



**Fire Hall #5  
Asbestos Survey Report**



**February 2014**

**Prepared For: City Of Saskatoon- Infrastructure Services Department**  
1101 Avenue P North, Saskatoon, SK.  
Attn: Brent Anderson

**Prepared By: Bersch & Associates Ltd.**  
**Project No. : B67SRE06**

## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The survey of the Fire Hall #5 located at 421 Central Avenue in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan entailed the inspection of all accessible suspect asbestos containing material (ACM) located throughout the facility. Materials inspected included mechanical insulating material, floor covering, ceiling tile, bulletin board and duct expansion gasket.

Bulk sample analysis results indicate the presence of “Chrysotile” asbestos within the Fire Hall #5 located in Saskatoon, SK. Please refer to **Appendix I for Bulk Sample Analysis** results and **Bulk Sample Photos**. The recommended actions to be implemented in reference to the ACM identified are Management. Please refer to section 5 Asbestos Abatement Discussion for definitions. It should be noted that the recommendation of “Management” as part of the asbestos action plan is based upon the premise that renovations are not scheduled throughout the area that would impact the asbestos containing material present. ***Prior to any major renovation/demolition activity, a destructive investigation is recommended to identify any inaccessible ACM that is physically concealed or isolated in areas such as enclosed wall/ceiling/floor cavities and pipe chases.*** Asbestos was detected in the following forms throughout the facility:

- **Duct Expansion Gasket** is located within the ceiling space of the 106 vestibule.
- *Note: An inaccessible pipeline fitting was found in the northeast corner of room 101A behind the lockers. It is suspect that this fitting is ACM and should be treated as until testing can prove otherwise. Consider all pipeline fitting mud compound concealed in inaccessible areas to be ACM.*

The various types of accessible ACM within the facility have been clearly identified to eliminate uncertainty of asbestos content. The identification of these materials is as follows:

- The Duct Expansion Gasket is identified with a red dot signifying it is asbestos containing.

Throughout the survey of the Fire Hall #5 the Asbestos Containing Materials were assessed and given a Priority Rating of One, Two or Three, with Priority One being the items requiring the most immediate attention. See the **Survey Spreadsheet Database** in **Appendix II** for a room-by-room account.

Bersch & Associates Ltd. implemented the use of doorjamb labels that are applied to all the doorjambs of the rooms containing asbestos within the facility. This permits anyone accessing the room to easily identify the ACM present without having to reference the written report. Legends providing explanation of the abbreviations used on door jambs were placed on the backside of all maintenance/custodial doors within the facility. Employees and contractors will use the legend as a reference to identify ACM within the areas they are working.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Bersch & Associates Ltd. was retained by the City of Saskatoon to conduct an Asbestos Survey and Hazard Assessment of the Fire Hall #5 located in Saskatoon, SK. The survey entailed the inspection of all accessible areas of the facility; including crawlspaces, ceiling spaces, pipe chases, and attics. The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify and assess the condition of all Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) located throughout the facility. This report gives a detailed account of the inspection results and our firm's recommendations on control options to be implemented to bring the facility in compliance with the Province of Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations. Bersch & Associates Ltd. conducted the survey in January 2014. A review of this report shall be conducted with all trades that are entering the facility to perform maintenance or renovation activity. This will ensure they are familiar with the types and locations of asbestos-containing materials present and prevent any uncontrolled disturbance and/or possible exposure to asbestos.

## 3.0 METHODOLOGY

Bersch & Associates Ltd. conducted the survey of the Fire Hall #5 in Saskatoon, SK in January of 2014. The primary documents for guidance and criteria in this survey were the Province of Saskatchewan "Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations, 1996", Province of Saskatchewan "Managing Asbestos", and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency "Guidance for Controlling Asbestos Containing Materials in Buildings". The USEPA document identifies factors associated with the "condition" and the "potential for disturbance or erosion" of asbestos containing materials (ACM). These factors help to determine potential for exposure to ACM and were used to make a qualitative evaluation of the material. It should be noted that the recommendation of "Management" Asbestos Abatement Action is based upon the premise that renovations are not scheduled in that area that will require disturbing or violating the asbestos containing material. In the event that renovations are scheduled that impact upon the areas of asbestos containing material then pre-removal of the asbestos containing materials may be necessary.

In total, five (5) bulk samples of suspect asbestos-containing materials were collected throughout the facility. Chrysotile asbestos was identified within the samples collected. Refer to Appendix I for a copy of the Bulk Sample Analysis Report. All bulk samples collected were analyzed by Bersch & Associates Ltd. laboratory in accordance with the current USEPA 600/R-93/116 Method for the analysis of asbestos in building materials using polarized light microscopy and dispersion staining techniques. The detection limit of this method is listed as <1% by volume.

## 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS:

Throughout the survey of the Fire Hall #5 the Asbestos Containing Materials were assessed and given a Priority Rating of One, Two or Three, with Priority One being the items requiring the most immediate attention. As a result, no “Priority One” items were identified within the facility. Priority Ratings for all ACM identified is found in the **Asbestos Survey Database found in Appendix II** on a room-by-room account.

## 5.0 ASBESTOS ABATEMENT DISCUSSION

Asbestos is a known carcinogen and is listed in the Province of Saskatchewan under the Occupational Health and Safety Appendix, Part V as a Hazardous Chemical Substance and any release of asbestos fibres into the atmosphere creates a potential health hazard. Although the mechanism and epidemiology of asbestos carcinogenesis is not yet well defined, accumulating evidence suggests the significance of exposure at even very low fibre concentrations and hence human exposure should be kept to a minimum. It should be noted however that asbestos is a natural mineral and a measurable background concentration can be detected in any location sampled (inside buildings, outside buildings, urban, rural, etc.). The recommendations of the report are therefore intended to keep the potential exposure to an absolute minimum with the knowledge that a zero exposure is not possible.

Asbestos containing materials have been used in a wide variety of applications. Of particular concern, is the group of so called friable products. A friable product is one that can be crumbled or reduced to powder or smaller fragments by hand pressure. Publications from the U.S.E.P.A. as early as 1977 have indicated the potential hazard of asbestos exposure in buildings containing these friable products. The two main uses of friable asbestos products are as spray insulation (thermal, acoustic or fireproofing) on deck and/or beams or as thermal insulation on piping or mechanical equipment. A large amount of non-friable asbestos-containing materials have also been used in building construction such as asbestos cement board and asbestos containing vinyl flooring.

The mere presence of a friable asbestos containing material does not imply that there is an actual presence of elevated airborne fibre. As numerous studies have indicated, elevated asbestos fibre levels are generally found when settled dust or the actual asbestos containing material itself is disturbed by maintenance, renovation, inadvertent contact or vibration. The factors considered in the Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) exposure assessment (condition of material, water damage, activity, movement, exposed surface area, accessibility, friability and presence in an air stream) often give some indication of the likelihood of fibre release but are not in any way definitive in determining whether a hazard exists or not. That is, even if the most friable product exists in a building, elevated fibre levels will not likely occur unless there is some disturbance by physical contact, vibration or an air stream.

There are four possible approaches to control exposure to airborne asbestos once a friable material is identified in a building. These methods briefly are as follows:

- A) Removal** - Asbestos material is removed and disposed of by burial and replaced by non-asbestos materials.
- B) Encapsulation** - Asbestos material is coated with a bridging or penetrating sealant.
- C) Enclosure** - Asbestos containing materials are separated from the building environment by barriers such as suspended ceilings or cladding materials.
- D) Deferred Action or Management and Custodial Control** - The Province of Saskatchewan Human Resources, Labor and Employment Branch under the Occupational health and Safety Regulations publish a document outlining “The Management of Asbestos”. In the guide for compliance, an action plan is outlined for management of the asbestos materials identified and in summary is:
1. Identification, which has been accomplished by this report.
  2. Development of Written Handling Procedures for maintenance personnel or often arrangements are made for a qualified contractor to conduct the necessary removal or spot maintenance prior to the regular staff conducting maintenance.
  3. Asbestos Abatement Awareness and Process Training if the regular maintenance personnel are required to conduct asbestos related activities.
  4. Inspection on regular basis is conducted to determine the ongoing condition of the material. Sask. Occupational Health & Safety Regulations require an “annual” inspection of all “friable” asbestos materials by a competent person.

In the event renovations or maintenance is performed within areas containing asbestos materials, written procedures must be developed to conduct the activity or prior removal if the situation warrants.

## 6.0 REFERENCES

- .1 Province of Saskatchewan "The Occupational Health and Safety Act and The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations" Office Consolidation, December 1996.
- .2 Province of Saskatchewan Human Resources, Labor, and Employment "The Management of Asbestos" January, 1991.
- .3 USEPA, 1985. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Guidance for Controlling Asbestos-Containing Materials in Buildings". Washington, DC: Office of Toxic Substances, USEPA.
- .4 Midwest Centre for Occupational Health & Safety St. Paul's, Minnesota – Asbestos Training For Inspectors & Management Planners
- .5 McCrone Research Institute Course Hayward California " Asbestos Identification"
- .6 Environment Management and Protection Act, Saskatchewan Environment, October 2002
- .7 Hazardous Substances and waste Dangerous Goods Regulations, Saskatchewan Environment, April 1989

**APPENDIX I**

**BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS REPORT**

***BERSCH & ASSOCIATES LTD.***

January 23, 2014

City Of Saskatoon  
Infrastructure Services Department  
1101 Avenue P North  
Saskatoon, Sk.  
S7L 7K6

**ATTENTION: Brent Anderson**

**SUBJECT: Fire Hall #5 Bulk Sample Analysis Report**

Please find attached the laboratory results for the bulk analysis of the samples collected throughout the Fire Hall #5 located at 421 Central Avenue in Saskatoon, SK. The samples were analyzed in our laboratory for the identification of asbestos.

The results for the bulk samples were obtained by examination in accordance with the current USEPA 600/R-93/116 Method for the analysis of asbestos in building materials using polarized light microscopy and dispersion staining techniques. The detection limit of this method is listed as less than 1% by volume.

This test report relates only to the materials sent for examination and any use or extension of the information by the client of these results is the responsibility of the client. If any questions arise on the results of the attached information please contact me at 306 222 7477. Thank you for this opportunity of service!

Sincerely,

Brad Berschiminsky  
Bersch & Associates Ltd.  
File: B67BLE06



**Bersch & Associates Ltd.**

B67BAE06

Box 3568

Humboldt, Sask. S0K 2A0

**BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS REPORT****PROJECT NO. B67.14****CLIENT: City of Saskatoon****Infrastructure Services - Facilities Branch****Contact: Brent Anderson****Location: Fire Hall #5 -421 Central Avenue, Saskatoon, SK.**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>SAMPLE INFORMATION</b>	<b>ASBESTOS</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>ANALYST</b>
1	6-May-13	108 - 2`by 4`ceiling tile, textured with pin holes	None detected		WB
2	6-May-13	108 - Lineal Pipe insulation above ceiling tile	None detected		WB
3	6-May-13	108 - Sheet flooring, multi tone blue and green spec	None detected		WB
4	6-May-13	107 - Bulletin board on the east wall	None detected		WB
5	6-May-13	106 - Duct expansion gasket above ceiling	Chrysotile	80	WB

**BULK SAMPLE PHOTOS OF ACM**

#5) Duct Expansion Gasket



Inaccessible Pipeline Fitting



**APPENDIX II**

**ASBESTOS SURVEY DATABASE**

FIRE HALL #5 - 2014													SAMPLE DATA			
Floor	Room Number	Use	SAMPLE	Sample	Date	Asbestos	% of	Tradename/			Description of	Asbestos Content	Potential for	Recommended	Comments	
			SAMPLE REP	ID	DD/MM/YY	Type	Asbestos	ACM Product	Condition	Priority	Sample Location	In Area	Disturbance	Action		
B	B01/13	Boiler Room										No Accessible ACM				
B	B01/14	Stairs										No Accessible ACM				
M	101A	Dorm										No Accessible ACM			An inaccessible pipeline fitting has been seen in the northeast corner of the room behind the lockers. This fitting is suspected to be ACM and should be treated as until testing can prove otherwise.	
M	101B	Dorm										No Accessible ACM				
M	102	Kitchen										No Accessible ACM				
M	103	Hose Tower										No Accessible ACM				
M	104	Storage										No Accessible ACM				
M	105	Office										No Accessible ACM				
M	106	Vestibule	Sample	B67-ASB.5	06-May-13	Chrysotile	80%	Duct Gasket	Good	3	106 - Duct expansion gasket above ceiling	Duct Expansion Gasket within ceiling space	Low/Mod	Manage		
M	107	Apparatus Room	Sample	B67-ASB.4	06-May-13		None	Bulletin Board			107 - Bulletin board on the east wall	No Accessible ACM				
M	108	Shaving Area	Sample	B67-ASB.1	06-May-13		None	Ceiling Tiles			108 - 2' by 4' ceiling tile, textured with pin holes	No Accessible ACM				
M	108	Shaving Area	Sample	B67-ASB.2	06-May-13		None	Lineal Pipe Insulation			108 - Lineal Pipe insulation above ceiling tile	No Accessible ACM				
M	108	Shaving Area	Sample	B67-ASB.3	06-May-13		None	Vinyl Sheet Flooring			108 - Sheet flooring, multi tone blue and green spec	No Accessible ACM				
M	109	Washroom										No Accessible ACM				
M	110	Shower										No Accessible ACM				
M	111	Rec Room										No Accessible ACM				
M	112	Control Room										No Accessible ACM				

**APPENDIX III**

**FLOOR PLANS**

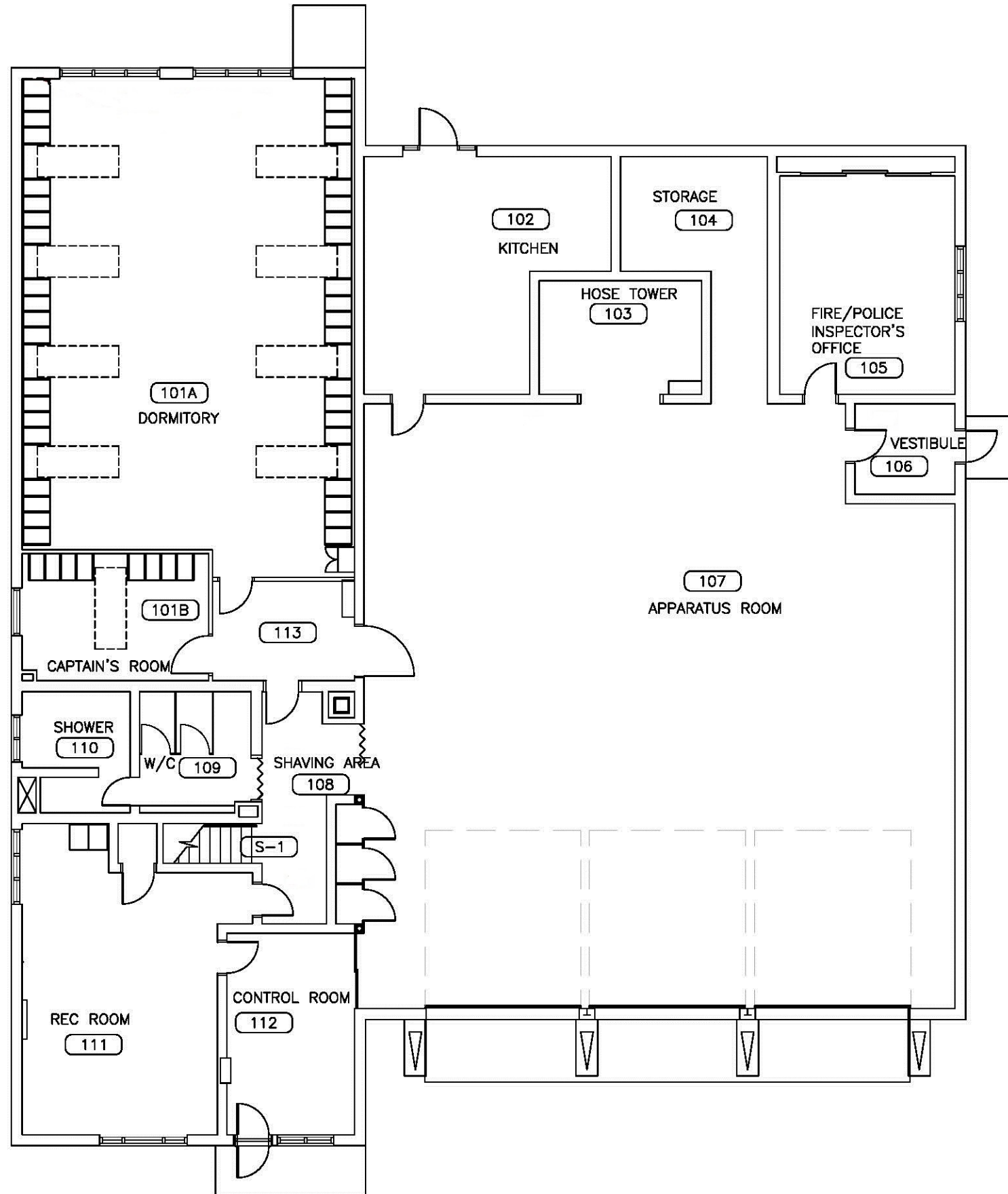


City of  
**Saskatoon**

Infrastructure Services  
Department

Facilities Branch  
306-975-3300

- GENERAL NOTES:
1. All dimensions are in millimetres
  2. Drawings are not to be scaled.
  3. All drawings to be read in conjunction with the specifications, unless otherwise noted.
  4. Verify site conditions and location of all utilities prior to the start of construction.
  5. Report all discrepancies to the Consultant.
  6. If in doubt, ask.



REV	ISSUED FOR	DATE

DESIGNED BY:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:	REQUESTED BY:

SCALE:	DATE:
1:125	08/06/2001

SHEET NAME	Asbuilt
Main Floor Base Plan	

PROJECT TITLE  
**825  
Firehall #5  
421 Central Av.**

PROJECT NO.	SHEET

REV. NO.	