

PROJECT SPECIFIC DESIGNATED SUBSTANCE REPORT CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY (CFIA) BACKFLOW PREVENTER PROJECT 3851 FALLOWFIELD ROAD OTTAWA, ONTARIO

ATTENTION:
JASON JOSS
PROJECT LEADER

GEC PROJECT No. 33072 February 6, 2023

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| 1.0 | Introduction | 1 |
|-------|---|------|
| 2.0 | Scope of Work | 1 |
| 3.0 | Findings | 3 |
| 4.0 | Survey Limitations | 11 |
| 5.0 | Closure | 12 |
| APPE | ENDIX A | i |
| Su | ummary of Results & Certificates of Laboratory Analysis: Asbestos | ii |
| APPE | ENDIX B | v |
| Su | ummary of Results & Certificates of Laboratory Analysis: Lead | vi |
| APPE | ENDIX C | ix |
| APPE | ENDIX D | xxv |
| Ва | ackground Documentation: Methodology & General Recommendations | xxvi |
| ТАВ | BLES | |
| | e 1 – Summary of Findings and Recommendations | |
| Table | e 2 – Summary of Asbestos Analysis | ii |
| Table | e 3 – Summary of Lead Analysis | iii |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc. (GEC) was commissioned by The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (Client) under the direction of Mr. Jason Joss (Project Leader), to conduct a project specific Designated Substance Survey and Report (DSR) for the upcoming Backflow Preventer Project located at 3851 Fallowfield Road in Ottawa, Ontario.

The purpose of the investigation was to identify the quantity, location, and condition of designated substances within specified areas which may be impacted as part of the aforementioned project.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work followed during the assessment was completed in accordance with the scope of work agreed upon by GEC and the Client. The survey was non-destructive. The survey specifically included identification and sampling (where appropriate) of the eleven designated substances in Ontario as follows:

- Acrylonitrile
- Arsenic
- Asbestos
- Benzene
- Coke oven Emissions
- Ethylene Oxide

- Isocyanates
- Lead
- Mercury
- Silica
- Vinyl Chloride

The survey was conducted by Ms. Amanda Eliot and Ms. Madeline Burnatowski of GEC on January 20th, 2023. The survey areas were defined in consultation with the CFIA representative and specifically included the following:

• Select floor, walls, ceiling and piping located inside the water entry mechanical rooms of the following buildings: 128, 129, 130, 138, 141, 142, 158, 169, 201, 206, 210, 211, 220, the Guardhouse, and the Central Heating Plant.

For the purposes of this project, GEC referenced the following historical reports:

- DST Consulting Engineers "Asbestos-Containing Materials Survey: Canadian Food Inspection Agency Complex: 3851 Fallowfield Road": DST File No.: GV-SO-026315, November 2016.
- Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc. (GEC) "Project Specific Designated Substance Report Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) Backflow Preventer Project: 3851 Fallowfield Road": GEC Project No.: 32063, February 2021.

All work will be completed in accordance with provincial regulations (O. Reg 490/09 and 278/05), the PSPC Asbestos Management Standard and the Canada Labour Code.

Additional details regarding the methodology and scope of work can be found in **Appendix D**.



FINDINGS 3.0

A summary of the designated substance survey results is presented in **Table 1**

| | | NDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ROAD, OTTAWA ONTARIO | |
|----------|---|---|---|
| | R: AMANDA ELIOT & MADELINE BURNATOWSKI E: BACKFLOW PREVENTER PROJECT | DATE OF ASSESSME | NT: JANUARY 20 TH , 2023 |
| Item | Comments | Conclusions & Recommendations | Photos Appendix C |
| Asbestos | Based on the on-site assessment and laboratory results, the following Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACMs) were identified and anticipated to be disturbed within the project areas: • Friable Grey cement compound [Sample ID: 201-AS-02A-C] sampled from the pipe fittings and end caps in the A-Wing Mechanical Room of Building 201 was confirmed to contain 65% Chrysotile Asbestos. The material was assessed to be in good condition and is present in nine (9) pipe fittings, and twelve (12) end caps in the project area. The following assumed asbestos containing materials were identified in the project areas (insufficient sample volume): • Concealed gaskets throughout the project areas. • Pipe insulation connected to the boiler in building 141 is assumed to contain asbestos. The boiler and associated plumbing is not anticipated to be a part of the renovations. | Project Specific Recommendations: Disturbance / removal of identified ACMs must be performed in accordance with the procedures outlined in Ontario Regulations 278/05, PSPC Asbestos Management Standard (AMS), the Canada Labour Code (CLC) and project-specific asbestos abatement specifications. Suspect materials, identified herein and/or identified during future projects not discussed in this report, should be treated as ACMs unless proven otherwise through material specific sampling and analysis in accordance with the requirements of Ontario Regulation 278/05, PSPC Asbestos Management Standard and the Canada Labour Code. The roles and responsibility of "the owner" as stipulated in Section 8 of Ontario Regulation 278/05 must be recognized and adhered to including, but not limited to, notification to occupiers and workers as well as training. General recommendations for asbestos, including PSPC's AMS Classifications & Action definitions can be found in Section 2.1 of Appendix D. | Figure 1: Representative photograph of the project area in the Mechanical Room in Building 128. Grey paint on the floor [Sample ID: 128-LP-01; 1,460 ppm lead] and beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 128-LP-02; 1,010 ppm lead] confirmed to contain high levels of lead. Pipe insulation observed to be non asbestos containing foam. Figure 2: Representative photographs of the project area in the Mechanical Room in Building 129. Non-asbestos containing drywall joint compound located on the wall [Sample ID: 129-AS-01A- |

3851 FALLOWFIELD ROAD, OTTAWA ONTARIO

SITE SURVEYOR: AMANDA ELIOT & MADELINE BURNATOWSKI PROJECT SCOPE: BACKEJ OW PREVENTER PROJECT

| Item | Comments | Conclusions & Recommendations | Photos Appendix C |
|------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | White caulking [Sample ID: 138-AS-01A-C] located on the seam of the floor and the wall of the Mechanical Room in Building 138. Drywall joint compound [Sample ID: 141-AS-01A-C] located on the walls and ceiling in the Mechanical Room in Building 141. Drywall joint compound [Sample ID: 142-AS-01A-C] located on the walls and ceiling in the Mechanical Room in Building 142. Cement compound [Sample ID: 158-AS-01A-C] sampled from the steam line pipe fitting in the Mechanical Room of Building 158. Other fittings were observed in the mechanical room that are suspected to contain asbestos. Only one fitting was tested at the request of the client. Concrete block mortar [Sample ID: 169-AS-01A-C] located on the walls in the Mechanical Room in Building 169. Black tar paper [Sample ID: 201-AS-01A-C] sampled from the pipe fitting located in the C-Wing Corridor of the Mechanical Room in Building 201. Concrete block mortar [Sample ID: 206-AS-01A-C] located on the walls in Mechanical Room C in Building 206. Concrete block mortar [Sample ID: 210-AS-01A-C] located on the walls in the Seed Storage Area of Building 210. White skim coating [Sample ID: 220-AS-01A-C] located on the walls of the Office and Animal Room in Building 220. Drywall joint compound [Sample ID: AS-03A-C] sampled within the Guardhouse Beige mastic [Sample ID: AS-04A-C] applied to ceramic floor tiles within the Guardhouse. | | 129-LP-02; 6 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead. Figure 3: Representative photographs of the Mechanical Room in Building 130. Grey paint on the floor [Sample ID: 130-LP-01; 569 ppm lead] and beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 130-LP-02; 168 ppm lead] confirmed to contain high levels of lead. Pipe insulation confirmed to be non asbestos containing fibreglass. Figure 4: Representative photograph of the Mechanical Room in Building 138.Non-asbestos containing white caulking located at the seam between the floor and the wall [Sample ID: 138-AS-01A-C]. White paint on the wall [Sample ID: 138-LP-01; 362 ppm lead] and grey paint on the floor [Sample ID: 138-LP-02; 2,320 ppm lead] confirmed to contain high levels of lead. |

3851 FALLOWFIELD ROAD, OTTAWA ONTARIO

SITE SURVEYOR: AMANDA ELIOT & MADELINE BURNATOWSKI

| 11(03201 00011 | E: BACKFLOW PREVENTER PROJECT | | Division |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| Item | Comments | Conclusions & Recommendations | Photos Appendix C |
| | Unless specified above, all pipe insulation within the project area to be immediately impacted by the backflow installations, were confirmed to non asbestos containing fibreglass or bare metal. A summary of sample results, descriptions, locations and results can be found in Appendix A | | Figure 5: Representative photographs of the Mechanical Room in Building 141. Non-asbestos containing drywall joint compound located on the wall and ceiling [Sample ID: 141- |
| Lead | A surface coating is considered to be lead-containing, with a concentration of lead more than 90 ppm (μg/g) based on Federal regulation SOR/2016-193. Based on the on-site assessment and laboratory results, the following <code>lead-based</code> paints were identified within the buildings: • Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of Building 128 contains 1,460 ppm lead <code>[Sample ID: 128-LP-01]</code> . • Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 128 contains 1,010 ppm lead <code>[Sample ID: 128-LP-02]</code> . • Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of Building 129 contains 458 ppm lead <code>[Sample ID: 129-LP-01]</code> . • Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of Building 130 contains 569 ppm lead <code>[Sample ID: 130-LP-01]</code> . • Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 130 contains 168 ppm lead <code>[Sample ID: 130-LP-02]</code> . • White Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 138 contains 362 ppm lead <code>[Sample ID: 138-LP-01]</code> . | The Ontario Ministry of Labour Guideline - Lead on Construction Projects dated April 2011 does not require removal of lead paint or lead-containing materials unless work on these materials is likely to produce lead fumes or dust, for example, during welding, torch cutting, grinding, drilling, sanding, or sand blasting. Disturbance of lead-containing materials and paints identified must be performed in accordance with the Classifications of Work Operations in Section 5 of the Ministry of Labour: Lead on Construction Projects Guideline as well as Section 7 of the EACC Lead Guideline. Alternatively, a hygiene or exposure assessment can be performed to determine procedures that are required. Regardless of low or elevated lead content, if any work is conducted that has the potential to create airborne lead, every employer shall take all necessary measures and procedures by means of engineering controls, work practices and hygiene practices and facilities to ensure that the time-weighted average exposure of a worker to airborne lead, except tetraethyl lead, shall not exceed 0.05 milligrams lead per cubic metre of air, and in the case of exposure to tetraethyl lead 0.10 milligrams lead per cubic metre of air. O. Reg. 490/09, as amended. | AS-01A-C]. White paint on the wall [Sample ID: 141-LP-01; 1,900 ppm lead] confirmed to contain high levels of lead. Figure 6: Representative photographs of the Mechanical Room in Building 142. Non-asbestos containing drywall joint compound located on the wall and ceiling [Sample ID: 142-AS-01A-C]. Beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 142-LP-01; 8 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead. Pipe insulation confirmed to be non asbestos containing fibreglass. Suspected mould observed on the fibreglass pipe at the water entry. Figure 7: Representative photographs of the |

3851 FALLOWFIELD ROAD, OTTAWA ONTARIO

SITE SURVEYOR: AMANDA ELIOT & MADELINE BURNATOWSKI

| Item | Comments | Conclusions & Recommendations | Photos Appendix C |
|------|--|--|--|
| | Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of Building 138 contains 2,320 ppm lead [Sample ID: 138-LP-02]. White Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 141 contains 1,900 ppm lead [Sample ID: 141-LP-01]. Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of Building 158 contains 1,270 ppm lead [Sample ID: 158-LP-01]. Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room C of Building 206 contains 1,310 ppm lead [Sample ID: 206-LP-01]. Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of Building 211 contains 2,250 ppm lead [Sample ID: 211-LP-01]. Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Office Space in Building 220 contains 566 ppm lead [Sample ID: 220-LP-02]. White Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of the Central Heating Plant contains 1,200 ppm lead [Sample ID: CHP-LP-02]. | Waste materials from paints with an elevated lead content and the materials to which they are applied, should be sampled and undergo Toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) laboratory analysis to assess disposal requirements. General recommendations for lead can be found in Section 2.2 of Appendix D. | Mechanical Room in Building 158. Non-asbestos containing cement compound located on the pipe fitting [Sample ID: 158-AS-01A-C]. Only one fitting was tested as per client request. Grey paint on the floor [Sample ID: 158-LP-01; 1,270 ppm lead] confirmed to contain high levels of lead. Pipe insulation on the water entry pipe confirmed to be non asbestos containing fibreglass. No other pipe insulation was assessed as it is not anticipated to be disturbed as part of the backflow installation project. Figure 8: Representative |
| | Lead in paint was not sampled in the South Guardhouse during the 2020 assessment, and should all be treated as lead containing unless testing proves otherwise. Based on the on-site assessment and laboratory results, low levels of lead within the following paints were identified at the buildings: • Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 129 contains 6 ppm lead [Sample ID: 129-LP-02]. | | photograph of the Mechanical Room in Building 169. Non-asbestos containing concrete block mortar located on the wall [Sample ID: 169-AS-01A-C]. Beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 169-LP-01; 41 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead. |

3851 FALLOWFIELD ROAD, OTTAWA ONTARIO

SITE SURVEYOR: AMANDA ELIOT & MADELINE BURNATOWSKI

| Item | Comments | Conclusions & Recommendations | Photos Appendix C |
|---------|--|---|---|
| | Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 142 contains 8 ppm lead [Sample ID: 142-LP-01]. Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 169 contains 41 ppm lead [Sample ID: 169-LP-01]. Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room C of Building 206 contains 31 ppm lead [Sample ID: 206-LP-02]. | | Figure 9: Representative photograph of the project area in the Mechanical Room in the C-Wing of Building 201. Tar paper under fibreglass insulation was confirmed to be non asbestos containing – 201-AS-01A-C. |
| | Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Seed Storage Room in Building 210 contains 12 ppm lead [Sample ID: 210-LP-01]. Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Office Space in Building 220 contains 8 ppm lead [Sample ID: 220-LP-01]. Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of the Central Heating Plant contains 74 ppm lead [Sample ID: CHP-LP-01]. Based on the age of the building and historical applications, | | Figure 10: Representative photograph of the project area in the Mechanical Room in the A-Wing of Building 201. Grey cement compound located on the pipe fitting and end caps confirmed to contain 65% chrysotile asbestos [Sample ID: 201-AS-02A- |
| | lead is assumed to be present in emergency lighting batteries, solder on joints of copper piping & electrical wiring (where observed within the project areas). | | C]. Suspect mould on pipe insulation (blue arrow).Figure 11: Representative |
| | Note: Lead seals in cast iron pipe joints may be concealed within wall cavities. | | photographs of the project area in Mechanical Room C in Building 206. Non- asbestos containing |
| | A summary of sample results, descriptions, locations and results can be found in Appendix B | | concrete block mortar located on the wall |
| Mercury | Mercury is assumed to be present in the thermometers observed in the project areas. | Mercury vapour within equipment poses no risk to occupants provided the mercury containers remain intact. | [Sample ID: 206-AS-01A-C]. Grey paint on the floor [Sample ID: 206-LP-01; |
| | | If removal of the tubes is to be completed, it should be conducted in accordance with the most stringent | 1,310 ppm lead] confirmed to contain |

3851 FALLOWFIELD ROAD, OTTAWA ONTARIO

SITE SURVEYOR: AMANDA ELIOT & MADELINE BURNATOWSKI PROJECT SCOPE: BACKEJ OW PREVENTER PROJECT

| Item | Comments | Conclusions & Recommendations | Photos Appendix C |
|--------|--|--|--|
| | | requirements of the MoL document: The Safe Handling of Mercury: A Guide for the Construction Industry and the MOECC document Code of Practice: Environmentally Sound Management of End-of-Life Lamps Containing Mercury. | higher levels of lead, and the beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 206-LP-02; 31 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead. |
| | | General recommendations for mercury can be found in Section 2.3 of Appendix C . | Figure 12: Representative |
| Silica | Silica is assumed to be present in concrete components drywall and drywall joint compound, and mortars. | Silica dust can be generated by drilling, coring, blasting, grinding, crushing and sandblasting silica-containing materials. | photograph of the project area in the Seed Storage Room in Building 210. Non-asbestos containing |
| | | Should the above noted manipulation of the potential silica-containing materials be completed, ensure that all necessary measures and procedures by means of engineering controls, work practices and hygiene practices and facilities are implemented to ensure that the TWAEV of a worker to silica is reduced to the lowest practical level and , in any event, shall not exceed 0.05 milligrams per cubic metre of air by volume for cristobalite and tridymite, and 0.10 milligrams silica per cubic metre of air by volume for quartz and tripoli. | concrete block mortar located on the wall [Sample ID: 210-AS-01A-C]. Beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 210-LP-01; 12 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead. Figure 13: Representative photograph of the project area in the Mechanical Room in Building 211. Grey paint on the floor |
| | | General recommendations for silica can be found in Section 2.4 of Appendix D. | |
| Mould | Suspect staining consistent with mould growth was observed in the fiberglass insulation around the pipes in the C-Wing Mechanical Room of Building 201. Suspected mould/water staining observed on the fibreglass pipe at the water entry in the mechanical closet in Building 142. (Less than 1m² observed in both buildings. | Conduct sampling to determine if mould is present. Delineate to determine the extent of suspected impacted materials. In the absence of any federal or provincial regulations | [Sample ID: 211-LP-01; 2,250 ppm lead] confirmed to contain high levels of lead. |
| | | pertaining to mould remediation, industry standards are abided. GEC recommends any mould impacted materials to be remediated following the procedures outlined in the following documents: | Figure 14: Representative photograph of the project area in the Office Space of Building 220. Grey paint |
| | | "EACO Mould Abatement Guidelines, Edition 3, 2015" – Environmental Abatement Council of Ontario (EACO). 'Mould Guidelines For The Canadian Construction | on the floor [Sample ID: 220-LP-02; 566 ppm lead] confirmed to contain |

3851 FALLOWFIELD ROAD, OTTAWA ONTARIO

SITE SURVEYOR: AMANDA ELIOT & MADELINE BURNATOWSKI

| Item | Comments | Conclusions & Recommendations | Photos Appendix C |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | Industry, 2018' – Canadian Construction Association (CCA). 3) "Standard for Professional Mould Remediation, S-520" prepared by the Institute of Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification (2015). | higher levels of lead, and the beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 220-LP-01; 8 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead. |
| | | If any changes occur with respect to the presence of moisture/water within the building, expert assessment should be sought immediately to identify potential health concerns and associated appropriate actions. | Figure 15: Representative photograph of the Animal Room in Building 220. Non-asbestos containing white skim coating located |
| | | General recommendations for silica can be found in Section 2.5 of Appendix D . | on the wall, see photo on the right [Sample ID: 220- AS-01A-C]. |
| Other Designated Substances | The following Designated Substances were not identified in quantities or forms which are anticipated to be impacted as part of the current project scope of work: Acrylonitrile Arsenic Benzene Coke Oven Emissions Ethylene Oxides Isocyanates Vinyl Chloride | No recommendations warranted. | Figure 16: Representative photograph of the project area in the Mechanical Room of the Central Heating Plant. White paint on the wall [Sample ID: CHP-LP-02; 1,200 ppm lead] confirmed to contain higher levels of lead, and the grey paint on the floor [Sample ID: CHP-LP-01; 74 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead. Thermometer suspected to contain mercury. Pipe insulation in the project area confirmed to be non asbestos containing. |

3851 FALLOWFIELD ROAD, OTTAWA ONTARIO

SITE SURVEYOR: AMANDA ELIOT & MADELINE BURNATOWSKI PROJECT SCOPE: BACKEJ OW PREVENTER PROJECT

| Item | Comments | Conclusions & Recommendations | Photos Appendix C |
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4.0 SURVEY LIMITATIONS

This report reflects the observations of accessed areas only, as they relate to the current scope of work. It is possible that additional designated substances and hazardous materials exist outside the survey area, but they are beyond the scope of this survey.

GEC cannot warrant against the discovery of additional ACMs concealed in wall cavities, internal pipe lining etc. due to the non-destructive nature of this survey.

Various building materials that may contain asbestos were not sampled during the survey due to accessibility (i.e., require dismantling or demolishing). These include, but are not limited to; underground mechanical piping, high voltage wiring, various adhesives, bell fittings, components and wiring within motors and lights, and mechanical gaskets.

Limited access was obtained into the following areas of the project area:

- No/Limited Access: Materials which will not be impacted by the backflow installation project.
- Crawl spaces such as manholes in select buildings.

GEC cannot warrant against the discovery of additional designated substances and hazardous materials in inaccessible wall cavities, pipe penetrations, closed bulkheads and ceilings due to the limited-intrusive nature of this assessment. If suspect materials are discovered in areas not accessed during the survey (i.e., within fire doors, beneath carpets, etc.), they should be treated as asbestos-containing materials until proven otherwise through sampling and subsequent laboratory analysis.



5.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit of the Client and their intended use. The report may not be relied upon by any other person or entity without the written consent of Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc. (GEC), and the Client.

GEC accepts no responsibility for any use that an outside party makes of this report and any reliance on decisions made based on it, are the responsibility of such parties.

This report was not intended to provide direction or procedures for the handling of designated substances and hazardous materials. Only persons with documented, current training in the safe handling of the designated substances and hazardous materials should handle them. Persons handling any of the designated substances and/or hazardous materials identified in this survey, or conducting work in the vicinity of these materials are advised to consult this survey and individuals with appropriate experience and training, prior to doing so.

The conclusions presented represent the best judgment of the assessor based on current environmental standards. Due to the nature of the investigation and the limited data available, the assessor cannot warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities.

We trust that the report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

GREENOUGH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING INC.

Reported By:

Madeline Burnatowski, B.Sc. (Hons)

Environmental Technician

Reviewed By

Amanda Eliot, B.Sc. (EP)

Project Manager



APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF RESULTS & CERTIFICATES OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS:

ASBESTOS

Summary of Results & Certificates of Laboratory Analysis: Asbestos

The sampling completed for the purpose of this project-specific DSR is outlined in **Table 2** below.

| | TABLE 2 – RESULTS OF ASBESTOS ANALYSIS 3851 FALLOWFIELD ROAD, OTTAWA ONTARIO | | | |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Sample Reference | Building Material Description of Material | Application of Material | Location of Sample | Result & Type |
| 129-AS-01A | | | | ND |
| 129-AS-01B | Drywall Joint Compound | Wall | Mechanical Room, Building 129 | ND |
| 129-AS-01C | | | | ND |
| 138-AS-01A | | | | ND |
| 138-AS-01B | Caulking (white) | Floor and Wall Seam | Mechanical Room, Building 138 | ND |
| 138-AS-01C | | | | ND |
| 141-AS-01A | | | | ND |
| 141-AS-01B | Drywall Joint Compound | Wall/Ceiling | Mechanical Room, Building 141 | ND |
| 141-AS-01C | | | | ND |
| 142-AS-01A | | | | ND |
| 142-AS-01B | Drywall Joint Compound | Wall/Ceiling | Mechanical Room, Building 142 | ND |
| 142-AS-01C | | | | ND |
| 158-AS-01A | | | | ND |
| 158-AS-01B | Cement Compound | Steam Line Pipe Fitting | Mechanical Room, Building 158 | ND |
| 158-AS-01C | | 9 | | ND |
| 169-AS-01A | Concrete Block Mortar | | Markovical David David David 100 | ND |
| 169-AS-01B | Concrete block World | Wall | Mechanical Room, Building 169 | ND |



| TABLE 2 – RESULTS OF ASBESTOS ANALYSIS 3851 FALLOWFIELD ROAD, OTTAWA ONTARIO | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|------------------|
| Sample Reference | Building Material Description of Material | Application of Material | Location of Sample | Result & Type |
| 169-AS-01C | | | | ND |
| 201-AS-01A | | | | ND |
| 201-AS-01B | Tar Paper (black) | Pipe Fitting | C-Wing Corridor in Mechanical Room, Building 201 | ND |
| 201-AS-01C | | | | ND |
| 201-AS-02A | | | Sampled from the pipe fitting in the A-Wing Mechanical Room, Building 201 | 65% CH |
| 201-AS-02B | Grey Cement Compound | Pipe Fitting | Sampled from the end cap in the A-Wing Mechanical Room, Building 201 | Positive Stop |
| 201-AS-02C | | | Sampled from the pipe fitting in the A-Wing Mechanical Room, Building 201 | Positive Stop |
| 206-AS-01A | | | | ND |
| 206-AS-01B | Concrete Block Mortar | Wall | Mechanical Room C, Building 206 | ND |
| 206-AS-01C | | | | ND |
| 210-AS-01A | | | | ND |
| 210-AS-01B | Concrete Block Mortar | Wall | Seed Storage Room, Building 210 | ND |
| 210-AS-01C | | | | ND |
| 220-AS-01A | | | | ND |
| 220-AS-01B | Skim Coating (white) | Wall | Office and Animal Room, Building 220 | ND |
| 220-AS-01C | | | | ND |

Note:
ND = No Asbestos Detected.

CH = Chrysotile Asbestos.

An "Asbestos-containing material," as defined by the Ontario Ministry of Labour Regulation 278/05, is any material found to contain 0.5% or greater asbestos by dry weight.



Based on the laboratory analysis and historically sampled materials, the following **Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACMs)** were identified during the survey:

Friable ACMs:

• Grey cement compound [Sample ID: 201-AS-02A-C] sampled from the pipe fittings and end caps in the A-Wing Mechanical Room of Building 201 was confirmed to contain 65% chrysotile asbestos. The material was assessed to be in good condition and is present in nine (9) pipe fittings, and twelve (12) end caps in the project area.

The following <u>assumed asbestos containing materials</u> were identified in the project areas (insufficient sample volume):

Concealed gaskets throughout the project areas.
 Pipe insulation connected to the boiler in building 141 is assumed to contain asbestos. The boiler and associated plumbing is not anticipated to be a part of the renovations.

Based on laboratory analysis, the following *non-asbestos containing* materials were identified during the survey:

- **Drywall joint compound [Sample ID: 129-AS-01A-C]** located on the walls in the Mechanical Room in Building 129.
- White caulking [Sample ID: 138-AS-01A-C] located on the seam of the floor and the wall of the Mechanical Room in Building 138.
- **Drywall joint compound [Sample ID: 141-AS-01A-C]** located on the walls and ceiling in the Mechanical Room in Building 141.
- **Drywall joint compound [Sample ID: 142-AS-01A-C]** located on the walls and ceiling in the Mechanical Room in Building 142.
- Cement compound [Sample ID: 158-AS-01A-C] sampled from the steam line pipe fitting in the Mechanical Room of Building 158. Other fittings were observed in the mechanical room that are suspected to contain asbestos. Only one fitting was tested at the request of the client.
- Concrete block mortar [Sample ID: 169-AS-01A-C] located on the walls in the Mechanical Room in Building 169.
- Black tar paper [Sample ID: 201-AS-01A-C] sampled from the pipe fitting located in the C-Wing Corridor of the Mechanical Room in Building 201.
- Concrete block mortar [Sample ID: 206-AS-01A-C] located on the walls in Mechanical Room C in Building 206.
- Concrete block mortar [Sample ID: 210-AS-01A-C] located on the walls in the Seed Storage Area of Building 210.
- White skim coating [Sample ID: 220-AS-01A-C] located on the walls of the Office and Animal Room in Building 220.
- Drywall joint compound [Historical GEC Sample ID: AS-03A-C] sampled within the Guardhouse
- Beige mastic [Historical GEC Sample ID: AS-04A-C] applied to ceramic floor tiles within the Guardhouse.

Unless specified above, all pipe insulation within the project area to be immediately impacted by the backflow installations, was confirmed to non asbestos containing fibreglass or bare metal.

GEC cannot warrant against the discovery of additional ACMs in wall cavities, closed bulkheads and closed ceilings due to the non-destructive nature of this survey.



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Certificate of Analysis

Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc.

Client ID

29 Capital Drive Ottawa, ON K2C 0E7

Attn: Madeline Burnatowski

Client PO: 3851 Fallowfield Road, Ottawa, ON

Project: 33072

Custody:

Davesel ID

Report Date: 26-Jan-2023 Order Date: 20-Jan-2023

Order #: 2303505

This Certificate of Analysis contains analytical data applicable to the following samples as submitted:

| Paracel ID | Client ID |
|------------|------------|
| 2303505-01 | 129-AS-01A |
| 2303505-02 | 129-AS-01B |
| 2303505-03 | 129-AS-01C |
| 2303505-04 | 138-AS-01A |
| 2303505-05 | 138-AS-01B |
| 2303505-06 | 138-AS-01C |
| 2303505-07 | 141-AS-01A |
| 2303505-08 | 141-AS-01B |
| 2303505-09 | 141-AS-01C |
| 2303505-10 | 142-AS-01A |
| 2303505-11 | 142-AS-01B |
| 2303505-12 | 142-AS-01C |
| 2303505-13 | 158-AS-01A |
| 2303505-14 | 158-AS-01B |
| 2303505-15 | 158-AS-01C |
| 2303505-16 | 169-AS-01A |
| 2303505-17 | 169-AS-01B |
| 2303505-18 | 169-AS-01C |
| 2303505-19 | 201-AS-01A |
| 2303505-20 | 201-AS-01B |
| 2303505-21 | 201-AS-01C |
| 2303505-22 | 201-AS-02A |
| 2303505-23 | 201-AS-02B |
| 2303505-24 | 201-AS-02C |
| 2303505-25 | 206-AS-01A |
| 2303505-26 | 206-AS-01B |

Approved By:

8 jaz

Emma Diaz

Senior Analyst



Report Date: 26-Jan-2023 Order Date: 20-Jan-2023

Project Description: 33072

| Certificate of Analysis |
|--|
| Client: Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc |
| Client PO: 3851 Fallowfield Road, Ottawa, ON |

| 2303505-27 | 206-AS-01C |
|------------|------------|
| 2303505-28 | 210-AS-01A |
| 2303505-29 | 210-AS-01B |
| 2303505-30 | 210-AS-01C |
| 2303505-31 | 220-AS-01A |
| 2303505-32 | 220-AS-01B |
| 2303505-33 | 220-AS-01C |



Report Date: 26-Jan-2023 Order Date: 20-Jan-2023

Project Description: 33072

Certificate of Analysis

Client: Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc.

Client: Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc Client PO: 3851 Fallowfield Road, Ottawa, ON

Asbestos, PLM Visual Estimation **MDL - 0.5%**

| Paracel ID | Sample Date | Colour | Description | Asbestos Detected | Material Identification | % Content |
|------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 2303505-01 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Drywall Joint Compound | No | Client ID: 129-AS-01A | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-02 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Drywall Joint Compound | No | Client ID: 129-AS-01B | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-03 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Drywall Joint Compound | No | Client ID: 129-AS-01C | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-04 | 20-Jan-23 | White | Caulking | No | Client ID: 138-AS-01A | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-05 | 20-Jan-23 | White | Caulking | No | Client ID: 138-AS-01B | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-06 | 20-Jan-23 | White | Caulking | No | Client ID: 138-AS-01C | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-07 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Drywall Joint Compound | No | Client ID: 141-AS-01A | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-08 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Drywall Joint Compound | No | Client ID: 141-AS-01B | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-09 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Drywall Joint Compound | No | Client ID: 141-AS-01C | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-10 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Drywall Joint Compound | No | Client ID: 142-AS-01A | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-11 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Drywall Joint Compound | No | Client ID: 142-AS-01B | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-12 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Drywall Joint Compound | No | Client ID: 142-AS-01C | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |



Report Date: 26-Jan-2023 Order Date: 20-Jan-2023

Project Description: 33072

Certificate of Analysis
Client: Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc.
Client PO: 3851 Fallowfield Road, Ottawa, ON

Asbestos, PLM Visual Estimation **MDL - 0.5%**

| Paracel ID | Sample Date | Colour | Description | Asbestos Detected | Material Identification | % Conten |
|------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| 2303505-13 | 20-Jan-23 | Brown | Cement Compound | No | Client ID: 158-AS-01A | |
| | | | | | | [Z-01] |
| | | | | | Cellulose | 10 |
| | | | | | MMVF | 1 |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 89 |
| 2303505-14 | 20-Jan-23 | Brown | Cement Compound | No | Client ID: 158-AS-01B | |
| | | | | | | [Z-01] |
| | | | | | Cellulose | 10 |
| | | | | | MMVF | 1 |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 89 |
| 2303505-15 | 20-Jan-23 | Brown | Cement Compound | No | Client ID: 158-AS-01C | |
| | | | | | | [Z-01] |
| | | | | | Cellulose | 10 |
| | | | | | MMVF | 1 |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 89 |
| 2303505-16 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Mortar | No | Client ID: 169-AS-01A | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-17 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Mortar | No | Client ID: 169-AS-01B | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-18 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Mortar | No | Client ID: 169-AS-01C | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-19 | 20-Jan-23 | Black | Tar Paper | No | Client ID: 201-AS-01A | |
| | | | · | | | [AS-PRE] |
| | | | | | Cellulose | 60 |
| | | | | | MMVF | 3.9 |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 36.1 |
| 2303505-20 | 20-Jan-23 | Black | Tar Paper | No | Client ID: 201-AS-01B | |
| | | | | | | [AS-PRE] |
| | | | | | Cellulose | 35 |
| | | | | | MMVF | 6.58 |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 58.42 |



Certificate of Analysis

Order #: 2303505

Report Date: 26-Jan-2023 Order Date: 20-Jan-2023 **Project Description: 33072**

Client: Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc. Client PO: 3851 Fallowfield Road, Ottawa, ON

Asbestos, PLM Visual Estimation **MDL - 0.5%**

| Paracel ID | Sample Date | Colour | Description | Asbestos Detected | Material Identification | % Content |
|------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 2303505-21 | 20-Jan-23 | Black | Tar Paper | No | Client ID: 201-AS-01C | |
| | | | | | | [AS-PRE] |
| | | | | | Cellulose | 60 |
| | | | | | MMVF | 4.02 |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 35.98 |
| 2303505-22 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Cement Compound | Yes | Client ID: 201-AS-02A | |
| | | | | | Chrysotile | 65 |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 35 |
| 2303505-23 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Cement Compound | | Client ID: 201-AS-02B | |
| | | | | | not analyzed, positive stop | |
| 2303505-24 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Cement Compound | | Client ID: 201-AS-02C | |
| | | | | | not analyzed, positive stop | |
| 2303505-25 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Mortar | No | Client ID: 206-AS-01A | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-26 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Mortar | No | Client ID: 206-AS-01B | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-27 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Mortar | No | Client ID: 206-AS-01C | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-28 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Mortar | No | Client ID: 210-AS-01A | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-29 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Mortar | No | Client ID: 210-AS-01B | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-30 | 20-Jan-23 | Grey | Mortar | No | Client ID: 210-AS-01C | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-31 | 20-Jan-23 | White | Skim Coat | No | Client ID: 220-AS-01A | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| | | | | | | |



Report Date: 26-Jan-2023 Order Date: 20-Jan-2023

Project Description: 33072

Certificate of Analysis

Client: Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc.
Client PO: 3851 Fallowfield Road, Ottawa, ON

Asbestos, PLM Visual Estimation **MDL - 0.5%**

| Paracel ID | Sample Date | Colour | Description | Asbestos Detected | Material Identification | % Content |
|------------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 2303505-32 | 20-Jan-23 | White | Skim Coat | No | Client ID: 220-AS-01B | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |
| 2303505-33 | 20-Jan-23 | White | Skim Coat | No | Client ID: 220-AS-01C | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Non-Fibers | 100 |

^{*} MMVF: Man Made Vitreous Fibers: Fiberglass, Mineral Wool, Rockwool, Glasswool

Analysis Summary Table

| Analysis | Method Reference/Description | Lab Location | Lab Accreditation | Analysis Date |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Asbestos, PLM Visual Estimation | AppE to SubE of 40CFR Part753 and EPA/600/R-93/116 | 2 - Ottawa West | CALA 1262 | 25-Jan-23 |

Ottawa West Lab: 25 Northside Rd, Unit C Nepean, Ontario K2H 8S1

Qualifier Notes

Sample Qualifiers :

AS-PRE: Due to the difficult nature of the bulk sample (interfering fibers/binders), additional NOB preparation was required

prior to analysis

Z-01: Sample contains vermiculite. Low sample volume.

Work Order Revisions | Comments

None

^{**} Analytes in bold indicate asbestos mineral content.

| 6 | PΑ | RAC | ΕL |
|---|------------|-----|----|
| | 1 4 55 6 8 | | |



Chain of Custody

| Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc. | Project Refe | erence: 33072 | | | Page 1 of 1 | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---|------------------------------|----------|
| Contact Name: Madeline Burnatowski | Quote #: | 33072 | - | | Turnaround Tim | e: |
| Adraga | , , , , , | | | | ☐ Immediate ☐ 11 | Day |
| 29 Capital Drive | PO #: | 3851 | allowfield R | oad, Ottawa, ON | | Day |
| Ottawa, ON | Email Addre | | atowski@gre | | □ 8 Hour □ 3 I | Day |
| elephone: 613-2525928 | | adv | in @ ace | (6V 000) | ₩ Re | gular |
| 10 | | anon | ggreenough. | ca | Date Required: | |
| ASI Matrix: □ Air ■ Bulk □ Tape Lift □ Swab □ O | BESTOS & | & MOI | DAN. | ALYSIS | A comment | |
| Tape Lift U Swab O | ther Regul | atom C. | data. | E ON E | SK Other: | |
| analyses: Microscopic Mold Culturable Mold Bacter | ia GRAM 🗖 P | CM Asbes | tos 🗷 Pi | IM Ashestos T Charletta | SK Other: | |
| aracel Order Number: | | | | | | |
| | | Air | | | stos - Bulk | |
| C. I. ID | Sampling | | Analysis | Identify Distinct Building M | laterials to Be Analyzed | Posit |
| Sample ID 129-AS-01 (A-C) | Date | (L) | Required | | entified will be analyzed) * | Stop |
| 138-AS-01 (A-C) | 20/01/23 | | PLM | Drywall Joint Compound | | |
| 141-AS-01 (A-C) | 20/01/23 | | PLM | Caulking (white) | | X |
| 142-AS-01 (A-C) | 20/01/23 | | PLM | Drywall Joint Compound | | <u>\</u> |
| 158-AS-01 (A-C) | 20/01/23 | | PLM | Drywall Joint Compound | | × |
| 169-AS-01 (A-C) | 20/01/23 | | PLM | Grey Cement Compound (pipe fitting) | | × |
| 201-AS-01 (A-C) | 20/01/23 | | PLM | Concrete Block Mortar | | <u></u> |
| | 20/01/23 | | PLM PLM | Tar paper (black) | , | × |
| 201-AS-02 (A-C) | 20/01/23 | | | Grev Cement Compound (pipe fitting) | | |
| 206-AS-01 (A-C) | 20/01/23 | | | Grey Cement Compound (pipe fitting) | | \times |
| 206-AS-01 (A-C) 210-AS-01 (A-C) | | | PLM | Concrete Block Mortar | | X |
| 206-AS-01 (A-C) | 20/01/23 | | PLM PLM | Concrete Block Mortar Concrete Block Mortar | | X |
| 206-AS-01 (A-C) 210-AS-01 (A-C) | 20/01/23 20/01/23 20/01/23 | | PLM PLM PLM | Concrete Block Mortar Concrete Block Mortar Skim Coating (sample skim coat only, no | wood) | X |

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF RESULTS & CERTIFICATES OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS:

LEAD

Summary of Results & Certificates of Laboratory Analysis: Lead

Table 3 provides a summary of the lead analytical results collected for the purpose of this survey. The analytical results follow this table.

| TABLE 3 – SUMMARY OF LEAD ANALYTICAL RESULTS | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | 3851 FALLOWFIELD ROAD, OTTAWA ONTARIO | | | | | | |
| Sample Reference | Location & Item | Surface Colour | Results (µg/g Lead) | | | | |
| 128-LP-01 | Paint – Building 128 Mechanical Room, Floor | Grey | 1460 | | | | |
| 128-LP-02 | Paint – Building 128 Mechanical Room, Wall | Beige | 1010 | | | | |
| 129-LP-01 | Paint – Building 129 Mechanical Room, Floor | Grey | 458 | | | | |
| 129-LP-02 | Paint – Building 129 Mechanical Room, Wall | Beige | 6 | | | | |
| 130-LP-01 | Paint - Building 130 Mechanical Room, Floor | Grey | 569 | | | | |
| 130-LP-02 | Paint – Building 130 Mechanical Room, Wall | Beige | 168 | | | | |
| 138-LP-01 | Paint – Building 138 Mechanical Room, Wall | White | 362 | | | | |
| 138-LP-02 | Paint – Building 138 Mechanical Room, Floor | Grey | 2320 | | | | |
| 141-LP-01 | Paint – Building 141 Mechanical Room, Wall | White | 1900 | | | | |
| 142-LP-01 | Paint – Building 142 Mechanical Room, Wall | Beige | 8 | | | | |
| 158-LP-01 | Paint – Building 158 Mechanical Room, Floor | Grey | 1270 | | | | |
| 169-LP-01 | Paint – Building 169 Mechanical Room, Wall | Beige | 41 | | | | |
| 206-LP-01 | Paint – Building 206 Mechanical Room C, Floor | Grey | 1310 | | | | |
| 206-LP-02 | Paint – Building 206 Mechanical Room C, Wall | Beige | 31 | | | | |
| 210-LP-01 | Paint – Building 210 Seed Storage Room, Wall | Beige | 12 | | | | |
| 211-LP-01 | Paint – Building 211 Mechanical Room, Floor | Grey | 2250 | | | | |
| 220-LP-01 | Paint – Building 220 Office Space, Wall | Beige | 8 | | | | |
| 220-LP-02 | Paint – Building 220 Office Space, Floor | Grey | 566 | | | | |
| CHP-LP-01 | Paint – Central Heating Plant Mechanical Room, Floor | Grey | 74 | | | | |
| CHP-LP-02 | Paint - Central Heating Plant Mechanical Room, Wall | White | 1200 | | | | |

A surface coating is considered to be lead-containing, with a concentration of lead more than 90 ppm (μ g/g) based on Federal regulation SOR/2016-193.

As indicated in the table above, twenty (20) lead samples were collected from within the project areas and submitted for laboratory analysis.

Based on laboratory analysis identified in **Table 3**, the following <u>lead-based</u> paints were identified within the buildings:

- Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of Building 128 contains 1,460 ppm lead [Sample ID: 128-LP-01].
- Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 128 contains 1,010 ppm lead [Sample ID: 128-LP-02].
- Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of Building 129 contains 458 ppm lead [Sample ID: 129-LP-01].
- Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of Building 130 contains 569 ppm lead [Sample ID: 130-LP-01].
- Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 130 contains 168 ppm lead [Sample ID: 130-LP-02].
- White Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 138 contains 362 ppm lead [Sample ID: 138-LP-01].

- Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of Building 138 contains 2,320 ppm lead [Sample ID: 138-LP-02].
- White Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 141 contains 1,900 ppm lead [Sample ID: 141-LP-01].
- Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of Building 158 contains 1,270 ppm lead [Sample ID: 158-LP-01].
- Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room C of Building 206 contains 1,310 ppm lead [Sample ID: 206-LP-01].
- Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of Building 211 contains 2,250 ppm lead [Sample ID: 211-LP-01].
- Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Office Space in Building 220 contains 566 ppm lead [Sample ID: 220-LP-02].
- White Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of the Central Heating Plant contains 1,200 ppm lead [Sample ID: CHP-LP-02].

Lead in paint was not sampled in the South Guardhouse during the 2020 assessment, and should all be treated as lead containing unless testing proves otherwise.

Based on laboratory analysis identified in **Table 3**, the following <u>low levels of lead</u> within the following paints were identified within the buildings:

- Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 129 contains 6 ppm lead [Sample ID: 129-LP-02].
- Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 142 contains 8 ppm lead [Sample ID: 142-LP-01].
- Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room of Building 169 contains 41 ppm lead [Sample ID: 169-LP-01].
- Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Mechanical Room C of Building 206 contains 31 ppm lead [Sample ID: 206-LP-02].
- Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Seed Storage Room in Building 210 contains 12 ppm lead [Sample ID: 210-LP-01].
- Beige Paint sampled from the wall in the Office Space in Building 220 contains 8 ppm lead [Sample ID: 220-LP-01].
- Grey Paint sampled from the floor in the Mechanical Room of the Central Heating Plant contains 74 ppm lead [Sample ID: CHP-LP-01].

Disturbance of lead-containing materials identified must be performed in accordance with the Classifications of Work Operations in Section 5 of the Ministry of Labour: Lead on Construction Projects Guideline as well as Section 7 of the EACC Lead Guideline. Alternatively, a hygiene or exposure assessment can be performed to determine procedures that are required.

<u>Note:</u> Some paints could not be sampled as they were in good condition and sampling without matrix interference (i.e., removing the paint without the substrate material) would have proved difficult. Other paints shall be assumed to contain detectable concentrations of lead, unless specific bulk sampling and laboratory analysis confirms otherwise.

Based on the age of the buildings and historical applications, lead is assumed to be present in cast-iron joint caulking, electrical wiring, and solder on the joints of copper piping (where observed within the project areas).



300 - 2319 St. Laurent Blvd Ottawa, ON, K1G 4J8 1-800-749-1947 www.paracellabs.com

Certificate of Analysis

Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc.

29 Capital Drive Ottawa, ON K2C 0E7

Attn: Madeline Burnatowski

Client PO: 3851 Fallowfield Road, Ottawa, ON

Project: 33072

Custody:

Report Date: 26-Jan-2023 Order Date: 20-Jan-2023

Order #: 2303512

This Certificate of Analysis contains analytical data applicable to the following samples as submitted:

| Paracel ID | Client ID |
|------------|-------------------|
| 2303512-01 | 158-LP-01 (Grey) |
| 2303512-02 | 169-LP-01 (Beige) |
| 2303512-03 | 206LP-01 (Grey) |
| 2303512-04 | 206LP-02 (Beige) |
| 2303512-05 | 210LP-01 (Beige) |
| 2303512-06 | 211-LP-01 (Grey) |
| 2303512-07 | 220LP-01 (Beige) |
| 2303512-08 | 220LP-02 (Grey) |
| 2303512-09 | CHP-LP-01 (Grey) |
| 2303512-10 | CHP-LP-02 (White) |
| 2303512-11 | 128-LP-01 (Grey) |
| 2303512-12 | 128-LP-02 (beige) |
| 2303512-13 | 129-LP-01 (Grey) |
| 2303512-14 | 129-LP-02 (White) |
| 2303512-15 | 130-LP-01 (Grey) |
| 2303512-16 | 130-LP-02 (beige) |
| 2303512-17 | 138-LP-01 (White) |
| 2303512-18 | 138-LP-02 (Grey) |
| 2303512-19 | 141-LP-01 (White) |
| 2303512-20 | 142-LP-01 (Beige) |

Approved By:



Dale Robertson, BSc Laboratory Director



Report Date: 26-Jan-2023 Order Date: 20-Jan-2023

Project Description: 33072

Certificate of Analysis

Client: Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc.
Client PO: 3851 Fallowfield Road, Ottawa, ON

Analysis Summary Table

| Analysis | Method Reference/Description | Extraction Date | Analysis Date |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Metals, ICP-MS | EPA 6020 - Digestion - ICP-MS | 25-Jan-23 | 25-Jan-23 |

Qualifier Notes:

Sample Qualifiers:

1: Complete separation of paint from substrate not possible for this sample and a small amount of substrate has been included in the paint digestion.

Sample Data Revisions

None

Work Order Revisions/Comments:

None

Other Report Notes:

n/a: not applicable ND: Not Detected

MDL: Method Detection Limit

Source Result: Data used as source for matrix and duplicate samples

%REC: Percent recovery.

RPD: Relative percent difference.



Certificate of Analysis

Client: Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc.
Client PO: 3851 Fallowfield Road, Ottawa, ON

Report Date: 26-Jan-2023 Order Date: 20-Jan-2023 **Project Description: 33072**

Sample Results

| Lead | | | | | Matrix: Paint |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|-----|---------------|
| Paracel ID | Client ID | Sample Date | Units | MDL | Result |
| 2303512-01 | 158-LP-01 (Grey) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 1270 |
| 2303512-02 | 169-LP-01 (Beige) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 41 |
| 2303512-03 | 206LP-01 (Grey) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 1310 |
| 2303512-04 | 206LP-02 (Beige) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 31 |
| 2303512-05 | 210LP-01 (Beige) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 12 |
| 2303512-06 | 211-LP-01 (Grey) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 2250 [1] |
| 2303512-07 | 220LP-01 (Beige) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 8 |
| 2303512-08 | 220LP-02 (Grey) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 566 |
| 2303512-09 | CHP-LP-01 (Grey) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 74 |
| 2303512-10 | CHP-LP-02 (White) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 1200 |
| 2303512-11 | 128-LP-01 (Grey) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 1460 |
| 2303512-12 | 128-LP-02 (beige) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 1010 |
| 2303512-13 | 129-LP-01 (Grey) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 458 |
| 2303512-14 | 129-LP-02 (White) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 6 |
| 2303512-15 | 130-LP-01 (Grey) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 569 |
| 2303512-16 | 130-LP-02 (beige) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 168 |
| 2303512-17 | 138-LP-01 (White) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 362 |
| 2303512-18 | 138-LP-02 (Grey) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 2320 |
| 2303512-19 | 141-LP-01 (White) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 1900 |
| 2303512-20 | 142-LP-01 (Beige) | 20-Jan-23 | ug/g | 5 | 8 |

Laboratory Internal QA/QC

| | | Reporting | | Source | | %REC | | RPD | |
|------------------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|------|--------|-----|-------|-------|
| Analyte | Result | Limit | Units | Result | %REC | Limit | RPD | Limit | Notes |
| Matrix Blank | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead | ND | 5 | ug/g | | | | | | |
| Matrix Duplicate | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead | ND | 5 | ug/g | ND | | | NC | 50 | |
| Matrix Spike | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead | 42 4 | 5.00 | na/a | ND | 84 6 | 70-130 | | | |

PARACEL | TRU | RES | RELIABLE.



St. Laurent Blvd.

Chain of Custody (Lab Use Only)

| 749-1947 Jeparacellabs.com | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Page _ | 1_ of 1_ | | | | | | | | | |
| | Turnaround Time: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | □1 Day | □3 Day | | | | | | | | | |
| | □2 Day | ☑Regular | | | | | | | | | |

| and the state of t | | | | | | Project Reference: 33072 | | | | | | | | | | Turnaround Time: | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|---------------|------------|--|---|-----------------|------|------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|---------|-------------------|--------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | Quote # | | | | | | | | | | | | □1 Day | | | | | | |
| Address: 29 Capital Drive | | | | | PO # 3851 Fallowfield Road, Ottawa, ON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70.1.1 | Ottawa, Ontario | | | | Email Address: | aeliot@greenough.c | a | | | 0 | | | | | | - [2] | Day | | ☑Regular | | | | | |
| Telepho | ne: 613-252-5928 | | | | mburnatowski@greenough.ca | | | | | | | | | | | Date | | | | | | | | |
| Criteria: O. Reg. 153/04 (As Amended) Table RSC Filing O. Reg. 558/00 | | | | | | PWQO CCME SUB (Storm) SUB (Sanitary) Municipality: Other: | | | | | | | | | | | <u> </u> | | | | | | | |
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| Client N | | Greenough Environmental Consulting Inc. | | | | | Project Reference: 33072 | | | | | | | | | | | | Turnaround Time: | | | | | | | | | |
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APPENDIX C

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS



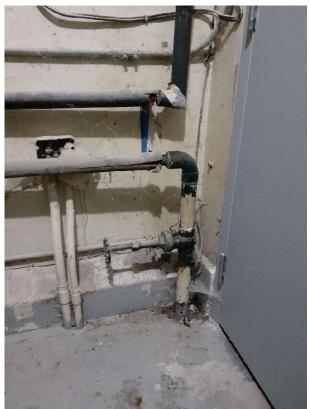


Figure 1: Representative photograph of the project area in the Mechanical Room in Building 128. Grey paint on the floor [Sample ID: 128-LP-01; 1,460 ppm lead] and beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 128-LP-02; 1,010 ppm lead] confirmed to contain high levels of lead. Pipe insulation observed to be non asbestos containing foam.



Figure 2: Representative photographs of the project area in the Mechanical Room in Building 129. Non-asbestos containing drywall joint compound located on the wall [Sample ID: 129-AS-01A-C]. **Grey paint** on the floor **[Sample ID: 129-LP-01; 458 ppm lead]** confirmed to contain higher levels of lead, and the beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 129-LP-02; 6 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead.



Figure 3: Representative photographs of the Mechanical Room in Building 130. Grey paint on the floor [Sample ID: 130-LP-01; 569 ppm lead] and beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 130-LP-02; 168 ppm lead] confirmed to contain high levels of lead. Pipe insulation confirmed to be non asbestos containing fibreglass.

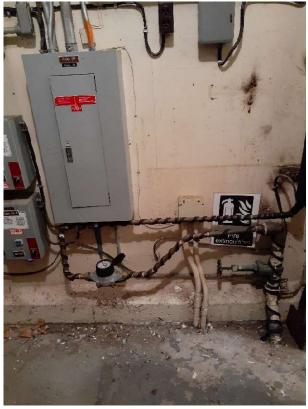


Figure 4: Representative photograph of the Mechanical Room in Building 138.Non-asbestos containing white caulking located at the seam between the floor and the wall [Sample ID: 138-AS-01A-C]. White paint on the wall [Sample ID: 138-LP-01; 362 ppm lead] and grey paint on the floor [Sample ID: 138-LP-02; 2,320 ppm lead] confirmed to contain high levels of lead.

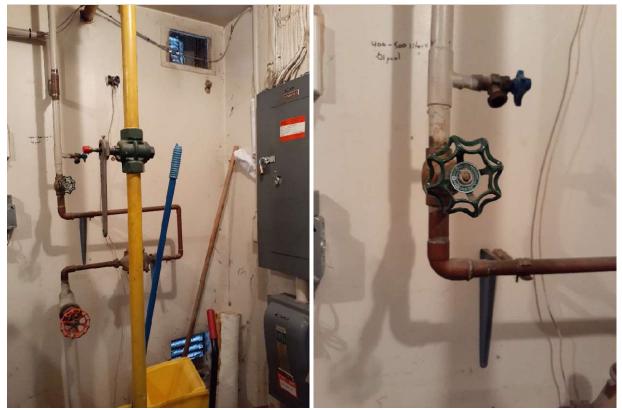


Figure 5: Representative photographs of the Mechanical Room in Building 141. Non-asbestos containing drywall joint compound located on the wall and ceiling [Sample ID: 141-AS-01A-C]. White paint on the wall [Sample ID: 141-LP-01; 1,900 ppm lead] confirmed to contain high levels of lead.



Figure 6: Representative photographs of the Mechanical Room in Building 142. Non-asbestos containing drywall joint compound located on the wall and ceiling [Sample ID: 142-AS-01A-C]. Beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 142-LP-01; 8 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead. Pipe insulation confirmed to be non asbestos containing fibreglass. Suspected mould observed on the fibreglass pipe at the water entry.

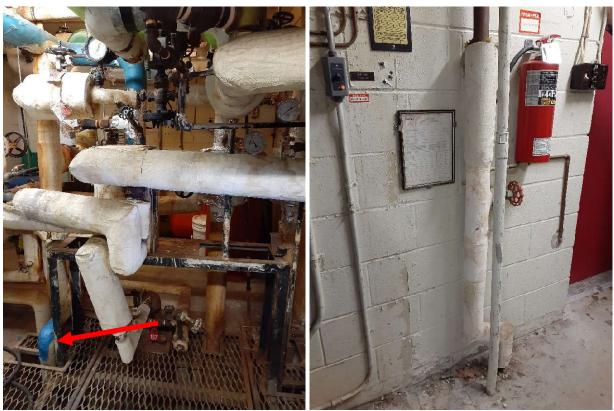


Figure 7: Representative photographs of the Mechanical Room in Building 158. Non-asbestos containing cement compound located on the pipe fitting [Sample ID: 158-AS-01A-C]. Only one fitting was tested as per client request. Grey paint on the floor [Sample ID: 158-LP-01; 1,270 ppm lead] confirmed to contain high levels of lead. Pipe insulation on the water entry pipe confirmed to be non asbestos containing fibreglass. No other pipe insulation was assessed as it is not anticipated to be disturbed as part of the backflow installation project.



Figure 8: Representative photograph of the Mechanical Room in Building 169. Non-asbestos containing concrete block mortar located on the wall [Sample ID: 169-AS-01A-C]. Beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 169-LP-01; 41 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead.



Figure 9: Representative photograph of the project area in the Mechanical Room in the C-Wing of Building 201. Tar paper under fibreglass insulation was confirmed to be non asbestos containing – 201-AS-01A-C.



Figure 10: Representative photograph of the project area in the Mechanical Room in the A-Wing of Building 201. Grey cement compound located on the pipe fitting and end caps confirmed to contain **65% chrysotile asbestos [Sample ID: 201-AS-02A-C].** Suspect mould on pipe insulation (blue arrow).



Figure 11: Representative photographs of the project area in Mechanical Room C in Building 206. Non-asbestos containing concrete block mortar located on the wall [Sample ID: 206-AS-01A-C]. **Grey paint** on the floor **[Sample ID: 206-LP-01; 1,310 ppm lead]** confirmed to contain higher levels of lead, and the beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 206-LP-02; 31 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead.



Figure 12: Representative photograph of the project area in the Seed Storage Room in Building 210. Non-asbestos containing concrete block mortar located on the wall [Sample ID: 210-AS-01A-C]. Beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 210-LP-01; 12 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead.



Figure 13: Representative photograph of the project area in the Mechanical Room in Building 211. **Grey paint** on the floor **[Sample ID: 211-LP-01; 2,250 ppm lead]** confirmed to contain high levels of lead.



Figure 14: Representative photograph of the project area in the Office Space of Building 220. **Grey paint** on the floor **[Sample ID: 220-LP-02; 566 ppm lead]** confirmed to contain higher levels of lead, and the beige paint on the wall [Sample ID: 220-LP-01; 8 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead.



Figure 15: Representative photograph of the Animal Room in Building 220. Non-asbestos containing white skim coating located on the wall, see photo on the right [Sample ID: 220-AS-01A-C].



Figure 16: Representative photograph of the project area in the Mechanical Room of the Central Heating Plant. **White paint** on the wall **[Sample ID: CHP-LP-02; 1,200 ppm lead]** confirmed to contain higher levels of lead, and the grey paint on the floor [Sample ID: CHP-LP-01; 74 ppm lead] contains low levels of lead. Thermometer suspected to contain **mercury**. Pipe insulation in the project area confirmed to be non asbestos containing.

APPENDIX D

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTATION:

METHODOLOGY & GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Background Documentation: Methodology & General Recommendations

1.0 Background Documentation

1.1 Methodology

Analytical results reflect the sampled materials at the specific sample locations. Visually similar materials were referenced to specific analysed samples (where applicable).

Materials suspected to contain designated substances, were visually identified based on the surveyor's knowledge as well as historical application of building components. Where permitted, visual identification of materials suspected to contain asbestos was supported by the collection and analysis of representative samples. Asbestos sampling was performed by GEC in order to meet the current minimum sampling requirements of Ontario Regulation 278/05 - Designated Substance - Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations (O. Reg. 278/05), as amended.

In Ontario, a material is defined as an ACM if the material has a minimum asbestos content of 0.5% by dry weight. ACMs are divided into two categories: friable and non-friable materials. A friable ACM is a material that can be crumbled, powdered, pulverized or reduced to dust by hand or moderate pressure. Friable materials can readily release fibres when disturbed. Common applications of friable ACMs are sprayed or trowelled surfacing materials (e.g. sprayed fireproofing and textured coatings) as well as mechanical and thermal insulations. Non-friable materials will generally release fibres only when cut, broken or have deteriorated to the point where the binding agents of the material begin to fail. Common non-friable ACMs include drywall joint compound, plaster, textile products (gaskets etc.) and asbestos cement (transite). It must be noted that some materials, although non-friable intact, become friable upon manipulation (i.e. plaster, drywall joint compound, ceiling tiles etc.).

Paracel is a fully accredited laboratory and is certified (#200812-0) under National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) to perform asbestos analysis of bulk samples. Paracel has received its Certificate of Laboratory Proficiency from the Canadian Association of Environmental Analytical Laboratories (CAEAL) and has achieved accreditation from the Standard Council of Canada.

Analysis of paint chip samples is performed using MOE E3470 (which utilizes EPA Method 6020) which describes the multi-elemental determination of analyses by ICP-OES in environmental samples. The method measures ions produced by a radio-frequency inductively coupled plasma. Analyte species originating in a liquid are nebulized and the resulting aerosol is transported by argon gas into the plasma torch. The ions produced by high temperatures are entrained in the plasma gas and introduced, by means of an interface, into a mass spectrometer. The ions produced in the plasma are sorted according to their mass-to-charge ratios and quantified with a channel electron multiplier. Interferences must be assessed and valid corrections applied, or the data flagged to indicate problems. Interference correction must include compensation for background ions contributed by the plasma gas, reagents, and constituents of the

sample matrix. Prior to analysis, samples which require total values must be acid digested using appropriate sample preparation methods.

Inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry (ICP/OES) is applicable to the determination of sub-ug/L concentrations of a large number of elements in water samples and in waste extracts or digests. When dissolved constituents are required, samples must be filtered and acid-preserved prior to analysis. No digestion is required prior to analysis for dissolved elements in water samples. Acid digestion prior to filtration and analysis is required for groundwater, aqueous samples, industrial wastes, soils, sludges, sediments, and other solid wastes for which total (acid-leachable) elements are required.

2.0 General Recommendations

2.1 Asbestos

The following recommendations are made respecting Ontario Regulation 278/05:

- Disturbance / removal of identified ACMs must be performed in accordance with the procedures outlined in Ontario Regulations 278/05.
- Suspect materials identified during renovation and/or demolition activities not discussed in this report herein should be treated as ACMs unless proven otherwise through material specific sampling and analysis in accordance with the requirements of Ontario Regulation 278/05 and the PSPC Asbestos Management Standard.
- Client should update their existing ACM inventory upon completion of the project.
- That the roles and responsibility of "the owner" as stipulated in Section 8 of Ontario Regulation 278/05 be recognized and adhered to including, but not limited to, notification to occupiers and workers as well as training.
- Ontario Regulation 490/09, as amended to O. Reg. 148/12 Designated Substance made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act states that airborne levels of asbestos fibres should not exceed 0.1 f/cc.

2.2 Lead

The Lead Regulation on Construction Projects (enforced by the Ministry of Labour) does not require removal of lead-containing materials unless work on these materials is likely to produce lead fumes or dust; for example, during welding, torch cutting, grinding, sanding or sandblasting.

In the event that such work is conducted at this facility, every employer shall take all necessary measures and procedures by means of engineering controls, work and hygiene practices to ensure that the time-weighted average exposure of a worker to airborne lead, except tetraethyl lead, shall not exceed 0.05

milligrams lead per cubic metre of air, and in the case of exposure to tetraethyl lead 0.10 milligrams lead per cubic metre of air, Ontario regulation 490/09.

The Occupational Health and Safety Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Labour have published *Guideline:* Lead on Construction Projects. This document classifies all lead disturbances as Type 1, Type 2a, Type 2b or Type 3 work, and assigns alternate levels of respiratory protection and work procedures for each type of task being performed.

If piping is removed during renovation activities, copper and/or drainage piping can be cut a small distance (e.g., 5cm) from the joints to avoid disturbance of the solder and joint caulking suspected to contain lead.

The work procedures outlined in the MOL document entitled *Guideline: Lead on Construction Projects* must be followed when disturbing the above noted lead-containing materials.

The OEL for airborne lead is prescribed by Ontario Regulation 490/09 *Designated Substances*, as amended. Work procedures and personal protective equipment must be used to ensure that workers are not exposed to airborne lead levels that exceed this Occupational Exposure Limit.

The disposal of construction waste containing lead is governed by O. Reg. 347- General – Waste Management, as amended. The transport of the waste to the disposal site is controlled by the federal Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (TDGA), 1992.

2.3 Mercury

Mercury or mercury vapour within fluorescent light tubes and other equipment poses no risk to occupants, provided the mercury containers remain intact.

It is unlikely that the presence of mercury in equipment will lead to unintended ingestion, inhalation or absorption of mercury, provided equipment remains in good working condition.

If broken mercury-containing equipment can be repaired to good working condition, ensure that all repair work is conducted in a fume hood to ensure that equipment maintenance staffs' mercury exposure does not exceed the maximum allowable TWAEV of 0.01 mg/m³ of air as outlined in O. Reg. 490/09. If broken mercury-containing equipment can not be repaired to good working condition, the equipment should be disposed of in a timely fashion.

In federal facilities The Code of Practice: Environmentally Sound Management of End-of-Life Lamps Containing Mercury should be followed when removing and/or disposing mercury containing light tubes. This document provides guidance on environmentally sound management of spent lamps, ensuring that they are collected separately from the general waste stream, and stored, handled, transported and processed in a manner that prevents releases of the mercury to the environment. Furthermore, the disposal of construction waste containing mercury under O. Reg. 347/90.

2.4 Silica

Silica dust can be generated by drilling, coring, blasting, grinding, crushing and sandblasting silicacontaining materials.

Work on silica-containing materials can be performed by any construction personnel. GEC recommends that all personnel involved with, or working in the area of, destructive activities on block, concrete, and other silica-containing building materials take the following precautions:

- Segregate the work area from the rest of the building to reduce the risk of exposing building
 occupants to silica dust. Workers leaving the work area should pass through a designated clean
 room where excess dust can be brushed off clothes and facilities are available to wash dust off
 skin.
- The work surface should be wetted regularly to limit dust released during striking and abrasion.
- Everyone in the work area should be provided with a half-face respirator equipped with HEPA filters.
- Ensure that all necessary measures and procedures by means of engineering control, work and
 hygiene practices are implemented to ensure that the TWAEV of a worker to silica is reduced to
 the lowest practical level and, in any event, shall not exceed 0.05 mg/m³ of air for cristobalite and
 tridymite, and 0.10 mg/ m³ of air for quartz and tripoli.

2.5 Mould

As there are no current Federal or provincial regulations regarding mould remediation, GEC recommends that the remediation work be carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in the CCA 82 "Mould Guidelines for the Canadian Construction Industry".

The following is a summary of the mould remediation guidelines:

- Identify and eliminate the source of moisture as mould has been shown to grow on materials that are wet for 48-72 hours.
- The use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that is appropriate for the level of mould growth (N-95 Mask, goggles, rubber gloves etc.).

- Proper containment, during remediation, to minimize the distribution of mould and particulates to surrounding areas.
- During structural remediation, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems may need to be deactivated or sealed off to prevent contamination of mould spores.
- Removal of mould from the structure is based on the porosity of the material.
 - Porous materials with mould growth, such as ceiling tiles, wallpaper, drywall, and carpets should be removed and discarded.
 - Non-porous materials with mould growth, such as concrete block, steel trim, and studwork can be cleaned by a combination of scraping, scrubbing and HEPA vacuuming.
- Disposal of contaminated material carried out in sealed 6mL polyethylene bags to prevent spore dispersal.
- Once the affected areas have been dried and removed of mould-contaminated material, dust and visible traces of debris from the remediation process can be removed by damp wiping and HEPA vacuuming.
- Clearance procedures can include visual inspection, olfactory evaluation, moisture measurements, and airborne mould sampling to ensure that the levels of indoor and outdoor mould spores are comparable.