APPRAISAL REPORT

275, Hymus Boulevard Pointe-Claire (Québec)

O/File 647949E-1





ÉVALUATEURS IMMOBILIERS PROFESSIONNELS

January 18, 2022

Mrs. Cindy Fisher Coordinator – Planning Advisory Committee - Urban Planning City of Pointe-Claire 451, Saint-Jean Boulevard Pointe-Claire, Québec H9R 3J3

Subject Valuation report for demolition purposes, relating to the new and depreciated

replacement cost, as well as the estimate of the potential renovation costs of the

building

Location 275, Hymus Boulevard, Pointe-Claire (Québec).

O/File 647949E-1

Dear Mrs. Ficher:

In compliance with the mandate extended to us, with reference to by-law PC-2818 relating to the demolition of buildings, we have carried out an an estimate of the new and depreciated replacement cost of the abovementioned building. In addition, we made an estimate of the potential renovation costs of this building. Note that these estimates will have to be validated with specialized contractors.

The property under study refers to an industrial-oriented building composed of a warehouse at the rear, and an office space and an assembly room at the front on Hymus Boulevard. According to the information obtained, the building was built around 1975. It is of standard quality. The warehouse space is approximately 4,815 square feet. The office and assembly room are approximately 19,503 square feet and occupy one floor. The building sits on 162,796 square feet of land located in Rf3 zone, i.e. multi-residential.

For information purposes, the property was sold on February 27, 2015 for \$1,815,000, under registration number 21,377,329 in the Quebec Land Registry.

Following our visit to the building, considering its general condition and with reference to the conclusions of Mrs. Louise Coutu, architect, in her diagnostic inspection report (file no 1954-2021-09-07), we have come to the following conclusions:

> \$3,577,00 (± \$147/square foot) Replacement Cost New Depreciated Replacement Cost \$730,000 (± \$30/square foot)

Estimated Renovation Cost \$2,379,000

63, rue de la Pointe-Langlois, Laval (Québec) H7L 3J4

Martin Bisaillon, É.A.

You will find, in the following pages, a brief physical description of the building under study, the photographs taken at the time of our visit, on September 7, 2021, the detailed breakdown of the replacement cost new and the estimated physical depreciation. You will also find an estimate of the renovation costs for this building. It should be noted that at the time of writing this report, no bids from specialized contractors were available. Thus, the estimated amount for the building renovation must be interpreted with reserve and confirmed by the expertise of specialized contractors.

We hope that the content of this report will be useful, in accordance with your wishes and to your complete satisfaction.

Best regards.

PARIS, LADOUCEUR & ASSOCIÉS INC.

Alain Legault, Senior technician Luc Héroux, Ch. App. Chartered Appraiser

AL/LH/dk

att.: Expertise

Photographs of the Subject Property



Front view of the building



Right side view of the building

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY (cont.)



Left side view of the building



Rear view of the building

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Table of Contents

TITLE PAGE INTRODUCTION LETTER

TA	ABLE OF CONTENTS	6
		_
1	DESCRIPTIVE DATA	
	1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE REAL ESTATE	
	1.2 BUILDING TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION	
	1.3.1 SUMMARY OF OWNERSHIP	
	1.4 BUILDING GENERAL DESCRIPTION	
	1.4 BUILDING GENERAL DESCRIPTION	11
2	ANALYSIS	14
	2.1 BUILDING REPLACEMENT COST AND DEPRECIATION	14
	2.1.1 DEPRECIATION MEASUREMENT	14
	2.2 ESTIMATED RENOVATION COST	16
3	CONCLUSION	17
	3.1 CORRELATION	17
	3.2 CERTIFICATION	18
Ap	ppendixes	
Αp	opendix A – Subject Photographs	19
	opendix B – Certificate of Location	
Appendix C – Professional Qualifications		
Tal	ables	
Tak	ble 1 — Replacement Cost and Depreciation	15
	ble 2 — Approximate Renovation Cost of the Building	
Fig	gures	
Fig	gure 1 — Certificate of Location	30
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1 Descriptive data

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY ADDRESS 275, Hymus Boulevard, City of Pointe-Claire (Québec)

CADASTRAL DESCRIPTION Lots 2 528 136 and 2 528 413 – Québec cadastre

TYPE OF PROPERTY Industrial-oriented building of standard quality with an office space

and an assembly room at the front, on Hymus Boulevard, as well as a

warehouse space at the rear of the building

BUILDING DATE 1975 (estimate)

ECONOMIC LIFE 50 years

EFFECTIVE AGE \pm 46 years

APPARENT AGE 50 years

REMAINING ECONOMIC LIFE N/D

GENERAL CONDITIONS Based on the complete visit of the building, as well as on the diagnostic

inspection report (file no 1954-2021-09-07) prepared by Mrs. Louise Coutu, architect, we estimate that the physical condition of the premises is generally poor. Several components are at the end of their useful life and building deficiencies have been identified and will have to be repaired in order to extend its economic life and to make the property

competitive on the market.

SURFACE AREA Warehouse 4,815 square feet

Assembly room 13,868 square feet
Office space 5,635 square feet
Total area $\pm 24,138$ square feet

LAND AREA 162,796 square feet, relatively regular in shape

ZONING Rf3 zone (multi-residential)

PUBLIC SERVICES The site under study is provided with all the services offered by the City

of Pointe-Claire (aqueduct, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, paving, curbs

and lighting).

1.2 BUILDING TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

EXCAVATION Trench excavation

FOUNDATION Poured concrete

SLAB ON GROUND Poured concrete

FRAME Masonry walls with steel columns

EXTERIOR WALLS Bricks

Corrugated and painted steel cladding

Concrete panels cladding Steel doors with panic bar

Commercial style steel glass door

Steel or wooden garage doors

Aluminium fixed windows

Aluminium sliding windows

ROOF Flat roof covered with tar and gravel

Metal decking on steel joists

ELECTRICITY Electrical inputs

Circuit breaker distribution panels

Transformers

Fluorescent type lighting

Recessed and incandescent lighting

Exterior lighting

HEATING/COOLING Forced air heating system

Central air conditioning (rooftop units)

Baseboards and/or electric convectors

PLUMBING 60 gallon hot water tanks

Cast iron, steel, copper and ABS plumbing

Washrooms including lavatories, sinks, urinals

Kitchen sinks and faucets

Sprinkler system

1.2 BUILDING TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

WALLS AND PARTITIONS Painted plasterboard

Interior steel or wooden doors

Ceramic

Laminated kitchen cabinets and counters

FLOOR FINISHES Vinyl tiles

Carpet

Ceramic tiles

Sealed concrete slab

CEILING Drop ceiling

Apparent structure

MISCELLANOUS Ceiling fans

Alarm system and surveillance camera

Emergency exit sign

Phone and internet wiring system

Fire walls

EXTERIOR LANDSCAPING Lawn

Asphalt parking

Concrete sidewalk

Trees

Shrubs

1.3 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND REALTY TAX

Triennial Role 2020-2021-2022

REGISTRATION NUMBER 7834-81-3066-0-000-0000

MARKET REFERENCE DATE 2018-07-01

LAND VALUE \$1,350,600

BUILDING VALUE \$779,000

PROPERTY TOTAL VALUE \$2,129,600

1.3.1 SUMMARY OF OWNERSHIP

SELLER 147780 Canada Inc., représented by Nikolaos Vouloumanos

BUYER 9133348 Canada Inc., représented par Nikolaos Vouloumanos

SALE DATE February 27, 2015

SALE PRICE \$6,900,000

GROSS AREA 15,124.30 square meters

REGISTRATION NUMBER 21 377 329

COMMENTS Sale includes two properties :

> \$1,815,000, Property I Subject (lots 2 528 136 and 2 528 413)

> \$5,100,000, Property II (lot 1 525 310)

1.4 BUILDING GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Following our site visit and with reference to the diagnostic inspection report (file no 195-2021-09-07) prepared by Mrs. Louise Coutu, architect, you will find below a summary of the deficiencies observed in the buildings. Please refer to the mentioned inspection report for the complete set of these deficiencies.

FOUNDATIONS Inspection limited by the ground level

FLOOR SLAB We noted significant uplifts and cracks. Only a petrographic index test

of the IPPG swelling potential can make it possible to know the nature of the backfill under the concrete slab and its swelling potential

associated with the presence of pyrite.

FRAME We observed shortcomings in the fire resistance between the uses of

the building. The building is abandoned. If the building is rehabilitated, carry out a general upgrade in terms of fire resistance.

ROOF STRUCTURE Significant deficiencies and active water infiltration are visible. An

emergency repair must be carried out. Attention should be paid to the condition of the roof structure and decking, and corrective action should be taken where necessary. The slopes of the roof basins must be corrected for adequate evacuation of surface water to the roof

drains.

EXTERIOR CLADDING Bricks are damaged and sections of siding cracked on the left side of

the building near the unloading dock. We noticed cracks above the openings in the back wall. We were unable to identify any steel lintels to support the concrete block loads above the openings. Check whether or not there are lintels above the openings. If necessary,

correct any shortcomings before repairing the cracks.

The sealing joints have deteriorated in a few places and some touchups need to be done both around the openings and between various materials. In addition to replacing deteriorated sealants, we advise you to check the condition of the seals every year to prevent water infiltration into the building envelope and deterioration of internal

components.

EXTERIOR DOORS The two main entrance doors (front and left side) are original and

single-glazed. The doors have largely reached their useful life. Plan to

replace doors and adjacent glazing.

WINDOWS The windows are original (1960-1970). They are well past their useful

life. Plan to replace them in the very short term to seal the exterior

walls and also avoid the formation of harmful condensation.

1.4 BUILDING GENERAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

EAVES, FASCIAS AND SOFFITS The soffits of the right roof overhang are subject to significant water

infiltration from the roof. Some sections have been torn out. Plan for a

quick repair at the same time as the roof repair.

OUTDOOR LAYOUT We noticed that trees were too close to the building and the roof. It is

essential to carry out the pruning in such a way as to clear the facades and the roofs to allow them to dry out properly through good air circulation. The humidity retained by the presence of trees can contribute to the premature deterioration of facade components in

contact with the trees.

ROOF CLADDING

The roof consists of two basins. The membrane of the rear basin is very

old and has not benefited from maintenance work. Negative slopes cause significant water retention, and water infiltration, just as significant, has been observed from the interior causing massive

deterioration.

The front roof membrane is more recent, but significant negative

slopes also cause water infiltration.

Due to major deficiencies and active water infiltration, an emergency repair must be carried out. Attention should be paid to the condition of the roof structure and decking and corrective action should be taken where necessary. The slopes of the roof basins must be corrected for adequate evacuation of surface water to the roof drains. Anticipate

the significant cost of this work.

FLASHINGS AND PARAPETS The roof counter flashing joints are not watertight and cause drips on

the brick facings. We also notice that some counter flashings do not

cover the top of the bricks.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM The sprinkler system has not been inspected. This system must be

periodically inspected. Check with the current owner and ask him for

proof of periodic inspections by a specialist.

PLUMBING We have no specific comments to make following the inspection. The

main water inlet valve is near the left side wall in the mechanical

room.

1.4 BUILDING GENERAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

ELECTRICITY We noticed that the threshold of the access door to the electrical

equipment room was inadequate. The Building Code states, in Section 3.6.2.7.8, that "The floor of the electrical equipment room referred to in paragraph 1 shall be liquid tight, and door sills and the bottom of walls all around shall be watertight to a height sufficient to retain all the liquid contained in the largest equipment, but not less than 100

mm.

Electrical cables were left on the roof and in the water. Check the

installation to ensure safety.

HEATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING Have the heating systems checked by a specialist who will be able to

plan the necessary replacements and maintenance.

FLOOR FINISHES During the inspection, we noticed that the flooring in many rooms

was made of tiles which could contain asbestos. Asbestos is harmful to health. Some tiles have started to break down, which can release asbestos into the air. Perform an asbestos test on each type of tile. If necessary, schedule the removal of the floor covering with the asbestos removal protocol, which is more expensive than the usual

removal of a floor covering.

WALLS AND CEILINGS Due to the age of the building, it is likely that condensation has caused

the formation of mold in the exterior walls which cannot be determined on inspection. If necessary, perform an air quality test and

follow the expert's recommendations.

INTERIOR DOORS The doors to the mechanical/electrical room are not compliant. These

doors cannot be made of wood. Steel doors must be installed instead

with a minimum fire resistance of 45 minutes.

ASBESTOS RISK Possible presence of asbestos in floor covering tiles.

The building under study, of standard quality, is in poor general condition and requires several major

upgrades. The building is abandoned.

2 Analysis

2.1 BUILDING REPLACEMENT COST AND DEPRECIATION

The replacement cost as new must be distinguished from the cost of reproduction and represents the cost of replacing a building (and improvement) with one of equal value (based on current construction standards and equivalent and commonly available materials).

The replacement cost of the building was estimated at \$3,577,000 based on the *Marshall & Swift Valuation Services* cost manual, published by *CoreLogic*. This value corresponds to **approximately \$147** per square foot of living space.

2.1.1 DEPRECIATION MEASUREMENT

The application of the cost method includes the measurement of the various forms of depreciation and obsolescence that cause a loss in value of the building, in relation to its value in new condition. The various forms of depreciation are as follows:

- > Physical depreciation (curable or incurable)
- > Functional depreciation (curable or incurable)
- > Economic depreciation

Physical curable depreciation

Curable physical depreciation generally results from deferred maintenance, i.e., the need for a buyer to carry out in the very short term the repairs or replacements required for the building to return to its normal state of maintenance and become competitive again.

Physical incurable depreciation

Incurable physical depreciation is the general deterioration of building materials caused by the aging of the building. Generally, it is the deterioration of building components that cannot be repaired at a cost less than or equal to the increase in value caused by this repair. Incurable physical depreciation is measured using the age-life method for each of the building's components, using the *Marshall & Swift* table.

For the purposes of this report, we estimated the physical depreciation (curable and incurable) at 80%, taking into account the general condition of the building. This indicates a depreciated building value of \$730,000. Note that this depreciation takes into consideration that the building is of standard/economic quality, that some of the components are at the end of their useful life and that several deficiencies have been identified..



2.1.1 DEPRECIATION MEASUREMENT (cont.)

 ${\bf Table~1-Replacement~Cost~and~Depreciation}$

Actual Building Components	Replacement Cost	Physical Depreciation (%)	Depreciation Replacement Cost
Footing/Excavation/Wall foundation	\$608 807	74%	\$158 290
Frame	\$336 628	74%	\$87 253
Floor Structure	\$256 641	100%	\$0
Floor Covering	\$250 915	100%	\$0
Ceilling	\$109 459	100%	\$0
Interior Construction	\$394 391	74%	\$102 542
Plumbing	\$77 387	74%	\$20 121
Sprinklers	\$102 013	74%	\$26 523
Electricity	\$134 392	74%	\$34 942
Heating/Cooling/Ventillation	\$367 906	74%	\$95 656
Exterior Walls Composition	\$482 212	74%	\$125 375
Roof	\$450 353	83%	\$75 893
Miscellanous	\$8 229	80%	\$1 620
Rounded Total	\$3 577 000	80%	\$730 000
Building Area	24 318 sq. ft.		24 318 sq. ft.
Rounded Unit Rate per Square Foot	147,00 \$		30,00 \$

2.2 ESTIMATED RENOVATION COST

At your request, we have estimated the potential renovation costs of the building, based on our visit and with reference to the building's diagnostic inspection report (file no 1954-2021-09-07), prepared by Louise Coutu, architect. Note, however, that the estimated amount for this work is approximate and will have to be validated with specialized contractors. Some hypothetical defects observed should be the subject of more specific expert appraisals and are not included in the renovation costs (possible presence of pyrite under the slab, possible presence of asbestos at masonry joints/floor covering tiles)

Table 2 — Approximate Renovation Cost of the Building

Items	Estimated Renovation Cost
Roof Repair and/or Replacement (including counter flashings)	\$159 000
Exterior Metal Siding Replacement	\$15 000
Exterior doors, Windows, Garage Doors, Lintels and Supports Replacement	\$165 000
Masonry Repair (Bricks, Blocks, Joints)	\$65 000
Concrete Slab Replacement	\$256 000
Ceiling	\$109 000
Major Plumbing Work	\$70 000
Major Electrical Work	\$65 000
Full Floor Covering	\$250 000
Interior Layout/Office Section (Various Repairs)	\$395 000
Heating System	\$225 000
Miscellaneous	\$25 000
Subtotal	\$1 799 000
Contingencies (± 15 %)	\$269 850
Subtotal	\$2 068 850
Taxes	\$309 810
Total	\$2 378 660
Rounded Total	\$2 379 000

We estimate the approximative renovation cost at \$2,379,000 (taxes and contingencies included). Note that this amount does not include costs related to the possible removal of asbestos (hypothetical work)



3 Conclusion

3.1 CORRELATION

In conclusion, the replacement cost of the building was estimated at \$3,577,000 based on the *Marshall & Swift Valuation Services* cost manual, published by *CoreLogic*.

Based on the site visit and with reference to the inspection report (file no 1954-2021-09-07), prepared by Louise Coutu, architect, we estimate the overall physical depreciation of the building at about 80%, taking into account its general condition. This provides us with a depreciated building value of \$730,000. Note that this depreciation takes into consideration that the building is of standard quality, that some components are at the end of their useful life and that deficiencies have been identified.

Additionally, at your request, we estimated the potential cost of the renovations at \$2,379,000 (taxes and contingencies included), subject to validation by specialized contractors. This cost does not include some hypothetical work, as mentioned on the previous page.

3.2 **CERTIFICATION**

I certify that I:

- Have personally visited the property being appraised on September 7, 2021.
- Have not based my remuneration on a pre-determined conclusion of value.
- Have researched, to the best of my ability, the information contained in this report.
- > Have no present or future interest in the properties covered by this appraisal report and no personal relationship with respect to the parties involved.
- Have not deliberately omitted or overlooked any material facts in connection with this appraisal.
- > Have conducted this appraisal in accordance with the rules of the Appraisal Institute of Canada's Code of Professional Ethics.
- > We have carried out this evaluation according to the rules of the Professional Code of Ethics of the Ordre des évaluateurs agréés du Québec.

We, the undersigned, Alain Legault, senior technician, and Luc Héroux, chartered appraiser, certify that to the best of our knowledge, the information contained in this report including the analyses, opinions and conclusions resulting therefrom is accurate, limited by the assumptions and reservations set out herein.

PARIS, LADOUCEUR & ASSOCIÉS INC.

Alain Legault,

Senior technician

Luc Héroux, Ch. App. Chartered Appraiser



Main façade on Hymus Boulevard



Rear of the building



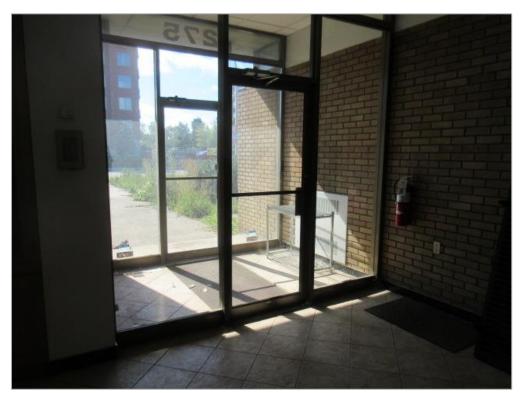
Right side raise



Left side raise



Secondary entrance – Left side of the building



Main entrance on Hymus Boulevard



Office space



Office space

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Water infiltration through the roof



Traces of mold



Cracked ceramic slab and tiles



Cracked ceramic slab and tiles



Drop ceiling



Mechanical room



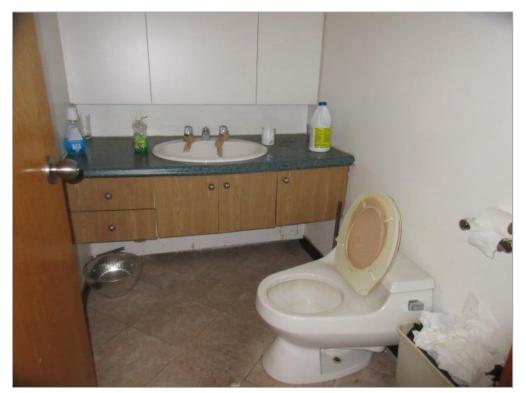
Working area



Mold in office space



Bathroom



Bathroom



Office space



Working area

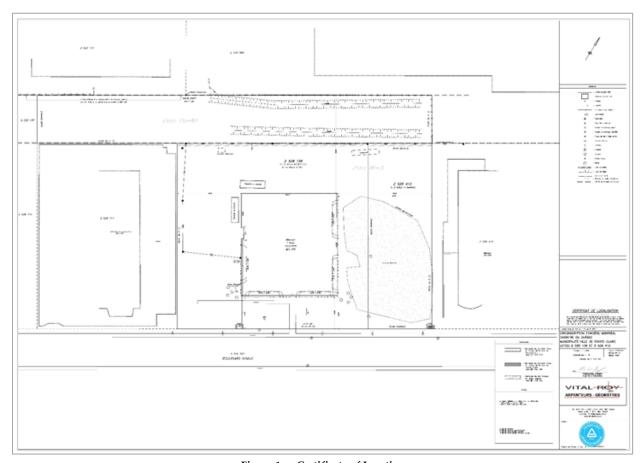


Electrical room



Mold on placoplatre

Certificate of Location



 $Figure \ 1-Certificate \ of \ Location$

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS - LUC HÉROUX

Academic Studies

UNIVERSITY Université du Québec in Montreal (UQAM)

BAA in Business Administration - 1997

UNIVERSITY Université du Québec in Montréal (UQAM)

BAA in Economy - 1993

COLLEGE Édouard-Montpetit, Longueuil

Diploma obtained in 1990

Advanced Classes and Seminars

Professional obligation, ethics and professionalism

➤ Application of the Income Approach, financial mathematics, mortgage calculation

> Application of the Direct Comparison Method

➤ Application of the Cost Approach and construction techniques

> Appraisal of commercial centres

➤ Working file for sales analysis in the preparation of the property assessment roll

Geomatic to appraiser service

Professional Experience

2001 TO PRESENT Chartered appraiser for Paris, Ladouceur & Associés Inc. (financing

mortgages, financial repossessions, municipal appraisal contestations,

insurances and investigations).

1998 TO 2001 Chartered appraiser for Paris, Ladouceur & Associés Inc. (financing

mortgages, financial repossessions, municipal appraisal contestations and

for expropriation purposes, insurances and investigations).

1997 Chartered appraiser for Yvon Caron & Associates (financing mortgages,

financial repossessions and insurances).

1995 TO 1997 Appraisal technician for Gagnon, Goudreau, Leduc Inc.

1995 Inspector calculator for Le Groupe Leroux

1992 TO 1994 Clerk to real estate for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation in

Longueuil (collection of rents, repossession marketing, works supervision

and administration of assets).

Trainee at the market analysis for the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation in Longueuil (analysis and writing market data, disclosure to

market participants).

Professional Association

Chartered member of l'Ordre des évaluateurs agréés du Québec

