

**DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY  
PEEL REGIONAL POLICE - 11 DIVISION  
3030 ERIN MILLS PARKWAY  
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO**

**Prepared for:**

**PEEL REGIONAL POLICE**

**Prepared by:**

**SPL CONSULTANTS LIMITED**

**Project: 1732-230  
July 31, 2013**



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**Project: 1732-230**

**July 31, 2013**

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**Attn: John Cabral**

**Designated Substances & Hazardous Materials Survey  
Peel Regional Police – 11 Division  
3030 Erin Mills Parkway  
Mississauga, Ontario**

SPL Consultants Limited (SPL) was retained by Peel Regional Police to carry out a Designated Substances & Hazardous Materials Survey at their 11<sup>th</sup> Division located at 3030 Erin Mills Parkway, Mississauga, Ontario.

The subject site is located on the northwest corner of Dundas Street West and Erin Mills Parkway in Mississauga, Ontario. A one-storey structure with full basement and a rooftop mechanical room is located on the subject property. The building was built in the late 1980's and is occupied by the 11<sup>th</sup> Division of Peel Regional Police. The first floor of the building is occupied by office spaces, washrooms, a lunch room and storage rooms. The basement of the building is occupied by a gym, an evidence room, jail cells, storage rooms and locker rooms. The exterior portions of the property are occupied by asphalt parking area surrounded by fencing and maintained vegetation areas. It is our understanding that as part of the site redevelopment, the onsite building will undergo interior renovation and partial demolition.

The purpose of this survey is to determine the presence/absence of designated substances within the building onsite. The purpose of this report is to provide designated substance information to contractors at the time of tender to ensure complete and correct removal or handling of materials prior to renovation/demolition.

A summary of the results of SPL's site inspection and bulk sampling is presented below.

**Asbestos**

Based on SPL's survey, asbestos has been identified in the following materials:

**Non-Friable Materials:**

- Grey cementitious pipe (commonly referred to as Transite™), observed as the exterior diesel exhaust pipe in the basement electrical room, exiting the building
- White caulking, observed around door frames in the basement of the building;
- Black Roof Sealant, observed on the south side of the roof mechanical room around the exterior metal façade and tar and gravel roofing structure.

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The above noted asbestos containing materials were observed to be in good condition at the time of the site inspection. The Transite pipe observed exiting the building is expected to extend beneath the grassed and asphalt areas on the west side of the building.

### **Lead**

Lead based paint (defined as 0.5 % lead or greater) was not identified in any of the seven (7) paint samples collected and analyzed. Detectable concentrations of lead were identified in five (5) of the seven (7) samples analyzed; these paints are considered to be lead-containing paint.

Lead is also expected to be present in the following building components:

- as a component in ceramic building products such as tiles and bricks;
- as a component of the solder on sweated joints between copper pipe and fittings;
- as a component of the solder on wire connections of electric components; and
- as a component of solder used to seal the bell fitting of cast iron rain water leader pipes.

### **Mercury**

Although no samples were analyzed for mercury, it is presumed to be present in the following:

- in liquid filled reservoirs in thermostats, pipe thermometers, automatic switches and sump pump level switches;
- as a gas in fluorescent light tubes; and
- as a bactericide or stabilizer in paints and caulking.

### **Silica**

Crystalline Silica should be assumed to be present in sandblasting abrasives, brick, concrete, cement, mortar, granite, sandstone, slate, rock and stone, sand, topsoil, and asphalt.

### **Benzene**

Benzene is likely present within an aboveground storage tank (AST) observed in the western portion of the basement. Benzene is likely present within the heating oil present in this storage tank. As such, special precautions should be taken when removing and disposing the storage tank.

### **Man-Made Mineral Fibres**

Fibreglass insulation was observed around mechanical pipe straights within the building. All acoustic ceiling tiles sampled and analyzed contain mineral wool which is considered a man-made mineral fibre.

### **Recommendations**

It is our understanding that the property is proposed for redevelopment, which will include interior renovations and partially demolishing the building onsite. As such, special precautions are required for the removal of specific designated substances. Complete removal of all asbestos-containing materials must precede any work that is likely to disturb these materials.

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Except for asbestos, Designated Substances Regulation O.Reg. 490/09 applies to industrial establishments and not to construction. Due to this condition, it is imperative that a contractor retained for the renovations has a proven record in managing designated substances and operates under a control program.

The Ministry of Labour (MOL) has published construction guidelines which outline removal procedures to reduce worker and public exposure to crystalline silica and lead. These guidelines should be followed during the removal of lead and silica containing materials. Designated Substance and Hazardous Material information will require updating if corrective measures have been instituted and materials have been removed from the building.

Removal of all ACM (non-friable and friable) must be conducted before any demolition that may damage these materials. Removal must be conducted in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA) regarding worker protection, to avoid the inhalation or ingestion of asbestos fibres. Non-friable ACM identified (Transite, caulking and sealant) can be removed using Type 1 or Type 2 removal procedures, depending on removal procedures used by the contractor as specified in Ontario Regulation 278/05. Confirmation that the asbestos removal has been conducted in accordance with the OHSA is recommended prior to any contract work in areas proposed for demolition.

If during demolition, materials suspected of containing asbestos are encountered, they must be handled in accordance with the appropriate guidelines and regulations. It should be noted that asbestos may be present in the enclosed spaces not accessible at the time of the site visit.

We trust that the above is satisfactory for your purposes at this time. Please contact the undersigned should you have any questions or concerns.

Very truly yours,  
**SPL Consultants Limited**



**David Lewis, P.Eng.**  
**Principal Engineer**

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**DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY  
PEEL REGIONAL POLICE – 11 DIVISION  
TORONTO, ONTARIO**

**1 INTRODUCTION**

SPL Consultants Limited (SPL) was retained by Peel Regional Police to carry out a Designated Substances & Hazardous Materials Survey at their 11<sup>th</sup> Division located at 3030 Erin Mills Parkway, Mississauga, Ontario.

The subject site is located on the northwest corner of Dundas Street West and Erin Mills Parkway in Mississauga, Ontario. A one-storey structure with full basement and a rooftop mechanical room is located on the subject property. The building was built in the late 1980's and is occupied the 11<sup>th</sup> Division of Peel Regional Police. The first floor of the building is occupied by office spaces, washrooms, a lunch room and storage rooms. The basement of the building is occupied by a gym, an evidence room, jail cells, storage rooms and locker rooms. The exterior portions of the property are occupied by asphalt parking area surrounded by fencing and maintained vegetation areas. It is our understanding that as part of the site redevelopment, the onsite building will undergo interior renovation and partial demolition.

The purpose of this survey is to determine the presence/absence of designated substances within building onsite. The purpose of this report is to provide designated substance information to contractors at the time of tender to ensure complete and correct removal or handling of materials prior to renovation/demolition.

Section 30 of the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHS Act) requires that an owner determine whether any designated substances are present, prepare a list and distribute the list to prospective contractors as part of any construction tender package. This report presents the designated substance information required for the owner to comply with the Act.

Regulation 490/09 states that all necessary measures and procedures are to be taken to ensure the time-weighted average exposure of a worker to any form of airborne asbestos does not exceed 0.1 fibres per cubic centimeter of air, averaged over an 8-hour work period. In order to abide by this regulation, contractors specializing in asbestos removal are required to remove all asbestos containing building materials from the building prior to any renovation or demolition that will disturb these materials.

**1.1 PURPOSE**

This survey is intended to form the basis of a Designated Substance list as per the requirements of Section 30 of the Occupational Health & Safety Act. This report should be provided to all prospective contractors (and in turn to their sub-trades) who are likely to handle or disturb building materials. Contractors who may work in close proximity to the identified materials and who may also disturb the materials should also be notified.

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The purpose of the survey was to:

1. Determine the presence or absence of each of the designated substances;
2. Identify the locations of designated substances present;
3. In the case of asbestos, establish the type, location and condition of asbestos containing materials (ACM).

The asbestos information in this survey report complies with the requirements of the Occupational Health & Safety Act Regulation 278/05: Designated Substance - Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Building and Repair Operations with respect to asbestos containing materials for the structures.

### **1.2 SCOPE OF WORK/METHODOLOGY**

The scope of this work program was to sample and analyze materials considered to be suspect or possible designated substances or asbestos containing materials.

This designated substances & hazardous materials survey entailed:

- Inspection of accessible areas of the building to identify materials which could contain asbestos and other designated substances;
- A room by room survey of the accessible areas within the building;
- Bulk sampling and analysis of representative materials suspected of containing asbestos and lead;
- Assessment of the condition of the asbestos-containing materials; and
- Assessment of the likelihood of exposure to the other designated substances with recommendations for appropriate corrective action where required.

The survey involved limited destructive sampling (i.e. inspection within plaster/drywall (false) walls or ceilings. However, did not involve inspection within mechanical equipment such as boilers, furnaces, HVAC systems, or within electrical equipment. These areas are considered not accessible to the surveyor and as such materials suspected to contain asbestos may be present within these inaccessible areas.

The survey included the identification of potential friable and non-friable asbestos containing materials within the structure. Asbestos means any of the following fibrous silicates: actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite or tremolite. According to the above-mentioned Regulation 278/05, the term 'friable material' is applied to a material that when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized or powdered with moderate hand pressure. Asbestos materials that are friable have a greater potential to release airborne asbestos fibres when disturbed. Common friable asbestos-containing building materials used in the past include sprayed fireproofing, stucco texture coat, and thermal pipe and jacket insulation.

Non-friable asbestos containing materials include vinyl floor tiles, gasket materials, asbestos cement (Transite™) pipe, Transite™ board and asbestos textiles. If these materials do however release fine dust due to deterioration or during removal, the free dust is considered friable.

## **2 SITE OVERVIEW**

### **2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION**

The subject site is located on the northwest corner of Dundas Street West and Erin Mills Parkway in Mississauga, Ontario. A one-storey structure with full basement and a rooftop mechanical room is located on the subject property. The building was built in the late 1980's and is occupied the 11 Division Police Station. The building has concrete foundation, a sloped corrugated metal roof and a brick façade. The basement of the building is occupied by a gym, an evidence room, jail cells, storage rooms and locker rooms. The first floor of the building is occupied by office spaces, washrooms, a lunch room and storage rooms. The exterior portions of the property are occupied by asphalt parking area surrounded by fencing and maintained vegetation areas.

The basement of the building, occupied by a gym, an evidence room, jail cells, storage rooms and locker rooms, has flooring which generally consists of ceramic flooring in the hallways and washrooms, vinyl floor tiles in the evidence room, and concrete in storage rooms and jail cells. The ceilings in the basement generally consist of T-bar drop ceilings with acoustic tiles in the hallway, drywall ceilings in the washrooms and exposed concrete in the storage rooms and locker rooms. The interior walls in the basement generally consist of drywall or concrete block with sound proof wool panelling in the jail cells.

The first floor of the building, occupied by office spaces, washrooms, a lunch room and storage rooms, has flooring on the generally consisting of carpet in the office areas and ceramic flooring in the hallways and washrooms. The ceilings on the first floor generally consist of T-bar drop ceilings with acoustic tiles in the offices areas, stucco texture coat applied to drywall in the lunch room and front entrance, and drywall ceilings in the washrooms. The interior walls on the first floor generally consist of drywall or concrete block.

The interior finishes within the rooftop mechanical room generally consist of concrete.

### **2.2 RECORDS REVIEW**

No previous asbestos or designated substance reports were provided to SPL.

### **2.3 HEATING SYSTEM**

The building is heated via a forced air system with air circulated to the offices via a HVAC system located on roof. Mechanical piping was observed throughout the building to be uninsulated or insulated in fiberglass.

### **2.4 SITE INSPECTION**

The building was inspected by SPL representatives Erin Haatvedt, Dan Seguin and Justin Tayles. Samples were collected for asbestos and lead analysis on June 13 and July 2, 2013.

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### **3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

The survey was executed to identify designated substances as required by the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act. The following sections and tables list the applicable regulations for the survey.

#### **3.1 DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES REGULATIONS**

The Designated Substance and Hazardous Materials Survey was conducted in accordance with the following regulations and guidance documents:

- Ontario Regulation (O.Reg.) 490/09 Designated Substances
- O.Reg. 278/05 Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Building and Repair Operations and the corresponding Guideline (Ontario Ministry of Labour (MOL), November 2007)
- Guideline for Lead on Construction Projects (MOL, September 2004)
- Guideline for Silica on Construction Projects (MOL September 2004)
- Canadian Surface Coating Materials Projects (SOR/2005-109 dated April 19, 2005, as amended in June 2011), pursuant to the 2005 Hazardous Products Act
- The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint in Housing
- Canadian PCB Regulations (SOR / 2008-273)
- O.Reg. 362 Waste Management – PCBs Guideline for Silica on Construction Projects (MOL, September 2004)
- Mercury-Containing Products Pollution Prevention Fact Sheet #21 (Ministry of Environment (MOE), September 2001)
- O.Reg. 347/90 General waste Management
- Canadian Construction Association document CCA 82/2004
- Canadian Chlorofluorocarbon Regulations (SOR / 90-127), Ozone-depleting, Substances Regulation (SOR / 94-408) and Ozone Depleting Substances Products Regulations (SOR / 90-584)
- O.Reg. 463/10 ODS and Other Halocarbons

#### **4 DESIGNATED SUBSTANCE SURVEY**

Information in this section of the report should be provided to all prospective contractors who are likely to handle or disturb asbestos or other designated substances. Detailed specifications that outline specific abatement procedures could be useful when tendering the renovation/demolition work.

This information will require updating upon removal of ACM from various sections of the building prior to renovations or demolition. A close out report stating that the materials are no longer present is also required in the event that the materials are decommissioned. If ACM is to remain in place, or significant

delays to the proposed demolition of the building are encountered O.Reg. 278/05 requires the preparation and establishment of an Asbestos Management Plan for the building.

Contractors and maintenance personnel should be warned of the possibility of undisclosed materials when breaking into enclosed areas. Friable and Non-Friable building materials discovered in enclosed areas should be treated as asbestos until proven otherwise and other substances, self-evident as designated substances, should be handled in a likewise fashion.

#### **4.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The survey of the building for designated substances consisted of a walk through and physical examination of suspect materials in accessible areas of the building. A physical examination was completed to assess the condition of materials and to examine for underlying layers. In situations where friable asbestos-containing materials extended into a non-accessible area, such as asbestos cement parging on mechanical pipe it was assumed that the asbestos-containing materials were also present in these areas and were reported as such.

Observations were based on a visual inspection. When potential materials that may contain asbestos were identified, visual inspection was augmented with bulk sampling and laboratory analysis. Bulk samples were taken from representative locations of friable material and non-friable or manufactured product suspected of containing asbestos. Sample collection was performed with consistency to obtain a general pattern of asbestos use in the structures. Homogeneous materials were visually identified and representative samples were collected in accordance with Section 3 of the O.Reg 278/05.

Asbestos samples are collected by taking a small volume of material (approximately two square centimeters in size) from either intact material or preferably from a damaged section. The collected samples were placed in zipper storage plastic bags, sealed and forwarded to an analytical laboratory. Bulk samples are analyzed by Polarized Light Microscopy. The method and procedures for establishing whether material is asbestos-containing is determined according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials (Test Method EPA/600/R-93/116).

Paint samples collected for lead analysis are collected by taking a small volume of the paint from building finishes. The collected samples were placed in zipper storage bags, sealed and forwarded to an analytical laboratory. Bulk Lead samples are analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry.

## **5 SURVEY FINDINGS**

### **5.1 ASBESTOS**

Asbestos is a strong mineral fibre that is resistant to heat (especially fire) and chemicals. In the past, asbestos was widely used as insulating and fireproofing material in a range of residential, commercial and industrial structures as well as in the construction of ships, airplanes, vehicles and appliances. Asbestos is still used in non-friable materials such as transite piping and roof drains.

An inspection of various building materials was conducted during a walk-through of the structures. As building materials suspected of containing asbestos were identified, representative sampling and laboratory testing of these materials was conducted.

Certain building materials which have historically contained asbestos were not included in the survey since they were inaccessible, are used in a random fashion, or have a low risk of asbestos fibre release.

These materials include:

- 1) Buried services such as underground piping; these pipes were commonly manufactured from a non-friable form of asbestos cement but are inaccessible for sampling without excavation work. Site drawings should be consulted and reviewed to ascertain the presence or absence of such structures.
- 2) Floor levelling compounds; these materials were used in a random fashion, may or may not contain asbestos, and require demolition of floor finishes to access for sample collection. Floor levelling compounds were not observed but may be present.
- 3) Packing materials in valves, fittings, etc., may be present but are inaccessible without demolition activities.

During this survey, twenty-six (26) homogenous building materials were suspected of containing asbestos. O.Reg. 278/05 outlines a requirement for the collection of multiple samples of each homogeneous material suspected of containing asbestos, as presented in **Table 1**.

**TABLE 1: O.REG. 278/05 MINIMUM ASBESTOS BULK MATERIAL SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS**

Item	Type of material	Size of area of homogeneous material	Minimum number of bulk material samples to be collected
1.	Surfacing material, including without limitation, material that is applied to surfaces by spraying, by troweling or otherwise, such as acoustical plaster on ceilings and fireproofing materials on structural members	Less than 90 square metres	3
		90 or more square metres, but less than 450 square metres	5
		450 or more square metres	7
2.	Thermal insulation, except as described in item 3	any size	3
3.	Thermal insulation patch	Less than 2 linear metres or 0.5 square metres	1
4.	Other material	Any size	3

As per the requirements set out in **Table 1** of O.Reg. 278/05, a total of eighty-six (86) samples were collected and submitted for asbestos analysis as part of this survey. Fibrous glass insulation was not submitted for analysis as it can be identified visually and was never manufactured with asbestos.

In accordance with the O.Reg. 278/05, if a material was found to contain greater than 0.5% asbestos, additional bulk material samples taken from the same homogeneous material were not analyzed.

Asbestos samples were submitted to International Asbestos Testing Laboratories for analysis of bulk asbestos for Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) (analytical certificates are presented in **Appendix B**). IATL is accredited under the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) for bulk asbestos fibre analysis, Laboratory ID # 291692. The method detection limit used in the analysis is 0.25% asbestos by dry weight. A summary of the analytical results from the recent representative sampling program is summarized in **Table 2**.

**TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF ASBESTOS SAMPLING RESULTS**

Sample ID	Description	Location	Friable/ Non-Friable	Asbestos Content (%)
AS1-1	2'x4' Ceiling Tile – Stippled Dot Pattern	Basement - Hallway	Friable	None Detected
AS1-2	2'x4' Ceiling Tile – Stippled Dot Pattern	Basement - Hallway	Friable	None Detected
AS1-3	2'x4' Ceiling Tile – Stippled Dot Pattern	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor - Hallway	Friable	None Detected
AS2-1	White Drywall Joint Compound	Basement Hallway – Adjacent Men's Change room	Friable	None Detected
AS2-2	White Drywall Joint Compound	Basement – Generator Room	Friable	None Detected
AS2-3	White Drywall Joint Compound	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Lunch Room Around Windows	Friable	None Detected
AS2-4	White Drywall Joint Compound	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Lunch Room Around Windows	Friable	None Detected
AS2-5	White Drywall Joint Compound	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Office CIB	Friable	None Detected
AS2-6	White Drywall Joint Compound	Basement – Men's Washroom	Friable	None Detected
AS2-7	White Drywall Joint Compound	Basement – Bicycle Room	Friable	None Detected
AS3-1	White Pipe Insulation	Basement – Electrical Room (Diesel Exhaust)	Friable	None Detected
AS3-2	White Pipe Insulation	Basement – Electrical Room (Diesel Exhaust)	Friable	None Detected
AS3-3	White Pipe Insulation	Basement – Electrical Room (Diesel Exhaust)	Friable	None Detected
<b>AS4-1</b>	<b>Cementitious Pipe</b>	<b>Basement – Electrical Room (Diesel Exhaust Conduit)</b>	<b>Non-Friable</b>	<b>PC 4.8% Chrysotile</b>

AS4-2	Cementitious Pipe	Basement – Electrical Room (Diesel Exhaust Conduit)	Non-Friable	<i>Sample Not Analyzed</i>
AS4-3	Cementitious Pipe	Basement – Electrical Room (Diesel Exhaust Conduit)	Non-Friable	<i>Sample Not Analyzed</i>
AS5-1	Expansion Joint	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Washroom (between block walls)	Friable	None Detected
AS5-2	Expansion Joint	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Washroom (between block walls)	Friable	None Detected
AS5-3	Expansion Joint	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Washroom (between block walls)	Friable	None Detected
AS6-1	Paper Backing	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – CIB Office (Behind Drywall around fibreglass)	Friable	None Detected
	White Sheetrock			None Detected
	Yellow Insulation			None Detected
AS6-2	Paper Backing	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – CIB Office (Behind Drywall around fibreglass)	Friable	None Detected
AS6-3	Paper Backing	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – CIB Office (Behind Drywall around fibreglass)	Friable	None Detected
	White Sheetrock			None Detected
AS7-1	Tar	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – applied to steel beam within wall cavity	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS7-2	Tar	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – applied to steel beam within wall cavity	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS7-3	Tar	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – applied to steel beam within wall cavity	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS8-1	12"x12" Ceiling Tile	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Interview Room #5	Friable	None Detected
AS8-2	12"x12" Ceiling Tile	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Interview Room #5	Friable	None Detected
AS8-3	12"x12" Ceiling Tile	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Interview Room #5	Friable	None Detected
AS9-1	Cementitious Firestopping	Basement – Meter Room	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS9-2	Cementitious Firestopping	Basement – Meter Room	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS9-3	Cementitious Firestopping	Basement – Meter Room	Non-Friable	None Detected
<b>AS10-1</b>	<b>Beige Caulking</b>	<b>Basement – Around Generator Room Door Frame</b>	<b>Non-Friable</b>	<b>PC 0.5% Chrysotile</b>
AS10-2	Beige Caulking	Basement – Around Generator Room Door Frame	Non-Friable	<i>Sample Not Analyzed</i>
AS10-3	Beige Caulking	Basement – Around Generator Room Door Frame	Non-Friable	<i>Sample Not Analyzed</i>
AS11-1	Beige Cove Mastic	Basement – Stairwell	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS11-2	Beige Cove Mastic	Basement – Stairwell	Non-Friable	None Detected

AS11-3	Beige Cove Mastic	Basement – Stairwell	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS12-1	Grey Expansion Joint Caulking	Basement – Bicycle Room	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS12-2	Grey Expansion Joint Caulking	Basement – Bicycle Room	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS12-3	Grey Expansion Joint Caulking	Basement – Bicycle Room	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS13-1	White Texture Coat	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Lunch Room Ceiling	Friable	None Detected
AS13-2	White Texture Coat	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Lunch Room Ceiling	Friable	None Detected
AS13-3	White Texture Coat	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Lunch Room Ceiling	Friable	None Detected
AS13-4	White Texture Coat	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Auto Crime Unit Ceiling	Friable	None Detected
AS13-5	White Texture Coat	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Criminal Investigation Room Ceiling	Friable	None Detected
AS13-6	White Texture Coat	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Report Room Ceiling	Friable	None Detected
AS13-7	White Texture Coat	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Report Room Ceiling	Friable	None Detected
AS14-1	12” Brown Vinyl Floor Tile	Basement – Men’s Locker room	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS14-2	12” Brown Vinyl Floor Tile	Basement – Men’s Locker room	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS14-3	12” Brown Vinyl Floor Tile	Basement – Men’s Locker room	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS15-1	Beige Texture Coat	Exterior Soffit	Friable	None Detected
AS15-2	Beige Texture Coat	Exterior Soffit	Friable	None Detected
AS15-3	Beige Texture Coat	Exterior Soffit	Friable	None Detected
AS16-1	Black/White Caulking	Exterior	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS16-2	Black/White Caulking	Exterior	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS16-3	Black/White Caulking	Exterior	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS17-1	Black Epoxy	Exterior Between Concrete Wall and Interior Wall	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS17-2	Black Epoxy	Exterior Between Concrete Wall and Interior Wall	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS17-3	Black Epoxy	Exterior Between Concrete Wall and Interior Wall	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS18-1	Concrete Mortar	Exterior Wall	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS18-2	Concrete Mortar	Exterior Wall	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS18-3	Concrete Mortar	Exterior Wall	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS19-1	Black Window Caulking	Exterior 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Windows	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS19-2	Black Window Caulking	Exterior 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Windows	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS19-3	Black Window Caulking	Exterior 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Windows	Non-Friable	None Detected
<b>AS20-1</b>	<b>Black Sealant</b>	<b>Exterior Roof South Side</b>	<b>Non-Friable</b>	<b>20% Chrysotile</b>

AS20-2	Black Sealant	Exterior Roof South Side	Non-Friable	<i>Sample Not Analyzed</i>
AS20-3	Black Sealant	Exterior Roof South Side	Non-Friable	<i>Sample Not Analyzed</i>
AS21-1	Off-White Caulking	Exterior Steel Facade	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS21-2	Off-White Caulking	Exterior Steel Facade	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS21-3	Off-White Caulking	Exterior Steel Facade	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS22-1	White Canvas Wrap	Mechanical Penthouse on Pipes	Friable	None Detected
AS22-2	White Canvas Wrap	Mechanical Penthouse on Pipes	Friable	None Detected
AS22-3	White Canvas Wrap	Mechanical Penthouse on Pipes	Friable	None Detected
AS23-1	Concrete Sealant	Mechanical Penthouse Floor	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS23-2	Concrete Sealant	Mechanical Penthouse Floor	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS23-3	Concrete Sealant	Mechanical Penthouse Floor	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS24-1	Fibreboard	Mechanical Penthouse	Friable	None Detected
AS24-2	Fibreboard	Mechanical Penthouse	Friable	None Detected
AS24-3	Fibreboard	Mechanical Penthouse	Friable	None Detected
AS25-1	Insulation Paper	Mechanical Penthouse	Friable	None Detected
AS25-2	Insulation Paper	Mechanical Penthouse	Friable	None Detected
AS25-3	Insulation Paper	Mechanical Penthouse	Friable	None Detected
AS26-1	12" Grey Vinyl Floor Tile	Basement – Evidence Room Office	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS26-2	12" Grey Vinyl Floor Tile	Basement – Evidence Room Office	Non-Friable	None Detected
AS26-3	12" Grey Vinyl Floor Tile	Basement – Evidence Room Office	Non-Friable	None Detected

**Table 2 Notes:** *Method detection limit = 0.25%*  
*Not Analyzed = indicates these samples were not analyzed by the laboratory due to the positive identification of asbestos in the initial sample analyzed (i.e. AS20-2 and AS20-3 are all considered to be asbestos)*  
*Description provided refers to colour and patterns observed on the surface of the material by the surveyors at the time of sampling, and should be used to identify the material in the building. Laboratory colour descriptions on the Certificates of Analysis in some cases describe the cross-sectional colour of the material.*

Based on the laboratory results, three (3) of the twenty-six (26) building materials sampled, collected and analyzed are considered to be Asbestos Containing Material (defined as material that contains 0.5% or more asbestos by dry weight).

**Asbestos has been identified in the following materials:**

Based on SPL's survey, asbestos has been identified in the following materials:

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### Non-Friable Materials:

- Grey cementitious pipe (commonly referred to as Transite™), observed as the exterior diesel exhaust pipe in the basement electrical room exiting the building
- White caulking, observed around door frames in the basement of the building;
- Black Roof Sealant, observed on the south side of the roof mechanical room around the exterior metal façade and tar and gravel roofing structure.

The above noted asbestos containing materials were observed to be in good condition at the time of the site inspection. The Transite pipe observed exiting the building is expected to extend beneath the grassed and asphalt areas on the west side of the building.

It is recommended that all identified asbestos containing materials be removed in accordance with O.Reg. 278/05. If any potential asbestos containing materials are encountered unexpectedly, SPL should be contacted to sample, monitor and/or document the removal of asbestos containing materials, and to ensure that appropriate procedures are being followed.

### **5.2 ACRYLONITRILE**

Acrylonitrile is mostly used as a feedstock or chemical aid in the production of nitrile-butadiene rubber and in acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene and styrene-acrylonitrile polymers. Acrylonitrile is also used to make other chemicals such as plastics, synthetic rubber, and acrylic fibre (e.g. clothing, blankets, carpeting) and nitrile rubber for oil-resistant hoses.

Acrylonitrile is not expected to be present in the building.

### **5.3 ARSENIC**

Arsenic is used with other metals (chiefly copper, lead and zinc) to make alloys. Arsenic compounds are also used in pigments, animal poisons, insecticides, paints, wallpaper, ceramics, and poison gases for chemical warfare, glass making, in calico and indigo printing, pyrotechnics, integrated circuits and transistors. Arsenic is also a major waste material from the gold mining industry.

Arsenic was formerly used as an additive in paint. It may be assumed that all lead containing paint has the potential to contain arsenic.

### **5.4 BENZENE**

Benzene is widely used in the chemical industry as a starting material and solvent. Benzene occurs naturally in crude oil and is present in all gasoline products, automobile emissions and cigarette smoke. Benzene is highly volatile, and will release into the atmosphere over a short time.

Benzene is likely present within aboveground storage tank (AST) observed in the western portion of the basement. Benzene is likely present within the heating oil present in this storage tank. As such, special precautions should be taken when removing and disposing the storage tank.

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## **5.5 COKE OVEN EMISSIONS**

Coke oven emissions are complex mixtures of coal and coke particles, various vapors, gases and tars emitted during carbonization of coal to produce coke. The primary use of coke (pure carbon) is in the manufacture of iron and steel. Coke is also used to synthesize calcium carbide and to manufacture graphite and electrodes.

There are currently no industrial furnaces, smelting operations or coal stock piles on the subject site. As such, the coke oven emissions are not a concern.

## **5.6 ETHYLENE OXIDES**

Ethylene Oxide is an extremely flammable gas used in the manufacture of several industrial chemicals including textiles, detergents, polyurethane foam, antifreeze (especially ethylene glycol), solvents, medicinal products, adhesives, and other related products. It is also used as a fumigant and as a sterilizing agent for food (spices), cosmetics, and surgical tool and plastic devices in hospitals as an alternative to steam.

Ethylene oxides are not expected to be present within the building.

## **5.7 ISOCYANATES**

Isocyanates are the raw materials from which all polyurethane products are made. Isocyanates are widely used in the manufacture of flexible and rigid foams, fibres, coatings such as paints and varnishes, elastomers, and also in materials used in auto body repair and building insulation.

Isocyanates are not expected to be present in the building.

## **5.8 LEAD**

The Ontario Ministry of Labour (MOL) has not prescribed specific criteria for classification of lead-containing paints. In the past, the abatement industry has generally used regulations set by the federal Hazardous Products Act (HPA) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to determine whether a material is considered lead-containing. Until July 2005, the HPA classified all lead-containing paints and coatings as 0.5% lead by weight as determined by bulk chemical analysis. In July 2005, the HPA was amended to harmonize with US legislation that prescribes an acceptable lead level of 0.06% lead by weight or less, as determined by bulk chemical analysis, for paints and coatings on children's furniture, toys, learning materials, etc. and surface coatings on artists' brushes and pencils. Under the amended HPA, other items containing lead, such as residential paints, remain at the 0.5% level. The HUD classifies lead-containing paint as any paint application containing at least 0.5% by weight [5,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg)] or 1.0 milligram of lead per square centimetre of surface area (mg/cm<sup>2</sup>).

It is noted, however, based on recent discussion between the MOL and the Environmental Abatement Council of Ontario (EACO), an industry group representing consultants and contractors in the abatement industry, that the MOL has reportedly adopted a position where they consider that any detectable amount of lead in paint and similar materials has the potential to produce an airborne hazard to workers

and building occupants when these materials are disturbed. As such, for the purpose of this survey, and in light of our current understanding of the MOL position, SPL has classified any material containing detectable amounts of lead as “lead-containing” materials and recommends that all disturbances to these materials be conducted in accordance with the MOL document *Guideline, Lead on Construction Projects*.

Representative sampling of suspected lead containing paint was collected and analyzed, as summarized in **Table 3**.

**Table 3: Summary of Lead Testing in Paint**

SAMPLE ID	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	LEAD CONTENT (%)
Pb1	Grey Paint	Basement Walls	0.0076
Pb2	Dark Grey paint	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Lunch Room	<0.0066
Pb3	Grey Paint	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor CI Room	<0.005
Pb4	Dark Grey Paint	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – Floor	0.0081
Pb5	Light Grey Paint	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor – B&E Office	0.0078
Pb6	Beige Paint	Mechanical Penthouse Duct	0.0082
Pb7	Beige Paint	Mechanical Penthouse Boiler Room	0.015

Note: A level of 0.5% or greater is considered to be a ‘Lead Based Paint’

Lead based paint (defined as 0.5 % lead or greater) was not identified in any of the seven (7) paint samples collected and analyzed. Detectable concentrations of lead were identified in five (5) of the seven (7) samples analyzed; these paints are considered to be lead-containing paint.

Lead is also expected to be present in the following building components:

- as a component in ceramic building products such as tiles and bricks;
- as a component of the solder on sweated joints between copper pipe and fittings;
- as a component of the solder on wire connections of electric components; and
- as a component of solder used to seal the bell fitting of cast iron rain water leader pipes.

## 5.9 MERCURY

Mercury is used in thermometers, batteries and some electrical switches. It is also used in dental fillings and in latex paint to protect against fungal attack and mildew. Mercury vapour is also present as a vapour in fluorescent lights, metal halide lights and mercury vapour lights.

Although no samples were analyzed for mercury, it is presumed to be present in the following:

- in liquid filled reservoirs in thermostats, pipe thermometers, automatic switches and sump pump level switches;
- within high bay light fixtures throughout the warehouse area; as a gas in fluorescent light tubes; and
- as a bactericide or stabilizer in paints and caulking.

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## **5.10 SILICA**

Silica, or silicon dioxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ), is the basic component of sand, quartz and granite rock. Crystalline Silica (the designated substance) is encountered in industry in three forms: quartz, tridymite, and cristobalite. Unless proven otherwise, crystalline Silica should be assumed to be present in sandblasting abrasives, brick, concrete, cement, mortar, granite, sandstone, slate, rock and stone, sand, topsoil, and asphalt.

## **5.11 VINYL CHLORIDE**

Vinyl chloride is the parent compound of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) which is a widely used plastic. Vinyl chloride is also used in various resins (e.g. plastic food wrap), and in the glass, rubber, and paper industries. Vinyl chloride is also formed by the degradation of the chlorinated solvents trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (111TCA) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene or dry cleaning solvent), especially in soil or groundwater that has been contaminated with these solvents.

No solvents, tanks or process operations that use vinyl chloride were observed or appear to have been present in the building. Vinyl chloride could be present within plastic components of the plumbing system, vinyl flooring and countertops, etc.

## **6 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY FINDINGS**

### **6.1 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS**

The use of PCBs in electrical equipment such as transformers, fluorescent lamp ballasts and capacitors was common up to approximately 1980. As this building was constructed in the late 1980's, PCB equipment or ballasts are not expected to be present.

### **6.2 MOULD**

Water damage was observed around window frames in the first floor offices. No mould growth was observed at the time of the site inspection; however, may be present on the drywall cellulose paper backing. Mould contaminated materials may be present and as such should be removed/handled in accordance with the Canadian Construction Association document CCA 82/2004. Contractors should be warned of the presence of mould and every precaution should be taken to prevent airborne exposure to workers where mould is present and where workers are likely to inhale or ingest mould.

### **6.3 OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES (ODS)**

Rooftop heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) units are present on roof of the building onsite and typically contain R-22 or similar refrigerant. It is the intention of the federal government to phase out the use of ODSs by the year 2030 in order to protect the upper atmosphere. The MOE has issued Regulation 356 regarding the use, disposal and recycling of ODS's. Recapturing of ODS's during servicing should be done by licensed personnel.

It should be confirmed whether the air conditioning units observed at the Site contain ODSs following removal and prior to shipping off-Site. If they do contain a refrigerant classified as an ODS (i.e. R22), the unit should be disposed of or recycled following Ontario Regulation 189/94, *Refrigerants* (O. Reg. 189/94), as amended. All equipment containing ODSs must be serviced by an individual holding a valid

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Ozone Depletion Prevention (ODP) Card, issued by the MOE and the refrigerant drained from the unit and collected for recycling or disposal in accordance with all applicable legislation

#### **6.4 RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS**

Smoke detectors and exit signs were observed in various locations throughout the building. These devices are expected to contain a radioactive power source. Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB) guidelines state that smoke detectors containing more than 5 µCi of Am-241 or any amount of Radium -226 must be disposed of through a consultant or AECB licensed waste facility. The current AECB guidelines allow for the disposal of smoke detectors with an Am-241 isotope source of less than 5.0 µCi to a regular landfill site. Smoke detectors must be disposed of in packages containing a maximum of ten smoke detectors per package.

#### **6.5 MAN-MADE MINERAL FIBRES (MMMMF)**

Fibreglass insulation was observed around mechanical pipe straights within the building. All acoustic ceiling tiles sampled and analyzed contain mineral wool which is considered a man-made mineral fibre.

Man-made mineral fibres are known to irritate the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Special precautions including respiratory protection should be used when handling and disposing these MMMFs.

### **7 RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **7.1 ASBESTOS**

For the purposes of renovation/demolition, suspect friable and non-friable building materials discovered and not discussed in this report should be treated as asbestos until proven otherwise and other substances, self-evident as designated substances, should be handled in an appropriate fashion.

Removal of all ACM (non-friable and friable) must be conducted before any renovation/demolition that may damage these materials. Removal must be conducted in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA) regarding worker protection, to avoid the inhalation or ingestion of asbestos fibres. The friable asbestos materials identified must be removed using Type 3 removal and non-friable ACM can be removed using Type 1 or Type 2 removal as specified in Ontario Regulation 278/05. Confirmation that the asbestos removal has been conducted in accordance with the OHSA is recommended prior to any contract work in areas proposed for renovation or demolition. O.Reg 278/05 also requires that clearance air sampling be conducted upon completion of all Type 3 asbestos abatement work to document that airborne levels of asbestos fibres are below 0.01 fibres per cubic centimeter of air prior to re-occupancy of the space, in the event of full demolition, air sampling is not mandatory.

#### **7.2 ARSENIC**

It may be assumed that all lead containing paint has the potential to contain arsenic. As such, every precaution and procedure should be taken during demolition/renovations activities to control the time-weighted exposure of a worker to airborne/inhale-able arsenic.

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### **7.3 BENZENE**

Special precautions should be taken when removing and disposing of the aboveground storage tank onsite given the presence of benzene.

### **7.4 LEAD**

The Occupational Health & Safety Act (Regulation 490/09, amended to O. Reg. 259/10 – Designated Substances, made under the OHSA) regarding lead as a designated substance applies to workers where lead is present and where workers are likely to inhale, ingest or absorb lead. As such, every precaution and procedure should be taken during renovation activities to control the time-weighted exposure of a worker to airborne lead and exposure should not exceed 0.05 milligrams lead per cubic meter of air.

The Ministry of Labour (MOL) has published a [Guideline for Lead on Construction Projects](#), dated September 2004. This document is available online and should be referenced prior to initiating any work where exposure to airborne lead is anticipated.

### **7.5 SILICA**

The Occupational Health & Safety Act (Regulation 490/09, amended to O. Reg. 259/10 – Designated Substances, made under the OHSA) regarding silica as a designated substance applies to areas of silica in respirable form where inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption or skin contact by workers is possible. Precautions and procedures should be implemented during demolition or renovation activities to reduce exposure of workers to the lowest practical level, exposure should not exceed 0.05 milligrams Cristobalite per cubic meters of air, or 0.1 milligrams Quartz or Tripoli per cubic meters of air.

Coring, sawing or breaking up the materials containing silica should be completed only with appropriate dust suppression methods, proper respiratory protection and general worker safety precautions as outlined in the MOL Guidance document and in the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

The Ministry of Labour (MOL) has published a [Guideline for Silica on Construction Projects](#), dated September 2004. This document is available online and should be referenced prior to initiating any work where exposure to airborne silica is anticipated.

### **7.6 MERCURY**

Precautions must be taken to prevent mercury from becoming airborne during building demolition. Exposure to mercury in industrial establishments is regulated under O. Reg. 490/09, amended to O. Reg. 259/10 – Designated Substances, made under the OHSA. The TWA should not exceed 0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for all forms except alkyl compounds. Alkyl compounds of mercury should not exceed 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. All waste material including switches, thermostats and thermometers, must be handled and disposed of according to O. Reg. 347, amended to O. Reg. 337/09, and may be subject to Leachate Criteria Testing (Schedule 4) of this Regulation.

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## **7.7 PCBs**

The use of PCBs in electrical equipment such as transformers, fluorescent lamp ballasts and capacitors was common up to approximately 1980. As this building was constructed in the 1980's, PCB equipment or ballasts are not expected to be present.

As a Best Management Practice SPL recommends that when the fluorescent fixtures from the site are removed, the ballasts should be removed from the fluorescent fixtures prior to disposal of the fixture and the ballast labels examined. The ballasts without a label indicating that they do not contain PCB should be separated, securely stored and the serial numbers or other markings reviewed to determine if the ballast likely contains PCB. If more than approximately 40 ballasts are found to likely contain PCB, the ballasts should be handled in accordance with federal and provincial regulations governing PCB wastes.

The federal government has published Regulation SOR/2008-273 (September 5, 2008) that phases in a ban on the use of all PCB-containing equipment containing at least 50 mg/kg of PCB. This regulation applies to equipment (other than light ballasts or pole-mounted transformers) containing more than 500 mg/kg PCB and applies to equipment containing 50-500 mg/kg PCBs including, light ballasts and pole-mounted transformers (with the exceptions noted below) by December 31, 2025. Equipment containing 50-500 mg/kg PCBs (except for light ballasts and pole mount transformers) cannot be used or stored at or within 100 m of a drinking water treatment plant or a food or feed processing plant, child care facility, preschool, primary school, secondary school, hospital, or senior citizens' care facility. In addition, the Regulation provides labeling requirements for PCB equipment in use (except for equipment that is too small to bear a standard PCB label such light ballasts) or storage and requires all PCBs (including those in light ballasts) to be stored no longer than 30 days of being taken out of use before being sent to an authorized destruction facility. The Regulation also prescribes PCB storage site and reporting requirements and the conditions under which an applicant may apply for extensions of certain sections of the Regulation.

## **7.8 OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

Man-Made Mineral Fibers, Ozone Depleting Substances and Radioactive Materials have been identified within the building onsite. Recommendations pertaining to each of these materials are found in individual sections of this report. Special precautions are required for the removal of specific designated substances.

All designated substances must be handled in accordance with the appropriate guidelines and regulations. Designated Substance and Hazardous Material information will require updating as corrective measures are instituted and materials have been removed from various sections of the building.

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## 8 LIMITATIONS

As this survey was generally non-destructive in nature, asbestos or other designated substances could be present in areas not accessible to the surveyors for identification. Contractors and maintenance personnel should be warned of the possibility of unidentified materials when breaking into enclosed areas. Suspect friable and non-friable building materials discovered in these areas should be treated as asbestos until proven otherwise and other substances, self-evident as designated substances, should be handled in an appropriate fashion. Materials equivalent or identical in description to those listed in Section 5.1, above, should be considered to be ACM and handled appropriately. Facility drawings, where available, should be consulted to identify probable or potential areas of concern in advance of renovation or access which may disturb potential ACM.

This report is prepared for the sole use of Peel Regional Police. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of the third party. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this assessment report are based upon professional opinions with regard to the subject matter. These opinions are in accordance with currently accepted industry practices for designated substance surveys and regulatory requirements for sampling and identifying designated substances and are subject to the following inherent limitations:

1. The data and findings presented in this report are valid as of the date(s) of the investigation only. The passage of time, manifestation of latent conditions or occurrence of future events may warrant further exploration of the Site, analysis of the data, and re-evaluation of the findings, observations, and conclusions expressed in this report.
2. The data reported and the findings, observations, conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report were in accordance with the Scope of Work. The Scope of Work was defined by: the request of the client; and the SPL proposal, accepted by Aria Contracting.
3. The findings, observations, conclusions, and recommendations expressed by SPL Consultants Limited in this report do not represent an opinion concerning compliance of any past or present owner or operator of the Site with any federal, provincial or local laws or regulations.
4. SPL Consultants Limited's assessment presents professional opinions and findings of a scientific and technical nature. While attempts were made to relate the data and findings to applicable environmental and occupational health & safety laws and regulations, the report shall not be construed to offer legal opinion or representations as to the requirements of, nor compliance with, environmental and occupational health and safety laws, rules, regulations or policies of federal, provincial, or local governmental agencies. SPL Consultants Limited liability extends only to its client and not to other parties who may obtain this assessment report. Issues raised by the report should be reviewed by appropriate legal counsel.

Very truly yours,

**SPL CONSULTANTS LIMITED**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Erin Haatvedt', with a stylized flourish at the end.

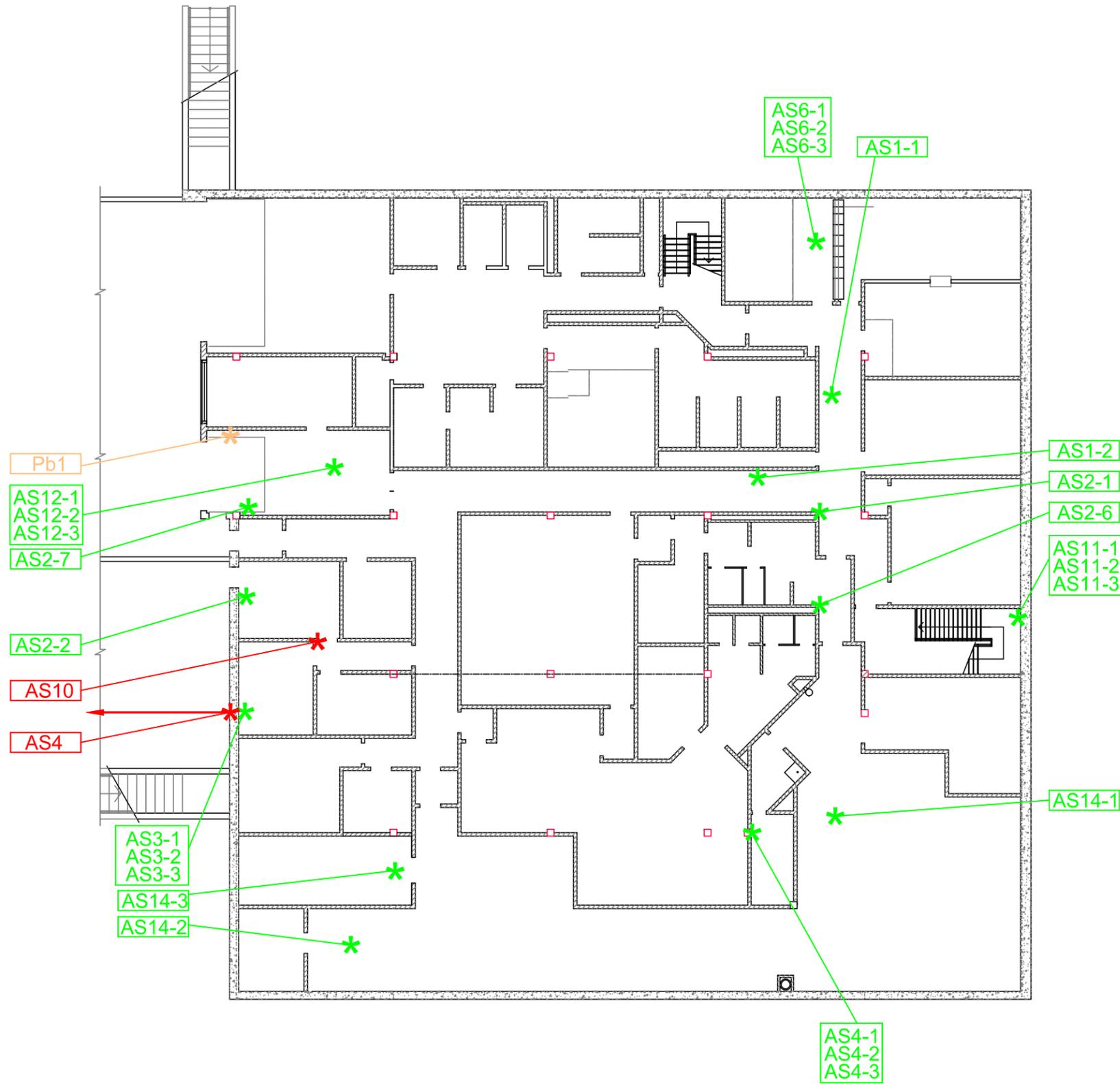
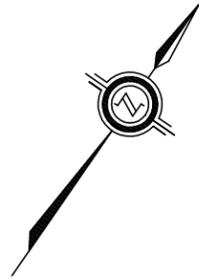
**Erin Haatvedt, B.Sc.**  
**Project Manager**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'David Lewis', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**David Lewis, P.Eng.**  
**Principal Engineer**

## **DRAWINGS**

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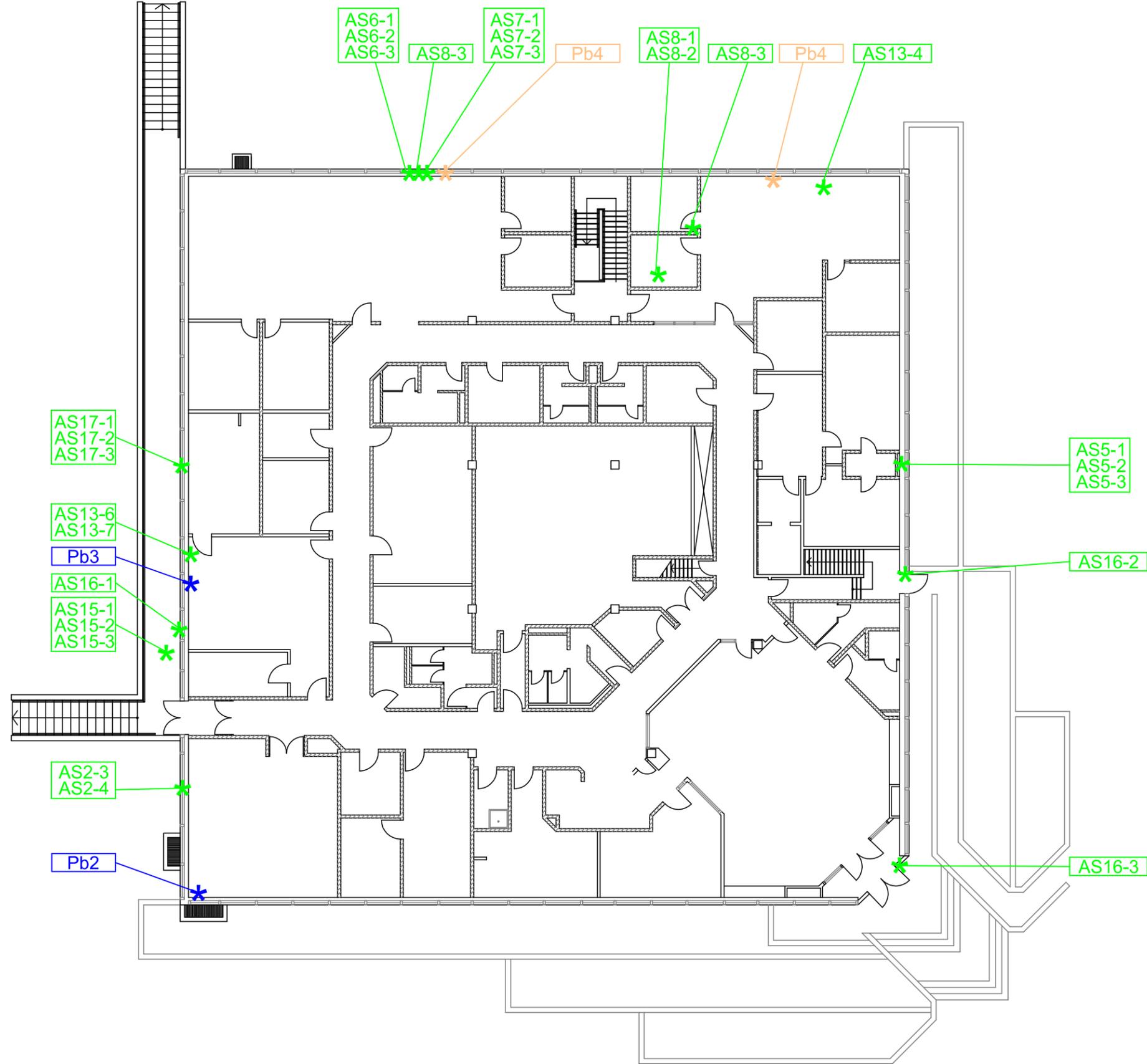


- Legend:
- \* Negative Asbestos Result
  - \* Asbestos Containing Result
  - \* Lead Containing Result
  - Approximate Location of Transite Pipe

- Note:
1. This drawing must be read in conjunction with associated report
  2. Drawings provided to SPL by client
  3. Asbestos containing materials may be present in inaccessible areas throughout the building
  4. Asbestos containing window caulking was observed around door frames in basement of building
  5. Asbestos containing sealant was observed on roof flashing and facade

Client:	<b>PEEL REGIONAL POLICE - 11 DIVISION</b>	Project No.:	<b>1732-230</b>	Drawing No.:	<b>1</b>
Drawn:	<b>RA</b>	Approved:	<b>DL</b>	Title: <b>BASEMENT FLOOR</b>	
Date:	<b>July 2013</b>	Scale:	<b>As shown</b>	Project: <b>DESIGNATED SUBSTANCE &amp; HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY 3030 ERIN MILLS PARKWAY, MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO</b>	
Original Size:	<b>Tabloid</b>	Rev:	<b>N/A</b>	 <b>SPL Consultants Limited</b> Geotechnical • Environmental • Materials • Hydrogeology	

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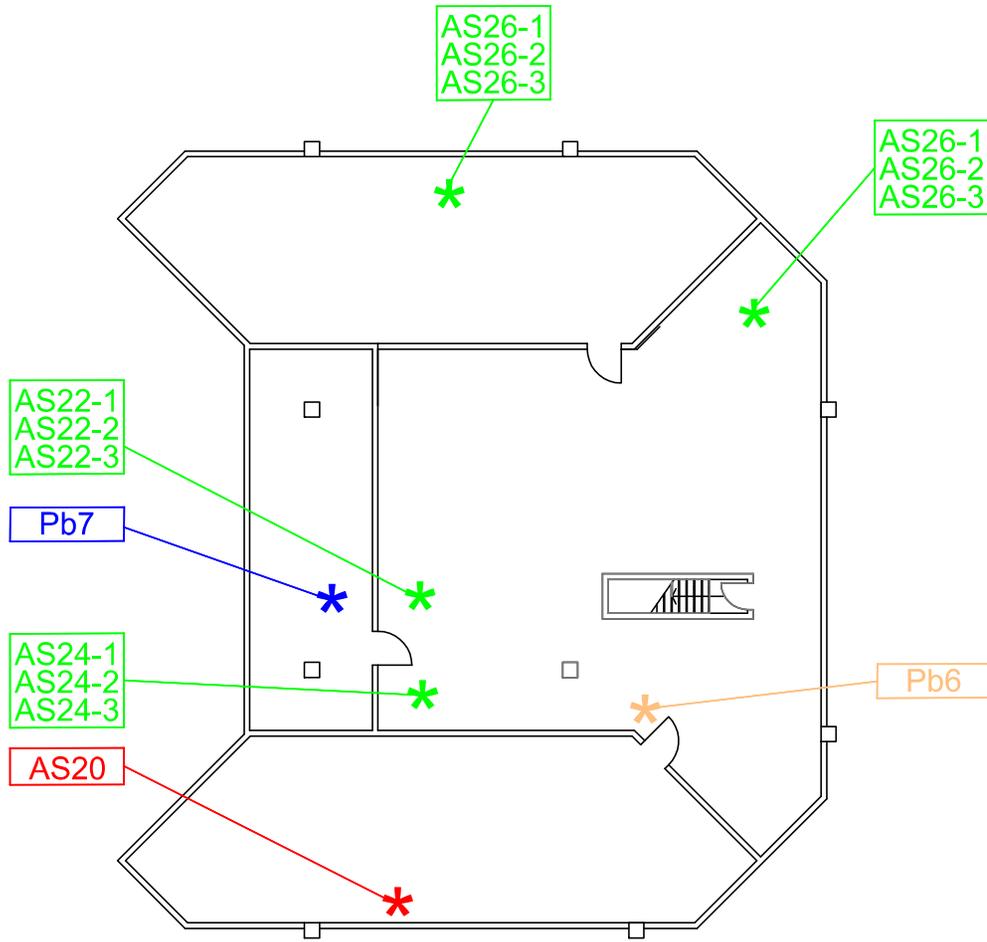


- Legend:
- \* Negative Asbestos Result
  - \* No Detectable Concentration of Lead
  - \* Asbestos Containing Result
  - \* Lead Containing Result
  - \* Lead Based Result

- Note:
1. This drawing must be read in conjunction with associated report
  2. Drawings provided to SPL by client
  3. Asbestos containing materials may be present in inaccessible areas throughout the building
  4. Asbestos containing window caulking was observed around door frames in basement of building
  5. Asbestos containing sealant was observed on roof flashing and facade

Client:	<b>PEEL REGIONAL POLICE - 11 DIVISION</b>	Project No.:	<b>1732-230</b>	Drawing No.:	<b>2</b>
Drawn:	<b>RA</b>	Approved:	<b>DL</b>	Title: <b>GROUND FLOOR</b>	
Date:	<b>July 2013</b>	Scale:	<b>As shown</b>	Project: <b>DESIGNATED SUBSTANCE &amp; HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY 3030 ERIN MILLS PARKWAY, MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO</b>	
Original Size:	<b>Tabloid</b>	Rev:	<b>N/A</b>	 <b>SPL Consultants Limited</b> Geotechnical • Environmental • Materials • Hydrogeology	

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**Note:**

1. This drawing must be read in conjunction with associated report
2. Drawings provided to SPL by client
3. Asbestos containing materials may be present in inaccessible areas throughout the building
4. Asbestos containing window caulking was observed around door frames in basement of building
5. Asbestos containing sealant was observed on roof flashing and facade

**Legend:**

- Negative Asbestos Result
- No Detectable Concentration of Lead
- Asbestos Containing Result
- Lead Containing Result

Client: <b>PEEL REGIONAL POLICE - 11 DIVISION</b>		Project No.: <b>1732-230</b>	Drawing No.: <b>3</b>
Drawn: <b>RA</b>	Approved: <b>DL</b>	Title: <b>ROOF - MECHANICAL ROOM</b>	
Date: <b>July 2013</b>	Scale: <b>As shown</b>	Project: <b>DESIGNATED SUBSTANCE &amp; HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY 3030 ERIN MILLS PARKWAY, MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO</b>	
Original Size: <b>Letter</b>	Rev: <b>N/A</b>	<b>SPL Consultants Limited</b> Geotechnical * Environmental * Materials * Hydrogeology	

## **APPENDIX A**

### **ANALYTICAL RESULTS – ASBESTOS & LEAD**

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**Client:** SPL Consultants Limited  
6221 Hwy 7 West Unit 16  
Vaughan ON L4H 0K8

**Report Date:** 7/12/2013  
**Report Number:** 309422  
**Project:** Peel Police  
**Project No.:** 1732-230

### LEAD PAINT SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

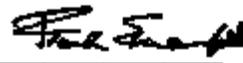
<u>Lab No.</u>	<u>Client No.</u>	<u>Location / Description</u>	<u>Concentration Lead By Weight (%)</u>
5056410	Pb1	Grey Wall Paint Basement	0.0076
5056411	Pb2	Dk.Grey Paint 1st Floor-Lunch Room	<0.0066***
5056412	Pb3	Grey Paint 1st Floor-CI Room	<0.005***
5056413	Pb4	Dk.Grey Paint 1st Floor-Floor	0.0081
5056414	Pb5	Lt.Grey Paint 1st Floor-B&E Office	0.0078***
5056415	Pb6	Beige Paint Mechanical Penthouse Duct	0.0082
5056416	Pb7	Beige Paint Mechanical Penthouse Boiler Room	0.015

**Accreditations:** **NATIONAL LEAD LABORATORY ACCREDITATION PROGRAM (NLLAP)**  
AIHA-LAP, LLC No. 100188      NYSDOH-ELAP No. 11021

**Analytical Methods:** ASTM D3335-85A "Standard Method To Test For Low Concentrations Of Lead In Paint By Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry"  
EPA SW846-(3050B:7000B) "Standard Method To Test For Low Concentrations Of Lead In Soils, Sludges and Sediments By AAS"

**Comments:** Regulatory limit is 0.5% lead by weight (EPA/HUD guidelines). Recommend multiple sampling for all samples less than regulatory limit for confirmation. All results are based on the samples as received at the lab. IATL assumes that appropriate sampling methods have been used and the data upon which these results are based have been accurately supplied by the client. Method Detection Limit (MDL) per EPA Method 40CFR Part 136 Appendix B. Reporting Limit (RL) based upon Lowest Standard Determined (LSD) in accordance with AIHA-ELLAP policies. LSD=0.2 ppm MDL=0.0044% by weight. RL= 0.010% by weight (based upon 100 mg sampled). \* Insufficient sample provided to perform QC reanalysis (<200 mg) \*\* Not enough sample provided to analyze (<50 mg) \*\*\* Matrix / substrate interference possible. Sample results are not corrected for contamination by field or analytical blanks. This confidential report relates only to those item(s) tested and does not represent an endorsement by NIST-NVLAP, AIHA or any government agency. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

**Date Received:** 7/8/2013  
**Date Analyzed:** 7/12/2013  
**Analyst:** C. Shaffer

**Approved By:** 

Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III  
Laboratory Director

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

<b>Client:</b> SPL Consultants Limited 6221 Hwy 7 West Unit 16 Vaughan ON L4H 0K8	<b>Report Date:</b> 7/15/2013 <b>Report No.:</b> 309430 <b>Project:</b> Peel Police Div 11 <b>Project No.:</b> 1732-230
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### BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5056690	<b>Description / Location:</b> White Joint Compound		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS2-6	Basement-Men's Washroom		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected
			100

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5056691	<b>Description / Location:</b> White Joint Compound		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS2-7	Basement-Bicycle Room		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected
			100

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5056692	<b>Description / Location:</b> Grey Insulation		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS9-1	Firestopping; Basement-Meter Room		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected
			100

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5056693	<b>Description / Location:</b> Grey Insulation		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS9-2	Firestopping; Basement-Meter Room		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected
			100

**Accreditations:**      **NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0**      **NY-DOH No. 11021**      **AIHA-LAP, LLC No. 100188**  
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 This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.*

**Analytical Method:**      EPA 600/R-93/116, by Polarized Light Microscopy

**Comments:**      Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed (ex. analyze until positive instructions). Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in non-friable organically bound (NOB) materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy (TEM) is currently the only method that can pronounce materials as non-asbestos containing.

**Analysis Performed By:**      R. Caran

**Approved By:**      

**Date:**      7/12/2013

Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III  
Laboratory Director









## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

<b>Client:</b>	SPL Consultants Limited 6221 Hwy 7 West Unit 16 Vaughan ON L4H 0K8	<b>Report Date:</b>	7/15/2013
		<b>Report No.:</b>	309430
		<b>Project:</b>	Peel Police Div 11
		<b>Project No.:</b>	1732-230

### BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056710	<b>Description / Location:</b>	White Texture 1st Floor-Report Room Ceiling	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS13-7			
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056711	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Tan Floor Tile; 12" Basement-Men's Locker Room	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS14-1			
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056712	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Tan Floor Tile; 12" Basement-Men's Locker Room	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS14-2			
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056713	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Tan Floor Tile; 12" Basement-Men's Locker Room	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS14-3			
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

**Accreditations:**      **NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0**      **NY-DOH No. 11021**      **AIHA-LAP, LLC No. 100188**  
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**Analytical Method:**      EPA 600/R-93/116, by Polarized Light Microscopy

**Comments:**      Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed (ex. analyze until positive instructions). Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in non-friable organically bound (NOB) materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy (TEM) is currently the only method that can pronounce materials as non-asbestos containing.

**Analysis Performed By:**      S. Clay

**Date:**      7/15/2013

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

<b>Client:</b>	SPL Consultants Limited 6221 Hwy 7 West Unit 16 Vaughan ON L4H 0K8	<b>Report Date:</b>	7/15/2013
		<b>Report No.:</b>	309430
		<b>Project:</b>	Peel Police Div 11
		<b>Project No.:</b>	1732-230

### BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056714	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Off-White Texture Exterior Soffit
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS15-1		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected
			100

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056715	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Off-White Texture Exterior Soffit
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS15-2		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected
			100

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056716	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Off-White Texture Exterior Soffit
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS15-3		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected
			100

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056717	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Off-White Caulk Exterior
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS16-1		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected
			100

**Accreditations:**      **NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0**      **NY-DOH No. 11021**      **AIHA-LAP, LLC No. 100188**  
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**Analytical Method:**      EPA 600/R-93/116, by Polarized Light Microscopy

**Comments:**      Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed (ex. analyze until positive instructions). Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in non-friable organically bound (NOB) materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy (TEM) is currently the only method that can pronounce materials as non-asbestos containing.

**Analysis Performed By:**      S. Clay

**Date:**      7/15/2013







## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

<b>Client:</b>	SPL Consultants Limited 6221 Hwy 7 West Unit 16 Vaughan ON L4H 0K8	<b>Report Date:</b>	7/15/2013
		<b>Report No.:</b>	309430
		<b>Project:</b>	Peel Police Div 11
		<b>Project No.:</b>	1732-230

### BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056730	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Sample Not Analyzed	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS20-2			
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
	Sample Not Analyzed		Sample Not Analyzed	

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056731	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Sample Not Analyzed	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS20-3			
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
	Sample Not Analyzed		Sample Not Analyzed	

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056732	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Black/Grey Caulk Exterior Steel Facade	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS21-1			
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056733	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Black/Grey Caulk Exterior Steel Facade	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS21-2			
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

**Accreditations:**      **NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0**      **NY-DOH No. 11021**      **AIHA-LAP, LLC No. 100188**  
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**Analytical Method:**      EPA 600/R-93/116, by Polarized Light Microscopy

**Comments:**      Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed (ex. analyze until positive instructions). Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in non-friable organically bound (NOB) materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy (TEM) is currently the only method that can pronounce materials as non-asbestos containing.

**Analysis Performed By:**      S. Clay

**Date:**      7/15/2013



## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

<b>Client:</b>	SPL Consultants Limited 6221 Hwy 7 West Unit 16 Vaughan ON L4H 0K8	<b>Report Date:</b>	7/15/2013
		<b>Report No.:</b>	309430
		<b>Project:</b>	Peel Police Div 11
		<b>Project No.:</b>	1732-230

### BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056738	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Yellow Mastic; Sealant Mechanical Penthouse Floor	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS23-1			
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056739	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Yellow Mastic; Sealant Mechanical Penthouse Floor	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS23-2			
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056740	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Yellow Mastic; Sealant Mechanical Penthouse Floor	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS23-3			
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5056741	<b>Description / Location:</b>	Tan Fiberboard Mechanical Penthouse	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS24-1			
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	95	Cellulose	5

**Accreditations:**      **NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0**      **NY-DOH No. 11021**      **AIHA-LAP, LLC No. 100188**  
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**Analytical Method:**      EPA 600/R-93/116, by Polarized Light Microscopy

**Comments:**      Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed (ex. analyze until positive instructions). Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in non-friable organically bound (NOB) materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy (TEM) is currently the only method that can pronounce materials as non-asbestos containing.

**Analysis Performed By:**                S. Clay          

**Date:**                7/15/2013



## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

<b>Client:</b> SPL Consultants Limited 6221 Hwy 7 West Unit 16 Vaughan ON L4H 0K8	<b>Report Date:</b> 7/15/2013 <b>Report No.:</b> 309430 <b>Project:</b> Peel Police Div 11 <b>Project No.:</b> 1732-230
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### BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5056746	<b>Description / Location:</b> Brown/Black Paper/Mastic		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS25-3	Mechanical Penthouse		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	80	Cellulose
			20

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5056747	<b>Description / Location:</b> Grey Floor Tile; 12"		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS26-1	Basement-Evidence Room Office		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected
			100

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5056748	<b>Description / Location:</b> Grey Floor Tile; 12"		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS26-2	Basement-Evidence Room Office		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected
			100

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5056749	<b>Description / Location:</b> Grey Floor Tile; 12"		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS26-3	Basement-Evidence Room Office		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected
			100

**Accreditations:** **NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0**      **NY-DOH No. 11021**      **AIHA-LAP, LLC No. 100188**  
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**Analytical Method:** EPA 600/R-93/116, by Polarized Light Microscopy

**Comments:** Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed (ex. analyze until positive instructions). Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in non-friable organically bound (NOB) materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy (TEM) is currently the only method that can pronounce materials as non-asbestos containing.

**Analysis Performed By:** S. Clay

**Date:** 7/15/2013



## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

<b>Client:</b>	SPL Consultants Limited 6221 Hwy 7 West Unit 16 Vaughan ON L4H 0K8	<b>Report Date:</b>	6/18/2013
		<b>Report No.:</b>	307358
		<b>Project:</b>	Peel Police Div 11
		<b>Project No.:</b>	1659-230

### BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5035441	<b>Description / Location:</b>	White Joint Compound	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS2-2		Basement-Generator Room	
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5035442	<b>Description / Location:</b>	White Joint Compound	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS2-3		1st Floor-Lunch Room Around Windows	
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5035443	<b>Description / Location:</b>	White Joint Compound	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS2-4		1st Floor-Lunch Room Around Windows	
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

<b>Lab No.:</b>	5035444	<b>Description / Location:</b>	White Joint Compound	
<b>Client No.:</b>	AS2-5		1st Floor-Office CIB	
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	100

**Accreditations:**      **NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0**      **NY-DOH No. 11021**      **AIHA-LAP, LLC No. 100188**  
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**Analytical Method:**      EPA 600/R-93/116, by Polarized Light Microscopy

**Comments:**      Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed (ex. analyze until positive instructions). Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in non-friable organically bound (NOB) materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy (TEM) is currently the only method that can pronounce materials as non-asbestos containing.

**Analysis Performed By:**                M. Mirza          

**Date:**                6/18/2013

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

<b>Client:</b> SPL Consultants Limited 6221 Hwy 7 West Unit 16 Vaughan ON L4H 0K8	<b>Report Date:</b> 6/18/2013 <b>Report No.:</b> 307358 <b>Project:</b> Peel Police Div 11 <b>Project No.:</b> 1659-230
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### BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5035445	<b>Description / Location:</b> White Pipe Insulation		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS3-1	Basement-Electrical Room (DieselExhaust)		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	5	Synthetic
		Trace	Fibrous Glass
			95

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5035446	<b>Description / Location:</b> White Pipe Insulation		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS3-2	Basement-Electrical Room (DieselExhaust)		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	5	Synthetic
		Trace	Fibrous Glass
			95

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5035447	<b>Description / Location:</b> White Pipe Insulation		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS3-3	Basement-Electrical Room (DieselExhaust)		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	5	Synthetic
		Trace	Fibrous Glass
			95

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5035448	<b>Description / Location:</b> Off-White Pipe Insulation		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS4-1	Bsmt-ElectricalRm(DieselExhaustConduit)		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
PC 4.8	Chrysotile	None Detected	None Detected
			PC 95.2

**Accreditations:** **NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0**      **NY-DOH No. 11021**      **AIHA-LAP, LLC No. 100188**  
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**Analytical Method:** EPA 600/R-93/116, by Polarized Light Microscopy

**Comments:** Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed (ex. analyze until positive instructions). Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in non-friable organically bound (NOB) materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy (TEM) is currently the only method that can pronounce materials as non-asbestos containing.

**Analysis Performed By:**           M. Mirza          

**Date:**           6/18/2013





## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

<b>Client:</b> SPL Consultants Limited 6221 Hwy 7 West Unit 16 Vaughan ON L4H 0K8	<b>Report Date:</b> 6/18/2013 <b>Report No.:</b> 307358 <b>Project:</b> Peel Police Div 11 <b>Project No.:</b> 1659-230
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### BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5035455	<b>Description / Location:</b> Tan Fibrous		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS6-2	1st Floor-CIB Office		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	100	Cellulose
			<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
			None Detected

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5035456	<b>Description / Location:</b> Tan Fibrous		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS6-3	1st Floor-CIB Office		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	100	Cellulose
			<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
			None Detected

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5035456	<b>Description / Location:</b> White Sheetrock		<b>Layer No.:</b> 2
<b>Client No.:</b> AS6-3	1st Floor-CIB Office		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected
			100

<b>Lab No.:</b> 5035457	<b>Description / Location:</b> Black Tar		
<b>Client No.:</b> AS7-1	1stFlrAppliedToSteelBeamWithinWallCavity		
<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected
			100

**Accreditations:** **NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0**      **NY-DOH No. 11021**      **AIHA-LAP, LLC No. 100188**  
*This confidential report relates only to those item(s) tested and does not represent an endorsement by NIST-NVLAP, AIHA or any agency of the U.S. government  
 This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.*

**Analytical Method:** EPA 600/R-93/116, by Polarized Light Microscopy

**Comments:** Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed (ex. analyze until positive instructions). Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in non-friable organically bound (NOB) materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy (TEM) is currently the only method that can pronounce materials as non-asbestos containing.

**Analysis Performed By:**           M. Mirza          

**Date:**           6/18/2013



## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**Client:** SPL Consultants Limited  
6221 Hwy 7 West Unit 16  
Vaughan ON L4H 0K8

**Report Date:** 6/18/2013  
**Report No.:** 307358  
**Project:** Peel Police Div 11  
**Project No.:** 1659-230

### BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

**Lab No.:** 5035462      **Description / Location:** White/Tan Ceiling Tile; 12x12  
**Client No.:** AS8-3      1st Floor-Interview Room #5

<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Asbestos Fibrous Material</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Non-Fibrous Material</u>
None Detected	None Detected	10	Cellulose	10
		80	Mineral Wool	

**Accreditations:**      **NIST-NVLAP No. 101165-0**      **NY-DOH No. 11021**      **AIHA-LAP, LLC No. 100188**  
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**Analytical Method:**      EPA 600/R-93/116, by Polarized Light Microscopy

**Comments:**      Quantification at <0.25% by volume is possible with this method. (PC) Indicates Stratified Point Count Method performed. (PC-Trace) means that asbestos was detected but is not quantifiable under the Point Counting regimen. Analysis includes all distinct separable layers in accordance with EPA 600 Method. If not reported or otherwise noted, layer is either not present or the client has specifically requested that it not be analyzed (ex. analyze until positive instructions). Small asbestos fibers may be missed by PLM due to resolution limitations of the optical microscope. Therefore, PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in non-friable organically bound (NOB) materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy (TEM) is currently the only method that can pronounce materials as non-asbestos containing.

**Analysis Performed By:**      M. Mirza

**Date:**      6/18/2013

## **APPENDIX C**

### **SITE PHOTOGRAPHS**



1 – View of asbestos containing Transite Pipe exiting the building



2 – View of asbestos black sealant on roof.