Report

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY

St John of God Richmond Hospital

Prepared for:
Joe Livolsi

Project No.
47543

Date:
18/10/19

AIRSAFE

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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
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
XRF	-	X-Ray Fluorescence

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 AUTHORISATION

This inspection and report was authorized by Mr. Joe Livolsi on the 11th of September 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 and lead.

1.3 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located at 177 Grose Vale Road, North Richmond [refer to Figure 1 & 2]. The site is currently used as a private psychiatric hospital providing mental health care. The site consists of 14 separate buildings/areas: Maintenance shed, Gate house, CTC Building & Café, Monastery, Arts Building, Archives, Chapel, Administration building, Xavier unit, The lodge, St. Josephs unit, Consulting rooms, Food services unit & medical centre/education room and Belmont house.

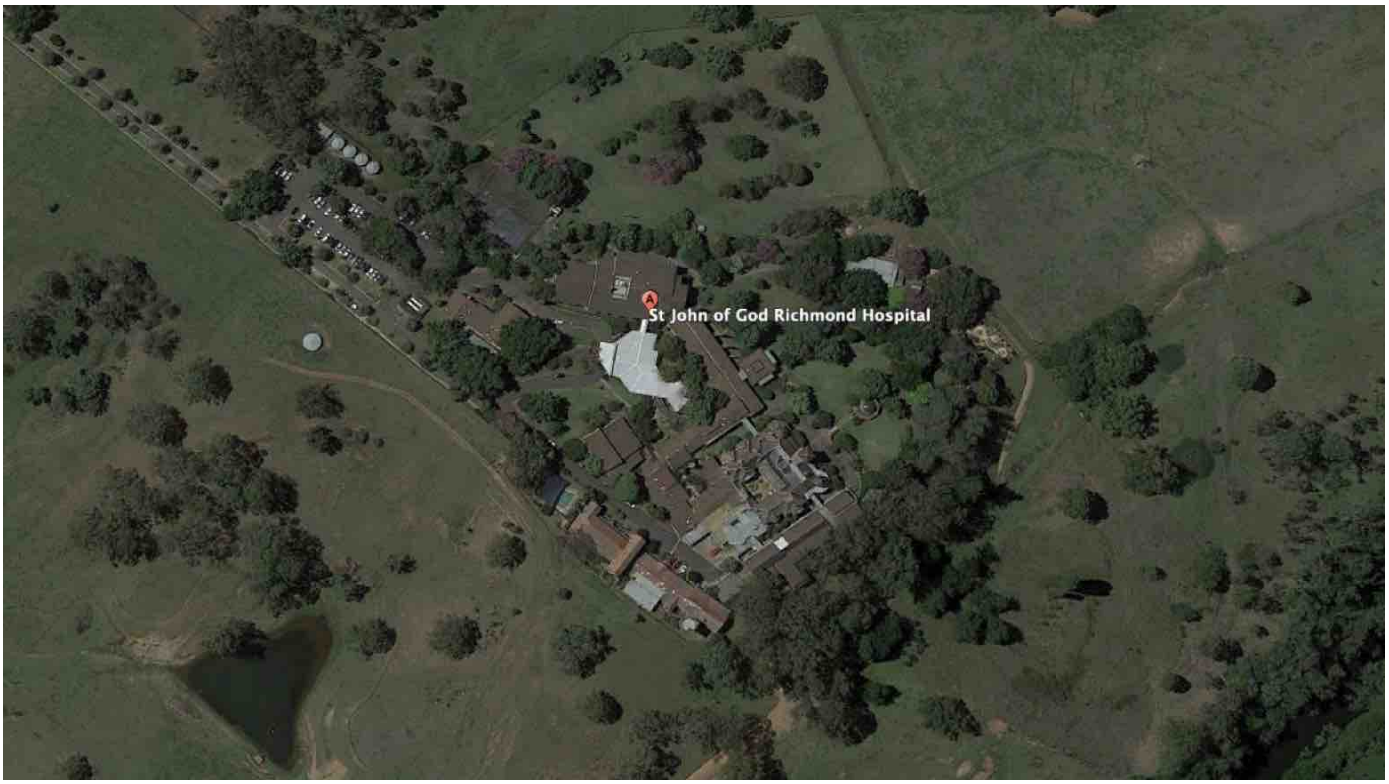


Figure 1: *Site Location – St John of God Richmond Hospital (Excluding the Gate house which can be seen in figure 2).*

Figure 2: *Gate House - located northwest of the main facility.*

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.

1.5 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	Height restricted areas of the site in excess of three (3) meters	No access	Access not available where safe elevated work platforms were not provided
All	Fire door cores	No access	Core material not accessed due to the risk of releasing airborne asbestos
Plant Room	Electrical switchboard cupboard or banking	No access	Plant was live at time of inspection
Plant Room	Internal areas of mechanical equipment	No access	Plant was live at time of inspection
Plant Room	Gaskets, mastics and sealants to pipework, ductwork, and mechanical equipment	No access	Plant was live at time of inspection
All	Sub-floors	Limited access	Certain sub-floor areas considered confined space.
All	Ceiling spaces	Limited access	Access limited to the vicinity of point of access.
Chapel	Priests sacristy	No access	Room locked at the time of inspection.
Consulting Rooms	Doctor consulting rooms	Limited access	Not all rooms available for inspection.
Meeting/Education room	Pantry	No access	Room locked at the time of inspection
All	Tiled surfaces	Inaccessible	Inaccessible materials underneath tiled surfaces in wet areas i.e. kitchen, bathrooms etc.

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 most 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/cm^2** 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.

Lead concentration is greater than / less than the Health-Based Investigation Level of 1500mg/kg for HIL D – Commercial/Industrial [commercial/industrial such as shops, offices, factories and industrial sites].

Schedule B1 – Guideline on Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater [National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (April 2013)]:

3 RESULTS

Site Details		Audit Details	
Full Address:	**St. John of God Richmond Hospital**	**Survey Date:**	**11/09/19 – 20/09/19**
Property ID:	**47543**	**Inspected By:**	**Liam Matthews**
Client Name	**St. John of God Burwood & Richmond Hospitals**	**Inspection Date:**	**11/09/19 – 20/09/19**

3.1 ASBESTOS REGISTER

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Maintenance Shed													
Internal – Lunch room – Vinyl floor tiles	Vinyl floor tiles & Adhesive	47543-20	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
External areas													
Organic waste management bins – Compressed sheeting	Compressed cement sheet	47543-01	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Hydrant supply shed – Wall sheeting	Fibreboard	47534-02	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Water pump station – External wall sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-126	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
External areas													
Hydrant supply shed – Mastic on tank behind	Mastic	47543-03	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Hydrant supply shed – Fibreboard sheeting on floor surface	Fibreboard	*Same as 47543-02*	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Gazebo north of St. Josephs building – Ceiling sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-19	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Gazebo north of Belmont House – Infill panels below windows	Fibreboard	47543-21	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Gazebo north of Belmont House – Internal pointing between stonework wall	Pointing	47543-22	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Gazebo north of Belmont House – External pointing between stonework wall	Pointing	47543-23	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Xavier Building													
External – Northern façade – Wall render	Render	47543-04	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
External – Roof eaves and balcony porch sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-35	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Internal - Lower floor - Generator room – Fire retardant on ceiling beams and wall sections	Fibreboard	47453-05	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Internal - Lower floor – Engineering services area – Plant room – Mastic on air condition unit (k227223c)	Mastic	47543-06	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Internal - Lower floor – Lift motor room – Air condition duct – Mastic	Mastic	47543-07	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Internal – Ceiling space – Strip of fibreboard on roof ceiling	Fibreboard	47543-32	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
External - Rooftop – Plant area – Weatherboard cladding	Fibreboard	47543-33	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
External - Rooftop – Plant area – Grey mastic on air conditioning duct	Mastic	47543-34	negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Xavier Building													
Internal - Lower floor – Fire hydrant cupboard near western side exit – Ceiling panel	Fibreboard	47543-36	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Internal - Lower floor – Linoleum flooring and adhesive underneath carpet	Linoleum & Adhesive	47543-37	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Internal - Lower floor – Carpet tile	Woven material	47453-05	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
External – Weatherboard cladding above windows and balcony doors	Fibreboard	*Same as 47543-33*	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Internal - Lower floor – Engineering services area – Plant room – Mastic on air condition unit (k227223c)	Mastic	47543-06	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Internal - Lower floor – Lift motor room – Air condition duct – Mastic	Mastic	47543-07	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Xavier Building													
Internal - Lower floor – Fire hydrant cupboard near western side exit – Ceiling panel	Fibreboard	47543-36	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Lower floor – Linoleum flooring and adhesive underneath carpet	Linoleum & Adhesive	47543-37	Negative										
Internal - Lower floor – Carpet tile	Woven material	47453-05	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
External – Weatherboard cladding above windows and balcony doors	Fibreboard	*Same as 47543-33*	Negative										
St. Josephs Building													
External – Southern side – Sheeting on columns adjacent switch room	Fibreboard	47543-08	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
External – Southern side – Services pit in garden bed	Fibrous cement product	47543-09	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
St. Josephs Building													
External – Compressed sheeting under walk bridge connecting to administration	Compressed sheet	47543-10	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		
External – Bituminous membrane between brick bottom layer and concrete slab	Bituminous membrane	47543-11	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		
External – Northeastern corner of building – Mastic material in passthrough in brick wall section	Mastic	47543-13	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		
External – Upper floor - Patient lounge – Eastern verandah – Ceiling sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-14	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	**Note - Asbestos containing eave sheeting underneath eave sheeting. Use caution when undertaking any refurbishment/demolition works in this area. *[refer to sample 47543-52]* Label as asbestos containing	
External – Upper floor - Patient lounge – Eastern verandah – Lower eave section	Fibreboard	47543-15	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	**Note - Asbestos containing eave sheeting underneath eave sheeting. Use caution when undertaking any refurbishment/demolition works in this area. *[refer to sample 47543-52]* Label as asbestos containing	
External – Lower floor – Gym – Infill panels above windows	Fibrous cement sheet	47543-16	Positive	1	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	<20m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Lower floor – Gym – Infill panels below windows	Fibrous cement sheet	47543-17	Positive	2	Non-friable	Good	High	2024	No	4	<20m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
St. Josephs Building													
External – Lower floor – Doors either side of corridor south of gym and southern entrance to gym – Bottom of door panels	Fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-17*	Positive	3	Non-friable	Good	High	2024	No	4	<5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External –Upper floor– Infill panels underneath windows	Fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-17*	Positive	4	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	~15m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Broken section of eave sheeting on ground surface on northern side of building	Fibreboard	47543-18	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		
External – Sub-floor – Fibreboard fragments used as packing on support stumps	Fibreboard	-	Assume Positive	5	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Upper floor - Patient lounge – Eastern verandah – Lower eave section	Fibreboard	47543-15	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	**Note - Asbestos containing eave sheeting may be underneath eave sheeting. Use caution when undertaking any refurbishment/demolition works in this area. *[refer to sample 47543-52]* Label as asbestos containing	
External – Rooftop – Thin eave in alcove roof section	Fibreboard	*Same as 47543-52*	Positive	6	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~20m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Rooftop – Eave – Eave (Top layer)	Fibreboard	*Same as 47543-51*	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	**Note - Asbestos containing eave sheeting underneath eave sheeting. Use caution when undertaking any refurbishment/demolition works in this area. *[refer to sample 47543-52]* Label as asbestos containing	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
St. Josephs Building													
External – Rooftop – Eave (bottom layer)	Fibreboard	47543-52	Positive	7	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	4	~120m^2	Encapsulate any damaged/broken sections of material with a sealant to prevent fibre release. Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Rooftop – Thin eave in alcove roof area	Fibreboard	46543-53	Positive	8	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~15m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Rooftop – Infill panels beside windows	Fibreboard	47543-54	Positive	9	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~20m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Rooftop – Mastic around windows and infill panels	Mastic	47543-55	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
External – Render between roof and alcove façade	Cement product	47543-56	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		
External – Cement sheet on edges of roof, underneath roof tiles	Fibrous cement sheet	47543-57	Positive	10	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	4	~5m^2	Encapsulate any damaged/broken sections of material with a sealant to prevent fibre release. Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
St. Josephs Building													
External – Rooftop – Mastic on air vents passing through windows	Mastic	47543-58	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Lower floor – Existing male toilet (Southeast corner of building) – Cubicle partition and doors	Fibrous compressed sheet	47543-12	Positive	11	Non-friable	Good	High	2024	No	4	~10m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Lower floor – Existing female toilet (Southeast corner of building) – Cubicle partition and doors	Fibrous compressed sheet	*Same as 47543-12*	Positive	12	Non-friable	Good	High	2024	No	4	~10m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Lower floor – Hot water service cupboard – Flu pipe	Molded fibrous cement pipe	47543-41	Positive	13	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	Yes	4	~5Lm	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material.	
Internal – Lower floor – Laundry – Sheeting behind washing machines	Fibreboard	47543-39	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		
Internal – Lower floor – Laundry – Reinforced window - Mastic	Mastic	47543-40											
Internal – Lower floor – Eastern exit – Fibreboard sheeting above exit doors	Fibreboard	47543-42	Negative										

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
St. Josephs Building													
Internal – Lower floor – Eastern exit fire doors – Fire core	Fibrous core	47543-43	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Upper floor – Eastern staircase – Infill panel below window	Fibreboard	47543-24	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Upper floor – Adhesive and backing under carpet [*Representative sample*]	Woven material & adhesive	47543-25	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Upper floor – High windows on corridor side of patient rooms -Window mastic [*Representative sample*]	Mastic	47543-26	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Upper floor – Linen room – Glue/sealant on high windows [*Representative sample*]	Adhesive	47543-27	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Upper floor – Render and glue from window ledge of high windows on corridor side	Render & adhesive	47543-28	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Upper floor – Utility room – Southern wall sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-29	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
St. Josephs Building													
Internal – Upper floor – Duct Cupboard W4, W3 & W2 – White mastic	Mastic	47543-30	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Upper floor – Duct cupboard W4, W3 & W2 – Fibreboard panel on wall	Fibreboard	47543-31	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Administration Building													
External – Eave sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-44	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
External – Roof façade panel	Compressed sheet	47543-45	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
External – Eave underneath top layer	Fibreboard	47543-46	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Ceiling roof tile in corridor	Fibrous ceiling tile	47543-47	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Administration Building													
Internal – Fire Hydrant cupboard in main foyer – Floor adhesive & Backing	Adhesive & backing material	47543-48	Negative										
Consulting Rooms													
External – Eave sheeting (Top layer)	Fibreboard	47543-51	Negative									**Note - Asbestos containing eave sheeting underneath eave sheeting. Use caution when undertaking any refurbishment/demolition works in this area. *[refer to sample 47543-52]* Label as asbestos containing	
External – Eave sheeting (Bottom layer)	Fibreboard	47543-52	Positive	14	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	Yes	4	~100m^2	Encapsulate any damaged/broken sections of material with a sealant to prevent fibre release. Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Fibrous cement sheet on edges of roof underneath roof tiles	Fibrous cement sheet	47543-59	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		
External – Infill panel on southeastern wall	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	15	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Rooftop – Infill panels beside windows	Fibreboard	*Same as 47543-54*	Positive	16	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~10m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Consulting Rooms													
External – Eave sheeting (Top layer)	Fibreboard	47543-51	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Note - Asbestos containing eave sheeting underneath eave sheeting. Use caution when undertaking any refurbishment/demolition works in this area. *[refer to sample 47543-52]* Label as asbestos containing	
External – Eastern ramp – Bituinous membrane between concrete slabs on floor	Bituminous product	47543-49	Negative										
External – Eastern ramp – Fibreboard sheeting around downpipe	Fibreboard	47543-50	Negative										
Internal – Lower floor – Lower infill panel on Northeastern corner office	Compressed cement sheet	-	Assume Positive	17	Non-friable	Good	High	2024	No	4	1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External - Sub-floor – Eastern side – Loose fibrous cement sheet fragments on soil surface	Fibrous cement sheet fragments	-	Assume positive	18	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	3	<1m^2	Restrict access and arrange removal. Label access point.	
Chapel													
External – Fibrous cement sheet on edges of rooftop underneath tiles	Fibrous cement sheet	-	Assume positive	19	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	4	<5m^2	Encapsulate any damaged/broken sections of material with a sealant to prevent fibre release. Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Chapel													
External – Eastern porch – Ceiling sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	-	Assume positive	20	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Northeastern windows - Mastic	Mastic	47543-64	Negative										
Internal – Oratory – Window mastic	Mastic	47543-63	Negative										
Internal – Storeroom – Ceiling sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	47543-66	Positive	21	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Toilet – Ceiling sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-66*	Positive	22	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Chapel													
Internal – Work Sacristy – Ceiling sheeting above plaster ceiling	Fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-66*	Positive	23	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	3	10m^2	Restrict access to ceiling space. Seal any damaged/broken sections of material to prevent future fibre release. Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material.	
Internal – Priests Sacristy – Ceiling sheeting above plaster ceiling	Fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-66*	Positive	23	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	3	16m^2	Restrict access to ceiling space. Seal any damaged/broken sections of material to prevent future fibre release Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material.	
The Lodge													
External – Northern building – Eave sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-65	Positive	24	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~30m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Northern building – Southeastern porch – Infill panel below window	Fibreboard	47543-67	Positive	25	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Northern building – Southeastern porch – Ceiling panel	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	26	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
The Lodge													
External – Northern building – Southwestern porch – Infill panel below window	Fibreboard	*Same as 47543-67*	Positive	27	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Northern building – Southwestern porch – Ceiling panel	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	28	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Northern building – Southern porch of flat 2 & 3 – Ceiling sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-68	Positive	29	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	<5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Northern building – Northern verandah – Eave lining	Fibreboard	47543-69	Positive	30	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	20m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Northern building – Northern verandah – Large verandah ceiling sheet sections	Fibreboard	47543-125	Negative										
Internal – Northern building – Ceiling space – Fibreboard fragments used as packing material in framework	Fibreboard	47543-70	Positive	31	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Restrict access to ceiling space. Seal any damaged/broken sections of material to prevent future fibre release. Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material.	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
The Lodge													
Internal – Northern building – Storeroom with garbage slot – Eastern wall	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	32	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	~5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Northern building – Hot water heater room – Molded fibrous cement flu pipe	Molded fibrous cement	-	Assume positive	93	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	Yes	4	~4Lm	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Squash court – Wall sheeting (Northern entrance area)	Fibreboard	47543-71	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Squash court – Ceiling sheeting over play area and viewing deck	Fibreboard	*47543-124*	Positive	33	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	80m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Squash court – Change rooms – Ceiling sheeting	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	34	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	~10m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Squash court – Toilet and showers – Ceiling sheeting	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	35	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	~6m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Group Therapy Building – Gable ends on western and eastern sides of building -	Fibrous cement sheet	-	Assume positive	36	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~20m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
The Lodge													
External – Group Therapy Building – Eave sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	-	Assume positive	37	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~30m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Group Therapy Building – Southwestern office – Manhole cover	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	38	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Seal any damaged/broken sections of material to prevent future fibre release. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Group Therapy Building – Ceiling in large open area	Masonite	-	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Monastery													
External – Northern verandah – Ceiling sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	*47543-72*	Positive	39	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~30m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Southern verandah – Ceiling sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-72*	Positive	40	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~30m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Eave sheeting *[Entire building]*	Fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-72*	Positive	41	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~30m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Northern verandah – Telephone box/storage cupboard – Material on floor surface	Bituminous material	*47543-73*	Positive	42	Non-friable	Moderate	Moderate	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Monastery													
External – Infill panels above sliding doors on southern side	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	43	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Ground floor – Corridor – Carpet & backing	Fibrous woven product	47543-74	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Ground floor – Kitchen – Linoleum flooring & backing	Linoleum	47543-75	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	-	-	
Internal – First floor – Ceiling space – Bituminous membrane underneath roof tiles	Bituminous material	47543-76	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	-	-	
Internal – First floor – Eastern bathroom – Ceiling sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	47543-77	Positive	44	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	~10m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – First floor – Shower area – Ceiling sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-77*	Positive	45	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	~20m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Arts Building													
External – Northern verandah – Ceiling sheeting	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	46	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	Yes	4	~60m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Southern side of building – Infill panel above windows and doors	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	47	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	<2m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Southern side of building – Fibreboard panel over sub-floor access	Fibreboard	*47543-78*	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Eastern and western manhole covers	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	48	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Seal any damaged/broken sections of material to prevent future fibre release. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Western bathroom – Western wall sheeting	Fibreboard	*47543-79*	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Archives													
External – Eave sheeting	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	49	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~20m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Northern porch sheeting	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	50	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	Yes	4	~10m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Infill panels beside double doors on the northwest corner	Fibreboard	47543-80	Negative										
Internal – Ceiling sheeting in storage cupboard near northern entrance	Fibrebpard	-	Assume positive	51	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – General archiving area – Vinyl floor tiles (red) & adhesive	Vinyl floor tiles & Adhesive	47543-81	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Food Services Unit & Medical Centre/Education room													
External – Medical centre entrance – Porch sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-82	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
External – Education centre entrance – Façade panel on the southern side of building	Compressed sheet	47543-83	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
External – Rooftop – Food service unit – Mastic on air conditioning duct (Southeastern corner)	Mastic	47543-62	Negative										
External – Rooftop – Small gable end section on rooftop above courtyard area	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	52	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	<5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Rooftop – Cement sheeting on edges of roof underneath roof tiles	Fibrous cement sheet	-	Assume positive	53	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Rooftop – Small eave and gable section between roof sections	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	54	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Food Services Unit & Medical Centre/Education room													
External – Eave sheeting on southern side	Fibreboard	47543-84	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
External – Food service unit – Southern side – Infill panels above windows	Fibreboard	47543-85	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Education centre – Meeting eduction room – ceiling cavity – Adhesive & old ceiling tile fragment	Woven board fragments & Adhesive	47543-86	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Corridor on northern side of meeting room – Switch cupboard – Vinyl floor tiles	Vinyl floor tiles	47543-87	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Corridor on northern side of meeting room – Switch cupboard – Linoleum flooring & Backing material	Linoleum	47543-88	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Corridor on northern side of meeting room – Telephone room – Vinyl floor tiles	Vinyl floor tiles	*Same as 47543-87*	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Food Services Unit & Medical Centre/Education room													
Internal – Food services unit – General services manager – Ceiling above ceiling tiles	Masonite	-	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Food service unit – Southern corridor – Vinyl floor tiles (Gray)	Vinyl floor tiles	47543-89	Positive	55	Non-friable	Good	High	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Food services unit – Cool room – Adhesive on rear of fridge unit	Adhesive	47543-90	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	
Internal – Food service unit – Eastern food storeroom – Sheeting around bottom of walls	Fibreboard	47543-92	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	
Internal – Food service unit – Western storeroom – Vinyl floor tiles & black adhesive	Vinyl floor tiles & Adhesive	47543-91	Positive	56	Non-friable	Moderate	High	2024	No	4	~10m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Food services unit – Western storeroom – Sheeting around bottom of walls	Fibrous cement sheet	-	Assume positive	57	Non-friable	Good	High	2024	No	4	~5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Mortuary – Ceiling sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-127	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Food Services Unit & Medical Centre/Education room													
External – Courtyard – Verandah – Ceiling sheeting	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	58	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	~20m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
CTC Building													
External – Eave sheeting *[Entire Building]*	Fibreboard	47543-128	Positive	59	Non-friable	Moderate	Moderate	2024	No	4	~40m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Seal any damaged/broken sections of material to prevent future fibre release. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Cement sheet on edge of roof underneath roof tiles	Fibrous cement sheet	-	Assume positive	60	Non-friable	Moderate	Moderate	2024	No	4	5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition	
External – Rooftop – Infill panel besides windows in alcove area	Fibreboard	47543-93	Positive	61	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~20m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition	
External – Rooftop – Alcove eave sheeting	Fibreboard	-	Assume Positive	62	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~20m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition	
External – Rooftop – Alcove area – Window mastic	Mastic	*Same as 47543-55*	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
CTC Building													
External – Rooftop – Render between roof tiles	Render	47543-94	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
External – Rooftop – Molded fibrous cement flu pipes	Molded fibrous cement	47543-95	Positive	63	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	4	<1Lm^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Seal material to prevent future fibre release. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Rooftop – Bituminous membrane in gutters	Bituminous membrane	47543-96	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-		
Internal – Corridor – Linoleum flooring underneath carpet	Linoleum, Adhesive & Paper backing	47543-97	Positive	64	Friable	Moderate	Low	2020	No	2	-	Label and consider scheduling for future removal. Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material.	
Internal – Patients washroom (storeroom) – Shower cubicle partitions -	Compressed sheet	47543-98	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Patients washroom (storeroom) – Toilets – Wall sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-99	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
CTC Building													
Internal – Utility room off patient washroom – Northern wall sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-100	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Hot water heater cupboards – Insulating board on rear of doors	Fibrous insulating board	47543-101	Positive	65	Non-friable	Moderate	Moderate	2024	No	3	~5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Seal any edges of material to prevent future fibre release. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Hot water heater cupboard – Molded fibrous cement flu pipe	Molded fibrous cement	*Same as 47543-95*	Positive	66	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	Yes	4	~5Lm	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Seal any broken/damaged section of the material to prevent future fibre release. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Hot water heater cupboard – Ceiling sheeting	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	67	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~2m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition	
Internal – Distribution board C cupboard – Ceiling sheeting	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	68	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~2m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition	
Internal - Distribution board C cupboard – Insulating board on rear of doors	Fibrous insulating board	Same as 47543-101	Positive	69	Non-friable	Moderate	Moderate	2024	No	3	~5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Seal any edges of material to prevent future fibre release. Label and maintain in good condition.	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
CTC Building													
Internal – IT Cupboard – Insulating board on rear of doors	Fibrous insulating board	Same as 47543-101	Positive	70	Non-friable	Moderate	Moderate	2024	No	3	~5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Seal any edges of material to prevent future fibre release. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – IT Cupboard – Ceiling sheeting	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	71	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~2m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition	
Internal – Client lounge – Verandah – Ceiling	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	72	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	~16m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition	
Internal – Duct Cupboards – Small fibrous cement sheet panels on penetrations into toilets	Fibrous cement sheet	-	Assume positive	73	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition	
Internal – Duct cupboard 1 – Black bituminous product near pipe work	Bituminous material	47543-102	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
External – Northeastern balcony/verandah area – Ceiling sheeting	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	74	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	Yes	4	~20m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
CTC Building													
Internal – Corner storage room (nurses office) – Mastic on reinforced windows	Mastic	47543-103	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Duct 6 cupboard – Molded fibrous cement pipe	Molded fibrous cement pipe	Same as 47543-95	Positive	75	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	Yes	4	~5Lm	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Seal any broken/damaged section of the material to prevent future fibre release. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Duct 5 cupboard – Molded fibrous cement pipe	Molded fibrous cement pipe	Same as 47543-95	Positive	76	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	Yes	4	~5Lm	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Seal any broken/damaged section of the material to prevent future fibre release. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Staff toilets – Fibrous cement sheet panel above toilets which backs onto duct cupboards	Fibrous cement sheet		Assume positive	77	Non-friable	Good	Low	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition	
External – Infill panels below windows	Fibreboard	47543-104	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Lower ground level – Pebblecrete floor	Pebblecrete	47543-105	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
CTC Building													
Sub-floor – Molded fibrous cement flu pipes off hot water heaters	Molded fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-95*	Positive	78	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	Yes	4	~5Lm	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Seal any broken/damaged section of the material to prevent future fibre release. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Sub-floor – Loose fiberboard fragments on soil surface and around pipe penetrations	Fibreboard	-	Assume positive	79	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	4	-	Consider scheduling for future removal.	
External – Section of fibrous cement sheeting attached to bottom of concrete slab between lower and upper floors of CTC building – Eastern side	Fibrous cement sheet	-	Assume positive	80	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	3	~20m^2	Schedule removal of fragments on soil surface underneath material. Seal any broken/damaged section of the material to prevent future fibre release. Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Belmont house													
External – Walk bridge from CTC building – Two ceiling tiles	Fibreboard	47543-106	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Belmont house													
External – Walk bridge from CTC building – Two ceiling tiles	Fibreboard	47543-106	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
External – White pointing between stone brick walls on eastern side	Pointing	47543-107	Negative										
External – Pointing between stone brick walls on northern entrance	Pointing	47543-108	Negative										
External – Courtyard – Verandah sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-117	Positive	81	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	~15m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition	
External – Rooftop – Upper Wall sheeting on southern side	Fibrous cement sheet	47543-60	Positive	82	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	4	~20m^2	Seal any broken/damaged section of the material to prevent future fibre release. Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Rooftop – Pointing on chimney (southeastern side)	Pointing	47543-61	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Belmont house													
External – Rooftop – Eave sheeting on upper section on southeastern corner	Fibrous cement sheeting	*Same as 47543-60*	Positive	82	Non-friable	Moderate	Low	2024	No	4	<10m^2	Seal any broken/damaged section of the material to prevent future fibre release. Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Rooftop – Mastic roof sealant outside tower room	Mastic	47543-110	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
External – Rooftop – Wall sheeting on outside of skylight	Fibreboard	47543-111	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
External – Rooftop – Dark brown pointing in between stonework on chimney (Northern side)	Pointing	47543-112	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
External – Rooftop - Compressed cement sheet stair landing	Compressed sheet	47543-113	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Ceiling space – White render	Render	47453-109	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Belmont house													
Internal – Basement – Northern corridor – Electrical backing board	Bituminous backing board	-	Assume positive	83	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	<1m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Basement – Medical records room – Southern wall sheeting (Partition wall of small room attached)	Fibrous cement sheet	-	Assume positive	84	Non-friable	Good	High	2024	No	4	~10m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Basement – Fibrous lagged material within render through basement	Fibrous material	47543-114	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Basement – Two panels of compressed sheeting over windows in small square room	Compressed sheet	-	Assume positive	85	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	~2m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Basement – Fibrous material & render on walls	Render	47543-115	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Medical records room – Residual adhesive on floor surface	Adhesive	47543-116	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Belmont house													
Internal – Western corridor – Wall sheeting behind fire hydrant	Fibreboard	47543-118	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Internal – Western corridor – Toilets – Wall sheeting	Fibreboard	47543-119	Negative		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
Gate House													
External – Wall sheeting below rear window	Fibrous cement sheet	47543-120	Positive	86	Non-friable	Moderate	High	2024	No	3	~15m^2	Seal any broken/damaged section of the material to prevent future fibre release. Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Eave sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	47543-121	Positive	87	Non-friable	Moderate	Moderate	2024	No	3	~10m^2	Seal any broken/damaged section of the material to prevent future fibre release. Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
External – Infill panel between top of wall and roof	Fibrous cement sheet	47543-122	Positive	88	Non-friable	Moderate	High	2024	No	3	~10m^2	Seal any broken/damaged section of the material to prevent future fibre release. Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	

Location	Material	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Asbestos Classification	Condition	Accessibility	Re-Inspect	Current Label	Control Measure	Extent	Action Required	Action Taken
Gate House													
Internal – Toilet – Ceiling sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	47543-123	Positive	89	Non-friable	Moderate	Moderate	2024	No	4	~5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Small room outside toilet – Ceiling sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-123*	Positive	90	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	~5m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Rear sunroom area – Ceiling sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-123*	Positive	91	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	~20m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Rear sunroom area – Wall sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-120*	Positive	92	Non-friable	Good	High	2024	No	4	~10m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Bathroom – Ceiling sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-123*	Positive	94	Non-friable	Good	Moderate	2024	No	4	~15m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	
Internal – Bathroom – Wall sheeting	Fibrous cement sheet	*Same as 47543-120*	Positive	94	Non-friable	Good	High	2024	No	4	~15m^2	Remove prior to any refurbishment/demolition works that may disturb the material. Label and maintain in good condition.	

3.2 LEAD

3.2.1 Lead Paint – *[External Lab Results]*

Location	Sample ID	Lead %w/w	Photo No.	Condition	Control Measure	Action Required	Action Taken
Xavier Building – Engineering services area – Corridor – Gray wall paint	**47616-01**	<0.001 %w/w		Moderate [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	-	Lead content less than the 0.1% parameter, which defines “Lead Paint”. Over-paint with non-lead based product. If paint is to be disturbed during refurbishment, minimise dust production	
Xavier Building – Engineering services area – Plant room – White wall paint	**47616-02**	0.002 %w/w		Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	-	Lead content less than the 0.1% parameter, which defines “Lead Paint”. Over-paint with non-lead based product. If paint is to be disturbed during refurbishment, minimise dust production	
Consultants Building – External – White paint on gable end	**47616-04**	0.026 %w/w		Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	-	Lead content less than the 0.1% parameter, which defines “Lead Paint”. Over-paint with non-lead based product. If paint is to be disturbed during refurbishment, minimise dust production	
Belmont House – External – Rooftop – Orange/pink paint on rear walls	**47616-05**	0.21 %w/w	**95**	Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017.	
The Lodge – Northern Building – External – Flat 2&3 Porch area – White Ceiling paint	**47616-09**	0.16 %w/w	**29**	Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017.	
Monastery – External – Cream paint	**47616-11**	0.36 %w/w	**96**	Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017.	
Monastery – External – Dark green paint	**47616-12**	0.35 %w/w	**97**	Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017.	

Location	Sample ID	Lead %w/w	Photo No.	Condition	Control Measure	Action Required	Action Taken
Monastery – External – Red paint	**47616-13**	0.33 %w/w	**98**	Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017.	
Monastery – External – Hot water boiler shed – White paint on rear of door	**47616-14**	4.0 %w/w	**99**	Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Monastery – Internal – Ground floor – Corridor – White wall paint	**47616-15**	0.080 %w/w		Good/Moderate [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]		Lead content less than the 0.1% parameter, which defines “Lead Paint”. Over-paint with non-lead based product. If paint is to be disturbed during refurbishment, minimise dust production	
Monastery – Internal – 1st floor – Southwestern room - Light blue wall paint	**47616-16**	0.110 % w/w	**100**	Moderate/poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Monastery – Internal – 1st floor – Southeastern room – Yellow/orange paint	**47616-17**	0.048 %w/w		Moderate/poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]		Lead content less than the 0.1% parameter, which defines “Lead Paint”. Over-paint with non-lead based product. If paint is to be disturbed during refurbishment, minimise dust production	
Monastery – Internal – 2nd floor – Olive window frame paint	**47616-18**	0.51 % w/w	**101**	Moderate/poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Arts building – External – Light brown paint	**47616-19**	1.3 % w/w	**102**	Moderate/poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Arts building – Internal – Eastern side – White ceiling paint (lunchroom)	**47616-20**	0.0011 % w/w		Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]		Lead content less than the 0.1% parameter, which defines “Lead Paint”. Over-paint with non-lead based product. If paint is to be disturbed during refurbishment, minimise dust production	

Location	Sample ID	Lead %w/w	Photo No.	Condition	Control Measure	Action Required	Action Taken
Archives – Internal – General archiving area – Light gray wall paint	**47616-21**	0.19 %w/w	**103**	Moderate/poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Food services unit – Internal – White paint in sunlight within corridor	**47616-22**	0.003 %w/w		Good/Moderate [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]		Lead content less than the 0.1% parameter, which defines “Lead Paint”. Over-paint with non-lead based product. If paint is to be disturbed during refurbishment, minimise dust production	
Belmont house – External – Yellow/brown paint	**47616-23**	18 %w/w	**104**	Moderate/poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Belmont house – External – Dark green paint	**47616-24**	1.8 %w/w	**105**	Good/Moderate [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Belmont house – Basement – Northern corridor – white ceiling paint	**47616-25**	0.13 %w/w	**106**	Good/Moderate [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Belmont house – Northern staircase – Top of staircase – White/blue wall paint	**47616-28**	4.5 %w/w	**107**	Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Belmont house – Tower room – Light blue paint	**47616-29**	0.15 %w/w	**108**	Moderate/poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	

NOTES:

Note 1: Lead paint Is defined by AS4361.2:2017 as having a lead content of > 0.1%.

3.2.2 Lead Paint – [*XRF Results*]

Location	Sample ID	Lead in paint per unit area (mg/cm^2)	Photo No.	Condition	Control Measure	Action Required	Action Taken
Gate house – External – Light brown external wall paint	**47675-01**	0.138				Lead content less than the 0.1% parameter, which defines "Lead Paint". Over-paint with non-lead based product. If paint is to be disturbed during refurbishment, minimise dust production	
Gate house – External – External window frame - Dark green paint	**47675-02**	3.737	**109**	Moderater/Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Gate house – External – Light green paint on eaves	**47675-03**	5.00	**110**	Moderate/Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Gate house – Internal - Pink/orange paint in kitchen	**47675-04**	1.87	**111**	Moderate/Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Belmont house – External – Mustard paint on window frames	**47675-05**	5.00	**112**	Good/Moderate [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L3	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Belmont house – External – Dark green paint on external surfaces	**47675-06**	5.00	**112**	Good/Moderate [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L3	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	

NOTES:

Note 1: Lead paint is defined as any paint, varnish, shellac, or other coating that contains levels **exceeding 0.5 mg/cm^2.**

Location	Sample ID	Lead in paint per unit area (mg/cm^2)	Photo No.	Condition	Control Measure	Action Required	Action Taken
Belmont house – External – Orange paint on verandah columns	**47675-07**	5.00	**113**	Good/Moderate [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Belmont house – Basement – White wall paint in corridor	**47675-08**	*Below limit of detection*	**-**	Good [Stable]		Lead content less than the 0.1% parameter, which defines “Lead Paint”. Over-paint with non-lead based product. If paint is to be disturbed during refurbishment, minimise dust production	
Belmont house – Internal – Northern end corridor – Cream wall paint	**47675-09**	0.996	**114**	Moderate/Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L3	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Belmont house – Internal – Pink wall paint in northwestern room	**47675-10**	5.00	**115**	Good [Stable]	L3	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Belmont house – Internal – Light blue wall paint in northeastern room	**47675-11**	0.037		Good [Stable]		Lead content less than the 0.1% parameter, which defines “Lead Paint”. Over-paint with non-lead based product. If paint is to be disturbed during refurbishment, minimise dust production	
Belmont house – Internal – Aqua lower wall section paint in eastern corridor	**47675-12**	3.595	**116**	Good [Stable]	L3	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Belmont house – Internal – The Granada room – White ceiling paint	**47675-13**	0.072		Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]		Lead content less than the 0.1% parameter, which defines “Lead Paint”. Over-paint with non-lead based product. If paint is to be disturbed during refurbishment, minimise dust production	

NOTES:

Note 1: Lead paint is defined as any paint, varnish, shellac, or other coating that contains levels **exceeding 0.5 mg/cm^2.**

Location	Sample ID	Lead in paint per unit area (mg/cm^2)	Photo No.	Condition	Control Measure	Action Required	Action Taken
Belmont house – The Granada room – Mint wall paint	**47675-14**	4.31	**117**	Moderate/Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	
Belmont house – The Granada room – Red paint on window frames and other surfaces	**47675-15**	5.00	**118**	Moderate/Poor [Flaking. Peeling, chalking]	L2	Over paint with lead-free substitute as part of routine maintenance. Any works which may disturb potential lead-based paint systems should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of AS 4361.2:2017	

NOTES:

Note 1: Lead paint is defined as any paint, varnish, shellac, or other coating that contains levels **exceeding 0.5 mg/cm^2.**

3.2.2 Lead in Ceiling Dust

Location	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Disturbance Potential	Recommendations and Comments	Action Taken
Monastery – First floor – Ceiling space	47616-06	Less than Health-Based Investigation Level			RESULT 410mg/kg lead content, <1,500 mg/kg for industrial or commercial sites based on the soil contamination criteria of the Guideline on Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater [National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (April 2013)].Not lead-containing dust.	
Chapel – Ceiling space	47616-07	Less than Health-Based Investigation Level			RESULT 130mg/kg lead content, <1,500 mg/kg for industrial or commercial sites based on the soil contamination criteria of the Guideline on Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater [National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (April 2013)].Not lead-containing dust.	-
The Lodge – Group Therapy Building – Ceiling space	47616-08	Less than Health-Based Investigation Level			RESULT 110mg/kg lead content, <1,500 mg/kg for industrial or commercial sites based on the soil contamination criteria of the Guideline on Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater [National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (April 2013)].Not lead-containing dust.	
The Lodge – Northern Building – Ceiling space	47616-10	Less than Health-Based Investigation Level			RESULT 92mg/kg lead content, <1,500 mg/kg for industrial or commercial sites based on the soil contamination criteria of the Guideline on Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater [National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (April 2013)].Not lead-containing dust.	

Location	Sample ID	Sample Status	Photo No.	Disturbance Potential	Recommendations and Comments	Action Taken
Belmont house – Ceiling space – Northern side - Dust	47616-26	Greater than Health-Based Investigation Level	**121**	Low	RESULT 6,500mg/kg lead content, >1,500 mg/kg for industrial or commercial sites based on the soil contamination criteria of the Guideline on Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater [National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (April 2013)]. Implement intermediate control measures.	
Belmont house – Ceiling space – Southern side - Dust	47616-27	Less than Health-Based Investigation Level			RESULT 1400mg/kg lead content, <1,500 mg/kg for industrial or commercial sites based on the soil contamination criteria of the Guideline on Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater [National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (April 2013)].Not lead-containing dust.	

NOTES:

Note 2: Health-Based Investigation Level of 1500mg/kg for HIL D – Commercial/Industrial [commercial/industrial such as shops, offices, factories and industrial sites]. Schedule B1 – Guideline on Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater [National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (April 2013)]:

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*.

An AS A: Friable Asbestos Licence is required to remove friable asbestos.

Friable asbestos licence holders are also authorised to undertake non-friable asbestos work so there is no need to obtain a non-friable asbestos license if the contractor already holds a friable licence.

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.

Before starting work, a site-specific permit approving the friable asbestos project must be obtained. A permit will not be granted without a current licence. A copy of the permit must be displayed at the place of work.

Safework must be notified before undertaking any non-friable 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, 27 April 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).

In accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1: Classification of waste [NSW Environmental Protection Authority, 2014], lead paint waste other than solely from residential premises or educational or child care institutions has been classified as Hazardous Waste.

4.2.6 Air Monitoring

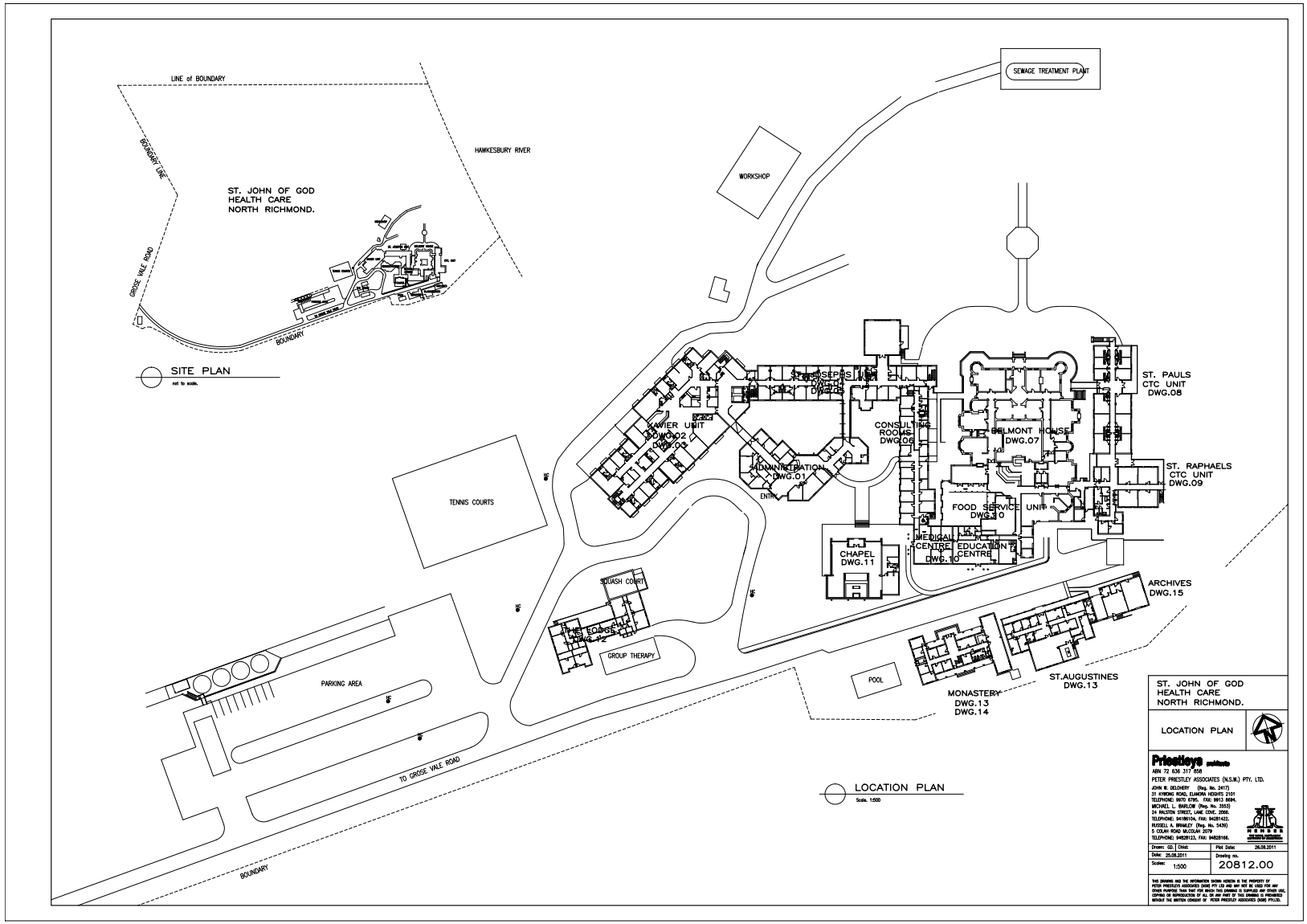
The time-weighted average exposure standard for lead is 0.05 mg/m^3 as stated in the Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants [Safe Work Australia, 27 April 2018]. In situations where there are no legislated thresholds for emissions, the following acceptance criterion should be applied 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.

APPENDIX A – SITE PLANS


LINE of BOUNDARY
BOUNDARY LANE
GROSE VALE ROAD
BOUNDARY
HAWKESBURY RIVER
ST. JOHN OF GOD
HEALTH CARE
NORTH RICHMOND.
SITE PLAN
not to scale.
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
WORKSHOP
ST. PAULS
CTC UNIT
DWG.08
ST. RAPHAELS
CTC UNIT
DWG.09
XAVIER UNIT
DWG.02
DWG.03
ADMINISTRATION
DWG.01
CONSULTING
ROOMS
DWG.06
BELMONT HOUSE
DWG.07
FOOD SERVICE UNIT
DWG.10
MEDICAL
CENTRE
EDUCATION
CENTRE
CHAPEL
DWG.11
TENNIS COURTS
SQUASH COURT
THE EDGE
DWG.12
GROUP THERAPY
POOL
ARCHIVES
DWG.15
ST.AUGUSTINES
DWG.13
MONASTERY
DWG.13
DWG.14
PARKING AREA
TO GROSE VALE ROAD
BOUNDARY
LOCATION PLAN
Scale. 1:500
ST. JOHN OF GOD
HEALTH CARE
NORTH RICHMOND.
LOCATION PLAN
Priestleys
ABN 72 636 317 656
PETER PRESTLEY ASSOCIATES (N.S.W.) PTY. LTD.
JOHN N. DELOHERY (Reg. No. 2417)
31 KYMONG ROAD, ELANORA HEIGHTS 2101
TELEPHONE: 9970 6795. FAX: 9913 8694.
MICHAEL L. BARLOW (Reg. No. 3553)
24 HALTON STREET, LANE COVE. 2066.
TELEPHONE: 94186104, FAX: 94281422.
RUSSELL A. BRAILEY (Reg. No. 5439)
5 COLAH ROAD McCOLAH 2079
TELEPHONE: 94828133, FAX: 94828166.
Drawn: GS | Chkd:
Plot Date: 26.08.2011
Date: 25.08.2011
Drawing no.
Scales: 1:500
20812.00

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1

External – Lower floor – Gym – Infill panels above windows

Photo 2

External – Lower floor – Gym – Infill panels below windows.

Photo 3

External – Lower floor – Doors either side of corridor south of gym and southern entrance to gym – Bottom of door panels.

Photo 4

External –Upper floor– Infill panels underneath windows .

Photo 5

External – Sub-floor – Fibreboard fragments used as packing on support stumps

Photo 6

External – Rooftop – Thin eave in alcove roof section.

Photo 7

External – Rooftop – Eave (bottom layer)

Photo 8

External – Rooftop – Thin eave in alcove roof area.

Photo 9

External – Rooftop – Infill panels beside windows.

Photo 10

External – Cement sheet on edges of roof, underneath roof tiles.

Photo 11

Internal – Lower floor – Existing male toilet (Southeast corner of building) – Cubicle partition and doors.

Photo 12

Internal – Lower floor – Existing female toilet (Southeast corner of building) – Cubicle partition and doors

Photo 13

Internal – Lower floor – Hot water service cupboard – Flu pipe

Photo 14

External – Eave sheeting (Bottom layer).

Photo 15

External – Infill panel on southeastern wall

Photo 16

External – Rooftop – Infill panels beside windows

Photo 17

Internal – Lower floor – Lower infill panel on Northeastern corner office.

Photo 18

External - Sub-floor – Eastern side – Loose fibrous cement sheet fragments on soil surface .

Photo 19

External – Fibrous cement sheet on edges of rooftop underneath tiles

Photo 20

External – Eastern porch – Ceiling sheeting.

Photo 21

Internal – Storeroom – Ceiling sheeting.

Photo 22

Internal – Toilet – Ceiling sheeting.

Photo 23

Internal – Work Sacristy – Ceiling sheeting above plaster ceiling

Photo 24

External – Northern building – Eave sheeting

Photo 25

External – Northern building – Southeastern porch – Infill panel below window

Photo 26

External – Northern building – Southeastern porch – Ceiling panel.

Photo 27

External – Northern building – Southwestern porch – Infill panel below window.

Photo 28

External – Northern building – Southwestern porch – Ceiling panel

Photo 29

External – Northern building – Southern porch of flat 2 & 3 – Ceiling sheeting

Photo 30

External – Northern building – Northern verandah – Eave lining .

Photo 31

Internal – Northern building – Ceiling space – Fibreboard fragments used as packing material in framework

Photo 32

Internal – Northern building – Storeroom with garbage slot – Eastern wall .

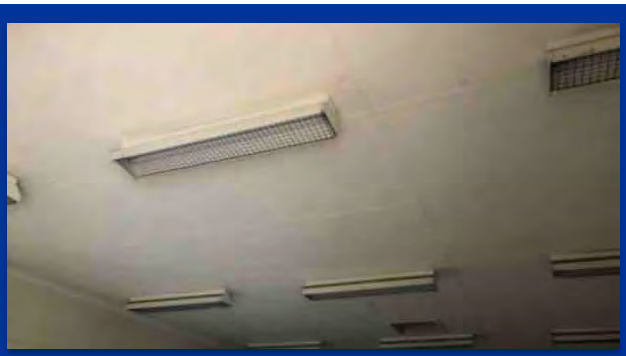


Photo 33

Internal – Squash court – Ceiling sheeting over play area and viewing deck.

Photo 34

Internal – Squash court – Change rooms – Ceiling sheeting

Photo 35

Internal – Squash court – Toilet and showers – Ceiling sheeting.

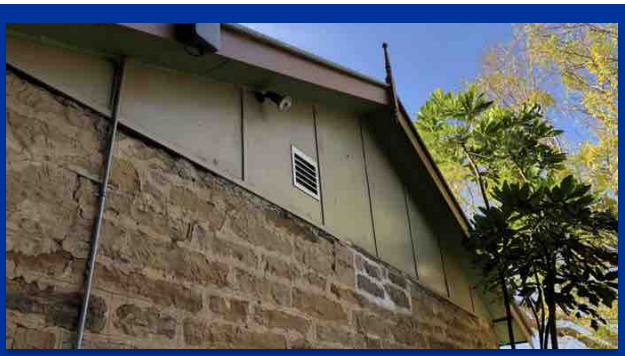


Photo 36

External – Group Therapy Building – Gable ends on western and eastern sides of building .

Photo 37

External – Group Therapy Building – Eave sheeting

Photo 38

Internal – Group Therapy Building – Southwestern office – Manhole cover.

Photo 39

External – Northern verandah – Ceiling sheeting.

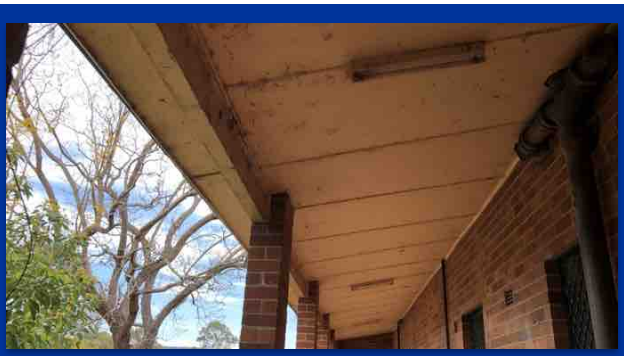


Photo 40

External – Southern verandah – Ceiling sheeting.

Photo 41

External – Eave sheeting *[Entire building]*.

Photo 42

External – Northern verandah – Telephone box/storage cupboard – Material on floor surface.

Photo 43

External – Infill panels above sliding doors on southern side

Photo 44

Internal – First floor – Eastern bathroom – Ceiling sheeting.

Photo 45

Internal – First floor – Shower area – Ceiling sheeting.

Photo 46

External – Northern verandah – Ceiling sheeting.

Photo 47

External – Southern side of building – Infill panel above windows and doors.

Photo 48

Internal – Eastern and western manhole covers .

Photo 49

External – Eave sheeting

Photo 50

External – Northern porch sheeting.

Photo 51

Internal – Ceiling sheeting in storage cupboard near northern entrance .

Photo 52

External – Rooftop – Small gable end section on rooftop above courtyard area.

Photo 53

External – Rooftop – Cement sheeting on edges of roof underneath roof tiles

Photo 54

External – Rooftop – Small eave and gable section between roof sections

Photo 55

Internal – Food service unit – Southern corridor – Vinyl floor tiles (Gray)

Photo 56

Internal – Food service unit – Western storeroom – Vinyl floor tiles & black adhesive.

Photo 57

Internal – Food services unit – Western storeroom – Sheeting around bottom of walls .

Photo 58

External – Courtyard – Verandah – Ceiling sheeting

Photo 59

External – Eave sheeting *[Entire Building]* .

Photo 60

External – Cement sheet on edge of roof underneath roof tiles

Photo 61

External – Rooftop – Infill panel besides windows in alcove area

Photo 62

External – Rooftop – Alcove eave sheeting

Photo 63

External – Rooftop – Molded fibrous cement flu pipes .

Photo 64

Internal – Corridor – Linoleum flooring underneath carpet .

Photo 65

Internal – Hot water heater cupboards – Insulating board on rear of doors

Photo 66

Internal – Hot water heater cupboard – Molded fibrous cement flu pipe.

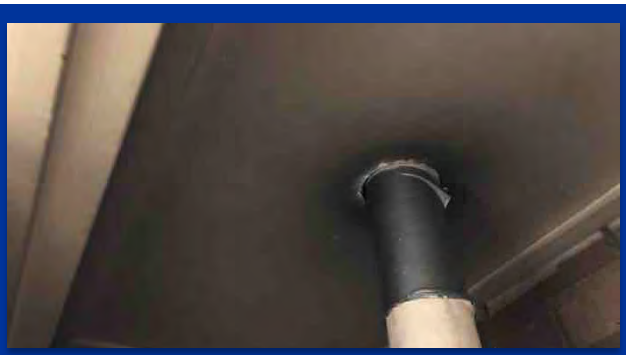


Photo 67

Photo description

Photo 68

Internal – Distribution board C cupboard – Ceiling sheeting

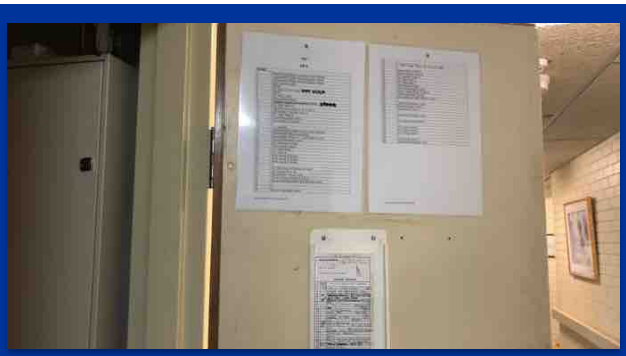


Photo 69

Internal - Distribution board C cupboard – Insulating board on rear of doors

Photo 70

Internal – IT Cupboard – Insulating board on rear of doors.

Photo 71

Internal – IT Cupboard – Ceiling sheeting .

Photo 72

Internal – Client lounge – Verandah – Ceiling .

Photo 73

Internal – Duct Cupboards – Small fibrous cement sheet panels on penetrations into toilets

Photo 74

External – Northeastern balcony/verandah area – Ceiling sheeting .

Photo 75

Internal – Duct 6 cupboard – Molded fibrous cement pipe

Photo 76

Internal – Duct 5 cupboard – Molded fibrous cement pipe.

Photo 77

Internal – Staff toilets – Fibrous cement sheet panel above toilets which backs onto duct cupboards

Photo 78

Sub-floor – Molded fibrous cement flu pipes off hot water heaters

Photo 79

Sub-floor – Loose fiberboard fragments on soil surface and around pipe penetrations

Photo 80

External – Section of fibrous cement sheeting attached to bottom of concrete slab between lower and upper floors of CTC building – Eastern side .

Photo 81

External – Courtyard – Verandah sheeting.

Photo 82

External – Rooftop – Upper wall and eave sheeting on southern side.

Photo 83

Internal – Basement – Northern corridor – Electrical backing board

Photo 84

Internal – Basement – Medical records room – Southern wall sheeting (Partition wall of small room attached).

Photo 85

Internal – Basement – Two panels of compressed sheeting over windows in small square room

Photo 86

External – Wall sheeting below rear window.

Photo 87

External – Eave sheeting .

Photo 88

External – Infill panel between top of wall and roof

Photo 89

Internal – Toilet – Ceiling sheeting .

Photo 90

Internal – Small room outside toilet – Ceiling sheeting

Photo 91

Internal – Rear sunroom area – Ceiling sheeting

Photo 92

Internal – Rear sunroom area – Wall sheeting

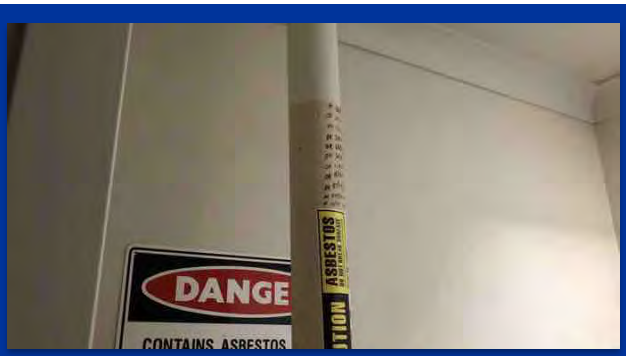


Photo 93

Internal – Northern building – Hot water heater room – Molded fibrous cement flu pipe.

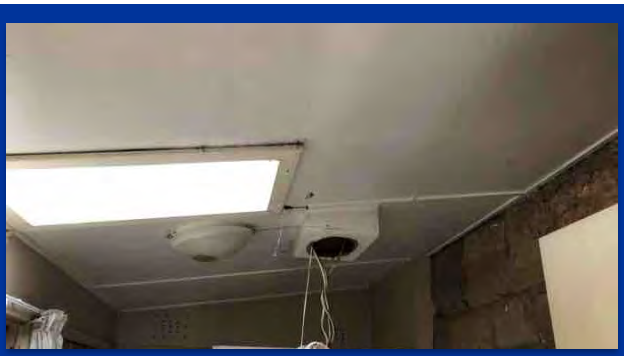


Photo 94

Internal – Bathroom – Ceiling and wall sheeting.

Photo 95

Belmont House – External – Rooftop – Orange/pink paint on rear walls

Photo 96

Monastery – External – Cream paint.

Photo 97

Monastery – External – Dark green paint

Photo 98

Monastery - External - Red Paint.

Photo 99

Monastery – External – Hot water boiler shed – White paint on rear of door.

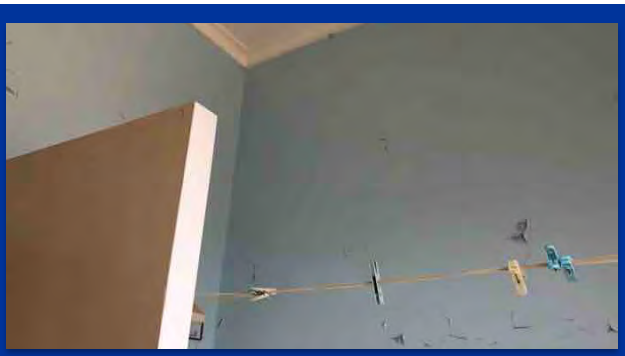


Photo 100

Monastery – Internal – 1st floor – Southwestern room - Light blue wall paint.

Photo 101

Monastery – Internal – 2nd floor – Olive window frame paint.

Photo 102

Arts building – External – Light brown paint

Photo 103

Archives – Internal – General archiving area – Light gray wall paint

Photo 104

Belmont house – External – Yellow/brown paint

Photo 105

Belmont house – External – Dark green paint.

Photo 106

Belmont house – Basement – Northern corridor – white ceiling paint.

Photo 107

Belmont house – Northern staircase – Top of staircase – White/blue wall paint

Photo 108

Belmont house – Tower room – Light blue paint.

Photo 109

Gate house – External – External window frame - Dark green paint

Photo 110

Gate house – External – Light green paint on eaves

Photo 111

Gate house – Internal - Pink/orange paint in kitchen

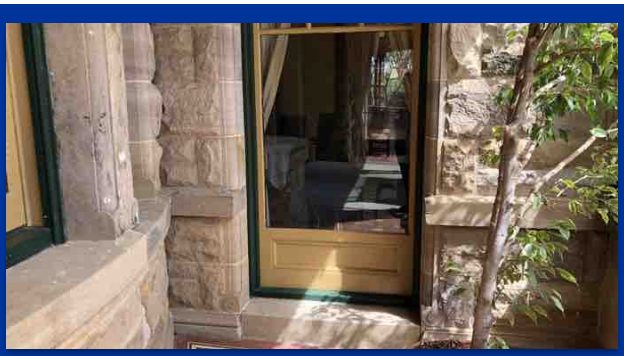


Photo 112

Belmont house – External – Dark green and mustard paint on external surfaces.

Photo 113

Belmont house – External – Orange paint on verandah columns

Photo 114

Belmont house – Internal – Northern end corridor – Cream wall paint .

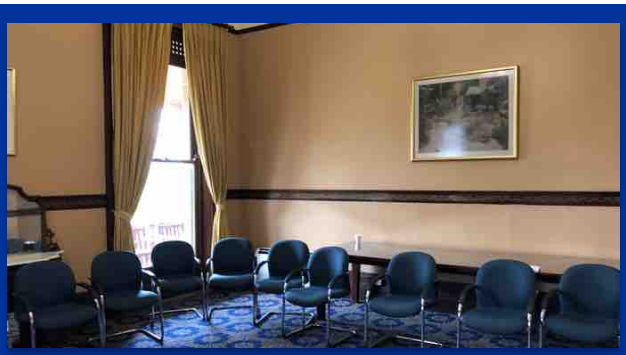


Photo 115

Belmont house – Internal – Pink wall paint in northwestern room

Photo 116

Belmont house – Internal – Aqua lower wall section paint in eastern corridor.

Photo 117

Belmont house – The Granada room – Mint wall paint

Photo 118

Belmont house – The Granada room – Red paint on window frames and other surfaces.

Photo 119

Belmont house – Ceiling space – Northern side - Dust

APPENDIX C – ANALYSIS RESULTS

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

October 9, 2019

St John of God Burwood & Richmond Hospitals
PO Box 261,
BURWOOD NSW 1805

Your Reference: Richmond Hospital
Job Number: 47543

Attention: Joe Livolsi

Dear Joe,

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:	127 Samples
Date of Sample Receipt:	17/09/19
Date of Sample Analysis:	18/09/19 - 09/10/19
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

Matthew Shaw
Approved Identifier and Signatory

AIRSAFE

PROJECT: Richmond Hospital **JOB NO: 47543**

Sample No	Location/Reference	Sample Description	Asbestos ID - Material
47543-1	External – Recycled waste management stalls – Compressed sheet	140x30x20mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-2	External - Hydrant Supply Shed – North eastern wall sheeting	58g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-3	External – Hydrant supply shed – Mastic on water tank	16g mastic	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-4	External – Xavier building – Northern side – Render	19g render	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-5	Internal – Xavier building – Basement – Generator Room – Fire retardant on steal beams	15g fibrous insulation	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-6	Internal – Xavier building - Engineering services area – Plant room – Mastic on air conditioning unit (k227223c)	2g mastic	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-7	Internal – Xavier building – Lift motor room – Ceiling duct work mastic	7g mastic	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-8	External – St. Joseph's Building southern side – Sheeting on columns adjacent switch room.	43g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-9	External - St. Joseph's Building southern side – Services pit	4g Cement Product	No asbestos detected, Synthetic mineral fibres detected
47543-10	External - St. Joseph's Building southern side – Services pit	8g Cement Product	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-11	External – St. Joseph's Building southern side – Bituminous membrane between brick bottom layer and concrete slab	<1g bituminous membrane	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-12	Internal – St. Josephs's Building – Ground floor – Southeastern male toilets – Cubicle partitions	<1g fibrous cement sheet fragments	Chrysotile asbestos detected
47543-13	External – St. Josephs's Building northeastern corner – Mastic material in passthrough in brick wall	3g mastic	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-14	External – St. Joseph's Building – Patient Lounge – Eastern verandah – Ceiling sheeting	<1g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-15	External – St. Joseph's Building – Eastern verandah – Lower eave	<1g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-16	External – St. Joseph's Building – Ground floor – Gym – Infill panels above window	<1g fibrous cement sheet fragments	Chrysotile asbestos detected
47543-17	External – St. Joseph's Building – Ground floor – Gym – Infill panels below window	<1g fibrous cement sheet fragments	Chrysotile asbestos detected
47543-18	External – St. Joseph's Building – Broken section of eave sheeting on ground	35g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected

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47543-19	External – Gazebo north of St. Joseph's Building – Ceiling sheeting	<1g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected
47543-20	Internal – Maintenance shed – Lunch room – Vinyl floor tiles	a) 30g vinyl floor tile fragment b) clear adhesive	a) No asbestos detected, Organic fibres detected b) Clear Adhesive
47543-21	Gazebo – Northern entry – Infill panels below windows	<1g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-22	Gazebo – Internal – Pointing between stonework	<1g pointing	No asbestos detected
47543-23	Gazebo – External – Pointing between stonework	<1g pointing	No asbestos detected
47543-24	St. Josephs Building – Upper ground level – Eastern staircase – Infill panel below window	5x4x2mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-25	St. Josephs building – Upper ground level - Adhesive and backing under carpet	a) 60x20x6mm fibrous woven material b) amber adhesive	a) No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected b) No asbestos detected
47543-26	St. Josephs building – Upper ground level – High windows on corridor side of patient rooms – Window mastic [Rep.]	2g sealant	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-27	St. Josephs building – Upper ground level – Linen room – Glue/sealant on high windows	1g mastic	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-28	St. Josephs building – Upper ground level – High windows – Render and glue from window ledge [rep.]	15g render	No asbestos detected
47543-29	St. Josephs building – Upper ground level – Utility room – Southern wall sheeting	15x10x4mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-30	St. Josephs building – Upper ground level – Duct W4 cupboard – White mastic	1g mastic	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-31	St. Josephs building – Upper ground level – Duct W4 cupboard – Fibreboard panel on wall	30x25x3mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-32	Xavier Building – Ceiling space – Strip of fibreboard on roof ceiling	25x25x2mm fibreboard fragments	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-33	Xavier building – Rooftop – Plant area – Weatherboard cladding	20x15x5mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-34	Xavier building - Rooftop – Plant area – Grey mastic on air con duct work	2g mastic	No asbestos detected
47543-35	Xavier building – Upper level – External roof eaves and balcony porch sheeting	5x5x3mm millboard fragments	No asbestos detected Synthetic mineral fibres detected Organic fibres detected
47543-36	Xavier building – Lower level - Fire hydrant cupboard near western side exit – Ceiling sheeting	20x10x3mm fibreboard fragments	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-37	Xavier building – Lower level – Linoleum and adhesive under carpet	a) 100x40x3mm linoleum tile fragment b) amber adhesive	a) No asbestos detected Synthetic mineral fibres detected b) No asbestos detected
47543-38	Xavier building – Lower level – Carpet tile	90x60x8mm fibrous woven carpet	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected

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47543-39	St. Josephs building – Lower level – laundry sheeting behind washing machine	10x25x6mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-40	St. Josephs building – Lower level – Laundry – reinforced window - mastic	<1g mastic	No asbestos detected
47543-41	St. Josephs building – Lower level – hot water service cupboard – flu pipe	1g fibrous cement sheet fragments	Chrysotile asbestos detected Amosite asbestos detected
47543-42	St. Josephs building – Lower level – Eastern exit – Fibreboard panel above doorway	10x10x4mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-43	St. Josephs building – Lower level – Eastern exit – Fire door core	<1g fire door core	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-44	Administration building – External – Eave sheeting	15x10x6mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-45	Administration building – External – Façade panel	30x10x5mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-46	Administration building – External – Fibreboard sheet under bottom layer of eave	25x20x4mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-47	Administration building – Internal – Ceiling roof tile in corridor	150x20x8mm millboard fragments	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected Synthetic mineral fibres detected
47543-48	Administration building – Internal – Fire Hydrant cupboard in main foyer – Floor adhesive and backing	2g adhesive	No asbestos detected
47543-49	Consulting Rooms – External – Eastern Ramp – Bituminous membrane between slabs	1g bituminous membrane	No asbestos detected
47543-50	Consulting Rooms – External – Eastern Ramp – Fibreboard panel around downpipe	20x15x3mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-51	St. Josephs/Consulting Rooms – Rooftop – Eave (Top layer)	90x60x5mm fibreboard fragments	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-52	St. Josephs/Consulting Rooms – Rooftop – Eave (Bottom layer)	90x40x5mm fibreboard fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-54	St. Josephs/Consulting Rooms – Rooftop – Infill panels adjacent windows	5x5x2mm fibreboard fragments	Chrysotile asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-55	St. Josephs/Consulting Rooms – Rooftop – Mastic around infill panels and windows	<1g mastic	No asbestos detected
47543-56	St. Josephs/Consulting Rooms – Rooftop – Render between roof and alcove façade	70x50x10mm cement sheet fragment	No asbestos detected
47543-57	St. Josephs– Rooftop – Fibrous cement sheet on edges of roof underneath roof tiles	70x50x5mm fibreboard fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-58	St. Josephs/Consulting Rooms – Rooftop – Mastic on air vents	1g mastic	No asbestos detected
47543-59	Consulting Rooms – Rooftop – Fibrous cement sheet on edges of roof underneath roof tiles	40x10x5mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-60	Belmont House – Rooftop – Wall sheeting on southeastern side	25x20x3mm fibreboard fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected Organic fibres detected

AIRSAFE

47543-61	Belmont house – Rooftop – Pointing on chimney (Southeastern corner)	<1g pointing	No asbestos detected
47543-62	Food Service unit – Rooftop – Mastic on air conditioning duct work (Southeastern corner)	50x10x3mm mastic	No asbestos detected
47543-63	Chapel – Internal – Oratory – Window mastic	<1g mastic	No asbestos detected
47543-64	Chapel – External – Northeastern windows - Mastic	40x10x5mm mastic	No asbestos detected
47543-65	The Lodge – Northern building – External – Eaves (Western side)	2g fibreboard fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected Amosite asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-66	Chapel – Internal – Storeroom – Ceiling sheeting	35x15x4mm fibrous cement sheet fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected Crocidolite asbestos detected
47543-67	The Lodge – Northern building – External – Southeastern porch – Infill panel below window	3g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-68	The Lodge – Northern building – External – Flat 2&3 Porch ceiling sheeting	20x10x3mmm fibreboard fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-69	The Lodge – Northern building – External – Northern verandah – Eave section	100x50x5mm fibreboard fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-70	The Lodge – Northern building – Internal – Ceiling space – Fibreboard used as packing material	40x20x5mm fibrous cement sheet fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected Amosite asbestos detected
47543-71	The Lodge – Squash court – Wall sheeting (Northern entrance area)	5g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-72	Monastery – External – Northern verandah – Ceiling sheeting	20x10x3mm fibrous cement sheet fragments	Chrysotile asbestos detected Amosite asbestos detected
47543-73	Monastery – External – Northern verandah – Telephone box/storage cupboard – Bituminous material on floor	70x20x3mm fibrous cement sheet fragments	Chrysotile asbestos detected Amosite asbestos detected
47543-74	Monastery – Internal – Ground floor – Corridor – Carpet & backing	80x40x1mmfibrous woven material	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected Synthetic mineral fibres detected
47543-75	Monastery – Internal – Ground floor – Kitchen – Linoleum floor & Backing	100x70x3mm linoleum tile fragment	No asbestos detected Synthetic mineral fibres detected
47543-76	Monastery – Internal – 1st floor – Ceiling space – Bituminous membrane underneath roof tiles	90x70x4mm bituminous membrane	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-77	Monastery – Internal – 1st floor – Eastern bathroom – Ceiling sheeting	1g fibrous cement sheet fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected Amosite asbestos detected
47543-78	Arts building – external – southern side of building fibreboard panel over sub-floor access	40x10x2mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-79	Arts building – internal – western side – bathroom – western wall sheeting	<1g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-80	Archives – internal infill panels beside double doors on the northwest corner of building	<1g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected

AIRSAFE

47543-81	Archives – internal – general archiving area – vinyl floor tiles & adhesive	a) 110x80x3mm vinyl floor tile fragment b) amber adhesive	a) No asbestos detected b) No asbestos detected
47543-82	Medical centre – external area – western entrance porch sheeting	10x5x2mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-83	Education centre – external façade panel on southern side of building	50x20x5mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-84	Education centre – external – southern eave	25x20x3mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-85	Food service area – external – infill panels above rear windows	5x3x1mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-86	Education centre – internal – meeting room – ceiling space – adhesive & old ceiling tile fragment on wooden rafters	1g fibrous woven board fragments	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-87	Education centre – internal – switch cupboard – vinyl floor tiles	a) 70x60x3mm vinyl floor tile fragment b) amber adhesive	a) No asbestos detected b) No asbestos detected
47543-88	Education centre – internal – switch cupboard – linoleum flooring and backing	a) 80x60x3mm linoleum tile fragment b) amber adhesive	a) No asbestos detected b) No asbestos detected
47543-89	Education centre – internal – corridor – gray vinyl floor tiles	a) 40x30x3mm vinyl floor tile fragment b) amber adhesive	a) Chrysotile asbestos detected b) No asbestos detected
47543-90	Food services unit – internal – cool room – adhesive on back of fridge unit	4g mastic	No asbestos detected
47543-91	Food services unit – internal – western storeroom – vinyl floor tiles & black adhesive	a) 45x30x3mm vinyl floor tile fragment b) amber adhesive	a) Chrysotile asbestos detected b) No asbestos detected
47543-92	Food services unit – internal – food store room – sheeting around bottom of walls	<1g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-93	CTC building – external – rooftop – infill panels on alcove area	<1g fibreboard fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-94	CTC building – external – rooftop – eave sections	40x30x5mm bituminous membrane	No asbestos detected
47543-95	CTC building – external – rooftop – molded fibrous cement flu pipe	10x5x2mm fibrous cement sheet fragments	Chrysotile asbestos detected
47543-96	CTC building – external rooftop – bituminous membrane material in gutters	<1g bituminous membrane	No asbestos detected
47543-97	CTC building – internal – linoleum floor under carpet	a) 80x60x3mm linoleum tile fragment b) amber adhesive c) paper backing	a) No asbestos detected b) No asbestos detected c) Chrysotile asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-98	CTC building – internal – storage room (patients wash room) – shower cubicle partitions	<1g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-99	CTC building – internal – storage room (patients wash room) – toilet – wall sheeting	10x10x3mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-100	CTC building – internal – storage room (patients wash room) – utility room – northern wall sheeting	15x10x4mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-101	CTC building – internal – hot water heater room – fire core panel on rear	<1g fibreboard fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected Organic fibres detected

AIRSAFE

	of doors		
47543-102	CTC building – internal – duct 1 cupboard – black bituminous product near pipe work	29g bituminous product	No asbestos detected
47543-103	CTC building – internal – corner of storage room (nurses office) – mastic on re-enforced windows	<1g mastic	No asbestos detected
47543-104	CTC building – external – infill panels below windows	5x5x2mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-105	CTC building – lower ground (CAFÉ) – pebblecrete floor	12g pebblecrete	No asbestos detected
47543-106	Belmont house – external – walk bridge- two ceiling tiles	<1g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-107	Belmont house – External – Eastern side – White pointing between stone work	1g pointing	No asbestos detected
47543-108	Belmont house – External – Northern entrance – White pointing between stone work	1g pointing	No asbestos detected
47543-109	Belmont House – Ceiling space – White render	5g render	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-110	Belmont House – Rooftop – Mastic as roof sealant	2g mastic	No asbestos detected
47543-111	Belmont House – Rooftop – Fibrous cement sheet on outside of skylight ceiling	<1g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-112	Belmont House – Rooftop – Pointing on chimney (dark brown)	<1g pointing	No asbestos detected
47543-113	Belmont House – Rooftop – Compressed cement sheet stair landing	1g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-114	Belmont House – Basement – Loose fibrous material within render on walls	1g fibrous material	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-115	Belmont House – Basement – Render & fibrous material	1g render	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-116	Belmont House – Basement - Medical records room – Residual amber adhesive on floor	1g adhesive	No asbestos detected
47543-117	Belmont House – External – Courtyard – Verandah sheeting	5x5x2mm fibreboard fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-118	Belmont House – Internal – Western corridor – Wall sheeting behind hydrant	<1g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-119	Belmont House – Internal – Western corridor – Toilets – Wall sheeting	<1g fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-120	Gate house – External – Infill panel below window on rear side of house	15x15x3mm fibrous cement sheet fragments	Chrysotile asbestos detected Crocidolite asbestos detected
47543-121	Gate house – External – Eaves	10x5x3mm fibrous cement sheet fragments	Chrysotile asbestos detected Crocidolite asbestos detected
47543-122	Gate house – External – Infill panel in between top of wall and roof	10x10x4mm fibrous cement sheet fragments	Chrysotile asbestos detected Crocidolite asbestos detected

47543-123	Gate house – Internal – Toilet – Ceiling sheeting	10x5x2mm fibrous cement sheet fragments	Chrysotile asbestos detected Crocidolite asbestos detected
47543-124	Squash court – Internal – Ceiling sheeting	10x10x2mm fibreboard fragment	Chrysotile asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-125	The lodge – Northern building – Verandah – Large sections of sheeting	5x3x1mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-126	Water pump station – External – Wall sheeting	10x5x3mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-127	Mortuary – Ceiling sheeting	15x10x3mm fibreboard fragment	No asbestos detected Organic fibres detected
47543-128	CTC Building – Eastern side – Eave sheeting	80x50x5mm fibrous cement sheet fragments	Chrysotile asbestos 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.

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.

Airsafe shall not be liable for loss, cost, damages or expenses incurred by the client, or any other person or company, resulting from the use of any information or interpretation given in this report. In no case shall Airsafe be liable for consequential damages including, but not limited to, lost profits, damages for failure to meet deadlines and lost production arising from this report.

Any other holder of this document is advised that information contained hereon reflects Airsafe's findings at the time of its intervention only and within the limits of Client's instructions, if any. The Airsafe's sole responsibility is to its Client and this document does not exonerate parties to a transaction from exercising all their rights and obligations under the transaction documents.

APPENDIX D – CHAIN OF CUSTODY

AIRSAFE
9/1 Bastille Street Balmain NSW 2041 Australia
T: 02 9555 9034 | F: 02 9555 9035
info@airsafe.net.au | www.airsafe.net.au

SGS EHS Alexandria Laboratory
SE198592 COC
Received: 09-Oct-2019

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

PROJECT NAME: Richmond Hospital
JOB NO: 47616
CONTACT: Simon Gorham
REPORT TO: info@airsafe.net.au
PRIOR STORAGE: Esky / Fridge / Ice

QUOTE NO: 2BSRGY
TO: SGS Australia Pty Ltd
Environmental Services
Unit 16/33 Maddox Street
Alexandria NSW 2015
CONTACT: T. 02 8594 0400
F. 02 8594 0499
E. au.samplereciept.sydney@sgs.com

	Sample Information				Tests Required																	Comments
					Inorganics								Organics					Other				
	Sample ID	Date Sampled	Sampled By	Sample Type	As	Cd	Cr	Cu	Pb	Ni	Zn	Hg	BTEX	TRH	PAHs	OC/OP Pesticides	PCBs	TCLP (PAHs)	TCLP (Metals)	Asbestos		Provide as much information as possible
1	47616-1	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
2	47616-2	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
3	47616-4	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
4	47616-5	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
5	47616-6	23/09/19	LM	Dust					X													
6	47616-7	23/09/19	LM	Dust					X													
7	47616-8	23/09/19	LM	Dust					X													
8	47616-9	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
9	47616-10	23/09/19	LM	Dust					X													
10	47616-11	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
11	47616-12	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
12	47616-13	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
13	47616-14	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													

AIRSAFE
93 Beattie Street Balmain NSW 2041 Australia
T: 02 9555 9034 | F: 02 9555 9035
info@airsafe.net.au | www.airsafe.net.au

	Sample Information				Tests Required																	Comments
					Inorganics								Organics					Other				
	Sample ID	Date Sampled	Sampled By	Sample Type	As	Cd	Cr	Cu	Pb	Ni	Zn	Hg	BTEX	TRH	PAHs	OC/OP Pesticides	PCBs	TCLP (PAHs)	TCLP (Metals)	Asbestos		Provide as much information as possible
14	47616-15	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
15	47616-16	23/09/19	LM	Dust					X													
16	47616-17	23/09/19	LM	Dust					X													
17	47616-18	23/09/19	LM	Dust					X													
18	47616-19	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
19	47616-20	23/09/19	LM	Dust					X													
20	47616-21	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
21	47616-22	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
22	47616-23	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
23	47616-24	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
24	47616-25	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
25	47616-26	23/09/19	LM	Dust					X													
26	47616-27	23/09/19	LM	Dust					X													
27	47616-28	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													
28	47616-29	23/09/19	LM	Paint					X													

Relinquished By (Company): Airsafe	Received By (Company):	Turnaround Time:	24 hour
Print Name: Matthew Shaw & Liam Matthews	Print Name: Sasha		24-36 hours
Date and Time: 09/10/19; 1pm	Date and Time: 9/10/19 @ 3:55		36-48 hours
Signature:	Signature:		3 days
			Standard

APPENDIX E – TEST REPORTS

OLYMPUS

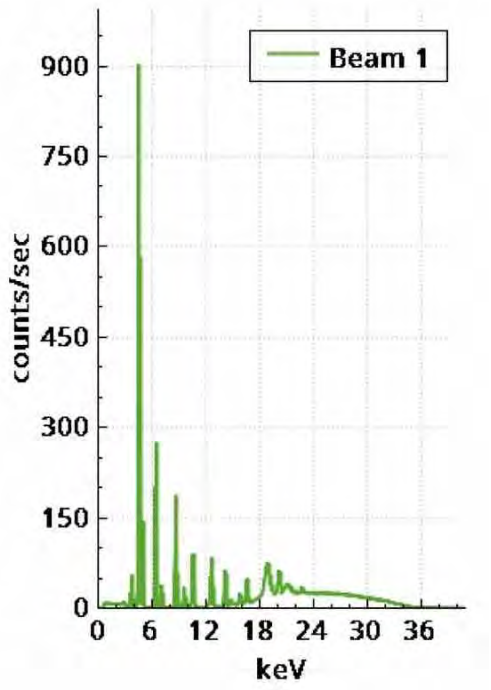
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-20 10:23:01
Daily ID : 1-RP3

Elapsed Time : 20 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.137	0.013	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	01

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

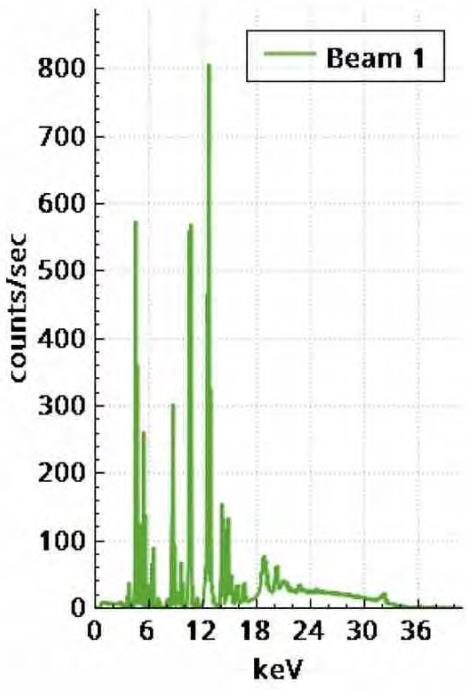
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-20 10:25:25
Daily ID : 3-RP1

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	3.706	0.085	Fail

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	02

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

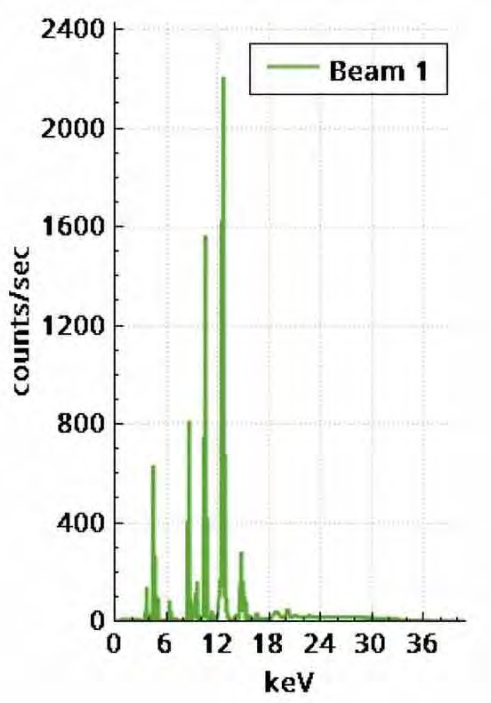
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-20 10:27:37
Daily ID : 5-RP1

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	5.00	0.23	Fail

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	03

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

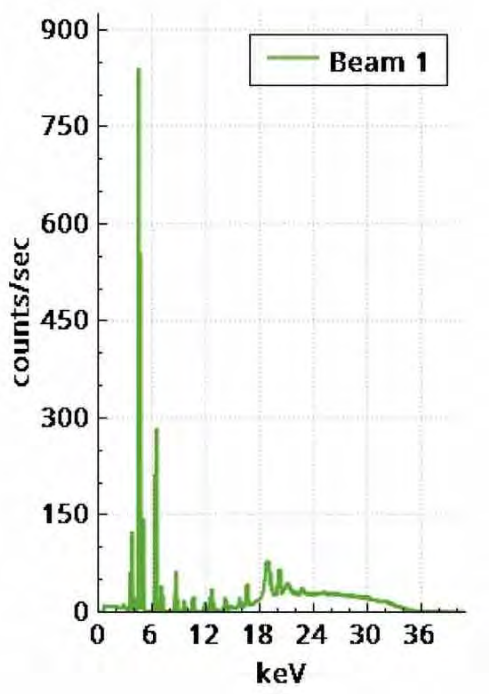
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-20 10:30:19
Daily ID : 7-RP2

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.193	0.020	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	04

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

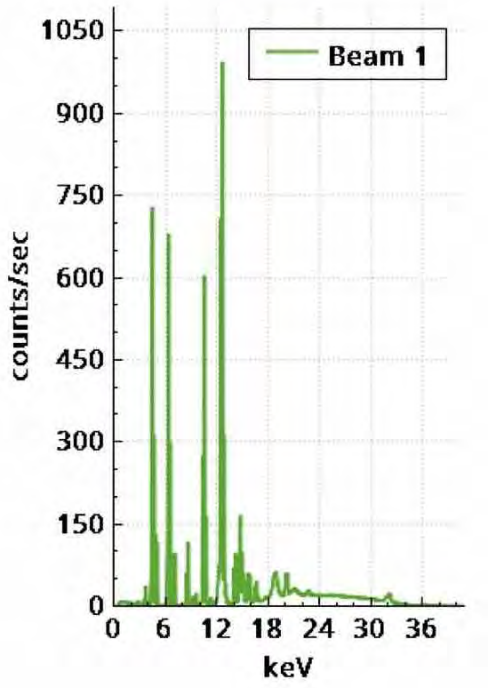
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-20 12:01:52
Daily ID : 9-RP2

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	5.00	0.17	Fail

Spectrum



Notes

Notes:: 170919
Operator:: LM
Project No:: 47675
Sample ID:: 05

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

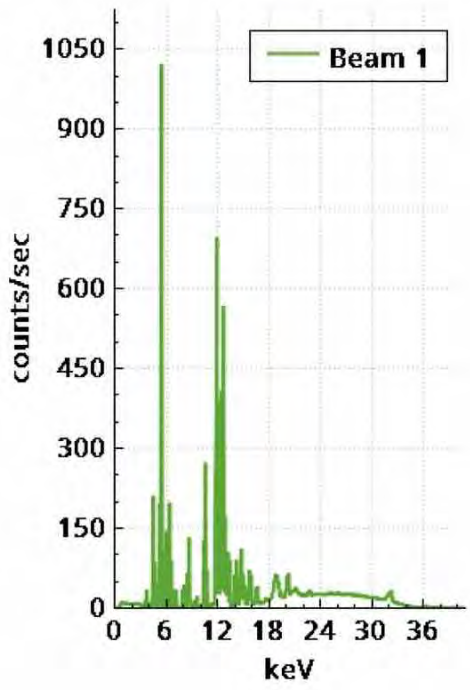
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-20 12:03:01
Daily ID : 11-RP1

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	5.00	0.24	Fail

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	06

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

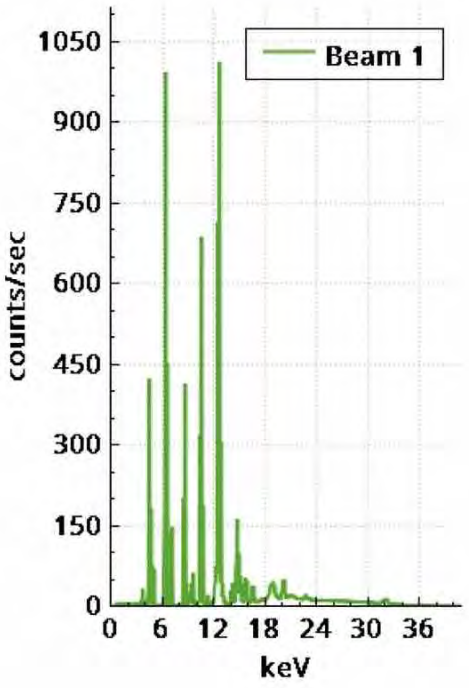
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-20 12:05:12
Daily ID : 13-RP2

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	5.00	0.11	Fail

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	07

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

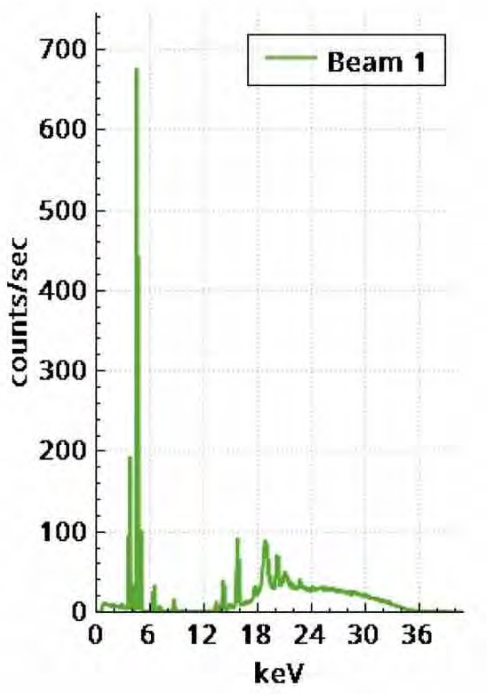
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-20 12:09:44
Daily ID : 15-RP2

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	ND	<0.002	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	08

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

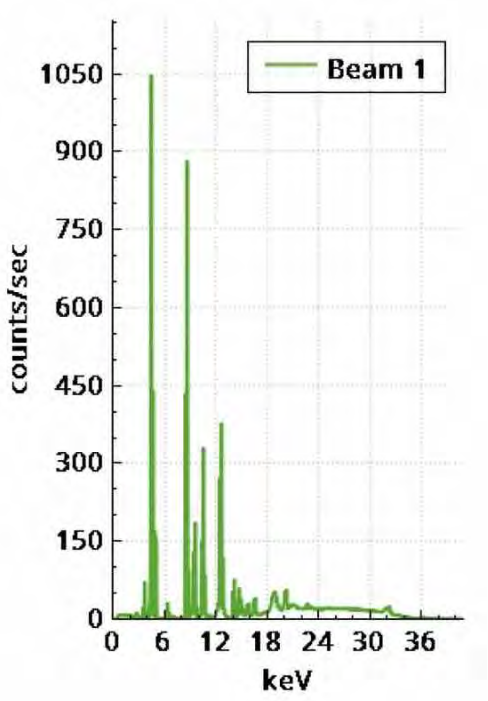
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-20 12:14:15
Daily ID : 17-RP1

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.975	0.027	Fail

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	09

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

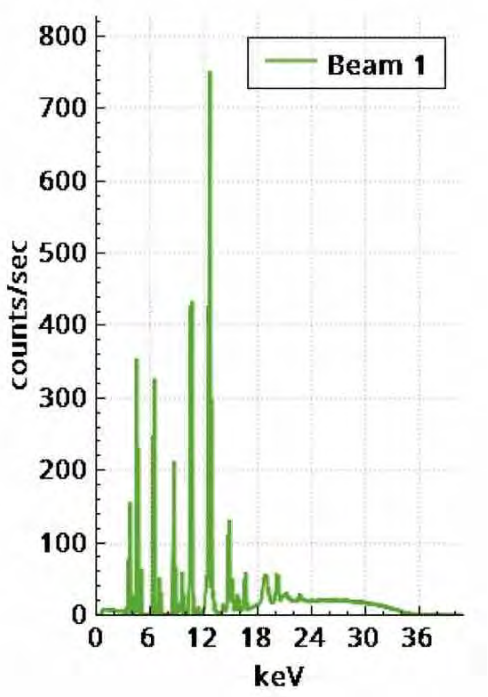
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-20 12:16:36
Daily ID : 19-RP1

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	5.00	0.15	Fail

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	10

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

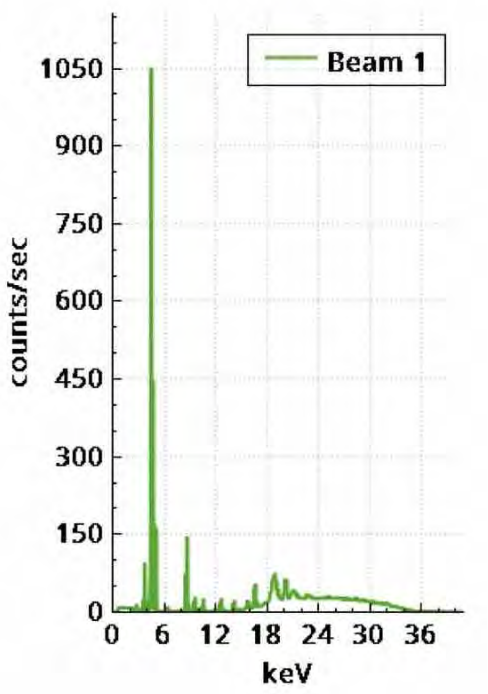
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-20 12:20:49
Daily ID : 23-RP2

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.043	0.011	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	11

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

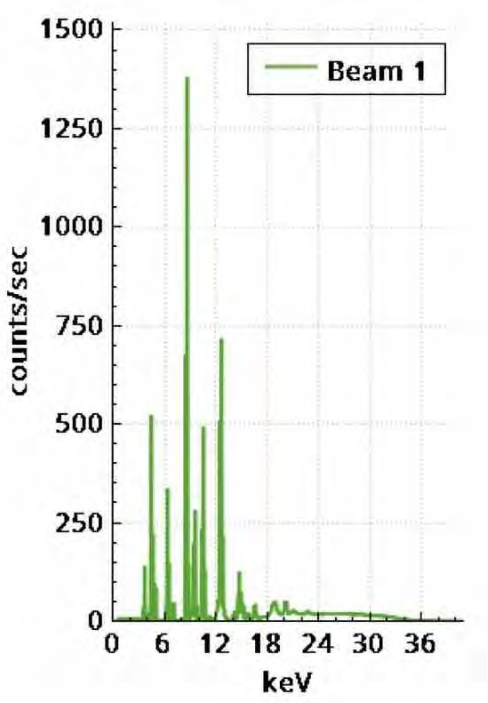
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-20 12:24:33
Daily ID : 27-RP2

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	3.574	0.087	Fail

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	12

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

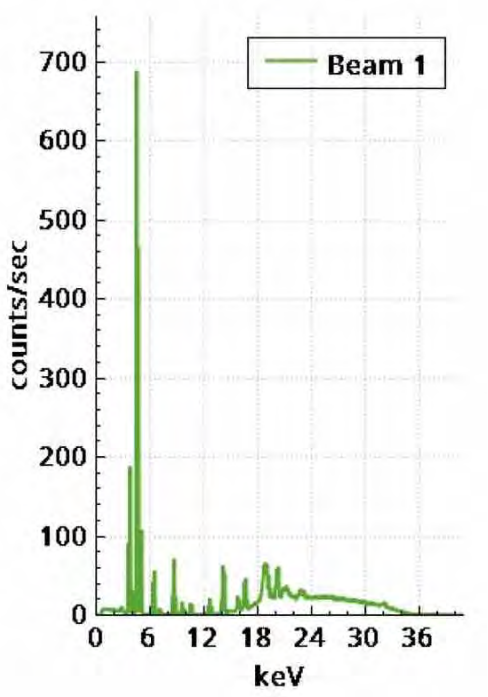
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-29 12:27:53
Daily ID : 29-RP2

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	0.072	0.010	Pass

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	13

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

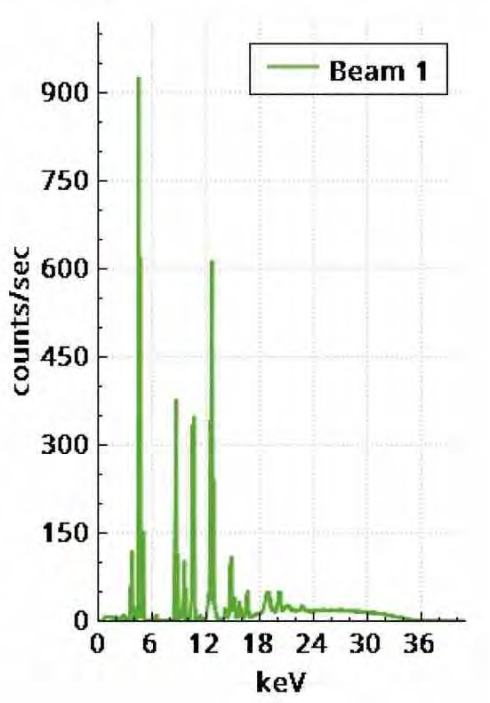
Serial Number: 801280 Time Method : 2019-09-20 12:30:20
Daily ID : 31-RP2

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	4.37	0.13	Fail

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	14

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

OLYMPUS

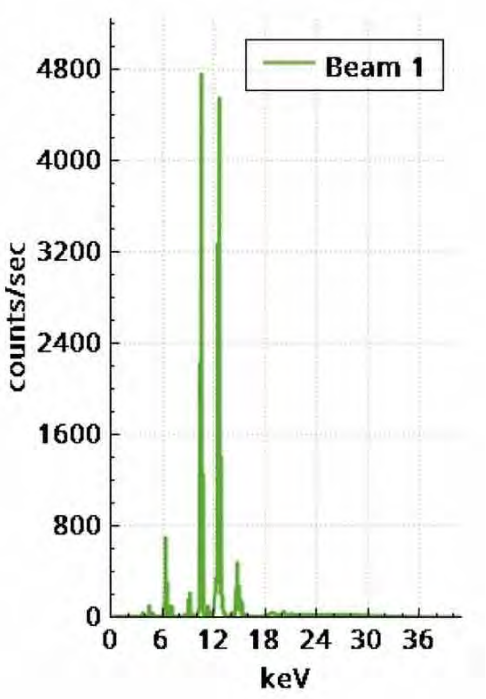
Serial Number: 801280 **Time Method : 2019-09-20 12:31:27**
Daily ID : 33-RP2

Elapsed Time : 15 s

Chemistry

El	mg/cm2	+/- 3σ	
Pb	5.00	0.23	Fail

Spectrum



Notes

Notes::	170919
Operator::	LM
Project No::	47675
Sample ID::	15

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Accreditation No. 2562

CLIENT DETAILS		LABORATORY DETAILS	
Contact	Simon Gorham	Manager	Huong Crawford
Client	AIRSAFE OHC PTY LTD	Laboratory	SGS Alexandria Environmental
Address	93 BEATTIE STREET BALMAIN NSW 2041	Address	Unit 16, 33 Maddox St Alexandria NSW 2015
Telephone	61 2 95559034	Telephone	+61 2 8594 0400
Facsimile	(Not specified)	Facsimile	+61 2 8594 0499
Email	info@airsafe.net.au	Email	au.environmental.sydney@sgs.com
Project	**47616 Richmond Hospital**	SGS Reference	**SE198592 R0**
Order Number	**47616**	Date Received	09 Oct 2019
Samples	28	Date Reported	14 Oct 2019

COMMENTS

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing. NATA accredited laboratory 2562(4354).

SIGNATORIES

Dong LIANG
Metals/Inorganics Team Leader

Huong CRAWFORD
Production Manager

SGS

ANALYTICAL REPORT

SE198592 R0

Parameter	Units	LOR	Sample Number Sample Matrix Sample Date Sample Name	SE198592.001 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-1	SE198592.002 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-2	SE198592.003 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-4	SE198592.004 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-5
Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste Solids/Materials by ICPOES Method: AN040/AN320 Tested: 14/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	mg/kg	1		-	-	-	-
Metals in Paint by ICPOES Method: AN065/AN320 Tested: 14/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001		<0.001	**0.002**	**0.026**	**0.21**

SGS

ANALYTICAL REPORT

SE198592 R0

Parameter	Units	LOR	Sample Number Sample Matrix Sample Date Sample Name	SE198592.005 Dust 23 Sep 2019 47616-6	SE198592.006 Dust 23 Sep 2019 47616-7	SE198592.007 Dust 23 Sep 2019 47616-8	SE198592.008 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-9
Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste Solids/Materials by ICPOES Method: AN040/AN320 Tested: 11/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	mg/kg	1		**410**	**130**	**110**	-
Metals in Paint by ICPOES Method: AN065/AN320 Tested: 14/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001		-	-	-	**0.15**

SGS

ANALYTICAL REPORT

SE198592 R0

Parameter	Units	LOR	Sample Number Sample Matrix Sample Date Sample Name	SE198592.009 Dust 23 Sep 2019 47616-10	SE198592.010 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-11	SE198592.011 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-12	SE198592.012 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-13
Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste Solids/Materials by ICPOES Method: AN040/AN320 Tested: 11/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	mg/kg	1		**92**	-	-	-
Metals in Paint by ICPOES Method: AN065/AN320 Tested: 14/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001		-	**0.36**	**0.35**	**0.33**

SGS

ANALYTICAL REPORT

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Parameter	Units	LOR	Sample Number Sample Matrix Sample Date Sample Name	SE198592.013 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-14	SE198592.014 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-15	SE198592.015 Dust 23 Sep 2019 47616-16	SE198592.016 Dust 23 Sep 2019 47616-17
Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste Solids/Materials by ICPOES Method: AN040/AN320 Tested: 14/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	mg/kg	1		-	-	**1100**	**480**
Metals in Paint by ICPOES Method: AN065/AN320 Tested: 14/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001		**4.0**	**0.080**	-	-

SGS

ANALYTICAL REPORT

SE198592 R0

Parameter	Units	LOR	Sample Number Sample Matrix Sample Date Sample Name	SE198592.017 Dust 23 Sep 2019 47616-18	SE198592.018 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-19	SE198592.019 Dust 23 Sep 2019 47616-20	SE198592.020 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-21
Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste Solids/Materials by ICPOES Method: AN040/AN320 Tested: 11/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	mg/kg	1		**5100**	-	**11**	-
Metals in Paint by ICPOES Method: AN065/AN320 Tested: 14/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001		-	**1.3**	-	**0.19**

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

SE198592 R0

Parameter	Units	LOR	Sample Number Sample Matrix Sample Date Sample Name	SE198592.021 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-22	SE198592.022 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-23	SE198592.023 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-24	SE198592.024 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-25
Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste Solids/Materials by ICPOES Method: AN040/AN320 Tested: 14/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	mg/kg	1		-	-	-	-
Metals in Paint by ICPOES Method: AN065/AN320 Tested: 14/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001		**0.003**	**18**	**1.8**	**0.13**

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

SE198592 R0

Parameter	Units	LOR	Sample Number Sample Matrix Sample Date Sample Name	SE198592.025 Dust 23 Sep 2019 47616-26	SE198592.026 Dust 23 Sep 2019 47616-27	SE198592.027 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-28	SE198592.028 Paint 23 Sep 2019 47616-29
Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste Solids/Materials by ICPOES Method: AN040/AN320 Tested: 11/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	mg/kg	1		**6500**	**1400**	-	-
Metals in Paint by ICPOES Method: AN065/AN320 Tested: 14/10/2019							
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001		-	-	**4.5**	**0.15**

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QC SUMMARY

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MB blank results are compared to the Limit of Reporting
LCS and MS spike recoveries are measured as the percentage of analyte recovered from the sample compared the the amount of analyte spiked into the sample.
DUP and MSD relative percent differences are measured against their original counterpart samples according to the formula : *the absolute difference of the two results divided by the average of the two results as a percentage.* Where the DUP RPD is 'NA' , the results are less than the LOR and thus the RPD is not applicable.

Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste Solids/Materials by ICPOES **Method: ME-(AU)-[ENV]AN040/AN320**

Parameter	QC Reference	Units	LOR	MB	DUP %RPD	LCS %Recovery	MS %Recovery
Lead, Pb	LB185118	mg/kg	1	<1	5 - 21%	103%	88%

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METHOD SUMMARY

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METHOD	METHODOLOGY SUMMARY
AN040	A portion of sample is digested with Nitric acid to decompose organic matter and Hydrochloric acid to complete the digestion of metals and then filtered for analysis by ASS or ICP as per USEPA Method 200.8.
AN040/AN320	A portion of sample is digested with nitric acid to decompose organic matter and hydrochloric acid to complete the digestion of metals. The digest is then analysed by ICP OES with metals results reported on the dried sample basis. Based on USEPA method 200.8 and 6010C.
AN065/AN320	A portion of paint chips sample is digested with nitric acid to solubilise the metals into solution . Digest then analysed by ICP OES with result calculated back to the as received paint sample basis .

FOOTNOTES

IS	Insufficient sample for analysis.	LOR	Limit of Reporting
LNR	Sample listed, but not received.	↑↓	Raised or Lowered Limit of Reporting
*	NATA accreditation does not cover the performance of this service.	QFH	QC result is above the upper tolerance
**	Indicative data, theoretical holding time exceeded.	QFL	QC result is below the lower tolerance
		-	The sample was not analysed for this analyte
		NVL	Not Validated

Unless it is reported that sampling has been performed by SGS, the samples have been analysed as received.
Solid samples expressed on a dry weight basis.

Where "Total" analyte groups are reported (for example, Total PAHs, Total OC Pesticides) the total will be calculated as the sum of the individual analytes, with those analytes that are reported as <LOR being assumed to be zero. The summed (Total) limit of reporting is calcuated by summing the individual analyte LORs and dividing by two. For example, where 16 individual analytes are being summed and each has an LOR of 0.1 mg/kg, the "Totals" LOR will be 1.6 / 2 (0.8 mg/kg). Where only 2 analytes are being summed, the " Total" LOR will be the sum of those two LORs.

Some totals may not appear to add up because the total is rounded after adding up the raw values.

If reported, measurement uncertainty follow the ± sign after the analytical result and is expressed as the expanded uncertainty calculated using a coverage factor of 2, providing a level of confidence of approximately 95%, unless stated otherwise in the comments section of this report.

Results reported for samples tested under test methods with codes starting with ARS-SOP, radionuclide or gross radioactivity concentrations are expressed in becquerel (Bq) per unit of mass or volume or per wipe as stated on the report. Becquerel is the SI unit for activity and equals one nuclear transformation per second.
Note that in terms of units of radioactivity:

a. 1 Bq is equivalent to 27 pCi
b. 37 MBq is equivalent to 1 mCi

For results reported for samples tested under test methods with codes starting with ARS-SOP, less than (<) values indicate the detection limit for each radionuclide or parameter for the measurement system used. The respective detection limits have been calculated in accordance with ISO 11929.

The QC and MU criteria are subject to internal review according to the SGS QAQC plan and may be provided on request or alternatively can be found here: www.sgs.com.au.pv.sgsvr/en-gb/environment.