



REQUEST FOR TENDER

Modular House Removal and Site Works at 2761 Benson View Road

Addendum 1

Issued: February 26, 2018

Closing Date & Time: before 3:00 PM (15:00 hrs) PST on March 8, 2018

This addendum shall be read in conjunction with and considered as an integral part of the Request for Tender. Revisions supersede the information contained in the original Tender or previously issued Addendum. No consideration will be allowed for any extras due to any Proponent not being familiar with the contents of this Addendum. All other terms and conditions remain the same.

1. Project Completion Date Change

Change the Project completion date from April 27th 2018 to May 31st 2018

2. Questions & Answers

Questions from Site Visit held on February 22nd 2018.

Q1. Is the Hazmat report available?

A1. Hazmat report attached

Q2. Are the remaining furniture and appliances staying?

A2. Furniture located on the 2nd floor modular belongs to the former owner, to be removed by same. Appliances on the 2nd floor modular section to remain with the unit. Former owner has first-right of removal for appliances located in the first floor basement suite.

Q3. Can trees and overhanging branches be cut to facilitate removal and demolition? Who is responsible? Can the material be left on-site?

A3. The RDN will allow for reasonable removal of trees or branches deemed necessary to undertake the work, with concurrence of Park Staff. Removal is the contractor's responsibility; materials can be left on site in a safe manner.

Q4. Is the pump shed and electrical shed staying on site or are they removed?

A4. The pump shed is located on the neighbor's property and is the property of the neighbor. The electrical shed will be removed in the future but is not included in this scope of work.

Q5. Is the Allan Block retaining wall adjacent the house to be removed as part of the scope of work?

A5. The former owner has first right of removal for the Allan Block.

Q6. Will the bid results be posted?

A6. RDN Policy does not require the results be posted. Unverified bid results will be sent to the Companies that submit a Tender.

Q7. Can the completion date be extended?

A7. Yes, the completion date can be extended from April 27th 2018 to May 31st 2018

Attachments:

- Site Visit Attendee List
- Hazmat report from Lewkowich Engineering Associates Ltd, LEA File # F1444-705, Report Date February 14th 2018.

End of Addendum 1



SITE VISIT ATTENDEE LIST

Modular House Removal and Site Works at 2761 Benson View Road

Site Visit Date & Time: Non-mandatory site visit held on February 22, 2018 at 9:00 am at 2761 Benson View Road, Nanaimo, B.C..

Tender Closing Date & Time: before 3:00 PM (15:00 hrs) PST on March 8, 2018

Below is the list of Companies that attended the non-mandatory site visit.

COMPANY NAMES:

1. McMann Homes Inc.
2. Lentz Contracting
3. DBL Disposal
4. Gordon's Homes
5. Saywell Developments Ltd.
6. Jake Read Contracting
7. Vos Landscapes
8. Brod Demolition

End of Site Visit Attendee List



Regional District of Nanaimo
6300 Hammond Bay
Nanaimo, BC
V9T 6N2

File Number: F1444-705
Date: February 14, 2018

Attention: Mr. Mark Dobbs

PROJECT: 2761 BENSON VIEW ROAD, NANAIMO, BC

SUBJECT: DEMOLITION HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REPORT

Dear Sir:

This report presents the results of the hazardous materials survey conducted on the property located at 2761 Benson View Road in Nanaimo, BC, by LEA Health, Safety & Environmental. The field work was conducted by Paul Johnston, D. Tech, RIHT (EPA-AHERA #13-0406), and Johanne Picard B.Sc., RPIH (EPA-AHERA #13-0407. The purpose of this investigation is to identify and quantify hazardous building materials as described in Section 6.0 of this report, and to assess related occupational health and environmental hazards potentially presented during renovation, demolition or relocation of the structure.

1.0 Summary of Findings

The following Table 1.1 summarizes hazardous materials present on the site:

Table 1.1 – Summary of Hazardous Materials

Material Type	Location(s)	Report Section
Asbestos	None	6.1
Lead	None	6.2
Arsenic	None	6.3
Mercury	None	6.4
PCBs	None	6.5
Petroleum	None	6.6
Controlled Products	None	6.6
UFFI	None	6.7
Ozone-Depleting	None	6.8
Silica	Concrete, Drywall	6.9
Radioactive	Smoke Detectors	6.10
Bio-Hazard	Localized Fungal Activity	6.11

All of these materials must be removed or contained prior to general demolition. General Risk Assessments and recommendations for handling and disposal are discussed in Section 7.0 of this report.

2.0 Scope of Report

An assessment was conducted on one structure located on the site. The scope of research for this report was limited to:

- a review of available information respecting the history and uses of the building;
- a visual reconnaissance of the site and inspection of the building;



- collection of twelve samples for Asbestos analysis;

We note that the scope of our investigation was limited to the areas and materials affected by the proposed work, and therefore only included the main house.

3.0 Site Description

The structure is a two-storey, modular residential building dating from ca. 2007¹. The modular upper floor sits over a conventionally framed, slab on grade lower floor. Occupied area of the building is 260± m². The building HVAC consists of electric forced air furnace supplemented by electric fan wall insert heaters. The insulation is fiberglass. Floors are finished with laminate, carpet, ceramic tile and vinyl products. Walls and ceilings are finished with drywall and textured plaster, respectively. Exterior finish consists of vinyl siding. Soffits and exterior detail are wood construction. Roofing consists of asphalt shingles. Windows are vinyl frame.

The building is connected to onsite sewer and water, and hydro.

4.0 Potential Contaminants and Physical Hazards

4.1 Asbestos-Containing Materials: Based on the construction and as-found conditions at the time of our inspection of the building, Asbestos containing building materials (ACBM or ACM)– defined by WorkSafe BC as containing at least 0.5% Asbestos, and >0% in vermiculite insulation) may potentially be present in structural components of the structure.

The common use of potential friable ACM in construction decreased dramatically in the mid-1980's due to public pressure, although ACM is occasionally found in building materials and equipment installed as late as 1990.

Also, the sale and use of products containing Asbestos (except the crocidolite form) remains legal in Canada. Typical suspect building products include floor and ceiling tiles, plaster or drywall mud, and Transite board. Typical mechanical products are pipe insulation and Transite cement pipe.

These materials do not typically pose any great hazard except during removal, demolition or work that requires disturbance of the material.

4.2 Lead-Containing Materials: Prior to 1976, Lead content in consumer coatings was unregulated. After that date, Lead content in interior paint was limited to <5000 ppm (0.5%) by weight under the federal Hazardous Products Act (HPA). Exterior paint however was not regulated until 2005, when the HPA was amended to limit Lead in all paint to <600 ppm (0.06%) by weight. In September 2011 the HPA was again amended to limit Lead content in all consumer coatings to <90 ppm (0.009%).

Currently, WorkSafe BC defines Lead-containing paint as any coating containing lead in excess of 90 ppm. Other potential lead-containing building materials include plumbing solder, old pipes, tile glazing and roof and window flashing. The National Plumbing Code of Canada allowed the use of lead solder in pipes until 1986. Brass fittings may also contain lead.

Lead is an ALARA substance and is listed as a 2A and 2B carcinogen (probably and possibly, respectively, carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). ALARA means 'as low as reasonably achievable'.

¹ Source: BC Assessment



The ALARA principle applies to lead, which means that although the BC Occupational Health & Safety Regulation specifies exposure limits for lead, worker exposures to lead in paints and coatings must be kept as low as reasonably achievable.

4.3 Arsenic-Containing Materials: Arsenic has a long history of use as a pesticide due to its toxic properties. Arsenical pesticides including Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA), when applied with high pressure to wood, serve to extend the structural life of the material by making it resistant to mould, rot and insect infestation. These materials have the potential to leach arsenic into the soil. Arsenic may also be found in paints.

Workers should be protected when handling treated wood containing arsenic to minimize the potential for exposure through direct skin contact or inhalation of dusts and fumes. Arsenic-containing materials must be disposed of in accordance with the BC Ministry of Environment Regulations.

4.4 Mercury-Containing Products: Mercury may be present in electrical apparatus including Mercury switches in thermostats, high-output fluorescent lighting, and compact fluorescent light bulbs. These devices present a low risk of exposure to workers, assuming that the component is undamaged.

4.5 Polychlorinated Biphenyl Products: Transformers, light ballasts and other electrical equipment manufactured before 1980 may contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The federal Environmental Contaminants Act, 1976, prohibited the use of PCBs in heat transfer and electrical apparatus installed after September 1, 1977, and in transformers and capacitors installed after July 1, 1980. In addition, storage and disposal of PCB waste materials is regulated.

4.6 Bulk Petroleum and Controlled Products: Above-ground and under-ground storage tanks (ASTs & USTs respectively) containing petroleum product, may introduce contamination into soil and groundwater through leakage or spills. These tanks must be observed and checked over time to ensure that these events do not occur. Evidence of leaks must be investigated and any potential contamination remediated. Aside from the environmental impacts, petroleum vapours emanating from contaminated soils and/or groundwater may percolate through soils beneath building slabs and foundations, entering the building and exposing occupants to airborne hydrocarbon contaminants.

The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) publishes a Code of Practice for the safe management of ASTs and USTs.

4.7 Urea Formaldehyde Foam Insulation (UFFI): UFFI is a type of insulation that was widely used in the 1970's for insulating and retrofitting industrial, commercial and older residential buildings. UFFI is a low density foam that has the appearance and consistency of shaving cream, and becomes stiff and self-supporting when it dries or cures (hardens).

The insulation is typically made on-site where the urea formaldehyde-based resin is mixed with a catalyst and water and foamed in place in walls or used for block fill. The foam can be forced through small openings and delivered to the entire area of any cavity before it cures.

The use of a urea formaldehyde-based resin in the manufacture of UFFI can lead to the release of formaldehyde gas during the curing process and afterwards. Formaldehyde emissions do however, decrease over time.



UFFI may also deteriorate when wet, can release increased amounts of formaldehyde if installed incorrectly. As well, there is a related concern that the moist foam could support mould growth, which could in turn adversely affect the health of the occupants.

Urea Formaldehyde Foam Insulation has been prohibited from installation, and sale or importation into Canada under the Hazardous Products Act since December 1980. The prohibition includes all urea formaldehyde-based thermal insulation, and also melamine urea and other urea formaldehyde resins.

4.8 Ozone-Depleting Substances: The Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations (1994) amended controls on production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride and methylchloroform. These substances are commonly found as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, cleaning solvents and in some polyurethane building products.

4.9 Silica Products: Silica is the basic component of sand and rock. The best known and most abundant type of crystalline silica is quartz.

Prolonged breathing of crystalline silica dust may lead to pulmonary disease including Silicosis, a scarring and hardening of lung tissue caused when particles of crystalline silica are inhaled and become embedded in the lung. Initially, workers with silicosis may have no symptoms. However, as the disease progresses a worker may experience shortness of breath, severe cough, or weakness. These symptoms can worsen over time and lead to progressive debilitation and death.

Crystalline silica is found in a wide variety of products, however the activities where exposure to airborne respirable silica dust are of most concern include²:

- Mining, drilling, blasting, crushing, excavation or disruption of rock, sand, dirt or soil;
- Cutting, grinding, sanding, jackhammering, chipping, demolition or blasting of silica-containing construction materials such as concrete, cement, asphalt, mortar, grout, plaster & drywall, masonry, tiles, brick, and refractory brick, glass and fiberglass;
- Abrasive blasting with silica-containing materials.

Silica is an ALARA substance and is listed as an ACGIH A2, and International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Notation 1 carcinogen (respectively 'confirmed' and 'carcinogenic to humans'). The ALARA principle applies to Silica, which means that although the B. C. Occupational Health & Safety Regulation specifies an eight-hour Exposure Limit (EL) of 0.025 mg/m³ for Silica, worker exposures must be kept as low as reasonably achievable.

4.10 Radioactive Materials: Smoke alarms commonly contain small sealed radioactive sources in the form of Americium (Am²⁴¹). These materials are sealed into a metal case within the smoke detector and must not be damaged or tampered with. The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) and the Canadian *Nuclear Safety Act* regulate radioactive materials. Smoke detectors intended for disposal must be handled in accordance with CNSC regulations, and are considered to pose a hazard if disposed of as, or with, common rubbish.

² Source: ARHCA Code of Practice for Respirable Crystalline Silica



4.11 Bio-Hazardous Substances and Materials: Potential bio-hazards can include any organism or their byproducts that may present a health hazard to workers who come in contact with them.

One such hazard is the presence of pathogenic fungus ('mould') on wet building fabrics and materials, within voids and/or in areas with above normal Relative Humidity. One pathogenic genera, *Histoplasma capsulatum* occurs in bird roosts and areas inhabited by bats. The related disease, Histoplasmosis primarily affects the lungs. Occasionally, other organs are affected (disseminated histoplasmosis), which can be fatal if untreated.

Hantavirus may be present in rodent-infected areas. Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS) is a deadly disease which can be contracted by persons in contact with infected rodents or their urine and droppings.

Baylisascaris procyonis is an intestinal roundworm commonly found in raccoon feces, with wide distribution across North America. A recent study in southwestern BC indicated that the number of raccoons infected with *B. procyonis* was 61%. The parasite can cause severe human neurological disease or even death if ingested.

Adult raccoons infected with *Baylisascaris* shed eggs that mature into infective larvae; these larvae remain viable for years, and can withstand harsh weather and decontamination. After ingestion, larvae migrate through the host to the brain in particular, but also the eyes and viscera. The most common vehicles for ingestion include soil, wood, leaves, bark, sand and stones, in addition to direct ingestion of raccoon feces.

Finally, substances and paraphernalia associated with the manufacture or use of contraband narcotics can present a health risk to workers. Potential hazards may include exposure to sharps (eg. needles and syringes), as well as infectious exposure to blood borne diseases (eg. HIV and Hepatitis), and contact with acutely or chronically toxic chemical substances.

5.0 Site Survey

We attended the site on February 7th, 2018. The purpose of this visit was to:

- conduct a visual reconnaissance of structures on the property;
- obtain samples of suspect materials for laboratory analysis;
- obtain photo documentation.

The building interior and exterior were visually inspected. At the time of our inspection the building was in good condition, with walls, ceilings and floors intact. As such, our inspection can be characterized as 'semi-intrusive' in nature.

6.0 Survey Results

6.1 Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM): Suspect or typically Asbestos-containing materials (ACM) were bulk sampled as described in the appended Certificate of Analysis. ***Asbestos containing materials were not identified in the samples analyzed.***

Where observed, insulation was found to be fiberglass. Confirmed or suspected Asbestos-containing mechanical insulation such as pipe wrapping was not observed.



6.2 Lead-Containing Materials: Based on the age of the building & materials seen, it is unlikely that coatings containing lead in excess of 90 ppm are present. Analysis for Lead content in paints was therefore not undertaken.

No other suspected lead-containing products were identified on site.

6.3 Arsenic-Containing Materials: Arsenic-containing or CCA treated lumber was not observed on the site.

6.4 Mercury-Containing Products: Mercury-containing thermostats and fluorescent lights were not observed in the subject building.

6.5 Polychlorinated Biphenyl Products (PCBs): Transformers, light ballasts and electrical apparatus containing PCBs were not present. Light fixtures were not disassembled to inspect for PCB-containing ballasts.

6.6 Bulk Petroleum and Controlled Products: Bulk Petroleum and Controlled Products were not present on the site.

6.7 Urea Formaldehyde Foam Insulation (UFFI): Based on visual (non-invasive) inspection of the structure, UFFI is not expected to be present.

6.8 Ozone-Depleting Substances: Potential sources of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) were not observed on the site.

6.9 Silica Products: Silica-containing materials on the site that will or potentially will be affected by the site works include: concrete and drywall/plaster products.

6.10 Radioactive Materials: Smoke alarms containing a radioactive source were observed in the building.

6.11 Bio-Hazardous Substances and Materials: Localized fungal contamination was evident in the building. Contamination may also be present on hidden building fabric and components, or occur in exposed areas where chronic water incursions occur.

Other Bio-hazardous materials were not seen in or around the building.

7.0 Risk Assessment and Hazard Management

Note: The Risk Assessment provided here is general in nature. Further risk assessment based on the specific AC material(s), area(s) and proposed method(s) of remediation must be obtained before proceeding with remediation.

7.1 Silica-Containing Products: A respirable crystalline Silica Exposure Control Plan (ECP) must be developed & implemented for the site. The ECP should contain procedures for: Housekeeping, Decontamination, Ventilation in buildings and machines, and Hygiene & Dust Control (Occupational safety hazard - Moderate to High)

7.2 Radioactive Materials: Smoke detectors should be removed intact for re-use or for disposal at an approved receiving facility, prior to commencement of general demolition. (Occupational safety hazard - Low)



7.3 Biohazardous Materials: The fungal contamination present is localized to several small areas of the building. Affected materials should be handled using 'Low Exposure' procedures as described in WorkSafe BC Guidelines Part 4, G4.79 'Moulds and indoor air quality'. (Occupational safety hazard – Low)

7.4 Additional Regulatory Requirements (as required):

7.4.1 Notice of Project: As required by Section 20.2 of the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Regulation (B.C. Reg. 296/97), a Notice of Project must be filed with WorkSafe BC at least 48 hours prior to commencement of work.

This can be completed online at: <https://online.worksafebc.com/anonymous/NOP/default.asp>

Supporting documentation for the NOP must include: (1) this Hazardous Materials Survey Report (2) a site-specific Risk Assessment; (3) Safe Work Procedures (SWP's) for the proposed work as described in Part 6 of the Regulation; and (4) a site Silica Exposure Control Plan (SECP).

7.4.2 Confirmation Letter: As required by Section 20.112 (8) of the BC OHS Regulations, a Confirmation Letter completed by a 'Qualified Person' may be required to certify proper removal or containment and final disposition of hazardous waste.

The foregoing must be completed before commencement of general demolition & may be required by the governing municipal authority before issuance of a Demolition Permit.

WARNING

Should work expose new suspect or confirmed ACM or other hazardous materials or conditions, work must stop subject to additional investigation and confirmatory sampling.



8.0 Report Use and Limitations

In preparing this report LEA Health, Safety & Environmental reviewed historical records, conducted interviews with certain private and public officials, and conducted an on-site visual inspection of the property. We examined and relied upon documents referenced in the report and have relied on oral statements made by certain individuals but we have not conducted an independent examination of the facts contained in referenced materials and statements.

LEA Health, Safety & Environmental assumes the genuineness of the documents and that the information provided in documents or statements is true and accurate.

LEA Health, Safety & Environmental has prepared this report in a professional manner, using that level of skill and care normally exercised for similar projects under similar conditions by reputable and competent consultants and in accordance with our normal terms and conditions.

LEA Health, Safety & Environmental shall not be responsible for conditions or consequences arising from relevant facts that were concealed, withheld, or not fully disclosed at the time the report was prepared.

We also note that the facts and conditions referenced in this report may change over time and the conclusions and recommendations set forth here are applicable only to the facts and conditions as described at the time of this report.

The methods employed for collection and analysis of samples are those of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), provincial WCB, and/or other accepted scientific practices.

The data and commentary presented herein reflects these standards, however no other warranty is offered or implied respecting the acceptance of this report by any Regulatory authority.

Conclusions and recommendations were made within the operative constraints of the scope, budget, and schedule for this project. We believe the conclusions stated herein to be factual, but no guarantee is made or implied.

Lewkowich Engineering Associates Ltd., or LEA Health, Safety & Environmental (LEA) shall not be named as the 'Consulting Firm' on any WSBC Notice of Project (NOP) and/or Risk Assessment(s) and/or Safe Work Procedure(s) unless we are actually engaged as the Project Consultant prior to commencement of work. If LEA is engaged solely as the air monitoring agency, this distinction must be clearly indicated in the project documentation.

The information and opinions expressed in the Report, or any document forming part of the Report, are for the sole benefit of the Client. **NO OTHER PARTY MAY USE OR RELY UPON THE REPORT OR ANY PORTION THEREOF WITHOUT OUR WRITTEN CONSENT AND SUCH USE SHALL BE ON SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS WE MAY EXPRESSLY APPROVE.** The contents of the Report remain our copyright property. Any use which a third party makes of the Report, are the sole responsibility of such third parties.



We accept no responsibility for independent conclusions, interpretations, interpolations and/or decisions of the Client, or others who may come into possession of the Report, or any part thereof, which may be based on information contained in the Report, or for damages suffered by any third party resulting from use of the Report without our express written permission.

Preparation of this HMS Report is a limited undertaking, and does not constitute our automatic acceptance of responsibility for any project work beyond the provision of this report. LEA accepts no responsibility or liability for actions, interpretations, or abatement, demolition, disposal or construction activities by the Client or any other party, whether based on this report or not, unless we are specifically engaged at the outset of work as Project Consultant.

8.1 Professional Statement

Lewkowich Engineering Associates Ltd. (LEA Health, Safety & Environmental) certifies that the persons signing this statement have demonstrable relevant experience, are ‘qualified persons’ as defined under BC OHSR Section 6.1, and are familiar with the work carried out on the site.

9.0 Closure

We thank you for the opportunity to be of service. Should you have any questions, or require further information, please contact the undersigned at (250) 756-0355.

Yours truly,

LEA HEALTH SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL

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Bulk Asbestos Certificate of Analysis

Project #: F1444-705 **Client: Regional District of Nanaimo** **Site Address: 2761 Benson View Road, Nanaimo, BC** **Sampled By: LEA (PJ/JP)**

Analyzed in accordance with NIOSH 9002 Asbestos (Bulk) by PLM

(Note: Estimated Limit of Detection (LOD) is <1% asbestos)

Legend:

ND Not Detected

Lab Sample #	Sample Description	Location	Phase Description	Asbestos %	Asbestos Type	Asbestos %	Other Material Type	Other Material	Analyst
F1444-705-1	Drywall Joint Compound	Lower Floor	Paint - White	10	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
		Laundry Room	Joint Compound - White	90	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
F1444-705-2	Drywall Joint Compound	Lower Floor	Adhesive - Off White	10	NO	ND	Fibrous(Hair/Cellulose)/Non-Fibrous(5/95)	100	LC
		Living Room at Patio Door	Joint Compound - White	90	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
F1444-705-3	Drywall Joint Compound	Lower Floor Bedroom Closet	Paint - Off White	5	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
			Joint Compound - White	10	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
			Paper - Cream	15	NO	ND	Fibrous(Cellulose)	100	LC
			Joint Compound - White	15	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
			Paper - Cream/Beige	20	NO	ND	Fibrous(Cellulose)	100	LC
			Gypsum	35	NO	ND	Fibrous(Cellulose)/Non-Fibrous(2/98)	100	LC
F1444-705-4	Ceiling Texture	Lower Floor Living Room	White Mix	100	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
F1444-705-5	Ceiling Texture	Lower Floor Kitchen	White Mix	100	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
F1444-705-6	Ceiling Texture	Lower Floor Hallway	White Mix	100	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
F1444-705-7	Drywall Joint Compound	Upper Floor Sm. Bedroom Closet	Paint - Lt Purple	5	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
			Joint Compound - White	20	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
			Paper - Cream	15	NO	ND	Fibrous(Cellulose)	100	LC
			Joint Compound - White	15	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
			Paper - Cream/Beige	15	NO	ND	Fibrous(Cellulose)	100	LC
			Gypsum	30	NO	ND	Fibrous(Cellulose)/Non-Fibrous(5/95)	100	LC
F1444-705-8	Drywall Joint Compound	Upper Floor Deck Entry Closet	Paint - Off White	5	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
			Paper - Cream	10	NO	ND	Fibrous(Cellulose)	100	LC
			Joint Compound - White	10	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
			Paper - Cream/Beige	15	NO	ND	Fibrous(Cellulose)	100	LC
			Gypsum	60	NO	ND	Fibrous(Cellulose)/Non-Fibrous(2/98)	100	LC
F1444-705-9	Drywall Joint Compound	Upper Floor Laundry Closet	Paint - Off White	5	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
			Joint Compound - White	10	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
			Paper - Cream	15	NO	ND	Fibrous(Cellulose)	100	LC
			Joint Compound - White	15	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
			Paper - Cream/Beige	20	NO	ND	Fibrous(Cellulose)	100	LC
			Gypsum	35	NO	ND	Fibrous(Cellulose)/Non-Fibrous(2/98)	100	LC
F1444-705-10	Ceiling Texture	Upper Floor	Paint - White	5	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
		Kitchen	White Mix	95	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC

Bulk Asbestos Certificate of Analysis

Project #: F1444-705 Client: Regional District of Nanaimo Site Address: 2761 Benson View Road, Nanaimo, BC Sampled By: LEA (PJ/JP)

Analyzed in accordance with NIOSH 9002 Asbestos (Bulk) by PLM
 (Note: Estimated Limit of Detection (LOD) is <1% asbestos)

Legend:
 ND Not Detected

Lab Sample #	Sample Description	Location	Phase Description		Asbestos Type	Asbestos %	Other Material Type	Other Material	Analyst
F1444-705-11	Ceiling Texture	Upper Floor	Paint - White	10	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
		Living Room	White Mix	85	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
			Paint - White	5	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
F1444-705-12	Ceiling Texture	Upper Floor	Paint - White	10	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC
		Hallway	White Mix	90	NO	ND	Non-Fibrous	100	LC