APPENDIX A8

Designated Substances Survey

1026 Finch Yard, Building B
Issued April 2021, by Fisher Environmental Ltd.

FISHER ENVIRONMENTAL LTD.

ENGINEERING

Professional Engineers Ontario

LABORATORY

CALA
Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc.

DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES SURVEY FOR ACCESSIBILITY UPGRADES (IBI GROUP)

FINCH YARD, BUILDING B
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TORONTO, ONTARIO

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Project No. FE-P 21-11073

April 9, 2021

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1.0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fisher Environmental Ltd. ('Fisher') was retained by IBI Group to carry out a survey for the Designated Substances and other potential hazardous materials within specified work areas for Finch Yard Building B, located at 1026 Finch Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario, herein after referred to as the "Site". The site inspection and sampling works were conducted on March 23, 2021.

IBI Group has been commissioned by the City of Toronto to design and implement accessibility upgrades. The scope of the Designated Substances Survey (DSS) was to identify locations and types of designated substances within the building that may be impacted by the planned renovation work, and to provide recommendations for the safe handling or abatement of these materials, if any, prior to demolition.

The purpose of the project is to do the necessary construction and renovation at the locations are outlined on drawings provided by the IBI Group on March 16, 2021.

The survey was conducted in compliance with the Ontario Ministry of Labour (MOL) regulations for designated substances; O. Reg. 490/09 - *Designated Substances* and O. Reg. 278/05 - *Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations* made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), R.S.O. 1990.

Asbestos

Fisher was provided with the report of a previous DSS, which was conducted by Pinchin Limited on December 11, 2017. In December 2020, Fisher was retained by the City of Toronto to provide inspection and monitoring services during the abatement of all known asbestos or lead containing materials within this building, and provided a report. This report has indicated the only confirmed ACM within the building is wall joint caulking (concealed behind a supply cabinet).

During the current survey, six (6) bulk samples of building materials found within the specified work area(s) and that could potentially contain asbestos, were collected and submitted to Fisher Environmental Laboratories for Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM) analysis, as outlined in NIOSH Method 9002.

The results of analysis revealed that each material sampled do not contain asbestos**.** Provide a copy of this report to contractors bidding on or performing work within the subject work areas.

Note: Fire doors, present within the specific work areas, may contain asbestos-containing thermal insulation inside the door panel. Removal of any asbestos containing fire doors, in intake condition, will require Type 1 to abatement procedures, as outlined in O. Reg. 278/05 and dispose of as asbestos waste.

Lead

Based on the age of the building, it is possible that lead-based paint and lead plumbing are present within the building. Lead can also be present in various ceramic tiles. During the current investigation, no samples were collected for lead analysis.

Fisher recommends that, prior to the planned renovation work, the removal of lead containing materials found within the specified work area(s), must be conducted using the appropriate lead abatement procedures. Lead abatement procedures to be used are determined by the method(s) of disturbance employed. Refer to *MOL Guideline: Lead on Construction Projects*, for details

Mercury

Mercury is presumed to be present in fluorescent light tubes and thermostatic controls. With the exception of fluorescent light bulbs and building thermostats, no other evidence of mercury was noted during the current survey. Prior to the planned renovation work, Fisher recommends that any presumed mercury-containing fluorescent light tubes and thermostats that will be impacted are to be removed and disposed of in accordance with O. Reg. 558/00.

Silica

No sampling for silica was conducted. However, as the building is constructed of concrete, brick and/or block walls with concrete floors, silica is expected to be found within these components of the buildings. If these materials will be disturbed during the planned renovation work, appropriate precautions should be taken to protect workers from inhaling silica dusts and debris. Refer to MOL *Guideline: Silica on Construction Projects* for details.

Other Designated Substances

The other Designated Substances would not be expected to be present at the Site. No immediate actions were recommended with regard to acrylonitrile, arsenic, benzene, coke oven emissions, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, and vinyl chloride.

Mould

During the current survey, no visible mould or favourable conditions for mould growth were observed in the specified work area(s). No action is recommended with regard to mould.

2.0. INTRODUCTION

Fisher Environmental Ltd. ('Fisher') was retained by IBI Group to carry out a survey for the Designated Substances and other potential hazardous materials within specified work areas for Finch Yard Building A, located at 1026 Finch Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario, herein after referred to as the “Site”. The site inspection and sampling works were conducted on March 23, 2021.

IBI Group has been commissioned by the City of Toronto to design and implement accessibility upgrades. The scope of the Designated Substances Survey (DSS) was to identify locations and types of designated substances within the building that may be impacted by the planned renovation work, and to provide recommendations for the safe handling or abatement of these materials, if any, prior to demolition.

The purpose of the project is to do the necessary construction and renovation at the locations are outlined on drawings provided by the IBI Group on March 16, 2021.

3.0. REGULATIONS

The survey was conducted in compliance with the Ontario Ministry of Labour (MOL) regulations for designated substances; O. Reg. 490/09 - *Designated Substances* and O. Reg. 278/05 - *Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations* made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), R.S.O. 1990.

The OHSA, R.S.O. 1990, under the Ontario MOL, defines a toxic substance as a biological, chemical or physical agent (or a combination of such agents) whose presence in the workplace may endanger the health and safety of a worker. Sections of the Act that deals with toxic substances are intended to:

1. ensure that worker exposure to toxic substances is controlled;
2. ensure that toxic substances in the workplace are clearly identified and that workers are provided with enough information to be capable of handling them safely; and,
3. provide the general public with access to information about toxic substances used by industry in their communities.

The Act makes provision for a toxic substance to be “designated”, where its use in the workplace is prohibited, regulated, restricted, limited or controlled. Designation is reserved for eleven substances that are particularly hazardous, covered under O. Reg 490/09 – *Designated Substances* that was implemented on July 1, 2010, and include Acrylonitrile, Arsenic, Asbestos, Benzene, Coke Oven Emissions, Ethylene Oxides, Isocyanates, Lead, Mercury, Silica, and Vinyl Chloride. Formerly, regulations for these substances were passed separately and each outlined exposure limits where workers were likely to inhale, ingest and / or absorb the substance.

O. Reg. 490/09 provides a consistent approach to dealing with existing requirements and provisions, and outlines steps required to control worker exposure to these substances, including by inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption or skin contact. Each designated substance has an allowable level of exposure based on a time-weighted average (TWA) limit, and may also have a short-term exposure limit (STEL) and / or ceiling limit (C) assigned to it. TWA refers to the time-weighted average airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed in a work day or work week, STEL refers to the maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, and C refers to the maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time. Refer to O. Reg. 490/09 – *Designated Substances*.

A supplementary regulation regarding control of asbestos exposures in the construction industry has evolved into O. Reg. 278/05 – *Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations*. The regulation includes a definition of asbestos-containing materials (ACM), requirements for additional training and clearance air testing, procedures for determining materials that meet the definition of ACM and for the use of glove bags, and provisions for varying from measure and procedures set out in the regulation.

In addition to the OHSA and regulations regarding designated substances, the following regulations, guidelines and standards were also taken into account or referenced:

- O. Reg. 213/91 - *Construction Projects* regulated under the OHSA and last amended by O. Reg. 443/09;
- O. Reg. 558/00 made under the Ministry of Environment (MOE) Environmental Protection Act, amending O. Reg. 347 - *General Waste Management*;
- The Transport of Dangerous Goods Act (TDGA) provides regulations for the transport of asbestos-containing materials and wastes;
- MOL *Guideline: Lead on Construction Projects*, 2011; and,
- MOL *Guideline: Silica on Construction Projects*, 2011.

4.0. METHODOLOGY

Fisher followed the protocols outlined in O. Reg. 278/05 for collecting and analyzing bulk samples of materials suspected to contain asbestos. Visual assessment of the material was the primary method of identification with occasional physical contact for the purpose of collecting bulk samples or examining for underlying layers.

Where applicable, samples of suspect materials were collected in order to establish asbestos or lead content. Samples were grouped according to similarity of appearance (“homogeneous” materials). The frequency at which the samples were collected was sufficient to obtain a general representation of the presence of these materials at the Site. Samples collected are presumed to

be representative of respective building materials in-place at the Site. However, due to potential past renovations, alterations, repairs, or phases of construction, it is possible that individual materials may not be representative of samples collected.

Sampling of roofing materials was not part of the current scope of work. Further, sampling of materials found within operating equipment, portable building articles, or generally non-accessible components such as insulation within electrical switch gears, wiring, motors, light fixtures, elevator brakes, fire door cores, etc. was not performed as part of the current survey.

Samples collected during the survey were placed in plastic zip-lock bags which were labeled and submitted for laboratory analysis. Fisher Environmental Laboratories analysed bulk samples for asbestos type and approximate percent content by performing polarized light microscopy (PLM), as outlined in NIOSH Method 9002. Fisher Environmental Laboratories analysed samples for lead content in paint by performing acid digestion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) analysis.

Site Plan(s), indicating specific work areas, bulk sample locations and any areas of asbestos, are included in Appendix A. The laboratory certificate of analysis is included in Appendix B.

5.0. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS REPORTS

Fisher was provided with the report of a previous DSS, which was conducted by Pinchin Limited on December 11, 2017, attached in Appendix C. In December 2020, Fisher was retained by the City of Toronto to provide inspection and monitoring services during the abatement of all known asbestos or lead containing materials within this building, and provided a report, attached in Appendix C. This report has indicated the only confirmed ACM within the building is wall joint caulking (concealed behind a supply cabinet).

6.0. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Acrylonitrile

Acrylonitrile would not be expected to be present at the Site and was not observed during the current survey. No recommendations for Acrylonitrile are warranted at this time.

6.2. Arsenic

Arsenic would not be expected to be present at the Site and was not observed during the current survey. No recommendations for Arsenic are warranted at this time.

6.3. Asbestos

6.3.1. General Information

Asbestos is the name given to a group of six different fibrous minerals (amosite, chrysotile, crocidolite, and the fibrous varieties of tremolite, actinolite and anthophyllite) that occur naturally in the environment. Asbestos minerals have separable long fibres that are strong and flexible enough to be spun and woven and are heat resistant.

Because of these characteristics, asbestos has been used for a wide range of manufactured goods, mostly in building materials (roofing shingles, ceiling and floor tiles, paper products, and asbestos cement products), friction products (automobile clutch, brake, and transmission parts), heat-resistant fabrics, packaging, gaskets, and coatings. Some vermiculite or talc products may also contain asbestos.

Asbestos fibres may be released into the air by the disturbance of ACM during product use, renovation or demolition work, building or home maintenance, repair and remodeling. In general, exposure may occur only when the ACM is disturbed in some way to release particles and fibres into the air.

6.3.2. Friable vs. Non-Friable ACM

Based on the requirements of O. Reg. 278/05 and due diligence, an asbestos survey and report must be available at any workplace where asbestos exists identifying locations and types of ACM in the building. The survey must include both friable and non-friable materials confirmed to contain asbestos, as well as any other materials which were not sampled but are suspected (presumed) ACM. The term friable refers to material(s) that could be readily reduced to dust or powder when crushed by hand or moderate pressure. Friable materials have a much greater chance of releasing airborne asbestos fibres when disturbed.

In the past, the most commonly used friable asbestos-containing building materials were surfacing materials (e.g. sprayed on fireproofing, texture, decorative or acoustic plaster) as well as thermal insulation. Examples of manufactured asbestos-containing materials include vinyl floor tiles, ceiling tiles, gasket materials, asbestos cement (transite) pipes or boards, and asbestos textiles. Depending on the above noted formulation, these materials range from non-friable to friable. Although some products are considered non-friable when in Good condition, severe damage or deterioration may cause non-friable materials to generate airborne dust more readily. Severely damaged non-friable materials, or those to be worked on with powered tools, may be considered as friable ACM for abatement purposes.

Examples of common types of ACM by friability include:

- Friable ACM

  - Sprayed Materials (or materials installed by roller or trowel), such as fireproofing, thermal insulation, texture finishes, etc.
  - Mechanical Insulation such as boiler and breeching, ductwork, piping, tanks and associated equipment.
  - Plaster
- Potentially Friable ACM
  - Acoustic Ceiling Tiles
  - Vinyl Sheet Flooring
- Non-Friable ACM
  - Vinyl Floor Tiles
  - Asbestos cement (“transite”) piping or paneling
  - Window Caulking

6.3.3. Regulations

Exposure to asbestos is controlled by two Regulations passed under Ontario’s Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), R.R.O. 1990.

- O. Reg. 490/09 – *Designated Substances* regarding asbestos applies to:
  - every employer operating a mine for the purpose of mining, crushing, grinding or sifting asbestos;
  - every employer processing, adapting or using asbestos in connection with manufacturing or assembling of goods or products;
  - every employer engaged in the repair, alteration or maintenance of machinery, equipment, aircraft, ships, locomotives, railway cars and vehicles;
  - every employer engaged in work on a building that is necessarily incidental to the repair, alteration or maintenance of machinery or equipment; and,
  - to those workers of such employers who are likely to be exposed to asbestos.

  Exposure limits for this substance are set at 0.1 f/cc (TWA) for all types of asbestos.
- O. Reg. 278/05 - *Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations* applies to buildings that contain friable and non-friable ACM and to the repair, alteration and/or maintenance of these buildings.

In addition to regulations for controlling work around asbestos-containing building materials there are regulations for packaging, transportation and disposal of asbestos-containing waste:

- O. Reg. 558/00 made under the Ministry of Environment (MOE) Environmental Protection Act, amending O. Reg. 347 - *General Waste Management*; and,

- The Transport of Dangerous Goods Act (TDGA) provides regulations for the transport of asbestos-containing materials and wastes.

6.3.4. Findings

Samples of homogenous materials suspected to contain asbestos were collected and submitted for analysis. Fisher collected six (6) bulk samples of building materials found within the specified work area(s) and that could potentially contain asbestos. Findings of all building materials identified within the specified work area(s) are outlined in further detail below.

6.3.4.1. Sprayed or Troweled Fireproofing and Thermal Insulation

No indication of sprayed or troweled fireproofing and / or thermal insulation was noted in any of the specified work area(s) during the current survey.

6.3.4.2. Texture Finish

No texture finish was noted in any of the specified work areas during the current survey.

6.3.4.3. Mechanical Insulation

The majority of mechanical insulation observed throughout the building are either not insulated or are insulated with fibreglass which is not suspected to contain asbestos.

6.3.4.4. Acoustic Ceiling Tile

No acoustic ceiling tile was noted in any of the specified work areas during the current survey.

6.3.4.5. Plaster / Drywall Joint Compound

Plaster or drywall was not observed within the specified work area during the current survey.

6.3.4.6. Asbestos Cement Products

No asbestos cement products, such as Transite pipe or board, were noted in any of the specified work areas during the current survey.

6.3.4.7. Vinyl Sheet Flooring

No vinyl sheet flooring was noted in any of the specified work areas during the current survey.

6.3.4.8. Vinyl Floor Tile

No vinyl floor tile was noted in any of the specified work areas during the current survey.

6.3.4.9. Other ACM

<u>Grey Caulking</u>

Grey caulking was observed along the joints of the block wall and the door frame. Three (3) samples of the grey caulking were collected for analysis. The results of analysis revealed that the grey caulking around the door frame does not contain asbestos.

Cream Caulking

Cream caulking was observed along the joints of the block wall and the door frame. Three (3) samples of the cream caulking were collected for analysis. The results of analysis revealed that the cream caulking around the door frame does not contain asbestos.

6.3.5. Recommendations

No asbestos-containing materials were identified in any of the specified work area. Therefore, no recommendations with regards to ACM are warranted at this time.

Note: Fire doors, present within the specific work areas, may contain asbestos-containing thermal insulation inside the door panel. Removal of any asbestos containing fire doors, in intake condition, will require Type 1 to abatement procedures, as outlined in O. Reg. 278/05 and dispose of as asbestos waste.

The presence of ACM should be presumed in locations not accessed during this survey. It is possible that ACM is present at the Site that is not identified in this report. Should additional suspected ACM be discovered, it should be presumed as ACM until sample analysis determines asbestos content.

6.4. Benzene

Benzene would not be expected to be present at the Site and was not observed during the current survey. No recommendations for Benzene are warranted at this time.

6.5. Coke Oven Emissions

Coke oven emissions would not be expected to be present at the Site and were not observed during the current survey. No recommendations for coke oven emissions are warranted at this time.

6.6. Ethylene Oxides

Ethylene oxides would not be expected to be present at the Site and were not observed during the current survey. No recommendations for ethylene oxides are warranted at this time.

6.7. Isocyanates

Isocyanates would not be expected to be present at the Site and were not observed during the current survey. No recommendations for isocyanates are warranted at this time.

6.8. Lead

6.8.1. General Information

Lead is a naturally occurring bluish–gray metal found in small amounts in the earth's crust. Most lead in the environment comes from human activities such as burning fossil fuels, mining and manufacturing. Lead is used in the production of batteries, ammunition, metal products (solder and pipes) and X-ray devices.

Lead does not break down but lead compounds are changed by sunlight, air and water. Exposure occurs when eating food or drinking water that contains lead. Deteriorated lead paint can contribute to lead dust. The main target for lead toxicity is the nervous system.

6.8.2. Regulations and Guidelines

The Ontario MOL has not prescribed criteria defining an analyzed sample of bulk material as "lead-containing". Further, the MOL has not established a lower limit for concentrations of lead in paint, below which precautions do not need to be considered during construction projects. However, except for very aggressive disturbance of painted finishes, (e.g., abrasive blasting, torch cutting, or grinding), Fisher believes that a lead content below 0.1% by weight (1,000 ug/g or 1000 ppm) represents a concentration in which the lead content is not the limiting hazard for construction hygiene purposes. Regular construction dust suppression techniques and worker hygiene practices are sufficient for disturbance of paint finishes determined to contain less than 0.1% lead by weight, provided that work is limited to non-aggressive operations.

The regulation for the designated substance lead applies to every employer and worker at a workplace where lead is present, produced, processed, used, handled or stored and at which a worker is likely to be exposed to lead. Exposure limits for this substance are set at 0.05 – 0.10 mg/m^3 (TWA) depending on the type of lead, and for tetraethyl lead 0.30 mg/m^3 (STEL).

Additionally, in 2011 the MOL revised *Guideline: Lead on Construction Projects* outlining practices that should be followed during construction projects to protect workers' from exposure to lead. This includes the methods and equipment employed in the removal of lead-containing coatings that reduce the creation of dust, providing appropriate facilities for workers to wash after each shift, and providing protective clothing and respirators where necessary.

6.8.3. Findings

Based on the age of the building, it is possible that lead-based paint and lead plumbing are present within the building. Lead can also be present in various ceramic tiles. During the current investigation, no samples were collected for lead analysis.

6.8.4. Recommendations

Where any lead-containing materials may be disturbed or removed, Fisher recommends that appropriate lead abatement procedures be used. The lead abatement procedures to be used are determined by the method(s) of disturbance employed. Regular construction dust suppression techniques and worker hygiene practices are sufficient for disturbance of paint finishes determined to contain less than 0.1% lead by weight, provided that work is limited to non-aggressive operations. The table below outlines lead abatement operations and associated respirator required, as outlined in Ontario MOL guidelines.

Classifications of Lead-Containing Operations and Required Respirator

Type 1 Operations (where concentrations of airborne lead would be expected to be < 0.05 mg/m^3)	
Activities that include; • Removal of lead containing coatings with chemical gel or paste and fibrous laminated cloth wrap • Removal of lead containing coatings / materials using power tool that has an effective dust collection system equipped with HEPA filter • Removal of lead containing coatings / materials using non-powered hand tools other than manual scraping or sanding	Respirators should not be necessary if general procedures are followed and level of air is less than 0.05 mg/m^3. However, if worker wishes to use a respirator, a half-mask particulate respirator with N-, R- or P-series filter, and 95, 99 or 100% efficiency should be provided.
Type 2a Operations (where concentrations of airborne lead would be expected to be > 0.05 to 0.50 mg/m^3)	
Activities that include; • Removal of lead containing coatings / materials by scraping or sanding using non-powered hand tools • Manual demolition of lead painted plaster walls / building components by striking with a sledgehammer or similar tool	NIOSH APF = 10 Half-mask particulate respirator with N- , R- or P- series filter, and 95, 99 or 100% efficiency.
Type 2b Operations (where concentrations of airborne lead would be expected to be > 0.50 to 1.25 mg/m^3)	
Not applicable to potential renovation activities.	
Type 3a Operations (where concentrations of airborne lead would be expected to be > 1.25 to 2.50 mg/m^3)	
Activities that include; • Welding or high temperature cutting of lead-containing coatings or materials indoors or in a confined space. • Dry removal of lead-containing mortar using an electronic or pneumatic cutting device. • Burning of a surface containing lead • Removal of lead containing coatings / materials using power tools without an effective dust collection system equipped with HEPA filter	NIOSH APF = 50 Full-face piece air-purifying respirator with N- , R- or P- series filter and 100% efficiency. Tight-fitting powered air-purifying respirator with high efficiency filter. Full-face piece supplied-air respirator operated in demand mode. Half-mask or full-face piece supplied air respirator operated in continuous-flow mode.
Type 3b Operations (where concentrations of airborne lead would be expected to be > 2.50 mg/m^3)	
Abrasive blasting of lead-containing coatings or materials.	NIOSH APF >=1000 Type CE abrasive-blast supplied respirator operated in a positive pressure mode with a tight-fitting half-mask face piece.

Refer to MOL *Guideline: Lead on Construction Projects, 2011*, for details of the Ministry's health and safety guidelines regarding lead.

6.9. Mercury

6.9.1. General Information

Mercury is a naturally occurring metal. It is a shiny, silver-white and odourless liquid. It combines with other elements to form inorganic compounds or salts. Metallic mercury is used to produce chlorine gas and caustic soda, and is used in thermostats and thermometers, fluorescent light bulbs, dental fillings and batteries. Exposure occurs when eating fish or shellfish contaminated with methyl mercury, breathing vapors from spills, incinerators, etc.

The nervous system is very sensitive to all forms of mercury. Exposure to high levels of metallic inorganic or organic mercury can permanently damage the brain, kidneys and developing fetus. Short-term exposure may cause lung damage, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea as well as skin and eye irritation.

6.9.2. Regulations

The regulation for mercury applies to every employer and worker at a workplace where mercury is present, produced, processed, used, handled or stored and at which a worker is likely to be exposed to mercury. Exposure limits for this substance are set at 0.025 – 0.01 mg/m^3 (TWA) for all forms of mercury excluding alkyl, and for alkyl compounds of mercury 0.03 mg/m^3 (STEL).

6.9.3. Findings

Mercury is presumed to be present in fluorescent light tubes and thermostatic controls. With the exception of fluorescent light bulbs and building thermostats, no other evidence of mercury was noted during the current survey.

6.9.4. Recommendations

Prior to the planned renovation work, Fisher recommends that any presumed mercury-containing fluorescent light tubes and thermostats that will be impacted are to be removed and disposed of in accordance with O. Reg. 558/00.

6.10. Silica

6.10.1. General Information

Silica is a crystalline compound occurring abundantly as quartz, sand, and many other minerals, and used to manufacture a variety of materials, especially glass and concrete. When mining this substance, silica can be deadly when it becomes airborne. If inhaled, silica dust can cause silicosis which can be fatal.

Some of the following industries have a high potential for risk to workers: construction (sandblasting, rock drilling, masonry work, jack hammering, tunneling), mining (cutting or drilling through sandstone or granite), foundry work (grinding, mouldings, shakeout, core room), stone cutting (sawing, abrasive blasting, chipping, grinding), manufacturing and use of abrasives, etc.

6.10.2. Regulations

The regulation for silica applies to every employer and worker at a workplace where silica is present, produced, processed, used, handled or stored and at which a worker is likely to be exposed to silica. Exposure limits for this substance are set at 0.05 - 0.10 mg/m^3 (TWA), depending on the type of silica.

Additionally, in 2011 the MOL revised *Guideline: Silica on Construction Projects* outlining practices that should be followed during construction projects to protect workers' from exposure to silica. This includes the methods and equipment employed in the removal of silica-containing materials that reduce the creation of dust, providing appropriate facilities for workers to wash after each shift, and providing protective clothing and respirators where necessary.

6.10.3. Findings

No sampling for silica was conducted. However, as the building is constructed of concrete, brick and/or block walls with concrete floors, silica is expected to be found within these components of the buildings.

6.10.4. Recommendations

If these materials will be disturbed during the planned renovation work, appropriate precautions should be taken to protect workers from inhaling silica dusts and debris. Refer to MOL *Guideline: Silica on Construction Projects* for details.

6.11. Vinyl Chloride

Vinyl chloride would not be expected to be present at the Site and was not observed during the current survey. No recommendations for vinyl chloride are warranted at this time.

6.12. Mould

During the current survey, no visible mould or favourable conditions for mould growth were observed in the specified work area(s). No action is recommended with regard to mould.

7.0. LIMITATIONS

Fisher Environmental Ltd. accepts responsibility for the competent performance of its duties in executing this assignment within the normal standards of the profession, but disclaims responsibility for consequential damages, if any.

The scope of the survey is based on prior agreement with the client, and the rationale given in this report. The survey findings rely on professional interpretation of selective sampling and analysis. Sample analysis results have been applied to homogenous materials in unsampled locations; it was not within the scope of work to carry out an exhaustive sampling and analysis program. For non-accessible building spaces, the likelihood of the presence or absence of asbestos and other designated substances has been described, but such assessment is not a definitive statement of presence or absence.

This report was prepared for the IBI Group. The scope of services performed may not be appropriate for the purposes of other users, and any use or reuse of this document or its findings or recommendations represented herein is at the sole risk of any other user.

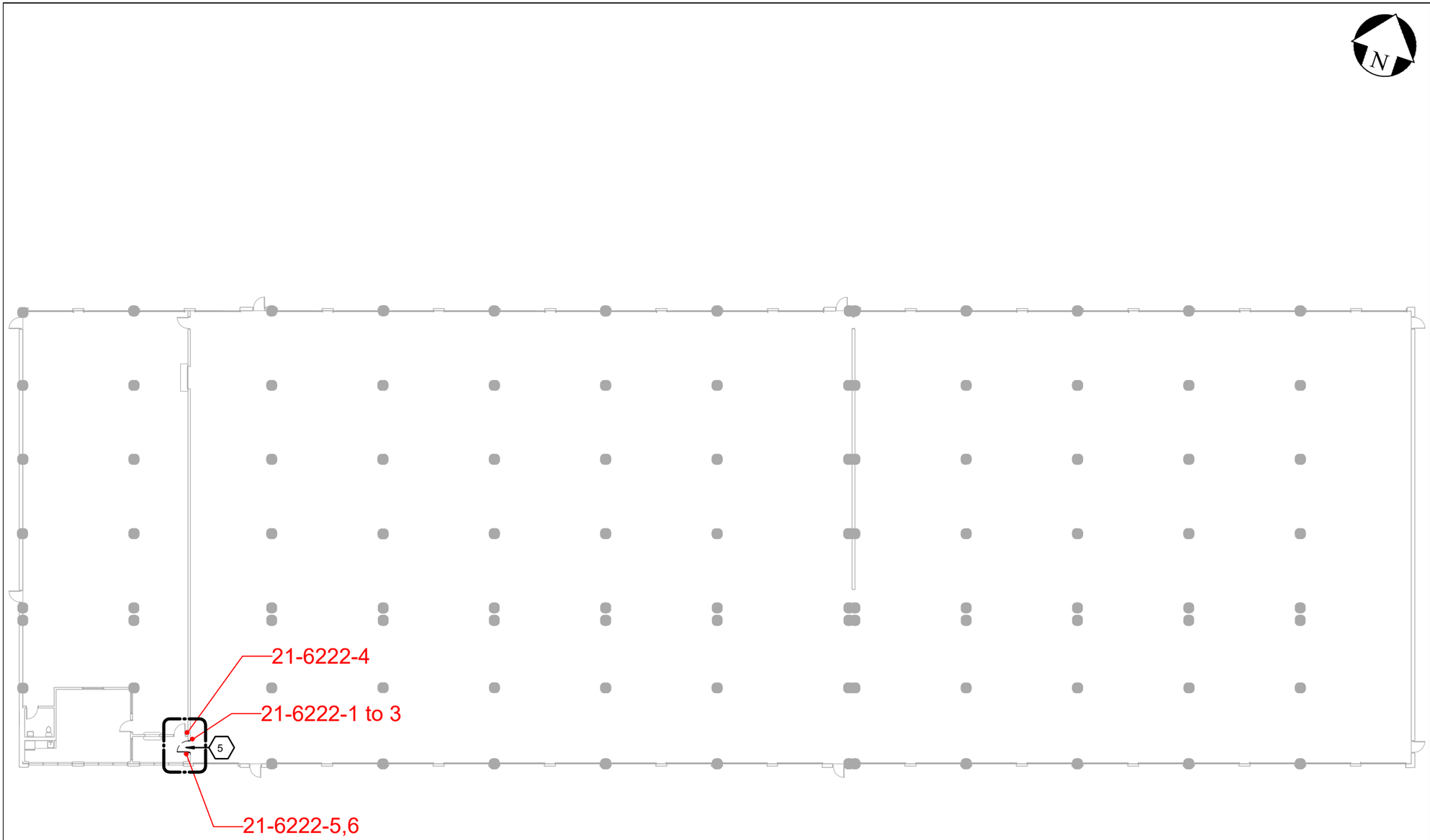
We trust that the information provided in the report meets your current requirements. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

Iqbal Fattah, M.Sc.
Project Manager

David Fisher, P. Eng., C. Chem.
Principal

APPENDIX A – SITE PLAN



Legend

Area of Work

Asbestos Sample Location

Figure 1

LOCATION:
1026 Finch Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario

BUILDING NAME:
Finch Yard Building B

First Floor Plan
Asbestos Sample Locations

CLIENT: IBI Group

PROJECT NUMBER: FE-P 21-11073	DATE: March 2021	DRW BY: ZA
CAD FILE: FIG1	SCALE: Not to Scale	CHK BY: IF

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APPENDIX B – CERTIFICATE(S) OF ANALYSIS

FISHER ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES

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Client:	IBI Group	***F.E. Job #:***	21-6222
Address:	100-175 Galaxy Blvd.	***Project Name:***	DSS
	Toronto, ON	***Project ID:***	FE-P 21-11073
	M9W 0C9	***Date Sampled:***	23-Mar-2021
Tel.:		***Date Received:***	25-Mar-2021
E-mail:		***Date Reported:***	1-Apr-2021
Attn:	Faraz Bolourian	***Location:***	1026 Finch Avenue West Building B

Certificate of Analysis

Analysis Requested:	Asbestos by PLM
Sample Description:	6 Bulk Sample(s)

Sample Matrix and Client Sample Description	Client Sample Location	Lab Sample ID	Asbestos Content and Fibre Type
1A - Grey Caulking	Around the door frame	21-6222-1	Not Detected
1B- Grey Caulking	Around the door frame	21-6222-2	Not Detected
1C - Grey Caulking	Around the door frame	21-6222-3	Not Detected
2A - Cream Caulking	Around the door frame	21-6222-4	Not Detected
2B - Cream Caulking	Around the door frame	21-6222-5	Not Detected
2C - Cream Caulking	Around the door frame	21-6222-6	Not Detected

Fisher Environmental Laboratories (Lab ID #: 2745) is accredited by CALA (Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc.) for asbestos analysis by PLM.

ANALYTICAL METHOD:

Asbestos has been done in accordance with normal professional standard using the following Fisher Environmental Lab Method: Asbestos by PLM (Polarized Light Microscope) F-26, Rev.2.2.

Authorized by:

Roger Lin, Ph. D., C. Chem.
Laboratory Manager

ASSOCIATION OF THE CHEMICAL PROFESSION OF ONTARIO
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Ronggen (Roger) Lin
CHEMIST

Results relate only to the items tested

APPENDIX C – PREVIOUS DSS REPORT

January 26, 2021

Sara Reid
Project Manager, Project Management Office

City of Toronto, Corporate Services
Facilities Management
Metro Hall, 55 John Street
Toronto ON,
M5V 3C6

Re: Asbestos and Lead Based Paint Abatement, Toronto Water Finch Yard, Building B, 1026 Finch Avenue West, Toronto, ON

Dear Ms. Reid,

As requested, Fisher Environmental Ltd. (Fisher) has provided environmental monitoring services with respect to asbestos and lead based paint abatement activities recently undertaken in Building B of the Toronto Water Finch Yard, located at 1026 Finch Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario (the "Site"). The project duration involving Fisher's environmental health and safety consulting services was started on December 1 and completed on December 21, 2020, as detailed below.

Background

The abatement was initiated in response to the discovery of the asbestos-containing caulking on the block walls, parging cement on pipe fittings, Aircel insulation on straight pipes; and lead-based damaged (flaking and loose) grey paint on the metal columns and beams at the Site. The scope of work for the abatement of the asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint included the following:

- Removal of the asbestos-containing white caulking (approximately 100 linear feet) on the interior partition block wall following Type 1 procedures, as outlined in Ontario Regulation 278/05 (O. Reg. 278/05).
- Removal of all asbestos-containing parging cement on pipe fittings including hangers (approximately 45 nos.) following Type 2 Glove Bag procedures, as outlined in O. Reg. 278/05. (approximately 500 LF each);
- Removal of all asbestos-containing air-cell insulation (approximately 300 linear feet) on straight pipes following Type 2 Glove Bag procedures, as outlined in O. Reg. 278/05.
- Removal of the lead-containing damaged (peeling and flaking) grey paint on the metal beams and columns following lead abatement procedures Type 2a, as outlined in the MOL Lead Guideline.

The City of Toronto retained Furcon Environmental Inc. (Furcon) as environmental contractor to undertake the specified abatement works.

Location name and number where current work was conducted is referenced from the Designated Substances Report (Pinchin File :216321) completed by Pinchin, dated January 2, 2018.

December 1, 2020: Asbestos Abatement - White Caulking

On this day Furcon started and completed removal of asbestos-containing white caulking along the joints of the block wall at the Site.

Prior to the start of the removal activities, Fisher performed a pre-contamination assessment of Furcon's Type 1 work area preparations. During the assessment Fisher observed the following:

The following observations were noted during the preparation phase inspection:

- The site supervisor was present on-site for the shift.
- Prohibitions were adhered to within the Work Area (i.e., no eating, drinking or smoking was observed).
- Furcon commenced and completed the work are preparation for Type 1 abatement work.
- During the pre-contamination assessment, work areas isolation measures were observed to be adequate and intact.
- All necessary tools and materials required for the specified removal procedures were observed to be on-Site and ready for use.
- An asbestos warning sign was posted at the entrance to the work area.
- The contractor had the required equipment and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) on site including half-face Air Purifying Respirators equipped with P 100 filters, Tyvek suits, safety boots, and disposable gloves.

No deficiencies regarding Furcon's Type 1 work area preparations were observed by Fisher, and Furcon was advised that contaminated work phase may commence.

Please note that the asbestos-containing caulking on the wall behind the cabinets was not accessible during the abatement work. The cabinets were not a movable condition by the abatement contractor. During the site meeting with the City of Toronto and the abatement contractor representatives on November 19, 2020, it was decided that Furcon will remove all the caulking which are accessible. The asbestos-containing caulking behind the cabinets will remain and be excluded from the abatement scope of works.

Clearance Visual Inspections

Following completion of bulk removal of the asbestos-containing white caulking on the walls at the Site, Fisher assessed Furcon's work results

- Review of the work area revealed that the abatement was completed according to the scope of works.

- Waste and equipment were removed from the Work Area.
- Surfaces were noted to be clean and dry.
- Fisher noted the quality of the work to be satisfactory, and therefore, the contractor was given authorization to apply the lock-down glue agent in the work area.

December 3, 7, 8, 10, 15 to 17: Asbestos Abatement - Parging Cement and Air-Cell Insulation

On these days Furcon started and completed the removal of the asbestos-containing parging cement insulation from the pipe-fittings and from the hangers, and asbestos-containing air-cell on pipe straights following Type 2 Glove Bag abatement procedures, as outlined in O. Reg. 278/05.

Prior to the start of the removal activities on each day, Fisher performed a pre-contamination assessment of Furcon's Type 2 Glove Bag preparations. During the assessment Fisher observed the following:

- The site supervisor of Furcon was present at the site.
- Prohibitions were adhered to within the work area (i.e., no eating, drinking or smoking was observed).
- Prior to setup of the glove bags, the floor under the work area was cleaned.
- Glove bags were firmly attached and sealed to the pipe.
- Work area was separated from the remaining area of the building at the Site with caution tape.
- The contractor had the required equipment, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) on site including full and half-face air purifying respirators equipped with P100 filters, Tyvek suits, safety boots, and disposable gloves.
- Removal equipment was present in the work area including HEPA filtered vacuum cleaners, labeled asbestos waste bags, amended water, airless misting sprayers, hand tools for the removal, clean sponges/rags for clean-up, etc.
- Asbestos warning sign was posted at the entrance to the work area.

No deficiencies regarding Furcon's Type 2 Glove Bag preparations were observed by Fisher, and Furcon was advised that contaminated work phase may commence.

During the site visits on the above days, Fisher collected seven (7) air samples for ambient airborne asbestos fibers from adjacent the work areas during the abatement works. Ambient air samples for airborne fibers were submitted to Fisher Environmental Laboratories for analysis by phase contract microscopy (PCM) analysis, as outlined in NIOSH method 7400.

Laboratory analysis results of the PCM samples are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Laboratory Analysis results for air samples.

Lab Sample ID	Date of Sample Collection	Sample Type	Results (fibers/ml)
20-5654-1	December 3, 2020	Ambient	<0.0020
20-5666-1	December 7, 2020	Ambient	<0.0026
20-5683-1	December 8, 2020	Ambient	<0.0015
20-5696-1	December 10, 2020	Ambient	<0.0029
20-5717-1	December 15, 2020	Ambient	<0.0021
20-5733-1	December 16, 2020	Ambient	<0.0017
20-5743-1	December 17, 2020	Ambient	<0.0021

The laboratory analysis determined the PCM air samples to be within the allowable Time-Weighted Average Exposure limit of 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeters of air for an 8-hour work shift, as outlined in Ontario Regulation 278/05.

Please refer to the laboratory analysis reports, included as Attachment A.

Clearance Visual Inspections

Following completion of bulk removal of the asbestos-containing parging cement on the fittings and hangers, and air-cell on the pipe straights at the Site, Fisher assessed Furcon's work results

The following observations were noted during the clearance visual inspections:

- The clearance visual inspection was conducted by Fisher after each day operations to assess the Furcon's work results.
- Review of each work area revealed that the abatement was completed according to the scope of works.
- Waste and equipment were removed from the Work Area.
- Surfaces were noted to be clean and dry.
- Fisher the quality of the work to be satisfactory, and therefore, the contractor was given authorization to apply the lock-down glue agent in the work area after every day operations.

Lead-based Paint Abatement: December 3, 9 10, 14, 16, 18, and 21, 2020

On those days Furcon started and completed removal of damaged and flaking lead-based paint on the metal I beams and columns at the Site.

Prior to the start of removal of damaged (flaking and loose), Fisher performed a pre-contamination assessment of Furcon's Type 2a work area preparation. During the assessment Fisher observed the following:

- Paint debris in the Work Area were vacuumed by HEPA filtered vacuum, drop sheets were placed on the floor under the damaged paint area.
- The work area isolation measures were observed to be adequate and intact.
- Removal equipment was present in Work Area including HEPA filtered vacuum cleaner, waste bags, hand tools for the removal, clean sponges/rags for clean-up, etc.
- Lead warning sign was posted at the entrance to the work area.

No deficiencies regarding Furcon's Type 2a preparations were observed by Fisher, and the remediation contractor was advised that contaminated work phase may commence.

Clearance Visual Inspections

Following completion of bulk removal of the damaged lead-containing paint at the Site, Fisher assessed Furcon's work results. The following observations were noted during each clearance visual inspections:

- All damaged paints were removed from all locations according to the scope of works.
- No debris or dust was observed on the beams and around the base of the columns.
- The floor of each work including the floors of the zoom boom and scissor lifts were cleaned adequately to acceptable level.
- All the equipment were cleaned properly and removed from the work area.
- The contractor was given authorization to dismantle the Work Area isolation measures after each operation.

Based on the results of air samples analyses, and observed work results, abatement of the asbestos-containing materials and lead-containing damaged paints have been completed at the Site.

Should you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Regards,

Iqbal Fattah, M.Sc.
Project Manager

Dave Fisher, P.Eng. C.Chem.
Principal

Attachments: Attachment A - Laboratory Analysis Reports
Attachment B - Site Photographs

Attachment A – Laboratory Analysis Reports

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Client:	City of Toronto Facilities Management	***F.E. Job #:***	20-5654
Address:	2nd Floor, Metro Hall 55 John Street, Toronto, ON M5V 3C6	***Project Name:***	Asbestos Abatement
		Project ID:	FE-P 20-10785
		Date Sampled:	3-Dec-2020
		Date Received:	4-Dec-2020
Tel.:	416-392-9024	***Date Reported:***	4-Dec-2020
E-mail:		***Location:***	1026 Finch Ave. West Toronto, ON
Attn:	Sara Reid		

Certificate of Analysis

Analysis Requested:	Total Fibre Count by Phase Contrast Microscopy
Sample Description:	1 PCM Cassette Sample (***Emergency***)

Client Sample ID	Lab Sample ID	Purpose	Total Volume (L)	Result* (fibres/ml)	Comments
PCM - Ambient, Building B., Adjacent to Work Area	20-5654-1	Ambient	1380	<0.0020	

* Results reported for total fibres are inclusive of any fibre with specific length to width ratios and are not specific to asbestos. They may include fibres from many sources including but not limited to carpets, clothing, wood ,fiberglass, and asbestos. Elevated total fibre levels may be commonly encountered during interior renovation and or demolition works

Occupational Health and Safety Act, Ontario regulation 278/05 requires that the work area inside the enclosure passes the clearance air test only if every air sample collected has a concentration of fibres that does not exceed 0.01 fibres per cubic centimeters of air.

The Ontario ministry of labour mandates that employers shall take all necessary measures and procedures to ensure that the time-weighted average exposure of a worker to airborne asbestos shall not exceed a criterion of 0.1 fibres/ml.

Fisher Environmental utilizes and recommends a criterion action level for asbestos of 0.04 fibres/ml, above which an immediate shut down of any building works will occur until such time as a cause for the elevated fibre levels can be determined.

ANALYTICAL METHOD:

PCM - Method #F-10, Rev.2.2, standard operating procedure for the determination of asbestos and other fibers by Phase Contrast Microscopy.

Authorized by: *Roger Lin, Ph. D., C. Chem.*
Laboratory Manager

ASSOCIATION OF THE CHEMICAL PROFESSION OF ONTARIO
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Ronggen (Roger) Lin
CHEMIST

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Client:	City of Toronto Facilities Management	***F.E. Job #:***	20-5666
Address:	2nd Floor, Metro Hall 55 John Street, Toronto, ON M5V 3C6	***Project Name:***	Asbestos Abatement
		Project ID:	FE-P 20-10785
		Date Sampled:	7-Dec-2020
		Date Received:	8-Dec-2020
Tel.:	416-392-9024	***Date Reported:***	8-Dec-2020
E-mail:		***Location:***	1026 Finch Avenue West Toronto, ON
Attn:	Sara Reid		

Certificate of Analysis

Analysis Requested:	Total Fibre Count by Phase Contrast Microscopy
Sample Description:	1 PCM Cassette Sample (***Emergency***)

Client Sample ID	Lab Sample ID	Purpose	Total Volume (L)	Result* (fibres/ml)	Comments
PCM-2 - Ambient, Building B, Adjacent to Work Area	20-5666-1	Ambient	1050	<0.0026	

* Results reported for total fibres are inclusive of any fibre with specific length to width ratios and are not specific to asbestos. They may include fibres from many sources including but not limited to carpets, clothing, wood ,fiberglass, and asbestos. Elevated total fibre levels may be commonly encountered during interior renovation and or demolition works

Occupational Health and Safety Act, Ontario regulation 278/05 requires that the work area inside the enclosure passes the clearance air test only if every air sample collected has a concentration of fibres that does not exceed 0.01 fibres per cubic centimeters of air.

The Ontario ministry of labour mandates that employers shall take all necessary measures and procedures to ensure that the time-weighted average exposure of a worker to airborne asbestos shall not exceed a criterion of 0.1 fibres/ml.

Fisher Environmental utilizes and recommends a criterion action level for asbestos of 0.04 fibres/ml, above which an immediate shut down of any building works will occur until such time as a cause for the elevated fibre levels can be determined.

ANALYTICAL METHOD:

PCM - Method #F-10, Rev.2.2, standard operating procedure for the determination of asbestos and other fibers by Phase Contrast Microscopy.

Authorized by: _____

Roger Lin, Ph. D., C. Chem.
Laboratory Manager

ASSOCIATION OF THE CHEMICAL PROFESSION OF ONTARIO
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Ronggen (Roger) Lin
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Client:	City of Toronto Facilities Management	***F.E. Job #:***	20-5683
Address:	2nd Floor, Metro Hall 55 John Street, Toronto, ON M5V 3C6	***Project Name:***	Asbestos Abatement
		Project ID:	FE-P 20-10785
		Date Sampled:	8-Dec-2020
		Date Received:	9-Dec-2020
Tel.:	416-392-9024	***Date Reported:***	9-Dec-2020
E-mail:		***Location:***	1026 Finch Avenue West Toronto, ON
Attn:	Sara Reid		

Certificate of Analysis

Analysis Requested:	Total Fibre Count by Phase Contrast Microscopy
Sample Description:	1 PCM Cassette Sample (***Emergency***)

Client Sample ID	Lab Sample ID	Purpose	Total Volume (L)	Result* (fibres/ml)	Comments
PCM-3 - Ambient, Building B, Adjacent to Work Area	20-5683-1	Ambient	1845	<0.0015	

* Results reported for total fibres are inclusive of any fibre with specific length to width ratios and are not specific to asbestos. They may include fibres from many sources including but not limited to carpets, clothing, wood ,fiberglass, and asbestos. Elevated total fibre levels may be commonly encountered during interior renovation and or demolition works

Occupational Health and Safety Act, Ontario regulation 278/05 requires that the work area inside the enclosure passes the clearance air test only if every air sample collected has a concentration of fibres that does not exceed 0.01 fibres per cubic centimeters of air.

The Ontario ministry of labour mandates that employers shall take all necessary measures and procedures to ensure that the time-weighted average exposure of a worker to airborne asbestos shall not exceed a criterion of 0.1 fibres/ml.

Fisher Environmental utilizes and recommends a criterion action level for asbestos of 0.04 fibres/ml, above which an immediate shut down of any building works will occur until such time as a cause for the elevated fibre levels can be determined.

ANALYTICAL METHOD:

PCM - Method #F-10, Rev.2.2, standard operating procedure for the determination of asbestos and other fibers by Phase Contrast Microscopy.

Authorized by: _____

Roger Lin, Ph. D., C. Chem.
Laboratory Manager

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Client:	City of Toronto Facilities Management	***F.E. Job #:***	20-5696
Address:	2nd Floor, Metro Hall 55 John Street, Toronto, ON M5V 3C6	***Project Name:***	Asbestos Abatement
		Project ID:	FE-P 20-10785
		Date Sampled:	10-Dec-2020
		Date Received:	11-Dec-2020
Tel.:	416-392-9024	***Date Reported:***	11-Dec-2020
E-mail:		***Location:***	1026 Finch Avenue West Toronto, ON
Attn:	Sara Reid		

Certificate of Analysis

Analysis Requested:	Total Fibre Count by Phase Contrast Microscopy
Sample Description:	1 PCM Cassette Sample (***Emergency***)

Client Sample ID	Lab Sample ID	Purpose	Total Volume (L)	Result* (fibres/ml)	Comments
PCM-4 - Ambient, Building B, Adjacent to Work Area	20-5696-1	Ambient	945	<0.0029	

* Results reported for total fibres are inclusive of any fibre with specific length to width ratios and are not specific to asbestos. They may include fibres from many sources including but not limited to carpets, clothing, wood ,fiberglass, and asbestos. Elevated total fibre levels may be commonly encountered during interior renovation and or demolition works

Occupational Health and Safety Act, Ontario regulation 278/05 requires that the work area inside the enclosure passes the clearance air test only if every air sample collected has a concentration of fibres that does not exceed 0.01 fibres per cubic centimeters of air.

The Ontario ministry of labour mandates that employers shall take all necessary measures and procedures to ensure that the time-weighted average exposure of a worker to airborne asbestos shall not exceed a criterion of 0.1 fibres/ml.

Fisher Environmental utilizes and recommends a criterion action level for asbestos of 0.04 fibres/ml, above which an immediate shut down of any building works will occur until such time as a cause for the elevated fibre levels can be determined.

ANALYTICAL METHOD:

PCM - Method #F-10, Rev.2.2, standard operating procedure for the determination of asbestos and other fibers by Phase Contrast Microscopy.

Authorized by: _____

Roger Lin, Ph. D., C. Chem.
Laboratory Manager

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Client:	City of Toronto Facilities Management	***F.E. Job #:***	20-5717
Address:	2nd Floor, Metro Hall 55 John Street, Toronto, ON M5V 3C6	***Project Name:***	Asbestos Abatement
		Project ID:	FE-P 20-10785
		Date Sampled:	15-Dec-2020
		Date Received:	16-Dec-2020
Tel.:	416-392-9024	***Date Reported:***	16-Dec-2020
E-mail:		***Location:***	1026 Finch Avenue West Toronto, ON
Attn:	Sara Reid		

Certificate of Analysis

Analysis Requested:	Total Fibre Count by Phase Contrast Microscopy
Sample Description:	1 PCM Cassette Sample (***Emergency***)

Client Sample ID	Lab Sample ID	Purpose	Total Volume (L)	Result* (fibres/ml)	Comments
PCM-5 - Ambient, Building B, Adjacent to Work Area	20-5717-1	Ambient	1275	<0.0021	

* Results reported for total fibres are inclusive of any fibre with specific length to width ratios and are not specific to asbestos. They may include fibres from many sources including but not limited to carpets, clothing, wood ,fiberglass, and asbestos. Elevated total fibre levels may be commonly encountered during interior renovation and or demolition works

Occupational Health and Safety Act, Ontario regulation 278/05 requires that the work area inside the enclosure passes the clearance air test only if every air sample collected has a concentration of fibres that does not exceed 0.01 fibres per cubic centimeters of air.

The Ontario ministry of labour mandates that employers shall take all necessary measures and procedures to ensure that the time-weighted average exposure of a worker to airborne asbestos shall not exceed a criterion of 0.1 fibres/ml.

Fisher Environmental utilizes and recommends a criterion action level for asbestos of 0.04 fibres/ml, above which an immediate shut down of any building works will occur until such time as a cause for the elevated fibre levels can be determined.

ANALYTICAL METHOD:

PCM - Method #F-10, Rev.2.2, standard operating procedure for the determination of asbestos and other fibers by Phase Contrast Microscopy.

Authorized by: _____

Roger Lin, Ph. D., C. Chem.
Laboratory Manager

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Client:	City of Toronto Facilities Management	***F.E. Job #:***	20-5733
Address:	2nd Floor, Metro Hall 55 John Street, Toronto, ON M5V 3C6	***Project Name:***	Asbestos Abatement
		Project ID:	FE-P 20-10785
		Date Sampled:	16-Dec-2020
		Date Received:	17-Dec-2020
Tel.:	416-392-9024	***Date Reported:***	17-Dec-2020
E-mail:		***Location:***	1026 Finch Avenue West Toronto, ON
Attn:	Sara Reid		

Certificate of Analysis

Analysis Requested:	Total Fibre Count by Phase Contrast Microscopy
Sample Description:	1 PCM Cassette Sample (***Emergency***)

Client Sample ID	Lab Sample ID	Purpose	Total Volume (L)	Result* (fibres/ml)	Comments
PCM-6 - Ambient, Building B, Adjacent to Work Area	20-5733-1	Ambient	1605	<0.0017	

* Results reported for total fibres are inclusive of any fibre with specific length to width ratios and are not specific to asbestos. They may include fibres from many sources including but not limited to carpets, clothing, wood ,fiberglass, and asbestos. Elevated total fibre levels may be commonly encountered during interior renovation and or demolition works

Occupational Health and Safety Act, Ontario regulation 278/05 requires that the work area inside the enclosure passes the clearance air test only if every air sample collected has a concentration of fibres that does not exceed 0.01 fibres per cubic centimeters of air.

The Ontario ministry of labour mandates that employers shall take all necessary measures and procedures to ensure that the time-weighted average exposure of a worker to airborne asbestos shall not exceed a criterion of 0.1 fibres/ml.

Fisher Environmental utilizes and recommends a criterion action level for asbestos of 0.04 fibres/ml, above which an immediate shut down of any building works will occur until such time as a cause for the elevated fibre levels can be determined.

ANALYTICAL METHOD:

PCM - Method #F-10, Rev.2.2, standard operating procedure for the determination of asbestos and other fibers by Phase Contrast Microscopy.

Authorized by: _____

Roger Lin, Ph. D., C. Chem.
Laboratory Manager

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Client:	City of Toronto Facilities Management	***F.E. Job #:***	20-5743
Address:	2nd Floor, Metro Hall 55 John Street, Toronto, ON M5V 3C6	***Project Name:***	Asbestos Abatement
		Project ID:	FE-P 20-10785
		Date Sampled:	17-Dec-2020
		Date Received:	18-Dec-2020
Tel.:	416-392-9024	***Date Reported:***	18-Dec-2020
E-mail:		***Location:***	1026 Finch Avenue West Toronto, ON
Attn:	Sara Reid		

Certificate of Analysis

Analysis Requested:	Total Fibre Count by Phase Contrast Microscopy
Sample Description:	1 PCM Cassette Sample (***Emergency***)

Client Sample ID	Lab Sample ID	Purpose	Total Volume (L)	Result* (fibres/ml)	Comments
PCM-7 - Ambient, Building B, Adjacent to Work Area	20-5743-1	Ambient	1305	<0.0021	

* Results reported for total fibres are inclusive of any fibre with specific length to width ratios and are not specific to asbestos. They may include fibres from many sources including but not limited to carpets, clothing, wood ,fiberglass, and asbestos. Elevated total fibre levels may be commonly encountered during interior renovation and or demolition works

Occupational Health and Safety Act, Ontario regulation 278/05 requires that the work area inside the enclosure passes the clearance air test only if every air sample collected has a concentration of fibres that does not exceed 0.01 fibres per cubic centimeters of air.

The Ontario ministry of labour mandates that employers shall take all necessary measures and procedures to ensure that the time-weighted average exposure of a worker to airborne asbestos shall not exceed a criterion of 0.1 fibres/ml.

Fisher Environmental utilizes and recommends a criterion action level for asbestos of 0.04 fibres/ml, above which an immediate shut down of any building works will occur until such time as a cause for the elevated fibre levels can be determined.

ANALYTICAL METHOD:

PCM - Method #F-10, Rev.2.2, standard operating procedure for the determination of asbestos and other fibers by Phase Contrast Microscopy.

Authorized by: _____

Roger Lin, Ph. D., C. Chem.
Laboratory Manager

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CHEMIST

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Attachment B – Site Photographs

Photo 1: Example of the work area preparation for Type 1 removal.

Photo 2: Post abatement view of the plain surface of the wall where from the asbestos-containing caulking was removed.

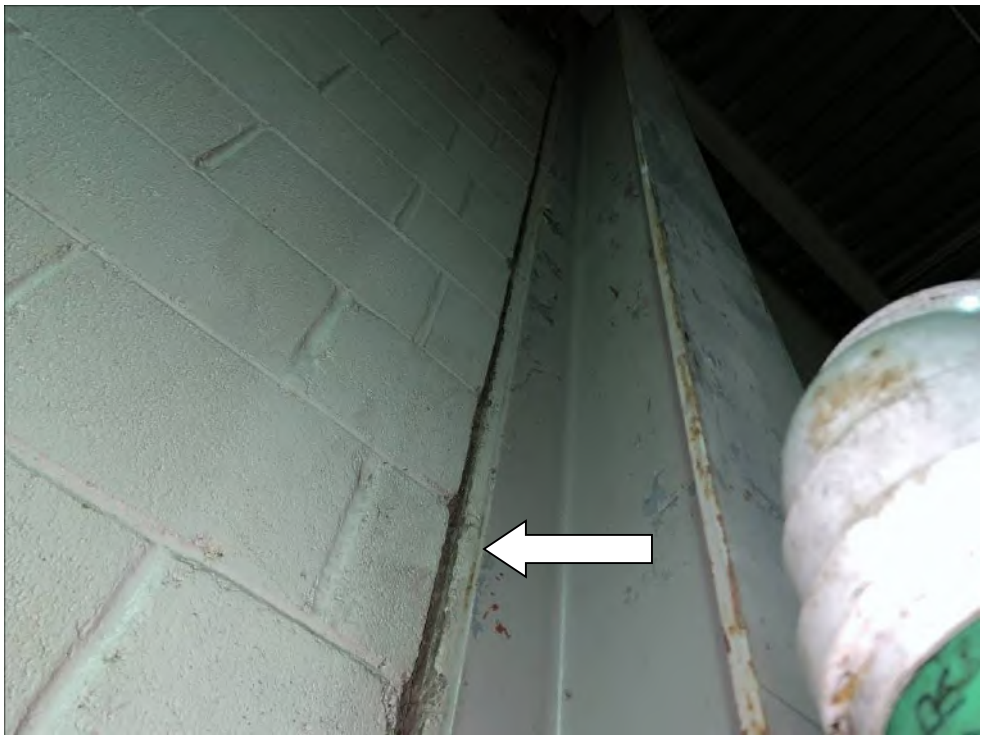

Photo 3: Example of the post abatement view of the wall joint behind the metal column.

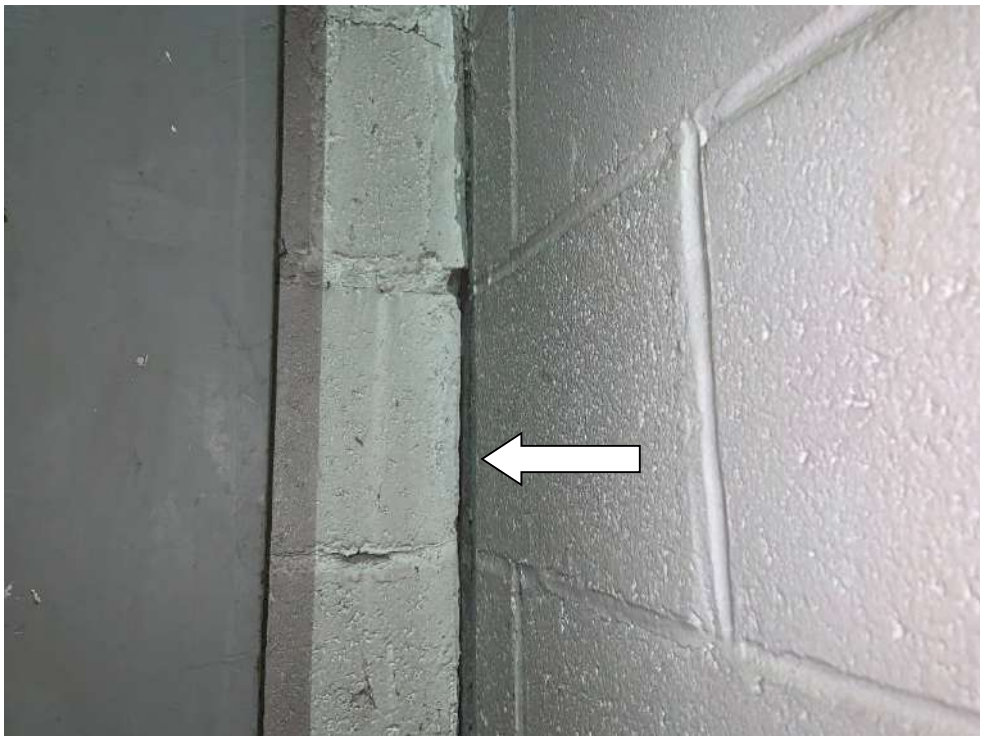

Photo 4: Post abatement view of the wall joint along the east wall at the Site.

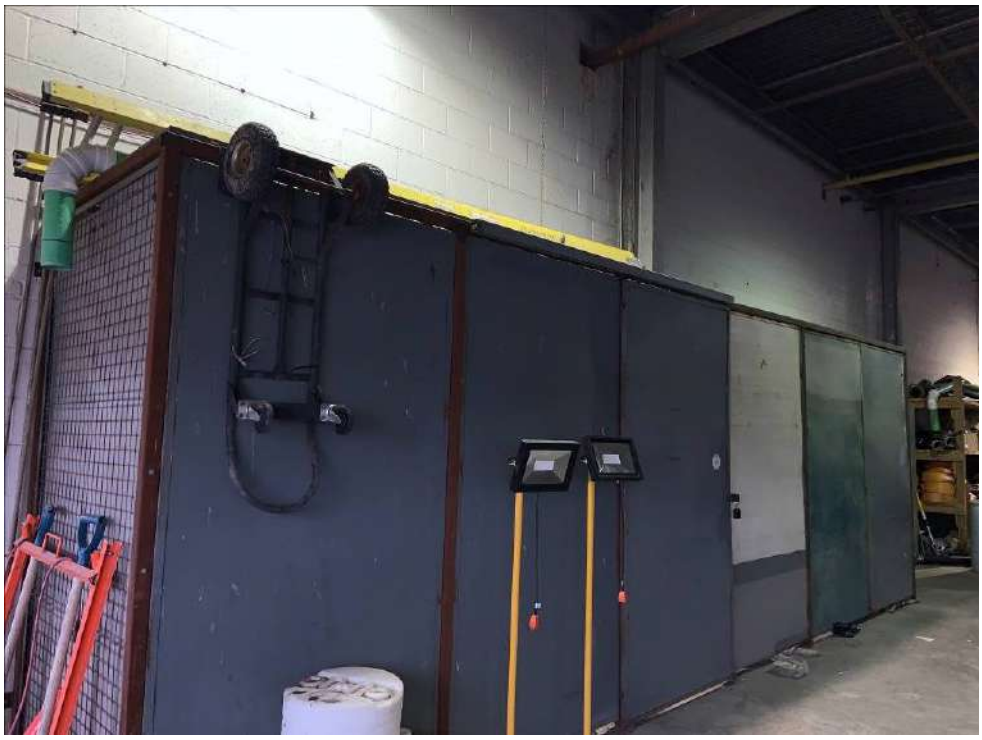

Photo 5: View of the area (behind the cabinets) which were not accessible for removal of the asbestos-containing caulking.

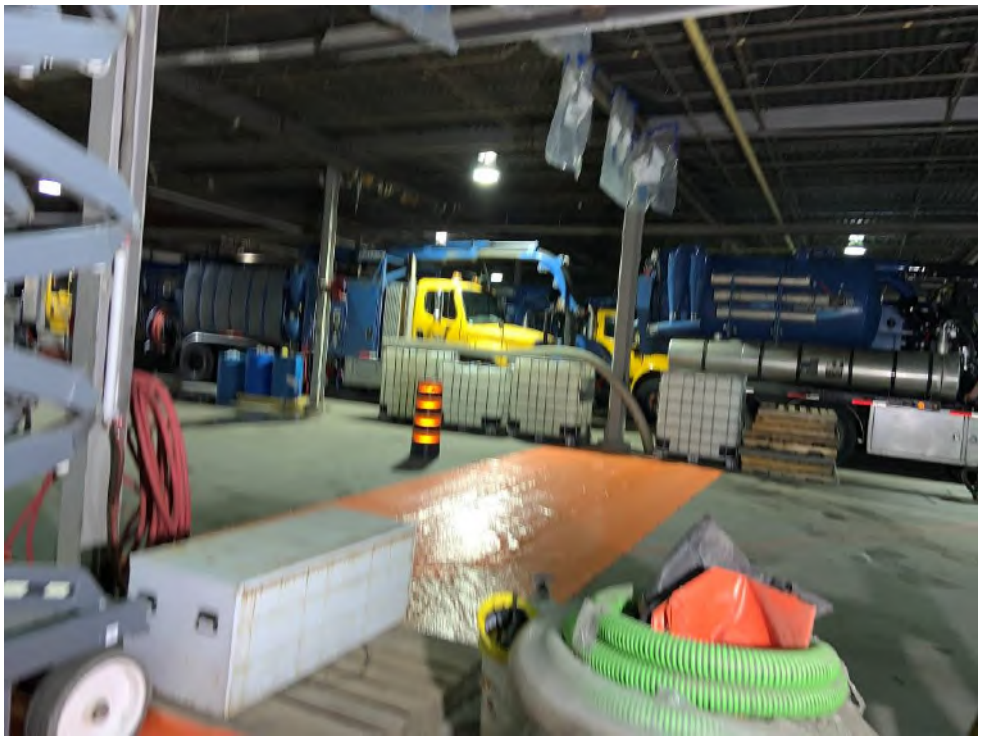

Photo 6: View of the Type 2 Glove Bag work area preparation to remove asbestos-containing parging cement from the fittings.

Photo 7: Post abatement view of a fitting and a hanger at the Site.

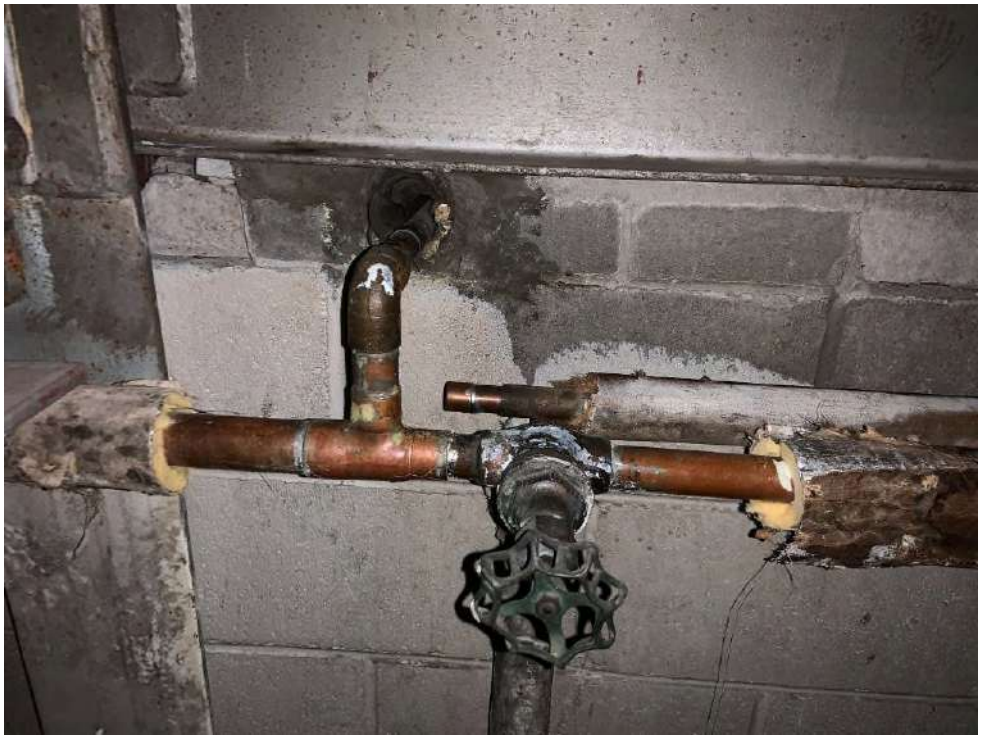

Photo 8: Another post abatement view of the fittings.

Photo 9: View of the Glove Bag settings for removal of the asbestos-containing air-cell on a pipe straight.

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Photo 10: Another view of the Glove Bag settings for removal of the asbestos-containing air-cell from a vertical pipe straight.

Photo 11: Post abatement view of a vertical pipe straight at the Site.

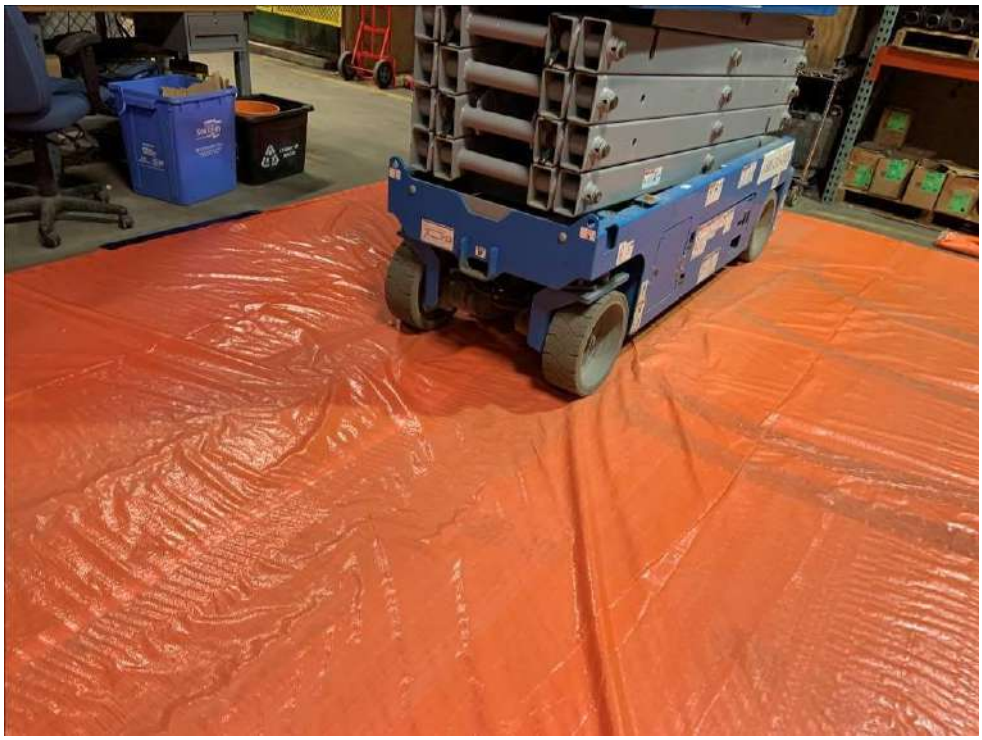

Photo 12: Example view of the Type 2a work area preparation to remove lead-containing paint from the beam.

Photo 13: Example of the post abatement view of a metal beam after removal of the lead-containing flaking and loose paint.

Photo 14: Another post abatement view of a metal beam after removal of the lead-containing flaking and loose paint.

Photo 15: Post abatement view of a metal column after removal of the lead-containing flaking and loose paint.

Photo 16: Another post abatement view of a metal column after removal of the lead-containing flaking and loose paint.

FINAL

Designated Substances Survey Report

Toronto Water, Finch Yard – Building B
1026 Finch Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario

Prepared for:

The City of Toronto
Facilities Management
55 John Street, 2nd Floor
Toronto, Ontario, M5V 3C6

Attention: Reshma Fazlullah
Environmental Project Manager

January 2, 2018

Pinchin File: 216321

MEMBER OF THE PINCHIN GROUP

Issued to:	**The City of Toronto**
Contact:	**Reshma Fazlullah** **Environmental Project Manager**
Issued on:	**January 2, 2018**
Pinchin file:	**216321**
Issuing Office:	**50 Wellington Street East, Suite 200,** **Toronto, ON M5E 1C8**
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Toronto (Client) retained Pinchin Ltd. (Pinchin) to conduct a Designated Substance survey of the Toronto Water, Finch Yard – Building B, located at 1026 Finch Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario. The survey was performed on December 11, 2017.

The objective of the survey was to document any changes in condition and quantity of specified Designated Substances, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and mould identified in the previous Designated Substances Survey (Pinchin File No. 91828.168), and develop corrective action plans as required. The results of this survey are not intended for construction, renovation, demolition or project tendering purposes.

The assessed area consisted of the entire building. The assessed area was occupied at the time of the survey.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Asbestos: Asbestos-containing materials (ACM) were confirmed to be present as follows:

- Parging cement on pipe fittings (elbows, tees, hangers etc.) in the Garage.
- White caulking at expansion joints in concrete block walls in the Garage.
- Roofing materials (assumed).

Lead: Lead was confirmed present in select paints. Low levels of lead were confirmed in exterior mortar and glaze. Lead may be present in emergency light batteries and bell and spigot fittings on cast iron pipes.

Silica: Crystalline silica is present in concrete, mortar, brick, masonry, ceramics, asphalt, etc.

Mercury: Mercury vapour is present in fluorescent lamps.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): PCBs may be present in light ballasts.

Mould: Mould-impacted drywall was observed in the 1-73 Vestibule.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of significant recommendations; refer to the body of the report for detailed recommendations.

1. Perform a pre-construction survey and remove all ACM prior to alteration or maintenance work or if ACM may be disturbed by the work.
2. Remove and dispose of PCB ballasts and mercury-containing items when taken out of service.
3. Follow appropriate safe work procedures when handling or disturbing asbestos, lead, mercury, silica and mould.
4. Remediate the materials as described in Section 4.2.

Please refer to Section 4.0 of this report for detailed recommendations regarding administrative and remedial actions.

This Executive Summary is subject to the same standard limitations as contained in the report and must be read in conjunction with the entire report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

The City of Toronto (Client) retained Pinchin Ltd. (Pinchin) to conduct a Designated Substances Survey of the Toronto Water, Finch Yard – Building B, located at 1026 Finch Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario.

The survey was performed by Andrew Quinn, B.Sc., on December 11, 2017. The surveyor was accompanied by a representative from the City of Toronto during the survey. The building was occupied at the time.

The objective of the survey was to document any changes in condition and quantity of specified Designated Substances, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and mould identified in the previous Designated Substances Survey (Pinchin File No. 91828.168), and develop corrective action plans as required. This survey is only to be used for the purposes of long term management and routine maintenance. The results of this survey are not to be used for construction, renovation, demolition or project tendering purposes.

1.1 Scope of Survey

For the purpose of the survey and this report, hazardous building materials include the following Designated Substances:

- Asbestos
- Lead
- Silica
- Mercury

The survey also included:

- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
- Mould

The following Ontario Designated Substances are not typically found in building materials in a composition/state that is hazardous and were not included in this survey:

- Arsenic
- Acrylonitrile
- Benzene
- Coke oven emissions
- Ethylene oxide
- Isocyanates
- Vinyl chloride monomer

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Building Description

Item	Details
Building Use	Toronto Water
Number of Floors/Levels	1 storey
Total Size of Building	Approximately 4,000 square feet
Year of Construction	1970's
Structure	Structural steel, concrete
Exterior Cladding	Masonry block, metal
HVAC	Space heaters
Roof	Built-up roofing
Flooring	Ceramic tiles, concrete
Interior Walls	Drywall, concrete block
Ceilings	Drywall, acoustic ceiling tiles

3.0 FINDINGS

3.1 Asbestos

3.1.1 Suspect Building Materials Not Found

The following types of building materials may historically contain asbestos but were not observed in the building and are not discussed in the report findings:

- Spray-applied fireproofing or thermal insulation
- Texture finishes (acoustic/decorative)
- Plaster
- Asbestos cement products
- Vinyl sheet flooring
- Vinyl floor tiles and mastic

3.1.2 Thermal Systems Insulation (TSI)

3.1.2.1 Pipe Insulation

Parging cement, containing chrysotile asbestos, is present on pipe fittings (elbows, tees, hangers etc.) of domestic hot water systems (previous samples 2103-A002A-C). Parging cement is a friable insulation, jacketed with canvas and is in good condition (Photos 1 to 3). It was noted that since the last assessment parging cement had been removed from some pipe fittings and repairs made to others (Photos 4 to 6).

Non-asbestos Sweatwrap insulation (brown layered paper) is present on straight sections of domestic hot water system pipes (previous samples 2013-A003A-C).

All remaining pipes are either uninsulated or insulated with non-asbestos insulation (e.g. fibreglass, armaflex).

Pipes insulated with friable asbestos insulations may be present in inaccessible spaces such as above solid ceilings, in chases, in column enclosures and within shafts.

Asbestos-containing parging cement is present on pipe fittings in the following locations and quantities:

Pipe System	Location	Insulation Type	Total Quantity	Quantity Damaged
Domestic Hot Water	1-05 Garage	Parging Cement	4	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-08 Garage	Parging Cement	2	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-16 Garage	Parging Cement	2	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-17 Garage	Parging Cement	3	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-18 Garage	Parging Cement	10	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-20 Garage	Parging Cement	6	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-27 Garage	Parging Cement	1	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-28 Garage	Parging Cement	1	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-29 Garage	Parging Cement	8	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-32 Garage	Parging Cement	5	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-39 Garage	Parging Cement	2	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-40 Garage	Parging Cement	2	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-41 Garage	Parging Cement	4	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-44 Garage	Parging Cement	3	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-53 Garage	Parging Cement	7	0
Domestic Hot Water	1-56 Garage	Parging Cement	4	0

Photo 1: Asbestos-containing parging cement on an elbow in the Garage.

Photo 2: Asbestos-containing parging cement on a tee in the Garage.

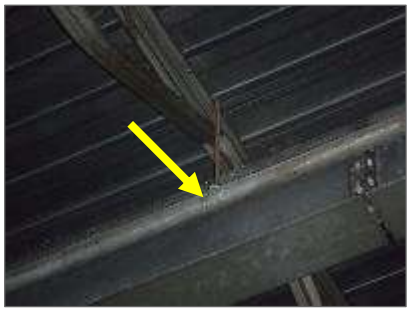


Photo 3: Asbestos-containing parging cement on a hanger in the Garage.

Photo 4: Repaired asbestos-containing parging cement on a tee in the Garage.

Photo 5: Repaired asbestos-containing parging cement fittings in the Garage.

Photo 6: Previously removed fitting in the Garage.

3.1.2.2 Duct Insulation

Ducts are either uninsulated or insulated with fibreglass and jacketed with either canvas or foil.

3.1.2.3 Mechanical Equipment Insulation

Mechanical equipment is either uninsulated or insulated with fibreglass.

3.1.3 Acoustic Ceiling Tiles

Two distinct types of acoustic ceiling tile are present in the assessed area, as follows:

Size, Type, Pattern, Photo #	Locations	Sample Number	Asbestos Type
24” x 48”, lay-in, textured fleck and hole	1-87 Washroom	2013-A005A-C	None
24” x 48”, lay-in, flat cloth	1-75 Office	Visually assessed as cloth	None

Photo 7: Non-asbestos ACT01 (photographed during 2014 assessment).

Photo 8: Non-asbestos ACT02 (photographed during 2014 assessment).

3.1.4 Drywall Joint Compound

Drywall (gypsum board) with joint compound is present as a wall and ceiling finish in the 1-75 Office Area. Three samples of joint compound were previously collected (samples 2013-A006A-C) and determined not to contain asbestos.

3.1.5 Sealants, Caulking, and Putty

White caulking (Photo 9), containing chrysotile asbestos, is present at expansion joints in the block walls (previous samples 2013-A004A-C), in the 1-27 Garage, 1-28 Garage, 1-29 Garage, 1-30 Garage, 1-31 Garage, 1-32 Garage, 1-33 Garage and 1-34 Garage. Caulking is non-friable and is in good condition.

Brown caulking is present at exterior windows and doors (previous samples 2013-A001A-C). Asbestos was not detected in the caulking

Photo 9: Asbestos-containing white caulking in Location 1-34 Garage.

3.1.6 Assumed Asbestos Materials

A number of materials which might contain asbestos were not sampled during our survey due to limitations in scope and methodology. Where present, these materials must be assumed to be an asbestos material and are best sampled during project planning and preparation of contract documents for their removal. Materials assumed to contain asbestos include:

- roofing, felts and tar
- concrete floor levelling compound
- electrical components or wiring within control centers, breakers, motors or lights, insulation on wiring
- vermiculite in concrete block wall cavities
- adhesives and duct mastics
- caulking
- soffit and fascia boards at elevated heights
- mechanical packing, ropes and gaskets
- fire resistant doors

3.2 Lead

3.2.1 Paints

No paint samples were collected from the assessed area to avoid causing visible damage to painted finishes. All paints observed were found to be in good condition and not flaking, peeling or delaminating. All paints are assumed to contain lead until sampling proves otherwise.

Eleven paint samples were previously collected from interior and exterior painted finishes. The following table summarized the sample analytical results and the sampling locations.

Sample Number	Colour, Substrate Description	Locations	Lead (%)
L001	Teal paint on steel doors	Exterior doors to Garage	0.10
L002, Photo 10	Yellow paint on steel pipes	Piping throughout facility	1.2
L003	Mortar glazing	Exterior walls of facility	<0.011
L004	Yellow paint on brick	Exterior walls of facility	<0.007
L005, Photo 11	Orange paint on steel pipes	Piping throughout facility	11

Sample Number	Colour, Substrate Description	Locations	Lead (%)
L006	Grey paint on concrete block wall	Interior walls in Garage	<0.008
L007	Blue and grey paint on concrete block wall	Interior walls in Garage	0.008
L008	Grey paint on structural steel	Throughout Garage	<0.005
L009, Photo 12	Grey/red paint on structural steel	Throughout Garage	1.9
L010, Photo 13	Teal paint on steel	Exterior door to Garage	0.46
L011	Grey paint on structural steel	Throughout Garage	0.088

Approximately 850 square feet of grey/red paint (previous sample L009) was flaking/peeling from structural beams in the Garage (Photo 14). Please refer to the Survey Forms in Appendix IV for specific locations, quantities and conditions.

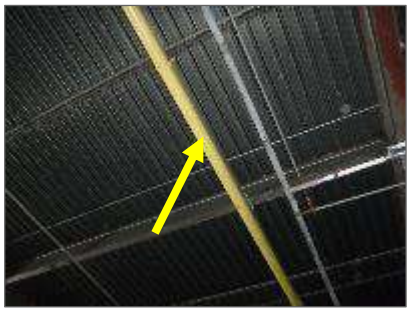


Photo 10: Yellow paint on a pipe in the Garage.

Photo 11: Orange paint in the Garage.

Photo 12: Grey/red paint in the Garage.

Photo 13: Teal paint on exterior steel.

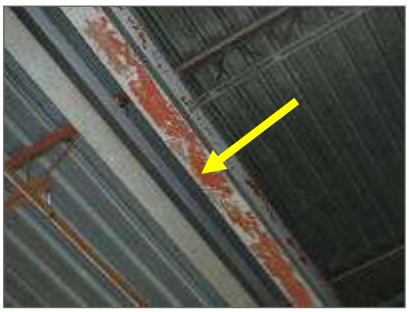


Photo 14: Flaking/peeling grey/red paint on structural beams in the Garage.

3.2.2 Lead Products and Applications

Lead-containing batteries may be present in emergency lighting (Photo 15).

Lead is present in mortar on cladding at the building exterior at a concentration of 0.011% (previous sample L003).

Lead glaze is present on brick at the building exterior at a concentration of 0.007% (previous sample L004).

Lead wool or lead caulking is present in bell and spigot fittings on cast iron pipes in the building.

Photo 15: Emergency lighting in the Garage.

3.3 Silica

Crystalline silica is assumed component of the following building materials where present in the building:

- poured or pre-cast concrete
- masonry and mortar
- ceramic tiles, grout

3.4 Mercury

3.4.1 Lamps

Mercury vapour is present in fluorescent lamps and other lighting that is known to contain mercury, such as mercury vapour lamps, metal halide lamps, and high pressure sodium lamps.

3.4.2 Mercury-Containing Devices

Mercury-containing devices were not found during the survey.

3.5 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

3.5.1 Caulking

Brown caulking is present at exterior doors and windows (previous sample PCB01). White caulking is present as expansion joints in the concrete block walls (previous sample PCB02). Both types of caulking were determined to contain <0.5 ppm PCBs. The materials are a non-PCB solid based on the threshold given in SOR/2008-273 (50 ppm).

3.5.2 Lighting Ballasts

The building has not been comprehensively re-lamped with new energy efficient light ballasts and lamps, and as such, a percentage of light ballasts will be pre-1980 and may contain PCBs.

3.5.3 Transformers

All transformers in the building are dry type transformers and do not contain PCB-containing dielectric fluids.

3.6 Mould

Approximately 2 square feet of visible mould growth and water staining was observed on a drywall wall in the 1-73 Vestibule.

Photo 16: Visible mould growth on drywall in the 1-73 Vestibule.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 General

Perform a detailed intrusive survey prior to building renovation or demolition operations. The survey should include; destructive testing (i.e. coring and/or removal of building finishes and components), and sampling of materials not previously tested (i.e. roofing materials, caulking, mastics).

4.2 Remedial Work

Perform the following remedial work to comply with existing regulations, due to the condition and location of the material:

Material and Quantity	Location	Recommended Procedure
Approximately 850 square feet of peeling/flaking grey/red paint (1.9% lead) on structural beams	1-04, 1-06 to 1-10, 1-14 to 1-23, 1-26 to 1-30 and 1-34 Garage	EACO Class 2a removal
Visible mould growth on a drywall wall (approximately 2 square feet, Photo 16)	1-73 Vestibule	EACO Level I remediation

4.3 On-going Management and Maintenance

The following recommendations are made regarding on-going management and maintenance work involving the hazardous materials identified.

4.3.1 Asbestos

Perform an assessment of asbestos materials on an annual basis. The next assessment of ACM should be performed prior to December 2018 to remain in compliance.

Remove all asbestos-containing materials (ACM) prior to alteration or maintenance work or if ACM may be disturbed by the work. Follow appropriate asbestos precautions for the classification of work being performed.

Update the asbestos inventory report upon completion of any abatement and removal of asbestos-containing materials.

4.3.2 Lead

Disturbance of lead in paint and coatings (or other materials) during maintenance activities may result in over-exposure to lead dust or fumes. The need for work procedures, engineering controls and personal protective equipment will need to be assessed on a project-by-project basis and must comply with provincial standards or guidelines.

Performing an exposure assessment during work that disturbs lead in paints and coatings may be able to alleviate the use of some of the precautions specified by these standards or guidelines.

Lead-containing items (lead-acid batteries) should be recycled when taken out of service.

4.3.3 Silica

Disturbance of silica-containing products during maintenance activities may result in excessive exposures to airborne silica, especially if performed indoors and dry. Cutting, grinding, drilling or demolition of materials containing silica should be completed only with proper respiratory protection and other worker safety precautions that comply with provincial standards or guidelines.

4.3.4 Mercury

Recycle and reclaim mercury from fluorescent light tubes when taken out of service. Do not break lamps. Light tubes are accepted free of charge at many local recycling depots.

4.3.5 Mould

Conduct an intrusive mould investigation to determine the extent of mould growth. The investigation should identify the source of the water intrusion that contributed to the mould growth and water damage observed during this survey.

5.0 LIMITATIONS

The work performed by Pinchin was conducted in accordance with the City of Toronto, Blanket Contract #47020968.

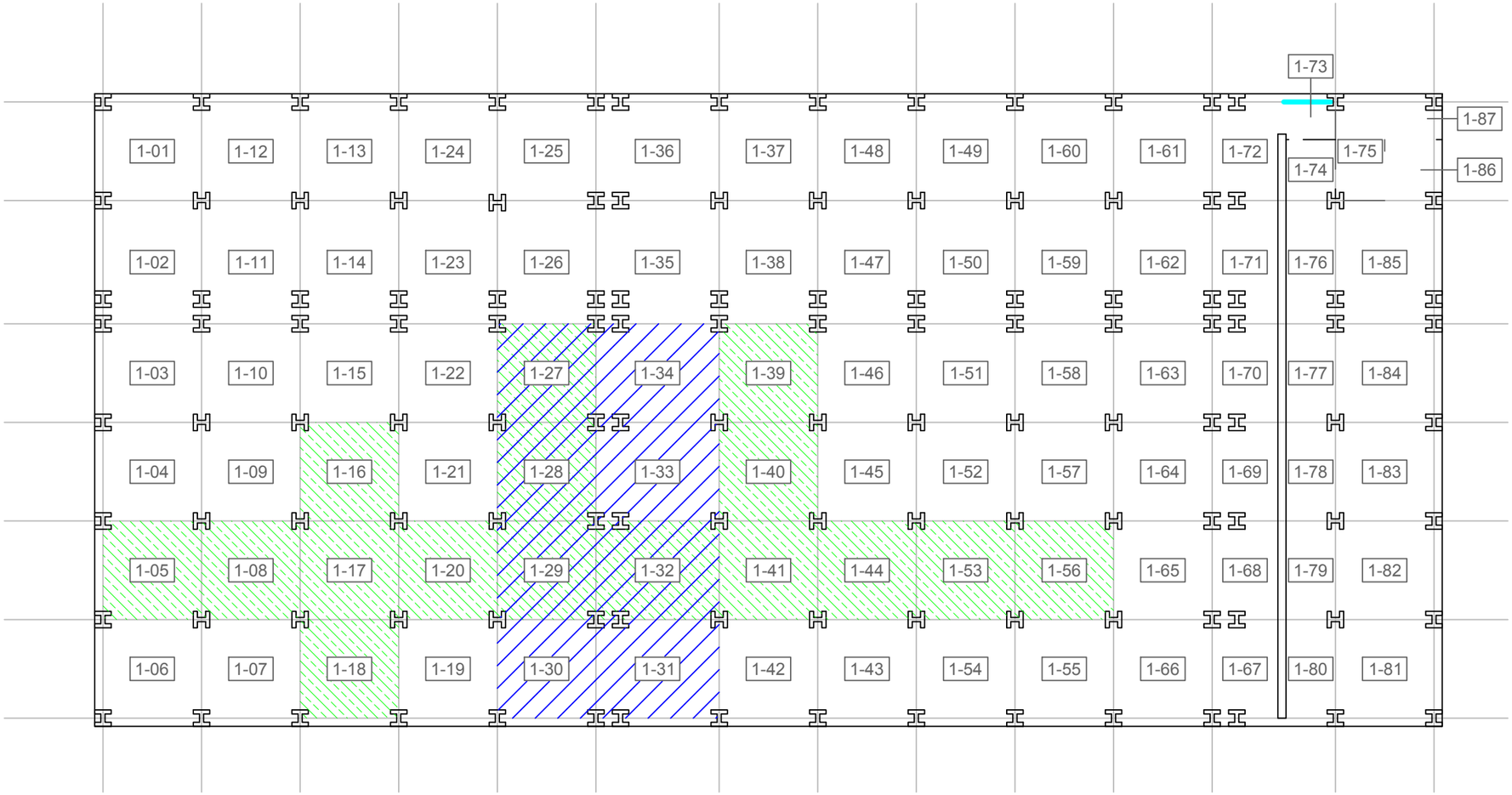
6.0 REFERENCES

The following legislation and documents were referenced in completing the survey and this report:

1. Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations, Ontario Regulation 278/05.
2. Designated Substances, Ontario Regulation 490/09.
3. Lead on Construction Projects, Ministry of Labour Guidance Document.
4. Ministry of the Environment Regulation, R.R.O. 1990 Reg. 347 as amended.
5. Surface Coating Materials Regulations, SOR/2005-109, Hazardous Products Act.
6. Silica on Construction Projects, Ministry of Labour Guidance Document.
7. Alert – Mould in Workplace Buildings, Ontario Ministry of Labour.
8. Standard Operating Procedures for Designated Substance Surveys, dated April, 2014, City of Toronto, Facilities Management.

APPENDIX I

Drawings



PINCHIN

TORONTO

LEGEND:

1-24 LOCATION NUMBER

FRIABLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL

NON-FRIABLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL

MOULD IMPACTED DRYWALL

NOT ALL KNOWN OR SUSPECTED DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES MAY BE DEPICTED ON THE DRAWING. REFER TO THE DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES REPORT FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF KNOWN AND SUSPECTED DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES.

LEGEND IS COLOUR DEPENDENT. NON-COLOUR COPIES MAY ALTER INTERPRETATION.

CLIENT:
CITY OF TORONTO

LOCATION:
TORONTO WATER FINCH YARD
1026 FINCH AVENUE WEST
TORONTO, ONTARIO

TITLE:
DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES SURVEY
GROUND FLOOR - BUILDING B

DATE:	PROJECT # :
2017/12/12	216321
DRAWN BY: VB	DRAWING: 1 OF 1
CHECKED BY: AQ	
SCALE: NTS	

APPENDIX II-A

Asbestos Analytical Certificates

(No Information to Report)

APPENDIX II-B

Lead Analytical Certificates

(No Information to Report)

APPENDIX II-C

PCB Analytical Certificates

(No Information to Report)

APPENDIX III
Methodology

1.0 GENERAL

The following survey methodology is based on the requirements of the *Standard Operation Procedure for Designated Substance Surveys,* dated April, 2014, provided by the City of Toronto (the "SOP").

Pinchin conducted a room-by-room survey (rooms, corridors, service areas, exterior, etc.) to identify the hazardous building materials as defined in Section 1.1. Information regarding the approximate quantity, location, and condition of hazardous building materials encountered and visually estimated quantities were recorded on the *Survey Form*, provided by the City of Toronto, found in Appendix V. The locations of any samples collected were recorded on small-scale plans, found in Appendix I.

Drawings (i.e., floor plans), previous reports, and Survey Forms, were referenced where provided.

1.1 Limitations on Scope

The survey excludes the following:

- Owner or occupant articles (e.g. stored items, furniture, appliances, etc.);
- Underground materials or equipment (e.g. vessels, drums, underground storage tanks, pipes, etc.);
- Building envelope, structural components, inaccessible or concealed materials or other items where sampling may cause consequential damage to the property.
- Energized systems (e.g. internal boiler components, elevators, mechanical or electrical components);
- Controlled products (e.g. stored chemicals, operational or process-related substances); and
- Materials not typically associated with construction (e.g. settled dust, spills, residual contamination from prior spills, etc.).

The survey was limited to non-intrusive testing. Concealed spaces such as those above solid ceilings and within shafts and pipe chases were accessed via existing access panels only. Pinchin did not conduct demolition of walls, solid ceilings, structural items, interior finishes or exterior building finishes, to determine the presence of concealed materials.

1.2 Asbestos

Pinchin conducted an inspection for the presence of friable and non-friable asbestos-containing materials (ACM). A friable material is a material that when dry can be crumbled, pulverized or powdered by hand pressure.

Pinchin collected samples at a rate that is in compliance with Table 1 of O.Reg. 278/05. A separate set of samples was collected of each of homogenous material sampled. A homogenous material is defined by the US EPA[1] as material that is uniform in texture and appearance, was installed at one time, and is unlikely to consist of more than one type or formulation of material. The homogeneous materials are determined by visual examination, available information on the phases of the construction and prior renovations.

The following materials were sampled:

- All friable materials historically known to contain asbestos, regardless of year of installation, not identified in previous reports;
- Friable materials previously sampled in insufficient quantity to conclude the materials are non-asbestos, in accordance with the requirements of O.Reg. 278/05;
- Friable materials previously reported to contain less than 1% asbestos, if sampled prior to the Ministry of Labour defining an asbestos-containing material as a material containing contains 0.5 percent or more asbestos by weight;
- Non-friable acoustic ceiling tiles;
- Non-friable vinyl floor tiles and mastic.

The following materials were **not** sampled:

- Materials previously identified in previous reports provided as asbestos-containing;
- Materials previously confirmed to be non-asbestos in accordance with O.Reg. 278/05;
- Unless damaged the following materials were not sampled: plaster, drywall joint compound, mastic, window caulking, roofing materials, vinyl sheet flooring. Materials not sampled are assumed to contain asbestos.
- Materials where sampling poses an inherent, imminent danger to the Assessor such as high voltage wiring, materials present at heights greater than 12 feet, or those in confined spaces. These materials are assumed to be asbestos-containing.

In some cases, manufactured products such as asbestos cement pipe are visually identified without sample confirmation.

1 Environmental Protection Agency

Pinchin submits the bulk samples to a NVLAP[2] accredited laboratory for analysis. The analysis is performed in accordance with Test Method EPA/600/R-93/116: Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials, July 1993.

The asbestos analysis is completed using a stop positive approach. Only one result of greater than the regulated criteria (0.5%) is required to determine that a material is asbestos-containing, but all samples must be analyzed to conclusively determine that a material is non-asbestos. The laboratory stops analyzing samples from a homogeneous material once a result greater than the regulated criteria is detected in any of the samples of that material. All samples of a homogeneous material are analyzed if no asbestos is detected. In some cases, all samples are analyzed in the sample set regardless of result. Where building materials are described in the report as non-asbestos, or described as containing no asbestos, this is subject to the limitations of the analytical method used, and should be understood to mean no asbestos was detected.

Asbestos materials are evaluated in order to make recommendations regarding remedial work. The priority for remedial action is based on several factors:

- friability (friable or non-friable).
- condition (good, fair, poor, debris, based on definitions in the SOP).
- accessibility (ranking from accessible to all building users to inaccessible).
- visibility (whether the material is obscured by other building components).
- efficiency of the work (for example, if damaged ACM is being removed in an area, it may be most practical to remove all ACM in the area even if it is in good condition).

This includes friability, condition and efficiency and practicality of the work.

1.3 Lead

Pinchin collected samples of damaged paint not identified in a previous report. Drawings included show sample locations.

Analysis for lead in paints or surface coatings is performed in accordance with EPA Method No. 3050B/Method No. 7420; flame atomic absorption at an accredited laboratory.

For this report, all paints containing lead at a concentration 0.1% or greater are discussed. Paint was evaluated for condition.

Lead building products (e.g. batteries, lead sheeting, flashing) are identified by visual observation only.

2 National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program

1.4 Silica

Pinchin identifies building materials suspected of containing crystalline silica (e.g. concrete, cement, tile, brick, masonry, mortar) by knowledge of current and historic applications and visual inspection only. Pinchin does not perform sampling of these materials for laboratory analysis of crystalline silica content.

1.5 Mercury

Building materials/products/equipment (e.g. thermostats, barometers, pressure gauges, light tubes), suspected to contain mercury were identified by visual inspection only. Dismantling of equipment suspected of containing mercury was not performed. Sampling of these materials for laboratory analysis of mercury content was not performed.

Mercury spills or damaged mercury-containing equipment was recorded where observed.

1.6 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Pinchin determines the potential for light ballast and wet transformers to contain PCBs based on the age of the building, a review of maintenance records and examination of labels or nameplates on equipment, where present and accessible. The information is compared to known ban dates of PCBs and Environment Canada publications.

Dry type transformers are assumed to be free of dielectric fluids and hence non-PCB.

Pinchin records spills or leakage of suspect PCB-containing fluids where observed.

Fluids (mineral oil, hydraulic or Askaral) in transformers or other equipment are not sampled for PCB content.

Non-liquid forms of PCBs (i.e. sealants or caulking) are not sampled for PCB content.

1.7 Visible Mould

Pinchin identifies the presence of mould if visibly present in a significant quantity on exposed building surfaces. If any mould growth is concealed within wall cavities it is not addressed in this survey.

APPENDIX IV

Survey Form

Building Address	1026 Finch Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario	Date(s) of Current Reassessment:	December 11, 2017
Building Name	Toronto Water, Building B	Organization completing Asbestos Reassessment:	Pinchin Ltd.

Notes:

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
0-00	Exterior	Roof	Roofing Material	Asbestos	Not Sampled	ACM Assumed	2150 SF	Good	
0-00	Exterior	Walls	Brick / Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0-00	Exterior	Walls	Mortar	Lead	L003 (2013)	<0.011%	N/A	N/A	
0-00	Exterior	Walls	Exterior Caulking	PCBs	PCB01 (2013)	<0.5 ppm	N/A	N/A	
0-00	Exterior	Walls	Exterior Caulking	Asbestos	2013 - A001A-C	None Detected	N/A	N/A	
0-00	Exterior	Walls	Yellow Paint	Lead	L004 (2013)	<0.007%	N/A	N/A	
0-00	Exterior	Door	Teal Paint	Lead	L001 (2013)	0.10%	55 SF	Good	
0-00	Exterior	Pipes	Yellow Paint	Lead	L002 (2013)	1.2%	20 SF	Good	
1-01	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-01	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-01	Garage	Walls	Grey Paint	Lead	L006 (2013)	<0.008%	N/A	N/A	
1-01	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-01	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	215 SF	Good	
1-01	Garage	Pipes	Orange Paint	Lead	L005 (2013)	11%	20 SF	Good	
1-02	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-02	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-02	Garage	Walls	Grey Paint	Lead	L006 (2013)	<0.008%	N/A	N/A	
1-02	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-02	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	215 SF	Good	

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-03	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-03	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-03	Garage	Walls	Blue and Grey Paint	Lead	L007 (2013)	0.008%	N/A	N/A	
1-03	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-03	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-04	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-04	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-04	Garage	Walls	Blue and Grey Paint	Lead	L007 (2013)	0.008%	N/A	N/A	
1-04	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-04	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	40 SF flaking
1-05	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-05	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-05	Garage	Walls	Blue and Grey Paint	Lead	L007 (2013)	0.008%	N/A	N/A	
1-05	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-05	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-05	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	4 EA	Good	
1-06	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-06	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-06	Garage	Walls	Blue and Grey Paint	Lead	L007 (2013)	0.008%	N/A	N/A	
1-06	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-06	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	40 SF flaking
1-07	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-07	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-07	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-07	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	30 SF flaking

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-08	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-08	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-08	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-08	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.90%	320 SF	Fair	65 SF flaking
1-08	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	2 EA	Good	
1-09	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-09	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-09	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-09	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	95 SF flaking
1-10	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-10	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-10	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-10	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	20 SF flaking
1-11	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-11	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-11	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-11	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-12	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-12	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-12	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-12	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-13	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-13	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-13	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-13	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-14	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-14	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-14	Garage	Ceiling	Drywall Joint Compound (DJC)	Asbestos	2012 - A0001A-C	None Detected	N/A	N/A	
1-14	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-14	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	20 SF flaking
1-15	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-15	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-15	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-15	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	40 SF flaking
1-16	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-16	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-16	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-16	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	40 SF flaking
1-16	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	2 EA	Good	
1-17	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-17	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-17	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-17	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	85 SF flaking
1-17	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	3 EA	Good	
1-18	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-18	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-18	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-18	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	10 EA	Good	
1-18	Garage	Pipes	Sweatwrap	Asbestos	2013 - A003A-C	None Detected	N/A	N/A	
1-18	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	20 SF flaking

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-19	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-19	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-19	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-19	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	20 SF flaking
1-20	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-20	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-20	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-20	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	6 EA	Good	
1-20	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	40 SF flaking
1-21	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-21	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-21	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-21	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	55 SF flaking
1-22	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-22	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-22	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-22	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L008 (2013)	<0.005%	N/A	N/A	
1-22	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	40 SF flaking
1-23	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-23	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-23	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-23	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	20 SF flaking
1-24	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-24	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-24	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-24	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-25	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-25	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-25	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-25	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-26	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-26	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-26	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-26	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	30 SF flaking
1-27	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-27	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-27	Garage	Walls	Caulking	Asbestos	2013 - A004A-C	Chrysotile Asbestos	20 LF	Good	Expansion joints
1-27	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-27	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	1 EA	Good	
1-27	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	30 SF flaking
1-28	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-28	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-28	Garage	Walls	Caulking	Asbestos	2013 - A004A-C	Chrysotile Asbestos	20 LF	Good	Expansion joints
1-28	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-28	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	1 EA	Good	
1-28	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	30 SF flaking
1-29	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-29	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-29	Garage	Walls	Caulking	Asbestos	2013 - A004A-C	Chrysotile Asbestos	20 LF	Good	Expansion joints
1-29	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-29	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	8 EA	Good	
1-29	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	40 SF flaking
1-30	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-30	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-30	Garage	Walls	Caulking	Asbestos	2013 - A004A-C	Chrysotile Asbestos	20 LF	Good	Expansion joints
1-30	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-30	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	30 SF flaking
1-30	Garage	Structure	Steel	Lead	L010 (2013)	0.46%	30 SF	Good	
1-31	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-31	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-31	Garage	Walls	Caulking	Asbestos	2013 - A004A-C	Chrysotile Asbestos	20 LF	Good	Expansion joints
1-31	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-31	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-31	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L011 (2013)	0.088%	N/A	N/A	
1-32	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-32	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-32	Garage	Walls	Caulking	Asbestos	2013 - A004A-C	Chrysotile Asbestos	20 LF	Good	Expansion joints
1-32	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-32	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	5 EA	Good	
1-32	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-33	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-33	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-33	Garage	Walls	Caulking	Asbestos	2013 - A004A-C	Chrysotile Asbestos	20 LF	Good	Expansion joints
1-33	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-33	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-34	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-34	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-34	Garage	Walls	Caulking	Asbestos	2013 - A004A-C	Chrysotile Asbestos	20 LF	Good	Expansion joints
1-34	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-34	Garage	Walls	Caulking	PCBs	PCB02 (2013)	<0.5 ppm	N/A	N/A	Expansion joints
1-34	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Fair	10 SF flaking
1-35	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-35	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-35	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-35	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-36	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-36	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-36	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-36	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-37	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-37	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-37	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-37	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-38	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-38	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-38	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-38	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-39	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-39	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-39	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-39	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	2 EA	Good	
1-39	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-40	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-40	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-40	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-40	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	2 EA	Good	
1-40	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-41	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-41	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-41	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-41	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	4 EA	Good	
1-41	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-42	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-42	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-42	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-42	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-43	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-43	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-43	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-43	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-44	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-44	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-44	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-44	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	3 EA	Good	
1-44	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-45	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-45	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-45	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-45	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-46	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-46	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-46	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-46	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-47	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-47	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-47	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-47	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-48	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-48	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-48	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-48	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-49	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-49	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-49	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-49	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-50	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-50	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-50	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-50	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-51	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-51	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-51	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Steel
1-51	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-52	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-52	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-52	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-52	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-53	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-53	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-53	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Steel
1-53	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	7 EA	Good	
1-53	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-54	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-54	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-54	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-54	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-55	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-55	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-55	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-55	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-56	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-56	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-56	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-56	Garage	Pipes	Parging Cement	Asbestos	2013 - A002A-C	30% Chrysotile Asbestos	4 EA	Good	
1-56	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-57	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-57	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-57	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-57	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-58	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-58	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-58	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-58	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-59	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-59	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-59	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-59	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-60	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-60	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-60	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-60	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-61	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-61	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-61	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-61	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-62	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-62	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-62	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-62	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-63	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-63	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-63	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-63	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-64	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-64	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-64	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-64	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-65	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-65	Garage	Walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No walls, only structural beams
1-65	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-65	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-66	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-66	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-66	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-66	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-67	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-67	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-67	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-67	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-68	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-68	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-68	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-68	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-69	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-69	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-69	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-69	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-70	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-70	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-70	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-70	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-71	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-71	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-71	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-71	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-72	Garage	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-72	Garage	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-72	Garage	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-72	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-73	Vestibule	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-73	Vestibule	Walls	Masonry	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-73	Vestibule	Walls	Drywall with Joint Compound	Asbestos	2013 - A006A-C	None Detected	N/A	N/A	
1-73	Vestibule	Walls	Drywall with Joint Compound	Mould	N/A	N/A	2 SF	Poor	Approximately 2 SF of mould-impacted drywall wall
1-73	Vestibule	Ceiling	Acoustic Ceiling Tile	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Flat cloth ceiling tile
1-73	Vestibule	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-74	Warehouse	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-74	Warehouse	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-74	Warehouse	Walls	Drywall with Joint Compound	Asbestos	2013 - A006A-C	None Detected	N/A	N/A	
1-74	Warehouse	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-74	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-75	Office	Floor	Ceramic Tiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-75	Office	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-75	Office	Walls	Drywall with Joint Compound	Asbestos	2013 - A006A-C	None Detected	N/A	N/A	
1-75	Office	Ceiling	Acoustic Ceiling Tile	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Flat cloth ceiling tile
1-75	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-76	Warehouse	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-76	Warehouse	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-76	Warehouse	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-76	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-77	Warehouse	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-77	Warehouse	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-77	Warehouse	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-77	Garage	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-78	Warehouse	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-78	Warehouse	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-78	Warehouse	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-78	Warehouse	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-79	Warehouse	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-79	Warehouse	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-79	Warehouse	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-79	Warehouse	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-80	Warehouse	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-80	Warehouse	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-80	Warehouse	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-80	Warehouse	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	

Location Number	Location Name	Building System	Material Observed	Potential Hazardous Material	Sample ID	Analytical Result	Quantity	Condition	Notes/Required Action
1-81	Warehouse	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-81	Warehouse	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-81	Warehouse	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-81	Warehouse	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-82	Warehouse	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-82	Warehouse	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-82	Warehouse	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-82	Warehouse	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-83	Warehouse	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-83	Warehouse	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-83	Warehouse	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-83	Warehouse	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-84	Warehouse	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-84	Warehouse	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-84	Warehouse	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-84	Warehouse	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-85	Warehouse	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-85	Warehouse	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-85	Warehouse	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-85	Warehouse	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	
1-86	Warehouse	Floor	Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-86	Warehouse	Walls	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-86	Warehouse	Walls	Drywall with Joint Compound	Asbestos	2013 - A006A-C	None Detected	N/A	N/A	
1-86	Warehouse	Ceiling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open to metal deck
1-86	Warehouse	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	

Location Number	*Location Name*	*Building System*	*Material Observed*	*Potential Hazardous Material*	*Sample ID*	*Analytical Result*	*Quantity*	*Condition*	*Notes/Required Action*
1-87	Washroom	Floor	Ceramic Tiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1-87	Washroom	Walls	Drywall with Joint Compound	Asbestos	2013 - A006A-C	None Detected	N/A	N/A	
1-87	Washroom	Ceiling	Acoustic Ceiling Tile	Asbestos	2013 - A005A-C	None Detected	N/A	N/A	2'x4' textured fleck and hole pattern
1-87	Washroom	Structure	Steel Beams	Lead	L009 (2013)	1.9%	320 SF	Good	