

Presented to:

**Boston Redevelopment
Authority**



Report for:

**Engineering Design Services for
Environmental Remediation and
Building Demolition at Dudley Square**

**Structural Inspection and
Investigation Report
for the Ferdinand Building
2260-2272 Washington Street
Roxbury, MA.**



In Reference to:

BRA Contract No. 5076

August 2007

Submitted by:

Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.

Two Center Plaza
Boston, Massachusetts 02108



Structural Inspection and Investigation Report For the Ferdinand Building

Engineering Design Services for Environmental Remediation
and Site Clearance at Dudley Square

Roxbury, Massachusetts

August 2007

Prepared for:



Boston Redevelopment Authority
22 Drydock Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

Prepared by:

JACOBS

Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.
Two Center Plaza
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

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1.0 Introduction

Background: The Boston Redevelopment Authority's Dudley Square Environmental Remediation, Site Clearance and Building Preservation Project includes the two existing buildings that are present on the Dudley Square site – Ferdinand's Blue Store (also known as the Ferdinand Building) and Ferdinand's Blue Store Addition (also known as the Guscott Building). This document presents the findings from the Ferdinand Building inspection only. A separate inspection report was previously issued for the Guscott Building, which is part of the first phase of work for the project.

Inspection Activities and Purpose: Jacobs Engineering Group ("Jacobs") conducted the following inspections/field investigations of the Ferdinand Building:

- Interior inspection and exterior inspection from ground-level (March 8, 2007)
- Façade visual inspection (July 17 & 18, 2007)
- Elevator shaft and chimney assessment (August 1, 2007)
- Concrete sampling for chloride ion lab testing (August 1, 2007).

The inspections involved visual assessment of the building's structural elements and of the exterior of the façade, photographic recordings for later examination, and hammer tapping of concrete for indications of soundness. The purpose of the inspections was to 1) evaluate the integrity of the Ferdinand Building's structural system in preparation for restoration, and 2) document the condition of the façade in preparation for restoration, as well as identify any areas of the façade that could pose a threat to public safety.



Site Plan

2.0 Ferdinand Building Inspection Observations

General Building Overview: The Ferdinand Building is located at 2260-2272 Washington Street in Roxbury, Massachusetts at the intersection of Washington and Warren Streets. Constructed in 1895, the building is five stories and contains one basement level. Subsequent to the original 1895 construction, an addition along Washington Street and an elevator shaft along Warren Street were built. The elevator shaft linked the Ferdinand Building to a four-story building that no longer exists. Originally a furniture showroom, the Ferdinand Building has not been in use for many years and is currently vacant. The exterior doors and many of the building's windows have been boarded up, although there are gaps and openings in a significant number of the window boards. With the exception of the Fifth Floor and the Basement, the size, layout, and construction materials of all floors are typically the same. The floor to ceiling height of the Fifth Floor is significantly higher than that of the other floors.

Structural Systems Overview: The interior columns of the building are typically rolled steel sections encased in concrete; the exterior columns are typically brick pilasters. Concrete-encased rolled steel sections comprise the building's stringers and girders. Floor slabs are constructed of cast-in-place reinforced concrete. An arched plaster ceiling spans between floor stringers; this plaster ceiling is supported by metal mesh and curved reinforcing bars. The exterior walls of the Ferdinand Building are constructed of brick and mortar. The walls facing Washington Street and Warren Street have been determined to have historic architectural significance and feature decorative brick, marble, limestone, granite, and terra cotta elements.

The Basement: There is no direct access to the Basement from the First Floor other than by ladder through a narrow slot that runs along the north side of the First Floor. A portion of the north basement wall displayed some bulging within the bottom half of the wall. The other walls were in good condition. Concrete-encased steel beams that span across and beneath the relatively wide ground-level windows were deteriorated and rusted. The Basement concrete floor slab and concrete-encased steel columns were in good condition. Basement photographs F0.1 through F0.8 are included in Appendix A.

The First (Ground) Floor: The exterior walls on the First Floor were in relatively good condition. The concrete floor was in relatively good condition, although there was a small hole in the floor, approximately 8 inches in diameter, made intentionally during previous investigative work. No noticeable deflection could be detected by jumping lightly on the floor. Steel columns encased in concrete were in good condition, although rust was evident in areas where the concrete cover has fallen off. The suspended plaster ceiling has collapsed in several areas revealing Second Floor concrete-encased girders and stringers above. Both the girders and stringers, though rusted, were in relatively good condition. No signs of serious structural distress or failure were evident, as no structural element exhibited displacement, noticeable deflection or significant loss of cross section. First Floor photographs F1.1 through F1.10 are included in Appendix A.

The Second Floor: Observations on the Second Floor were essentially the same as those on the First Floor. Second Floor photographs F2.1 through F2.6 are included in Appendix A.

The Third Floor: Vertical cracks were observed on three brick pilasters that are part of the masonry wall along Warren Street. The cause of these cracks is unknown. Other walls on the Third Floor were in good condition. The floor exhibited noticeable deflection with light jumping. Columns and the structure of the Fourth Floor, where visible, appeared similar to those on the First and Second Floors. No visible signs of serious structural distress or failure were evident other than the cracks in the pilasters and the noticeable deflection of the floor; these observations are of concern but not necessarily indicative of an immediately hazardous condition. Third Floor photographs F3.1 through F3.4 are included in Appendix A.

The Fourth Floor: Observations on the Fourth Floor were essentially the same as on the First Floor and the Second Floor. Fourth Floor photographs F4.1 and F4.2 are included in Appendix A.

The Fifth Floor: The Fifth Floor of the Ferdinand Building differs from the other floors in that its floor to ceiling height is higher. The walls, floor, columns and ceiling beams all were in good condition. No signs of serious structural distress or failure were evident, as no structural element exhibited displacement, noticeable deflection or significant loss of cross section. Fifth Floor photographs F5.1 through F5.13 are included in Appendix A.

Building Exterior: The exterior of the historically-significant facades along Washington and Warren Streets was observed from an aerial lift; the exterior of all other facades was viewed from ground-level only. Exterior photographs FEX.1 through FEX.11 are included in Appendix A.

Appendix B contains a memorandum dated July 19, 2007 that documents observed deficiencies in exterior wall elements along Washington and Warren Streets. The following is a summary of these deficiencies:

1. Movement in the Fifth Floor pilaster at the circular window
2. Severe cracking in door lintel along Washington Street
3. Loose and deteriorated bricks at Third Floor window lintels (Washington Street addition)
4. Bulging bricks and loss of mortar above Fifth Floor windows (Washington Street addition)
5. Unsupported top plate of cornice at SE corner of building.

Additional exterior deficiencies were observed on August 1, 2007 and are discussed below:

- Warren Street elevator shaft
The elevator shaft exhibited severe deterioration and apparent lack of lateral support from the main building. Appendix C contains a memorandum dated August 24, 2007 that documents the observed deficiencies in the subject shaft.
- Brick chimney along south façade (photographs FEX.5 and FEX.6)
The brick chimney along the south façade (i.e. facing the vacant lot) exhibited severe deterioration, particularly at the base. A large area of bricks was missing, several bricks were loose or displaced, and mortar was missing. It is highly probable that vibrations associated with the demolition of the Guscott Building will adversely affect the chimney area of the façade.

Roof System: The building has a flat roof with parapet wall around the perimeter. Although the roof was not inspected, the roof structure and waterproofing system are likely in fairly good condition since there was no significant water infiltration into the Fifth Floor from the roof.

Stairs and Elevator: The existing stair and elevator systems are generally in place, although there is no stair between the Basement and the First Floor. Metal elements displayed a moderate degree of rust; no equipment was operable.

Window Systems: Many of the window openings have been either partially or completely boarded up. Window frames and lintels displayed some degree of deterioration. Lintel corrosion and accompanying expansion, particularly at the addition along Washington Street, have led to the displacement of adjacent brickwork.

Mechanical and Electrical Systems: Remnants of the mechanical and electrical systems were present – ceiling-hung light fixtures, pipes, conduits, and other materials.

3.0 Ferdinand Building Evaluation

General: The Ferdinand Building has deteriorated due to age, abandonment and lack of periodic maintenance. Evidence includes fallen suspended ceiling, spalled concrete, and rusted structural elements. The most serious deterioration discovered is the deteriorated concrete and steel beneath First Floor windows as observed from the Basement. Despite the interior deterioration, there appear to be no visible signs of serious structural distress or failure on the interior of the building.

In contrast to the building's interior, the facade of the building exhibits numerous signs of potential failure. Our façade observations are based solely upon a visual inspection of the exterior of the facade. Given the inherent limitations of an exterior visual inspection, it should be noted that undetected deficiencies in the facade or in the structural elements supporting the facade may exist. These deficiencies could pose public safety or worker safety hazards beyond those already identified in this report and can only be identified through further field investigations and testing.

Emergency Measures: As discussed in the *Building Exterior* paragraph of Section 2.0 and the referenced Appendices B and C, there are multiple areas of the Ferdinand's façade that have the potential to threaten public safety. These identified areas should be repaired, stabilized, or removed as soon as possible. Sidewalk protection or equivalent should be implemented until all remedial measures are complete. If repair or removal of the Warren Street elevator shaft and the brick chimney along the south façade do not occur prior to the demolition of the Guscott Building, these building elements may be subject to damage or collapse due to vibrations related to the demolition of the Guscott Building. It is imperative that adequate protection measures be implemented by the Guscott demolition contractor not only at the sidewalks but also within the site in order to ensure worker safety.

Loading for Demolition Work: The floors of the Ferdinand Building may be occupied by a reasonable number of construction workers, but no more than ten per floor. Any equipment that

cannot be hand-carried by workers should be prohibited from floors unless the loading is approved by a Professional Structural Engineer.

Seismic Resistance: The building was not designed for earthquake loads in accordance with modern codes, which are based on current knowledge of structural behavior during a seismic event. This does not necessarily mean that the building will not perform adequately during an earthquake. No temporary measures to prevent a catastrophic collapse of the building during an earthquake are justified.

Chloride Ions in Concrete: A concrete sample was taken from the First Floor slab and from the overlay material at the Second Floor slab. These samples were sent to a testing laboratory to measure the concentration of water soluble chloride ions. Test results are included in Appendix D. It can be seen that the maximum percent of water soluble chlorides by weight of cement was found to be approximately 0.030%, which is well below the maximum permissible value of 1.00% for corrosion protection (as stipulated in ACI 318 *Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete*). Therefore, the embedded structural steel and the reinforcing steel in the Ferdinand Building have not been exposed to deleterious concentrations of chloride ions. This is consistent with our visual findings, which indicate that there is no significant, widespread steel corrosion present.

Appendix A
Photographs

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F0.1 - Basement
Lally column near the opening in the 1st Floor concrete slab.



Photo F0.2 - Basement
Connection between lally column and concrete-encased steel beam at the opening in the 1st Floor concrete slab.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F0.3 - Basement
Exposed, deteriorated steel framing at the opening in the 1st Floor concrete slab.



Photo F0.4 - Basement
Delamination and spalling of concrete at underside of floor beam revealing corrosion of steel section.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F0.5 - Basement
Connection of 1st Floor framing to brick pilaster.



Photo F0.6 - Basement
Electric vault.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F0.7 - Basement

Existing field markings on electric vault in Warren Street basement wall.



Photo F0.8 - Basement

Entrance into basement as seen from vacant lot.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F1.1 – 1st Floor
1st Floor slab opening and connection between floor structure and exterior wall.



Photo F1.2 – 1st Floor
Blowup detail of connection between floor structure and exterior wall at opening in 1st Floor slab.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F1.3 – 1st Floor
Looking up at connection between floor structure and exterior wall.



Photo F1.4 – 1st Floor
Looking down into opening in floor slab.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F1.5 – 1st Floor
Stairway to 2nd floor.



Photo F1.6 – 1st Floor
Interior elevation looking at the building's front entrance (corner of Washington and Warren Streets).

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F1.7 – 1st Floor
General interior elevation.



Photo F1.8 – 1st Floor
General interior elevation.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F1.9 – 1st Floor
General deterioration at interface of floor structure underside and exterior wall.



Photo F1.10 – 1st Floor
General interior elevation and typical structural framing system.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F2.1 – 2nd Floor
Interior elevation with ornate window.



Photo F2.2 – 2nd Floor
General interior elevation and typical structural framing system.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F2.3 – 2nd Floor
Elevation at window base and adjacent brick pilaster.

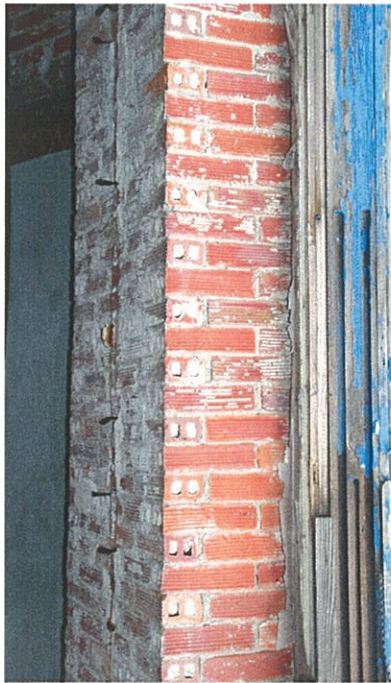


Photo F2.4 – 2nd Floor
Brick pilaster adjacent to window opening.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F2.5 – 2nd Floor
Typical floor framing, interior column, and exterior brick pilaster.



Photo F2.6 – 2nd Floor
General interior elevation.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F3.1 – 3rd Floor
Cracking in brick pilaster located between Warren Street windows.



Photo F3.2 – 3rd Floor
Cracking in brick pilaster located between Warren Street windows.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F3.3 – 3rd Floor
Deterioration in arched plaster ceiling.



Photo F3.4 – 3rd Floor
Fallen plaster from arched ceiling reveals curved reinforcing bars.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F4.1 – 4th Floor
General interior elevation and typical structural framing system.



Photo F4.2 – 4th Floor
General interior elevation.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F5.1 - 5th Floor

Typical connection between roof beams and built-up column section.



Photo F5.2 - 5th Floor

Top of floor slab shown - condition is typical at all floor levels of the building.

REMARKS & PHOTOSPhoto F5.3 – 5th Floor

General elevation with no mezzanine level. Note larger floor to ceiling height than that on lower floors.

Photo F5.4 – 5th Floor

General deterioration at interface of roof structure underside and exterior wall.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F5.5 – 5th Floor
Deterioration at arched plaster ceiling and roof framing.



Photo F5.6 – 5th Floor
Elevation showing roof scupper drainage system and mezzanine level beyond.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F5.7 – 5th Floor
Elevation showing mezzanine level at right.



Photo F5.8 – 5th Floor
Stairs leading up to 5th Floor mezzanine and to roof.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F5.9 – 5th Floor
Underside of skylight.



Photo F5.10 – 5th Floor
Fallen plaster from arched ceiling reveals curved reinforcing bars. Diagonal bracing to brick pilaster can also be seen.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F5.11 – 5th Floor
Masonry detail at a 5th Floor window.



Photo F5.12 – 5th Floor
Elevation looking toward front ornate window.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo F5.13 – 5th Floor
Masonry detail at ornate window.

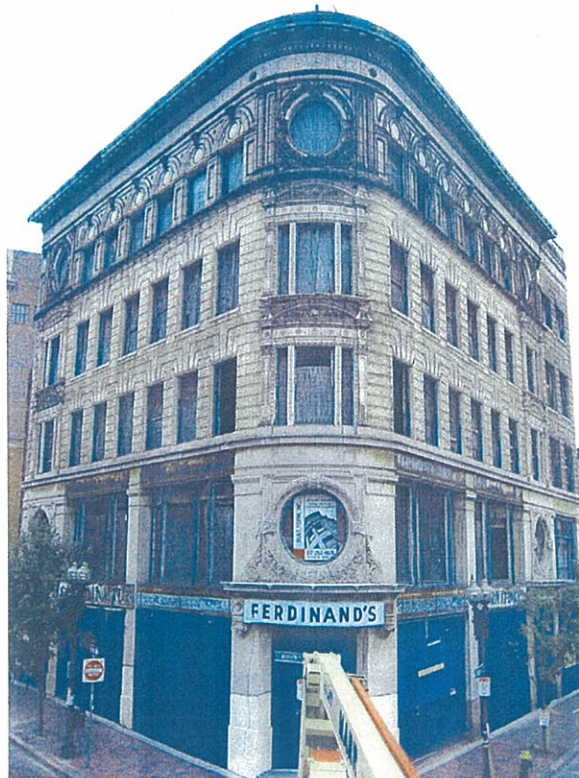


Photo FEX.1 – Building Exterior
View from corner of Washington and Warren streets. (photo taken July 17, 2007)

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo FEX.2 – Building Exterior
View from corner of Washington and Warren Streets.



Photo FEX.3 – Building Exterior
View from vacant lot.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo FEX.4 – Building Exterior
View from vacant lot.



Photo FEX.5 – Building Exterior
Brick chimney on south façade – significant brick deterioration.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo FEX.6 – Building Exterior
Brick chimney on south façade – significant brick deterioration.



Photo FEX.7 – Building Exterior
Crack in façade near window.

REMARKS & PHOTOS

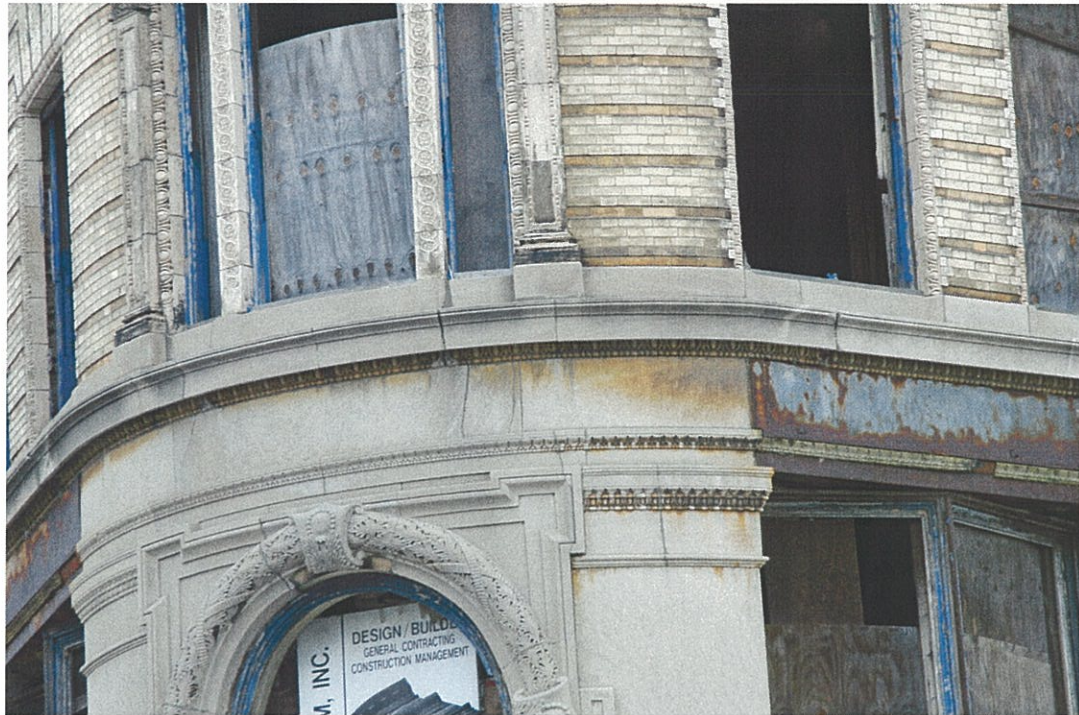


Photo FEX.8 – Building Exterior
Partial opening in masonry joints.



Photo FEX.9 – Building Exterior
Crack in masonry columns at building entrance.

REMARKS & PHOTOS



Photo FEX.10 – Building Exterior
Cracking observed in stone.



Photo FEX.11 – Building Exterior
Portion of cornice missing.

Appendix B

July 19, 2007 Memorandum

Façade Visual Inspection – Immediate Public Safety Concerns

Jacobs Civil Inc.
Two Center Plaza
Boston, MA 02108-1906 U.S.A.
617.742.8060 Fax: 617.742.8830

Memorandum

DRAFT

Date July 19, 2007

To File

From Rosa Castro-Krawiec, P.E.

Subject Dudley Square Ferdinand Building Façade Visual Inspection
IMMEDIATE PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS

We have completed the visual inspection of the Ferdinand Building. The purpose of the inspection was to document the condition of the façade and identify any areas which could pose a threat to public safety. A report prepared by BCA identifying the extent of the deterioration of the façade will be forthcoming in the next several weeks. The purpose of this memorandum is to identify those critical areas which have the potential to threaten the safety of the public. These areas should be repaired, stabilized or removed as soon as possible. Alternatively, and at a minimum, sidewalk protection or equivalent should be implemented. The observations listed below will be discussed within the next week with the BRA and appropriate actions will be taken.

Item numbers indicated below are keyed to the building elevations that follow this memorandum. The referenced Figure numbers are field photographs contained in the "Figures" section. A site plan is also presented herein for orientation.

Please note that our observations are based solely upon a visual inspection of the exterior of the facade. Given the inherent limitations of an exterior visual inspection, it should be noted that undetected deficiencies in the facade or in the structural elements supporting the facade may exist. These deficiencies could pose public safety hazards beyond those already identified in this memorandum and can only be identified through further field investigations and testing.

Item 1: Pilaster (Figures 1-3)

The pilaster adjacent to the top most circular window has moved significantly in the horizontal direction. The column is comprised of individual blocks and loss of mortar is significant in the lower blocks. Further movement could result in the blocks falling and harm to pedestrians.

Item 2: Door Lintel (Figures 4 & 5)

The limestone lintel over the door in the north elevation has severe cracks. It is unclear based on field observations to date if there is steel supporting this lintel. The limestone needs to be supported to eliminate the potential for a portion of the lintel falling. Due to the presence of the trees we were unable to get close enough to the lintel to see if the stone was loose.

Item 3: Brick at North Elevation addition windows (Figures 6 – 9)

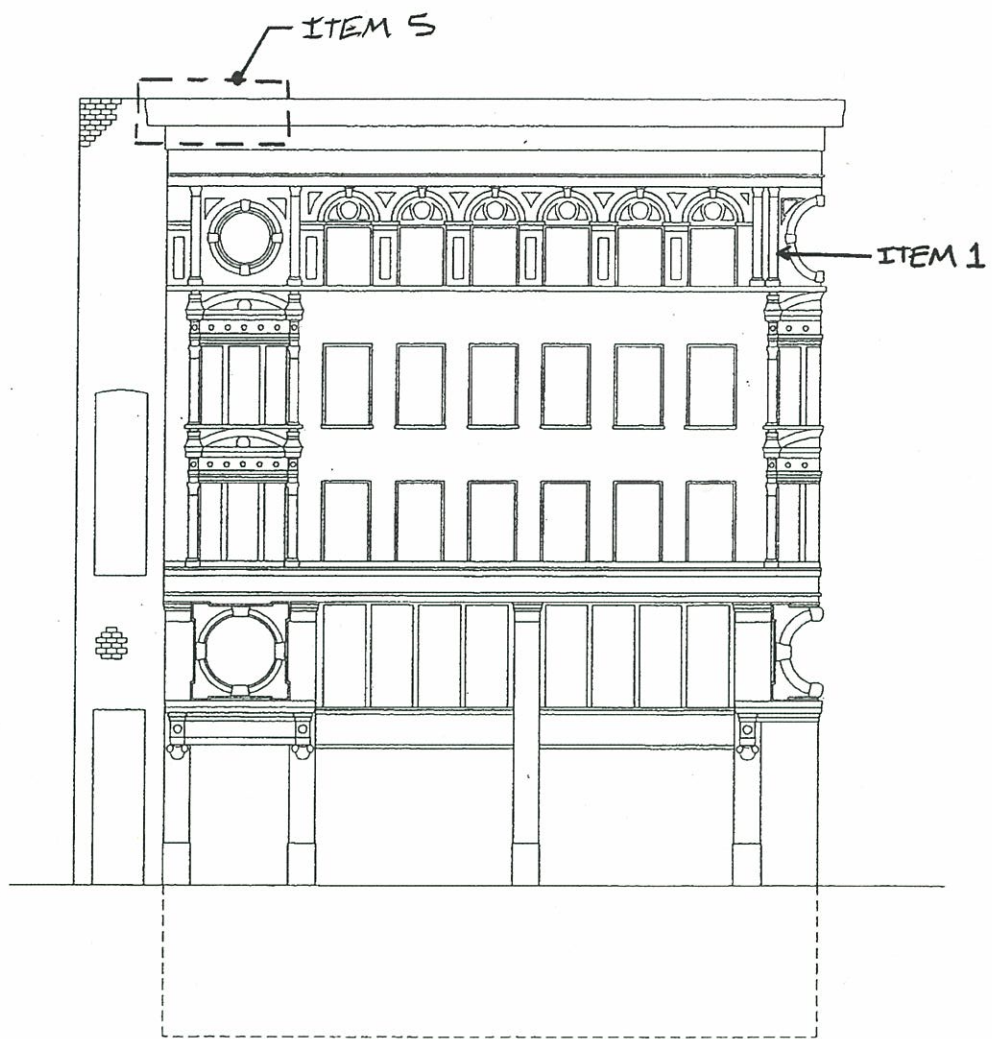
The brick above the lowest windows in the portion of the addition along the north elevation is cracked and some has fallen. Portions of the brick that were loose were removed during the field investigation. The steel lintels over the window are exposed and rusted and are causing the brick to spall. This situation is likely to continue.

Item 4: Brick at North Elevation addition (Figure 10)

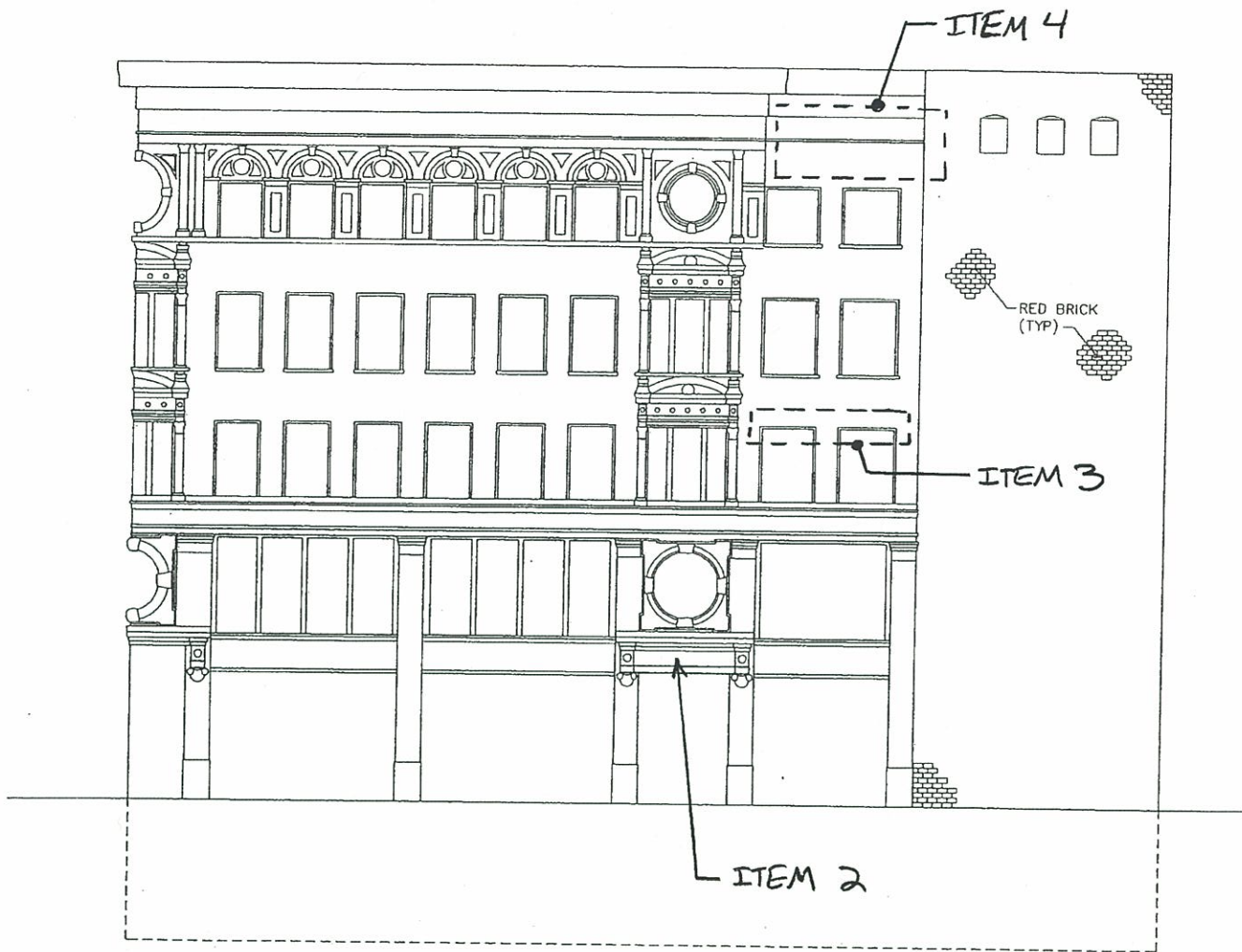
The brick in the portion of the addition along the north elevation is bulging immediately above the top most windows. Loss of mortar in this region was also observed. The cause of the bulging was not readily evident. The reason should be identified to arrest the problem before it worsens and loose brick begins falling.

Item 5: Cornice (Photo 11)

The bottom portion of the cornice at the SE corner of the building was previously removed. A portion of the top plate was left in place. This portion should be removed to the adjacent support bracket.



EAST ELEVATION
N.T.S.



NORTH ELEVATION
N.T.S.

FIGURES



FIGURE 1



COLUMN
"BOWTIE"

FIGUREZ



MOVEMENT

LOSS
OF
MORTAR

FIGURE 3



↳ 2002
LITTEL 2

FIGURE 4

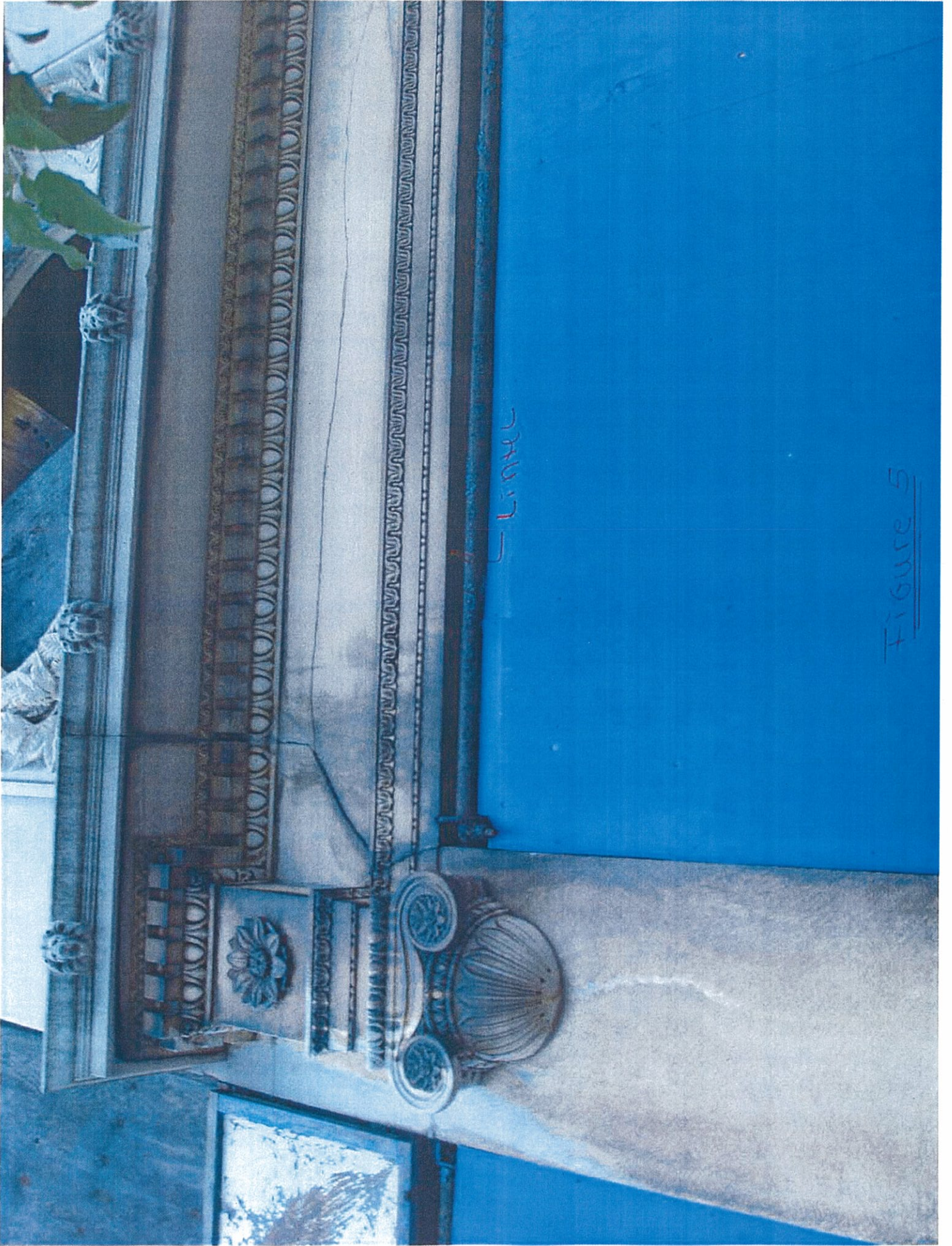


Figure 5

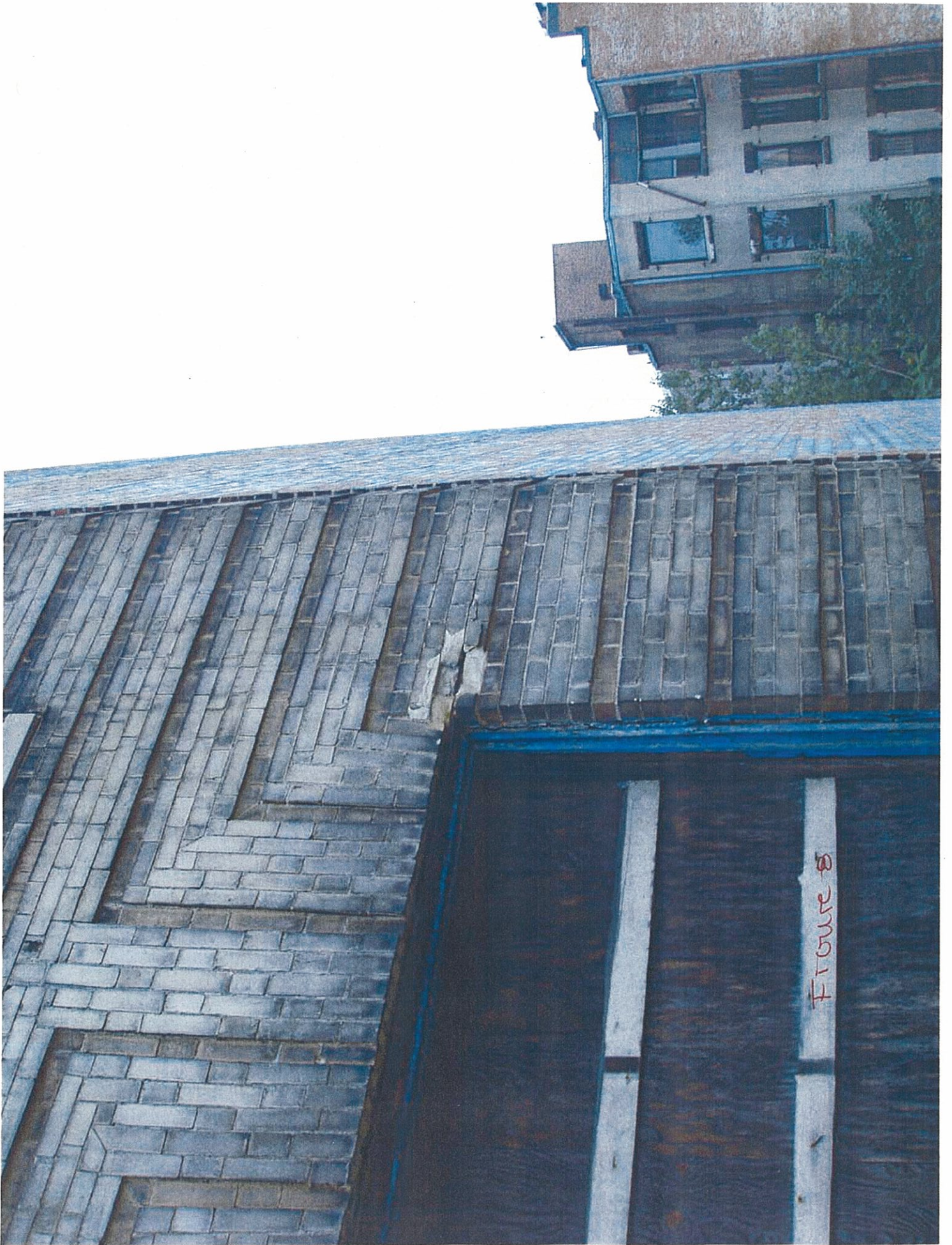
Figure 5



FIGURE 19



F1 6092



Four 8



WALL BULGING
OUTWARD



Figure 10



TOP PORTION
OF CORNICE

FIGURE II

Appendix C

August 24, 2007 Memorandum
Ferdinand Building: Warren Street Elevator Shaft

Memorandum**Jacobs Civil Inc.**

Two Center Plaza
Boston, MA 02108-1906 U.S.A.
617.742.8060 Fax: 617.742.8830

Date August 24, 2007

To File

From Jeffrey Sarin, P.E.
Ed White, P.E.

Subject *Environmental Remediation and Site Clearance at Dudley Square
Ferdinand Building: Warren Street Elevator Shaft*

Jacobs structural personnel conducted a site visit on August 1, 2007 to gather additional information in support of contract document preparation for the Guscott Building site clearance package. This memorandum documents observations from the site visit relative to the Ferdinand Building's elevator shaft. Our observations are based solely on a visual condition assessment conducted from ground level and from the interior of the building at the first floor.

The subject elevator shaft is in the southeast corner of the building along Warren Street. The elevator shaft is comprised of mortared brick and extends from the basement level to the top (5th) floor of the building. The south face of the shaft contains beam pockets that at one time supported floor joists from an adjacent four-story building that has been previously demolished.

The exterior of the shaft exhibits severe deterioration, as there are several areas on the upper portions of the shaft with significant mortar loss. At these locations the bricks likely have little or no bond to the surrounding structure.

At Warren Street, the vertical joint between the elevator shaft and the historically-significant granite, brick, and limestone façade is likely a "soft" joint, and in this way the elevator shaft may not be positively connected to the building. The mortar and brick configuration at the vertical joint on the back of the elevator shaft provides further evidence of the presence of a "soft" joint. However, without further investigation, including selective destructive testing, the nature of the joint cannot be conclusively determined at this time.

Given the above-noted deterioration of the elevator shaft's exterior and the lack of lateral support from the main building, it is highly probable that vibrations associated with the Guscott Building site clearance work will adversely affect the Ferdinand elevator shaft. Removal of the elevator shaft should therefore occur prior to demolition of the Guscott Building. And it needs to be removed in a manner that does not damage or further expose the interior of the Ferdinand Building. Elevator openings shall be properly sealed off from exterior elements.

Figures 1 through 5 are provided herein for reference.



Figure 1: Ferdinand Building - Warren Street Elevator Shaft
Elevation view as seen from vacant lot



Figure 2: Ferdinand Building - Warren Street Elevator Shaft
Elevation view as seen from Warren Street



Figure 3: Ferdinand Building - Warren Street Elevator Shaft
Widespread loss of mortar



Figure 4: Ferdinand Building - Warren Street Elevator Shaft
Widespread loss of mortar



Figure 5: Ferdinand Building - Warren Street Elevator Shaft
Apparent "soft" joint between shaft and building

Appendix D
Chloride Tests of Concrete

THE THOMPSON & LICHTNER COMPANY, INC.

Consulting Engineers
Engineering and Testing Laboratories

111 First Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02141
Tel (617) 492-2111 Fax (617) 492-7353
www.thompsonlichtner.com

August 17, 2007

JE JACOBS
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
CHLORIDE TESTS OF CONCRETE
DUDLEY SQUARE BLDG DEMO

Test Number -- FF 505

Date Received -- 8-2-07

Source -- Submitted by your Mr. Jeffrey A. Sarin, P.E

Specimens -- Two pieces of concrete identified as follows:
1, Ferdinand Building floor slab , Floor #1
2, Ferdinand Building floor slab overlay, Floor #2

Test Procedure -- Request was made to determine
Water Soluble Chlorides

Results -- The following data have been obtained:

<u>Specimen No.</u>	<u>Water Soluble Chlorides</u>	
	<u>% by Weight of Sample</u>	<u>% by weight of cement*</u>
1	0.0047	0.030
2	0.0043	0.027

* Based on an assumed 611 lbs of cement per cubic yard and Unit Weight of 145 PCF

THE THOMPSON & LICHTNER COMPANY, INC.



Evan Karalolos
Laboratory Director

Appendix E

May 1, 2007 Ferdinand Building Citation Notice from City of Boston/Inspectional Services Department



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BD 203

SUFFOLK, ss.

DATE FILED: 05/01/2007
INSPECTOR: 417 WALSH, J
DATE MAILED: 417 WALSH, J

CITY OF BOSTON
Thomas M. Menino
Mayor

GREETING, BRQ
PAUL MCCANN
1 CITY HALL SQ 9TH FLR
BOSTON MA 02201

owner or in control of property located in the City of Boston at:

2250 - 2252 WASHINGTON

WARD: 05

The Commissioner of the Inspectional Services Department of the City of Boston has adjudged certain property which you own or are in control of is in violation of the State Building Code 780 CMR 118.1 sixth edition, authorized under Chapter 143, Sections 93-94 of the Massachusetts General Laws, as amended to wit:

780 CMR _____:

CHAPTER 121.2 UNSAFE AND DANGEROUS; BUILDING IS OPEN TO ELEMENTS AND TRESPASS WITH BROKEN WINDOWS, PLYWOOD BOARDS FOR WINDOWS, LOOSE AND FALLING AND METAL CORNI LOOSE HANGING IN DANGER OF FALLING; CREATING A DANGEROUS CONDITION TO PUBLIC.

TO REMEDY THIS CONDITION APPLY FOR AND SECURE A PERMIT TO REMEDY THE ABOVE DESCRIBED CONDITION OR TAKE THE ACTIONS DESCRIBED BELOW:

SECURE PERMIT AND MAKE BUILDING SAFE OR RAZE BUILDING.
INSPECTOR: JOHN WALSH

VIOLATION NO.: U980172-2007

HEREOF FAIL NOT, under penalty of law to comply with said Building Code, within 30 days/ 24 hours (circle one) of the service of this Order.

William J. Good III
Commissioner

Gary P. Moccia
Inspector of Buildings

For the Commissioner
[Signature]
5/10/07

(SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FURTHER NOTICE)

A TRUE COPY.
ATTEST: