S2S Environmental Inc.

Annual ACM and Designated Substances Inspection

St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Secondary School

260 Angeline Street West, Lindsay, Ontario

Prepared for:
Peterborough Victoria Northumberland and Clarington Catholic District School Board

Attn: Mr. Rod Mein

Prepared by:
S2S Environmental Inc.

S2S PN: 12718.21

August 22, 2025

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

S2S Environmental Inc. (S2S) was retained by the Peterborough Victoria Northumberland and Clarington Catholic District School Board (PVNCCDSB) to conduct the Annual Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) and Designated Substances Inspection (Annual Inspection) within St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Secondary School located at 260 Angeline Street West, Lindsay, Ontario (Subject Building). The site visit was completed by Ms. Kailey Russill on July 7, 2024.

The Annual Inspection included a visual examination and evaluation of the presence and condition of substances designated under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) (R.S.O. 1990) previously identified within the Subject Building. These substances include: acrylonitrile, arsenic, asbestos, benzene, coke oven emissions, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, lead, mercury, silica and vinyl chloride. In addition to these substances, S2S also surveyed for other hazardous materials including suspect mould, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), ozone depleting substances (ODSs), and urea formaldehyde foam insulation (UFFI).

Date of Inspection:		July 7, 2024
S2S Site Assessor:		Ms. Kailey Russill
Property Use:		School
Description of Subject Building:		Stand-alone, two-story purpose-built school building with one mechanical/storage mezzanine
Construction Date:		Approximately 2000
Subject Building Footprint Area:		Approximately 4,600 m^2 (49,514 ft^2)
Interior Finishes	Walls:	Drywall and concrete block
	Ceilings:	Lay-in acoustic tile ceiling, plaster ceiling.
	Floors:	Vinyl floor tile, concrete slab and carpet

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

2.1 Scope of Work

The Annual Inspection carried out by S2S was based on PVNCCDSB's inspection requirements and consisted of the following:

1. Records review, including previous reports;
2. Site visit including interviews and a non-destructive visual inspection of the condition of previously identified ACMs and other designated substances or hazardous materials based on locations and quantities previously reported by WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) and S2S;
3. Photography of previously or newly identified, presumed/suspect or damaged ACMs

and other designated substances or hazardous materials; and
4. Evaluation of information and preparation of a report.

2.2 Records Review

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

- "Asbestos & Designated Substance Survey - #254 – St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Secondary School – 260 Angeline Street West, Lindsay, Ontario" report, prepared by WSP, dated September 2016;
- "Annual Asbestos Containing Materials and Designated Substances Inspection - St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Secondary School – 260 Angeline Street West, Lindsay, Ontario" report prepared by S2S, dated November 20, 2017;
- "Annual Asbestos Containing Materials and Designated Substances Inspection - St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Secondary School – 260 Angeline Street West, Lindsay, Ontario" report prepared by S2S, dated October 18, 2018;
- "Annual Asbestos Containing Materials and Designated Substances Inspection - St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Secondary School – 260 Angeline Street West, Lindsay, Ontario" report prepared by S2S, dated October 11, 2019;
- "Annual Asbestos Containing Materials and Designated Substances Inspection - St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Secondary School – 260 Angeline Street West, Lindsay, Ontario" report prepared by S2S, dated June 10, 2020;
- "Annual Asbestos Containing Materials and Designated Substances Inspection - St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Secondary School – 260 Angeline Street West, Lindsay, Ontario" report prepared by S2S, dated July 30, 2021;
- "Annual Asbestos Containing Materials and Designated Substances Inspection - St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Secondary School – 260 Angeline Street West, Lindsay, Ontario" report prepared by S2S, dated October 24, 2022;
- "Annual Asbestos Containing Materials and Designated Substances Inspection - St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Secondary School – 260 Angeline Street West, Lindsay, Ontario" report prepared by S2S, dated October 6, 2023;
- "Annual Asbestos Containing Materials and Designated Substances Inspection - St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Secondary School – 260 Angeline Street West, Lindsay, Ontario" report prepared by S2S, dated September 13, 2024; and
- "Designated Substances Survey - St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Secondary School – Roofs A-F, 260 Angeline Street West, Lindsay, Ontario" report prepared by S2S, dated January 24, 2025.

As noted in the above reports, lead, silica, mercury, and ODSs were previously identified/suspected to be present within the Subject Building. Previous laboratory sample results and findings for lead containing materials have been assumed to be accurate and the appropriate sections and are listed in Appendix C.

3.0 REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

3.1 Designated Substances

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

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

The disturbance of lead containing materials during project work is controlled by the MLITSD Guideline: Lead on Construction Projects, issued by the Occupational Health and Safety Branch of the Ontario MLITSD, published in September 2004 and revised in April 2011. This guideline provides classifications for types of lead disturbance activities and assigns different levels of respiratory protection and work procedures for anticipated worker exposure to airborne lead. The concentration of total lead present in a surface coating material is regulated by the federal Surface Coating Materials Regulation (SOR/2005-109) made under the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act. This regulation limits total lead levels in new surface coating materials and products with surface coatings applied to them to 90 mg/kg (or 0.009% by weight). Despite this threshold limit, the level of airborne lead expected to be present in a work area is dependent on the likelihood of producing airborne lead dust or fumes (i.e. hand scraping, sanding, welding, torch cutting, and sandblasting) and is not related to the percentage of lead within the coating. Therefore, for the purpose of this survey, paints with detectable lead concentrations should be considered to be lead containing.

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

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

3.2 Other Hazardous Materials

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

Handling, waste management and storage of PCB containing materials should be carried out following procedures outlined by O. Reg. 362/90 (as amended by O. Reg. 232/11). In addition, other procedures outlined by the federal regulation SOR/2008-273, as amended, made under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) should be followed.

Removal, discharge and disposal of refrigerants that contain ODSs and other halocarbons are controlled by O. Reg. 463/10 made under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990, as amended.

UFFI has been prohibited from advertising, sale or importation into Canada under item 34 Part I of Schedule I to the Hazardous Products Act since December 1980, but may be found as an insulation material in walls and ceiling spaces of buildings constructed prior to this time.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Site Visit

The Subject Building was examined to verify the location, quantity and condition of designated substances and other hazardous materials previously identified. S2S was reliant on PVNCCDSB to provide access to locked or limited-access areas of the Subject Building on the date of the site visit. All areas of the Subject Building with previously identified designated substances or hazardous materials were accessible at the time of the Annual Inspection, with the exception of the roof due to roof replacement renovations.

Additional information was obtained through review of design drawings, system schematic drawings and discussions about the building history with maintenance and custodial staff, where available.

The presence or absence of the following designated substances or hazardous materials: acrylonitrile, arsenic, benzene, coke oven emissions, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, mercury, silica, vinyl chloride, PCBs, ODSs and UFFI was inferred based on the historical building usage (reportedly a purpose-built School) and site observations. Further, no confirmatory sampling for these designated substances or hazardous materials and mould growth (if observed) was conducted.

If performed to supplement previous survey findings, representative samples of suspect ACMs or suspect lead containing paints were identified based on determining the age and renovation time periods of the Subject Building and associated components. In general, samples of suspect ACMs were collected from selected building materials in quantities corresponding to

the requirements stipulated in O. Reg. 278/05, which states a minimum number of samples are to be obtained and analyzed (3, 5, or 7 depending on quantity, application and friability) from each area of homogeneous material for the material to be considered non-asbestos containing. If performed, suspect samples of lead containing paint were collected from representative areas of distinctive painted walls and interior/exterior finishes if more than a very limited application was present.

4.2 ACMs Inspection Exclusions

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

Construction Year/Addition	Materials
2000	• Cement rainwater leaders, exterior cladding, soffit and fascia boards on building (suspect Transite Materials); and • Underground services or piping.

4.3 Evaluation Criteria for Designated Substances and Hazardous Materials

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S2S utilizes each of the above noted hazard ratings (i.e. condition, accessibility and friability) during our site assessments to determine the risk level of exposure and assign a response action priority. Response action priorities were assigned based on the PVNCCDSB's requirements and are noted as follows:

> **Priority 1** – ACMs were observed to be in poor condition and requires removal, repair and/or encapsulation of the materials and/or resulting debris. The action should be completed as soon as possible.
>
> **Priority 2** – ACMs that require minor work which, due to the nature and/or accessibility of the material, can be scheduled for completion over periods such as the winter or summer break, when staff and students are not present, provided that the work is completed within a reasonable time frame. Appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that the materials are not further disturbed prior to the work commencing. Continue with routine inspection of the ACMs to monitor the condition as per the Asbestos Management Program.
>
> **Priority 3** – ACMs were observed to be in good condition and no work is currently required. Continue with routine inspection of the ACMs to monitor the condition, as per the Asbestos Management Program. In the event of a building alteration which could impact the materials, it will be necessary to remove the ACMs, regardless of condition, that is likely to be disturbed by renovation, demolition or maintenance work.

S2S utilizes this response action priority rating protocol to evaluate ACMs present within a building that may require repair or removal procedures. The information obtained from site assessments is utilized to draft detailed specifications on the procedures to remove and or repair the ACMs (if required).

Selected photographs showing confirmed designated substances or hazardous materials are included in Appendix A. Site Drawings showing the approximate locations of lead containing paints is provided in Appendix B as Drawing Nos. 1 to 3.

5.0 FINDINGS

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

Table 1: Designated Substances and Hazardous Materials Identified

Hazardous Material	Findings
Asbestos	Based on the reported construction date (approximately 2000) and visual observations, ACMs are not expected to be present within visually accessible areas of the Subject Building. As a result, no materials were sampled or visually identified during the current Annual Inspection or previous assessments.
Lead	The previously identified lead containing paints observed during the Annual Inspection were similar in quantity and condition when compared to the most recent previous annual report (listed in Section 2.2). It is recommended that paints in fair condition (i.e. grey paint on the floor of Custodial Room 103 and the Sprinkler Room 115; and the yellow paint on the concrete poles at the receiving docks of the Subject Building's exterior) be re-painted and stabilized according to applicable abatement procedures. Paints with similar texture and appearance that are present in other areas of the Subject Building should be presumed to contain similar concentrations of lead.
	Lead may also be present in paints not sampled, electronic components (e.g., wiring connections, wire bundles, etc.), plumbing solder, roof flashing, noise baffles, emergency lighting batteries, and cast-iron piping gaskets (i.e., bell & spigots). Where present within the Subject Building, they are presumed to be lead-containing.
Mercury	Mercury in the form of vapour may be present within fluorescent light tubes observed throughout the Subject Building. At the time of the Annual Inspection site visit, all visually observed fluorescent light tubes were noted to be intact. Liquid mercury is also suspected to be present within the thermometers observed in good condition within the Subject Building.
Silica	Suspect crystalline silica-containing materials were observed throughout the Subject Building to be in good condition and include the following: ceiling tiles, drywall walls/ceilings, and concrete in block and brick wall finishes.
PCBs	Fluorescent light ballasts were observed within the Subject Building; however individual ballasts were not investigated during the Annual Inspection. Based on the date of construction (approximately 2000) and the visual assessment previously completed, ballasts and other equipment were not suspected to contain PCBs.
ODSs	ODSs are presumed to be present in older air conditioning and refrigeration equipment utilizing R-22 or R-410A refrigerants that have been phased out as of 2010

Hazardous Material	Findings
	and 2025, respectively. Halocarbons may also be present in fire extinguishers (pre-1995), if observed within the Subject Building. Based on nameplate information, ODSs and halocarbons were observed to be present within HVAC/Refrigerator units located in Rooms 220 (Mechanical Room) and 108 (Kitchen).
Suspect Mould	No evidence of suspect visual mould was observed; however apparent water staining was identified on various lay-in acoustic ceiling tiles in the following locations: • 2 acoustic ceiling tiles within Dark Room 1104; • 1 acoustic ceiling tile within Boy's Changeroom 1053; • 1 acoustic ceiling tile within Female Phys Ed Office Room 1073; • 1 acoustic ceiling tile within Girl's Changeroom 1081; • 6 acoustic ceiling tiles in Science Classroom 2015; • 11 acoustic ceiling tiles in Staff Work Room 2018; • 3 acoustic ceiling tiles in Staff Room 1021; • 5 acoustic ceiling tiles in Classroom 2024; and • 6 acoustic ceiling tiles in Science Classroom 2030. The sources of the apparent water staining could not be determined at the time of the site visit.
Other Designated Substances	No other designated substances or hazardous materials were observed or are suspected to be present within the Subject Building.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1) Based on the reported construction date (approximately 2000), ACMs are not expected to be present within visually accessible areas of the Subject Building. As a result, no materials were sampled or visually identified during the current Annual Inspection or previous assessments.

2) Based on visual observations during the Annual Inspection, the previously identified lead containing paints observed were similar in quantity and condition when compared to the most recent previous annual report (listed in Section 2.2). It is recommended that paints in fair condition (i.e. grey paint on the floor of Custodial Room 103 and the Sprinkler Room 115; and the yellow paint on the concrete poles at the receiving docks of the Subject Building's exterior) be re-painted and stabilized according to applicable abatement procedures. Paints with similar texture and appearance that are present in

other areas of the Subject Building should be presumed to contain similar concentrations of lead.

Lead may also be present in electronic components (e.g., wiring connections, wire bundles, etc.), plumbing solder, batteries, and cast-iron piping gaskets (i.e., bell & spigots) and paints not sampled. Where present within the Subject Building, S2S presumes that they are lead-containing.

Appropriate worker protection (i.e. respiratory protection), as outlined in "Guideline: Lead on Construction Projects", published in September 2004 and revised in April 2011 by the Occupational Health and Safety branch of the Ontario MLITSD, should be employed when conducting demolition or renovation work that will create lead dust.

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

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

5) Based on the construction date of the Subject Building (2000), no suspect PCB containing ballasts or equipment were identified or are suspected to be present within the Subject Building.

6) When suspected ODSs and halocarbon-containing equipment is removed from service, the refrigerants must be captured and reclaimed prior to disposal by a licenced refrigeration technician as outlined by O. Reg. 463/10.

7) No evidence of visual suspect mould growth was observed, however apparent water staining/damage was identified on lay-in acoustic ceiling tiles within the Subject Building and is detailed in Table 1. S2S recommends that apparent water-stained acoustic ceiling tiles be removed by trained maintenance staff and that the sources of all apparent water staining be investigated and repaired prior to the development of mould growth.

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

7.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit of the Peterborough Victoria Northumberland and Clarington Catholic District School Board (PVNCCDSB). S2S Environmental Inc. (S2S) understands that this report may be provided to, and relied upon by contractors as background information on the location and condition of designated substances or hazardous materials within the specified areas. Any other person or entity without the express written consent of S2S and PVNCCDSB may not rely upon the report. Any use that a party makes of this report, or any reliance on decisions made based on it, is the responsibility of such parties. S2S accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

The information and conclusions contained in this report are based upon work undertaken by trained professional and technical staff in accordance with generally accepted engineering and scientific practices current at the time the work was performed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We trust that the above meets your current requirements. If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

S2S ENVIRONMENTAL INC.

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APPENDIX A

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: View of the lead containing grey paint (see arrow) observed to be in good condition on the concrete floor within Mechanical Room 2009.

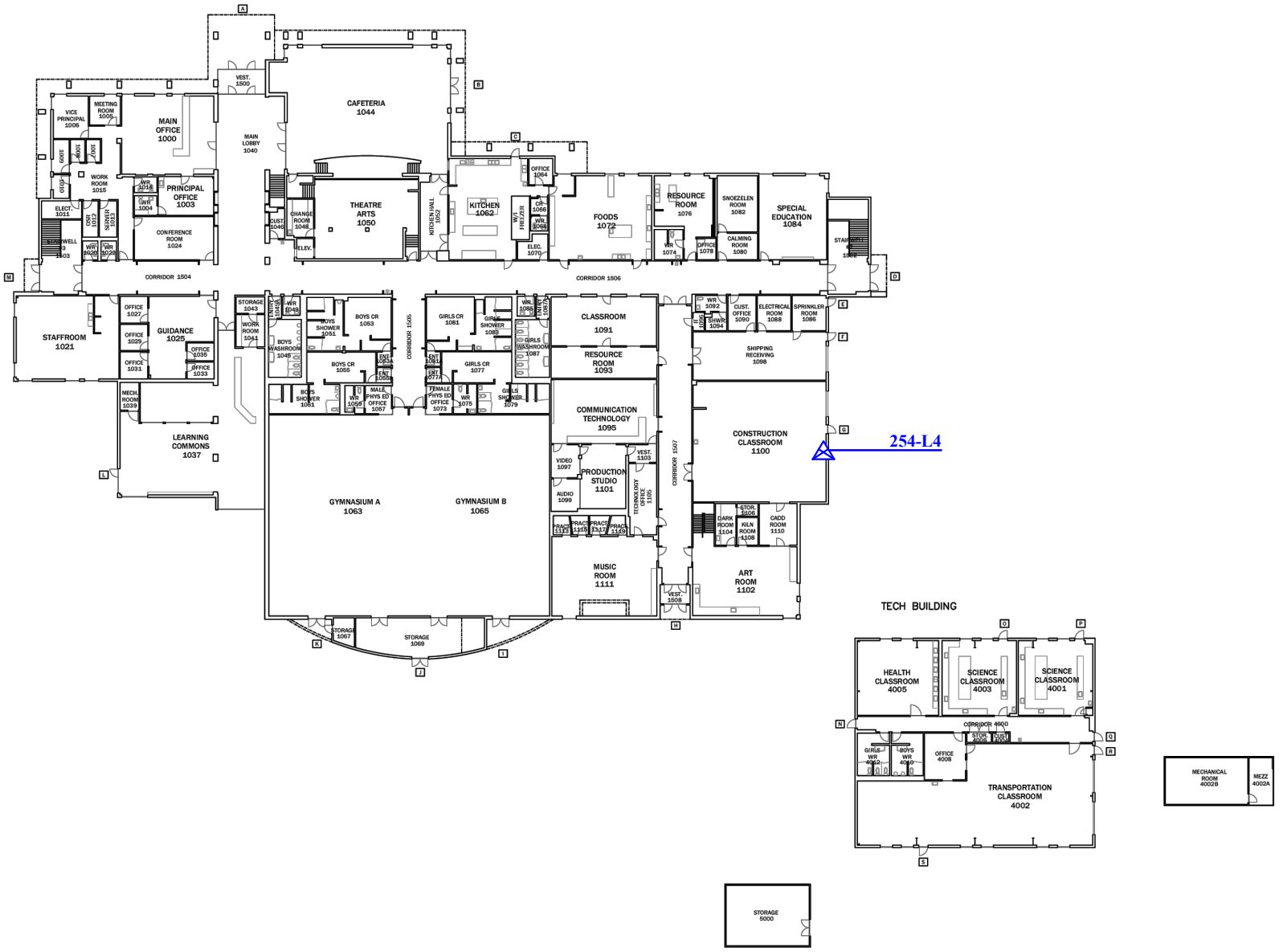
Photo 2: View of the lead containing yellow paint (see arrow) observed to be in fair condition on the concrete poles outside receiving doors.

Photo 3: View of the lead containing dark beige paint (see arrow) observed to be in good condition on the door frame of Chapel Rm. 2007.

Photo 4: View of the apparent water staining on an acoustic ceiling tile (see arrow) observed in Science Classroom 2015.

APPENDIX B

SITE DRAWINGS



LEGEND:

△ LEAD BULK SAMPLE (WSP, 2016)

NOTE:

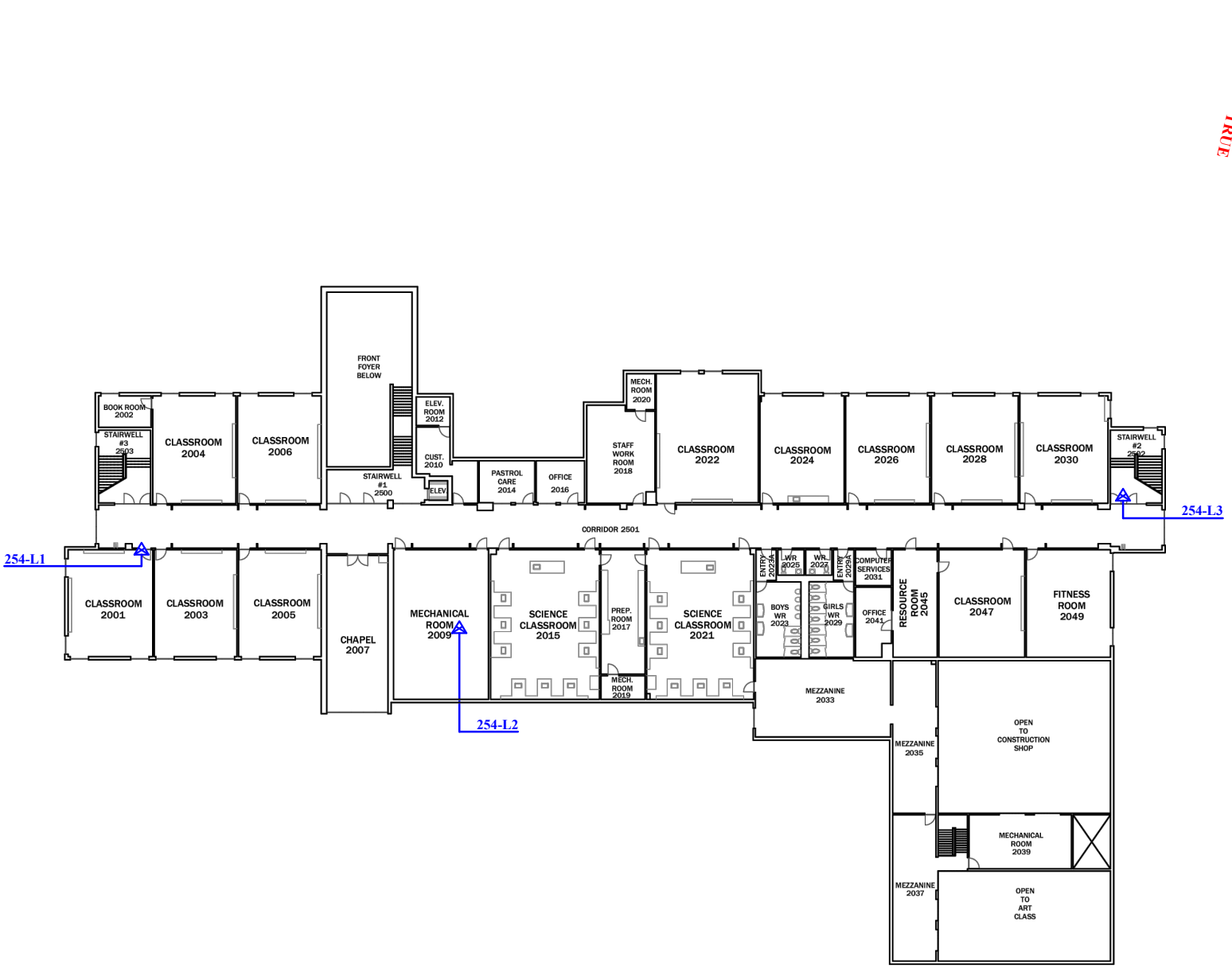
ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MAY NOT BE DEPICTED ON THE DRAWING.
REFER TO THE CORRESPONDING REPORT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
LEGEND ITEMS ARE DEPENDENT ON COLOR, PRINTING IN GREY-SCALE MAY CHANGE DRAWING INTERPRETATION.
BASE DRAWING PROVIDED BY CLIENT.

ANNUAL ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS AND DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES INSPECTION

SITE LOCATION:
260 ANGELINE STREET SOUTH
LINDSAY, ONTARIO

FLOOR/AREA:
FIRST FLOOR

DATE:	PROJECT #:
JUN 6, 2025	12718.21
DRAWN BY:	**DRAWING #:**
UB	1
SCALE:	
NOT TO SCALE	



S2S Environmental Inc.

LEGEND:

LEAD BULK SAMPLE (WSP, 2016)

NOTE:

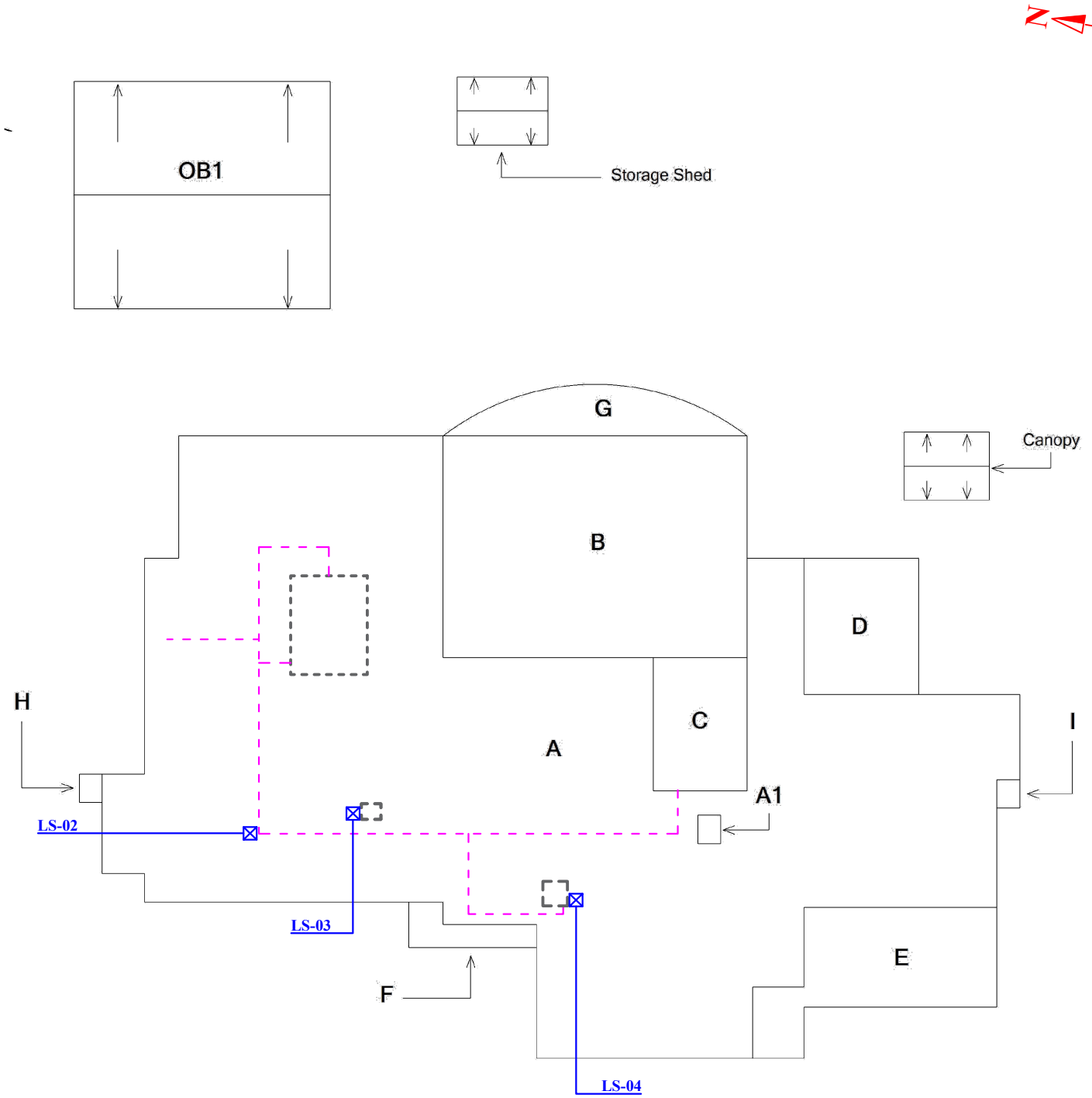
ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MAY NOT BE DEPICTED ON THE DRAWING.
REFER TO THE CORRESPONDING REPORT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
LEGEND ITEMS ARE DEPENDENT ON COLOR, PRINTING IN GREY-SCALE MAY CHANGE DRAWING INTERPRETATION.
BASE DRAWING PROVIDED BY CLIENT.

ANNUAL ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS AND DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES INSPECTION

SITE LOCATION:
260 ANGELINE STREET SOUTH
LINDSAY, ONTARIO

FLOOR/AREA:
SECOND FLOOR

DATE:	PROJECT #:
JUN 6, 2025	12718.21
DRAWN BY:	**DRAWING #:**
UB	2
SCALE:	
NOT TO SCALE	



S2S Environmental Inc.

LEGEND:

- LEAD BULK SAMPLE (S2S,2025)
- GAS LINE
- MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

NOTE:

ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MAY NOT BE DEPICTED ON THE DRAWING.
REFER TO THE CORRESPONDING REPORT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
LEGEND ITEMS ARE DEPENDENT ON COLOR, PRINTING IN GREY-SCALE MAY CHANGE DRAWING INTERPRETATION.
BASE DRAWING PROVIDED BY CLIENT.

ANNUAL ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS AND DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES INSPECTION

SITE LOCATION:
260 ANGELINE STREET SOUTH
LINDSAY, ONTARIO

FLOOR/AREA:
ROOF

DATE:	PROJECT #:
JUN 6, 2025	12718.21
DRAWN BY: UB	**DRAWING #:** 3
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE	

APPENDIX C

PREVIOUS BULK LEAD SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND RESULTS

Historic Bulk Lead Paint Sampling Locations and Results – St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Secondary School, 260 Angeline Street West, Lindsay, Ontario

Floor Level	Sample Number	Functional Space	Description	Consultant/Year	Lead Content by Weight (%)*	Condition	Comments
2	**254-L1**	**Doors, door frames**	**Dark beige paint**	WSP/2016	**0.089**	**Good**	**Lead containing paint.**
2	**254-L2**	**Mechanical room floor**	**Grey paint**		**0.097**	**Fair**	**Lead containing paint. Recommended that paint be abated or stabilized with the application of a new paint over top**
2	254-L3	Doors, door frames	Blue paint		<0.0084*		
Exterior	**254-L4**	**Concrete poles outside receiving doors**	**Yellow paint**		**0.094**	**Fair**	**Lead containing paint. Recommended that paint be abated or stabilized with the application of a new paint over top**
Roof	**LS-02**	**Metal gas pipes**	**Yellow paint**	S2S/2025	**0.0048%**	**Good**	**Lead containing paint.**
Roof	**LS-03**	**Mechanical equipment**	**Beige paint**		**0.0056%**	**Good**	**Lead containing paint.**
Roof	**LS-04**	**Metal roof flashings and surrounding mechanical equipment**	**Red paint**		**0.9930%**	**Good**	**Lead containing paint.**

Note: *Sample identified to be below the detection limit of the laboratory and therefore considered to be a non-lead containing