Tuesday, June 16, 2026

DOCUMENT - 2026-264T
Interior and Exterior Renovations at Peel Regional Police 12 Division, 4600 Dixie Road, Mississauga
ADDENDUM NO. 1

Number of Pages: 34

Referring to the above Document 2026-264T - Interior and Exterior Renovations at Peel Regional Police 12 Division, 4600 Dixie Road, Mississauga, please note the following:

1. **Specifications and Drawings – Appendix B**

ADD Appendix B DSS Report 2026-264T as attached (25 pages).

2. **Questions and Answers**

Question 1:

The schedule of prices will be very difficult to accurately break down at time of bid submission with GCs receiving prices up until the last few minutes. Would you consider a two stage bid submission, with a lump sum price submission, followed by a schedule of prices to follow within 48 hours?

Answer 1:

There will be no changes to the breakdown on pricing.

Question 2:

In the electrical specifications, under conduits note 4 states “Provide compress type of conduit coupling and connectors, set-screw type is not acceptable unless otherwise noted.” Also under the conduits section note 7.7.1 states “…terminations made with steel couplers and steel set screw type connectors with insulated throats, and concrete tight where required.”

Please clarify which type of EMT fittings are allowed to be used.

Answer 2:

All EMT couplings and connectors must be compression type

Question 3:

Please clarify whether there is any asbestos abatement work included in this project.
If asbestos abatement is required, please provide the following:

Applicable asbestos abatement specifications.
Detailed scope of work identifying the locations, quantities, and extent of abatement.
The Designated Substance Survey (DSS) report and any related hazardous materials reports.
Any abatement procedures, phasing requirements, monitoring requirements, and disposal requirements.

In addition, please confirm whether the asbestos abatement work is to be included in the base bid scope or carried as a cash allowance. If it is to be included as a cash allowance, please provide the allowance value and the scope covered by the allowance.

Answer 3:

A DSS report was completed and there was no hazardous material reported.

Question 4:

Please provide the base building contractor for the following trades and advise if any of them are mandatory to be carried.

a. Communication and data

b. Security

c. Mechanical

d. Electrical

e. BAS control

f. Fire alarm

g. Fire sprinkler.

Answer 4:

- Fire alarm/sprinkler contractor is Lifeline and can be contacted at 416-850-9477.
- BAS vendor is Johnson Controls. Contacts: Rammi Famous 416-333-6378 ramy.fanous@jci.com & Rammi Khadouri 647-208-2206 rammi.khadouri@jci.com
- Data vendor is Meteor Networks. Contact: Paul Rotondo 905-595-5315 paulr@meteortel.com
- Security Contractor is Ryan Grealy Clockworks ryan@clockworksystems.ca
- Electrical- no base building contractor
- Mechanical- Nortek Mechanical- Robert Lamoureau- rob@nortekmechanica.ca

The Security Contractor and BAS Contractor are the mandatory trades to be carried. Security work is to be covered by cash allowance.

For the rest of the trades, the successful vendor is under no obligation to use the Peel Regional Police Base Building contractors and may choose to engage their own qualified contractors if they wish.
Should the vendor elect to use any of the Peel Regional Police Base Building contractors, it will be entirely at the vendor's discretion. Please note that any contractual arrangements, coordination, costs, liabilities, or obligations associated with the Base Building contractor will be solely between the successful vendor and that contractor.
Peel Regional Police will not be a party to, nor responsible for, any such agreements or disputes arising from those arrangements.

Question 5:

Please provide details for the shutter application on windows to achieve the fire ratings as per callout on drawing A120.

Answer 5:

Please refer to details 07a/A400 and 07b/A400.

Question 6:

Please confirm whether a Designated Substance Survey (DSS), Hazardous Materials Survey, Asbestos Survey, Lead Paint Survey, or other environmental assessment has been completed for the project.

Answer 6:

Yes, a Designated Substance Survey (DSS), Hazardous Materials Survey ay 12 Division 4600 Dixie Road on September 12, 2025, by Maple Environment Inc.

Question 7:

Please provide tentative start and finish dates for the project.

Answer 7:

The project will start once the Purchase Order or Vendor Contract is issued, which is expected to be in August 2026. For information regarding the required

completion timelines, please refer to Section 14, Clause 14.1 of the tender documents.

Question 8:

In the door schedule, door D106 does not have operator and as well to follow hardware 05 which has full washroom kit, please confirm if it with operator or not.

In door schedule, door D104 should have an operator and to follow hardware schedule 04 which does not indicate any operator or actuators, please confirm if this door has an operator and what kind of actuator required.

Answer 8:

Door D106 is to follow Hardware Set 06. It must be ballistic and impact resistant.

The Public Washroom, with door D104, is a standard washroom and not an accessible washroom, therefore it does not need an Automatic Door Operator (ADO), and uses Hardware Set 04.
The Public Universal Washroom, with door D103, does need an ADO which is included in Hardware Set 05..

Question 9:

Drawings not adapt On-Screen takeoff program, meaning drawings was downloaded to On-Screen Takeoff program, and showing blank, can you please advise?

Answer 9:

We do not use that program. Files can be downloaded as PDF files.

Question 10:

Please provide details for MT3 plate referenced on drawing A800 under the Exterior Metal Finish Schedule & note 07 on A120.

Answer 10:

MT3 is a 6mm thick steel landscape planter retaining edge, to 300mm below grade, with an inward top fold. Also refer to A1000.

Question 11:

Due to scheduling constraints and prior commitments, we kindly request an additional two-week extension to the closing date.

Answer 11:

There will be no extension to the closing date at this time.

Question 12:

The freestanding desk, as noted in Note 10 on Drawing A120, is indicated as stainless steel. However, Details 3 and 4/A901, as well as the specification, indicate painted steel. Could you please advise whether the freestanding desk should be stainless steel or painted steel?

Answer 12:

The freestanding desk is to be painted steel.

Question 13:

Regarding the Reception Desk support details, the architectural drawings show posts extending from the floor to the ceiling (existing beams) at the reception desk. However, the structural drawings show hangers from the existing ceiling beams instead of posts. Please advise which design should be followed.

Answer 13:

Refer to S202 and S401 for reception desk support details.

Question 14:

As per Section 2/A900, there is a note regarding the steel stringers for the wooden stairs. The note refers to the structural drawings; however, we could not find any information related to the steel stringers on the structural drawings. Could you please advise what type of steel stringer is required for this stair? Also, are steel tread supports required beneath the wood treads?

Answer 14:

The contractor is to provide the steel framing for the stair under misc. metals (including engineering). Stairs to be compatible with raised floor system.

Question 15:

The architectural drawings show posts extending from the floor to the ceiling (existing beams) at the reception desk. However, the structural drawings show hangers from the existing ceiling beams instead of posts. Please advise which design should be followed.

Answer 15:

Refer to S202 and S401 for reception desk support details.

Question 16:

Is there any union requirement for this project?

Answer 16:

No.

Question 17:

Is there any security clearance to be required? if yes, could you please confirm whether it can be obtained for sub-trades after the contract award, or if all sub-trades are required to obtain security clearance prior to the contract award?

Answer 17:

Please refer to the Bid Document – Instruction to Bidders - Section 30 Employee Identification and Building Access & Section 31 Security Clearance.

Question 18:

Are there any after-hour work required?

Answer 18:

Yes, after-hours work will be required as part of this project.

All demolition work shall be completed after normal business hours, between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

There may also be occasions where certain activities will need to be undertaken later in the day or outside of regular working hours to minimize operational disruptions. Examples include, but are not limited to, fire alarm testing, water shutdowns, and core drilling.

The successful vendor should be aware that certain activities may be required outside of normal business hours to accommodate operational requirements and maintain continuity of operations within the facility. Any after-hours work will be coordinated in advance with Peel Regional Police, approved through the appropriate channels, and carried out at the discretion of the Project Manager.

Question 19:

Please clarify whether the items identified under the Separate Pricing requirements are to be included in the Base Bid amount and carried as separate line items for evaluation purposes, or if they are to be excluded from the Base Bid and submitted only as separate pricing/additional pricing items.

Answer 19:

The items identified under the Separate Pricing requirements are NOT to be included in the Base Bid amount.

All related details and descriptions can be found in drawings A060, A061, and A062. Bidders should refer to these drawings when preparing their submissions to ensure that all applicable pricing requirements have been included.

Question 20:

Please provide elevation for PCT-3 on wall with height of tile.

Answer 20:

Refer to sheet A1000, where the heights are indicated under the finish's tags. Generally, PCT-3 is 5'0" high.

Question 21:

Please confirm the finishes on the room finish schedule: room 105a and 105b show a vinyl base, and 107a, 107a, and 108 show a tile base on VR1 flooring. I am just confirming as it is atypical for this combination.

Answer 21:

The rooms 105a and 105b, Existing Corridors, have new PCT1 flooring (porcelain tile) with new vinyl base VB1. Where the old flooring stays, repair and replace existing baseboard (which is noted as xVB1).
The rooms 107a, 107b and 108, Reception Areas on the new raised floor system, have vinyl flooring VR1. Eliminate CT1 ceramic base in the raised floor areas with VR1 flooring and provide VB1 vinyl baseboard.

Colin Zeng

Senior Procurement Analyst

MAPLE ENVIRONMENTAL INC.
ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH & SAFETY CONSULTANTS

LIMITED DESIGNATED SUBSTANCE SURVEY REPORT (RENOVATION)

Peel Regional Police 12 Division
4600 Dixie Road
Mississauga, Ontario

Presented to:

Peel Regional Police
7150 Mississauga Road
Mississauga, Ontario
L5N 8M5

Attention: John Cabral

September 12, 2025

Maple Project No. 22780

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Maple Environmental Inc. ('Maple') was retained by Peel Regional Police to perform a survey for Designated Substances as well as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and mould within the specified areas of 12 Division located at 4600 Dixie Road, Mississauga, Ontario (the 'Site'). It is our understanding that the building requires a survey to identify possible hazardous building materials that may be disturbed during the proposed renovations of the specified areas.

The survey was limited to the areas that will be impacted by the proposed renovation based on the architectural drawings provided by the Peel Regional Police. The findings of the current survey are summarized below. Please refer to the main body of this report for details on all materials.

Asbestos

No known sources of asbestos-containing materials were identified within the surveyed areas at the time of the assessment.

It should be noted that due to the presence of solid walls and ceilings in the surveyed areas, access for viewing within the wall and ceiling cavities was not always possible. Suspect asbestos-containing materials may be present within wall and ceiling cavities that were not identified but are suspected to be present in this report. Caution should be taken when demolishing solid walls and ceilings within the areas being surveyed.

Lead

Based on the findings, the following general conclusions are made:

- Representative bulk samples of the predominant paint colours were collected which indicated the presence of low level lead paints (i.e. "virtually safe") in the surveyed area.
- Representative bulk samples of mortar were collected which indicated the presence of low level lead mortar (i.e. "virtually safe") in the surveyed area.
- It should be noted that lead may also be present in wiring connectors, electric cable sheathing, solder joints on copper piping, ceramic glazes, lead sheeting, and as sub-surface layers to the most recent paint layers currently applied, where present at the Site.

Mercury

- Mercury vapour is present in all fluorescent light tubes.

Silica

- Free crystalline silica, present as common construction sand, is present in all concrete and masonry products where present within the surveyed areas.

Mould

- No visible mould growth was observed to be present within the surveyed area at the time of the assessment.
- It is possible that mould growth is present in concealed areas such as wall or ceiling cavities, pipe chases, etc. or in areas not currently assessed by Maple. The client should notify Maple should any water damage or suspect mould growth be discovered.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

- The fluorescent lamp fixtures observed contained T8 fluorescent light tubes. T8 fixtures have electronic ballast and are considered as not containing PCB.

Recommendations

Based on the Laboratory Analytical Results and observations made on Site, Maple provides the following recommendations.

- Low Level Lead paints and mortar (0.1% or less or 1000 mg/Kg or less) are considered virtually safe provided that;
    - airborne lead concentrations are kept below 0.05 mg/m^3
    - general dust suppression and worker hygiene procedures are utilized
    - torching or other activities that create fumes are not completed
- Recycle and reclaim mercury from fluorescent light tubes when taken out of service. Do not break lamps or separate liquid mercury from components. Liquid mercury is classified as a hazardous waste and must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
- Proper dust suppression techniques and other safety precautions to control possible generation of silica dust from the demolition of concrete and masonry products present in the surveyed area should follow those outlined in the Ministry of Labour Guideline- Silica on Construction Projects, 2004.

Appropriate procedures for asbestos, lead, mercury, silica, mould, and PCBs must be utilized if these materials are likely to be disturbed by scheduled renovations. Please refer to Section 5.0 of the report to review the required procedures.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Maple Environmental Inc. ('Maple') was retained by Peel Regional Police to perform a survey for Designated Substances as well as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and mould within the specified areas of 12 Division located at 4600 Dixie Road, Mississauga, Ontario (the 'Site'). It is our understanding that the building requires a survey to identify possible hazardous building materials that may be disturbed during the proposed renovations of the specified areas.

The survey was limited to the areas that will be impacted by the proposed renovation based on the architectural drawings prepared by the Peel Regional Police.

Section 30 of the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act requires that the following Designated Substances be included in a Designated Substance Survey:

Asbestos
Lead
Mercury
Silica
Isocyanates
Vinyl Chloride Monomer
Benzene
Acrylonitrile
Coke Oven Emissions
Arsenic
Ethylene Oxide

Additional detailed information with respect to asbestos was collected at the time of the survey to ensure compliance with Ontario Regulation 278/05.

The assessment was performed by Jayden Leclerc of Maple on August 28, 2025.

2.0 APPLICABLE ONTARIO REGULATIONS

Applicable Ontario Regulations for each of the materials included in the investigation are briefly described below.

2.1 Designated Substances and Other Hazardous Materials

Section 30 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act requires building owners or their agents (architects, general contractors, etc.) to prepare or have prepared a Designated Substance report for specified potentially hazardous materials possibly present in a facility. The owner must ensure that a prospective constructor has received a Designated Substance report before entering into a binding contract with the contractor. The owner is liable to the contractor for damages and costs arising from unreported materials (of which the owner should reasonably have been aware), and could also be subject to orders and fines from the Ministry of Labour.

In addition to the requirements under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, Section 6 of the Ministry of Labour Regulations for Construction Projects requires the contractor, when submitting the Notice of Project form, report any Designated Substances likely to be used, handled or disturbed during the project.

The disturbance of asbestos materials on construction projects is controlled by Ministry of Labour Regulation R.R.O. 2005/278. The disposal of asbestos waste is controlled by Ministry of Environment Regulation, R.R.O. 1990/347.

There are no specific Ministry of Labour regulations for control of the other Designated Substances on construction projects. However, the Ministry of Labour actively enforces the general duty clause of the Health and Safety Act which protects workers and provides guidance on exposure monitoring, permissible exposure levels, medical monitoring, etc. for all Designated Substances.

Although Regulations exist for many of the Designated Substances, they apply to industry settings using Designated Substances in manufacturing processes, and do not apply to general property management, renovation or maintenance of buildings.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls ("PCBs") and mould were also included in the investigation, which are not specifically named as Designated Substances. No specific regulations are attached to these materials, but are generally governed by the due diligence section of the Health and Safety Act for employers to protect their workers.

2.2 Ontario Regulation 278/05 (Asbestos)

Ontario Regulation 278/05 applies to buildings with regards to maintenance, renovations or demolition work where asbestos-containing materials (ACM) is present and may be disturbed. The Regulation requires that a detailed asbestos inventory be performed in all buildings where friable and non-friable asbestos materials are present. The inventory must be available at the work place and must identify the type of asbestos, and location of asbestos on a room-by-room basis. The following report does not necessarily meet the requirements for an asbestos survey under Ontario Regulation 278/05.

2.3 Ontario Regulation 347

Ontario Regulation 347 applies to the transport of waste from the location of generation to a landfill site authorized to receive specific wastes. The regulation also prescribes procedures on how the specific wastes are to be handled at the landfill site.

The major requirements of the building owner and the person(s) removing the waste are to ensure that:

- The waste is appropriately packaged and labelled;
- The transport vehicle is appropriately placard; and
- The waste is to be transported as directly as possible to the landfill site once it leaves the site.

Some wastes require the owner to register a Generator (of waste) number and many wastes require classification that can restrict or even prohibit their disposal in landfill.

It is important to note that the building owner can be held responsible for the waste until the waste disposal site accepts it.

2.4 Ontario Regulation 362

Ontario Regulation 362, made under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act applies to the waste management and transport of PCB waste from the location of generation to a landfill site authorized to receive specific wastes. The regulation also prescribes procedures on how the specific wastes are to be handled at the landfill site.

3.0 SURVEY SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the assessment for hazardous materials is outlined below.

In order to determine the location of materials included in the assessment, the project technologist entered the room where practical (i.e. where access was possible without the demolition of walls, roof or ceilings or destruction of flooring). Representative views were made above accessible suspended ceiling systems. Cavities within solid ceiling and wall systems were accessed via existing access panels only. The inventory did not include demolition of building systems or finishes to check on possible hidden conditions.

3.1 Asbestos-Containing Building Materials (ACM)

The scope of the survey included all friable asbestos products and all major non-friable asbestos materials. The term friable is applied to a material that can be readily reduced to dust or powder by hand or moderate pressure. Asbestos materials that are friable have a much greater potential to release airborne asbestos fibres when disturbed.

Typical friable asbestos materials include: sprayed fireproofing or thermal insulation, textured (stippled) plaster, and thermal mechanical insulation. Typical non-friable materials include: asbestos cement (transite) products, vinyl floor tiles, asbestos textiles and gaskets. Additional materials such as ceiling tiles, drywall joint compounds and vinyl sheet flooring are classified as non-friable, but because of their ability to release dust when disturbed are considered as “potentially friable” for the purpose of this report.

Bulk samples of materials suspected to contain asbestos were collected for analysis during the survey. Specifically, a small volume of material was removed either from a damaged section of suspect material, or taken from intact material. In these latter cases, the material from which the sample was collected was sealed with tape to temporarily prevent fibre release. Samples were placed in plastic bags and sealed until receipt by an independent laboratory. To ensure quality results, the independent laboratory chosen successfully participates in an "Asbestos Proficiency Analytical Testing Program". As such, these independent laboratories are responsible for their findings.

Bulk samples were collected in accordance with regulatory sampling requirements and with sufficient frequency to obtain a general pattern of asbestos use within the building. Due to building renovations or modifications that may have occurred in the past, the consistency of the application of asbestos materials may not be uniform throughout the entire Site. It is important to note that without sampling each individual wall, pipe section, ceiling tile etc. it is not possible to identify the asbestos content of every material present in the selected areas. For this reason, visually similar materials are considered to be homogenous with those already sampled elsewhere in the building without additional analysis.

O. Reg. 278/05 prescribes that a minimum number of samples be collected of materials suspected to contain asbestos. These minimum sampling requirements are summarized in Table 1, below.

Table 1- Suspect ACM Bulk Sampling Requirements		
Type of Material	**Quantity of Material Present**	**Minimum # of Bulk Samples Required**
Surfacing Materials (i.e. sprayed fireproofing, drywall joint compound, texture coat, and plaster)	Up to 90 sq/m (1000 sq/ft)	3
	From 90 sq/m (1000 sq/ft) to 450 sq/m (5000 sqft)	5
	Greater than 450 sq/m (5000 sq/ft)	7
All other potential ACM	Any	3

Excluding surfacing materials, the laboratory was instructed to cease analysis within Sample Groups of homogenous materials when one of the samples in the group is found to contain asbestos. For example, if three samples of a type of vinyl floor tile are collected (as required by O. Reg. 278/05) and submitted for analysis and the first sample is positively identified as containing asbestos, the balance of the sample group is not analysed.

EMC Scientific ("EMC"), an independent laboratory, was selected to analyse the collected bulk suspect asbestos samples. EMC successfully participates in an "Asbestos Proficiency Analytical Testing Program" and as such, is responsible for its findings. EMC followed the Code of Practice for the identification of asbestos in bulk material, as detailed in O. Reg. 278/05. Bulk samples were analysed using the Polarized Light Microscopy ("PLM") Technique with Dispersion Staining. The identification of asbestos fibre in bulk material is based on a collective set of parameters dependent on the unique shape and crystallographic properties of each fibre as viewed through the microscope. This method is useful for the qualitative identification of asbestos and the semi-quantitative determination of asbestos content in bulk materials expressed as a percent of projected area. The method identifies types of asbestos and also measures percent of asbestos as perceived by the analyst in comparison to standard area projections or trained experience.

The recommendations made as part of this report with respect to asbestos have taken into consideration: the condition and accessibility of the material, vibration, air movement, and general activities likely to occur within the vicinity of the ACM.

In each area or room inventoried, the technician recorded the quantity, condition (GOOD, FAIR, or POOR) of each suspect asbestos-containing material.

The definitions for condition and accessibility of the asbestos-containing items are as follows:

GOOD Material is intact with no visible signs of damage.

FAIR Material is visibly damaged but can be repaired.

POOR Material is damaged beyond repair and likely needs to be removed.

Where ACM is found to be in GOOD condition and not likely to deteriorate or fall, the general recommendation would be to re-evaluate the condition of the material on an annual basis (required by O. Reg. 278/05). This recommendation can be subject to change if the material is located in a manner that persons untrained in asbestos awareness could physically damage it.

Where ACM is found to be damaged (i.e. FAIR or POOR condition), a recommendation to have the material cleaned-up, repaired, removed, enclosed, or encapsulated is offered. The recommendation will also indicate which asbestos procedure should be used to perform the remedial work (i.e. Type 1, Type 2, Type 3, or Glove Bag Removal Methods).

3.2 Lead

The investigation included the collection and analysis of all major paint colour applications for the presence of lead in the paint. Other materials that possibly contain lead were identified by known historic use, where relevant. For the purpose of this report, sampling for lead in mortar was also performed. The lead samples were analysed by EMSL Canada ("EMSL"), using atomic absorption spectrophotometry. EMSL is AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) and NIOSH (National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health) accredited for this type of analysis. The Laboratory Analysis Report for lead in paint samples is included with this Report as Appendix II.

3.3 Mercury

The assessment included a visual identification of fluorescent light tubes, switches, electrical controls, heating system thermostats, thermometers, and other components historically known to contain mercury.

3.4 Other Designated Substances

Other materials listed in Section 1.0 of this Report were identified on a visual basis where present, as part of the current assessment. It should be noted that no manufacturing or heavy industrial activities are known by Maple to occur at the Site. Therefore, Designated Substances associated with these activities (i.e. those other than Asbestos, Lead, Mercury, and Silica) would not be expected to be present in the selected areas.

3.5 Mould

The assessment for mould was conducted in accordance with standard industry practice as set out in the Canadian Construction Association (CCA) "Mould Guidelines for the Canadian Construction Industry" for a visual assessment. Although there are no regulatory requirements in Ontario for such an assessment, the CCA Guidelines, and similar guidelines from other agencies have been accepted as the industry standard by most experts, consultants, the Ontario Ministry of Labour, and the Canadian Construction Association.

All guidelines and protocols for mould investigations indicate that investigations should be performed largely on a visual basis with limited collection of bulk and/or air samples. The Ontario Ministry of Labour has consistently enforced the removal of all mould from buildings regardless of mould genus or species, and therefore bulk samples or air samples for confirmation of mould are not typically collected for investigative purposes where mould is visible.

3.6 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Manufacturers labels/codes collected from fluorescent lamp ballasts suspected of containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls ("PCBs") are compared with Environment Canada's document titled "Identification of Lamp Ballasts Containing PCBs", which identifies PCB-containing ballasts.

3.7 Limitations and Omissions from Scope

Due to the nature of building construction some limitations exist as to the possible thoroughness of any building materials inventory. The field observations, measurements, and analysis are considered sufficient in detail and scope to form a reasonable basis for the findings presented in this report. Maple warrants that the findings and conclusions contained herein have been made in accordance with generally accepted evaluation methods in the industry and applicable regulations at the time of the performance of the inventory.

It is possible that conditions may exist which could not be reasonably identified within the scope of the inventory or which were not apparent during the Site investigation. Maple believes that the information collected during the investigation concerning the property is reliable. No other warranties are implied or expressed.

During a standard ACM inventory performed for the purposes of regulatory compliance, it is industry practice to exclude certain suspect asbestos-containing materials from sampling. These materials are often excluded from sampling due to the risk of compromising the health and safety of the technician, other building occupants, or the integrity of the systems with which these materials are associated. Examples of such materials include; elevator brakes, roofing felts and mastics, high voltage wiring, mechanical packing and gaskets, underground services or piping, fire-doors, window caulking and levelling compound. Where observed, these materials were presumed to be ACM.

3.8 Drawings

Drawings included in Appendix III will indicate the locations of any major applications of an asbestos-containing material with the exception of mechanical insulations, drywall, plaster finishes and transite (which cannot be accurately depicted on drawings). The information depicted on the drawings is not to scale and is only meant to provide a general representation of the locations of asbestos-containing materials.

4.0 INVENTORY FINDINGS

The findings of the survey are presented separately below for each of the eleven Designated Substances as well as microbial growth (mould), and polychlorinated biphenyls. Asbestos is further detailed by typical applications of asbestos.

4.1 Asbestos

The following is a brief discussion of the extent to which ACM was identified in the surveyed area. The discussion is organized under the headings of materials that are generally suspected of containing asbestos. The sample numbers refer to the laboratory analysis report presented as Appendix I and summarised in Table 2 below. Thirty (30) bulk samples were collected for the determination of asbestos content and submitted to the lab to be analysed. Due to the presence of more than one phase of

material in some of the original samples the laboratory may have performed multiple analyses for some samples. As a result, a total of forty-seven (47) samples were analyzed.

Table 2- Analysis Summary of Asbestos Bulk Samples

Sample No.	Room Name	Sample Description	Result
S-01A	Lobby	White Primer	None Detected
		Masonry Block Mortar	None Detected
S-01B	Washroom	White Primer	None Detected
		Masonry Block Mortar	None Detected
S-01C	Mechanical Room	Masonry Block Mortar	None Detected
S-02A	Vestibule	Brick Mortar	None Detected
		Black Tar	None Detected
S-02B	Lobby	Brick Mortar	None Detected
		Black Tar	<0.5% Chrysotile
S-02C	Lobby	Brick Mortar	None Detected
		Black Tar	None Detected
S-03A	Lobby	Ceramic tile	None Detected
		Ceramic Tile Grout	None Detected
		Grey Cementitious Material	None Detected
S-03B	Lobby	Ceramic tile	None Detected
		Ceramic Tile Grout	None Detected
		Grey Cementitious Material	None Detected
S-03C	Lobby	Ceramic tile	None Detected
		Ceramic Tile Grout	None Detected
		Grey Cementitious Material	None Detected
S-04A	Lobby	Black Caulking	None Detected
S-04B	Lobby	Black Caulking	None Detected
S-04C	Lobby	Black Caulking	None Detected
S-05A	Lobby	Brown Caulking	None Detected
S-05B	Lobby	Brown Caulking	None Detected
S-05C	Lobby	Brown Caulking	None Detected
S-06A	Vestibule	Brown Caulking	None Detected
S-06B	Vestibule	Brown Caulking	None Detected
S-06C	Vestibule	Brown Caulking	None Detected
S-07A	Lobby	White Joint Compound	None Detected
		Off White Joint Compound	None Detected
S-07B	Washroom	White Joint Compound	None Detected
S-07C	Special Washroom	White Joint Compound	None Detected
S-07D	Corridor	White Joint Compound	None Detected
S-07E	Chief Office	White Joint Compound	None Detected
S-07F	Office	Off White Joint Compound	None Detected
S-08A	Outside Lobby	Grey Caulking	None Detected

Table 2- Analysis Summary of Asbestos Bulk Samples			
Sample No.	**Room Name**	**Sample Description**	**Result**
		Brown Caulking	None Detected
S-08B	Outside Lobby	Grey Caulking	None Detected
		Brown Caulking	None Detected
S-08C	Outside Lobby	Grey Caulking	None Detected
		Brown Caulking	None Detected
S-09A	Outside Vestibule	Grey Caulking	None Detected
S-09B	Outside Vestibule	Grey Caulking	None Detected
		Blue Caulking	None Detected
S-09C	Outside Vestibule	Grey Caulking	None Detected
		Blue Caulking	None Detected

No known sources of asbestos-containing materials (ACM) are present in the designated renovation areas surveyed at the time of the assessment.

It should be noted that due to the presence of solid walls and ceilings in the surveyed areas, access for viewing within the wall and ceiling cavities was not always possible. Suspect asbestos-containing materials may be present within wall and ceiling cavities that were not identified but are suspected to be present in this report. Caution should be taken when demolishing solid walls and ceilings within the areas being surveyed.

4.1.1 Sprayed Fireproofing (Friable)

No sprayed fireproofing was identified within the surveyed area at the time of the assessment.

4.1.2 Thermal Mechanical Insulation (Friable)

Non-asbestos mechanical insulations are present throughout the surveyed area.

Piping Systems:

Pipe systems observed within the surveyed area we're not insulated.

Duct Systems:

Duct systems observed throughout the surveyed area were observed to be un-insulated.

Mechanical Equipment:

No mechanical equipment was identified within the work area at the time of the assessment.

4.1.3 Texture Finish (Friable)

No textured finishes were identified within the surveyed area at the time of the assessment.

4.1.4 Acoustic Ceiling Tiles (Potentially Friable)

Non-asbestos acoustic ceiling tile systems were identified within the surveyed area at the time of the assessment.

One (1) visually distinct type of ceiling tile system were observed in the surveyed area. A brief description of each type of ceiling tile is outlined below.

- AT-01 (2'x4' small and medium pinhole):

  AT-01 was observed to be present in the Men's Washroom.

  No bulk samples of AT-01 were collected as a date stamp manufacture code (09/03/10) was present on the backside of the tile indicating that the tiles were recently manufactured and therefore not suspected to contain asbestos.

4.1.5 Vinyl Sheet Flooring (Potentially Friable)

No vinyl sheet flooring finishes were identified within the surveyed area at the time of the assessment.

4.1.6 Vinyl Floor Tile (Non-Friable)

No vinyl floor tile systems were identified within the surveyed area at the time of the assessment.

4.1.7 Asbestos Cement Products "Transite" (Non-Friable)

No transite cement products were observed to be present in the surveyed area at the time of the assessment.

4.1.8 Drywall Joint Compound (DJC) (Potentially Friable)

Non-asbestos-containing drywall joint compound was identified within the surveyed area at the time of the assessment.

Interior drywall finishes were present in the form of wall finishes throughout the majority of the surveyed area.

Six (6) representative samples (Sample Set S-07) of drywall joint compound were collected and analyzed for determination of asbestos content. Analysis of Sample Set S-07 found that the material does not contain asbestos.

4.1.9 Plaster (Potentially Friable)

No plaster finishes were identified within the surveyed area.

4.1.10 Vermiculite (Friable)

No vermiculite insulation was observed to be present within the surveyed area at the time of the assessment. It should be noted that loose fill vermiculite insulation can often be present within voids of masonry and possibly some pre-manufactured surveyed area components that would not be identified during the course of this assessment.

4.1.11 Other

- Masonry Block Mortar:

  Three (3) representative samples (Sample Set S-01) of masonry block mortar were collected and analyzed for asbestos content. Analysis of Sample Set S-01 found that the material does not contain asbestos.

White primer associated with masonry block mortar was also analyzed as part of the analysis process which confirmed that the material does not contain asbestos.

- Brick Mortar:

  Three (3) representative samples (Sample Set S-02) of brick mortar were collected and analyzed for asbestos content. Analysis of Sample Set S-02 found that the material contains <0.5% Chrysotile asbestos. Ontario Regulation 278/05 determines that a material is asbestos-containing if it contains 0.5% or greater asbestos concentration. Therefore, the sample analyzed are NOT considered to be asbestos-containing.

- Ceramic Tile:

  Three (3) representative samples (Sample Set S-03) of exterior basement window caulking were collected and analyzed for asbestos. Analysis of Sample set S-03 found that the material does not contain asbestos.

- Window Putty:

  Window putty was observed to be applied between the window frame and the interior window glazing within the Lobby.

  Three (3) representative samples (Sample Set S-04) of window putty were collected and analyzed for asbestos content. Analysis of Sample Set S-04 found that the material does not contain asbestos.

- Interior Brown Caulking:

  Brown caulking was observed to be applied to the interior window frames within the Lobby.

  Three (3) representative samples (Sample Set S-05) of interior brown caulking were collected and analyzed for asbestos. Analysis of Sample set S-05 found that the material does not contain asbestos.

- Interior Door Frame Caulking:

  Brown caulking was observed to be applied to the interior door frames within the Lobby.

  Three (3) representative samples (Sample Set S-06) of interior brown caulking were collected and analyzed for asbestos. Analysis of Sample set S-06 found that the material does not contain asbestos.

  that the material does not contain asbestos.

- Interior Window Frame caulking:

  Grey caulking was observed to be applied to the exterior window frames within the Lobby.

  Three (3) representative samples (Sample Set S-08) of interior brown caulking were collected and analyzed for asbestos. Analysis of Sample set S-08 found that the material does not contain asbestos.

  Brown caulking associated with grey caulking was also analyzed as part of the analysis process which confirmed that the material does not contain asbestos.

- Exterior Door Frame caulking:

  Grey caulking was observed to be applied to the exterior window frames within the Lobby.

  Three (3) representative samples (Sample Set S-09) of interior brown caulking were collected and analyzed for asbestos. Analysis of Sample set S-09 found that the material does not contain asbestos.

  Blue caulking associated with grey caulking was also analyzed as part of the analysis process which confirmed that the material does not contain asbestos.

4.2 Lead

One (1) bulk paint sample and Three (3) bulk mortar samples were collected for determination of lead content and submitted to EMSL for analysis during the assessment. The sample number refers to the Certificate of Analysis Report presented as Appendix II and summarised in Table 3 below.

Table 3– Analysis Summary of Lead Samples

Sample No.	Locations	Sample Description	Result
Pb-01	Lobby	Drywall Paint	<0.0064%
Pb-02	Lobby	Ceramic Tile Grout	57 mg/kg
Pb-03	Mechanical Room	Masonry Mortar	<32 mg/kg
Pb-04	Lobby	Brick Mortar	34 mg/kg

No regulations currently exist in Ontario defining the lower limit of lead-containing material. The Ontario Ministry of Labour (MOL) has issued a guideline for lead abatement, entitled Guideline – Lead on Construction Projects (2004) which is considered enforceable. The Guideline does not specify what constitutes a material as "lead-containing". Instead, it outlines procedures based on the concentration of airborne lead encountered during removal, as well as provides procedures and/or specific operations for lead-containing material removal. However, the Environmental Abatement Council of Canada (EACC) Lead Guideline for Construction, Renovation, Maintenance or Repair document classifies paint as either Low-Level, Lead-Containing, or Lead-Based as follows:

Table 4- EACC Classification of Lead

Concentration of Lead	Definition
0.1% or less OR 1000 mg/Kg or less	Low Level Lead ("Virtually Safe")
Greater than 0.1% but less than 0.5% OR Greater than 1000 mg/Kg but less than 5000 mg/Kg	Lead-Containing
Greater than 0.5% OR Greater than 5000 mg/Kg	Lead-Based

Based on these criteria and the results of the sample analysis, all paints and mortar sampled are considered to be Low-Level Lead ("virtually safe").

4.3 Mercury

Mercury vapour is present in all fluorescent light tubes.

4.4 Silica

Free crystalline silica, present as common construction sand, is present in all concrete and masonry products where present in the Select areas surveyed.

4.5 Isocyanates

Free isocyanate compounds would not be expected to be found in a non-manufacturing facility.

4.6 Vinyl Chloride Monomer

Vinyl chloride monomer would not be expected to be found in a non-manufacturing facility.

4.7 Benzene

Benzene would not be expected to be found in a non-manufacturing facility.

4.8 Acrylonitrile

Acrylonitrile would not be expected to be found in a non-manufacturing facility.

4.9 Coke Oven Emissions

Coke oven emissions would not be expected to be found in a non-manufacturing facility.

4.10 Arsenic

Arsenic would not be expected to be found in a non-manufacturing facility.

4.11 Ethylene Oxide

Ethylene oxide would not be expected to be found in a non-manufacturing facility.

4.12 Mould

No visible mould growth was observed to be present within the surveyed area at the time of the assessment.

It is possible that mould growth is present in concealed areas such as wall or ceiling cavities, pipe chases, etc. or in areas not currently assessed by Maple. The client should notify Maple should any water damage or suspect mould growth be discovered.

4.13 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

The fluorescent lamp fixtures observed contained T8 fluorescent light tubes. T8 fixtures have electronic ballast and are considered as not containing PCB.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Asbestos

No known sources of asbestos-containing materials were identified within the surveyed areas at the time of the assessment.

It is important to note that due to the presence of solid wall and ceiling systems, the assessment was not able to confirm or deny the presence of ACM within wall and ceiling cavities. The presence of concealed ACM should be assumed. It is possible that ACM is present that was not identified in this report.

This report should not be read or interpreted as a "scope of work". Detailed abatement specifications should be prepared for asbestos removal that will impact the scope of any future renovations.

5.2 Lead

Paints and mortar (0.1% or less and/or 1000 mg/Kg or less) sampled were found to be low level lead ("virtually safe").

Low Level Lead paints and mortar are considered virtually safe provided that;

- airborne lead concentrations are kept below 0.05 mg/m^3
- general dust suppression and worker hygiene procedures are utilized
- torching or other activities that create fumes are not completed

5.4 Mercury

Recycle and reclaim mercury from fluorescent light tubes when taken out of service. Do not break lamps or separate liquid mercury from components. Liquid mercury is classified as a hazardous waste and must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

5.5 Silica

Proper dust suppression techniques and other safety precautions to control possible generation of silica dust from the demolition of concrete and masonry products present in the building should follow those outlined in the Ministry of Labour Guideline- Silica on Construction Projects, 2004.

5.6 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Prior to disposal, all fluorescent lamp ballasts should be inspected and compared with Environment Canada's document titled "Identification of Lamp Ballasts Containing PCBs" for the presence of PCB's.

6.0 LIMITATIONS

Due to the nature of building construction some limitations exist as to the possible thoroughness of the subject investigation. The field observations are considered sufficient in detail and scope to form a reasonable basis for the findings presented in this report. Maple warrants that the findings and conclusions contained herein have been made in accordance with generally accepted evaluation methods in the industry and applicable regulations at the time of the performance of the assessment.

It is possible that conditions may exist which could not be reasonably identified within the scope of the investigation or which were not apparent during the site investigation. Maple believes that the information collected during the investigation period concerning the property is reliable. No other warranties are implied or expressed.

Information provided by Maple is intended for Client use ONLY. Any use by a third party, of reports or documents authored by Maple, or any reliance by a third party on or decisions made by a third party based on the findings described in said documents, is the sole responsibility of such third parties. Maple accepts no responsibility for damages suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions conducted.

The liability of Maple or its staff will be limited to the lesser of the fees paid or actual damages incurred by the Client. Maple will not be responsible for any consequential or indirect damages. Maple will only be liable for damages resulting from negligence of Maple; all claims by the Client shall be deemed relinquished if not made within two years after last date of services provided.

Please contact Maple Environmental Inc. at (905) 257-4408 for inquiries regarding this project.

End of Report

Sincerely,

MAPLE ENVIRONMENTAL INC.
Environment, Health and Safety Consultants

Prepared By:	**Reviewed By:**
Jayden Leclerc	
Jayden Leclerc **Project Technologist**	**Ken Reeves** **Operations Manager**

APPENDIX I

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT - ASBESTOS

emcscientific
INCORPORATED

Laboratory Analysis Report

To:

Jayden Leclerc
Maple Environmental Inc.
482 South Service Road East, Suite 116
Oakville, Ontario
L6J 2X6

EMC LAB REPORT NUMBER: A124143
Job/Project Name: 4600 Dixie Rd
Analysis Method: Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600
Date Received: Aug 21/25 **Date Analyzed:** Aug 21/25
Analysts: Chengming Li & Jayoda Perera
Reviewed By: Malgorzata Sybydło

No. of Phases Analyzed: 47
Job No: 22780
Number of Samples: 30
Date Reported: Aug 21/25

Client's Sample ID	Lab Sample No.	Description/Location	Sample Appearance	SAMPLE COMPONENTS (%)			
				Asbestos Fibres		Non-asbestos Fibres	Non-fibrous Material
S01A	A124143-1	Masonry mortar/ lobby	2 Phases: a) White, primer b) Grey, cementitious material	 **ND** **ND**			 100 100
S01B	A124143-2	Masonry mortar/ washroom	2 Phases: a) White, primer b) Grey, cementitious material	 **ND** **ND**			 100 100
S01C	A124143-3	Masonry mortar/ mech room	Grey, cementitious material	**ND**			100
S02A	A124143-4	Brick mortar/ vestibule	2 Phases: a) Grey, cementitious material b) Black, tar	 **ND** **ND**			 100 100
S02B	A124143-5	Brick mortar/ lobby	2 Phases: a) Grey, cementitious material b) Black, tar	 **ND** **Chrysotile**	 **<0.5**		 100 100
S02C	A124143-6	Brick mortar/ lobby	2 Phases: a) Grey, cementitious material b) Black, tar	 **ND** **ND**			 100 100
S03A	A124143-7	Ceramic tile/ lobby	3 Phases: a) Orange, cementitious material b) Brown, cementitious material c) Grey, cementitious material	 **ND** **ND** **ND**			 100 100 100
S03B	A124143-8	Ceramic tile/ lobby	3 Phases: a) Orange, cementitious material b) Brown, cementitious material c) Grey, cementitious material	 **ND** **ND** **ND**			 100 100 100

EMC LAB REPORT NUMBER: A124143
Client's Job/Project Name/No.: 22780
Analysts: Chengming Li/ Jayoda Perera

Client's Sample ID	Lab Sample No.	Description/Location	Sample Appearance	SAMPLE COMPONENTS (%)			
				Asbestos Fibres		Non-asbestos Fibres	Non-fibrous Material
S03C	A124143-9	Ceramic tile/ lobby	3 Phases: a) Orange, cementitious material b) Brown, cementitious material c) Grey, cementitious material	 **ND** **ND** **ND**			 100 100 100
S04A	A124143-10	Window putty/ lobby	Black, caulking	**ND**			100
S04B	A124143-11	Window putty/ lobby	Black, caulking	**ND**			100
S04C	A124143-12	Window putty/ lobby	Black, caulking	**ND**			100
S05A	A124143-13	Int window caulking/ lobby	Brown, caulking	**ND**		1	99
S05B	A124143-14	Int window caulking/ lobby	Brown, caulking	**ND**		1	99
S05C	A124143-15	Int window caulking/ lobby	Brown, caulking	**ND**		1	99
S06A	A124143-16	Door caulking/ vestibule	Brown, caulking	**ND**			100
S06B	A124143-17	Door caulking/ vestibule	Brown, caulking	**ND**			100
S06C	A124143-18	Door caulking/ vestibule	Brown, caulking	**ND**			100
S07A	A124143-19	DJC/ lobby	2 Phases: a) White, joint compound b) Off white, joint compound	 **ND** **ND**			 100 100
S07B	A124143-20	DJC/ washroom	White, joint compound	**ND**			100
S07C	A124143-21	DJC/ special washroom	White, joint compound	**ND**			100
S07D	A124143-22	DJC/ corridor	White, joint compound	**ND**			100

emcscientific
INCORPORATED

Laboratory Analysis Report

EMC LAB REPORT NUMBER: A124143
Client's Job/Project Name/No.: 22780
Analysts: Chengming Li/ Jayoda Perera

Client's Sample ID	Lab Sample No.	Description/Location	Sample Appearance	SAMPLE COMPONENTS (%)			
				Asbestos Fibres		Non-asbestos Fibres	Non-fibrous Material
S07E	A124143-23	DJC/ chief office	White, joint compound	**ND**			100
S07F	A124143-24	DJC/ office	Off white, joint compound	**ND**			100
S08A	A124143-25	Ext window caulking/ outside	2 Phases: a) Grey, caulking b) Brown, caulking	 **ND** **ND**			 100 100
S08B	A124143-26	Ext window caulking/ lobby	2 Phases: a) Grey, caulking b) Brown, caulking	 **ND** **ND**			 100 100
S08C	A124143-27	Ext window caulking/ outside	2 Phases: a) Grey, caulking b) Brown, caulking	 **ND** **ND**			 100 100
S09A	A124143-28	Ext door caulking/ outside vestibule	Grey, caulking	**ND**			100
S09B	A124143-29	Ext door caulking/ outside vestibule	2 Phases: a) Grey, caulking b) Blue, caulking	 **ND** **ND**			 100 100
S09C	A124143-30	Ext door caulking/ outside vestibule	2 Phases: a) Grey, caulking b) Blue, caulking	 **ND** **ND**			 100 100

Note:
1. Bulk samples are analyzed using Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) and dispersion staining techniques. The analytical procedures are in accordance with EPA 600/R-93/116 method.
2. The results are only related to the samples analyzed. **ND** = None Detected (no asbestos fibres were observed), **NA** = Not Analyzed (analysis stopped due to a previous positive result).
3. This report may not be reproduced, except in full without the written approval of EMC Scientific Inc. This report may not be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any other agency of the U.S. Government.
4. The Ontario Regulatory Threshold for asbestos is 0.5%. The limit of quantification (LOQ) is 0.5%.

APPENDIX II

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT – LEAD

EMSL Canada Inc.
2756 Slough Street, Mississauga, ON L4T 1G3
Phone/Fax: (289) 997-4602 / (289) 997-4607
http://www.EMSL.com torontolab@emsl.com

EMSL Canada Or	552514758
CustomerID:	55MAPL78
CustomerPO:	22780
ProjectID:	

Attn: **Jayden Leclerc**
Maple Environmental, Inc.
482 South Service Road East
Suite 116
Oakville, ON L6J 2X6

Phone:	(905) 257-4408
Fax:	(905) 257-8865
Received:	8/20/2025 09:00 AM
Collected:	8/19/2025

Project: **4600 Dixie Rd / 22780**

Test Report: Lead in Paint Chips by Flame AAS (SW 846 3050B/7000B)*

Client SampleDescription	*Collected*	*Analyzed*	*Weight*	*RDL*	*Lead Concentration*
Pb-01	8/19/2025	8/20/2025	0.2544 g	0.0064 % wt	<0.0064 % wt
552514758-0001	Site: Drywall Paint / Lobby				

Rowena Fanto, Lead Supervisor
or other approved signatory

EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. This report relates only to the samples reported above, and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. The report reflects the samples as received. Results are generated from the field sampling data (sampling volumes and areas, locations, etc.) provided by the client on the Chain of Custody. Samples are within quality control criteria and met method specifications unless otherwise noted. * Analysis following Lead in Paint by EMSL SOP/Determination of Environmental Lead by FLAA. Reporting limit is 0.0064% wt based on the minimum sample weight per our SOP. "<" (less than) result signifies the analyte was not detected at or above the reporting limit. Measurement of uncertainty is available upon request. Definitions of modifications are available upon request.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Canada Inc. Mississauga, ON AIHA LAP, LLC-ELLAP Accredited #196142

Initial report from 08/21/2025 07:48:29

EMSL Canada Inc.
2756 Slough Street, Mississauga, ON L4T 1G3
Phone/Fax: (289) 997-4602 / (289) 997-4607
http://www.EMSL.com torontolab@emsl.com

EMSL Canada Or	552514758
CustomerID:	55MAPL78
CustomerPO:	22780
ProjectID:	

Attn: **Jayden Leclerc**
Maple Environmental, Inc.
482 South Service Road East
Suite 116
Oakville, ON L6J 2X6

Phone: (905) 257-4408
Fax: (905) 257-8865
Received: 8/20/2025 09:00 AM
Collected: 8/19/2025

Project: **4600 Dixie Rd / 22780**

Test Report: Lead by Flame AAS (SW 846 3050B/7000B)*

Client SampleDescription	*Collected*	*Analyzed*	*Weight (g)*	*RDL*	*Lead Concentration*
Pb-02	8/19/2025	8/20/2025	0.5041 g	32 mg/Kg	57 mg/Kg
552514758-0002	Site: Creamic Tile Grout / Lobby				
Pb-03	8/19/2025	8/20/2025	0.5040 g	32 mg/Kg	<32 mg/Kg
552514758-0003	Site: Masonry Mortar / Mech. Room				
Pb-04	8/19/2025	8/20/2025	0.5024 g	32 mg/Kg	34 mg/Kg
552514758-0004	Site: Brick Mortar / Lobby				

Rowena Fanto, Lead Supervisor
or other approved signatory

* Analysis following Lead in Soil/Solids by EMSL SOP/Determination of Environmental Lead by FLAA. Reporting limit is 40 mg/kg based on the minimum sample weight per our SOP. Unless noted, results in this report are not blank corrected. "<" (less than) result signifies that the analyte was not detected at or above the reporting limit. Measurement of uncertainty is available upon request. Definitions of modifications are available upon request.
Samples analyzed by EMSL Canada Inc. Mississauga, ON

Initial report from 08/21/2025 07:48:29