



RETURN BIDS TO:

RETOURNER LES SOUMISSIONS À:

Public Works and Government Services Canada
ATB Place North Tower
10025 Jasper Ave./10025 ave. Jasper
5th floor/5e étage
Edmonton
Alberta
T5J 1S6
Bid Fax: (780) 497-3510

**SOLICITATION AMENDMENT
MODIFICATION DE L'INVITATION**

The referenced document is hereby revised; unless otherwise indicated, all other terms and conditions of the Solicitation remain the same.

Ce document est par la présente révisé; sauf indication contraire, les modalités de l'invitation demeurent les mêmes.

Comments - Commentaires

Vendor/Firm Name and Address

Raison sociale et adresse du
fournisseur/de l'entrepreneur

Issuing Office - Bureau de distribution

Public Works and Government Services Canada
ATB Place North Tower
10025 Jasper Ave./10025 ave Jasper
5th floor/5e étage
Edmonton
Alberta
T5J 1S6

Title - Sujet Radium HS Site Rehabilitation	
Solicitation No. - N° de l'invitation EP922-180017/A	Amendment No. - N° modif. 005
Client Reference No. - N° de référence du client PARKS EP922-180017	Date 2017-05-16
GETS Reference No. - N° de référence de SEAG PW-\$PWU-066-11070	
File No. - N° de dossier PWU-7-40014 (066)	CCC No./N° CCC - FMS No./N° VME
Solicitation Closes - L'invitation prend fin at - à 02:00 PM on - le 2017-05-25	Time Zone Fuseau horaire Mountain Daylight Saving Time MDT
F.O.B. - F.A.B. Plant-Usine: <input type="checkbox"/> Destination: <input type="checkbox"/> Other-Autre: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Address Enquiries to: - Adresser toutes questions à: Lee, Mony	Buyer Id - Id de l'acheteur pwu066
Telephone No. - N° de téléphone (780) 224-6675 ()	FAX No. - N° de FAX (780) 497-3510
Destination - of Goods, Services, and Construction: Destination - des biens, services et construction:	

Instructions: See Herein

Instructions: Voir aux présentes

Delivery Required - Livraison exigée	Delivery Offered - Livraison proposée
Vendor/Firm Name and Address Raison sociale et adresse du fournisseur/de l'entrepreneur	
Telephone No. - N° de téléphone Facsimile No. - N° de télécopieur	
Name and title of person authorized to sign on behalf of Vendor/Firm (type or print) Nom et titre de la personne autorisée à signer au nom du fournisseur/de l'entrepreneur (taper ou écrire en caractères d'imprimerie)	
Signature	Date

SOLICITATION AMENDMENT No. 005

Revision 1:

See attached Addendum 3

The following questions and answers is addressed to the specifications for clarification purposes only.

1. Re: Drawing M2.0 and M2.1: a. Keynote "2" makes reference to Drawing M3.2 for the continuation of the glycol supply line. Drawing M3.2 has not been issued for Tender. Will this drawing be issued?

Answer:

Delete: "REFER TO DRAWING M3.2 FOR CONTINUATION."

Add: "REFER TO DRAWING M3.0 DETAIL 3 FOR 50mm AND 60 GLYCOL SUPPLY & RETURN STUB-OUTS CAPPED CONNECTION POINTS JUST OUTSIDE OF WALL PENETRATION."

2. Re: Drawing M4.0

Heat Exchangers X-4 and X-5 are indicted as Not in Scope of Work. Is the installation, associated piping, and electrical work also excluded from the Scope of Work? If not, will drawings be issued for tender?

Answer:

Yes, for the Heat Exchangers X-4 and X-5 the installation, associated piping, and electrical work is also excluded from the scope of work.

3. What is the correct completion time of date for this Tender?

Specification Section 01-11-00 1.3 indicates the Completion of Project is July 1, 2017 **BUT** the Bid and Acceptance Form BA06 indicates the completion is 36 weeks from date of Notification of acceptance of Offer

Answer:

The correct completion date is December 11, 2017.

4. Are there any restrictions to:

- a. Hours of work per day?
- b. Working during July or August (peak holiday season)?

Answer:

- a. *Summer pool hours are 9am to 11pm. These hours are in effect from May long weekend until Thanksgiving. Contractors requested to avoid (especially concrete pour) on long weekends and from 7pm to 9pm since the pool gets very busy at this time. Contractors may start their work before 9am.*
- b. *Work is permitted in July and August.*

5. Amendment #002 (Stantec Addendum ADD-01) indicates that Electrical Tender Drawings E-001, E-200, E-201, E-203 and E-900 were issued with clouded revisions. These drawings were not included with the Addendum. When will these drawings be issued and posted for Tender?

Answer:

Clouded Addendum #1 has been issued for distribution.

6. Drawing E201, the hand railing on the north-west side of the east ramp is identified with Key Note #15. This hand rail is not identified with a Luminaire type as well as drawing S1.0 indicates that it is non-lit handrail. Is this section of hand rail lit or non-lit?

Answer:

This section of hand rail is non-lit.

7. Hand rail Luminaire type "C1" and "C2" (on Drawings E200, E201 & E202) show a junction box and conduits entering at the ends of the hand railing, but some railings will require additional JB's and conduits due to the fixtures on the hand rail section requiring 3 or 4 drivers due to the overall distance.

- a. Are additional junction boxes and conduits required for these drivers?
- b. Will a revised drawing be issued to show the additional JB's and conduits required so all Contractors price the same scope?

Answer:

Drawing E200 shows a JB with keynote 7 beside it. This references detail 1/E900 where a conduit and JB detail is shown for rail light drivers and dimmers.

Drawing E201 shows a JB with keynote 9 beside it. This references detail 1/E900 where a conduit and JB detail is shown for rail light drivers and dimmers.

- a. Additional junction boxes are required.*
- b. Revised drawings are issued in addendum 2.*

8. Drawings E200 and E201 indicate a 27mm PVC Conduit for Lighting Control in addition to the Lighting Power Conduit. Conduits are run from junction box to junction box and to each Luminaire. The Lighting Control System specified utilizes the power conductors for control.

- a. Are the lighting control conduits required?
- b. Will the lighting control conduits be installed empty with pull strings?
- c. If the lighting control conduits are required, what are the specific control wiring requirements to be provided?

Answer:

The Dimming design is based on an Echelon Dimming System as the minimum acceptable standard which uses a signal over power conductors. Since this is a performance specification the contractor may submit an equivalent product. Any submitted equivalent must include full design of equivalent dimming system.

- a. Not if the Echelon Dimming System is used.*
- b. The conduit are shown for potential equivalent system.
Equivalent systems are acceptable. The submission of an equivalent system should be submitted as a pre-tender RFI. 1/E09 note 5 states that minimum acceptable standard is Echelon. Spec section 26 50 10 lists lighting system performance requirements.*
- c. The control requirements are laid out in the specification section 26 50 10. Also required is a Single line diagram showing the locations of all controllers, wire types and sizes, written description of dimming system and shop drawings, documentation showing that the equivalent system is compatible with the lighting product shown on the drawings.*

All other terms and conditions remain the same.



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ELECTRICAL ADDENDUM

Proposed By: Stantec Consulting

Date: May 15, 2017

Project: Radium Hot Springs Lighting Upgrades
and Site Rehabilitation Kootenay
National Park

Project No: 115302963

Addendum No: ADD-E03

TO ALL BIDDERS OF RECORD

1 GENERAL

- 1.1 The bidding documents are amended as noted in this Addendum, which consists of the following.
- 1.2 This Addendum is issued prior to bid closing to amend the Bid Documents. This Addendum will form part of the contract documents. Include in the Bid Price all such revisions, which will become part of the work. Perform such work in accordance with the Contract Documents.
- 1.3 Acknowledge receipt of the Tender Addendum by reference in the Bid Form submitted by the bidding Contractors. Ensure that all parties submitting bids are aware of all items included in this Addendum.

2 DRAWINGS

- 2.1 No Drawings attached

3 ATTACHMENTS:

- 3.1 Hazardous Materials report for Radium Hot Springs, this is to be added to the specifications as Appendix A.

END OF ADDENDUM E03

STANTEC CONSULTING LTD.



Radium Hot Springs
Lighting Upgrades and Site Rehabilitation

PROJECT NO. 115302963
Addendum
PAGE 2



May 12, 2017

1081BB-17-001

Parks Canada

SENT VIA E-MAIL

P.O. Box 220

Radium Hot Springs, BC, V0A 1M0

Tel: 403.347.2220

Email: Darren.mcnamara@pc.gc.ca

Attention: Mr. Darren McNamara

RE: LIMITED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ASSESSMENT RADIUM HOT SPRINGS

Dear Mr. McNamara,

Further to your request, EHS Partnerships Ltd. (EHS^P) has completed a hazardous material assessment of the area at the Radium Hot Springs (Project Area). The Project Area consists of the East Ramp, West Ramp, and Historic Bridge. The assessment was conducted on April 25, 2017, by Justin Cybulsky, Project Technician for EHS Partnerships Ltd.

SCOPE OF WORK

The assessment was completed to determine the presence of hazardous materials, including asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), mercury, ozone-depleting substances (ODS), and miscellaneous chemicals.

REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

PROVINCIAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS

Provincial workplace health and safety is regulated in British Columbia by WorkSafe BC (formerly the Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia) under the Workers' Compensation Act (the Act), as amended by the Workers' Compensation (Occupational Health and Safety) Amendment Act (effective October 1, 1999). The Act and related Regulations and Guidelines define the general duties and obligations of the employer, employees and others at the workplace.

Specifically, section 5.54 of the British Columbia Workers Compensation Act and the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations (OHSR) defines the requirement to develop an exposure control plan when a worker may be exposed to a hazardous substance at a concentration above 50% of its exposure limit.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

In British Columbia, environmental matters pertaining to waste generally fall under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Ministry of Environment (MoE), pursuant to the British Columbia Environmental Management Act (EMA). The waste regulation under the EMA relating to the disposal of hazardous building materials is the Hazardous Waste Regulation (HWR), BC Regulation 63/88, as amended by BC Reg. 63/2009.

The HWR refers to the handling, storage, transportation, treatment, recycling and disposal of special wastes in the province. The regulation outlines the materials and criteria to be used to characterize waste as hazardous.

Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM)

Asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paints are regulated by the Act under Part 6 of OHSR (BC Reg.) 296/97, as amended by BC Reg. 199/2014.

WorkSafe BC has published Safe Work Practices for Handling Asbestos, 2012. This manual outlines basic information on asbestos and asbestos products, health hazard requirements for worker protection, safe work procedures and principles that should be followed when developing exposure control plans and selecting the most suitable technique for the safe abatement of asbestos-containing materials. This document provides a guide to current practices that are to be followed in the Province of British Columbia.

Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Regulations

Presently there are no regulations in British Columbia specifically addressing lead levels in paint. However, employers, general construction contractors and trade contractors have the duty under the OHSR to protect workers from exposure to lead. Under Canadian Federal Law, paints containing greater than 90 ppm lead are considered lead-containing paint. However, this is a value to keep the lead concentration in surface coatings as low as possible and should not be confused with health based standards which correlates to acceptable blood lead levels.

When disturbing lead based paint, it is applicable to use the regulations set by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD classifies lead-based paint as any paint application containing at least 1.0 milligram of lead per square centimeter of surface area (mg/cm²), or 5000 ppm lead by weight, tested by chemical analysis. Further studies conducted by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Association (OSHA) have been done on the removal of materials with lead based paints. Improper removal techniques of lead-based paints containing greater than 600 ppm have been shown in these studies to exceed 50% of the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) of airborne lead particulate. As per section 6.60 of the OHSR and the Lead-Containing Paints and Coatings Guidelines, (2011), an exposure control plan must be implemented when impacting paints containing greater than 600 ppm lead

The Lead-Containing Paints and Coatings Guidelines (2011), published by Worksafe BC provides additional information on the development of effective exposure control plans for various tasks that involve impacting lead-based paints.

The British Columbia Environmental Management Act – Hazardous Waste Regulations [B.C. Reg. 63/88 inc. amendments to Reg 179/2016] (HWR) are regulations set out to protect the environment from hazardous materials. The present requirement under HWR is to prevent the release of lead into the environment. Disposal of leachable lead-based products is outlined in the Lead-Containing Paints and Coatings Guidelines, issued by Work Safe BC. Table 1 of the HWR classifies leachable lead-based products as any application containing at least 5.0 milligrams of leachable lead per Litre (mg/L), tested by TCLP analysis.

Polychlorinated Biphenyl's (PCBs)

The PCB Regulations SOR/2008-273 came into force on September 5, 2008. The purpose of the regulations is to improve the protection of Canada's environment and the health of Canadians by minimizing the risks posed by the use, storage and release of PCBs and by accelerating the elimination of these substances. The Regulations also set out end-of-use and end-of-storage dates for PCBs. These dates are listed in Environment Canada's fact sheet, "PCB Regulations: An Overview."

Mercury-Containing Materials

Mercury is commonly found in buildings in fluorescent light tubes, electrical switches and instruments such as mercury vapour lamps, thermostats, barometers, manometers, and thermometers. Mercury in fluorescent light tubes and drained, broken, or obsolete instruments that contained mercury are not considered hazardous waste according to the EMA. The Recycling Council of British Columbia provides a listing of approved recycling facilities for the disposal of hazardous materials.

Mercury or mercury vapour in light fixtures or thermostats poses no risk to workers or occupants provided the mercury containers remain intact and undisturbed. If renovations or demolition impact any mercury-containing materials or equipment they must be removed, handled and disposed in accordance with EMA.

Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Regulations

Provincial regulatory framework providing the requirements for the safe management, storage and disposal of ODSs is provided in the Ozone-Depleting Substances and Other Halocarbons Regulation, including amendments up to BC Regulation 317/2012, respecting the appropriate management of ODSs within the province of British Columbia. Schedule A in the regulation lists all ozone-depleting refrigerant types.

In 1994, the federal government filed the Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations to amend controls on the production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, tetrachloride and methyl chloroform. The Federal Halocarbon Regulations, effective July 1, 1999, was filed to ensure uniformity with respect to the release, recovery and recycling of ODSs and their halocarbon alternatives in refrigeration and air conditioning equipment throughout the provinces of Canada. The Code of Practice for the Reduction of CFC Emissions from Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Systems (1989) provides Best Practice recommendations for the handling, storage, and disposal of such materials.

Miscellaneous Chemicals

Miscellaneous chemicals are found in many buildings and are typically part of the day to day building operations. All miscellaneous chemicals that are controlled products must be handled in accordance with the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) and following the recommendations in the MSDS. Prior to renovations or demolition, any miscellaneous chemicals that may be impacted must be transported and disposed in accordance with Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) regulations and HWR regulations.

TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS

The transportation of hazardous wastes is governed under the Federal Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations that outline the requirements for storage, handling, and transportation of such waste.

METHODOLOGY

When sampling for hazardous building materials, room names and numbers were assigned by EHS^P to ensure continuity and accuracy of information compiled during the survey.

All work was conducted in accordance with standards outlined by WorkSafe BC, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

Asbestos-Containing Materials

The survey was completed to determine the extent of ACM within the Project Area. The survey was completed on a room-by-room basis to provide a complete inventory of Project Area. The systems which were reviewed included, but were not limited to:

- Structural - systems including fireproofing on beams, open and solid webbed joist systems, Q-deck; asbestos-containing spray-applied insulation;
- Mechanical - systems insulation including hot water and steam system, condensate system, chilled water system, glycol system, domestic hot and cold water, emergency generator exhaust, boiler units, heat exchangers, reboiler units, and asbestos cement piping, asbestos-containing mechanical insulation. During the assessment the Project Area was visually inspected for the presence of asbestos cement pipe and wall board; and
- Architectural - systems including texture coats, sheet flooring, vinyl floor tile, acoustical spray-applied materials, condensation control applications, ceiling tile, wall board, drywall joint compound, asbestos sheet products.

Systematic sampling of identified suspect ACM was conducted as part of the assessment. The asbestos samples were analyzed for asbestos type and percentage content using Polarized Light Microscopy in accordance with National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) methodologies and United States Environmental Protection Agency dispersion staining techniques (EPA/600/R-93/116).

Lead-Based Paint

Testing for lead-based paint was conducted by collecting bulk samples of the suspect material and submitting to EMSL Analytical Inc. (EMSL). Typically finished interior and exterior painted surfaces were tested for the presence of lead paint. Samples from each colour, material were submitted for analysis. Results are reported as parts per million (ppm).

Polychlorinated Biphenyls

PCBs have not been used in light capacitors since July 1980 and in many cases since 1978. During the survey limited fluorescent light ballasts were inspected and compared to the criteria found in the Environment Canada, Report EPS 2/CC/2 (revised) August 1991, "Identification of Lamp Ballasts Containing PCBs to Assess Their Likelihood of Being PCB-Containing".

Mercury-Containing Materials

During the survey, the Project Area was visually assessed for the presence of mercury-containing fluorescent light tubes and thermostats.

Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)

During the survey, the Project Area was visually assessed for the presence of air conditioning units, water coolers, and refrigerators.

Miscellaneous Chemicals

During the survey, the Project Area was visually assessed for the presence of miscellaneous chemicals.

The Project Area was visually assessed for the presence building materials constructed of concrete, which can contain high percentages of silica.

RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

Asbestos-Containing Materials

Seventeen (17) samples of building materials suspect to contain asbestos were collected and submitted with a chain of custody for analysis. Table 1: Results of Asbestos Analysis, details the results of the survey. The laboratory report is attached in Appendix I (Samples 1 – 17).

Table 1: Results of Asbestos Analysis

Sample Number	Location	Sample Description	Asbestos Type and Percent
1	Historic Bridge Electrical Tie-in	Transite Pipe Debris	Chrysotile 20% Crocidolite 1%
2	Historic Bridge Electrical Tie-in	Concrete Ceiling	None Detected
3	Historic Bridge Electrical Tie-in	Pipe Packing Material	None Detected
4	Historic Bridge	Concrete Columns	None Detected
5	Historic Bridge North West Column	Caulking (White)	None Detected
6	West Ramp	Concrete	None Detected
7	West Ramp	Concrete	None Detected

Table 1: Results of Asbestos Analysis

Sample Number	Location	Sample Description	Asbestos Type and Percent
8	West Ramp	Concrete	None Detected
9	Historic Bridge	Parging Mud	None Detected
10	Historic Bridge	Concrete	None Detected
11	Historic Bridge	Parging Mud	None Detected
12	East Ramp	Asphalt	None Detected
13	East Ramp Retaining Wall	Concrete	None Detected
14	East Ramp Retaining Wall	Concrete	None Detected
15	East Ramp	Asphalt	None Detected
16	Radium Hot Springs Sign	Brick Mortar	None Detected
17	West Highway Barrier Post	Concrete	None Detected

In addition to the non-asbestos-containing materials identified in Table 1, other materials not suspected to contain asbestos were identified in the following locations:

- Wood, fibreglass, and metal building materials located throughout the Project Area.

A Photographic Log displaying the identified ACM is presented in Appendix II.

Lead-Based Paint

Multiple samples of paint suspected to be lead-based were collected from typically finished interior and exterior surfaces of the Project Area and submitted with a chain of custody for analysis. Table 2: Results of Paint Analysis, details the results of the survey. A Photographic Log displaying the identified lead based paints is presented in Appendix II

Table 2: Results of Paint Analysis

Sample Number	Colour	Substrate	Location	Concentration (ppm)
1	Black	Metal Hand Rail	West Ramp	657
2	Grey	Metal Hand Rail	West Ramp	13,700
3	White	Metal Hand Rail	Historic Bridge	29,000
4	White / Green	Metal Hand Rail	Historic Bridge	39,800
5	White	Wood Hand Rail	East Ramp	111
6	Grey	Wood Hand Rail	East Ramp	181

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)

No materials suspect to contain PCBs were identified in the project area.

Mercury

No materials suspect to contain mercury were identified in the project area.

Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS)

No materials suspect to contain ODS were identified in the project area.

DISCUSSION

Asbestos-Containing Materials

One (3) of the seventeen (17) samples collected in the Project Area was found to contain asbestos. The following ACM were identified:

Transite Pipe Debris

One (1) sample of transite pipe was collected and found to contain asbestos. The transite pipe debris identified in the Historic Bridge electrical tie-in crawl-space should be treated as asbestos containing.

Lead-Based Paint

Four (4) of the six (6) lead samples were found to contain lead above 600 ppm. Black paint on metal hand rails should be treated as lead-based.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)

No materials suspect to contain PCBs were identified in the project area.

Mercury

No materials suspect to contain mercury were identified in the project area.

Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS)

No materials suspect to contain ODS were identified in the project area.

Miscellaneous Chemicals

Building materials that may contain crystalline silica, such as concrete, were identified within the Project Area. If demolition or renovation activities may impact these materials workers and/or building occupants may potentially become exposed to crystalline silica.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Prior to completing renovations or demolition, any asbestos containing materials that will be impacted must be encapsulated, enclosed or removed. If the ACM is to be removed. The ACM removal procedures include the following:

- Low-risk procedures must be followed to remove the asbestos-containing transite pipe debris in the Project Area as per WorkSafeBC's Safe Work Practices for Handling Asbestos, 2012.

Asbestos abatement should be completed by workers qualified in the removal of ACM. Throughout the abatement activities, appropriate air monitoring and inspections should be conducted by qualified personnel to demonstrate that work procedures are effective, asbestos is contained, and the waste is handled appropriately. It is recommended that a proper scope of work and asbestos removal specifications be developed that detail the complete and proper removal of identified ACM.

2. Building material containing lead based paint must be properly disposed of as per the Hazardous Waste Regulation (HWR). If the paint is to be removed and segregated from the waste stream, exposure control plans must be developed and followed to keep worker exposure as low as reasonably achievable by following the guidelines presented in WorkSafeBC's Lead-Containing Paints and Coatings Guideline, 2011.
3. If building materials containing crystalline silica are impacted appropriate controls should be implemented to prevent exposure.

LIMITATIONS

The conclusions and recommendations contained in this assessment report are based upon professional opinions with regard to the subject matter. These opinions are in accordance with currently accepted environmental assessment standards and practices applicable to these locations and are subject to the following inherent limitations:

1. The data and findings presented in this report are valid as of the dates of the investigations. The passage of time, manifestation of latent conditions or occurrence of future events may warrant further exploration at the property, analysis of the data, and re-evaluation of the findings, observations, and conclusions expressed in this report.
2. The data reported and the findings, observations and conclusions expressed in this report are limited by the Scope of Work. The Scope of Work was defined by the request of the client, the time and budgetary constraints imposed by the client, and availability of access to the property.
3. Because of the limitations stated above, the findings, observations and conclusions expressed by EHS^P in this report are not, and should not be, considered an opinion concerning compliance of any past or present owner or operator of the site with any federal, provincial or local laws or regulations.
4. No warranty or guarantee, whether expressed or implied, is made with respect to the data or the reported findings, observations, and conclusions, which are based solely upon site conditions in existence at the time of investigation.
5. EHS^P assessment reports present professional opinions and findings of a scientific and technical nature. While attempts were made to relate the data and findings to applicable environmental laws and regulations, the report shall not be construed to offer legal opinion or representations as to the requirements of, nor compliance with, environmental laws, rules, regulations or policies of federal, provincial, or local governmental agencies. Any use of the assessment report constitutes acceptance of the limits of EHS^P's liability. EHS^P's liability extends only to its client and not to other parties who may obtain this assessment report. Issues raised by the report should be reviewed by appropriate legal counsel.

CLOSURE

We trust the information presented in this report meets your requirements. If you have any questions please feel free to contact the undersigned at 403.243.0700. Thank you for the opportunity to be of service.

EHS PARTNERSHIPS LTD.

per:

Report prepared by:



Justin Cybulsky
Project Technician

Report reviewed by:



Brad Burwash, B.A.Sc., CRSP
Division Manager

APPENDIX I
LABORATORY RESULTS

APPENDIX II
PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG



Photograph 1: Historic Bridge Tie-in Transite Pipe Debris