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PWGSC  
Atlantic Region  
Renovations to AAFC Lab  
Bldg 25, SJRDC, St. John's, NL  
Project No. R.078141.001

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March 2016

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## APPENDIX B

# **Asbestos Report**

AAFC, Building 25

**Dooley, Cherri**

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**From:** Dooley, Cherri  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 02, 2009 11:50 PM  
**To:** NL-StJohn-All Staff; Murphy, Peter  
**Cc:** McKendry, Jim; Vallée, Louis  
**Subject:** Asbestos  
**Importance:** High

Good Evening,

Just an update following our asbestos information session presented by Sean Casey, Certified Industrial Hygienist which was held on Monday, March 30, 2009.

We are in the final stages of implementation of additional safety protocols established by Sean, these additions will be added to the report previously prepared by AMEC Earth & Environmental shortly. The report will be available for review to all staff upon request on Wednesday April 8, 2009. I will have several copies available for review.

The following website is a good resource for some background information relating to asbestos for those of you who had missed the information session.

<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hl-vs/iyh-vsv/envIRON/asbestos-amiante-eng.php>

**PLEASE NOTE:**

- **Asbestos has been found and reported at the Atlantic Cool Climate Crop Research Centre, Building 25** and is located in the following areas:
  - mechanical insulation (piping, pipe fittings)
  - hot water tanks
  - flooring
  - ceilings (not to include ceiling tiles)
  - wall plaster finishing (not gyproc)
  - tar paper (duct insulation – located in sub basement)
- Although, asbestos was not present in all of the 52 samples taken from the areas above, as per the report any renovations or disturbances that may damage building material to include areas identified will be treated as Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) and the proper steps will be enforced to ensure the health of employees, contractors and visitors.
- Most ACMs in the Atlantic Cool Climate Research Facility – Building 25 are in good condition and do not pose a risk to human health.
- Asbestos only presents a health hazard when fibres become air borne and inhaled. The mere presence of ACMs does not represent a health hazard.

- Do not disturb the Asbestos Containing Materials. Activities that may disturb ACMs include cutting, drilling, sanding or removing the above mentioned building materials. Contact the Facility Asbestos Coordinator to make the necessary arrangements if you wish to undertake an activity that may disturb ACM.
- Report any evidence of disturbance or damage of ACMs to:  
**Frank Ralph, Facility Asbestos Coordinator**  
**Telephone: 772-8863**  
**Cell: 765-3760**  
**Email: [ralphf@agr.gc.ca](mailto:ralphf@agr.gc.ca)**
- Facility staff are taking special precautions during their work to guard against disturbing ACMs.
- Report any improper action (relative to ACMs) to the Facility Asbestos Coordinator, Frank Ralph.
- All ACMs and suspect ACMs are inspected periodically and additional measures will be taken if needed to protect the health of employees, contractors and visitors.

Thank you,

*Cherri Dooley*

Integrated Services Manager/ Gestionnaire des Services intégrés  
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada/Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada  
Telephone/Téléphone: 709-772-4677  
Facsimile/Télécopieur: 709-772-6064  
308 Brookfield Road / 308 Ch Brookfield  
P. O. Box 39088 / CP 39088  
St. John's, NL A1E 5Y7  
[Dooleyca@agr.gc.ca](mailto:Dooleyca@agr.gc.ca)



## Dooley, Cherri

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**From:** sonyacc@yahoo.com  
**Sent:** Monday, March 23, 2009 4:07 PM  
**To:** Dooley, Cherri  
**Subject:** air sampling results



agcanasbsamples.xls (20 KB)

Please find enclosed the air sampling results for the sampling undertaken on March 11, 2009 at Building 25. (let me know if you can't read Maxxim Analytic's excel report)

2 background samples were taken as well as 1 where the plaster repairs were undertaken as follows:

Sample 1: SC-AG-01 background sample basement level from 5:55 pm to 6:58 pm. sampled at 16 litres per minute. Sample taken in hallway outside of office B-3. Air concentration was 0.018 fibres per cubic centimeter of air (note: provincial airborne limit is 0.1 f/cc & federal limit for chrysotile is 1 f/cc)

Sample 2: SC-AG-02 background sample 2nd level/main floor hallway outside M.P. Hannaford's office. Taken from 5:58 pm to 7:00 pm at 10 litres per minute. Air concentration was 0.011 f/cc.

Sample 3: SC-AG-03 taken during bubble repair from 6:58 pm to 7:58 pm. Flow rate of 16 litres per minute. Work vacininty was outside of B-3 and 6 plaster bubbles were repaired during the sampling period which took up about 3/4 of the sampling period. The sampling filter was approximately 6 feet away from the actual work zone on the boundary of where the poly was positioned and would represent the boundary of the restricted work zone. Air concentration was 0.020 f/cc.

The highest fibre count was 1/5th of the provincial permissible limit and 50 times less than the federal limit. Keep in mind as well that this fibre counting method counts all detectable fibres and not just those which are asbestos.

In any event, results are acceptable from a regulatory perspective. I can provide a more indepth report at a later date.

Sean

Maxxam Job #: A929002  
Report Date: 2009/03/23

Sean Casey  
Client Project #: SC-09-02  
Project name: ST. JOHN'S  
Sampler Initials:

**RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FILTER**

Maxxam ID		BY6149		BY6150		BY6151		
Sampling Date		03-11-2009		03-11-2009		03-11-2009		
COC Number		23200		23200		23200		
	<b>Units</b>	<b>SC-AG-01</b>	<b>RDL</b>	<b>SC-AG-02</b>	<b>RDL</b>	<b>SC-AG-03</b>	<b>RDL</b>	<b>QC Batch</b>
<b>Inorganics</b>								
Asbestos	fibers/cc	0.018	0.003	0.011	0.004	0.020	0.003	1768928

RDL = Reportable Detection Limit  
QC Batch = Quality Control Batch

Date: March 26, 2009

Draft Procedure Submitted by: Sean Casey, CIH

Prepared for: Ms. Cherri Dooley,  
Integrated Services Manager, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

**Procedure Title: Cleanup dust from disturbance of ACM.**

*Cleanup debris and dust on surfaces after a small area of surfacing ACM has fallen from a ceiling, pipe insulation or other source*

*Summary:*

This work practice is limited to the cleanup of a small quantity of relatively intact debris which has fallen from a plaster finish, or thermal insulation on pipes, boilers or other equipment.

*Worker Recommendations:*

This work activity can usually be carried out by one person trained as per the asbestos management plan.

*Air monitoring:*

Sampling may be required after cleanup depending on the situation. The worker shall consult with the Facility Asbestos coordinator to determine if follow-up clearance sampling is required prior to re-occupying the space.

*Pre-Work Activities:*

1. Review work procedure
2. Review any associated documentation as required in the asbestos management plan (ie. Completed Maintenance Work Authorization Form)
3. Obtain recommended tools, equipment and materials (see list at end of procedure)
4. Obtain ½ face, as a minimum, HEPA filtered respirator (worker must be fit tested and properly trained) and disposable tyvek coveralls, wet wipes
5. Barricade area using barrier tape or restrict access as stipulated by supervisor (ie. vacate area, lock doors) and conduct work at times designated by employer to reduce building occupant exposure to work zone. If barrier tape is used to denote



- a work area, it should be placed 5-10 ft outside of any poly protection used in the work area. Do not block access to any emergency exits.
6. Verify whether there are any exhaust vents in proximity to the proposed work area. Speak to your supervisor about whether these vents may need to be blocked or whether the ventilation system in the work zone can be effectively isolated as per company protocols.
  7. Put on tyvek and ½ face HEPA respirator and check for proper fit.
  8. Remove asbestos containing debris as follows:
    - a. start HEPA vacuum before entering the area
    - b. use the HEPA vacuum to clean a path at least 6 feet wide from the entry point of the work area to the site of the fallen material,
    - c. remove all small debris with the HEPA vacuum.
    - d. Remove any dust or loose debris from the surface of larger pieces of ACM with a HEPA vacuum. Mist surface of pieces with amended water.
    - e. Pick up such pieces (ie. Using inverted plastic bag) and place in the bottom of a 6 mil poly disposable asbestos bag. Place pieces in the bag without dropping and avoiding unnecessary disturbance and release of material. Thoroughly wet debris in bag with amended water as it is collected.
    - f. Remove all remaining visible debris with HEPA vacuum.
    - g. HEPA vacuum an area 3 feet beyond the location in which any visible debris was found. HEPA vac in 2 directions each at right angles to the other.
    - h. Wet wipes any hard surfaces or objects in the area which may have been contaminated.
    - i. Place a poly drop cloth down on top of the HEPA vacuumed area before performing repair work that may result in more fall out from above. If worker is required to work at heights and feels poly poses an unnecessary safety hazard, its use can be avoided if flooring is smooth and resilient enough to permit adequate cleaning afterwards.
    - j. HEPA vac the site from which material fell removing all loose material.
    - k. Repair or remove the remaining material as previously described.
    - l. HEPA vacuum ladder and/or any tools used and pass out of the work area.
    - m. Decontaminate objects/tools on the drop cloth. (HEPA vacuum followed by wet wiping). Then HEPA vacuum drop cloth before disposing as asbestos waste.
  9. Package and ensure asbestos waste is labelled for disposal.
  10. Barriers shall be discarded as asbestos waste unless they are rigid and easily cleanable.
  11. Workers decontaminate and remove protective clothing and respirators. Dispose of protective clothing as asbestos waste. Use wet wipes for gross cleaning and proceed to nearest washroom to wash up properly.
  12. Complete visual inspection.
  13. Restore normal accessibility to work area
  14. Complete documentation as required in the Asset Control Program.
  15. Transport waste to designated asbestos waste storage area
  16. Notify Asbestos program manager or supervisor that work is completed and return associated documents.



*Tools, equipment and Materials:*

- utility knife
- temporary work lights as required (GFCI)
- ladder or scaffold for elevated work
- wet wipes or bucket with clean water for wet wiping
- safety glasses and safety boots
- disposable coveralls
- ½ face respirator HEPA filtered as minimum
- Asbestos barrier tape and warning signs
- Polyethylene sheet
- Duct tape
- Asbestos disposal bags with labels
- HEPA vacuum with hose (attachments)
- Water spray with amended water(ie. Garden sprayer)

Date: February 25, 2009

Draft Procedure Submitted by: Sean Casey, CIH

Prepared for: Ms. Cherri Dooley,  
Integrated Services Manager, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

## **Procedure Title: Repair Damaged Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) plaster**

### *Summary:*

This work practice covers the procedure for repairing small amounts (less than 1 sq metre) of damaged acoustical plaster. The procedure assumes that the damage is in isolated areas not greater in size than what will generate one standard asbestos disposal bag (filled one third full). It is anticipated that this work may disturb ACM, but not able permissible limits, and release of ACM, dust and debris is confined to the immediate location of the disturbance.

### *Examples:*

1. Repair small hole in outer acoustical plaster ceiling or wall layer without intended disturbance of underlying asbestos layer.
2. Repair small area of delaminated acoustical plaster that it otherwise in good condition.

### *Worker Recommendations:*

This work procedure only requires one worker to complete the task. The worker shall be trained as per the asbestos management plan. It is possible that there may be times when an additional worker may be need to hold the HEPA vacuum. In these circumstances the Facility Asbestos Coordinator shall be consulted.

### *Air monitoring:*

Initial air sampling was carried out and it was verified that the safe work procedure can be carried out safely without containment in place. Additionally, there is no requirement for further air sampling also conditions change. The exposure assessment report is available in the asbestos management plan. Additional use of this procedure must conform to the requirements of this procedure. If job conditions vary from the examples and conditions stipulated, the work shall not proceed until workers check with the Facility Asbestos Coordinator.



### *Pre-Work Activities:*

1. Review work procedure
2. Review any associated documentation as required in the asbestos management plan (i.e. Completed Maintenance Work Authorization Form)
3. Obtain recommended tools, equipment and materials (see list at end of procedure)
4. Obtain ½ face, as a minimum, HEPA filtered respirator (worker must be fit tested and properly trained) and disposable tyvek coveralls, wet wipes
5. Barricade area using barrier tape or restrict access as stipulated by supervisor (ie. Vacate area, lock doors) and conduct work at times designated by employer to reduce building occupant exposure to work zone. If barrier tape is used to denote a work area, it should be placed 5-10 ft outside of any poly protection used in the work area. Do not block access to any emergency exits.
6. A check shall be made to determine whether there are any exhaust vents in the area of the work zone, and if so, the worker shall inform their supervisor to determine what if any action is required (ie. block vent, shut down section of unit in question).
7. Ensure proper hygiene practices followed during work: no eating, drinking, chewing or smoking in asbestos work area

Work Practice: Always use wet methods, HEPA vacuums, prompt clean-up and disposal of waste. Prohibited practices include: dry clean-up of dust and debris, or use of compressed air or high speed abrasive saws. Perform work as per steps in work practice as follows:

8. Once personal protective equipment (PPE) in place and pre-work activities in place, pre-clean work area if visible dust or debris is present.
9. Put poly sheet directly below work area and far enough to catch any inadvertent falling debris. A single layer of poly is to be spread on the floor and taped or weighted in place. If work is to be performed at an elevated level, the poly should be placed on the platform and extended at ground level beyond the immediate work location. To catch any debris that might be generated. To reduce the likelihood of slips, non-slip footwear should be used. If worker is required to work at heights and feels poly poses an unnecessary safety hazard, its use can be avoided if flooring is smooth and resilient enough to permit adequate cleaning afterwards.
10. Place necessary tools (see list below) on poly drop sheet.
11. Mist any damaged surfacing using garden sprayer/mist bottle containing amended water and allow water to soak in for several minutes.
12. Within HEPA vacuum within several inches of damaged area, remove any loose material by hand or with scraper. Collect material in disposal (asbestos) bags as it is removed. Remove material around edges of damaged area until well-adhered material is found, but do not remove beyond area protected by drop cloth. Mist removal area during removal of damaged material.
13. Repair damaged area using non-ACM (such that no edges containing asbestos fibres are likely to become airborne) and perform clean-up as follows:



14. package and ensure asbestos waste is labelled for disposal.
15. Apply lockdown encapsulant only if asbestos surfaces remain exposed (however this should not be the case since asbestos is contained within underlying layer)
16. Clean tools, equipment and work area using wet wiping and HEPA vacuuming as appropriate and return tools and equipment to designate area
17. Remove drop cloth and dispose of as asbestos waste. Barriers shall be discarded as asbestos waste unless they are rigid and easily cleanable.
18. Workers decontaminate and remove protective clothing and respirators. Dispose of protective clothing as asbestos waste.
19. Complete visual inspection.
20. Restore normal accessibility to work area
21. Complete documentation as required in the Asset Control Program.
22. transport waste to designated asbestos waste storage area
23. Notify Asbestos program manager or supervisor that work is completed and return associated documents.

*Tools, equipment and Materials:*

- utility knife
- temporary work lights as required (GFCI)
- ladder or scaffold for elevated work
- wet wipes or bucket with clean water for wet wiping
- safety glasses and safety boots
- disposable coveralls
- ½ face respirator HEPA filtered as minimum
- Asbestos barrier tape and warning signs
- Polyethylene sheet
- Duct tape
- Asbestos disposal bags with labels
- HEPA vacuum with hose (attachments)

Date: February 27, 2009

Draft Procedure Submitted by: Sean Casey, CIH

Prepared for: Ms. Cherri Dooley,  
Integrated Services Manager, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

**Procedure Title: Cut or drill hard cementitious asbestos-containing plaster in isolated areas for routine maintenance purposes**

Summary: When drilling plaster most regulatory agencies require going beyond the use of impermeable drop clothes to include some form of isolation method. This work practice will rely on a HEPA exhausted collar on the drill, shaving cream, or a wet sponge as, "another isolation method". This will comply with both provincial and federal asbestos regulatory requirements. The employer must ensure that the work is done such that it effectively isolates the drilling or cutting work.

It is anticipated that this work may disturb ACM, but not above permissible limits, and release of ACM, dust and debris is confined to the immediate location of the disturbance.

*Worker Recommendations:*

This work activity can usually be carried out by one person trained as per the asbestos management plan.

*Air Monitoring:*

Air sampling is not considered necessary unless for some reason the use of wet sponges, shaving cream, etc, is unable to form an effective seal to prevent the release of fibres. In such circumstances the worker must check with the Facility Asbestos Coordinator prior to proceeding.

*Pre-Work Activities:*

1. Review work procedure
2. Review any associated documentation as required in the asbestos management plan (ie. Completed Maintenance Work Authorization Form)



3. Obtain recommended tools, equipment and materials (see list at end of procedure) including drill or hole saw (as needed) equipped with HEPA filtered dust collection
4. Obtain ½ face, as a minimum, HEPA filtered respirator (worker must be fit tested and properly trained) and disposable tyvek coveralls, wet wipes
5. Barricade area using barrier tape or restrict access as stipulated by supervisor (ie. vacate area, lock doors) and conduct work at times designated by employer to reduce building occupant exposure to work zone. If barrier tape is used to denote a work area, it should be placed 5-10 ft outside of any poly protection used in the work area. Do not block access to any emergency exits.
6. Verify whether there are any exhaust vents in proximity to the proposed work area. Speak to your supervisor about whether these vents may need to be blocked or whether the ventilation system in the work zone can be effectively isolated as per company protocols.
7. Ensure proper hygiene practices followed during work: no eating, drinking, chewing or smoking in asbestos work area

#### *Work Practice:*

Always use wet methods, HEPA vacuums, prompt clean-up and disposal of waste. Prohibited practices include: dry clean-up of dust and debris, or use of compressed air or high speed abrasive saws. Perform work as per steps in work practice as follows:

8. Once PPE in place and pre-work activities in place, pre-clean work area if visible dust or debris is present.
9. Put poly sheet directly below work area and far enough to catch any inadvertent falling debris. A single layer of poly is to be spread on the floor and taped or weighted in place. If work is to be performed at an elevated level, the poly should be placed on the platform and extended at ground level beyond the immediate work location to catch any debris that might be generated. To reduce the likelihood of slips, non-slip footwear should be used. If worker is required to work at heights and feels poly poses an unnecessary safety hazard, its use can be avoided if flooring is smooth and resilient enough to permit adequate cleaning afterwards.
10. Place necessary tools (see list below) on poly drop sheet.
11. Mist area to be cut or drilled. Holes can be drilled through a wet sponge or shaving cream on both sides or through use of HEPA filtered dust collection.
12. When finished with sponge it should be placed in asbestos disposal bag.
13. HEPA vacuum removal area and areas accessible from hole.
14. HEPA vacuum and wet wipe up any accessible dust or debris generated on back side. Remove drop cloth and place in disposal bags (asbestos type).
15. Perform maintenance work and clean-up as follows:
16. Package and ensure asbestos waste is labelled for disposal.
17. Apply lockdown encapsulant only if drill holes to remain exposed



18. Clean tools, equipment and work area using wet wiping and HEPA vacuuming as appropriate and return tools and equipment to designate area
19. Remove drop cloth and dispose of as asbestos waste. Barriers shall be discarded as asbestos waste unless they are rigid and easily cleanable.
20. Workers decontaminate and remove protective clothing and respirators. Dispose of protective clothing as asbestos waste. Use wet wipes for gross cleaning and proceed to nearest washroom to wash up properly.
21. Complete visual inspection.
22. Restore normal accessibility to work area
23. Complete documentation as required in the Asset Control Program.
24. Transport waste to designated asbestos waste storage area
25. Notify Asbestos program manager or supervisor that work is completed and return associated documents.

*Tools, equipment and Materials:*

- utility knife
- temporary work lights as required (GFCI)
- ladder or scaffold for elevated work
- wet wipes or bucket with clean water for wet wiping
- safety glasses and safety boots
- disposable coveralls
- ½ face respirator HEPA filtered as minimum
- Asbestos barrier tape and warning signs
- Polyethylene sheet
- Duct tape
- Asbestos disposal bags with labels
- HEPA vacuum with hose (attachments)
- Shaving cream/wet sponge