

August 31, 2020

Project No. 20147153(2000)

Rachel Smitton

Regional Municipality of Durham
605 Rossland Road East
Whitby, Ontario
L1N 6A3

**PRE-RENOVATION DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES AND HAZERDOUS MATERIALS ASSESSMENT SURVEY
– 200 JOHN STREET WEST, UNIT 5C, OSHAWA, ONTARIO**

Dear Ms. Smitton,

The Regional Municipality of Durham (the Region) retained Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) to conduct a pre-renovation designated substances survey (DSS) at 200 John Street West, Oshawa, Ontario (the Site). The survey was performed to identify the presence of designated substances, as required under the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O., as amended (the Act), prior to renovation activities occurring within Unit 5C.

The purpose of the assessment was to identify and compile an inventory of designated substances and select hazardous materials, and where applicable provide recommendations to remove or manage these materials prior to renovation activities. The investigation was conducted by Ms. Ashley Weissbach with Golder's EH&S Group on August 14, 2020.

SCOPE OF WORK

The DSS scope of work included the following:

- Conduct a Site reconnaissance and walkthrough to identify designated substances and select hazardous materials;
- Collect representative samples of materials suspected to contain asbestos and paints containing lead and submit samples for analysis to an independent laboratory accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) and/or the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA); and,
- Prepare a report identifying the presence, location, condition and accessibility of asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-containing materials and other designated substances/hazardous materials.

Due to Site building usage, the majority of the designated substances (i.e. acrylonitrile, arsenic, benzene, coke oven emissions, ethylene oxide, isocyanates and vinyl chloride) were not anticipated to be present and were not observed during the investigation.

METHODOLOGY

Asbestos-Containing Materials

The survey involved a limited intrusive assessment to determine type and extent of ACM present. Where deemed necessary, bulk samples of each homogeneous material or component suspected to contain asbestos, were collected and submitted for laboratory analysis. Sample collection consisted of obtaining a small volume of suspect material, placing it in an individual plastic bag, and submitting it for asbestos content analysis to an independent NVLAP/AIHA certified laboratory.

As prescribed under S. 3(1) of the Regulation Respecting Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations, as amended (O. Reg. 278/05), samples were analyzed for asbestos type and content following the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - Test Method EPA/600/R-93/116: Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials, June 1993. Only those materials that could be sampled without causing imminent damage or that could be sampled safely were included in the program.

Lead-Containing Paint/Materials

Visual identification and systematic sampling of lead-containing paint (LCP) was completed during the assessment. Testing for LCP was completed by collecting paint chip samples of the most common finishes and sending them to a laboratory for analysis, following the US EPA 846 Method 3050B where each sample is digested, diluted, and analyzed by flame atomic absorption spectroscopy (FAAS).

Other Designated Substances and Selected Hazardous Materials

Sampling of the remaining designated substances or selected hazardous materials was not included in the scope of work. Mercury, where present in electrical equipment, is contained within a vial or a tube and therefore sampling is not practical. Similarly, silica is a common component of many building construction materials (i.e. concrete and masonry products) and therefore sampling for confirmation purposes is not required. The presence of ozone depleting substances (ODSs) was determined by gathering label information from suspect refrigeration units, where accessible. The Site was also visually assessed for the presence of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in fluorescent light ballasts, and for evidence of obvious or suspect mould growth on building materials.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Unit is a vacant one-storey structure formerly occupied by triOS College. Flooring included ceramic tile, various 12" x 12" vinyl floor tiles, concrete and carpet. Walls were constructed of drywall and concrete block, ceilings were constructed of date stamped acoustic ceiling tiles, drywall, and a fluted metal roof deck. Heating was provided by a forced-air system. Lighting was provided by a combination of fluorescent, incandescent and LED light fixtures. Mechanical pipe was insulated with fibreglass or un-insulated.

Asbestos-Containing Materials

Throughout the assessment, multiple locations were intrusively investigated for the presence of potential hazardous materials. Intrusive investigations were limited to the voids of the concrete block walls (i.e. vermiculite insulation) and previously damaged ceramic flooring. Intrusive methods included pulling up flooring to investigate for multiple floor layers (i.e. carpets, vinyl floor tiles, ceramic tile, etc.), and creating access ports into surfaces.

A total of 32 samples, representing ten distinct homogenous building materials were collected and submitted for analysis. Due to the layering of certain materials (i.e. vinyl floor tile and mastic, etc.) and stop-positive analysis, a

total of 41 analyses were conducted. Based on the laboratory Certificate of Analyses and Site observations, the following material was presumed to contain asbestos:

- Approximately 100 linear feet of presumed asbestos-cement (also known by the tradename Transite™) pipe was observed in the traversing ceiling space throughout the Unit. If the non-friable asbestos-cement pipe is to be impacted during future renovation or maintenance activities, the piping should be removed following Type 1 asbestos procedures, as prescribed under O. Reg. 278/05, provided the pipe remains wetted throughout the removal process and only non-powered hand tools are used. If powered tools are used to remove the pipe, then Type 2 or 3 asbestos procedures are required, dependant on the tools used.

All the sampled materials were determined to be non-asbestos:

- Drywall joint compound throughout the Unit (Samples 01A-E);
- Joint compound on drywall ceilings in the Men's and Women's Washrooms (Samples 02A-C);
- Dark blue 12"x12" vinyl floor tiles with associated black mastic throughout the former Classrooms (Samples 03A-C, layer 1 and 2);
- Light blue 12"x12" vinyl floor tiles with associated black mastic found throughout former Classrooms (Samples 04A-C, layer 1 and 2);
- Light blue speckled 12"x12" vinyl floor tiles with associated black mastic found throughout the Boiler and Electrical Rooms (Samples 05A-C, layer 1 and 2);
- Purple tinted interior concrete brick mortar found on the south-east walls (Samples 06A-C);
- Interior concrete brick mortar found on the north-east walls (Samples 07A-C);
- Floor levelling compound under ceramic tiles throughout the Unit (Sample 08A-C);
- Ceramic wall tile grout found in the Men's and Women's Washrooms (Sample 09A-C); and,
- Yellow carpet mastic found in former Study Rooms throughout the Unit (Samples 10A-C).

The laboratory Certificate of Analysis is included in the attachments.

Bell and spigot cast iron pipe connections were not observed. In addition, no vermiculite insulation was observed in the north-east concrete block wall, however it may be present in concealed locations not investigated. Additionally, the rooftop and HVAC systems were not within the renovation scope of work and was not investigated.

Lead

Three samples of the most prominent paint colours were collected and submitted for analysis. Based on the laboratory Certificate of Analysis, the following three paint samples were found to have an undetectable presence of lead and are considered lead-free:

- Beige paint on the walls throughout the Unit (Sample LP-1);

- Light blue paint on the walls throughout the Unit (Sample LP-2); and,
- Dark blue paint on accent walls throughout the Unit (Sample LP-3).

However, lead is suspected within solder in domestic water pipes and in the lead acid batteries of emergency lighting. Although not observed, lead may also be present as lead sheeting concealed behind finished surfaces throughout (i.e. flashing, brick tiles, etc.). If uncovered during renovation, all bulk lead-containing materials should be extracted and sent to a recycling facility. If recycling of the lead is not practicable then it must be disposed of in an approved landfill as lead waste.

The potential for worker exposure to lead dust and fumes is dependent on how the materials are to be disturbed. The Ministry of Labour (MOL) [Guideline - Lead on Construction Projects](#) (updated April 2011) should be consulted prior to completing a specific task with the objective of evaluating the need for health and safety precautions such as engineering controls, safe work and hygiene practices, personal protective equipment and training.

The laboratory Certificate of Analysis and Sample Location Plan is included in the attachments.

Mercury

Mercury is suspected in small amounts within fluorescent light tubes throughout the Site. Materials suspected to contain mercury that are to be disturbed during future renovation should be re-used or recycled. If recycling is not practicable then dispose of as mercury containing waste.

Silica

Silica is likely present in the concrete, and mortars at the Site. During disturbance, it is recommended that materials suspected to contain silica remain thoroughly wetted with water to control airborne dust levels, thereby preventing worker and public exposure to silica. Any work involving silica should be completed in accordance with the MOL [Guideline - Silica on Construction Projects](#) (updated April 2011). Workers in the immediate vicinity or having the potential to become exposed to airborne silica should be provided with the appropriate respiratory protection.

Ozone Depleting Substances

Ozone depleting substances were not observed during the survey, as the rooftop HVAC systems were not within the renovation scope of work. However, ODSs are suspected as refrigerants within the HVAC system. Prior to disposal, if any refrigerant is confirmed to be an ODS (e.g. HCFC-22 or R-22), or if a refrigerant type cannot be determined, then the refrigerants should be drained by a licensed technician before the equipment is decommissioned and up-to-date records should be kept detailing the transfer quantities by refrigerant types and provided to the client for their records. Maintenance, transfer and disposal of refrigerants must be conducted in accordance with the Regulation Respecting Ozone Depleting Substances and other Halocarbons (O. Reg. 463/10).

Polychlorinated Biphenyls

The lighting system was active at the time of the assessment and as such any associated ballasts were not investigated for health and safety reasons. For confirmation purposes prior to disposal, all light ballasts must be checked and compared to the Environment Canada's Report EPS 2/CC/2 (revised) August 1991, [Identification of Lamp Ballasts Containing PCBs](#). Ballasts clearly identified as "Non-PCB" or "PCB-Free" can be recycled or disposed of as regular construction waste. All other ballasts must be identified by the markings, date code, model

and serial number to confirm the presence of PCBs and should be removed and disposed of by a Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MOECP) licensed waste hauler in accordance with Ontario Regulations 347/90 and 362/90 if required.

Mould

Approximately five square feet of water-damage was present on the west windowsills, drywall walls and non-asbestos vinyl floor tiles in former Classroom 5 and Classroom 6. Additionally, approximately 15 water-damaged acoustic ceiling tiles were observed throughout the Unit. Visible mould was not identified during the assessment; however the water damage could be an indication of concealed mould growth behind drywall surfaces. As a precautionary measure the ceiling tiles should be disposed of following Level 1 procedures as defined under the Environmental Abatement Council of Ontario (EACO) *Mould Abatement Guidelines, Edition 3 (2015)* (the EACO Guidelines). It is also recommended that a building science engineer determine the water sources with the goal of providing suitable repair options.

LIMITATIONS

This report is prepared for the sole use of Regional Municipality of Durham. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility and at the sole risk of the third party. This report must be considered in its entirety. This report is based on data and information collected based solely on-Site conditions encountered at the time of the assessment date. Conditions may vary beyond the locations tested, and may vary over time.

The quantities reported herein are based on the observation and subsequent quantification of hazardous materials observed at the Site, at the time of the assessment. Due to the limitations noted above, there may be discrepancies between the quantities reported herein and quantities that are actually present at the Site. Quantities of designated substances and hazardous materials present in this report are estimates only and should be independently verified. Contractors bidding on, or undertaking any designated substance and/or hazardous materials work at the Site, should rely on their own investigations, as well as their own interpretations of the factual data presented in the report, as to how concealed conditions may affect their work, including but not limited to proposed construction techniques, schedule, safety, and equipment capabilities.

This report is of a summary nature and is not intended to stand alone without reference to the instructions given to Golder by the Client, communications between Golder and the Client, and to any other reports prepared by Golder for the Client relative to the specific site described in the report. In order to properly understand the suggestions, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report, reference must be made to the whole of the report. Golder cannot be responsible for use of portions of the report without reference to the entire report.

Special risks occur whenever engineering or related disciplines are applied to identify Site conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain Site conditions. The conditions that Golder interprets to exist between and beyond investigation and sampling points may differ from those that actually exist.

The data reported and the findings and recommendations expressed in this report are limited by the Scope of Work. The Scope of Work is based on the request of the client, availability of access to the property and time constraints.

CLOSURE

We thank you for the opportunity to provide our services to you on this project. If you have any questions regarding the information presented in this report, or any environmental health and safety questions in general, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (905) 723-2727.

Yours Truly,

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.



Ashley Weissbach Dipl. (Env. Tech)
EHS Technologist



Jason McGonigle (CRSP, CHSC, B.Tech.)
Principal, EHS Group

AW/JM:kc

Attachments: Representative Photographs
Laboratory Certificate of Analysis – Asbestos
Laboratory Certificate of Analysis – Lead
Sample Location Plan

[https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/130242/project files/6 deliverables/ph 2000 - 200 john/20147153\(2000\) 200 john dss report 31aug20.docx](https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/130242/project%20files/6%20deliverables/ph%202000%20-%20200%20john/20147153(2000)%20200%20john%20dss%20report%2031aug20.docx)

Representative Photographs

Unit 5C, 200 John Street, Oshawa, Ontario
Representative Photographs

August 27, 2020

20147153(2000)



Photograph 1: Non-asbestos various 12"x12" vinyl floor tiles, drywall joint compound, and concrete brick mortar within former Classrooms, throughout Unit.

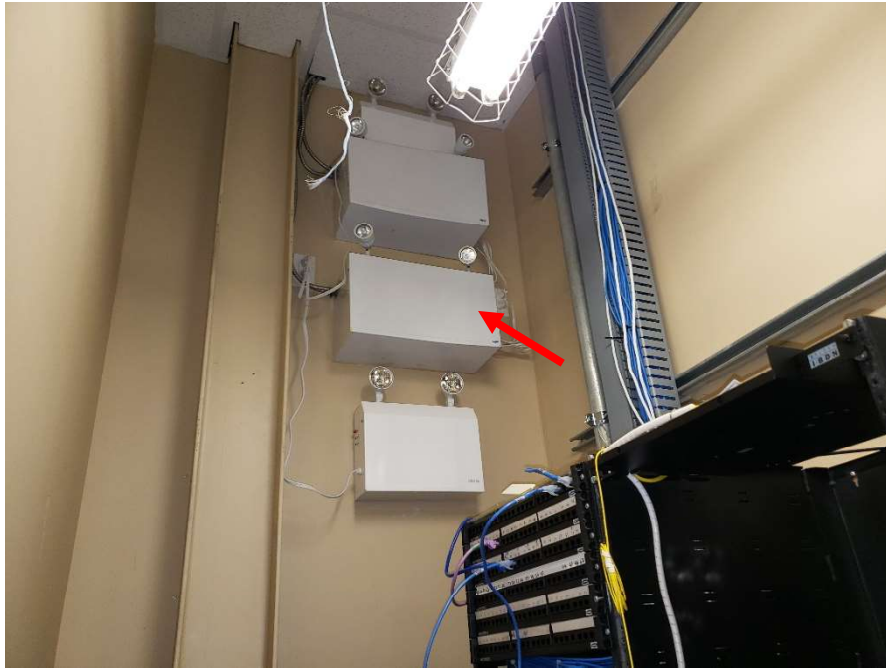


Photograph 2: Where observed, no vermiculite present within concrete block walls.

Unit 5C, 200 John Street, Oshawa, Ontario
Representative Photographs

August 27, 2020

20147153(2000)



Photograph 3: Presumed lead-containing batteries within emergency lighting.

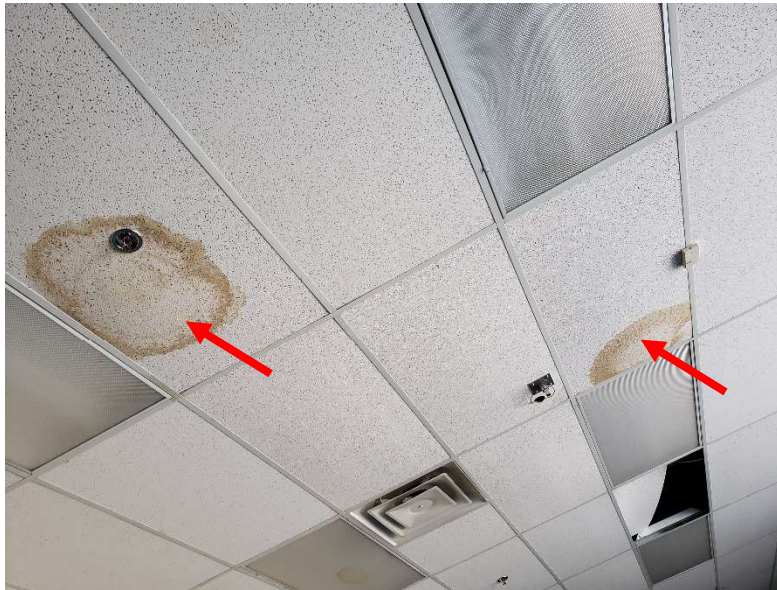


Photograph 4: Water-damaged non-asbestos vinyl floor tiles and drywall.

Unit 5C, 200 John Street, Oshawa, Ontario
Representative Photographs

August 27, 2020

20147153(2000)



Photograph 5: Water-damaged acoustic ceilings tiles, present throughout Unit.



Photograph 6: Asbestos-cement (also known by the tradename Transite™) observed in the traversing ceiling space throughout the Unit.

Laboratory Certificate of Analysis – Asbestos

Laboratory Analysis Report

To:

Ashley Weissbach
 Golder Associates Ltd.
 100 Scotia Court
 Whitby, Ontario
 L1N 8Y6

EMC LAB REPORT NUMBER: A61057

Job/Project Name:

Analysis Method: Polarized Light Microscopy – EPA 600

Date Received: Aug 17/20 **Date Analyzed:** Aug 24/20

Analyst: Jon Delos Santos, *Laboratory Supervisor*

Reviewed By: Malgorzata Sybydlo, *Laboratory Manager*

Job No: 20147153(2000)

Number of Samples: 32

Date Reported: Aug 24/20

Client's Sample ID	Lab Sample No.	Description/Location	Sample Appearance	SAMPLE COMPONENTS (%)		
				Asbestos Fibres	Non-asbestos Fibres	Non-fibrous Material
01A	A61057-1	Drywall joint compound/ walls, throughout	White, joint compound	ND		100
01B	A61057-2	Drywall joint compound/ walls, throughout	White, joint compound	ND		100
01C	A61057-3	Drywall joint compound/ walls, throughout	White, joint compound	ND		100
01D	A61057-4	Drywall joint compound/ walls, throughout	White, joint compound	ND		100
01E	A61057-5	Drywall joint compound/ walls, throughout	White, joint compound	ND		100
02A	A61057-6	Joint compound/ ceiling, men's and women's washroom	White, joint compound	ND		100
02B	A61057-7	Joint compound/ ceiling, men's and women's washroom	White, joint compound	ND		100
02C	A61057-8	Joint compound/ ceiling, men's and women's washroom	White, joint compound	ND		100
03A	A61057-9	Dark blue 12"x12" vinyl floor tiles/ classrooms	2 Phases: a) Blue, vinyl floor tile b) Black, mastic	ND ND		100 100
03B	A61057-10	Dark blue 12"x12" vinyl floor tiles/ classrooms	2 Phases: a) Blue, vinyl floor tile b) Black, mastic	ND ND		100 100

EMC LAB REPORT NUMBER: A61057
Client's Job/Project Name/No.: 20147153(2000)
Analyst: Jon DeLos Santos, *Laboratory Supervisor*

Client's Sample ID	Lab Sample No.	Description/Location	Sample Appearance	SAMPLE COMPONENTS (%)		
				Asbestos Fibres	Non-asbestos Fibres	Non-fibrous Material
03C	A61057-11	Dark blue 12"x12" vinyl floor tiles/ classrooms	2 Phases: a) Blue, vinyl floor tile b) Black, mastic	ND ND		100 100
04A	A61057-12	Light blue 12"x12" vinyl floor tiles/ classrooms	2 Phases: a) Blue, vinyl floor tile b) Black, mastic	ND ND		100 100
04B	A61057-13	Light blue 12"x12" vinyl floor tiles/ classrooms	2 Phases: a) Blue, vinyl floor tile b) Black, mastic	ND ND		100 100
04C	A61057-14	Light blue 12"x12" vinyl floor tiles/ classrooms	2 Phases: a) Blue, vinyl floor tile b) Black, mastic	ND ND		100 100
05A	A61057-15	Light blue speckled 12"x12" vinyl floor tiles/ boiler, electrical room	2 Phases: a) Blue, vinyl floor tile b) Black, mastic	ND ND		100 100
05B	A61057-16	Light blue speckled 12"x12" vinyl floor tiles/ boiler, electrical room	2 Phases: a) Blue, vinyl floor tile b) Black, mastic	ND ND		100 100
05C	A61057-17	Light blue speckled 12"x12" vinyl floor tiles/ boiler, electrical room	2 Phases: a) Blue, vinyl floor tile b) Black, mastic	ND ND		100 100
06A	A61057-18	Purple tinted interior concrete brick mortar/ SE wall	Brown, cementitious material	ND		100
06B	A61057-19	Purple tinted interior concrete brick mortar/ SE wall	Brown, cementitious material	ND		100

EMC LAB REPORT NUMBER: A61057
Client's Job/Project Name/No.: 20147153(2000)
Analyst: Jon DeLos Santos, *Laboratory Supervisor*

Client's Sample ID	Lab Sample No.	Description/Location	Sample Appearance	SAMPLE COMPONENTS (%)		
				Asbestos Fibres	Non-asbestos Fibres	Non-fibrous Material
06C	A61057-20	Purple tinted interior concrete brick mortar/ SE wall	Brown, cementitious material	ND		100
07A	A61057-21	Interior concrete block mortar/ NE wall	Grey, cementitious material	ND		100
07B	A61057-22	Interior concrete block mortar/ NE wall	Grey, cementitious material	ND		100
07C	A61057-23	Interior concrete block mortar/ NE wall	Grey, cementitious material	ND		100
08A	A61057-24	Floor levelling compound/ under ceramic tiles throughout	Grey, cementitious material	ND		100
08B	A61057-25	Floor levelling compound/ under ceramic tiles throughout	Grey, cementitious material	ND		100
08C	A61057-26	Floor levelling compound/ under ceramic tiles throughout	Grey, cementitious material	ND		100
09A	A61057-27	Wall tile grout/ washrooms	Grey, cementitious material	ND		100
09B	A61057-28	Wall tile grout/ washrooms	Grey, cementitious material	ND		100
09C	A61057-29	Wall tile grout/ washrooms	Grey, cementitious material	ND		100
010A	A61057-30	Yellow carpet mastic/ washroom	Yellow, mastic	ND		100
010B	A61057-31	Yellow carpet mastic/ washroom	Yellow, mastic	ND		100
010C	A61057-32	Yellow carpet mastic/ washroom	Yellow, mastic	ND		100

Note:

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

EMC Scientific Inc. 5800 Ambler Drive • Suite 100 • Mississauga • Ontario • L4W 4J4 • T. 905 629 9247 • F. 905 629 2607

EMC Scientific Inc. is Accredited by NVLAP (NVLAP Code 201020-0) for Bulk Asbestos Analysis

EMC LAB REPORT NUMBER: A61057
Client's Job/Project Name/No.: 20147153(2000)
Analyst: Jon DeLos Santos, *Laboratory Supervisor*

- of the U.S. Government.
4. The Ontario Regulatory Threshold for asbestos is 0.5%. The limit of quantification (LOQ) is 0.5%.
 5. Vinyl floor tiles may contain very fine asbestos fibres which the PLM method cannot detect. TEM analysis may be necessary to confirm the absence of asbestos.

Laboratory Certificate of Analysis – Lead

**EMSL Canada Inc.**

2756 Slough Street, Mississauga, ON L4T 1G3

Phone/Fax: (289) 997-4602 / (289) 997-4607

<http://www.EMSL.com>torontolab@emsl.com

EMSL Canada Or 552009919

CustomerID: 55GOLA62

CustomerPO: 20147153

ProjectID:

Attn: **Ashley Weissbach**
Golder Associates, Ltd.
100 Scotia Court
Whitby, ON L1N 8Y6

Phone: (905) 723-2727
 Fax: (905) 723-2182
 Received: 8/17/2020 10:53 AM
 Collected: 8/14/2020

Project: 20147153 (2000)

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

<i>Client Sample Description</i>	<i>Collected</i>	<i>Analyzed</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>RDL</i>	<i>Lead Concentration</i>
LP-1 552009919-0001	8/14/2020	8/20/2020 Site: Beige Wall Paint	0.2470 g	0.0081 % wt	<0.0081 % wt
LP-2 552009919-0002	8/14/2020	8/20/2020 Site: Light Blue Wall Paint	0.2501 g	0.0080 % wt	<0.0080 % wt
LP-3 552009919-0003	8/14/2020	8/20/2020 Site: Dark Blue Wall Paint	0.2460 g	0.0081 % wt	<0.0081 % wt

Rowena Fanto, Lead Supervisor
 or other approved signatory

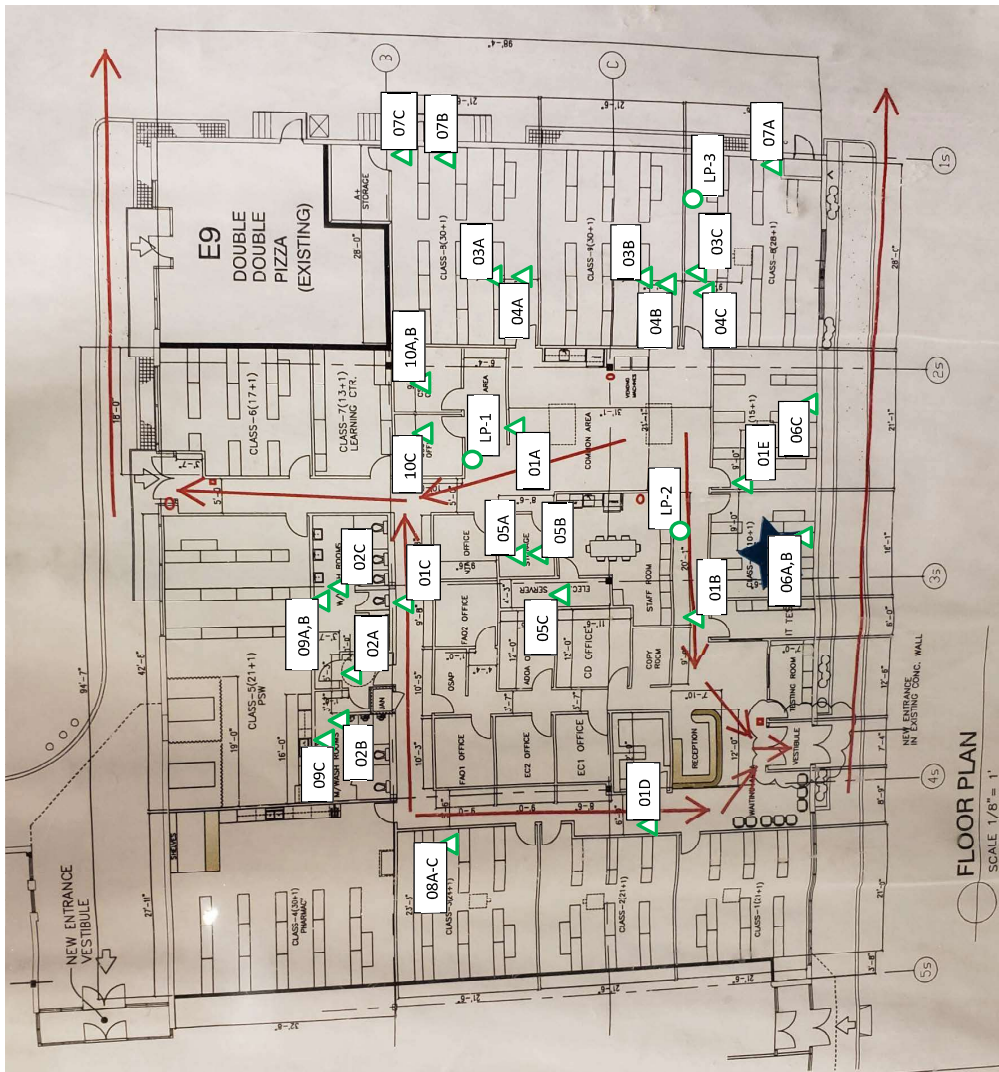
EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. This report relates only to the samples reported above, and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample 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 #196142

Initial report from 08/24/2020 08:59:26

Sample Location Plan



LEGEND

- ▲ (Green) NEGATIVE ASBESTOS SAMPLE LOCATION
- ▲ (Red) POSITIVE ASBESTOS SAMPLE LOCATION
- (Blue) NEGATIVE LEAD PAINT SAMPLE LOCATION
- (Red) POSITIVE LEAD PAINT SAMPLE LOCATION

SAMPLE LEGEND

ASBESTOS SAMPLE LOCATION

- 01A to 01E – DRYWALL JOINT COMPOUND ON WALLS
- 02A to 02C – DRYWALL JOINT COMPOUND ON CEILINGS
- 03A to 03C – DARK BLUE 12"x12" VINYL FLOOR TILES
- 04A to 04C – LIGHT BLUE 12"x12" VINYL FLOOR TILES
- 05A to 05C – LIGHT SPECKLED 12"x12" VINYL FLOOR TILES
- 06A to 06C – PURPLE TINTED CONCRETE BRICK MORTAR
- 07A to 07C – CONCRETE BRICK MORTAR
- 08A to 08C – FLOOR LEVELLING COMPOUND
- 09A to 09C – CERAMIC WALL TILE GROUT
- 10A to 10C – CARPET MASTIC

PAINT SAMPLE LOCATION

- LP-1 – BEIGE WALL PAINT
- LP-2 – LIGHT BLUE WALL PAINT
- LP-3 – DARK BLUE WALL PAINT

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM

CONSULTANT

08/28/2020

TITLE

PRE-DEMOLITION HAZARDOUS BUILDING MATERIALS,
CONTROLLED PRODUCTS AND OZONE DEPLETING
SUBSTANCES SURVEY

DESIGNED

AW

REVIEWED

AW

APPROVED

UNIT 5C, 200 JOHN STREET, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

REFERENCE

1. UNIT 5C, FIRE ESCAPE PLAN, 200 JOHN STREET, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

