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SCOPE
This document applies to all members of the University community, including contractors performing work at the request of uOttawa.

OBJECTIVE
The objective of the asbestos management program is to prevent the accidental release of asbestos fibres and implement the prescribed procedures to ensure the health and safety of the campus community during work involving asbestos containing materials. These procedures are applicable to all work involving asbestos containing material, including normal building operations, maintenance, repair, renovation and/or demolition.

The purpose of this document is to acquaint all workers, contractors, employees of contractors and uOttawa personnel to the actual or potential presence of asbestos within University of Ottawa buildings and the procedures required when performing work that may have asbestos implications. The asbestos management program has been established to maintain a healthy and safe work environment for the uOttawa community, including workers, students, contractors and members of the public. Procedures contained herein are mandatory; failure to follow them may result in disciplinary measures in accordance with collective agreements, removal from site, potential exclusion from future work or other internal sanctions at the discretion of the University of Ottawa.

This document was created and revised according to Ontario Regulation 278/05 – Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations and is the fifth version of the Asbestos Control Program (2001). Regulation 278/05 defines types of work, includes prescribed work procedures and enhanced respiratory protection for workers who may encounter asbestos in the course of their work. This program will endeavour to provide further information related to the institutional practices and presence of asbestos containing materials.

The University of Ottawa does not support the use of asbestos in construction projects and will strive to expand planned asbestos abatement projects to the extent reasonably feasible in order to reduce the campus inventory of asbestos containing materials.

DEFINITIONS

Asbestos – any of the fibrous silicates, including actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite and tremolite.

Asbestos-containing material – material that contains 0.5 per cent or more asbestos by dry weight.

Building Management Agent – see Facility Manager.

Competent worker – a worker who,

• is qualified because of knowledge, training and experience to perform the work,
• is familiar with the Act and with the provisions of the regulations that apply to the work, and
• has knowledge of all potential or actual danger to health or safety in the work

Demolition – dismantling or breaking up.
Designated substances reports (DSR) – a document defining the type, estimated quantity and location of asbestos for the building in question.

Facility Manager – a dedicated resource within a Faculty or Service managing building-related services, spaces and utilization.

Friable material – material that,
- when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized or powdered by hand pressure, or
- is crumbled, pulverized or powdered

HEPA Filter – a high efficiency particulate aerosol filter that is at least 99.97 per cent efficient in collecting a 0.3-micrometre aerosol

Homogeneous material – material that is uniform in colour and texture;


Non-friable material – material that maintains its shape when pressure is applied.

Type 1 work
The following are Type 1 (lower risk) operations:
- Installing or removing ceiling tiles that are asbestos-containing material, if the tiles cover an area less than 7.5 square metres and are installed or removed without being broken, cut, drilled, abraded, ground, sanded or vibrated.
- Installing or removing non-friable asbestos-containing material, other than ceiling tiles, if the material is installed or removed without being broken, cut, drilled, abraded, ground, sanded or vibrated.
- Breaking, cutting, drilling, abrading, grinding, sanding or vibrating non-friable asbestos-containing material if the material is wetted to control the spread of dust or fibres, and the work is done only by means of non-powered hand-held tools.
- Removing less than one square meter of drywall in which joint-filling compounds that are asbestos-containing material have been used.

Type 2 work
The following are Type 2 (moderate risk) operations:
- Removing all or part of a false ceiling to obtain access to a work area, if asbestos-containing material is likely to be lying on the surface of the false ceiling (referred throughout this document as “limited type 2 operation”).
- The removal or disturbance of one square metre or less of friable asbestos-containing material during the repair, alteration, maintenance or demolition of all or part of machinery or equipment or a building, aircraft, locomotive, railway car, vehicle or ship.
- Enclosing friable asbestos-containing material.
• Applying tape or other covering to pipe or boiler insulation that is asbestos-containing material.
• Installing or removing ceiling tiles that are asbestos-containing material, if the tiles cover an area of 7.5 square metres or more and are installed or removed without being broken, cut, drilled, abraded, ground, sanded or vibrated.
• Breaking, cutting, drilling, abrading, grinding, sanding or vibrating non-friable asbestos-containing material if, the material is not wetted to control the spread of dust or fibres, and the work is done only by means of non-powered hand-held tools.
• Removing one square metre or more of drywall in which joint filling compounds that are asbestos-containing material have been used.
• Breaking, cutting, drilling, abrading, grinding, sanding or vibrating non-friable asbestos-containing material if the work is done by means of power tools that are attached to dust-collecting devices equipped with HEPA filters.
• Removing insulation that is asbestos-containing material from a pipe, duct or similar structure using a glove bag.
• Cleaning or removing filters used in air handling equipment in a building that has sprayed fireproofing that is asbestos-containing material.
• An operation that is not mentioned that may expose a worker to asbestos and is not classified as a Type 1 or Type 3 operation.

**Type 3 work**
The following are **Type 3 (higher risk) operations**:
• The removal or disturbance of more than one square metre of friable asbestos-containing material during the repair, alteration, maintenance or demolition of all or part of a building, aircraft, ship, locomotive, railway car or vehicle or any machinery or equipment.
• The spray application of a sealant to friable asbestos-containing material.
• Cleaning or removing air handling equipment, including rigid ducting but not including filters, in a building that has sprayed fireproofing that is asbestos-containing material.
• Repairing, altering or demolishing all or part of a kiln, metallurgical furnace or similar structure that is made in part of refractory materials that are asbestos-containing materials.
• Breaking, cutting, drilling, abrading, grinding, sanding or vibrating non-friable asbestos-containing material, if the work is done by means of power tools that are not attached to dust-collecting devices equipped with HEPA filters.
• Repairing, altering or demolishing all or part of any building in which asbestos is or was used in the manufacture of products, unless the asbestos was cleaned up and removed before March 16, 1986.
• Work on ceiling tiles, drywall or friable asbestos-containing material is classified according to the total area on which work is done consecutively in a room or enclosed area, even if the work is divided into smaller jobs.

In the event of a dispute regarding the classification of an asbestos work operation:
A party to the dispute may notify an inspector at the office of the Ministry of Labour nearest the workplace of the dispute;

The party who notifies the inspector shall promptly inform the other parties that the inspector has been notified;

Work on the operation shall cease until the inspector has rendered a decision;

The inspector shall, as soon as possible, investigate the matter and give the parties a decision in writing.

Nothing in the abovementioned dispute subsection affects an inspector’s power to issue an order for a contravention of the Act or Regulation.

**Waste container** – a container that is suitable for asbestos waste, is impervious to asbestos fibres, is dust tight, is cleaned with a damp cloth of HEPA vacuumed immediately before being removed from the work area and removed at frequent intervals.

**HISTORY**

Asbestos is a remarkable, naturally occurring material comprised of magnesium and calcium silicates. It is flexible, strong, heat and chemically resistant. All forms of asbestos are hazardous and carcinogenic. Asbestos can be found in a multitude of building materials, including but not limited to piping, insulation, transite, ceiling / floor tiles, plaster, drywall joint compound, vinyl sheet flooring, adhesives / mastics, sealants, fire stopping material, gaskets, wire insulation, embedded products (laboratory benches, fume hoods, etc.), asbestos paper, sprayed insulation (including stipple, fireproofing, etc.), parging cement, magnesia (mag) block, corrugated paper, vermiculite, roofing felt and asphalt.

Because of its physical properties, availability and inexpensive nature, asbestos was widely used in construction materials for decades. Health effects related to the use of asbestos in the modern world became more apparent and by the latter part of the 20th century, use of asbestos was heavily restricted and in some jurisdictions completely banned. Canada continued to mine asbestos up until 2011 and export the material to other countries. As a result, manufactured textiles and materials from other countries that were imported back into Canada had the potential to contain asbestos, which may have been used in various construction materials.

In October 2018, the Federal Government implemented legislation that further restricted asbestos use and importation to Canada. The legislation prohibits the importation, sale and use of asbestos fibres and the manufacture, import, sale and use of products containing processed asbestos fibres. As a result, dates associated with the cessation of asbestos in construction in Canada (e.g. 1970’s, 1980’s) are unreliable as imported products may have been used in construction materials. The exclusive means of confirmation is to sample and analyze suspect materials.

**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

PRIOR TO CONDUCTING ANY WORK, THE PERSON COORDINATING WORK SHALL CONSULT THE APPROPRIATE DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES REPORT(S) AND RELEVANT AMENDMENTS. THESE REPORTS, ALONG WITH THE ASPBESTOS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT, IN PARTICULAR, REGULATION 278/05.
University of Ottawa
The University of Ottawa has the greatest responsibility for its premises and carries with it accountabilities. The duties required of the University will be carried out through their appropriate agents. As such, the University of Ottawa shall – before requesting tender or arranging work for the demolition, alteration or repair of all or part of machinery, equipment, or a building –

- Carry out an examination in order to establish whether any material that is likely to be handled, disturbed or removed during the project is asbestos-containing. If the status of the material is known or is treated as asbestos-containing material, no examination is required.
- Prepare a report:
  - Stating whether the material is asbestos-containing, or that the work is to be performed in accordance with Regulation 278/05 as though the material were asbestos-containing material;
  - Describing the condition of the material;
  - Stating whether the material is friable or non-friable; and
  - Containing drawings, plans and/or specifications to show the location of the asbestos-containing material.
- Provide any prospective constructor a copy of the complete report.

Asbestos Control Team
Facilities has established an asbestos control team to ensure that the University meets its obligations under the regulation. The team manages the operational requirements of the asbestos management program and consists of the following personnel:

Senior Director, Integrated Operations Delivery (Facilities) – responsible for all aspects of the asbestos management program and may serve as a resource person available to support the asbestos management program with specific operational, day-to-day activities. May be required to provide assistance in the absence of the asbestos coordinator. Responsible for supporting the asbestos coordinator in the execution of his/her activities.

Asbestos Coordinator (Facilities) – responsible for implementing all aspects of the asbestos management program. This may include, but is not limited to the following duties:
- Management of asbestos-related work in both capital projects and day-to-day operations;
- Acting as a subject matter expert on matters relating to asbestos, including providing guidance to project managers and persons coordinating asbestos-related work;
- Maintaining an updated inventory of asbestos-containing materials;
- Performing the necessary notification regarding the presence of asbestos in buildings to stakeholders (such as facility managers);
- Performing the necessary notification of asbestos-related work to stakeholders (such as facility managers, building occupants, health and safety committees, Office of Risk Management, Health and Wellness, etc.);
- Investigating and reporting on asbestos-related reports (such as non-compliances, exposures, etc.);
- Responding to asbestos-related questions;
Other related duties.

The asbestos coordinator is the Facilities Health and Safety Officer and can be contacted at prs.safety@uottawa.ca.

Director, Construction (Facilities) – resource person available to support the asbestos management program, with specification for construction and capital projects. May be required to provide assistance in the absence of the asbestos coordinator and/or the Senior Director, Integrated Operations Delivery. Responsible for supporting the asbestos coordinator in the execution of his/her activities.

Auxiliary Resources
Additional services on campus with involvement in the asbestos management program include:

Protection Services
- First responders to emergencies on campus;
- In the context of the asbestos management program, contraventions reported to Protection Services will result in the establishment of a containment zone. This may include the securing of card access systems, physically restricting access to an area, etc.

Office of Risk Management
- Subject matter experts for environmental and occupational health and safety legislation;
- Advise regulatory authorities (including Ministry of Labour) when required by law and liaise with same;
- Participate in the development and review of the program;
- Coordinate training workshops for the campus community;
- Conduct awareness workshops for the campus community (as applicable);
- Engage occupational health and safety committees in the asbestos management program.

Individuals
Persons responsible for work (example – project manager, persons arranging or coordinating work, etc.)
- Consult designated substances reports prior to the tendering of work;
- Consult asbestos coordinator prior to the tendering of work;
- Provide designated substances reports to prospective contractors – manage records associated thereto;
- Ensure that work is performed by qualified/certified personnel;
- Communicate upcoming asbestos-related work to facility managers and asbestos coordinator;
- Forward asbestos-related documentation (such as sampling results, abatement reports, worksite inspection records, etc.) to the asbestos coordinator;
- Ensure adherence of projects under their authority to the asbestos management program;
- Monitor adherence to site safety plan, including asbestos-related requirements, for projects under their authority.
Facility Manager

- Communicate asbestos-related work to occupants of the affected building(s);
- Have an awareness of asbestos and presence thereof within their area(s) of responsibility;
- Ensure that building-related work be performed by approved services (such Facilities, TLSS, IT, etc.) and is in accordance with applicable university policy;
  - If work is not conducted via Facilities:
    - Consult designated substances reports prior to the tendering of work;
    - Consult asbestos coordinator prior to the tendering of work;
    - Provide designated substances reports to prospective contractors – manage records associated thereto;
    - Ensure that work is performed by qualified/certified personnel;
    - Communicate upcoming asbestos-related work to facility managers and asbestos coordinator;
    - Forward asbestos-related documentation (such as sampling results, abatement reports, worksite inspection records, etc.) to the asbestos coordinator;
    - Ensure adherence of projects under their authority to the asbestos management program;
    - Monitor adherence to site safety plan, including asbestos-related requirements, for projects under their authority.

LEGISLATION

Most jurisdictions have asbestos control legislation; in Ontario, the asbestos-related requirements are prescribed in Regulation 278/05 – Designated Substance - Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations, made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act. The regulation defines – among other criteria – the types of asbestos-related work, duties of workplace parties, prescribes work procedures, training requirements and includes procedures for sampling.

Asbestos exposure limits are defined in Regulation 833 – Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents and are universal for all forms of asbestos. The occupational exposure limit (time-weighted average) is 0.1 f/cc.

In situations lacking specific regulation, the employer has a general duty under the Occupational Health and Safety Act to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker.

HEALTH EFFECTS

In 1981, the Royal Commission on Matters of Health and Safety Arising from the Use of Asbestos in Ontario was established to study risks to workers and building occupants. The commission considered friable asbestos material (i.e. the most prone to dust) and included operational, renovation and demolition activities. The commission concluded that while asbestos causes serious health problems...it does not pose a significant problem for the general occupants of a building, except when/if...

- an occupant is in immediate vicinity of work that disturbs asbestos; or
- an occupant is within range of air circulation of such work; or
significant quantities of friable...insulation have fallen onto building surfaces and are being disturbed.

There are two kinds of exposures for any hazardous material – acute and chronic. Asbestos fibres are harmful if inhaled chronically; that is, frequently over long periods and can result in diseases of the lungs like asbestosis, mesothelioma and cancer several years (e.g. 20-50 years) following initial exposures. The primary route of exposure for asbestos-related illnesses is inhalation. Asbestos fibres are not harmful if fibres are not disturbed and remain within their matrix.

Potential health effects\(^1,2\) associated with asbestos exposure include:

- **Asbestosis** – a scarring of the lungs, which is not a cancer. This occurs when asbestos fibres are deposited in the lungs and bodily defences (macrophages) attempt to digest the fibres. Scar tissue forms, which results in laboured breathing and heart stress (similar to silicosis and black lung). Asbestosis is associated with high levels of exposure for prolonged periods.

- **Lung cancer** – a lower level of exposure than that of asbestosis, the link between asbestos and lung cancer only became evident after dust control measures were put in place and deaths from asbestosis began to decline. Survival rate is in general very low and may not be related to asbestos exposure (e.g. smoking).

- **Mesothelioma** – a form of cancer affecting the lining of the chest or abdominal cavity, the only known cause is exposure to asbestos. It is the most commonly observed asbestos related illness and is general fatal within 2 years of contracting the disease.

- **Pleural plaques** – characterized by areas of fibrous thickening on the lining of the lungs or diaphragm, the condition typically arises well past asbestos exposure (e.g. 30 years). The plaques calcify over time, but generally do not cause long-term health problems and are benign (e.g. not cancerous). While there are no symptoms, some patients impacted describe pain or an uncomfortable grating sensation as they breathe.

- **Asbestos warts** – occur when asbestos fibres become lodged in the skin. The body will try to heal by growing over the fibre, trapping the fibre under the skin. These callous-like warts continue to grow until treated. The condition is benign.

- **Other cancers (larynx, colon, etc.)** – while a less-established relationship, cancers of the larynx and colon have been reported to be associated with asbestos exposure.

University of Ottawa workers suspecting any exposure are recommended to present themselves to the [Health and Wellness Office](#) at Human Resources.

**BUILDING OPERATIONS**

Building operations can be divided into three main groups:

- Regular maintenance;
- Planned repair, renovation and capital projects; and
- Building occupant activities.

**Regular Maintenance**

\(^1\) Health Canada – [Health Risks of Asbestos](#)

\(^2\) Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety – [Asbestos – Health Effects](#)
The work practices undertaken by building maintenance staff or as part of normal building repair or maintenance work are covered under Ontario Regulation 278/05. These activities are most likely to fall under type 1 or type 2 work. **The employees of the University of Ottawa will perform only Type 1 and limited type 2 operations.** All other Type 2 and 3 operations are restricted to specialized contractors, who are contracted specifically for the purpose of asbestos management. Type 2 and 3 work involves further specialized procedures and equipment. Please consult with the asbestos coordinator for more information on Type 2 and 3 work.

In order to ensure that maintenance operations consider asbestos-containing material, the supervisor of the project or operation must implement systems that check for the initial presence of asbestos containing material and allow proper action to manage such material. These systems are monitored by the asbestos coordinator and may include, but are not limited to verification of previously conducted assessments, project-specific sampling activities, visual inspections, consultation with specialized asbestos consultants, follow-up investigations, etc. Regular maintenance operations that could disturb asbestos-containing materials can be divided into further subgroups:

1. Mechanical installations, investigations and/or repairs;
2. Electrical, mechanical or other work above suspended ceilings in areas where sprayed asbestos may be present (e.g. stipple coat, insulation, etc.);
3. IT cabling work; and
4. Custodial services.

Supervisors and lead hands who assign tasks to workers must be aware of the presence of asbestos and the implications of the asbestos-containing material on the scope of the work. Supervisors and maintenance workers will require training in asbestos operations in order to properly identify suspect materials, supervise the work and implement the necessary hazard controls.

Although custodial work will rarely affect asbestos-containing materials, custodial workers and supervisors should be aware of these materials and their potential presence. Custodial activities should be reviewed to ensure that asbestos-containing material is not being disturbed. The housekeeping personnel shall not carry out the cleaning of potential asbestos-containing material.

**Planned Repair, Renovation and Capital Projects**

The presence and condition of asbestos must be considered by all project managers in the development of the various repair and renovation contracts tendered by the University.

Asbestos considerations must be addressed at the project design stage. The asbestos surveys and amendments must be reviewed (and updated, where required). These activities must include a review of asbestos precautions or abatement procedures that are to be undertaken in conjunction with the project. The possibility of expanding the scope of asbestos abatements related to the project should be considered, where feasible. The asbestos coordinator will then be able to determine whether the abatement specifications and work can be prepared and conducted internally (i.e. a type 1 or limited type 2 project) or whether the scope and execution of work warrants the services of an asbestos abatement consultant.

**Building Occupant Activities**
Although the activities of the buildings' occupants are difficult to monitor, the likelihood of the disturbance of asbestos-containing material will be reduced when building occupants are aware of the location and condition of the material.

Occupants have the right to be informed of the asbestos survey results and upcoming asbestos-related work, therefore the asbestos coordinator will ensure that the building(s) occupants – via their Facility Manager or Building Management Agent – are notified in a straightforward manner and that the information on asbestos (including any hazard assessment) be made available. By providing useful information on the health effects and potential hazards of the asbestos containing materials, the incidence of disturbance (accidental or vandalism) can be significantly reduced. Frequently asked questions related to asbestos at the University of Ottawa are included in Appendix 1.

The asbestos coordinator is responsible for the fielding, documenting, and responding to questions from occupants related to asbestos. Certain questions may need to be referred (as necessary) to the:

- Supervisor or Project Manager of the project;
- Senior Director, Integrated Operations Delivery (Facilities);
- Director, Construction (Facilities);
- Director, Health and Wellness (Human Resources);
- Assistant Director, Occupational Health and Safety (Office of Risk Management).

Health and Safety Committees
In accordance with the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act, the Occupational Health and Safety Committee has the right to:

e) obtain information from the constructor or employer concerning the conducting or taking of tests of any equipment, machine, device, article, thing, material or biological, chemical or physical agent in or about a workplace for the purpose of occupational health and safety; and

f) be consulted about, and have a designated member representing workers be present at the beginning of, testing referred to in clause (e) conducted in or about the workplace if the designated member believes his or her presence is required to ensure that valid testing procedures are used or to ensure that the test results are valid.

The respective health and safety committee will be advised, and invited to participate where so prescribed, of workplace sampling, commissioning of designated substances reports, program updates, training workshops and other associated components of the asbestos management program. The asbestos coordinator will facilitate the involvement of the committee(s).

ASBESTOS SURVEYS
In 1992, an asbestos site assessment was performed and the Dames and Moore Report was prepared that identified a list of locations around the campus that contained asbestos.

In accordance with Ontario Regulation 278/05, an updated inventory of asbestos-containing material at the University of Ottawa was completed, which included the type, estimated quantity location and condition of asbestos containing material. The project involved the obtaining of bulk material samples representative of distinct building materials. The inventory encompassed all
factors originally noted in existing reports and concentrated on any signs of deterioration, delaminating or disturbance by maintenance, renovation or occupant activity.

It must be noted that the inventory project was conducted in a non-destructive fashion; therefore, if there are previous layers of building materials (such as walls, floors, etc.), it is prudent to ensure that the necessary information is available and communicated to the necessary parties (including contractors, subcontractors, etc.) prior to the commencement of the project. If there are suspect additional layers and there is no information available, the supervisor / project manager must arrange sampling of the suspect sub-layer(s).

The inventory is managed by Facilities and includes student residences and leased buildings. These reports as well as subsequent amendments are available in full from Facilities. A summary table intended to identify locations with asbestos containing materials is provided in Appendix 2. This table takes into account the areas where asbestos was found during the site investigations and sampling campaign. Prior to conducting work, consult the appropriate asbestos report(s) from Facilities. If information is not available for the subject space or area, sampling must be conducted before further work pursues.

Process for Adding New Buildings to the Campus Inventory
New buildings owned by uOttawa will be added to the asbestos program in the following fashion:
1. The asbestos coordinator will formally request – from the Facilities Project Manager – written confirmation from the designer (architect or otherwise) of the building, confirming that materials containing asbestos were not used in the construction of the building. Formal communication on the matter will be included as part of the asbestos management program files as record of the asbestos inventory (if any).
2. If information provided does not satisfactorily address asbestos inventory concerns, Facilities will conduct sampling for the homogeneous materials of the building in question.

Process for Leased Buildings to the Campus Inventory
The Real Estate and Properties Specialist from Facilities will request information related to the presence of asbestos in buildings leased to uOttawa. Information obtained from the leased building’s owner will be forwarded to the asbestos coordinator and added to the asbestos management program as the information of record.

Sampling Methodology
It is insufficient to obtain a single sample from a random location, analyze that sample and (if negative) declare the material asbestos-free. Regulation 278/05 prescribes the sampling methodology, which shall be in accordance with the standard U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Test Method EPA/600/R-93/116: Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials. June 1993.

The sampling procedures required are carried out on bulk material samples that are randomly collected by a competent worker and are representative of each area of homogeneous material. The minimum number of bulk material samples to be collected from an area of homogeneous material is set out in Table 1 of Regulation 278/05, which is reproduced below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Type of Material</th>
<th>Size of Homogeneous Material Area</th>
<th>Minimum Number of Bulk Material Samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Surfacing material, including without limitation material that is applied to surfaces by spraying, by troweling or otherwise, such as acoustical plaster on ceilings and fireproofing materials on structural members.</td>
<td>Less than 90 square metres.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90 or more square metres, but less than 450 square metres.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>450 or more square metres.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thermal insulation, except as described in item 3.</td>
<td>Any size.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thermal insulation patch.</td>
<td>Less than 2 linear metres or 0.5 square metres</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other material.</td>
<td>Any size.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, if there are multiple types of ceiling tiles in the area, the minimum number of samples prescribed must be collected from each unique type of ceiling tile.

If laboratory analysis establishes that a bulk material sample contains 0.5 per cent (%) or more asbestos by dry weight, it is not necessary to analyze other bulk material samples taken from the same area of homogeneous material (positive stop). The entire area of homogeneous material from which the bulk material sample was collected is deemed asbestos-containing material. In other words, several negative samples are required for a suspect material to be considered non-asbestos containing. All reports on asbestos sampling / analysis must be sent to the asbestos coordinator.

The University of Ottawa will engage competent consultants to perform asbestos sampling activities. Approved consultants to perform such work will be established under a vendor of record. Consult the asbestos coordinator for vendors of record.

**Archibus**

Results of sampling activities and status of individual buildings and rooms are maintained in a web-based platform, known as *Archibus – Clean Building* module. Information is populated by the asbestos coordinator and is visually displayed to the end user. Archibus includes identification for asbestos and certain other designated substances (e.g. lead paint).
Figure 1 - General view of a floor plan. Rooms containing presence of a designated substance for that floor are listed below the floor plan. Upon selecting a room on the plan, the list will narrow to show the selected room results. To view additional information on the sampling, select the pen symbol (\(\text{\textsuperscript{pen}}\)) which will open up the following window detailing the substance found, physical state, condition, quantity etc.

Figure 2 - Specific information for the selected area.

Archibus accounts are managed by Facilities and are available for persons conducting or coordinating work on behalf of the University of Ottawa. An orientation to the web-based platform is also available from Facilities.
Condition Assessment
Prior to any construction, renovation or maintenance operations, the reports must be consulted. Where necessary, sampling and further inspections are performed to anticipate and manage possible asbestos-containing materials prior to the initiation of work. Materials not subject to further work must be re-evaluated not less than once in each 12-month period. Records of re-evaluation are maintained by Facilities.

Newly Discovered Materials
If during work, asbestos-containing material is discovered that was not referred to in the report prepared by the University of Ottawa and may be asbestos-containing material, the work shall immediately cease.

The constructor or employer will immediately notify orally and in writing the Ministry of Labour, the University of Ottawa, the contractor(s) and the joint health and safety committee representative (as applicable).

The written notice must include:
- the name and address of the person giving the notice;
- the name and address of the owner of the place where the work will be carried out;
- the municipal address or other description of the place where the work will be carried out, sufficient to permit an Inspector to locate the workplace (if necessary);
- a description of the work that will be carried out;
- the starting date and expected duration of the work; and
- the name and address of the supervisor in charge of the work.

No work shall be done unless the status of the material is determined or the material is treated as if asbestos-containing and appropriate measures are implemented in accordance with Ontario Regulation 278/05.

Building Specific Procedures
Special procedures have been developed for certain buildings and situations at uOttawa. These procedures are intended to address site-specific hazards and ensure protection of the uOttawa community.

Building Related Directive
Following the completion of the building-specific asbestos surveys, a list of buildings was compiled to indicate where regular work in ceiling spaces was prohibited due to the likelihood of asbestos settled dust above the ceiling tiles. This list was developed taking into account section 12(3) of Regulation 278/05 where it states that removing all or part of a false ceiling to obtain access to a work area, if asbestos-containing material is likely to be lying on the surface of the false ceiling, is considered a Type 2 operation. Therefore, regular work is prohibited in the ceiling spaces of the subject buildings without further type 2 controls and work procedures. Entry to these spaces is the highest level of work that will be conducted by uOttawa personnel.

The list of buildings where this directive applies is included in the Building Related Directive (Appendix X) and means that there is potential for settled asbestos dust on top of the ceiling tile.
(e.g. originating from insulation above the suspended ceiling, texture coats, etc.). Refer to the Building Related Directive for procedures regarding work in these spaces.

**200 Lees Site Specific Procedure**
Crawlspaces exist in Blocks A, B, C and D and are accessible via porthole cover or via access doors at defined areas in the building. The crawlspaces, while not confined spaces, have special entry requirements for workers and/or contractors.

The crawlspace access procedure is included in Appendix X.

**PERSONNEL TRAINING**

As required in the regulation, all workers working in an asbestos operation require training from a competent person, which includes information and instruction related to the:

- Hazards of asbestos exposure;
- Personal hygiene and work practices; and
- Use, cleaning and disposal of respirators and protective clothing.

Representatives from unions and the functional occupational health and safety committees are invited and encouraged to participate in the development of the training program as well as the training program itself.

In addition to the legislative requirement, the asbestos management program requires internal personnel who are knowledgeable in all aspects of the program and its application at uOttawa. Therefore, there are training workshops available for internal uOttawa personnel depending on the respective role of each person.

**Asbestos Coordinator Training**

Due to the responsibilities of the Asbestos Coordinator, he / she must be fully aware of the asbestos health risks, actions for remedial work and obligations, and procedures under Ontario Regulation 278/05. This type of knowledge may be acquired through training courses presented by industry leaders in asbestos training.

The asbestos coordinator training is recommended to include topics such as:

- general introduction to asbestos and its uses;
- health effects of asbestos;
- building surveys and hazard assessments;
- interpretation of sampling results;
- in-depth analysis of Regulation 278/05;
- waste transportation requirements;
- preparing for asbestos abatement projects;
- work types 1-3 and their associated work procedures;
- Etc.
Worker and Supervisor Type 1 Training
If the control of asbestos exposure of maintenance and renovation workers is to be achieved, it is essential that everyone involved in the program – including workers performing the work and supervisors overseeing the work – be properly trained. Under Ontario Regulation 278/05, an owner is required to institute and maintain a training program for those workers who are likely to disturb friable or non-friable asbestos-containing material in the course of their work. As noted, uOttawa staff will only conduct Type 1 operations, with limited Type 2 operations.

The training instituted internally at uOttawa covers the following topics:
- hazards of asbestos exposure;
- personal hygiene and proper work practices;
- use, cleaning and disposal of respirators and protective clothing;
- instruction on uOttawa internal asbestos management program;
- in-depth analysis of Regulation 278/05;
- type 1 work procedures;
- requirements for asbestos waste transportation and disposal;
- Etc.

Registration for the Asbestos Awareness and Type 1 Operations workshop is available via the LRS. This workshop serves as the prerequisite for further training workshops.

Worker and Supervisor Type 2 Training
Workers performing limited type 2 operations are required to complete the Asbestos Awareness and Type 1 Operations workshop as well as the Asbestos Type 2 Operations. The type 2 workshop addresses the more targeted requirements of type 2 operations to the extent to which uOttawa personnel perform them (i.e. entry to a ceiling space with potential for settled asbestos-containing dust).

Registration for the Asbestos Type 2 Operations workshop is available via the LRS.

Asbestos Awareness
Intended as a basic orientation to asbestos and the uOttawa asbestos management program, the Asbestos Awareness workshop is for workers not directly involved in asbestos-related projects; however, would still require knowledge of the internal processes. Examples of personnel who may benefit from this workshop are members of the health and safety committee, Information Technology, Housing, Sports, Protection Services and Facility Managers / Building Management Agents. The Office of Risk Management coordinates this workshop internally and offers it on an as-requested basis; however, the workshop is generally conducted annually.

Contractor Training
Contractors hired by the University to perform asbestos-related work must have received the appropriate training for their work, including for asbestos materials. The University of Ottawa is not responsible to train contractors; however, persons arranging work must ensure that contractor’s possess suitable documentation attesting to receipt of adequate training of their personnel. Additionally, contractors must:
• Demonstrate proof of insurance for asbestos-related work. Note that insurance for asbestos-related work is very specific; refer to the Office of Risk Management for any questions or concerns;
• If performing a Type 3 operation, every worker involved must have successfully completed the Asbestos Abatement Worker Training Program approved by the Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development;
• If supervising a Type 3 operation, every supervisor of a worker involved must have successfully completed the Asbestos Abatement Supervisor Training Program approved by the Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.
• Before commencing a Type 3 and certain Type 2 operations, notify orally and in writing, the Ministry of Labour. Notice is required for:
  o All Type 3 operations.
  o Type 2 operations where one square meter or more of asbestos-containing insulation is removed from a pipe, duct or similar structure using a glove bag.

RESPIRATORS
Respiratory protection is personal breathing protection for the wearer. Respiratory protection is required for all Type 2 and 3 operations. Respiratory protection is recommended for Type 1 work, though not required unless requested by a worker.

Please refer to the University Respirator Selection, Use and Care program (available from the Office of Risk Management) for fit-testing procedures.

Fitness to Use Respiratory Protection
The use of a respirator places added physical demands on the wearer. Regulation 278/05 requires that a worker not be assigned to an operation requiring the use of a respirator unless he or she is physically able to perform the operation while using the respirator. Workers will be referred to the Health and Wellness office prior to being asked to wear respiratory protection to assess their fitness to use a respirator. In some instances, the wearing of a respirator may not be recommended; therefore, work may not be safe for the worker to conduct.

Selection
Respiratory protection required for Type 2 and Type 3 operations is prescribed in Table 2 in Regulation 278/05. The most practical respirator for asbestos-related Type 1 operation is an air purifying half-mask respirator with P-100 particulate cartridges; however, the presence of other hazards (e.g. oil, organic vapours, etc.) may necessitate the selection of other types of respiratory protection, such as a full-face tight-fitting respirator, other cartridges, etc.

It is recommended that each worker be assigned his or her own respirator.

Fit Testing
The respirator must be properly fitted to produce an effective seal to the users’ face. The effectiveness of the respirator is very dependent upon the fit of the tight-fitting face piece to the user’s face. This means that respiratory protection devices are not to be worn unless they have been
fit tested to ensure that there are no leaks around the tight-fitting face piece. Beards and coarse facial hair, which prevent contact between the face piece and the worker's face, are not permitted.

**Seal Checks**
Positive and negative seal checks are performed to check the respirator function and are conducted upon donning of the respirator. The process for conducting a seal check are demonstrated to the worker during fit testing, but are not acceptable substitutes for quantitative or qualitative fit tests.

**Training and Use**
Respirator use requires training of workers on:
- Limitations of the equipment;
- Inspection and maintenance of the equipment;
- Proper fitting of a respirator; and
- Respirator cleaning and disinfection.

**Respiratory Protection Maintenance**
Respirators must be maintained in good operating condition to retain their original effectiveness.
- The respirator shall be cleaned, disinfected and inspected after use on each shift, or more often if necessary, when issued for the exclusive use of one worker, or after each use when used by more than one worker.
- After being cleaned and disinfected, each respirator shall be inspected and tested to determine if it is in proper working condition. Where the inspection indicates repairs are required, they are to be carried out prior to the respirator being used again. Replacement components must be those of the manufacturer of the equipment.
- When not in use, respirators shall be stored in a convenient, clean and sanitary location. The storage area should protect the equipment from dust, heat, extreme cold, excessive moisture and damaging chemicals. Individual respirators are recommended to be placed in sealed plastic bags (e.g. Ziploc®) and stored in a manner that will prevent distortion of rubber or plastic parts.

Refer to the Selection, Use and Care of Respiratory Protection program (available from the Office of Risk Management) for more information.

**Medical Surveillance**
Medical surveillance is conducted in accordance with the appropriate code for medical surveillance, listed in the Designated Substances Regulation (Schedule 2, Part II) and available from the Office of Risk Management or Health and Wellness.

Health and Wellness coordinates the medical monitoring and assessments of employees at risk of exposure and maintains the associated records. All interactions with Health and Wellness are done in confidence and information remains confidential. The employee’s faculty or service is responsible for all costs associated with medical assessments.

An at-risk employee are encouraged to participate in:
- A pre-placement medical examination, with a focus on the bodily systems that may be affected by asbestos;
• Periodic medical examinations, with a focus on the bodily systems that may be affected by asbestos;
• Clinical tests to determine the employee’s fitness for continued work involving asbestos-containing materials;
• Health education, including being advised of the hazards of asbestos and the results of any clinical tests; and
• Record keeping, including details of the employee’s employment history, any exposures, results of any medical assessments or clinical tests and any interventions.

The information documented as part of the medical assessment includes:
• Employee’s name and date of birth;
• History of the employee’s positions at uOttawa;
• Results of monitoring of exposure to the designated substance;
• Time-weighted-average exposure of the employee to the designated substance; and
• Type and use of employee’s respiratory equipment.

Health and Wellness will maintain (in confidence to the extent required by law) the medical monitoring records for employees involved in the acquisition, handling, storage, removal or disposal of asbestos containing materials. These records will be maintained until the later of:
  o The 40th anniversary of the date the first record was created in the personal exposure record; or
  o The 20th anniversary of the date the last record was added to the personal exposure record.

**WORK PRACTICES**

Asbestos-related work is categorized based on level of risk, with Type 3 work representing the greatest risk. The minor disturbance of non-friable asbestos-containing materials, other than removing ceiling tiles, **can be generally performed** under Type 1 conditions. Operations classified as Type 1 have a low risk of releasing airborne asbestos. The precautions for all work practices are prescribed in sections 14 through 18 in Regulation 278/05.

**Equipment and Supplies**

As indicated, University workers will only conduct certain Type 1 operations. Small asbestos maintenance jobs following Type 1 procedures required a limited amount of equipment, including but not limited to:
• Approved respiratory protection and filters, in accordance with Table 2 in Regulation 278/05; if requested by a worker;
• Approved vacuum for asbestos material, equipped with a HEPA filter and/or damp clothes;
• Safety goggles;
• Drop sheets of 6mm polyethylene to protect surfaces;
• Manually-powered tools (not a power tool; i.e. not electrically or battery operated);
• Yellow asbestos waste bags identified as “asbestos containing material”.

**Protective Clothing**

For the purposes of the asbestos management program, protective clothing shall:
• Be made of a material that does not readily retain nor permit penetration of asbestos fibres;
• Consist of head covering and full body covering that fits snugly at the ankles, wrists and neck, in order to prevent asbestos fibres from reaching the garments and skin under the protective clothing;
• Include suitable footwear, and
• Be repaired or replaced if torn.

Waste
It is recommended to transport waste from the work area during periods of low traffic in the immediate work area. Waste must be disposed of and transported in accordance with applicable regulations, including:
• Regulation 347 – Waste Management
• Transportation of Dangerous Goods

It is important to note that waste will only be accepted at designated sites. Requests for the disposal of waste must be coordinated in advance.

Projects
The general contractor will manage asbestos waste generated as part of construction/renovation project.

Operations
Waste generated as part of operational projects will be managed via the uOttawa hazardous waste program.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES
In the event of potential disturbance of friable or non-friable material that may be asbestos-containing, all asbestos-containing material in the area shall be re-evaluated promptly using the criteria outlined by the asbestos coordinator or his/her delegate. Non-friable asbestos has the potential to become friable, if sufficiently damaged, and must therefore be managed accordingly.

Emergency response operations may arise in the following circumstances:
• Water leak from, or affecting, asbestos containing material;
• Need to enter ceiling space for emergency repair in buildings with sprayed asbestos;
• Other, situationally dependent emergency work.

In all cases where asbestos containing (or suspect) materials are impacted, workers must use established procedures in accordance with Ontario legislation. Immediately contact the asbestos coordinator for assistance. A specialized asbestos abatement and remediation contractor may be required.

In the event of an accidental, known or suspected disturbance of asbestos fibres:
1. Stop all work and contact the asbestos coordinator and the Office of Risk Management via Protection Services at ext. 5411 or 613-562-5411. Provide Protection Services with as much information about the situation as possible, including:
   a. Your name;
   b. Location and extent (if known) of asbestos disturbance;
c. Contact number;
d. A brief description of the situation.

2. Clear local, unexposed areas of all tenants and occupants, while avoiding the transportation of asbestos fibres to the extent possible. The impacted area(s) is considered restricted space. No one is permitted to enter the space until further assessed by the asbestos coordinator and/or the Office of Risk Management.

3. When possible, disable ventilation to area. Reduce the disturbance of asbestos-containing materials to the extent possible.

4. Identify the work area with clearly visible asbestos warning signs.

5. If possible, use polyethylene drop sheets to control the spread of dust from the work area.

6. Asbestos coordinator / Office of Risk Management will attend and assess exposure risk and determine the subsequent action / control required. If asbestos content or extent of situation is not known, a “worst case scenario” will be assumed. Protective equipment (e.g. respiratory protection, Tyvek suit, gloves, etc.) will be required for all asbestos work.

7. Perform emergency repair and/or clean-up work with minimum disturbance of asbestos.

8. Perform thorough clean-up of area in accordance with Regulation 278/05.

9. Arrange for asbestos air clearance testing before re-opening restricted area(s).

10. Workers exposed, or having health-related questions / concerns, should contact the Health and Wellness Office at ext. 1473.

Immediate action will be taken to correct the situation and restore to pre-incident status. The asbestos coordinator will conduct an investigation to identify the root cause of the incident and/or exposure. A written investigation report will be provided to pertinent parties in a timely fashion.
1. **What is asbestos?**

Asbestos is a natural, odourless mineral with unique qualities. It is strong enough to resist high temperatures, chemical effects and wear and it is also a poor conductor; therefore, it will insulate well against heat and electricity. Because of its properties, asbestos was widely used for construction purposes before its harmful health effects became known.

Asbestos exists in various shapes and colours. The most common types of asbestos are the following:
- **Chrysotile** – this is the most common type of asbestos found in buildings; also known as “white asbestos”.
- **Amosite** – it has been used in thermal insulation and asbestos cement products where greater structural strength is required; also known as “brown asbestos”.
- **Crocidolite** – not as commonly used as the previous two types and has rarely been encountered in University buildings; also known as “blue asbestos”.
- **Other forms of asbestos** – include anthophyllite, tremolite, and actinolite; these are rarely encountered and are found mainly as contaminants in other minerals.

2. **What is asbestos used for?**

You should not be alarmed or surprised to find out that some materials in your building may contain asbestos. Historically, asbestos was widely used in construction materials for private and public buildings (including hospitals, schools, offices, etc.).

3. **What are some common locations of asbestos containing materials?**

Common uses of asbestos-containing materials include insulation, wall and ceiling tiles, roofing and flooring products, insulation against fire and sound, laboratory fume hood liners, drywall joint compound in drywall walls, stucco wall plaster, etc.

4. **Health risk associated with asbestos**

Asbestos poses health risks only when asbestos-containing materials are disturbed or damaged and fibres become airborne and are inhaled by a person. If the asbestos fibres are bound tightly together, such as in commercial materials like floor or ceiling tiles and siding, Health Canada considers that there are no significant health risks. Asbestos only poses a health risk when fibres become airborne and people breathe them in.

Medical experts agree that non-friable asbestos-containing materials pose **no significant health risk** unless they are being drilled, ground, broken, sanded or otherwise worked on.

Risks are greatest for workers in industries that produce and use asbestos, such as mining and milling. These workers can be exposed to asbestos fibres on a regular basis, which results in an impact on their health, depending on the specific circumstances.

Exposure health risks depend on factors such as:
- Concentration of asbestos fibres in the air;
- Duration of exposure;
- Frequency of exposure;
- Size of the asbestos particles inhaled;
- Amount of time since the initial exposure.

The inhalation of asbestos fibres can cause serious diseases of the lungs and other organs. These effects may not appear until years after the exposure has occurred. Asbestos fibres associated with these health risks are too small to be seen with the naked eye, which can make identification difficult. Asbestos fibre exposure can lead to scarring of the lungs that may potentially develop into an increased risk of developing lung cancer, asbestosis (fibrous scarring of the lung tissue), mesothelioma (cancer of the chest cavity lining), and other diseases (including cancer of the lung and lung cavity, esophagus, stomach, colon and pancreas, pleural plaques, pleural thickening and pleural effusion).
5. Reporting procedure
If you have observed an asbestos-containing material that has deteriorated, or has been disturbed, it must be reported to your supervisor. Your supervisor will contact the Building Management Agent and / or Facilities directly at 2222.

Any hazards, whether asbestos-related or not, must be reported to your supervisor, unless there is an immediate threat to life, safety, property or the environment, in which case you must call Protection Services at 5411.

6. Asbestos abatement
The abatement (or removal) of asbestos-containing materials is strictly regulated and controlled under Regulation 278/05 of the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act. Handling and/or removal of asbestos-containing materials must only be carried out by licensed professionals in accordance with established standards. In general, when asbestos-containing materials are removed or disturbed, the area must be hermetically separated. The work procedures employed are designed to minimize fibrous release. In some circumstances, air quality sampling is performed inside and outside the work area to ensure fibrous release is kept as low as possible.

7. Where has asbestos-containing materials been identified at uOttawa?
In 1992, an asbestos site assessment was performed and the Dames and Moore Report was prepared that identified a list of locations around the campus that contained asbestos. In accordance with the amended legislation, a complete inventory of asbestos-containing material locations at the University of Ottawa was completed (October 2007). Reports and updates are available from Facilities.

Today, prior to any construction, renovation or maintenance operations, these reports are consulted. Where necessary, sampling and further inspections are performed to anticipate and manage possible asbestos-containing materials.

8. What is the University’s policy on protecting workers and students?
The University of Ottawa is responsible to provide a safe and healthy environment free from avoidable or significant risks of serious injuries or illnesses associated with exposure to asbestos fibres. This responsibility is implemented through the Asbestos Management Program developed by the University.

9. How do I find out about ongoing asbestos-related operations?
Before any construction, renovation or maintenance operations that may disturb asbestos-containing material can commence, work must be approved and managed by Facilities. Project with asbestos-related implications must be communicated to the appropriate personnel prior to their commencement.

10. Who has the information concerning asbestos-containing material inspections?
Facilities manages the process and maintain the information relating to the asbestos-containing material inspections that have been carried out on campus.

11. What kind of protection do I require if there are renovations or operations being carried out in my building?
If asbestos-containing material has been identified and there is a risk that the construction, renovation or maintenance procedures might disturb the material, the work area will be hermetically separated from the rest of the workplace by walls or other suitable means. Construction workers who do (or may) come into direct contact with the ACM are trained for this scenario and wear the required personal protective equipment. Workers and students working in or visiting the building do not need to wear any personal protective equipment as the work area will be hermetically separated from the building (including ventilation, when required).

12. Is there an information or training workshop related to asbestos?
Asbestos operations training courses are organized on demand. These courses are open to Facilities personnel and other workers who may come in contact with asbestos-containing materials. Awareness workshops are also available for workers and personnel coordinating work within their Faculty / Service.
For more information concerning worker training, please consult the course registration website or contact the Office of Risk Management.

13. Who should you contact if you have any health concerns?
If you have any health related concerns, please contact the Health and Wellness Office at ext. 1473 or by email at santerh@uOttawa.ca.

You may also contact the Office of Risk Management at ext. 5892 or at safety@uottawa.ca. You can also consult your Functional Occupational Health and Safety Committee.

14. Additional information
- Health Canada
- Ontario Regulation 278/05 – Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operation
APPENDIX 2 – LOCATION OF ASBESTOS

This section provides a brief summary for each building based on:

1. Visual and analytical assessments of asbestos-containing material that was accessed and observed during the designated substances assessments;
2. Information from renovation / construction projects related to sampling or removals of asbestos containing materials.

Additional details about the building asbestos studies, including laboratory results, are included in the individual reports; consult the designated substances reports and relevant abatement records. These reports are available from Facilities upon request.

NOTE: Where uncertainty exists regarding material, sampling activity is compulsory prior to the commencement of the project.
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<th>Asbestos Status</th>
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<td>Vanier</td>
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</table>

**Current as of August 2019**

- Expected to contain asbestos: 73
- Not expected to contain asbestos - validate further: 28
- In Progress: 14
Building-Related Directive for Work Impacting Suspended Ceilings

This directive is written in accordance with the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act and its Regulation 278/05 as well as with Policy 77 – Occupational Health and Safety.

PURPOSE
The purpose of the directive is to provide direction for all building-related work impacting suspended ceilings in all buildings listed in Appendix A.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION
Testing of the ceiling spaces at on campus has shown the presence of asbestos fibres in the dust layer on top of some of the suspended ceiling tiles as well as in some ceiling tiles. Work on ceilings or in ceiling spaces could disrupt the dust, creating airborne asbestos fibres that may be inhaled by unprotected personnel.

This directive was developed taking into consideration section 12(3) of Regulation 278/05 where it states that “removing all or part of a false ceiling to obtain access to a work area, if asbestos-containing material is likely to be lying on the surface of the false ceiling” is a Type 2 operation.

DEFINITIONS
Asbestos
Asbestos means any of the fibrous silicates, including actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite.

Asbestos-Containing Material
Material that contains 0.5 per cent or more asbestos by dry weight.

Building-Related Work Impacting Suspended Ceilings
Any work that may involve disturbing asbestos-containing ceiling tiles or material located in close proximity to the ceiling tiles, and any work occurring in ceiling spaces. This would include any destructive work on walls, ceilings or floors such as cutting holes, hammering, ventilation repair, or hanging items from the ceiling.

Ceiling Space
Any space between a suspended ceiling constructed of any material and the slab, roof or deck above it. The ceiling is considered the suspended ceiling above an occupied space. This includes ceilings in grey houses.

Competent Person
A competent person means a person who,
   a) is qualified because of knowledge, training and experience to organize the work and its performance,
b) Is familiar with the OHS Act and the regulations that apply to the work. In the context of this
directive, this includes to have received proper training and certification on Regulation 278/05
as approved by the University of Ottawa or by the Ministry of Labour, and
c) Has knowledge of any potential or actual danger to health or safety in the workplace.

Emergency
For the purposes of this directive, an emergency is defined as an unplanned incident or event that
requires immediate access to, or interaction with, building-related work areas in order to protect
the health and safety of persons, the University’s assets, property, and environment.

Occupied Space
The space used to conduct normal work activities to support the University’s mandate, excluding
building related works. These activities are normally conducted in classrooms, offices, laboratories.
 etc.

Person
Anyone within University property regardless of his or her affiliation with the University. This
includes University workers, students, contractors, visitors, etc.

Type 2 or Type 3 Operations
Consult the uOttawa Asbestos Management Program and Regulation 278/05 for further information
about different types of work classifications.

Work Authority
Work authority is when a person has authority over a worker (not only University personnel). This
refers to a working hierarchy where a supervisor has authority over a worker. However, this also
includes a working relationship where University personnel contracts for services and has charge of
a workplace, coordinates or directs work to be conducted.

APPLICATION
This directive applies to all persons performing work within ceiling spaces with confirmed, or
suspected, asbestos-containing materials.

This most current version of this directive supersedes any previous directive, protocol, procedure,
etc. associated with building-related work affecting suspended ceilings in buildings listed in
Appendix A.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Deans and Directors
Deans and Directors must ensure the protection of health and safety within their respective faculty
and service. They must ensure that this directive is provided to all concerned persons and that those
under their authority are diligent in the application of their responsibilities, in particular in the
application of this directive.
Deans and Directors will ensure that persons under their work authority have received the required training and notification of this directive; they will also ensure that non-conformances are investigated appropriately.

Only the Director of Facilities (or delegated authorities, such as the asbestos control team) has the authority to issue an authorization and work permit. Only the Director of Facilities (or delegate(s)) can authorize a Type 3 operation or a glove bag removal within the applicable scope of this directive.

All work permit registries or authorizations (Appendix B) must be maintained by Facilities, with copies sent to the Office of Risk Management.

Supervisor and Project Managers
Supervisors and Project Managers must provide this written directive to all persons under his/her work authority who may work in contact with, or in close proximity to the ceilings or ceiling spaces or other work area as defined by building-related work affecting suspended ceilings.

Supervisors must also ensure that this procedure is followed and enforced.

Protection Services
Protection Services will provide access to only those who have received an authorization and work permit. They will follow their call procedure for reporting non-conformances to the Office of Risk Management.

Office of Risk Management
The Office of Risk Management will coordinate relevant asbestos-related training and deliver information sessions on the hazards of asbestos.

Facilities
Facilities will notify applicable faculties and services of this directive and will conduct appropriate investigations of non-conformance incidents, potential exposures, etc. The asbestos coordinator is responsible for coordinating these activities.

Health and Wellness
The Health and Wellness sector will receive health related concerns of employees, investigate such health related concerns and, when necessary, conduct and manage health surveillance programs for employees.

AUTHORIZATION AND WORK PERMIT
The work permit (Appendix B) will allow persons (e.g. employees, contractors, etc.) to access work areas to which this directive applies.

The Director of Facilities, or their delegated competent authorities as defined, under conditions set forth by this directive, will issue authorization and work permits. The authorization shall be provided in writing using the approved work permit form (Appendix B) and recorded in the work permit registry. Verbal authorization can be granted in emergencies; however, subsequent written authorization is required using the established work permits within 24 hours.
A work permit must be completed each time an authorization is provided for accessing ceilings for all building listed in Appendix A. The work permit must be presented – upon request – to a University representative.

DIRECTIVE
It is strictly forbidden to disturb or move any ceiling tiles or to conduct any building-related work affecting ceilings for all buildings listed in Appendix A. This directive applies unless one of the following criteria is met:

- Results from sampling material demonstrate that any dust located on the ceilings tiles contains less than 0.5 % of asbestos by dry weight. Refer to the asbestos management program for approved sampling procedures and analysis, as well as organizations recognized by the University to conduct such sampling. Results must be forwarded to Facilities at prs.safety@uottawa.ca.
- Documentation on renovation projects demonstrating that the asbestos hazards were all changed / removed (e.g. ceiling tiles, pipe insulation, stipple coat, etc.); or
- Applying a type 2 operation (with exception to glove bag procedures), unless a type 3 operation is required.
- Applying type 3 operation or type 2 glove bag removal. All type 3 operations and glove bag removals must be under the supervision of the asbestos coordinator or his / her delegates (e.g. contracted, specialized organization).

This directive addresses settled dust on ceiling tiles that may contain asbestos for buildings listed in Appendix A. The University is required, in all aspects, to follow Regulation 278/05 for all building materials that have a potential to contain asbestos, e.g. ceiling tiles, drywall, insulation, etc.

AWARENESS TRAINING
Faculties and services must ensure that persons under their authority receive proper instruction on this directive. This may be achieved through an information session.

Any person, who because of their work activity related to asbestos or who supervise those who may come in contact with asbestos, are required to attend the information session related to this directive.

Faculties and services will be notified by the Office of Risk Management of upcoming information sessions. This does not preclude the responsibility of each faculty and service contacting the Office of Risk Management for additional training.

Faculties and services must maintain the attendance list of those who have received the information related to this directive. Workers who will be conducting operations related to this directive must be a competent worker as so defined.

REPORTING
Emergency
In case of emergency, contact Protection Services at ext. 5411.
Health Concern
All employee-related health related concerns should be reported to the Health and Wellness office at Human Resources via email at santerh@uottawa.ca or at extension 1473.

Non-conformance
Any persons witnessing non-conformance with this directive must immediately report the incident to Protection Services at 5411.

Protection Services will immediately contact Facilities and the Office of Risk Management to advise them of any known non-conformances.

Facilities, in conjunction with the Office of Risk Management, will immediately investigate the situation and provide further direction, as necessary. Facilities will ensure that proper corrective action is instituted and remedial action taken.

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES
Any University employee who contravenes this directive is subject to disciplinary measures in accordance with Policy 2d – Disciplinary Measures for Reprehensible Acts and collective agreements governing their work conditions.

Any other person is subject to relevant University Policy, or verbal or written contracts (when relevant). Persons contravening this directive will be requested to immediately leave the University premises and could be subject to legal action by the University.

EXCEPTION
No exception may be made to this directive without special authorization from Facilities and/or the Office of Risk Management.

EFFECTIVE
This directive is effective immediately, until further notice.

Prepared by:
Office of Risk Management

Reviewed by:
Facilities
Health and Wellness, Human Resources

Approved by:

__________________________________________  _______________________
Michael Histed  
Director, Office of Risk Management  Date

__________________________________________  _______________________
Jacques Nadeau  
Director, Senior Director, Integrated Operations Delivery  Date
APPENDIX A – APPLICATION OF BUILDING RELATED DIRECTIVE
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<th>Building Number</th>
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APPENDIX B – SAMPLE WORK REGISTRY AND PERMIT
The person responsible for authorization for access to ceiling spaces in the buildings covered by the directive (Appendix A) must follow the criteria outlined in the directive. The person providing authorization for access to the ceiling spaces is responsible for completing the work permit as well as the work permit registry. These documents must be provided to the asbestos coordinator / Facilities and the Office of Risk Management before their coming into force. The work permit must be presented – upon request – to a University representative.

Work Permit for Working in Ceiling Spaces

Authorization number: ______________________________________

Building: __________________________________________________

Name of the organization(s) or person(s) authorized: ______________________________________

Effective from/to: __________________________________________

University of Ottawa Representative: ______________________________________

Date: ______________________________________________________
The person responsible for authorization for access to ceiling spaces in the buildings covered by the directive (Appendix A) must follow the criteria outlined in the directive. The person providing authorization for access to the ceiling spaces is responsible for completing the work permit as well as the work permit registry. These documents must be provided to the asbestos coordinator / Facilities and the Office of Risk Management before their coming into force. The work permit must be presented – upon request – to a University representative.

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200 Lees Avenue Crawlspace Procedure

PURPOSE
The purpose of the procedure is to ensure that personnel accessing the crawlspace located at 200 Lees are fully informed and protected for the work required.

APPLICATION
This procedure applies solely to the 200 Lees Avenue Campus, located at the University of Ottawa; blocks A, B, C and D are the intended scope of this procedure. All persons (including workers, contractors, etc.) performing work must abide by this procedure. For clarification on any item in this document, or if this document applies to a specific location, please contact Facilities and/or the Office of Risk Management.

This procedure is to be read in conjunction with the:
- uOttawa Asbestos Management Program;
- Risk Management Health & Safety Plan (RMHS Plan), revised February 2012;
- Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act; and
- Regulation 278/05.

PROCEDURE STATEMENT
Due to age of the buildings, the possibility of asbestos containing materials present in crawlspace and considering Regulation 278/05 section (8)(10)(a), it is therefore prohibited to enter any of these spaces until an extensive sampling campaign is completed, with supported written documentation. Entry is permitted if the following conditions are met:
- it is determined that a particular block in the crawlspace does not contain asbestos containing materials;
- it is determined that exposed, damaged, or freely disturbed asbestos containing materials are removed and/or suitable contained with supporting documentation provided;
- the access purpose is for conducting sampling; or
- the access purpose is for conducting asbestos abatement and / or removing the soil.
- entry must be conducted under an exceptional circumstance. If this is required, contact the Facilities Health and Safety Officer or the Office of Risk Management;

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION OF CRAWLSPACES
Crawlspace exist throughout most of the 200 Lees Avenue campus. Most spaces are identifiable by their square shaped cover, located at floor level. The covers measure approximately 1m².
There are also entry points accessible from the wall (in the mechanical rooms) in Blocks A and C. The total numbers of crawlspace are as follows:

- Block A – 7 (6 floor access; 1 horizontal entry points in the mechanical room in Block A)
- Block B – 2 (2 floor access)
- Block C – 5 (2 floor access; 1 horizontal entry points in the mechanical room in Block C)
- Block D – 1
- Block E – 0

A map of the crawlspace locations is included as Appendix A.

**REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS TO ENTER THE CRAWLSPACES**

Once sampling has determined the potential hazards present, there may be requirements to remove soil, if asbestos containing material is laying on the surficial soil layer. If such a requirement is necessary due to the sample results, the only work permitted within the crawlspace is that related to the removal of asbestos-containing materials.

**WRITTEN APPROVAL**

Prior to any work conducted within the crawlspace, the project or work order must be approved by Facilities. All requests to perform work / enter crawlspace are to be logged and recorded through 2222 and a copy of the work request forwarded to the Facilities Health and Safety Officer. All requests are to receive written approval from Facilities prior to the work commencing.

**CONFINED SPACE PROGRAM**

As part of the University of Ottawa Confined Space Program, the crawlspace were assessed to determine if these spaces met the definition of a confined space as defined in Ontario Regulation 632/05. Site visits were conducted and the spaces assessed. It was determined that these spaces did not meet the definition of a confined space, but were identified as a “potentially hazardous space”, in accordance with uOttawa Confined Space Program, due to the possibility of hazardous atmospheres created by work conducted within. While the spaces were not considered confined spaces, there exists precautions to abide by prior to entering any crawlspace. These precautions are
detailed in the uOttawa Confined Space Program, available from Facilities and the Office of Risk Management.

SITE SPECIFIC RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN
The Risk Management Health and Safety Plan, dated Feb 2012, must be fully implemented. The plan is available from the Facilities Health and Safety Officer and/or the Office of Risk Management.

INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY CONSULTATION AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
Prior to conducting the requested project or operation, the University will engage an independent third party to assist in planning the specific task, overseeing the work to ensure that any project-related tasks are conducted in accordance with the applicable legislation, and report, in writing, to the University of Ottawa the results of the work and contraventions, if applicable. The independent third party will notify the University immediately of any contraventions.

BUDDY SYSTEM
When conducting work that involves entering the crawlspace(s) at 200 Lees Avenue, it is strongly recommended to conduct the work using the “buddy system” by working in pairs. Due to the limited need to enter these spaces, emergency care may not be available for medical emergencies, or potential injuries that may produce or limit cognizance to an injured worker. For these reasons, two workers are recommended for all tasks in the crawlspace(s) – one worker to perform the work, and one worker to monitor the first worker. The person not conducting the work (the spotter) will maintain visual contact with the entrant, where possible to do so. Where this is not feasible, voice communication will be used (e.g. verbal communication, radio communication (e.g. two-way radio) etc.

TRAINING
All entrants will, at minimum, be trained in the following (or, in the case of contractors, their equivalent workshops provided by their employer):

- All mandatory health and safety training
- WHMIS 2015
- Basic Asbestos Awareness and Operational training (in areas of asbestos containing materials)
- Site specific training; provided by the supervisor of the project / work (this is to include emergency procedures / contacts, potential hazards of the work environment, etc.)
- Orientation to the work area (such as drawings, plans, visual tours (where possible) etc.)
- Fall Prevention / Basics of Ladder Safety
- Use of personal protective equipment required for their work (including fit testing for respiratory protection)
- Training on the site specific Risk Management Health and Safety Plan for 200 Lees Ave.

Entrants may be asked to provide proof of valid training prior to working in these spaces.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Table 3-1 in the 200 Lees Risk Management Health and Safety Plan prescribes the personal protective equipment required when entering the crawlspace. Table 3-1 lists Level C protection as appropriate for crawlspace work. These precautions include, but are not limited to:
- A minimum of a NIOSH-approved P-100 mask and high efficiency particulate filter;
- Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles (as required);
- Hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overalls; two-piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical-resistant overalls);
- Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant;
- Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant;
- Boots (outer), chemical-resistant steel toe and shank (as required);
- Hardhat (as required).

All personal protective equipment requires the user to be instructed on its use and limitations.

ENTRY, EGRESS AND DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT

Classification of the Work
Due to the potential presence of asbestos in the crawlspace, and the uncontrollable nature of the environment, any entries will be classified as a Type 2, with additional Type 3 precautions. These precautions include, but are not limited to, a decontamination unit required for each entrance during each project / work order. In areas with multiple entrances, make inaccessible one or more of the entrances to provide a single point on entry / exit.

Entry locations will be restricted using a physical barrier at all approaches with signage posted on the barriers indicating that the asbestos work is being performed. Signage will conform to Regulation 278/05.

Decontamination
A typical decontamination unit functions similar to that of the following:
- The worker(s) enters a clean room and changes into their required personal protective equipment.
- The worker(s) pass through the shower and into the dirty side of the change room and into the work area.
- Planned work is conducted in the asbestos environment.
- The worker(s) prepare to exit the area and into the “dirty side” of the decontamination unit.
- The worker(s) then proceed into the shower area where they clean themselves and their respiratory protection.
- The worker(s) proceed to the clean side and change to their street clothes.

The external third party contracted as part of the work oversight will be able to confirm the requirements for entry and exit dependent on the work planned. A site specific entry, exit and decontamination procedure will be issued for each project and / or work order.
Ladders and Tools
Where entry is required from the floor, due to the nature and configuration of the crawlspace, they must be accessed using a ladder. The ladder must be of adequate length to provide an extension of 3 feet over and above the crawlspace entrance. Ensure that the ladder is firmly supplant in the crawlspace prior to descending. Due to the ladder's presence in the crawlspace, this means that the ladder, along with other items brought into the crawlspace must be adequately decontaminated prior to exiting the space, or disposed of as asbestos waste prior to removing them from the work area.

Facilities is assessing the possibility of installing fixed access ladders in certain crawlspace to provide access. At this time, this is simply a proposal and no fixed ladders have been installed.

Entry Tool
In order to access the crawlspace, a special tool is required to remove the covers located at floor level. The tool is a large, threaded T-bar, of which the bottom is inserted and screwed into a hole in the cover. The upper part of the T-bar is then used as a lever to lift and shimmy the cover out of place. The covers for the crawlspace are heavy and may require assistance in the removing and re-securing the cover. To access this tool, refer to the Facilities Health and Safety Officer (ext. 6992).

Waste / Garbage
All items entering the crawlspace that cannot be decontaminated must be disposed of as asbestos waste in accordance with applicable regulations (unless confirmed that there is no asbestos). This includes any tools, protective clothing, equipment, debris, etc. The waste is the responsibility of the person, or persons, who contracted the work, and/or generated it.

Signage
To ensure that entrants, and/or perspective entrants are aware that the crawlspace are asbestos containing, signage is installed at all entry points indicating that access is restricted and to contact the Facilities Health and Safety Officer.

Partial Sampling Campaign
A partial asbestos sampling campaign at 200 Lees has been completed. The following blocks at 200 Lees were sampled at varying times during 2012. Sample results for each block can be obtained from Facilities.

Block A
Following sampling, asbestos was observed within the surficial soil layer. Prior to building demolition and construction that occurred in 2012, a layer of soil was removed from the crawlspace in Block A. Precautions for heavy metals remain in place.

Block B
Following sampling, asbestos was not observed within the soil. Precautions for heavy metals remain in place.

Block C
Following sampling, asbestos was not observed within the soil. Precautions for heavy metals remain in place.
Block D
Following sampling, asbestos was not observed within the soil. Precautions for heavy metals remain in place.

Questions, comments or and Concerns
Any questions, comments, or additional concerns regarding entry to the crawlspace may be directed to the Facilities Health and Safety Officer or the Office of Risk Management.
APPENDIX A – MAP OF CRAWLSPACE LOCATIONS