Report

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY

Sutherland Entertainment Centre – 30 Eton Street, Sutherland NSW 2232

Prepared for:
Sutherland Shire Council

Project No.
46702

Date:
13/08/2019

AIRSAFE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The inspection identified the following hazardous materials:

Location	Material					
	Asbestos		SMF	PCB's	Lead Paint	Lead Dust
	Non-friable	Friable				
Roof	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
2nd Floor	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x
1st Floor	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x
Ground Floor	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x

Airsafe recommends that for items identified in the asbestos register requiring action refer to Section 4.

Any areas, which include asbestos containing materials, should be signposted with warning signs to ensure that the asbestos is not unknowingly disturbed without the correct precautions being taken.

The Hazardous materials survey, including any risk assessments, should be reviewed every 12 months or earlier.

Confirmed SMF materials should be maintained in good condition and removed under controlled conditions prior to any refurbishment works.

Confirm the status of suspected capacitors within fluorescent light fittings prior to refurbishment or demolition in the presence of a licensed electrician. Confirmed PCB- containing electrical equipment should be handled with care and disposed of in accordance with EPA guidelines.

REFERENCES

- AS 4964 – 2004 Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples.
- Code of Practice: How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace [Safe Work Australia, 2018].
- Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos [Safe Work Australia, 2018].
- Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)].
- AS 2601 - 2001 The Demolition of Structures.
- National Code Of Practice For The Control And Safe Use Of Inorganic Lead At Work [NOHSC:2015(1994)].
- AS/NZS 4361.2:2017 Guide To Hazardous Paint Management Part 2: Lead Paint In Residential, Public And Commercial Buildings.
- AS 4874-2000 Guide To The Investigation Of Potentially Contaminated Soil And Deposited Dust As A Source Of Lead Available To Humans.
- Identification of PCB-Containing Capacitors [ANZECC, 1997].
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls Management Plan [ANZECC, 2003].
- Schedule B1 – Guideline on Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater [National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (April 2013)].
- National Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Synthetic Mineral Fibres [NOHSC: 2006 (1990)].
- Safe Management of Synthetic Mineral Fibres SMF Glasswool and Rockwool [Safework NSW, 2015].
- NSW Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014.
- NSW Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009.
- NSW Work Health and Safety Act 2011.
- NSW Work Health and Safety Amendment Act 2018.
- NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

AC	-	Asbestos Cement
ACM	-	Asbestos-Containing Material
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
HEPA	-	High Efficiency Particulate Air
NATA	-	National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia
NES	-	National Exposure Standard
PCBs	-	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
SMF	-	Synthetic Mineral Fibre
XRF	**-**	**X-RAY FLUORESCENCE**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 AUTHORISATION

This inspection and report was authorised by Dean Schuetrim of Sutherland Shire Council on the 25 July 2019.

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work involved a survey of the site to determine the location, extent and condition of hazardous materials on site including asbestos, lead, SMF, and PCBs.

1.3 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located at 30 Eton Street, Sutherland [refer to Figure 1]. The site consists of a 3 Story entertainment centre

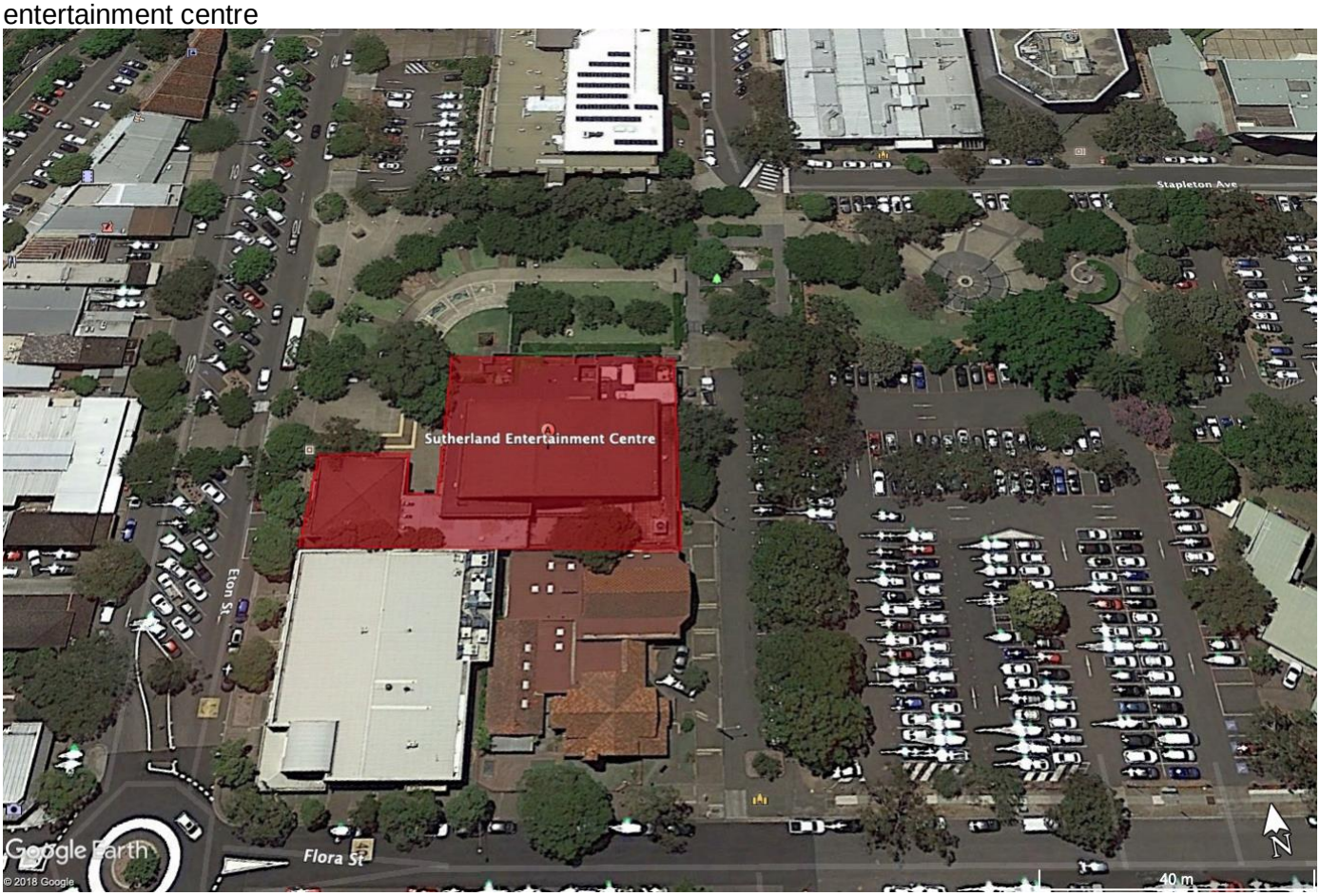

Figure 1. Sutherland Entertainment Centre

1.4 METHODOLOGY

1.4.1 Asbestos

An inspection of the premises has been carried out in order to identify, as far as practicable, all ACM in the workplace in accordance with the *Code of Practice: How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace [October 2018] Safe Work Australia.*

Representative samples of materials suspected of containing asbestos have been taken by competent personnel and inaccessible areas presumed to contain asbestos. Once such a presumption has been made, the material must be treated as an ACM, with work practices and disposal criteria as required for the presence of asbestos, until the material is removed or testing has confirmed that it does not, in fact, contain asbestos.

Samples have been analysed in accordance with AS 4964 – 2004 *Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples*.

A risk assessment has been carried out to ensure the associated risks of the identified ACM are assessed. The risk assessment takes account of the condition of the ACM (e.g whether they are friable or non-friable and stable, and whether they liable to damage or deterioration), the likelihood of exposure, and whether the nature or location of any work to be carried out is likely to disturb the ACM. Decisions about control measures to protect workers have been made depending on the assessed risks to health.

The locations of all ACM and any inaccessible areas, as well as the types and condition of asbestos have been recorded in the asbestos register.

1.4.2 Lead

Portable X-ray fluorescence (XRF) field tests have been used to provide a numerical value for the amount of lead present in paint on a surface. The use of the portable instrument is in accordance with the AS/NZS 4361.2:2017 Guide To Hazardous Paint Management Part 2: Lead Paint In Residential, Public And Commercial Buildings. Lead paint locations have been analysed for lead content by Airsafe OHC Pty Ltd in accordance with in house method AS103 – Operating Procedure for the use of Handheld XRF Analyzer.

Criteria for lead dust levels have not been established in Australia. Lead dust levels are typically compared to the following health investigation levels for soil contaminants as stated in Schedule B1 – Guideline on Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater [National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (April 2013)].

Representative ceiling dust samples were taken in accordance with the AS 4874-2000 Guide to the investigation of potentially contaminated soil and deposited dust as a source of lead available to humans.

To ensure the accuracy and precision of the XRF analyser, the machine is re-calibrated during testing in addition to the in-built self-calibration check every time the instrument is turned on or reset to a new mode. Furthermore, the calibrations are checked against several standard samples. These tests against known standards with certified values ensure that the instrument is functioning properly and the results can be validated with a permanent record of regular calibrations.

1.4.3 SMF

This report broadly identifies SMF materials located during the visual inspection of the site.

1.4.4 PCBs

Representative light fittings were inspected and the specifications of the capacitors crossed referenced against the electrical equipment known to contain PCBs listed in *Identification of PCB-Containing Capacitors* [ANZECC, 1997].

1.5 INACCESSIBLE AREAS

Limited or no access was available to the areas detailed in the table below. It must be assumed they contain hazardous materials until they area accessed and it is determined whether any type of hazardous material is present or not. Care should be taken if future refurbishment, demolition or maintenance works need to access these areas.

Inaccessible Areas			
Area	**Item**	**Access**	**Comment**
All areas accessed			

1.6 LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared to meet the requirements outlined in the scope of work. It does not include evaluation of any other issues. Airsafe performed the services in a professional manner, in accordance with relevant guidelines and standards, and generally accepted industry practices. Airsafe does not make any other warranty, expressed or implied, as to the professional advice contained in this report.

The survey was based on a visual inspection of the specified areas. It should be noted that this assessment is reflective of the current site conditions and cannot be regarded as absolute without extensive invasion of structures. Only materials that were physically accessible at the time of inspection were sampled. Consequently, without substantial demolition of the building, it is not possible to guarantee that every hazardous material has been located. Care should be taken during the course of normal site works, refurbishment or demolition works when entering any previously inaccessible areas. If suspect materials are encountered, works should cease in the area until samples have been collected and analysed by competent personnel.

Although this survey accessed all areas, prior to demolition/refurbishment works, a destructive hazardous materials survey of the premises as per the requirements of AS 2601: 2001 The Demolition of Structures, Part 1.6.1 and Code of Practice: Demolition Work [Safe Work Australia, 2018] should be undertaken. This will not be possible to undertake until the buildings are no longer in use due to its destructive nature.

As the buildings were in use at the time of inspection, only non-destructive sampling techniques were used. The survey is not intended for use or referral for the purpose of demolition, refurbishment, renovations or structural alterations. In the event of future demolition, refurbishment, renovation or structural alterations further investigation, which may entail destructive testing, shall be required.

It should be noted that the sampling program was limited to the collection of representative samples of suspect materials for analysis. Other materials of similar appearance are assumed to have a similar content.

The report does not cover any inaccessible areas identified during the inspection. These may include wall cavities, ceiling voids, height restricted areas, service shafts, ducts, internal areas of equipment and machinery, areas concealed within the building structure, or energised services. Hazardous materials should be presumed to be present in all inaccessible areas until removed or confirmed through testing that it does not, in fact, contain asbestos.

Where information has been supplied to Airsafe for the purpose of preparing this report, the information is assumed to be both adequate and accurate. The information provided, therefore, has not been verified or audited. Airsafe will not be liable in relation to incorrect conclusions should any information be incorrect, misrepresented or otherwise not fully disclosed.

Limitations apply to analytical methods used in the identifications of some asbestos containing materials. These limitations may be due to samples collected from non-homogenous materials not being representative, the presence of masking agents, and low concentrations of asbestos fibres. As such, sample analysis results should be considered indicative only.

This report was prepared for the sole use of the client identified on the cover page and only for the purpose for which it was prepared. Any reliance on this report by third parties shall be at their own risk and may not contain sufficient information for purposes of other parties or for other uses.

This report is not intended to be used for the purposes of tendering, programming of works, refurbishment works or demolition works unless used in conjunction with a specification detailing the extent of the works.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 ASBESTOS

2.1.1 Effects on Health

Asbestos is formed in fibre bundles and, as it is further processed or disturbed, the fibre bundles become progressively finer and more hazardous to health. The small fibres are the most dangerous. They are invisible to the naked eye and, when inhaled, penetrate the deepest part of the lungs (respirable fibres).

Significant health risks may arise from the inhalation of airborne asbestos fibres. Compared with straight amphibole fibres, such as amosite and crocidolite, chrysotile fibres are curly and less likely to penetrate the deepest parts of the lung.

Breathing in fibres brings a risk of asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma. Evidence suggests that asbestos causes gastrointestinal and laryngeal cancers in humans, but to a far lesser extent than lung cancer. Usually, asbestos related diseases have a delay or latency period of 20 to 40 years between first exposure and the onset of symptoms and detection of the disease. Asbestos-related diseases can appear or progress even after a person is no longer exposed.

Asbestosis is the scarring of lung tissue that can result from the inhalation of substantial amounts of asbestos over a period of years. It results in breathlessness that may lead to disability and, in some cases, death. Minor changes in X-ray images may be detected for many years without any symptoms of asbestosis or progression of the disease.

Lung cancer is related to the amount of fibre that is breathed in and the risk of lung cancer is greatly increased in those who also smoke tobacco.

Mesothelioma is a cancer of the pleura (outer lung lining) or the peritoneum (the lining of the abdominal cavity). The risk of mesothelioma is less with chrysotile than with other types of asbestos. Both pleural and peritoneal mesothelioma can result from exposure to amosite and crocidolite. Exposure of humans to chrysotile alone has caused few pleural mesotheliomas, and has never produced peritoneal mesothelioma without exposure to either amosite or crocidolite. Mesothelioma rarely occurs in less than 15 years from first exposure, and most cases occur over 30 years after first exposure.

As for many cancer-causing substances, no safe level of exposure for lung cancer or mesothelioma has been identified. However, the amount of asbestos fibre in the air that people inhale is the important factor in determining the level of health risk. The highest risks involve inhaling air that contains a high concentration of asbestos fibre.

Asbestos fibres may be released into the air whenever they are disturbed, and especially during the following activities:

- any direct action on ACM, such as drilling, boring, cutting, filing, brushing, grinding, sanding, breaking, smashing or blowing with compressed air (State legislation prohibits most of these actions);
- the inspection or removal of ACM from workplaces (including vehicles, plant and equipment);
- the maintenance or servicing of materials from vehicles, plant, equipment or workplaces;
- the renovation or demolition of buildings containing ACM.

Non-friable ACM that has been subjected to extensive weathering or deterioration also has a higher potential to release asbestos fibres into the air.

2.1.2 Asbestos Classification

Under NSW OHS legislation, material that contains asbestos is referred to as friable or non-friable.

2.1.2.1 Non-friable Asbestos Material

Non-friable asbestos material is any material that contains asbestos in a bonded matrix. It may consist of Portland cement or various resins/binders, and cannot be crushed by hand when dry. Asbestos cement (AC) products and electrical meter boards in good condition are examples of non-friable asbestos material.

A large number of products made from non-friable asbestos material are still found in Australian buildings, motor vehicles and plant components. These products include:

- flat (fibro), corrugated or compressed asbestos cement sheeting
- asbestos cement pipes such as electrical, water, drainage and flue pipes
- brake and clutch linings.

2.1.2.2 Friable Asbestos Material

Friable asbestos material is any material that contains asbestos and is in the form of a powder, or can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry. Examples of friable asbestos include:

- sprayed limpet
- asbestos cloth and rope
- millboard
- pipe lagging
- boiler lagging.

Any asbestos cement products that have been subjected to weathering, or damaged by hail, fire or water blasting, are considered to be friable asbestos and an asbestos removal contractor with a Safework licence for friable asbestos is required for its removal.

2.1.3 Control Measures

The ultimate goal is for all workplaces to be free of ACM. Where practicable, consideration should be given to the removal of ACM during renovation, refurbishment, and maintenance, rather than other control measures such as enclosure, encapsulation or sealing.

The control measures required for identified and presumed ACM should be determined from the risk assessment and should follow the following principles:

Control Measure 1 - Immediate Elevated Risk Level
Friable material which, due to its present condition and location, presents an immediate health risk. Immediate control measures are required and the area containing this material should be isolated from personnel. Abatement of this particular hazard is strongly recommended at the earliest practicable time.

Control Measure 2 - Potential Elevated Risk Level
Damaged or unstable material, which if disturbed is likely to present an immediate health risk, with the likelihood that contamination may be spread to other areas. Control measures to stabilise this material should be initiated immediately, with formal abatement of the hazard being considered.

Control Measure 3 - Low Risk
Non-friable or stable material that has some minor areas of damage requiring remedial action or is likely to be subject to damage or to degrade due environmental conditions. It is recommended that maintenance work be performed to stabilise and repair damaged areas. Controls should be implemented to protect these materials from further damage or degrading factors.

Control Measure 4 - Negligible Risk under Present Conditions
Non-friable or stable material that is unlikely to present a risk to health unless damaged, tooled, cut, sanded, abraded or machined. It is recommended that these materials be maintained in good order. Reassessment of the control measure rating will be required if planned works are likely to have an impact on these materials.

These control measures reflect the following hierarchy of controls:

1 - Elimination/removal (most preferred);

2 - Isolation/enclosure/sealing;

3 - Engineering controls;

4 - Safe Work Practices (administrative controls); and

5 - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (least preferred).

ACM need to be removed before demolition, partial demolition, renovation or refurbishment if they are likely to be disturbed by those works in accordance with the Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos [October 2018] Safe Work Australia.

2.2 LEAD

Lead in any form is toxic to humans when ingested and inhaled. Repeated inhalation or ingestion of lead dust or paint particles may produce the cumulative effects of lead poisoning.

2.2.1 Lead Paint

White lead (lead carbonate) was once the principle white pigment in paints for houses and public buildings.

Lead paint, as defined by the AS/NZS 4361.2:2017 Guide To Hazardous Paint Management Part 2: Lead Paint In Residential, Public And Commercial Buildings is that which contains in **excess of 0.1% lead by weight or** levels **exceeding 0.5 mg/cm²** as the XRF result is a combined value for all layers of paint on the surface.

Many older homes and buildings still contain lead paint, even though it may be covered with layers of more recent paint. It was used mainly on exterior surfaces and to a lesser extent on interior doors and architraves, especially in undercoats and primers where concentrations of up to 20% lead were commonly used. Interior walls were not commonly painted with paint with paint containing white lead, but some colours did contain red, yellow or orange lead-chrome pigments.

Although all paints manufactured for non-industrial use, from the 1970s onwards, contain less than 1% lead, it is possible that industrial paints, having higher concentrations of lead, may have been applied to residential, public and commercial buildings. Paints manufactured since 1997 contain less than 0.1% of lead by mass, and this limit has been adopted for the definition of lead-containing paint in the Standard.

Lead paint removal methods give rise to two potential health problems, i.e. inhalation or ingestion of lead paint by the workers and public in the vicinity of the structure and the deposition of lead paint on nearby footpaths, streets or soil where they may be resuspended, tracked into houses or buildings where it can be inhaled or ingested.

The control measures required for identified and presumed Lead Paint should be determined from the risk assessment and should follow the following principles:

Control Measure L1: Immediate Elevated Risk Level

Damaged or deteriorated paint membrane, which due to its present condition and location, presents an immediate health risk. Immediate control measures are required and the area containing this material should be isolated from personnel. Abatement of this particular hazard is strongly recommended at the earliest practicable time.

Control Measure L2: Potential Elevated Risk Level

Paint membrane showing signs of deterioration and weathering which if left will continue to deteriorate and require abatement that is more extensive. Control measures to stabilise this material should be initiated as a priority, with formal abatement of the hazard being considered.

Control Measure L3: Negligible Risk under Present Conditions

Stable paint membrane that is in good condition and/or covered by a lead-free paint membrane, which is also in a good condition. Unlikely to present a risk to health unless damaged or deterioration occurs. It is recommended that these materials be maintained in good order. Reassessment of the priority rating will be required if planned works are likely to have an impact on these materials.

2.2.2 Lead in Ceiling Dust

The presence of lead deposits within ceiling spaces may result from renovation of that building or may emanate from other external sources such as; atmospheric deposits caused by leaded petrol used in motor vehicles; residues from nearby industrial sites, such as smelters; or other lead paint removal projects being performed in the vicinity of the building.

-

2.3 SMF

Synthetic Mineral Fibre (SMF) is a generic term used to describe a number of fibrous material made from glass, rock, alumina and silica.

SMF has been widely used as alternatives to asbestos in insulation and fire-rating products and as reinforcement in cement, plaster and plastic materials. SMF products are used extensively in commercial and residential buildings for insulation from temperature and sound.

Short term exposure to SMF can result in skin and eye irritation, and upper respiratory tract irritation.

Long term exposure to SMF was shown to be associated with a slightly increased risk of lung cancer among exposed workers in early SMF industries.

Provided SMF work is carried out in accordance with the *National Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Synthetic Mineral Fibres* [NOHSC: 2006 (1990)] and compliance is maintained with the exposure standards then there is a negligible health risk associated with exposure to SMF under present-day manufacturing and usage patterns.

SMF can be classified into three groups:

1. **Glasswool:** is manufactured by melting glass into a fibrous 'wool'
   - used as thermal and acoustic insulation in the manufacturing and construction industry
   - does not include fibreglass used in boatbuilding, surfboards and other industrial applications because they contain catalysts and resins which require different work practices.
2. **Rockwool:** is manufactured by melting volcanic rock (usually basalt) into a fibrous 'wool'
   - also known as slagwool
   - used as thermal and acoustic insulation in the manufacturing and construction industry.
3. **Refractory ceramic fibres (RCF):** are made from kaolin (a naturally occurring alumino-silicate clay or a synthetic mix of alumina) used as:
   - high temperature, high performance thermal insulation, eg: in furnaces, kilns and other industrial heaters
   - insulation in the automotive, marine, petrochemical, steel, aluminium, ceramic, glass and construction industries.

There are two basic forms of glasswool and rockwool insulation and the procedures to be applied to remove the product depend on the form of the original glasswool or rockwool insulation installed.

Bonded insulation contains binding agents (such as adhesives or cements) that have been cured in the manufacturing process prior to packaging and delivery and the products have a specific shape, such as in a batt or blanket form or as compressed boards. Additionally, some bonded materials may be clad in various coverings on one or more sides. The advantage of the presence of binding agents is that they significantly reduce fibre release during handling.

Typical examples of the use of bonded glasswool and rockwool materials include:

- preformed insulation batts in ceilings and cavity walls
- insulation blankets or batts around air conditioning ducts, and
- preformed pipe sections as lagging around steampipes and hot or chilled water pipes.
-

Unbonded insulation has no adhesives or cements and is loose material packed into a package. This type of material can be packed loose or mixed with adhesives or cements before, or during, installation.

There are three main types of unbonded glasswool and rockwool materials:

- **wet spray:** where the fibres are mixed with cement and sprayed as fire protection in multi-storey buildings
- **loose-fill:** where the material is sprayed into ceiling and cavity spaces of buildings, and
- **dry spray:** where densely packed material is blown dry into a closed stud cavity.This method should only occur where the target area is enclosed to prevent the release of loose fibres. Typical examples of the use of dry spray include cavity-wall and loose fill in existing construction undergoing an insulation retrofit.

The control measures required for identified and presumed SMF should be determined from the risk assessment and should follow the following principles:

Control Measure S1: Elevated Risk Level

Unbonded synthetic mineral fibre material or damaged bonded material which due to its present condition and/or location is likely to be further damaged resulting in fibre release. It is recommended that maintenance work be performed to stabilise and repair damaged areas. Controls must be implemented to protect these materials from further damage or degrading factors.

Control Measure S2: Negligible Risk under Present Conditions

Bonded or sealed stable friable material that is unlikely to present a risk to health unless damaged, tooled, cut, sanded, abraded or machined. It is recommended that these materials be maintained in good order. Reassessment of the priority rating will be required if planned works are likely to have an impact on these materials.

2.4 PCBs

PCBs is the common name for polychlorinated biphenyls. These synthetic compounds are chemically stable, have good insulating properties and do not degrade appreciably over time or with exposure to high temperatures. These properties made PCBs very useful in electrical devices such as capacitors.

If these chemicals are released into the environment, they do not readily break down and can accumulate in fatty tissues of animals. The longevity of PCBs and their affinity for fatty tissue can result in PCBs moving up and concentrating though the food chain.

PCBs can enter the body in three ways; absorption through the skin, inhalation of vapour, or ingestion. The likelihood of becoming sick from PCB exposure increased with the length of time and the amount of material that a person might come in contact with. The most commonly observed symptom in people exposed to high levels of PCBs is an acne-like rash known as chloracne. PCBs may also cause damage to the liver and the nervous system, with the possibility of causing cancer.

The major use of PCBs in the electrical industry has been as an insulating fluid inside transformers and capacitors. These transformers and capacitors have ranged in size from the very large transformers, which contain several thousand litres of PCBs and were typically used by electrical supply businesses and heavy

industries, to the small capacitors which may only contain several milliliters of PCBs and were used in farming equipment and on commercial premises. Capacitors containing PCBs were installed in various types of equipment including fluorescent light fittings during the 1950's, 60's and 70's.

The control measures required for identified and presumed PCB's should be determined from the risk assessment and should follow the following principles:

Control Measure P1: Immediate Elevated Risk Level

PCB oil leaking from the component item under consideration. Immediate control measures are required to prevent exposure of personnel and potential damage to the environment. Abatement of this particular hazard is strongly recommended at the earliest practicable time.

Control Measure P2: Negligible Risk under Present Conditions

The component item is in good condition and no remedial works are required at this stage. Unlikely to present a risk to health unless capacitor is damaged or deteriorates.

3 RESULTS

Site Details		Audit Details	
Full Address:	Sutherland Entertainment Centre – 30 Eton Street, Sutherland NSW 2232	**Survey Date:**	25th July, 2019
Property Id:	46702	**Inspected By:**	John Stephens
Client Name:	Sutherland Shire Council	**Inspection Date:**	25th July, 2019

3.1 ASBESTOS REGISTER

Sutherland Entertainment Centre											
Location	**Material**	**Sample ID**	**Sample Status**	**Photo No.**	**Asbestos Classification**	**Condition**	**Accessibility**	**Current Label**	**Control Measure**	**Action Required**	**Action Taken**
External – Throughout – rooftop levels – older waterproofing – dark grey/mottled/black	Bituminous waterproofing	23008/ CH0021-1	Positive	1	Non - Friable	Fair	High	Labelled	Control Measure 3	Seal Exposed Edges, Leave, Label and Maintain	
External – Throughout – rooftop levels – newer waterproofing – light grey	Bituminous waterproofing	23008/ CH0021-2	Negative	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
External – Throughout – brickwork – expansion joints - sealant	Mastic	23008/ CH0021-3	Negative	-	-	-	-		-	-	-

Sutherland Entertainment Centre											
Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Current Label	Control Measure	Action Required	Action Taken
External – Various Areas – pipe work – flange joints - gaskets	Fibrous gaskets	23008/ CH0021-4	Negative	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Internal – Throughout – Various Levels – Fire Doors (Black Label – Padde 1972) – internal core	Fire door core	23008/ CH0021-5	Positive	2	Friable	Fair	Low	Labelled	Control Measure 2	Removal Preferred, Seal Exposed Edges.	
Internal – Throughout - Various Levels – Fire Doors (Silver Label – Chubb 2005) – internal core	Fire door core	Not sampled due to age	Presumed negative	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Internal – Throughout – All Levels – Electrical Distribution Cupboards – internal areas	Fibrous insulation	Not sampled due to live power	Presumed negative	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Internal – Throughout – All Levels – Air Conditioning Duct Work – flange joints - sealant	Mastic	23008/ CH0021-6	Negative	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Internal – Throughout – All Levels – Riser Cupboards/Plant Rooms/Ceiling Spaces – pipe work - insulation	Synthetic mineral fibres	-	Negative	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Internal – Throughout – All Levels – Riser Cupboards – internal areas – insulation debris	Dust & debris	23008/ CH0021-7	Negative	-	-	-	-		-	-	-

Sutherland Entertainment Centre											
Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Current Label	Control Measure	Action Required	Action Taken
Internal – Second Level – Upper Level Audio/Lighting – electrical backing board	Bituminous backing board	Not sampled due to live power	Presumed positive	3	Non-Friable	Good	High	Labelled	Control Measure 4	Leave, Label and Maintain	
Internal – Second Level – Plant Room – Boiler - sealant	Mastic	23008/ CH0021-8	Positive	4	Non-Friable	Poor	High	Labelled	Control Measure 4	Leave, Label and Maintain	
Internal – Second Level – Plant Room – Boiler – internal insulation	No access at time of inspection		Confirm once access is made available	-							
Internal – First Level – Northern Electrical Room – doors - insulation	Fibreboard	23008/ CH0021-9	Positive	5	Non-Friable	Good	High	Labelled	Control Measure 4	Leave, Label and Maintain	
Internal – Ground Level – Northern Disabled Toilet – ceiling lining	Fibreboard	23008/ CH0021-10	Positive	6	Non-Friable	Good	Low	Labelled	Control Measure 4	Leave, Label and Maintain	
Internal – Ground Level – Southern Male Toilets – partition walls	Fibreboard	23008/ CH0021-11	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal – Ceiling Space – Ceiling Above auditorium – Board sealant	Mastic	46702 - 1	Positive	7	Non - Friable	Good	Low	Not Labelled	Control Measure 4	Leave, Label and Maintain	

Sutherland Entertainment Centre											
Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Current Label	Control Measure	Action Required	Action Taken
Internal – Second Level – Plant Room – Water heater lagging	lagging	46702 – 2	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal – Second Level – Plant Room – Vent Internal Insulation	Fibrous Insulation	46702 - 3	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal – Throughout – Vent ducts - Insulation	Fibrous Insulation	46702 - 4	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.2 LEAD

3.2.1 Lead Paint

Sutherland Entertainment Centre							
Location	**Sample ID**	**Lead in paint per unit area (mg/cm²)**	**Photo No.**	**Condition**	**Control Measure**	**Action Required**	**Action Taken**
Paint Internal – Throughout - White	46680 - 1	0	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Storage Room - Peach	46680 -	0.021	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Trim Throughout – Grey	46680 -	0.022	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Theatre – Black	46680 -	0	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Cool Room Area - Green	46680 -	0.023	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Kitchen Toilets - White	46680 -	0.094	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Equipment Room - Yellow	46680 -	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal - Dress Rooms - White	46680 -	0	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Theatre Room - Grey	46680 -	0	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Theatre Production Room - Blue	46680 -	0	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Theatre Production Room - Green	46680 -	0	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Throughout – Fire Hose Storage – Red	46680 -	0.529	8	Good	Control Measure 3	Overpaint with Non Lead Substitute	-

Sutherland Entertainment Centre							
Location	**Sample ID**	**Lead in paint per unit area (mg/cm²)**	**Photo No.**	**Condition**	**Control Measure**	**Action Required**	**Action Taken**
Paint External – Roof Top – Hand Railing - Grey	46680 -	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Paint External – Wall Paint - Brown	46680 -	0	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Eternal – Surface Paint – Grey	46680 -	0	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Plant Room – Vents - Blue	46680 -	0.037	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Plant Room - Green	46680 -	0.055	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Plant Room - Cream	46680 -	0.047	-	-	-	-	-
Paint Internal – Plant Room – Vents - Blue	46680 -	0.126	-	-	-	-	-
Paint External – Exit Door - Brown	46680 -	0.044	-	-	-	-	-
Paint External - Rear Hand Rail - Green	46680 -	0.054	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES:

Note 1: Lead paint is defined as any paint, varnish, shellac, or other coating that contains levels **exceeding 0.5 mg/cm².**

3.2.2 Lead in Ceiling Dust

Location	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Disturbance Potential	Recommendations and Comments	Action Taken
No lead in dust suspected						

NOTES:
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3.3 SMF

Sutherland Entertainment Centre							
Location	**Material**	**Photo No.**	**Form**	**Condition**	**Control Measure**	**Action Required**	**Action Taken**
Internal – Second Level – Plant Room – Water heater lagging	Pipe lagging	9	Bonded	Stable / Accessible	S2	Minimise disturbance. Encapsulate or remove.	
Internal – Second Level – Plant Room – Vent Internal Insulation	Fibrous Insulation	10	Bonded	Stable / Accessible	S2	Minimise disturbance. Encapsulate or remove.	
Internal – Throughout – Vent ducts - Insulation	Fibrous Insulation	11	Bonded	Stable / Accessible	S2	Minimise disturbance. Encapsulate or remove.	

3.4 PCBs

Location	Specification	Sample Status	Photo No.	Condition	Control Measure	Action Required	Action Taken
No polychlorinated biphenyls suspected							

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 ASBESTOS

4.1.1 Warning Signs and Labels

Any areas of a workplace, which contain asbestos containing materials, should be signposted with warning signs to ensure that the asbestos is not unknowingly disturbed without the correct precautions being taken.

All identified or presumed asbestos containing material – or their enclosures if the asbestos containing materials are inaccessible – should be clearly labelled. A competent person should determine the number and positions of the labels required. Labels used for this purpose must identify the material as containing asbestos. If a risk assessment suggests an asbestos containing material might be disturbed or persons might be exposed and it is not practical to label the asbestos containing material (e.g. floor tiles or friable asbestos containing material such as lagging), a prominent warning sign, specifying the asbestos containing material, should be posted in the immediate vicinity.

Appendix C shows examples of warning signs and labels that provide an indication of the words that may be used to alert persons to the presence of the asbestos containing material and asbestos hazards. *The wording is not mandatory*. Other warning signs and labels may be used, provided they meet the requirements of AS 1319-1994 *Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment*.

4.1.2 Controlling Maintenance Work

The person with control of the premises should develop a system to control any maintenance work that contains ACM.

Particular attention should be paid to controlling work activities that affect inaccessible areas listed in the register of ACM, such as wall cavities and ceiling spaces.

The control system may take one of several forms, depending on the size and complexity of the organisation. For example,

- smaller organisations may prefer in-house controls, with one person being nominated to control all work carried out by maintenance workers and all contractors; and
- formal, written safe systems of work, incorporating permits-to-work, may be used to control both maintenance workers and contractors.

Whatever the method used, it should be effective in making all maintenance workers and contractors aware of the presence of ACM and preventing any work activity that might expose them, or others nearby, to airborne asbestos fibres.

There should be full consultation concerning any maintenance and service work that might disturb ACM. All people performing the work should receive all necessary training, and the work should be documented and supervised.

The asbestos work area must be isolated and access restricted to essential workers only. Barriers and warning signs may be required.

Personal protective equipment needs to be selected to prevent the contamination of clothing and provide adequate respiratory protection. The level of respiratory protection required will depend on the risk

assessment. Respirators should be selected, used and maintained according to the relevant Australian Standard.

Thorough decontamination of PPE, equipment and the asbestos work area should be carried out at the completion of the tasks.

Under the asbestos prohibition, wherever an asbestos component requires replacement the replacement product must be non-asbestos. It is illegal to reinstall or reuse any ACM.

All ACM must be disposed of correctly, in accordance with State laws. PPE used during maintenance and service work must also be disposed of in this way.

4.1.3 Awareness Training

If ACM are present or thought to be present in a workplace, there must be full consultation, information-sharing and involvement by everyone in the workplace, including employers, workers, contractors and other, throughout the processes of identifying ACM, developing an asbestos management plan, assessing the risks and developing and implementing control measures.

Information and training must be provided to workers, contractors and others who may come into contact with ACM in a workplace, either directly or indirectly.

Depending on the circumstances this asbestos training may include:

- the purpose of the training;
- the health risks of asbestos;
- the types, uses and occurrence of ACM in buildings, plant and/or equipment in the workplace;
- the trainees' roles and responsibilities under the workplace's asbestos management plan;
- where the workplace's register of ACM is located and how it can be accessed;
- the timetable for removal of ACM from the workplace;
- the processes and procedures to be followed to prevent exposure, including exposure from any accidental release of asbestos dust into the workplace;
- where applicable, the correct use of maintenance and control measures, protective equipment and work methods to minimise the risks from asbestos, limit the exposure of workers and limit the spread of asbestos fibres outside any asbestos work area;
- the NES and control levels for asbestos; and
- the purpose of any air monitoring or health surveillance that may occur.

The provision of this information on the occupational health and safety consequences of exposure to asbestos and appropriate control measures should be recorded.

4.1.4 Reviewing Risk Assessments

The register of ACM, including any risk assessments, should be reviewed every 12 months or earlier where:

- there is evidence that the risk assessment is no longer valid;
- there is evidence that any control measures are not effective;
- a significant change is proposed for the workplace or for work practices or procedures relevant to the risk assessment.

A visual inspection of identified ACM should be undertaken to assess if there is a change in the condition of the ACM or if the ACM has been removed, enclosed or sealed. The review should ensure the asbestos materials are not deteriorating or otherwise contributing to an unacceptable health risk.

4.1.5 Air Monitoring

To ensure control measures are effective, air monitoring should be carried out in accordance with the Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)] by a NATA accredited laboratory on a regular basis until the material is completely removed.

The NES of 0.1 fibres/mL should never be exceeded, and control measures should be reassessed whenever air monitoring indicates the ‘control level’ of 0.01 fibres/mL ha been reached.

4.1.6 Responsibilities and Licensing

Persons in adjoining properties that might be affected by the asbestos removal activities must be consulted.

Safework NSW requires that certain asbestos removal work be licensed under the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017*.

The client is responsible for ensuring an asbestos removalist carries out the removal of ACM. The client should request details of the contactor’s asbestos removal license prior to any removal of ACM. A copy of the notification must be displayed at the place of work.

Safework must be notified before undertaking any asbestos removal work where a licence is required. A copy of the notification must be displayed at the place of work.

The asbestos removalist must ensure the removal is adequately supervised and is carried out in a safe manner by ensuring that a nominated supervisor recognised by Safework is on site at all times when licensed work is being carried out.

All persons involved in the removal of ACM must be competent for the tasks allocated to them. The licence holder must ensure asbestos workers have had training in safe work methods in asbestos work.

4.1.7 Site Preparation

Preparation activities include minimising the number of people present and gathering the correct tools, PPE, decontamination materials, barricades, warning signs, etc at the workplace before any work commences.

The responsible person should ensure the security and safety of the asbestos removal site and asbestos work area at all times, particularly if the removal process is to take place over several days or an extended period of time.

The asbestos removal site should be clearly defined to ensure that non-essential people do not enter and to clearly delineate the removal site and warn persons that asbestos removal work is being carried out (e.g. through the placement of barriers and signs or other warning devices). All barriers and warning signs should remain in place until a clearance to re-occupy has been granted.

Before removal tasks commence plastic sheeting (for containment) may need to be placed on the floor or other surfaces that may be contaminated with asbestos dust. If the removal work is not being carried out in an enclosure, the surfaces to be worked on should be cleaned, by either wet wiping or vacuuming, to minimise exposure from the disturbance of asbestos fibres that might be on the surfaces prior to the commencement of removal tasks.

4.1.8 General Requirements for Asbestos Removal

Asbestos removal works should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos [Safe Work Australia, 2018]

Wherever possible, dry ACM should not be worked on.

Techniques that prevent the generation of airborne asbestos fibres should be used.

4.1.9 Asbestos Removal Equipment

Care should be taken in selecting tools for asbestos removal tasks.

In addition to having to be suitable for these tasks, all tools should prevent or minimse the generation and dispersion of airborne asbestos fibres as much as possible.

The use of power tools in asbestos removal work should be avoided because of the possibility of internal contamination, which commonly occurs with such devices.

In general, manually operated hand tools are preferred.

A constant low-pressure water supply is required for wetting down asbestos. This can be achieved with a mains-supplied garden hose fitted with a pistol grip. If no water supply is readily available, a portable pressurised vessel, such as a pump-up garden sprayer, may be able to be used.

Asbestos vacuum cleaners should comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 60335.2.69:2017 Household and Similar Electrical Appliances—Safety Part 2.69 and AS 4260-1997 *High Efficiency Particulate Air Filters (HEPA) – Classification, Construction and Performance*.

Warning: Domestic vacuum cleaners are unsuitable and should never be used, even if they have a HEPA filter.

Asbestos vacuum cleaners should only be used for collecting small pieces of asbestos dust and debris. Larger pieces should never be broken into smaller sizes so they can be vacuumed.

4.1.10 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All persons engaged in asbestos removal work should wear respiratory protective equipment (RPE) conforming with the requirements of AS/NZS1716-2012 *Respiratory Protective Devices*.

The selection, use and maintenance of respirators should be in accordance with AS/NZS1715-2009 *Selection Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices*.

Protective clothing should be provided and worn at all times during all work in the asbestos work area prior to the final clearance inspection.

Protective clothing should be made from materials which provide adequate protection against fibre penetration. Coveralls should not have external pockets or Velcro fastenings because these features are easily contaminated and difficult to decontaminate.

Disposable coveralls are preferred. They should never be reused, and must be disposed of as asbestos waste.

4.1.11 Decontamination

The type of decontamination required will depend on the type of asbestos (i.e. friable or non-friable); the work method used, and site conditions.

Decontamination must include the asbestos work area, all tools and equipment and personal decontamination.

All contaminated materials, including cleaning rags, plastic sheeting and PPE etc, must be disposed of as asbestos waste.

Some asbestos removal work necessitates the use of decontamination units.

4.1.12 Waste Removal

Loose asbestos waste should not be allowed to accumulate within the asbestos work area.

Asbestos waste should be collected in heavy-duty 200 µm (minimum thickness) polythene bags that are no more than 1200 mm long and 900 mm wide.

The bags should be labelled with an appropriate warning, clearly stating that they contain asbestos and that dust creation and inhalation should be avoided.

If it is not feasible to use asbestos waste bags, drums or bins, because of the volume or size of the asbestos wastes, a waste skip, vehicle tray or similar container that has been double lined with heavy-duty plastic sheeting (200 µm minimum thickness) may be used. Once the skip is full, its contents should be completely sealed with the plastic sheeting.

4.1.13 Disposal of Asbestos Waste

All asbestos waste should be removed from the workplace by a competent person and transported and disposed of in accordance with all relevant State legislation and guidelines for the transport and disposal of asbestos waste.

All asbestos waste must be transported in a covered leak-proof vehicle and:

- not mixed with general building waste;
- not taken to a waste facility for recycling.

Only vehicles licensed by the EPA NSW can transport friable asbestos waste in the metropolitan area.

Asbestos in any form must be disposed of in a manner approved by the EPA NSW and at a waste facility licensed by the EPA NSW to accept asbestos waste.

NSW licensed landfills that accept asbestos waste from the public are listed by region on the EPA NSW website.

Vehicles and their containers must be cleaned before leaving the waste facility.

All asbestos containing material is to be placed into trucks or bins for transport to a landfill site licensed to accept Special Waste – Asbestos in accordance with the requirements of the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009. Asbestos waste shall be transported in accordance with NSW EPA Waste Tracking Requirements, including but not limited to Part 4 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014: ie Waste-locate to be used for more than 100kg of asbestos waste in a single load.

The transport of the asbestos contaminated waste is to be undertaken in covered leak proof vehicles and is to be disposed of at a landfill site that can lawfully receive this waste in accordance with the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014.

Contact the EPA NSW and/or the local council for details of waste facilities that can accept asbestos waste.

To demonstrate proof of proper disposal, copies of asbestos waste disposal receipts are to be kept for inspection by Safework, the EPA NSW or the local council.

4.1.14 Air Monitoring

Air monitoring should be performed whenever ACM are being removed, to ensure the control measures are effective.

Air monitoring should be performed in accordance with the *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres* [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)].

4.1.15 Clearance to Reoccupy

A visual inspection involving an examination of the asbestos work area should be carried out, prior to the resumption of normal work in the area by unprotected personnel, to confirm that the asbestos removal work has been completed and there is no visual evidence of dust and debris.

Particular attention should be paid to ledges, the tops of air-conditioning ducts, cracks in the floor, folds in plastic sheeting and crevices or other areas which may have been overlooked during the initial clean-up.

The clearance inspection must be conducted by a competent person who is independent from the person responsible for the removal work.

4.2 LEAD

4.2.1 Responsibilities

The owners of the building should manage the property in such a manner as to effectively control any health risk to occupants, contractors and others arising from lead dust. They should ensure occupants are sufficiently informed about and protected from the hazards associated with lead paint in the property.

Where lead management work is to be undertaken by contractors, the owner should use only accredited contractors for the work, who understand the hazards associated with lead paint and follow the procedures outlined in this document. The contracted work should be undertaken in such a way as to protect employee health and safety, in addition to that of tenants and the general public.

Occupants should be informed of the hazards associated with the lead management works.

4.2.1.1 Notification

The contractor must notify Safework of proposed lead risk work for each work site, 60 days before the work is commenced.

4.2.1.2 Compliance Program

Contractors should develop and implement a written compliance plan prior to the commencement of the job where employee exposure to lead, without respect to respiratory protection, may be in excess of the NES.

4.2.2 Protection of Personnel

All workers who may be exposed to lead on the project should be protected to avoid personal injury or harm, as well as to prevent lead dust or debris from being carried off the work site to potentially affect others.

4.2.2.1 Training

All contractors who undertake lead management work for buildings should ensure that employees have the required level of specialized training for that class of work.

4.2.2.2 Exposure

The employer is required to assure that no employee is exposed to lead at concentrations in excess of the NES of 0.05 mg/m³ as determined by air monitoring as stated in the Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants [Safe Work Australia, 2018].

4.2.2.3 Protective Clothing

Operatives involved in the lead management work should wear protective clothing suitable for the particular process adopted and observe the following:

(a) Wear a properly fitted particulate respirator when preparing lead paint management work. If using a disposable type, only those with double head straps are suitable. Respirators should meet the requirements of AS/NZS1716-2012 *Respiratory Protective Devices*.
(b) Maintain respirator filters in accordance with AS/NZS1715-2009 *Selection Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices* and ensure that all protective equipment is cleaned and stored properly.
(c) Wear overalls and a head covering to prevent dust accumulation in clothing and hair. Contaminated overalls should not be worn offsite as this can spread lead contamination and put family members and the public at risk.
(d) Wear disposable booties and gloves.

The employer is required to provide protective clothing and equipment appropriate to the hazard. Lead contaminated clothing should not be removed from the work site by the employee. Clean work clothing is to be provided daily to the employees whose exposure levels are above the NES. The employer is required to provide for the cleaning, laundering, or disposal of protective clothing and equipment, and is to repair or replace required protective clothing and equipment as needed to maintain effectiveness. The employer should ensure that all protective clothing is removed at the completion of a work shift.

4.2.2.4 Personal Hygiene

Operatives involved in paint removal work are to observe the following:

(a) Do not smoke while removing paint, as hand to mouth contact may increase the risk of swallowing or inhaling lead paint dust.
(b) Wash hands before eating, drinking, personal hygiene or smoking. Do not eat or smoke in the work area.
(c) Place contaminated overalls in clean polyethylene bags before removing them from the work area, as they are a significant source of contamination to others.
(d) All work clothes worn underneath disposable overalls should be changed daily and laundered separately from other domestic clothing and linen. When laundering contaminated clothes, store them away from other clothes. Do not shake prior to laundering. Disposable overalls provide a simple and safe method of protection.
(e) Clean equipment thoroughly of dust and paint fragments before it leaves the work area. A HEPA filter vacuum clean followed by a wet wipe is normally sufficient.
(f) HEPA filter vacuum then wash or wet wipe clean boots and gloves with a damp cloth at the end of each work day.

4.2.2.5 Responsible Person

A responsible person should be on-site at all times during lead exposure producing operations to implement and maintain the compliance program.

4.2.2.6 Medical Surveillance

Employees who are exposed to lead concentrations should receive medical examinations by an authorized medical practitioner in accordance with the Guide *Health Monitoring For Exposure To Hazardous Chemicals* [Safework Australia, 2013]. The employee's blood lead level should be examined prior to commencement, within the first month of being engaged, again one month later, and then at intervals relevant to the lead level achieved.

4.2.3 Site Preparation

4.2.3.1 Regulated Area

A regulated area should be established at the work site to identify areas, outside of which airborne concentrations of lead can reasonably be expected not to exceed the NES. The regulated area should be identified by appropriate signs and barriers, such as rope, tape, or other visual or physical means.

Workers within the regulated area should be required to wear nominated protective clothing and equipment and will be subject to lead exposure assessment.

Residents, members of the public and other workers should not be allowed access to areas undergoing lead management work until completion of the work and all necessary clean-up procedures.

4.2.3.2 Signs

Sign posting should be erected to adequately inform employees and the public of the presence of lead and the possible need to utilize respirators and other appropriate protective equipment. Signs should be in accordance with AS 1319, be clearly visible during all hours and be maintained in a clean and legible condition.

Phrases to be placed on the sign may include 'Warning', 'Lead Work Area', 'Authorized Personnel Only', and 'Respirators and Protective Clothing Required in this Area'.

4.2.3.3 Containment of Lead Bearing Dust and Debris

Measures that will ensure that lead dust, fumes and debris will be contained within the area include the following:

(a) Place ground sheets below the work area, ensuring they are large enough to contain all the dust generated. Disposable polyethylene sheeting should be used and the edges sealed using heavy duty tape. The plastic ground sheets should be maintained so that as soon as a tear is detected, the ground sheet is repaired or replaced.
(b) Work in such a way as to minimize dust and fume generation and the transfer of debris away from the immediate work area. Avoid working when wind or draughts could cause debris to be blown away from the work area.

(c) Remove accumulated dust frequently to prevent it spreading from the immediate work area. As a minimum, do this on a daily basis using a vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter for dust and particulate removal.

(d) Wipe down all surfaces. After vacuum removal, there are still likely to be dust traces remaining. Remove these by wiping surfaces with a damp cloth, which is disposed of after use. It is important to use a detergent in the water as this improves cleaning efficiency.

4.2.4 Procedures for Removal

4.2.4.1 Lead in Paint

Lead paint abatement involves the suppression, reduction or elimination of the hazard from a building. All work should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the AS/NZS 4361.2:2017 Guide To Hazardous Paint Management Part 2: Lead Paint In Residential, Public And Commercial Buildings and National Code Of Practice For The Control And Safe Use Of Inorganic Lead At Work [NOHSC:2015(1994)].

Replacement of painted items is the least hazardous way of dealing with lead paint. In this process components with lead paint on them are removed in large pieces and replaced with new materials. This may be a viable option for articles such as timber architraves, doors and windows, cupboards, gutters and downpipes, and exterior cladding weatherboards.

Other advantages are that labour requirements are reasonable and work can often be completed quickly. Current regulations in most States would allow disposal of these components as regular construction waste. The cost of supplying replacement materials and components may be high, especially with items such as doors and windows.

The care and skill level of the renovator needs to be high or other components may be damaged during the removal processes. Renewal costs may be reduced by labour savings when the replacement of items, such as windows, is an intended part of the renovation.

When dealing with historical buildings, replacement of components may not be possible.

Removal of building materials or components may generate or disturb lead contaminated dust accumulated in void spaces. However, the option of removal and replacement is considered a moderate-risk procedure.

Removal of lead paint is the least favoured because it has the greatest potential to generate hazardous dust. Recommended methods for the removal of lead paint that minimize the quantities of dust generated include the following:

(a) *Wet scraping and wet sanding*

These are the safest methods for the removal of lead paint.

Wet scraping involves moistening the paint with water from an atomizing bottle or similar device and then removing it from the surface using a scraper, usually hand-held. Drop sheets of thick, impervious plastic are used to catch the debris for collection and disposal. This method generates a minimum of dust. Scraping can be slow and further cleaning or smoothing may be needed to remove residues or to feather edges. Scraping may also lead to damage of soft substrates such as plaster or softwood.

Wet sanding is accomplished by dipping the abrasive paper in water before use. Only manual sanding can be performed and care should be taken near electrical outlets.

The run-off from wet sanding and scraping will carry suspended particles which should be collected with sponges or mops. If run-off is allowed to escape between floor-boards, into or under floor coverings or behind architraves, it will dry out and regenerate the dust hazard.

(b) *On-site chemical stripping*

Chemical paint strippers will soften and swell the paint, allowing it to be easily removed with a scraper. The residue is usually a gel-like paste that is easily contained and handled. Stripping is suitable for most surfaces such as timber, render or steel.

Some water-borne strippers are caustic and require skin, face and eye protection during use, as well as protection of non-target surfaces. Some chemical strippers contain flammable or hazardous volatile solvents and most require good ventilation through open windows and exhaust fans. Strippers containing methylene chloride should only be used in well ventilated areas. Some chemical strippers can cause surface damage to particular substrates. Stripped wastes should not be allowed to enter the sewer or stormwater drains.

(c) *Off-site chemical stripping*

This involves removing components and shipping them to a paint stripping establishment where they are immersed in baths of chemicals. The lead residue is retained at the establishment for controlled disposal. The stripped components are then returned to the site for re-installation.

Care needs to be exercised when adopting some immersion-type chemical stripping processes as the technique may be inappropriate for some component materials which could be damaged or suffer a shortened life.

The advantage of this process is that removal of hazardous material is nearly complete and neither the renovator nor the occupants will be exposed to chemical by-products. Some dust may be generated when the component is removed from the building, but this would be less than for other paint removal methods. Removal can be considered a moderate risk renovation procedure.

This method is limited to removable components such as windows, doors and trim. There is some potential for damage to components during the removal and reinstallation procedures, and building skills may be required. There may also be some time delay between the removal and re-installation with resulting inconvenience and security problems. Both the logistics of removal and the physical limits of the facilities at the stripping shop may also control the size of the components which can be handled.

(d) Removal by heat gun and scraper

The application of heat to paint by a stream of heated air softens it and allows removal by scraping. As the operator may be in intimate contact with some airborne lead particles and toxic gases in the breathing zone, the process therefore requires a high degree of care and personal protection. If local overheating is allowed to occur, some of the components of the paint may vaporize and carry lead and other hazardous materials into the air. These vapours may be inhaled or will settled as dust.

NOTE: Toxic fumes may be generated at temperature as low as 200ºC.

When removed, the paint will quickly cool and become brittle and care must be taken that this paint is not unduly crushed or allowed to be carried from the work area on feet. The ‘molten’ paint formed during the heating operation should be scraped into a suitable container before it rehardens, to avoid subsequent abrading of the paint surface which could generate paint flakes or dust.

This method of removal is not recommended for use in poorly ventilated areas. Occupants and members of the public should not be present when heat guns are used to remove lead paint.

4.2.4.2 Lead in Ceiling Dust

All traces of lead dust should be removed from the ceiling space in accordance with the requirements of the AS/NZS 4361.2:2017 Guide To Hazardous Paint Management Part 2: Lead Paint In Residential, Public And Commercial Buildings and National Code Of Practice For The Control And Safe Use Of Inorganic Lead At Work [NOHSC:2015(1994)].

Large disposable items and debris should be placed in plastic bags and sealed. All surfaces in the work area should be vacuumed using a HEPA filter vacuum until no residue of dust remains.

4.2.5 Waste Management

4.2.5.1 Waste Collection

Collection of lead containing waste from the work area should be performed at least once per day. The removal of debris from the work area to storage containers should be performed without releasing lead or other potentially hazardous materials into the environment. The preferred method of collection is a vacuuming system that provides a completely closed pathway for conveyance of debris. If it cannot be avoided, shoveling or sweeping should be minimized and performed with care.

Consumable supplies such as disposable clothing, rags and brushes, as well as worn out reusable items, such as tarpaulins and air filters contaminated with lead should collected and disposed of accordingly.

4.2.5.2 Wastewater

All wastewater from equipment decontamination and worker hygiene practices such as showers and laundry facilities should be collected and send to a liquid waste treatment plant.

4.2.5.3 Waste Containers

All waste containing lead should be stored in a manner to prevent the entry of any hazardous material into the environment. Leak-proof drums, bins and skips are generally acceptable. Drum lids or bin covers should be firmly secured on the containers and the containers should be clearly marked to identify its contents.

4.2.5.4 Waste Storage

Waste storage sites should be located on well-drained ground which is away from areas where water run-off may occur. Waste storage sites should be adequately protected and displayed with warning signs.

Waste should not be stored at temporary storage areas for long periods of time. Waste should be disposed of appropriately as soon as practically possible.

4.2.5.5 Waste Transport

During waste moving operations, precautions should be taken to prevent damage to containers that could result in the spillage of the contents, or entry into waters, air or land.

Movement of waste from the job site is to be performed by a properly licensed carrier. The carrier should ensure that the waste received is properly packaged and meets all transportation regulations. Transporters

should also ensure that the manifest/dockets are properly completed and the containers labelled as to their contents.

4.2.5.6 Waste Disposal

In accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1: Classification of waste [NSW Environmental Protection Authority, 2014] waste contaminated with lead (including lead paint waste) from residential premises or educational or child care institutions has been pre-classified as General Solid Waste (Non-Putrescible).

4.2.6 Air Monitoring

The time-weighted average exposure standard for lead is 0.05 mg/m³ as stated in the Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants [Safe Work Australia, 2018]. In situations where there are no legislated thresholds for emissions, the following acceptance criterion should be applied in accordance with the AS/NZS 4361.2:2017 Guide To Hazardous Paint Management Part 2: Lead Paint In Residential, Public And Commercial Buildings. Unacceptable emissions will be considered to have occurred if the moving average concentration in air exceeds 0.5 µg/m^5 or if it exceeds the background concentration by a factor of 10, whichever is the greater.

The ambient air surrounding a hazardous paint removal project will be considered to have been impacted by project activities where test data exceeds the specified requirements.

4.2.7 Clearance Testing

After completion of all work and after appropriate clean-up of all relevant areas both inside and outside the building, a clearance inspection should be carried out to determine if there has been a significant impact on the property and surrounding areas from the work and if the building is safe for normal use.

4.3 SMF

4.3.1 Responsibilities

4.3.1.1 Consultation

When SMF materials are to be removed from a workplace, there must be full consultation, information-sharing and involvement by everyone in the workplace, including employers, workers and contractors, at each step of the SMF removal process, using the established consultative mechanisms.

Persons in adjoining areas that might be affected by the asbestos removal activities must also be consulted.

4.3.1.2 Responsibilities of Clients

The client is responsible for ensuring a suitably qualified contractor carries out the removal of SMF.

The client should nominate one or more persons to liase with the contractor.

The client should request details of the contactor's qualifications prior to any removal of SMF.

4.3.1.3 Responsibilities of Contractors

The employer shall provide appropriate instruction, training and supervision to enable employees to safely perform their tasks. Employees shall be instructed in safe work practices for handling SMF materials and, where necessary, correct procedures for the selection, wearing and maintenance of personal protective clothing and equipment. The extent of instruction and training shall be appropriate to the duties of the individual within the organisation and be sufficiently detailed to ensure that the individual understands not only the procedural and safety requirements, but also the reasons for these requirements. Employers should ensure appropriate site maintenance, follow proper procedures to minimise the creation and spread of fibres and/or dust and ensure that the disposal of SMF waste is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the local waste disposal authority.

Employees shall ensure that work is carried out so as to incorporate the work practices as instructed. Employees shall wear, when required, and in the manner instructed, the personal protective equipment which is supplied. Employees shall report to the employer any observed malfunctions in the work practices. Employees shall take part in any jointly agreed instruction or training program provided by the employer.

The contractor must develop a SMF removal control plan, specific to the site, before commencing any SMF removal work. The SMF removal control plan should be based on the removal requirements contained within this technical specification. The contractor should consult with the client to finalise the SMF removal control plan, and the client should be provided with a final copy of this plan. The presence or likelihood of other hazards associated with the SMF removal work should be assessed by the contractor (e.g. work at heights, work in confined spaces, electrical safety and heat stress).

The contractor must ensure the removal is adequately supervised and is carried out in a safe manner by ensuring that a nominated supervisor is on site at all times when work is being carried out. The contractor should ensure all supervisory personnel have a detailed knowledge of the precautions and procedures outlined in this technical specification. The supervisory personnel should ensure that the client is reliably and regularly informed of the progress of the removal work.

All persons involved in the removal of SMF must be competent for the tasks allocated to them. The contractor must ensure workers have had training in safe work methods in SMF work.

Supervisors and employees who work with SMF shall be provided with adequate information, instruction and training about working safely with SMF. This should include:

(a) any health information relating to SMF handling and/or exposure;
(b) the importance of controlling the creation of SMF and/or fibrous dust in the atmosphere to the lowest workable levels;
(c) the probable exposure levels associated with the type of job;
(d) how safe work practices, such as control measures, respiratory protective equipment and protective clothing, can be used effectively;
(e) the role and significance of air monitoring;
(f) employer responsibilities; and
(g) employee responsibilities.

4.3.2 Site Preparation

The removal area should be clearly designated and barriers erected to prevent casual access. Persons not involved in the removal should not be within 3 metres of the designated area.

Where workable, the removal area should be contained to minimise the transfer of dust to other work areas.

Potential entry points to the asbestos work area should be signposted or labelled in accordance with AS1319-1994 *Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment*. An example of an appropriate sign is as follows:

SMF WORK AREA
FOLLOW SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

4.3.3 General Requirements for Removal

All work practices should be designed to minimise the release of any airborne fibre or dust.

SMF materials should be removed wet where possible to suppress dust generation.

Hand tools should always be used in preference to power tools in any removal works.

Work areas should be cleaned regularly to remove any build up of fibres and/or dust. Visible waste materials should be removed promptly to avoid being trampled and spread about.

4.3.3.1 Removal of bonded Material

Any physical abrasion, including cutting, should be kept to a minimum during removal. Such removal can be performed in a dry condition is there is minimal physical abrasion. Only in circumstances where heat or other causes have made the bonded SMF attach itself to the substrate should physical abrasion take place. If this occurs, removal should be performed as for unbonded SMF removal.

4.3.3.2 Removal of Unbonded Material

Removal of unbonded material is more dusty and difficult. The unbonded material should be thoroughly wet down before removal takes place. Dry removal may be necessary when there are electrical and heat hazards. Increased respiratory protection may be necessary when working in enclosed or poorly ventilated spaces or where the insulation has undergone physical change.

Wet Spray: The following additional handling and installation procedures are recommended for wet-spray rockwool material:

- place bags into a hopper before slitting open
- avoid excess shaking of bags and the production of unnecessary dust
- fold used bags and store in waste container
- take care to ensure that the material is sprayed only in the desired area, and
- a cleaning and maintenance program for the machine and adjacent area, including vacuuming or wet mopping and wiping, should be available.

Loose Fill: Work with loose fill has the potential of creating relatively high airborne fibre levels, therefore the product should be handled more carefully. The following additional handling and installation procedures are recommended for loose-fill rockwool material:

- avoid unnecessary disturbance, eg: tearing, of the product
- where packing down is required, it should be done only to the required degree so as to minimise the disturbance of the product
- fold empty bags and store in a waste container
- ensure adequate sealing of the application site for overhead applications or protection of workers below, and

- remove excess material from the work area at completion of job.

Dry Spray: This work has a potential of creating relatively high fibre levels and therefore these additional recommended work practices should be closely followed.

- avoid unnecessary disturbance, eg: excess shaking of bags; tearing of the product
- place bags into a hopper before slitting open
- fold used bags and store in waste container
- no spraying to commence until the nozzle is securely in the target area and the spray is to be terminated before the nozzle is removed from the target area
- no material should be left in the machine unless the machine is adequately covered
- cleaning and maintenance of the machine and adjacent area should be carried out at the completion of the job.

4.3.4 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

4.3.4.1 Respiratory Protective Equipment

Class P1 and Class P2 efficiency is adequate for virtually all aspects of work involving glasswool and rockwool to ensure a worker's exposure is kept to a a time weighted average (TWA) of < 2 mg/m^3 inhalable dust. The choice of Class P1 and P2, and disposable or non-disposable, is often determined by practical considerations such as worker comfort or preference and the reliability of maintenance.

Information about the selection, maintenance and performance of all types of respirators is found in AS/NZS1715-2009 *Selection Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices* and AS/NZS1716-2012 *Respiratory Protective Devices.*

Respirators should be correctly fitted. The actual protection provided is very much determined by the quality of the facial seal and the degree of any resultant leakage from, eg: beards and the wearing of glasses or goggles.

Respirators should be maintained in good condition and kept in clean storage when not in use.
Replaceable filters and cartridges should be replaced regularly, in accordance with guidelines issued by the manufacturer.

4.3.4.2 Protective Clothing

Disposable coveralls or long sleeve, loose fitting clothing and gloves should be used by all personnel directly involved in the removal work to minimise skin irritation. To avoid undue heat stress and general discomfort to the wearer, consideration should be given to the type of material chosen for this clothing. Launderable clothing should be washed regularly, separate from other laundry to avoid cross-contamination and subsequent skin irritation of non-workers.

Where overhead work is involved, goggles and head covering should be worn to avoid eye irritation or injury.

4.3.4 Decontamination

4.3.4.1 Workplace Decontamination

On completion of the job, the work area should be cleaned using an industrial vacuum cleaner. Wet mopping and wiping can be utilized if an industrial cleaner is not available.

Once visible dust has been cleaned up, containment material should be removed in a manner that minimises the liberation of any trapped dust.

4.3.4.2 Personal Hygiene

Adequate washing facilities shall be available, on site, to wash and treat both skin and eye irritation. Separate change areas should be provided to minimise the transfer of dust to general work areas.

PPE must be removed and hand and face washed thoroughly with soap and water before eating or smoking.

Amenity rooms shall be kept free of any fibres and/or dust as far as is workable.

4.3.5 Waste Removal

Prior to removal from the designated work area, all waste material should be sealed in containers, plastic bags or other methods, which prevent fibre and/or dust emission.

Packaging and transport of SMF should be done so as to minimise the release of fibres and/or dust.

If the removal of SMF materials is not immediately possible, they should be stored in low traffic areas, and in intact containers or under plastic sheet covers.

4.3.6 Disposal of SMF Waste

In accordance with the *Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste* [EPA NSW, 2008], synthetic fibre waste from materials such as fiberglass, polyesters and other plastics, being waste that is packaged securely to prevent dust emissions, has been pre-classified as General Solid Waste (Non-Putrescible).

4.3.7 Air Monitoring

Air monitoring should be performed during SMF removal to ensure the control measures are effective.

Air monitoring should be performed in accordance with the *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for the Estimation of Airborne Synthetic Mineral Fibres* [NOHSC: 3006 (1989)].

4.3.8 Clearance to Reoccupy

A visual inspection involving an examination of the SMF work area should be carried out, prior to the resumption of normal work in the area by unprotected personnel, to confirm that the SMF removal work has been completed and there is no visual evidence of debris.

Particular attention should be paid to ledges, the tops of air-conditioning ducts, cracks in the floor, folds in plastic sheeting and crevices or other areas which may have been overlooked during the initial clean-up.

The clearance inspection must be conducted by a competent person who is independent from the person responsible for the removal work.

APPENDIX A - PHOTOGRAPHS

Asbestos

Photo No. 1

Roof

Bituminous Waterproofing – Positive for asbestos

Asbestos

Photo No. 2

Throughout Building

“Black Padde - 1972’ Fire Door core – Positive for asbestos

Asbestos

Photo No. 3

Audio Lighting Booth

Electrical Backing Board – Presumed Positive for asbestos

Asbestos

Photo No. 4

Plant Room

Boiler mastic sealant – Positive for asbestos

Asbestos

Photo No. 5

First Level

Northern Electrical room internal lining – Positive for asbestos

Asbestos

Photo No. 6

Ground Level

Disabled Toilet Ceiling – Positive for asbestos

Asbestos

Photo No. 7

Theatre Room

Ceiling Above lighting – Plaster board mastic sealant – Positive for asbestos

Lead in Paint

Photo No. 8

Throughout Building

Fire Hose Real Casing – Positive for lead paint

Synthetic Mineral Fibres

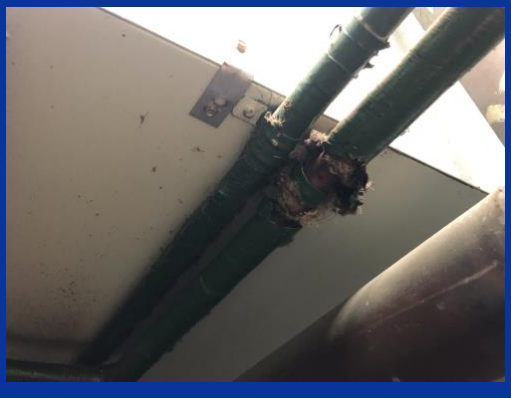

Photo No. 9

Second Level – Plant Room

Pipe lagging to water heater – Positive for SMF

Synthetic Mineral Fibres

Photo No. 10

Throughout Building

Vent Internal - Fibrous Insulation – Positive for SMF

Synthetic Mineral Fibres

Photo No. 11

Throughout Building

Vent Ducts - Fibrous Insulation – Positive for SMF

APPENDIX B – ANALYSIS RESULTS

TEST REPORT

May 4, 2014

Sutherland Shire Council
Locked Bag 17
SUTHERLAND NSW 1499

Your Reference:	CH0021 – Sutherland Entertainment Centre 30 Eton Street, Sutherland
Job Number:	23008/CH00021
Attention:	Gregor Smith

Dear Gregor,

In accordance with your instructions, Airsafe tested samples from the above site for asbestos content.

The following samples were processed on the dates indicated.

Samples:	11 Samples
Date of Sampling:	25/03/15
Date of Sample Analysis:	04/05/15
Date of Preliminary Report Sent:	Not Issued

The results are contained in the following pages of this report.

Should you have any queries regarding this report please contact the undersigned.

Yours faithfully
AIRSAFE OHC PTY LTD

Kieran White
Approved Identifier and Signatory

PROJECT: CH0021 – Sutherland Entertainment Centre **JOB NO: 23008/CH0021**
30 Eton Street, Sutherland

Sample No	Location/Reference	Sample Description	Asbestos ID - Material
23008/CH0021-1	External – second level rooftop – adjacent upper plant room - waterproofing	13x10x1mm bituminous membrane fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected [Organic fibres detected]
23008/CH0021-2	External – first level rooftop – adjacent office roof - waterproofing	30x20x6mm waterproof membrane fragment	No asbestos detected [Organic fibres detected]
23008/CH0021-3	External – second level – upper plant room – expansion joint - sealant	14x8x4mm mastic fragment	No asbestos detected
23008/CH0021-4	External – second level – pipe work - gasket	5x3x2mm fibrous gasket fragment	No asbestos detected [Organic fibres detected]
23008/CH0021-5	Internal – Second Level – south-western exit door – internal core	2x1x1mm fire door core fragment	Amosite asbestos detected
23008/CH0021-6	Internal – Second Level – Plant Room – air conditioning duct work – flange joints - sealant	4x2x1mm mastic fragment	No asbestos detected
23008/CH0021-7	Internal – First Level – Male Toilet – riser cupboard - debris	1g dust and debris	No asbestos detected
23008/CH0021-8	Internal – Second Level – Plant Room – boiler – penetration sealant	91x10x3mm mastic fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected
23008/CH0021-9	Internal – First Level – Northern Electrical Room – door insulation	7x3x1mm fibreboard fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected [Organic fibres detected]
23008/CH0021-10	Internal – Ground Level – Northern Disabled Toilet – ceiling lining	6x5x1mm fibreboard fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected [Organic fibres detected]
23008/CH0021-11	Internal – Ground Level – Southern Male Toilets – partition walls	4x2x1mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected [Organic fibres detected]

Method: Samples have been analysed using polarised light microscopy including dispersion staining in accordance with the Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples [AS 4964 – 2004] and in-house method AS102 - Method for the Qualitative Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Samples.

Sampling: All samples have been taken by Airsafe personnel in accordance with the sampling plan detailed in method AS102.

Note: The results relate only to the samples tested.

Comment: Even after disintegration of certain bulk samples (vinyl tiles and bituminous type materials), the detection of fibres may be difficult when using Polarised Light Microscopy and Dispersion Staining Techniques. This may be due to the matrix of the sample (uneven distribution), or fine fibres that are difficult to detect and positively identify.

AIRSAFE

93 Beattie Street Balmain NSW 2041 Australia
T. 02 9555 9034 | F. 02 9555 9035
info@airsafe.net.au | www.airsafe.net.au
ABN 36 609 424 946

TEST REPORT

29 July 2019

Sutherland Shire Council
Locked Bag 17
Sutherland, NSW 1499

Your Reference:	Sutherland Entertainment Centre, 30 Eton St, Sutherland
Job Number:	46702

Attention: Dean Schuetrim

Dear Dean,

In accordance with your instructions, Airsafe tested samples from the above site for asbestos content.

The following samples were processed on the dates indicated.

Samples:	4 samples
Date of Sample Receipt:	26/07/19
Date of Sample Analysis:	26/07/19
Date of Preliminary Report Sent:	Not Issued

The results are contained in the following pages of this report.

Should you have any queries regarding this report please contact the undersigned.

Yours faithfully
AIRSAFE OHC PTY LTD

Calvin Yung
Approved Identifier and Signatory

AIRSAFE

PROJECT: Sutherland Entertainment Centre **JOB NO: 46702**

Sample No	Location/Reference	Sample Description	Asbestos ID - Material
46702-1	Theatre ceiling mastic	3g mastic	Chrysotile asbestos detected
46702-2	Plant room - Water heater lagging	8g fibrous insulation	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
46702-3	Plant room - Vent terminal	<1g fibrous insulation	No asbestos detected Synthetic mineral fibres detected
46702-4	Air Conditioning duct insulation	4g fibrous insulation	No asbestos detected Synthetic mineral fibres detected

Method: Samples have been analysed using polarised light microscopy including dispersion staining in accordance with the AS 4964 – 2004 Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples and in-house method AS102 - Method for the Qualitative Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Samples.

Sampling: Samples have been analysed on an "as received" basis. All sampling conducted by the customer.

Comment: Even after disintegration of certain bulk samples (vinyl tiles and bituminous type materials), the detection of fibres may be difficult when using Polarised Light Microscopy and Dispersion Staining Techniques. This may be due to the matrix of the sample (uneven distribution), or fine fibres that are difficult to detect and positively identify.

Disclaimer: Approximate sample weights and size only – not covered as part of the scope of accreditation.

Note: The results relate only to the samples tested.

The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards.

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NATA accredited laboratory 2959.
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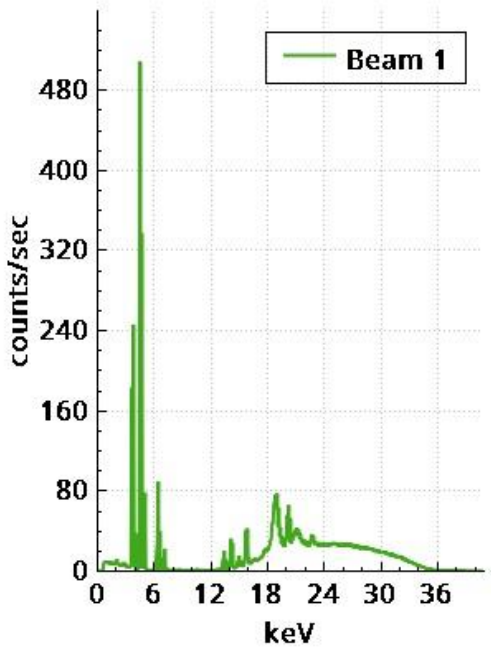
Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **1-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.001	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Int. Whife
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	1

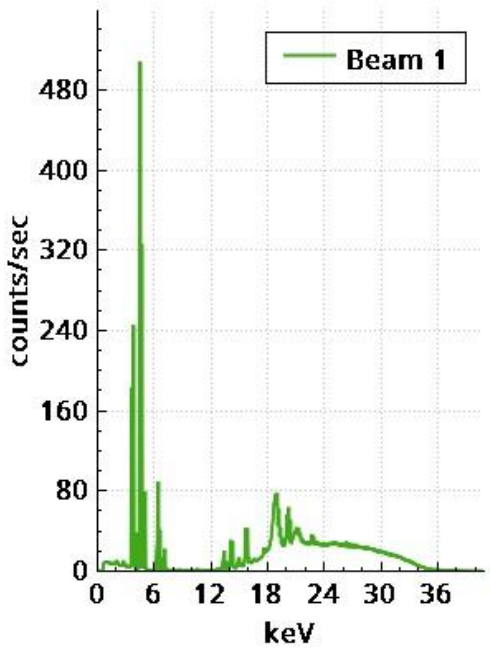
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **1-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Int. Whife
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	1

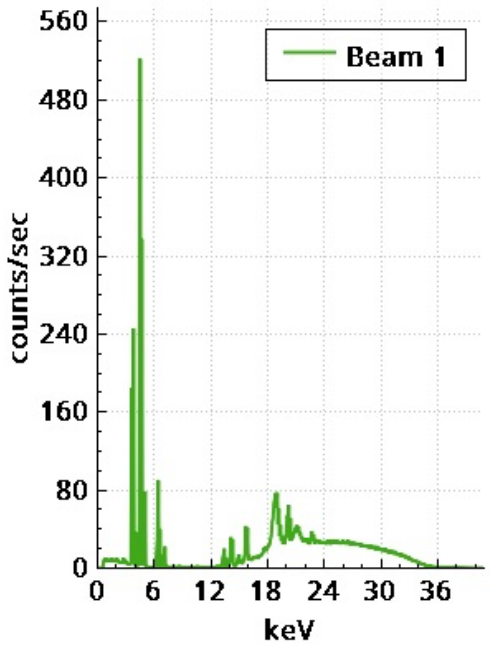
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **1-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Int. Whife
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	1

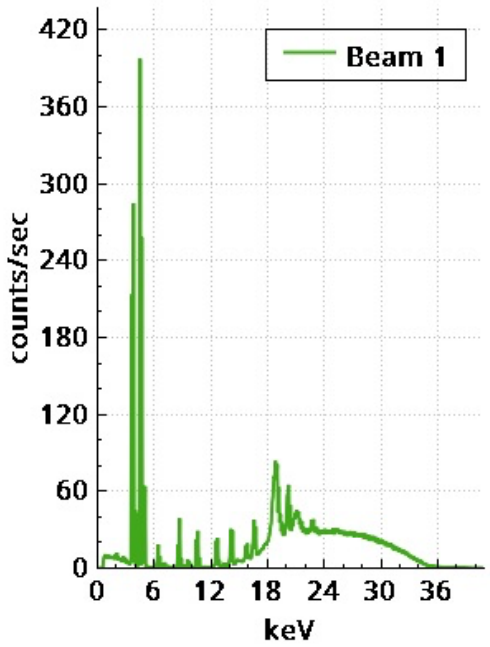
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **3-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.023	0.004	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Storage Peach
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	2

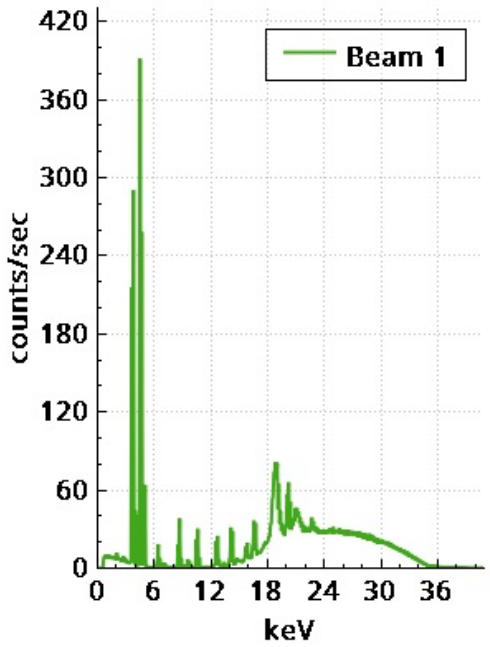
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **3-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.021	0.004	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Storage Peach
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	2

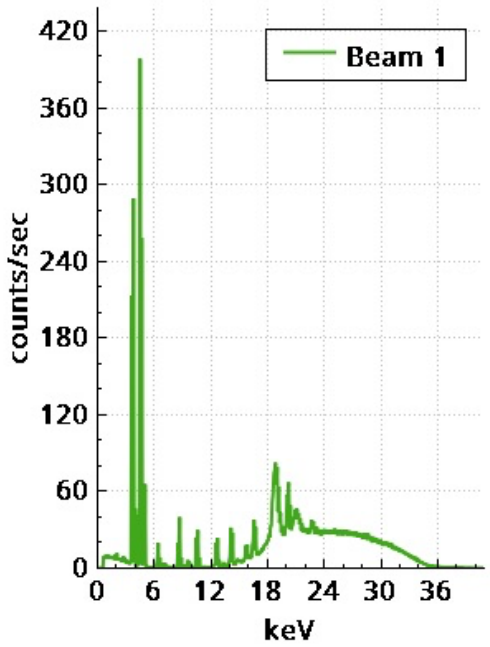
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **3-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.019	0.004	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Storage Peach
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	2

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **4A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ
Pb	0.021	0.004

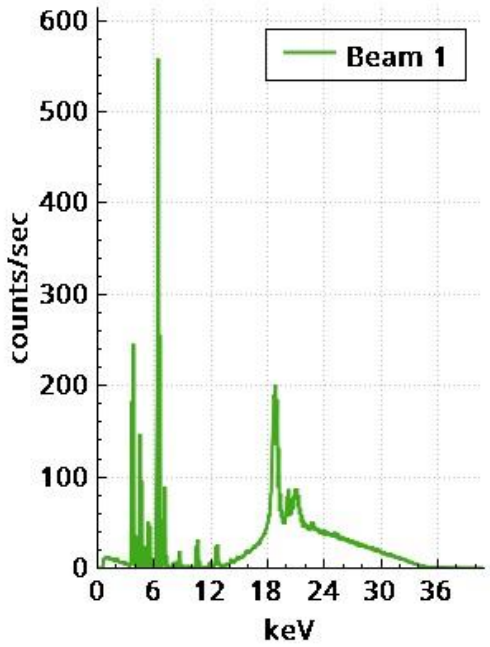
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **5-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.026	0.005	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Door Trim Grey
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	3

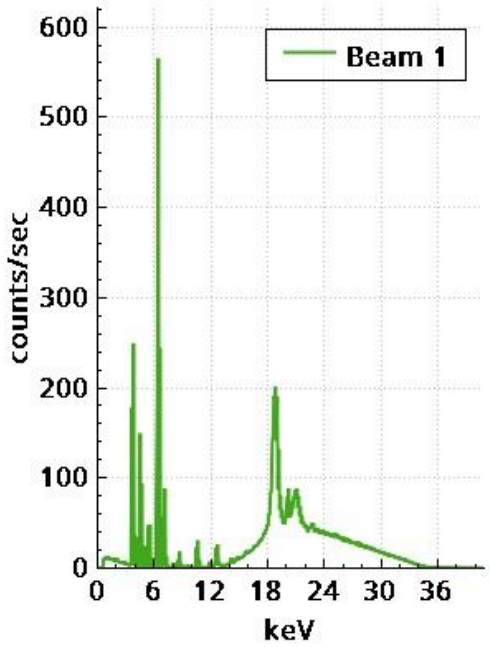
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **5-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.0196	0.0009	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Door Trim Grey
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	3

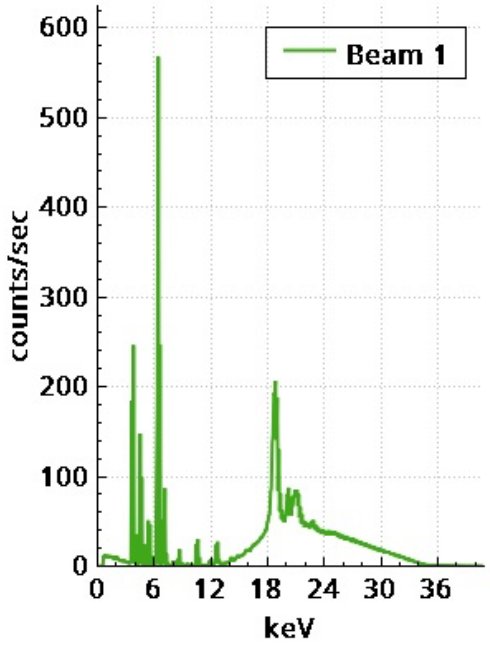
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **5-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.0193	0.0009	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Door Trim Grey
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	3

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **6A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ
Pb	0.022	0.002

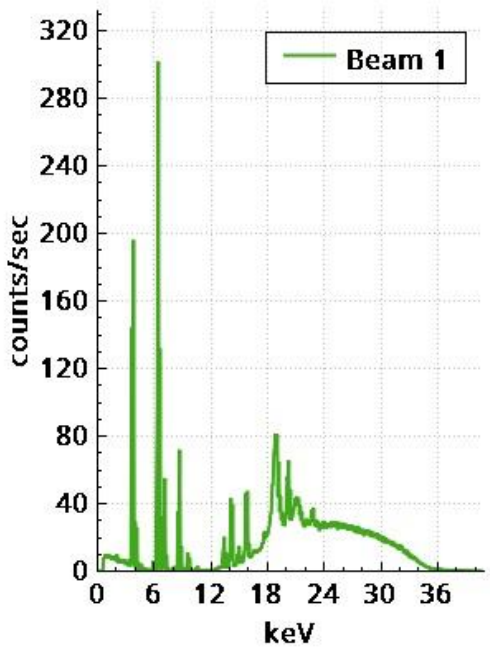
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **7-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Theater Black
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	4

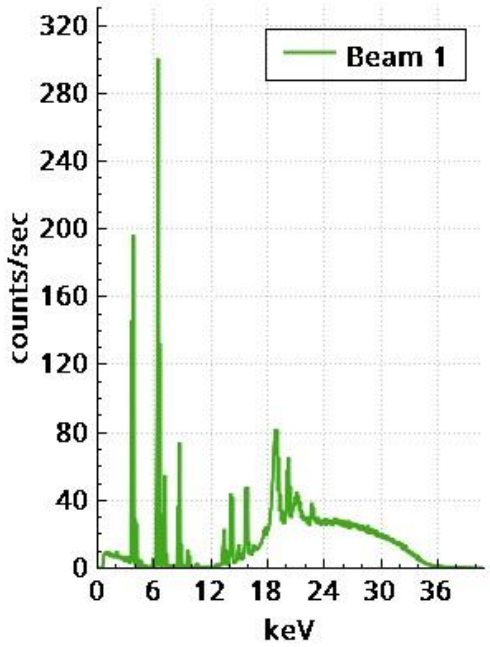
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **7-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Theater Black
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	4

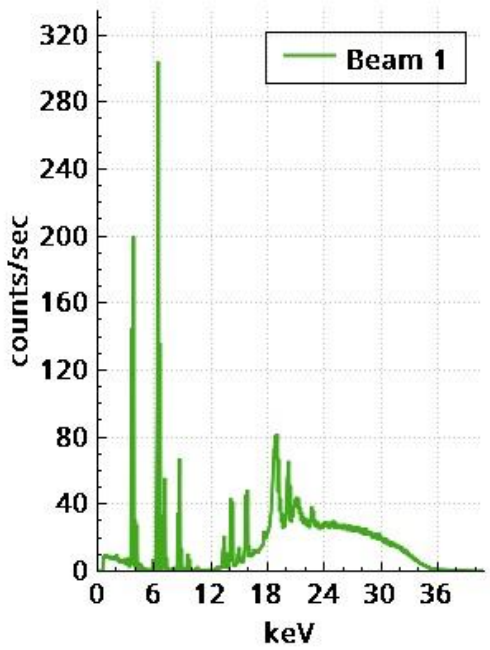
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **7-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Theater Black
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	4

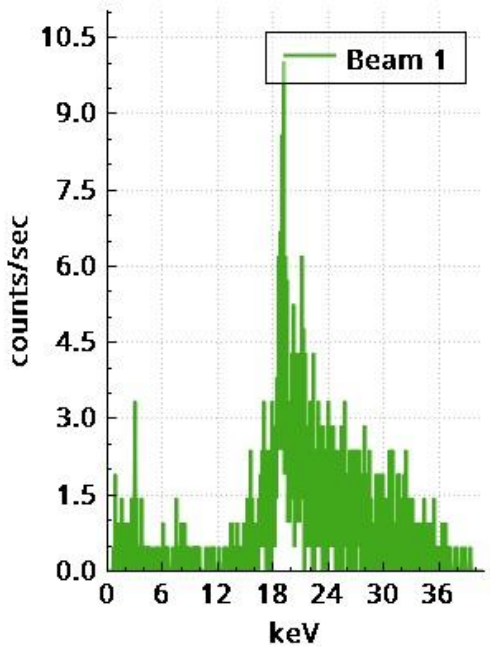
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **9-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **2.28 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0001	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Theater Black
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	4

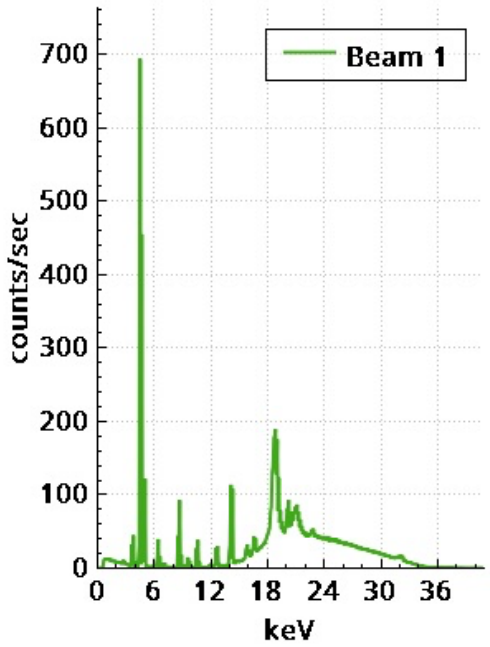
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **10-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.024	0.004	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Fridge Room Gre
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	5

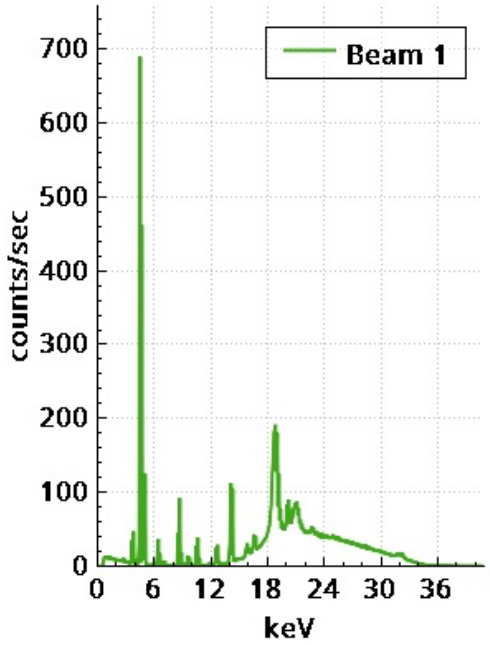
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **10-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.021	0.003	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Fridge Room Gre
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	5

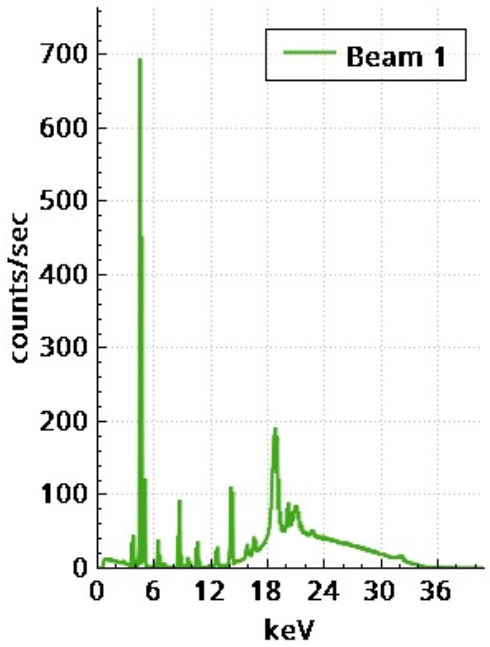
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **10-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.024	0.004	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Fridge Room Gre
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	5

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **11A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ
Pb	0.023	0.004

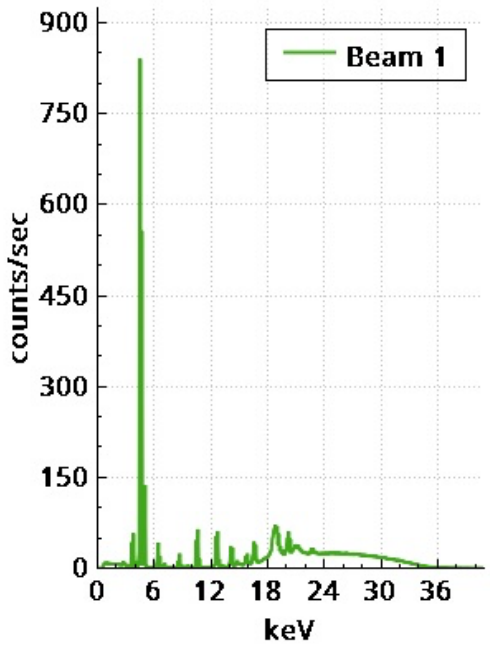
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **12-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.096	0.009	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Kitvh Toil Whit
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	6

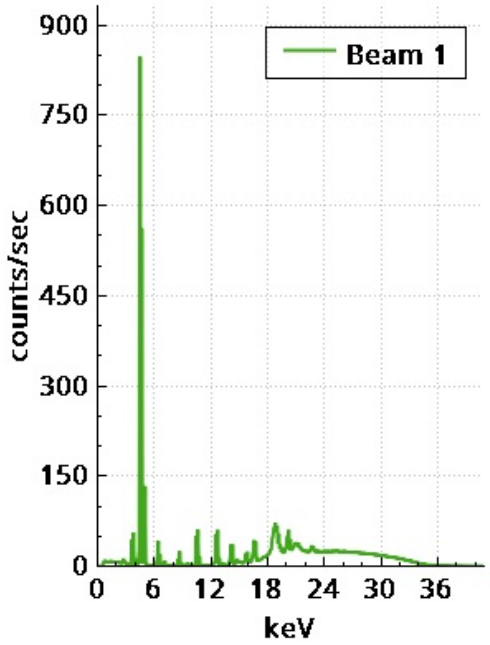
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **12-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.092	0.008	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Kitvh Toil Whit
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	6

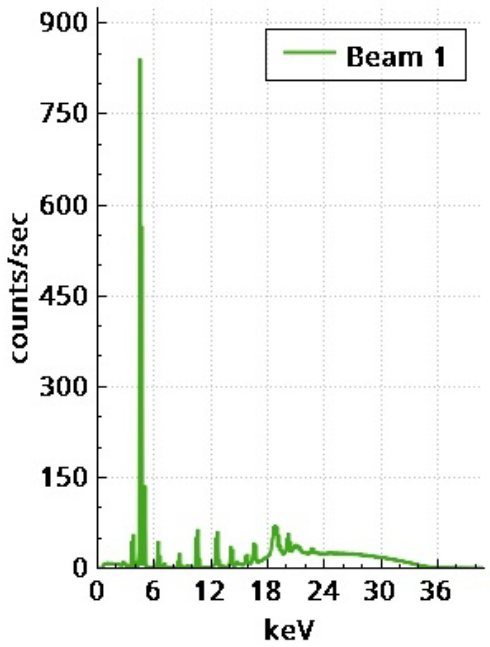
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **12-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.093	0.008	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Kitvh Toil Whit
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	6

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **13A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ
Pb	0.094	0.009

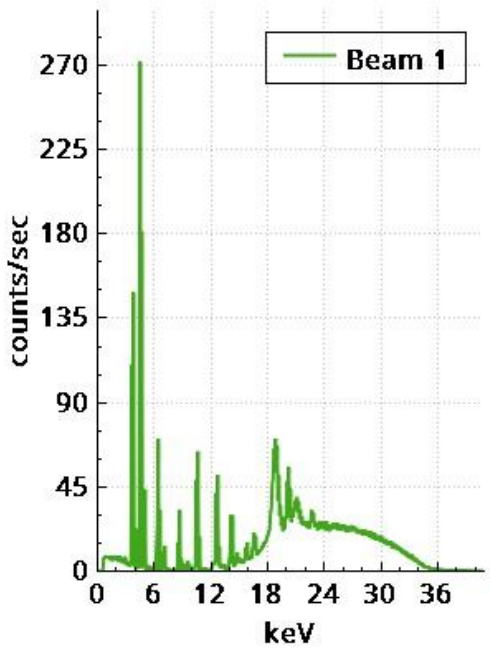
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **14-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.048	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Equip Yellow
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	7

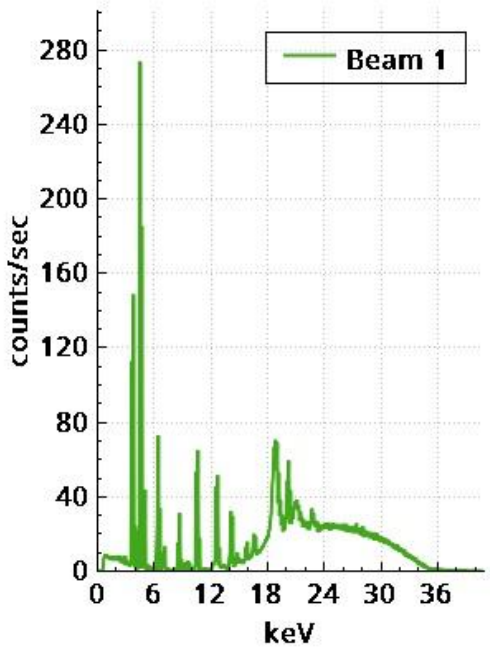
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **14-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.051	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Equip Yellow
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	7

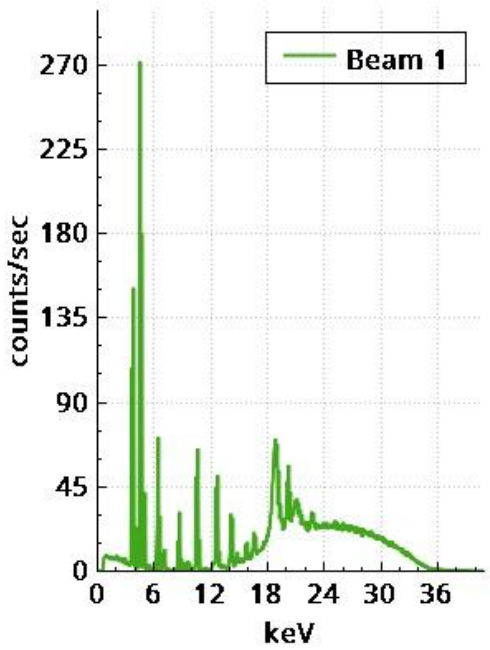
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **14-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.050	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Equip Yellow
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	7

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **15A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ
Pb	0.050	0.006

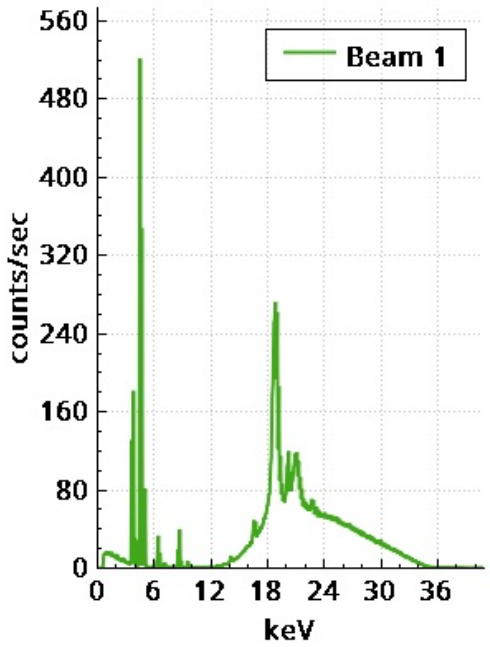
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **16-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0003	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Dress Room Cor
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	8

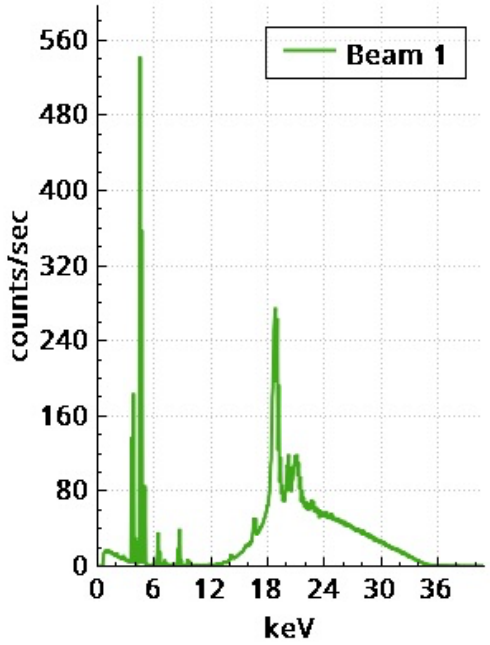
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **16-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0003	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Dress Room Cor
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	8

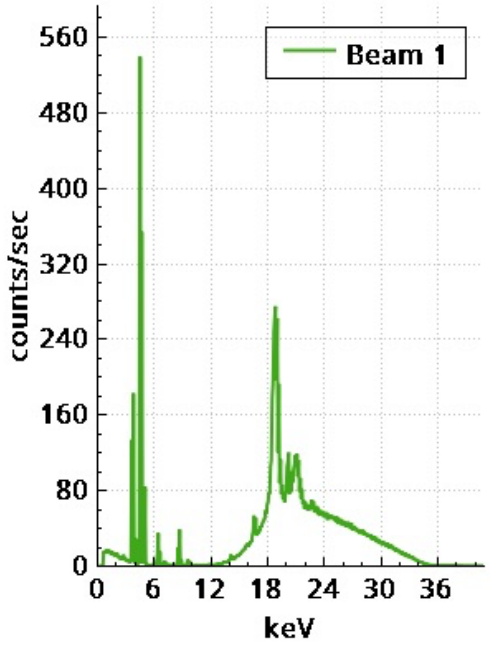
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **16-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0003	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Dress Room Cor
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	8

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **17A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

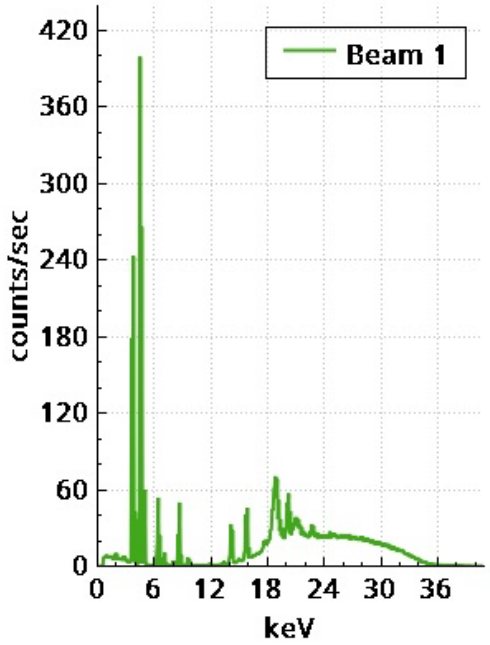
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **18-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Theatre Grey
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	9

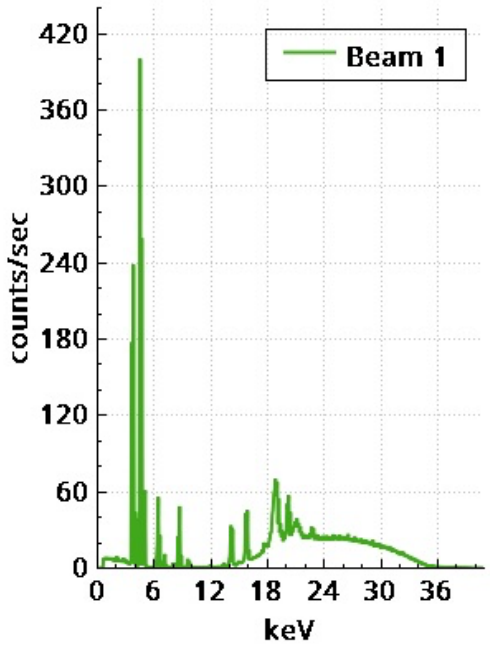
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **18-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Theatre Grey
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	9

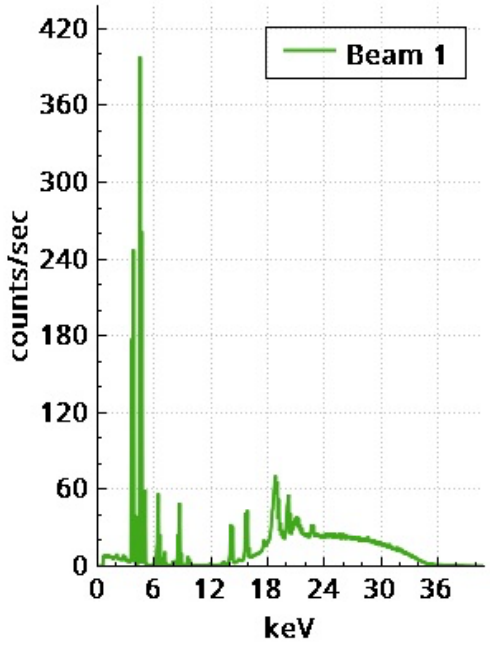
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **18-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Theatre Grey
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	9

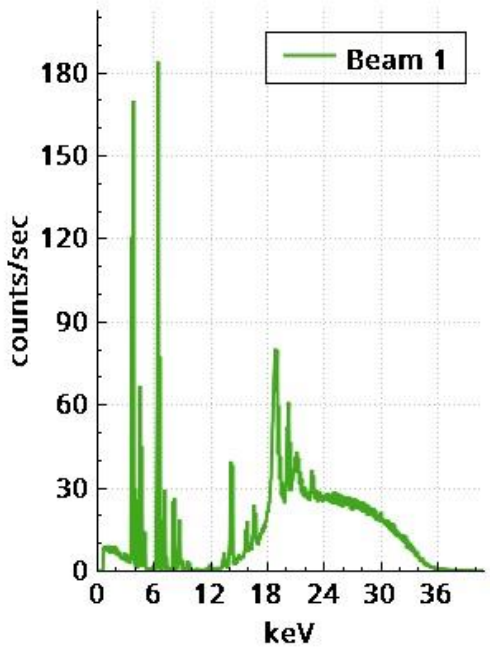
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **20-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.001	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Product Blue
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	10

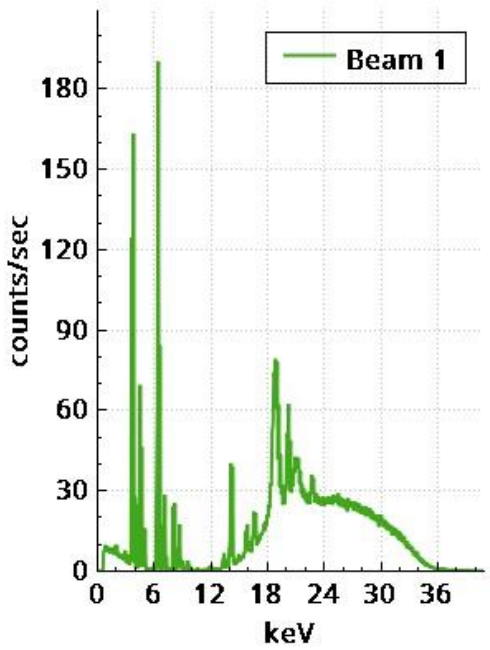
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **20-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Product Blue
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	10

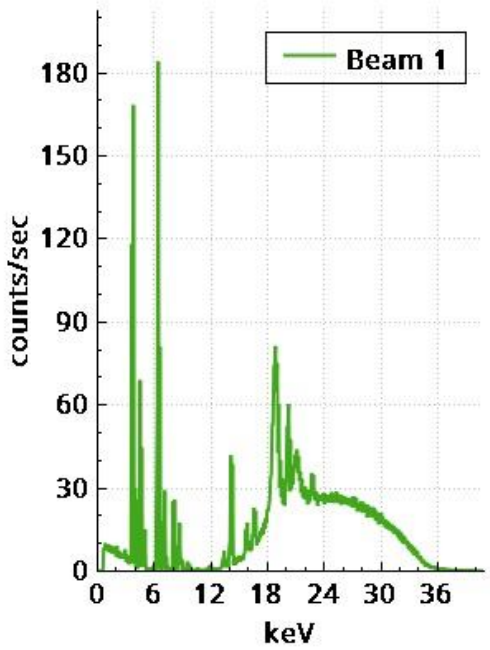
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **20-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Product Blue
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	10

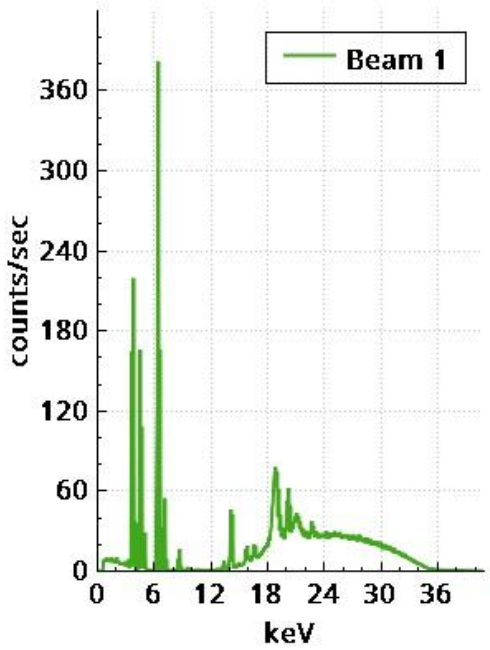
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **22-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Product Green
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	11

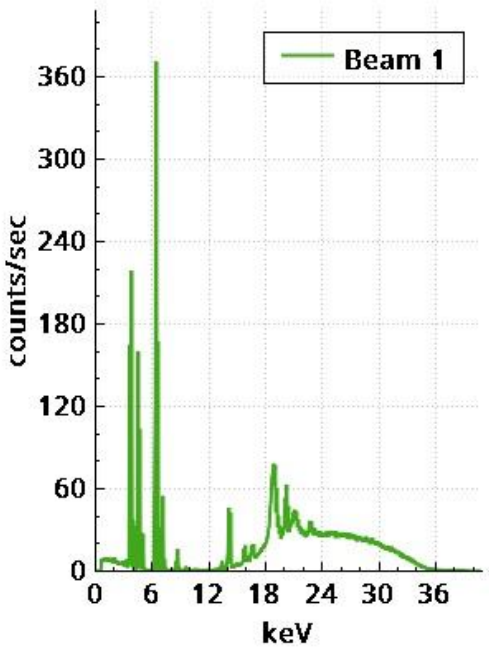
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **22-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0008	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Product Green
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	11

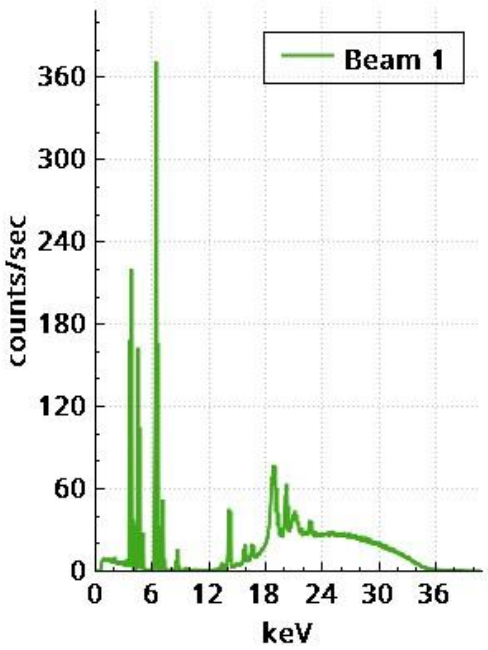
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **22-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0010	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Product Green
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	11

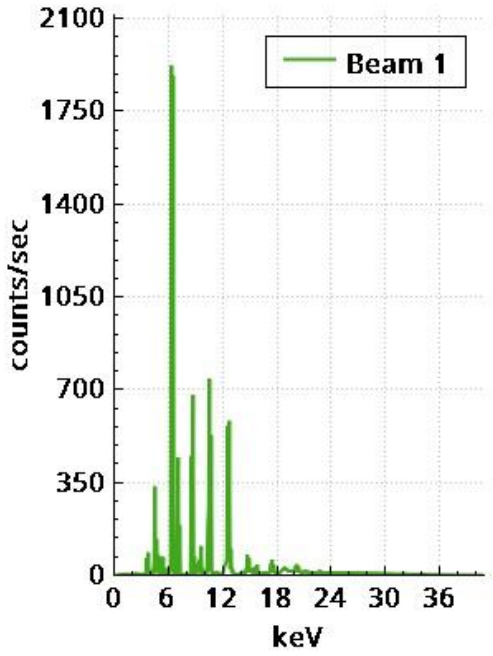
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **24-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.681	0.023	Fail

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Fire Red
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	12

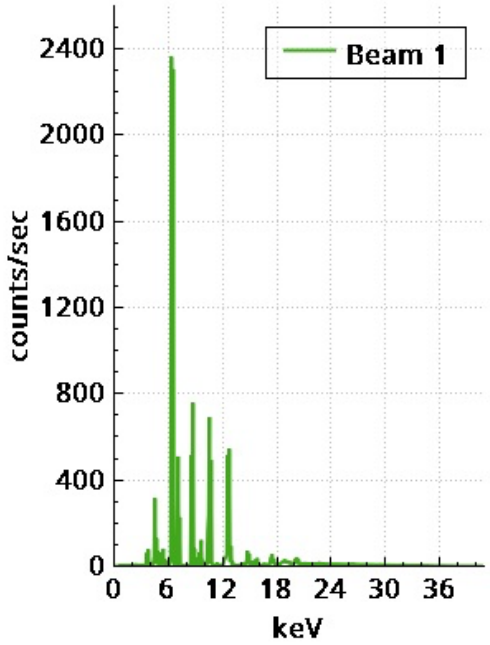
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **24-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.595	0.020	Fail

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Fire Red
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	12

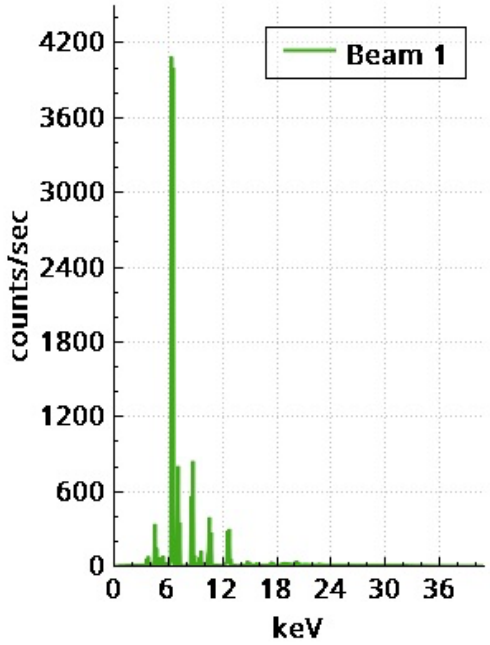
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **24-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.310	0.012	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Fire Red
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	12

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **25A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ
Pb	0.529	0.018

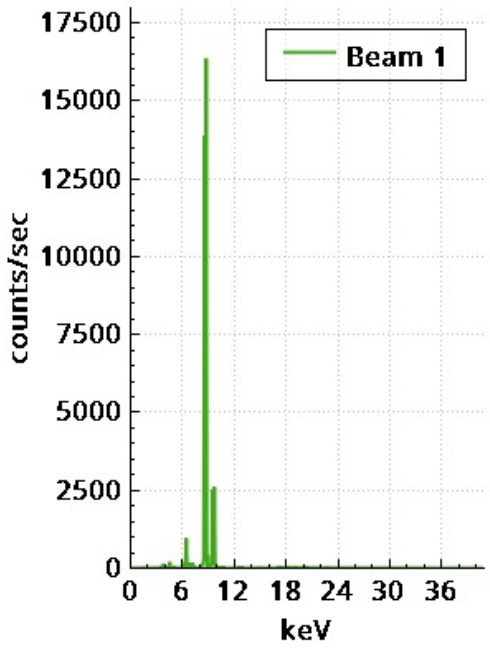
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **26-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.100	0.007	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Hand Rail Grey
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	13

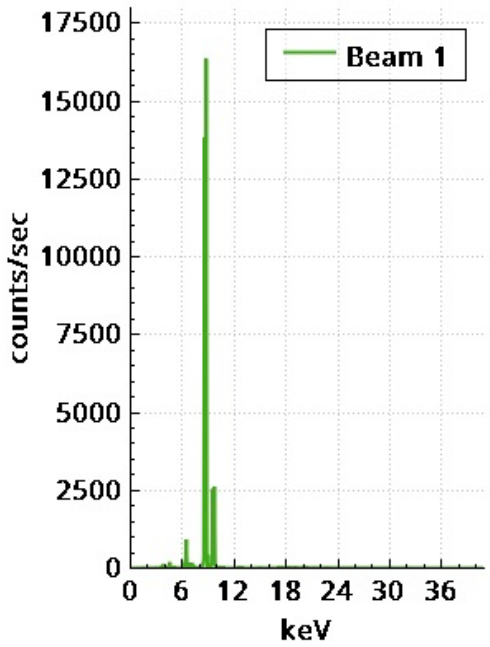
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **26-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.102	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Hand Rail Grey
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	13

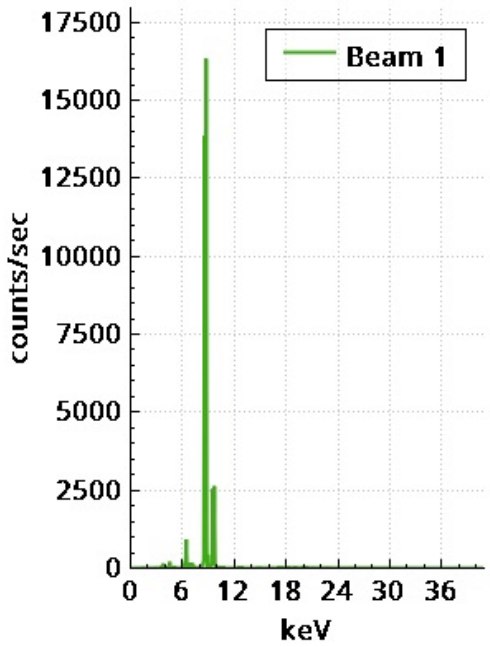
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **26-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.098	0.012	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Hand Rail Grey
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	13

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **27A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ
Pb	0.100	0.008

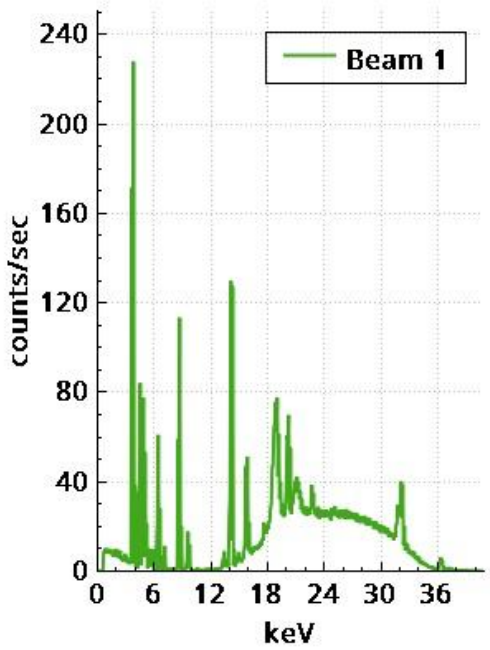
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **28-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Ext Brown
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	14

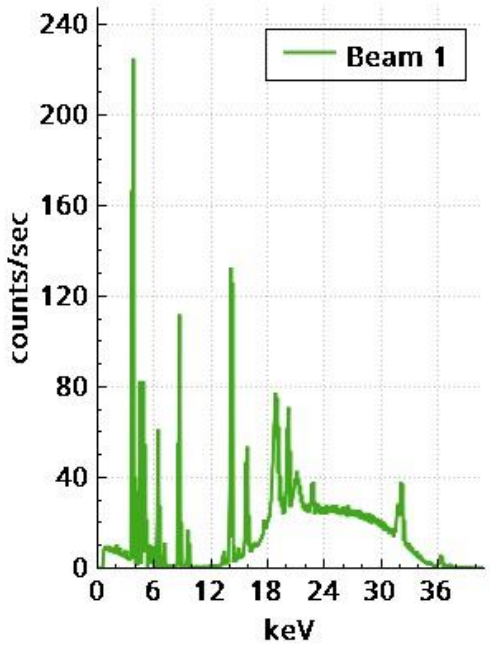
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **28-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Ext Brown
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	14

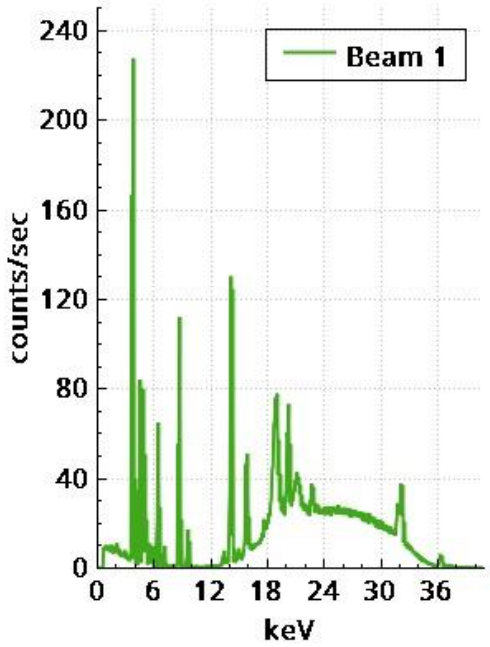
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **28-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Ext Brown
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	14

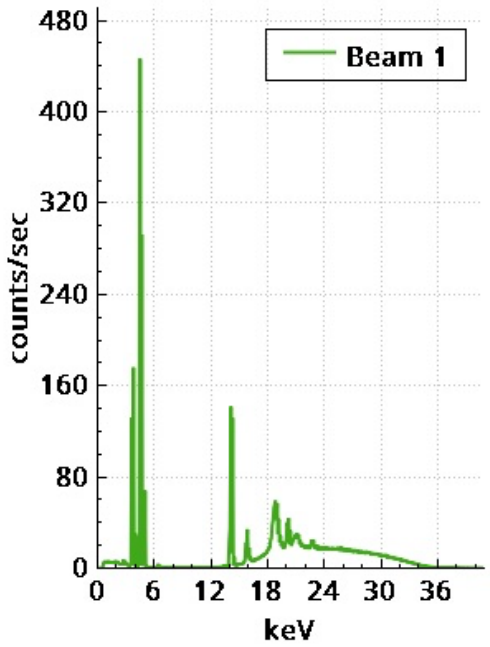
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **30-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Top Floor Grey
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	15

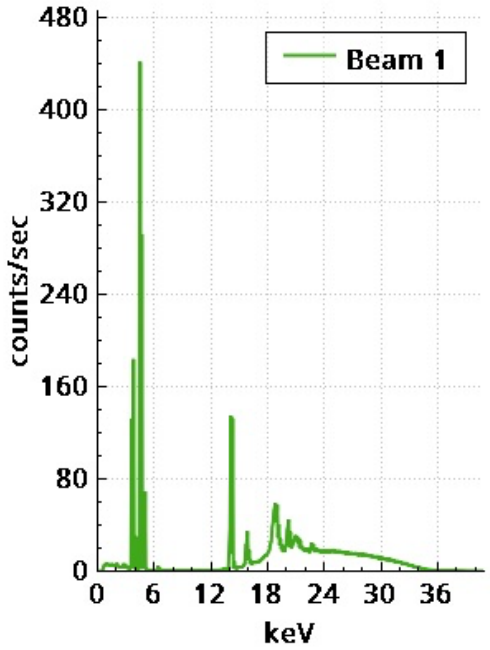
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **30-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Top Floor Grey
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	15

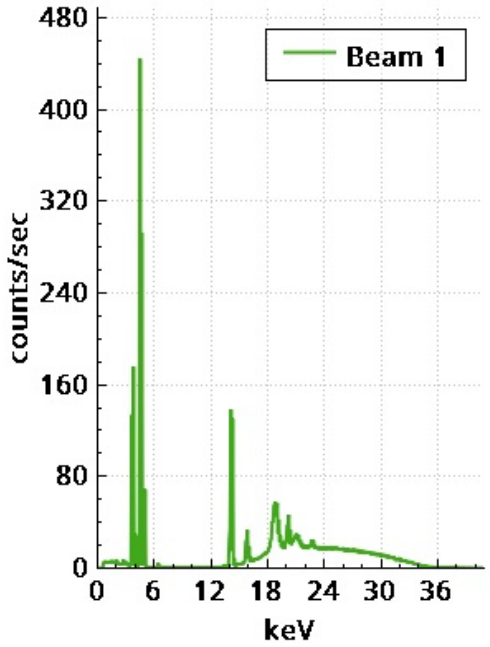
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **30-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.0002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Top Floor Grey
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	15

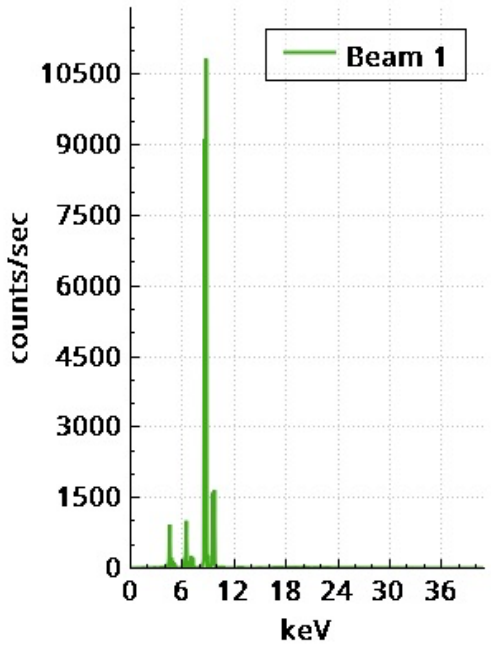
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **32-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.038	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Vent Blue
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	16

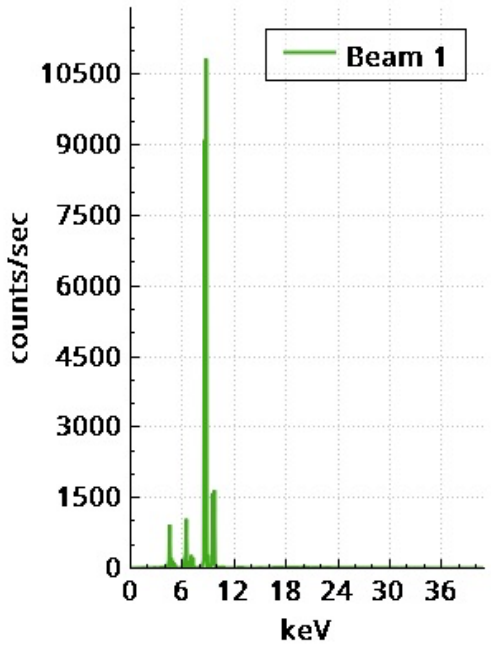
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **32-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.034	0.005	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Vent Blue
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	16

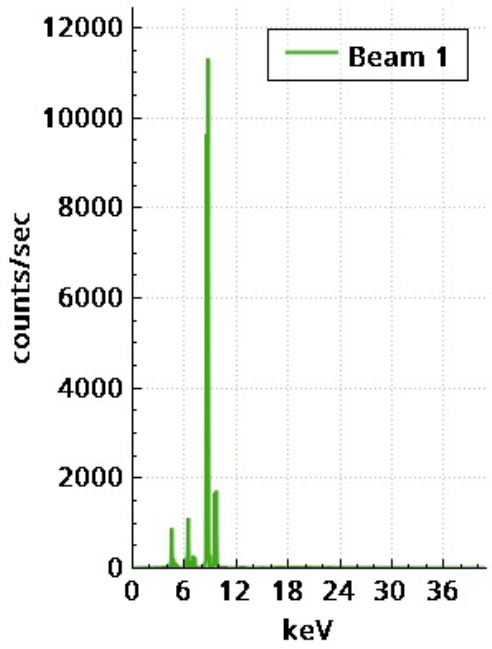
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **32-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.038	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Vent Blue
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	16

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **33A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ
Pb	0.037	0.006

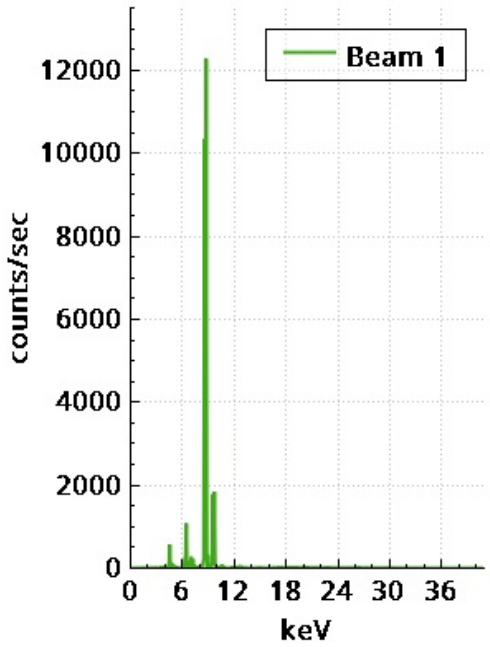
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **34-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.057	0.007	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Plant Green
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	17

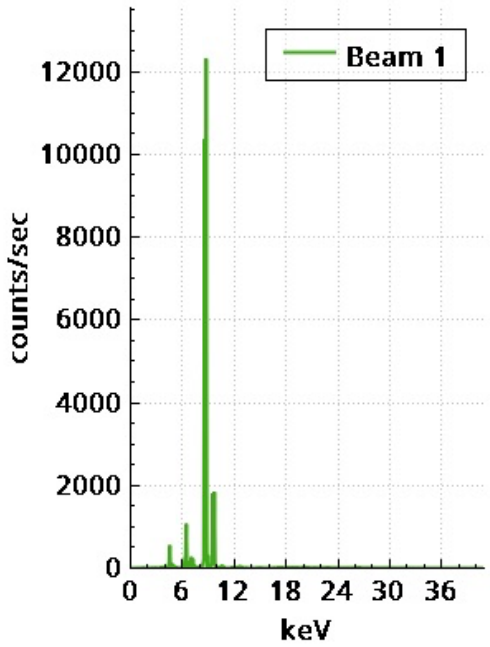
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **34-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.055	0.007	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Plant Green
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	17

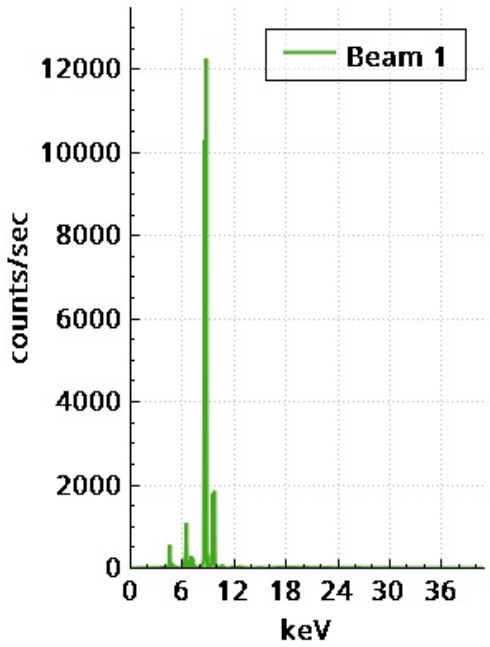
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **34-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.053	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Plant Green
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	17

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **35A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ
Pb	0.055	0.007

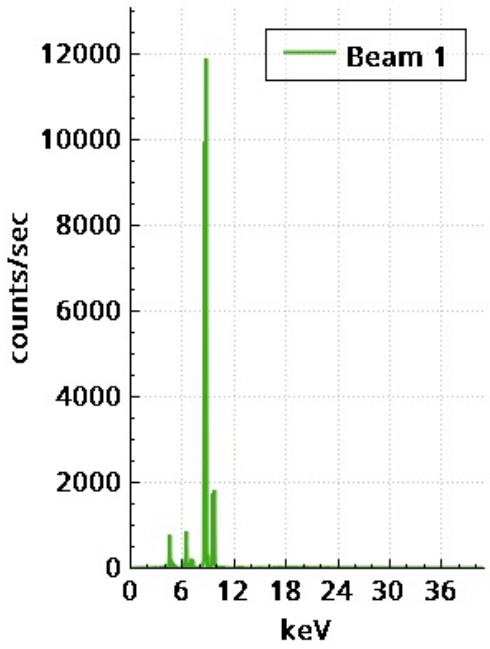
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **36-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.047	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Plant Cream
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	18

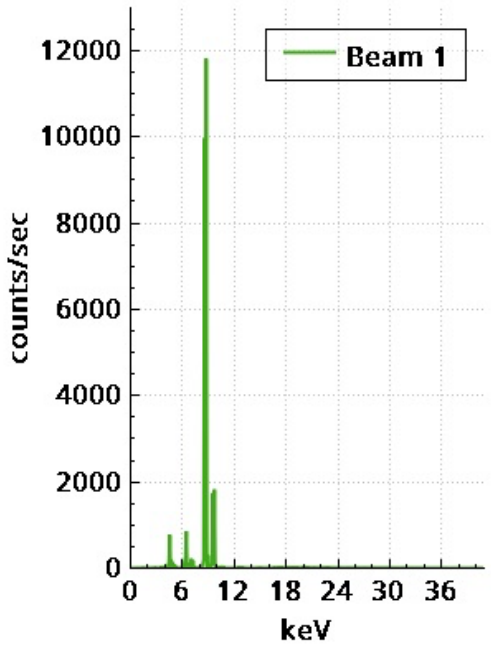
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **36-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.049	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Plant Cream
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	18

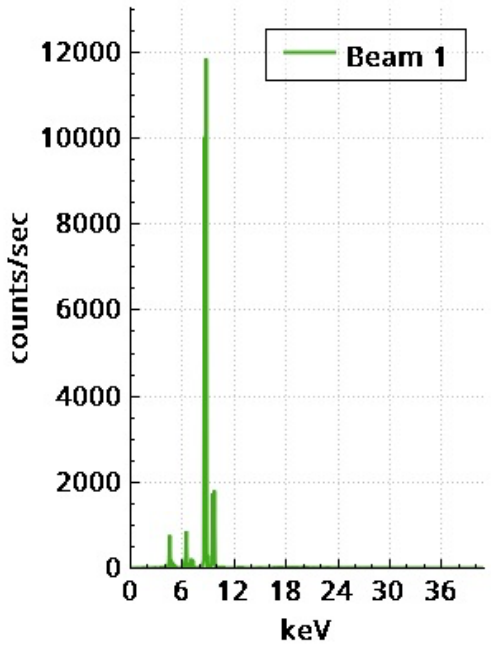
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **36-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.046	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Plant Cream
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	18

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **37A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ
Pb	0.047	0.006

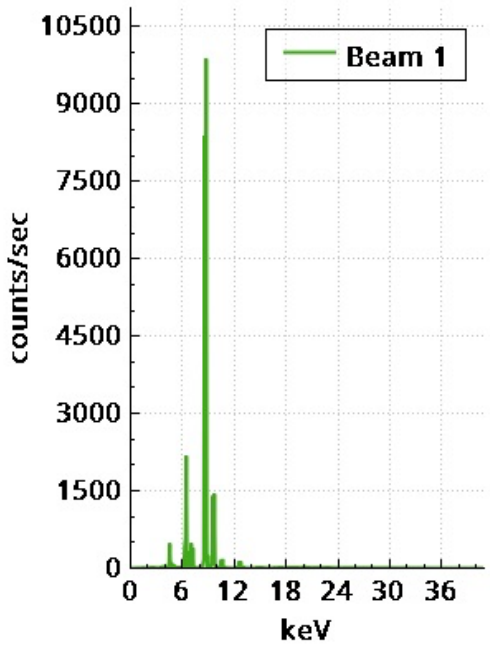
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **38-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.121	0.007	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Vent Green
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	19

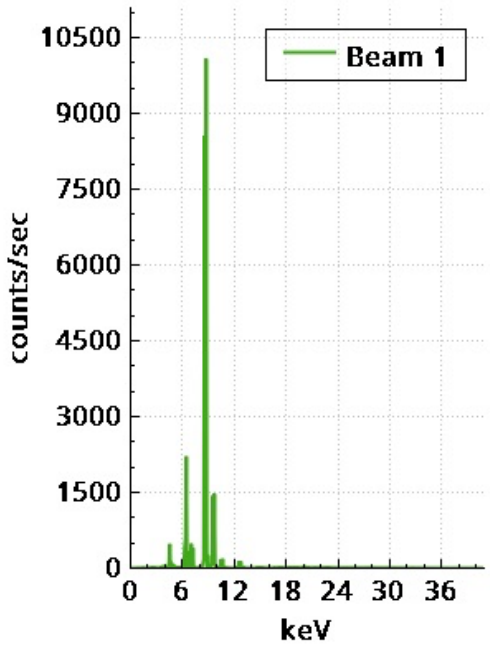
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **38-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.126	0.008	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Vent Green
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	19

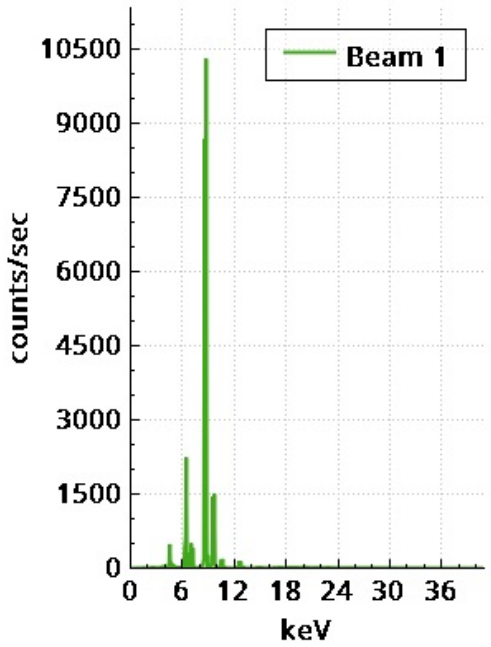
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **38-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.132	0.008	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Vent Green
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	19

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **39A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ
Pb	0.126	0.008

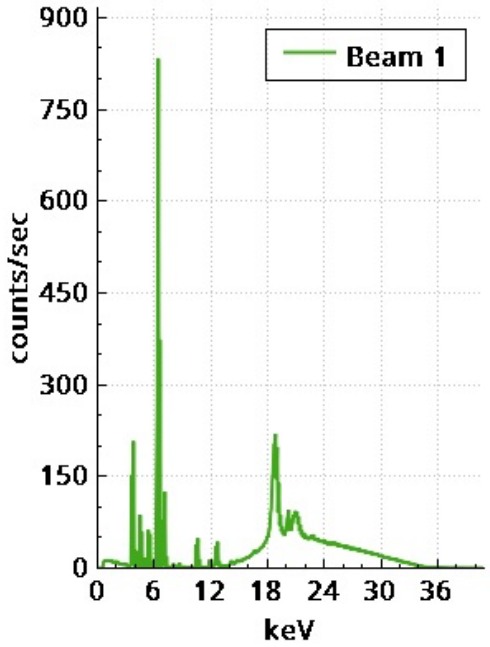
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **40-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.046	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Exit Door Brown
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	19

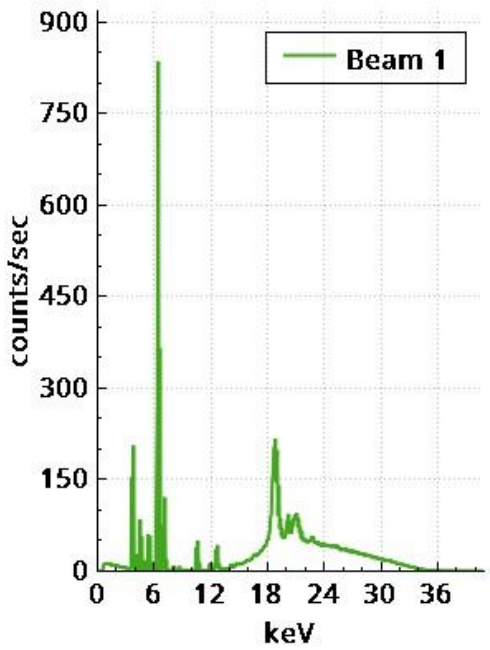
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **40-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.044	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Exit Door Brown
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	19

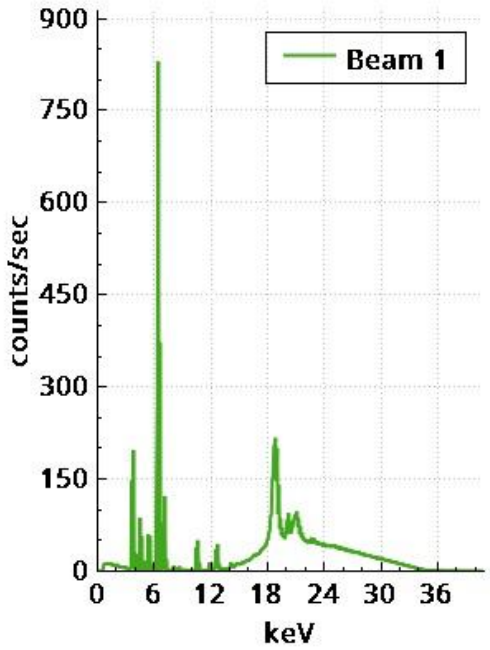
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **40-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.042	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	Exit Door Brown
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	19

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **41A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ
Pb	0.044	0.006

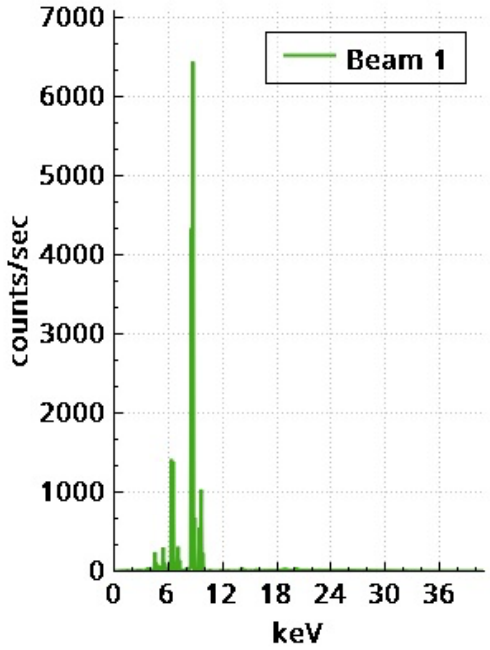
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **42-RP1**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	hand rail green
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	19

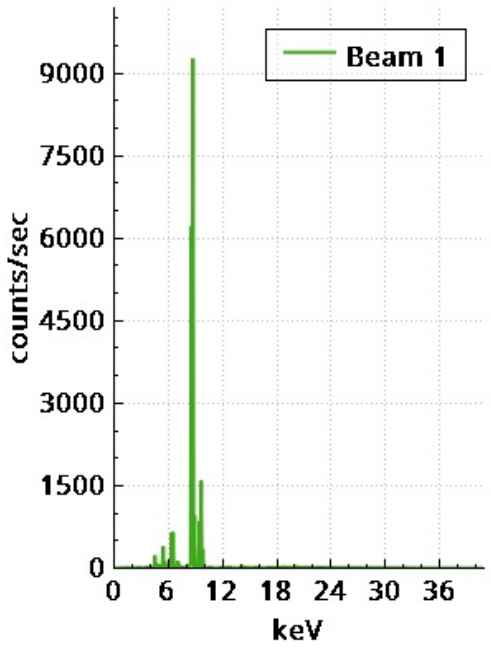
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **42-RP2**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.074	0.005	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	hand rail green
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	19

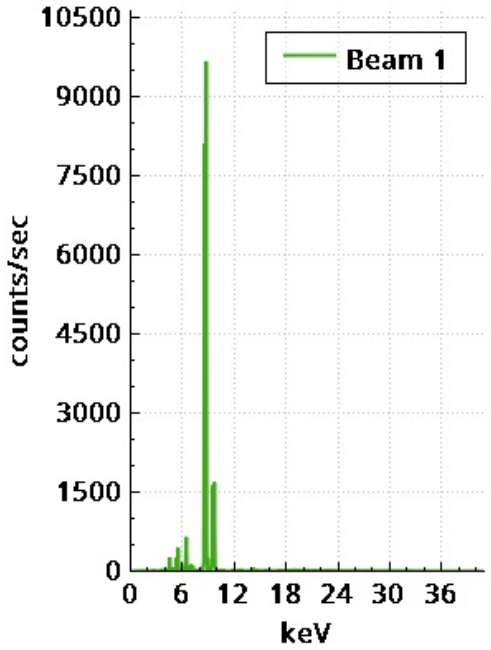
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **42-RP3**

Elapsed Time : **30 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.087	0.006	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	hand rail green
Operator::	JS
Project No::	46680
Sample ID::	19

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Method : **Lead Paint**
Daily ID : **43A**

Elapsed Time : **0 s**
Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ
Pb	0.054	0.004

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____