

## Overseas Passenger Terminal - Tenancy 5

### Contamination Preliminary Investigation

Prepared for Jimmys on the Mall Pty Ltd | 7 November 2016





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## Overseas Passenger Terminal - Tenancy 5

Final

Report J16111RP1 | Prepared for Jimmys on the Mall Pty Ltd | 7 November 2016

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Position	Environmental Scientist	Position	Associate Director
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Date	7 November 2016	Date	7 November 2016

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### Document Control

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been engaged by Jimmy's on the Mall Pty Ltd to provide a contamination preliminary investigation (PI) for a proposed restaurant, bar and ancillary micro-brewery at Terminal 5 of the Overseas Passenger Terminal (OPT) (the development area), Circular Quay West.

The project area is located at Circular Quay West in The Rocks NSW. It is legally described as Lot 1 in DP 876516 (the site). The development area was previously used for restaurant purposes, which is similar to the proposed development.

This PI identifies potential site contamination issues relevant to the intended land use as a restaurant, bar and micro-brewery. This assessment has been undertaken via review of publically available information.

## 1.2 State Environmental Planning Policy No 55 – Remediation of Land

State Environmental Planning Policy No 55 – Remediation of Land (2014) (SEPP 55) provides a state-wide planning approach to the management and remediation of contaminated land, and aims to promote the remediation of contaminated land for the purpose of reducing the risk of harm to human and environmental health.

When carrying out planning functions under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) a planning authority must consider the possibility that a previous land use has caused contamination of the project area, and the potential risks to human and environmental health from that contamination. Clause 7(4b) of SEPP 55 specifies categories of land that have the potential to be contaminated via reference to Table 1 of the contaminated land planning guideline, *Managing Land Contamination Planning Guidelines: SEPP 55 – Remediation of Land* (Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1998) (*Managing Land Contamination Planning Guidelines*).

Clause 7(3) of SEPP 55 requires the applicant to carry out an investigation and report for the planning authority. The main objective of the investigation is to identify any past or present potentially contaminating activities, providing a preliminary assessment of any project area contamination activities. The PI is required to be undertaken in accordance with the contaminated land planning guidelines (Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1998).

## 1.3 Project description

The development seeks to use Tenancy 5 as an indoor and outdoor restaurant and bar (incorporating a micro-brewery) as detailed below:

- fitout, alterations and additions of Levels 1 & 2 for use as a restaurant and bar;

External amendments to the OPT building including:

- replacement of existing glazing on the northern and eastern elevations, with new window and door openings;
- new ground floor terrace treatment and additional outdoor seating areas;

- new Level 1 balcony on the western elevation;
- new outdoor decks on Level 1 on the east and north elevations and within the tower drum providing additional outdoor seating;
- new retractable awning/sun shading structure to proposed outdoor seating areas;
- landscaping of outdoor areas; and
- new micro-brewery within a pod structure located outside the OPT building.

There will be only no major excavation as part of the development, although some minor excavations (of approximately 1 m) may be required for footings for tanks associated with the micro-brewery.

## 1.4 Assessment objectives

The preliminary contamination assessment comprised:

- identification of the owner of the project area and its zoning;
- review of the project area's history based on publicly available information sources, including historic aerial photographs;
- review of the project area environment including: topography, geology, surface water, groundwater and land use based on review of publicly available information sources;
- identification of surrounding land uses;
- identification of past and present potentially contaminating activities based on a review of publically available contaminated land registers; and
- preliminary assessment of the contamination status of the project area, where potential contamination is identified the type, source, extent and exposure pathways are considered.

This assessment was completed in general accordance with the following relevant guidelines made or approved by the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under the NSW *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997* (CLM Act), including:

- *Guidelines for consultants reporting on contaminated sites* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011).

## 2 Site identification

The proposed development is in Tenancy 5 of the OPT, on the north-western point of Circular Quay.

The site is currently part of the OPT for the cruise ship and ocean liner industry, accessed by Circular Quay West. The site consists of the ground floor, first floor and outside terrace area. The internal area was previously a restaurant but has been emptied of all equipment and fittings, leaving a shell.

The site identification details are included in Table 2.1. External views are provided in Photograph 2.1 and Photograph 2.2.

**Table 2.1** Site identification details

Site particulars	
Street number, name and suburb	Corner of Argyle and George Street, Circular Quay West, The Rocks NSW 2000
Lot and Deposited Plan (DP) number	Lot 1, DP 876516
Area	Internal footprint: approximately 290 m <sup>2</sup> External: approximately 400 m <sup>2</sup>
Local council	Sydney City Council
Parish, County	St Philip, Cumberland
Coordinates	1511236 E, 335129 S
Owner	Port Authority of NSW
Occupier	Vacant
Current land use	Decommissioned restaurant



**Photograph 2.1** Eastern side of northern end of OPT (4 August 2016)



**Photograph 2.2** Northern end of OPT - white marking show extent of lease (4 August 2016)

## 2.1 Land zoning and planning controls

The site is subject to the Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority (SCRA) Scheme. The site is located on Building Site Central Drawings XLVI A & B in the SCRA Scheme. The SCRA Scheme establishes a protective envelope on the site, generally reflective of the existing OPT structure. In relation to permitted use states, the only elements in respect to open space and public domain that will be permitted to exceed the envelope include:

- memorials;
- monuments;
- fountains;
- lighting;
- kiosks; and
- flag poles.

As the proposed micro-brewery pod will be located outside the existing OPT building envelope identified in the SCRA Scheme, this building element requires an amendment of the SCRA Scheme.

## 3 Site history

The OPT has been in operation since 1960 with ground breaking beginning in 1956 and construction in 1958 (AECOM 2014). Subsequent upgrades occurred in 1988, 2001 and 2014. Prior to this the site was used for commercial shipping by the firm Norddeutscher Lloyd with a series of warehouses and sheds being constructed between 1900–1903 (AECOM 2014).

The site is currently owned by Port Authority of NSW.

### 3.1 Historical aerial imagery

The findings of the review of aerial imagery for the site and surrounds are summarised in Table 3.1. The historical aerial imagery is provided in Appendix A. The imagery for 1961 is not obtained from a satellite but is useful in illustrating the completion of the current OPT.

**Table 3.1 Historical imagery review**

Year	Project area	Surrounds
1949	A long, narrow commercial shipping warehouse. The remainder of the site has a concrete seal.	Immediately north of the site is a docking bay for incoming ships. Major roads are present in the vicinity of the site. To the west of the site are more industrial lots (likely associated with the port) which are intersected by a major road. Residential and commercial properties are also present. Another wharf is situated in the far west. Immediately south of the site is a parking bay and industrial lots. Further south are industrial and commercial/residential lots. To the south-west of the site is Observatory Hill. Immediately east of the site is a shipping bay. Further east are industrial lots followed by commercial lots and the Botanic gardens (in which government house sits).
1961	The previous building has been knocked down and replaced with the current OPT (detailed below).	-
2014	A larger decking area on the eastern side of the terminal has been constructed by extending the platform over the bay. The northern extent of the terminal has been replaced by a sealed, outdoor area with a roundabout. The southern extent has also been replaced with a sealed, outdoor space. The building has been made wider, extended on both the eastern and western edges. A parking bay now exists outside the western boundary of the main building.	As above with most of the industrial lots having been replaced by residential and commercial. Immediately south of the site there is a park and sealed, outdoor areas. The industrial lot further east has been replaced by commercial buildings.



## 4 Site condition and surrounding environment

### 4.1 Environmental setting

#### 4.1.1 Topography

The site is flat and sits just above sea level. The landscape rises to the west of the site to 40 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) at Observatory Hill Park which is approximately 450 m from the site. The site is situated in the Georges catchment (1,890 km<sup>2</sup>) area (NSW DPI 2016).

#### 4.1.2 Soils

The site falls under the 'Disturbed Terrain' soil landscape (NSW OEH 2016). This consists of level plain to hummocky terrain, extensively disturbed by human activity including complete disturbance, removal or burial of soil. The occurrence and relationship of soils is highly variable but the dominant soil materials include:

- loose black sandy loam;
- compacted mottled clay;
- variable transported fill; and
- dark dredged muds and sands.

#### 4.1.3 Geology

The site is within the Sydney Basin comprising Triassic and Permian sedimentary rocks. The Tertiary sedimentary rocks consist of stratified sandstone, siltstone and shale formations with interbedded coal seams at depth within the upper Permian sequences.

Reference to the *Sydney 1:100 000 Geological Map* regional geology map (Herbert 1981) indicates that the site is situated on medium to coarse grained quartz sandstone with very minor shale and laminate lenses.

Ashfield Shale (part of the Wianamatta group) comprises the surficial geology. The Ashfield shales form a thin cap (ie 10 m in thickness) over the Triassic Hawkesbury Sandstone. The Hawkesbury Sandstone is a massive, flay lying sedimentary units comprised of major medium to coarse grained quartz sandstone, with interbedded siltstone, shale and claystone. Nearby monitoring bores (750 m) show that manmade fill has been dumped on top of the underlying geology.

#### 4.1.4 Surface water

The site sits on the bank of Sydney Harbour; the nearest watercourse. Sydney Harbour (whose main tributary is the Parramatta River) drains into Port Jackson along with Middle Harbour, North Harbour and the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers. Port Jackson drains into the Tasman Sea (part of the South Pacific Ocean) approximately 8.5 km from the site.

#### 4.1.5 Groundwater

A database maintained by Department of Primary Industries, Office of Water (DPI Water) contains information on all groundwater bores (including private landholder bores, private monitoring bores and DPI Water monitoring bores), such as location, date drilled, depth drilled, drillers logs, screen interval and type of installation. This database was reviewed and the depth to groundwater in manmade fill in the vicinity of the site was recorded between 2.65–2.72 m below ground level (BGL).

There are a number of groundwater monitoring bores in the vicinity of the site. The closest with sufficient detail is a location with two monitoring bores. The bores are 740 to 760 m west-north-west of the site. These are shallow bores (ie up to 6 m deep) drilled in 2011 into manmade fill. There are numerous other bores in the vicinity of the site but do not contain hydrogeological information.

#### 4.2 Surrounding environment

The OPT surrounds are characterised by a mix of commercial and residential properties to the north-west, west and south-west. To the west and south-west, there are generally less high-rise buildings and more town-housing. Approximately 220 m to the west of the site there is the Bradfield Highway, which is a major arterial road.

The Sydney Harbour surrounds the OPT to the east and north. Residential apartments, hotels, commercial shopfronts, offices and the Sydney Opera house are approximately 350 m east of the OPT. To the south of the OPT is the Circular Quay ferry wharves, Circular Quay train station the Cahill expressway. Past the Cahill expressway there are high-rise hotels and commercial buildings.

Approximately 950 m across the water to the north of the OPT is Kirribilli, which mostly consists of residential apartments and town houses.

## 5 Desktop contamination assessment

### 5.1 NSW EPA contaminated land: record of notices

NSW Environment Protection Agency's (EPA's) contaminated land public record of notices contains a publically available list of sites for which the EPA has issued regulatory notices under section 58 of the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997* (CLM Act), and includes the details of current and former regulatory notices issued. The record relates only to contaminated sites where the contamination is significant enough to warrant regulation and the EPA has issued a regulatory notice under the CLM Act. A search of this register did not return any information on reported contamination or any regulatory notices issued for the site or the suburb of The Rocks.

A search of the City of Sydney Local Government Area found two properties of interest on the register. The former Pyrmont Power Station (Pyrmont Road, Pyrmont) has a record of notices and is located 1.8 km from the site. A revocation notice was issued in May 1994 stating that the concentrations of the potential contaminants in the soils are within acceptable limits for medium density residential housing purposes. Therefore the site does not pose a contamination risk. Any potential contamination is also likely to be intercepted by Darling Bay which lies between the former Pyrmont Power Station and the site.

A former AGL Gasworks (Hickson Road, Millers Point) has a record of notices and is located about 0.8 km from the site. In May 2009, the EPA declared the site to be significantly contaminated land under the CLM Act. While the former AGL Gasworks does contain significant contamination, it was noted that Darling Harbour will intercept any contaminants before reaching the site. Therefore it is unlikely to pose a contamination risk at the site.

### 5.2 NSW EPA contaminated land: sites notified

NSW EPA's list of sites notified to the EPA under section 60 of the CLM Act provides an indication of the management status of that particular site. Properties are required to be notified to the EPA under section 60 of the CLM Act if there is reason to suspect the land is contaminated, and one or more of the notification triggers in the Duty to Report guidelines exist at the site. Upon receipt of a section 60 notification, the EPA assesses the contamination status of the site to determine whether the contamination is significant enough to warrant regulation by the EPA (ie under section 58 of the CLM Act).

A search of this public register, dated 21 June 2016, for the site and the suburb of The Rocks did not return any information on reported contamination or any regulatory notices issued for the site. 30–34 Hickson Road is listed as 'regulation under CLM Act not required'. Berths 5, 6 and 7 (already demolished) and part of Hickson Road, 36 Hickson Road and the road reserve fronting 30–38 Hickson Road are all listed as 'contamination currently regulated under CLM Act'. 38 Hickson Road is listed as 'contamination being managed via the planning process (EP&A Act)'.

A search of the surrounding suburbs of Millers Point, Dawes Point, Pyrmont, Woollahooloo and Potts Point found three sites undergoing investigation:

- a Moores port service facility (4 Towns Place, Millers Point) is listed as 'contamination currently regulated under POEO Act'. It is located approximately 0.6 km west-north-west of the site;
- a fig and wattle depot (14–26 Wattle Street, Pyrmont) is listed as 'under assessment'. It is located approximately 2.4 km south-west of the site; and

- a former BP service station (2 Dowley Street, Woolloomooloo) is listed as 'contamination being managed via the planning process (EP&A Act)'. It is located approximately 1.9 km south-east of the site.

The exact nature and extent of the potential contamination at the Moores port service facility and the former BP service station is unknown however, it can be reasonably assumed that hydrocarbon based contamination (ie petrol, diesel or oil) is associated with the former BP service station. Any hydrocarbon contamination is likely to migrate towards Sydney Harbour in the north and not towards the site. Therefore it is unlikely to pose a contamination risk to the site.

There is no publically available information about the Moores port service facility, and it has been determined to require regulation under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act). Any potential contamination is likely to migrate into Sydney Harbour to the north and not towards the site. Therefore it is unlikely to pose a contamination risk to the site.

Douglas Partners (2015) reported that the fig and wattle depot is contaminated with metals (manganese, lead, arsenic and mercury), PAH, TPH, BTEX and phenol. The contaminants are however expected to be flowing towards Blackwattle Bay (along Wattle Street), although there is evidence of groundwater migrating south-west or from the south of the site near the corner of Wattle and Fig Streets. It is also more than 2 km from site and therefore does not pose a contamination risk to the site.

### 5.3 NSW EPA: environmental protection licenses

The NSW EPA's public register, under the POEO Act, contains information on Environment Protection Licences (EPLs). Environmental protection licences are issued by the EPA to owners or operators of various industrial premises where the site activities are indicated as potential polluting activities under Schedule 1 of the POEO Act. An EPL typically includes conditions that relate to pollution prevention, monitoring and reporting.

A search of the EPA's POEO public register (on 3 July 2016) was undertaken for the site and the suburb of The Rocks. No records were found for the site or the suburb of The Rocks.

Four records issued by the Sydney City Council in the surrounding 3 km of the site were identified:

- Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd's EPL (3801) is listed with the following allowable activities: shipping in bulk.
- Newcastle Port Corporation's EPL (7093) is listed with the following allowable activities: shipping in bulk.
- Sydney Ship Repair & Engineering Pty Ltd's EPL (11517) is listed with the following allowable activities: boat construction/maintenance (general).
- Bangaroo Delivery Authority's EPL (13336) is listed with the following allowable activities: other activities.

The activities listed here have a low potential for contamination with the exception of the former AGL Gasworks site (relating to Bangaroo Delivery Authority's EPL), which is the only site above listed as a contaminated site (Section 5.1). Therefore, there is no reason to suspect contamination at the remaining locations.

## 5.4 Contamination from surrounding land uses

There is evidence to suggest potential hydrocarbon contamination at the site. The site has been primarily used for commercial and passenger shipping purposes. The past storage of fuel cannot be ruled out. There has been no development of animal dips or stockyards or waste dumps. There is no history of other land-use such as industrial and chemical works or storages; or land filling activities which are activities commonly associated with contamination (DUAP/EPA 1998) at the site. A site inspection also gave no indications of contamination.

The Pyrmont Power Station and the former AGL Gasworks are both listed sites that have the potential to be contaminating. Potential contaminants in the soils of the Pyrmont Power Station were found to be within acceptable limits for medium density residential housing purposes. Furthermore, Potential migration would likely migrate to Darling Bay. Therefore it does not pose a contamination risk to the site. While the former AGL Gasworks does contain significant contamination, it has been noted that Darling Harbour will intercept any contaminants before reaching the site. Therefore it too does not pose a contamination risk to the site.

The Moores port service facility and the former BP service station both have contamination deemed significant enough to be regulated under the POEO Act and EP&A Act respectively. Contamination from these sites would be possible however; it is highly likely that any contaminants migrate to the north to Sydney Harbour and not to the site.

## 5.5 Potential contamination sources

Based on the review of available information and a site inspection, the following potential contaminating sources were identified at the site and surrounds:

- historic land use for warehouses, commercial and passenger shipping;
- the introduction of fill, the source and quality is unknown;
- potential for acid generation and metal mobilisation from the disturbance of ASS; and
- the operation of a power station, gasworks, BP service station, storage depot and various port facilities in the vicinity of the site, which has the potential to affect the site via groundwater migration.

Although these sites are potentially contaminating; groundwater migration is unlikely to be towards the site.

No asbestos has been recorded on site, nor are there any contamination issues noted on the planning certificate. The EPA contaminated lands registers do not indicate any site contamination.

## 5.6 Contaminants of potential concern

Contaminants of potential concern are detailed in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1 Potential for site contamination**

Potential areas of concern	Rationale/details	Potential contaminants
Fill and soil at the site	Potential for soil on the land concerned to be impacted by: - possible historic fuel storage; and - filling (with potential for materials to be imported from unknown sources).	hydrocarbons asbestos
Groundwater	Potential for groundwater to be impacted by: - possible historic fuel storage; - filling (with potential for materials to be imported from unknown sources); - leachate from adjacent land uses.	dissolved metals (manganese, lead, arsenic and mercury) TPH BTEX PAH phenol

Acronyms: *total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH); polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH); benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes (BTEX).*

## 5.7 Contamination from site land uses

### 5.7.1 Site inspection observations

A site inspection was conducted in 4 August 2016. The following observations were made that relate to the internal faces of the external walls or outside of the building:

- ground floor:
  - concrete floor;
  - all fittings removed;
  - all demolition waste has been removed;
  - no cement fibre sheet was observed;
- first floor:
  - concrete floor;
  - all fittings removed;
  - small areas of fibre cement on the inside of the external wall on the eastern side;
  - all demolition waste has been removed; and
- the external area is paved with bricks and there are no signs of oil stains or other contamination.

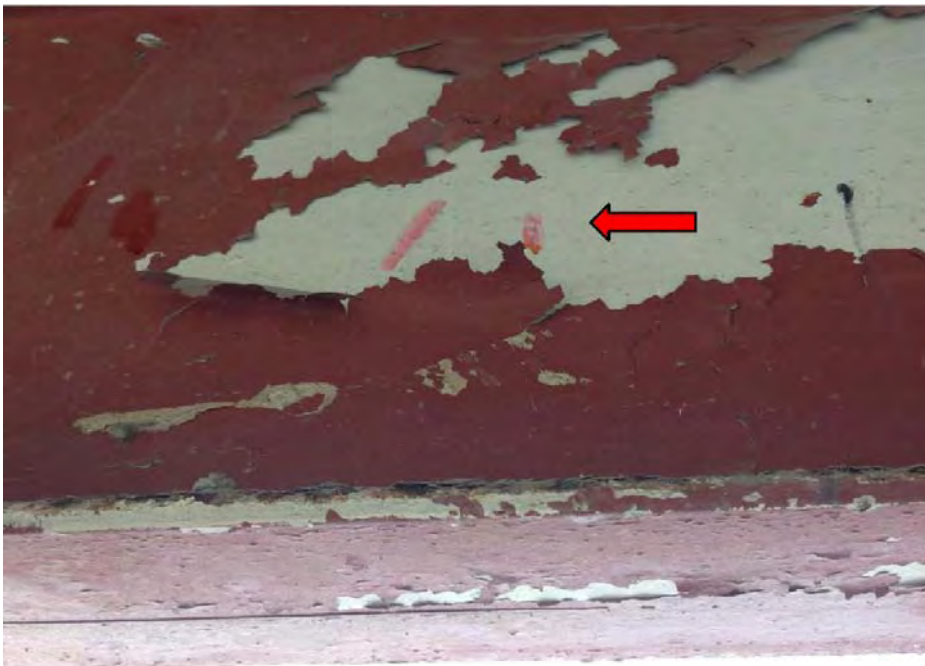
### 5.7.2 Lead paint

A 2015 assessment (Finka 2015) found lead-based paint at three locations within the tenancy (confirmed with laboratory testing):

- interior, eastern side, southern end, midway north-south running ceiling horizontal support beam—red upper paint system (Photograph 5.1);
- interior, south-west area, north-east of former kitchen range-hoods, east-west running horizontal steel support beam—red upper paint system; and
- interior, south side, west end, within the eastern wing of the former female toilets, adjacent north wall, and east-west running horizontal support beams—red upper paint system.

The steel supports run to the external walls of the building some could be disturbed during work on these walls.

The condition of the paint was either poor (major flaking) or fair (minor flaking) which indicates that it is unstable and could pose a threat to human and environmental health.



**Photograph 5.1** Interior, eastern side, southern end, midway north-south running ceiling horizontal support beam—red upper paint system (Finka 2015)

### 5.7.3 Asbestos containing material

There were small areas of largely intact fibre cement between the aluminium window frames on the eastern side of the tenancy. A sample was taken and submitted to ALS laboratory for analysis for the presence of asbestos (Appendix B). The laboratory found that the material is not asbestos containing material (ACM).

There are many pipe penetrations through walls and floors. Some of which have been filled around the pipe. It was not possible to access these penetrations or sample any filler. The use of asbestos-containing putty/filler cannot be discounted.

## 6 Conclusion

### 6.1 Summary of findings

This PI forms part of the development application and identifies potential site contamination issues that could preclude the intended land use. Potential contaminants of concern, potentially affected media and potential areas of contamination were assessed by reviewing publically available information relating to the project areas history, physical setting, condition and surrounding land uses.

The site is surrounded by a mixture of commercial and residential buildings and has been used as a passenger terminal since 1960. Prior to that, it was used for commercial shipping purposes. Previous assessment found three locations within the development area which contained lead-based paint. The paint was in fair or poor condition and could pose a threat to human and environmental health if not managed appropriately. No asbestos containing cement fibre was found but, the use of asbestos-containing putty/filler cannot be discounted.

Contaminated sites (both notified and under assessment) were identified in the surrounding area; groundwater migration could potentially mobilise contaminants from these sites. The Pymont Power Station and the former AGL Gasworks are both listed sites that have the potential to be contaminating however, groundwater migration is expected to be towards Sydney Harbour and not the site. Soil sampling at the Pymont power station revealed that any contaminants present are within acceptable limits for medium density residential housing purposes.

The Moores port service facility and the former BP service station are both within close proximity to the site. These sites are currently being regulated under separate acts. It can be reasonably assumed that hydrocarbon based contamination (ie petrol, diesel or oil) is associated with the former BP service station but there is no publicly available information about the Moores port service facility. Contamination from these sites is likely to migrate north to Sydney harbour and not towards the site. The fig and wattle depot is currently under assessment but if contamination is significant, groundwater is expected to migrate towards Blackwattle Bay and away from the site.

### 6.2 Suitability for proposed use

This PI concludes there are a range of potential contaminants. However, given there will only be minor excavations, the site is suitable for the proposed development under SEPP 55. This is evident as other restaurants in the OPT have been able to operate without issue.

The conclusions in this report are subject to the limitations and spatial constraints of the investigation, and no conclusions are made in relation to groundwater quality.

### 6.3 Recommendations

The following is recommended to manage the lead-based paint found in the tenancy:

- prepare a lead materials remediation plan which documents the procedures for remediation of lead-containing materials at the site in accordance with relevant statutory requirements, guidelines and codes of practice; and
- consider undertaking lead dust air monitoring during lead paint remedial works.

It is recommended that a construction environmental management plan (CEMP) is prepared for the development of the site, which should include an unexpected finds protocol to ensure that as yet undiscovered contamination, including ACM, can be appropriately managed. If evidence of contamination is encountered during the construction phase of works (for example, stained or odorous soil or evidence of demolition debris in particular cement sheeting fragments or white putty), advice should be sought from an appropriately qualified environmental consultant. In addition, the construction phase of works should ensure no contamination is introduced to the site.

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## Appendix A

### Historical aerial imagery

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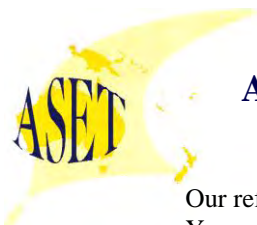


## Appendix B

### Asbestos laboratory results

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# AUSTRALIAN SAFER ENVIRONMENT & TECHNOLOGY PTY LTD

ABN 36 088 095 112

Our ref: ASET51913 / 55093 / 1 - 1

Your ref: ES1617271

**NATA Accreditation No: 14484**

8 August 2016

Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd  
277 - 284, Woodpark Road  
Smithfield NSW 2164

**Attn: Ms Nanthini Coilparampil**

Dear Nanthini

## Asbestos Identification

This report presents the results of one sample, forwarded by Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd on 8 August 2016, for analysis for asbestos.

**1.Introduction:**One sample forwarded was examined and analysed for the presence of asbestos.

**2. Methods:** The sample was examined under a Stereo Microscope and selected fibres were analysed by Polarized Light Microscopy in conjunction with Dispersion Staining method (Australian Standard AS4964 - 2004 and Safer Environment Method 1 as the supplementary work instruction) (Qualitative Analysis only).

**3. Results:** **Sample No. 1. ASET51913 / 55093 / 1. ES1617271 - 001 - OPT - Fibre cement.**  
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 8.0 cm x 0.55 cm  
The sample consisted of a fragment of a fibro plaster cement material containing organic fibres.  
**No asbestos detected.**

Analysed and reported by,

**Nisansala Maddage. BSc(Hons)**  
**Environmental Scientist/Approved Identifier**  
**Approved Signatory**



**WORLD RECOGNISED  
ACCREDITATION**

**Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.**

*The results contained in this report relate only to the sample/s submitted for testing. Australian Safer Environment & Technology accepts no responsibility for whether or not the submitted sample/s is/are representative. Results indicating "No asbestos detected" indicates a reporting limit specified in AS4964 -2004 which is 0.1g/ Kg (0.01%). Any amounts detected at assumed lower level than that would be reported, however those assumed lower levels may be treated as "No asbestos detected" as specified and recommended by AS4964-2004. Trace / respirable level asbestos will be reported only when detected.*

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