PROJECT NO. 9961.16

REPORT TO

ALGONQUIN & LAKESHORE CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

ON

2021 ANNUAL ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS INSPECTION AND DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES INSPECTION

J.J. O NEIL CATHOLIC SCHOOL

240 MARILYN AVENUE
NAPANEE, ONTARIO

CONDUCTED BY:

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OCTOBER 8, 2021

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

S2S Environmental Inc. (S2S) was retained by the Algonquin & Lakeshore Catholic District School Board (ALCDSB) to conduct the 2021 Annual Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) and Designated Substances Inspection (Annual Inspection) within J.J. O Neil Catholic School located at 240 Marilyn Avenue in Napanee, Ontario (School). The 2021 Annual Inspection site visit was completed by Mr. Dipen Patel on August 11, 2021.

The Annual Inspection included a visual examination and evaluation of the presence and condition of substances designated under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) (R.S.O. 1990) previously identified within the School. These substances include: acrylonitrile, arsenic, asbestos, benzene, coke oven emissions, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, lead, mercury, silica and vinyl chloride. In addition to these substances, S2S also surveyed for visible suspect mould growth.

At the time of the site visit, the School was comprised of a stand-alone, one-storey school building with no basement. The School was reportedly constructed in 1983, with an addition in 1988 and had a total floor area of approximately 2,240 m^2 (24,111 ft^2). The interior finishes of the School generally consisted of concrete block and drywall walls; drywall and lay-in acoustic tiled ceilings; and vinyl floor tile, ceramic tile and concrete flooring.

Site access was provided by Ms. Lisa Hollis of ALCDSB. The building was not occupied by regular ALCDSB staff and students at the time of the inspection.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The Annual Inspection carried out by S2S was based on the ALCDSB's Inspection Requirements, and consisted of the following:

1. Records Review, including previous reports;
2. Site visit including interviews and a non-destructive visual inspection of the condition of previously identified ACMs and other designated substances or hazardous materials;
3. Photography of previously/newly identified, presumed/suspect or damaged ACMs and other hazardous materials; and
4. Evaluation of information and preparation of a report.

2.1 Records Review

As part of the Annual Inspection, S2S reviewed the following reports:

- "*Survey of Asbestos Containing Materials – J.J. O'Neill Catholic School, Napanee, Ontario*" report, prepared for ALCDSB by Decommissioning Consulting Services (DCS), dated August 31, 2011;
- "*2017 Annual Asbestos Containing Materials Inspection – J.J. O'Neill Catholic School, Napanee, Ontario*", prepared for ALCDSB by S2S, dated October 24, 2017;

- "*2018 Annual Asbestos Containing Materials Inspection – J.J. O'Neill Catholic School, Napanee, Ontario*", prepared for ALCDSB by S2S, dated October 10, 2018;
- *"2019 Annual Asbestos Containing Materials Inspection – J.J. O'Neill Catholic School, Napanee, Ontario*", prepared for ALCDSB by S2S, dated September 27, 2019; and
- *"Designated Substances Survey – J.J. O'Neill Catholic School, Napanee, Ontario*", prepared for ALCDSB by S2S, dated October 15, 2020.

As noted in the above reports, materials were previously identified/suspected to be asbestos containing. The past sampling results and findings are assumed to be accurate and have been incorporated into this report where applicable.

The asbestos containing materials summary form is provided in Appendix A. The lead containing materials summary is provided in Appendix B. A site plan showing the approximate locations of ACMs is provided in Appendix C as Drawing No. 1. Selected photographs are included in Appendix D. The laboratory certificate of analysis for the submitted bulk samples is included in Appendix E.

3.0 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Designated Substances

The Ontario Ministry of Labour (MOL) has issued specific regulations under OHSA for a number of substances known to be harmful to human health. As of July 1, 2010, the majority of the regulations controlling the exposure limits, waste management and transfer of designated substances were consolidated into one regulation, OHSA Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 490/09 (as amended by O. Reg. 148/12). The regulation does not apply to construction projects.

The disturbance of asbestos materials during project work is controlled by the MOL Regulation, O. Reg. 278/05 – Designated Substance – Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations (as amended by O. Reg. 479/10). The regulation classifies all disturbances as Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3, each of which has defined work practices. All asbestos-containing materials (if they are to be disturbed) are subject to special handling and disposal requirements, and must be removed before partial or full demolition. The MOL must be notified in writing of any project involving the removal of more than a minor amount of friable asbestos material.

The disturbance of lead containing materials during project work is controlled by the MOL Guideline: Lead on Construction Projects, issued by the Occupational Health and Safety Branch of the Ontario MOL, published in September 2004 and revised in April 2011. This guideline provides classifications for types of lead disturbance activities, and assigns different levels of respiratory protection and work procedures for anticipated worker exposure to airborne lead. The concentration of total lead present in a surface coating material is regulated by the federal Surface Coating Materials Regulation (SOR/2005-109) made under the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act. This regulation limits total lead levels in new surface coating

materials and products with surface coatings applied to them to 90 mg/kg (or 0.009% by weight). Despite this threshold limit, the level of airborne lead expected to be present in a work area is dependent on the likelihood of producing airborne lead dust or fumes (i.e. hand scraping, sanding, welding, torch cutting, and sandblasting) and is not related to the percentage of lead within the coating. Therefore, for the purpose of this survey, paints with detectable lead concentrations should be considered to be lead containing.

The disturbance of silica containing materials (i.e. concrete, cinder block, drywall ceiling tiles, mortar and any other aggregates used throughout the visibly accessible areas of the School) should completed following procedures outlined by the MOL Guideline: Silica on Construction Projects, issued by the Occupational Health and Safety Branch of the Ontario MOL, published in September 2004 and revised in April 2011, when carrying out work that will create airborne silica dust.

The disposal of common mercury wastes (i.e. thermostats or fluorescent light tubes) is controlled by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Regulation, O. Reg. 347, R.R.O. 1990 (as amended by O. Reg. 334/13).

3.2 Mould and Water Damage

Procedures for the remediation of mould are outlined by the Environmental Abatement Council of Canada (EACC) *"Mould Abatement Guidelines"* Edition 3, (2015) and the Canadian Construction Association's (CCA) *"Mould Guidelines for the Canadian Construction Industry,"* dated 2018.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Site Visit

The School was examined to verify the location, quantity and condition of designated substances previously identified. S2S was reliant on the ALCDSB to provide access to locked or limited-access areas of the School on the date of the site visit. All areas of the School with previously identified ACMs were accessible at the time of the 2021 Annual Inspection.

Any changes to location, quantity and condition of previously identified ACMs observed during the current Annual Inspection were recorded on the 2021 Annual ACMs Inspection Summary Table (Appendix A) and the Site Drawing (Appendix C). Any changes to location, quantity, and condition of previously identified lead containing materials observed during the current Annual Inspection were recorded on the 2021 Annual Lead Containing Materials Inspection Summary Table (Appendix B). A site drawing showing the approximate locations of ACMs is provided in Appendix C as Drawing No. 1. Selected photographs from the 2021 Annual Inspection are attached in Appendix D.

The presence or absence of the following designated substances or hazardous materials: acrylonitrile, arsenic, benzene, coke oven emissions, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, mercury,

silica, and vinyl chloride was inferred based on the historical building usage (reportedly a purpose-built school) and site observations. Further, no confirmatory sampling for these designated substances or hazardous materials and mould growth (if observed) was conducted.

If performed to supplement previous survey findings, representative samples of suspect ACMs or suspect lead containing paints were identified based on determining the age and renovation time periods of the School and associated components. In general, samples of suspect ACMs were collected from selected building materials in quantities corresponding to the requirements stipulated in O. Reg. 278/05, which states a minimum number of samples are to be obtained and analyzed (3, 5, or 7 depending on quantity, application and friability) from each area of homogeneous material for the material to be considered non-asbestos containing. If performed, suspect samples of lead containing paint were collected from representative areas of distinctive painted walls and interior/exterior finishes if more than a very limited application was present.

4.2 ACMs Inspection Exclusion

The materials listed below are generally excluded during an assessment due to the potential for irreparable damage to the building components from sampling and due to accessibility issues. The presence of asbestos is presumed in the materials noted below.

- components or wiring within motors or lights;
- high voltage wiring;
- mechanical packing, ropes and gaskets;
- exterior cladding, soffit and fascia boards on building;
- fire-door cores;
- vermiculite above solid ceilings, inside masonry or other wall assemblies;
- underground services or piping;
- concrete levelling compound (for floors);
- refractory brick in boilers or incinerators; and
- dust in ductwork.

4.3 Evaluation Criteria for Designated Substances and Hazardous Materials

The condition of identified and presumed designated substances and hazardous materials as well as the potential of disturbance was evaluated. These evaluations were based on the conclusions of published studies, existing Ontario regulations, and S2S's past experiences.

Examples of damaged ACMs include, but are not limited to delamination of sprayed material, mechanical insulation with damaged/missing insulation or jacketing, exposed under-pad on vinyl sheet flooring, or a non-friable material that has been pulverized which causes it to become friable. The precedence for remedial action is based not solely on the evaluation of condition but is also based on several other factors which include:

- Accessibility or potential for direct contact and disturbance which can cause the release of designated substances or hazardous materials into the air;

- Practicality of repair (e.g. if damage to the materials will continue even if they are repaired); and

- Efficiency of the work (e.g. if damaged ACMs are being removed in a given area, it may be most practical to remove all ACMs in the area even if they are in good condition).

For the purposes of this assessment, Good, Fair and Poor were utilized to describe the condition of the known or suspect ACMs and other designated substances or hazardous materials identified in the School.

Known ACMs are further classified into two categories based on their friability properties. Friable material is material that (a) when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized or powered by hand pressure, or (b) is crumbled, pulverized or powdered. ACMs that are friable have a much greater potential than non-friable ACMs to release airborne asbestos fibres when disturbed. Typical friable ACMs include surfacing materials (e.g. sprayed fireproofing, texture, decorative or acoustic plaster) and thermal insulations (e.g. parging cement) on mechanical systems. Asbestos-containing manufactured materials include vinyl floor tiles, ceiling tiles, gasket materials, asbestos cement pipe or board, and asbestos textiles. Depending on the formulation, these materials may be friable or non-friable. Note that though a product may be considered non-friable when new, if the product releases fine dust due to deterioration or during removal, the free dust is considered friable. For example, lay-in acoustic ceiling tiles or plaster may release significant dust at the time of removal, and therefore are considered friable.

S2S utilizes each of the above noted hazard ratings (i.e. condition, accessibility and friability) during our site assessments to determine the risk level of exposure.

4.4 Bulk Sampling

A total of 4 representative suspect lead containing paint samples were submitted to Scientific Analytical Institute (SAI) in Greensboro, North Carolina for analysis of lead concentration by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy EPA SW-846 3050B/6010C/7000B.

A site drawing outlining approximate locations of suspect building materials sampled is included in Appendix C, and selected photographs of materials submitted for laboratory analysis are included in Appendix D. The Laboratory Certificate of Analysis is included in Appendix E.

5.0 FINDINGS

5.1 ACMs Abatements Since Last Inspection

No ACMs were reportedly removed following the most recent previous inspection.

5.2 Designated Substances Survey

Designated Substances and hazardous materials identified by visual observation during the Annual Inspection are outlined below:

Table 1: Designated Substances and Hazardous Materials Identified

Hazardous Material	Findings
Asbestos	Asbestos cement (Transite) pipe observed in Room Nos. G101, G103, L101, LR101, S104, S105 and S109 was previously **presumed** to be asbestos containing (DCS, 2011). At the time of the site visit, the presumed asbestos containing cement pipe was observed to be in good condition.
	Orange 12”x12” vinyl floor tiles with white flecks observed in Room Nos. A103, A105, and S110 were previously determined to contain **4.2% Chrysotile** asbestos (DCS, 2011). At the time of the site visit, the asbestos containing orange 12” x 12” vinyl floor tiles with white flecks were observed to be in good condition. At the time of the 2021 Annual Inspection, a combined total of approximately 895 ft^2 of the asbestos containing orange 12”x12” vinyl floor tiles with white flecks were observed to be in good condition in the rooms specified above, 1 ft^2 was observed to be in fair condition within Room No. A103 and 1 ft^2 was observed to be in fair condition within Room No. A105.
	Pale brown 12” x 12” vinyl floor tiles with white and beige flecks observed in Room No. G101 were previously determined to contain **4.8% Chrysotile** asbestos (DCS, 2011). At the time of the 2021 Annual Inspection, approximately 6 ft^2 of the asbestos containing pale brown 12”x12” vinyl floor tiles with white and beige flecks were observed to be in fair condition in Gymnasium G101.
	Although not observed during the current inspection, additional ACMs may be present in visually inaccessible areas of the School. Refer to Appendix A for the S2S Annual ACMs Inspection Summary Table and reports in Section 2.1 for the previous asbestos bulk sample locations and results.
Lead	Dark yellow paint observed on the radiator in Room No. 102 was previously identified to contain **0.098% lead** content by dry weight (S2S, 2020). At the time of the site visit, the lead containing dark yellow paint was observed to be in good condition.

Hazardous Material	Findings
	Orange paint observed on the concrete block walls of Room No. 102 was previously identified to contain **0.097% lead** content by dry weight (S2S, 2020). At the time of the site visit, the lead containing orange paint was observed to be in good condition.
	Red paint observed on the fire extinguisher panel within Hall 1.1 was previously identified to contain **0.34 % lead** content by dry weight (S2S, 2020). At the time of the site visit, the lead containing red paint was observed to be in good condition.
	Sky blue paint observed on the concrete block wall of Room 101 was previously identified to contain **0.0062% lead** content by dry weight (S2S, 2020). At the time of the site visit, the lead containing sky blue paint was observed to be in good condition.
	Brown paint observed on the concrete block walls of Stage G102 was identified to contain **0.23% lead** content by dry weight (Sample No. LS-04). At the time of the site visit, the lead containing brown paint was observed to be in good condition.
	Lead may also be present in paints not sampled, electronic components (e.g., wiring connections, wire bundles, etc.), plumbing solder, roof flashing, noise baffles, emergency lighting batteries, and cast-iron piping gaskets (i.e., bell & spigots). Where present within the School, they are presumed to be lead-containing. Paints with similar texture and appearance that are present in other areas of the School should be presumed to contain similar concentrations of lead. Refer to Appendix B for the S2S Annual Lead Containing Materials Inspection Summary Table and reports in Section 2.1 for the previous lead paint bulk sampling locations and results. Refer to Appendix E for the Laboratory Certificate of Analysis for the results of non-lead containing paints.
Mercury	Mercury in the form of vapour may be present within fluorescent light tubes observed throughout the School. At the time of the Annual Inspection site visit, all visually observed fluorescent light tubes were noted to be intact.
Silica	The concrete, cinder block, plaster, drywall, ceiling tiles, mortar and any other aggregates used throughout the School may contain free crystalline silica. Conditions for silica to become airborne (i.e. due to extensive concrete damage or crushing/grinding of concrete) during regular activities within the School were not observed
Suspect Mould/Water Damage or Staining	No visual suspect mould growth or apparent water staining/damage to accessible building finishes was observed.

Hazardous Material	Findings
Other Designated Substances or Hazardous Materials	No other designated substances or hazardous materials were observed or are suspected to be present within the School.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the Annual Inspection, S2S concluded the following:

1) Asbestos cement (Transite) pipe observed in Room Nos. G101, G103, L101, LR101, S104, S105 and S109 was previously presumed to be asbestos containing (DCS, 2011). At the time of the site visit, the presumed asbestos containing cement pipe was observed to be in good condition. S2S recommends that the presumed asbestos containing cement pipes be managed in place or removed following Type 2 Glove Bag asbestos abatement procedures as outlined by O. Reg. 278/05.

   Orange 12”x12” vinyl floor tiles with white flecks observed in Room Nos. A103, A105, and S110 were previously determined to contain **4.2% Chrysotile** asbestos (DCS, 2011). At the time of the site visit, the asbestos containing orange 12” x 12” vinyl floor tiles with white flecks were observed to be in good condition. At the time of the 2021 Annual Inspection, a combined total of approximately 895 ft^2 of the asbestos containing orange 12”x12” vinyl floor tiles with white flecks were observed to be in good condition in the rooms specified above, 1 ft^2 were observed to be in fair condition within Room No. A103 and 1 ft^2 was observed to be in fair condition within Room No. A105. S2S recommends the asbestos containing orange 12”x12” vinyl floor tiles with white flecks be managed in place or removed following Type 1 asbestos abatement procedures as outlined by O. Reg. 278/05

   Pale brown 12” x 12” vinyl floor tiles with white and beige flecks observed in Room No. G101 were previously determined to contain **4.8% Chrysotile** asbestos (DCS, 2011). At the time of the 2021 Annual Inspection, approximately 6 ft^2 of the asbestos containing pale brown 12”x12” vinyl floor tiles with white and beige flecks were observed to be in fair condition in Gymnasium G101. S2S recommends the asbestos containing pale brown 12”x12” vinyl floor tiles with white and beige flecks be managed in place or removed following Type 1 asbestos abatement procedures as outlined by O. Reg. 278/05

   Additionally, the previously identified ACMs observed during the site visit were similar in quantity and condition when compared to the most recent previous annual report (listed in Section 2.1). Although not observed during the inspection, additional ACMs may be present in visually inaccessible areas of the School. Refer to Appendix

A for the S2S Annual ACMs Inspection Summary Table and Section 2.1 for the previous asbestos bulk sample locations and results.

Based on the completion of the Annual Inspection of ACMs and the findings presented herein, the ACMs identified in the School are currently in compliance with the requirements of O. Reg. 278/05. Any disturbance or removal of confirmed/presumed ACMs should be conducted following procedures outlined in O. Reg. 278/05.

2) Based on visual observations during the Annual Inspection, the previously identified lead containing paints observed were similar in quantity and condition when compared to the most recent previous report (listed in Section 2.1). The newly identified lead containing paints detailed in Table 1 were observed to be in good condition.

   Paints with similar texture and appearance that are present in other areas of the School should be presumed to contain similar concentrations of lead. Lead may also be present in electronic components (e.g., wiring connections, wire bundles, etc.), plumbing solder, batteries, and cast-iron piping gaskets (i.e., bell & spigots) and paints not sampled. Where present, S2S presumes that they are lead-containing. Appropriate worker protection (i.e. respiratory protection), as outlined in the Ontario MOL "Guideline – Lead on Construction Projects", published in September 2004 and revised in April 2011 by the Occupational Health and Safety branch of the Ontario MOL, should be employed when conducting demolition or renovation work that will create lead dust.

3) Mercury in the form of vapour may be present within the fluorescent light tubes observed throughout the School. At the time of the site visit, all visually observed fluorescent light tubes, where accessible, were noted to be intact. Liquid mercury is also suspected to be present within the wall mounted thermostat controls or thermometers observed within the School. It is recommended that disposal of out-of-service fluorescent light tubes, or any other mercury containing materials or equipment be completed in accordance with O. Reg. 490/09 and O. Reg. 347.

4) Suspect silica-containing materials were observed throughout the School. Free crystalline silica has been linked to respiratory illnesses when inhalation of silica dust occurs. At the time of the site visit, suspect silica containing materials were observed to be in good condition. Conditions for silica to become airborne (i.e. due to extensive damage or crushing/grinding of building materials) during regular activities within the School were not observed. Suspect silica containing materials are to be managed in place or removed following appropriate dust control measures and worker precautions (i.e. respiratory protection), as outlined in the Ontario MOL "Guideline – Silica on Construction Projects", April 2011, when conducting demolition or renovation work that will create silica dust.

5) No visual evidence of suspect mould growth or apparent water staining/damage was observed in the School at the time of the 2021 Annual Inspection.

It is recommended that the appropriate precautions and/or worker protection be used when dealing with any of the identified/presumed designated substances and other hazardous materials.

7.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit of the Algonquin & Lakeshore Catholic District School Board (ALCDSB). The report may not be relied upon by any other person or entity without the express written consent of S2S Environmental Inc. (S2S) and the ALCDSB. S2S disclaims responsibility of consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions and costs.

Any use that a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on decisions made based on it, is the responsibility of such parties. S2S accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

Some of the information presented in this report was provided through existing documents and interviews. For this Annual Inspection, the information provided in reports available to S2S was not verified.

S2S has not evaluated health risks associated with building occupant exposure to hazardous materials (i.e. designated substances, mould) which may be identified in this report. Evaluation of health risks on an individual should only be made by a licensed medical practitioner who has knowledge of the individual's medical history.

Mould is a naturally occurring organism and regardless of the findings of an assessment or effectiveness of a remediation, it could occur/reoccur when conditions are favourable. Therefore, buildings and surfaces should be maintained to prevent conditions that are favourable for mould growth. The scope of services did not include a detailed evaluation of the thermal and moisture characteristics of the exterior wall assembly, or a detailed building envelope investigation to assess all potential cause of the water infiltration that created an environment favourable to mould proliferation.

All standards, regulations and guidelines referenced in this report are subject to change with time and may no longer be applicable at a later date.

S2S makes no other representation whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to the other legal matters addressed incidentally in this report, including but not limited to the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliance issues, regulatory statutes are subject to interpretation. These interpretations may change over time, thus ALCDSB should review such issues with appropriate legal counsel. The designated substance locations and conclusions provided are based on information obtained from visual inspection and limited sampling carried out, at the specific test locations, and information obtained from building management personnel. The results can only be extrapolated to an undefined area around the test locations. It is possible

that additional, concealed designated substances may become evident during demolition/renovation activities.

The quantities provided in this report are order-of-magnitude values and are not considered exact quantities. Contractors are not to use these quantities for providing quotations and will need to inspect the areas to verify the quantity of materials and site conditions that may affect the cost of any abatement work (if required).

The conclusions as presented represent the best judgment of the inspector based on the visual observations of the accessible property elements of the site observed on August 11, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX A

2021 ANNUAL ASBESTOS INSPECTION SUMMARY TABLE

2021 Annual Asbestos Inspection Summary Table
J.J. O'Neill Catholic School – 240 Marilyn Avenue, Napanee, Ontario

Date	Room #	Specific Location	Material	Quantity (units)	Friable/ Non-Friable	% and Type of ACM	Condition	Recommended Action/Comments
August 11, 2021	A103	Floor	12" x 12" Orange with White Flecks Vinyl Floor Tiles	32.8 m^2 (354 ft^2)	Non-Friable	4.2% Chrysotile	Good	Manage in place.
				1 ft^2			Fair	
August 11, 2021	A105	Floor	12" x 12" Orange with White Flecks Vinyl Floor Tiles	42.7 m^2 (460 ft^2)	Non-Friable	4.2% Chrysotile	Good	Manage in place.
				1 ft^2			Fair	
August 11, 2021	L101	Mechanical (Above Ceiling)	Cement Pipe	Not Estimated	Non-Friable	Presumed	Good	Manage in place.
August 11, 2021	LR101	Mechanical (Above Ceiling)	Cement Pipe	Not Estimated	Non-Friable	Presumed	Good	Manage in place.
August 11, 2021	G101	Floor	12" x 12" Pale Brown with White and Beige Flecks Vinyl Floor Tiles	290.2 m^2 (3,124 ft^2)	Non-Friable	4.8% Chrysotile	Good	Manage in place.

2021 Annual Asbestos Inspection Summary Table
J.J. O'Neill Catholic School – 240 Marilyn Avenue, Napanee, Ontario

Date	Room #	Specific Location	Material	Quantity (units)	Friable/ Non-Friable	% and Type of ACM	Condition	Recommended Action/Comments
				6 tiles			Fair	
		Mechanical (Below Ceiling)	Cement Pipe	Not Estimated	Non-Friable	Presumed	Good	Manage in place.
August 11, 2021	G103	Mechanical (Above & Below Ceiling)	Cement Pipe	Not Estimated	Non-Friable	Presumed	Good	Manage in place.
August 11, 2021	S104	Mechanical (Above Ceiling)	Cement Pipe	Not Estimated	Non-Friable	Presumed	Good	Manage in place.
August 11, 2021	S105	Mechanical (Above Ceiling)	Cement Pipe	Not Estimated	Non-Friable	Presumed	Good	Manage in place.
August 11, 2021	S109	Mechanical (Above Ceiling)	Cement Pipe	Not Estimated	Non-Friable	Presumed	Good	Manage in place.

2021 Annual Asbestos Inspection Summary Table
J.J. O'Neill Catholic School – 240 Marilyn Avenue, Napanee, Ontario

Date	Room #	Specific Location	Material	Quantity (units)	Friable/ Non-Friable	% and Type of ACM	Condition	Recommended Action/Comments
August 11, 2021	S110	Floor	12" x 12" Orange with White Flecks Vinyl Floor Tiles	7.5 m^2 (80 ft^2)	Non-Friable	4.2% Chrysotile	Good	Manage in place.

Consultant Signatures: _____ Date: August 11, 2021

APPENDIX B

2021 ANNUAL LEAD CONTAINING MATERIALS INSPECTION SUMMARY TABLE

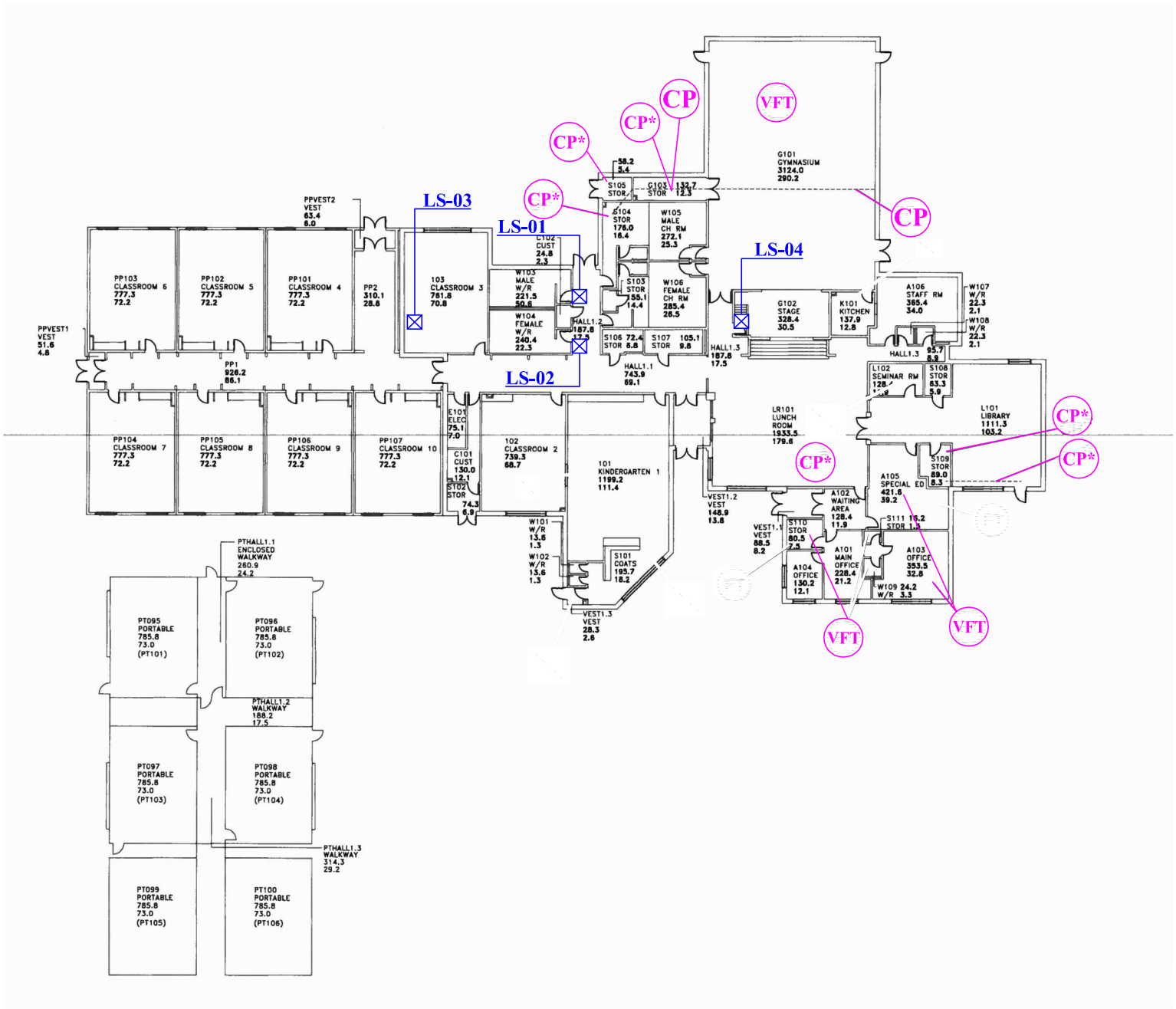
2021 Annual Lead Containing Materials Inspection Summary Table
J.J. O'Neill Catholic School – 240 Marilyn Avenue, Napanee, Ontario

Material	Lead Content by Dry Weight (%)	Condition	Recommended Action/Comments
Dark Yellow Paint on Radiators	0.098%	Good	Manage in Place
Orange Paint on Concrete Block Walls	0.11%	Good	Manage in Place.
Red Paint on Fire Extinguisher Panels	0.34%	Good	Manage in Place.
Sky Blue Paint on Concrete Block Walls	0.0062%	Good	Manage in Place.
Brown Paint on Concrete Block Walls	0.23%	Good	Manage in Place.
Note: Non-lead containing paints are not outlined in the table above and are listed in the lab certificate in Appendix E.			

Consultant Signatures: _____ Date: August 11, 2021

APPENDIX C

SITE DRAWING



S2S Environmental Inc.

LEGEND:

- ⊠ LEAD BULK SAMPLE

ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS:

- VFT VINYL FLOOR TILES
- CP CEMENT PIPE
- * ABOVE CEILING ASSEMBLY

NOTE:

ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MAY NOT BE DEPICTED ON THE DRAWING. REFER TO THE CORRESPONDING REPORT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

LEGEND ITEMS ARE DEPENDENT ON COLOR, PRINTING IN GREY-SCALE MAY CHANGE DRAWING INTERPRETATION

BASE DRAWING PROVIDED BY CLIENT.

DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES SURVEY

SITE LOCATION:

240 MARILYN AVENUE
NAPANEE, ONTARIO

FLOOR/AREA:

MAIN FLOOR

DATE:	PROJECT #:
OCT 08, 2021	9961.16
DRAWN BY: MS	DRAWING #: 1
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE	

APPENDIX D

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: View of asbestos containing pale brown 12”x12” vinyl floor tiles with white and beige flecks (see arrow) observed to be in fair condition within Gymnasium G101.

Photo 2: View of the presumed asbestos containing cement pipe (see arrow) observed to be in good condition on the ceiling of Room No. 103.

Photo 3: View of an asbestos containing orange 12”x12” vinyl floor tile with white flecks (see arrow) observed to be in fair condition within Room No. A103.

Photo 4: View of the lead containing brown paint (see arrows) on concrete block walls observed to be in good condition within Stage G102.

APPENDIX E

LABORATORY CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Analysis for Lead Concentration in Paint Chips

by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
EPA SW-846 3050B/6010C/7000B

Customer: S2S Environmental Inc.
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Attn: Jack Glassco
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Lab Order ID: 71972876
Analysis ID: 71972876_PBP
Date Received: 8/19/2021
Date Reported: 8/26/2021

Project: PN 9961.16_DSS_240 Marilyn Ave., Napanee, ON

Sample ID / *Lab Sample ID*	Description / *Lab Notes*	Mass *(g)*	Concentration *(ppm)*	Concentration *(% by weight)*
LS-01 / 71972876PBP_1	Beige Paint/ Concrete Block Walls	0.0853	< 47	**< 0.0047%**
LS-02 / 71972876PBP_2	Green Paint/ Door and Door Frame	0.0548	< 73	**< 0.0073%**
LS-03 / 71972876PBP_3	Yellow Paint/ Concrete Block Walls	0.0276	< 58	**< 0.0058%**
LS-04 / 71972876PBP_4	Brown Paint/ Concrete Block Walls	0.0412	2300	**0.23%**

Unless otherwise noted blank sample correction was not performed on analytical results. Scientific Analytical Institute participates in the AIHA ELPAT program. ELPAT Laboratory ID: 173190. This report relates only to the samples tested and may not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of SAI. Analytical uncertainty available upon request. The quality control samples run with the samples in this report have passed all EPA required specifications unless otherwise noted. RL: (Report Limit for an undiluted 50ml sample is 4µg Total Pb). Unless indicated, areas and volumes were provided by the customer.

Xaviera Watkins (4)

Analyst

Laboratory Director