

CORONATION PROPERTY CO. PTY LTD



Hazardous Materials Survey

34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW

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Executive Summary

Coronation Property Co. Pty Ltd engaged EI Australia (EI) to conduct a hazardous materials survey for the buildings located at 34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW ('the site').

This report presents the findings of a qualitative risk assessment of the hazardous materials detected within the buildings. Inspections of the site were conducted on 22nd and 23rd of August 2024.

This document has been completed to assist Coronation Property Co. Pty Ltd with redevelopment of the site, which shall include the demolition of all existing structures.

Key Findings

A presence / absence summary of the identified hazardous materials is presented below.

Property	ACM (friable)	ACM (non-friable)	LCD	LBP	SMF	PCB
57-61 Archer Street	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
1/34 Albert Avenue	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
34A & 34B Albert Avenue	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

Footnotes:

ACM = asbestos-containing material; LCD = lead containing dust; LBP = lead-based paint; SMF = synthetic mineral fibre;

PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl

Hazardous materials may be present within the inaccessible areas stated in the register (**Appendix A**).

All identified hazardous building materials were ranked **Priority 4** (i.e. stable and posing low to negligible health risk under present conditions). No immediate remedial action was considered necessary.

Limitations to Survey

Some of the building interiors, such as internal wall spaces and roof (ceiling) cavities, were inaccessible at the time of inspection. The presence of hazardous materials in these areas should be confirmed when they become accessible, with the status of any such material determined as per the procedure defined in **Section 4** of this report. In the meantime, any confined space, in particular a roof / ceiling cavity, should be assumed as containing hazardous (lead) dust, at least.

The sampling did not include electricity fuse / switch / meter backing boards and capacitors, due to potential electrocution hazard. All black mounting boards were thus assumed to be asbestos-containing.

Additional Comments

Numerous air conditioner units were attached to external and internal walls of the site buildings. All casing and working components were metal, plastic and rubber. No fibrous lagging was observed. SMF insulation was expected to be associated with the flexible, metal foil ducts, however.

All electrical wiring within the buildings appeared to be insulated by plastic or rubber materials / conduits (i.e. no asbestos-containing insulation materials were detected).

Stone-based benchtops/products were noted within Townhouses 1 to 12 of 57- 61 Archer Street, within the kitchens and bathrooms. Based on the age of construction/renovation of those areas, these are potentially engineered stone-based products. These stone products, engineered or natural, must be handled in accordance with SafeWork Australia (2023) *Code of Practice: Managing the risks of respirable crystalline silica from engineered stone in the workplace*

Recommendation

Adopting the precautionary principle, and in the absence of a more comprehensive sampling and analytical program, EI recommends that where there is doubt over the type of any building material, it should be assumed as containing a hazardous substance.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background and Purpose

EI Australia (EI) was engaged by Coronation Property Co. Pty Ltd, to conduct a hazardous materials survey (HMS) for the buildings located at 34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW (henceforth referred to as 'the site').

EI understood that the site was designated for redevelopment, which included demolition of the existing structures. A HMS was required prior to commencement of the works.

This report documents the findings of the HMS performed by EI, which involved inspection of the vacant apartment buildings, identification and sampling of potential hazardous materials, and subsequent laboratory analysis for the relevant hazardous substance(s). In addition, it provides recommendations for the safe management of hazardous materials during the proposed demolition works.

1.2 Scope of Works

The scope of the HMS included:

- Inspection of the site buildings, to ascertain whether they contained hazardous material(s), namely:
 - asbestos-containing materials (ACMs);
 - lead-based paints (LBPs);
 - lead-containing dust (LCD);
 - synthetic mineral fibres (SMFs); and/or
 - polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
- Undertake qualitative risk assessment of the identified hazardous materials; and
- Prepare a report with the findings of the survey, including a hazardous material register and recommendations (control strategies) for the on-going management of the identified hazardous materials.

2. Site Description

2.1 Identification and Location

The site identification details and associated information are presented in **Table 2-1**.

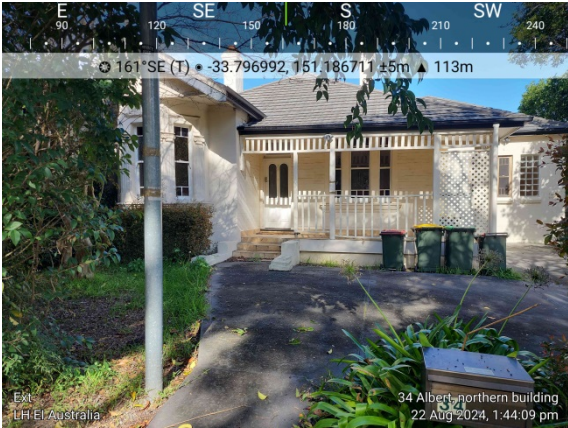
Table 2-1 Site Details

Attribute	Description
Street Address	34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW
Location	Approximately 500m east of the Chatswood train station, within the residential district of Chatswood. The site is bound by: ▪ Albert Avenue, followed by Chatswood Police Station to the north; ▪ Bertram Street, followed by a Kindergarten and residential properties to the east; ▪ Archer Street, followed by commercial and residential properties to the west; and ▪ Residential properties to the south.
Geographical Coordinates	North-eastern corner of site (GDA2020-MGA56): Easting: 332143.018 Northing: 6258877.918 (Source: http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au)
Area	Approximately 2,648m² (Source: http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au)
Description	Roughly rectangular shaped block of land, comprised of two residential complexes: ▪ 57 – 61 Archer Street ➢ Covering the western portion of the site, with driveway extending to Albert Avenue ➢ Strata Plan (SP) 81015 (1970m²) ➢ Two 3-4 storey townhouse complex buildings, holding a total of 12 dwellings (vacant) with a shared single basement ▪ 1 of 34 Albert Avenue ➢ Covering the north eastern portion of the site ➢ SP 101358 (approximately 413m² of total 678m²) ➢ Single storey residential building ▪ 34A & 34B Albert Avenue ➢ Covering the south eastern portion of the site ➢ SP 101358 (approximately 265m² of total 678m²) ➢ Three storey duplex Concrete paving formed hardstand areas (driveways and parking areas).

2.2 Building Descriptions

The buildings were the focus of this HMS. A brief description of each is provided in **Table 2-2**.

Table 2-2 Building Descriptions

Description	
57 – 61 Archer Street This property contained a recently built townhouse complex of 12 dwellings (vacant), organised between two buildings of similar material. Each townhouse was 3-4 storeys, and connected to a shared single basement level. The principal materials of building construction were sheet metal roofing, brick external walls (rendered / painted), brick and plasterboard internal walls, plasterboard ceilings, and concrete and timber floors.	
1/34 Albert Avenue This property contained a single storey, residential building (vacant). The principal materials of building construction were terracotta roof tiles, brick external walls (painted), brick and plasterboard internal walls, plasterboard ceilings, and concrete and timber flooring.	
34A & 34B Albert Avenue This property contained a 3 storey, residential duplex (vacant). The principal materials of building construction were terracotta roof tiles, brick external walls (rendered / painted), brick and plasterboard internal walls, and concrete and timber ceilings and floors.	

3. General Methodology

The survey was conducted to identify the presence and condition of hazardous materials on / in the buildings comprising the site. Based on EI's experience, those most likely to be present included:

- ACMs;
- LBPs applied to building surfaces;
- Lead present in built-up dust on building surfaces;
- SMF insulation and sheeting; and
- Fluorescent light capacitor fittings containing PCBs.

The scope of this survey was limited to inspection of the accessible building construction materials, including finishes, with the collection of representative samples suspected of containing a hazardous substance (listed above), where it was permissible to do so. Limitations were placed on the ambit of the inspection, due to access restrictions on some parts of the site.

Due to the destructive nature of the sampling process, as well as access constraints, it was not possible to collect samples of all (suspected) materials. Where it was not possible to collect a sample, the inspector used their professional experience to make a judgement on the status of the material, or area, concerned. Where the inspector believed the material could contain asbestos, lead, SMF and/or PCB, this was recorded in the survey report and the corresponding material should be treated as hazardous.

3.1 Asbestos

This component of the survey was carried out in accordance with the guidelines documented in the SafeWork NSW (2022a) *How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace* and SafeWork NSW (2022b) *How to Safely Remove Asbestos*. Below are definitions of the two forms of asbestos.

Non-friable (bonded) asbestos material

Non-friable asbestos is any material that contains asbestos in a bonded matrix. It may consist of Portland cement or various resin/binders and cannot be crushed by hand when dry.

Friable asbestos material

Friable asbestos 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

Seven samples of suspected ACM were collected during the inspections (ACM-01 to ACM-07). Each was analysed for the presence of asbestos by the contracted laboratory (SGS Australia Pty Ltd), in accordance with Australian Standard AS4964-2004 *Method for the Qualitative Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Samples*. Being fibre identification analysis, the presence of SMF was recorded, if detected. The reporting limit of the method was 0.1 g/kg. Refer to **Appendix B** for the laboratory documentation. The hazardous materials register (**Appendix A**) includes the sample results.

3.2 Lead in Paint

Australian Standard AS 4361.2-2017 *Guide to Lead Paint Management, Part 2: Lead Paint in Residential, Public and Commercial Buildings* defines LBP as a paint film or component coat of a paint system in which the lead content (calculated as total lead metal) is in excess of 0.1% by

weight of the dry film. The *NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017* currently defines a lead process as works on paint containing more than 1.0% by dry weight of lead.

Five samples of paint were collected during the inspections (LBP-01 to LBP-05). Each was analysed for lead content by the contracted laboratory (SGS Australia Pty Ltd), in accordance with method AN065/AN320. The reporting limit was 0.001% w/w. Refer to **Appendix B** for the laboratory documentation. The hazardous materials register (**Appendix A**) includes the sample results.

3.3 Lead in Dust

Where significant levels of dust were observed, a representative sample was collected and placed into a plastic zip-lock bag for laboratory analysis in mg/kg of lead. Currently, there is no guideline level for lead in bulk dust, thus levels can be compared to NEPM (2013) *Schedule B1 Guideline Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater* – Health Investigation Level A for Residential Properties with accessible soil of 300 mg/kg, as a conservative level where dust is readily accessible to workers during scheduled demolition and refurbishment works. The reporting limit was 1 mg/kg. Refer to **Appendix B** for the laboratory documentation. The hazardous materials register (**Appendix A**) includes the sample results.

The guideline levels above are mentioned for point of reference only, and specific guideline levels should be developed by a suitably qualified occupational hygienist, prior to demolition works commencing

3.4 Synthetic Mineral Fibres

This component of the survey was carried out in accordance with the guidelines documented in the SafeWork Australia *Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Synthetic Mineral Fibres* (NOHSC: 2006, 1990).

3.5 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Information concerning capacitors in light fittings and other electrical equipment is derived from the Australian and New Zealand Environmental and Conservation Council *Identification of PCB Containing Capacitors Information Booklet* (ANZECC, 1997). This document defines PCB material and waste as follows:

<2 mg/kg	PCB free
2 mg/kg - <50 mg/kg	Non-scheduled PCB material or waste
>50 mg/kg	Scheduled PCB material or waste
>100,000 mg/kg (10%)	Concentrated PCB material

Due to the inherent hazard in accessing electrical components, or other reasons such as height restrictions, immovable equipment and furniture, some light fittings could not be safely accessed. In these instances, comment was made on the likelihood of PCB-containing materials, based upon age and appearance.

4. Risk Assessment

The buildings located at 34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW were the subject of this HMS. The hazardous materials register, presented in **Appendix A**, includes assessment of the risks associated with each identified hazardous material. In order to assess the health risks associated with asbestos, lead, SMFs and PCBs, the following must be considered:

- Product type;
- Friability of the material;
- Condition;
- Accessibility of the material to occupants and/or maintenance personnel;
- Exposed surface area; and
- Surface treatment (if any).

The purpose of the assessment is to establish the relative risk posed by each specific hazardous material identified in this survey. The following factors are defined to assist in determining the relative health risk posed by each item.

4.1 Friability

The friability of a material describes the ease by which it can be crumbled, which in turn can increase the release of fibres and/or dust particulates into the air.

- **Friable asbestos** can be crumbled, pulverised, or reduced to powder by hand pressure, which makes it more dangerous than non-friable asbestos.
- **Non-friable asbestos** is typically comprised of asbestos fibres tightly bound in a non-asbestos matrix, such as corrugated and flat panel FCS. If accidentally damaged or broken these ACMs may release fibres initially, but may not continue to do so.
- **Sealed SMF** describes a synthetic fibrous material which has a specific designed shape and exists within a stable manufactured matrix, such as vinyl floor sheeting.
- **Unsealed SMF** is a loosely packed, synthetic fibrous material which has no adhesive or cementitious binding properties, such as roof and air conditioner duct insulation.
- **Friable LBP** exhibits signs of severe deterioration and can be crumbled or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
- **Non-friable LBP** has remained adhered to the surface and is not easily removed.
- All **LCD** is described as friable, due to its readily airborne nature.

4.2 Condition

The condition of each identified hazardous building material is reported as being **good**, **fair** or **poor**.

- **Good** refers to a material that is in sound condition, with no or very minor damage and deterioration.
- **Fair** refers to a material that is generally in a sound condition, with some areas of damage or deterioration.
- **Poor** refers to a material that is extensively damaged or deteriorated.

4.3 Accessibility

The accessibility of each identified hazardous material is reported as:

- **Regular:** in an occupied space of the building and accessible to all personnel using/entering the corresponding space.
- **Occasional:** in a room or building space that is used infrequently.
- **Maintenance Only:** when accessible to maintenance personnel only (out of normal reach).

4.4 Priority Ratings

The elements above are used to rate the overall health risk posed by the hazardous material present on the site.

Priority 1: Immediate Risk Level

A material which, due to its present condition and location, presents an immediate health risk. The material should be stabilised at the earliest practicable time, with the surrounding area isolated and remedial action(s) undertaken.

Priority 2: Elevated Risk Level

Damaged or unstable material which, if disturbed, presents an elevated health risk to personnel within its vicinity and has potential for contamination to be spread to other areas. The material should be stabilised at the earliest practicable time, with further remedial action(s) considered.

Priority 3: Low Risk Level

Stable material that has 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.

Priority 4: Negligible Risk Level

Stable material that presents a negligible health risk unless damaged. Such material should be maintained in good condition. It should be reassessed prior to any works that will impact the material.

Inaccessible:

The location was not accessed during the survey (or only partially so) and a priority rating could not be applied with confidence. Once such a location is accessed more fully, the priority rating should be reassessed prior to any works being undertaken in the area.

5. Summary of Survey

The hazardous materials identified during this survey are listed in **Table 5-1**. Photographs of the materials are presented in the formal register in **Appendix A**. Recommendations for their handling and disposal are provided in **Section 6**.

Table 5-1 Summary Hazardous Materials

Building / Location	Material
57 – 61 Archer Street (Townhouses 1 to 12)	
Internal, basement north western side, 'plant room', electrical distribution board	ACM
External, Units 1-12, instant hot water heaters throughout	SMF
Internal, basement, fluorescent lights, throughout	PCB
1/34 Albert Avenue	
External, western section, south western wall, electrical distribution box, black meter board	ACM
Internal, ceilings, soft air-conditioning ducting, throughout	SMF
34A & 34B Albert Avenue	
External, southern side, electrical distribution board	ACM

Footnotes:

ACM = asbestos-containing material; LBP = lead-based paint; SMF = synthetic mineral fibre; PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl
Hazardous materials may be present within the inaccessible areas stated in the register (**Appendix A**).

All identified hazardous building materials were ranked **Priority 4** (i.e. stable and posing low to negligible health risk under present conditions). No immediate remedial action was considered necessary.

Limitations to Survey

Some of the building interiors, such as internal wall spaces and roof (ceiling) cavities, were inaccessible at the time of inspection. The presence of hazardous materials in these areas should be confirmed when they become accessible, with the status of any such material determined as per the procedure defined in **Section 4** of this report. In the meantime, any confined space, in particular a roof / ceiling cavity, should be assumed as containing hazardous (lead) dust, at least.

The sampling did not include electricity fuse / switch / meter backing boards and capacitors, due to potential electrocution hazard. All black mounting boards were thus assumed to be asbestos-containing.

Additional Comments

Numerous air conditioner units were attached to external and internal walls of the site buildings. All casing and working components were metal, plastic and rubber. No fibrous lagging was observed. SMF insulation was expected to be associated with the flexible, metal foil ducts, however.

All electrical wiring within the buildings appeared to be insulated by plastic or rubber materials / conduits (i.e. no asbestos-containing insulation materials were detected).

Stone-based benchtops/products were noted within Townhouses 1 to 12 of 57 -61 Archer Street within the kitchens and bathrooms. Based on the age of construction/renovation of those areas, these are potentially engineered stone-based products. These stone products, engineered or natural, must be handled in accordance with SafeWork Australia (2023) *Code of Practice: Managing the risks of respirable crystalline silica from engineered stone in the workplace*

Recommendation

Adopting the precautionary principle, and in the absence of a more comprehensive sampling and analytical program, EI recommends that where there is doubt over the type of any building material, it should be assumed as containing a hazardous substance.

6. Recommendations

6.1 Asbestos

Asbestos materials should be removed prior to the commencement of any demolition works that may cause their disturbance. The removal of these materials is to be done in accordance with *NSW Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and *Regulation 2017* and the following SafeWork NSW approved codes of practice:

- SafeWork NSW (2022a) *How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace*; and
- SafeWork NSW (2022b) *How to Safely Remove Asbestos*.

The asbestos removal works will require a minimum *Class B* licenced asbestos removal contractor (LARC). *Class B* LARCs are only permitted to remove non-friable ACM.

The following measures are minimum requirements during the removal of ACM:

- The work area should be barricaded and appropriate signage installed.
- The ACM should be sealed or wetted with water.
- ACM should be removed with minimal breakage and where applicable, should be lowered to the ground not dropped.
- Where ACM are too large to fit into an asbestos labelled waste bag, the ACM should be stacked or placed on a 200µm plastic ground sheet or lined skip bin and not allowed to lie about the site where they may be further broken or crushed by machinery or workers.
- Asbestos waste is to be securely packaged and labelled. Asbestos waste bags are to be double bagged while ACM in polythene sheeting should be double wrapped with adhesive tape applied to the entire length of every overlap to secure materials to minimise the risk of the polythene sheeting tearing or splitting.
- Any dust and/or ACM debris remaining around the removal area should be cleaned up using an approved "H" type high-efficiency particulate absorbing (HEPA) vacuum cleaner.
- All asbestos containing waste is to be disposed at an approved disposal facility (contact local council or SafeWork NSW for nearest asbestos waste facility).

Where asbestos is to be removed, the LARC should prepare a site-specific asbestos removal control plan (ARCP) prior to undertaking any works. At the completion of asbestos removal works a clearance certificate is required.

6.1.1 Asbestos Removal Control Plan

A site-specific ARCP must be prepared by the LARC, to identify the management measures required to address the risks associated with potential exposure to asbestos. The ARCP must cover:

- Work area isolation (barrier protection, buffer zone);
- Removal methods (friable/non-friable);
- Contamination control methods (decontamination procedures); and
- Health and safety procedures (respiratory protection).

Asbestos removal works at the site, including the disturbance of any asbestos-impacted soils, must be managed strictly in accordance with the ARCP.

6.1.2 Asbestos Fibre Air Monitoring

Monitoring of asbestos fibres in ambient air is required (mandatory) during *Class A* friable ACM removal works, though not so during *Class B* non-friable ACM works.

Air monitoring for asbestos fibres must be undertaken by a NATA- (National Association of Testing Authorities-) accredited company that is independent of the demolition and/or asbestos removal company. A minimum of four monitoring stations, set on the boundaries of the work area(s) is suggested, although the monitoring program should be determined in collaboration with the appointed SafeWork NSW licenced asbestos assessor (LAA, if applicable), whom will also be independent of the demolition and/or asbestos removal company.

6.1.3 Management of Asbestos Waste

The management, including transportation, of asbestos waste must be carried out in accordance with Part 7 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*, which includes:

- Appropriate packaging, sealing, covering and/or wetting of the waste, as is required for the form of the asbestos contamination (i.e. bonded asbestos, friable asbestos or asbestos-contaminated soil);
- Reporting on transportation of asbestos waste by the transporter to the EPA as required under Part 7, Section 79 of the *Waste Regulation 2014*; and
- Disposal to an appropriately licensed (i.e. lawful) premises, with proper advice to the occupier of the premises, while incorporating measures for the prevention of dust generation, in accordance with Part 7, Section 80 of the *Waste Regulation 2014*.

Any ACM removed from the site should be tracked from the time of their removal from the structure until their disposal. Tracking of all ACMs should be completed on the national *Integrated Waste Tracking Solution (IWTS)* system. This system will require all details of each ACM to be transported, including though not limited to:

- Origin of material;
- Material type;
- Approximate volume; and
- Truck registration number.

Disposal locations will be determined by the LARC. Disposal location, waste disposal documentation (i.e. weighbridge dockets, trip tickets and consignment disposal confirmation) and the above-listed information should be provided to the person conducting the clearance inspection for reporting purposes.

6.1.4 Asbestos Clearance Inspection

Under Clause 473 of the *NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017*, a clearance inspection is required following the removal of greater than 10m² of ACM. The appointed person conducting the clearance inspection should be independent of the demolition and/or asbestos removal company. A clearance certificate must be issued prior to the area being re-occupied under non-asbestos conditions.

Note: Non-friable ACM removal can be cleared by a suitably qualified person (e.g. occupational hygienist or environmental scientist) as defined in the *WHS Regulation 2017*, with a subsequent clearance certificate issued prior to the area being re-occupied under non-asbestos conditions.

6.2 Lead Paint

Structures should be managed in accordance with the procedures detailed in:

- NEPC (2013) *Guideline on Derivation of Health-Based Investigation Levels* (corresponding to Schedule B7 of the *National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Amendment Measure*);
- Australian Standard AS 4874-2000 *Guide to Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Soil and Deposited Dust as Source of Lead*;
- Australian Standard AS 4361.2-1998 *Guide to Lead Paint Management; Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings*;
- Australian / New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4361.2:2017 *Guide to Hazardous Paint Management; Part 2: Lead Paint in Residential, Public and Commercial Buildings*;
- NOHSC (1994a) *National Standard for the Control of Inorganic Lead at Work*; and
- NOHSC (1994b) *National Code of Practice for the Control and Safe Use of Inorganic Lead at Work*.

6.2.1 Lead Paint

There are currently no legislative requirements for the removal of stable lead-containing paints from structures remaining *in situ*. The following measures must be observed as minimum requirements when working with LBP to reduce the potential for lead dust exposure:

- LBPs on structures from residential premises, educational or child care institutions are to be removed from all surfaces prior to demolition. Paint wastes from such structures are pre-classified as *General Solid Waste* under the EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines*.
- Wear an approved (Australian Standard AS1716) half face respirator or dust mask with a 'P2' (dust and fumes) protection rating if working directly with materials coated with lead paint during the demolition works.
- Wear work clothes that do not catch dust or flakes in pockets or cuffs. Disposable 5/6 Tyvek coveralls, or equivalent, are recommended for this type of lead work.
- Use an industrial vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter for dust and debris clean up.
- When working on lead paint surfaces:
 - Use heavy-duty plastic sheeting to seal off work areas and collect debris;
 - Place a plastic drop sheet under the area to be worked upon (ensuring it extends a minimum of two metres from the base of the wall or structure and an extra metre for each storey being worked on (consider height and use more plastic if needed));
 - Fold the edge of the plastic nearest the wall and/or structure and secure it with tape, in order to prevent any dust falling between the join; and
 - Fold and brace external edges of the plastic drop sheet.
- Wet any lead paint surface to be sanded or cut. Use water sparingly and do not spray water on power tools (e.g. drills). Wet the wall or structure to dampen down for dust control.
- Do not use open flame burners on lead paint.
- At the completion of the works, plastic sheeting, Tyvek suits, gloves and wet wipes used during lead paint removal are to be sealed in a way so that materials are contained within the plastic and disposed as hazardous waste.
- Due to the potential for high lead concentration and ease at which it is dispersed, any ceiling cavity must be vacuumed using a "H" type HEPA vacuum cleaner to the furthest extent practical prior to demolition.

The *NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017* requires that a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) must notify SafeWork NSW of any maintenance / demolition involving lead materials. The notification form must be submitted to SafeWork NSW at least

seven days in advance of the works. The corresponding forms, which list lodgement instructions, are available on the SafeWork NSW website.

Note: The PCBU must assess the risk(s) for each lead process. If a PCBU cannot determine whether lead risk work is being carried out, then it is taken to include such risk until determined otherwise.

6.2.2 Lead in Dust

The following recommendations must be observed as a minimum requirement when working within LD-containing areas, to reduce the potential for lead exposure:

- Wear an approved (Australian Standard AS1716) half face respirator or dust mask with a 'P2' (dust and fumes) protection rating if working directly with materials coated with lead paint during the demolition works.
- Wear work clothes that do not catch dust or flakes in pockets or cuffs. Disposable 5/6 Tyvek coveralls, or equivalent, are recommended for this type of lead work.

Use an industrial vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter for dust and debris clean up.

6.3 Synthetic Mineral Fibres

SMF products must be removed and disposed in accordance with the *NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017* and *Safe Work Australia National Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Synthetic Mineral Fibres* (NOHSC:2006, 1990). In addition, the following documents should be consulted for additional guidance:

- *National Standard for the Safe Use of Synthetic Mineral Fibres* (NOHSC:1004, 1990); and
- *Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Synthetic Mineral Fibres* (NOHSC, 1993).

Under the EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines*, "synthetic fibre waste from materials such as fibreglass, polyesters and other plastics, being waste that is packaged securely to prevent dust emissions, but excluding asbestos waste which is a special waste", is pre-classified as *General Solid Waste (Non Putrescible)*.

6.4 Polychlorinated Biphenyl Capacitors

All fluorescent light tubes with metal-cased capacitors, as well as any electrical transformers, should be assumed as containing PCBs. Any leaking PCB-containing capacitors / transformers should be disposed prior to the commencement of any demolition works that may cause their disturbance.

The following measures must be adopted when removing / handling PCB-containing capacitors and transformers.

- Small quantities of PCBs are usually found in sealed capacitors and transformers. PCB-containing capacitors / transformers are unlikely to pose a health risk unless they become damaged and leak. Care must be taken when handling a damaged capacitor / transformer to ensure that spillage does not occur.
- The person handling any (damaged) capacitor / transformer should use disposable gloves. Wear gloves that are made of materials that are resistant to PCBs, such as *Viton*, polyethylene, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or neoprene. Mid-arm length gauntlets may be required. Do not use gloves made of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or natural rubber (latex).
- Wear disposable overalls made of Tyvek or materials with similar chemical resistant properties.
- When working with overhead equipment (e.g. fluorescent light fixtures), wear a full face shield and appropriate hair protection.

- Wash any non-disposable contaminated equipment with kerosene and collect the kerosene for disposal as a PCB-contaminated waste.
- PCB-containing equipment (capacitors, transformers, ballasts, etc.) is to be placed in a polyethylene bag, which then is to be placed in a sealable metal container. This container must be clearly marked with the details of the contents and must be maintained in good order (that is, no visible signs of damage or corrosion). If some of these materials are leaking, the container should be partially filled with an absorbent material, such as a commercial absorbent, kitty litter or a diatomaceous earth. The plastic wrapped leaking components can then be placed in the container.
- If PCB vapours are suspected (e.g. PCB leaks onto hot surface in confined space), wear a suitable respirator. Use a cartridge respirator suitable for chlorinated vapours. It is always prudent to ensure adequate ventilation. **Note:** PCBs do not vaporise readily at room temperature.
- Do not smoke while handling PCBs.
- After handling PCBs, even if gloves were worn, wash hands well in warm, soapy water before eating, drinking, smoking, handling food or drink, or using toilet facilities.

PCB capacitors / transformers are to be disposed at a licenced waste facility. If the PCB concentration is above the threshold concentration for scheduled waste (i.e. >50mg/kg), the waste must be also be transported by a suitably licenced contractor. For further details on this, contact the EPA.

6.5 Demolition and Waste Disposal

Demolition Plan

EI hereby makes the following recommendations in relation to the proposed building demolition and clean-up program. These recommendations provide the basis for a demolition works plan.

1. All demolition works are to be conducted in accordance with Standards Australia (2001) *Australian Standard AS 2601 The Demolition of Structures* and SafeWork NSW (2016) *Code of Practice: Demolition Work*.
2. The buildings are to be maintained in a stable and safe condition during any demolition work. Appropriate precautions must be taken to maintain building stability / safety in the event of severe weather conditions (e.g. localized high winds and storms).
3. The power, gas and/or water supplies should be disconnected prior to commencement of, and then throughout, any demolition work.
4. The site shall be secured at all times against the unauthorized entry of persons or vehicles. Provision shall be made for ready access to the site by emergency services.
5. The site boundaries (Archer Street, Albert Avenue and Bertram Street, at least) are to be prominently labelled, giving clear warning that demolition is taking place and hazardous materials are present. All signage is to conform to *Australian Standard AS 1319 Safety Signs in the Occupational Environment*. It is recommended that a notice displaying the words **WARNING DEMOLITION IN PROGRESS**, or similar, be fixed at appropriate places.
6. Appropriate overhead protection should be implemented during the course of the program. This will mainly be for indoors (for on-site personnel).
7. All suspected hazardous materials must be handled in accordance with the relevant Safe Work Australia, SafeWork NSW and EPA guidelines. It will be of major importance to ensure that the works do not cause the release of dusts and/or fibres. The two main techniques for the control of dusts are hosing down / wetting (including mist sprays and wet wipes) and vacuuming with suitable vacuum attachments fitted with HEPA filters.

- a. Stone benchtops and related products are to be managed in accordance with SafeWork Australia (2023) *Code of Practice: Managing the risks of respirable crystalline silica from engineered stone in the workplace*
8. All waste building materials must be disposed at EPA-licensed, landfill / waste recycling facilities under the EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines*.
9. Personal protective equipment shall be made available for the works, including coveralls, suitable respirators (e.g. P3 type), goggles, gloves, steel-capped boots and ear muffs. Clothing must be highly visible. If coveralls are not disposable, then the employer is responsible for laundering contaminated clothing. Exposure to fibres will be reduced by the wearing of a respiratory device, such as a dust mask, protective overalls and gloves.
10. Work shall be performed in well-ventilated areas. The building ceiling cavity represents a confined (dusty) space. In accordance with *Australian Standard AS 2601 The Demolition of Structures*, "requirements and procedures should be in place to prevent occupational illness, injuries and fatalities to persons entering and working in confined space".
11. Non-powered hand tools are to be used where possible, as these generate much less dust and noise.
12. Undue noise, especially during extended working hours, is to be avoided.
13. Use drop sheets to collect debris. Precautions must be taken to prevent slip and trip hazards. Upon completion, drop cloths will be rolled inward and placed in disposal bags with other wastes.
14. In addition to the health of site personnel and members of the public, the work must ensure protection of the immediate environment. In accordance with *Australian Standard AS 2601 The Demolition of Structures*, this is defined as "the properties, including public thoroughfares and spaces, having common boundaries with the demolition site, and where the property is a public thoroughfare, including the properties directly opposite the demolition site".
15. All works are to be executed by competent persons/contractors, with due regard at all times for safe working practices and in accordance with the work plan, a copy of which shall be kept on site. It will be of particular importance that the handling and disposal of hazardous materials is performed by appropriately qualified personnel.
16. Upon completion of any demolition, the site surface will require clean-up of building rubble and other debris. FCS fragments on the ground surface should be assumed as containing asbestos; hence, they are to be collected as best as practicable, then wetted and double wrapped / bagged in 200µm, builder's plastic or *Asbestos Waste* bags. Inspection(s) of the site should be performed, with final clearance certificate reporting, to confirm the absence of FCS fragments.
17. Any modifications to this/a work plan, which may be necessary as the work progresses, shall be made by a competent person, in accordance with Clause 2.1 of *Australian Standard AS 2601 The Demolition of Structures*. Appendix C of this standard sets out recommendations regarding the competence of site personnel.
18. This plan should be cross-referenced with the site-specific work plan(s) prepared by the appointed contractor(s), prior to demolition commencement.

Waste Disposal

The EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines* outline the storage, transport and disposal requirements relating to waste materials. Specific work procedures must be followed. In particular:

1. Panels of asbestos cement sheeting are to be double wrapped (cross wrapping) in 200µm, builder's plastic and transported to a landfill facility licensed to accept *Special Waste (Asbestos)*.
2. If using a skip bin or loading wastes directly onto trucks, the internal surfaces must be double lined with 200µm builder's plastic (cross laid) and the load securely covered before transporting to the waste facility.
3. Asbestos cement sheeting must have the bolts or screws removed and then the sheets removed with minimal breakage. Asbestos cement products are not to be thrown into bins or onto the ground - they are to be lowered in as whole sheets.
4. Hand-picked fragments and vacuumed dusts are to be placed in clear, 200µm plastic bags which are clearly labelled "*Asbestos Waste*". They are to be transported to a landfill facility licensed to accept *Special Waste (Asbestos)*.

Note: these procedures also apply to SMFs.

In accordance with Schedule 1, Part 3 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, "waste contaminated with lead (including dust and paint scrapings or flakes) from residential premises, educational institutions or child-care centres is already classified as *Solid Waste*" (EPA / Planning NSW, 2003). Under the EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines*, such waste can be disposed as *General Solid Waste* at a licensed landfill.

Under the EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines*, "synthetic fibre waste from materials such as fibreglass, polyesters and other plastics, being waste that is packaged securely to prevent dust emissions, but excluding asbestos waste which is a special waste", is pre-classified as *General Solid Waste (Non Putrescible)*.

PCB capacitors / transformers are to be disposed at a licenced waste facility. If the PCB concentration is above the threshold concentration for scheduled waste (i.e. >50mg/kg), the waste must be also be transported by a suitably licenced contractor.

7. Statement of Limitations

This report has been prepared by EI Australia (EI) pursuant to EI Australia's *Terms and Conditions*.

The report is for the sole use by Coronation Property Co. Pty Ltd. No responsibility is accepted for the use of any part of this report in any other context or for any other purpose or by other third parties. This report does not purport to provide legal advice. This report is prepared in response to specific instructions from Coronation Property Co. Pty Ltd.

Unless otherwise stated in this report, the survey evaluates the presence of hazardous materials in/on the building(s) of the identified site, and excludes buried waste materials, contaminated dusts, and soils. The findings presented in this report are the result of a site walkover inspection, sampling, laboratory analysis, interviews with site personnel, and review of any documentation provided to EI. To the best of EI's knowledge, and in view of these limitations, the findings presented in this report represent a reasonable interpretation of the building materials on the site at the time of investigation.

This report relies upon data, surveys, measurements, and/or results taken at, or under, the particular times and conditions specified in this report. Any conclusions or recommendations only apply to the findings at that particular time.

EI is not a professional quantity surveyor (QS) organisation. Any areas, volumes, tonnages or any other quantities noted in this report are indicative estimates only. The services of a professional QS organisation should be engaged if quantities are to be relied upon.

The report should not be separated or reproduced in part, and EI should be retained to assist other professionals who may be affected by the issues addressed in this report to ensure the report is not misused in any way. In the interests of work health and safety, and in the absence of a more comprehensive testing program, EI recommends that where there is doubt over the composition of any suspect material, it should be assumed to contain a hazardous substance until verified otherwise by appropriate analysis.

This report must be read in its entirety, and must not be copied, distributed or referred to in part. This report is not intended to be used for the purpose of tendering, preparation of costing or budgets, programming of works, refurbishment works or demolition works, unless expressly stated. The report must not be reproduced without the written approval of EI.

This report was conducted by trained personnel who have exercised reasonable care, skill and diligence. However, except for any non-excludable statutory provision, EI gives no warranty in relation to its services or the report, and is not liable for any loss, damage, injury or death suffered by any party (whether caused by negligence or otherwise) arising from or relating to the services or the use or otherwise of this report. All conclusions and recommendations made in this report are of the professional opinions of EI personnel involved with the project, and while normal checking of the accuracy of data has been conducted, any circumstances outside the scope of this report, or which are not made known to EI personnel, and which may impact on those opinions, are not the responsibility of EI.

Inaccessible Areas

It is noted that given the constraints of practicable access encountered during the HMS, the following areas were not accessed or inspected:

- Wall cavities and set ceilings;
- Within those areas accessible only by dismantling equipment;
- Concealed within the building structure;
- Within voids or internal areas of plant, equipment, air-conditioning ducts, etc;
- Energised services, gas, electrical, and pressurised vessels;
- Areas deemed unsafe or hazardous at time of inspection;
- Within voids and cavities created and intimately concealed within the building structure and only accessible during major demolition works; and
- Height restricted areas, including building roof areas.

Should demolition operations entail disturbance of materials in these locations, further investigation and sampling of specific areas should be conducted as part of a hazardous materials management and abatement program, in accordance with *Australian Standard AS 2601 The Demolition of Structures*, prior to any works proceeding.

Appendix A - Hazardous Materials Register

Table A.1 Explanatory Notes to Hazardous Building Material Register

Register Section	Description
Location	Location of the hazardous building material relevant to this entry.
Material	The specific hazardous material type. For example: ACM: (corrugated) asbestos cement sheeting, vinyl asbestos tiles, etc. SMF: foil-backed SMF insulation, compressed SMF ceiling tiles, etc. Paint: White LBP. Dust: LCD PCB: Metal case capacitor 'Plessey 6.5 µF Type APF 265CR'. <i>If inaccessible areas are noted, any of the above material types may be present.</i>
Friability	If the material can be crushed to a powder by hand pressure.
Sample	Identification allocated to the sample collected from this material. Refer to Appendix B for the COC / SRA forms.
Analysis Result	Laboratory analytical result(s) for the corresponding sample. Refer to Appendix B for the laboratory analytical reports.
Quantity	The approximate quantity of the hazardous material relevant to this location. Depending on the nature of the material, the quantity is given as an area (m²), length (m), number of pieces/units or not determined (ND). For dust, a visual assessment to gauge the level of dust loading is provided as low, medium or high.
Condition	Good: good and stable condition. Fair: early signs of deterioration or localised areas of damage (for PCB capacitors this would include evidence of deteriorating seals). Poor: the material is in poor condition and remedial action is required (e.g. deteriorated friable asbestos materials, capacitors are clearly leaking, etc). Unknown: the area was inaccessible.
Accessibility	Regular: in/on an available space and accessible to all personnel entering / occupying it. Occasional: in/on a space that is accessible or used infrequently. Maintenance Only: in/on a space that is accessible to maintenance personnel only. Inaccessible: the area was not able to be accessed during the inspection.
Risk Rating	The allocated priority rating for this material (refer to Section 4).
Recommendations	Recommended actions for demolition works or remediation of damaged material.
Photograph	Photograph of location / suspected hazardous material

Hazardous Materials Register
34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW

57 -61 Archer Street (Townhouses 1 to 12)

Location	Material	Friability	Sample	Analysis Result	Quantity	Condition / Accessibility	Priority	Date of Identification	Recommendations / Comments	Photograph
Inaccessible / Limited Access										
Internal, Unit 1, elevator shaft, throughout	Possible hazardous materials	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	22/08/2024	Inspect when access is made available, prior to demolition	
ACM1										
External, Unit 7, second floor, balcony walls	FCS	Non-friable	ACM-01	No Asbestos Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
External, second floor, balcony walls, throughout	FCS	Non-friable	Visual inspection – similar to ACM-01	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Hazardous Materials Register
34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW

57 -61 Archer Street (Townhouses 1 to 12)

Internal, basement, north western side, 'plant room', electrical distribution boards	ACM (assumed)	Non-friable	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	Approximately 5m ²	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	22/08/2024	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
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SMF

External, Units 1 -12 instant gas hot water heater, throughout	SMF-lined insulation (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	Approximately 12 x units	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	22/08/2024	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
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Internal, northern block second floor, southern wall cavity, roof insulation, throughout	Insulation	Sealed	SMF-1	No SMF Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
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Internal, southern block, second floor, roof insulation, throughout	Insulation	Sealed	Visual inspection – similar to SMF-1	No SMF Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
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Hazardous Materials Register
34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW

57 -61 Archer Street (Townhouses 1 to 12)

LBP

Internal, Unit 7 , first floor, corridor, southern walls, throughout	Grey Paint	Non-friable	LBP-5	0.026% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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LCD

Internal and external, throughout	Dust	N/A	Visual inspection	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	22/08/2024	No suspected lead containing dust identified within visible and safely accessible areas during the inspection	-
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PCB

Internal, basement, florescent lights throughout	PCB-containing single-tube fluorescent light fitting capacitors (assumed)	N/A	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	Approximately 40 x units	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	22/08/2024	Remove prior to demolition works. Avoid damage to capacitors.
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Hazardous Materials Register
34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW

1/34 Albert Avenue

Location	Material	Friability	Sample	Analysis Result	Quantity	Condition / Accessibility	Priority	Date of Identification	Recommendations / Comments	Photograph
Inaccessible / Limited Access										
Internal, floor, wall and ceiling cavities	Possible hazardous materials	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Inspect when access is made available, prior to demolition	
ACM										
External, western section, south western wall, electrical distribution box, black meter board	ACM (assumed)	Non-friable	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	1 x unit	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	22/08/2024	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
External, north western windows, throughout	Putty	Non-friable	ACM-02	No Asbestos Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Hazardous Materials Register
34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW

1/34 Albert Avenue

External, northern side, facade soffit/awnings

FCS

Non-friable

ACM-03

No Asbestos Detected

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A



External, northern side, deck, western skirting

FCS

Non-friable

ACM-04

No Asbestos Detected

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A



External, eaves, throughout

FCS

Non-friable

ACM-05

No Asbestos Detected

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A



SMF

Internal, ceilings, soft air-conditioning ducting throughout

SMF-lined insulation (assumed)

Sealed

Visual inspection - height restriction

-

ND

Good / Maintenance only

Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level

22/08/2024

Remove during initial stage of demolition works



Hazardous Materials Register
34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW

1/34 Albert Avenue

LBP

External, northern façade wall, throughout

Cream Paint

Non-friable

LBP-01

0.051% w/w

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A



External, southern side, wall, white door and frame

White/Cream Paint

Non-friable

LBP-02

0.024% w/w

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A



Internal, southern section, walls and ceilings, white paint throughout

White Paint

Non-friable

LBP-03

0.002% w/w

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A



LCD

Internal and external, throughout

Dust

N/A

Visual inspection

-

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

No suspected lead containing dust identified within visible and safely accessible areas during the inspection

Hazardous Materials Register
34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW

1/34 Albert Avenue

PCB

Internal and external, throughout	PCB	N/A	Visual inspection	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No suspected PCB containing materials identified within visible and safely accessible areas during the inspection	-
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Hazardous Materials Register
34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW

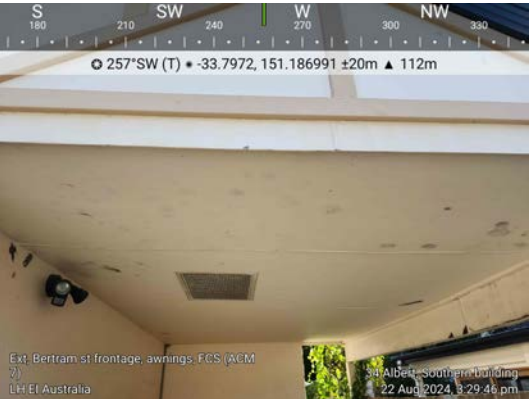
34A & 34B Albert Avenue

Location	Material	Friability	Sample	Analysis Result	Quantity	Condition / Accessibility	Priority	Date of Identification	Recommendations / Comments	Photograph
Inaccessible / Limited Access										
Internal, floor, wall and ceiling cavities	Possible hazardous materials	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	22/08/2024	Inspect when access is made available, prior to demolition	
ACM										
34A, External, southern side, electrical distribution board	ACM (assumed)	Non-friable	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	1 x unit	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	22/08/2024	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
External, eastern facade 'carport', skirtings	FCS	Non-friable	ACM-06	No Asbestos Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Hazardous Materials Register
34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW

34A & 34B Albert Avenue

External, northern & southern sides (carport), awning ceilings	FCS	Non-friable	ACM-07	No Asbestos Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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SMF

34 A, Internal, first floor, northern section, ducting, throughout	Insulation	Sealed	SMF-03	No SMF Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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LBP

External, eastern wall/façade, light cream paint	Light Cream Paint	Friable	LBP-04	0.003% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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Hazardous Materials Register

34 Albert Avenue & 57-61 Archer St, Chatswood NSW

34A & 34B Albert Avenue

LCD

Internal and external, throughout	Dust	N/A	Visual inspection	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No suspected lead containing dust identified within visible and safely accessible areas during the inspection	-
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PCB

Internal and external, throughout	PCB	N/A	Visual inspection	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No suspected PCB containing materials identified within visible and safely accessible areas during the inspection	-
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Appendix B - Laboratory CoC and Analytical Results

Sheet _1_ of _1_					Sample Matrix				Analysis																		Comments				
Site: 57-61 Archer Street & 34 Albert Street, Chatswood NSW			Project No: E26224		SOIL	WATER	0.45 µm field filtered	OTHER	HM ^A /TRH/BTEX/PAHs OC/OP/PCB	Methane/Nutrients (including Ammonia)	HM ^A /TRH/BTEX	BTEX	VOCs	Asbestos	Asbestos Quantification (500ml)	Asbestos 10L field screening	Excavated Natural Material (ENM) Suite	ENM Suite - Stockpile discrete (TRH/BTEX/PAHs)	ENM Suite - Stockpile composite (HM ^A /pH / EC / Foreign Materials)	Dewatering Suite	pH / pH peroxide	sPOCAS	Chromium Reducible Sulfur (CrS)	PFAS	pH / CEC (cation exchange)	pH / EC (electrical conductivity)	Sulphate / Chloride	Lead	TCLP HM ^B / PAH	HM^A Arsenic Cadmium Chromium Copper Lead Mercury Nickel Zinc HM^B Arsenic Cadmium Chromium Lead Mercury Nickel	
Sample ID	Laboratory ID	Container Type	Sampling																												
			Date	Time																											
ACM_1	1	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X						X															Dewatering Suite pH & EC TDS / TDU Hardness Total Cyanide Metals (Al, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Zn) TRH (F1, F2, F3, F4) BTEX PAH Total Phenol		
ACM_2	2	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X						X																	
ACM_3	3	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X						X																	
ACM_4	4	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X						X																	
ACM_5	5	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X						X																	
ACM_6	6	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X						X																LABORATORY TURNAROUND ☒ Standard ☐ 24 Hours ☐ 48 Hours ☐ 72 Hours ☐ Other _____	
ACM_7	7	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X						X																	
LBP_1	8	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X																			X				
LBP_2	9	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X																			X				
LBP_3	10	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X																			X				
LBP_4	11	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X																			X				
LBP_5	12	ZLB	23/08/2024	AM/PM				X																			X				
SMF_1	13	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X						X																	
SMF_1	14	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X						X																	
SMF_1	15	ZLB	22/08/2024	AM/PM				X						X																	

Container Type:
 J = solvent washed, acid rinsed, Teflon sealed glass jar
 S = solvent washed, acid rinsed glass bottle
 P = natural HDPE plastic bottle
 VC = glass vial, Teflon Septum
 ZLB = Zip-Lock Bag BB = Bulk Bag

Investigator: I attest that these samples were collected in accordance with standard EI field sampling procedures.

Sampler's Name (EI): Print Leo HO	Received by (SGS): Print <i>[Signature]</i>
Signature <i>[Signature]</i>	Signature <i>[Signature]</i>
Date 23/08/2024	Date 23/8/24 12:40pm

IMPORTANT:
Please e-mail laboratory results to: lab@eiaustralia.com.au

Report with EI Waste Classification Table ☐

Sampler's Comments:



Contamination | Remediation | Geotechnical

Suite 6.01, 55 Miller Street,
PYRMONT NSW 2009
Ph: 9516 0722
lab@eiaustralia.com.au

COC June 2021 FORM v.5 - SGS

SGS EHS Sydney COC
SE270061





SAMPLE RECEIPT ADVICE

SE270061

CLIENT DETAILS

Contact Leo Ho
Client EIA AUSTRALIA
Address SUITE 6.01
55 MILLER STREET
PYRMONT NSW 2009

Telephone 61 2 95160722
Facsimile (Not specified)
Email leo.ho@eiaustralia.com.au

Project **E26224 57-61 Archer Street & 34 Albert S**
Order Number **E26224**
Samples 15

LABORATORY DETAILS

Manager Shane McDermott
Laboratory SGS Alexandria Environmental
Address Unit 16, 33 Maddox St
Alexandria NSW 2015

Telephone +61 2 8594 0400
Facsimile +61 2 8594 0499
Email au.environmental.sydney@sgs.com

Samples Received Fri 23/8/2024
Report Due Fri 30/8/2024
SGS Reference **SE270061**

SUBMISSION DETAILS

This is to confirm that 15 samples were received on Friday 23/8/2024. Results are expected to be ready by COB Friday 30/8/2024. Please quote SGS reference SE270061 when making enquiries. Refer below for details relating to sample integrity upon receipt.

Sample counts by matrix	10 Material, 5 Paint	Type of documentation received	COC
Date documentation received	23/08/2024	Samples received in good order	Yes
Samples received without headspace	N/A	Sample temperature upon receipt	19.8°C
Sample container provider	SGS	Turnaround time requested	Standard
Samples received in correct containers	Yes	Sufficient sample for analysis	Yes
Sample cooling method	None	Samples clearly labelled	Yes
Complete documentation received	Yes		

Unless otherwise instructed, water and bulk samples will be held for one month from date of report, and soil samples will be held for two months.

COMMENTS

This document is issued by the Company under its General Conditions of Service accessible at www.sgs.com/en/Terms-and-Conditions.aspx. Attention is drawn to the limitation of liability, indemnification and jurisdiction issues defined therein.



SAMPLE RECEIPT ADVICE

SE270061

CLIENT DETAILS

Client EIAUSTRALIA

Project E26224 57-61 Archer Street & 34 Albert S

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

No.	Sample ID	Fibre ID in bulk materials	Metals in Paint by ICPOES
001	ACM_1	2	-
002	ACM_2	2	-
003	ACM_3	2	-
004	ACM_4	2	-
005	ACM_5	2	-
006	ACM_6	2	-
007	ACM_7	2	-
008	LBP_1	-	1
009	LBP_2	-	1
010	LBP_3	-	1
011	LBP_4	-	1
012	LBP_5	-	1
013	SMF_1	2	-
014	SMF_2	2	-
015	SMF_3	2	-

The above table represents SGS' interpretation of the client-supplied Chain Of Custody document.
The numbers shown in the table indicate the number of results requested in each package.
Please indicate as soon as possible should your request differ from these details .
Testing as per this table shall commence immediately unless the client intervenes with a correction .

CLIENT DETAILS

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Project **E26224 57-61 Archer Street & 34 Albert S**
Order Number **E26224**
Samples 15

LABORATORY DETAILS

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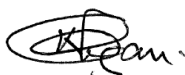
SGS Reference **SE270061 R0**
Date Received 23/8/2024
Date Reported 30/8/2024

COMMENTS

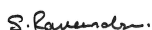
Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing. NATA accredited laboratory 2562(4354).

Sample #2,15 :No trace asbestos fibres detected using trace analysis technique.
Asbestos analysed by Approved Identifier Yusuf Kuthpudin

SIGNATORIES



Kamrul AHSAN
Senior Chemist



Ravee SIVASUBRAMANIAM
Hygiene Team Leader



ANALYTICAL RESULTS

SE270061 R0

Metals in Paint by ICPOES [AN065/AN320] Tested: 27/8/2024

			LBP_1	LBP_2	LBP_3	LBP_4	LBP_5
			PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
			-	-	-	-	-
			22/8/2024	22/8/2024	22/8/2024	22/8/2024	22/8/2024
PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	SE270061.008	SE270061.009	SE270061.010	SE270061.011	SE270061.012
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	0.051	0.024	0.002	0.003	<0.001



ANALYTICAL RESULTS

SE270061 R0

Fibre ID in bulk materials [AN602/AS4964] Tested: 28/8/2024

			ACM_1	ACM_2	ACM_3	ACM_4	ACM_5
			MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL
			-	-	-	-	-
			22/8/2024	22/8/2024	22/8/2024	22/8/2024	22/8/2024
PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	SE270061.001	SE270061.002	SE270061.003	SE270061.004	SE270061.005
Asbestos Detected	No unit	-	No	No	No	No	No
Date Analysed*	No unit	-	30/08/2024 00:00	30/08/2024 00:00	30/08/2024 00:00	30/08/2024 00:00	30/08/2024 00:00

			ACM_6	ACM_7	SMF_1	SMF_2	SMF_3
			MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL
			-	-	-	-	-
			22/8/2024	22/8/2024	22/8/2024	22/8/2024	22/8/2024
PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	SE270061.006	SE270061.007	SE270061.013	SE270061.014	SE270061.015
Asbestos Detected	No unit	-	No	No	No	No	No
Date Analysed*	No unit	-	30/08/2024 00:00	30/08/2024 00:00	30/08/2024 00:00	30/08/2024 00:00	30/08/2024 00:00

METHOD

METHODOLOGY SUMMARY

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.

AN602/AS4964

Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by polarised light microscopy (PLM) in conjunction with dispersion staining (DS). AS4964 provides the basis for this document. Unequivocal identification of the asbestos minerals present is made by obtaining sufficient diagnostic 'clues', which provide a reasonable degree of certainty, dispersion staining is a mandatory 'clue' for positive identification. If sufficient 'clues' are absent, then positive identification of asbestos is not possible. This procedure requires removal of suspect fibres/bundles from the sample which cannot be returned.

AN602/AS4964

Fibres/material that cannot be unequivocally identified as one of the three asbestos forms, will be reported as unknown mineral fibres (umf). The fibres detected may or may not be asbestos fibres.

AN602/AS4964

AS4964.2004 Method for the Qualitative Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Samples, Section 8.4, Trace Analysis Criteria, Note 4 states: "Depending upon sample condition and fibre type, the detection limit of this technique has been found to lie generally in the range of 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 10,000 parts by weight, equivalent to 1 to 0.1 g/kg."

FOOTNOTES

*	NATA accreditation does not cover the performance of this service.	-	Not analysed.	UOM	Unit of Measure.
**	Indicative data, theoretical holding time exceeded.	NVL	Not validated.	LOR	Limit of Reporting.
***	Indicates that both * and ** apply.	IS	Insufficient sample for analysis.	↑↓	Raised/lowered Limit of Reporting.
		LNR	Sample listed, but not received.		

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 calculated 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:

- 1 Bq is equivalent to 27 pCi
- 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/en-gb/environment-health-and-safety.

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ANALYTICAL REPORT



Accreditation No. 2562

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Project **E26224 57-61 Archer Street & 34 Albert S**
Order Number **E26224**
Samples 10

LABORATORY DETAILS

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SGS Reference **SE270061 R0**
Date Received 23 Aug 2024
Date Reported 30 Aug 2024

COMMENTS

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

Sample #2,15 :No trace asbestos fibres detected using trace analysis technique.
Asbestos analysed by Approved Identifier Yusuf Kuthpudin

SIGNATORIES

Ravee SIVASUBRAMANIAM
Hygiene Team Leader

RESULTS

Fibre ID in bulk materials

Method S4964

Laboratory Reference	Client Reference	Matrix	Sample Description	Date Sampled	Date Analysed	Fibre Identification	Est.%w/w*
SE270061.001	ACM_1	Other	Approx 1g Cement Sheet Fragments	22 Aug 2024	30 Aug 2024	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE270061.002	ACM_2	Other	Approx 2g Putty Fragments	22 Aug 2024	30 Aug 2024	No Asbestos Detected	
SE270061.003	ACM_3	Other	<1g Cement Sheet Fragments	22 Aug 2024	30 Aug 2024	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE270061.004	ACM_4	Other	Approx 2g Cement Sheet Fragments	22 Aug 2024	30 Aug 2024	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE270061.005	ACM_5	Other	<2g Cement Sheet Fragments	22 Aug 2024	30 Aug 2024	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE270061.006	ACM_6	Other	15x10x4mm Cement Sheet Fragment	22 Aug 2024	30 Aug 2024	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE270061.007	ACM_7	Other	Approx 2g Cement Sheet Fragments	22 Aug 2024	30 Aug 2024	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE270061.013	SMF_1	Other	<1g Light Yellow Spongy Fibrous Material	22 Aug 2024	30 Aug 2024	No Asbestos Detected Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected	
SE270061.014	SMF_2	Other	<1g Yellow Spongy Fibrous Material	22 Aug 2024	30 Aug 2024	No Asbestos Detected Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected	
SE270061.015	SMF_3	Other	<1g White Spongy Fibrous Material	22 Aug 2024	30 Aug 2024	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	

METHOD

METHODOLOGY SUMMARY

AN602/AS4964	Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by polarised light microscopy (PLM) in conjunction with dispersion staining (DS). AS4964 provides the basis for this document. Unequivocal identification of the asbestos minerals present is made by obtaining sufficient diagnostic 'clues', which provide a reasonable degree of certainty, dispersion staining is a mandatory 'clue' for positive identification. If sufficient 'clues' are absent, then positive identification of asbestos is not possible. This procedure requires removal of suspect fibres/bundles from the sample which cannot be returned.
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FOOTNOTES

Amosite	-	Brown Asbestos	NA	-	Not Analysed
Chrysotile	-	White Asbestos	LNR	-	Listed, Not Required
Crocidolite	-	Blue Asbestos	*	-	NATA accreditation does not cover the performance of this service.
Amphiboles	-	Amosite and/or Crocidolite	**	-	Indicative data, theoretical holding time exceeded.
			***	-	Indicates that both * and ** apply.

(In reference to soil samples only) This report does not comply with the analytical reporting recommendations in the Western Australian Department of Health Guidelines for the Assessment and Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated sites in Western Australia - May 2009.

Unless it is reported that sampling has been performed by SGS, the samples have been analysed as received.

Where reported: 'Asbestos Detected': Asbestos detected by polarised light microscopy, including dispersion staining.

Where reported: 'No Asbestos Found': No Asbestos Found by polarised light microscopy, including dispersion staining.

Where reported: 'UMF Detected': Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by polarised light microscopy, including dispersion staining. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.

Even after disintegration it can be very difficult, or impossible, to detect the presence of asbestos in some asbestos-containing bulk materials using polarised light microscopy. This is due to the low grade or small length or diameter of asbestos fibres present in the material, or to the fact that very fine fibres have been distributed intimately throughout the materials.

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/en-gb/environment-health-and-safety.

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