

WE-2024-01 – Rodney WPCP Upgrades

Date Issued: July 11, 2024, 11:00 AM

Addendum No. 1

No. of Addenda pages: 47

Attachments:

- Designated Substances Survey

Mandatory Site Meeting

The mandatory site meeting will take place on **July 16th, 2024, at 11:00AM.**

Information

Not Applicable

Clarifications

To register as a plan holder/plan taker, please email the Contract Administrator, Chris Paslawski (cpaslawski@rvanderson.com), and carbon copy Tyler Young (tyoung@rvanderson.com). A confirmation email will be sent by Chris or Tyler to confirm receipt.

All questions regarding the contract must be sent to the Contract Administrator to be answered in future addenda. A confirmation email will be sent to confirm receipt.

Revisions

Not Applicable

Additions

Not Applicable

Drawings

Not Applicable

Questions and Answers

Not Applicable

End of Addenda



T. HARRIS
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
since 1979

931 Commissioners Road East, Suite 100
London, Ontario N5Z 3H9
Tel. (519) 685-9048
1-888-ASK-THEM

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY
RODNEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
22590 Pioneer Line
Rodney, Ontario
N0L 2C0**

July 8th, 2024

Prepared for:

Mr. Lee Gosnell – Manager of Operations and Community Services
Municipality of West Elgin
22413 Hoskins Line
Rodney, ON
N0L 2C0

T. Harris Environmental Management Inc.
931 Commissioners Road East, Suite 100
London, Ontario
N5Z 3H9

Project No: L24-03898



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

2.0 ONTARIO REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR SURVEY 1

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY 2

3.1 ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS..... 3

 3.1.1 *Asbestos Bulk Sampling* 3

 3.1.2 *Assessment*..... 5

3.2 LEAD-CONTAINING MATERIALS 5

 3.2.1 *Bulk Sampling for Lead in Paints*..... 7

3.3 SILICA-CONTAINING MATERIALS 7

3.4 MERCURY-CONTAINING MATERIALS..... 7

3.5 ARSENIC-CONTAINING MATERIALS 7

3.6 ACRYLONITRILE 8

3.7 BENZENE 8

3.8 COKE OVEN EMISSIONS 8

3.9 ETHYLENE OXIDE..... 8

3.10 ISOCYANATES 8

3.11 VINYL CHLORIDE 8

3.12 NON-DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES 8

 3.12.1 *PCB-containing Materials* 8

 3.12.2 *Mould*..... 9

 3.12.3 *Ozone Depleting Substances*..... 11

4.0 FINDINGS 12

4.1 ASBESTOS 12

 4.1.1 *Fireproofing*..... 14

 4.1.2 *Texture Finishes*..... 15

 4.1.3 *Mechanical Insulation*..... 15

 4.1.4 *Plaster* 15

 4.1.5 *Ceiling Tiles* 15

 4.1.6 *Vinyl Floor Tiles* 15

 4.1.7 *Vinyl Sheet Flooring* 15

 4.1.8 *Drywall Joint Compound* 15

 4.1.9 *Transite* 15

 4.1.10 *Vermiculite* 16

 4.1.11 *Caulking*..... 16

 4.1.12 *Roofing Materials*..... 16

 4.1.13 *Other* 17

4.2 LEAD..... 17



4.3	SILICA	18
4.4	MERCURY.....	18
4.5	ARSENIC.....	18
4.6	ACRYLONITRILE	18
4.7	BENZENE	18
4.8	COKE OVEN EMISSIONS.....	18
4.9	ETHYLENE OXIDE.....	19
4.10	ISOCYANATES	19
4.11	VINYL CHLORIDE	19
4.12	NON-DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES	19
4.12.1	PCB.....	19
4.12.2	Mould.....	19
4.12.3	Ozone Depleting Substances.....	19
5.0	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	20
5.1	ASBESTOS	20
5.2	LEAD.....	21
5.3	SILICA	21
5.4	MERCURY.....	22
5.5	NON-DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES	22
5.5.1	PCB.....	22
5.5.2	Ozone Depleting Substances.....	23
5.6	GENERAL.....	23
6.0	LIMITATIONS.....	24

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
APPENDIX II	FLOOR PLANS
APPENDIX III	LABORATORY CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

T. Harris Environmental Management Inc. (THEM) was retained by the Municipality of West Elgin to conduct a Hazardous Materials Survey, including Designated Substances, Mould, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), for the Rodney Wastewater Treatment Plant, located at 22590 Pioneer Line in Rodney, Ontario. The objective of this study was to determine whether any hazardous building materials, including Designated Substances, as defined under the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act, were present within the buildings located at the above noted address. The survey was conducted on June 27th, 2024.

Based on the investigation conducted by T. Harris Environmental Management, through available records, interviews and a site review, the following were identified:

- Asbestos-containing materials (ACM) observed in the surveyed area are detailed in Table I. Asbestos-containing materials observed were assigned a Priority rating. Materials assigned Priority 1 are highly recommended to be removed, repaired or encapsulated. Materials identified as Priority 2 may remain in place until system upgrading or renovations. Materials assigned Priority 3 may remain in place until the building is demolished.

TABLE I
Summary of Asbestos-Containing Materials
Rodney Wastewater Treatment Plant
22590 Pioneer Line, Rodney, Ontario
June 27th, 2024

Location	Material	Quantity	Priority	Type(s) of Asbestos	Friable (Y/N)	Photo
Control Building A Exterior	Grey Window, Door & Vent Caulking	~ 6 windows, ~ 3 doors, ~ 2 vents	2	Chrysotile	No	P1

- A summary of the paints and their associated lead concentrations can be found in Table II. Lead was not found at a detectable level in any of the paints sampled. Lead may be present as a component in pipes and in solder used in pipe fittings.



TABLE II
Summary of Lead Bulk Sampling Results
Rodney Wastewater Treatment Plant
22590 Pioneer Line, Rodney, Ontario
June 27th, 2024

Sample ID	Location	Sample Description	Lead Concentration by Weight (%)
LD-A-01	Control Building A Office (Location 6)	Cream Wall/Ceiling Paint	<0.0081
LD-B-01	Screen Building Exterior	Silver Door/Trim Paint	<0.0081
LD-C-01	Control Building B Alum Room (Location 12)	Grey Wall Paint	<0.0080
LD-D-01	Control Building B Exterior	Brown Door/Trim Paint	<0.0080
LD-E-01	Aerator Basin #1	Blue Paint on Pumps	<0.0080

- Silica may be present in building materials in two forms: i) amorphous-diatomaceous earth (commonly found in insulation materials); and ii) free crystalline (α -Quartz) (commonly found in ceiling tiles and gypsum board). Silica (including free crystalline silica) may also be a component of concrete and brick surfaces noted in the investigated areas.
- Liquid mercury may be present within wall mounted thermostatic control units. Mercury vapour is suspected to be present within fluorescent light tubes.
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are organic compounds that contain carbon, chlorine, and fluorine atoms. These compounds are likely to be found as coolants in refrigeration and air conditioners which are suspected to be present within the building.

Based on the aforementioned findings for the survey conducted, THEM recommends the following:

- Non-friable ACM assigned a Priority 1 must be removed and/or repaired immediately following applicable asbestos abatement procedures. Non-friable ACM assigned a Priority 2 can remain in place until major system upgrading, maintenance or demolition which could result in disturbance of this material. In the event the non-friable ACM is removed, Type 1 operations apply (provided that the material is wetted down and removed using non-powered handheld tools) as outlined in Ontario Regulation 278/05, *Designated Substance - Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations* – made under the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act.



- Respiratory protection equipment worn by contractors conducting asbestos abatement activities should be selected based on Table 2 Respirators found in Ontario Regulation 278/05.
- In the event all ACM within the building is not removed, an asbestos management program must be implemented according to Ontario Regulation 278/05.
- Vinyl floor products were analyzed using the phase light microscopy (PLM) method of detection as required by Ontario Regulation 278/05. However, given the composition of vinyl floor products, the PLM analysis method is often prone to yielding false negative analysis results. Therefore, it may be prudent that the Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) analysis method (in addition to the PLM) be used to determine the asbestos content in the vinyl floor products.
- Prior to any renovations or demolition activities that may disturb materials identified to contain lead of any concentration, precautions must be taken as described in Ontario Regulation 213/91, *Construction Projects* – made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act. This may include conducting an assessment of the potential exposure of airborne lead by a qualified person. Exposure to lead-containing materials is regulated under Ontario Regulation 490/09, *Designated Substances* – made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Care must be taken to prevent lead-containing particles from becoming airborne during the disturbance of lead-containing surfaces (i.e., during renovation or demolition projects). All lead abatement work must follow procedures outlined in the guideline “*Lead on Construction Projects*”, issued April 2011 by the Occupational Health and Safety branch of the Ministry of Labour.
- Precautions must be taken to prevent mercury vapours becoming airborne during renovations or building demolition. Exposure to airborne mercury is regulated under Ontario Regulation 490/09, *Designated Substances* – made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
- All waste material must be handled and disposed of according to R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 347: *General - Waste Management*, as amended – made under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Lead and/or Mercury waste may be subject to Leachate Criteria (Schedule 4) of this regulation.
- Exposure to airborne silica is regulated under Ontario Regulation 490/09, *Designated Substances* – made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act. All work being carried



with silica containing materials should be conducted following the guideline “*Silica on Construction Projects*”, issued April 2011 by the Occupational Health and Safety branch of the Ministry of Labour.

- At the time of removal or replacement of fluorescent light ballasts, the ballasts should be inspected for PCB content. All PCB materials must be handled and stored as outlined in R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 347: *General - Waste Management*, as amended. In addition, requirements outlined in the federal regulation SOR/2008-273 – made under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 must be adhered to as well.
- All applicable regulations and/or industry standards should be adhered to prior to removal or repair of systems that are suspected to contain CFCs.
- Prior to performing construction, renovations or demolition, the Occupational Health and Safety Act requires an inventory of all Designated Substances to be submitted to the general contractor who in turn must submit the same list to all their subtrades. Submission of this report to all parties will satisfy this requirement.
- Building material(s) that are not detailed within this survey due to inaccessibility during the time of the survey and/or are uncovered during renovation/demolition activities, notably materials that are suspected to contain asbestos, should be properly assessed by qualified person prior to their disturbance.

This survey satisfies requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act with regards to the presence/absence of hazardous materials identified within this report. This executive summary is not to be used alone and the report should be reviewed in its entirety.

Should you have any questions or comments regarding this survey, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,

T. HARRIS ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INC.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

T. Harris Environmental Management Inc. was retained by the Municipality of West Elgin to conduct a Hazardous Materials Survey, including Designated Substances, for the Rodney Wastewater Treatment Plant located at 22590 Pioneer Line in Rodney, Ontario. The survey was conducted on June 27th, 2024.

The objective of this survey was to determine whether hazardous materials, including Designated Substances, as defined under the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act, Mould, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were present within the buildings surveyed. The survey included a review of the entire buildings for the presence and extent of hazardous materials, evaluation of the type of hazardous materials and degree of possible exposure, and assessment of requirements for any further investigation or remedial action, if necessary.

Identification of suspect asbestos materials was performed by means of bulk sampling and laboratory analysis. Testing for lead in paint was conducted using bulk sampling. Other hazardous materials, if present, were identified by visual inspection only. These included mercury in gauges and light fixtures, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in coolant oils of transformers and fluorescent light fixture ballasts, and silica in cement. Recommendations based on our findings are made in Section 5.0.

This report documents our findings as noted during our site inspection. Individual assessments were made to identify Designated Substances and their condition, as well as requirements for special treatment such as control programs or specialized removal and disposal techniques.

2.0 ONTARIO REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR SURVEY

Ontario Regulation 490/09, *Designated Substances* – made under the Ontario Health and Safety Act, applies to controlling designated substances in the workplace. This regulation may not be all encompassing for each of the Designated Substances and other associated Ontario Regulations may apply.

The management and abatement of asbestos-containing materials must be conducted according to Ontario Regulation 278/05 amended by O. Reg. 450/19, *Designated Substance - Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations* – made under the Occupational



Health and Safety Act. Asbestos-containing waste must be handled and disposed of according to R.R.O., 1990, Regulation 347: *General - Waste Management*.

In addition to the Ontario Regulation 490/09 noted above, the following guidelines were observed for this survey:

- Lead on Construction Projects, issued April 2011 by the Occupational Health and Safety branch of the Ministry of Labour.
- Silica on Construction Projects, issued April 2011 by the Occupational Health and Safety branch of the Ministry of Labour.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are not recognized as a Designated Substance, as outlined in the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act, however as selected materials were reviewed for PCB content during this survey the following legislation applies: R.R.O., 1990, Regulation 362: *Waste Management - PCB's* – made under the Environmental Protection Act and SOR/2008-273 – made under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999.

Applicable legislation and/or guidelines for other materials identified (not listed above) as part of the survey are included where applicable.

All waste materials are regulated by R.R.O., 1990, Regulation 347: *General - Waste Management*, as amended – made under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act.

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Not all designated substances or suspect hazardous materials were sampled. Sampling was carried out only for those compounds that were known to be present or those deemed to have a likely source of origin in the buildings under study.

All sample analyses were performed by an independent laboratory and the Laboratory Certificates of Analysis attached in Appendix III. Materials similar in appearance or texture to other materials tested were considered to be of similar composition. When inaccessible areas such as behind walls and above plaster ceilings were encountered during the survey, inferences were drawn based upon findings in adjacent spaces. Other designated substances and listed hazardous materials, if present, were identified by observation only.



The survey, as proposed, included the inspection of all accessible areas specified by the client.

3.1 ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS

Asbestos is a general name for several varieties of highly fibrous silicate materials. Commercially significant types include: Chrysotile, Amosite and Crocidolite. The combination of a variety of favourable characteristics made asbestos popular for wide industrial use, including: fibrous structure, low heat conductivity, high electrical resistance, chemical inertness, strength, flexibility and effectiveness as a reinforcing or binding agent when combined with cement or plastic.

Products with bound asbestos pose no danger of releasing airborne fibres unless cut, sawn, ground or sanded. One measure of the potential hazard of a product is its friability. The friability of asbestos containing materials (ACM) is a measure of the ease with which the material can be ground or pulverized by hand pressure. Knowledge of the friability of ACM may theoretically indicate the ease with which fibres can be released into the air.

The accredited survey inspector(s) were responsible for inspecting, assessing and recording the location, condition and type of all suspect friable and non-friable ACM in the project area. Each individual room and space was surveyed. Homogeneous sampling areas of ACM were determined. A homogeneous area is defined as an application of ACM that is uniform in colour, texture, identical in every respect, and is unlikely to consist of more than one type or formulation of material. Materials installed at different times, on different floors, or in special areas such as mechanical rooms are assigned to separate sampling areas.

3.1.1 Asbestos Bulk Sampling

Sampling of suspected asbestos-containing building materials observed within the surveyed area was conducted as per the requirements of Table 1 found within Ontario Regulation 278/05. A summary of the sample requirements can be found in Table III below.



TABLE III
Asbestos Bulk Sampling Requirements

Type of material	Size of area of homogeneous material	Minimum # of bulk material samples to be collected
Surfacing material, including without limitation material that is applied to surfaces by spraying, by troweling or otherwise, such as acoustical plaster on ceilings and fireproofing materials on structural members	<90 sq metres	3
	>90 sq metres but <450 sq. metres	5
	>450 sq metres	7
Thermal insulation, except as described in item 3	Any size	3
Thermal insulation patch	<2 linear metres or 0.5 sq metres	1
Other material	Any size	3

Preliminary identification of the samples was made using polarized light microscopy (PLM), with confirmation of presence and type of asbestos made by dispersion staining optical microscopy. This analytical procedure follows the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Test Method EPA/600/R-93/116 Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials, June 1993. Laboratory Certificates of Analysis for this identification are given in Appendix III.

According to O. Reg. 278/05, asbestos-containing material means material that contains 0.5 percent or more asbestos by dry weight. If analysis establishes that a bulk material sample contains 0.5 percent or more asbestos by dry weight, then it is not necessary to analyze other bulk material samples taken from the same area of homogenous material, the entire area of homogenous material is deemed to be asbestos-containing material.

Destructive testing was not performed. Therefore, in the event asbestos-containing materials are discovered as part of the survey, inferences have been drawn for inaccessible spaces (i.e., above plaster ceilings with no access panels) based upon findings in adjacent spaces. Similarly, motors, blowers, electrical panels, etc., were not de-energized or disassembled to examine concealed conditions. Such items should be considered to have asbestos as a component until proven otherwise.



Boilers were frequently constructed (i.e., lined, bedded, etc.) with asbestos refractory materials. Demolition and/or renovations to existing boiler units which may elicit a disturbance of suspect ACM should necessitate prior investigation to determine for the presence of ACM. In addition, fire doors that may be present in the surveyed areas were not tested intrusively and therefore should be considered to contain ACM until proven otherwise. Further examples of such assumptions include: elevator brakes, roofing felts and mastics, caulking, high voltage wiring, mechanical packing and gaskets, and underground services or piping.

3.1.2 Assessment

Materials identified to contain asbestos were assessed on the relative possibility of fibre release into the air due to a combination of their condition and accessibility. Priorities have been established for remedial action based on these combinations, and are given below.

Priority 1 (One)

Asbestos-containing material highly recommended to be removed, repaired or encapsulated.

Priority 2 (Two)

Asbestos-containing material could remain in place until system upgrading or renovations are to occur.

Priority 3 (Three)

Asbestos-containing material could remain in place until eventual building demolition.

3.2 LEAD-CONTAINING MATERIALS

Paints/surface coatings observed in the surveyed areas were tested for lead content. Other building materials not tested for lead content (i.e., mortar, concrete) should be considered lead-containing until proven otherwise.

Currently in Ontario, there is no regulation that provides a definition of what the percent of lead in paint must be in order to be considered "lead-based paint". The Surface Coating Materials Regulations (SOR/2005-109) made under the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act specifies that the concentration of total lead present in a surface coating material must not be more than



600 mg/kg. The Surface Coatings Materials Regulations came into effect on April 19th, 2005 and was amended in November of 2010, which lowered the acceptable concentration of total lead present in a surface coating material to less than 90 mg/kg (SOR/2010-224). This lead content applies to any paint and/or surface coatings of products advertised, sold or imported into Canada. Coatings applied to furniture, pencils, artists' brushes, toys and articles that are intended for children would fall under the jurisdiction of this regulation. However, these levels are not specifically intended to determine what constitutes a "lead-based paint", it is merely a regulation to protect consumers of coated materials. Therefore, this regulation does not apply to construction projects where lead-based coatings may be disturbed during the course of renovations or construction.

To date, there is no simple correlation between the concentration of lead in paints/surface coatings and the resulting airborne lead levels that may be emitted if the coated material was to be disturbed or removed. However, the Environmental Abatement Council of Canada (EACC) "*Lead Guideline for Construction, Renovation, Maintenance or Repair*", published October 2014 (herein referred to as 'EACC Guideline'), outlines "virtually safe" lead levels for paints or surface coatings. Paints or coatings containing less than or equal to 0.1% lead by weight¹ are considered low-level lead paints or coatings. If these paints or coatings are disturbed in a manner, which uses normal dust control procedures, and does not exceed the particulate not otherwise specified (PNOS) time-weighted average (TWA) of 0.05 mg/m³ set in Ontario Regulation 490/09, then worker protection from the inhalation of lead is not required. Projects that meet these guidelines must still adhere to general health and safety precautions, such as prohibiting eating, smoking, drinking or chewing gum in the work area. These projects must also implement dust suppression techniques and provide facilities for workers to wash their hands and face. Additionally, the Occupational Health and Safety branch of the Ministry of Labour (MOL) provides classifications of the types of specific lead operations, which are based on presumed airborne lead concentrations to which the worker will be exposed. The classifications are provided in the MOL publication, "*Guideline: Lead on Construction Projects*", published in September 2004 and revised in April 2011 (herein referred to as 'MOL Guideline'). The levels of airborne lead expected to be present in a work area is related to the types of work operations being used to disturb or remove the coatings; it is not a function of the percentage of lead within the coating. Based on this MOL Guideline, all paints/surface coatings are to be considered lead-containing unless they are tested and contain undetectable lead concentrations.

¹ WHMIS reporting limit for lead in a safety data sheet or material safety data sheet.



Lead is also suspected to be a component in solder on plumbing fixtures throughout the building. Representative samples of solder joints suspected to contain lead were not collected. Other suspect lead-containing materials such as lead sheeting, conduit, pipes and lead-calcium battery plates were not sampled during this investigation, but were noted where applicable.

3.2.1 Bulk Sampling for Lead in Paints

To verify lead content in paints, representative bulk samples of paints were retrieved for laboratory analysis for lead content. Paint samples were scraped down to the building base structure, with all possible layers present, then submitted to an independent laboratory. Samples were treated with a dilute nitric acid sample digestion prior to filtration. Analysis utilized for lead detection in filtered samples was Flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (F.A.A.S.).

3.3 SILICA-CONTAINING MATERIALS

Silica occurs naturally as crystalline or amorphous material. Crystalline silica is significantly more toxic than amorphous silica.

Silica may be present in the project area in two forms: i) amorphous-diatomaceous earth in pipe fittings and other insulation materials; and ii) free crystalline (α -Quartz) in ceiling tiles, concrete, cement, brick, ceramic tiles, terra cotta block and hard plaster finishes. Testing for silica in these materials was not conducted, but its presence was noted.

3.4 MERCURY-CONTAINING MATERIALS

Mercury may be a component in paints and can also be present as a liquid in thermometers, thermostats, and other mechanical equipment switches. Mercury vapour is present in fluorescent lamps.

3.5 ARSENIC-CONTAINING MATERIALS

Arsenic is used in metallurgy for hardening copper, lead and alloys; in pigment production, in the manufacture of certain types of glass, in insecticides and fungicides and in rodent poisons, as a by-product in the smelting of copper ores, and as a dopant material in semiconductor manufacturing.



3.6 ACRYLONITRILE

Acrylonitrile (ACN) (also known as vinyl cyanide) is an explosive, flammable liquid used in the manufacture of acrylic fibres, rubber-like materials and pesticide fumigants.

3.7 BENZENE

Benzene, or Benzol, is a colourless liquid. It is used as an intermediate in the production of styrene, phenol, cyclohexane, and other organic chemicals, in the manufacture of detergents, pesticides, solvents, and paint removers. It is also found in gasoline.

3.8 COKE OVEN EMISSIONS

Not applicable to this project area.

3.9 ETHYLENE OXIDE

Ethylene oxide is a colourless gas liquefying below 12 degrees Celsius. It is used generally as a fumigant and sterilizing agent for medical equipment.

3.10 ISOCYANATES

Isocyanates (HDI, MDI and TDI) are used in the production of polyurethane and as an elastomer in casting compounds, mastic, and textile coatings (IPDI).

3.11 VINYL CHLORIDE

Vinyl Chloride, also known as chloroethylene, is a colourless gas but is handled as a liquid under pressure. It is used in the production of polyvinyl chloride resins and in organic synthesis.

3.12 NON-DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES

3.12.1 PCB-containing Materials

PCBs are not recognized as a Designated Substance, as outlined in the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act. However, a review of a number of representative and accessible fluorescent light ballasts suspected to contain PCBs were included in the survey. In addition, accessible building hydraulic equipment (i.e., elevators/lifts) or electrical transformers observed



during the survey were visually reviewed. No sampling of materials for PCB content was conducted as a part of this survey. In addition, no other materials were reviewed/inspected as a part of this survey unless specified by the client. Thus, the following materials should be assumed, if present onsite, to contain PCBs until proven otherwise: cable insulation, thermal insulation materials (i.e., foam, felt), adhesives/tapes, plastics, caulking, lead-based paints and, various types of electrical equipment (i.e., voltage regulators, switches, bushings, electromagnets).

Polychlorinated biphenyl-containing ballasts reviewed were identified by model number, serial number, and date code, as listed in *Environment of Canada Identification of Lamp Ballasts Containing PCBs - Report EPS 2/CC/2 (revised), August 1991*.

3.12.2 Mould

Fungi, also called mould or mildew, are microbiological organisms that can live and reproduce and potentially cause health problems in indoor environments. They are chlorophyll-lacking plant-like organisms that are unicellular (e.g., yeast) or grow in a multinucleate mass (e.g., bread mould), subsist on decomposed organic matter or nutrition from living hosts, and reproduce by production of spores 3 to 200 µm in size. Mould growth inside buildings is due to excess moisture caused by leakages, condensation, or capillary movement of water into the building. They will generally not occur if materials are kept dry.

The presence of mould spores in indoor environments may not be significant in terms of the causation of fungal infestation since most micro-organism contamination does not become a problem until it becomes disturbed and is distributed into the ventilation system or air within the building. In other words, there may be little hazard if micro-organisms do not multiply or do not accumulate to harmful levels, if there is no means for micro-organisms to become airborne, or, if aerosolized micro-organisms do not reach susceptible receptors.

Fungi or moulds which are typically found on building materials that have become damaged due to moisture problems can cause or exacerbate allergic type symptoms in occupants who have a history of hypersensitivity diseases (e.g., asthma). Thus, people suffering from respiratory disorders or severe allergies may be at greater risk for developing health problems associated with exposures to fungi found in water damaged areas. Such people may need to be removed from the affected areas until remediation and clearance testing, if required, is completed. However, any decisions regarding medical removal must be based on recommendations made by an occupational medicine specialist trained in symptomatology related to this type of exposure.



In order to define risk for areas that are suspected or confirmed to be contaminated with mould, the extent of water damage, and/or visible mould growth on building materials must be considered. THEM recommends the following criteria presented in Table IV for determining risk levels (hazard categories) and associated remediation protocols. This criterion is based on the “*Institute of Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC) S520 Standard and Reference for Professional Mould Remediation*” and “*Environmental Abatement Council of Canada (EACC) Mould Abatement Guidelines 2015, Edition 3*”.

TABLE IV
Recommended Water Damage/Mould Risk Management Levels

Hazard Category	Mould/Water Damage Present in Accessible Areas, Based on Visual Inspection¹ and/or Moisture Measurements	Summary of General Recommended Remediation Requirements
0	No visible signs of mould growth, no evidence of category 2 or 3 water damage and no health complaints.	No remediation required; however, in some situations structural drying may be required.
1	Small Areas (Source Containment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work can be conducted by in-house staff trained in water damage/mould remedial techniques or by qualified environmental contractor. - Personnel conducting the work should be wearing the appropriate PPE. - No critical barriers required. - Contaminated building materials can be contained with polyethylene sheeting and duct tape and removed.
2	Moderate Areas (Local Containment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work should be conducted by a qualified environmental contractor. - Personnel conducting the work should be wearing the appropriate PPE. - A polyethylene enclosure should be erected to isolate mould contaminated materials. - A decontamination chamber may be required. - The following procedures should be followed during cleaning activities: HEPA vacuum, clean with a solution that contains a surfactant, HEPA vacuum, clean with a solution that contains a surfactant and a final HEPA vacuum. A disinfectant (that at minimum has a Health Canada DIN Number) should be applied to the remediation area following cleaning.



Hazard Category	Mould/Water Damage Present in Accessible Areas, Based on Visual Inspection ¹ and/or Moisture Measurements	Summary of General Recommended Remediation Requirements
3	Extensive Areas (Full Scale Containment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work should be conducted by a qualified environmental contractor. - Personnel conducting the work should be wearing the appropriate PPE. - The mould contaminated room and/or building section should be isolated with critical barriers. - Building materials within the remediation area that cannot be cleaned effectively must be sealed off with polyethylene barriers. - A decontamination unit is required. - The following procedures should be followed during cleaning activities: HEPA vacuum, clean with a solution that contains a surfactant, HEPA vacuum, clean with a solution that contains a surfactant and a final HEPA vacuum. A disinfectant (that at minimum has a Health Canada DIN Number) should be applied to the remediation area following cleaning.

Note 1: May or may not include destructive testing.

3.12.3 Ozone Depleting Substances

Ozone depleting substances such as fluorocarbons are commonly used as cooling agents in refrigeration equipment such as ice makers, refrigerators, chilled water drinking fountains, compressors and air conditioners. Commercial chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) production began with R-12 in 1931, R-11 in 1932, R-114 in 1933 and R-113 in 1934. The first hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) refrigerant, R-22 was produced in 1936. By 1963, these five products accounted for 98% of the total production of the organic fluorine industry.

Almost 50 years passed between the introduction of CFCs and recognition of their harm to the environment when released to the atmosphere. Specific concerns are related to their depletion of stratospheric ozone and to possible climate change by their action as greenhouse gases. The high stability of CFCs enables them to deliver ozone-depleting chlorine to the stratosphere.

The project area was visually inspected for refrigeration equipment and where possible, fluorocarbon content was determined by looking at appliance tags.



4.0 FINDINGS

The following includes observations for any hazardous materials identified within the area surveyed. The survey focused on building materials and as such there may be Designated Substances in equipment that was present within the surveyed area.

4.1 ASBESTOS

Samples of suspect ACMs were collected at various locations throughout the surveyed area. The samples were submitted to EMSL Canada for the determination of asbestos content using the polarized light microscopy (PLM) method of detection. Laboratory Certificates of Analysis detailing results of bulk samples collected during this assessment are attached in Appendix III of this report with results summarized in Table V below. Samples found to be asbestos-containing are shaded.

TABLE V
Summary of Asbestos Bulk Sampling Results
Rodney Wastewater Treatment Plant
22590 Pioneer Line, Rodney, Ontario
June 27th, 2024

Sample ID	Location	Description	Asbestos Content
Caulk-A-01	Control Building A Exterior	Grey Window, Door & Vent Caulking	1% Chrysotile
Caulk-A-02	Control Building A Exterior	Grey Window, Door & Vent Caulking	ANR
Caulk-A-03	Control Building A Exterior	Grey Window, Door & Vent Caulking	ANR
Caulk-B-01	Screen Building Exterior	White Door & Vent Caulking	None Detected
Caulk-B-02	Screen Building Exterior	White Door & Vent Caulking	None Detected
Caulk-B-03	Screen Building Exterior	White Door & Vent Caulking	None Detected
Caulk-C-01	Control Building B Exterior	White Door & Vent Caulking	None Detected
Caulk-C-02	Control Building B Exterior	White Door & Vent Caulking	None Detected
Caulk-C-03	Control Building B Exterior	White Door & Vent Caulking	None Detected



Sample ID	Location	Description	Asbestos Content
Caulk-D-01	Aerator Basin #1	White Caulking on Pump Shed	None Detected
Caulk-D-02	Aerator Basin #1	White Caulking on Pump Shed	None Detected
Caulk-D-03	Aerator Basin #1	White Caulking on Pump Shed	None Detected
Caulk-E-01	Aerator Basin #1	Black Pipe Caulking	None Detected
Caulk-E-02	Aerator Basin #1	Black Pipe Caulking	None Detected
Caulk-E-03	Aerator Basin #1	Black Pipe Caulking	None Detected
DJC-A-01	Control Building A Laboratory (Location 2)	White Drywall Joint Compound	None Detected
DJC-A-02	Control Building A Laboratory (Location 2)	White Drywall Joint Compound	None Detected
DJC-A-03	Control Building A Office (Location 6)	White Drywall Joint Compound	None Detected
ExpTar-A-01	Aerator Basin #2	Black Expansion Joint Tar	None Detected
ExpTar-A-02	Aerator Basin #2	Black Expansion Joint Tar	None Detected
ExpTar-A-03	Aerator Basin #2	Black Expansion Joint Tar	None Detected
Ins-A-01	Clarifier Exterior	Fibrous Exterior Insulation	None Detected
Ins-A-02	Clarifier Exterior	Fibrous Exterior Insulation	None Detected
Ins-A-03	Clarifier Exterior	Fibrous Exterior Insulation	None Detected
Mortar-A-01	Control Building A Washroom (Location 3)	Grey Ceramic Floor Tile Thinset Mortar	None Detected
Mortar-A-02	Control Building A Washroom (Location 3)	Grey Ceramic Floor Tile Thinset Mortar	None Detected
Mortar-A-03	Control Building A Washroom (Location 3)	Grey Ceramic Floor Tile Thinset Mortar	None Detected



Sample ID	Location	Description	Asbestos Content
Mortar-B-01	Control Building A Washroom (Location 3)	White Ceramic Wall Tile Thinset Mortar	None Detected
Mortar-B-02	Control Building A Washroom (Location 3)	White Ceramic Wall Tile Thinset Mortar	None Detected
Mortar-B-03	Control Building A Washroom (Location 3)	White Ceramic Wall Tile Thinset Mortar	None Detected
RoofTar-A-01	Screen Building Roof	Black Roofing Tar	None Detected
		Black Felt	None Detected
RoofTar-A-02	Screen Building Roof	Black Roofing Tar	None Detected
		Black Felt	None Detected
RoofTar-A-03	Screen Building Roof	Black Roofing Tar	None Detected
		Black Felt	None Detected
TankIns-A-01	Alum Tank (Location 11)	White Fibrous Tank Insulation	None Detected
TankIns-A-02	Alum Tank (Location 11)	White Fibrous Tank Insulation	None Detected
TankIns-A-03	Alum Tank (Location 11)	White Fibrous Tank Insulation	None Detected
VFT-A-01	Control Building A Laboratory (Location 2)	Beige 12" Vinyl Floor Tile	None Detected
		Black Mastic	None Detected
VFT-A-02	Control Building A Laboratory (Location 2)	Beige 12" Vinyl Floor Tile	None Detected
		Black Mastic	None Detected
VFT-A-03	Control Building A Laboratory (Location 2)	Beige 12" Vinyl Floor Tile	None Detected
		Black Mastic	None Detected

ANR – Analysis Not Required – Material known to be asbestos-containing.

The following building materials (if present) were investigated for asbestos content. Representative samples were collected of suspect asbestos-containing materials and analyzed for asbestos content using the PLM method of detection, unless otherwise noted. Results of analysis are summarized in [Table V](#) with Laboratory Certificates of Analysis presented in Appendix III. For information regarding the specific location and condition of asbestos-containing materials, refer to [Table VII](#) and the Floor Plans presented in Appendix II.

4.1.1 Fireproofing

No fireproofing was observed within the surveyed buildings.



4.1.2 Texture Finishes

No texture finishes were observed within the surveyed buildings.

4.1.3 Mechanical Insulation

No suspect asbestos-containing linear pipe insulation, pipe fitting insulation or duct insulation was observed within the surveyed buildings.

4.1.4 Plaster

No plaster was observed within the surveyed buildings.

4.1.5 Ceiling Tiles

No ceiling tiles were observed within the surveyed buildings.

4.1.6 Vinyl Floor Tiles

Suspect asbestos-containing beige 12" vinyl floor tiles were observed throughout Control Building A. Samples VFT-A-01/02/03 were collected. No asbestos was detected in the samples.

4.1.7 Vinyl Sheet Flooring

No vinyl sheet flooring was observed within the surveyed buildings.

4.1.8 Drywall Joint Compound

Gypsum board walls and ceilings, with suspect asbestos-containing drywall joint compound applied, were observed throughout Control Building A. Samples DJC-A-01/02/03 were collected. No asbestos was detected in the samples.

4.1.9 Transite

No suspect asbestos-containing Transite products were observed within the surveyed buildings.



4.1.10 Vermiculite

No vermiculite insulation was observed within the surveyed buildings.

4.1.11 Caulking

Five (5) types of suspect asbestos-containing caulking were observed throughout the surveyed buildings. Samples were collected as follows:

- Samples Caulk-A-01/02/03 were collected of grey window, door and vent caulking from the exterior of Control Building A. The caulking was found to contain 1% Chrysotile asbestos.
- Samples Caulk-B-01/02/03 were collected of white door and vent caulking from the exterior of the Screen Building. No asbestos was detected in the samples.
- Samples Caulk-C-01/02/03 were collected of white door and vent caulking from the exterior of Control Building B. No asbestos was detected in the samples.
- Samples Caulk-D-01/02/03 were collected of white caulking on the pump shed associated with the Aerator Basins. No asbestos was detected in the samples.
- Samples Caulk-E-01/02/03 were collected of black caulking on piping associated with Aerator Basin #1. No asbestos was detected in the samples.

Asbestos-containing caulking is a non-friable material.

4.1.12 Roofing Materials

Samples RoofTar-A-01/02/03 were collected of black roofing tar from the roof of the Screen Building. A black tar layer and black felt layer were analyzed. No asbestos was detected in the samples.

Window and door caulking as well as roofing materials such as shingles on sloped roofs and felt and sealers on flat roofs may contain asbestos. These items are typically not sampled as it may damage the integrity of the materials, resulting in leaks. It is normal practice during the tender process to request alternative pricing in the event that the roofing material is found to contain asbestos. These items should be tested for the presence of asbestos immediately prior to



demolition of roofing or other building components to minimize potential damage to structures below.

4.1.13 Other

Tank Insulation

Suspect asbestos-containing white fibrous insulation was observed on the exterior of the Alum Tank. Samples TankIns-A-01/02/03 were collected. No asbestos was detected in the samples.

Clarifier Insulation

Suspect asbestos-containing white fibrous insulation was observed on the exterior of the Clarifier. Samples Ins-A-01/02/03 were collected. No asbestos was detected in the samples.

Expansion Joint Tar

Suspect asbestos-containing black tar was observed in expansion joints on the exterior of the Aerator Basins. Samples ExpTar-A-01/02/03 were collected. No asbestos was detected in the samples.

4.2 LEAD

Five (5) samples of suspect lead-based paint were collected from various locations. The samples were submitted to an independent laboratory, EMSL Canada Inc., for analysis. Results of the laboratory analysis are listed in Table VI below. The Laboratory Certificate of Analysis is attached in Appendix III.

TABLE VI
Summary of Lead Bulk Sampling Results
Rodney Wastewater Treatment Plant
22590 Pioneer Line, Rodney, Ontario
June 27th, 2024

Sample ID	Location	Sample Description	Lead Concentration by Weight (%)
LD-A-01	Control Building A Office (Location 6)	Cream Wall/Ceiling Paint	<0.0081
LD-B-01	Screen Building Exterior	Silver Door/Trim Paint	<0.0081



Sample ID	Location	Sample Description	Lead Concentration by Weight (%)
LD-C-01	Control Building B Alum Room (Location 12)	Grey Wall Paint	<0.0080
LD-D-01	Control Building B Exterior	Brown Door/Trim Paint	<0.0080
LD-E-01	Aerator Basin #1	Blue Paint on Pumps	<0.0080

Lead was not found at a detectable level in any of the paints sampled. Lead may also be present as a component in pipes and in solder used in pipe fittings.

4.3 SILICA

Silica may be present in the building in insulation materials. Free crystalline silica (α -Quartz) may be a component in ceiling tiles and gypsum board. Silica (including free crystalline silica) may also be a component of concrete and brick surfaces noted in the building.

4.4 MERCURY

Liquid mercury may be present within wall mounted thermostatic control units. Fluorescent light tubes identified within the building are suspected to contain mercury vapour.

4.5 ARSENIC

No source was identified.

4.6 ACRYLONITRILE

No source was identified.

4.7 BENZENE

No source was identified.

4.8 COKE OVEN EMISSIONS

Not applicable for the building.



4.9 ETHYLENE OXIDE

No source was identified.

4.10 ISOCYANATES

No source was identified.

4.11 VINYL CHLORIDE

No source was identified.

4.12 NON-DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES

4.12.1 PCB

At the time of removal or replacement of fluorescent light ballasts, the ballasts should be inspected for PCB content. All PCB materials must be handled and stored as outlined in the Revised Regulation of Ontario 362/90. In addition, requirements outlined in the federal regulation SOR/2008-273 – made under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 must be adhered to as well.

No suspect PCB-containing transformers were noted in the areas of the building under study.

4.12.2 Mould

No visible mould or water damage was observed within the surveyed buildings.

4.12.3 Ozone Depleting Substances

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are organic compounds that contain carbon, chlorine, and fluorine atoms. These compounds are likely to be found as coolants in refrigeration and air conditioners which are suspected to be present within the buildings.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following summarizes hazardous building materials identified within the surveyed area.

5.1 ASBESTOS

Asbestos-containing materials observed in the surveyed area are detailed in the Table VII. Asbestos materials observed were assigned a Priority rating. Materials assigned Priority 1 are highly recommended to be removed, repaired or encapsulated. Materials identified as Priority 2 may remain in place until system upgrading or renovations. Materials assigned Priority 3 may remain in place until the building is demolished.

TABLE VII
Summary of Asbestos-Containing Materials
Rodney Wastewater Treatment Plant
22590 Pioneer Line, Rodney, Ontario
June 27th, 2024

Location	Material	Quantity	Priority	Type(s) of Asbestos	Friable (Y/N)	Photo
Control Building A Exterior	Grey Window, Door & Vent Caulking	~ 6 windows, ~ 3 doors, ~ 2 vents	2	Chrysotile	No	P1

Non-friable ACM assigned a Priority 1 must be removed and/or repaired immediately following applicable asbestos abatement procedures. Non-friable ACM assigned a Priority 2 can remain in place until major system upgrading, maintenance or demolition which could result in disturbance of this material. In the event the non-friable ACM is removed, Type 1 operations apply (provided that the material is wetted down and removed using non-powered handheld tools) as outlined in Ontario Regulation 278/05, *Designated Substance - Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations* – made under the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act.

Respiratory protection equipment worn by contractors conducting asbestos abatement activities should be selected based on Table 2 Respirators found in Ontario Regulation 278/05.

In the event all ACM within the building is not removed, an asbestos management program must be implemented according to Ontario Regulation 278/05.



Vinyl floor products were analyzed using the phase light microscopy (PLM) method of detection as required by Ontario Regulation 278/05. However, given the composition of vinyl floor products, the PLM analysis method is often prone to yielding false negative analysis results. Therefore, it may be prudent that the Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) analysis method (in addition to the PLM) be used to determine the asbestos content in the vinyl floor products.

5.2 LEAD

Ontario Regulation 490/09, as amended by O. Reg. 189/19, *Designated Substances* – made under OHSA states that airborne levels of lead particles should not exceed 0.05 mg/m³. Any demolition or stripping work should be performed under controlled conditions according to the Ontario Ministry of Labour guideline “*Lead on Construction Projects*”, dated April 2011.

The disposal of construction waste containing lead is controlled by Ontario Regulation 347, *General Waste Management* – made under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Leachate tests for lead in construction waste must not exceed 5 mg/L in order to be disposed of at a local landfill without treatment.

5.3 SILICA

Silica may be present in building materials in two forms: i) amorphous-diatomaceous earth (commonly found in insulation materials); and ii) free crystalline (α -Quartz) (commonly found in ceiling tiles and gypsum board). Silica (including free crystalline silica) may also be a component of concrete and brick surfaces noted in the investigated areas.

Precautions must be taken to prevent silica-containing particles from becoming airborne during the disturbance of silica-containing surfaces, such as during renovation or demolition projects. Exposure to airborne silica is regulated under Ontario Regulation 490/09, *Designated Substances* – made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act. All work being carried out with silica-containing materials should be conducted following the guideline “*Silica on Construction Projects*”, issued April 2011 by the Occupational Health and Safety branch of the Ministry of Labour.



5.4 MERCURY

Liquid mercury may be present within wall mounted thermostatic control units. Mercury vapour is present in tubes of fluorescent light fixtures. If these tubes are removed, they should be disposed of properly or recycled.

Precautions must be taken to prevent mercury vapours from becoming airborne during building demolition. Exposure to airborne mercury is regulated under Ontario Regulation 490/09, *Designated Substances* – made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

5.5 NON-DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES

5.5.1 PCB

At the time of removal or replacement of fluorescent light ballasts, the ballasts should be inspected for PCB content. All PCB materials must be handled and stored as outlined in the Revised Regulation of Ontario 362/90. In addition, requirements outlined in the federal regulation SOR/2008-273 – made under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 must be adhered to as well.

Proper removal, handling and storage of PCB-containing materials must follow Ontario Regulation 362, as amended by 232/11, *Waste Management - PCBs* and Ontario Regulation 347, *General Waste Management*, as well as Federal Regulations SOR/2008-27, *PCB Regulations* and SOR/97-109, *PCB Waste Export Regulations* – made under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Ontario Regulation 347 designates PCB waste (containing PCBs at a concentration of more than fifty parts per million (ppm) by weight) as a hazardous waste and states that no person shall dispose of PCB waste by land disposal. In Ontario, the Ministry of Environment (MOE) puts the onus on the owner to perform a leachate test as per Leachate Criteria Testing (Schedule 4) of Ontario Regulation 347, on all waste that may be hazardous and in turn handle the waste according to the test results. Leachate tests for PCBs must not exceed 0.3 mg/L (TCLP) in order to be disposed of at a local landfill without treatment.

Releasing PCBs into the environment is prohibited under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act. This prohibition applies to all PCBs, without exception, at all times. The prohibition on release applies to all quantities at a concentration of 2 mg/kg or more for liquids and 50 mg/kg or more



for solids. The mixing or diluting of PCBs or products containing PCBs with any other product is prohibited with any other product except to destroy the PCBs or recover them to destroy them in an authorized facility.

5.5.2 Ozone Depleting Substances

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are organic compounds that contain carbon, chlorine, and fluorine atoms. These compounds are likely to be found as coolants in refrigeration and air conditioners which are suspected to be present within the building. All applicable regulations and/or industry standards should be adhered to prior to removal or repair of systems that are suspected to contain CFCs.

5.6 GENERAL

Prior to performing construction, renovations or demolition, the Occupational Health and Safety Act requires an inventory of all Designated Substances to be submitted to the general contractor who in turn must submit the same list to all their subtrades. Submission of this report to all parties will satisfy this requirement.

All waste material must be handled and disposed of according to the Revised Regulation of Ontario 347, as amended – made under the Environmental Protection Act. In the event lead and/or Mercury waste may be generated as part of renovation or demolition activities, the waste may be subject to Leachate Criteria (Schedule 4) of this regulation.

Building material(s) that are not detailed within this survey due to inaccessibility during the time of the survey and/or are uncovered during renovation/demolition activities, notably materials that are suspected to contain asbestos, should be properly assessed by qualified person prior to their disturbance.



6.0 LIMITATIONS

In this statement of limitations, the “Client” refers to the persons or entities to whom this report is addressed. “THEM” refers to T. Harris Environmental Management Inc. The “Contract” refers to any general, or project-specific written agreement, including project-specific scope of work documents, executed between THEM and the Client pertaining to the subject matter of this report.

This report is subject to the limitations set out below and any other limitations set out in the body of this report or in the Contract between THEM and the Client.

The investigation and assessment described in this report were conducted in accordance with the Contract agreed upon by the Client in a manner consistent with a reasonable level of care and skill normally exercised by members of the occupational hygiene consulting profession currently practising under similar conditions in the Province of Ontario and observing the code of ethics of the Canadian Registration Board of Occupational Hygiene (CRBOH) and the American Board of Industrial Hygiene (ABIH).

In preparing this report, THEM has relied on information provided by others, including without limitation, information concerning the history and operation of the site, and test results and analyses of other consultants, independent laboratories, or testing services. Except as expressly stated in this report, THEM has not made any independent verification of such information. Findings cannot be extended to portions of the site, which were unavailable for direct observation.

The assessment in this report has been made in the context of regulations which were in force and effect at the time of the assessment and which are specified in this report. The assessment did not take into account any regulations, which were not in effect at the date of the assessments, or any guideline or standard not specified in this report. Regulatory standards do not exist for all materials of a potentially hazardous nature.

The collection of any samples at the site (including the location of samples and the analytical parameters applied to the samples) was undertaken in accordance with the Contract agreed upon by the Client, based upon the information provided to THEM by the Client concerning existing site conditions. Conditions between sample locations (if any) may differ from those indicated in this report.



This report is intended solely for the use or uses specified in this report and/or the Contract. Use of this report for purposes other than those set out in this report and/or the Contract will be at the sole risk of the Client.

Copying of this report except as may be reasonably required for internal use by the Client and any distribution of this report to persons other than the Client in whole or in part, is not permitted without the express written permission of THEM.

This report is for the sole use of the Client. THEM makes no representation or warranty, either expressed or implied, to any third party with regard to this report and the work referred to in this report and expressly disclaims any, and accepts no duty of care to any third party or any responsibility or liability whatsoever to any third party for any loss, expenses, damages (direct, consequential or contingent), fines, penalties, or other harm that may be suffered or incurred by any third party as a result of any use of, any reliance placed upon, or any decision made or actions taken based upon this report or the work referred to herein.

In no event shall THEM be liable for any indirect, incidental, special or consequential damages, or damages from loss of profits, revenue, or use, incurred by either the client or any third party, whether in an action in tort or contract, even if THEM has been advised of the possibility of such damages. THEM's liability for damages shall in no event exceed the limit of available insurance coverage.

If new information concerning the subject matter of this report arises, THEM should be contacted to re-evaluate the conclusions of this report and to provide amendments as required.

Sincerely,

T. HARRIS ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INC.

Todd Norris, B.Sc., AMRT
Senior Environmental/OH&S Technologist

Joe D'Angelo, B.A. (Envs), AMRT, EP
Project Manager

Greg Balsden, B.Sc., AMRT
Manager – Southwestern Ontario



T. HARRIS
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
since 1979

931 Commissioners Road East, Suite 100
London, Ontario N5Z 3H9
Tel. (519) 685-9048
1-888-ASK-THEM

APPENDIX I
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



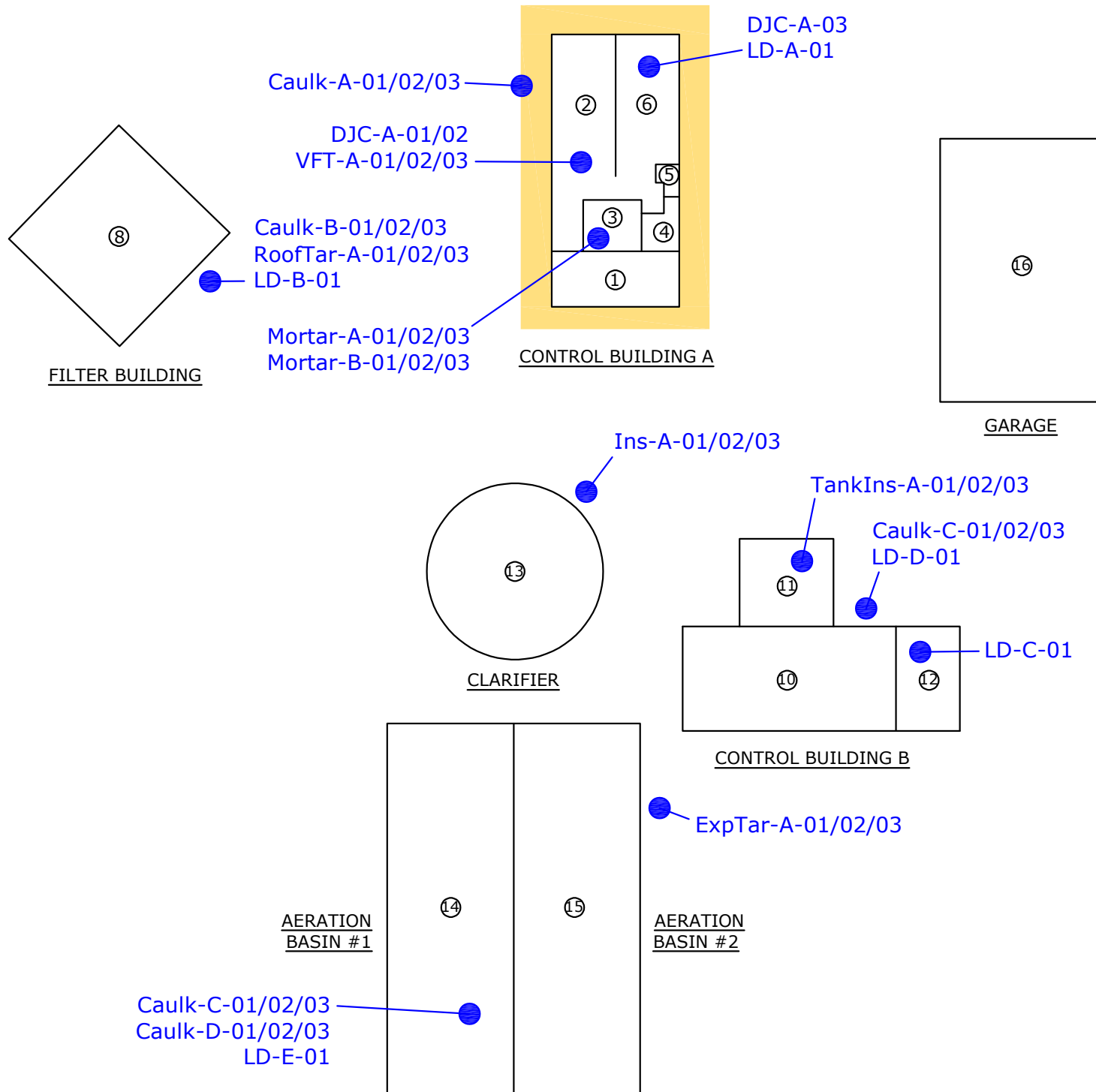
Photograph 1: View of asbestos-containing grey window, door and vent caulking on the exterior of Control Building A, assigned a **Priority 2**.



T. HARRIS
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
since 1979


931 Commissioners Road East, Suite 100
London, Ontario N5Z 3H9
Tel. (519) 685-9048
1-888-ASK-THEM

APPENDIX II
SITE PLANS



Legend

Original Drawing Modified by T. Harris
Environmental Management Inc.

 Asbestos-containing
Door/Window Caulking

 Location ID

 Sample

Notes:

Hatched areas indicate rooms with specific ACMs, and does not indicate the amount of ACM within that room.



Rodney Wastewater Treatment Plant
22590 Pioneer Line
Rodney, Ontario

Site Plan

SCALE: N.T.S.	DATE: 27/06/24	PREPARED BY: TN
------------------	-------------------	--------------------



T. HARRIS
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
since 1979

931 Commissioners Road East, Suite 100
London, Ontario N5Z 3H9
Tel. (519) 685-9048
1-888-ASK-THEM

APPENDIX III
LABORATORY CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS



EMSL Canada Inc.

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

EMSL Canada Order 552410102
Customer ID: 55THAR50A
Customer PO: L24-03898
Project ID:

Attn: Greg Balsden Phone: (519) 685-9048
T. Harris Environmental, Inc. Fax: (519) 685-1042
931 Commissioners Rd. E. Collected: 6/27/2024
Suite 100 Received: 7/02/2024
London, ON N5Z 3H9 Analyzed: 7/06/2024
Proj: Rodney Wasterwater Treatment Plant (L24-03898)

Summary Test Report for Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials for Ontario Regulation 278/05

Client Sample ID: Caulk-A-01 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0001

Sample Description: Grey Window& door caulking/Ctrl Bldg A Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White	0.0%	99.0%	1% Chrysotile	

Client Sample ID: Caulk-A-02 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0002

Sample Description: Grey Window& door caulking/Ctrl Bldg A Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024					Positive Stop (Not Analyzed)

Client Sample ID: Caulk-A-03 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0003

Sample Description: Grey Window& door caulking/Ctrl Bldg A Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024					Positive Stop (Not Analyzed)

Client Sample ID: Caulk-B-01 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0004

Sample Description: White Window & Vent Caulking/Screen Bldg Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Caulk-B-02 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0005

Sample Description: White Window & Vent Caulking/Screen Bldg Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Caulk-B-03 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0006

Sample Description: White Window & Vent Caulking/Screen Bldg Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Caulk-C-01 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0007

Sample Description: White door & Vent Caulking/Ctrl Bldg B Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	



EMSL Canada Inc.

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

EMSL Canada Order 552410102
Customer ID: 55THAR50A
Customer PO: L24-03898
Project ID:

Summary Test Report for Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials for Ontario Regulation 278/05

Client Sample ID: Caulk-C-02 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0008

Sample Description: White door & Vent Caulking/Ctrl Bldg B Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Caulk-C-03 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0009

Sample Description: White door & Vent Caulking/Ctrl Bldg B Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Caulk-D-01 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0010

Sample Description: White Caulking on pump shed/Aerator #1

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray/Beige	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Caulk-D-02 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0011

Sample Description: White Caulking on pump shed/Aerator #1

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray/Beige	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Caulk-D-03 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0012

Sample Description: White Caulking on pump shed/Aerator #1

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray/Beige	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Caulk-E-01 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0013

Sample Description: Black pipe caulking/Aerator #1

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black/Green	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Caulk-E-02 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0014

Sample Description: Black pipe caulking/Aerator #1

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black/Green	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Caulk-E-03 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0015

Sample Description: Black pipe caulking/Aerator #1

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray/Black	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	



EMSL Canada Inc.

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

EMSL Canada Order 552410102
Customer ID: 55THAR50A
Customer PO: L24-03898
Project ID:

Summary Test Report for Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials for Ontario Regulation 278/05

Client Sample ID: DJC-A-01 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0016

Sample Description: White drywall Joint Compound/Location 2

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: DJC-A-02 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0017

Sample Description: White drywall Joint Compound/Location 2

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: DJC-A-03 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0018

Sample Description: White drywall Joint Compound/Location 6

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: ExpTar-A-01 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0019

Sample Description: Black Expansion joint tar/Aerator #2

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black	20.0%	80.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: ExpTar-A-02 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0020

Sample Description: Black Expansion joint tar/Aerator #2

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black	20.0%	80.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: ExpTar-A-03 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0021

Sample Description: Black Expansion joint tar/Aerator #2

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black	20.0%	80.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Ins-A-01 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0022

Sample Description: Fibrous exterior insulation/Clarifier Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White/Blue	80.0%	20.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Ins-A-02 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0023

Sample Description: Fibrous exterior insulation/Clarifier Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White/Blue	80.0%	20.0%	None Detected	



EMSL Canada Inc.

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

EMSL Canada Order 552410102
Customer ID: 55THAR50A
Customer PO: L24-03898
Project ID:

Summary Test Report for Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials for Ontario Regulation 278/05

Client Sample ID: Ins-A-03 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0024

Sample Description: Fibrous exterior insulation/Clarifier Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White/Blue	80.0%	20.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Mortar-A-01 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0025

Sample Description: Grey ceramic floor tile thinset mortar/Loaction 3

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Mortar-A-02 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0026

Sample Description: Grey ceramic floor tile thinset mortar/Loaction 3

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Mortar-A-03 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0027

Sample Description: Grey ceramic floor tile thinset mortar/Loaction 3

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Mortar-B-01 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0028

Sample Description: Grey ceramic floor tile thinset mortar/Loaction 3

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Mortar-B-02 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0029

Sample Description: Grey ceramic floor tile thinset mortar/Loaction 3

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray/White	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: Mortar-B-03 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0030

Sample Description: Grey ceramic floor tile thinset mortar/Loaction 3

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray/White	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: RoofTar-A-01-Tar Felt **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0031

Sample Description: Black roofing tar/Screen Bldg Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black	20.0%	80.0%	None Detected	



EMSL Canada Inc.

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

EMSL Canada Order 552410102
Customer ID: 55THAR50A
Customer PO: L24-03898
Project ID:

Summary Test Report for Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials for Ontario Regulation 278/05

Client Sample ID: RoofTar-A-01-Tar **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0031A

Sample Description: Black roofing tar/Screen Bldg Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: RoofTar-A-02-Tar Felt **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0032

Sample Description: Black roofing tar/Screen Bldg Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black	20.0%	80.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: RoofTar-A-02-Tar **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0032A

Sample Description: Black roofing tar/Screen Bldg Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: RoofTar-A-03-Tar Felt **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0033

Sample Description: Black roofing tar/Screen Bldg Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black	20.0%	80.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: RoofTar-A-03-Tar **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0033A

Sample Description: Black roofing tar/Screen Bldg Exterior

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: TankIns-A-01 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0034

Sample Description: Fibrous tank insulation/Location 11

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White	90.0%	10.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: TankIns-A-02 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0035

Sample Description: Fibrous tank insulation/Location 11

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White	90.0%	10.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: TankIns-A-03 **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0036

Sample Description: Fibrous tank insulation/Location 11

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	White	90.0%	10.0%	None Detected	



EMSL Canada Inc.

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

EMSL Canada Order 552410102
Customer ID: 55THAR50A
Customer PO: L24-03898
Project ID:

Summary Test Report for Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials for Ontario Regulation 278/05

Client Sample ID: VFT-A-01-Floor Tile **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0037

Sample Description: Beige 12" vinyl floor tile/Location 2

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: VFT-A-01-Mastic **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0037A

Sample Description: Beige 12" vinyl floor tile/Location 2

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: VFT-A-02-Floor Tile **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0038

Sample Description: Beige 12" vinyl floor tile/Location 2

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Gray	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: VFT-A-02-Mastic **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0038A

Sample Description: Beige 12" vinyl floor tile/Location 2

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: VFT-A-03-Floor Tile **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0039

Sample Description: Beige 12" vinyl floor tile/Location 2

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Beige	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	

Client Sample ID: VFT-A-03-Mastic **Lab Sample ID:** 552410102-0039A

Sample Description: Beige 12" vinyl floor tile/Location 2

TEST	Analyzed Date	Color	Non-Asbestos		Asbestos	Comment
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous		
PLM	7/06/2024	Black	0.0%	100.0%	None Detected	



EMSL Canada Inc.

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

EMSL Canada Order 552410102
Customer ID: 55THAR50A
Customer PO: L24-03898
Project ID:

Summary Test Report for Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials for Ontario Regulation 278/05

Analyst(s):

Ashley Brito PLM (14)
Hassan Moez PLM (29)

Reviewed and approved by:

Matthew Davis or other approved signatory
or Other Approved Signatory

None Detected = <0.1%. EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. This is a summary report; official reports are available on LabConnect or upon request and relates only to the samples reported above, and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. The report reflects the samples as received. Results are generated from the field sampling data (sampling volumes and areas, locations, etc.) provided by the client on the Chain of Custody. Samples are within quality control criteria and met method specifications unless otherwise noted. The above analyses were performed in general compliance with Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR (previously EPA 600/M4-82-020 "Interim Method") but augmented with procedures outlined in the 1993 ("final") version of the method. This report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST or any agency of the federal government. Non-friable organically bound materials present a problem matrix and therefore EMSL recommends gravimetric reduction prior to analysis. Unless requested by the client, building materials manufactured with multiple layers (i.e. linoleum, wallboard, etc.) are reported as a single sample. Estimation of uncertainty is available on request.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Canada Inc. Mississauga, ON NVLAP Lab Code 200877-0

Initial report from: 07/06/2024 15:45:45



EMSL Canada Inc.

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

EMSL Canada Or 552410112
CustomerID: 55THAR50A
CustomerPO: L24-03898
ProjectID:

Attn: **Greg Balsden**
T. Harris Environmental, Inc.
931 Commissioners Rd. E.
Suite 100
London, ON N5Z 3H9

Phone: (519) 685-9048
Fax: (519) 685-1042
Received: 7/2/2024 10:03 AM
Collected: 6/27/2024

Project: **Rodney Wasterwater Treatment Plan (L24-03898)**

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

<i>Client SampleDescription</i>	<i>Collected</i>	<i>Analyzed</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>RDL</i>	<i>Lead Concentration</i>
LD-A-01 552410112-0001	6/27/2024	7/2/2024	0.2484 g	0.0081 % wt	<0.0081 % wt
	Site: Cream wall/ceiling paint/ Location 6				
LD-B-01 552410112-0002	6/27/2024	7/2/2024	0.2460 g	0.0081 % wt	<0.0081 % wt
	Site: Silver door/ trim paint/Screen Bldg Exterior				
LD-C-01 552410112-0003	6/27/2024	7/2/2024	0.2536 g	0.0080 % wt	<0.0080 % wt
	Site: Grey wall paint/ Location 12				
LD-D-01 552410112-0004	6/27/2024	7/2/2024	0.2548 g	0.0080 % wt	<0.0080 % wt
	Site: Brown door/ trim paint/Ctrl Bldg B Exterior				
LD-E-01 552410112-0005	6/27/2024	7/2/2024	0.2533 g	0.0080 % wt	<0.0080 % wt
	Site: Blue paint on pumps/ Location 15				

Rowena Fanto, Lead Supervisor
or other approved signatory

EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. This report relates only to the samples reported above, and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. The report reflects the samples as received. Results are generated from the field sampling data (sampling volumes and areas, locations, etc.) provided by the client on the Chain of Custody. Samples are within quality control criteria and met method specifications unless otherwise noted.

* Analysis following Lead in Paint by EMSL SOP/Determination of Environmental Lead by FLAA. Reporting limit is 0.008% wt based on the minimum sample weight per our SOP. "<" (less than) result signifies the analyte was not detected at or above the reporting limit. Measurement of uncertainty is available upon request. Definitions of modifications are available upon request.

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

Initial report from 07/08/2024 09:40:37