



FACILITIES MANAGEMENT AND ANCILLARY

BUILDING DESIGN STANDARDS



during demolition or construction works, or if there is any doubt they may, the works must be stopped immediately and McGill's Project Manager be notified without delay.

.3 Asbestos:

.1 Examples of materials which may contain asbestos (non-exhaustive list):

- .1 Mechanical insulation,
- .2 Flocking flame retardant,
- .3 Refractory materials,
- .4 Seals,
- .5 Vinyl floor tiles,
- .6 Acoustic ceiling tiles,
- .7 Plaster,
- .8 Cement

.2 The work carried out as "moderate risk" level must be conducted under containment area;

.3 High risk hazard:

- .1 All containment areas must be fitted with at least one viewing window allowing visual control of the decontamination work area from outside the restricted zone (allows McGill's personnel and other to perform some controls without having to wear protective equipment, go through showers, etc.). These windows must be at least 12" x 12" (300mm x 300mm);
- .2 Specify periodical tests in occupied areas adjacent to the containment area, throughout the decontamination works;
- .3 Specify that new insulation materials replacing materials containing asbestos be coloured green to avoid any future confusion;
- .4 Specify decontamination works be supervised by Environmental Consultants;
- .5 Specify "as built plans" of the decontaminated zone be prepared by the Environmental Consultants at the end of the project;
- .6 For all areas where works are performed undieeontronm.3 (onme)-12.d wnsansultn (e per



.5 Crystalline Silica (quartz):

.1 Examples of materials which may contain crystalline silica (non-exhaustive list):

- .1 Concrete,
- .2 Mortar,
- .3 Terra cotta,
- .4 Bricks,
- .5 Cement.

.2 If works are projected in areas where materials may generate crystalline silica (quartz) dusts, adequate measures must be put in place to protect the workers and the public.

.3 The dust emission of crystalline silica (quartz) must be limited to a strict minimum. According to Annex 1 of the Regulation respecting Occupational Health and Safety (S-2.1, r.13), the exposure limit value must be kept below 0.1 mg/m³ at any time. These dusts must be managed by wet process or vacuum removed at to the source using a system of HEPA filtration (preferred method).

.6 Lead:

.1 Examples of materials which may contain lead (non-exhaustive list):

- .1 Paint.

.2 If the work generates lead in the form of dust or vapor, locker rooms and showers must be provided and be compliant to articles 3.2.11 to 3.2.15 of the Safety Code for the Construction Industry (S-2.1, r. 4).

.7 Mercury:

.1 Examples of materials which may contain mercury (non-exhaustive list):

- .1 Siphon plumbing (P-traps),
- .2 Thermostats,
- .3 Thermometers.

.2 If the work generates mercury in the form of dust or vapor, locker rooms and showers must be provided and be compliant to articles 3.2.11 to 3.2.15 of the Safety Code for the Construction Industry (S-2.1, r. 4).

.8 Mold:

.1 Examples of materials which may contain mold (non-exhaustive list):

- .1 Any organic material (wood, cardboard, paper, gypsum board, cellulose, etc.).

.2 Works in areas identified as containing mold must be carried out in accordance with the latest version of the Canadian Construction Association's Mold Guidelines for the Canadian Construction Industry (CCA 82).

