
**Hazardous Building Materials (HAZMAT)
Report**

**UNSW Barker Street On-Campus Student
Accommodation**

39 Barker Street, Kensington NSW

**Client: University of New South Wales
Prepared for NGNU Project Management**

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The undersigned, on behalf of Douglas Partners Pty Ltd, confirm that this document and all attached drawings and test results have been checked and reviewed for errors, omissions and inaccuracies.

Signature

Date

Author



2 December 2025

Reviewer



2 December 2025

Executive Summary

This report is submitted to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI), on behalf of the University of New South Wales (UNSW) (the Applicant), to support a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the development of three (3) buildings comprising on-campus student accommodation at 39 Barker Street, Kensington.

The project has been identified by the NSW Housing Delivery Authority (HDA) as a key development to help accelerate the delivery of well-located, diverse and affordable housing in metropolitan Sydney. The HDA considered and recommended to the Minister that the project be declared state significant development (SSD) under Section 4.36(3) of the EP&A Act on 2 May 2025. Following this recommendation, the Minister declared the project as SSD on 13 May 2025 under the *State Significant Development Declaration Order 2025 (No 7)*.

Specifically, the proposed works include the following:

- Site preparation and early works, including demolition of existing structures.
- Construction of 3 on-campus student accommodation buildings, delivering 732 beds across 5 colleges and self-catered apartments, together with 30 beds across non-student residences (Dean's apartments and short-stay accommodation), communal services and shared amenities.
- Reconfiguration of Southern Drive, including its partial closure and redirection to the western boundary of the site, to provide driveway access into the campus.
- Associated landscaping (including tree removal and transplanting) and public domain works.
- Augmentation of physical infrastructure and utilities, as required.

The proposed development generally includes the demolition of the existing buildings to allow for the construction of three, multi-storey buildings (Blocks A, B and C) of 4-storeys at southern side and up to 10 to 14 storeys on northern side, for student accommodation. The proposed building floor levels range from about RL 29.1 to RL 30.1 for Block A at the eastern end to about RL 26.8 to RL 28.4 for Block C at the western end, and will require cut and fill earthworks anticipated to be up to about 1 m. A public domain along Southern Drive, landscaping and a new Science Road extension along the western site boundary from Barker Street are also proposed and will require similar cut and fill earthworks for subgrade preparation.

The purpose of this HAZMAT survey, which comprised a visual inspection and limited program of testing and analysis, was to help identify relevant HAZMAT prior to building demolition works. For the purposes of this assessment HAZMAT comprise:

- Asbestos containing material (ACM);
- Lead paint;
- Lead dust in ceiling cavities;
- Bulk synthetic mineral fibre (SMF) insulation; and
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in fluorescent light fittings.

HAZMAT were identified or suspected present in the nominated buildings at the Site as indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Hazardous building materials (HAZMAT) risk profile

Building	Non-friable asbestos	Friable asbestos	Lead paint	Lead dust	SMF	PCB
East wing	*	*	*	✓	✓	*
West wing	*	*	*	✓	*	*

SMF = synthetic mineral fibre, PCB = polychlorinated biphenyls, ✓ = identified or suspected present, * = not identified and / or not suspected present. Refer to the Register(s) in Appendix B for details / clarification.

Limited or no access was available to certain areas of the site at the time of inspection, as discussed in Section 9 of the report. Inaccessible areas should be assumed to potentially contain HAZMAT unless assessment of these areas by a Competent Person confirms otherwise.

HAZMAT should be managed in accordance with the requirements of the NSW Work Health and Safety (WHS) Act 2011 (WHS Act), NSW WHS Regulation 2017 (WHS Regulation) and relevant Codes of Practice, Australian Standards and Guidelines.

A comprehensive destructive (intrusive) HAZMAT survey of all rooms and areas within site buildings is required but has not been undertaken at this stage due to the tenanted nature of the site buildings, as such, intrusive surveys can only be completed following vacant possession and prior to substantive building works. This intrusive survey may be undertaken post-development approval and prior to commencement of any demolition, refurbishment, or intrusive works, to identify and appropriately manage any hazardous materials in accordance with regulatory requirements.

HAZMAT should be removed prior to any significant disturbance including from maintenance, refurbishment and demolition work.

Limitations apply to this HAZMAT assessment and report as outlined in Section 9.

This report should be read in its entirety and may not be reproduced other than in full, except with the prior written approval of Douglas.

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Hazardous Building Materials (HAZMAT) Report

UNSW Barker Street On-Campus Student Accommodation

39 Barker Street, Kensington NSW

1. Introduction

This report is submitted to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) on behalf of the University of New South Wales (UNSW) (the Applicant), to support a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the development of three (3) buildings comprising on-campus student accommodation at 39 Barker Street, Kensington.

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Specifically, the proposed works include the following:

- Site preparation and early works, including demolition of existing structures.
- Construction of 3 on-campus student accommodation buildings, delivering 732 beds across 5 colleges and self-catered apartments, together with 30 beds across non-student residences (Dean's apartments and short-stay accommodation), communal services and shared amenities.
- Reconfiguration of Southern Drive, including its partial closure and redirection to the western boundary of the site, to provide driveway access into the campus.
- Associated landscaping (including tree removal and transplanting) and public domain works.
- Augmentation of physical infrastructure and utilities, as required including construction of an infiltration tank (refer to Drawing 1, Appendix A).

The investigation was commissioned by University of New South Wales and was undertaken in accordance with Douglas' proposal 227492.06.P.001.Rev1 dated 11 November 2024. It is noted that the Hazardous building materials (HAZMAT) survey was completed on 6 May 2025.

Geotechnical¹ and contamination² investigations to assess subsurface soil, rock and groundwater conditions were conducted concurrently with this HAZMAT investigation and are reported separately.

¹ Douglas (2025) *Specialist Advice, Report on Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation, UNSW N13 Barker Street Development, 39 Barker Street, Kensington NSW*. Ref 227492.06.R.001.Rev1

² Douglas (2025) *Report on Preliminary Site (Contamination) Investigation, N13 Barker Street Development Project, Barker Street, Kensington NSW*. Ref 227492.10.R.001.Rev1

2. Proposed development

The proposed development generally includes three, multi-storey buildings (Blocks A, B and C) of 4-storeys at the southern side and up to 10 to 14 storeys on the northern side, for student accommodation. The proposed building finished floor levels (FFL) range from about RL 29.1 to RL 30.1 for Block A at the eastern end to about RL 26.8 to RL 28.4 for Block C at the western end, and will require cut and fill earthworks anticipated to be up to about 1 m. A public domain along Southern Drive, landscaping and a new Science Road extension along the western site boundary from Barker Street are also proposed.

Deeper, detailed localised excavations for lift shafts (up to about 2 m deep), services and footings are anticipated below the proposed building finished floor levels (FFL). The proposed lift pit and building core / stair excavations are anticipated to extend to levels of about RL 27.5 at Block A, RL 26.2 to RL 26.7 at Block B and RL 25.7 at Block C (assumes excavation is 2 m below the lowest proposed FFL).

The ground surface levels beyond the building footprints will generally slope down towards the south-west and range from about RL 29.5 (north-eastern corner) to RL 25.8 (south-western corner), similar to the existing surface levels beyond.

It is understood that the probable maximum flood (PMF) level is at RL 28.43 for a flood that has a 1 in 100 likelihood of occurring in any given year, that is, an annual exceedance probability (AEP) of 1%. The PMF level is above the ground surface at the western end of the site and grades down to just below the ground surface at the eastern end.

For stormwater management, an infiltration tank is proposed within the south-western corner of Physics Lawn, directly north of the site boundary. The current ground surface in the proposed area of the tank is about RL 27.5 to RL 28. It is understood from ARUP that the tank dimensions may be between about 120 m² and 400 m² with corresponding depths of between 0.5 m and 2 m. The tank design will depend on the subsoil, hydraulic conductivity and groundwater levels.

3. Scope of work

The purpose of the HAZMAT survey, which comprised a visual inspection and limited program of testing and analysis, was to help identify relevant HAZMAT prior to building demolition work. For the purposes of this assessment HAZMAT comprise:

- Asbestos containing material (ACM);
- Lead paint;
- Lead dust in ceiling cavities;
- Synthetic mineral fibre (SMF) insulation; and
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in fluorescent light fittings.

The overall results of the assessment are indicated by the HAZMAT Risk Profile in Table 1 of the Executive Summary.

The results of the assessment, including details of the HAZMAT identified, the results of ACM risk assessments and associated photographs, are provided in the HAZMAT Register (the Register) in Appendix B.

Laboratory certificate(s) of analysis are provided in Appendix C.

Limited or no access was available to certain areas as outlined in the Registers and Section 9 of this report (including Table 4).

4. Site description

The site is located at 39 Barker Street, Kensington within the City of Randwick Local Government Area (LGA). It is legally identified as part Lot 3 in deposited plan (DP) 1264172 and is situated along the southern boundary of the UNSW Kensington Campus.

For the purpose of this HAZMAT survey the following buildings were assessed:

- West Wing (yellow shape in Drawing 1, Appendix A); and
- East wing (Turquoise shape in Drawing 1, Appendix A).

The site has a frontage of 143 m along Barker Street and extends 50 m into the UNSW campus (including Southern Drive). The site is currently occupied by the Barker Street student housing apartments containing 260 beds and ranging between 3-5 storeys. An aerial image of the site is shown below in Figure 1.

Historical imagery available on the NSW Spatial Services website indicates that these buildings were constructed circa 1996-1998. The buildings were operational at the time of assessment.



Figure 1. Aerial image of the site (provided by Beam Planning)

5. Previous investigations

RiskTech prepared an asbestos materials survey report for accessible areas of the Site as outlined in University of New South Wales, *Asbestos Materials survey, Kensington Campus, Barker Apartments - N13* (Report Ref: UNSW KENC_N13 Barker Apartments_Asbestos Survey Jan 2019), (RiskTech, 2019). RiskTech (2019) does not identify any ACM within the buildings assessed by Douglas.

While asbestos was not identified in RiskTech (2019), the assessment was non-destructive in nature and typical areas likely to be inaccessible included:

- Height restricted areas;
- Sub-floors spaces / tunnels;
- Under carpet / vinyl and other floor coverings;
- Wall and ceiling cavities;
- Lift shafts;
- Building façade fixing brackets;
- Waterproofing membranes; and
- Fire door insulation etc.

6. Regulatory framework

In NSW, occupational health and safety is regulated under the *NSW Work Health and Safety Act 2017* (WHS Act) and the *NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017* (WHS Regulation). The WHS Act and WHS Regulation place a broad range of responsibilities on key stakeholders to promote and secure the safety and health of persons in the workplace. The WHS Regulation also outlines specific requirements pertaining to the identification, assessment and control of asbestos and other hazardous materials in the workplace.

In addition to the WHS Act and WHS Regulation there are a range of Codes of Practice, Guidance Notes, Australian Standards and other guidelines relating to the management of HAZMAT in the workplace including their removal and disposal. These include (as updated / replaced from time to time):

- SafeWork NSW *Code of Practice: How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace*;
- SafeWork NSW *Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos*;
- National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres, 2nd Edition* [NOHSC:3003(2005)];
- AS/NZS 4361.2 – 2017, *Guide to hazardous paint management, Part 2 – Lead paint in residential, public and commercial buildings*;
- SafeWork NSW *Safe management of synthetic mineral fibres (SMF) – glasswool and rockwool* (information guide);
- Safe Work Australia *Guide to Handling Refractory Ceramic Fibres*, December 2013;

- NSW EPA *Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Chemical Control Order*, 1997;
- Environment Protection and Heritage Council *Polychlorinated Biphenyls Management Plan, Revised Edition*, April 2003;
- NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation* 2014; and
- NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) *Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste*, November 2014 (EPA, 2014).

7. Method

The survey conducted by Douglas comprised a non-destructive, non-intrusive, walkthrough visual inspection supplemented by a limited program of testing and sample analysis. The testing and sample analysis regimes comprise a screening assessment only and are not designed to delineate the extent of HAZMAT or hazard areas.

The inspection essentially comprised common areas, utility rooms and the building exterior. No access was made to the student accommodation rooms, due to occupation, as directed by the client.

Samples of suspected ACM were collected by Douglas using hand tools (e.g. knife or pliers) and analysed for asbestos by a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited laboratory. Sample size and locations are typically limited to minimise disturbance of the material and potential functional or aesthetic impacts. The samples were analysed by polarised light microscopy (PLM) with dispersion staining in accordance with AS 4964-2004 *Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples*.

Paints were screened for lead using 3M™ LeadCheck™ colourimetric swabs which provide an indication of the presence of lead. Bulk samples of paint were also analysed for lead (% w / w) by a NATA accredited laboratory. Analysis was by Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectrometry / Mass Spectrometry (ICP-AES / MS) and/or Cold Vapour / Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (CV/AAS). Analysis results typically reflect the average lead content of the overall paint system at the location sampled.

Ceiling cavity dust was sampled by Douglas using surface wipes or bulk sampling techniques. Samples were generally collected from a surface area of 100 or 900 cm² and analysed for lead (total, µg) by a NATA accredited laboratory. Analysis results were then used to determine the lead loading (mg / m²).

SMF insulation was identified primarily by visual inspection or incidentally as a result of laboratory analysis for asbestos.

Fluorescent light fittings were visually inspected and an assessment of PCB content made based on apparent age and/or start type (i.e. resonant vs. instant start). Light fittings were not dismantled to confirm capacitor or ballast details.

Limitations apply to the method(s) adopted and, as such, Douglas cannot guarantee that all HAZMAT or issues of concern have been identified.

8. Asbestos risk assessment

ACM poses a health risk if asbestos fibres are released to the atmosphere and inhaled. There is also a risk of environmental contamination whenever asbestos is disturbed. The degree of risk associated with any given ACM depends on a range of factors such as the friability, extent, condition, and location / accessibility of the material, the asbestos mineral type(s) present, the nature of site activities and ventilation.

The asbestos risk assessment method employed by Douglas considers several key factors that influence risk and a numerical score is assigned to each (refer Table 2 below). These scores are then added together to determine an overall risk rating for the ACM (refer Table 3 below). A degree of professional judgement may be applied when determining the final risk scores and rating since, for example, it is not practicable to include in Table 2 all risk factors that may be relevant to a given situation.

Risk assessments for ACM should be reviewed on a regular basis including when:

- The Asbestos Management Plan is reviewed;
- Further asbestos or ACM is identified at the workplace;
- Asbestos is removed, disturbed, sealed, enclosed or undergoes any other change in condition;
- There is evidence that the risk assessment is no longer valid;
- There is evidence that control methods are not effective; or
- A significant change is proposed for the workplace or for work practices or procedures relevant to the risk assessment.

An asbestos risk assessment review is to be conducted at least every five (5) years. The review is to be performed by a Competent Person.

Table 2: Key risk factors

Risk factor	Score	Description
Friability	0	Non-friable (fibre reinforced vinyls, bituminous materials, adhesives).
	1	Non-Friable (fibre reinforced cement products such as wall and roof sheeting).
	2	Semi-Friable (low density insulation board, millboard, ropes, paper, textiles, gaskets or highly weathered asbestos cement).
	3	Friable (thermal insulation to pipes/boilers, sprayed insulation, loose fill insulation).
Condition	0	Very Good. Very little or no visible indication of damage. Structurally sound. No significant repairs required. Material performs as intended.
	1	Good – Minor damage in small, localised areas. Structurally sound. Minor preventative action may be required as a precaution and/or to prolong material life. Material generally performs as intended.
	2	Fair. Localised damage in various areas. Material is generally structurally sound however local removal and replacement of damaged sections may be required. Material performance may be somewhat impaired in areas.
	3	Poor. Material exhibits significant damage throughout. Overall structural stability may be compromised. Material performance is significantly impaired.
Treatment	0	Fully enclosed, encapsulated or sealed. ACM is entirely contained, and the enclosure/encapsulation/sealing material is in good condition.
	1	Generally enclosed, encapsulated or sealed. ACM is generally contained however enclosure/encapsulation/sealing material may not be completely continuous or exhibits minor damage/penetrations.
	2	Partially enclosed, encapsulated or sealed. ACM is contained in area(s) however enclosure/encapsulation/sealing material is not present, significantly damaged or ineffective in area(s).
	3	Enclosure/encapsulation/sealing material is significantly damaged and/or generally ineffective or there is no treatment.
Accessibility	0	The ACM is not directly accessible to occupants. Contact is highly unlikely unless a significant, dedicated effort is made. Substantial demolition, dismantling and/or special access equipment would be required.
	1	The ACM is generally not accessible to occupants. Contact is unlikely but could be made with special tools or equipment (e.g. elevating work platform) or minor demolition/dismantling.
	2	Some portion(s) of ACM are accessible to occupants. Direct contact may occur periodically but often requires basic tools/equipment (e.g., step ladder).
	3	The majority of the ACM is accessible to occupants. Direct contact is a common occurrence and may be made with minimal effort or unintentionally.
Activity	0	Area generally not occupied. Normally very little or no activity. Activities may be highly restricted, or the area secured. Examples may include subfloor voids, ceiling cavities, confined spaces and other inaccessible areas.
	1	Low level occupancy. Some activity in parts or area only occupied periodically. Examples may include plant rooms and storerooms.
	2	Moderate level occupancy. Activity normally present throughout area. May include offices, laboratories, classrooms, workshops, and warehouses.
	3	High level occupancy. Generally high levels of activity. Activities may be wide-ranging and/or largely unrestricted. Examples may include production/manufacturing areas, construction sites and public areas/thoroughfares.
Ventilation	0	Exterior area where natural ventilation and associated dilution is largely unlimited. Significant retention and/or build-up of airborne contaminants is unlikely.
	1	Interior area. Natural ventilation and dilution are limited but area is not particularly confined. Limited retention and/or build-up of airborne contaminants is possible.
	2	Confined areas where ventilation and associated dilution is significantly limited. Significant retention and/or build-up of airborne contaminants is possible or likely.
	3	Asbestos material subject to direct ventilation (e.g. inside an AC system or near a fan or air exhaust) which may result in disturbance and/or elevated fibre concentrations in air.

Table 3: Risk rating

Overall score	Risk rating	Description
15-18	High (H)	The ACM poses an elevated and typically unacceptable risk of exposure and/or environmental contamination. Controls should generally be implemented as soon as possible to address the risk. Removal of the whole or part of the ACM is typically required. Other controls such as enclosure, encapsulation and/or sealing may also be necessary if portion(s) of ACM are to remain in place. As an interim measure, access to the area should be appropriately restricted. Air monitoring is often recommended to confirm airborne asbestos concentrations and provide a written record for future reference.
10-14	Moderate (M)	The ACM poses a moderate risk of exposure and/or environmental contamination. Often there has been minor damage or there is potential for disturbance / degradation in the foreseeable future. Consideration should be given to implementing appropriate controls in the short to medium term to address the risk(s) and/or prolong the lifespan of the material. Relevant controls typically include enclosure, encapsulation and/or sealing. Extensive removal is generally not required, and the material can generally be managed on site if desired and serving a useful purpose.
0-9	Low (L)	The risk of exposure and environmental contamination is generally low while the material remains undisturbed and in its present condition. The material may generally remain in place without the requirement for significant, material-specific control measures such as removal, enclosure, encapsulation or sealing.

Note: If the ACM is likely to be disturbed (e.g., by maintenance, refurbishment, or demolition work) and/or is no longer serving a useful purpose then the ACM should generally be removed. All ACM should be clearly identified with a label / signage where reasonably practicable.

9. Results

9.1 General

The overall results of the assessment are summarised in Table 1 in the Executive Summary of this report. Further details of the HAZMAT identified at the site, including the results of asbestos risk assessments, are provided in the Register in Appendices B.

Limited or no access was available to certain areas as outlined below (including Table 4). Section 5 and in the Registers in Appendix B.

Table 4: Access limitations*

Location / area	Access type	Reason(s)
Areas / materials at height (e.g., roofs, upper walls)	Limited	Access limited to safely accessible areas and use of 1.8 m multi-fold ladder. Work at height and use of specialised access equipment were not included in the scope of this assessment.
Confined spaces (e.g., interior of pits and tanks) and crawl spaces	Nil	Access to confined spaces and crawl spaces was outside the scope of this assessment.
Ceiling cavities	Limited	Access generally limited by the number, location and height of access point(s), degree of clearance within the cavities, the location / extent of building structure and services, and occupation etc.
Subfloor voids	Limited	Generally inaccessible due to buildings constructed slab-on-ground or lack of designated entry points and limited clearance within voids. Access to crawl spaces was outside the scope of this assessment.
Below ceramic tiled surfaces (e.g., walls and floors in wet areas)	Nil	Access requires destructive / intrusive inspection methods. Access below ceramic tiled surfaces was outside the scope of this assessment.
Enclosed building cavities and voids (e.g., wall voids, service risers) and internals of building plant	Nil	Access requires destructive / intrusive inspection methods. Access to enclosed building cavities and voids, and internals of building plant, was outside the scope of this assessment.
Fluorescent light fittings, internal components	Limited	Access was limited due to electrical hazard and/or height etc. Light fittings were not dismantled.
Other potentially energised plant, equipment and services (e.g., electrical panels).	Nil	Access was outside the scope of this assessment. and requires certified isolation, de-energisation and lock-out confirmed on-site by a qualified / licensed technician or similar.
Subsurface areas including building footings and contamination in soil / fill	Nil	Not included in the scope of this assessment.
Buildings generally	Limited	Occupation / operation, fixtures, fittings and storage etc.

* Refer also to the Register (Appendix B).

10. Recommendations

A summary note and/or recommendation for each HAZMAT identified or suspected present in the buildings at the Site is provided in the Register (Appendix B). The general recommendations in Section 10.1 onwards are provided for informative purposes and should be considered where the relevant HAZMAT has been identified or suspected present by Douglas, or is subsequently suspected present based on reasonable grounds.

Any inaccessible buildings/areas should generally be suspected to contain HAZMAT until confirmed otherwise by a Competent Person.

The presence of identified and suspected HAZMAT in the buildings at the site, and the potential presence of any as-yet undetected HAZMAT, should be considered during the risk assessment for any proposed work at the Site or Site use. In particular, where HAZMAT are identified / suspected present in one particular area of a building they may also be present in other similar areas of the same building.

A comprehensive destructive (intrusive) HAZMAT survey of all rooms and areas within site buildings is required but has not been undertaken at this stage due to the tenanted nature of the site buildings, as such, intrusive surveys can only be completed following vacant possession and prior to substantive building works. This intrusive survey may be undertaken post-development approval and prior to commencement of any demolition, refurbishment, or intrusive works, to identify and appropriately manage any hazardous materials in accordance with regulatory requirements.

10.1 General

HAZMAT should be:

- Managed in accordance with the requirements of the WHS Act, WHS Regulation and subordinate Codes of Practice, Australian Standards, and guidelines;
- Visually inspected on a regular basis. Any change to the condition of the material or relevant site conditions should be reported; and
- Removed prior to any significant disturbance such as maintenance, refurbishment, and demolition work.

A HAZMAT management plan, and scope of work specification for any planned abatement, should be developed to aid compliance with the requirements of the WHS Act and Regulation including those that relate to the identification of hazards and control of associated risks.

HAZMAT abatement work should be appropriately monitored and/or audited to help ensure quality and compliance.

An appropriate level of stakeholder consultation and communication should be undertaken at all times to help ensure that all relevant operational and project risks associated with HAZMAT are adequately controlled.

The scope, fees, and terms / conditions applicable to any HAZMAT work, including abatement, should be carefully assessed by a suitably qualified, experienced, and competent person to help ensure that associated costs remain within reasonable limits. Such assessment should include

consideration of the fees that may apply to the management and control of any unexpected or additional finds.

Prior to any work involving HAZMAT a risk assessment should be conducted and Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) developed. The SWMS should outline the controls necessary to ensure that the risks of exposure and environmental contamination are adequately controlled.

HAZMAT remediation and removal work should be undertaken in controlled conditions.

Waste should be assessed and classified for disposal in accordance with relevant legislation and EPA (2014).

At the completion of HAZMAT abatement and/or removal work a clearance inspection should be conducted by a Competent Person, or in the case of friable asbestos, by a Licensed Asbestos Assessor.

10.2 **Asbestos-containing material (ACM)**

Asbestos and ACM must be managed in accordance with the WHS Regulation, the SafeWork NSW Code of Practice: How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace and the SafeWork NSW Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos.

Exposure to airborne asbestos in the workplace must be eliminated to the extent reasonably practicable. If it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate exposure, it must be minimised to the extent reasonably practicable.

An Asbestos Management Plan must be developed to enable compliance with the WHS Regulation (Clause 429).

The presence and location of asbestos or ACM identified at a workplace must be clearly indicated by a label if it is reasonably practicable to do so.

Warning labels and signs should be consistent with the examples provided in the SafeWork NSW Code of Practice: How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace and comply with AS 1319 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment.

Non-friable ACM that are structurally intact and in good to fair condition may typically remain in place provided that they are not significantly disturbed.

Tools and equipment that generate dust must generally not be used on asbestos or ACM. These include high-speed abrasive power and pneumatic tools (e.g. angle grinders, sanders, saws and high-speed drills, brooms, and brushes).

Tools and equipment that cause the release of asbestos, including power tools and brooms, may only be used on asbestos if the equipment is enclosed and/or designed to capture or suppress asbestos fibres and/or the equipment is used in a way that is designed to capture or suppress asbestos fibres safely. In such a case, other controls including PPE may also be required based upon the results of a pre-work risk assessment and the SWMS adopted.

The use of high-pressure water spray and compressed air on asbestos or ACM is specifically prohibited under the WHS Regulation.

If ACM become damaged, they should be repaired or removed and replaced with an alternative, non-asbestos building product as soon as possible.

The scope of asbestos removal work should be outlined in a technical specification (i.e. Scope of Work Report) developed by a Competent Person (in the case of non-friable asbestos) or a Licensed Asbestos Assessor (in the case of friable asbestos).

Removal of friable asbestos must only be undertaken by a Class A licensed asbestos removalist. Removal of 10 m² or more of non-friable asbestos must only be undertaken by a Class A or Class B licensed asbestos removalist.

Air monitoring, including background, control, and clearance monitoring, is a mandatory requirement during removal of friable asbestos. Air monitoring should also be considered during removal of non-friable asbestos particularly where sensitive receptors exist such as at schools, hospitals, in public areas and at similar sites.

Air monitoring must be undertaken in accordance with the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres, 2nd Edition [NOHSC:3003(2005)].

All air monitoring samples must be analysed by a NATA accredited laboratory that holds accreditation for the required analysis.

At the completion of licensed asbestos removal work, a clearance inspection must be conducted by a Competent Person (for non-friable asbestos removal) or a Licensed Asbestos Assessor (for friable asbestos removal).

Air monitoring and clearance inspections must be performed by person/s independent of the licensed asbestos removalist.

All waste should be classified for disposal in accordance with relevant legislation and EPA (2014). Asbestos waste is preclassified as Special Waste under EPA (2014).

Asbestos transporters and facilities receiving asbestos waste must report the movement of asbestos waste to the EPA. Entities involved with the transport or disposal of asbestos waste in NSW, or arranging the transport of asbestos waste in NSW, must use the EPA's applicable online tool (WasteLocate / Integrated Waste Tracking Solution).

All asbestos waste must be disposed at a waste collection facility licensed to receive asbestos waste. All disposal receipts should be retained.

A person who relinquishes management or control of the workplace must ensure that the asbestos register is given to the person, if any, assuming management or control of the workplace.

10.3 Lead paint

The potential presence of lead paint(s) should be considered during the risk assessment for any proposed works. Targeted sampling and analysis for lead paints should also be considered prior to any work that may result in significant disturbance of paint system(s).

Lead paints should be managed in accordance with the WHS Regulation (including Chapter 7, Part 7.2 Lead) and:

- AS/NZS 4361.1, Guide to hazardous paint management, Part 1 - Lead and other hazardous metallic pigments in industrial applications; and
- AS/NZS 4361.2, Guide to hazardous paint management, Part 2 - Lead paint in residential, public and commercial buildings.

Generally, when one or more tests from a building or portion of a building indicate that lead is present, the paint should be treated as lead paint. Further, a project should not be classified as free of lead unless all samples within the relevant area / building are proven to be free of lead and the sampling is comprehensive.

Lead paint that is in sound condition, not directly accessible (e.g. over-painted with lead-free paint) and unlikely to be disturbed may not require any immediate action.

Area(s) of lead paint that are in poor condition (e.g. flaking, delaminating) should generally be removed along with any lead paint debris and associated dust.

Exposed area(s) of lead paint that are intact may be stabilised by over-painting with a lead-free paint, or by covering with a suitable encapsulant. Stabilisation can provide an interim to long-term solution to a lead paint hazard.

The lead paint removal method and control measures adopted should be determined by risk assessment and with a detailed knowledge of the workplace and proposed use / activities.

Exposure to airborne lead must be maintained below the relevant SWA exposure standards pertaining to lead. The SWA 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA) exposure standard for lead (inorganic dusts and fumes) is 0.05 mg/m³. Other exposure standards apply for substances such as lead chromate.

Air monitoring for lead may be required during lead paint remediation works based on risk assessment and the requirement to comply with the abovementioned exposure standards.

At the completion of lead paint removal, a clearance inspection should be conducted by a Competent Person. The Competent Person should determine the requirements for clearance including any air monitoring or sample analysis that may be required.

Lead paint waste should be assessed and classified for disposal in accordance with relevant legislation and EPA (2014).

Based on previous correspondence with the NSW EPA, Douglas understands that EPA (2014) does not consider AS/NZS 4361.1 or AS/NZS 4361.2, including the definition of lead paint therein, for waste classification assessment. As such:

- These standards have no bearing on how waste is classified in NSW; and
- Waste classification should be carefully considered and an appropriate degree of liaison with the NSW EPA may be required to help ensure correct waste classification.

All disposal receipts should be retained.

10.4 Lead dust

Laboratory analysis results for lead in dust should be taken as an approximate indication of conditions only since sampling is limited and the concentration of lead in dust may vary considerably between locations within the same general area.

No recognised Australian guidelines have been identified by Douglas for the direct assessment of lead concentrations in ceiling cavity dust. Notwithstanding this, the United States Environmental Protection Authority (US EPA) Rule, *Reconsideration of the Dust-Lead Hazard Standards and Dust Lead Post-Abatement Clearance Levels* (89 FR 89416) published 11 December 2024, outlines the following proposed Dust-Lead Clearance Levels (DLCL) for assessment of post-abatement dust-lead levels³:

- Floors: 5 µg / ft² (~0.05 mg / m²) lead;
- Interior window sills: 40 µg / ft² (~0.43 mg / m²) lead; and
- Window troughs: 100 µg / ft² (~1.1 mg / m²) lead.

The above acceptance limits may be used as a guide when assessing lead concentrations in settled dust unless other recognised and reliable criteria apply in the relevant jurisdiction. As a precaution the abovementioned US EPA DLCL are often used by Douglas to identify potentially hazardous conditions that may require control.

Where the concentration of lead in dust exceeds the most relevant US EPA DLCL appropriate control and/or remedial measures may need to be identified via risk assessment and with a detailed knowledge of the workplace and proposed use / activities.

Where ceiling spaces and similar cavities are effectively enclosed and provide very limited or no opportunity for lead containing dust to enter occupied areas, the dust may typically remain in place. In such a case, access to the cavities should be suitably restricted and all entrances signposted with appropriate warning signs.

Any personnel required to enter building cavities or other areas containing lead in dust should undertake an appropriate risk assessment and develop a SWMS for the work. The SWMS must identify controls that ensure the risk of exposure to lead and environmental contamination

³ National Archives, Federal Register, The Daily Journal of the United State Government, accessed at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/11/12/2024-25070/reconsideration-of-the-dust-lead-hazard-standards-and-dust-lead-post-abatement-clearance-levels> accessed on: 10 February 2024.

remains at an acceptable level for the personnel entering the area and for occupants of the building and surrounds.

Consideration should be given to removal of lead containing dust including when:

- There is a significant risk of the lead entering occupied areas;
- Substantive disturbance is likely due to maintenance, refurbishment, demolition, or other reason; or
- Removal is a reasonably practicable means of eliminating the hazard.

Removal of lead dust should be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced removalist.

The lead dust removal method and control measures adopted should be determined by risk assessment and with a detailed knowledge of the workplace and proposed use / activities.

Exposure to airborne lead must be maintained below the relevant SWA exposure standards pertaining to lead. The SWA 8-hour TWA exposure standard for lead (inorganic dusts and fumes) is 0.05 mg/m³.

Air monitoring for lead may be required based on the results of risk assessment and the requirement to comply with the abovementioned exposure standard(s).

At the completion of lead dust removal, a clearance inspection should be conducted by a Competent Person. The Competent Person should determine the requirements for clearance including any air monitoring or sample analysis that may be required.

Lead waste should be assessed and classified for disposal in accordance with relevant legislation and EPA (2014). All disposal receipts should be retained.

10.5 Synthetic mineral fibre (SMF)

SMF insulation materials may generally remain in place providing that they are in good condition and unlikely to be disturbed.

To reduce the potential for disturbance, exposure, and environmental contamination SMF insulation materials may be isolated, enclosed or encapsulated. Higher risk materials, such as loose fill insulation, may also be removed and replaced if necessary.

SMF work is to be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the WHS Regulation and subordinate Codes of Practice, Guidance Notes, and other documents. These include:

- SafeWork NSW Safe management of synthetic mineral fibres (SMF) - glasswool and rockwool (information guide);
- Safe Work Australia Guide to Handling Refractory Ceramic Fibres, December 2013; and
- Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for the Estimation of Airborne Synthetic Mineral Fibres [NOHSC:3006(1989)].

Reference should also be made to the Australian Institute of Occupational Hygienists (AIOH) *Synthetic Mineral Fibres (SMF) And Occupational Health Issues, Position Paper* for guidance and information.

Where reasonable concern exists over possible respirable fibre concentrations in any application, the first step is often to confirm that the work practices, as recommended for the particular product, are being followed. Air monitoring may not be required when it has been clearly established that appropriate work practices are being carried out.

Notwithstanding the above, exposures to airborne SMF should not exceed the relevant Safe Work Australia (SWA) exposure standards outlined in Table 5 below.

Table 5: SWA exposure standards for SMF

Standard name	Time weighted average (TWA) exposure standard
Glass wool, rock (stone) wool, slag wool and continuous glass filament and low biopersistence Man Made Vitreous Fibres (MMVF)	2 mg/m ³ (inhalable dust)
Refractory ceramic fibres (RCF), special purpose glass fibres and high biopersistence MMVF	0.5 f/mL (respirable) 2 mg/m ³ (inhalable dust)

SMF waste should be disposed of at a licensed waste collection facility. Note that synthetic fibre waste (from materials such as fibreglass, polyesters, and other plastics) packaged securely to prevent dust emissions is pre-classified as General Solid Waste (non-putrescible) under EPA (2014).

All disposal receipts should be retained.

10.6 Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

Prior to any significant disturbance, such as demolition, refurbishment or maintenance works, fluorescent light fittings should be electrically isolated and inspected in detail for components (e.g., metal canister-type capacitors and ballasts etc.) that may contain PCB's. Any components containing, or suspected to contain, PCB should be removed by a Competent Person.

Where PCB containing components have been identified / suspected present in a building they may also be present in other similar areas of the same building or in buildings of similar age / construction.

PCB-containing components should be managed in accordance with the general requirements of the WHS Regulation and relevant environmental laws and guidelines including:

- NSW Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act 1997 and subordinate Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Chemical Control Order 1997; and
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls Management Plan, Revised Edition, April 2003, issued by the Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC).

Any PCB-containing components that exhibit leakage should be removed and replaced by a Competent Person as soon as possible. Access to areas containing leaking components should be suitably restricted.

The conveyance and disposal of PCB material and PCB waste must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements outlined in the *Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Chemical Control Order 1997*. All disposal receipts should be retained.

11. Limitations

Douglas has prepared this HAZMAT report for University of New South Wales as described herein in accordance with Douglas' proposal 227492.06.P.001.Rev1 dated 11 November 2024 and acceptance received from Heather Blackman of The University of New South Wales. The work was carried out under a Supply Agreement dated 28 March 2025.

This report is provided for the exclusive use of The University of New South Wales for this project only and for the purposes as described in the report. This report is provided for the exclusive use of University of New South Wales for this project only and for the purposes as described in the report. It should not be used by or relied upon for other projects or purposes on the same or other site or by a third party. Any party so relying upon this report beyond its exclusive use and purpose as stated above, and without the express written consent of Douglas, does so entirely at its own risk and without recourse to Douglas for any loss or damage. In preparing this report Douglas has necessarily relied upon information provided by the client and/or their agents.

The results provided in the report are indicative of the conditions on the Site only at the specific inspection, sampling and testing locations, and then only to the extent practicable and safely accessible at the time the work was carried out. Site conditions may change after Douglas' field inspection, sampling and testing has been completed.

Douglas' advice is based upon the conditions encountered during this investigation. The accuracy of the advice provided by Douglas in this report may be affected by undetected variations in site conditions across the Site between and beyond the inspection, sampling and/or testing locations. The advice may also be limited by budget constraints imposed by others or by site accessibility.

This report must be read in conjunction with all of the attached and should be kept in its entirety without separation of individual pages or sections. Douglas cannot be held responsible for interpretations or conclusions made by others unless they are supported by an expressed statement, interpretation, outcome or conclusion stated in this report.

This report, or sections from this report, should not be used as part of a specification for a project, without review and agreement by Douglas. This is because this report has been written as advice and opinion rather than instructions for construction.

Although the inspection, sampling and testing plan adopted for this investigation is considered appropriate to achieve the stated project objectives, there are necessarily parts of the Site that have not been inspected, sampled and/or tested. This is either due to undetected variations in conditions or to budget constraints (as discussed above), or to parts of the Site being inaccessible or unavailable, or to occupants, furnishings or stored items preventing access. It is therefore considered possible that HAZMAT, including asbestos, may be present in unobserved or untested parts of the Site, between and beyond the inspection, sampling and testing locations, and hence no warranty can be given that all HAZMAT have been identified.

Inspections are limited to areas that are safely accessible at the time of the inspection without undue damage to building finishes or disturbance of occupants. Inspections exclude hidden and inaccessible locations such as within building cavities, voids and enclosed sections of risers / shafts as well as materials encased within the building structure or located below the exposed ground surface (e.g. pipes, drains and formwork). In addition, residual asbestos materials (e.g. asbestos lagging to pipes and vessels) may remain undiscovered below newer, asbestos-free materials (e.g. preformed SMF insulation). Such residual asbestos materials may not be identified without extensive intrusive investigation and/or dismantling / demolition work if at all.

Any disturbance of building materials, such as during refurbishment, maintenance or demolition work, may reveal additional HAZMAT.

Limitations apply to the laboratory analytical methods used. For example, it can be very difficult or impossible to detect the presence of asbestos in some bulk materials (e.g. vinyl tiles) using the polarised light microscopy analytical method, even after ashing or disintegration of samples. This is due to the small length or diameter of asbestos fibres present in the material or attributed to the fact that very fine fibres have been dispersed individually throughout the material.

While work is undertaken in a professional manner the nature of HAZMAT and the limitations of the method(s) used mean that we cannot guarantee that all HAZMAT or issues of concern have been identified. This report should therefore not be considered a definitive account of all HAZMAT that may be present at the Site.

Douglas personnel are not experienced, licenced or accredited quantity surveyors. Any quantities quoted in this report are initial, unmeasured estimates provided for rudimentary guidance only and should not be relied upon. The services of a licenced quantity surveyor should be engaged in order to determine reliable quantities.

The recommendations and conclusions contained in this report shall not abrogate a person of their responsibility to work in accordance with statutory requirements, codes of practice, standards, guidelines, safety data sheets, work instructions or industry best practice.

The assessment of atypical safety hazards arising from this advice is restricted to the environmental components set out in this report and based on known project conditions and stated design advice and assumptions. While some recommendations for safe controls may be provided, detailed 'safety in design' assessment is outside the current scope of this report and requires additional project data and assessment.

Appendix A

About this Report

Drawing 1

Introduction

These notes have been provided to amplify DP's report in regard to classification methods, field procedures and the comments section. Not all are necessarily relevant to all reports.

DP's reports are based on information gained from limited subsurface excavations and sampling, supplemented by knowledge of local geology and experience. For this reason, they must be regarded as interpretive rather than factual documents, limited to some extent by the scope of information on which they rely.

Copyright

This report is the property of Douglas Partners Pty Ltd. The report may only be used for the purpose for which it was commissioned and in accordance with the Conditions of Engagement for the commission supplied at the time of proposal. Unauthorised use of this report in any form whatsoever is prohibited.

Borehole and Test Pit Logs

The borehole and test pit logs presented in this report are an engineering and/or geological interpretation of the subsurface conditions, and their reliability will depend to some extent on frequency of sampling and the method of drilling or excavation. Ideally, continuous undisturbed sampling or core drilling will provide the most reliable assessment, but this is not always practicable or possible to justify on economic grounds. In any case the boreholes and test pits represent only a very small sample of the total subsurface profile.

Interpretation of the information and its application to design and construction should therefore take into account the spacing of boreholes or pits, the frequency of sampling, and the possibility of other than 'straight line' variations between the test locations.

Groundwater

Where groundwater levels are measured in boreholes there are several potential problems, namely:

- In low permeability soils groundwater may enter the hole very slowly or perhaps not at all during the time the hole is left open;
- A localised, perched water table may lead to an erroneous indication of the true water table;
- Water table levels will vary from time to time with seasons or recent weather changes. They may not be the same at

the time of construction as are indicated in the report; and

- The use of water or mud as a drilling fluid will mask any groundwater inflow. Water has to be blown out of the hole and drilling mud must first be washed out of the hole if water measurements are to be made.

More reliable measurements can be made by installing standpipes which are read at intervals over several days, or perhaps weeks for low permeability soils. Piezometers, sealed in a particular stratum, may be advisable in low permeability soils or where there may be interference from a perched water table.

Reports

The report has been prepared by qualified personnel, is based on the information obtained from field and laboratory testing, and has been undertaken to current engineering standards of interpretation and analysis. Where the report has been prepared for a specific design proposal, the information and interpretation may not be relevant if the design proposal is changed. If this happens, DP will be pleased to review the report and the sufficiency of the investigation work.

Every care is taken with the report as it relates to interpretation of subsurface conditions, discussion of geotechnical and environmental aspects, and recommendations or suggestions for design and construction. However, DP cannot always anticipate or assume responsibility for:

- Unexpected variations in ground conditions. The potential for this will depend partly on borehole or pit spacing and sampling frequency;
- Changes in policy or interpretations of policy by statutory authorities; or
- The actions of contractors responding to commercial pressures.

If these occur, DP will be pleased to assist with investigations or advice to resolve the matter.

continued next page

About this Report

Site Anomalies

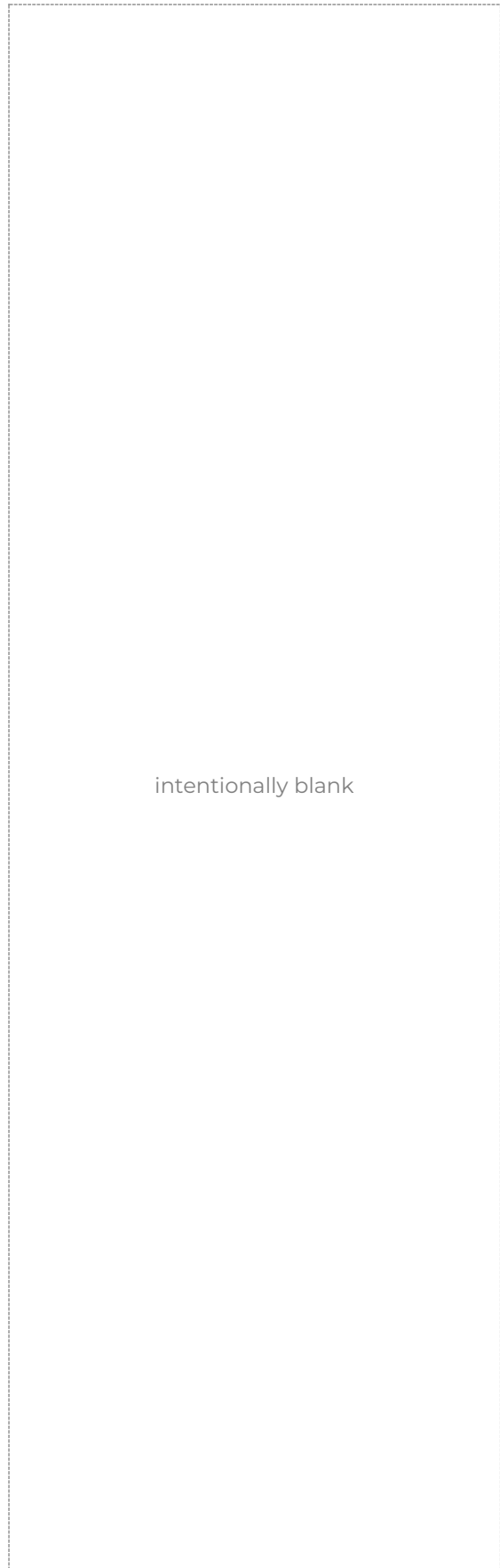
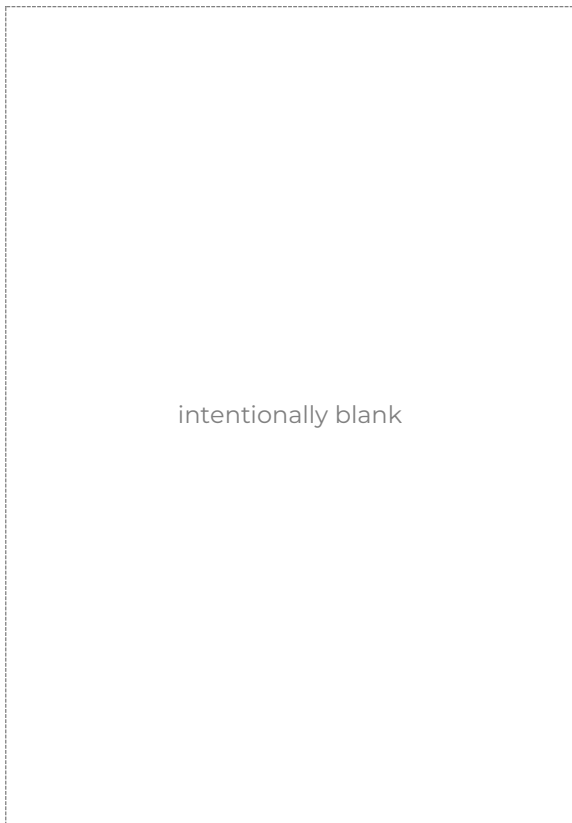
In the event that conditions encountered on site during construction appear to vary from those which were expected from the information contained in the report, DP requests that it be immediately notified. Most problems are much more readily resolved when conditions are exposed rather than at some later stage, well after the event.

Information for Contractual Purposes

Where information obtained from this report is provided for tendering purposes, it is recommended that all information, including the written report and discussion, be made available. In circumstances where the discussion or comments section is not relevant to the contractual situation, it may be appropriate to prepare a specially edited document. DP would be pleased to assist in this regard and/or to make additional report copies available for contract purposes at a nominal charge.

Site Inspection

The company will always be pleased to provide engineering inspection services for geotechnical and environmental aspects of work to which this report is related. This could range from a site visit to confirm that conditions exposed are as expected, to full time engineering presence on site.





SITE LOCATION

LEGEND

- East wing
- West wing

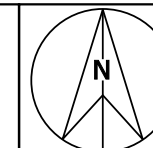
0 10 20 30 40 m



NOTE:
1. Drawing projection in GDA2020 / MGA zone 56, adapted from publicly available aerial imagery from Metromap dated 13 March 2025,



CLIENT: The University of New South Wales	TITLE: Site Layout Plan	
OFFICE: Sydney	DRAWN BY: ML	UNSW Barker Street On-Campus Student Accommodation
SCALE: 1:800 @A3	DATE: 02.December.2025	39 Barker Street, Kensington NSW



PROJECT:	227492.10
DRAWING NO:	1
REVISION:	1

Appendix B

HAZMAT Register and Plates

RESULTS - ASBESTOS

Building	Level / Area	Material Location	Material Type	Sample No.	Material Status	Asbestos Risk Assessment								Photo No.	Summary Comment/Recommendation	
						Friability	Condition	Treatment	Accessibility	Activity	Ventilation	Risk Score	Action Priority			
East wing	Common laundry 2	Walls	Fibre cement sheeting	Asb3	no asbestos detected by analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No asbestos identified.
East wing	Garbage room	Walls and ceiling	Fibre cement sheeting	Asb2	no asbestos detected by analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No asbestos identified.
East wing	Main switch board room	Electrical cabinets	Internal components	N/A	suspected non-asbestos	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	Inaccessible area/material - Confirm status of hazardous material(s) when safe access available and prior to any disturbance.	
East wing	Main switch board room	Electrical switchboard	Backing board(s)	N/A	suspected non-asbestos	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	Inaccessible area/material - Confirm status of hazardous material(s) when safe access available and prior to any disturbance.	
East wing	Common laundry 1	Walls	Fibre cement sheeting	Asb1	no asbestos detected by analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No asbestos identified.
East wing	Apartment 8	Walls	Fibre cement sheeting	Asb6	no asbestos detected by analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No asbestos identified.
East wing	Telstra room	Above false ceiling	Vermiculite	Asb4	no asbestos detected by analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No asbestos identified.

RESULTS - ASBESTOS

Building	Level / Area	Material Location	Material Type	Sample No.	Material Status	Asbestos Risk Assessment								Photo No.	Summary Comment/Recommendation	
						Friability	Condition	Treatment	Accessibility	Activity	Ventilation	Risk Score	Action Priority			
East wing	Central Garbage room	Walls and ceiling	Fibre cement sheeting	Similar to Asb2	suspected non-asbestos	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Suspected non-asbestos. Consider conducting confirmatory sampling and analysis for asbestos prior to disturbance.
West wing	Exterior brick walls	Walls	Grey Expansion joint	Asb5	no asbestos detected by analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No asbestos identified.
West wing	Central laundry	Walls and ceiling	Fibre cement sheeting	Asb6	no asbestos detected by analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No asbestos identified.
West wing	West laundry	Walls and ceiling	Fibre cement sheeting	Similar to Asb6	suspected non-asbestos	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Suspected non-asbestos. Consider conducting confirmatory sampling and analysis for asbestos prior to disturbance.
West wing	Communications 3 room	Ceiling	Insulation lining	Asb7	no asbestos detected by analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No asbestos identified.

RESULTS - LEAD PAINT SCREENING ASSESSMENT

						Analytical Results			
Building	Level / Area	Material Location	Material Type	Sample / Test No.	Spot Test Result	Analyte	% w/w	Photo No.	Summary Comment/Recommendation
East wing	Common laundry 2	Wall	Cream paint	LC1	Negative spot test result	N/A	N/A	N/A	Lead spot test result considered negative (no apparent colour change observed). Sampling and laboratory analysis of the paint should be considered to confirm the lead concentration (% w/w) prior to any disturbance.
East wing	Level 2 walkway	Fire hose cupboard	Red paint	LC5	Negative spot test result	N/A	N/A	N/A	Lead spot test result considered negative (no apparent colour change observed). Sampling and laboratory analysis of the paint should be considered to confirm the lead concentration (% w/w) prior to any disturbance.
East wing	Garbage room	Wall / ceiling	Light blue paint	LC2	Negative spot test result	N/A	N/A	N/A	Lead spot test result considered negative (no apparent colour change observed). Sampling and laboratory analysis of the paint should be considered to confirm the lead concentration (% w/w) prior to any disturbance.
East wing	Exterior walkways	Upper walls	Navy paint	Pb1	N/A	lead	<0.005	N/A	No lead paint identified (lead concentration \leq 0.1 % w/w).
East wing	Exterior walkways	Balustrade	Navy paint	LC3	Negative spot test result	N/A	N/A	N/A	Lead spot test result considered negative (no apparent colour change observed). Sampling and laboratory analysis of the paint should be considered to confirm the lead concentration (% w/w) prior to any disturbance.
East wing	Exterior walkways	Underside	White paint	LC4	Negative spot test result	N/A	N/A	N/A	Lead spot test result considered negative (no apparent colour change observed). Sampling and laboratory analysis of the paint should be considered to confirm the lead concentration (% w/w) prior to any disturbance.
West wing	West laundry	Walls	Cream paint	Pb2	N/A	lead	<0.005	N/A	No lead paint identified (lead concentration \leq 0.1 % w/w).



DP Project No: 227492.10
HAZMAT Survey
39 Barker Street, Kensington

RESULTS - LEAD PAINT SCREENING ASSESSMENT

Building	Level / Area	Material Location	Material Type	Sample / Test No.	Spot Test Result	Analytical Results		Photo No.	Summary Comment/Recommendation
						Analyte	% w/w		
West wing	Comms room 105	Door and door frame	Grey paint	Pb3	N/A	lead	<0.005	N/A	No lead paint identified (lead concentration \leq 0.1 % w/w).

DP Project No: 227492.10

HAZMAT Survey

39 Barker Street, Kensington

RESULTS - LEAD IN CEILING CAVITY DUST

Building	Room / Area	Material Location	Material Type	Sample No.	Result (mg/m ²)	Material Status	Photo No.	Summary Comment/Recommendation
East wing	Common laundry 1	Above false ceiling	settled dust /debris	LD1	0.3	lead detected	N/A	<p>Ensure access to building cavity(s) is adequately restricted and entry is only made under controlled conditions.</p> <p>Remove lead contamination if reasonably practicable to do so and prior to any substantive disturbance.</p> <p>Implement appropriate controls to prevent exposure and dispersal including during building work (e.g. maintenance, refurbishment and demolition).</p>
East wing	Garbage room	Above false ceiling	settled dust /debris	LD2	5.3	lead detected	2	<p>Ensure access to building cavity(s) is adequately restricted and entry is only made under controlled conditions.</p> <p>Remove lead contamination if reasonably practicable to do so and prior to any substantive disturbance.</p> <p>Implement appropriate controls to prevent exposure and dispersal including during building work (e.g. maintenance, refurbishment and demolition).</p>

DP Project No: 227492.10
 HAZMAT Survey
 39 Barker Street, Kensington

RESULTS - LEAD IN CEILING CAVITY DUST

Building	Room / Area	Material Location	Material Type	Sample No.	Result (mg/m ²)	Material Status	Photo No.	Summary Comment/Recommendation
East wing	Apartment 8	Above false ceiling	settled dust /debris	LD4	0.3	lead detected	N/A	<p>Ensure access to building cavity(s) is adequately restricted and entry is only made under controlled conditions.</p> <p>Remove lead contamination if reasonably practicable to do so and prior to any substantive disturbance.</p> <p>Implement appropriate controls to prevent exposure and dispersal including during building work (e.g. maintenance, refurbishment and demolition).</p>
East wing	Telstra room	Above false ceiling	settled dust /debris	LD3	0.3	lead detected	N/A	<p>Ensure access to building cavity(s) is adequately restricted and entry is only made under controlled conditions.</p> <p>Remove lead contamination if reasonably practicable to do so and prior to any substantive disturbance.</p> <p>Implement appropriate controls to prevent exposure and dispersal including during building work (e.g. maintenance, refurbishment and demolition).</p>

DP Project No: 227492.10

HAZMAT Survey

39 Barker Street, Kensington

RESULTS - LEAD IN CEILING CAVITY DUST

Building	Room / Area	Material Location	Material Type	Sample No.	Result (mg/m ²)	Material Status	Photo No.	Summary Comment/Recommendation
West wing	Central laundry	Above false ceiling	settled dust /debris	LD5	0.6	lead detected	3	<p>Ensure access to building cavity(s) is adequately restricted and entry is only made under controlled conditions.</p> <p>Remove lead contamination if reasonably practicable to do so and prior to any substantive disturbance.</p> <p>Implement appropriate controls to prevent exposure and dispersal including during building work (e.g. maintenance, refurbishment and demolition).</p>
West wing	West laundry	Above false ceiling	settled dust /debris	LD6	0.5	lead detected	N/A	<p>Ensure access to building cavity(s) is adequately restricted and entry is only made under controlled conditions.</p> <p>Remove lead contamination if reasonably practicable to do so and prior to any substantive disturbance.</p> <p>Implement appropriate controls to prevent exposure and dispersal including during building work (e.g. maintenance, refurbishment and demolition).</p>

DP Project No: 227492.10

HAZMAT Survey

39 Barker Street, Kensington

RESULTS - LEAD IN CEILING CAVITY DUST

Building	Room / Area	Material Location	Material Type	Sample No.	Result (mg/m ²)	Material Status	Photo No.	Summary Comment/Recommendation
Buildings in general	rooms and areas in general	ceiling and similar building cavities	settled dust /debris	refer LD1 to LD6	N/A	Lead suspected	N/A	<p>Ensure access to building cavity(s) is adequately restricted and entry is only made under controlled conditions.</p> <p>Remove lead contamination if reasonably practicable to do so and prior to any substantive disturbance.</p> <p>Implement appropriate controls to prevent exposure and dispersal including during building work (e.g. maintenance, refurbishment and demolition).</p>

DP Project No 227492.10

HAZMAT Survey

39 Barker Street, Kensington

RESULTS - SYNTHETIC MINERAL FIBRE (SMF)

Building	Room / Area	Material Location	Material Type	Sample No.	Material Status	Photo No.	Summary Comment/Recommendation
East wing	Common laundry 1	Hot water units	Internal insulation	N/A	SMF (suspected)	4	<p>SMF suspected. Conduct further investigation(s) as required to confirm the status of the material prior to any disturbance.</p> <p>Classify material for disposal in accordance with the NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines and segregate material, if required, for disposal.</p> <p>Minimise disturbance and implement controls to prevent exposure and dispersal during any abatement activity and any building work (e.g. maintenance, refurbishment and demolition).</p>

DP Project No: 227492.10

HAZMAT Survey

39 Barker Street, Kensington

RESULTS - POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)

Building	Room / Area	Material Location	Material Type	Sample No.	Material Status	Photo No.	Summary Comment/Recommendation
East wing	Garbage room	Ceiling	Fluorescent lighting fixtures, internal components	N/A	nil PCB (suspected)	5	Nil PCB suspected since historical imagery available on the NSW Spatial Services website indicates these buildings were constructed circa 1996-1998. Consider confirming presence/absence of PCB by further inspection and/or sampling and analysis when safe access is available and prior to any disturbance.
East wing	internal / external	ceiling	Fluorescent lighting fixtures, internal components	N/A	nil PCB (suspected)	N/A	Nil PCB suspected since historical imagery available on the NSW Spatial Services website indicates these buildings were constructed circa 1996-1998. Consider confirming presence/absence of PCB by further inspection and/or sampling and analysis when safe access is available and prior to any disturbance.
West wing	internal / external	ceiling	Fluorescent lighting fixtures, internal components	N/A	nil PCB (suspected)	N/A	Nil PCB suspected since historical imagery available on the NSW Spatial Services website indicates these buildings were constructed circa 1996-1998. Consider confirming presence/absence of PCB by further inspection and/or sampling and analysis when safe access is available and prior to any disturbance.



Photo 1: East wing, Main switch board room.

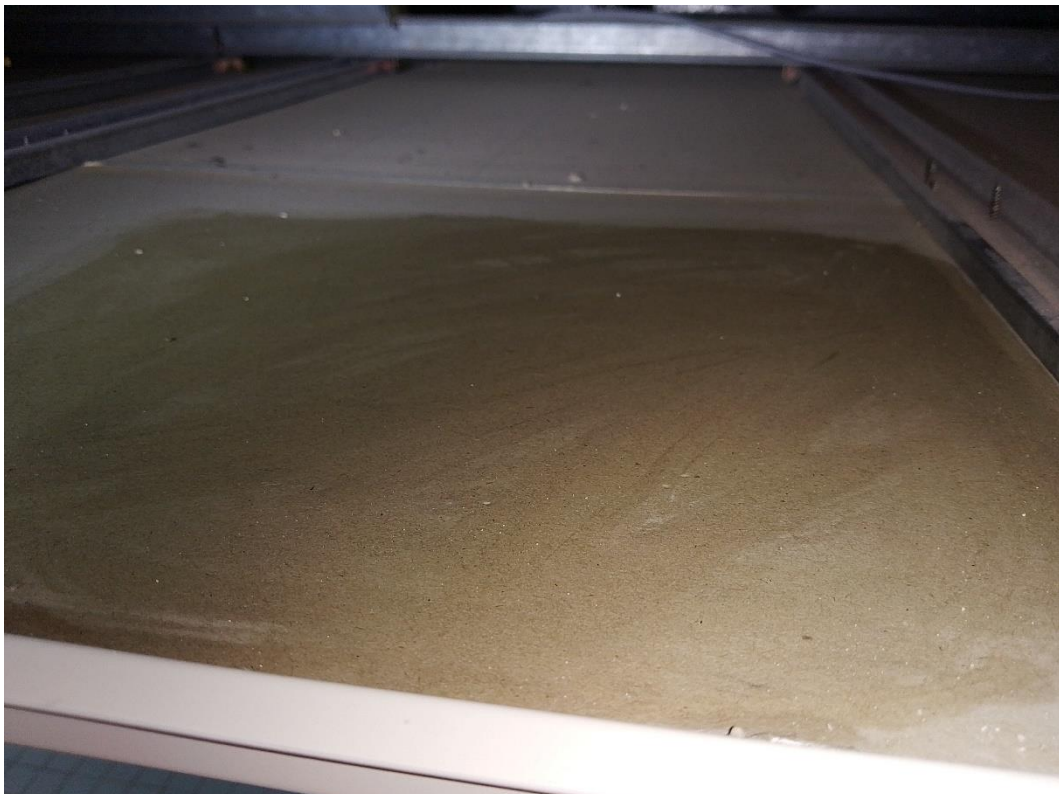


Photo 2: East wing, garbage room, above false ceiling, dust, lead detected.


	Site Photographs		PROJECT:	227492.10
	UNSW Barker Street On-Campus Student Accommodation		PLATE No:	1
	39 Barker Street, Kensington NSW		REV:	0
	CLIENT	The University of New South Wales		



Photo 3: West wing, central laundry, above false ceiling, dust, lead detected.




Photo 4: East wing, Common laundry 1, hot water units, internal insulation, SMF (suspected).



Site Photographs		PROJECT:	227492.10
UNSW Barker Street On-Campus Student Accommodation		PLATE No:	2
39 Barker Street, Kensington NSW		REV:	0
CLIENT	The University of New South Wales		



Photo 5: East wing, Garbage room, ceiling, fluorescent lighting fixtures, nil PCB (suspected).

	Site Photographs		PROJECT:	227492.10
	UNSW Barker Street On-Campus Student Accommodation		PLATE No:	3
	39 Barker Street, Kensington NSW		REV:	0
	CLIENT	The University of New South Wales		

Appendix C

Laboratory Certificate(s) of Analysis



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS 380091

Client Details

Client	Douglas Partners Pty Ltd
Attention	Michael Le
Address	96 Hermitage Rd, West Ryde, NSW, 2114

Sample Details

Your Reference	<u>227492.10 Kensington</u>
Number of Samples	7 Material, 3 Paint, 6 Swab
Date samples received	07/05/2025
Date completed instructions received	08/05/2025

Analysis Details

Please refer to the following pages for results, methodology summary and quality control data.
Samples were analysed as received from the client. Results relate specifically to the samples as received.
Results are reported on a dry weight basis for solids and on an as received basis for other matrices.
Please refer to the last page of this report for any comments relating to the results.

Report Details

Date results requested by	15/05/2025
Date of Issue	15/05/2025
NATA Accreditation Number 2901. This document shall not be reproduced except in full.	
Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing. Tests not covered by NATA are denoted with *	

Asbestos Approved By

Analysed by Asbestos Approved Analyst: Lucy Zhu
Authorised by Asbestos Approved Signatory: Lucy Zhu

Results Approved By

Giovanni Agosti, Group Technical Manager
Lucy Zhu, Asbestos Supervisor

Authorised By

Nancy Zhang, Laboratory Manager

Client Reference: 227492.10 Kensington

Asbestos ID - materials						
Our Reference		380091-1	380091-2	380091-3	380091-4	380091-5
Your Reference	UNITS	ASB1	ASB2	ASB3	ASB4	ASB5
Date Sampled		06/05/2025	06/05/2025	06/05/2025	06/05/2025	06/05/2025
Type of sample		Material	Material	Material	Material	Material
Date analysed	-	15/05/2025	15/05/2025	15/05/2025	15/05/2025	15/05/2025
Mass / Dimension of Sample	-	15x15x1mm	17x15x1mm	13x13x5mm	25x20x5mm	23x8x4mm
Sample Description	-	Pink fibre cement material & paint	Pink fibre cement material & paint	Pink fibre cement material	Beige mica vermiculite	Brown rubbery mastic
Asbestos ID in materials	-	No asbestos detected	No asbestos detected	No asbestos detected	No asbestos detected	No asbestos detected
		Organic fibres detected	Organic fibres detected	Organic fibres detected	Organic fibres detected	
Trace Analysis	-	No asbestos detected	No asbestos detected	No asbestos detected	No asbestos detected	No asbestos detected

Asbestos ID - materials			
Our Reference		380091-6	380091-7
Your Reference	UNITS	ASB6	ASB7
Date Sampled		06/05/2025	06/05/2025
Type of sample		Material	Material
Date analysed	-	15/05/2025	15/05/2025
Mass / Dimension of Sample	-	35x15x4mm	20x12x1mm
Sample Description	-	Pink fibre cement material	Yellow vitreous fibrous & paint
Asbestos ID in materials	-	No asbestos detected	No asbestos detected
		Organic fibres detected	Synthetic mineral fibres detected
Trace Analysis	-	No asbestos detected	No asbestos detected

Client Reference: 227492.10 Kensington

Lead in Paint				
Our Reference		380091-8	380091-9	380091-10
Your Reference	UNITS	Pb1	Pb2	Pb3
Date Sampled		06/05/2025	06/05/2025	06/05/2025
Type of sample		Paint	Paint	Paint
Date prepared	-	13/05/2025	13/05/2025	13/05/2025
Date analysed	-	15/05/2025	15/05/2025	15/05/2025
Lead in paint	%w/w	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005

Client Reference: 227492.10 Kensington

Lead in swab						
Our Reference		380091-11	380091-12	380091-13	380091-14	380091-15
Your Reference	UNITS	LD1	LD2	LD3	LD4	LD5
Date Sampled		06/05/2025	06/05/2025	06/05/2025	06/05/2025	06/05/2025
Type of sample		Swab	Swab	Swab	Swab	Swab
Date prepared	-	12/05/2025	12/05/2025	12/05/2025	12/05/2025	12/05/2025
Date analysed	-	12/05/2025	12/05/2025	12/05/2025	12/05/2025	12/05/2025
Lead in Swabs	µg/swab	31	480	30	28	52

Lead in swab		
Our Reference		380091-16
Your Reference	UNITS	LD6
Date Sampled		06/05/2025
Type of sample		Swab
Date prepared	-	12/05/2025
Date analysed	-	12/05/2025
Lead in Swabs	µg/swab	41

Client Reference: 227492.10 Kensington

Method ID	Methodology Summary
ASB-001	Asbestos ID - Qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples using Polarised Light Microscopy and Dispersion Staining Techniques including Synthetic Mineral Fibre and Organic Fibre as per Australian Standard 4964-2004.
Metals-020/021/022	Digestion of Paint chips/scrapings/liquids for Metals determination by ICP-AES/MS and or CV/AAS.
Metals-020/021/022	Acid digestion of Dust wipes/swabs and /or miscellaneous samples for metals determination by ICP-AES/MS and/or CV-AAS

Client Reference: 227492.10 Kensington

QUALITY CONTROL: Lead in Paint				Duplicate			Spike Recovery %			
Test Description	Units	PQL	Method	Blank	#	Base	Dup.	RPD	LCS-1	[NT]
Date prepared	-			13/05/2025	9	13/05/2025	13/05/2025		13/05/2025	[NT]
Date analysed	-			15/05/2025	9	15/05/2025	15/05/2025		15/05/2025	[NT]
Lead in paint	%w/w	0.005	Metals-020/021/022	<0.005	9	<0.005	<0.005	0	99	[NT]

Client Reference: 227492.10 Kensington

QUALITY CONTROL: Lead in swab				Duplicate				Spike Recovery %		
Test Description	Units	PQL	Method	Blank	#	Base	Dup.	RPD	LCS-1	[NT]
Date prepared	-			12/05/2025	[NT]	[NT]	[NT]	[NT]	12/05/2025	[NT]
Date analysed	-			12/05/2025	[NT]	[NT]	[NT]	[NT]	12/05/2025	[NT]
Lead in Swabs	µg/swab	1	Metals-020/021/022	<1	[NT]	[NT]	[NT]	[NT]	101	[NT]

Result Definitions

NT	Not tested
NA	Test not required
INS	Insufficient sample for this test
PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit
<	Less than
>	Greater than
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
LCS	Laboratory Control Sample
NS	Not specified
NEPM	National Environmental Protection Measure
NR	Not Reported

Quality Control Definitions

Blank	This is the component of the analytical signal which is not derived from the sample but from reagents, glassware etc, can be determined by processing solvents and reagents in exactly the same manner as for samples.
Duplicate	This is the complete duplicate analysis of a sample from the process batch. If possible, the sample selected should be one where the analyte concentration is easily measurable.
Matrix Spike	A portion of the sample is spiked with a known concentration of target analyte. The purpose of the matrix spike is to monitor the performance of the analytical method used and to determine whether matrix interferences exist.
LCS (Laboratory Control Sample)	This comprises either a standard reference material or a control matrix (such as a blank sand or water) fortified with analytes representative of the analyte class. It is simply a check sample.
Surrogate Spike	Surrogates are known additions to each sample, blank, matrix spike and LCS in a batch, of compounds which are similar to the analyte of interest, however are not expected to be found in real samples.

Laboratory Acceptance Criteria

Duplicate sample and matrix spike recoveries may not be reported on smaller jobs, however, were analysed at a frequency to meet or exceed NEPM requirements. All samples are tested in batches of 20. The duplicate sample RPD and matrix spike recoveries for the batch were within the laboratory acceptance criteria.

Filters, swabs, wipes, tubes and badges will not have duplicate data as the whole sample is generally extracted during sample extraction.

Spikes for Physical and Aggregate Tests are not applicable.

For VOCs in water samples, three vials are required for duplicate or spike analysis.

Duplicates: >10xPQL - RPD acceptance criteria will vary depending on the analytes and the analytical techniques but is typically in the range 20%-50% – see ELN-P05 QA/QC tables for details; <10xPQL - RPD are higher as the results approach PQL and the estimated measurement uncertainty will statistically increase.

Matrix Spikes, LCS and Surrogate recoveries: Generally 70-130% for inorganics/metals (not SPOCAS); 60-140% for organics/SPOCAS (+/-50% surrogates) and 10-140% for labile SVOCs (including labile surrogates), ultra trace organics and speciated phenols is acceptable.

In circumstances where no duplicate and/or sample spike has been reported at 1 in 10 and/or 1 in 20 samples respectively, the sample volume submitted was insufficient in order to satisfy laboratory QA/QC protocols.

When samples are received where certain analytes are outside of recommended technical holding times (THTs), the analysis has proceeded. Where analytes are on the verge of breaching THTs, every effort will be made to analyse within the THT or as soon as practicable.

Where sampling dates are not provided, Envirolab are not in a position to comment on the validity of the analysis where recommended technical holding times may have been breached.

Measurement Uncertainty estimates are available for most tests upon request.

Analysis of aqueous samples typically involves the extraction/digestion and/or analysis of the liquid phase only (i.e. NOT any settled sediment phase but inclusive of suspended particles if present), unless stipulated on the Envirolab COC and/or by correspondence. Notable exceptions include certain Physical Tests (pH/EC/BOD/COD/Apparent Colour etc.), Solids testing, total recoverable metals and PFAS where solids are included by default.

Air volumes are typically provided by customers (often as flow rate(s) and sampling time(s) and/or simply volumes) sampled or exposure times (determines 'volume' passive badges are exposed to)). Hence in such circumstances the volume measurement is inevitably not covered by Envirolab's NATA accreditation. An exception may occur where Envirolab Newcastle does the sampling where accreditation exists for certain types of sampling and hence volume determination(s). Note air volumes are often used to determine concentrations for dust and/or analyses on filters, sorbents and in impingers. For canister sampling, the air volume is covered by Envirolab's NATA accreditation.

Urine Analysis - The BEI values listed are taken from the 2022 edition of "TLVs and BEIs Threshold Limits" by ACGIH.


Report Comments

Note, even after disintegration, it can be difficult to detect the presence of asbestos in some asbestos containing bulk materials using PLM and dispersion staining. This is due to the low grade or small length or diameter of the asbestos fibres present in the material, or to the fact that very fine fibres have been distributed intimately throughout the materials. Vinyl/asbestos floor tiles, some asbestos containing epoxy resins and some ore samples are examples of these types of material, which are difficult to analyse.

Project No: 227492.10	Suburb: Kensington	To: Envirolab Services
Project Manager: Michael Le	Order Number:	12 Ashley St, Chatswood NSW 2067
Email: michael.le@douglaspartners.com.au		Attn: Sample Receipt
Turnaround time: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> 72 hour <input type="checkbox"/> 48 hour <input type="checkbox"/> 24 hour <input type="checkbox"/> Same day		(02) 9910 6200 samplereceipt@envirolab.com

Prior Storage: Fridge Freezer Esky Shelf **Do samples contain 'potential' HBM?** No YES, then handle, transport and store in accordance with FPM HAZID

Lab ID	Sample ID			Date Sampled	Sample Type		Container Type		Analytes										Notes/ Preservation/ Additional Requirements			
	Location / Other ID	Depth From	Depth To		S - soil W - water M - Material	G - glass P - plastic	Asbestos ID	Lead in paint (w/w)	Lead in dust (Swab)													
1	ASB1	-	-	6/05/25	M	P	X															
2	ASB2	-	-	6/05/25	M	P	X															
3	ASB3	-	-	6/05/25	M	P	X															
4	ASB4	-	-	6/05/25	M	P	X															
5	ASB5	-	-	6/05/25	M	P	X															
6	ASB6	-	-	6/05/25	M	P	X															
7	ASB7	-	-	6/05/25	M	P	X															
8	Pb1	-	-	6/05/25	M	P					X											
9	Pb2	-	-	6/05/25	M	P					X											
10	Pb3	-	-	6/05/25	M	P					X											
11	LD1	-	-	6/05/25	M	P							X									
12	LD2	-	-	6/05/25	M	P							X									
13	LD3	-	-	6/05/25	M	P							X									
14	LD4	-	-	6/05/25	M	P							X									


Envirolab Services
 12 Ashley St
 Chatswood NSW 2067
 Ph: (02) 9910 6200
 Job No: 380091
 Date Received: 7/5/25
 Time Received: 1430
 Received By: PL
 Temp: Cool/Ambient
 Cooling: Ice/Icepack
 Security: Intact/Broken/None

Metals to analyse:		LAB RECEIPT 380091	
Number of samples in container:	Transported to laboratory by:	Lab Ref. No: 380091	Received by: Da Hyun Lee
Send results to: Douglas Partners Pty Ltd	Address: 96 Hermitage Road, West Ryde NSW 2114	Phone: (02) 9809 0666	Date & Time: 7/5/25, 1430
Relinquished by:	Date:	Signed:	Signed:

380091	Client: Douglas Partners Pty Ltd	Logged By: Grace Zhang	MISC_PROCEDURE	Due Date: 15/05/2025	NORMAL
	Project: 227492.10 Kensington	PO No:	Sample Location:	ASB M TUB/ DRY 2/ DRY 4	

Reference	Description	Assigned Samples	Group
PREP_HM_NIL	Metals Prep - NIL		METALS
ASBESTOS-ID_MAT	Asbestos ID - materials	1-7	ASBESTOS
PAINT_LEAD	Lead in Paint	8-10	METALS
LEAD_SWAB	Lead in swab	11-15/16	METALS

SAMPLE RECEIPT ADVICE

Client Details

Client	Douglas Partners Pty Ltd
Attention	Michael Le

Sample Login Details

Your reference	227492.10 Kensington
Envirolab Reference	380091
Date Sample Received	07/05/2025
Date Instructions Received	08/05/2025
Date Results Expected to be Reported	15/05/2025

Sample Condition

Samples received in appropriate condition for analysis	Yes
No. of Samples Provided	7 Material, 3 Paint, 6 Swab
Turnaround Time Requested	Standard
Temperature on Receipt (°C)	10
Cooling Method	Ice Pack
Sampling Date Provided	YES

Comments

Extra swab received: LD06

Please direct any queries to:

Aileen Hie

Phone: 02 9910 6200
Fax: 02 9910 6201
Email: ahie@envirolab.com.au

Jacinta Hurst

Phone: 02 9910 6200
Fax: 02 9910 6201
Email: jhurst@envirolab.com.au

Analysis Underway, details on the following page:



Sample ID	Asbestos ID - materials	Lead in Paint	Lead in swab
ASB1	✓		
ASB2	✓		
ASB3	✓		
ASB4	✓		
ASB5	✓		
ASB6	✓		
ASB7	✓		
Pb1		✓	
Pb2		✓	
Pb3		✓	
LD1			✓
LD2			✓
LD3			✓
LD4			✓
LD5			✓
LD6			✓

The '✓' indicates the testing you have requested. **THIS IS NOT A REPORT OF THE RESULTS.**

Additional Info

Sample storage - Waters are routinely disposed of approximately 1 month and soils approximately 2 months from receipt.

Requests for longer term sample storage must be received in writing.

Please contact the laboratory immediately if observed settled sediment present in water samples is to be included in the extraction and/or analysis (exceptions include certain Physical Tests (pH/EC/BOD/COD/Apparent Colour etc.), Solids testing, Total Recoverable metals and PFAS analysis where solids are included by default.

TAT for Micro is dependent on incubation. This varies from 3 to 6 days.