August 29, 2025

Durham Catholic District School Board
652 Rossland Road West
Oshawa, Ontario, L1J 8M7

Re: Asbestos Reassessment
St. James Catholic School, 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, Ontario
Pinchin File: 358839.000

Durham Catholic District School Board (DCDSB, Client) retained Pinchin Ltd. (Pinchin) to conduct an asbestos-containing materials (ACM) reassessment of St. James Catholic School located at 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, Ontario.

Pinchin performed the assessment on July 31, 2025. The assessor was unaccompanied during the assessment. The assessed area was occupied at the time of the assessment.

The objective of the reassessment was to evaluate the condition and quantity of previously reported ACM and develop corrective action plans as required. This assessment is only to be used for the purposes of long-term management and routine maintenance. The results of this assessment are not to be used for construction, renovation, demolition, or project tendering purposes.

The **assessed area** consisted of all accessible interior and exterior portions of the building where ACM were previously identified.

The scope included the following:

- Assessment of any rooms/areas that were inaccessible during the previous assessment (where access could be obtained).
- Documentation of any asbestos abatement that was performed since the last reassessment.

Building materials outside the defined **assessed area** are not discussed in this report.

1.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Asbestos-containing materials (ACM) are present as follows:

- Caulking
- Adhesives
- Roofing material
- Asbestos cement (Transite) board and pipes (Confirmed and Presumed)
- Thin set beneath ceramic floor tiles (Presumed)

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Remedial Work

Remedial work is not required.

2.2 On-going Management and Maintenance

The following recommendations are provided regarding on-going management and maintenance work involving the ACM identified.

- Inspect all confirmed and presumed ACM at reasonable intervals and update the written documentation on annually as required by Ontario Regulation 278/05.
- Update the asbestos inventory report for all new information obtained (i.e., new materials, change of condition, abatement performed).
- Remove ACM before alteration or maintenance work if ACM may be disturbed. Follow appropriate asbestos precautions for the classification of work as per applicable regulations and guidelines.

2.3 Construction and Demolition

This assessment report does not provide sufficient detail to support renovation and demolition work. Therefore, perform a detailed intrusive assessment before building renovation or demolition operations. The assessment should include; destructive testing (e.g., coring, removal of building finishes and components), sampling of other hazardous materials (e.g., lead, mercury, PCBs, mould, etc.), and any other materials not tested (e.g. roofing materials, caulking, mastics).

3.0 FINDINGS

3.1 Assessed Area Description Summary

Description Item	Details
Building Use	Elementary School
Floors	1
Total Area (square feet)	36,000
Year of Construction	1986
Structure	Structural steel, concrete
Exterior Cladding	Brick
HVAC	Forced air HVAC, boiler, and hot water heating to radiators
Roof	Built-up roofing
Flooring	Vinyl floor tile, Ceramic/stone tile
Wall and Ceiling Finishes	Drywall, Concrete block, lay-in ceiling tile

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3.2 Existing Reports

3.2.1 Review of Previous Reports

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

- "Asbestos Assessment, St. James Catholic School, 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, Ontario", dated September 27, 2012, Pinchin File 75882.
- "Hazardous Materials Assessment, Saint James Catholic School, 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, Ontario", dated March 2, 2016, Pinchin File 111677.
- "Asbestos Reassessment, St James Catholic School, 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, Ontario", dated August 27, 2024, Pinchin File 345109.000.

3.3 Summary of Building Materials

The following table summarizes the materials evaluated for asbestos in the assessed area. For details on locations, condition and approximate quantities of asbestos materials, refer to the Confirmed/Presumed ACM Report in Appendix V.

Sample Number	Material Description	Type of Asbestos	Confirmed Hazard	Total Quantity Present	Material Specific Notes
S0002 ABC	Grey cementitious adhesive on Transite pipe	Chrysotile	Yes	6 SF	
S0006 ABC	Black caulking on roof louvres	Chrysotile	Yes	500 LF	
S0009 ABC	Roofing materials	Chrysotile	Yes	40,000 SF	
S0017 ABC	Butyl sealant on atrium and chapel windows	Chrysotile	Yes	500 LF	
V9000	Transite pipe as rainwater leaders	Confirmed Asbestos	Yes	150 LF	
V9500	Thin set beneath ceramic tiles	Presumed Asbestos	Yes	2,950 SF	
V9500	Transite panels on exterior soffits	Presumed Asbestos	Yes	400 SF	

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

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General Notes:

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

Materials identified as Sample Number V9000 were observed to be present and were determined to contain asbestos based on previous analytical results, or labelling (e.g., Transite clearly labelled by the manufacturer).

3.3.1 Excluded Asbestos Materials

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

- Floor levelling compound
- Electrical components
- Refractory materials and insulations in boilers, incinerators, and stacks
- Insulation under metal clad boilers and vessels
- Mechanical packing, ropes, and gaskets
- Adhesives and mastics
- Fire resistant doors
- Vibration dampers on HVAC equipment
- Sealants on pipe threads

4.0 METHODOLOGY

Pinchin conducted an assessment to evaluate the current condition of all accessible ACM identified in the most recent assessment. The assessor made reference to any existing assessment or abatement reports (as provided by the Client).

As per the original scope of work, concealed locations such as ceiling spaces above solid ceilings, shafts and chases were accessed via existing access panels. Our investigation did not include demolition of drywall or plaster walls to view concealed conditions. Structural items or exterior building finishes were not removed to determine the presence of concealed materials.

Sampling, assessment, or verification of materials listed as exclusions in previous reports was not conducted unless otherwise indicated.

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

5.0 REFERENCES

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

1. Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations, Ontario Regulation 278/05.
2. Designated Substances, Ontario Regulation 490/09.
3. Ministry of the Environment Regulation, R.R.O. 1990 Reg. 347 as amended.

6.0 TERMS AND LIMITATIONS

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

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

7.0 CLOSURE

The data presented in the appendices is prepared by Pinchin's Hazardous Materials Inventory System (HMIS). The information contained within this report was current at the time of this report issue and is provided as a summary; however, HMIS should be accessed for the most current data.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding the contents of this letter, please contact the Project Manager, Mike Horobin at 905.245.0691 or mhorobin@pinchin.com.

Sincerely,

Pinchin Ltd.

Prepared by:

Cole Reynolds, B.Sc.
Project Technologist

Project Managed by:

Mike Horobin, C.E.T., EP
Team Leader / Senior Project Manager

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Reviewed by:

Dustin Copeland, C.Tech.
Director

Encl:	APPENDIX I	Drawings
	APPENDIX II	Asbestos Analytical Certificates
	APPENDIX III	Methodology
	APPENDIX IV	Location Summary Report
	APPENDIX V	Confirmed / Presumed ACM Report
	APPENDIX VI	Photographs

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Template: Master Template Asbestos Reassessment, HMIS, HAZ, March 13, 2024

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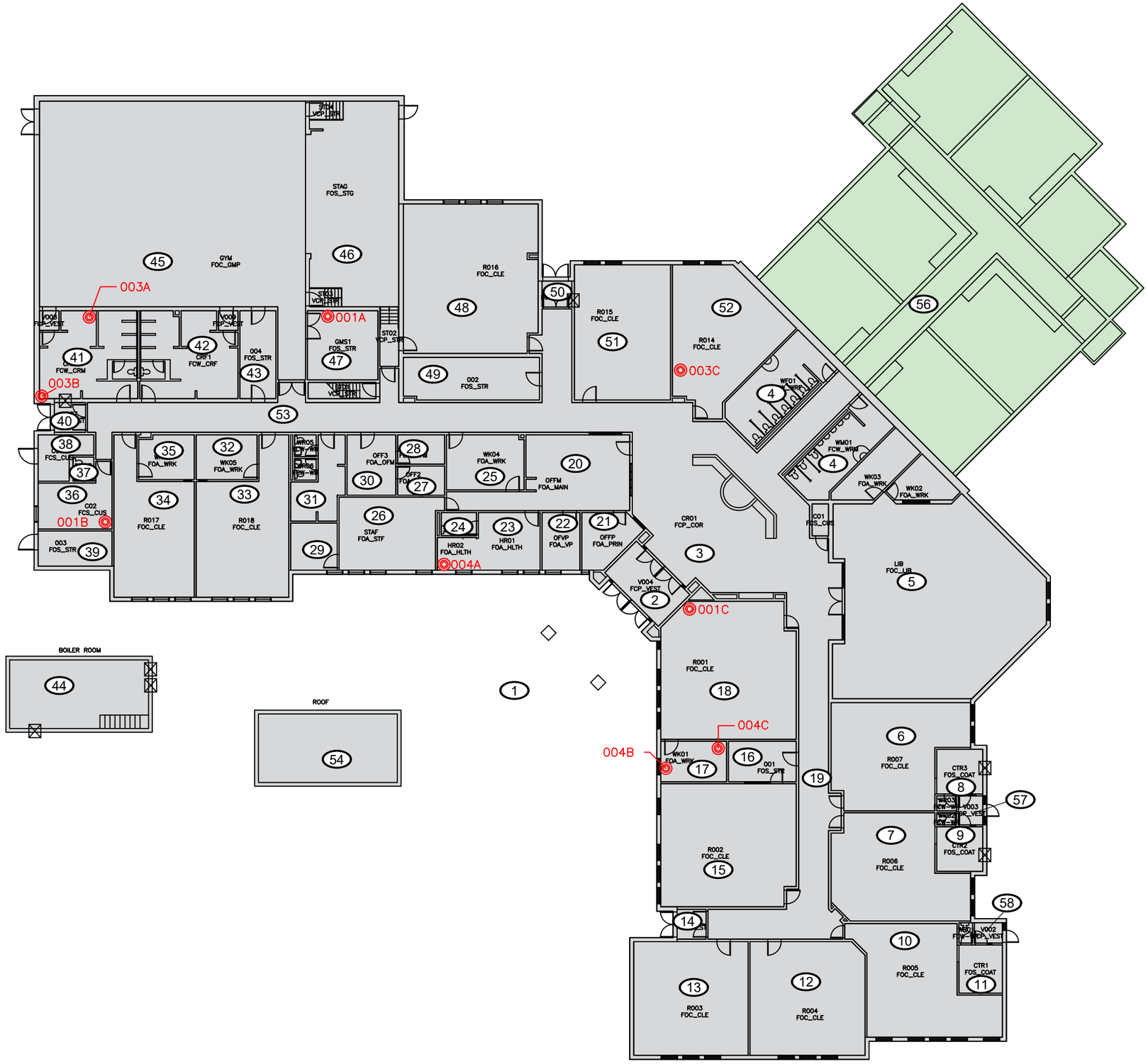
APPENDIX I
Drawings



N

LEGEND

- (X) PINCHIN LOCATION NUMBER
- ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE
- VERMICULITE INVESTIGATION
- 1986 PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION
- 2017 PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION

NOT ALL KNOWN OR SUSPECTED ASBESTOS-CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIALS MAY BE DEPICTED ON THE DRAWING. REFER TO THE ASBESTOS REASSESSMENT REPORT FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF KNOWN AND SUSPECTED ASBESTOS-CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIALS.

LEGEND IS COLOUR DEPENDENT. NON-COLOUR COPIES MAY ALTER INTERPRETATION.

BASE PLAN PROVIDED BY CLIENT.

PINCHIN

PROJECT NAME:
ASBESTOS REASSESSMENT

CLIENT NAME:
DURHAM CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

PROJECT LOCATION:
ST.JAMES CATHOLIC SCHOOL
10 CLOVER RIDGE DRIVE WEST, AJAX, ON

FIGURE NAME:
GROUND FLOOR

PROJECT NUMBER:	SCALE:
358839.000	NOT TO SCALE
DRAWN BY:	REVIEWED BY:
DP	CR
DATE:	FIGURE NUMBER:
AUGUST 2025	1 OF 2

N

LEGEND

- PINCHIN LOCATION NUMBER
- ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE
- VERMICULITE INVESTIGATION
- 1986 PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION
- 2017 PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION

NOT ALL KNOWN OR SUSPECTED ASBESTOS-CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIALS MAY BE DEPICTED ON THE DRAWING. REFER TO THE ASBESTOS REASSESSMENT REPORT FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF KNOWN AND SUSPECTED ASBESTOS-CONTAINING BUILDING MATERIALS.

LEGEND IS COLOUR DEPENDENT. NON-COLOUR COPIES MAY ALTER INTERPRETATION.

BASE PLAN PROVIDED BY CLIENT.

PINCHIN

PROJECT NAME:
ASBESTOS REASSESSMENT

CLIENT NAME:
DURHAM CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

PROJECT LOCATION:
ST.JAMES CATHOLIC SCHOOL
10 CLOVER RIDGE DRIVE WEST, AJAX, ON

FIGURE NAME:
ROOF AREA

PROJECT NUMBER:	SCALE:
358839.000	NOT TO SCALE
DRAWN BY: DP	REVIEWED BY: CR
DATE: AUGUST 2025	FIGURE NUMBER: 2 OF 2

APPENDIX II
Asbestos Analytical Certificates

Pinchin Environmental Asbestos Laboratory
Certificate of Analysis

Project Name:	**Durham Catholic District School Board,St. James, 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax**		
Project No.:	**75882**		
Prepared For:	**G. Pinchin/M. Wilson**	**Date Received:**	**July 13, 2012**
Lab Reference No.:	**b90787**	**Date Analyzed:**	**July 23, 2012**
Analyst(s):	**B. Hicks**	**# Samples submitted:**	**12**
		# Phases analyzed:	**22**

Method of Analysis:

EPA 600/R-93/116 - Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials dated July, 1993

Bulk samples are checked visually and scanned under a stereomicroscope. Slides are prepared and observed under a Polarized Light Microscope (PLM) at magnifications of 40X, 100X or 400X as appropriate. Asbestos fibres are identified by a combination of morphology, colour, refractive index, extinction, sign of elongation, birefringence and dispersion staining colours. A visual estimate is made of the percentage of asbestos present. A reported concentration of less than (<) the regulatory threshold (see chart below) indicates the presence of confirmed asbestos in trace quantities, limited to only a few fibres or fibre bundles in an entire sample. This method complies with all provincial regulatory requirements (NIOSH 9002, I.R.S.S.T. 244-2). Multiple phases within a sample are analyzed and reported separately.

Provincial Jurisdiction	Regulatory Threshold	Provincial Jurisdiction	Regulatory Threshold
Ontario, British Columbia	0.5%	Manitoba	0.1% friable 1% non-friable
Quebec	0.1%	Saskatchewan	0.1% friable 1% non-friable
Alberta, NWT, Yukon, Nunavut	1%	Atlantic Provinces	1%

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

Pinchin Environmental Ltd. is accredited by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP Lab Code 101270-0) for the 'EPA-600/M4-82-020: Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples' and meets all requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005.

This report relates only to the items tested.

NOTE: ***This test report may not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory. The client may not use this report to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. This report is valid only when signed in blue ink by the analyst. Vinyl asbestos floor tiles contain very fine fibres of asbestos and may be missed by some laboratories using the PLM method. Internal verification studies performed by Pinchin indicate that the chance of missing asbestos in floor tiles is no higher than about 2%. The vinyl tile study and laboratory documentation on measurement uncertainty is available upon request. The analysis of dust samples by PLM cannot be used as an indicator of past or present airborne asbestos fibre levels.***

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Pinchin Environmental Asbestos Laboratory
Certificate of Analysis

Project Name: **Durham Catholic District School Board,St. James, 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax**
Project No.: **75882**
Prepared For: **G. Pinchin/M. Wilson**

Lab Reference No.: **b90787**
Date Analyzed: **July 23, 2012**

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	% COMPOSITION (VISUAL ESTIMATE)	
		ASBESTOS	OTHER
0001A Vinyl floor tile, 12" x 12", Yellow/Biege, Gym Storage	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, beige, consolidated, vinyl floor tile. b) Homogeneous, black, soft, sticky material on the back of vinyl floor tile.	None Detected None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75% Tar and other non-fibrous > 75%
0001B Vinyl floor tile, 12" x 12", Yellow/Biege, Custodian Room	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, beige, consolidated, vinyl floor tile. b) Homogeneous, black, soft, sticky material on the back of vinyl floor tile.	None Detected None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75% Tar and other non-fibrous > 75%
0001C Vinyl floor tile, 12" x 12", Yellow/Biege, Room 001	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, beige, consolidated, vinyl floor tile. b) Homogeneous, black, soft, sticky material on the back of vinyl floor tile.	None Detected None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75% Tar and other non-fibrous > 75%
0002A Parging Cement on Transite RWL, Mechanical Room	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, light grey, hard, cementitious material. b) Homogeneous, greenish grey, hard, cementitious material.	Chrysotile 5-10% None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75% Non-Fibrous Material > 75%

ANALYST

BHicks

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Pinchin Environmental Asbestos Laboratory
Certificate of Analysis

Project Name: **Durham Catholic District School Board,St. James, 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax**
Project No.: **75882**
Prepared For: **G. Pinchin/M. Wilson**

Lab Reference No.: **b90787**
Date Analyzed: **July 23, 2012**

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	% COMPOSITION (VISUAL ESTIMATE)	
		ASBESTOS	OTHER
0002B Parging Cement on Transite RWL, Mechanical Room	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, light grey, hard, cementitious material. b) Homogeneous, greenish grey, hard, cementitious material.	None Detected	Not Analyzed Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
Comments:	Analysis on phase a) was stopped due to a previous positive result.		
0002C Parging Cement on Transite RWL, Mechanical Room	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, light grey, hard, cementitious material. b) Homogeneous, greenish grey, hard, cementitious material.	None Detected	Not Analyzed Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
Comments:	Analysis on phase a) was stopped due to a previous positive result.		
0003A Vinyl floor tile, 12" x 12" Green, Boy's Changeroom	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, green, consolidated, vinyl floor tile. b) Homogeneous, black, soft, sticky material on the back of vinyl floor tile.	None Detected None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75% Tar and other non-fibrous > 75%
0003B Vinyl floor tile, 12" x 12" Green, Boy's Changeroom	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, green, consolidated, vinyl floor tile. b) Homogeneous, black, soft, sticky material on the back of vinyl floor tile.	None Detected None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75% Tar and other non-fibrous > 75%

ANALYST

BHicks

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THE PINCHIN GROUP

Pinchin Environmental Asbestos Laboratory
Certificate of Analysis

Project Name: **Durham Catholic District School Board,St. James, 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax**
Project No.: **75882**
Prepared For: **G. Pinchin/M. Wilson**

Lab Reference No.: **b90787**
Date Analyzed: **July 23, 2012**

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	% COMPOSITION (VISUAL ESTIMATE)	
		ASBESTOS	OTHER
0003C Vinyl floor tile, 12" x 12" Green, Boy's Changeroom	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, green, consolidated, vinyl floor tile. b) Homogeneous, black, soft, sticky material on the back of vinyl floor tile.	None Detected None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75% Tar and other non-fibrous > 75%
0004A Vinyl floor tile, 12" x 12" Tan, Health Room 02	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, tan, consolidated, vinyl floor tile. b) Homogeneous, black, soft, sticky material on the back of vinyl floor tile.	None Detected None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75% Tar and other non-fibrous > 75%
0004B Vinyl floor tile, 12" x 12" Tan, Work Room 01	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, tan, consolidated, vinyl floor tile. b) Homogeneous, black, soft, sticky material on the back of vinyl floor tile.	None Detected None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75% Tar and other non-fibrous > 75%
0004C Vinyl floor tile, 12" x 12" Tan, Work Room 01	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, tan, consolidated, vinyl floor tile. b) Homogeneous, black, soft, sticky material on the back of vinyl floor tile.	None Detected None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75% Tar and other non-fibrous > 75%

ANALYST

BHicks

Pinchin Ltd. Asbestos Laboratory
Certificate of Analysis

Project Name:	**DCDSB, St. James, 10 Clover Ridege, Ajax, ON**		
Project No.:	**111677**		
Prepared For:	**C. Fennell / M. Wilson**		
Lab Reference No.:	**b126740**		
Analyst(s):	**A. Williams**		
Date Received:	**January 29, 2016**	**# Samples submitted:**	**12**
Date Analyzed:	**February 2, 2016**	**# Phases analyzed:**	**13**

Method of Analysis:

EPA 600/R-93/116 - Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials dated July, 1993

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

Provincial Jurisdiction	Regulatory Threshold	Provincial Jurisdiction	Regulatory Threshold
Ontario, British Columbia, Nova Scotia	0.5%	Manitoba	0.1% friable 1% non-friable
Quebec	0.1%	Saskatchewan	0.5% friable 1% non-friable
Alberta, NWT, Yukon, Nunavut	1%	Newfoundland and Labrador, PEI and New Brunswick	1%

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

Pinchin Ltd. is accredited by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP Lab Code 101270-0) for the 'EPA-600/M4-82-020: Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples' and meets all requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005.

This report relates only to the items tested.

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Pinchin Ltd. Asbestos Laboratory
Certificate of Analysis

Project Name: DCDSB, St. James, 10 Clover Ridege, Ajax, ON
Project No.: 111677
Prepared For: C. Fennell / M. Wilson

Lab Reference No.: b126740
Date Analyzed: February 2, 2016

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	% COMPOSITION (VISUAL ESTIMATE)	
		ASBESTOS	OTHER
0001A Built up roofing	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, black, layered, tar material.	None Detected	Tar and other non-fibrous > 75%
	b) Homogeneous, black, layered, tar impregnated, compressed fibrous material.	None Detected	Cellulose 50-75% Tar and other non-fibrous 25-50%
Comments:	Man-made vitreous fibres are present on the surface of this sample.		
0001B Built up roofing	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, black, layered, tar material.	None Detected	Tar and other non-fibrous > 75%
	b) Homogeneous, black, layered, tar impregnated, compressed fibrous material.	None Detected	Cellulose 50-75% Tar and other non-fibrous 25-50%
Comments:	Man-made vitreous fibres are present on the surface of this sample.		
0001C Built up roofing	2 Phases: a) Homogeneous, black, layered, tar material.	None Detected	Tar and other non-fibrous > 75%
	b) Homogeneous, black, layered, tar impregnated, compressed fibrous material.	None Detected	Cellulose 50-75% Tar and other non-fibrous 25-50%
Comments:	Man-made vitreous fibres are present on the surface of this sample.		

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Pinchin Ltd. Asbestos Laboratory
Certificate of Analysis

Project Name: DCDSB, St. James, 10 Clover Ridege, Ajax, ON
Project No.: 111677
Prepared For: C. Fennell / M. Wilson

Lab Reference No.: b126740
Date Analyzed: February 2, 2016

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	% COMPOSITION (VISUAL ESTIMATE)	
		ASBESTOS	OTHER
0002A Caulking - black - roof	Homogeneous, black, caulking material.	Chrysotile 0.5-5%	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
0002B Caulking - black - roof			Not Analyzed
Comments:	Analysis was stopped due to a previous positive result.		
0002C Caulking - black - roof			Not Analyzed
Comments:	Analysis was stopped due to a previous positive result.		
0003A Caulking - green - roof	Homogeneous, green, caulking material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
0003B Caulking - green - roof	Homogeneous, green, caulking material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
0003C Caulking - green - roof	Homogeneous, green, caulking material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
0004A Caulking - brown - roof	Homogeneous, brown, caulking material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
0004B Caulking - brown - roof	Homogeneous, brown, caulking material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%
0004C Caulking - brown - roof	Homogeneous, brown, caulking material.	None Detected	Non-Fibrous Material > 75%

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ANALYST

APPENDIX III
Methodology

1.0 GENERAL

Pinchin conducted an investigation of previously identified asbestos-containing materials (ACM) to evaluate the current condition of all accessible ACM identified in the most recent assessment.

The surveyor made reference to any existing assessment or abatement reports (as provided by the Client).

Materials listed as exclusions in the previous reports have remained as exclusions. Sampling, assessment, or verification of excluded materials was not conducted.

Existing sampling data, where available, was reviewed and relied upon.

Analytical results were compared to the following criteria:

Jurisdiction*	Friable	Non-Friable
Ontario	0.5%	0.5%

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

Asbestos materials are evaluated in order to make recommendations regarding remedial work. The priority for remedial action is based on several factors:

- Friability (friable or non-friable)
- Condition (good, fair, poor, debris)
- Accessibility (ranking from accessible to all building users to inaccessible)
- Visibility (whether the material is obscured by other building components)
- Efficiency of the work (for example, if damaged ACM is being removed in an area, it may be most practical to remove all ACM in the area even if it is in good condition)

For a complete description of the Evaluation Criteria and Basis of Recommendations, refer to Annex A.

Template: Methodology for Asbestos Reassessment, HAZ, November 13, 2024

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METHODOLOGY ANNEX A EVALUATION CRITERIA

1.0 EVALUATION CRITERIA AND BASIS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

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

2.0 EVALUATION OF CONDITION

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Friable Mechanical or Thermal System Insulation (TSI)

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

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

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

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

2.3 Potentially Friable Materials and Miscellaneous Friable Materials

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

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

2.4 Non-Friable Materials

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

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

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

2.5 Evaluation of ACM Debris

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

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

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

2.6 Evaluation of Presumed Asbestos-Containing Material (PACM)

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

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

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3.0 EVALUATION OF ACCESSIBILITY

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

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

4.0 ACTION MATRIX AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

4.1 Action Matrix

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

Table I Decision Matrix for Friable ACM

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

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

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

[1] If friable ACM in access (A)/Good condition is not proactively removed Action 7 (Manage) is recommended.
[2] If friable ACM in access (A)/Fair condition is not proactively removed repair is recommended.
[3] If friable ACM in access (B)/Fair condition is likely to be disturbed after repair proactive removal is recommended.
[4] Action 7 is recommended for all non-friable ACM in Fair condition however some clients may wish to repair or take some action primarily for cosmetic reasons.

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4.2 Action Definitions

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

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

Master Template: Methodology Annex A to Appendix I Evaluation Criteria, HAZ, April 3, 2024

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APPENDIX IV
Location Summary Report

HMIS
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY SYSTEM

LOCATIONS LIST

PINCHIN
1.855.PINCHIN www.pinchin.com

Client:Durham Catholic District School Board **Site: 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, ON**
Building Name: St. James Catholic School
Survey Date: **Last Re-Assessment: 2025-07-31**
Building Phases: A: 1986

Location No.	Name or Description	Area ft²	Floor No.	Bldg. Phase	Notes
1	Exterior	50000	G	A	
2	Vestibule	250	G	A	
3	Atrium	2500	G	A	
40	South Vestibule, room no. V007	50	G	A	
44	Boiler Room, room no. 200	1500	2	A	Staircase in south corridor near loc. 47
50	West Vestibule, room no. V006	50	G	A	
54	Roof 1	35000	R	A	
55	Roof 2	5000	R	A	
56	2017 Addition	0		A	
57	Kindergarten Vestibule, room no. V003	50	G	A	
58	Kindergarten Vestibule, room no. V002	50	G	A	

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APPENDIX V
Confirmed / Presumed ACM Report

CONFIRMED AND PRESUMED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REPORT

Client: Durham Catholic District School Board **Site: 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, ON** **Building Name: St. James Catholic School**
Location: #1 : Exterior **Floor: G** **Room #:** **Area (sqft): 50000**
Survey Date: 2025-07-29 **Last Re-Assessment: 2025-07-31**

ASBESTOS																
System	Component	Material	Item	Covering	A*	V*	AP*	Good	Fair	Poor	Unit	Sample	Asbestos Type	Amount	Hazard	Friable
Other[1]		Cement Product			C	Y		400(7)			SF	V9500	Presumed Asbestos		Presumed Asbestos	NF

1 - Transite panels above main entrance

Client: Durham Catholic District School Board **Site: 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, ON** **Building Name: St. James Catholic School**
Location: #2 : Vestibule **Floor: G** **Room #:** **Area (sqft): 250**
Survey Date: 2025-07-29 **Last Re-Assessment: 2025-07-31**

ASBESTOS																
System	Component	Material	Item	Covering	A*	V*	AP*	Good	Fair	Poor	Unit	Sample	Asbestos Type	Amount	Hazard	Friable
Floor	All	Mortar		Ceramic Tiles	D	N		250(7)			SF	V9500	Presumed Asbestos		Presumed Asbestos	NF

Quantities shown above are based on visual approximations only and may be subject to variation. Copyright Pinchin Ltd. 2025

Client: Durham Catholic District School Board **Site: 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, ON** **Building Name: St. James Catholic School**
Location: #3 : Atrium **Floor: G** **Room #:** **Area (sqft): 2500**
Survey Date: 2025-07-29 **Last Re-Assessment: 2025-07-31**

ASBESTOS																
System	Component	Material	Item	Covering	A*	V*	AP*	Good	Fair	Poor	Unit	Sample	Asbestos Type	Amount	Hazard	Friable
Floor	All	Mortar		Ceramic Tiles	D	N		2500(7)			SF	V9500	Presumed Asbestos		Presumed Asbestos	NF

Client: Durham Catholic District School Board **Site: 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, ON** **Building Name: St. James Catholic School**
Location: #40 : South Vestibule **Floor: G** **Room #: V007** **Area (sqft): 50**
Survey Date: 2025-07-29 **Last Re-Assessment: 2025-07-31**

ASBESTOS																
System	Component	Material	Item	Covering	A*	V*	AP*	Good	Fair	Poor	Unit	Sample	Asbestos Type	Amount	Hazard	Friable
Floor	All	Mortar, Underneath 4x4 brown tile		Ceramic Tiles	D	N		50(7)			SF	V9500	Presumed Asbestos		Presumed Asbestos	NF

Quantities shown above are based on visual approximations only and may be subject to variation. Copyright Pinchin Ltd. 2025

Client: Durham Catholic District School Board **Site: 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, ON** **Building Name: St. James Catholic School**
Location: #44 : Boiler Room **Floor: 2** **Room #: 200** **Area (sqft): 1500**
Survey Date: 2025-07-29 **Last Re-Assessment: 2025-07-31**

ASBESTOS																
System	Component	Material	Item	Covering	A*	V*	AP*	Good	Fair	Poor	Unit	Sample	Asbestos Type	Amount	Hazard	Friable
Other[1]		Adhesive/mastic, Cementitous adhesive	Elbow		A	Y		6(7)			SF	S0002ABC	Chrysotile	0.5-5%	Confirmed Asbestos	NF
Piping[2]	Rain Water Leader	Cement Product			A	Y		150(7)			LF	V9000	Confirmed Asbestos		Confirmed Asbestos	NF

Staircase in south corridor near loc. 47
1 - On transite rainwater leaders
2 - Transite pipe

Client: Durham Catholic District School Board **Site: 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, ON** **Building Name: St. James Catholic School**
Location: #50 : West Vestibule **Floor: G** **Room #: V006** **Area (sqft): 50**
Survey Date: 2025-07-29 **Last Re-Assessment: 2025-07-31**

ASBESTOS																
System	Component	Material	Item	Covering	A*	V*	AP*	Good	Fair	Poor	Unit	Sample	Asbestos Type	Amount	Hazard	Friable
Floor	All	Mortar, Underneath 4x4 brown tile		Ceramic Tiles	D	N		50(7)			SF	V9500	Presumed Asbestos		Presumed Asbestos	NF

Quantities shown above are based on visual approximations only and may be subject to variation. Copyright Pinchin Ltd. 2025

Client: Durham Catholic District School Board **Site: 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, ON** **Building Name: St. James Catholic School**
Location: #54 : Roof 1 **Floor: R** **Room #:** **Area (sqft): 35000**
Survey Date: 2025-07-29 **Last Re-Assessment: 2025-07-31**

ASBESTOS																
System	Component	Material	Item	Covering	A*	V*	AP*	Good	Fair	Poor	Unit	Sample	Asbestos Type	Amount	Hazard	Friable
Other[1]		Caulking, Black caulking on roof louvers			D	N		500(7)			LF	S0006ABC	Chrysotile	0.5-5%	Confirmed Asbestos	NF
Other		Roofing material, Built up roofing			C	Y		35000(7)			SF	S0009C	Chrysotile	0.5-5%	Confirmed Asbestos	NF
Other[2]	Window Liner	Caulking, Butyl Sealant			A	Y		500(7)			LF	S0017ABC	Chrysotile	5-10%	Confirmed Asbestos	NF

1 - Beneath new white caulking on roof louvers, b126740 - 2016 - 0002
2 - On Atrium and Chapel window panes and frames.

Client: Durham Catholic District School Board **Site: 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, ON** **Building Name: St. James Catholic School**
Location: #55 : Roof 2 **Floor: R** **Room #:** **Area (sqft): 5000**
Survey Date: 2025-07-29 **Last Re-Assessment: 2025-07-31**

ASBESTOS																
System	Component	Material	Item	Covering	A*	V*	AP*	Good	Fair	Poor	Unit	Sample	Asbestos Type	Amount	Hazard	Friable
Other		Roofing material			C	N		5000(7)			SF	S0009AB	Chrysotile	0.5-5%	Confirmed Asbestos	NF

Quantities shown above are based on visual approximations only and may be subject to variation. Copyright Pinchin Ltd. 2025

Client: Durham Catholic District School Board **Site: 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, ON** **Building Name: St. James Catholic School**
Location: #57 : Kindergarten Vestibule **Floor: G** **Room #: V003** **Area (sqft): 50**
Survey Date: 2025-07-29 **Last Re-Assessment: 2025-07-31**

ASBESTOS																
System	Component	Material	Item	Covering	A*	V*	AP*	Good	Fair	Poor	Unit	Sample	Asbestos Type	Amount	Hazard	Friable
Floor	All	Mortar, Underneath 4x4 brown tile		Ceramic Tiles	D	N		50(7)			SF	V9500	Presumed Asbestos		Presumed Asbestos	NF

Client: Durham Catholic District School Board **Site: 10 Clover Ridge Drive West, Ajax, ON** **Building Name: St. James Catholic School**
Location: #58 : Kindergarten Vestibule **Floor: G** **Room #: V002** **Area (sqft): 50**
Survey Date: 2025-07-29 **Last Re-Assessment: 2025-07-31**

ASBESTOS																
System	Component	Material	Item	Covering	A*	V*	AP*	Good	Fair	Poor	Unit	Sample	Asbestos Type	Amount	Hazard	Friable
Floor	All	Mortar, Underneath 4x4 brown tile		Ceramic Tiles	D	N		50(7)			SF	V9500	Presumed Asbestos		Presumed Asbestos	NF

Quantities shown above are based on visual approximations only and may be subject to variation. Copyright Pinchin Ltd. 2025

Legend:

Sample number	
S####	Asbestos sample collected
V####	Material visually similar to numbered sample collected
V0000	Known non-asbestos material
V9000	Visually identified as an asbestos material
V9500	Material is presumed to be an asbestos material

Units	
SF	Square feet
LF	Linear feet
EA	Each
%	Percentage

Other	
A	Access
V	Visible
AP	Air Plenum
F	Friable material
NF	Non Friable material
PF	Potentially Friable material

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quantities shown above are based on visual approximations only and may be subject to variation. Copyright Pinchin Ltd. 2025

APPENDIX VI
Photographs

S0002A (Confirmed Asbestos), Cementitious adhesive, Other, Adhesive/mastic, Boiler Room (Location #: 44)
On Transite rainwater leaders

S0006A (Confirmed Asbestos), Black caulking on roof louvers, Other, Caulking, Roof 1 (Location #: 54)
Beneath new white caulking on roof louvers, b126740 - 2016 - 0002

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S0009C (Confirmed Asbestos), Built up roofing, Other, Roofing material, Roof 1 (Location #: 54)

S0009A (Confirmed Asbestos), Other, Roofing material, Roof 2 (Location #: 55)

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S0017A (Confirmed Asbestos), Butyl Sealant, Other, Window Liner, Caulking, Roof 1 (Location #: 54)
On Atrium and Chapel windowpanes and frames.

V9000 (Confirmed Asbestos), Piping, Rainwater Leader, Cement Product, Boiler Room (Location #: 44)
Transite pipe

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V9500 (Presumed Asbestos), Other, Cement Product, Exterior (Location #: 1)
Transite panels above main entrance

V9500 (Presumed Asbestos), Other, Cement Product, Exterior (Location #: 1)
Transite panels above main entrance

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V9500 (Presumed Asbestos), Floor, All, Mortar, Vestibule (Location #: 2)

Building Photo

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