ALGONQUIN COLLEGE | Risk Management

Lead Control Program

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY

Revision Date: September, 2018

Table of Contents

Glossary

Ceiling limit	the concentration of a chemical or material that no person should be exposed to for any period of time
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
Control Measure	A measure used to control employee exposure to a lead dust or fume hazard. Control measures include the use of personal protective equipment such as respirators, local exhaust ventilation, wet cleaning methods, and so forth.
Dust	Small solid particles created by the destruction of larger particles through grinding, drilling, or explosion. Particle sizes vary.
Encapsulation	The application of a sealant over the surface to prevent migration of lead particles to the surface. Encapsulation in not recommended as a method of control of lead hazards.
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Fume	Fine solid particles formed through condensation of vapours that are solid at normal temperatures. Particle size is extremely small, typically less than 1µm in diameter.
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA). HEPA filtered equipment must be capable of trapping and retaining 99.97% of all particles larger than 0.3 microns.
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning.
JOHSC	Joint Occupational Health and Safety Committee.
Lead	Elemental lead, inorganic compounds of lead and organic compounds of lead.
LCM	Lead Containing Materials
Mg/ m3	Milligrams of the agent per cubic meter of air
MOE	Ontario Ministry of Environment

MOL	Ontario Ministry of Labour.
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OPS	Ottawa Police Service
OSHA	U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment – Any material or device worn to protect a worker from exposure to, or contact with, any harmful material or force. PPE should only be used when engineering or administrative controls are insufficient to protect against a hazard.
Respiratory Protection	A device worn to either purify the air, or that provides clean air to the wearer from another source. All respirators must conform to CSA Z94.4-11.
STEL	Short-term exposure limit- the acceptable average exposure over a 15-minute period, where the time-weighted average is not exceeded.
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TWA	Time Weighted Average

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE LEAD CONTROL PROGRAM

The College has a variety of areas where lead is present and where workers could be exposed. As such, the College is required to take all necessary measures and implement procedures by means of engineering controls, safe work practices and hygiene facilities and practices to ensure that worker's airborne exposure does not exceed the TWA, STEL or the C, a set out in Regulation 490/09.

The College has various areas where workers engage in activities that have the actual or potential ability to expose them to lead. These areas include (but are not limited to):

- Indoor firing range- Police Services program

- Lead paint abatement (removal of lead-based based paints and coatings) in the Heritage Carpentry program

- Welding and soldering

1. 1 The Indoor Firing Range

The indoor firing range at Algonquin College is located in Police & Public Safety Institute at the Woodroffe Campus. While the firing range is located at, and maintained by, Algonquin College, it is operated and used by the Ottawa Police Service (OPS). With the exception of Algonquin College maintenance and operations staff, no member of the Algonquin College community is permitted access to the range. Use of the range for its intended purpose is currently restricted to members of the OPS, who supply their own range masters and instructors. Due to this unique arrangement, the OPS is responsible for maintaining a separate *Lead Control Program*, covering environmental health and safety issues for its members.

The principle objective of the Algonquin College Firing Range Lead Control Program is to minimise the exposure of maintenance and custodial personnel to lead by:

1. Periodic assessment of maintenance and custodial range activities to measure worker exposure to airborne lead.

2. Developing standard work practices and procedures that will allow maintenance to be performed safely without exposing employees and building occupants to airborne or surface lead hazards.

3. Training individuals who may encounter lead hazards during their normal work activities.

This program has been designed to comply with Ontario Regulation 490/09 *Designated Substances.*

Background information on the health effects associated with exposure to lead is included in Section 5.0 or through the Health and Safety Department of Algonquin College.

1.2 Scope

The Algonquin College Lead Control Program is administered by the Occupational Health & Safety section (OHS) of the College. OHS coordinates sampling of suspected

lead contaminated materials, maintains exposure records, monitors activities likely to pose exposure risks for workers, and periodically assesses work procedures likely to disturb lead. Other key College participants can include:

- Building maintenance and supervisory personnel
- Custodial staff and supervisory personnel
- Safety coordinators and members of the JHSC
- Contractors
- Staff and students partaking in the Heritage Construction and Welding Programs

As stated in Section 1.0, the Algonquin College Firing Range Lead Control Program does *not* cover members of the OPS, firing range shooting activities, firing range employees (i.e., instructors, range master), authorised or unauthorised firing range guests, and/or activities and persons not expressly authorised by OHS for the purpose of maintenance and operation of the firing range. All contractors and third parties performing work for, or on behalf of, Algonquin College, are required to adhere to this control program.

Roles and Responsibilities

Employer Responsibilities

a) Make workers, contractors (or any person who has the potential to be exposed to lead) of the presence of lead and the potential hazards associated with lead

b) Provide workers with safe operating procedures to prevent exposure to lead

c) Provide workers, who may be exposed to lead, with proper training

d) Request a designated substances test in areas where is suspected lead prior to renovations or maintenance activities

e) Provide a copy of a worker's personal exposure record to a physician who examines the worker

f) Post a copy of any report of monitoring of airborne concentrations of lead

g) Provide a copy of monitoring reports of airborne concentrations of lead to the Occupational Health and Safety Committee

h) Retain all monitoring results for 5 years

Supervisors:

a) Provide workers with written safe operating procedures for workers who may come into contact with lead

b) Ensure workers are properly trained

c) Ensure workers are provided with, and correctly use the required personal protective equipment

d) Ensure that workers work safely, as per their training and the safe operating procedures

Workers:

a) Work in compliance with all work and hygiene practices, in the workplace and the regulations.

b) Report any previously unidentified lead product

c) Report if they are exposed to lead

Contractors:

a) Work in compliance with all regulations pertaining to lead

b) Work in compliance with this program and all safe operating procedures of Algonquin College

c) Report to Algonquin College if they discover lead during their activities

d) Ensure their workers are properly trained

e) Provide workers with the necessary personal protective equipment, and ensure that they are using it

Ottawa Police Service:

a) Maintain their own Lead Control Program

b) Notify Algonquin College of any changes to their activities within the gun range that may impact Algonquin staff

c) Clean and maintain the gun range

2.0 MONITORING LEAD

Algonquin College will monitor and secure personal air samples for all lead-related activities performed by college personnel. These air samples will be used to validate that work practices and standard operating procedures (SOPs) do not expose workers to lead levels above the allowable limits[1] set forth in Reg. 490/09: *Designated Substances*.

2.1 Airborne Lead

Airborne monitoring measures the amount of lead dust and fumes in the breathing zone or work areas where workers may be exposed to airborne lead. While personal air monitoring is designed to measure the exposure level on individual workers to airborne lead, it is also used to establish the required level of respiratory protection and determine whether Algonquin College is in compliance with the stated requirements of O.Reg 490/09.

Area samples are used to determine the concentrations of airborne lead dust and fumes within a limited area surrounding the sample location and are useful in determining how particular firing range tasks affect the levels of airborne lead.

O.Reg 490/09, Sec. 24 (b) states that “An employer shall ensure that procedures for monitoring, sampling and determining airborne concentrations of a designated substance and worker exposure to airborne concentrations of a designated substance, in the case of lead, is in accordance with standard methods for workplace air sampling and analysis”. In order to fulfil this requirement, Algonquin College, and any third party acting on behalf on Algonquin College, will follow one of the published methodologies of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) for airborne lead sampling and analysis.

2.2 Lead Levels in Workers

As required under O.Reg 490/09, all college workers potentially exposed to lead from maintenance and cleaning operations of the indoor firing range at the college shall, at

[1] The current TWA of a worker for exposure to airborne lead, except tetraethyl lead, is 0.05 milligrams lead per cubic metre of air, and in the case of exposure to tetraethyl lead, the TWA is 0.10 milligrams lead per cubic metre of air, and the STEL is 0.30 mg per cubic metre of air.

no expense to the worker, undertake medical examinations and clinical testing as described in the *Code for Medical Surveillance for Designated Substances*, published by the Ontario Ministry of Labour (MOL).

The purpose of medical surveillance is to protect the health of workers by ensuring that their individual level of health is appropriate, that data exists to monitor and recognise problems when encountered, and to ensure that remedial action will follow if a problem is encountered. Please see **Appendix B** for more information regarding the medical surveillance required for acute exposures to lead.

2.3 Engineering Controls

Engineering controls involve the installation and use of equipment, facilities, or modifications to work procedures to either protect workers from exposure or reduce exposure to industrial contaminants. Within the firing range, engineered controls take numerous forms:

Isolation – Certain aspects of the range are restricted to authorized personnel. For example, access to the maintenance area behind the range where the backstops are located is locked.

Process Modification – Involves changing the method by which an activity occurs. For example, HEPA vacuuming the range floor rather than sweeping to control lead dust.

Ventilation – The Firing Range is equipped with a dedicated HEPA filtered HVAC system designed to produce laminar airflow downrange to move contaminants away from shooters. Positive air pressure is maintained uprange while negative air pressure exists downrange.

As detailed in Section 2.0, Algonquin College will monitor and secure personal air samples for all lead-related activities performed by college personnel. Based upon the results of these samples, changes to the current engineering controls may occur periodically to ensure College personnel are fully protected from lead hazards.

2.4 Work Practices

All work practices must be performed in a manner designed to ensure the health and safety of workers and building occupants. Work that will disturb, or is likely to disturb, lead or LCMs, must be performed by trained personnel (Section 5.2) suitably attired in protective clothing (Section 6.0) following the work procedures outlined in Section 10.0.

2.5 Worker Hygiene & Housekeeping

Lead dust on work surfaces, the range floor, or on worker clothes can easily become airborne and can be inhaled or swallowed by hand-to-mouth contact with contaminated surfaces. Good housekeeping and hygiene practices are essential to protect both the worker and their families and co-workers.

Within the range area and all associated spaces, the following rules apply:

- Eating, drinking, smoking, chewing tobacco, applying cosmetics, lip balms, sunscreens, and repellents are all prohibited.
- All employees are required to wash their hands, forearms, and face thoroughly with warm, soapy water and to dry them with a clean towel before breaks, lunch, and whenever exiting the range area. Washing facilities are available within the range area.

These rules are in place to prevent workers from accidentally ingesting or inhaling lead and from spreading lead dust to other areas of the facility and worker vehicles. Under no circumstances are workers permitted to depart the range area after performing work that produced lead dust without removing their outer protective clothing and washing.

3.0 EMPLOYEE RECORDS

The retention of worker health records for any College workers required to undergo medical surveillance are defined under the *Code for Medical Surveillance for Lead*. The college will treat all records as confidential and personal. An employee has the right to access his or her personal medical records and be provided with a copy of all records concerning their lead exposure.

4.0 LEAD HAZARD RECOGNITION

The lead hazards associated with indoor firing ranges have been well documented by such agencies and organisations as the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The main lead hazards at indoor firing ranges are as follows:

- Lead dust created as bullet slugs hit bullet traps, walls, floors, and ceilings;
- Exploding primers (in bullets) containing lead styphnate;
- Lead dust created by friction between the bullet slug and the barrel of a gun;

- Accumulation of lead in surface dusts due to inadequate ventilation or disruptions to laminar air flow; and
- Spent bullets and lead dust accumulating in the bullet traps.

Custodial and maintenance activities occurring in the firing range can expose workers to high levels of lead dust. The health risks associated with lead are not limited to workers; improper worker hygiene can lead to second-hand lead exposures for other building occupants, co-workers, and family. Dust which settles on workers clothing, boots, and body will leave the range with the worker if the precautions and SOPs outlined in this Lead Control Program are not strictly adhered to. Children are particularly susceptible to the health risks associated with lead. Dust on workers clothing may be deposited elsewhere on campus, in vehicles, and at the workers home.

4.1 Hazards of Lead

The primary toxicological exposure routes (methods by which lead enters a body) are inhalation (breathing) and ingestion (direct entry through the mouth). Lead (except for some organic compounds not covered by this program) is not typically absorbed through the skin, but can be absorbed through the eyes. Inhalation of lead is considered the primary source of occupational exposure. When lead is present in the air as either a dust or fume, it can be inhaled and absorbed through the lungs and upper respiratory tract. Lead can also enter the digestive system if it enters the mouth and is swallowed (i.e., by handling food or cigarettes with lead contaminated hands).

Once lead enters the body, the majority of the lead is stored in either the bones or tissues. Over time, the amount and concentration of lead within the body increases when the body becomes unable to excrete all of the lead absorbed. This can result in lead poisoning. The health effects of lead poisoning are summarised in **Table One** below:

Table One – Acute and Chronic Health Effects of Lead Exposure

Acute (Short Term) Extremely rare	• Seizures • Unconsciousness • Cardio-respiratory failure resulting in death
Chronic (Long Term) Damage typically to the urinary, nervous, blood-forming, and reproductive systems.	• Loss of appetite/ weight loss • Difficulty with memory or concentration • Metallic taste in the mouth • Anxiety • Constipation • Nausea • Pallor • Insomnia

	• Headaches • Nervous Irritability • Muscle and/or joint pain • Tremors • Reproductive complications

4.2 Training

Employees who perform duties that involve the removal or disturbance of lead, or LCMs, or that are required to work in environments contaminated with lead dust, shall be provided training annually. At a minimum, the training shall include the following components:

- The requirements of O. Reg.490/09 *Designated Substances*;
- Information about the potential for adverse health effects of lead exposure;
- Information about the early recognition of lead intoxication;
- The specific operations that could result in an exposure to lead above the TWA and the STEL, and the work practices and procedures that they are to follow to limit their exposure;
- Discussion of the importance of personal hygiene practices in reducing lead exposure;
- Instruction about the use and care of appropriate protective equipment, including protective clothing and respiratory protection;
- WHMIS 2015.

Employees that need to use respiratory protection during the course of their work, or that perform work where exposures above the TWA have been documented, must participate in the College's medical surveillance and respiratory protection programs. For more information, contact Occupational Health and Safety.

5.0 PERSONNEL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

When engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to lead and LCMs, College employees must wear suitable personnel protective equipment including approved respiratory protection.

In addition, equipment appropriate to respond to emergencies such as spills or fires must be present and in good working condition. *(See Personal Protective Equipment Program)*

5.1 Respiratory Protection

If, and when, respiratory protection is required for College employees due to lead hazards associated with the indoor range, a respiratory protection program, including selection, fit, testing, training, maintenance, and inspection will be implemented in accordance with CSA Standard Z94.4-11 “Selection, Care, and Use of Respirators”. *(See Respiratory Protection Program).*

Up to 0.5 mg/ m^3:

Any NIOSH approved air purifying respirator with an N100, R100 or P100 filter (including N100, R100, and P100 filtering face pieces) except quarter-mask respirators, or any supplied air respirator.[2]

In addition to compliance with Z94.4-11, all respiratory equipment “shall meet or exceed the requirements to prevent exposure to excessive levels of lead.”

5.2 Protective Clothing

All range work that disturbs, or is likely to disturb, lead or LCMs, must be performed by personnel suitably attired in protective clothing. The minimum levels of protection are as follows:

- Disposable coveralls with booties and hood designed to provide an effective particulate barrier OR disposable coveralls and hood with CSA-approved rubber boots;
- Disposable gloves (nitrile, latex, or similar);
- CSA-approved eye and face protection; and,
- Respiratory protection as outlined in Section 5.1.

All disposable protective clothing must be removed immediately on exit from the firing range and placed in an appropriate receptacle with labels for Class 9 waste as defined under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulation and Act.

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[2] Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/chemicals/chem_profiles/lead.html

Non-disposable protective clothing (i.e., eye and face protection, respirators, footwear) must be immediately decontaminated upon exit from the firing range or mechanical rooms, or sealed in a suitable container and transported elsewhere for decontamination.

6.0 CONTRACTOR AWARENESS PROGRAM

Contractors performing work within the firing range or to equipment servicing the firing range are required to comply with all aspects of this control program and with all applicable provincial and federal regulations, specifically, but not limited to, Ontario Regulation 490/09: *Designated Substances*. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure all Contractor employees and/or Sub-Contractors are aware of these requirements and comply with them at all times.

Prior to commencing any work within the firing range, the Contractor shall contact the manager responsible for the contract work being performed to receive a copy of the Firing Range Lead Control Program. Contractors are required to complete the Contractor Acknowledgement Form in **Appendix A**. In addition, the Contractor shall submit to the manager responsible for the contract work, for review and approval, a written work plan, including work practices, precautions, procedures, and engineering controls to be used during all work liable to disturb lead dust prior to commencement of this work. Work will not proceed until the proposed work plan has been approved by OHS.

Contractors are responsible for securing air samples for their own personnel as needed to meet the requirements of Ontario Regulation 4909/09: *Designated Substances*. A copy of all air monitoring performed on Algonquin College property must be provided to the Manager of Occupational Health and Safety within five (5) days of receipt from the laboratory.

7.0 WORK AUTHORISATIONS & PERMITS

The purpose of the work authorisations is to allow Algonquin College an opportunity to review all proposed firing range work that is to be completed internally by College staff and/or by Contractors to ensure that proposed work procedures adhere to the principles of the Algonquin College Lead Control Program. Workers and building occupants are to be protected from lead hazards at all times.

8.0 WORK PROCEDURE GUIDELINES

Work procedure guidelines for lead-related activities at the firing range outline minimum levels of protection and work practices to ensure the health and safety of building occupants and workers. Adherence to these guidelines is mandatory and will help to minimise the production of airborne lead, minimise the creation of surface lead dust hazards, and will assist in protecting the worker and building occupants.

8.1 Firing Range Cleaning

Range cleaning activities include vacuuming or mopping the range floor and other horizontal surfaces within the range area, including the range mechanical room.

For all cleaning activities, PPE must be worn including a NIOSH-approved HEPA-filtered respirator, disposable or range-specific clothing, and disposable booties or CSA-approved rubber boots. Cleaning activities are to be performed in a manner designed to minimise the potential for lead particles to become airborne. Examples of appropriate cleaning methods include wet cleaning (mopping) and HEPA vacuuming. Under no circumstances are any surfaces to be dry mopped or swept.

8.2 Bullet Trap Cleaning

The bullet traps at Algonquin College are cleaned from the rear of the range from within the service room. Workers are required to open the trap doors on the bottom of each trap and empty the contents into a wheelbarrow. Once in the wheelbarrow, the contents are separated with the use of a siphon-vacuum system that sucks the lighter rubber particles into the system and returns them to the trap from the top. The heavier metal components are left behind in the wheelbarrow, where they are collected and removed for disposal as leachable toxic waste or metal recycling. The system only works as intended if the vacuum wand remains a minimum of 12 inches above the wheelbarrow contents. It is not possible to remove all lead and metal particles using this system.

During bullet trap cleaning, the minimum levels of protection for workers are disposable coveralls with booties or CSA-approved rubber boots, eye and face protection (due to the high velocity of rubber and metal particles moving through the siphon-vacuum system, a NIOSH-approved respirator with P100 HEPA filters, and disposable gloves.

8.3 HVAC Work

Work on the HVAC system serving the firing range can be divided into two categories: routine maintenance activities including replacement of HEPA filters and cleaning, and repair work.

For routine maintenance activities, workers are required to wear disposable coveralls and booties or CSA-approved rubber boots, a NIOSH-approved respirator with P100 HEPA filters, and disposable gloves, and eye and face protection. For any activities which includes utilizing chemicals in the HVAC system (i.e., cleaning and descaling), a two-stage “piggyback” respirator cartridge system must be used that provides both appropriate chemical protection and a P100 HEPA filter for airborne particulates.

During investigation and/or repair operations to the mechanical systems serving the range, workers must take appropriate precautions to protect both themselves and others. This includes the use of disposable coveralls and booties or CSA-approved rubber boots, a NIOSH-approved respirator with P100 HEPA filters, and disposable gloves, and eye and face protection. Work should be performed in a manner designed to minimise the creation or release of lead dust and particles.

8.4 Miscellaneous Range Work

All maintenance work on or within the firing range not specifically covered in Sections 8.1 to 8.3 must take appropriate precautions to protect both themselves and others. This includes the use of disposable coveralls and booties or CSA-approved rubber boots, a NIOSH-approved respirator with P100 HEPA filters, and disposable gloves, and eye and face protection. Work should be performed in a manner designed to minimise the creation or release of lead dust and particles.

9.0 RANGE WASTE

In the province of Ontario, waste from industrial and commercial sources is governed by Ontario Regulation 558/00 *General- Waste Management*. All waste generated at Algonquin College through activities associated with the firing range must adhere to the registration, handling, and disposal requirements of this regulation. In additional, the federal Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations imposes requirements on the College, and Contractors working on behalf of the College, regarding waste storage, labelling, handling, and transportation.

Unless proven otherwise by laboratory sample results from an accredited laboratory, all waste removed from the indoor range and associated areas is to be consider a Class 9, leachable toxic waste and handled accordingly. This includes the HEPA filters in the HVAC system, all disposable protective equipment worn by workers, lead and metal from the bullet traps, water, the contents of the HEPA vacuum used for cleaning the range, and any equipment removed from the range.

The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (SOR/2016-95) requires that all persons handling dangerous goods be properly trained and hold a valid training certificate which details which types or classes of goods the worker is entitled to handle.

The removal of hazardous waste shall be conducted in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Program and coordinated through Physical Resources.

References

The Occupational Health and Safety Act

O. Reg 490/09: Designated Substances

O. Reg 833/90: Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety

Appendix A: ALGONQUIN COLLEGE LEAD CONTROL PROGRAM

Police & Public Safety Institute – Firing Range

CONTRACTOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All contractors (including contractor employees and sub-contractors) performing work at or on the Algonquin College Firing Range are required to read and comply with the Algonquin College Firing Range Lead Control Program and all applicable federal and/or provincial regulations.

I, _____, representing _____ have been made aware of Algonquin College's Firing Range Lead Control Program on this _____ day of _____ (month), _____ (year). Furthermore, I agree to follow all Algonquin College practices, precautions, procedures, and engineering controls related to the Firing Range and lead control.

I also agree to submit, for review prior to work commencing, a task specific written work plan, including work practices, precautions, procedures, and engineering controls to be used during all work liable to disturb lead dust.

Contractors are responsible for securing air samples for their own personnel, as needed, to meet the requirements of Ontario Regulation 843 *Designated Substances – Lead*, (as amended by Ontario Regulations 519/92 and 389/00. A copy of all air monitoring performed on Algonquin College property must be provided to the College Occupational Health & Safety section within five (5) days of receipt from the laboratory.

In the event that either myself, the organisation I represent, my employees or my sub-contractors are determined to have caused an incident whereby accidental exposure to airborne lead has occurred, I agree to contact the Algonquin College Occupational Health & Safety section immediately upon notification of said incident.

Contractor Signature: _____

Date: _____

Algonquin College: _____

(Name & Position)

It is the responsibility of each Contractor to ensure that all Staff, Employees, and Sub-Contractors are fully aware of the Algonquin College Firing Range Lead Control Program.

Appendix B: The Code for Medical Surveillance for Designated Substances in Ontario Regulation 490/09

Acute exposure medical examinations

A medical examination required in the event of an acute exposure to organic lead shall include:

i) Inquiry for potential mild manifestations of organic lead toxicity including:

- Insomnia and nervous excitation
- Nausea
- Vomiting, and
- Tremor

ii) A physical examination focusing on the central nervous system looking for:

- Mild symptoms including:
- Tremor
- Hyperreflexia
- Muscular contractions
- Bradycardia
- Arterial hypertension, and
- Hypothermia.
- More severe symptoms including:
- Disorientation
- Mania
- Ataxia
- Hallucinations
- Exaggerated muscular activity; and
- Seizures

iii) Clinical tests in accordance with this Code

Exit Medical Examinations

Exit examinations shall include:

i) Updating of a worker's medical and occupational history where there are

positive findings at prior examination or clinical testing. (i.e. any detectable urinary diethyl lead)

ii) A physical examination where there are positive findings at prior examination or clinical testing. (I.e. any detectable urinary diethyl lead)

iii) Provision of health education consistent with Part I of this Code.

iv) Clinical tests as required by this Code.

Note: No monitoring post cessation of exposure is recommended.

Full document available at:
https://www.ontariocanada.com/registry/showAttachment.do?postingId=18242&attachmentId=28411