Solicitation No. - N° de l'invitation	Amd. No. - N° de la modif.	Buyer ID - Id de l'acheteur
EW699-151273/A	009	pwz202
Client Ref. No. - N° de réf. du client	File No. - N° du dossier	CCC No./N° CCC - FMS No/ N° VME
PWGSC-EW699-151273	PWZ-4-37192	

Public Works and Government Services Canada	Iqaluit, Nunavut Hazardous Material Abatement, DFO Building 1074	Addendum No. 4
Project No.: R.065695.006		March 20, 2015

The following changes to the tender documents are effective immediately and will form part of the contract documents:

ITEM 1.) CLARIFICATIONS: - Questions and **A**nswers

Q 1. According to the Table 4.3 – Summary of Hazardous Material Quantities presented in SENES report and the section 4.1 of the same report, only the floor of the east building and connecting corridor is contaminated with asbestos (vinyl sheet flooring). However, on Figure 2 presented in the Drawings section of Addendum 2, it is also indicated that asbestos flooring is present on the west side of the building (FT). Please, specify if the floor on the west side of the building is to be considered as asbestos-containing;

A 1. **Correction**: No asbestos-containing flooring materials are present in the west side of the building.

Q 2. According to the Table 4.3 – Summary of Hazardous Material Quantities presented in SENES report and the section 4.2 of the same report, there is no mention of lead contaminated paint on the ceilings of the building. However, in Table 4.2 of SENES report, the sample PT-18 was taken on green ceiling paint. Is the green ceiling paint the same as the lead containing paint on the underside of the roof sheeting

A 2. Yes, the green ceiling paint is present on the underside of the roof sheeting. The report states “Lead was detected at levels in excess of 100 mg/kg in the exterior white wall paint applied to the wall paneling, window frames, fascia and soffits, and in the interior green paint applied to underside of the roof sheeting and applied to the inside face of the exterior wood sheeting and studs throughout the building (including under neutral painted surfaces).” The quantity is included in Table 4.3 as “interior side of exterior sheeting (vertical and horizontal surfaces)”

Q 3. Also, in Section 3.2, p.8 of Franz Environmental report, it is indicated that samples PT-02 and PT-03 were collected from the upper older ceiling areas and samples PT-06 to PT-09 were collected from cavity walls and upper ceiling deck. Is the paint on the upper ceiling and ceiling deck located on the ceilings of the building or on the underside of the roof sheeting, or on both?

A 3. As per the specifications, the revised Demolition Waste Survey prepared by SENES, dated February 2015 supersedes all other reports. The report states “Lead was detected at levels in excess of 100 mg/kg in the exterior white wall paint applied to the wall paneling, window frames, fascia and soffits, and in the interior green paint applied to underside of the roof sheeting and applied to the inside face of the exterior wood sheeting and studs throughout the building (including under neutral painted surfaces).” The quantity is included in Table 4.3 as “interior side of exterior sheeting (vertical and horizontal surfaces)”

Q 4. According to the Table 4.3 – Summary of Hazardous Material Quantities presented in SENES report, there is no mention of lead contaminated paint on the studs. However, in section 4.2, p. 4-5 of the same report, it is stated that lead-based paint was detected on studs throughout the building (including under neutral painted surfaces). Does it mean that lead-based paint can be found on the studs in the interior divisions of the building, in addition of the studs found in exterior walls? And is the quantity of lead-based paint present on studs included in the quantities presented in Table 4.3?

A 4. Lead-based paint was not identified in interior demising wall studs.

Q 5. It is QE's opinion that requirements for the removal of building materials with lead-based paint, as described in the specifications, section 02 83 11, paragraph 3, are excessive for the removal of exterior building materials contaminated with lead-based paint, especially in the context that the entire building is to be demolished. In this paragraph, it is required to perform lead-based paint abatement inside an airtight enclosure. To respect this clause the entire exterior of the building would have to be covered by a secondary containment. It is not understood why this is a requirement of the work given the low risk of exposure from lead based paint if it is removed by means that do not create a large amount of dust or particles. Also, in this case there will be no access to the work area by other parties not involved in the work. Can you please confirm that an airtight enclosure is required for this portion of the work?

A 5. Removal of exterior components will not require construction of an air-tight enclosure.
A wet method of dust suppression may be used if required to mitigate dust concerns.