were early additions to the house. First-floor beam pockets are cast into the north and south foundation walls near the center of the foundation walls. The width of the beam pockets can only accommodate a portion of the first-floor wood beam width (approximately 3 of the 4 wood beam members). The basement wall thickness measured 7¼ inches at the cast-in door opening. A wood sill plate is present at the top of the concrete foundation wall and supports the first-floor wood joists and rim boards.

No exterior or interior excavations were performed to assess the exterior foundation wall continuous footing width and depth. A cast-in-place cementitious flooring material is present throughout the entire basement level.



Figure 48. Exterior of cast in place board formed concrete foundation wall with inset basement window and brick veneer above. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 49. Interior concrete foundation wall with active water leak. (source: RRJ, 2025)

Condition Assessment

The concrete foundation walls are in good condition, with little to no apparent concrete cracking nor signs of differential vertical settlement. However, a rain event occurred while RRJ was conducting the assessment. Active water leaks were noted at two locations within the basement. One leak occurred at a pipe penetration on the south wall near the southwest corner. The second leak occurred at a foundation crack on the east wall near the northeast corner. (Figure 49) Water pooled at the basement drain indicating that the drain was blocked.

FIRST-FLOOR FRAMING

The first-floor framing is constructed of wood timber columns and dimensional lumber beams oriented in the north-south direction that support floor joists running in the east-west direction. The three simple span beams are supported by the north and south exterior foundation walls in cast-in bearing pockets and the two wood interior timber columns. The wood columns are nominally 8x8 members extending above the concrete basement slab approximately 6 foot 2 inches. An 8x8 horizontally oriented wood haunch rests directly on the column and extends beyond the column face by approximately 19 inches in each direction and supports the built-up four-ply 2x10 wood beams. The built-up beams span between the column and exterior concrete foundation wall for the two outer spans and between the two columns for the middle span. The wood built-up beam members are fastened with a pair of nails spaced at approximately 16 inches on center. Wood 2x10 floor joists span between the east and west exterior concrete foundation walls and the interior wood beam line. Doubled-up joists support the first floor east-west interior wall between the kitchen and hallway, and the dining room and living room. Diagonally oriented $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick wood planking spans between the wood floor joists. (Figure 50) Hardwood flooring oriented in the north-south direction is present at the first floor and nailed directly to the diagonally oriented wood planking.

Condition Assessment

The wood columns and centerline wood beam members do not appear to exhibit signs of distress, including cracking or excessive deflection. The wood joists generally appear to be in good condition; however, isolated members exhibit distress, generally at their knots. Several joists exhibit either cracking



Figure 50. First-floor framing with diagonal bracing between joists. (source: RRJ, 2025)

immediately at or adjacent to the knots or the knots themselves are missing, creating voids within the wood joists. RRJ did not perform any openings to reveal the first floor exterior or interior wall framing. The wall thicknesses were measured, but no verification of the member sizes nor condition of the wood wall framing was performed. No apparent signs of insect infestation were observed in the exposed first-floor wood framing within the basement level.

FIRST-FLOOR LEVEL SURVEY

RRJ performed a level survey using a Dewalt plane laser level set-up in each room. RRJ used three turning points to normalize the four setup elevation readings. RRJ documented the elevations of the floor and ceiling on the first-floor level. The first-floor level floor and ceiling are generally level with very little variance throughout the floor plan. From the original location at the northwest corner of the living room, no floor elevation is greater than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch downward and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch upward. No signs of house settlement nor individual member failure were observed.

FIRST-FLOOR FRAMING ANALYSIS

RRJ obtained a wood sample from the roof framing and had its species identified by Ligno Logic, Inc.. The wood species was identified as Douglas-Fir. The analysis's goal was to determine the uniform load limit for the first-floor framing with the goal to reach a limit of 100 psf for unlimited assembly of the first floor. Using the bending and shear values for 1956 NDS Douglas-Fir Structural Grade for Joists and Planking and comparing that to the 2008 NDS Douglas-Fir-Larch No. 2, RRJ determined that the floor joists and the north-south built-up four-ply 2x10 beam were not sufficient to support the goal uniform load.

SECOND-FLOOR FRAMING

The second-floor wood floor and wall framing were not observed. RRJ did not perform any destructive investigative openings within the first-floor ceiling nor the second-floor walls. No verification of the second-floor member sizes nor the members' conditions were performed.

ROOF FRAMING

The truncated pyramidal roof has a dormer centered on the width of the house on both the east and west walls. (Figure 51 and 52) The roof is sloped at approximately 30 degrees on each side. The top of the roof (approximately 4 feet square) is flat. The roof rafters are typically 2x4 wood members spaced at nominally 24 inches-on-center. They are supported at the bottom ends by cantilevered attic floor joists, a 2x4 stud wall approximately 5 feet inboard of the house's exterior wall and at the top by the 2x8 wood box ridge members. Wood planking, oriented perpendicular to the wood rafters, is $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " and has variable spacing between the planking ranging from 2 to 3 inches. Plywood sheathing (thickness not able to be measured) is present above the wood planking. The ridge rafters are nominally 2x6 members while the flat roof framing members are nominally 2x8 members.

The attic floor framing is exposed within the walk-up attic space. Wood floor planking ($\frac{3}{4}$ " x $7\frac{1}{4}$ ") oriented in the north-south direction is present as the attic walking surface. The attic floor framing is 2x6 members spaced at 16 inches-on-center spanning in the east-west direction between the exterior walls and the interior north-south bearing wall located at the mid-length of the north and south walls. The attic floor joists in the

east-west direction extend beyond the house exterior walls and support the bottom end of each roof rafter at their cantilevered end. At the north and south sides of the attic floor, 2x6 members at approximately 16 inches on center cantilever outward from the exterior wall face to support the roof rafter ends. These members extend inward into the structure, interrupting the first east-west floor joist and are connected to the face of the second interior attic floor joist.

A masonry chimney stack from the basement furnace is present within the south wall roof. Wood roof rafters are present along the east and west sides of the chimney and wood framing on the north and south edges of the chimney span between these rafters.

Condition Assessment

Water staining was observed within the wood joists immediately adjacent to the chimney and the two surrounding wood members on the north and south faces of the chimney. RRJ used an awl to identify potential wood decay, none was detected within these members. Active water leaks are present at the chimney, resulting in wetting of the wood members immediately adjacent to the chimney. No apparent insect infestation was observed within the exposed roof and attic members

The wood framing at the west dormer is not properly constructed. Several roof rafter members that intersect the west dormer do not have a direct load path to either the house exterior walls or the attic floor joists. The east dormer framing for the roof rafters does appear to have a direct load path.



Figure 51. Roof framing at west dormer with inappropriate load path. (source: RRJ, 2025)



Figure 52. East dormer with appropriate roof framing. (source: RRJ, 2025)

CHIMNEYS

Two masonry chimney locations were identified within the basement and roofline. The primary chimney is located at the north wall. (Figure 53) This chimney spans the entire height of the house and serves the fireplace in room 101. The exterior of the chimney was constructed with several types of masonry. The foundation is cast-in-place concrete, the lower courses of masonry are rough-cut limestone, and the upper courses are traditional brick masonry. The second chimney likely served a furnace that was formerly located in the basement. (Figure 54) This chimney is no longer associated with a furnace but is otherwise intact.

Condition Assessment

Both chimneys are generally in good condition. Mortar loss was noted at the primary chimney at isolated locations. Significant overgrowth of vegetation was noted at the primary chimney. Vegetation growth on masonry can lead to damage due to increased moisture retention and root growth that can weaken the masonry.



Figure 53. Primary chimney at north wall. (source:RRJ, 2025)



Figure 54. Secondary chimney at center of roof. (source:RRJ, 2025)

Plumbing Systems

CODES

The county of Pike County, Illinois, for which the Burdick House is located, currently has the following codes adopted:

- Latest edition of Illinois Plumbing Code
- Latest edition of Illinois Energy Conservation Code
- Fire Prevention and Safety Rules (including NFPA 101)
- Illinois Accessibility Code

On January 1, 2025, Public Act 103-0510 stated that certain building code standards be adopted or followed. The Act does not require municipalities or counties that do not currently have building codes to adopt building codes, but it does require minimum construction standards in those communities. For municipalities and counties that have adopted building codes, the Act requires that those codes meet certain requirements. Local codes are based on model codes from the International Code Council (ICC).

GENERAL

The Burdick House was constructed in 1941. The house potable water utility is provided by a water service piped into the house from a water loop around Broad Street (360 Lane), which is the road west of the house. The water loop is assumed to originate from County Highway 2 located north of the site. The water utility is assumed to run parallel with Broad Street to the west of the house where it also serves another house down the road to the southeast approximately a quarter of a mile away. A water meter sign is present at the front of the property, which indicates a meter location (Figure 55 and Figure 56). It is unknown if a meter exists in a vault below ground or not as it was visible due to the overbrush present. Before the water line was installed to the house, it is assumed the house previously would have been served from a cistern or well. At the Basement level is a brick structure built into the floor adjacent to the building's heating furnace chimney, which is believed to be an abandoned cistern (Figure 57).



Figure 55. Exterior, Looking East Towards House from Broad Street. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 56. Exterior, Looking East at Water Meter Sign from Broad Street. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 57. Basement, Looking East at Brick Cistern at Floor Behind Furnace. (source: Alvine, 2025)

WATER UTILITY ASSESSMENT

The piping present in the Basement Level of Burdick House is a mix of rigid copper with soldered joints and some cross-linked polyethylene piping (PEX) connected to it. The water service enters the house at the north wall near the northeast corner of the basement. The water service appears to be 3/4" in size. The copper piping appears to be in reasonably good shape. There is a ball valve for water service isolation (Figure 58).

Much of the water piping in the basement appears to be rigid copper with various branch connections transitioning to PEX piping before continuing to serve the plumbing fixtures at the basement level (Figure 59 and Figure 60).

Water piping serving plumbing fixtures at the First level and Second level is rigid copper which then transitioning to flexible braided stainless steel prior to connection to the plumbing fixtures (Figure 61 and Figure 62).

It is unknown how old the house's copper and PEX water piping is, but observations made would indicate that the piping has been present for over 20-years based on its condition. PEX piping has been in use in the United States since the early 1990s with more widespread use after the mid-2000s. The piping is in reasonably good shape, and there are no signs of water leaks.

None of the water supply piping in the house is currently insulated.



Figure 59. Basement, Looking Northeast Towards Stairs at Copper and PEX Water Piping. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 60. Basement, Looking East From Inside the Room Below the First Level Restroom. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 58. Basement, Looking at South Wall Where Water Service Enters House. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 61. First Level, Looking North at Piping Below the Kitchen Sink. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 62. First Level, Looking East at Piping Below Restroom Lavatory. (source: Alvine, 2025)

SANITARY WASTE UTILITY SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

Underground or below-slab sanitary piping at the Basement level of the Burdick House serving floor drains is assumed to be original and could be any of several materials such as galvanized steel, cast iron or clay pipe. There is no evidence of any concrete slab replacement that would indicate that any of the original sanitary piping below the Basement level floor in the ground would have ever been removed and replaced. It can only be assumed that the original piping is still in place. Verification of the material and its condition may be determined by utilizing a piping camera or providing more invasive and extensive exploratory floor demolition.

There is existing sanitary drain piping present at the Basement level floor consisting of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) piping which is connected to what appears to be cast iron pipe at the floor level. This PVC piping is located adjacent to an old vintage existing flush-tank toilet. There is a floor drain (which appears to be partially, if not fully, plugged up with rust) in this area. It is assumed to be tied into the drainage piping below the concrete floor (Figure 63). The line exiting through the basement floor does have a clean-out associated with it, so it is believed that this may have been the original exit point of the house sanitary sewer (Figure 64).

The interior above-floor sanitary waste and vent piping in the Burdick house is PVC drain waste and vent (DWV) piping (Figure 65 through Figure 67). The PVC piping is believed to have been added when plumbing fixtures were provided at the First and Second levels of the house.

There is sanitary waste piping exiting at a higher elevation at the Basement level which appears to be four inches in size where it exits the house. This occurs at the north side of the basement near the northwest corner (Figure 66). The piping is exposed and appears in reasonably good shape with no major issues noted.

The sanitary piping system, which serves plumbing fixtures on the Second level of the house and those located at the First level, is served by PVC vent piping located in the attic. The vent piping increases in size from 1 1/2" to three inches before exiting out the roof (Figure 68). It is difficult to determine the age of this piping but is believed to be the same vintage as the PVC sanitary piping installed to serve the plumbing fixtures in the house. The vent piping appears to be in good condition.

The sanitary piping extends outside the house to the north where it connects to an existing septic system consisting of a septic tank, distribution box, and drain field. The waste from the house travels to the tank by gravity flow. Solids settle at the bottom of the tank, forming sludge, and lighter materials such as fats and oils float to the top to form a scum layer. The distribution box then directs the liquid from the tank into the drain-field pipes completing the septic field. The liquid from the drain field pipes then seeps into the surrounding soil for natural treatment. Regular pumping of the septic tank is crucial to prevent solids from overflowing into the drain field, which can cause a system failure. Inspecting the tank every few years would be recommended. The overall condition of the septic system is unknown, although, as the sanitary system in the house is currently active, the condition of the septic system can be assumed to be in satisfactory condition to serve the house. Further inspection of the overall septic system would be recommended.



Figure 63. Basement Level, Looking North at Floor Drain Outside Basement Restroom. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 66. Basement Level, Looking Northwest at Sanitary Piping Serving First Level Restroom Where Piping Exits the House. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 64. Basement Level, Looking North at Sanitary Piping Along North Wall. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 67. Second Level, Looking East at Piping Under Counter Lavatory. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 65. Basement Level, Looking Northwest at Sanitary Piping Serving First Level Restroom Above. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 68. Attic Level, Looking Northwest at PVC Vent Piping Serving Second Level Restroom. (source: Alvine, 2025)

POTABLE HOT WATER ASSESSMENT

Potable hot water for the Burdick house is produced by a single, 40-gallon storage water heater located at the Basement Level of the house (Figure 69 and Figure 70). The water heater is a State, model number ES640DORS, and serial number 1111A008961. The water heater incorporates two, 3500-watt elements with non-simultaneous operation. The manufacturer date for the water heater is not listed on the water heater but based on the first four digits of the water heater's serial number, the date of manufacture is approximately 11 weeks into the year 2011. The water heater has markings stating it was installed on June 13, 2011. It is in reasonably good shape, as there is no tank leakage present. Based on this assessment, it is estimated that it could continue to serve the house for another 5-10 years before it should be considered for replacement.



Figure 69. Basement Level, Looking South at Water Heater Adjacent to Brick Chimney and Furnace. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 70. Basement Level, Looking at Water Heater Label. (source: Alvine, 2025)

STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

The Burdick House storm drainage system is composed of exterior metal storm gutters and metal downspouts. There are gutters located at most exterior exposures of the house (Figure 71 and Figure 72).

The gutters appear to incorporate gutter covers or screens to protect the gutters from getting filled up by leaves (Figure 73). It is unknown if the gutter covers are installed at every gutter location as a visual verification was not possible. The house located in an area with many trees, would require regular maintenance to keep the gutter clear of debris. It is assumed that gutter covers are present at all gutters of the house to minimize the maintenance needs.



Figure 71. Exterior of House, Looking Northwest at Galvanized Gutter and Downspouts (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 72. Exterior of House, Looking Southwest at Galvanized Gutters and Downspout. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 73. Second Level, Looking West from Stairway to Attic Through Window at Gutter Screen Covers. (source: Alvine, 2025)

PLUMBING FIXTURES ASSESSMENT

The plumbing fixtures present in the Burdick house are assumed to be original. While older, the fixtures are of a more modern design. These fixtures are assumed to be less than 30 years old, and most of the fixtures are made from vitreous China and appear in satisfactory condition.

At the Basement level is a vintage-looking cast iron, which is located along the north wall. The sink is a white enamel sink with wall-mounted hose bibbs used for a faucet (Figure 74). This fixture appears to be the oldest fixture currently in the house. The drain at this sink appears to be completely plugged up, so if the sink were desired to be put into service, the drain would need to be unplugged, allowing water drainage. Other fixtures present at the basement include a floor-set, flush-tank water closet (Figure 75), and a make-shift shower stall with shower mixing valve and shower head (Figure 76). The floor drain in the basement would appear to serve the shower, as it is located immediately outside the basement restroom space.

The sanitary drainage piping serving the sink extends to the east, where it then serves as a standpipe for a washing machine's flexible drain line to drain into it (Figure 77). The sink drains incorporate a running trap, which would prevent sewer gases from entering the sink and the washing machine standpipe.

Located at the First Level kitchen is a counter-mounted, double-bowl, stainless-steel sink with a single lever faucet (Figure 78). The sink is located at the south wall of the kitchen. From the water utilities below the sink, there is no water to the adjacent refrigerator, so it is assumed the refrigerator utilizes ice trays, which must be manually filled to make ice (Figure 79).

There is a bathroom which resides on the west side of the First level, where the restroom appears to have been added to the house as part of a renovation project. This restroom incorporates a floor-set, flush tank style water closet, integral counter with lavatory bowl, and bathtub unit (Figure 80 through Figure 82). The lavatory utilizes a single-lever faucet while the bathtub has two crystalline handles and a tub spout. The bathtub does have a spout with a pull-up knob to shut water off to the spout and direct water to a showerhead, but there is no showerhead currently installed, so the fixture can

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only be used as a bathtub. The fixtures are in reasonably good shape and do not appear to have any operational issues.

At the Second level is a bathroom which is located at the northwest corner of the floor. This restroom appears to have been added with a renovation project as it was not original to the house. This restroom incorporates a floor-set, flush tank style water closet, an integral counter with lavatory bowl like the First level, and a combination bathtub & shower unit (Figure 83 through Figure 85). The lavatory utilizes a single-lever faucet, while the bathtub utilizes a single-lever shower valve for controlling water to the tub spout or the shower head. The bathtub spout with a pull-up knob to allow water to the spout or to the showerhead. The fixtures are in reasonably good shape and do not appear to have any operational issues.



Figure 74. Basement Level, Looking North at Sink and Hose Bibbs Used for Sink Faucet. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 75. Basement Level, Looking Northwest at Floor-Set, Flush-Tank Water Closet at Makeshift Restroom. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 76. Basement Level, Looking Northwest at Shower Valve and Shower Head at Makeshift Shower Stall. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 77. Basement Level, Looking at Sanitary Piping Washing Machine Standpipe at North Wall. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 78. First Level, Looking North at Stainless Steel, Double-Bowl Kitchen Sink. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 80. First Level, Looking Northeast at Floor-Set, Flush-Tank Water Closet at Restroom. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 79. First Level, Looking North at Kitchen Counter with Sink and Adjacent Refrigerator. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 81. First Level, Looking Southeast at Counter-Mounted Lavatory at Restroom. (source: Alvine, 2025)

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Figure 82. First Level, Looking West at Bathtub Along the West Wall of the Restroom. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 84. Second Level, Looking Northeast at Counter-Mounted Lavatory at Restroom. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 83. Second Level, Looking Northwest at Floor-Set, Flush-Tank Water Closet at Restroom. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 85. Second Level, Looking South at Bathtub and Shower Enclosure at Restroom. (source: Alvine, 2025)

Fire Protection Systems

The existing Burdick house currently has no commercial or residential fire suppression or alarm system. The existing water utility is located at Broad Street, west of the Burdick House property. Examination of the water service was outside the scope of the report. However, the capacity and available water pressure of the existing service is unlikely to be adequate to support a fire suppression system. Without proper water pressure from the local utility, retention tanks and a fire pump would be required.

NPS Reference Manual 58 - Structural Fire Management provides detailed and comprehensive guidance on implementing a servicewide structural fire management program for the National Park Service. A preliminary review of Appendix B: Historic Structure Fire Protection System Assessment Matrix within this document recommends that a "Fire alarm [system is] required; [and the] park may want to install a fire suppression system." In consultation with the NPS Midwest Region Deputy Fire Marshal, it was confirmed by email on September 30, 2025, that a fire alarm system is sufficient for the Burdick House's proposed use as a visitor contact station for NEPH.

Providing a traditional fire suppression system at the house is both cost prohibitive and would potentially disturb archeological resources for excavation work for the retention tanks. Given this, a fire alarm system should be provided but a fire suppression system is not required at this time.

Propane Utility

The house is currently served by a liquified propane. A steel propane storage tank resides south of the house, located in an overgrown brush area (Figure 86). A propane meter located at the south side of the house monitors propane usage (Figure 87). It was reported by NPS personnel that the propane tank currently has a leak, so propane has been shut off to the house. NPS has expressed the desire not to use any propane-fired equipment for any future heating equipment replacement. They have expressed their approval to use equipment incorporating electric heat.



Figure 86. Exterior of House, Looking West at Existing Propane Tank. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 87. Exterior of House, Looking at North Face of House Propane Meter Location. (source: Alvine, 2025)

Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems

GENERAL

The Burdick house was likely served by a coal-fired heating furnace when the house was built. An old coal chute door exists on the west wall near the southwest corner of the basement. This door would have been used to introduce coal to the Basement level for the coal-fired equipment (Figure 88). The first Level has a fireplace located at the south exterior wall (Figure 89).

HEATING SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

The Burdick house is currently served by a single, propane-fired, forced-air furnace located near the center of the Basement level adjacent to a brick chimney. The furnace manufactured by York, is a model FG8D15020UH11A, with serial number WFLM039525 (Figure 90 through Figure 92). The furnace propane input is 150,000 Btu with an output of 120,000 Btu, which equates to an annual fuel utilization efficiency of 80%. The furnace is fed by a single 120-volt, single-phase power circuit.

The furnace is approximately forty years old based on its serial number. The serial numbers second digit listed as “F” indicates the month of manufacture which would represent a manufacture date in June. The fourth letter indicates the year of manufacture, which would be 1982. Based on this information, this makes the furnace age at 43.5 years old. According to ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers), residential furnaces have expected lifespans of 30-years. Based on this information, the existing furnace has reached the end of its expected useful life. This unit would be recommended for replacement.

The furnace has a sheet metal flue, which is currently connected to the brick chimney that resides adjacent to the furnace and water heater. (Figure 93). This flue would need to be removed and the opening in the chimney patched air-tight if the furnace were to be replaced with an electric unit.



Figure 88. Basement Level, Looking West at Basement Wall Near Northwest Corner Where Coal Door is Located. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 89. First Level, Looking at South Wall Fireplace Location. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 90. Basement Level, Looking South at Existing Propane-Fired Furnace. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 91. Basement Level, Looking South at Furnace Interior, Indicating Furnace Conditions. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 92. Basement Level, Looking at Furnace Interior Located Manufacturer Informational Sticker. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 93. Basement Level, Looking South at Furnace Flue and Connection to Adjacent Chimney. (source: Alvine, 2025)

COOLING SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

The furnace in the basement is currently provided with an A-frame refrigerant coil with a capacity of 5-tons (60,000 BTU/h) of cooling. The coil is a York, model G1FA060S24A, serial number (S) XHLS191667, which would have operated on R-22 refrigerant (Figure 94). The cooling coil is assumed to never have been connected to an exterior air-cooled condensing unit based on no piping at the coil observed. It is assumed the house has never had mechanical cooling (Figure 90). The age of the coil is 35-years old based on the "X" in the serial number, which corresponds to a manufacture date in 1990. While the coil has never been used for cooling, putting it back into service is not recommended as this coil was designed and built to use R-22 refrigerant which was phased out and illegal to produce or import for new systems after January 1, 2020. It would be best to replace the coil and the rest of the system to use a modern, ozone-safe refrigerant like R-32. Replacing the system with one with the new refrigerants will allow operation utilizing a higher efficiency and performance.



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The round branch ductwork routes up between the floor joists to the supply grille locations (Figure 95 through Figure 98). The floor-mounted supply air outlets at the First level consist of metal bar grilles with integral dampers below the surface of the grille (Figure 99 through Figure 105). Return air grilles appear to be wall-mounted versus floor-mounted, with the existing wall cavities with some sheet metal used to create return air pathways within the walls. The wall sill plates are open where the grilles exist creating the pathway for return air to get to the basement level below. There, several joist spaces are covered with sheet metal, creating a larger return air duct where the furnace return air is then connected.

Other round supply air ducts route up from the basement level to near-floor wall-mounted air outlets at the Second level, utilizing wall cavities for the ductwork pathways (Figure 107 through Figure 108).

None of the supply air ductwork is insulated within the Basement level. The supply air ductwork in the house appears to be in reasonably good shape and could possibly be reused as part of any rehabilitation or renovation of the house. The floor supply air grilles and wall return air grilles could remain and be reused if desired, maintaining the age-appropriate look of the house finishes.

The furnace system does not incorporate any outside air for ventilation. This would be typical for residential buildings where operable windows are present. Natural building infiltration does not seem to be a problem as there are no exhaust systems present in the house. Exhaust systems create a negative building pressure when the exhaust fan or system is operating where outside air would be drawn in through leaks around windows or door seals. With no exhaust system creating a negative pressure in the house, no real infiltration would exist.



Figure 95. Basement Level, Looking North at Furnace Supply and Return Air Ductwork. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 96. Basement Level, Looking Northeast at End of Supply Air Duct Main and Round Branch Ducts. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 97. Basement Level, Looking Southeast at Round Branch Air Ducts Offset Up Through the First Level. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 98. Basement Level, Looking East at Round Branch Air Ducts Offset Up Through the First Level. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 101. First Level, Looking North at Floor Located Supply Air Register. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 99. First Level, Looking Southeast at the Floor Supply Air Register Below the Window at the East Wall. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 102. First Level, Looking West at Wall Located Return Air Inlet Grille. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 100. First Level, Looking West at Wall Located Return Air Duct Inlet Grille. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 103. First Level, Looking South at Floor Located Grille at Base of Stairway to Second Level . (source: Alvine, 2025)

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Figure 104. First Level, Looking West at Wall Supply Air Register and Floor Located Supply Air Register at Kitchen. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 107. Second Level, Looking South at Floor Located Supply Air Register at Restroom. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 105. First Level, Looking South at Floor Supply Air Register at Restroom. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 108. Second Level, Looking Southwest at Wall Located Supply Air Register at Southeast Corner Room. (source: Alvine, 2025)

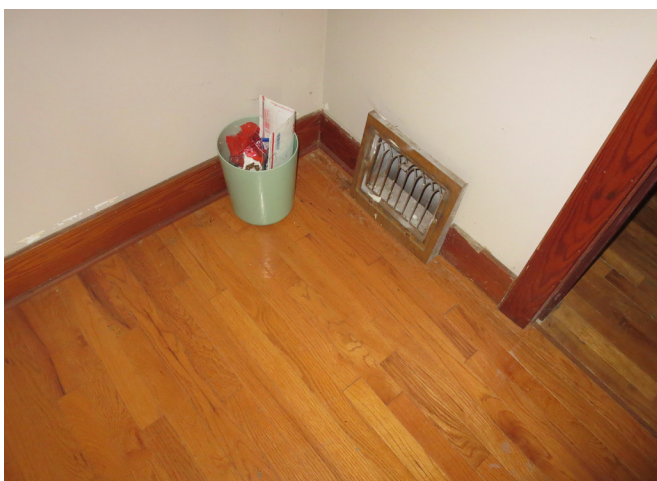


Figure 106. Second Level, Looking West at Wall Located Supply Air Register at Northeast Corner Room. (source: Alvine, 2025)



Figure 109. Second Level, Looking East at Wall Located Supply Air Register at Southwest Corner Room. (source: Alvine, 2025)

TEMPERATURE CONTROL ASSESSMENT

Temperature control of the heating system is accomplished by a simple, stand-alone, wall-mounted thermostat (Figure 110). The thermostat is LUX, Model TX500E, smart-temperature, programmable thermostat. Thermostats made by this company have been around since around 2000. It is unknown how old this thermostat really is, but it is still functioning. The thermostat incorporates setback technology, allowing different temperature settings for nighttime and for weekends and weekdays. It is a heating-cooling control thermostat, although the house currently does not have cooling.



Figure 110. First Level, Looking West at the Wall Where the Furnace Control Thermostat Resides. (source: Alvine, 2025)

The thermostat appears to be operating satisfactorily and could continue to serve the house's HVAC system for the foreseeable future. Control of the HVAC system heating operation, however, will not be possible since propane is no longer flowing to the basement furnace.

Electrical Systems

GENERAL

The Burdick House was constructed in 1941 and may not originally have had any electrical wiring. It is not known when electrical wiring was first installed in the house, but it was probably sometime in the 1940s.

Electric cooperatives began to crop up nationwide

after President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) into law in 1935. The REA provided low-interest loans to cooperatives in order to electrify rural America.

The building was renovated in 2005. This is when the current electrical load center and newer NM cables were installed. The electrical wiring, lighting, fixtures, and wiring devices in the kitchen and two bathrooms were also installed in 2005.

The National Park Service proposes using the Burdick House as a visitor contact center. Besides providing new electrical wiring for the new uses, additional electrical wiring will be needed for a 'dwelling unit' to comply with the National Electrical Code requirements.

The National Electrical Code definition of a 'dwelling unit' is a single unit providing complete and independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, cooking, and sanitation.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF HOME ELECTRICAL WIRING

Electrical service to American homes began in the late 1890s and blossomed from 1920 to 1935, by which time 70% of American homes were connected to the electrical utility grid. In the following 100 some years, the methods for installing wiring in those homes have seen several important innovations aimed at improving the safety of electrical systems.

KNOB-AND-TUBE WIRING

Between 1890 and 1910, a wiring system known as knob-and-tube was the principal system of installation. It was quite a dependable system.

In knob-and-tube wiring, individually conducted wires protected by rubberized cloth fabric are installed in stud and joint cavities, held in place by porcelain knob insulators attached to the sides of framing members, and protected by porcelain tube insulators where the wires run through framing members. In this wiring system, hot wires and neutral wires were run separately for safety. The system also allowed long circuit runs to be constructed by splicing together lengths of wire. To do this, the insulation was stripped back, a new wire was wrapped around the exposed bare wire, and the splice

was soldered together, then taped to cover the splice. The downfall was that the wire was also exposed, and there was no ground wire used. The rubber would also dry out and start to crack, so the insulation could fall off when disturbed.

FLEXIBLE ARMORED CABLE (GREENFIELD OR BX)

In the 1920s to 1940s, electrical installations took a turn to a more protective wiring scheme, flexible armored cable. Flex, also known as Greenfield or BX, was a welcome addition to home wiring because the flexible metal walls helped to protect the wires from damage and offered a metal pathway that could ground the system when properly installed. Although it was an improvement, this wiring method had its troubles. Although the individual wire conductors are protected, the flexible outer metal jacket served as a proper ground only when the metal pathway was complete all the way to the service entrance and grounding rod. There was still no separate ground wire in these installations.

In the early years of BX wiring, the rubberized fabric coating sheath was still being used (similar to that used in knob-and-tube wiring). This would dry out and crack over time.

In the 1930s, a quicker installation method was developed. Nonmetallic-sheathed (NC) cable was born, which incorporated a rubberized fabric coating sheath, much like knob-and-tube wiring, but here the hot and neutral wires were run together in this one sheathing. It also had its drawbacks due to the lack of a ground wire, but its development would eventually lead to major innovation. Early sheathed cable, however, also had an expected lifespan of about 25 years.

A ground wire was added in the mid-1940s to early 1950s, but it was only about a quarter of the size of the hot and neutral wires. This was also when the modern plastic-coated inner wire was introduced. This cable type was sometimes called “Rat Wire” because the coating was developed to have a bad taste to keep mice and rats away.

There are still some of these first-generation-type NC cables visible in the basement and attic of the Burdick House.

METAL CONDUIT

The 1940s brought the age of metal conduit. This innovation allowed users to pull many individual conducting wires in the same rigid metal tube enclosure. The conduit itself was considered a viable grounding method, and the system also allowed another separate grounding wire (usually an insulated green wire) to be pulled through the conduit. Conduit has been in use ever since those days and is still the recommended method for wiring on certain applications, such as when wiring needs to run along the face of basement masonry walls or in exposed locations. Most homes have some areas where conduit is used, though it is now sometimes made with rigid plastic PVC conduit rather than metal.

MODERN NONMETALLIC-SHEATHED CABLE

The non-metallic-sheathed-type cable (NM) was introduced around 1965. This form of NM cable was an update to older NC cable, incorporating the use of bare copper grounding wire that joined insulated hot and neutral wires contained within the sheathing. Instead of rubberized sheathing, modern NM cable uses a very tough and durable vinyl sheathing. This update made the NM cable inexpensive and very easy to install. It is a very flexible product and is used extensively in virtually every new home built.

The NM cable in various forms is the current wiring method present in the Burdick House. The NM cable is visible in the basement.

ELECTRICAL SERVICE ASSESSMENT

The electrical company serving the building is Ameren. Primary power is routed overhead along Township Road 156. This transformer is approximately 75 feet to the northwest of the Burdick House. From the transformer, a 240/120-volt, single-phase, 3-wire service feeder is routed overhead to the vertical service riser on the northwest side of the building. At this location, the service feeder is routed down to a 100-amp meter socket. The 100-amp meter socket has too low of an ampacity to handle a new HVAC system with electric heat and would need to be replaced and upgraded to a larger ampacity.

From the 100-amp meter socket, the 240/120-volt, single-phase, 3-wire cloth-covered feeder cable, not installed in the conduit, is routed to a 100-amp load center in the northwest corner of the basement.

The 240/120-volt, 100-amp load center is manufactured by Square 'D'. The load center was installed in 2005. The load center replaced the original panel in the house. The new load center has a main 100-amp, 2-pole breaker; one 50-amp, 2-pole breaker for the electric range; one 30-amp, 2-pole breaker for the electric dryer; and 13 20-amp, 1-pole breakers for the lighting and receptacle branch circuits. The branch breakers are manufactured by Square 'D' with a 10,000 A.I.C. rating. There are blank spaces for future breakers. Since the electric range has #8 A.W.G. NM cable, the circuit breaker should be a 40-amp, 2-pole breaker instead of a 50-amp, 2-pole breaker. Some of the lighting and receptacle branch circuits have #14 A.W.G. NM cables; the circuit breaker for these branch circuits should be 15-amp, 1-pole breakers. The 100-amp panel has too low of an ampacity to handle a new HVAC system with electric heat and would need to be replaced and upgraded to a larger ampacity.

INTERIOR WIRING ASSESSMENT

Branch circuits are routed from the load center to receptacles and lighting fixtures using non-metallic-sheathed (NM) cable.

Most of the NM cables were installed in 2005 and have two #12 A.W.G. phase and neutral conductors, along with one #12 A.W.G. equipment grounding conductor.

There are a few cloth-covered NC cables that were probably installed in that 1940's that have one #14 A.W.G. phase and neutral conductor with no equipment grounding conductor. These cloth-covered NC cables were visible in the basement and attic.

The electrical range branch circuit utilizes a black-colored NM cable with two #8 A.W.G. phase and one #8 A.W.G. neutral conductor with no equipment grounding conductor. The neutral conductor is also utilized as an equipment grounding conductor.

The electric dryer branch circuit utilizes an orange-colored NM cable with two #10 A.W.G. phase conductors and one #10 A.W.G. equipment grounding conductor.

GROUNDING ASSESSMENT

There is no visible grounding electrode connection from the electrical load center to a metallic water pipe or to a ground rod. The National Electrical Code, Article 250 – Grounding and Bonding – requires a grounding electrode connection to both the metallic water main and to a driven ground rod.

There is a grounding wire from the outside meter socket to a ground rod.

LIGHTING FIXTURES ASSESSMENT

Lighting fixtures in the basement are ceiling-mounted, porcelain lamp holders with incandescent lamps.

The lighting fixtures on the first floor are of the incandescent type. The following rooms on the first floor have these types of lighting fixtures:

1. Kitchen: one ceiling-mounted combination ceiling fan/light with incandescent lamps
2. Front Porch: One ceiling-mounted incandescent lamp holder
3. Dining Room: One ceiling-mounted combination ceiling fan/light with incandescent lamps
4. Living Room: One ceiling-mounted combination ceiling fan/light with incandescent lamps
5. Hall: One ceiling-mounted lamp holder with a glass globe
6. Bedroom: One ceiling-mounted combination ceiling fan/light with incandescent lamps
7. Bathroom: One custom lighting fixture over the sink with four incandescent lamps
8. Back Porch: One ceiling incandescent lamp holder

The lighting fixtures on the second floor are of the incandescent type. The following rooms on the second floor have these types of lighting fixtures:

1. Office: One ceiling-mounted light with a glass shade and incandescent lamps
2. Hall: One ceiling-mounted lamp holder with a glass globe
3. Bathroom: One incandescent lighting fixture

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4. Northeast Bedroom: One ceiling-mounted light with a glass shade and incandescent lamps
5. Southwest Bedroom: One ceiling-mounted light with a glass shade and incandescent lamps

The lighting fixtures in the Attic are porcelain lamp holders with incandescent lamps.

WIRING DEVICES ASSESSMENT

Generally, the wiring devices and cover plates installed in the basement are black in color.

One single-pole toggle switch for lighting control; one duplex, 120-volt receptacle; one grounding-type, double duplex, 120-volt receptacle to power washing machine; one NEMA 10-30, 30-amp, 240-volt receptacle to power the electric dryer.

In general, the wiring devices and cover plates that are installed on the first floor are black, except for the kitchen, which has white devices. The following rooms on the first floor have these types of switches and receptacles:

1. Kitchen: toggle switches for lighting control; one, 240-volt, 50-amp receptacle for the electric range; one non-grounded type duplex, 120-volt receptacle; four grounded type, white-colored, duplex, 120-volt receptacles
2. Front Porch: No devices
3. Dining Room: One single-pole toggle switch for lighting control; duplex, 120-volt receptacles
4. Living Room: One single-pole toggle switch for lighting control; duplex 120-volt, non-grounded receptacles
5. Hall: Toggle switches for lighting control
6. Bedroom: One single-pole toggle switch for lighting control; non-grounded receptacles
7. Bathroom: One 120-volt receptacles, one single-pole toggle switch for lighting control.
8. Back Porch: No devices

In general, the wiring devices and cover plates that are installed on the second floor are white in color. The following rooms on the second floor have these types of switches and receptacles:

1. Office: One single-pole switch for lighting control; duplex, 120-volt receptacles
2. Hall: Two, 3-way switches for lighting control
3. Bathroom: One single-pole switch for lighting control; non-grounded duplex, 120-volt receptacles
4. Northeast Bedroom: One single-pole switch for lighting control; non-grounded duplex, 120-volt receptacles
5. Southwest Bedroom: One single-pole switch for lighting; non-grounded duplex, 120-volt receptacles

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

The building has a stand-alone fire alarm and battery-powered smoke detectors with sound bases.

In the basement, there is one smoke detector. On the first floor, a smoke detector is located in the living room. On the second floor, a smoke detector is located in the hallway. In the attic, there is one smoke detector.

EXIT LIGHTING AND EMERGENCY LIGHTING ASSESSMENT

The building does not have exit lighting or emergency lighting.

LIGHTING PROTECTION SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

The building does not have a lightning protection system.

INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

The building does have an intrusion alarm system.

ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY SUMMARY

SITEX Environmental, Inc. (SITEX) conducted a hazardous materials survey throughout the Burdick House on August 5 and 6, 2025. This assessment was performed to determine the presence or absence of asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and Lead-Based Paint (LBP) for the purposes of building renovation and demolition. Bulk samples of suspect building materials

were analyzed for asbestos content by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM). Paint on surfaces was tested for lead content using an X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) spectrum analyzer. Additionally, SITEX took an inventory of universal hazardous materials which included fire extinguishers, smoke alarms, fluorescent light fixtures, ballast, and chemicals. The estimated quantities of these items are summarized at the end of this report.

Based on the bulk samples collected and review of laboratory analytical results, ACM was identified on the interior of the building in the following components:

- Ductwork insulation within the basement, first-floor and second-floor
- Window glazing within the basement
- Floor tile at the basement landing

Lead-based paint was also identified at most painted surfaces including the porches, select interior and exterior window frames, interior window frames, and several basement elements. A full list of components containing lead-based paint can be found in Appendix X – Burdick House Environmental Survey.

Prior to future planned renovation/demolition activities, suspect or confirmed ACBM and LBPM should be removed by an Illinois licensed abatement contractor.

Considerations for Preservation

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE - NOT ELIGIBLE

The Burdick House and its land parcels are wholly encompassed by the boundaries of both the New Philadelphia National Register of Historic Places historic district and the New Philadelphia National Historic Landmark designation. However, the house and other existing structures and site features are non-contributing resources to these designations.

While a compelling extension of the story of life in New Philadelphia and the ways its impacts are still felt even to this day by descendants of that community, the Burdick House and homestead does not likely rise to a level of significance necessary for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places based on its own merits.

The Burdick House and outbuildings themselves are likely not eligible under Criterion A ("Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history") or Criterion B ("Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past"), as Virgil Burdick and the surrounding farming community were in and of themselves typical of the evolving farming patterns in the mid-twentieth century Pike County. The house is not likewise not eligible under Criterion C for architectural significance, being a somewhat conventional mid-1900s four-square house.

That being said, the Burdick House is a compelling place from which to interpret New Philadelphia community from its founding until the present day. The Burdick House provides material evidence of multiple periods of activity associated with New Philadelphia from the late 1800s through the 1920s to the 1940s. Archaeological remnants under the surface speak to late 1800s life; the barn and outbuildings reveal the transitional period of the 1920s from village to farmscape; and the 1941 house demonstrates the area's full conversion to a more agricultural pattern of settlement. Further, the extended Burdick family played a role in the development of New Philadelphia from their arrival in the mid-1800s.

The Burdick House provides a case study in how associations changed over generations in relation to

New Philadelphia's shifting development patterns.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1921 - 1974

The proposed period of significance encompasses Virgil Burdick's occupation of the property, from his purchase of the land with at least one existing structure in 1921 until his death in 1974. During this period, Burdick's farm grew to encompass much of the surrounding land as he acquired parts of the former New Philadelphia townsite and developed a nursery business. Initial agricultural structures including a barn and shed mark the beginning of the period of significance. Later improvements, including the 1941 house and associated landscape features, mark the core of this period, when the site took on its current configuration.

The site serves as an extant example of New Philadelphia's transition from a small integrated village in the 1800s to an agricultural community that still retained many of those earlier community associations into the mid-1900s. Oral histories and other evidence reveal that Burdick remained close with other members of that community until he died. The original National Register nomination for the New Philadelphia Town Site listed the period of 1836 to 1885, emphasizing the town's most active years. However, research specifically into the Burdick House reveals that the cultural patterns begun in the mid-1800s extended well into the 20th century, and reflected the agricultural context of New Philadelphia. Oral narratives and material culture including collaborative quilts and images support this understanding of the early to mid-20th century New Philadelphia community as still active and engaged with the area in unique ways.

Virgil Burdick's occupation of Block 19, including remodeling of an earlier 1800s house, building agricultural structures in the 1920s, construction of a new structure in 1941, and his installation of the first historical marker in the area in the 1960s, spans much of New Philadelphia's evolution from townsite to agricultural community to interpreted historical site. Further, throughout the 1930s, Virgil Burdick and his descendants and relatives acquired and managed much of the former townsite as they turned over the land to

agricultural and horticultural uses, even when some structures within the town were still occupied into the late 1930s. Burdick was also among the first to aid in interpreting the history of the New Philadelphia townsite.

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF INTEGRITY

Per the National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, “integrity” is the ability of a property to convey its historic significance. Integrity is evaluated under seven aspects: Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association. Depending on the significance criterion of the property, some aspects of integrity are more critical to expressing the building’s historic significance than others, but the property must retain integrity to be considered significant.

The primary historical significance of the Burdick House is its association with the New Philadelphia townsite. The Burdick family were early settlers of New Philadelphia and retained ownership of land within the town from at least 1846 to 2005. The current iteration of the Burdick House was built in 1941 to replace an earlier home. Records indicate that a house had been on the property continuously since the 1860s.

INTEGRITY OF THE BURDICK HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS

As a whole, the Burdick House site possesses integrity as an early to mid-1900s farmstead in an agricultural community. Location and Setting remain much as they have been since the 1930s, with vistas to cropland and scattered agricultural and residential buildings in the distance, and scattered vegetation. The nearby highway does not negatively impact the site’s integrity of Setting or Feeling. Similarly, while some smaller structures have been lost, the overall integrity of Feeling of the homestead is intact. The design, workmanship, and materiality of the structures are much as they were when constructed, with the exception of some modifications, discussed below:

- **Burdick House Modifications:** The overlaid thin brick veneer and alterations to the kitchen are the largest impacts to the Burdick House’s integrity. However, the overall character of the house is intact, both inside and out, and these impacts can likely be repaired or reversed, restoring the house to its original character.
- **Barn:** The barn’s roofline was modified in order to stabilize the structure. However, its footprint and significant portions of the structure date to the 1920s, and so consideration should be given to restoring it to its original configuration, as it provides the most direct link to convey connections between mid-1800s and mid-1900s life.
- **Burdick grounds:** Numerous landscape features, including an earlier well, and stone garden elements, speak to the site’s evolution from rustic 1800s farmstead to 1940s nursery. Many remain intact but overgrown.

Treatment Recommendations

GENERAL

Immediate (Year 1)	Hazardous Materials Removal - Asbestos containing materials and lead-based paint were found on several elements on both the interior and exterior of the house. A qualified hazardous materials abatement contractor must be consulted for removal of these materials prior to any rehabilitation efforts. Interior Cleaning and Pest Control - Remove dust, trash, and debris. Perform cleaning activities in compliance with any containment or abatement requirements as determined by the hazardous materials survey. - Employ a pest control company to address rodent and insect issues at the interior and exterior of the house.
Medium Term (2 to 5 years)	Finishes Analysis - Perform an analysis of the remnants of the existing historic finishes, including painted surfaces and other finishes. The analysis should attempt to determine if any original or early finishes remain, the approximate date of extant finishes, the type of finish, and the earliest colors where able to be determined. - Determine if finishes analysis is desired for any of the existing outbuildings. Fire and Smoke Detection - Currently, the structure has no fire or smoke detection systems. Install an smoke and fire alarm system with remote alert capabilities.
Preservation Maintenance	Perform a monthly inspection of the building exterior to ensure all doors and windows remain secured.

CONCRETE FOUNDATION

Immediate (Year 1)	Crack Injection at Wall Leaks Perform crack injection repairs at foundation wall leaks on south and east walls.
Medium Term (2 to 5 years)	Improve Drainage - Repair the floor drain within the basement. - Install a French drain around the perimeter of the house that daylights at the rear. - Waterproof exterior basement walls during construction of the French drain.
Preservation Maintenance	Inspections Inspect the basement walls after rain events for evidence of additional leak locations or water damage.

FIRST-FLOOR STRUCTURE

Immediate (Year 1)	Flooring Repairs • Supplement first-floor joists exhibiting distress and cracking.
Medium Term (2 to 5 years)	Floor Strengthening • Install new midspan supports or stud wall in basement to strengthen flooring for increased live load capacity.
Preservation Maintenance	Inspections • Visually monitor for ongoing pest activity within framing.

CHIMNEYS

Immediate (Year 1)	Vegetation Management • Remove all vegetation growing on primary chimney to reduce the potential for masonry deterioration. • Inspect and clean both chimneys.
Medium Term (2 to 5 years)	Repointing • Loose and deteriorated mortar should be removed from the exterior of the north chimney. • Repoint brick and stone masonry joints at the exterior as required. • Pointing mortars should be compatible with the historic mortar and the masonry substrates, as determined by the mortar analysis.
Preservation Maintenance	Inspections • Inspect mortar joints on an annual basis and provide localized repointing as required.

ROOFING AND DRAINAGE

Immediate (Year 1)	Roofing Repairs • Conduct roofing repairs to remedy water leaks at the chimney flashing. Drainage System • Remove debris from all gutters.
Medium Term (2 to 5 years)	Roofing Replacement • Replace the existing roofing system. Identifying the period of interpretation will inform an appropriate roofing replacement material, whether wood shingles or shakes or 3-tab shingles. • Replace gutters and downspouts with new roofing system. • Replace fascia and soffit trim with painted wood fascia or composite material that replicates the appearance of wood soffit boards. Continuous venting may be added to improve attic air circulation.
Preservation Maintenance	Inspections • At a minimum, remove debris from gutters in spring and fall.

CLADDING

Medium Term (2 to 5 years)	Cladding and Wood Trim Replacement • Remove the thin brick veneer and underlying wood cladding. The original wood cladding can be used as template for replacement wood cladding • Install new underlayment and wood cladding, flashings, window drip ledges, and other necessary materials. • Remove vinyl siding from dormers, install new underlayment and wood siding.
Preservation Maintenance	Inspections • Inspect lap siding annually to ensure watertightness is maintained.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

Medium Term (2 to 5 years)	Window Repairs • Remove and replace all storm windows. New storm windows should be sympathetic to period and style of the house. • Repair and restore existing wood sash windows. Work includes but is not limited to replacement of exterior wood window sills at several locations, repairs to pest damaged interior window sills, replace broken window panes, repair broken counterbalance cords, full replacement of existing window glazing. • If the house is determined not to be eligible for listing on the National Register, alternate replacement windows, such as metal-clad wood windows can be considered. • Repaint exterior window elements. Exterior Doors • Restore existing exterior doors. • Add deadbolt locks to all exterior doors. • Replace weatherstripping at all exterior doors. • Replace exterior door and framing at enclosed back porch (D3) • Remove existing screen door at main entrance. New screen door should be sympathetic to period and style of the house.
Preservation Maintenance	Inspections • Conduct window and door inspections quarterly to ensure watertightness and operability.

FRONT PORCH

Immediate (Year 1)	Pest Control - Remove squirrel drey from the interior of the north column. - Have qualified pest control company inspect porch soffit and remove bee hive as required.
Medium Term (2 to 5 years)	Porch Structure Repairs - Replace the deteriorated front beam supporting the porch roof structure. - Replace all wood fasciae and cladding around porch beams. - Reset the south column and replace all damaged wood cladding and missing trim around both columns. - Repair the existing wood railings in-kind, and replace where missing. - Repaint all wood elements within porch structure. - Clean and repaint the porch soffit. - Remove and porch swing to create accessible path. - Repair or rebuild the front brick and concrete step as necessary to match the existing. Accessibility - Construct a ramp at the south side of the front porch to provide accessible entrance. This ramp can provide a path directly from the parking area to the main entrance. If possible, match existing porch railing style.
Preservation Maintenance	Inspections Conduct inspections annually to ensure porch elements remain pest free.

INTERIORS

Immediate (Year 1)	Interior Finishes Repainting and maintenance to interior finishes is required throughout the home.
Medium Term (2 to 5 years)	Interior Lighting Most of the interior lighting fixtures will need to be upgraded.
Long Term (5+ Years)	Interior Remodel - The first floor bathroom will need to be modernized to meet ABA/ABBAS requirements. - The kitchen fixtures and appliances are dated and this space may need to be modernized to fit the needs of NPS. An optional consideration is to remove the existing kitchen cabinets and appliances and remodel this space for flexible interpretive use. A small kitchenette for staff use could be added to the northeast bedroom.

Finishes Analysis

- Perform an analysis of the remnants of the existing historic finishes, including painted surfaces and other finishes. The analysis should attempt to determine if any original or early finishes remain, the approximate date of extant finishes, the type of finish, and the earliest colors where able to be determined.
- If the house is determined not to be eligible for listing on the National Register, historically appropriate finishes can be used in lieu of performing a finishes analysis. For interior use, both water-based latex paints (first introduced to the commercial market in the 1940s) and oil-based paints would be historically appropriate.

Preservation Maintenance Inspections

- Inspect interior finishes annually for evidence of additional deterioration or water damage.

SITE FEATURES***Immediate
(Year 1)*****Vegetation Management**

- Remove vegetation around stone site wall, propane tank and cisterns to prevent overgrowth.

Propane Tank

- The propane tank is no longer serviceable and it should be emptied and removed from the site. This should be coordinated with the local propane utility who may own the tank.

Cisterns

- Install concrete covers at cisterns where lacking.
- Inspect all cisterns. Abandoned cisterns should be filled with grout and clean fill to prevent collapse of the shaft.

***Medium Term
(2 to 5 years)*****Concrete Repairs**

- Remove and replace in-kind the paved concrete walkway along the west wall to provide access to the House.
- Install a paved drive lane and designated parking area south of the house. Gravel is an option; however, concrete paving is preferred for maintenance, accessibility, and durability.

Stone Wall Repairs

- Stabilize and rebuild the stone wall, retaining and reusing existing historic material to the greatest extent possible.

Long Term (5+ Years)	Street Fence and Pillars • Restore the brick masonry pillars at the street, retaining and reusing historic brick wherever possible and reconstructing deteriorated or missing portions in-kind to match the historic design, dimensions, and location. • Historic photographs should be reviewed to determine configuration and materials used for original fencing, if possible. If fencing is to be replaced new fencing should be more period appropriate than existing. Vegetation Management • Review historic photographs to identify historic trees that should be preserved. • Engage an arborist to assess the existing trees around the house and provide recommendations on best practices for preserving mature trees.
Preservation Maintenance	Inspections • Inspect site features annually for evidence of deterioration.

OUTBUILDINGS

Immediate (Year 1)	Vegetation Management • Remove vegetation around shed and barn to prevent overgrowth.
Long Term (5+ Years)	Shed • Consider replacing the siding, doors, windows and roofing of the shed. All elements have surpassed their expected useful life. • Repaint all exterior wood elements of the shed. Barn • Consider replacing the siding and roofing of the barn. • Repaint all exterior wood element of the barn.
Preservation Maintenance	Inspections • Remove vegetation surrounding the shed and barn as needed to prevent overgrowth. • Conduct annual inspection of all outbuildings for signs of distress.

PLUMBING

Immediate <i>(Year 1)</i>	Sanitary Waste Piping - Since the sanitary service lines leaving the house have been in place for a significant amount of time, it is recommended that the sanitary lines be scoped with a camera to determine the interior condition of the piping to head off any issues with the existing piping. The lines are also recommended to be augured and cleaned to ensure the integrity of the piping to serve the house into the future. Septic System - A septic company should perform a complete inspection of a septic field to assess the drain field's surface for signs of failure
Medium Term <i>(2 to 5 years)</i>	Plumbing Fixtures - There would be no recommendations to remove or replace any of the plumbing fixtures unless NPS wanted to explore the use of low-flow fixtures to save on water use. Propane Service - The propane service to the building has already been shut down due to issues at the outdoor storage tank. Any interior propane piping would be recommended to be removed along with the removal of the exterior meter.
Long Term <i>(5+ Years)</i>	Water Piping - Eventual replacement of the indoor piping may want to be considered as the building continues to age, or depending on the extent of alterations to the plumbing systems associated with ADA upgrades, which may necessitate floor plan revisions. - If the plumbing fixtures in the house were upgraded to commercial-grade, flush valve, water closets in lieu of the existing flush tank style currently present, the water service to the building would need to be replaced with a larger service as flush valve water closets have a higher water demand than the current flush tank fixtures. Plumbing calculations would need to be performed to determine the required water pipe size for the house. Sanitary Waste Piping - Eventual replacement of the indoor sanitary waste piping may want to be considered as the building continues to age, or depending on the extent of modifications to the plumbing systems associated with ADA upgrades, which may necessitate floor plan revisions.

	Water Heating The age of the water heater is less than 15 years old and should be able to continue to serve the building for another 5- 10 years. Monitor water heater and replace when necessary.
Preservation Maintenance	Water Heating Periodic drainage of the water heater is recommended to remove sediment in tank and extend the life span of the equipment.

HVAC

Medium Term (2 to 5 years)	Heating System - It is recommended that a single furnace with electric heat be provided in the basement to serve the Basement level and First level. This unit would utilize the existing ductwork in the basement, with the ductwork serving the Second level being disconnected and capped at the Basement level. - A second furnace with electric heat would be recommended to be installed at the attic level with new insulated supply air and return air ductwork provided within the attic space, providing conditioned air to the attic and Second level. New ceiling supply air and return air registers would be located at the ceilings of the second-level rooms. - Install thermal insulation below the roof to reduce potential for heat loss through the attic level. Cooling System - It is recommended that each of the two new electric furnaces be provided with cooling coils coupled with new ground-mounted, air-cooled condensing units, allowing for comfort cooling to be available for occupants during the summer months. The cooling coils should operate on an environmentally friendly refrigerant such as R-32. Air Distribution - Much of the ductwork in the Basement Level of the Burdick House could easily be retained and reused with a new furnace system. While not imperative, it is suggested that the duct joint accessible be sealed with duct sealant and the exposed ductwork in the basement be insulated with external duct wrap. Thermostats - New control thermostats for both the First level and Second level furnace systems are recommended, providing heating and cooling control functions for the new furnaces. This control thermostats are recommended to be electronic, 7 day programmable thermostats.
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ELECTRICAL

Immediate (Year 1)	Electrical Service • It is recommended to replace the existing indoor 240/120-volt, single-phase, 100-amp, electrical load center with a new 240/120-volt, single-phase, 400-amp, 42-pole electrical panel. The outside 100-amp meter socket would need to be replaced with a 320-amp meter socket. This will be necessary since the existing propane-powered HVAC equipment will be replaced with electric heat HVAC equipment. • The new electrical panel would conform to National Park Service standards, such as panelboard construction, service-entrance rated, copper bus bars, copper lugs, surge suppression devices, adequate spare breakers, and space. • Arc-fault circuit interrupter (AFCI) circuit breakers will be used for branch circuit overcurrent protection. • Ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI) circuit breakers will be used where required by the NEC. • The new electrical panel could be installed in the same location as the previous load center or installed in a different location to better serve building improvements. • An additional subpanel will be placed in the accessible attic area to serve the new HVAC equipment in the attic and to serve the new lighting and receptacle branch circuits on the second floor. • Typed panel circuit directories will be provided with the new panels. Grounding • When the new electrical panel is installed, it is recommended to install a grounding electrode system connection to an outside copper-clad driven ground rod with Bare #6 A.W.G. copper ground wire in 3/4" conduit and to the metallic water service with Bare #1/0 A.W.G. copper ground wire in 3/4" conduit. • An intersystem bonding termination device (IBT) is recommended for installation to bond the incoming new communication utility service. A Bare #6 A.W.G. copper ground conductor in 3/4" conduit will be routed from IBT to the new panelboard.
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Fire Alarm Systems

- It is recommended to add a new fire alarm system to the building.
- It is recommended to provide a smoke detection system that would sample the air on all four levels and provide smoke detection of the spaces. Heat detectors will be provided in the kitchen and the two bathrooms instead of smoke detectors.
- The fire alarm panel will be connected to the new outside line communication cables to report to an NPS selected monitor service.
- Fire alarm strobes and horns to comply with ADA requirements

**Medium Term
(2 to 5 years)****Interior Wiring**

- It is recommended that the existing NM cable be replaced with a metal-clad (MC) cable. MC cable is a factory-made assembly with multiple insulated conductors enclosed in an armor of interlocking metal tape. The MC cable is more durable and less likely to get damaged compared to the NM cable. In areas where electrical devices are surface-mounted to the wall, it is recommended to install individual conductors in an electrical metallic tubing (EMT) conduit.
- The conductor size for lighting and general-purpose receptacle circuits will be two #12 A.W.G. and one #12 A.W.G. ground. The conductor size for the electric water heater and electric clothes dryer will be two #10 A.W.G. and one #10 A.W.G. ground. The conductor size for the electric range will be three #6 A.W.G. and one #10 A.W.G. ground.

Lighting

- The existing incandescent lighting fixtures should be replaced with new light-emitting diode (LED) type lighting fixtures for energy conservation. The new LED lighting fixture should have a style and location that complement the building improvements and intended usage.

Devices (Switches and Receptacles)

- Lighting controls should be modified to be compatible with future building use. Additional receptacle locations may need to be added to support future building use needs. It is recommended to replace the existing wiring devices when the existing building wiring is replaced. The general-purpose receptacles shall be duplex, Type 5-20R, 125-volt, 20-amp, 2-pole, 3-wire grounding, side-wired, specification-grade. Ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) receptacles shall be duplex Type 5-20R, 125-volt, 20-amp, 2-pole, 3-wire grounding, side-wired, specification-grade. GFCI receptacles shall be used outdoors, in the basement, in the kitchen, and in the two restrooms.
- The receptacles for the electric range shall be Type 14-50R, 125/250-volt, 50-amp, specification-grade. The receptacle for the electric clothes dryer shall be Type 14-30R, 125/250-volt, 30-amp, specification-grade.

<i>Medium Term</i> <i>(2 to 5 Years)</i>	Communications - Depending on the future use of the building, it is recommended to extend the local community utility company's fiber optic line into the building to a small rack-mounted patch panel. From the patch panel, Category 6A, copper, twisted-pair data cables can be extended out to new communication outlets to serve future loads. - The new rack-mounted patch panel must be installed in a small closet or cabinet in a conditioned space. It is recommended to add an intrusion alarm system to the building. - Motion detectors will be placed in rooms where there are outdoor windows and outdoor doors. An activation keypad will be located at one outdoor entry area.
<i>Long Term</i> <i>(5+ Years)</i>	Exit Lighting and Emergency Lighting - Depending on the future use of the building, exit lighting and egress lighting may be required to be installed. The egress lighting could be accomplished by utilizing the normal lighting fixtures, backed up by a small battery-powered inverter. The exit lighting fixture could have back-up battery power from an inverter system or individual, self-contained batteries. Lightning Protection System - A lightning protection system could be added to the building. There will be visible lightning arrestors on the roof, and grounding conductors routed down the outside of the building to ground rods, which will be visible on the sides of the building

Accessibility

CODES AND STANDARDS

NPS has adopted the following building codes and industry standards which were used for the analysis of the site:

- Current edition of the International Building Code, with appendices (IBC)
- Current edition of the International Existing Building Code, with appendices (IEBC)
- Current edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code
- Current edition of Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS)

The proposed uses for the building include a visitor contact center and flexible interpretive space. This use would align with the occupancy definition of Group B in the 2024 IBC and per the 2024 IEBC Special Occupancy exceptions for Museums (historic buildings). The recommendation is that maximum occupancy for the structure should be 49 persons at a time to comply with this use classification.

PARKING AND SITE CIRCULATION

Currently, the site does not have accessible parking, site circulation, nor an entry to the house. If the house is to be repurposed for use as a visitor contact station, introduction of dedicated parking will be necessary (Figure 110). Based on anticipated occupancy rates for the property (less than 49 persons), at least one van-

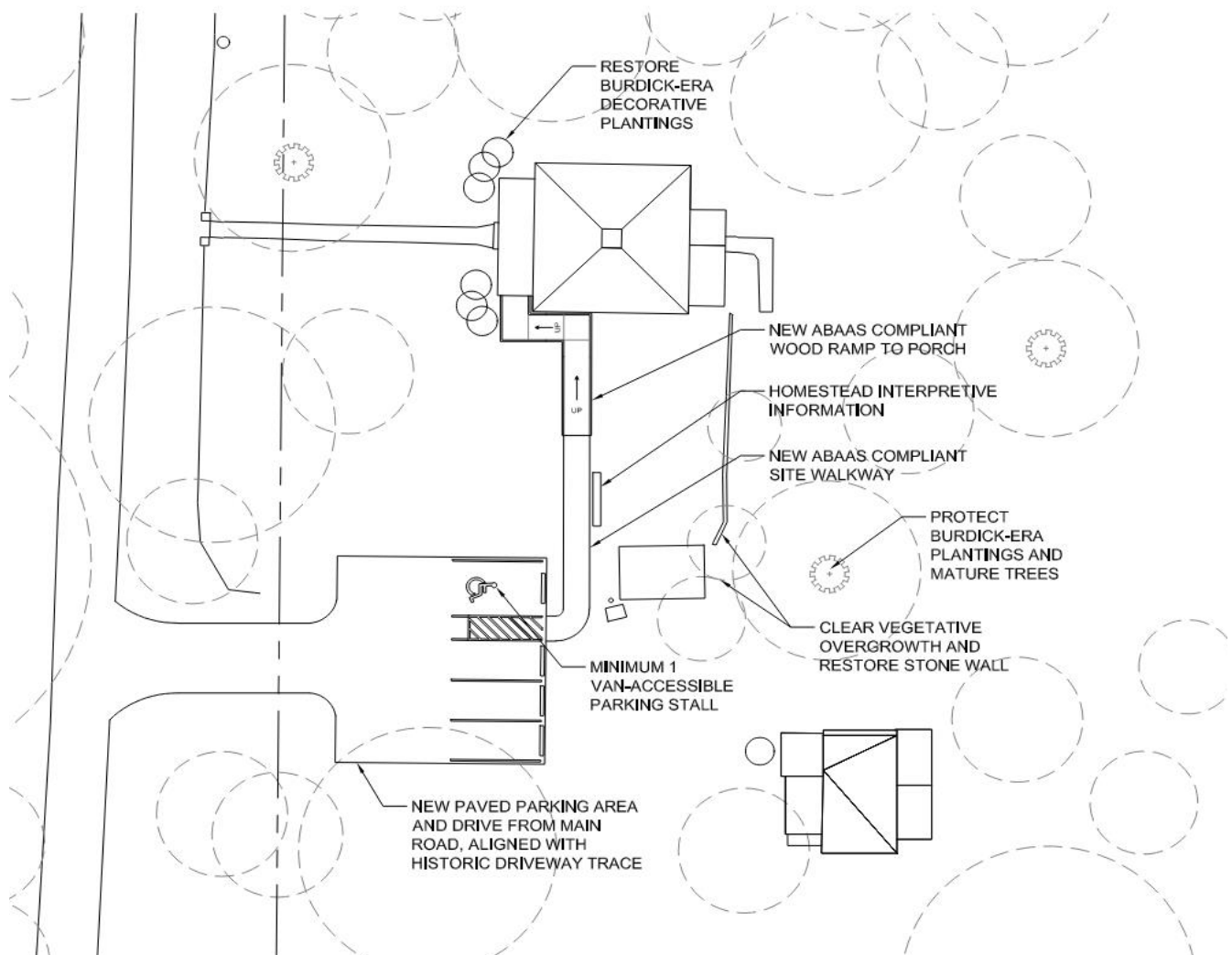


Figure 111. Proposed accessible parking and site circulation plan.

Burdick House Condition Assessment and Treatment Report

accessible parking stall should be provided. Parking surfaces and new walkways from the parking area to the house will be required with accessible paving or walking surface materials.

ACCESSIBLE ROUTE AND ENTRANCE

Currently, the house is not accessible to visitors with mobility challenges. The first floor of the house is elevated from the ground level and requires ascending several steps to reach the level of the front porch. Two entry points to the first level are present: the primary entry at the west and the secondary entry at the rear of the house. Due to changes in grade and the presence of interior stairs, the rear entry is not suitable for an accessible entry to the house.

The simplest method for creating an accessible entry to the first level would be the addition of a ramp leading up to the west porch. The ramp can be of a simple wood railing and picket design that blends with the historic porch railing. The ramp railings can be painted white to

blend with the house.

Providing an accessible entry to the basement and second levels of the house is challenging. Interior lifts or an exterior elevator tower can be considered, but both options would require significant alteration to the structure and would likely create adverse effects to the building massing and character defining features.

Once on the first level of the house, the main entry and interior doorways between most rooms provide adequate clearance for mobility devices. Widening of the doorways between the kitchen and the rear office might be considered because of the tight conditions created by the enclosed hallway. This could be accomplished with minimal impact to the appearance.

ACCESSIBLE RESTROOM

The existing first floor restroom can be reconfigured to achieve accessibility compliance. (Figure 112111) This may be desirable given the remote location of the park and lack of other visitor facilities in proximity to the site.

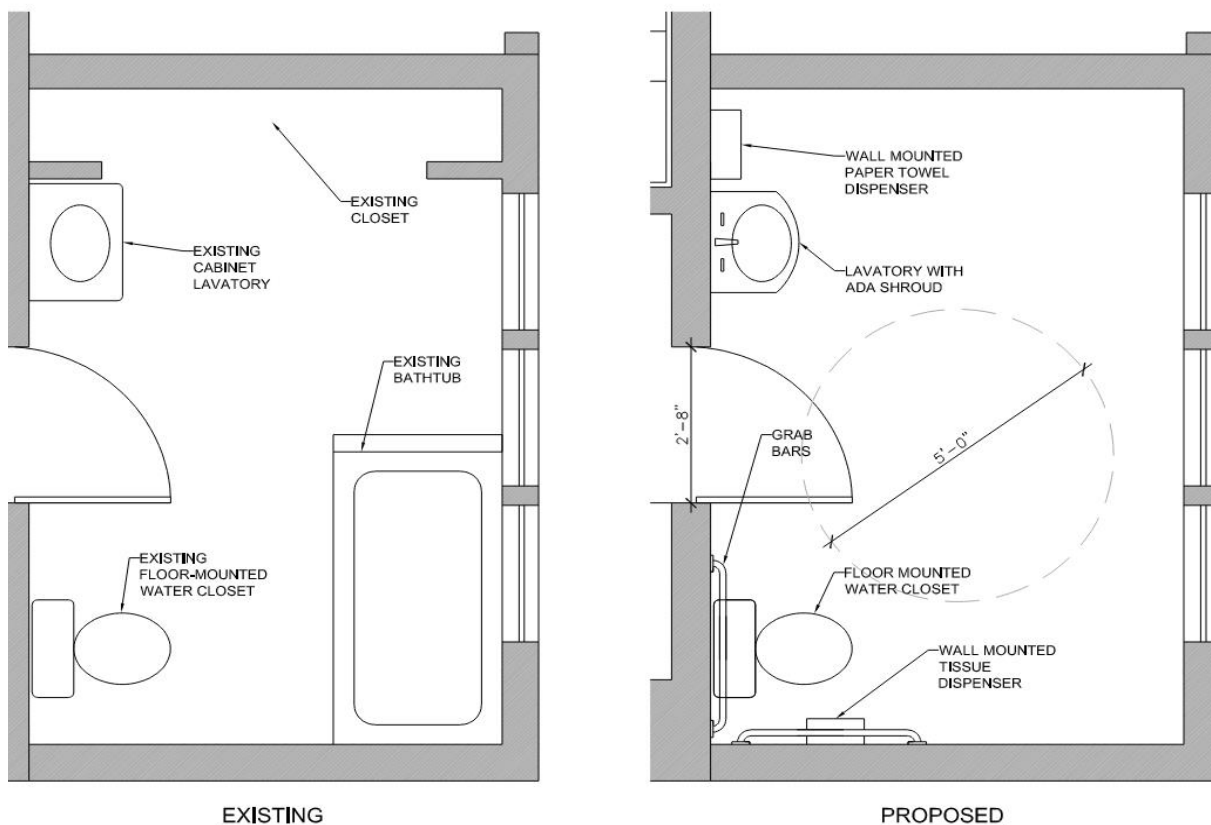


Figure 112. Possible reconfiguration of the main floor restroom for accessibility.

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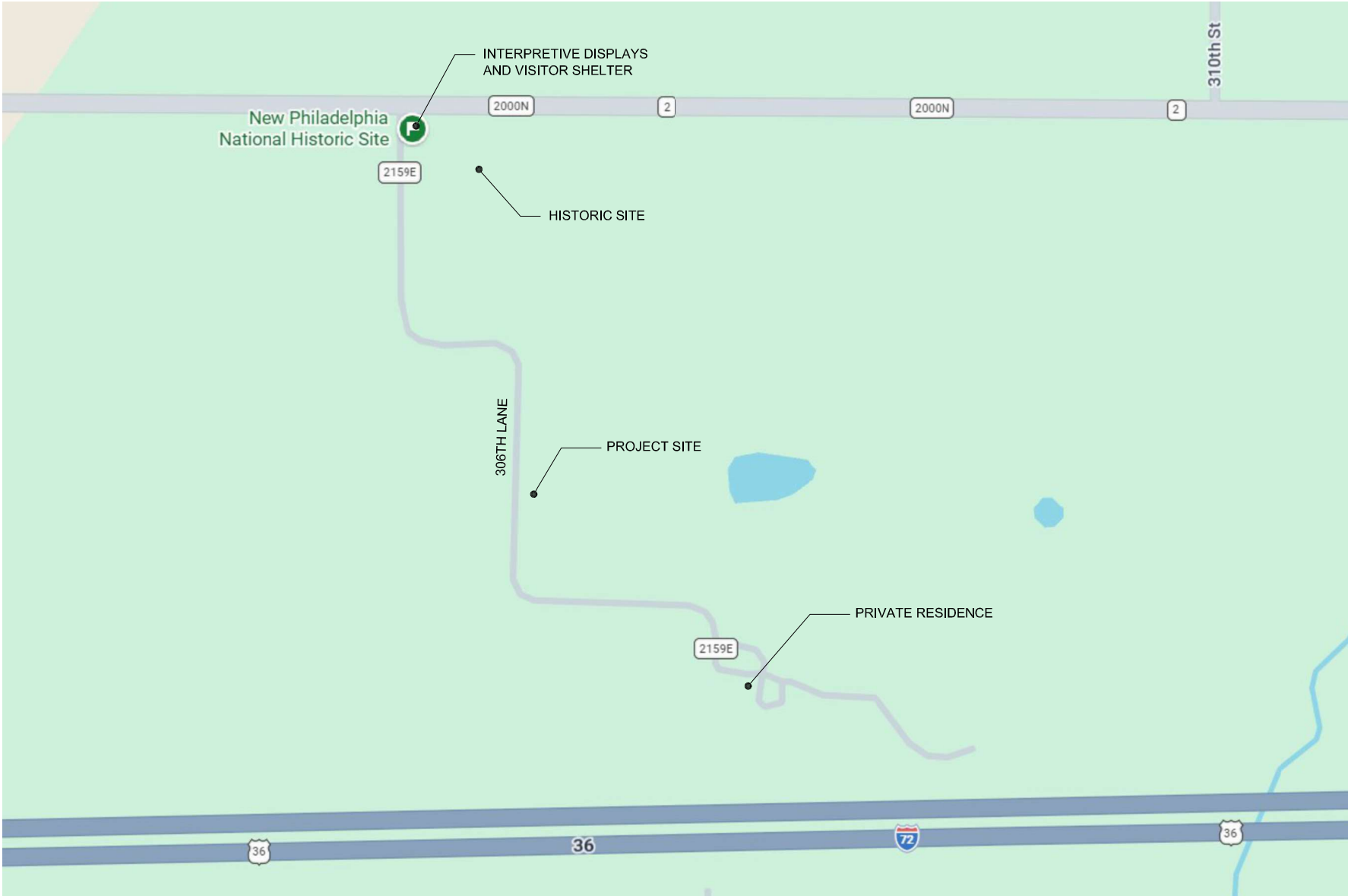
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Appendix A - Existing Condition Drawings



NEAR BARRY, ILLINOIS

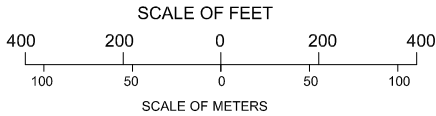
EXISTING CONDITIONS

BURDICK HOUSE

29782 306TH LANE, BARRY, IL 62312

NEW PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

PMIS 343880



REGIONAL MAP



LIST OF DRAWINGS:

- G0.0 COVER SHEET
G.01 SITE PLAN
- A2.0 BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS
A2.1 SECOND FLOOR AND ROOF PLANS
- A3.0 WEST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS
A3.1 EAST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS
- A4.0 BUILDING SECTIONS
A4.1 BUILDING SECTIONS

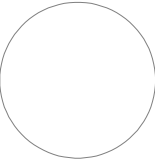
A/E FIRM	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	QUALITY DESIGN CERTIFICATION
ARCHITECT: RATHS, RATHS & JOHNSON, INC., 500 Joliet Road, Suite 200 Willowbrook, Illinois 60527-5618						☐ Prepared In Accordance with Design Development (Title I) OR ☐ Variance from Design Development (Title I) Approved by Superintendent on _____ OR ☐ Construction Drawing Not Preceded by Design Development (Title I) Project Manager _____ Date _____



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

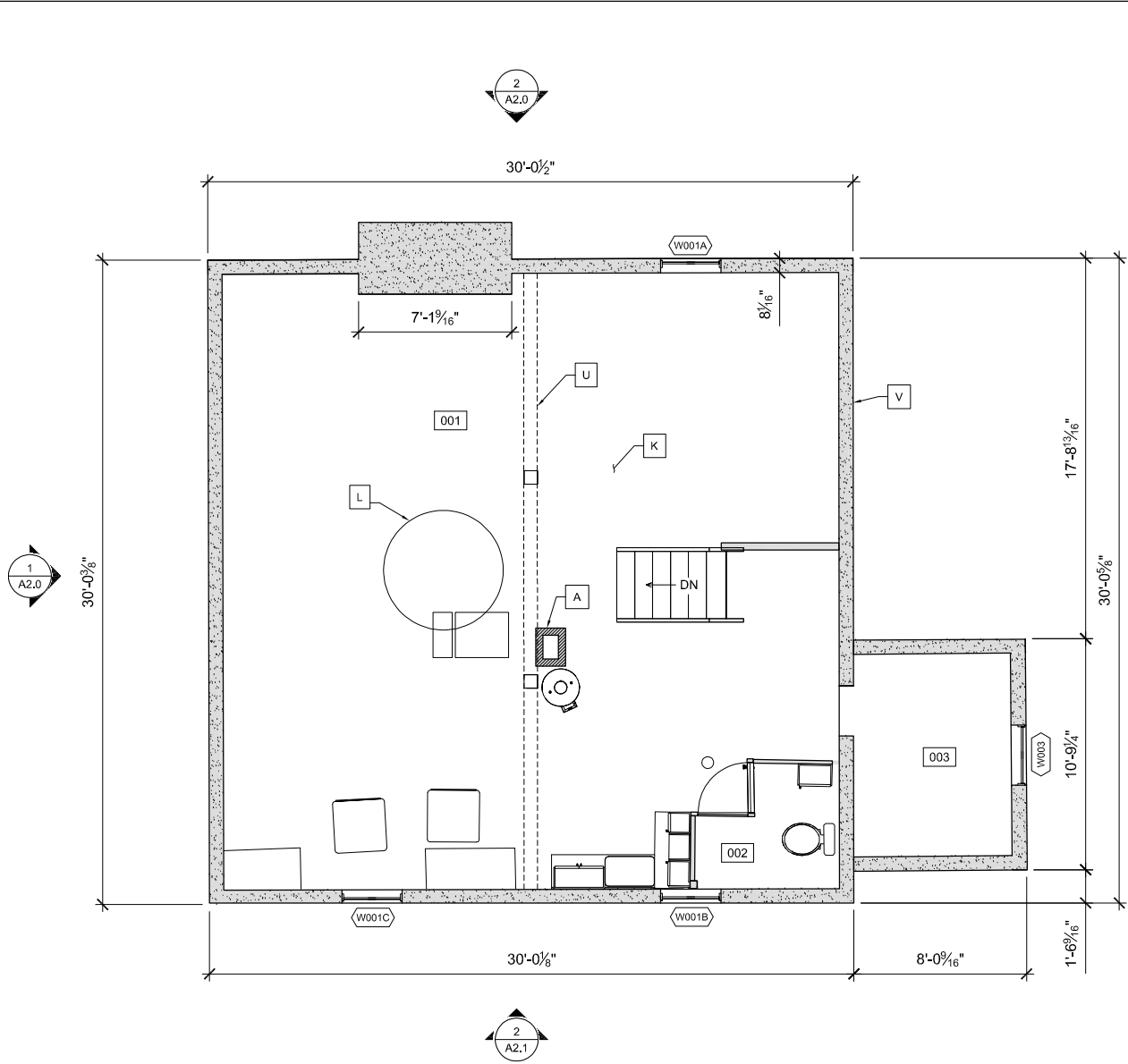
TITLE OF DRAWING			DRAWING NO.
EXISTING CONDITIONS			
BURDICK HOUSE			
NEW PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE			PMIS/PKG NO. 343880
REGION 3 - GREAT LAKES	COUNTY PIKE COUNTY	STATE ILLINOIS	SHEET 1 OF 8



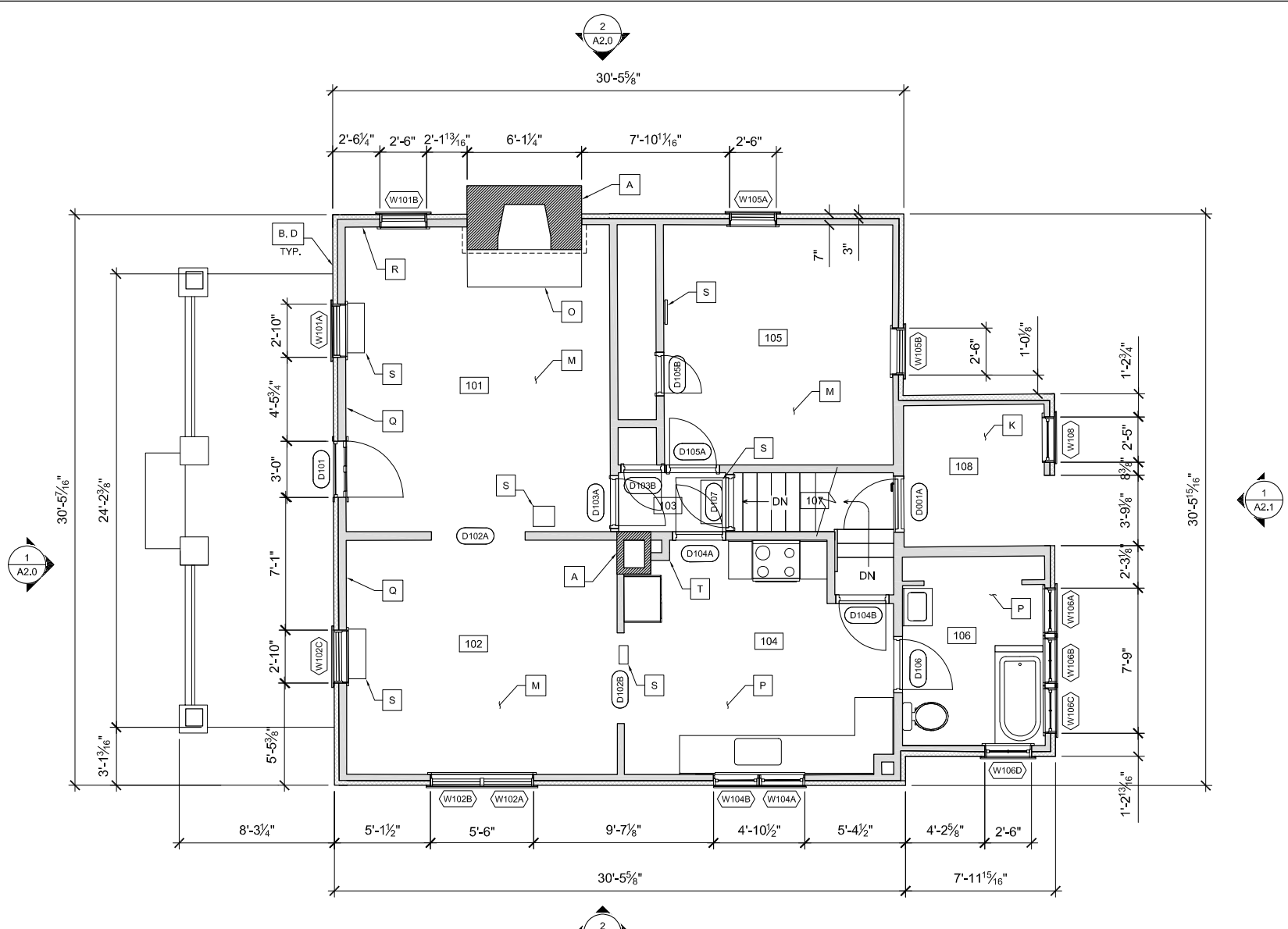
1. BURDICK HOUSE, CONSTRUCTED 1941
2. APPROXIMATE FOOTPRINT OF 1880s HOUSE (DEMOLISHED)
3. APPROXIMATE FOOTPRINT OF 1940s GARAGE (DEMOLISHED)
4. APPROXIMATE FOOTPRINT OF OTHER AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES (DEMOLISHED)
5. STONE WALL, POSSIBLY 19th CENTURY
6. SHED OR CHICKEN HOUSE, EARLY 20th CENTURY
7. BARN, EARLY 20th CENTURY, WITH 2005 ALTERATIONS
8. DRIVEWAY TRACE
9. WIRE FENCE
10. PROPERTY LINE
11. BRICK MASONRY PIERS
12. POURED CONCRETE WALKWAY
13. CISTERN(?) WITH CONCRETE COVER
14. CISTERN WITH WOOD COVER
15. POSSIBLE CISTERN WITH UNKNOWN COVER
16. METAL PUMP
17. UTILITY POLE
18. MATURE MAGNOLIA TREE, LIKELY PLANTED BY THE BURDICKS
19. MATURE WALNUT TREES
20. APPROXIMATE TREE CANOPY
21. PROPANE TANK

A/E FIRM		DESIGNED: LMB	SUB SHEET NO. G0.1	TITLE OF SHEET SITE PLAN BURDICK HOUSE NEW PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO.
PRIME/ARCH: RATHS, RATHS & JOHNSON, INC. 500 Juliet Road, Suite 200 Willowbrook, Illinois 60527-5618		CADD: RDL/LMB			PMIS/PKG NO. 343880
		TECH. REVIEW: LMB			SHEET <u>2</u> OF <u>8</u>
		DATE: 01-30-26			

Last Saved: LurtiaMBlank (February 1, 2026) | AutoCAD LT 2019 | AutoCAD LT 2019 | G:\19203.20\Drawings\NEPH Drawings\PMIS XXXXXXXX\CAD V2025LT Drawings\Arch\A20 FLOR PLAN.dwg



1 BASEMENT PLAN
A2.0 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

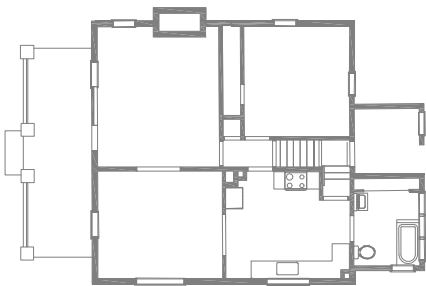


2 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
A2.0 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SHEET NOTES:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. BRICK MASONRY CHIMNEY, 1941 | Q. FAUX WOOD PANELING, MID 20th CENTURY |
| B. WOOD SIDING (CONCEALED), 1941 | R. FAUX BRICK VENEER, MID 20th CENTURY |
| C. PAINTED WOOD SIDING, DATE UNDETERMINED | S. FLOOR OR WALL REGISTER, 1941 |
| D. THIN BRICK VENEER, POSSIBLY 1960s | T. LAUNDRY CHUTE, 1941 |
| E. VINYL SIDING, 1990s | U. SHORING FOR FIRST FLOOR FRAMING |
| F. THREE-TAB ASPHALT SHINGLE ROOFING, 1990s | V. COAL CHUTE |
| G. ALUMINUM BOX GUTTERS | |
| H. K-STYLE ALUMINUM GUTTERS | |
| I. ALUMINUM DOWNSPOUTS | |
| J. ROOF VENT | |
| K. CONCRETE SLAB ON GRADE, 1941 | |
| L. BRICK FOUNDATION FOR BOILER (MISSING), 1941 | |
| M. HARDWOOD FLOORING, 1941 | |
| N. HARDWOOD FLOORING, LATE 20th CENTURY | |
| O. TILE FLOORING, MID 20th CENTURY | |
| P. LINEOLEUM FLOORING, LATE 20th CENTURY | |

KEY PLAN:

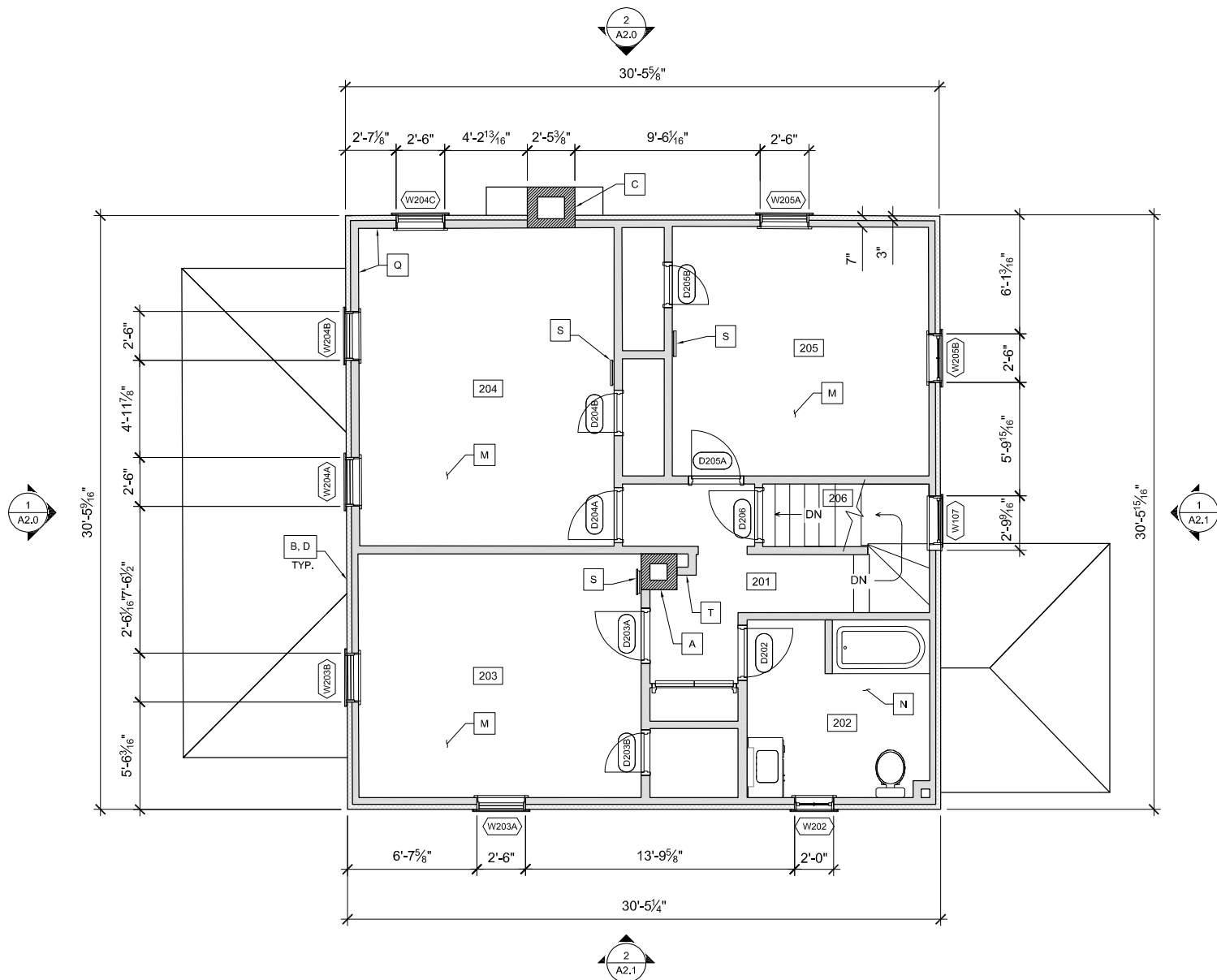


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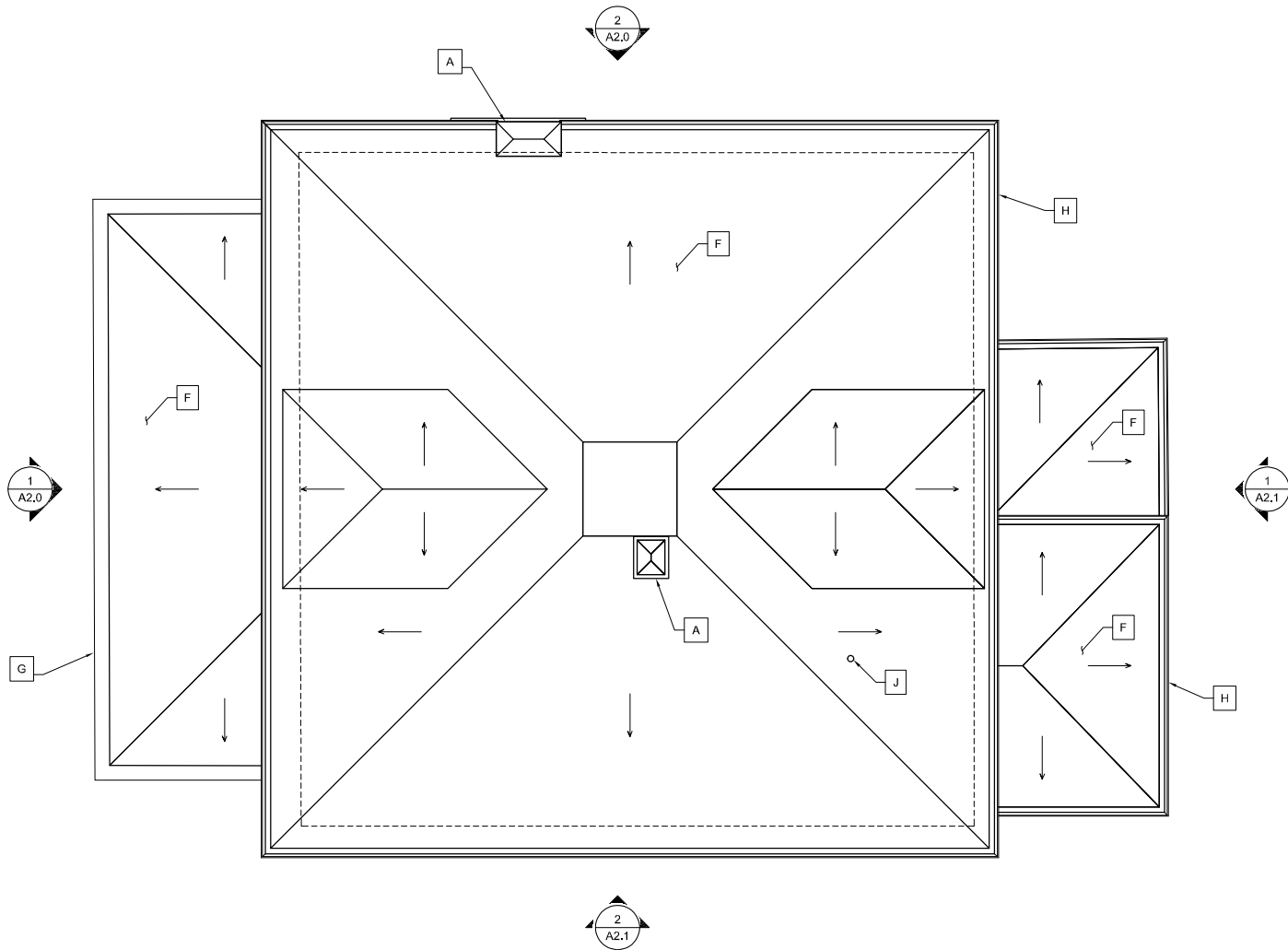
- | | | | |
|------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| XXX | ROOM DESIGNATION | [Pattern] | STONE MASONRY |
| WXXX | WINDOW DESIGNATION | [Pattern] | BRICK MASONRY |
| DXXX | DOOR DESIGNATION | [Pattern] | DIMENSION LUMBER |
| XX | KEY NOTE | [Pattern] | CONCRETE |
| | | [Pattern] | EXTERIOR CLADDING |

A/E FIRM PRIME/ARCH: RATHS, RATHS & JOHNSON, INC. 500 Joliet Road, Suite 200 Willowbrook, Illinois 60527-5618	DESIGNED: LMB	SUB SHEET NO. A2.0	TITLE OF SHEET BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS BURDICK HOUSE NEW PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO.
	CADD: RDL/LMB TECH. REVIEW: LMB DATE: 01-30-26			PMIS/PKG NO. 343880 SHEET 3 OF 8

Last Saved: L:\Initial\Blank (February 1, 2026) | AutoCAD LT 2019 | AutoCAD LT 2019 | G:\19203.20\Drawings\NEPH Drawings\PMIS XXXXXXXX\CAD V2025LT Drawings\Arch\A21 FLOR PLAN.dwg



1 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

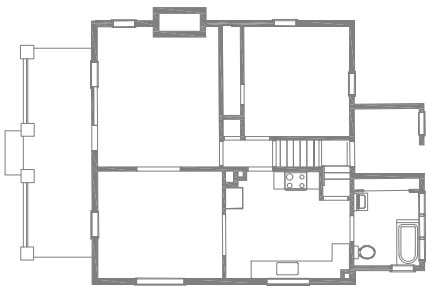


2 ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SHEET NOTES:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. BRICK MASONRY CHIMNEY, 1941 | Q. FAUX WOOD PANELING, MID 20th CENTURY |
| B. WOOD SIDING (CONCEALED), 1941 | R. FAUX BRICK VENEER, MID 20th CENTURY |
| C. PAINTED WOOD SIDING, DATE UNDETERMINED | S. FLOOR OR WALL REGISTER, 1941 |
| D. THIN BRICK VENEER, POSSIBLY 1960s | T. LAUNDRY CHUTE, 1941 |
| E. VINYL SIDING, 1990s | U. SHORING FOR FIRST FLOOR FRAMING |
| F. THREE-TAB ASPHALT SHINGLE ROOFING, 1990s | V. COAL CHUTE |
| G. ALUMINUM BOX GUTTERS | |
| H. K-STYLE ALUMINUM GUTTERS | |
| I. ALUMINUM DOWNSPOUTS | |
| J. ROOF VENT | |
| K. CONCRETE SLAB ON GRADE, 1941 | |
| L. BRICK FOUNDATION FOR BOILER (MISSING), 1941 | |
| M. HARDWOOD FLOORING, 1941 | |
| N. HARDWOOD FLOORING, LATE 20th CENTURY | |
| O. TILE FLOORING, MID 20th CENTURY | |
| P. LINEOLEUM FLOORING, LATE 20th CENTURY | |

KEY PLAN:



LEGEND:

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|-------------------|
| XXX | ROOM DESIGNATION | STONE MASONRY |
| WXXX | WINDOW DESIGNATION | BRICK MASONRY |
| DXXX | DOOR DESIGNATION | DIMENSION LUMBER |
| XX | KEY NOTE | CONCRETE |
| | | EXTERIOR CLADDING |

A/E FIRM PRIME/ARCH: RATHS, RATHS & JOHNSON, INC. 500 Joliet Road, Suite 200 Willowbrook, Illinois 60527-5618	DESIGNED: LMB	SUB SHEET NO. A2.1	TITLE OF SHEET SECOND FLOOR AND ROOF PLANS BURDICK HOUSE NEW PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO.
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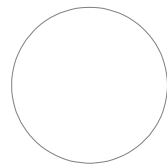
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1 WEST ELEVATION
A3.0 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



2 NORTH ELEVATION
A3.0 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



A/E FIRM PRIME/ARCH: RATHS, RATHS & JOHNSON, INC. 500 Joliet Road, Suite 200 Willowbrook, Illinois 60527-5618	DESIGNED: LMB	SUB SHEET NO. A3.0	TITLE OF SHEET WEST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS BURDICK HOUSE NEW PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO.
	CADD: RDL/LMB			PMIS/PKG NO. 343880
	TECH. REVIEW: LMB			SHEET 5 OF 8
	DATE: 01-30-26			

Last Saved: L:\rtd\Blank (February 1, 2026) | AutoCAD LT 2019 | C:\19203.20\Drawings\NEPH Drawings\PMIS XXXXXX\CAD V2025LT Drawings\Arch\A31 SOUTH ELEV.dwg



1 EAST ELEVATION
A3.1 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



2 SOUTH ELEVATION
A3.1 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



A/E FIRM PRIME/ARCH: RATHS, RATHS & JOHNSON, INC. 500 Joliet Road, Suite 200 Willowbrook, Illinois 60527-5618	DESIGNED: LMB	SUB SHEET NO. A3.0	TITLE OF SHEET EAST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS BURDICK HOUSE NEW PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO.
	CADD: RDL/LMB			PMIS/PKG NO. 343880
	TECH. REVIEW: LMB			SHEET 6 OF 8
	DATE: 01-30-26			

Last Saved: Lurid\MBank (June 30, 2026) | AutoCAD LT 2019 | G:\10203.20\Drawings\neph Drawings\units 343880\cad V2025\Drawings\Arch\A40 BLDG SECT.dwg



1 LONGITUDINAL SECTION
A4.0 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



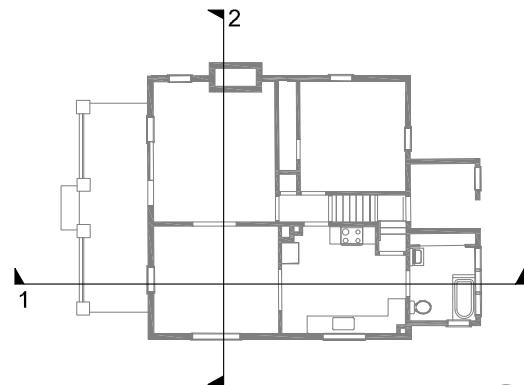
2 LATERAL SECTION
A4.0 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SHEET NOTES:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. BRICK MASONRY CHIMNEY, 1941 | Q. FAUX WOOD PANELING, MID 20th CENTURY |
| B. WOOD SIDING (CONCEALED), 1941 | R. FAUX BRICK VENEER, MID 20th CENTURY |
| C. PAINTED WOOD SIDING, DATE UNDETERMINED | S. FLOOR OR WALL REGISTER, 1941 |
| D. THIN BRICK VENEER, POSSIBLY 1960s | T. LAUNDRY CHUTE, 1941 |
| E. VINYL SIDING, 1990s | U. MID-SPAN STRUCTURAL SUPPORT FOR FIRST FLOOR |
| F. THREE-TAB ASPHALT SHINGLE ROOFING, 1990s | V. COAL CHUTE |
| G. ALUMINUM BOX GUTTERS | W. ELECTRIC METER |
| H. K-STYLE ALUMINUM GUTTERS | X. TRADITIONAL BRICK COLUMN BASE |
| I. ALUMINUM DOWNSPOUTS | Y. WOOD RAILING |
| J. ROOF VENT | |
| K. CONCRETE SLAB ON GRADE, 1941 | |
| L. BRICK FOUNDATION FOR BOILER (MISSING), 1941 | |
| M. HARDWOOD FLOORING, 1941 | |
| N. HARDWOOD FLOORING, LATE 20th CENTURY | |
| O. TILE FLOORING, MID 20th CENTURY | |
| P. LINEOLEUM FLOORING, LATE 20th CENTURY | |

KEY PLAN:

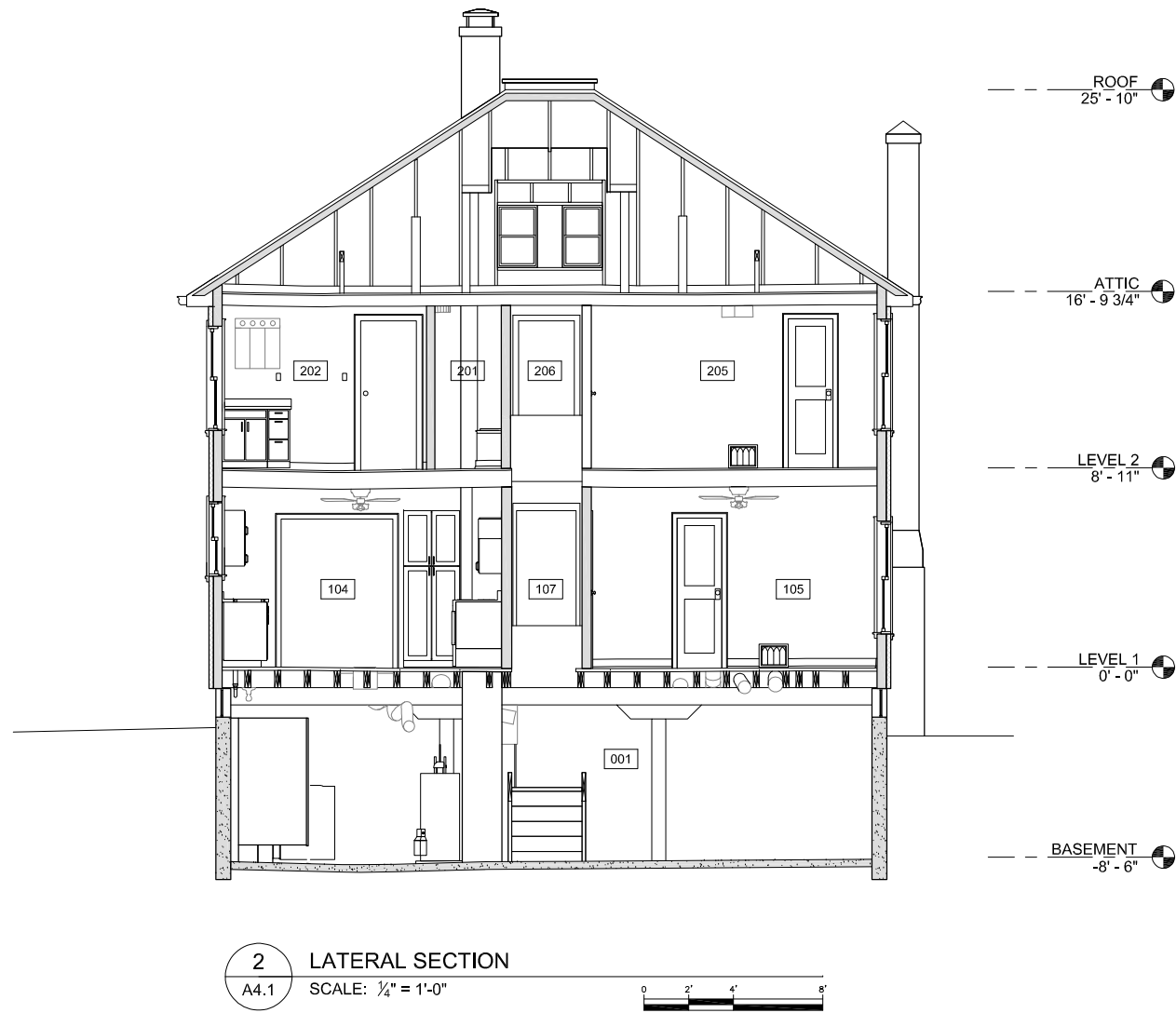
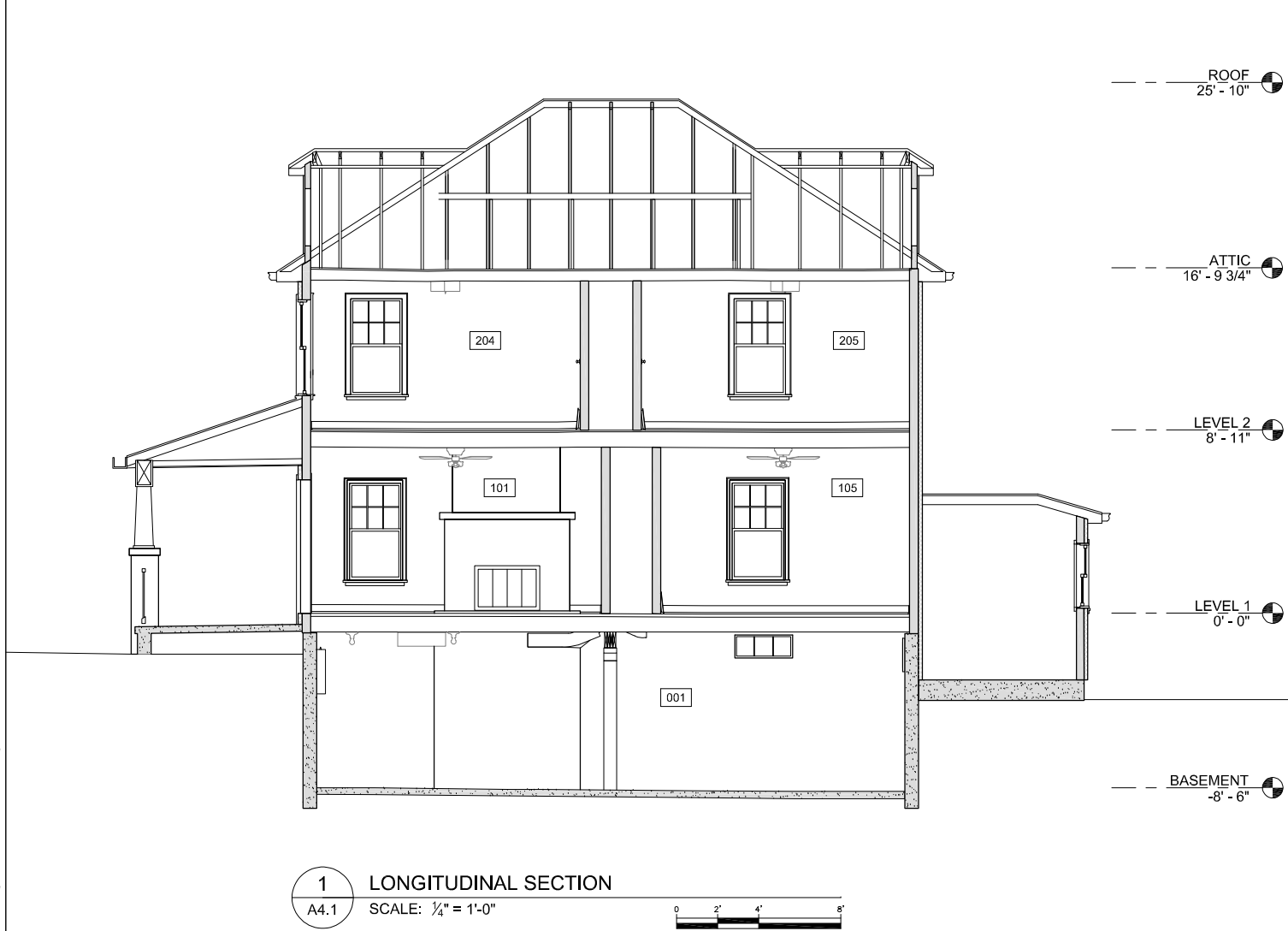


LEGEND:

XXX	ROOM DESIGNATION	[Pattern]	STONE MASONRY
WXXX	WINDOW DESIGNATION	[Pattern]	BRICK MASONRY
DXXX	DOOR DESIGNATION	[Pattern]	DIMENSION LUMBER
XX	KEY NOTE	[Pattern]	CONCRETE
		[Pattern]	EXTERIOR CLADDING

A/E FIRM		DESIGNED: LMB	SUB SHEET NO. A4.0	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
PRIME/ARCH:		CADD: RDL/LMB		BUILDING SECTIONS	XXXX
RATHS, RATHS & JOHNSON, INC.		TECH. REVIEW: LMB			PMIS/PKG NO. 343880
500 Joliet Road, Suite 200 Willowbrook, Illinois 60527-5618		DATE: 01-30-26			SHEET 7 OF 8
					BURDICK HOUSE NEW PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

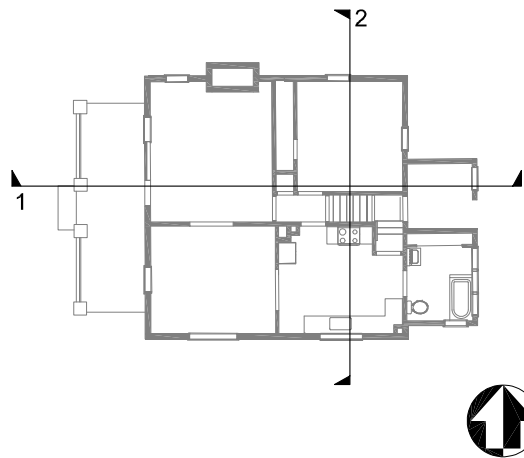
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SHEET NOTES:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. BRICK MASONRY CHIMNEY, 1941 | Q. FAUX WOOD PANELING, MID 20th CENTURY |
| B. WOOD SIDING (CONCEALED), 1941 | R. FAUX BRICK VENEER, MID 20th CENTURY |
| C. PAINTED WOOD SIDING, DATE UNDETERMINED | S. FLOOR OR WALL REGISTER, 1941 |
| D. THIN BRICK VENEER, POSSIBLY 1960s | T. LAUNDRY CHUTE, 1941 |
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| F. THREE-TAB ASPHALT SHINGLE ROOFING, 1990s | V. COAL CHUTE |
| G. ALUMINUM BOX GUTTERS | W. ELECTRIC METER |
| H. K-STYLE ALUMINUM GUTTERS | X. TRADITIONAL BRICK COLUMN BASE |
| I. ALUMINUM DOWNSPOUTS | Y. WOOD RAILING |
| J. ROOF VENT | |
| K. CONCRETE SLAB ON GRADE, 1941 | |
| L. BRICK FOUNDATION FOR BOILER (MISSING), 1941 | |
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| N. HARDWOOD FLOORING, LATE 20th CENTURY | |
| O. TILE FLOORING, MID 20th CENTURY | |
| P. LINEOLEUM FLOORING, LATE 20th CENTURY | |

KEY PLAN:



LEGEND:

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|-------------------|
| XXX | ROOM DESIGNATION | STONE MASONRY |
| WXXX | WINDOW DESIGNATION | BRICK MASONRY |
| DXXX | DOOR DESIGNATION | DIMENSION LUMBER |
| XX | KEY NOTE | CONCRETE |
| | | EXTERIOR CLADDING |

A/E FIRM	DESIGNED: LMB	SUB SHEET NO. A4.1	TITLE OF SHEET BUILDING SECTIONS BURDICK HOUSE NEW PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO. XXXX
PRIME/ARCH:	CADD: RDL/LMB			PMIS/PKG NO. 343880
RATHS, RATHS & JOHNSON, INC.	TECH. REVIEW: LMB			SHEET 8 OF 8
500 Joliet Road, Suite 200 Willowbrook, Illinois 60527-5618	DATE: 01-30-26			

Appendix B - Topographic Survey

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - THE BURDICK HOUSE
TOPOGRAPHIC & BOUNDARY SURVEY

IN THE TOWN OF NEW PHILADELPHIA,
LOCATED IN THE NORTHWEST QUARTER, NORTHEAST QUARTER, SECTION 27,
TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 5 WEST OF THE 4TH P.M.,
PIKE COUNTY, STATE OF ILLINOIS

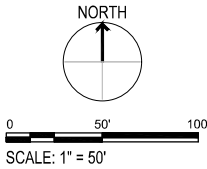
SITE INFORMATION

BURDICK HOUSE
NEW PHILADELPHIA HISTORIC SITE, 306TH LANE, NEW PHILADELPHIA, ILLINOIS

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

JEFF HART, PLS 35-3461, BOUNDARY SURVEY MADE FOR NEW PHILADELPHIA ASSOC., (AUGUST 2017)
JEFF HART, PLS 35-3461, BOUNDARY SURVEY MADE FOR DARLINE ARNETT ESTATE, (AUGUST 2017)
LIKES LAND SURVEYORS, PRIVATE FILES

BASIS OF BEARING - NAD83, IL WEST(2011ADJ), US SURVEY FEET



LEGEND

•BM	BENCHMARK	—○—	OVERHEAD UTILITY
⊙	CLEANOUT	—G—	UNDERGROUND GAS PAINT
●	CONTROL POINT	—X—X—	FENCE
<	CULVERT	—○—○—○—	BOTTOM DITCH
□	UTILITY POLE	—~—~~	TIMBER / CULTIVATION LINE
○	POST/FENCE POST	— — — —	BOUNDARY LINE
⊙	GAS METER	— · · · —	RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE
→	DOWN GUY	— · · · —	ADJACENT BOUNDARY LINE
⊙	MONUMENT FOUND	— · · · —	SECTION LINE
⊙	SET 3/8" REBAR W/ CAP	· · · · ·	QUARTER SECTION LINE
⊙	MANHOLE	— · · · —	SIXTEENTH SECTION LINE
⊙	POST	— · · · —	EASEMENT LINE
⊙	METAL T-POST	—SD—	STORM SEWER
⊙	SMALL TREE/BRUSH CLUSTER	— 739 —	MINOR CONTOUR
⊙	SIGN	— 740 —	MAJOR CONTOUR
⊙	STUMP	—PVC—	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PIPE
⊙	UTILITY POLE WITH LIGHT	—CMP—	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
⊙	EVERGREEN TREE/SIZE	—INV.—	INVERT ELEVATION
⊙	DECIDUOUS TREE/SIZE	—LS—	LANDSCAPING
⊙	ELECTRIC METER	—(M)—	MEASURED
⊙	MAILBOX	—(FS)—	FORMER SURVEY
⊙	LIQUID PROPANE TANK	N 01°15'30" E	BEARING
⊙	WELL HYDRANT		

NOTES:

- FIELD WORK: 8/8/25 - 10/22/25.
- THE HORIZONTAL REFERENCE FOR THIS SURVEY IS THE ILLINOIS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, WEST ZONE, NAD83 (2011ADJ), US SURVEY FEET.
- THE VERTICAL DATUM FOR THIS SURVEY IS NAVD '88.
- THE LOCATION OF ANY EXISTING SUBSURFACE UTILITY LINES SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE. SUBSURFACE UTILITY LINES WERE MARKED AT THE SURFACE BY OTHERS PURSUANT TO A "JULIE" ONE-CALL REQUEST WE SUBMITTED ON SEPTEMBER 4, 2025 (TICKET NO. A252473366) AND THE LOCATION OF THESE MARKS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY COLLECTED BY SURVEY. ALL OBSERVED ABOVE GROUND UTILITY LINES AND APPURTENANCES WERE COLLECTED BY SURVEY. (SEE SHEET 2 OF 2)
- UNDERGROUND UTILITIES MAY NOT BE SHOWN.
- LOCATED INDIVIDUAL TREES, 2" OR GREATER
- NO TITLE COMMITMENT WAS PROVIDED FOR THE SURVEYED PROPERTY. THE LAND SURVEYOR HAS MADE NO INDEPENDENT SEARCH FOR EASEMENTS, RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS OR ENCUMBRANCE, OWNERSHIP TITLE EVIDENCE OR FACTS THAT A TITLE SEARCH MAY DISCLOSE. THERE MAY BE RECORDED OR NON-RECORDED DOCUMENTS THAT MAY AFFECT THIS SURVEYED TRACT. ALL PROPERTY OWNERSHIP SHOWN ON THIS DOCUMENT WAS OBTAINED FROM THE COUNTY RECORDER AND OR ASSESSORS OFFICE AND ARE CONSIDERED TO BE CURRENT. THE LAND SURVEYOR MAKES NO GUARANTEE TO THE ACCURACY OF THE DEEDS OR THE PROPERTY OWNERS CURRENT STATUS.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE PLAT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT THIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICE CONFORMS TO THE CURRENT ILLINOIS MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR A BOUNDARY SURVEY AND THAT I AM A PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Theodore D. Vahle

THEODORE D. VAHLE, PLS NO. 35-3225
MY CURRENT LICENSE EXPIRES: 11/30/2026
CERTIFICATION COVERS SHEET 1 OF 2

10/31/2025
DATE

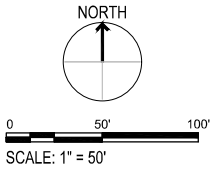
PREPARED FOR: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FIELD SURVEY COMPLETED 10/22/25



RATHS, RATHS, & JOHNSON, INC. 500 JOLIET RD., SUITE 200 WILLOWBROOK, IL 60527 (630) 325-6160	DESIGNED: BTB TECH. REVIEW: TDV DATE: 10/31/25	SUB SHEET NO. 1	TITLE OF SHEET EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC & BOUNDARY SURVEY Burdick House New Philadelphia Historical Park at 306 TH LANE New Philadelphia, Illinois	DRAWING NO. PMIS/PKG NO. SHEET 1 OF 2
---	---	------------------------	---	--

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - THE BURDICK HOUSE
TOPOGRAPHIC & BOUNDARY SURVEY

IN THE TOWN OF NEW PHILADELPHIA,
LOCATED IN THE NORTHWEST QUARTER, NORTHEAST QUARTER, SECTION 27,
TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 5 WEST OF THE 4TH P.M.,
PIKE COUNTY, STATE OF ILLINOIS
NEW PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION
PARCEL NO.: 45-023-07B
WARRANTY DEED 2025-0296



SITE INFORMATION

BURDICK HOUSE
NEW PHILADELPHIA HISTORIC SITE, 306TH LANE, NEW PHILADELPHIA, ILLINOIS

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

JEFF HART, PLS 35-3461, BOUNDARY SURVEY MADE FOR NEW PHILADELPHIA ASSOC., (AUGUST 2017)
JEFF HART, PLS 35-3461, BOUNDARY SURVEY MADE FOR DARLINE ARNETT ESTATE, (AUGUST 2017)
LIKES LAND SURVEYORS, PRIVATE FILES

BASIS OF BEARING - NAD83, IL WEST(2011ADJ.), US SURVEY FEET

LEGEND

•BM	BENCHMARK	—○—	OVERHEAD UTILITY
⊙	CLEANOUT	—G—	UNDERGROUND GAS PAINT
●	CONTROL POINT	—X—X—	FENCE
<	CULVERT	—○○—○○—	BOTTOM DITCH
□	UTILITY POLE	—W—W—	TIMBER / CULTIVATION LINE
○	POST/FENCE POST	— — — —	BOUNDARY LINE
⊙	GAS METER	— · · · · —	RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE
→	DOWN GUY	— · · · · —	ADJACENT BOUNDARY LINE
⊙	MONUMENT FOUND	— · · · · —	SECTION LINE
⊙	SET ½" REBAR W/ CAP	— · · · · —	QUARTER SECTION LINE
⊙	MANHOLE	— · · · · —	SIXTEENTH SECTION LINE
⊙	POST	— · · · · —	EASEMENT LINE
⊙	METAL T-POST	—SD—	STORM SEWER
⊙	SMALL TREE/BRUSH CLUSTER	— 739 —	MINOR CONTOUR
⊙	SIGN	— 740 —	MAJOR CONTOUR
⊙	STUMP	PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PIPE
⊙	UTILITY POLE WITH LIGHT	CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
⊙	EVERGREEN TREE/SIZE	INV.	INVERT ELEVATION
⊙	DECIDUOUS TREE/SIZE	LS	LANDSCAPING
⊙	ELECTRIC METER	(M)	MEASURED
⊙	MAILBOX	(FS)	FORMER SURVEY
⊙	LIQUID PROPANE TANK	N 01°15'30" E	BEARING
⊙	WELL HYDRANT		

NOTES:

1. FIELD WORK: 8/8/25 - 10/22/25.
2. THE HORIZONTAL REFERENCE FOR THIS SURVEY IS THE ILLINOIS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, WEST ZONE, NAD83 (2011ADJ.), US SURVEY FEET.
3. THE VERTICAL DATUM FOR THIS SURVEY IS NAVD '88.
4. THE LOCATION OF ANY EXISTING SUBSURFACE UTILITY LINES SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE. SUBSURFACE UTILITY LINES WERE MARKED AT THE SURFACE BY OTHERS PURSUANT TO A "JULIE" ONE-CALL REQUEST WE SUBMITTED ON SEPTEMBER 4, 2025 (TICKET NO. A252473366) AND THE LOCATION OF THESE MARKS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY COLLECTED BY SURVEY. ALL OBSERVED ABOVE GROUND UTILITY LINES AND APPURTENANCES WERE COLLECTED BY SURVEY. (SHOWN ON THIS SHEET)
5. UNDERGROUND UTILITIES MAY NOT BE SHOWN.
6. LOCATED INDIVIDUAL TREES, 2" OR GREATER
7. NO TITLE COMMITMENT WAS PROVIDED FOR THE SURVEYED PROPERTY. THE LAND SURVEYOR HAS MADE NO INDEPENDENT SEARCH FOR EASEMENTS, RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS OR ENCUMBRANCE, OWNERSHIP TITLE EVIDENCE OR FACTS THAT A TITLE SEARCH MAY DISCLOSE. THERE MAY BE RECORDED OR NON-RECORDED DOCUMENTS THAT MAY AFFECT THIS SURVEYED TRACT. ALL PROPERTY OWNERSHIP SHOWN ON THIS DOCUMENT WAS OBTAINED FROM THE COUNTY RECORDER AND OR ASSESSORS OFFICE AND ARE CONSIDERED TO BE CURRENT. THE LAND SURVEYOR MAKES NO GUARANTEE TO THE ACCURACY OF THE DEEDS OR THE PROPERTY OWNERS CURRENT STATUS.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE PLAT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT THIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICE CONFORMS TO THE CURRENT ILLINOIS MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR A BOUNDARY SURVEY AND THAT I AM A PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Theodore D. Vahle

THEODORE D. VAHLE, PLS NO. 35-3225
MY CURRENT LICENSE EXPIRES: 11/30/2026
CERTIFICATION COVERS SHEET 2 OF 2

10/31/2025
DATE

PREPARED FOR: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FIELD SURVEY COMPLETED 10/22/25

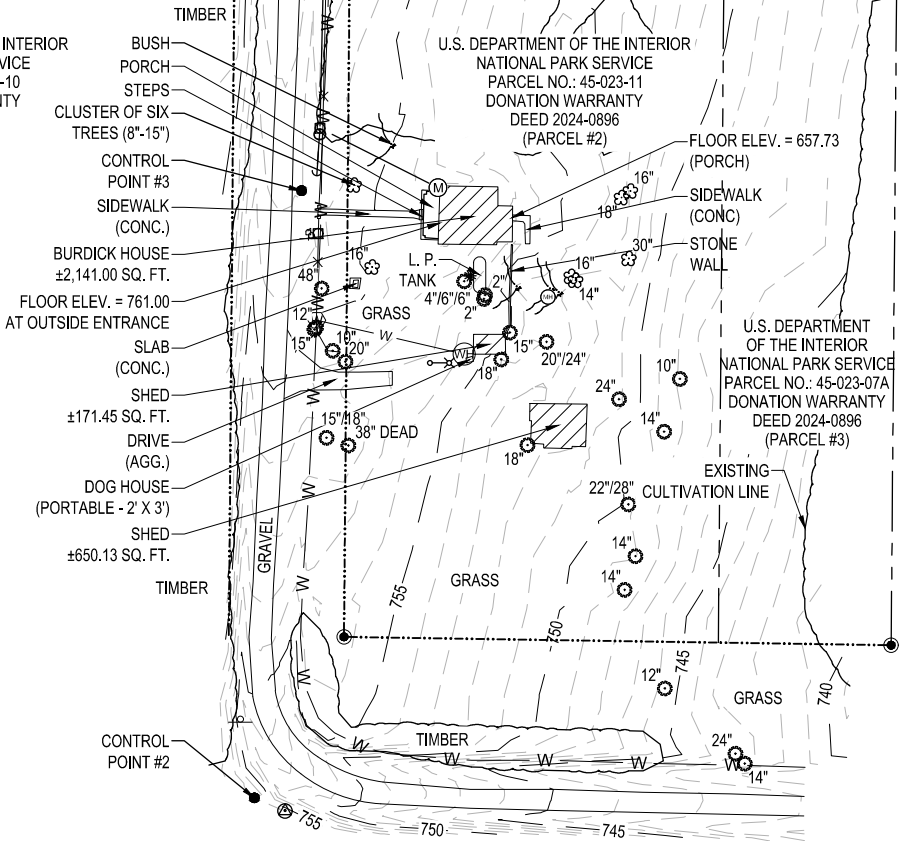
VICINITY MAP
(N.T.S.)



UTILITY NOTE

THE LOCATIONS OF THOSE BURIED AND ABOVE GROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE, ARE SHOWN FOR CONTRACTOR INFORMATIONAL USE ONLY, AND ARE NOT TO BE REFERENCED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES. THE IMPLIED PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF UTILITIES IS NOT TO BE CONSTRUED BY THE OWNER, ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, OR SUBCONTRACTORS TO BE AN ACCURATE AND COMPLETE REPRESENTATION OF UTILITIES THAT MAY OR MAY NOT EXIST ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. BURIED AND ABOVE GROUND UTILITY LOCATION, IDENTIFICATION, AND MARKING ARE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR. REROUTING, DISCONNECTION, PROTECTION, ETC. OF ANY UTILITIES MUST BE COORDINATED BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, UTILITY COMPANY, AND OWNER. SITE SAFETY, INCLUDING THE AVOIDANCE OF HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH BURIED AND ABOVEGROUND UTILITIES, REMAIN THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PARCEL NO.: 45-023-10
DONATION WARRANTY
DEED 2024-0896
(PARCEL #1)



CULTIVATED FIELD
PHILADELPHIA LAND TRUST
PARCEL NO.: 45-023-07
TRUST DEED BK.119, PGS. 84-94

COORDINATE TABLE (NAD83 (2011ADJ.)/IL WEST SPCS ZONE 1202, U.S. FEET)				
POINT #	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	DESCRIPTION
1	1104207.47	2073243.03	765.08	SET ½" REBAR W/ CAP
2	1103603.59	2073228.42	756.69	SET ½" REBAR W/ CAP
3	1103919.84	2073253.00	762.05	SET ½" REBAR W/ CAP



Ⓢ

RATHS, RATHS, &
JOHNSON, INC.
500 JOLIET RD.,
SUITE 200
WILLOWBROOK, IL 60527
(630) 325-6160

Prairie Engineers, P.C.
404 N. Main St.
Columbia, IL 62236
(217) 605-0403

DESIGNED:
BTB
TECH. REVIEW:
TDV
DATE:
10/31/25

SUB SHEET NO.
2

TITLE OF SHEET
EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC &
BOUNDARY SURVEY
Burdick House
New Philadelphia Historical Park at
306TH LANE
New Philadelphia, Illinois

DRAWING NO.
PMIS/PKG NO.
SHEET
2 OF 2

Appendix C - Environmental Survey



Consulting
Engineers and
Scientists

September 24, 2025
GEI Project 2504430

VIA EMAIL: lmblank@rrj.com

Lurita McIntosh Blank
Raths, Raths & Johnson, Inc.
500 Joliet Road
Suite 200
Willowbrook, IL 60527

Dear Ms. McIntosh Blank:

**Re: Environmental Survey of Lead-Based Paint, Asbestos, and Hazardous Materials
Burdick House
Barry, Illinois**

GEI Consultants, Inc. is pleased to submit this report presenting the findings of the lead-based paint, asbestos, and hazardous materials survey performed at the Burdick House located at 29766 360th Lane, Barry, Illinois on August 5 and 6, 2025. This work was completed in accordance with the Standard Agreement between Raths, Raths, & Johnson, Inc. and GEI dated October 9, 2020 and the RRJ, Inc. Task Order Number 140P6023F0034 dated July 28, 2025.

GEI subcontracted SITEX Environmental, Inc. of St. Louis Missouri to lead the field investigation activities at the Burdick House. The investigation report prepared by SITEX is attached.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 314-328-0716

Sincerely,

GEI CONSULTANTS, INC.


Nathan McNurlen, CHMM
Senior Project Manager

Attachments

Hazardous Materials Survey of NPS Burdick House – SITEX Environmental, Inc.

SITEX Project No: 23097

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY

Of

**NPS Burdick House
29766 306th Lane
Barry, Illinois 62312**

Prepared for:

GEI Consultants
3636 South Geyer Road, Suite 315
Saint Louis, Missouri 63127

Prepared by:

SITEX, Inc.
1525 South Broadway
St. Louis, Missouri 63104

September 17, 2025



Your Sole Provider of Environmental Health & Safety Services



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
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APPENDICES

Appendix A – SITEX Laboratory PLM Analysis Report

Appendix B – Photograph Log

Appendix C – XRF Lead Paint Summary Log Sheets

Appendix D - XRF Certificate of Calibration

Appendix E - Laboratory Accreditation and Individual Certifications



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SITEX Environmental, Inc. (SITEX) was awarded the contract by GEI Consultants, Inc. (GEI) to perform a hazardous materials survey of the Burdick House located at 29766 306th Lane in Barry, Illinois. This assessment was performed to determine the presence or absence of asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and Lead-Based Paint (LBP) for the purposes of building renovation and demolition. Bulk samples of suspect building materials were analyzed for asbestos content by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM). Paint on surfaces was tested for lead content using an X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) spectrum analyzer. Additionally, SITEX took an inventory of universal hazardous materials which included fire extinguishers, smoke alarms, fluorescent light fixtures, ballast, and chemicals. The estimated quantities of these items are summarized at the end of this report.

SURVEY INTRODUCTION/SCOPE OF WORK

Robert H. Hill II and Mackenzie Wagner of SITEX and Aliya Haake of GEI Consultants conducted the hazardous materials survey from August 5, 2025, to August 6, 2025. The structure is described as a two-story brick veneer residential structure with full basement. The structure is part of the New Philadelphia National Park Service (NPS). The exterior roof is pitched with asphaltic composite shingles. The interior ceilings consist of painted plaster. Interior walls consisted of painted drywall or plaster. The living room and dining room contained wall paneling which covered the plaster walls. Interior floors consisted of hardwood flooring, floor tiles, or floor sheeting. The original windows were constructed of wood (12-panel, 7-panel, or 2-panel windows). Four vinyl windows are present in the attic.

ASBESTOS SURVEY SUMMARY TABLE DEFINITIONS

Sample Number

A number is assigned to each sample to track results. A homogenous area is defined as an area of material that is uniform in color, texture, and age. Each homogenous area was given a distinct letter designation. An example of the numbering sequence is as follows:

80525-FT-01C

80525 = 8/05/25 (date when samples were taken)

FT = Floor tile

1 = First sample taken of material description

C = Homogeneous area designation (3rd identified homogeneous area)

Sample Description

Describes the bulk sample material collected.



Approximate Quantity

Approximate quantity of ACM per sample location.

Abbreviations

CB = Ceiling Board
CT = Ceiling Texture
DI = Duct Insulation
DW = Drywall | Wall Board
EF = Exterior Felt
FF = Floor Felt
FM = Flu Mud
FS = Floor Sheeting
FT = Floor Tile
RS = Roofing Shingle
RW = Rock Wool
ST = Seam Tape
PB = Press Board
PL = Plaster
WC = Window Caulk
WG = Window Glazing

Condition

Condition of the suspect material at the time of this inspection. This is based on the discretion of the inspector. The condition categories are as follows:

Good = no visible damage
Fair = minor damage
Poor = major damage, needs action as soon as possible

Accessibility

Indicates how accessible the suspect material is and to what group of people. The categories are as follows:

Low = material was inaccessible, or access was very limited
Moderate = material was only accessible to maintenance personnel
High = material was accessible to the general public



Friability (Non-Friable versus Friable)

A designation to indicate friability (extent to which material, when dry, may be crushed, crumbled, or reduced to powder with hand pressure):

Friability (Non-Friable versus Friable) Continued

No = non-friable
Yes = friable

Bulk Sample Results

Positive - > 1% Asbestos
Negative - < or = 1% Asbestos

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) guidelines for classifying asbestos containing material is any material that contains equal to or greater than one percent (1%) asbestos by visual estimated weight percent (% weight).

ASBESTOS SURVEY SUMMARY

SITEX collected up to three bulk samples of each homogeneous suspect asbestos containing building materials (ACBM) which were observed throughout the interior or exterior of the structure.

Bulk samples were collected in discrete locations or in areas which already had sustained water and/or physical damage.

Assumptions

SITEX assumed that the suspect asbestos attic insulation was focused on a portion of the attic where boards were placed over the ceiling joists on either side of the fireplace stack.

SITEX was unable to collect a sample of suspect interior woven asbestos wire covering. This was due to the fact that the suspect asbestos wire covering was connected to energized junction boxes. Therefore, SITEX assumed that the suspect woven asbestos wire cover contains asbestos. SITEX visibly observed approximately 180 LF of this wiring in the basement. SITEX also presumes that the wiring goes behind walls throughout the house interior.

SITEX presumes that the duct insulation material found to contain asbestos is present on the ductwork behind the walls from the first floor to second floor. Additionally, the wall and floor vents were presumed to contain asbestos duct insulation beneath and around the vents on the first and second floors throughout the house interior.

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SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	CONDITION	ACCESSIBILITY	FRIABILITY	SAMPLE RESULTS
80525-FT-01A	Basement Stairway/Landing	Brown, Floor Tile, 1 st Layer	24 SF	Poor	High	No	None Detected
80525-FT-01A	Basement Stairway/Landing	Yellow, Floor Tile, 2 nd Layer		Poor	High	No	None Detected
80525-FT-01B	Basement Stairway/Landing	Brown, Floor Tile, 1 st Layer		Poor	High	No	None Detected
80525-FT-01B	Basement Stairway/Landing	Yellow, Floor Tile, 2 nd Layer		Poor	High	No	None Detected
80525-FT-01C	Basement Stairway/Landing	Brown, Floor Tile, 1 st Layer	16 SF	Poor	High	No	None Detected
80525-FT-01C	Basement Stairway/Landing	Yellow, Floor Tile, 2 nd Layer		Poor	High	No	None Detected
80525-FT-02A	Basement Stairway/Landing	Black, Floor Tile, 2 nd Layer		Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FT-02B	Basement Stairway/Landing			Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FT-02C	Basement Stairway/Landing		Poor	High	Yes	None Detected	
80525-FT-03A	Basement Stairway/Landing	Brown Floor Tile, 3 rd Layer	16 SF	Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FT-03A	Basement Stairway/Landing	Black, Floor Tile, 3 rd layer		Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FT-03B	Basement Stairway/Landing	Brown Floor Tile, 3 rd Layer		Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FT-03B	Basement Stairway/Landing	Black, Floor Tile, 3 rd Layer		Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FT-03C	Basement Stairway/Landing	Brown Floor Tile, 3 rd Layer	12 SF	Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FT-03C	Basement Stairway/Landing	Black, Floor Tile, 3 rd Layer		Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FS-04A	Basement Stairway	Yellow/Green, Floor Sheeting		Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FS-04B	Basement Stairway			Poor	High	Yes	None Detected

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SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	CONDITION	ACCESSIBILITY	FRIABILITY	SAMPLE RESULTS
80525-FS-04C	Basement Stairway	Yellow/Green, Floor Sheeting	12 SF	Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FF-05A	Basement Stairway	Black, Flooring Felt, Layer 1		Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FF-05A	Basement Stairway	Black, Flooring Felt, Layer 2		Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FF-05B	Basement Stairway	Black, Flooring Felt, Layer 1		Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FF-05B	Basement Stairway	Black, Flooring Felt, Layer 2	16 SF	Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FF-05C	Basement Stairway	Black, Flooring Felt, Layer 1		Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-FF-05C	Basement Stairway	Black, Flooring Felt, Layer 2		Poor	High	Yes	None Detected
80525-DI-06A	Basement, 1 st and 2 nd floor Walls	White, Duct insulation		Basement – 10 SF	Good	High	Yes
80525-DI-06B	Basement, 1 st and 2 nd floor Walls		Good		High	Yes	Not analyzed, positive stop
80525-DI-06C	Basement, 1 st and 2 nd floor Walls		Good		High	Yes	Not analyzed, positive stop
80525-CB-07A	Basement		Gray, Ceiling Board		9 SF	Fair	High
80525-CB-07B	Basement	Fair		High		Yes	None detected
80525-CB-07C	Basement	Fair		High		Yes	None detected
80525-CB-08A	Basement	Fair		High		Yes	None detected
80525-CB-08B	Basement	Black, Ceiling Board	11 SF	Fair	High	Yes	None detected
80525-CB-08C	Basement			Fair	High	Yes	None detected

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SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	CONDITION	ACCESSIBILITY	FIABILITY	SAMPLE RESULTS
80525-FM-09A	Basement column	Gray, Flue Mud	2 SF	Good	Low	Yes	None detected
80525-FM-09B	Basement column			Good	Low	Yes	None detected
80525-FM-09C	Basement column			Good	Low	Yes	None detected
80525-ST-10A	Basement	Off-White, Seam Tape	45 LF	Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-ST-10B	Basement			Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-ST-10C	Basement			Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-DI-11A	Basement ducts	Gray, Duct Insulation	Basement-80 LF First Floor-6 FG/3 WG Second Floor-1 FG/3 WG (250 SF)	Fair	Moderate	Yes	80-90% Chrysotile
80525-DI-11B	Basement ducts			Fair	Moderate	Yes	Not analyzed, positive stop
80525-DI-11C	Basement ducts			Fair	Moderate	Yes	Not analyzed, positive stop
80525-WG-12A	Basement window	White/Gray, Window Glazing	12 LF (SE and SW Windows)	Fair	Moderate	Yes	1-5% Chrysotile
80525-WG-12B	Basement window			Fair	Moderate	Yes	Not analyzed, positive stop
80525-WG-12C	Basement window			Fair	Moderate	Yes	Not analyzed, positive stop

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SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	CONDITION	ACCESSIBILITY	FRIABILITY	SAMPLE RESULTS
80525-FS-13A	1 st floor bathroom	Yellow, floor sheeting, layer 1		Good	High	Yes	None detected
80525-FS-13A	1 st floor bathroom	White, floor sheeting, layer 2		Good	High	Yes	None detected
80525-FS-13A	1 st floor bathroom	Tan, floor sheeting, layer 3		Good	High	Yes	None detected
80525-FS-13B	1 st floor stair/kitchen	Yellow, floor sheeting, layer 1		Good	High	Yes	None detected
80525-FS-13B	1 st floor stair/kitchen	White, floor sheeting, layer 2	255 SF	Good	High	Yes	None detected
80525-FS-13B	1 st floor stair/kitchen	Tan, floor sheeting, layer 3		Good	High	Yes	None detected
80525-FS-13C	1 st floor kitchen	Yellow, floor sheeting, layer 1		Good	High	Yes	None detected
80525-FS-13C	1 st floor kitchen	White, floor sheeting, layer 2		Good	High	Yes	None detected
80525-FS-13C	1 st floor kitchen	Tan, floor sheeting, layer 3		Good	High	Yes	None detected
80525-WB-14A	1 st floor dining room	Brown, Wallboard, Layer 1		Good	High	No	None detected
80525-WB-14A	1 st floor dining room	White, Wallboard, Layer 2		Good	Low	No	None detected
80525-WB-14B	1 st floor living room	Brown, Wallboard, Layer 2		Good	High	No	None detected
80525-WB-14B	1 st floor living room	White, Wallboard, Layer 2	250 SF	Good	Low	No	None detected
80525-WB-14C	1 st floor living room	White, Wallboard, Layer 1		Good	High	No	None detected
80525-WB-14C	1 st floor living room	White, Wallboard, Layer 2		Good	Low	No	None detected
80525-PL-15A	1 st floor living room	White, Plaster		Good	High	No	None detected
80525-PL-15B	2 nd floor office	White, Plaster	4,750 SF	Good	High	No	None detected

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SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	CONDITION	ACCESSIBILITY	FRIABILITY	SAMPLE RESULTS
80525-PL-15C	2 nd floor bedroom #2	White, Plaster	4,750 SF	Good	High	No	None detected
80525-PL-15D	2 nd floor ceiling			Poor	Moderate	No	None detected
80525-PL-15E	2 nd floor ceiling			Poor	Moderate	No	None detected
80525-WG-16A	1 st floor living room	White/Grey, Window Glazing	7 Pane-14 Windows 2 Pane-1 Window 12 Pane-4 Windows	Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-WG-16B	2 nd floor office			Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-WG-16C	2 nd floor bedroom #2			Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-WC-17A	2 nd floor office	White, Window Caulking	10 LF	Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-WC-17B	2 nd floor office			Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-WC-17C	2 nd floor office			Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-DW-18A	2 nd Floor Bedroom #1	Off-White, Drywall, Layer 1	835 SF	Fair	High	No	None detected
80525-DW-18A	2 nd Floor Bedroom #1	Brown, Drywall, Layer 2		Fair	Low	No	None detected
80525-DW-18B	2 nd Floor Hallway	Off-White, Drywall, Layer 1		Fair	High	No	None detected
80525-DW-18B	2 nd Floor Hallway	Brown, Drywall, Layer 2	45 LF	Fair	Low	No	None detected
80525-DW-18C	2 nd Floor Bedroom	Off-White, Drywall, Layer 1		Fair	High	No	None detected
80525-DW-18C	2 nd Floor Bedroom	Brown, Drywall, Layer 2		Fair	Low	No	None detected
80525-ST-19A	2 nd Floor Bathroom	White, Seam Tape, Layer 1	45 LF	Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-ST-19A	2 nd Floor Bathroom	White, Seam Tape, Layer 2		Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected



SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	CONDITION	ACCESSIBILITY	FRIABILITY	SAMPLE RESULTS
80525-ST-19B	2 nd Floor Bathroom	White, Seam Tape, Layer 1	45 LF	Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-ST-19B	2 nd floor bathroom	White, Seam Tape, Layer 2		Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-ST-19C	2 nd floor bathroom	White, Seam Tape, Layer 1	45 LF	Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-ST-19C	2 nd floor bathroom	White, Seam Tape, Layer 2		Fair	Moderate	Yes	None detected
80525-FS-20A	2 nd floor bathroom	Brown, Floor sheeting	81 SF	Good	High	No	None detected
80525-FS-20B	2 nd floor bathroom			Good	High	No	None detected
80525-FS-20C	2 nd floor bathroom			Good	High	No	None detected
80525-RW-21A	Attic	Brown, Rock Wool	845 SF	Fair	Low	Yes	None detected
80525-RW-21B	Attic			Fair	Low	Yes	None detected
80525-RW-21C	Attic			Fair	Low	Yes	None detected
80625-EF-22A	Exterior	Brown, Felt	3,350 SF	Poor	Low	Yes	None detected
80625-EF-22B	Exterior			Poor	Low	Yes	None detected
80625-EF-22C	Exterior			Poor	Low	Yes	None detected
80625-CT-23A	Second Floor	White, Ceiling Texture, Layer 1	1,850 SF	Good	Low	Yes	None detected
80625-CT-23A	Second Floor	White, Ceiling Texture, Layer 2		Good	Low	Yes	None detected
80625-CT-23B	Second Floor	White, Ceiling Texture, Layer 1		Good	Low	Yes	None detected
80625-CT-23B	Second Floor	White, Ceiling Texture, Layer 2		Good	Low	Yes	None detected

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SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	CONDITION	ACCESSIBILITY	FRIABILITY	SAMPLE RESULTS
80625-CT-23C	Second Floor	White, Ceiling Texture, Layer 1	1,850 SF	Good	Low	Yes	None detected
80625-CT-23C	Second Floor	White, Ceiling Texture, Layer 2		Good	Low	Yes	None detected
80625-PB-24A	Press Board	Brown, Paper Board	64 SF	Good	Low	No	None detected
80625-PB-24B	Press Board			Good	Low	No	None detected
80625-PB-24C	Press Board			Good	Low	No	None detected
80625-RS-25A	Exterior Roof			Good	Low	No	None detected
80625-RS-25B	Exterior Roof	Black, Roofing Shingle	1,490 SF	Good	Low	No	None detected
80625-RS-25C	Exterior Roof			Good	Low	No	None detected
80625-FT-26A	Basement Landing	Beige, floor tile landing, layer 1	16 SF ***	Poor	High	Yes	1-5% Chrysotile
80625-FT-26A	Basement Landing	Black, floor tile landing, layer 2		Poor	High	Yes	None detected
80625-FT-26B	Basement Landing	Beige, floor tile landing, layer 1		Poor	High	Yes	Not analyzed, positive stop
80625-FT-26B	Basement Landing	Black, floor tile landing, layer 2		Poor	High	Yes	None detected
80625-FT-26C	Basement Landing	Beige, floor tile landing, layer 1		Poor	High	Yes	Not analyzed, positive stop
80625-FT-26C	Basement Landing	Black, floor tile landing, layer 2		Poor	High	Yes	None detected

Notes:

Listed items in **Bold** denote asbestos containing building materials (ACBMs).

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has defined an asbestos material to contain equal to or greater than one percent asbestos. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has determined asbestos detected at any level is a potential health exposure hazard.

Bulk samples were analyzed using Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) by a trained McCrone Research Institute microscopist.

PLM Methodology using United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) EPA/600/R-93/116 based on a total visual estimated weight percentage.

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*** = Asbestos floor tile second layer in contact with adjoining and floor tile above and adhered to this floor tile.

Bulk samples ending with 1/2/3 denote each sample collected per homogeneous sample set.

Negative = A non-regulated material containing less than one percent asbestos (<1%).

Positive = A regulated material containing asbestos equal to or greater than one percent (>1%).

FG = Floor Grate (HVAC ductwork containing asbestos duct insulation wrap).

SF = Square feet.

LF = Linear feet.

N/A = Not applicable.

WG = Wall Grate (HVAC ductwork containing asbestos duct insulation wrap).



ASBESTOS SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Random bulk samples, representative of the suspect asbestos-containing building materials of each homogeneous area, were collected. Representative sampling is based on the following criteria:

1. The distribution of the suspect material throughout the homogeneous area.
2. The suspect material's physical characteristics and application.
3. Random sampling patterns determined for each homogeneous area.

Suspicious, sampled and analyzed, should be considered to be representative of materials in each homogeneous area if:

1. They exhibit similar physical characteristics. (i.e. color, texture).
2. The application of the sampled material can be correlated to the application of unsampled material by physical appearance and time of application.

All bulk samples collected were analyzed using the Environmental Protection Agency's Method for the Detection of Asbestos in Bulk Samples (EPA 600/M4-82020, December 1982) and the McCrone Research Institute's The Asbestos Particle Atlas as method references.

The bulk samples were collected on August 6, 2025, and August 7, 2025. Robert H. Hill II of SITEX collected 81 bulk samples for asbestos analysis. SITEX was responsible for determining if asbestos was present on the exterior and interior of the structure and if present, provide estimated quantities of asbestos materials found. The samples, along with the proper Chain-of-Custody forms, were sent to SITEX, Inc. (SITEX) for bulk sample analysis. The analysis of the bulk samples was performed on August 6, 2025, through August 9, 2025. SITEX uses McCrone Institute certified microscopist and is an environmental laboratory. A copy of the McCrone Institute microscopists credentials is included in this report as Appendix E – Laboratory and Accreditations and Individual Certifications.

XRF LEAD-BASED PAINT SURVEY SUMMARY

The XRF lead paint survey shots are included in this report and summarized in Appendix C – XRF Lead Paint Summary. An X-ray Fluorescence analyzer spectrum (XRF) was used for the lead survey. The InnoV-X Systems Delta Standard (model DS-2000, Serial #501736) was calibrated by the manufacturer. A copy of XRF Manufacturer's calibration and the field calibration is included with this report as Appendix D – XRF Certificate of Calibration.

Assumptions

SITEX assumed that pre-manufactured, anodized or baked-on surfaces were not LBP due to the paint composition and processes. Therefore, no shots were taken of these building components.



Typically, these materials contain negligible amounts of lead which are below the regulated threshold limits for LBP. These materials are usually classified as lead-containing materials (LCM).

SITEX tested the attic windows which were premanufactured vinyl windows (four total) which were not detected to be LBP containing.

SITEX is assuming that all exterior windows tested and those unable to be tested due to wasp nests or were not accessible were LBP containing including window frames, windows, and sills on the first and second floor of the house exterior.

SITEX is assuming that all exposed wood lap siding detected to contain LBP and observed above the rear porch entrance, is present beneath all exterior brick veneer of the house exterior.

XRF Lead Shot Sample Identification and Documentation

Each lead shot taken was immediately recorded onto the Lead Paint Survey field log sheet. The following paragraphs provide an explanation of the terms used on the lead paint survey log sheet.

Lead Survey Paint Field Log Sheet

The lead paint survey field log sheet includes the shot number, shot location, a description of the building component shot, its condition, paint substrate, paint color, XRF shot results, positive/negative, and estimated quantity. The following paragraphs provide an explanation of the above-mentioned terms used on the lead paint survey data sheet.

Shot Number

The shot number is a three-digit sequential number beginning with 001. The shot number includes pre- and post-calibration shots, and quality control shots (duplicates or re-takes). An example of the numbering sequence is as follows:

001 = First shot taken for the lead survey

Shot Location

Describes the shot's physical location of the painted building component within the facility exterior or interior.

Component

Describes the painted building component material being tested.



Condition

Describes the physical condition of the building component material. Two physical conditions exist which include intact, or deterioration as described in these categories.

Intact: Exterior surfaces with large surface areas with no deteriorated paint.

Intact: Interior surfaces with large surface areas with no deteriorated paint.

Intact: Interior and Exterior components with small surface area with no deteriorated paint.

Deteriorated: Exterior components with large surface area more than 10 square feet of deteriorated paint or, Interior components with large surface more than 2 square feet of deteriorated paint or interior and exterior components with small surface area more than 10 percent (10%) of the total surface area of the component.

Substrate

Defines the composition of the material (concrete, metal, wood, plastic) to which the paint is adhered to.

Color

Provides the physical description of the color of the painted building component. Color helps the lead-risk assessor determine homogenous areas (similar painting history) and can assist with certain types of older paint known to contain lead (battleship gray, red).

Results

Shows the units of measure for the painted building component. For purposes of this survey, the XRF direct-reading instrument displays the lead content in milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm^2). This unit of measure can be directly compared to the federal HUD guideline definition of LBP.

Positive/Negative

The determination of whether a painted component is positive or negative is given by the XRF direct-reading measurement displayed in mg/cm^2 . Painted building components which are equal to ($=$) or greater than ($>$) $1.0 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ are considered to be lead-based paint (LBP). LBP is regulated under the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), HUD federal regulatory lead standards, and State of Illinois lead regulations.

Painted building components which do not exceed ($<$) $1.0 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ are not considered to be LBP and are not regulated. However, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration



(OSHA) regulates exposure to workers. OSHA considers any amount of lead in a painted building component to be a lead-containing material (LCM). According to OSHA, LCMs have the potential to create exposure hazards to workers.

For purposes of this survey the following terms will be used to represent the following:

Positive: Painted component which contains $\geq 1.0 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ lead content.

Negative: Painted component which contains $< 1.0 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ lead content.

Painted components which are listed as positive are LBP; these materials are regulated.

Painted components which are negative are LCM; these materials are non-regulated.

Quantity

The approximate estimated quantities of the lead building component are expressed as square feet (SF), linear feet (LF), or each (Each).

Pre- and post-calibration shots do not have a quantity associated with these shots.

Regulatory Guidance

Lead-based paint is considered 1.0 milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm^2) for the XRF instrumentation, or 0.5 lead percent by weight (% weight) if a physical lead paint chip sample had been collected.

Lead testing combinations were followed in accordance with the federal United States Department of Urban and Housing Development (HUD) guidelines. The XRF instrument was pre- and post-calibrated using a manufactured coin, a negative plastic-coated lead template (SRM 2570), and a positive plastic-coated lead template (SRM 2573).

According to the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) for Lead-Based Paint (LBP) renovation/demolition activities, general construction debris which contain lead must be analyzed by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) to determine toxicity. Construction debris that exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) will be disposed of as hazardous waste. Construction debris that is below 5 ppm is considered to be non-hazardous and be disposed of into a sanitary landfill.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has determined that any level of lead in a substance is defined as a Lead Containing Material (LCM). When disturbing LCMs the contractor is held to specific work practices and employee protection in accordance with the Lead in Construction Standard 20CFR 1926.62.



LBP PAINT SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

The direct-reading shots were taken on August 6, 2025. State of Illinois Lead Risk-Assessor Robert Hill II took a total of 279 shots. SITEX did not collect paint chip samples because the direct-reading instrument had no inconclusive readings. SITEX identified 158 painted building components which were identified with LBP on the interior and exterior of the structure. SITEX identified painted building components on the interior and/or exterior of the structure.

UNIVERSAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY

SITEX took an inventory of hazardous materials which were observed on the interior of the structure. The inventory is summarized below with the materials identified.

<u><i>Material Identification</i></u>	<u><i>Location</i></u>	<u><i>Estimated Quantities</i></u>
Fire Extinguisher	Basement Stairwell	One Each
Smoke Alarm	2 nd Floor Bedroom	One Each

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SITEX performed an asbestos and LBP survey of Burdick House located at 29766 306th Lane in Barry, Illinois 62312, in preparation of planned demolition and renovation. SITEX presents the following conclusions and recommendations.

Identified Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)

Based on the bulk samples collected and review of laboratory analytical results the following ACM was identified on the interior of the building.

<u><i>Bulk Sample Number</i></u>	<u><i>Floor(s)</i></u>	<u><i>Identification</i></u>	<u><i>Estimated Quantities</i></u>
80525- DI-06A/B/C	Basement	Duct Insulation	10 SF
80525-DI-11A/B/C	Basement First Floor Second Floor	Ductwork Insulation	250 SF
80525-WG-A/B/C	Basement	Window Glazing	2 Windows
80525-FT-26A/B/C	Basement Landing	Floor Tile	24 SF



Identified Lead-Based Paint Building Components

<u>Shot Number</u>	<u>Shot Location</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Estimated Quantity</u>
008	Barn	Door North	73 SF
013	Rear Porch	Door Frame	17 LF
014	Rear Porch	Door Jamb	17 LF
015	Rear Porch	Door	21 SF
022	Front Porch	Ceiling	168 SF
023	Front Porch	Beam	370 SF
024	Front Porch	Post	24 SF
025	Front Porch	Post Trim	8 SF
027	Front Porch	Baluster	54 Each
028	Front Porch	Bottom Rail	15 LF
036	Front Porch	Window Frame (South)	14 LF
037	Front Porch	Window (South)	1 Each
038	Front Porch	Windowsill (South)	1 Each
039	Front Porch	Window Frame (North)	1 Each
040	Front Porch	Windowsill (North)	1 Each
041	Front Porch	Door Frame	1 Each
044	Exterior North	Window Frame	1 Each
045	Exterior North	Window	1 Each
046	Exterior North	Windowsill	1 Each
047	Exterior North	Window Frame	1 Each
048	Exterior North	Window	1 Each
049	Exterior North	Windowsill	1 Each
055	Rear Porch	Wodd Lap Siding	3,350 SF
090	Exterior North	Window	1 Each
091	Exterior North	Window Frame	1 Each
092	Exterior North	Windowsill	1 Each
097	Interior East	Window Frame	2 Each
110	Exterior West	Window Frame (Office)	3 Each
111	Exterior West	Windowsill (Office)	3 Each
137	Exterior West	Window Frame (Bedroom 1)	2 Each
154	Interior South	Window	1 Each
156	Interior South	Windowsill (2 nd Floor)	1 Each
157	Exterior South	Window Frame (2 nd Floor)	1 Each
158	Exterior South	Windowsill (2 nd Floor)	1 Each
165	Interior Bath	Window Frame (1 st Floor)	1 Each
166	Interior Bath	Window Mullion (1 st Floor)	2 Each
167	Interior Bath	Windowsill (1 st Floor)	1 Each
171	Interior Bath	Window Frame (1 st Floor)	1 Each
172	Interior Bath	Windowsill (1 st Floor)	1 Each
173	Interior Bath	Door Frame (1 st Floor)	1 Each



Identified Lead-Based Paint Building Components (Continued)

<u>Shot Number</u>	<u>Shot Location</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Estimated Quantity</u>
179	Interior Bath	Closet Frame	24 LF
181	Kitchen	Window (South)	1 Each
183	Kitchen	Window Mullion (South)	1 Each
188	Kitchen	Wall Frame (North)	1 Each
192	Kitchen	Baseboard (West)	55 LF
193	Kitchen	Door Frame (North)	17 LF
194	Kitchen	Door (North)	21 SF
255	Basement Landing	Door Frame	17 LF
256	Basement Landing	Door	21 SF
258	Basement Landing	Header	15 LF
264	Basement	Coal Chute (Green)	1 Each
267	Basement	Wall (North)	48 SF
269	Basement	Bath Door	24 SF
270	Basement	Bath Door Frame	1 Each
271	Basement	Cabinet Door	2 Each
272	Basement	Cabinet Frame	1 Each
273	Basement	Tool Bench Upper Shelf	1 Each
274	Basement	Tool Bench Lower	1 Each

Recommendations

ACM

Asbestos Containing Building Materials (ACBM) were found on the interior of the Subject Property. Asbestos duct insulation was identified in the basement (80525-DI-06A/B/C) near the ceiling. Asbestos duct insulation (80525-DI-11A/B/C) was identified on piping, ductwork (including behind walls), floor, and wall grates on the basement, first and second floors. Asbestos window glazing (80525-WG-12A/B/C) was identified on the southeast and southwest basement windows. Asbestos 6-inch by 6-inch beige floor tiles (80525-FT-26A/B/C) was identified beneath existing 12-inch by 12-inch brown floor tile and 9-inch by 9-inch black floor tile, and yellow/green floor sheeting. At the time of the site reconnaissance, the observed suspect ACBM ranged in condition from poor to good condition. Prior to future planned renovation/demolition activities, suspect or confirmed ACBM should be removed by an Illinois licensed asbestos abatement contractor.

LBP

Lead-based paints were found to be present on the interior and exterior of the Subject Property. SITEX recommends that these materials be stabilized and/or removed by a State of Illinois lead abatement contractor prior to the demolition/renovation activities.



Additionally, the results indicate that some of the paint does contain lead below 1.0 mg/cm². The Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) regulations require proper handling and safety precautions when working with any amount of lead-containing paint. SITEX recommends that the use of cutting equipment that will raise the temperature of the lead-containing surface above 250° F be prohibited.

Universal Hazardous Materials

SITEX recommends that these materials be properly inspected for proper working order and should remain on site in the event of potential smoke or fire occurrences.

SURVEY TEAM

The representative for SITEX Environmental, Inc. conducting the survey included SITEX personnel Robert H. Hill II and Mackenzie Wagner, and GEI Personnel Aliya Haake. Mr. Hill is accredited in Illinois as an asbestos inspector and Lead Risk Assessor. Mr. Hill's certifications are included in Appendix E – Laboratory Accreditations and Individual Certifications of this report.

Limitations

Exterior windows on the second floor were inaccessible due to stuck window storm screens, wasps' nests, stuck window sashes, or broken window panes which were covered.

Access behind walls requiring destructive sampling methods were not performed due to maintain the integrity of the building components.

Access to the exterior roof was limited by using a ladder able to reach roofing shingles from the front porch. SITEX did not go onto the exterior roof for safety reasons and to retain roof integrity.

Disclaimer

These results do not imply nor deny conditions that may have existed prior to our sampling or previous inspections. This survey and sampling were performed in a thorough and professional manner consistent with industry standards.

The ACM and LBP survey are representative of bulk samples collected and XRF shots taken at the time of the survey. SITEX performed limited destructive sampling. The analytical results are valid only for the bulk samples collected and the XRF shots taken.

If during renovation and/or demolition activities, additional suspect asbestos and/or lead is uncovered, SITEX recommends that a State of Illinois licensed asbestos or lead inspector collect a bulk sample for analysis to determine the presence of asbestos or taken additional shots to determine the presence of lead.



The Asbestos and Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Survey Team consisted of the following State of Illinois licensed individuals.

Surveyed by:



Robert Hill II
Illinois Asbestos Inspector
Illinois Certificate #100-06442

Illinois Lead Risk Assessor
Illinois Certificate #005774

APPENDIX A

SITEX LABORATORY PLM ANALYSIS REPORT



1525 South Broadway
St. Louis, Missouri 63104
Phone: (314) 421-0600
Fax: (314) 421-0234

Your Sole Provider of Environmental Health & Safety Services

POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY ANALYSIS REPORT

(Method : EPA/600/R-93/116)

Project No. :	23097	Received Date:	8/6/2025 - 8/7/2025	Customer:	GEI Consultants, Inc
Report No. :	25-08-0092	Analyzed Date:	8/6/2025 - 8/9/2025	Project Name:	NPS Burdick House
Contact :	Bob Hill	Customer PO:	N/A	Project Address:	29766 306th Lane Barry, IL 62312

Sample Info		Client Provided Information		Analytical Info			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample ID	Lab ID	Sample Description	Material Type	Appearance	Texture	Color	% Non-Fibrous	% Fibrous	% Type
80525-FT-01A	0707	Floor Tile, Basement Stairway- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogenous, Non-Fibrous	Smooth	Brown	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FT-01A	0707	Floor Tile, Basement Stairway- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogenous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	Yellow	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FT-01B	0708	Floor Tile, Basement Stairway- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogenous, Non-Fibrous	Smooth	Brown	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FT-01B	0708	Floor Tile, Basement Stairway- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	Yellow	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FT-01C	0709	Floor Tile, Basement Stairway- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Smooth	Brown	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FT-01C	0709	Floor Tile, Basement Stairway- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	Yellow	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FT-02A	0710	Floor Tile, Basement Stairway/Landing	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Smooth	Black	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FT-02B	0711	Floor Tile, Basement Stairway/Landing	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Smooth	Black	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FT-02C	0712	Floor Tile, Basement Stairway/Landing	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Smooth	Black	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FS-03A	0713	Floor Sheeting, Basement Staiway- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Smooth	Brown	>95% Other	<1% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FS-03A	0713	Floor Sheeting, Basement Staiway- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Black	70-80% Other	20-30% Cellulose, 1-5% Synthetic	None Detected
80525-FS-03B	0714	Floor Sheeting, Basement Staiway- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Smooth	Brown	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FS-03B	0714	Floor Sheeting, Basement Staiway- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Black	70-80% Other	20-30% Cellulose, 1-5% Synthetic	None Detected
80525-FS-03C	0715	Floor Sheeting, Basement Staiway- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Smooth	Brown	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected

ANALYST:

REVIEWED BY:

Samples 102 SAMPLES ANALYZED

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Sample ID	Lab ID	Sample Description	Material Type	Appearance	Texture	Color	% Non-Fibrous	% Fibrous	% Type
80525-FS-03C	0715	Floor Sheeting, Basement Staiway- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Black	70-80% Other	20-30% Cellulose, 1-5% Synthetic	None Detected
80525-FT-04A	0716	Floor Tile, Basement Stairway/Landing	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Smooth	Black	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FT-04B	0717	Floor Tile, Basement Stairway/Landing	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Smooth	Black	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FT-04C	0718	Floor Tile, Basement Stairway/Landing	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Smooth	Black	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FF-05A	0719	Basement Stairs Flooring Felt- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Black	70-80% Other	20-30% Cellulose, 1-5% Synthetic	None Detected
80525-FF-05A	0719	Basement Stairs Flooring Felt- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	Black	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FF-05B	0720	Basement Stairs Flooring Felt- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Black	60-70% Other	20-30% Cellulose, 5-10% Synthetic	None Detected
80525-FF-05B	0720	Basement Stairs Flooring Felt- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	Black	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FF-05C	0721	Basement Stairs Flooring Felt- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Black	60-70% Other	20-30% Cellulose, 5-10% Synthetic	None Detected
80525-FF-05C	0721	Basement Stairs Flooring Felt- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	Black	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-DI-06A	0722	Duct Insulation, Basement	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Off- White	5-10% Other	20-30% Cellulose	50-60% Chrysotile
80525-DI-06B	0723	Duct Insulation, Basement							Not Analyzed, Positive Stop
80525-DI-06C	0724	Duct Insulation, Basement							Not Analyzed, Positive Stop
80525-CB-07A	0725	Ceiling Board	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected

ANALYST:

E Nelson

REVIEWED BY:

Robert Z. Zuloaga

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Sample ID	Lab ID	Sample Description	Material Type	Appearance	Texture	Color	% Non-Fibrous	% Fibrous	% Type
80525-CB-07B	0726	Ceiling Board	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-CB-07C	0727	Ceiling Board	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-CB-08A	0728	Ceiling Board, Basement	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough, Fibrous	Black	80-90% Other	10-20% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-CB-08B	0729	Ceiling Board, Basement	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough, Fibrous	Black	60-70% Other	30-40% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-CB-08C	0730	Ceiling Board, Basement	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough, Fibrous	Black	80-90% Other	10-20% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FM-09A	0731	Flu Mud, Basement Column	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough, Grainy	Gray	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FM-09B	0732	Flu Mud, Basement Column	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough, Grainy	Gray	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FM-09C	0733	Flu Mud, Basement Column	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough, Grainy	Gray	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-ST-10A	0734	Seam Tape, Basement	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous, Woven	Beige	20-30% Other	70-80% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-ST-10B	0735	Seam Tape, Basement	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous, Woven	Beige	30-40% Other	60-70% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-ST-10C	0736	Seam Tape, Basement	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous, Woven	Beige	30-40% Other	60-70% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-DI-11A	0737	Duct Insulation, Basement	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Off-White	10-20% Other	1-5% Cellulose	80-90% Chrysotile
80525-DI-11B	0738	Duct Insulation, Basement							Not Analyzed, Positive Stop
80525-DI-11C	0739	Duct Insulation, Basement							Not Analyzed, Positive Stop

ANALYST:

REVIEWED BY:

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Sample Info		Client Provided Information		Analytical Info			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample ID	Lab ID	Sample Description	Material Type	Appearance	Texture	Color	% Non-Fibrous	% Fibrous	% Type
80525-WG-12A	0740	Window Glazing, Basement	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	Beige	90-95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	1-5% Chrysotile
80525-WG-12B	0741	Window Glazing, Basement							Not Analyzed, Positive Stop
80525-WG-12C	0742	Window Glazing, Basement							Not Analyzed, Positive Stop
80525-FS-13A	0743	Floor Sheeting, Bathroom- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	Yellow	90-95% Other	1-5% Cellulose, 1-5% Mineral Wool	None Detected
80525-FS-13A	0743	Floor Sheeting, Bathroom- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Smooth	White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FS-13A	0743	Floor Sheeting, Bathroom- Layer 3	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Tan	10-20% Other	70-80% Cellulose, 5-10% Fiberglass	None Detected
80525-FS-13B	0744	Floor Sheeting, Stairs/Kitchen- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	Yellow	90-95% Other	1-5% Cellulose, <1% Mineral Wool	None Detected
80525-FS-13B	0744	Floor Sheeting, Stairs/Kitchen- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Smooth	White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FS-13B	0744	Floor Sheeting, Stairs/Kitchen- Layer 3	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Tan	10-20% Other	80-90% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FS-13C	0745	Floor Sheeting, Kitchen- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	Yellow	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose, <1% Mineral Wool	None Detected
80525-FS-13C	0745	Floor Sheeting, Kitchen- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Smooth	White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FS-13C	0745	Floor Sheeting, Kitchen- Layer 3	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Tan	10-20% Other	80-90% Cellulose, 1-5% Fiberglass	None Detected
80525-WB-14A	0746	Wall Board, Dining Room- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-WB-14A	0746	Wall Board, Dining Room- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected

ANALYST:

REVIEWED BY:

Samples 102 SAMPLES ANALYZED

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Contact :	Bob Hill	Customer PO:	N/A	Project Address:	29766 306th Lane Barry, IL 62312

Sample Info		Client Provided Information		Analytical Info			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample ID	Lab ID	Sample Description	Material Type	Appearance	Texture	Color	% Non-Fibrous	% Fibrous	% Type
80525-WB-14B	0747	Wall Board, Living Room- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-WB-14B	0747	Wall Board, Living Room- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-WB-14C	0748	Wall Board, Living Room- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	White	1-5% Other	50-60% Cellulose, 40-50% Fiberglass	None Detected
80525-WB-14C	0748	Wall Board, Living Room- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-PL-15A	0749	Plaster, Bedroom	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough, Grainy	Off-White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-PL-15B	0750	Plaster, Living Room	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough, Grainy	Off-White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-PL-15C	0751	Plaster, Living Room	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough, Grainy	Off-White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-WG-16A	0752	Window Glazing, Living Room	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	Gray	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-WG-16B	0753	Window Glazing, 2nd Floor Office	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	Gray	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-WG-16C	0754	Window Glazing, 2nd Floor Bedroom #2	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	Gray	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-PL-15D	0755	Plaster, 2nd Floor	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough, Grainy	Off-White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-PL-15E	0756	Plaster, 2nd Floor	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough, Grainy	Off-White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-WC-17A	0757	Window Caulk, 2nd Floor Office	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	Off-White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-WC-17B	0758	Window Caulk, 2nd Floor Office	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	Off-White	>95% Other	<1% Cellulose	None Detected

ANALYST:

REVIEWED BY:

Samples 102 SAMPLES ANALYZED

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Project No. :	23097	Received Date:	8/6/2025 - 8/7/2025	Customer:	GEI Consultants, Inc
Report No. :	25-08-0092	Analyzed Date:	8/6/2025 - 8/9/2025	Project Name:	NPS Burdick House
Contact :	Bob Hill	Customer PO:	N/A	Project Address:	29766 306th Lane Barry, IL 62312

Sample Info		Client Provided Information		Analytical Info			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample ID	Lab ID	Sample Description	Material Type	Appearance	Texture	Color	% Non-Fibrous	% Fibrous	% Type
80525-WC-17C	0759	Window Caulk, 2nd Floor Office	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	Off-White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-DW-18A	0760	Drywall, 2nd Floor Bedroom #1- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	Off-White	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-DW-18A	0760	Drywall, 2nd Floor Bedroom #1- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-DW-18B	0761	Drywall, 2nd Floor Hallway #1- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	Off-White	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-DW-18B	0761	Drywall, 2nd Floor Hallway #1- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-DW-18C	0762	Drywall, 2nd Floor Bathroom #1- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	Off-White	90-95% Other	5-10% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-DW-18C	0762	Drywall, 2nd Floor Bathroom #1- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-ST-19A	0763	Seam Tape, Bathroom- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	White	>95% Other	<1% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-ST-19A	0763	Seam Tape, Bathroom- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	White	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-ST-19B	0764	Seam Tape, Bathroom- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-ST-19B	0764	Seam Tape, Bathroom- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	White	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-ST-19C	0765	Seam Tape, Bathroom- Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough	White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-ST-19C	0765	Seam Tape, Bathroom- Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Fibrous	White	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-FS-20A	0766	Floor Sheeting, 2nd Floor Bathroom	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Smooth	Brown	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose, <1% Fiberglass	None Detected

ANALYST:

REVIEWED BY:

Samples 102 SAMPLES ANALYZED

Laboratory Disclaimer:

The test data only pertains to the items tested. No assumptions or conclusions should be made to materials or samples not analyzed in this report. SITEX maintains liability limited to cost of analysis.

Interpretation and uses of test results are the responsibility of the client.

This report relates only to the samples reported above, and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by SITEX.

SITEX participates in the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Bulk Asbestos Proficiency Analytical Testing (BAPAT) Program, Participant Number 286604.



1525 South Broadway
St. Louis, Missouri 63104
Phone: (314) 421-0600
Fax: (314) 421-0234

Your Sole Provider of Environmental Health & Safety Services

POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY ANALYSIS REPORT

(Method : EPA/600/R-93/116)

Project No. :	23097	Received Date:	8/6/2025 - 8/7/2025	Customer:	GEI Consultants, Inc
Report No. :	25-08-0092	Analyzed Date:	8/6/2025 - 8/9/2025	Project Name:	NPS Burdick House
Contact :	Bob Hill	Customer PO:	N/A	Project Address:	29766 306th Lane Barry, IL 62312

Sample Info		Client Provided Information		Analytical Info			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample ID	Lab ID	Sample Description	Material Type	Appearance	Texture	Color	% Non-Fibrous	% Fibrous	% Type
80525-FS-20B	0767	Floor Sheeting, 2nd Floor Bathroom	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Smooth	Brown	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose, <1% Fiberglass	None Detected
80525-FS-20C	0768	Floor Sheeting, 2nd Floor Bathroom	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Smooth	Brown	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose, <1% Fiberglass	None Detected
80525-RW-21A	0769	Rock Wool, Attic	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Brown	5-10% Other	90-95% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-RW-21B	0770	Rock Wool, Attic	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80525-RW-21C	0771	Rock Wool, Attic	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-EF-22A	0772	Exterior Felt, 3rd Layer	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Brown	5-10% Other	90-95% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-EF-22B	0773	Exterior Felt, 3rd Layer	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Brown	5-10% Other	90-95% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-EF-22C	0774	Exterior Felt, 3rd Layer	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-CT-23A	0775	Ceiling Texture-Layer 1	Coating	Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-CT-23A	0775	Ceiling Texture-Layer 2	Coating	Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-CT-23B	0776	Ceiling Texture-Layer 1	Coating	Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	White	>95% Other	<1% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-CT-23B	0776	Ceiling Texture-Layer 2	Coating	Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-CT-23C	0777	Ceiling Texture-Layer 1	Coating	Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-CT-23C	0777	Ceiling Texture-Layer 2	Coating	Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough	White	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected

ANALYST:

REVIEWED BY:

Samples 102 SAMPLES ANALYZED

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1525 South Broadway
St. Louis, Missouri 63104
Phone: (314) 421-0600
Fax: (314) 421-0234

Your Sole Provider of Environmental Health & Safety Services

POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY ANALYSIS REPORT

(Method : EPA/600/R-93/116)

Project No. : 23097	Received Date: 8/6/2025 - 8/7/2025	Customer: GEI Consultants, Inc
Report No. : 25-08-0092	Analyzed Date: 8/6/2025 - 8/9/2025	Project Name: NPS Burdick House
Contact : Bob Hill	Customer PO: N/A	Project Address: 29766 306th Lane Barry, IL 62312

Sample Info		Client Provided Information		Analytical Info			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample ID	Lab ID	Sample Description	Material Type	Appearance	Texture	Color	% Non-Fibrous	% Fibrous	% Type
80625-PB-24A	0778	Paper Board	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-PB-24B	0779	Paper Board	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-PB-24C	0780	Paper Board	Miscellaneous	Homogeneous, Fibrous	Fibrous	Brown	1-5% Other	>95% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-RS-25A	0781	Roofing Shingle	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough, Fibrous	Black	70-80% Other	1-5% Cellulose, 20-30% Fiberglass	None Detected
80625-RS-25B	0782	Roofing Shingle	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough, Fibrous	Black	70-80% Other	1-5% Cellulose, 20-30% Fiberglass	None Detected
80625-RS-25C	0783	Roofing Shingle	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Mixed	Rough, Fibrous	Black	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-FT-26A	0784	Floor Tile, Landing-Layer 1	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Smooth	Beige	90-95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	1-5% Chrysotile
80625-FT-26A	0784	Floor Tile, Landing-Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough, Tacky	Black	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-FT-26B	0785	Floor Tile, Landing-Layer 1							Not Analyzed, Positive Stop
80625-FT-26B	0785	Floor Tile, Landing-Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough, Tacky	Black	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected
80625-FT-26C	0786	Floor Tile, Landing-Layer 1							Not Analyzed, Positive Stop
80625-FT-26C	0786	Floor Tile, Landing-Layer 2	Miscellaneous	Heterogeneous, Non-Fibrous	Rough, Tacky	Black	>95% Other	1-5% Cellulose	None Detected

ANALYST:

REVIEWED BY:

Samples 102 SAMPLES ANALYZED

Laboratory Disclaimer:

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SITEX participates in the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Bulk Asbestos Proficiency Analytical Testing (BAPAT) Program, Participant Number 286604.



SITEX Environmental Inc.
1525 S. Broadway
St. Louis, MO 63104-4014

Phone: (314) 421-0600
FAX: (314) 421-0234

CHAIN OF CUSTODY / LABORATORY WORK REQUEST

Project Name: NPD Burtick House
Project Address: 29766 306th Lane
Barry, Illinois 62312

Invoice to: 400 N. Lakeview Parkway
Suite 140
Vernon Hills, IL 60061

Project #: 23097
Client Contact: GEI Consultants, Inc
E-Mail: bobh@stexsolutions.com

Date: 8/5/2025
P.O. #: -

Page 1 of 2
25-AUG-2025
Page 1 of 6

Sample ID	Description	Date/Time Sampled	# of Cont	Type	Matrix					Preservative					Analysis Required				
					Bulk	Air	Water	Soil	Sludge	Unpres.	HNO ₃	NaOH	H ₂ SO ₄	HCl	Cold	PLM / DS			
80525-FT-01A	Brown, Floor tile, basement stairway	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FT-01B	Brown, Floor tile, basement stairway	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FT-01C	Brown, Floor tile, basement stairway	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FT-02A	Black, floor tile, basement stairway/landing	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FT-02B	Black, floor tile, basement stairway/landing	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FT-02C	Black, floor tile, basement stairway/landing	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FS-03A	Yellow/green, floor sheetrock, basement stairway	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FS-03B	Yellow/green, floor sheetrock, basement stairway	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FS-03C	Yellow/green, floor sheetrock, basement stairway	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FT-04A	Tan/brown basement stairway/landing	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FT-04B	Tan/brown basement stairway/landing	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FT-04C	Tan/brown basement stairway/landing	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FF-05A	Ash gray/black, basement stairs, flooring felt	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FF-05B	Ash gray/black, basement stairs, flooring felt	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-FF-05C	Ash gray/black, basement stairs, flooring felt	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			

Comments:

Stop at first positive

Turn Around Time

Relinquished By	Date/Time	Received By	Date/Time
Mackenzie Wagner	8/5/25, 12:00 p.m.	<i>E. Wagner</i>	8/5/25 9:23am

1 Hour
3 Hour
24 Hour
48 Hour
Same Day
X 5 Day

Samples Taken By
RHH & MMW
(Initials)
25-DB-0092
25-
25-AUG-2025



SITEX Environmental Inc.
1525 S. Broadway
St. Louis, MO 63104-4014

Phone: (314) 421-0600
FAX: (314) 421-0234

Project Name: MPD Burdick House
Project Address: 29766 306th Lane
Barry, Illinois 62312

Project #: 23097
Client Contact: GEI Consultants
E-Mail: jayb@saesolutions.com

Invoice to: 400 N. Lakeview Parkway
Suite 140
Vernon Hills, IL 60061

Date: 8/5/2025
P.O. #: -

Page 2 of 2
Page 2 of 6

CHAIN OF CUSTODY / LABORATORY WORK REQUEST

Sample ID	Description	Date/Time Sampled	# of Cont	Type	Matrix				Preservative				Analysis Required			
					Bulk	Air	Water	Soil	Sludge	Unpres.	HNO ₃	NaOH	H ₂ SO ₄	HCl	Cold	PLM / DS
80525-DI-06A	White, duct insulation, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-DI-06B	White, duct insulation, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-DI-06C	White, duct insulation, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-CB-07A	Gray, ceiling board	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-CB-07B	Gray, ceiling board	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-CB-07C	Gray, ceiling board	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-CB-08A	Black, ceiling board, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-CB-08B	Black, ceiling board, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-CB-08C	Black, ceiling board, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-FM-09A	Gray, flu mud, basement column	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-FM-09B	Gray, flu mud, basement column	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-FM-09C	Gray, flu mud, basement column	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-ST-10A	Offwhite, seam tape, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-ST-10B	Offwhite, seam tape, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						
80525-ST-10C	Offwhite, seam tape, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						

Comments:

Stop at first positive

Turn Around Time

Relinquished By	Date/Time	Received By	Date/Time
Mackenzie Wegner	8/5/25, 12:00 p.m.	<i>E. Wickham</i>	08/05/2025 9:23 am

1 Hour
3 Hour
24 Hour
48 Hour
Same Day
X 5 Day

Samples Taken By
RHH & MMW
(Initials)
25-08-0092
EHW
08/05/2025



SITEX Environmental Inc.
1525 S. Broadway
St. Louis, MO 63104-4014

Phone: (314) 421-0600
FAX: (314) 421-0234

Project Name: NPD Burdick House
Project Address: 29766 306th Lane
Barry, Illinois 62312

Project #: 23097
Client Contact: GEI Consultants Inc
E-Mail: info@sitexsalvams.com

Invoice to: 400 N. Lakewood Parkway
Suite 140
Vernon Hills, IL 60061

Date: 8/5/2025
P.O. #: -

Page 1 of 2
06AUG2025
Page 3 of 6

CHAIN OF CUSTODY / LABORATORY WORK REQUEST

Sample ID	Description	Date/Time Sampled	# of Cont	Type	Matrix					Preservative					Analysis Required						
					Bulk	Air	Water	Soil	Sludge	Unpres.	HNO ₃	NaOH	H ₂ SO ₄	HCl	Cold	PLM / DS					
80525-DI-11A	Gray, duct insulation, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-DI-11B	Gray, duct insulation, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-DI-11C	Gray, duct insulation, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-WG-12A	White/gray, window glazing, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-WG-12B	White/gray, window glazing, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-WG-12C	White/gray, window glazing, basement	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-FS-13A	White, floorsheeting, bathroom	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-FS-13B	White, floorsheeting, stairs/kitchen	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-FS-13C	White, floorsheeting, kitchen	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-WB-14A	Tan, wall board, dining room	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-WB-14B	Tan, wall board, living room	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-WB-14C	Tan, wall board, living room	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-PL-15A	White, plaster, bedroom	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-PL-15B	White, plaster, living room	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						
80525-PL-15C	White, plaster, living room	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X					X						

Comments:

STOP AT FIRST POSITIVE

Turn Around Time

Relinquished By	Date/Time	Received By	Date/Time
Mackenzie Wagner	8/5/25, 1:00 p.m.	<i>g. thompson</i>	06AUG2025 9:23 AM

1 Hour
3 Hour
24 Hour
48 Hour
Same Day
☒ 5 Day

Samples Taken By
RHH & NMMV
(Initials)
25-08-2022
06AUG2025



SITEX Environmental Inc.
1525 S. Broadway
St. Louis, MO 63104-4014

Phone: (314) 421-0600
FAX: (314) 421-0234

CHAIN OF CUSTODY / LABORATORY WORK REQUEST

Project Name: NPD Burdick House
Project Address: 29768 306th Lane
Barry, Illinois 62312

Invoice to: 400 N. Lakeview Parkway
Suite 140
Vernon Hills, IL 60061

Page 2 of 2 EFW
06AUG2025
Page 4 of 12

Project #: 23097
Client Contact: GEL Consultants Inc
E-Mail: info@sitexsolutions.com

Date: 8/5/2025
P.O. #: -

Sample ID	Description	Date/Time Sampled	# of Cont	Type	Matrix					Preservative					Analysis Required				
					Bulk	Air	Water	Soil	Sludge	Unpres.	HNO ₃	NaOH	H ₂ SO ₄	HCl	CoP	PLM / DS			
80525-WG-16A	grey, window glazing, living room	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-WG-16B	White/grey, window glazing, 2F office	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-WG-16C	White/grey, window glazing, 2F bedroom #2	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-PL-16D	White, Plaster, 2nd floor	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-PL-15E	White, Plaster, 2nd floor	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-WC-17A	White, window caulk, 2F Office	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-WC-17B	White, window caulk, 2F Office	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-WC-17C	White, window caulk, 2F Office	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-DW-18A	White, drywall, 2F bedroom #1	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-DW-18B	White, drywall, 2F hallway	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-DW-18C	White, drywall, 2F bathroom	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-ST-19A	White, seam tape, bathroom	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-ST-19B	White, seam tape, bathroom	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			
80525-ST-19C	White, seam tape, bathroom	8/5/2025	1	Baggie	X					X						X			

Comments:

STOP AT FIRST POSITIVE

Relinquished By	Date/Time	Received By	Date/Time
Mackenzie Wagner	8/5/25, 1:00 p.m.	<i>E. H. Wagner</i>	06AUG2025 9:54 AM

Turn Around Time

1 Hour
3 Hour
24 Hour
48 Hour
Same Day
☒ 5 Day

Samples Taken By
RHH & MAMW
(Initials)

25-08-0092
EW
06AUG2025



~~Page 1 of 2~~ **67**

Invoice to: 400 N I Akreview Parkway

0604UG2025

Project Name: NPD Burdick House
Project Address: 29766 306th Lane

Barry, Illinois 62312

Suite 140
Vernon Hills, IL 60061

Page 5 of 10

SITEX Environmental Inc.
1525 S. Broadway
St. Louis, MO 63104-4014

Project # : 23097

Client Contact **G&I Consultants Inc.**

Phone: (314) 421-0600

FAX: (314) 421-0234

E-Mail: Orphid@cs.ccsu.edu

Date : 8/5/2025
P.O. # :

[illegible]

Comments

STOP AT FIRST POSITIVE

Turn Around Time

Samples Taken By
RHH & MMW
(Initials)

(Initials)

Relinquished By

Date/Time

Received By _____

Date/Time

Mackenzie Wagner

8/5/25: 1:30 p.m.

5 7404/1000

10/11/2025

X 5 Day

Same Day

25-08-0092

374



SITEX Environmental Inc.
1525 S. Broadway
St. Louis, MO 63104-4014

Phone: (314) 421-0800
FAX: (314) 421-0234

CHAIN OF CUSTODY / LABORATORY WORK REQUEST

Project Name: Burdick House
Project Address: 29782 Broad St.
Barry, IL

Invoice to: SITEX, Inc.

1525 S. Broadway
St. Louis, Mo.
63104

Project #: 23097
Client Contact: Robert H. Hill
E-Mail: pub@sitexsolutions.com

Date: 08/06/2005

Page 1 of 4 E370

09AUG2005

Sample ID	Description	Date/Time Sampled	# of Cont	Type	Matrix					Preservative					Analysis Required	
					Bulk	Air	Water	Soil	Sludge	Unpres.	HNO ₃	NaOH	H ₂ SO ₄	HCl	Cold	PLM / DS
0806-25-ET-22A	Seismic Port, 5th floor, 2nd flr	10/17	1	Organic	X					X					X	
0806-25-ET-22B	" " " "	10/17	1		X					X					X	
0806-25-ET-22C	" " " "	10/19	1		X					X					X	
0806-25-ET-23A	Boiling Tankure (white)	10/21	1		X					X					X	
0806-25-ET-23B	" " " "	10/23	1		X					X					X	
0806-25-ET-23C	" " " "	10/25	1		X					X					X	
0806-25-ET-24A	Paper-Board Brown	10/26	1		X					X					X	
0806-25-ET-24B	" " " "	10/32	1		X					X					X	
0806-25-ET-24C	" " " "	10/33	1		X					X					X	
0806-25-ET-25A	Roofing Shingle	10/41	1		X					X					X	
0806-25-ET-25B	" " " "	10/42	1	X					X					X		
0806-25-ET-25C	" " " "	10/43	1	X					X					X		
0806-25-ET-26A	6" x 6" big landing	10/46	1	Organic	X					X				X		
0806-25-ET-26B	" " " "															
0806-25-ET-26C	" " " "															

Comments:

Stop at First Positive

Ballpointed By: <u>1/1</u>	Date/Time: <u>10/17/05</u>	Received By: <u>10/17/05</u>	Date/Time: <u>10/17/05</u>
<u>10/17/05</u>	<u>10/17/05</u>	<u>10/17/05</u>	<u>10/17/05</u>

Turn Around Time	1 hour
	2-3 hour
	6-8 Hours
	24 Hour
	Same Day
	48 Hours
	3-5 Day

Samples Taken By: [Signature]
25-DB-0092
E370
07AUG2005

MCCRONE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

certifies that

Elizabeth Nelson

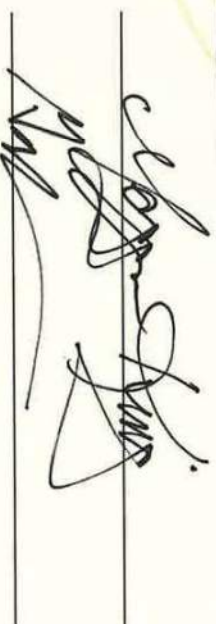
has successfully completed an intensive course of instruction in

Microscopical Identification of Asbestos

given by the McCrone Research Institute

Presented this 11th day of October, 2024

Course Date: October 7-11, 2024



MCCRONE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

RESEARCH
certifies that

Robert H. Hill, II

has successfully completed an intensive course of instruction in

"Microscopical Identification
of Asbestos"

given by the McCrone Research Institute

Presented this 13th day of Jan, 1989

3.5 CEU's

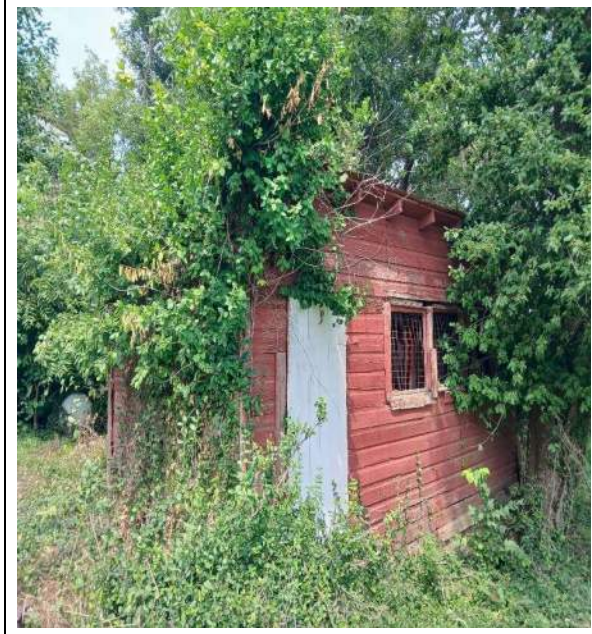
4.5 ABIMCM

Robert O. Jones

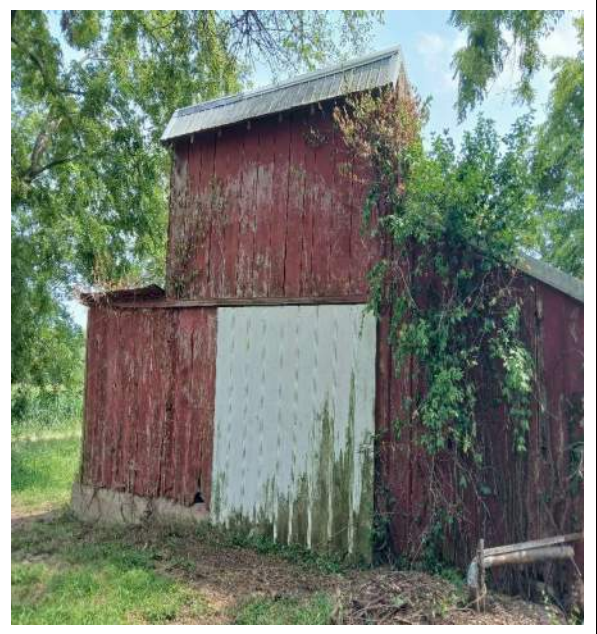
John G. Hill

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPH LOG



Photograph 1: Chicken Coop and Propane Tank (Note: LBP White Door).



Photograph 2: Barn (Note: LBP White Door). One painted white pipe assumed LBP.



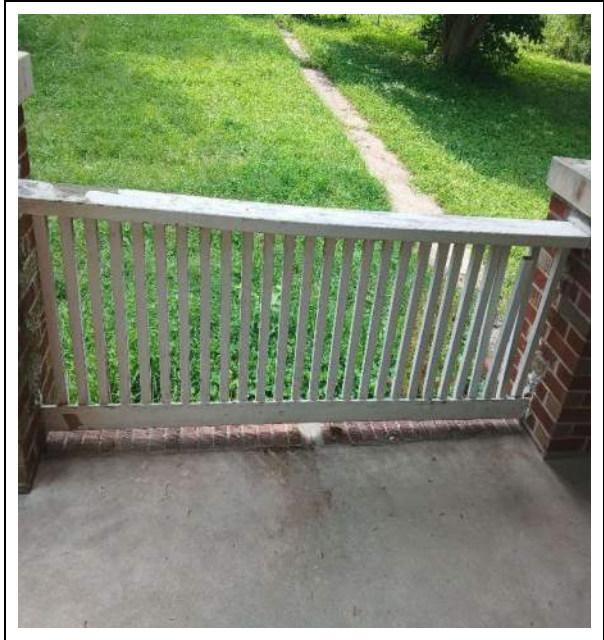
Photograph 3: Exterior Front Porch (ceiling, fascia, posts, bottom rail, balusters, and pillar caps all LBP).



Photograph 4: LBP front porch ceiling and beams. LBP front door frame and windows, window frames and sill.



Photograph 5: LBP front porch window frame, window and sill.



Photograph 6: LBP front porch bottom rail balusters, and pillar cap (Note : Bare concrete floor).



Photograph 7: South exterior building LBP windows (6-seven panel windows, window frames and sills).



Photograph 8: North exterior building LBP windows (12-seven panel window, window frame and sill).



Photograph 9: East exterior building LBP windows (12-seven panel windows, window frames and sills).



Photograph 10: East exterior building LBP windows (Seven panel window and two-panel windows, window frames and sills).



Photograph 11: North exterior wall (Note: LBP gray wood siding beneath fake brick veneer).



Photograph 12: East exterior building LBP window (Seven panel window, window frame and sill).



Photograph 13: South exterior building LBP Seven-pane window, window frame and sill.



Photograph 14: West exterior building LBP seven-pane windows, window frames, and sills.



Photograph 15: South exterior attic windows vinyl non-LBP.



Photograph 16: Asbestos ductwork insulation location in basement.



Photograph 17: Asbestos insulation on ductwork in basement (Note: Present behind walls on first and second floors, and wall and grates).



Photograph 18: Asbestos insulation on ductwork in basement (Note: Present behind walls on first and second floors, and wall and grates).



Photograph 19: Assumed asbestos wire cover visible in basement (Note: Eiring goes up through floor joists as observed in basement).



Photograph 20: Asbestos window glazing in two basement windows (south side).



Photograph 21: Basement LBP shower walls.



Photograph 22: Basement LBP bathroom door and door frame.



Photograph 23: Basement LBP cabinetry, cabinetry doors, shelving, tool bench and tool bench shelving.



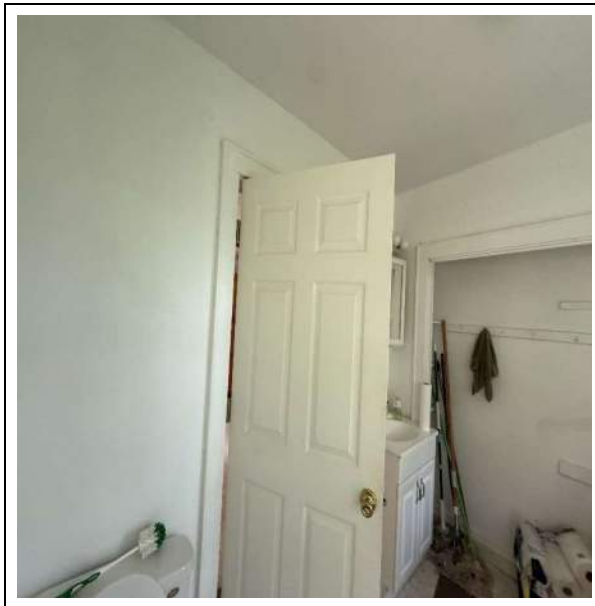
Photograph 24: Basement LBP coal chute door and frame



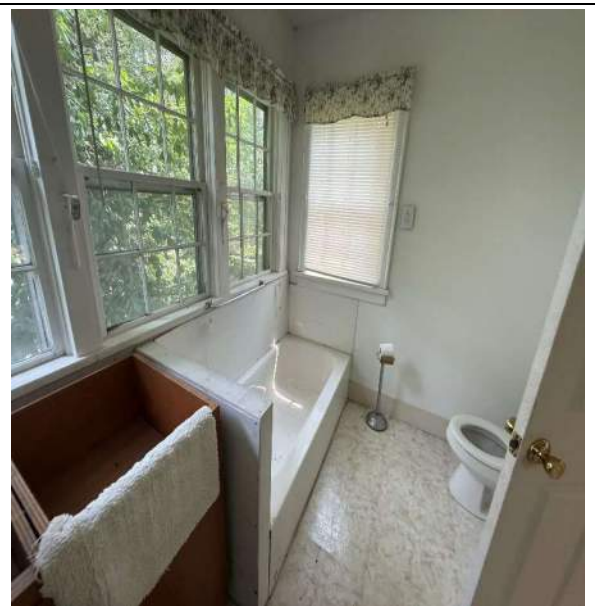
Photograph 25: Typical view of wall grates on first and second floor (Note; Asbestos insulation wrapped around ductwork behind wall to second floor).



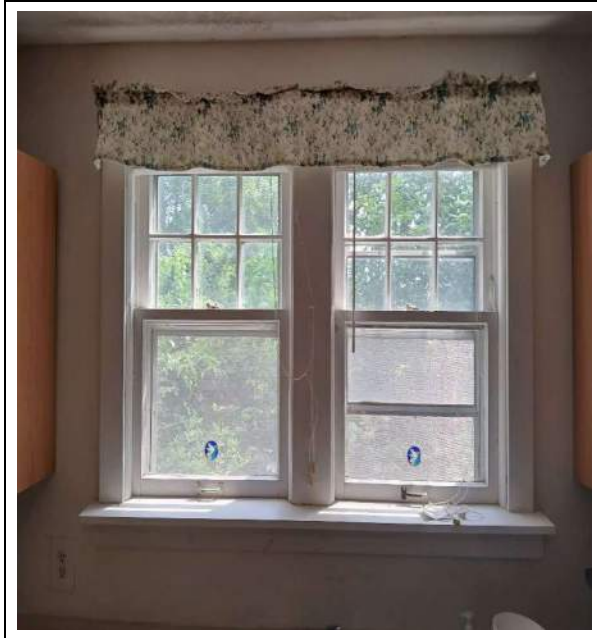
Photograph 26: East interior LBP window mullion, window frame and sill in first floor bath.



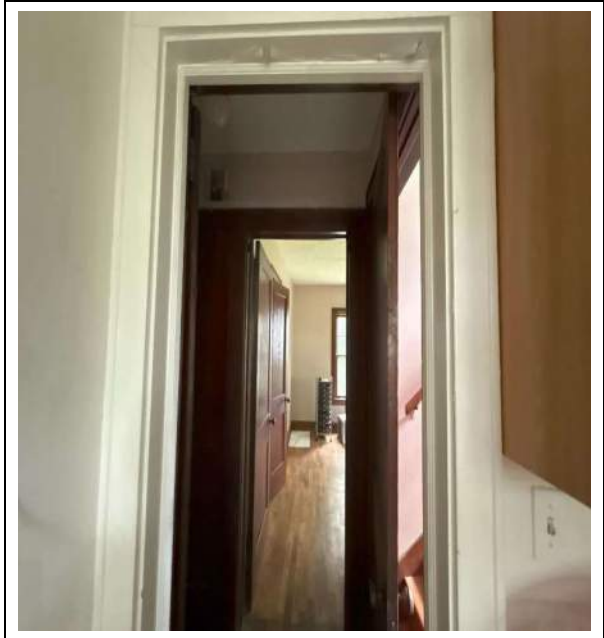
Photograph 27: LBP door frame and closet frame in first floor bathroom.



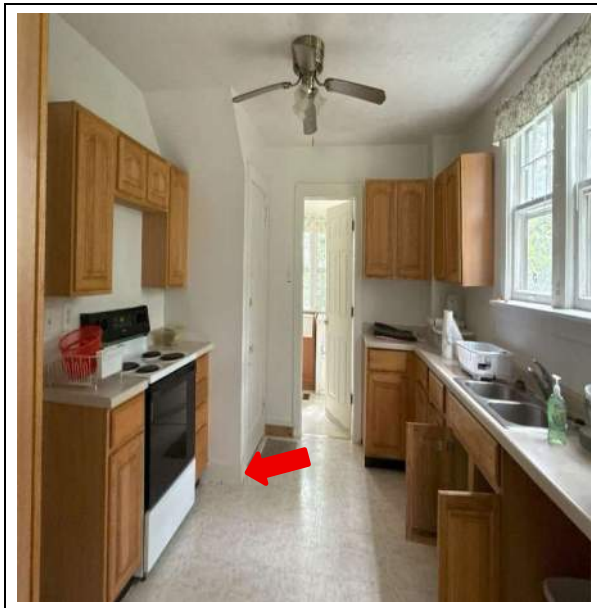
Photograph 28: South interior LBP window frame and sill in first floor bathroom.



Photograph 29: Kitchen LBP window and window mullion.



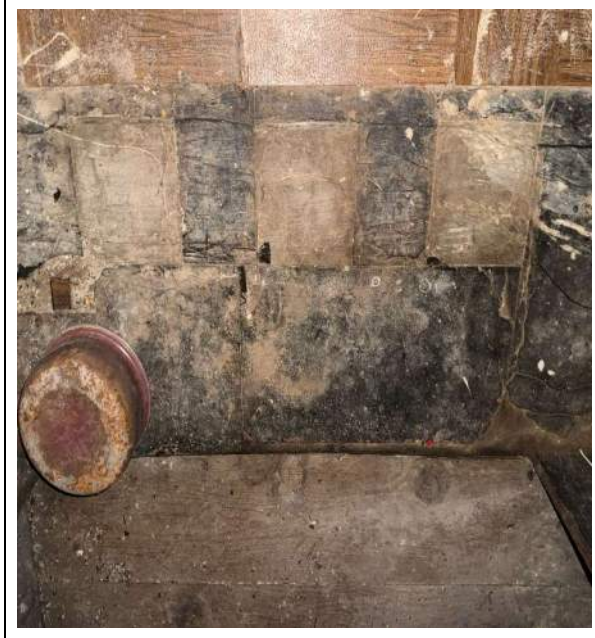
Photograph 30: Kitchen LBP north door frame.



Photograph 31: Kitchen LBP baseboards.



Photograph 32: Basement landing LBP door, door frame, baseboard, header board (Note: Asbestos floor tile beneath brown, black and brown floor tile, floor felt and yellow green floor sheeting).



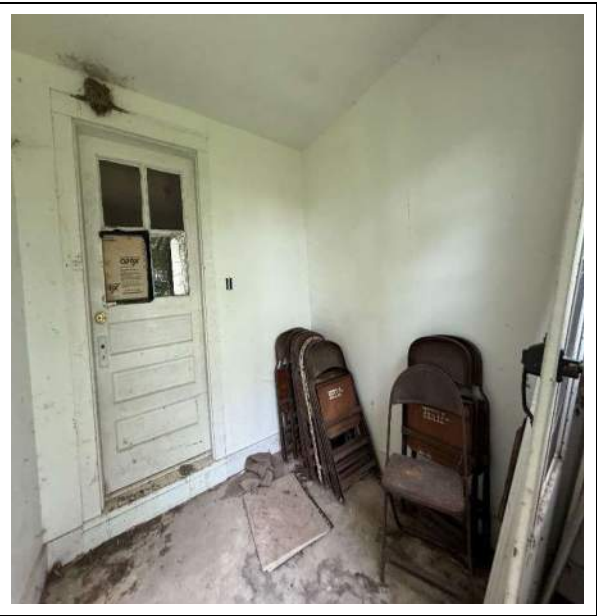
Photograph 33: Basement landing asbestos beige floor tile.



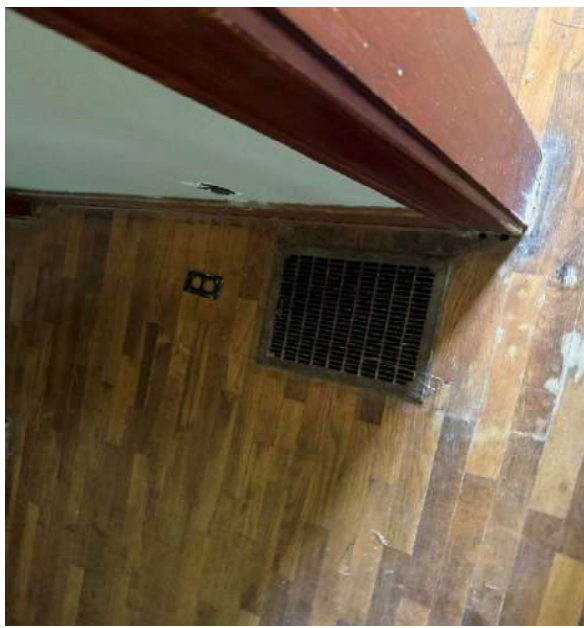
Photograph 34: Basement stairway asbestos beige floor tile assumed beneath brown and yellow green floor sheeting.



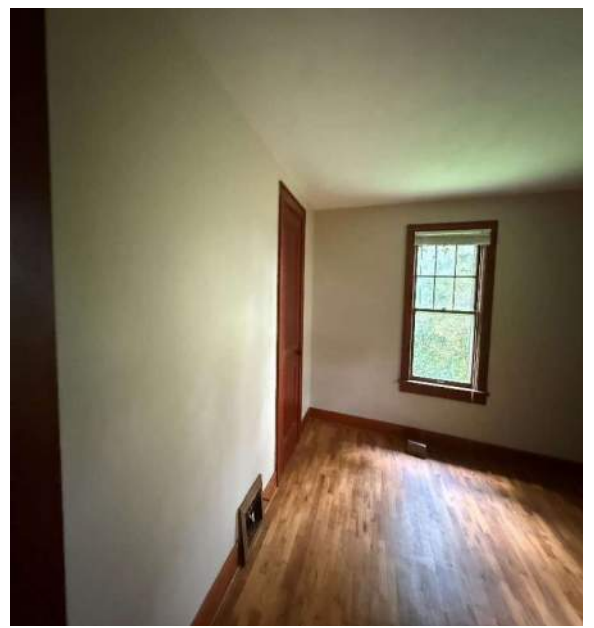
Photograph 35: Exterior rear porch LBP door frame.



Photograph 36: Rear porch LBP door frame, door, and door jamb.



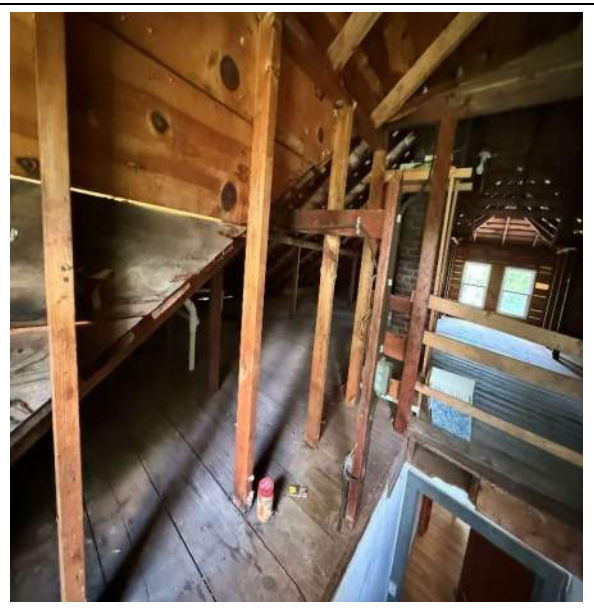
Photograph 37: Typical view of floor grate (Note: Asbestos insulation surrounding ductwork beneath flooring).



Photograph 38: Typical view of floor grate (Note: Asbestos insulation surrounding ductwork beneath flooring).



Photograph 39: View of attic with non-LBP vinyl windows.



Photograph 40: View of attic with assumed asbestos wire covering.

APPENDIX C

XRF LEAD PAINT SUMMARY LOG SHEETS



LEAD PAINT SURVEY

Project Name: Burdick House

Date Collected: 08/06/2025

On-Site Technician: RHH/ANH

Project Number: 2504430 | 23097

Project Location: Barry, IL

Instrument Used: Olympus: Innov-X

SAMPLE	LOCATION	COMPONENT	CONDITION	SUBSTRATE	COLOR	RESULTS	POS±NEG	QUANTITY
001	Calibration	Coin	Intact	Metal	Silver	Pass	Pass	N/A
002	Calibration	SRM2570	Intact	Plastic	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
003	Calibration	SRM2573	Intact	Plastic	Red	1.12±0.08	Pos	N/A
004	Coop	Wall (S)	Deteriorated	Wood	Red	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
005	Coop	Door (S)	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.16±0.03	Neg	N/A
006	Propane Tank	Tank	Deteriorated	Metal	White	0.03±0.00	Neg	N/A
007	Barn	Wall (N)	Deteriorated	Wood	Red	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
008	Barn	Door (N)	Deteriorated	Wood	White	2.19±0.20	Pos	73 sq ft
009	Rear Porch	Wall (A)	Intact	Drywall	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
010	Rear Porch	Wall (B)	Intact	Drywall	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
011	Rear Porch	Wall (C)	Intact	Drywall	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
012	Rear Porch	Ceiling	Intact	Drywall	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
013	Rear Porch	Door Frame (E)	Intact	Wood	White	5.00±0.91	Pos	17 LF
014	Rear Porch	Door Jamb	Intact	Wood	White	5.00±1.10	Pos	17 LF
015	Rear Porch	Door	Intact	Wood	White	5.00±0.82	Pos	21 sq ft
016	Rear Porch	Baseboard (S)	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
017	Rear Porch-Window	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.65±0.09	Neg	N/A
018	Rear Porch-Window	Window	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.15±0.01	Neg	N/A
019	South Exterior Window (W)	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.47±0.08	Neg	N/A
020	South Exterior Window (W)	Mullion	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.37±0.02	Neg	N/A
021	South Exterior Window (W)	Sill	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.42±0.02	Neg	N/A
022	Front Porch	Ceiling	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±0.83	Pos	210 sq ft
023	Front Porch	Beem	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±1.20	Pos	370 sq ft
024	Front Porch	Post	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±1.18	Pos	24 sq ft
025	Front Porch	Post Trim	Deteriorated	Wood	White	3.29±0.57	Pos	8 sq ft
026	Front Porch	Top Rail	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.01±0.00	Neg	15 sq ft
027	Front Porch	Ballister	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±0.85	Pos	54 Balusters
028	Front Porch	Bottom Rail	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±1.78	Pos	15 LF
029	Front Porch	Pillar	Intact	Concrete	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	24 sq ft
030	Front Porch	Bench Back	Deteriorated	Wood	Blue	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
031	Front Porch	Bench Arm	Deteriorated	Wood	Green	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
032	South Exterior Window (E)	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.21±0.02	Neg	N/A
033	South Exterior Window (E)	Mullion	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.27±0.02	Neg	N/A



LEAD PAINT SURVEY

034	South Exterior Window (E)	Sill	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.13±0.01	Neg	N/A
035	Front Porch	Gutter	Intact	Metal	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
036	FP Exterior Window (S)	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±1.60	Pos	24 LF
037	FP Exterior Window (S)	Window	Deteriorated	Wood	White	4.48±0.46	Pos	1 Each
038	FP Exterior Window (S)	Sill	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±0.80	Pos	1 Each
039	FP Exterior Window (N)	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±0.76	Pos	1 Each
040	FP Exterior Window (N)	Sill	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±0.90	Pos	1 Each
041	Front Porch Door	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±0.71	Pos	17 LF
042	Front Porch Door	Screen Door	Deteriorated	Metal	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
043	Front Porch Door	Inner door	Deteriorated	Varnish	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
044	North Exterior Window (W)	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±1.12	Pos	1 Each
045	North Exterior Window (W)	Window	Deteriorated	Wood	White	3.26±0.43	Pos	1 Each
046	North Exterior Window (W)	Sill	Deteriorated	Wood	White	2.94±0.08	Pos	1 Each
047	North Exterior Window (E)	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±0.94	Pos	1 Each
048	North Exterior Window (E)	Window	Deteriorated	Wood	White	1.43±0.10	Pos	1 Each
049	North Exterior Window (E)	Sill	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±0.86	Pos	1 Each
050	East Exterior Window (N)	Sill	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.31±0.07	Neg	N/A
051	East Exterior Window (N)	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.59±0.03	Neg	N/A
052	East Exterior Window (3)	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.64±0.08	Neg	N/A
053	East Exterior Window (3)	Mullion	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.43±0.06	Neg	N/A
054	East Exterior Window (3)	Sill	Deteriorated	Wood	White	0.60±0.03	Neg	N/A
055	Exterior Wood Siding	Siding	Deteriorated	Wood	Gray	1.03±0.02	Pos	1 Each
056	Attic	Frame	Intact	Vinyl	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
057	Attic Stairway	Wall (N)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
058	Attic	Window	Intact	Vinyl	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
059	Attic Stairs	Riser	Deteriorated	Wood	Gray	0.23±0.01	Neg	N/A
060	Attic Stairs	Tread	Deteriorated	Wood	Gray	0.15±0.01	Neg	N/A
061	Attic Stairs	Stringer	Deteriorated	Wood	Gray	0.15±0.01	Neg	N/A
062	Attic Door	Frame	Intact	Wood	Gray	0.16±0.01	Neg	N/A
063	Attic Door	Door	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.02±0.01	Neg	N/A
064	2nd - North Hall - Bed #2	Door Frame	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
065	2nd - North Hall - Bed #2	Door	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.02±0.01	Neg	N/A
066	2nd - North Hall	Wall Frame	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
067	2nd - North Hall - Office	Door Frame (W)	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
068	2nd - North Hall - Office	Door	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
069	North Hall - NW	Wall	Intact	Plaster	Tan	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
070	North Hall - SW	Wall	Intact	Plaster	Tan	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
071	North Hall - EW	Wall	Intact	Plaster	Tan	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A



LEAD PAINT SURVEY

072	North Hall - WW	Wall	Intact	Plaster	Tan	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
073	North Hall	Ceiling	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
074	North Hall	Floor	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
075	North Hall	Baseboard	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
076	Bedroom #2	Wall (W)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
077	Bedroom #2	Baseboard (W)	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
078	Bedroom #2 Closet	Door Frame	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
079	Bedroom #2 Closet	Door	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.04±0.01	Neg	N/A
080	Bedroom #2 Closet	Shelf	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
081	Bedroom #2 Closet	Shelf support	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
082	Bedroom #2 Closet	Wall (S)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
083	Bedroom #2 Closet	Wall (W)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
084	Bedroom #2 Closet	Wall (N)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
085	Bedroom #2 Closet	Wall (E)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
086	Bedroom #2	Wall vent (W)	Intact	Metal	Brown	0.24±0.02	Neg	N/A
087	Bedroom #2	Floor	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
088	Bedroom #2	Ceiling	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
089	Bedroom #2	Wall (N)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
090	BR #2-Ext. Window (N)	Window	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±0.61	Pos	1 Each
091	BR #2-Ext. Window (N)	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±1.18	Pos	1 Each
092	BR #2-Ext. Window (N)	Sill	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±0.97	Pos	1 Each
093	BR #2-Int. Window(N)	Window	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
094	BR #2-Int. Window (N)	Frame	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
095	BR #2-Int. Window (N)	Sill	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.02±0.01	Neg	N/A
096	Bedroom #2	Wall (E)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
097	BR #2 -Int. Window (E)	Frame	Intact	Varnish	Brown	2.67±0.23	Pos	2 Each
098	BR #2 -Int. Window (E)	Sill	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.61±0.03	Neg	N/A
099	Bedroom #2	Wall (S)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
100	Office Door	Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
101	Office Door	Door	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
102	BR #1 Window (W)	Window	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
103	BR #1 Window (W)	Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
104	BR #1 Window (W)	Sill	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.46±0.12	Neg	N/A
105	Office	Wall (S)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
106	Office	Wall (W)	Intact	Wood Panelin	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
107	Office-Int. West Window (S)	Window	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
108	Office-Int. West Window (S)	Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
109	Office-Int. West Window (S)	Sill	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A



LEAD PAINT SURVEY

110	Office-Ext. West Window (N)	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±0.7	Pos	3 Each
111	Office-Ext. West Window (N)	Sill	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±1.2	Pos	3 Each
112	Office-Int. West Window (N)	Window	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
113	Office-Int. West Window (N)	Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
114	Office-Int. West Window (N)	Sill	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
115	Office	Wall (N)	Intact	Wood Paneling	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
116	Office	Baseboard	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
117	Office	Wall Vent	Intact	Metal	Brown	0.38±0.02	Neg	N/A
118	Office Closet	Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
119	Office Closet	Door	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.02±0.01	Neg	N/A
120	Office Closet	Shelf	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
121	Office Closet	Shelf brace	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
122	Office Closet	Wall (N)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
123	Office Closet	Wall (E)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
124	Office Closet	Wall (S)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
125	Office Closet	Wall (W)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
126	Office	Ceiling	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
127	Office	Flooring	Intact	Varnish	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
128	2nd Floor - South Hall	Stairway Wall (N)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
129	South Hall	Closet interior	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
130	South Hall	Wall (W)	Deteriorated	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
131	South Hall	Closet Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
132	South Hall	Closet Door	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
133	Bedroom #1 - Door	Door Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
134	Bedroom #1 - Door	Door	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.10±0.00	Neg	N/A
135	Bedroom #1	Wall (S)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
136	Bedroom #1	Wall (W)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
137	BR #1-Ext. Window	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	3.84±0.51	Pos	2 Each
138	BR #1-Int. Window	Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
139	BR #1-Int. Window	Window	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
140	BR #1-Int. Window	Sill	Deteriorated	Wood	Brown	0.36±0.12	Neg	N/A
141	Bedroom #1	Wall (N)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
142	Bedroom #1	Ceiling	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
143	Bedroom #1	Floor	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
144	Bedroom #1	Baseboard	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
145	Bedroom #1	Wall Vent	Deteriorated	Metal	Brown	0.22±0.02	Neg	N/A
146	2FL - Bathroom	Wall (N)	Intact	Drywall	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
147	2FL - Bathroom	Wall (E)	Intact	Drywall	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A



LEAD PAINT SURVEY

148	2FL - Bathroom	Wall (S)	Intact	Drywall	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
149	2FL - Bathroom	Wall (W)	Intact	Drywall	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
150	2FL - Bathroom	Ceiling	Intact	Drywall	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
151	2FL - Bathroom	Baseboard	Intact	Drywall	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
152	2FL - Bathroom	Door	Intact	Wood	White	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
153	2FL - Bathroom	Door frame	Intact	Wood	White	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
154	2FL-Bath-Int. Window	Window	Intact	Wood	White	1.81±0.16	Pos	1 Each
155	2FL-Bath-Int. Window	Frame	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
156	2FL-Bath-Int. Window	Sill	Intact	Wood	White	1.98±0.22	Pos	1 Each
157	2FL-Bath-Ext. Window	Frame	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±0.83	Pos	1 Each
158	2FL-Bath-Ext. Window	Sill	Deteriorated	Wood	White	5.00±0.95	Pos	1 Each
159	2FL - Bathroom	Toilet	Intact	Porcelain	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
160	1FL-Bath-Closet	Wall (N)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.60±0.12	Neg	N/A
161	1FL-Bath-Closet	Shelf (W)	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
162	1FL-Bath-Closet	Brace (W)	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
163	1FL-Bath	Wall (E)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.71±0.03	Neg	N/A
164	1FL-Bath-Int. Window (E)	Window	Intact	Wood	White	0.44±0.02	Neg	N/A
165	1FL-Bath-Int. Window (E)	Frame	Intact	Wood	White	1.59±0.14	Pos	1 Each
166	1FL-Bath-Int. Window (E)	Mullion	Intact	Wood	White	3.20±0.45	Pos	2 Each
167	1FL-Bath-Int. Window (E)	Sill	Intact	Wood	White	2.04±0.26	Pos	1 Each
168	1FL-Bath	Wall (S)	Intact	Drywall	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
169	1FL-Bath	Wall (W)	Intact	Drywall	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
170	1FL-Bath-Int. Window (S)	Window	Intact	Wood	White	0.53±0.03	Neg	N/A
171	1FL-Bath-Int. Window (S)	Frame	Intact	Wood	White	3.02±0.48	Pos	1 Each
172	1FL-Bath-Int. Window (S)	Sill	Intact	Wood	White	2.77±0.29	Pos	1 Each
173	1FL-Bath	Frame	Intact	Wood	White	1.81±0.10	Pos	1 Each
174	1FL-Bath	Door	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
175	1FL-Bath	Baseboard (S)	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
176	1FL-Bath	Tub	Intact	Porcelain	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
177	1FL-Bath	Toilet	Intact	Porcelain	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
178	1FL-Bath	Ceiling	Intact	Plaster	White	0.05±0.02	Neg	N/A
179	1FL-Bath-Closet	Frame	Intact	Wood	White	1.56±0.13	Pos	24 LF
180	Kitchen	Wall (S)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
181	Kitchen-Window (S)	Window	Intact	Wood	White	3.37±0.53	Pos	1 Each
182	Kitchen-Window (S)	Frame	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
183	Kitchen-Window (S)	Mullion	Intact	Wood	White	2.95±0.44	Pos	1 Each
184	Kitchen-Window (S)	Sill	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A



LEAD PAINT SURVEY

185	Kitchen	Frame	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
186	Kitchen	Wall (W)	Intact	Drywall	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
187	Kitchen	Wall (N)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
188	Kitchen	Frame (N)	Intact	Wood	White	2.25±0.30	Pos	1 Each
189	Kitchen - Cabinet	Door	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
190	Kitchen - Cabinet	Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
191	Kitchen - Cabinet	Drawer	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
192	Kitchen	Baseboard (W)	Intact	Wood	White	2.36±0.21	Pos	55 LF
193	Kitchen-Basement Door	Frame	Intact	Wood	White	1.66±0.10	Pos	17 LF
194	Kitchen-Basement Door	Door	Intact	Wood	White	1.77±0.20	Pos	21 LF
195	DR	Wall (S)	Intact	Drywall	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
196	DR - Int. Window (S)	Window	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
197	DR - Int. Window (S)	Sill	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
198	DR - Int. Window (S)	Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
199	DR	Wall (W)	Intact	Plaster (panel)	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
200	DR	Wall (N)	Intact	Plaster	Tan	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
201	DR	Wall (N) Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.03±0.00	Neg	N/A
202	DR	Wall (E)	Intact	Drywall	Tan	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
203	DR	Wall Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
204	DR	Ceiling	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
205	DR	Baseboard	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
206	DR	Floor	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
207	DR	Wall vent	Intact	Metal	Brown	0.33±0.02	Neg	N/A
208	LR	Wall (W)	Intact	Wood Paneling	Dark Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
209	LR - Door (W)	Door	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
210	LR - Int. Window (W)	Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
211	LR - Int. Window (W)	Window	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
212	LR - Int. Window (W)	Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
213	LR - Int. Window (W)	Sill	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
214	LR	Baseboard (W)	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
215	LR	Floor Vent (W)	Deteriorated	Metal	Brown	0.43±0.04	Neg	N/A
216	LR	Ceiling	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
217	LR	Wall (N)	Intact	Fake Brick	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
218	LR	Wall (E)	Intact	Plaster	Tan	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
219	LR	Wall Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
220	DR	Floor Vent (W)	Deteriorated	Metal	Brown	0.52±0.02	Neg	N/A
221	First Floor Hall	Wall (N)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
222	First Floor Hall	Wall (E)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A



LEAD PAINT SURVEY

223	First Floor Hall	Wall (S)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
224	First Floor Hall	Wall (W)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
225	First Floor Hall	Ceiling	Intact	Plaster	Tan	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
226	First Floor Hall	Floor	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
227	First Floor Hall	Floor vent	Intact	Metal	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
228	First Floor Hall Closet	Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
229	First Floor Hall Closet	Door	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
230	First Floor Hall Closet	Wall (W)	Intact	Drywall	Tan	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
231	First Floor Hall Closet	Wall (N)	Intact	Drywall	Tan	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
232	First Floor Hall Closet	Wall (E)	Intact	Plaster	Tan	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
233	First Floor Hall Closet	Shelf Brace	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
234	First Floor Bedroom	Wall (W)	Intact	Plaster	Tan	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
235	First Floor Bedroom Closet	Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
236	First Floor Bedroom Closet	Door	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
237	First Floor Bedroom Closet	Shelf	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
238	First Floor Bedroom Closet	Brace	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
239	First Floor Bedroom Closet	Wall (S)	Intact	Drywall	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
240	First Floor Bedroom Closet	Wall (W)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
241	First Floor Bedroom Closet	Wall (N)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
242	First Floor Bedroom Closet	Wall (E)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
243	First Floor Bedroom	Wall Vent (W)	Intact	Metal	Brown	0.19±0.01	Neg	N/A
244	First Floor Bedroom	Baseboard (W)	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.01±0.00	Neg	N/A
245	First Floor Bedroom	Floor	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
246	First Floor Bedroom	Ceiling	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
247	First Floor Bedroom	Wall (N)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
248	First Floor Bedroom	Wall (E)	Intact	Plaster	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
249	1st Floor Bedroom East Window	Window	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
250	2nd Floor Bedroom East Window	Frame	Intact	Wood	Brown	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
251	3rd Floor Bedroom East Window	Sill	Deteriorated	Wood	Brown	0.22±0.04	Neg	N/A
252	Landing Base	Wall (W)	Intact	Plaster	Tan	0.46±0.02	Neg	N/A
253	Landing Base	Rail (W)	Intact	Wood	White	0.04±0.01	Neg	N/A
254	Landing Base	Baseboard	Intact	Plaster	White	0.45±0.02	Neg	N/A
255	Landing Base	RP Door-Frame	Intact	Wood	White	5.00±0.68	Pos	17 LF
256	Landing Base	RP Door	Intact	Wood	White	5.00±0.63	Pos	21 SF
257	Landing Base	Ceiling	Intact	Plaster	White	0.44±0.02	Neg	N/A
258	Landing Base	Bottom Stairs	Intact	Wood	White	5.00±0.86	Pos	15 LF
259	Basement Stairs	Tread	Deteriorated	Wood	Gray	0.15±0.01	Neg	N/A



LEAD PAINT SURVEY

260	Basement Stairs	Riser	Deteriorated	Wood	Gray	0.18±0.05	Neg	N/A
261	Basement Stairs	Stringer	Deteriorated	Wood	Gray	0.02±0.00	Neg	N/A
262	Basement Post (N)	Post (N)	Deteriorated	Wood	Green	0.69±0.03	Neg	N/A
263	Basement	Wall (N)	Intact	Concrete	Gray	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
264	Basement	Coal Shoot	Deteriorated	Metal	Green	1.02±0.00	Pos	1 Each
265	Basement Bath	Toilet	Intact	Porcelain	Blue	0.04±0.02	Neg	N/A
266	Basement Bath	Wall (E)	Intact	Concrete	Silver	0.02±0.01	Neg	N/A
267	Basement Bath	Wall (N)	Intact	Pressboard	Yellow	5.00±0.91	Pos	48 SF
268	Basement Bath	Shelf	Intact	Wood	Yellow	0.07±0.01	Neg	N/A
269	Basement Bath	Door	Intact	Pressboard	Yellow	4.99±0.55	Pos	24 SF
270	Basement Bath	Door Frame	Intact	Wood	Yellow	3.04±0.35	Pos	1 Each
271	Basement - South Cabinet	Door	Intact	Wood	Yellow	4.44±0.49	Pos	2 Each
272	Basement - South Cabinet	Door Frame	Intact	Wood	Yellow	4.51±0.48	Pos	1 Each
273	Basement-Tool Bench	Tool Bench	Intact	Wood	Yellow	4.04±0.46	Pos	1 Each
274	Basement-Tool Bench	Upper Tool Bench	Intact	Wood	Yellow	2.31±0.26	Pos	1 Each
275	Basement-Landing Support	Landing Frame	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
276	Basement-Landing Support	Post	Intact	Wood	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
277	Calibration	Coin	Intact	Metal	Silver	Pass	N/A	N/A
278	Calibration	SRM 2510	Intact	Plastic	White	0.00±0.00	Neg	N/A
279	Calibration	SRM 2573	Intact	Plastic	Red	1.30±0.08	Pos	N/A

APPENDIX D

XRF CERTIFICATE OF CALIBRATION



National Institute of Standards & Technology

Certificate of Analysis

Standard Reference Material[®] 2573

Lead Paint Film

For Portable X-Ray Fluorescence Analyzers – Nominal 1.0 mg/cm²
(Color Code: Red)

This Standard Reference Material (SRM) is intended for checking the calibration of portable, hand-held, x-ray fluorescence analyzers when testing for lead in paint coatings on interior and exterior building surfaces. A unit of SRM 2573 consists of a white polyester sheet, approximately 7.6 cm wide, 10.2 cm long, and 0.2 mm thick, coated with a single, red-colored paint layer, approximately 0.04 mm thick. A blank, SRM 2570, is also provided. The blank is coated with a lead-free, lacquer layer on a white polyester sheet of the same thickness as the lead paint samples. All sheets are over-coated with a clear, thin, plastic laminate to protect the surface from abrasion. SRM 2573 and SRM 2570 are two of a set of six paint films (SRM 2570 to SRM 2575) available as SRM 2579a.

The certified values for lead for this SRM and the blank, SRM 2570, are reported in Table 1 in units of mg/cm². These values are based on measurements by isotope dilution inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry.

Table 1. Certified Lead Values

Level	Color Code	Lead Concentration, in mg/cm ²
SRM 2570	White (Blank)	<0.001
SRM 2573	Red	1.040 ± 0.064

The uncertainty of each certified value is expressed as an expanded uncertainty, U , at the 95 % level of confidence and is calculated according to the method described in the ISO Guide [1,2]. Because of variability in the paint film between different sheets of each SRM, the uncertainties are 95 % prediction intervals. The expanded uncertainty is calculated as $U = ku_c$, where u_c is intended to represent, at the level of one standard deviation, the combined uncertainty due to material variability and measurement uncertainty. The coverage factor, k , is determined from the Student's t -distribution corresponding to the calculated effective degrees of freedom and 95 % level of confidence.

Expiration of Certification: The certification of SRM 2573 is valid, within the measurement uncertainties specified, until **01 July 2020**, provided the SRM is handled and stored in accordance with the instructions given in this certificate (see "Instructions for Use"). The certification is nullified if the SRM is damaged, contaminated, or otherwise modified.

Maintenance of SRM Certification: NIST will monitor this SRM over the period of its certification. If substantive technical changes occur that affect the certification before the expiration of this certificate, NIST will notify the purchaser. Registration (see attached sheet) will facilitate notification.

The overall direction and coordination of the analytical measurements leading to certification were performed by G.C. Turk and J.D. Fassett of the NIST Analytical Chemistry Division. Analytical measurements were performed by K.E. Murphy, J.R. Sieber, A.F. Marlow, L.J. Wood, P.R. Seo, and M. Lankosz of the NIST Analytical Chemistry Division. The SRM was fabricated under the direction of J.R. Sieber of the NIST Analytical Chemistry Division.

Stephen A. Wise, Chief
Analytical Chemistry Division

Robert L. Watters, Jr., Chief
Measurement Services Division

Gaithersburg, MD 20899
Certificate Issue Date: 24 March 2009
See Certificate Revision History on Last Page

Statistical consultation for this SRM was provided by E.S. Lagergren and N.F. Zhang of the NIST Statistical Engineering Division.

Support aspects involved in the issuance of this SRM were coordinated through the NIST Measurement Services Division.

NOTICE AND WARNING TO USERS

NOTE: This SRM contains lead, as a lead chromate pigment, which is toxic and a suspected carcinogen to the lung and kidney. The SRM must be handled with care and disposed of according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) practices and procedures.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

The SRM sheet must first be removed from the plastic sleeve in which it is stored and then positioned so that the side labeled with the NIST logo and SRM number faces the x-ray source. For best results, the size of the x-ray beam from the field unit should irradiate an area of the SRM that is at least 2.5 cm in diameter and is centered on the sheet. Care must be exercised not to compromise the protective plastic laminate which prevents scratching or chipping of the painted surface and the potential release of dust containing lead. Upon completion of the measurement, the SRM must be re-stored in the plastic sleeve provided. It is also recommended that this SRM be stored indoors at ambient room temperature and away from direct sunlight when not in use.

Stability: This SRM is considered to be stable during the period of certification. NIST will monitor the SRM and will report any significant changes in certification to the purchaser. Return of the attached registration card will facilitate notification.

PREPARATION

SRM Preparation: The paint-coated, polyester sheets were prepared by an automated coating process at a commercial facility under contract to NIST. Known concentrations of a lead chromate pigment were dispersed in a commercial paint vehicle to prepare the lead paints. A lead-free, organic tint was added to each paint mixture to give the desired color. A thin, protective overlay of plastic laminate was applied to each paint film. The attenuation of lead $L_{3-}M_{4,5}$ ($L\alpha_{1,2}$) X-rays due to the protective overlay does not exceed 2 % relative, while that of $K-L_{2,3}$ ($K\alpha_{1,2}$) x-rays commonly used for field measurement is negligible.

REFERENCES

- [1] ISO; *Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement*; ISBN 92-67-10188-9, 1st ed., International Organization for Standardization: Geneva, Switzerland (1993); see also Taylor, B.N.; Kuyatt, C.E.; *Guidelines for Evaluating and Expressing the Uncertainty of NIST Measurement Results*; NIST Technical Note 1297, U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, DC (1994); available at <http://physics.nist.gov/Pubs/>.
- [2] Hahn, G.J.; Meeker, W.Q.; *Statistical Intervals: A Guide for Practitioners*; John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, NY (1991).

Certificate Revision History: 24 March 2009 (Extension of certification period); 29 November 1999 (Original certificate date).

Users of this SRM should ensure that the certificate in their possession is current. This can be accomplished by contacting the SRM Program at: telephone (301) 975-2200; fax (301) 926-4751; e-mail srminfo@nist.gov; or via the Internet at <http://www.nist.gov/srm>.

APPENDIX E

LABORATORY ACCREDITATION AND INDIVIDUAL CERTIFICATIONS

Bulk Asbestos Round 142
 Proficiency Testing Performance for Participant ID: 286604
 Sitex Environmental, Inc.
 1525 S Broadway
 Saint Louis, MO 63104-3810

Page 1 of 2
 Report Issue Date: 04/11/2025

This report contains your organization's Bulk Asbestos Proficiency Analytical Testing results for **BAPAT Round 142**. It is the participant's responsibility to thoroughly review the information in this final report and to immediately contact the AIHA Proficiency Analytical Testing Programs, in writing, if any errors are found.

Bulk Asbestos Results

The final report is comprised of two sections relating to BAPAT Round 142. The first section contains your organization's results listed per analyte, per sample. The second section contains your current performance and performance from the two previous rounds, respectively (where applicable). Summary results for all participants for BAPAT Round 142 are located in a separate report.

Testing Results for BAPAT Round 142

This part of the report contains your organization's results listed per analyte, per sample.

Sample Number	Material Classification	Material Type	%	Expected Asbestos Type	Lower Limit %	Upper Limit %	Penalty Points
1	Asbestos Fiber (1)	CHRY	15	CROC	79	100	
	Asbestos Fiber (2)	CROC	75	CHRY			
	Asbestos Fiber (3)	NONE	0	NONE			
	Nonfibrous Material (1)	NONE	0				
	Nonfibrous Material (2)	NONE	0				
	Other Fibrous Material (1)	CELL	10				
	Other Fibrous Material (2)	NONE	0				
					Sample 1 Penalty Points		30
2	Asbestos Fiber (1)	NONE	0	NONE			
	Asbestos Fiber (2)	NONE	0	NONE			
	Asbestos Fiber (3)	NONE	0	NONE			
	Nonfibrous Material (1)	OTHR	60				
	Nonfibrous Material (2)	NONE	0				
	Other Fibrous Material (1)	FBGL	10				
	Other Fibrous Material (2)	SYNT	30				
					Sample 2 Penalty Points		0
3	Asbestos Fiber (1)	AMOS	10	AMOS	0	8	
	Asbestos Fiber (2)	NONE	0	NONE			
	Asbestos Fiber (3)	NONE	0	NONE			
	Nonfibrous Material (1)	OTHR	10				
	Nonfibrous Material (2)	NONE	0				
	Other Fibrous Material (1)	CELL	45				
	Other Fibrous Material (2)	FBGL	35				
					Sample 3 Penalty Points		20
4	Asbestos Fiber (1)	CHRY	10	CHRY	0	4	
	Asbestos Fiber (2)	NONE	0	NONE			
	Asbestos Fiber (3)	NONE	0	NONE			
	Nonfibrous Material (1)	OTHR	82				
	Nonfibrous Material (2)	NONE	0				
	Other Fibrous Material (1)	CELL	5				
	Other Fibrous Material (2)	FBGL	3				
					Sample 4 Penalty Points		20
Total Penalty Points							70

Statistical Analysis Interpretation Note:

For the purpose of scoring, it is required that trace levels of asbestos be indicated by a value of "0", where a participant laboratory would normally indicate "TRA" or <1%.

Acceptable Quantitation Range (%) is defined by the Lower Limit % and the Upper Limit % and is determined by the performance of expert laboratories. The final acceptance range spans from the lower of the two method-specific minimum tolerance interval values to the higher of the two method-specific maximum tolerance interval values. A scorable trace amount of asbestos is indicated as Lower Limit "0" and Upper Limit "0".

The scheme uses an acceptance range based on multiple methods of analysis so there is no assigned value. Therefore, metrological traceability and uncertainty are not determined.

Material Type Abbreviations

Asbestos Types: ACTN/TREM = Actinolite/Tremolite; AMOS = Amosite; ANTH = Anthophyllite; CHRY = Chrysotile; CROC = Crocidolite; NONE = No asbestos present

Other Fibrous Material: CELL = Cellulose; OTHR = Other; FBGL = Fiberglass/mineral wool; SYNT = Synthetic; WALL = Wollastonite; NONE = No non-asbestos fibrous materials present

Nonfibrous Material: ACID = acid-soluble fraction, including but not limited to, calcite, dolomite, gypsum, magnesite, hydromagnesite, anhydrite, and basanite; MICA = Micaceous material including vermiculite; OTHR = Other; NONE = No nonfibrous material present

Technical Comment: None

Overall Performance Summary Concluding with BAPAT Round 142

The following table contains your organization's current and two previous test rounds performance respectively (where applicable). For more information in regard to the determination of proficiency, please visit: www.aihapat.org.

Round	Penalty Points	Round Performance	Proficiency Status - Three Round Score
140	100	FAIL	
141	50	PASS	
142	70	PASS	PROFICIENT

Interpretation Notes:

Pass: Round Score less than 100 points

Fail: Round Score greater than or equal to 100 points

Indeterminate: Not enough rounds to determine proficiency

A participant is rated proficient for BAPAT if the participant has a passing score for two (2) of the last three (3) consecutive PT rounds. A participant is rated non-proficient if the participant has failing scores for two (2) of the last three (3) consecutive PT rounds.

Additional information on the following items are available in the Bulk Asbestos Scheme Plan:

Procedures used to statistically analyze the data, establish the assigned value for proficiency assessment, or other criteria for evaluation; details measurement uncertainty of the assigned value; information about design and implementation of PT scheme. The Bulk Asbestos Scheme Plan is available in the PAT Portal.

Participants shall not describe their proficiency status in a manner that implies accreditation, certification or variations thereof. PAT results pertain only to the participant organization at the location listed on this results report. AIHA PAT Programs makes every effort to ensure that individual participant results are kept confidential and are not made public. Round results are only released to the participant and those entities requiring this information for accreditation, regulatory and contract purposes. New participants are made aware of the arrangement in advance of participation and consent is sought prior to the release of records for participants. PAT reports may not be reproduced or distributed unless copied in its entirety.

BAPAT samples are generated, verified, packaged, and shipped by RTI International under contract with AIHA Proficiency Analytical Testing Programs. Unless otherwise noted, sample homogeneity and stability criteria were satisfied for all samples.

Authorized by:

David Clawson

Senior Manager, Technical and Quality

AIHA PAT Programs

dclawson@aiha.org



525-535 West Jefferson Street • Springfield, IL 62761

LICENSE NUMBER: 005774
Robert H Hill, II
608 N 43rd St
Belleville, IL 62226



LICENSE APPROVED

IDPH recently received and reviewed your application for lead licensure. Your qualifications have been reviewed and found that you meet the requirements set forth by the Lead Poisoning Prevention Code, Section 845.125. Therefore, your application for lead licensure is now complete. Enclosed please find your lead license card. Please have this identification card with you at all times while conducting lead abatement activities.

IDPH has updated its 7 – Day Notice of Commencement effective immediately. The revised document can be identified by its 9/16 revision date on the bottom left corner. Please discontinue using the old form and begin using the new form as soon as possible. The revised form is located in the same web address that the old form was located (<http://www.dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/forms/7-day-notice-leadabatement-mitigation-project-091916.pdf>).



THIS CERTIFIES THAT

Robert H. Hill

HAS SUCCESSFULLY MET ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE AND
EXAMINATION, AND IS HEREBY DESIGNATED A

CERTIFIED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGER®

CHMM®

1/31/2007

14171

DATE OF CERTIFICATION

CREDENTIAL NUMBER



1/31/2028

CERTIFICATION EXPIRES

EUGENE A. GUILFORD, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



VERIFIABLE AS AUTHENTIC AT
https://online.ihmm.org/ihmmssa/certificatequery_page

Accredited by the American National Standards Institute and
the Council of Engineering and Scientific Specialty Boards



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100 - 06442

ISSUED

5/2/2025

EXPIRES

05/15/2026

ROBERT W. MILLER
608 N. 43RD ST.
BELLEVILLE, IL 62223



Environmental Health

ENDORSEMENTS

TC EXPIRES

INSPECTOR

6/21/2025

AIR SAMPLING PROFESSIONAL

Alteration of this license shall result in legal action
This license issued under authority of the State of Illinois
Department of Public Health
This license is valid only when accompanied by a valid
training course certificate



MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

Mike Kehoe
Governor

Kurt U. Schaefer
Director

March 5, 2025

Mackenzie M Wagner
1113 Daylily Pl
O'Fallon, IL 62269

RE: Missouri Asbestos Occupation Certification Card

Enclosed is your certification card for Asbestos Inspector, as issued by the Asbestos Unit of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Air Pollution Control Program.

Missouri Certification Number: 7118110624MOII24011
Course Training Date: November 06, 2024
Missouri Certification Approval Date: March 05, 2025
Missouri Certification Expiration Date: November 06, 2025

Note:

- All Missouri-certified asbestos personnel must comply with the following statutes and regulations:
 - Sections 643.225 to 643.250, RSMo;
 - 10 CSR 10-6.241 *Asbestos Projects-Registration, Abatement, Notification, Inspection, Demolition, and Performance Requirements*; and
 - 10 CSR 10-6.250 *Asbestos Projects-Certification, Accreditation and Business Exemption Requirements*.
- To keep your occupation certification up-to-date, you must complete an annual refresher course and submit a renewal application each year.
- In order to be eligible to renew your certification, you must successfully complete a refresher course with a Missouri-accredited training provider within 12 months of the expiration date of your current training certificate. If you exceed this grace period, you will be required to retake a Missouri-accredited initial course in order to be eligible for Missouri certification.

To obtain a copy of the certification renewal application, or review regulations and requirements, please visit our website at <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/apcp/asbestos/index.htm>.

If you have any questions please call the Air Pollution Control Program at 573-751-4817.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

Director of Air Pollution Control Program

PO Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176



APPROVED: 03/05/2025
EXPIRES: 11/06/2025

CERTIFICATION NUMBER:

7118110624MOII24011

THIS CERTIFIES

Mackenzie M Wagner

HAS COMPLETED THE CERTIFICATION

REQUIREMENTS FOR

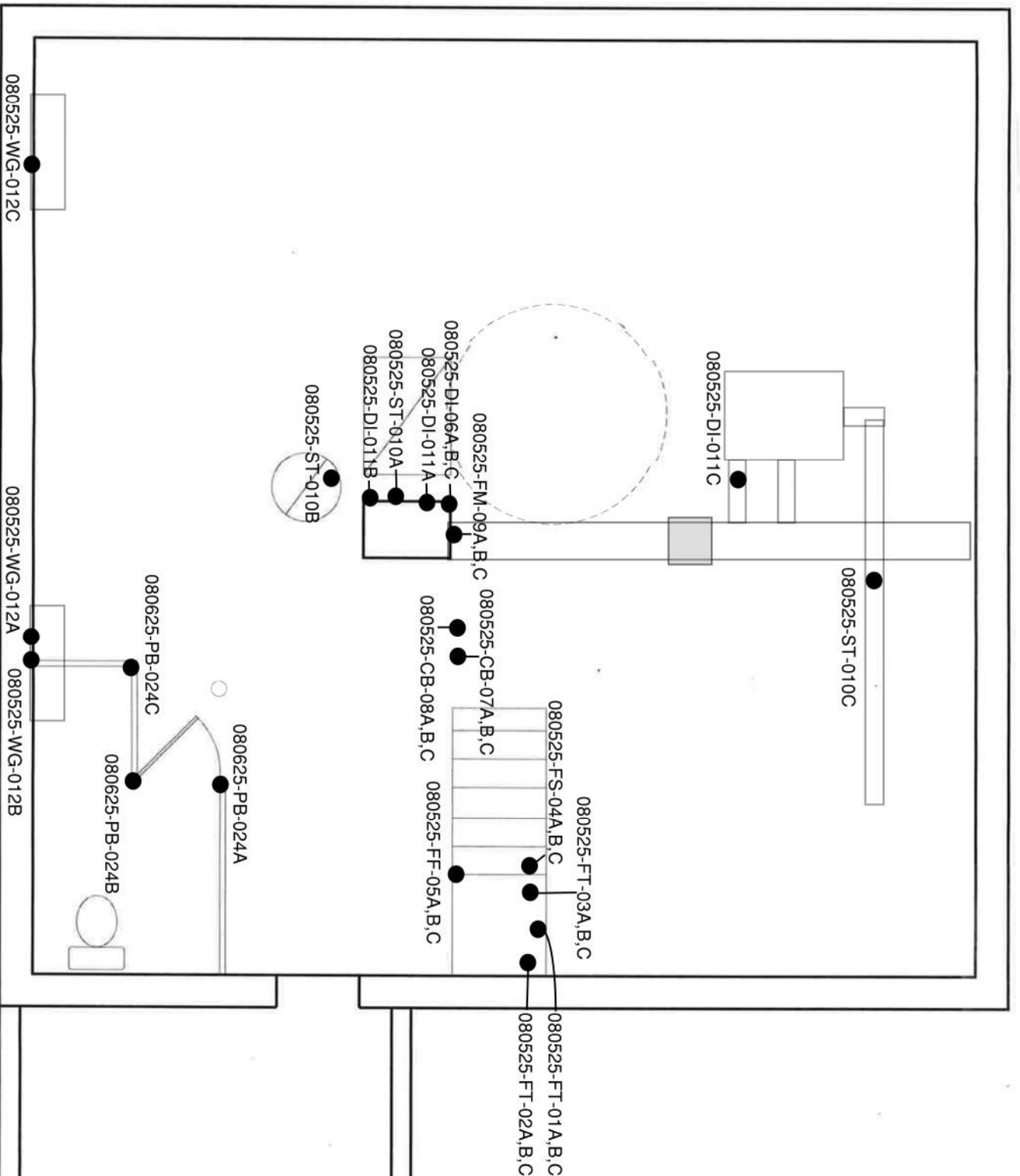
Inspector



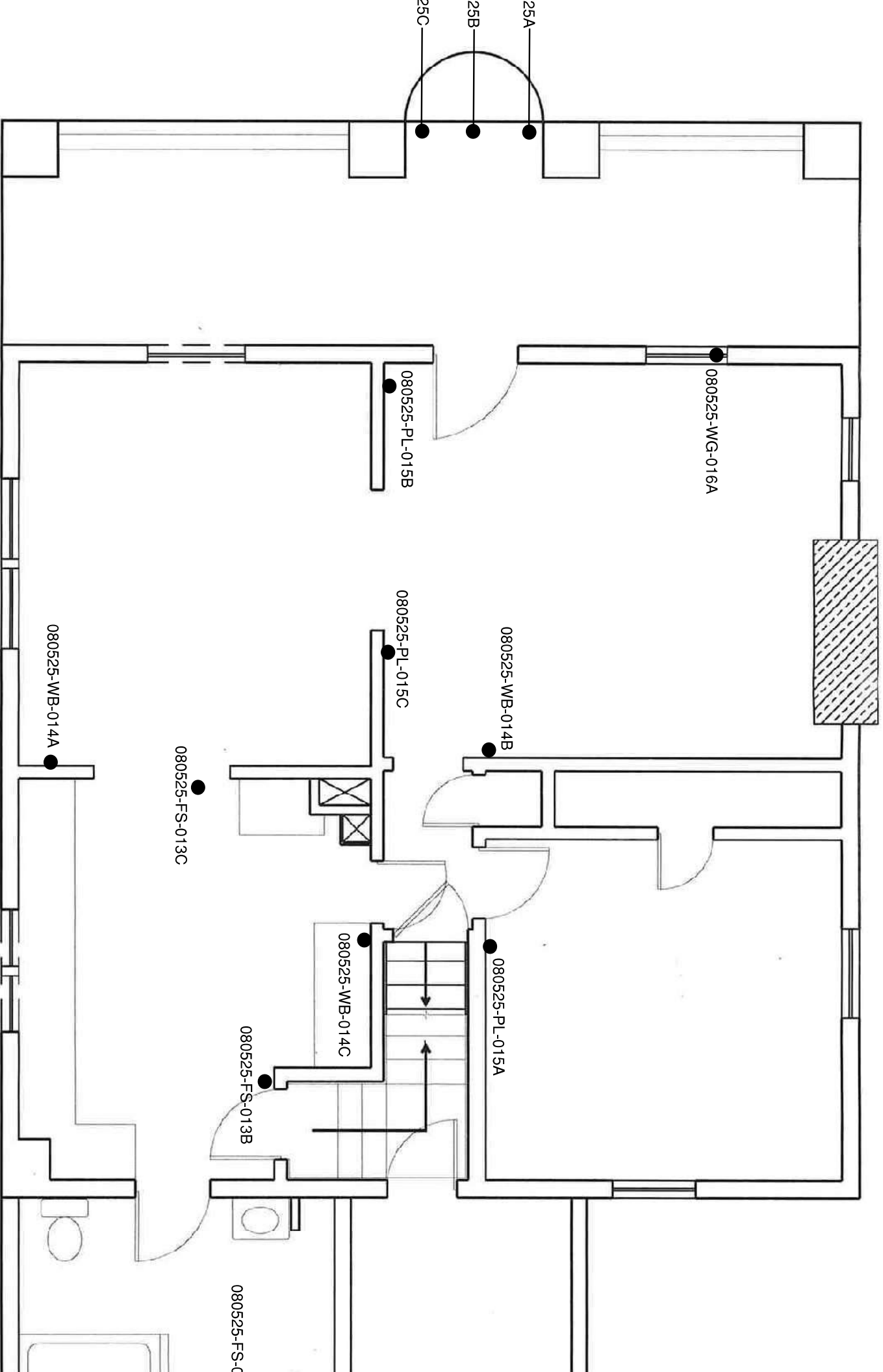
TRAINING DATE: 11/06/2024

Director of Air Pollution Control Program

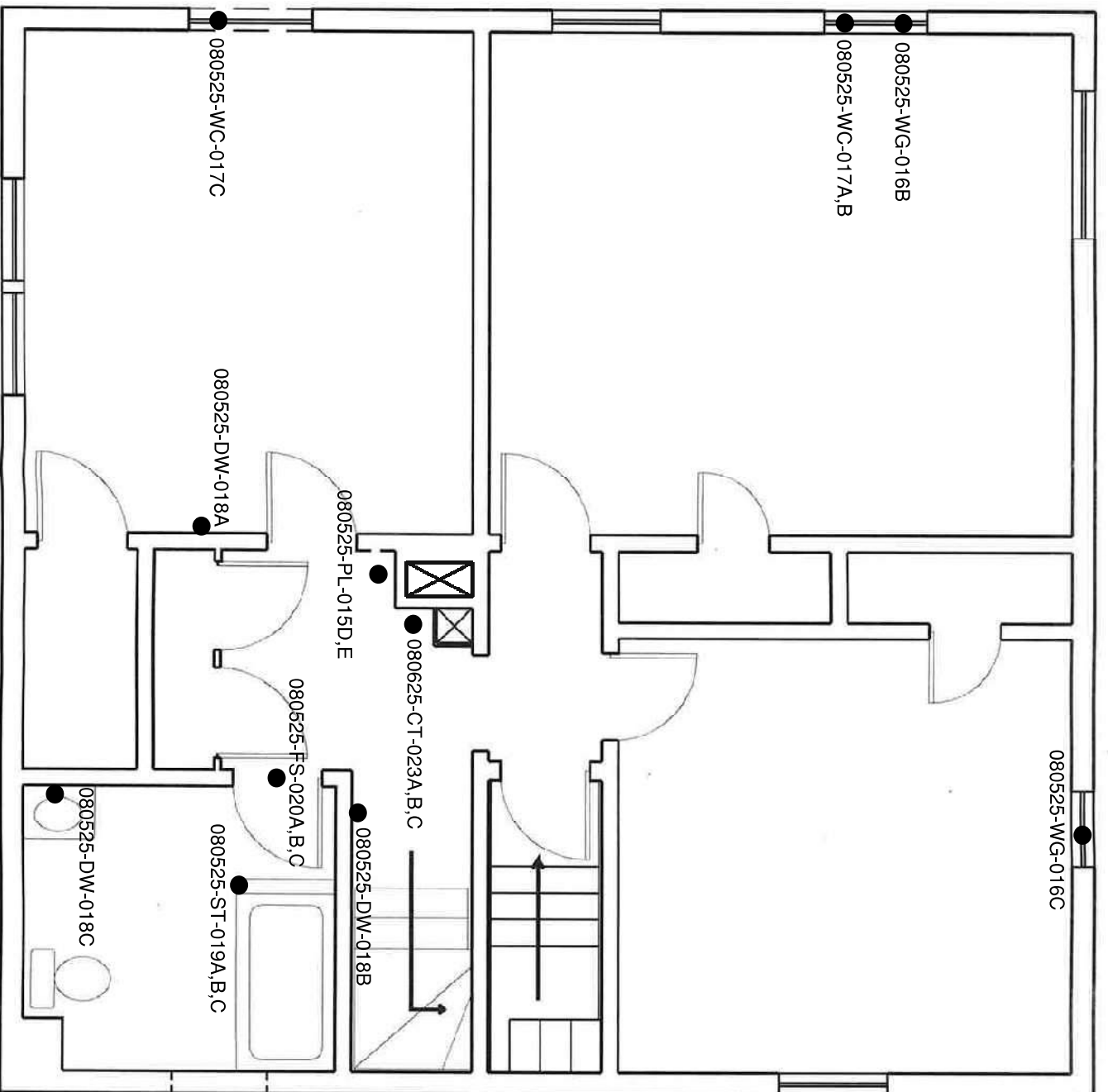
FIGURES

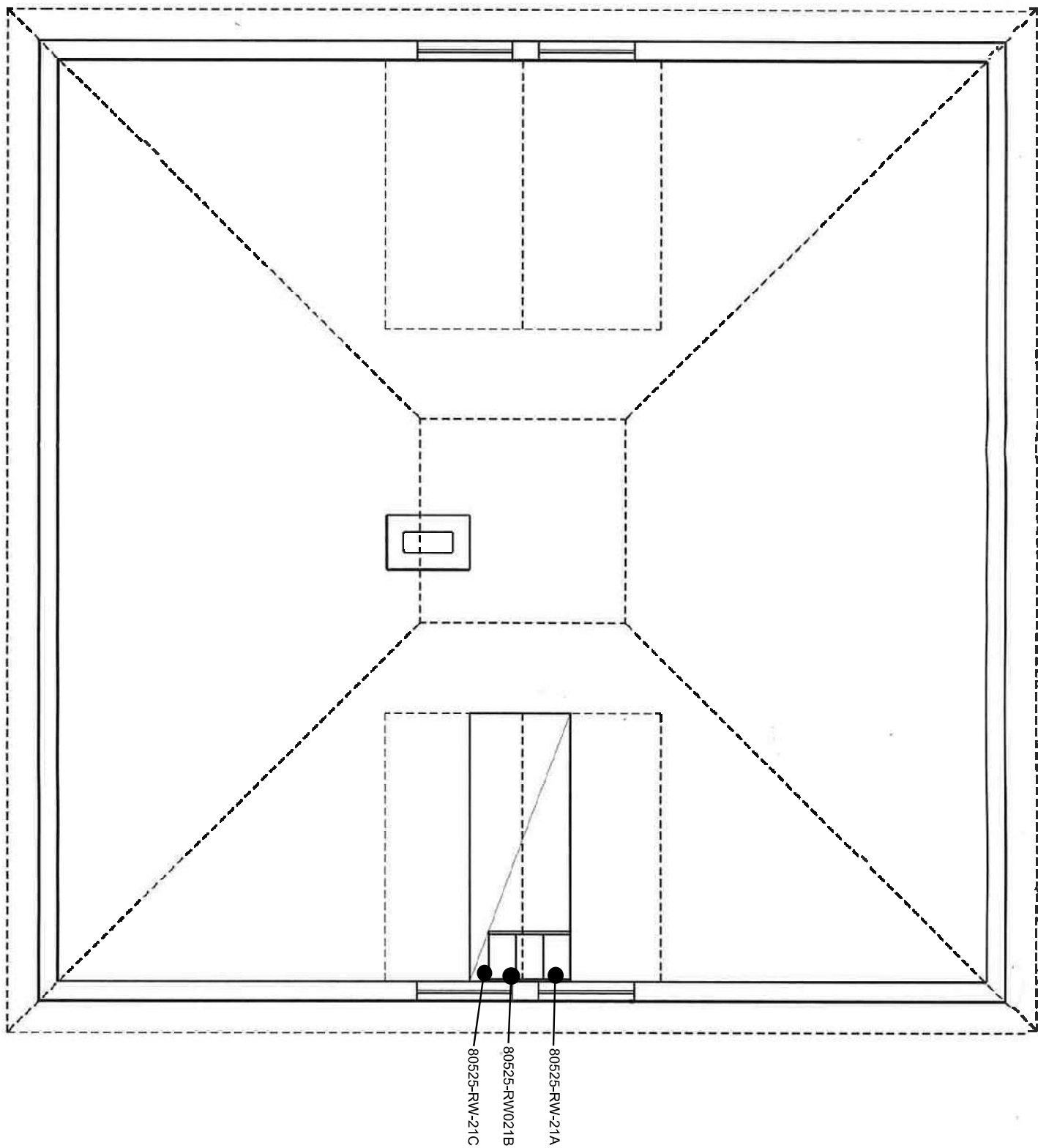


FIRST FLOOR

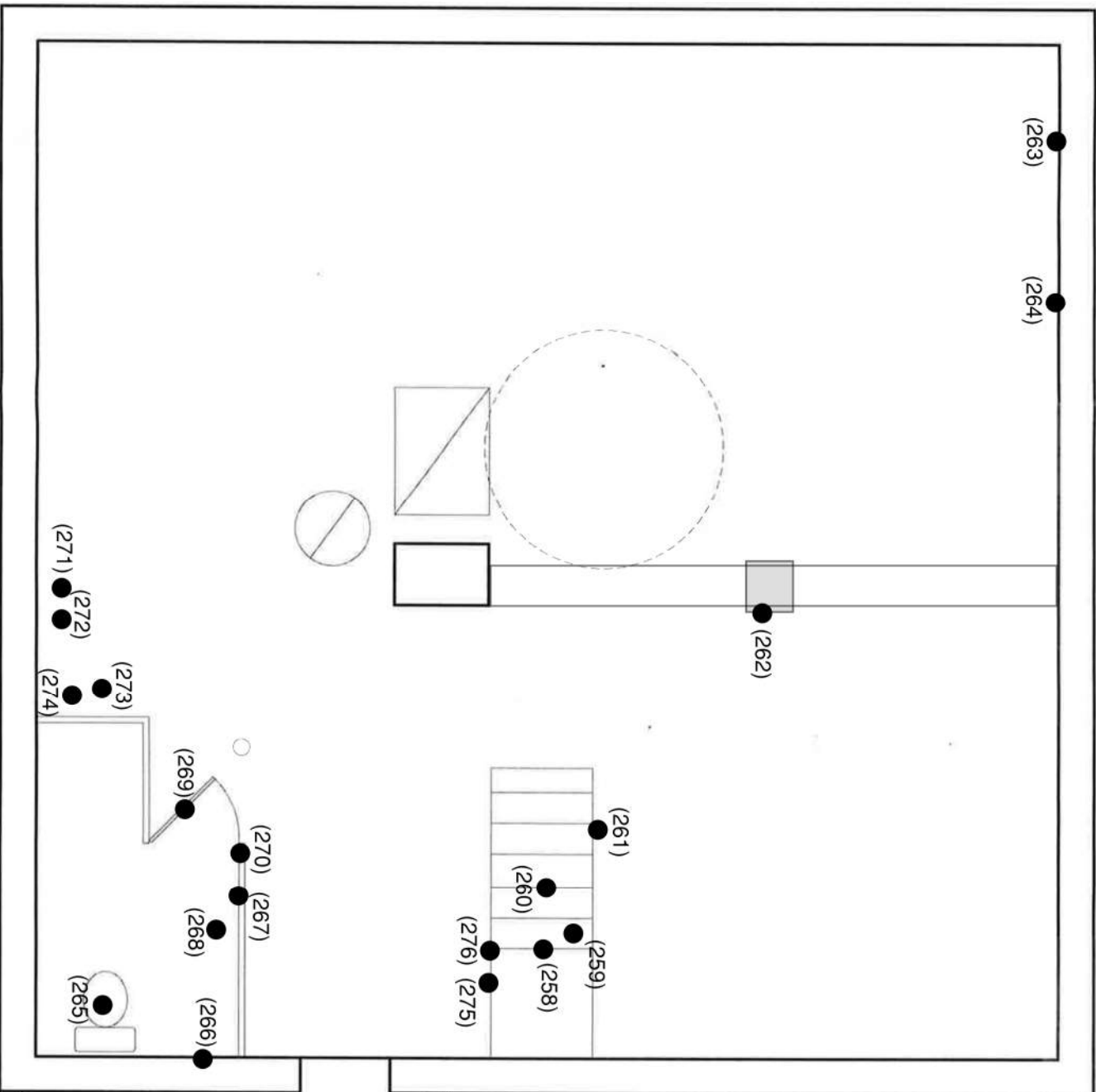


SECOND FLOOR

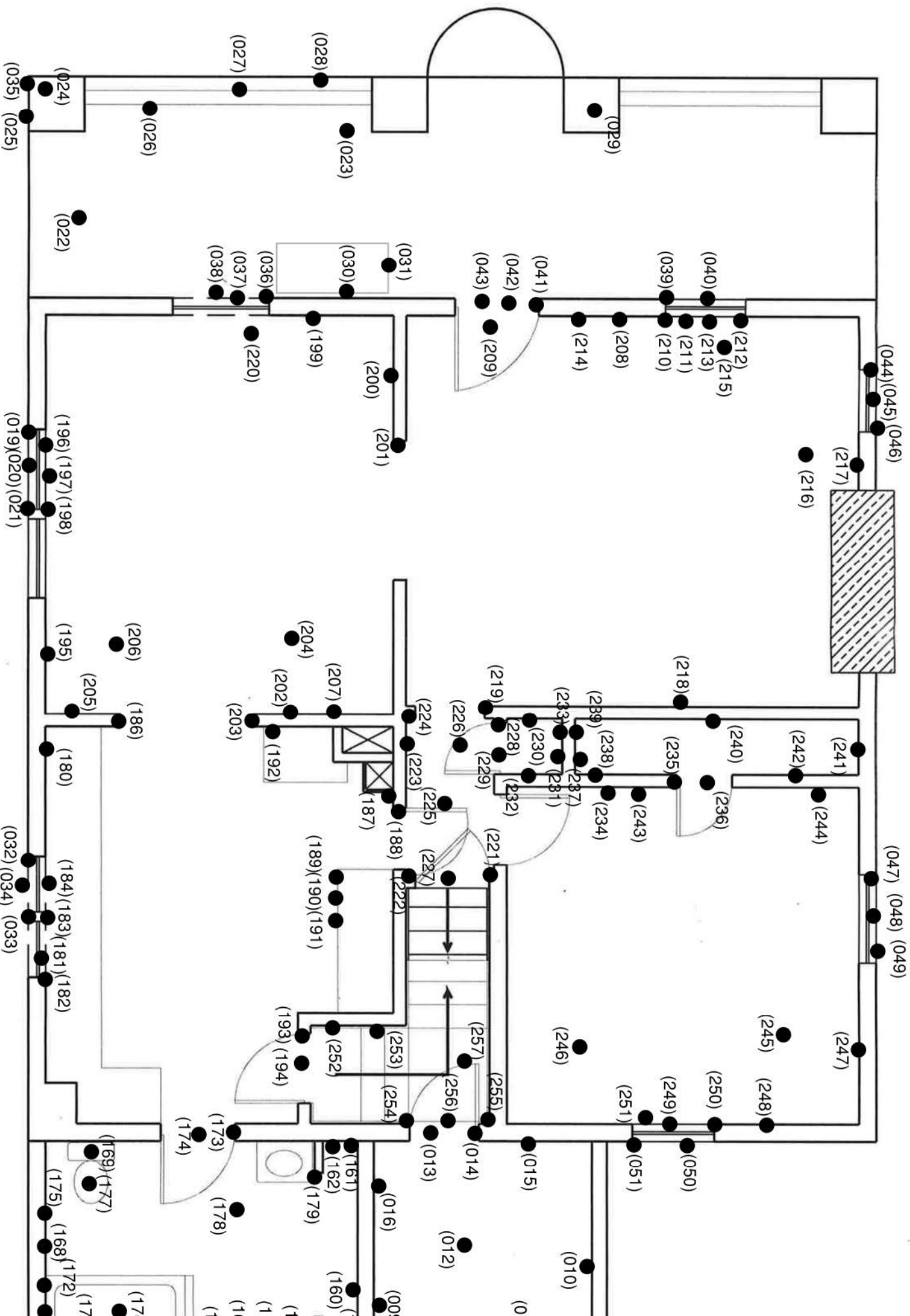




BASEMENT I



FIRST FLOOR



The floor plan shows a complex layout with numerous rooms and corridors. Key features include:

- Top Section:** Contains points (110) through (114) and (106) through (109).
- Central Corridor:** A major horizontal corridor with points (141), (105), (127), (126), (119), (125), (124), (122), (118), (123), (076), (065), (064), (099), (071), (128), (066), (072), (070), (074), (075), (073), (068, 101), (067, 100), (069), (084), (085), (078), (083), (081), (079), (086), (080), (116), (082), (121), (117), (120), (112), (114), (110), (113), (111), (108), (107), (109), (106), (105), (141), (142), (143), (136), (135), (137), (104, 140), (102, 139), (103, 138), (144), (134), (133), (132), (130), (131), (129), (153), (152), (146), (151), (150), (149), (064), (147), (155), (154), (156), (157), (158), (159), (148), (145), (143), (142), (141), (140), (139), (138), (137), (136), (135), (134), (133), (132), (131), (129), (128), (127), (126), (125), (124), (123), (122), (121), (120), (119), (118), (117), (116), (115), (114), (113), (112), (111), (110), (109), (108), (107), (106), (105), (104), (103), (102), (101), (100), (099), (098), (097), (096), (095), (094), (093), (092), (091), (090), (089), (088), (087), (086), (085), (084), (083), (082), (081), (080), (079), (078), (077), (076), (075), (074), (073), (072), (071), (070), (069), (068), (067), (066), (065), (064), (063), (062), (061), (060), (059), (058), (057), (056), (055), (054), (053), (052), (051), (050), (049), (048), (047), (046), (045), (044), (043), (042), (041), (040), (039), (038), (037), (036), (035), (034), (033), (032), (031), (030), (029), (028), (027), (026), (025), (024), (023), (022), (021), (020), (019), (018), (017), (016), (015), (014), (013), (012), (011), (010), (009), (008), (007), (006), (005), (004), (003), (002), (001).

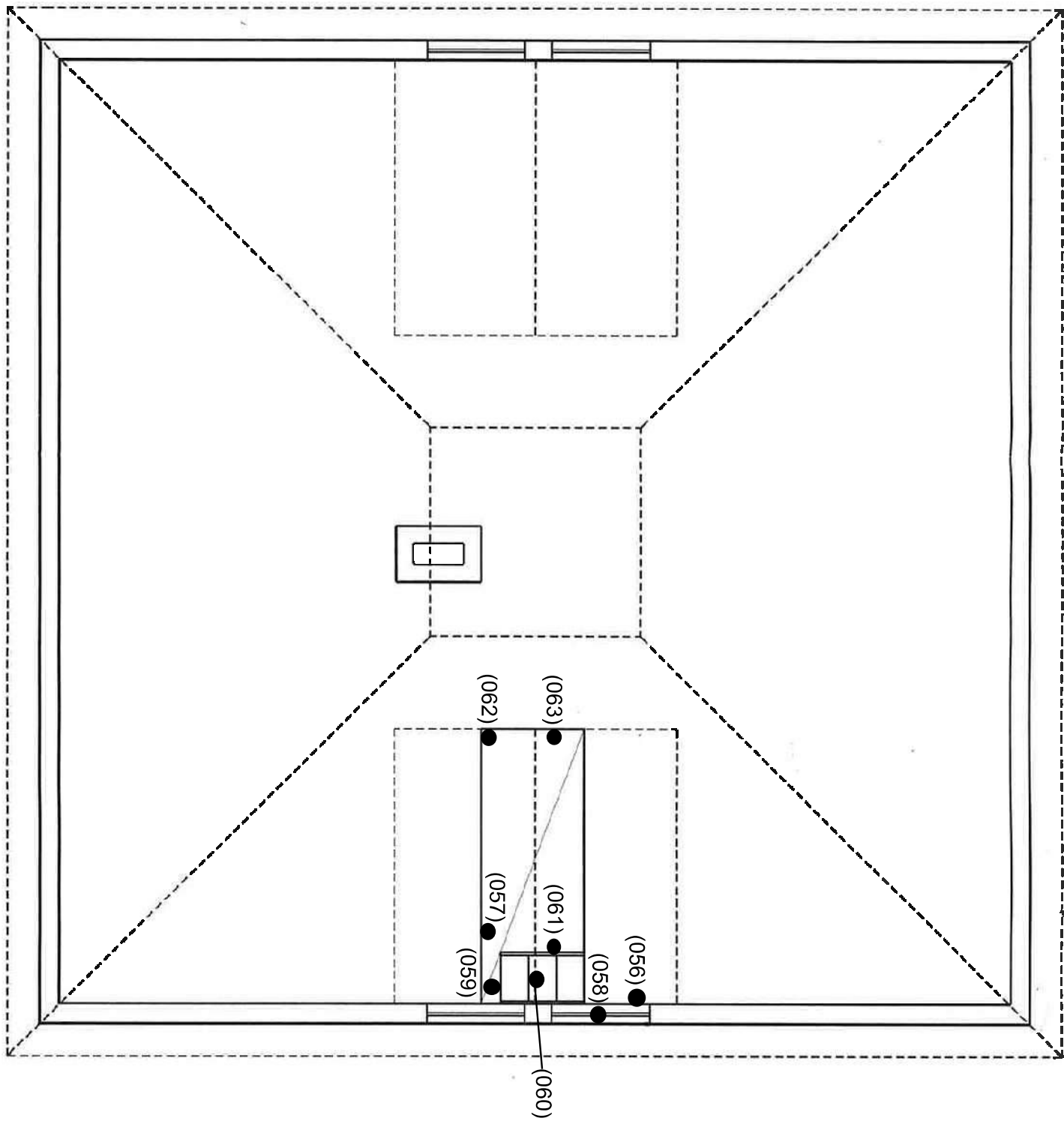


FIGURE 9
Chicken Coop and Propane Tank Lead Sample Locations
CHICKEN COOP AND PROPANE TANK

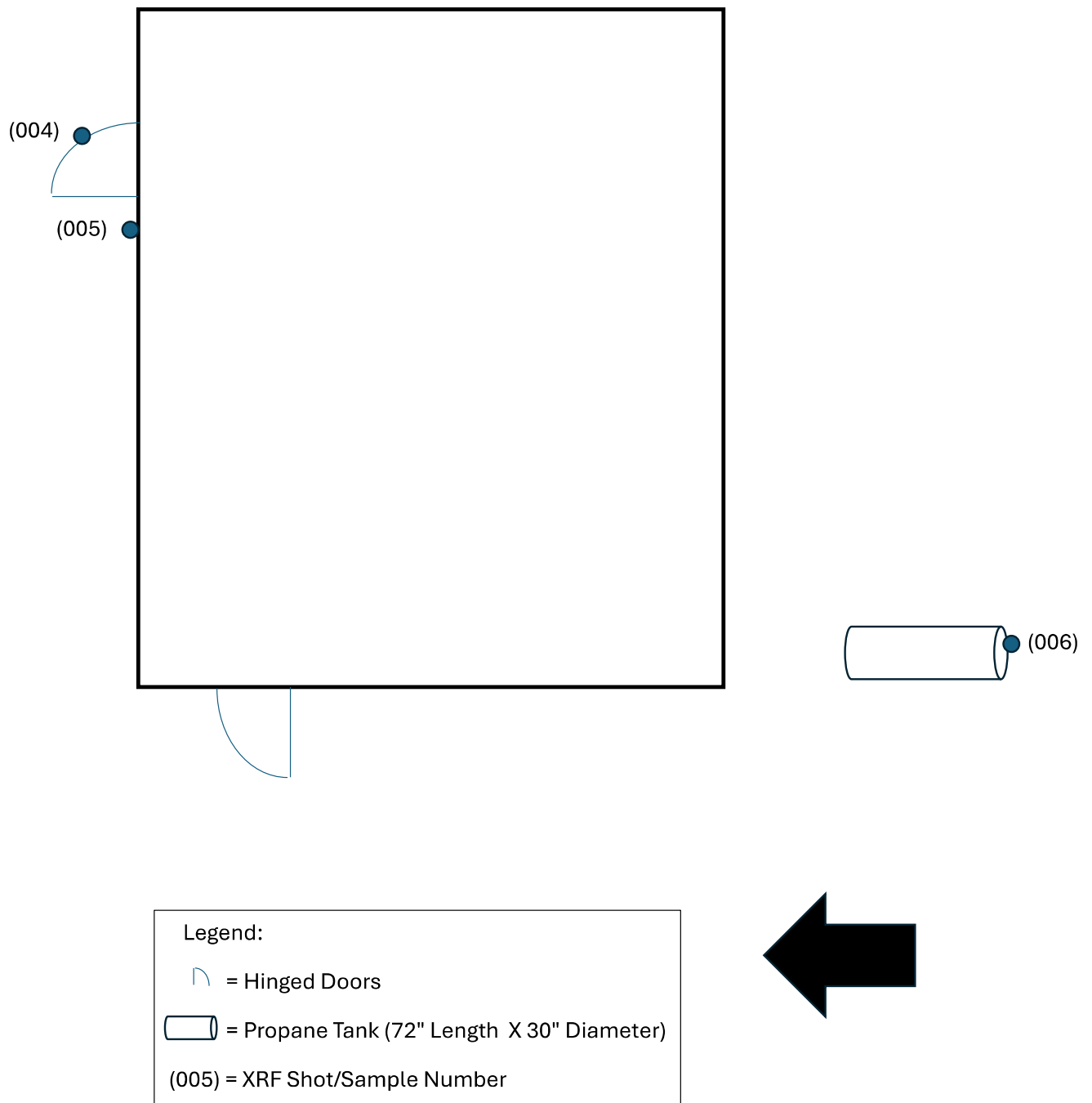
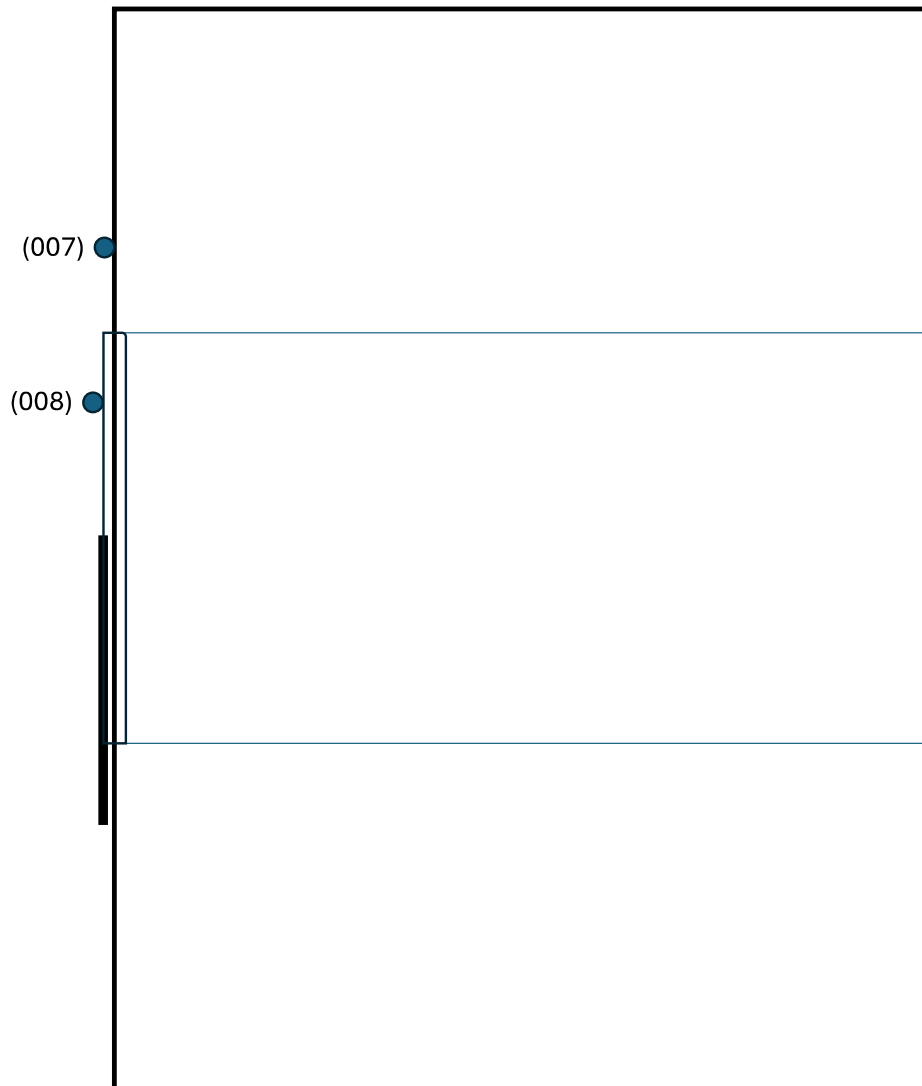
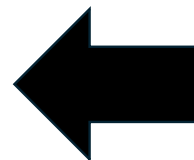


FIGURE 10
Barn Lead Sample Locations
BARN



Legend:

— = Sliding Door



Appendix D - Wood Species Identification

LIGNO LOGIC LLC

2382 Malabar Dr.
Eugene, OR 97403
Cell 718 502-5753 | Fax 541 485-7991
E-mail: suzana@lignologic.com

WOOD SPECIES IDENTIFICATION REPORT

DATE:	August 11, 2025.
WOOD ID NUMBER:	W25-0811
CLIENT:	RATHS, RATHS & JOHNSON, INC.
SUBMITTER:	George R. Mulholland, S.E., P.E.
ANALYZED BY:	Suzana Radivojevic, PhD

WOOD SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SUMMARY**Sample #1:**

Submitted Sample ID:	19203.20
Component:	Roof rafter
Structure:	Building
Geographic Location:	unspecified
Construction Date:	unspecified
Wood Species:	Douglas fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)

NOTES

Thank you for submitting your sample for wood identification. One sample was examined for macroscopic anatomical features and microscopically using standard wood identification techniques.

Sample #1:

Sample description: Single sample. Wood sufficiently sound for analysis.

Macroscopic features: Odor faint, non-characteristic. Color reddish-brown. Straight and even grained. Moderately hard to hard. Growth rings distinct. Earlywood to latewood transition abrupt. Longitudinal resin canals present.

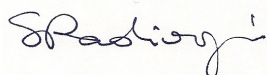
Microscopic features: Tracheids with fine spiral thickenings. Bordered pits in one row or frequently paired. Cross-field pitting piceoid, small, 1-6 per cross field. Rays uniseriate and fusiform. Fusiform rays with one transverse resin canal. Resin canals with thick-walled epithelium. Ray parenchyma cell end walls nodular. Ray tracheids present, marginal, nondentate.

Conclusions: Based on macroscopic and microscopic anatomical features, the sample is identified as Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). No alternative species is proposed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Douglas fir is native to western North America. Lumber (and timber) of Douglas fir is readily commercially available if required for repair or replacement interventions.

Sincerely,



Suzana Radivojevic, PhD

Wood scientist

Disclaimer

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