



June 22, 2026

Kingston Health Science Centre
24 Barrie Street
Kingston, ON K7L 3J6

Re: Hazardous Building Materials Assessment (Pre-construction)
Dishwasher Room Renovation
Kingston General Hospital, Kidd-Davies Wing, 76 Stuart Street, Kingston, ON
Pinchin File: 287280.118

Kingston Health Sciences Centre (Client) retained Pinchin Ltd. (Pinchin) to conduct a hazardous building materials assessment of the Kidd-Davies Wing at the Kingston General Hospital located at 76 Stuart Street, Kingston, ON.

Pinchin performed the assessment on June 15, 2026. The assessor was accompanied a representative of the client during the assessment. The assessed area was occupied at the time of the assessment.

The objective of the assessment was to identify specified hazardous building materials in preparation for building renovation. The proposed work as identified by the Client includes renovations in the Warewashing room located on Level 0 of the Kidd Wing of Kingston General Hospital, as outlined in the drawings provided by the Client entitled "*66% Client Review, KHSC Kidd-Davies Dishwasher Room Reno*", dated May 15, 2026.

The **assessed area** is limited to the portion(s) of the building to be renovated, as described by the Client, and identified in the drawings in Appendix I.

1.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- The following materials are confirmed or presumed to be asbestos-containing:
 - Glazing putty on window liners.
- No lead-containing paints and coatings were identified.
- Batteries of emergency lights contain solid lead.
- Crystalline silica is present in concrete and other materials such as masonry, and ceramic tiles.
- Mercury vapour is present in lamp tubes.
- No PCB-containing items were identified.



- No mould or water damage was identified.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 General

Prepare scope of work or performance specifications for hazardous material removal required for the planned work. The specifications should include safe work practices, personal protective equipment, respiratory protection, and disposal of waste materials.

If suspected hazardous building materials are discovered during the planned work, which are not identified in this report, do not disturb, and arrange for further testing and evaluation.

Provide this report and the detailed plans and specifications to the contractor prior to bidding or commencing work.

Retain a qualified consultant to specify, observe and document the successful removal of hazardous materials.

Update the asbestos inventory upon completion of the abatement and removal of asbestos-containing materials and any other relevant findings.

2.2 Remedial Work

Remedial work is not required.

2.3 Construction Work

The following recommendations are made regarding construction involving the hazardous materials identified.

2.3.1 Asbestos

Remove asbestos-containing materials (ACM) prior to renovation, alteration, or maintenance if ACM may be disturbed by the work.

If the identified ACM will not be removed prior to commencement of the work, any potential disturbance of ACM must follow asbestos precautions appropriate for the type of work being performed.

Asbestos-containing materials must be disposed of at a landfill approved to accept asbestos waste.

2.3.2 Lead

Exposure from construction disturbance of paints containing lead equal to or less than 0.009% (90 mg/kg) is assumed to be insignificant.

Lead-containing items should be recycled when taken out of service.



2.3.3 Silica

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

2.3.4 Mercury

Do not break lamps. Recycle and reclaim mercury from fluorescent lamps when taken out of service. Mercury is classified as a hazardous waste and must be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 Assessed Area Description Summary

Description Item	Details
Building Use	Hospital
Floors Above Grade	The assessed area is limited to a portion of the Kidd-Davies Wing Level 0
Total Assessed Area (square feet)	2,000
Year of Construction	1981
Structure	Poured concrete foundation, concrete block
Exterior Cladding	Precast concrete (outside of scope)
HVAC	Rooftop HVAC and boiler with hot water heating radiators
Roof	Modified bitumen roof system (outside of scope)
Flooring	Epoxy
Wall and Ceiling Finishes	Concrete block, poured concrete, textured plaster, drywall, lay-in ceiling tiles

3.2 Existing Reports

3.2.1 Review of Previous Reports

Pinchin reviewed the following reports and included relevant results as appropriate:

- “Asbestos Reassessment, Kingston General Hospital, 76 Stuart Street, Kingston, Ontario”, dated February 5, 2026, prepared by Pinchin Ltd., Pinchin File No. 287280.097



4.0 FINDINGS

Any quantities listed in this report or data tables are estimated based on visual approximations only and are subject to variation.

4.1 Asbestos

The following table summarizes the materials evaluated for asbestos in the assessed area. For details on approximate quantities, condition, friability, accessibility, and locations of hazardous building materials; refer to the Hazardous Material Summary / Sample Log and All Data Report in Appendices V and VI.

Sample Number	Material Description	Type of Asbestos	Confirmed Hazard	Material Specific Notes
S0001 HI	Wall Paint	None Detected	No	
S2015 DE	Wall Drywall and joint compound	None Detected	No	
S2026 ABC	Ceiling Plaster Textured plaster in cart wash room	None Detected	No	
S2027 ABC	Duct Mastic Brown duct mastic	None Detected	No	
V9500	Wall Sealant Butyl sealant	Presumed Asbestos	Yes	Not anticipated to be impacted by renovations
V0000	Ceiling Ceiling Tiles (lay-in) 2'x4' white with painted dark flecks, dated 04/2015, 2'x4' white smooth, dated 06/17/20, 2'x4' deep fissures and pinholes, dated 01/20/06	None	No	
V0000	Floor Epoxy	None	No	

General Notes:

Materials identified as Sample Number V9500 were either observed to be present or based on the construction of the building/equipment are likely present in concealed locations. These materials have not been sampled and are presumed to contain asbestos based on historical known use of asbestos. Sampling of these materials may be completed prior to disturbance.

Materials identified as Sample Number V0000 were determined to be non-asbestos based on the manufacture date and known end of use of asbestos in these products or based on the nature of the material (e.g. wood fibre, fibreglass).

Pipes in the assessed area are either uninsulated or insulated with non-asbestos fibreglass or other non-asbestos insulation such as mineral fibre or elastomeric foam insulation (with no paring cement, mastics, or vinyl jacketing), unless otherwise noted.

Ducts are either uninsulated or insulated with non-asbestos fibreglass (foil-faced or canvas jacketing), unless otherwise noted.

Mechanical equipment is either uninsulated or insulated with non-asbestos fibreglass, unless otherwise noted.

4.1.1 *Excluded Asbestos Materials*

The following is a list of materials which may contain asbestos and were excluded from the assessment. These materials are presumed to contain asbestos until otherwise proven to be non-asbestos by sampling and analysis:

- Electrical components
- Vermiculite
- Sealants on pipe threads
- Inaccessible/concealed materials
- Materials outside of the assessed area

4.2 **Lead**

Refer to the Hazardous Material Summary / Sample Log and All Data Report in Appendices V and VI for details on locations, condition and approximate quantities on paints sampled and their locations.

The following table summarizes the analytical results of paints sampled.

Sample Number	Material Description	Concentration	Confirmed Hazard	Material Specific Notes
L0017	Ceiling Plaster White on textured plaster ceilings	<0.0005%	No	
L0018	Floor Concrete (poured) Green on epoxy flooring	<0.0005%	No	
L0019	Structure Concrete (poured) White on poured concrete columns	0.0006%	No	
L0020	Wall Concrete (precast) White and pink on concrete block	0.0006%	No	



General Notes:

All paints sampled were below the threshold of 0.009% (90 mg/kg).

Paints containing lead equal to or less than 0.009% (90 mg/kg) are assumed to be insignificant relating to potential exposure from construction disturbance.

4.2.1 Lead Products and Applications

Refer to the Hazardous Material Summary / Sample Log and All Data Report in Appendices V and VI for details on lead products including their locations and quantities.

Sample Number	Material Description	Confirmed Hazard	Material Specific Notes
V9500	Batteries In Emer. Lights	Yes	

General Notes:

Items identified as Sample Number V9500 were observed to be present but could not be definitively determined to contain lead (e.g., inaccessible batteries).

4.2.2 Excluded Lead Materials

Lead may be present in a number of materials which were not assessed and/or sampled. The following materials, where found, should be considered to contain lead:

- Electrical components, including wiring connectors, grounding conductors, and solder
- Solder on pipe connections

4.3 Silica

Crystalline silica is a presumed component of the following materials:

- Poured and pre-cast concrete
- Masonry and mortar
- Plaster

4.4 Mercury

Refer to the Hazardous Material Summary / Sample Log and All Data Report in Appendices V and VI for details on mercury-containing products including their locations and quantities.

Sample Number	Material Description	Confirmed Hazard	Material Specific Notes
V9000	Light Fixture	Yes	T8

Sample Number	Material Description	Confirmed Hazard	Material Specific Notes
V0000	Thermostat	No	Electric type

General Notes:

Items identified as Sample Number V9000 were observed to be present and were determined to contain mercury based on visual observation (e.g., labelled lamps and ampules in thermostats).

Items identified as Sample Number V0000 are items that historically may have contained mercury; however, have been visually identified as non-mercury types (e.g., LED lamps, digital or electric thermostats).

4.5 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Refer to the Hazardous Material Summary / Sample Log and All Data Report in Appendices V and VI for details on PCB-products including their locations and quantities.

Sample Number	Material Description	Concentration	Confirmed Hazard	Material Specific Notes
V0000	Light Ballasts	N/A	No	T8

General Notes:

Materials identified as Sample Number V0000 were determined to be non-PCB based on previous analytical results, the manufacture date and regulated restrictions of PCBs. It can also include items that historically may have contained PCBs; however, have been visually identified as non-PCB types (e.g., fluorescent fixtures with T5 or T8 tubes, LED light fixtures).

4.6 Mould and Water Damage

Visible mould growth and water damage was not found during the assessment.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of the assessment and this report, hazardous building materials are defined as follows:

- Asbestos
- Lead
- Silica
- Mercury
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)



- Mould and Water Damage

Arsenic, acrylonitrile, benzene, coke oven emissions, ethylene oxide, isocyanates and vinyl chloride monomer are not typically found in building materials in a composition/state that is hazardous and were not included in this assessment.

Pinchin conducted a room-by-room assessment to identify the hazardous building materials as defined in the scope.

The assessment was performed to establish the type of specified hazardous building materials, locations and approximate quantities incorporated in the structure(s) and its finishes.

The assessment included limited demolition of wall and ceiling finishes (drywall or plaster) to view concealed conditions at representative areas as permitted by the current building use. Limited destructive testing of flooring was conducted where possible (under ceramic tiles, carpets, or multiple layers of flooring). Demolition of exterior building finishes, masonry walls (chases, shafts etc.), and structural surrounds was not conducted.

Demolition of masonry block walls (core holes) was not conducted to investigate for loose fill vermiculite insulation. Sampling of roofing materials was not conducted.

For further details on the methodology including test methods and evaluation criteria, refer to Appendix III.

6.0 REFERENCES

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

1. Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations, Ontario Regulation 278/05.
2. Designated Substances, Ontario Regulation 490/09.
3. Lead on Construction Projects, Ministry of Labour Guidance Document.
4. The Environmental Abatement Council of Canada (EACC) Lead Guideline for Construction, Renovation, Maintenance or Repair.
5. Ministry of the Environment Regulation, R.R.O. 1990 Reg. 347 as amended.
6. Ministry of the Environment Regulation, R.R.O. 1990 Reg. 362 as amended.
7. Silica on Construction Projects, Ministry of Labour Guidance Document.
8. Alert – Mould in Workplace Buildings, Ontario Ministry of Labour.
9. PCB Regulations, SOR/2008-273, Canadian Environmental Protection Act.



10. Surface Coating Materials Regulations, SOR/2016-193, Canada Consumer Product Safety Act.

7.0 LIMITATIONS

This work was performed subject to the Terms and Limitations presented or referenced in the proposal for this project.

Information provided by Pinchin is intended for Client use only. Pinchin will not provide results or information to any party unless disclosure by Pinchin is required by law. Any use by a third party of reports or documents authored by Pinchin or any reliance by a third party on or decisions made by a third party based on the findings described in said documents, is the sole responsibility of such third parties. Pinchin accepts no responsibility for damages suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions conducted. No other warranties are implied or expressed.

8.0 CLOSURE

The data presented in the appendices is prepared by Pinchin's Hazardous Materials Inventory System (HMIS). The information can be made available for your real-time access through our secure web-based platform. Please contact your Pinchin representative to discuss HMIS solutions for management of your asbestos (and other hazardous materials) inventory.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding the contents of this report, please contact the Project Manager, Sarah Young at 613.541.1013 or syoung@pinchin.com.

Sincerely,

Pinchin Ltd.

Prepared by:

Project Managed by:

Nic Page, M.A.Sc
Project Technologist

Sarah Young, C.Tech.
Senior Technical Manager

Reviewed by:

Jason Lewis, P.Tech
Operations Manager



Hazardous Building Materials Assessment (Pre-construction)

Kidd Wing, 76 Stuart Street, Kingston, ON
Kingston Health Sciences Centre

June 22, 2026
Pinchin File: 287280.118

Encl:	APPENDIX I	Drawings
	APPENDIX II-A	Asbestos Analytical Certificates
	APPENDIX II-B	Lead Analytical Certificates
	APPENDIX III	Methodology
	APPENDIX IV	Location Summary Report
	APPENDIX V	Hazardous Materials Summary Report / Sample Log
	APPENDIX VI	All Data Report
	APPENDIX VII	Photographs

APPENDIX I
Drawings

APPENDIX II-A
Asbestos Analytical Certificates



Pinchin Ltd. Asbestos Laboratory *Certificate of Analysis*

Project Name: KGH, ON
Project No.: 0287280.118
Prepared For: N. Page

Lab Reference No.: b365958
Analyst(s): J. Dacquel

Date Received:	June 16, 2026	Samples Submitted:	10
Date Analyzed:	June 17, 2026	Phases Analyzed:	18

The Pinchin Ltd. Mississauga asbestos laboratory is accredited by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP Lab Code 101270-0) for the 'EPA – 40 CFR Appendix E to Subpart E of Part 763, Interim Method of the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples,' and the 'EPA 600/R-93/116: Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials'; and meets all requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2017. The Pinchin asbestos laboratory uses the aforementioned methods of analysis for all bulk materials. Please be advised that bulk materials do not include debris, dust, and tape-lift samples, and the analysis and reporting of these materials does not conform with Pinchin Ltd.'s NVLAP accreditation.

Bulk samples are checked visually and scanned under a stereomicroscope. Slides are prepared and observed under a Polarized Light Microscope (PLM) at magnifications of 40X, 100X or 400X as appropriate. Asbestos fibres are identified by a combination of morphology, colour, refractive index, extinction, sign of elongation, birefringence and dispersion staining colours. A visual estimate is made of the percentage of asbestos present. A reported concentration of less than (<) the regulatory threshold indicates the presence of confirmed asbestos in trace quantities, limited to only a few fibres or fibre bundles in an entire sample. This method complies with provincial regulatory requirements where applicable. Multiple phases within a sample are analyzed and reported separately.

All bulk samples submitted to this laboratory for asbestos analysis are retained for a minimum of three months. Samples may be retrieved, upon request, for re-examination at any time during that period.

This report relates only to the items tested.

This report relates only to the items tested and is valid only when signed with a protected, authorized, electronic signature. This report may not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of Pinchin Ltd. The client may not use this report to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. Internal verification studies, quality assurance / control data and laboratory documentation on measurement uncertainty are available upon request.



Pinchin Ltd. Asbestos Laboratory Certificate of Analysis

Project Name: KGH, ON
Project No.: 0287280.118
Prepared For: N. Page

Lab Reference No.: b365958
Date Analyzed: June 17, 2026

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	% COMPOSITION (VISUAL ESTIMATE)	
		ASBESTOS	OTHER
S0001H Wall, Paint, On Concrete Block, Loc:127, Warewashing	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, white, soft, cementitious coating material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
	b) Non-homogeneous, multicoloured, brittle, coating material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
Comments:	Another phase is present but there was insufficient material submitted to analyze.		
S0001I Wall, Paint, On Concrete Block, Loc:127, Warewashing	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, white, soft, cementitious coating material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
	b) Non-homogeneous, multicoloured, brittle, coating material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
Comments:	Another phase is present but there was insufficient material submitted to analyze.		
S2015D Wall, Bulkhead, Drywall And Joint Compound, Loc:127, Warewashing	Homogeneous, white, drywall joint compound.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
Comments:	Cellulose is present on the surface of this sample.		
S2015E Wall, Bulkhead, Drywall And Joint Compound, Loc:127, Warewashing	Homogeneous, white, drywall joint compound.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
Comments:	Drywall is present on the surface of this sample.		



Pinchin Ltd. Asbestos Laboratory Certificate of Analysis

Project Name: KGH, ON
Project No.: 0287280.118
Prepared For: N. Page

Lab Reference No.: b365958
Date Analyzed: June 17, 2026

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	% COMPOSITION (VISUAL ESTIMATE)	
		ASBESTOS	OTHER
S2026A Ceiling, Plaster, Textured Plaster In Cart Wash Room, Loc:127, Warewashing	4 Phases:		
	a) Homogeneous, grey, hard, cementitious material.	None Detected	Man-Made Vitreous Fibres 0.5-5% Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
	b) Homogeneous, yellow, textured, coated, hard, cementitious material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
	c) Homogeneous, white, soft, cementitious coating material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
	d) Homogeneous, white, rubbery material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
Comments:	Man-made vitreous fibre reinforcement is present on the surface of this sample.		
S2026B Ceiling, Plaster, Textured Plaster In Cart Wash Room, Loc:127, Warewashing	2 Phases:		
	a) Homogeneous, grey, hard, cementitious material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
	b) Homogeneous, yellow, textured, coated, hard, cementitious material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
Comments:	Man-made vitreous fibre reinforcement is present on the surface of this sample.		
S2026C Ceiling, Plaster, Textured Plaster In Cart Wash Room, Loc:127, Warewashing	3 Phases:		
	a) Homogeneous, grey, hard, cementitious material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
	b) Homogeneous, yellow, textured, coated, hard, cementitious material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
	c) Homogeneous, white, soft, cementitious coating material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
Comments:	Phase c) is small in size. For more reliable results, a larger sample is required. Man-made vitreous fibre reinforcement is present on the surface of this sample.		



Pinchin Ltd. Asbestos Laboratory
Certificate of Analysis

Project Name: KGH, ON
Project No.: 0287280.118
Prepared For: N. Page

Lab Reference No.: b365958
Date Analyzed: June 17, 2026

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	% COMPOSITION (VISUAL ESTIMATE)	
		ASBESTOS	OTHER
S2027A Duct, Mastic, Brown Duct Mastc, Loc:127, Warewashing	Homogeneous, brown, rubbery material.	None Detected	Wollastonite 5-10% Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
S2027B Duct, Mastic, Brown Duct Mastc, Loc:127, Warewashing	Homogeneous, brown, rubbery material.	None Detected	Wollastonite 5-10% Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
S2027C Duct, Mastic, Brown Duct Mastc, Loc:127, Warewashing	Homogeneous, brown, rubbery material.	None Detected	Wollastonite 5-10% Non-Fibrous Material > 75%

Reviewed by:

Digitally signed
by Pinchin Ltd.
Date: 2026.06.17
10:58:02-04'00'

Page 4 of 4

Reporting Analyst:

Digitally signed by
Pinchin Ltd.
Date: 2026.06.17
10:58:20-04'00'

Analyzed by: [Signature] (18)
 Reviewed by: [Signature]
 Report Sent by: [Signature]

Pinchin Ltd. - Asbestos Laboratory
Internal Asbestos Bulk Sample Chain of Custody

Special Instructions:

Client Name:	KGH	Project Address:	ON
Portfolio/Building No:		Pinchin File:	287280.118
Submitted by:	Nic Page	Email:	npage@pinchin.com
CC Email:	lskoblenick@pinchin.com	CC Email:	
Date Submitted:	June 15 2026	Required by:	June 16 2026
# of Samples:	10	Priority:	Rush Turnaround
Year of Building Construction (Mandatory, Years ONLY):	1981		
Do NOT Stop on Positive (Sample Numbers):	S0001H-I, S2015D-E		
Pinchin Group Company (Mandatory Field):	Pinchin		
HMIS2 Building Reference #:	165494/202651486908580		

To be Completed by Lab Personnel Only:

Lab Reference #:	<u>0365958</u>	Time:	24 hour clock
Received by:	<u>JUN 16 2026</u>	Date:	Month Day Year
Name(s) of Analyst(s):	<u>Julie 7. 2026</u>		

Sample Prefix	Sample No.	Sample Suffix	Sample Description/Location (Mandatory)
S	0001	H	Wall, Paint, On Concrete Block, Loc: 127, Warewashing <u>2) MIN 6) MIN</u>
S	0001	I	Wall, Paint, On Concrete Block, Loc: 127, Warewashing <u>2) MIN 6) MIN</u>
S	2015	D	Wall, Bulkhead, Drywall And Joint Compound, Loc: 127, Warewashing <u>MIN</u>
S	2015	E	Wall, Bulkhead, Drywall And Joint Compound, Loc: 127, Warewashing <u>MIN</u>
S	2026	A	Ceiling, Plaster, Textured Plaster In Cart Wash Room, Loc: 127, Warewashing <u>2) MIN 6) MIN c) MIN d) MIN</u>
S	2026	B	Ceiling, Plaster, Textured Plaster In Cart Wash Room, Loc: 127, Warewashing <u>2) MIN 6) MIN</u>
S	2026	C	Ceiling, Plaster, Textured Plaster In Cart Wash Room, Loc: 127, Warewashing <u>2) MIN 6) MIN c) MIN</u>
S	2027	A	Duct, Mastic, Brown Duct Mastc, Loc: 127, Warewashing <u>MIN</u>

(16) Back →

h365958

Sample Prefix	Sample No.	Sample Suffix	Sample Description/Location (Mandatory)
S	2027	B	Duct,Mastic,Brown Duct Mastc,Loc:127,Warewashing
S	2027	C	Duct,Mastic,Brown Duct Mastc,Loc:127,Warewashing

MD
MD
(2)

APPENDIX II-B
Lead Analytical Certificates

Certificate of Analysis

Pinchin Ltd. (Kingston)

1456 Centennial Drive, Suite 2
Kingston, ON K7P 0K4
Attn: Nicolas Page

Client PO: 287280.118
Project: 287280.118
Custody:

Report Date: 18-Jun-2026
Order Date: 18-Jun-2026

Order #: 2625366

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

Paracel ID	Client ID
2625366-01	L0017 - white on drywall, Loc. 127
2625366-02	L0018 - green epoxy flooring, Loc. 127
2625366-03	L0019 - white on poured concrete columns, Loc. 127
2625366-04	L0020 - white and pink on concrete block, Loc. 127

Approved By:



Mark Foto, M.Sc.
Laboratory Director

Any use of these results implies your agreement that our total liability in connection with this work, however arising shall be limited to the amount paid by you for this work, and that our employees or agents shall not under circumstances be liable to you in connection with this work

Certificate of Analysis

Client: Pinchin Ltd. (Kingston)

Client PO: 287280.118

Report Date: 18-Jun-2026

Order Date: 18-Jun-2026

Project Description: 287280.118

Analysis Summary Table

Analysis	Method Reference/Description	Lab Location	Extraction Date	Analysis Date
Metals, ICP-MS	EPA 6020 - Digestion - ICP-MS	Ottawa	18-Jun-26	18-Jun-26

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:**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

Report Date: 18-Jun-2026

Client: Pinchin Ltd. (Kingston)

Order Date: 18-Jun-2026

Client PO: 287280.118

Project Description: 287280.118

Sample Results

Lead					Matrix: Paint
Parcel ID	Client ID	Sample Date	Units	MDL	Result
2625366-01	L0017 - white on drywall, Loc. 127	15-Jun-26	% by Wt.	0.0005	<0.0005 [1]
2625366-02	L0018 - green epoxy flooring, Loc. 127	15-Jun-26	% by Wt.	0.0005	<0.0005 [1]
2625366-03	L0019 - white on poured concrete columns, Loc. 127	15-Jun-26	% by Wt.	0.0005	0.0006 [1]
2625366-04	L0020 - white and pink on concrete block, Loc. 127	15-Jun-26	% by Wt.	0.0005	0.0006 [1]

Laboratory Internal QA/QC

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limit	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Matrix Blank									
Lead	ND	0.0005	% by Wt.						
Matrix Spike									
Lead	55.7	5.00	% by Wt.	0.4	110	70-130			

Paracel ID: 2625366



26
St. Laurent Blvd.
Metro: K1G 4J8
10-1947
iparacellabs.com
jellabs.com

Paracel Order Number
(Lab Use Only)

2625366

Chain Of Custody
(Lab Use Only)

14

Client Name: Pinchin LTD		Project Ref: 287280.118		Page 1 of 1	
Contact Name: Nic Page		Quote #: 287280.118		Turnaround Time	
Address: 1456 Centennial Drive, Suite 2, Kingston		PO #: 287280.118		☒ 1 day ☐ 3 day ☐ 2 day ☐ Regular	
Telephone: 613.541.1013		E-mail: npage@pinchin.com, lskoblenick@pinchin.com		Date Required: June 16, 2026	

☒ REG 153/04 ☐ REG 406/19 Other Regulation		Matrix Type: S (Soil/Sed.) GW (Ground Water) SW (Surface Water) SS (Storm/Sanitary Sewer) P (Paint) A (Air) O (Other)		Required Analysis																
☐ Table 1 ☐ Agri/Other ☐ Med/Fine ☐ Table 2 ☐ Res/Park ☐ Coarse ☐ Table 3 ☐ Ind/Comm ☐ Table _____ For RSC: ☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ REG 558 ☐ PWQO ☐ CCME ☐ MISA ☐ SU - Sani ☐ SU - Storm Mun: _____ ☐ Other: _____		Matrix	Air Volume	# of Containers	Field Filtered	Sample Taken		Lead (Pb)										
Sample ID/Location Name		Date	Time																	
1	L0017 - white on drywall, Loc. 127	P	1	June 15, 2026	AM															
2	L0018 - green epoxy flooring, Loc. 127	P	1	June 15, 2026	AM															
3	L0019 - white on poured concrete columns, Loc. 127	P	1	June 15, 2026	AM															
4	L0020 - white and pink on concrete block, Loc. 127	P	1	June 15, 2026	AM															
5					AM															
6					AM															
7					AM															
8					AM															
9					AM															
10					AM															

Comments:

Method of Delivery:

Paracel

Unless otherwise negotiated by the parties, by signing Paracel's Chain of Custody form, you are agreeing to Paracel Laboratories Terms and Conditions and are subject to the terms and conditions thereof. Available at www.paracellabs.com

Relinquished By (Sign):	Received at Depot:	Received at Lab:	Verified By:
Relinquished By (Print): Nic Page	Date/Time:	Date/Time: Jun 16 2026 8:45	Date/Time: 18 Jun 2026 9:30
Date/Time: June 15, 2026	Temperature: °C	Temperature:	pH Verified: ☐ By:

APPENDIX III

Methodology



1.0 GENERAL

An investigation was conducted to identify the type of Hazardous Building Materials incorporated in the structure and its finishes.

Information regarding the location and condition of hazardous building materials encountered and visually estimated quantities were recorded. The locations of any samples collected were recorded on small-scale plans. As-built drawings and previous reports were referenced where provided.

Sample collection was conducted in accordance with our Standard Operating Procedures.

The following methodologies appropriate to each hazardous building material were applied where those materials were included in the scope of work.

1.1 Asbestos

The investigation for asbestos included friable and non-friable asbestos-containing materials (ACM). A friable material is a material that when dry can be crumbled, pulverized or powdered by hand pressure, or a material that has already become crushed, pulverized, or powdered.

A separate set of samples was collected of each type of homogenous material suspected to contain asbestos. A homogenous material is defined by the US EPA as material that is uniform in texture and appearance, was installed at one time, and is unlikely to consist of more than one type or formulation of material. The homogeneous materials were determined by visual examination and available information on the phases of construction and prior renovations.

Samples were collected at a rate that is in compliance with the requirements of local regulations and guidelines. The sampling strategy was also based on known ban dates and phase out dates of the use of asbestos; sampling of certain building materials is not conducted after specific construction dates. In addition, to be conservative, several years past these dates are added to account for some uncertainty in the exact start / finish date of construction and associated usage of ACM. In some cases, manufactured products such as asbestos cement pipe were visually identified without sample confirmation.

The asbestos analysis of select materials was completed using a stop-positive approach. Only one result meeting the regulated criteria was required to determine that a material is asbestos-containing, but all samples must be analyzed to conclusively determine that a material is non-asbestos. The laboratory stopped analyzing samples from a homogeneous material once a result equal to or greater than the regulated criteria is detected in any of the samples of that material. All samples of a homogeneous material were analyzed if no asbestos is detected. In some cases, all samples were analyzed in the sample set regardless of result.

The analysis was performed in accordance with Test Method EPA/600/R-93/116: Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials, July 1993.

Analytical results were compared to the following criteria.

Jurisdiction	Friable	Non-Friable
Ontario	0.5%	0.5%

Where building materials are described in the report as “non-asbestos” or “does not contain asbestos”, this means that either no asbestos was detected by the analytical method utilized in any of the multiple samples or, if detected, it is below the lower limit of an asbestos-containing material in the applicable regulation. Additionally, these terms are used for materials which historically are known to not include asbestos in their manufacturing.

Asbestos materials were evaluated to determine any remedial work based on the Evaluation Criteria and Basis of Recommendations presented in Annex A.

1.2 Lead

Samples of distinctive paint finishes, and surface coatings present in more than a limited application, where removal of the paint is possible were collected. The samples were collected by scraping the painted finish to include base and covering applications.

Analysis for lead in paints or surface coatings was performed in accordance with regulated or industry accepted methods, including flame atomic absorption or inductively coupled plasma.

Analytical results were compared to the following criteria.

Jurisdiction	Units (%)	Units (ppm) / (mg/kg)
Ontario	0.009	90

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

Where included in the scope of work, select paint samples including the substrate (e.g., wood, concrete, plaster) were submitted for waste characterization analysis following CGSB 164-GP-IMP or TCLP Method 1311. Analytical results were compared against local provincial requirements.

1.3 Silica

Building materials known to contain crystalline silica (e.g. concrete, cement, tile, brick, masonry, mortar) were identified by visual inspection only. Pinchin did not perform sampling of these materials for laboratory analysis of crystalline silica content.



1.4 Mercury

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

1.5 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

The potential for light ballasts to contain PCBs was based on the age of the building and visual observations of the type of fixture and lamp.

The potential for oil filled transformers to contain PCBs was based on the age of the building, a review of maintenance records, and examination of labels or nameplates on equipment, where present and accessible. The information was compared to known ban dates of PCBs and Environment Canada publications. Fluids (mineral oil, hydraulic, Aroclor or Askarel) in transformers or other equipment were not sampled for PCB content.

Non-liquid forms (caulking, sealants, or paints) were sampled and submitted for PCB analysis. Sampling of certain building materials is not conducted after specific construction dates.

Sample results are compared to the criteria as stated in the PCB Regulation SOR/2008-273.

1.6 Visible Mould

The presence of mould or water damage was determined by visual inspection of exposed building surfaces. If any mould growth or water damage was concealed within building cavities it was not addressed in this assessment.

METHODOLOGY ANNEX A EVALUATION CRITERIA

1.0 EVALUATION CRITERIA AND BASIS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The detailed asbestos assessment provides information regarding the location, condition, accessibility and friability of the asbestos-containing materials (ACM). In order to make recommendations for compliance with current regulations, Pinchin developed the following criteria.

2.0 EVALUATION OF CONDITION

2.1 Friable Sprayed or Trowelled Fireproofing, Thermal Insulation and Texture Finishes (Surfacing Materials)

To evaluate the condition of ACM sprayed or trowelled on fireproofing, sprayed or trowelled thermal insulation (non-mechanical), or texture, decorative or acoustic finishes, the following criteria are applied:

Good	Surface of material shows no significant signs of damage, deterioration or delamination. Good condition includes unencapsulated or unpainted fireproofing or texture finishes, where no or limited delamination or damage is observed, or encapsulated fireproofing or texture finishes where the encapsulant or paint has been applied after the damage or fallout occurred.
Poor	A sprayed material that shows signs of significant damage or is significantly delaminating or deteriorating. This may be limited to surface delamination or some portion of the substrate may be exposed.

In Locations where damage exists in isolated areas, both good and poor condition may be applicable. The extent of each condition will be recorded. Fair condition is not utilized in the evaluation of ACM sprayed or trowelled fireproofing, sprayed or trowelled thermal insulation (non-mechanical), or texture, decorative or acoustic finishes.

The evaluation of the above products above ceilings may be limited by the number of observations and by building components such as ducts or full height walls that obstruct the above ceiling observations.

2.2 Friable Mechanical or Thermal System Insulation (TSI)

To evaluate the condition of mechanical insulation on vessels, boilers, breeching, ducts, pipes, fan units, equipment etc. the following criteria are applied:

Good	Insulation is completely covered in jacketing and exhibits no evidence of damage or deterioration. No insulation is exposed. Includes conditions where the jacketing has minor damage (i.e. scuffs or stains), but the jacketing is not penetrated.
-------------	---

Fair	Minor penetrating damage to jacketed insulation (cuts, tears, nicks, deterioration or delamination) or undamaged insulation that has never been jacketed. Insulation is exposed but not showing surface disintegration. The extent of missing insulation ranges from minor to none. Damage can be repaired.
Poor	Original insulation jacket is missing, damaged, deteriorated or delaminated. Insulation is exposed and significant areas have been dislodged. Damage cannot be readily repaired. Includes components where insulation may have been removed incompletely.

The evaluation of mechanical insulation may be limited by the number of observations made and building components such as ducts or full height walls that obstruct observations. It is often not possible to observe each foot of mechanical insulation from all angles.

2.3 Potentially Friable Materials and Miscellaneous Friable Materials

Potentially friable ACM are products that are basically non-friable while in place but have the potential to generate friable dust upon removal or if significantly disturbed without appropriate procedures. These products may become friable if damaged. Potentially friable materials include materials such as acoustic ceiling tiles and plaster. To evaluate the condition of potentially friable materials, the following criteria are applied:

Good	No significant damage or deterioration. Still serving its intended use as a building material or finish.
Fair	Showing signs of some cracking or breakage, but is not deteriorating (e.g. cracked plaster, broken but in place ceiling tile, missing tile or section of plaster etc.). The condition is such that it is still serving its intended use as a building material or finish but may require repair for mainly cosmetic purposes.
Poor	Significant deterioration or breaking apart of the material. Material has deteriorated to the point it is not serving its intended use as building material or finish. Material has deteriorated to a point it has become friable. Normally potentially friable ACM in Poor condition is not repairable and requires at least localized removal and replacement.

2.4 Non-Friable Materials

Non-friable ACM cover a wide range of products with a wide variation in their tendency to release dust or asbestos fibres to the air. Many of these materials, (particularly where the matrix is an unweathered bitumen, asphalt or tar material) do not release fibres except in very unusual circumstances or during significant disturbance (e.g. use of abrasive power tools). Others with a cementitious matrix (asbestos-cement products) can more readily release dust due to abrasion, demolition, weathering, etc. The

potential for asbestos release from non-friable ACM is always lower than from friable ACM. To evaluate the condition of non-friable Materials, the following criteria are applied:

Good	No significant damage or deterioration. Still serving its intended use as a building material or finish.
Fair	Showing signs of some cracking or breakage but is not deteriorating (e.g. cracked vinyl floor tile, missing piece of tile or transite, etc.). The condition is such that it is still serving its intended use as a building material or finish but may require repair for mainly cosmetic purposes.
Poor	Significant deterioration or breaking apart of the material to the point at which it cannot be repaired, and it will require at least local removal. Material has deteriorated to the point it is not serving its intended use as building material or finish. Material may have deteriorated to a point where traffic or disturbance may cause it to become friable.

2.5 Evaluation of ACM Debris

The identification of the exact location or presence of debris on the top of ceiling tiles is limited by the number of observations made and the presence of building components such as ducts or full height walls that obstruct observations.

The presence of fallen or dislodged ACM is noted separately from the ACM source and is referred to as Debris. Debris may be friable if from a friable ACM source or a badly deteriorated non-friable ACM source. Debris may also be non-friable (such as fallen pieces of transite sheet or mastic fittings, or broken, dislodged floor tiles).

Debris	Debris may be friable or non-friable but is always identified as “debris” as the component of an observation and quantified as Poor condition.
---------------	--

2.6 Evaluation of Presumed Asbestos-Containing Material (PACM)

Presumed asbestos-containing materials (PACM), are building materials that may contain asbestos but were not sampled or analyzed due to inaccessibility or the need to perform destructive testing to obtain a reasonable sample set. Evaluation of these materials is based on the assumption that these PACM are asbestos-containing.

A list of PACM is provided in the report and they are generally not included in the detailed room by room reports. Typically, they are excluded because they are inaccessible or present in very small quantities. If PACM are evaluated, Pinchin uses the criteria that correspond with the type (and friability) of the material listed above.

3.0 EVALUATION OF ACCESSIBILITY

The accessibility of building materials known or suspected of being ACM is rated according to the following criteria:

Access (A)	Common areas of the building within reach of all building users (approximately 8' - 9' from floor or standard ceiling height). Includes other areas where occupant activities may result in disturbance of material that is not normally within reach from floor level, but may be disturbed by common activities (e.g. gymnasiums, workshops, warehouses).
Access (B)	Areas of the building accessed primarily by Maintenance/Caretaking/Janitorial Staff and within reach without use of a ladder. Includes areas within reach in Boiler Rooms, Electrical Rooms, Janitors Closets, Elevator Rooms, Mechanical Rooms, etc. Includes materials within reach from fixed ladders or catwalks, mezzanines, and accessible pipe chases.
Access (C) and Visible	Areas of the building above 8' - 9' where use of a ladder or scaffold is required to reach the ACM. Only includes ACM that are visible to view without the removal or opening of other building components such as ceiling tiles or service access panels.
Access (C) and not Visible / Limited Visibility	Areas of the building above 8' - 9' where use of a ladder or scaffold is required to reach the ACM. Includes ACM that are not visible or partially visible to view and require the removal of a building component to see, such as ceilings tiles or access panels to view and access. Includes rarely entered crawl spaces, attic spaces, etc. Observations will be limited to the extent visible from the access points.
Access (D)	Areas of the building behind inaccessible solid ceiling systems, walls or equipment etc. where demolition of the ceiling, wall or equipment etc. is required to reach the ACM. Material inaccessible due to height or location or is only accessed under unusual situations. Evaluation of condition and extent of ACM is limited or impossible, depending on the surveyor's ability to visually examine materials in Access D.

4.0 ACTION MATRIX AND DEFINITIONS

Pinchin's evaluation of the viability of a specific asbestos control option is based on the consideration of the friability, condition, accessibility and visibility of a material. The logic used is that damaged ACM located in an area frequently accessed by all building occupants is of a higher priority than damaged ACM located in an infrequently accessed service area. The action matrix considers the potential for fibre release (primarily from friable ACM) and the possible concerns from regulatory bodies and many building occupants to all damaged ACM (including non-friable).

In any building with asbestos, many current regulations require an Asbestos Management Program be implemented. Depending on the condition and the accessibility, more active measures such as repair or removal may be recommended. The following matrix provides guidance for recommended Actions in the absence of renovation or demolition. In the event of construction or maintenance activity which will disturb ACM more aggressive control or removal will be required.

4.1 Action Matrix

The following tables outline the action decisions based on the relationship of assessed factors. Table I applies to friable ACM. Table II applies to non-friable ACM.

Table I Decision Matrix for Friable ACM

Access	Condition			Debris
	Good	Fair	Poor	
(A)	Action 5 ¹	Action 5 ²	Action 3	Action 1
(B)	Action 7	Action 6 ³	Action 3	Action 1
(C) Visible	Action 7	Action 6	Action 3	Action 2
(C) Not Visible / Limited Visibility	Action 7	Action 7	Action 4	Action 2
(D)	Action 7	Action 7	Action 7	Action 7

Table II Decision Matrix for Potentially Friable and Non-Friable ACM

Access	Condition			Debris
	Good	Fair	Poor	
(A)	Action 7	Action 7 ⁴	Action 3	Action 1
(B)	Action 7	Action 7	Action 3	Action 1
(C) Visible	Action 7	Action 7	Action 4	Action 2
(C) Not Visible / Limited Visibility	Action 7	Action 7	Action 4	Action 2
(D)	Action 7	Action 7	Action 7	Action 7

¹ If friable ACM in access (A)/Good condition is not proactively removed Action 7 (Manage) is recommended.

² If friable ACM in access (A)/Fair condition is not proactively removed repair is recommended.

³ If friable ACM in access (B)/Fair condition is likely to be disturbed after repair proactive removal is recommended.

⁴ Action 7 is recommended for all non-friable ACM in Fair condition however some clients may wish to repair or take some action primarily for cosmetic reasons

4.2 Action Definitions

The following are the definitions in the Action Matrix Table presented above:

Action Definitions	
Action 1	Clean-Up of ACM Debris Restrict access that is likely to cause a disturbance of the ACM Debris and clean up ACM Debris. Utilize appropriate asbestos precautions.
Action 2	Precautions for Access Which may Disturb ACM Debris Use appropriate means to isolate the debris or to limit entry to the area which may disturb the material. At locations where ACM Debris can remain in place in lieu of removal or clean-up (e.g. Debris on top of ceiling tiles or behind lockable door), Utilize appropriate asbestos precautions to enter the area if this will disturb debris. The precautions will be required until the ACM Debris has been cleaned up.
Action 3	ACM Removal Remove ACM. Utilize asbestos procedures appropriate to the scope of the removal work. Until it is removed, restrict access to the material so it is not disturbed.
Action 4	Precautions for Work Which may Disturb ACM in Poor Condition. Utilize appropriate asbestos precautions if ACM may be disturbed by work on or near ACM. This does not require restricting access to the area, only control of work which may contact or disturb the ACM. Removal is the only viable option if work will disturb ACM.
Action 5	Proactive ACM Removal Remove friable ACM where the presence of friable asbestos in Good condition is not desirable. If friable ACM in Fair condition is not removed, then Repair friable ACM.
Action 6	ACM Repair Repair friable ACM in Fair condition which is not likely to be damaged again or disturbed by normal use of the area or room. Pinchin recommends proactive removal if friable ACM is likely to be damaged or disturbed during normal use of the area or room.
Action 7	Asbestos Management Program with Routine Surveillance Implement an Asbestos Management Program, including routine surveillance of ACM. Reassess materials regularly (typically once per year).

APPENDIX IV
Location Summary Report

Client:Kingston Health Sciences Centre**Site:** 76 Stuart Street, Kingston, ON**Building Name:** Kidd Wing**Survey Date:** 2026-06-15**Last Re-Assessment:****Building Phases:** A: 1981**Total Rooms Area (sqft):** 2000

Location No.	Name or Description	Area ft ²	Floor No.	Bldg. Phase	Notes
127	Warewashing, room no. 22.0.123.9	2000	0	A	Includes cart wash

APPENDIX V
Hazardous Materials Summary Report / Sample Log

Client: Kingston Health Sciences Centre

Site: 76 Stuart Street, Kingston, ON

Building Name: Kidd Wing

Survey Date: 2026-06-15

HAZMAT	Sample No	System/Component/Material/Sample Description	Locations	Bldg. Phase	LF	SF	EA	%	Type	Positive	Friability
Asbestos	S0001 HI	Wall Paint	127	A	0	5000	0	0	None Detected	No	
Asbestos	S2015 DE	Wall Bulkhead Drywall And Joint Compound	127	A	0	200	0	0	None Detected	No	
Asbestos	S2026 ABC	Ceiling Plaster Textured Plaster In Cart Wash Room	127	A	0	100	0	0	None Detected	No	
Asbestos	S2027 ABC	Duct Mastic Brown Duct Mastc	127	A	0	25	0	0	None Detected	No	
Asbestos	V9500	Wall Window Liner Sealant Butyl Sealant On Windows And Doors, Not Anticipated To Be Impacted By Renovations	127	A	30	0	0	0	Presumed Asbestos	Yes	NF
Asbestos	V0000	Ceiling Ceiling Tiles (lay-in) 2'x4' Deep Fissures And Pinholes, Dated 01/20/06	127	A	0	200	0	0	Non Asbestos	No	
Asbestos	V0000	Ceiling Ceiling Tiles (lay-in) 2'x4' White Smooth, Dated 06/17/20	127	A	0	200	0	0	Non Asbestos	No	
Asbestos	V0000	Ceiling Ceiling Tiles (lay-in) 2'x4' White With Painted Dark Flecks, Dated 04/2015	127	A	0	1500	0	0	Non Asbestos	No	
Asbestos	V0000	Floor Epoxy Installed Post 2010	127	A	0	2000	0	0	Non Asbestos	No	
Paint	L0017	Ceiling Plaster White On Textured Plaster Ceilings	127	A	0	100	0	0		No	-
Paint	L0018	Floor Concrete (poured) Green On Epoxy Flooring	127	A	0	2000	0	0		No	-
Paint	L0019	Structure Concrete (poured) White On Poured Concrete Columns	127	A	0	100	0	0		No	-
Paint	L0020	Wall Concrete (precast) White And Pink On Concrete Block	127	A	0	5000	0	0		No	-
Lead Product	V9500	Batteries In Emer. Lights	127	A	0	0	1	0	Presumed Lead Product	Yes	-
PCB	V0000	Light Ballasts	127	A	0	0	21	0	-	No	-
Hg	V9000	Light Fixture	127	A	0	42	0	0	Hg	Yes	-
Hg	V0000	Thermostat	127	A	0	0	2	0	-	No	-

Legend:

Sample number		Units		
S####	Asbestos sample collected	SF	Square feet	NF Non Friable material.
L####	Paint sample collected	LF	Linear feet	F Friable material
P####	PCB sample collected	EA	Each	PF Potentially Friable material
M####	Mould sample collected	%	Percentage	
V####	Material visually similar to numbered sample collected			
V0000	Known non Hazardous Material			
V9000	Material is visually identified as Hazardous Material			
V9500	Material is presumed to be Hazardous Material			
[Loc. No.]	Abated Material			

APPENDIX VI
All Data Report

ALL DATA REPORT

Client: Kingston Health Sciences Centre
Location: #127 : Warewashing
Survey Date: 2026-06-15

Site: 76 Stuart Street, Kingston, ON
Floor: 0

Building Name: Kidd Wing
Room #: 22.0.123.9
Last Re-Assessment: 0000-00-00

Area (sqft): 2000

ASBESTOS																
System	Component	Material	Item	Covering	A*	V*	AP*	Good	Fair	Poor	Unit	Sample	Asbestos Type	Amount	Hazard	Friable
Ceiling		Ceiling Tiles (lay-in), 2'x4' white with painted dark flecks, dated 04/2015			C	Y		1500			SF	V0000	Non-Asbestos		None	
Ceiling		Ceiling Tiles (lay-in), 2'x4' white smooth, dated 06/17/20			C	Y		200			SF	V0000	Non-Asbestos		None	
Ceiling		Ceiling Tiles (lay-in), 2'x4' deep fissures and pinholes, dated 01/20/06			C	Y		200			SF	V0000	Non-Asbestos		None	
Ceiling		Plaster, Textured plaster in cart wash room		Texture Finish - Non Friable	C	Y		100			SF	S2026ABC	None Detected	N.D.	None	
Duct		Fibreglass		Foil Face	C	N										
Duct		Mastic, Brown duct mastic		Ceiling Tiles (lay-in)	C	N		25			SF	S2027ABC	None Detected	N.D.	None	
Floor		Epoxy, Installed post 2010		Paint	A	Y		2000			SF	V0000	Non-Asbestos		None	
Mechanical Equipment	Sink	Not Insulated			A	Y										
Piping	Sink	Fibreglass			A	Y										
Piping	Sink	Not Insulated			A	Y										
Piping	Sprinkler	Not Insulated		Ceiling Tiles (lay-in)	C	N										
Piping	Steam	Fibreglass		Metal	A	Y										
Piping	Unidentified pipe	Armaflex		Ceiling Tiles (lay-in)	C	N										
Structure	Column	Concrete (poured)		Paint	A	Y										
Structure	Deck	Concrete (poured)			C	N										
Wall		Paint, On concrete block			A	Y		5000			SF	S0001HI	None Detected	N.D.	None	
Wall		Wall covering			A	Y		200			SF					
Wall		Concrete Block		Paint	A	Y										
Wall	Bulkhead	Drywall and joint compound		Ceiling Tiles (lay-in)	C	N		200			SF	S2015DE	None Detected	N.D.	None	
Wall	Window liner	Sealant, Butyl sealant on windows and doors, Not anticipated to be impacted by renovations			A	Y		30(7)			LF	V9500	Presumed Asbestos		Presumed Asbestos	NF

Includes cart wash

Client: Kingston Health Sciences Centre
Location: #127 : Warewashing
Survey Date: 2026-06-15

Site: 76 Stuart Street, Kingston, ON
Floor: 0

Building Name: Kidd Wing
Room #: 22.0.123.9
Last Re-Assessment: 0000-00-00

Area (sqft): 2000

PAINT									
System	Item	Good	Poor	Unit	Sample	Sample Description	Amount	Hazard	
Floor	Concrete (poured)	2000		SF	L0018	Green on epoxy flooring	Pb: <0.0005 %	No	
Ceiling	Plaster	100		SF	L0017	White on textured plaster ceilings	Pb: <0.0005 %	No	
Structure	Concrete (poured)	100		SF	L0019	White on poured concrete columns	Pb: 0.0006 %	No	
Wall	Concrete (precast)	5000		SF	L0020	White and pink on concrete block	Pb: 0.0006 %	No	

Includes cart wash

ALL DATA REPORT

Client: Kingston Health Sciences Centre
Location: #127 : Warewashing
Survey Date: 2026-06-15

Site: 76 Stuart Street, Kingston, ON
Floor: 0

Building Name: Kidd Wing
Room #: 22.0.123.9
Last Re-Assessment: 0000-00-00

Area (sqft): 2000

PB PRODUCTS				
Component	Quantity	Unit	Sample	Hazard
Batteries In Emer. Lights	1	EA	V9500	Presumed

Includes cart wash

Client: Kingston Health Sciences Centre
Location: #127 : Warewashing
Survey Date: 2026-06-15

Site: 76 Stuart Street, Kingston, ON
Floor: 0

Building Name: Kidd Wing
Room #: 22.0.123.9
Last Re-Assessment: 0000-00-00

Area (sqft): 2000

MERCURY				
Component	Quantity	Unit	Sample	Hazard
Light Fixture ¹	42	SF	V9000	Confirmed Mercury
Thermostat ²	2	EA	V0000	None

Includes cart wash

1 - T8

2 - Electric Type

Client: Kingston Health Sciences Centre
Location: #127 : Warewashing
Survey Date: 2026-06-15

Site: 76 Stuart Street, Kingston, ON
Floor: 0

Building Name: Kidd Wing
Room #: 22.0.123.9
Last Re-Assessment: 0000-00-00

Area (sqft): 2000

PCB							
Component	Good	Poor	Unit	Sample	Sample Description	Amount	PCB
Light Ballasts	21		EA	V0000	T8		No

Includes cart wash

Legend:

Sample number		Units		Other	
S####	Asbestos sample collected	SF	Square feet	A	Access
L####	Paint sample collected	LF	Linear feet	V	Visible
P####	PCB sample collected	EA	Each	AP	Air Plenum
M####	Mould sample collected	%	Percentage	F	Friable material
V####	Material is visually identified to be identical to S####	LF	Linear feet	NF	Non Friable material
V0000	Known non hazardous material			PF	Potentially Friable material
V9000	Material visually identified as a Hazardous Material			Pb	Lead
V9500	Material is presumed to be a hazardous material			Hg	Mercury
				As	Arsenic
				Cr	Chromium

Access	
A	Accessible to all building occupants
B	Accessible to maintenance and operations staff without a ladder
C	Accessible to maintenance and operations staff with a ladder. Also rarely entered, locked areas
D	Not normally accessible

Condition	
Good	No visible damage or deterioration
Fair	Minor, repairable damage, cracking, delamination or deterioration
Poor	Irreparable damage or deterioration with exposed and missing material

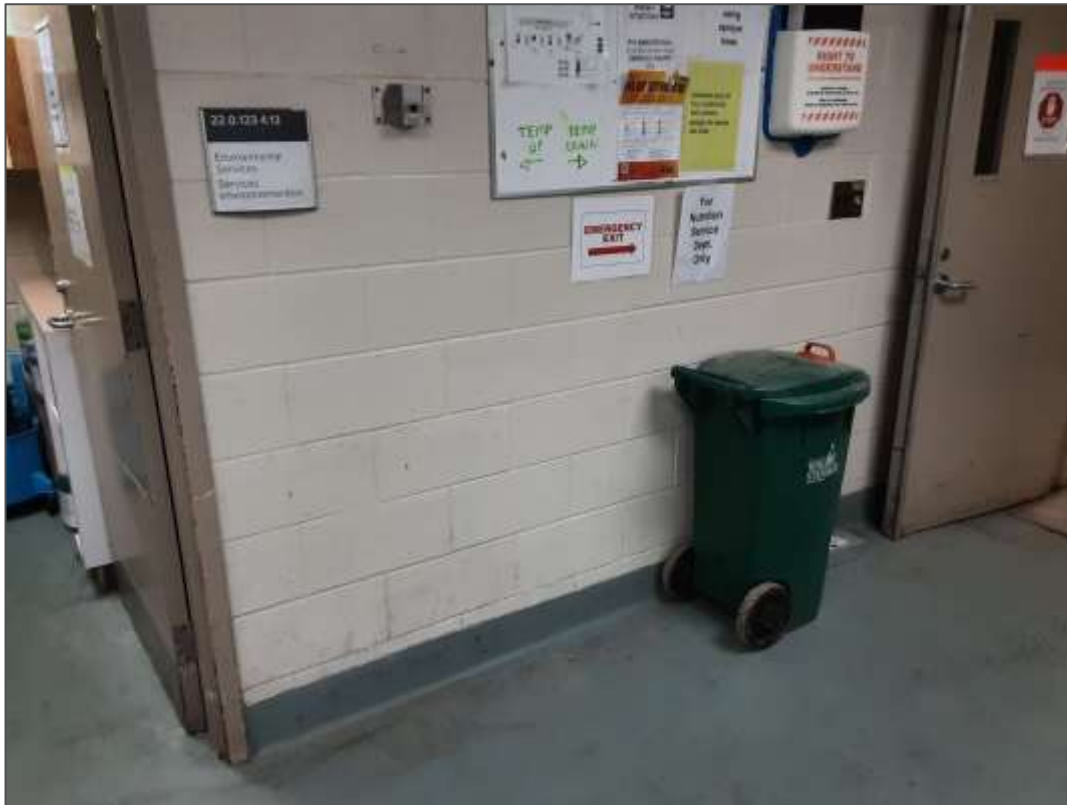
Visible	
Y	The material is visible when standing on the floor of the room, without the removal or opening of other building components (e.g. ceiling tiles or access panels).
N	The material is not visible to view when standing on the floor of the room and requires the removal of a building component (e.g. ceilings tiles or access panels) to view and access. Includes rarely entered crawlspaces, attic spaces, etc. Observations will be limited to the extent visible from the access points.
L	The material is partially visible to view when standing on the floor of the room and requires the removal of a building component (e.g. ceiling system or access panels) to view completely and access. Includes partially viewed access points to crawlspaces, attic spaces, etc. without entering. Observations are limited to the extent visible from the access points.

Air Plenum	
Yes or No	The material is in a return air plenum or in a direct airstream or there is evidence of air erosion (e.g. duct for heating or cooling blowing directly on or across an ACM). This field is only completed where Air Plenum consideration is required by regulation.

Colour Coding	
	The material is a hazardous material, either by analytical results or by visible identification.
	The material is presumed to be a hazardous material, based on visual appearance, and was not sampled due to limited access or the non-destructive nature of sampling.

Action					
(1)	Clean up of ACM Debris	(2)	Precautions for Access Which may Disturb ACM Debris	(3)	ACM removal
(4)	Precautions for Work Which may Disturb ACM in Poor Condition	(5)	Proactive ACM removal (Minimum repair required for fair condition)	(6)	ACM repair
(7)	Management program and surveillance				

APPENDIX VII
Photographs



S0001H (None), On concrete block, Wall, Paint, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



S2015D (None), Wall, Bulkhead, Drywall and joint compound, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



S2026C (None), Textured plaster in cart wash room, Ceiling, Plaster, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



S2027C (None), Brown duct mastic, Duct, Mastic, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



V9500 (Presumed Asbestos), Butyl sealant on windows and doors, not anticipated to be impacted by renovations, Wall, Window Liner, Sealant, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



V9500 (Presumed Asbestos), Butyl sealant on windows and doors, not anticipated to be impacted by renovations, Wall, Window Liner, Sealant, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



V9500 (Presumed Asbestos), Butyl sealant on windows and doors, not anticipated to be impacted by renovations, Wall, Window Liner, Sealant, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



V0000 (None), Installed post 2010, Floor, Epoxy, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



V0000 (None), 2'x4' white with painted dark flecks, dated 04/2015, Ceiling, Ceiling Tiles (lay-in), Warewashing (Location #: 127)



V0000 (None), 2'x4' white smooth, dated 06/17/20, Ceiling, Ceiling Tiles (lay-in), Warewashing (Location #: 127)



V0000 (None), 2'x4' deep fissures and pinholes, dated 01/20/06, Ceiling, Ceiling Tiles (lay-in), Warewashing (Location #: 127)



L0017(Lead, None), White on textured plaster ceilings, Ceiling, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



L0018(Lead, None), Green on epoxy flooring, Floor, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



L0019(Lead, None), White on poured concrete columns, Structure, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



L0020(Lead, None), White and pink on concrete block, Wall, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



Pb Products, V9500(Presumed), BATTERIES IN EMER. LIGHTS, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



Mercury, V9000(Yes), LIGHT FIXTURE, T8, Warewashing (Location #: 127)



Mercury, V0000(No), THERMOSTAT, Electric Type, Warewashing (Location #: 127)