



ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION SERVICES

REPORT

TO

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

ON

HAZARDOUS BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

FOR

PROPOSED HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT

AT

**GOULBURN BASE HOSPITAL,
130 GOLDSMITH STREET, GOULBURN, NSW**

22 SEPTEMBER 2017

REF: E30116Krpt2-HAZ



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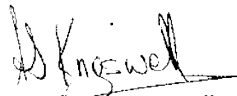
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1 INTRODUCTION

Health Infrastructure ('the client') commissioned Environmental Investigation Services (EIS)¹ to undertake a Hazardous Building Materials Assessment for the proposed hospital redevelopment at Goulburn Base Hospital, 130 Goldsmith Street, Goulburn, NSW. The site location and buildings are shown on Figure 1.

The assessment was undertaken generally in accordance with an EIS proposal (Ref: EP30116Kprop-Haz) of 7 July 2017 and written acceptance from TSA Management on behalf of the client of 16 August 2017.

This document was prepared specifically for the proposed site development works and should not be considered a hazardous building materials management plan or removal control plan.

The document does not contain information regarding an assessment of risk, safe work procedures or control measures associated with hazardous building materials. In the event that hazardous building materials remain within the buildings/structures at the site a hazardous building materials management plan must be prepared.

1.1 Proposed Development Details

As part of the Goulburn Base Hospital and Health Services redevelopment plan a number of buildings within the existing hospital site will be vacated and either demolished or refurbished.

1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work included:

1. Review of previously prepared EIS Hazardous Building Materials Assessment Report (report ref: E30116Krpt-Haz, dated 6 March 2017);
2. A detailed inspection of the existing building and structures;
3. Sampling of representative materials in accordance with the assessment criteria and inspection procedure outlined in Section 4;
4. Documentation of inspection finds including sample location, material type, condition, friability, photographic evidence and site location;
5. Laboratory analysis of selected representative materials; and
6. Preparation of a report presenting the results of the hazardous building materials assessment.

¹ Environmental consulting division of Jeffery & Katauskas Pty Ltd (J&K)

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

Field work for this investigation was undertaken between 21 August 2017 and 24 August 2017. The site description at the time of the field work is outlined below. The site location and layout is shown on Figure 1 and the building location and sample location plans are provided for each floor of each building as shown on Figure 2 through to Figure 13.

The site is located at 130 Goldsmith Street and situated to the west of the geographic centre of Goulburn. . The site is approximately 38,000m² in area and bounded by Goldsmith Street to the north-east, Faithful Street to the south-east, Clifford Street to the south-west, and Alfred Street to the north-west.

For the purposes of the survey, TSA Management assigned each building on the site with a number alongside a general title. A general description of each building/structure surveyed is outlined below:

Building 0 - Ambulance Bay

The ambulance bay is an area to the north of the emergency department and consisted of concrete floor and timber lined wall and fibre cement ceiling.

Building 1 – Community Health

The Community Health building has undergone numerous extensions. The front central section of the structure was two storeys with the remaining one storey structure extending to the east and south. The building was generally constructed with fibre cement, plasterboard and brick walls, fibre cement and plasterboard ceilings, concrete and timber floors, and a metal roof. The original structure (two storey section) was built in the late 1970s.

Buildings 2 & 3 - Springfield House / Lady Grouse Home / George Gerathy Wing

Springfield House and Lady Grouse Home are part of the original hospital, with the George Gerathy Wing added more recently and linking the two buildings. The two storey structure was shaped like a horse-shoe and constructed with brick, plaster and fibre cement walls, timber floors, and tile and metal roof. At the time of the inspection the buildings were currently utilised for community mental health (Springfield House) and nurse's accommodation (Lady Grouse Home).

Building 6 – Child & Family

The Child & Family building was a single storey structure, generally constructed with fibre cement external walls, plaster and fibre cement internal walls ceilings, concrete floors and a corrugated metal roof.

Building 7 - Workshop

The workshop building was a single storey structure, generally constructed of brick and timber wall, concrete floor and metal roof.

Building 8 - Asset Management

The asset management building was a single storey structure with double height internal space. The building was generally constructed of brick and timber walls, concrete floors and metal roof.

Building 13 – Physio

The Physio building was a single storey structure with basement storage room and attached to the western end of the Renal Unit. The building was generally constructed with brick, plasterboard and fibre cement walls, chipboard ceilings, concrete floors and a flat metal roof.

Building 14 – Renal Unit

The Renal Unit was a single storey building with basement plant room and attached to the eastern end of the Physio building. The building was generally constructed with brick, plasterboard and fibre cement walls, plasterboard and fibre cement ceilings, concrete and timber floors, and a tile roof.

Building 15 – Sub-Acute

The Sub-Acute structure was a newly constructed wing of the main hospital. The first floor of the building was utilised as wards and the ground floor is utilised for storage and deliveries to the hospital site. The structure was generally constructed with plasterboard walls and ceilings, concrete floors and a metal roof. It is understood the structure was constructed in 2015.

Building 16 – Theatres

The main hospital was located over a five storey building, the fourth and fifth storeys housed the plant rooms for the hospital. The building also contained a basement level (catering) and sub-basement level. The building was generally constructed with brick, plasterboard and fibre cement walls, concrete floors and metal roof.

Building 17/18 – Procedure / Paediatric Unit / Wards

The Procedure / Paediatric Unit / Wards section of the hospital was located over three storeys with under floor access. The building was generally constructed with brick, plasterboard and fibre cement walls, concrete floors and a metal roof.

Building 19 – Education

The education building was a single storey structure with under floor crawl space. The building is generally constructed with brick, and plasterboard walls, concrete and timber floors and a tile roof.

Building 20 - Antenatal Unit

The antenatal building was a single storey structure, generally constructed of brick and plaster walls, timber floors and a metal roof.

Building 21 - Maternity

The maternity ward was a single storey building, which was understood to have been renovated in the later 1980s. It was generally constructed with brick and plaster walls, timber floors and tile roof.

Building 22 – West Wing / Offices / Clinical Library

The West Wing / Office / Clinical Library was a single storey structure generally constructed of brick, plasterboard and fibre cement walls, plasterboard and fibre cement ceilings, concrete and timber floors and a tile roof.

Building 23 - CT Scan

The CT Scan building was a single storey building generally constructed of brick and plaster walls, concrete floors and a tile roof.

Building 24 – Infection Control

Infection Control was a two storey structure, generally constructed with brick, plasterboard and fibre cement walls, plasterboard and fibre cement ceilings, concrete and timber floors, and a tile roof.

Building 25 – Chapel

The chapel was a single storey structure generally constructed with timber and plasterboard walls and ceilings, concrete and timber floors and a tile roof.

Building 26 – Pharmacy

The Pharmacy was a single storey structure with double height ceilings. The structure is generally constructed with plasterboard, timber, brick and fibre cement walls, concrete and timber floors, and tile and metal roof.

Building 27a – Facility & Nursing Management / Radiology Film

The Facility & Nursing Management / Radiology Film section was a single storey section of the main hospital generally constructed with brick and plasterboard walls, concrete floors and a tile roof.

Building 28 – Imaging

The Imaging building was a three storey structure with Imaging located on the ground floor, and wards located on the first and second floors of this building. The building was generally constructed with brick, plaster and timber walls, concrete floors and metal roof. It was understood that the first and second floors were constructed in 1994.

Building 29 - Emergency Department / Dr's & Nurses Kitchen & Lounge

The emergency department was a double storey building housing the emergency ward on the ground floor and administration and staff areas on the first floor. It was understood to have undergone some renovation work circa 2012. The building was generally constructed of brick, plaster and timber walls, timber floors and tile and metal roof.

Building 30 – Intensive Care Unit (ICU)

The intensive care unit (ICU) was a single storey building understood to have been constructed in the mid-90s. The building was generally constructed with brick and plaster walls, concrete floors and a tile roof.

Building 31 – Pathology (& Morgue)

The Pathology building was a two storey construction housing the morgue on the ground floor and pathology lab on the first floor. The building was generally constructed with brick and plasterboard walls, plasterboard ceilings, concrete floors and a tile roof. It was understood that the building was constructed circa 1998.

Building 32 - Specimen Collection (Blood)

The specimen collection area was within the blood and pathology buildings. These were single storey buildings constructed with brick and plaster walls, concrete floors and a tile roof.

Building 33 – Reception

The Reception building was a single storey construction, built as an extension to the main hospital circa 1943. The building was constructed with brick, plaster and fibre cement walls, SMF tile and plaster ceilings, concrete floors and tile roof.

Building 34 – Admin / Admissions

The Admin / Admissions building was a single storey construction, built as an extension to the main hospital circa 1943. The building was constructed with brick and plasterboard walls, fibre cement, SMF tile and plasterboard ceilings, timber and concrete floors on brick piers and tile roof.

Building 35 – H.I.M. / Wound & Preadmissions Clinics

The H.I.M. / Wounds & Preadmissions Clinic was a single storey construction, built as an extension to the main hospital building circa 1943. The building was constructed with brick, plasterboard and fibre cement walls, plasterboard and fibre cement ceilings and timber floors on brick piers and tile roof.

It should be noted that many of these buildings are attached through corridors and/or awnings, please refer to the site location plan.

3 REGULATORY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

All work associated with the inspection and reporting of hazardous building materials is generally undertaken in accordance with the following legislation, guidelines and standards:

Guidelines/Regulations/Documents
Asbestos
<i>National Code of Practice How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace</i> , Safe Work Australia 2011
<i>National Code of Practice How to Safely Remove Asbestos</i> , Safe Work Australia 2011
<i>Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos 2nd Edition</i> , National Occupational Health and Safety Commission: 2002 (2005)
<i>Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces</i> , National Occupational Health and Safety Commission: 2018 (2005)
<i>Management Of Asbestos In The Non-Occupational Environment</i> , Environmental Health Committee, Department of Health and Ageing, 2005
<i>Working with Asbestos: Guide</i> , WorkCover Authority of New South Wales, 2008
<i>Asbestos: The survey guide</i> , Health and Safety Executive, UK, 2010
SMF
<i>National Standard for the Safe Use of Synthetic Mineral Fibres</i> [National Occupational Health and Safety Commission:1004 (1990)]
<i>National Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Synthetic Mineral Fibres</i> [National Occupational Health and Safety Commission:2006 (1990)]
Lead
<i>Guide to Lead Paint Management, Part 1: Industrial Applications</i> , Australian Standard AS4361.1, 1995
<i>Guide to Hazardous Paint Management, Part 2: Lead Paint in Residential, Public and Commercial Buildings</i> , Australian Standard AS4361.2, 2017
<i>National Standard for the Control of Inorganic Lead at Work</i> , National Occupational Health and Safety Commission: 1012 (1994)
<i>National Code of Practice for the Control and Safe Use of Inorganic Lead at Work</i> , National Occupational Health and Safety Commission: 2015 (1994)
<i>Guidance Note For Ceiling Dusts Containing Lead</i> , WorkCover Authority of New South Wales
<i>Code of Practice for Ceiling Dust Removal</i> , Australian Dust Removalists Association, http://www.adra.com.au/cop.html
PCBs
<i>Polychlorinated Biphenyls Management Plan</i> , Environmental Protection & Heritage Council, Revised Edition, April 2003
<i>Identification of PCB-Containing Capacitors</i> , Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC), 1997
<i>Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Chemical Control Order 1997</i> , made under the <i>Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985</i>

General

Work Health and Safety Act, NSW Government 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulation, NSW Government 2011

Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances, Code of Practice, WorkCover Authority of NSW, 2006

National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances, National Occupational Health and Safety Commission: 2007 (1994)

The Demolition of Structures, Australian Standard AS2601 (2001)

4 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA AND INSPECTION PROCEDURE

The assessment included a visual inspection of the buildings/structures, sampling and laboratory analysis as described in the following sections.

4.1 Asbestos Fibre Containing Materials

Representative samples of construction materials identified as potentially containing asbestos were obtained using hand tools by personnel wearing suitable personal protective equipment (PPE). The samples were placed in sealed plastic bags and labelled with a unique job number, sampling location and date. All samples were recorded on the chain of custody (COC) record presented in Appendix C.

Following the completion of the field inspection, the samples were forwarded to a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) registered laboratory, Envirolab Services Pty Ltd (NATA Accreditation No. 2901), for analysis. The asbestos samples were analysed using stereo and polarising light microscopy methods with dispersion staining techniques.

4.2 Lead Containing Materials

Representative samples of deteriorated paint films and accumulated dust that potentially contain elevated lead concentrations were obtained using hand tools by personnel wearing suitable PPE.

Only significantly deteriorated paint systems that are considered likely to impact on demolition/refurbishment practices or that are considered a health or environmental hazard were sampled and recorded.

The paint flakes obtained included all layers of paint on a particular surface and so are considered to be composites of the materials at each location. The paint flake samples were placed in sealed plastic bags and labelled with a unique job number, sampling location and date. All samples were recorded on the chain of custody (COC) record presented in Appendix B.

In accordance with the Australian Standard AS4361.2, 2017 *“Guide to Hazardous Paint Management, Part 2: Lead Paint in Residential, Public and Commercial Buildings*, a lead in paint concentration greater than 1.0% w/w is considered to be lead based paint.

Settled dust sampling involved the collection of settled dust from a known surface area by wet wipe. The area should preferably be 0.09m² (which corresponds to an area 30 cm × 30cm) and in any event not less than 0.01m², depending on the amount of dust present. A non-alcoholic moistened wipe is folded to form a firm swab. The swab is placed flat onto the surface in one corner of the area to be sampled and rubbed across the entire area in an ‘S’ pattern. The wipe is re-folded so that the collected dust is on the inside and is again rubbed across the area at 90° to the first ‘S’. The wipe is again folded with the dust inside and placed in the sterile sample container.

The lead concentration per m² is calculated using the equation $(\mu\text{g}/\text{swab} \div 0.09) \div 1000$.

Following the completion of the field inspection, the samples were forwarded to a NATA registered laboratory for analysis. Analysis for lead content is performed using a nitric and hydrochloric acid digest followed by ICP-AES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) quantification methods.

The result, when received from the laboratory, is converted to milligrams, and then divided by the area sampled (in square metres) to give a lead loading expressed in mg/m².

4.2.1 Lead Materials Assessment Criteria

As stated above, a lead in paint concentration greater than 1.0% w/w is considered to be lead based paint.

Australian Standard AS4361.2, 2017 *Guide to Hazardous Paint Management, Part 2: Lead Paint in Residential, Public and Commercial Buildings*, does not offer any general guidance on lead levels in dust but it does have surface dust lead loading values as acceptance levels after lead paint management activities. The acceptance levels for surface dust are:

- Interior floors 1 mg/m² (as lead);
- Interior window sills 5 mg/m² (as lead); and
- Exterior surfaces 8 mg/m² (as lead).

EIS uses the Australian Standard levels above as a guide in assessing lead dust risks. These figures can also be used to assess the risk of exposure from other lead sources.

The acceptance level of lead in dust for exterior surfaces of 8 mg/m² is considered the most appropriate guideline for comparison for lead in ceiling dust.

4.3 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Containing Electrical Equipment

The major use of PCBs in the electrical industry has been inside transformers and capacitors. Transformers may include relatively small transformers inside electrical mains/fuse cabinets. Capacitors containing PCBs were installed in numerous types of fluorescent light fittings during the 1950's, 60's and 70's. Representative samples of each type of electrical equipment identified within the existing structure were visually examined to assess whether the equipment is insulated with PCBs. Details on the make, type, capacitance, dimensions, date and power were recorded and checked with the ANZECC database of known PCB containing electrical equipment and the results of the review were noted.

4.4 Synthetic Mineral Fibre Containing Materials

Construction materials identified as potentially containing synthetic mineral fibre (SMF) were examined by site personnel and their location was noted. In the event that the materials were

suspected to contain asbestos fibres, representative samples were obtained using hand tools by personnel wearing suitable PPE. The material samples were placed in sealed plastic bags and labelled with a unique job number, sampling location and date. All samples were recorded on the chain of custody (COC) record presented in Appendix C.

Following the completion of the field inspection, the samples were forwarded to a NATA registered laboratory for asbestos fibre analysis. The samples were analysed using stereo and polarising light microscopy methods with dispersion staining techniques.

5 RESULTS OF SITE INSPECTION

The results of the inspection and subsequent laboratory analysis are summarised in the following sections. For specific locations and details of materials identified during the inspection, please refer to the Hazard Materials Register in Appendix A, a photographic log of asbestos containing materials in Appendix B and the laboratory analysis report in Appendix C.

5.1 Asbestos

Asbestos containing materials were identified within the interior and the exterior of the existing building and structures at the site at the time of the inspection. Both friable and bonded asbestos containing materials were encountered at the site. Refer to Section 6.1 of this report for recommendations on asbestos and the Hazardous Building Materials Register for details of material sampled and inspected for asbestos.

5.2 Lead in Paint

Lead containing paint systems were identified on the external surfaces of the Workshop, Renal Unit, West Wing / Office / Clinical library (West Wing), Chapel and Pharmacy and on internal surfaces of the West Wing. The paint systems were all deteriorated at the time of the inspection. Refer to Section 6.2 of this report for recommendations on lead paint systems.

5.3 Lead in Accumulated Dust

Elevated levels of lead were identified at the site within the Asset Management building and the Main Hospital / Theatres building. In consideration of the age of the site, all dust within ceiling cavities and voids throughout these buildings is considered to contain potentially hazardous levels of lead. Refer to Section 6.3 of this report for recommendations on lead dust.

5.4 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Fluorescent light fittings potentially housing PCB containing capacitors were identified throughout the site. The fittings were visually inspected at the time of the inspection. Refer to Section 6.4 of this report for recommendations on PCBs.

5.5 Synthetic Mineral Fibre (SMF)

Materials containing SMF were identified in the form of foil wrapped pipework, insulation batts, vinyl floor sheeting, acoustic ceiling tiles, wrapped ductwork, and metal wrapped insulation at the site. With the exception of the SMF batt debris at the Training Centre, all materials were in good condition at the time of the inspection.

5.6 Site Access Limitations

Full entry was not possible into some ceiling spaces of buildings due to height restrictions associated with high ceilings and/or restrictions on entry into man holes due to furniture and building fabrication. All distribution boards were generally locked or sealed with a fixed fascia plate.

6 COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Asbestos Materials

Asbestos fibre containing construction materials have been identified within the interior and the exterior of the existing building and structures at the site.

Friable asbestos materials were identified in the form of wrapped lagged pipework throughout the site (sample S13, S14, and S18, Envirolab report 161245), millboard (sample S15, Envirolab report 161245), rope (S19, Envirolab report 161245), and lagging debris (S14, Envirolab report 174172) on the ground surface in the under floor space of the Education building. Access to the under floor space should be restricted until such time as the material can be removed.

Any materials presumed to contain asbestos must be treated as such.

Prior to demolition or refurbishment work this document must be provided as a register to the demolition/building contractor.

As friable asbestos has been identified on site, all works associated with the disturbance and removal of asbestos containing materials must be undertaken by a Licenced *Class A* Asbestos Removalist.

The asbestos removalist must prepare an Asbestos Removal Control Plan for the proposed works. The control plan should include an allowance for asbestos air fibre monitoring during the removal and thorough clean up works upon completion of the removal works.

An asbestos management plan must be prepared for the proposed works in areas containing asbestos.

A clearance inspection must be undertaken on completion of works and prior to any other construction activities being undertaken.

If previously unidentified materials (suspected of containing asbestos) are identified during the demolition phase, works should cease and the material should be inspected and classified by an experienced consultant. The area should be isolated and barricaded until the material has been classified as non-hazardous or removed and the area cleared.

All asbestos containing materials (and materials presumed to contain asbestos) must be removed in accordance with the regulations and codes outlined in Section 3 of this report.

6.2 Lead Paint

Deteriorated paint films containing elevated lead levels were identified during the assessment. Prior to demolition / refurbishment works all work areas should be sealed off, plastic sheeting used under

work areas and any loose paint fragments, dust and debris should be removed by scraping. Any preparation work should be done by wet sanding techniques only.

Lead containing paint films must be removed / treated in accordance with the regulations and codes outlined in Section 3 of this report.

In consideration of the age of the buildings, the majority of paint films are considered to contain potentially hazardous levels of lead. Following development of the site, where applicable the painted areas of the site remaining in-situ should be appropriately prepared and a new non-toxic paint film applied in order to isolate the underlying lead paint.

6.3 Lead in Accumulated Dust

Elevated levels of lead (significantly above the guideline level of 8 mg/m²) were identified at the site. In consideration of the age and use of these buildings, all dust within ceiling cavities and voids throughout the buildings are considered to contain potentially hazardous levels of lead.

Appropriate procedures and precautions should be taken during demolition works involving ceiling spaces, voids etc. containing accumulated dust. Procedures and precautions should control human exposure to lead dust to an acceptable level and contain contamination to prevent spreading to surrounding areas. Depending on the nature and extent of demolition works, procedures and precautions may include:

- Workers to wear appropriate PPE.
- Ceiling dust to be sprayed with a dilute polyvinyl acetate (PVA) emulsion to restrict the ability of the dust to become airborne.
- Vacuuming the ceiling free of dust before the application of a dilute PVA spray.

All decontamination work is to be undertaken by an experienced contractor with appropriate approved equipment including disposable coveralls, respiratory protection and vacuum cleaners fitted with a HEPA filter. A written site-specific occupational health and safety plan and work method statement should be prepared by the contractor prior to the commencement of the removal works.

All lead removal works should be supervised by a suitably experienced and competent environmental consultant, who will issue a clearance report on satisfactory completion of the work.

Airborne lead monitoring is recommended during significant lead removal/decontamination works.

6.4 PCB Containing Electrical Equipment

Representative samples of each major type of fluorescent light fitting were visually inspected to assess which lights are fitted with PCB containing ballast capacitors.

Light fittings potentially housing a PCB containing metal capacitor were identified throughout the site. PCBs are a scheduled waste with strict guidelines regarding transport and handling. PCB work is to be conducted in accordance with the Environmental Protection & Heritage Council's Polychlorinated Biphenyls Management Plan, Revised Edition April 2003. This briefly includes:

- Prior to demolition when the power is disconnected, inspect the light fittings.
- Metal PCB containing capacitors are to be removed, placed in plastic lined 200 litre drums and disposed of as PCB Scheduled Waste. Any light fitting that shows signs of oil staining from capacitors is to be disposed of as PCB contaminated.
- Protective clothing including eye protection, PCB resistant gloves and overalls are to be worn.
- Contaminated gloves and disposable coveralls are to be disposed of as PCB contaminated waste.
- Contractors licenced to transport and handle PCBs must be used for transport and disposal. PCBs are a scheduled waste with strict guidelines regarding transport and handling.

If any metal cased capacitors are found during demolition works that were previously unidentified they should be treated as containing PCBs. Details on storing, conveying and disposing of PCB material or PCB wastes can be found in *Polychlorinated Biphenyls Management Plan*, Environmental Protection & Heritage Council, Revised Edition April 2003.

6.5 SMF Materials

Sources of SMF containing materials are present as foil wrapped pipework, insulation batts, vinyl floor sheeting, ceiling tiles, and wrapped ductwork generally identified within the service ducts and ceiling space/plant rooms of the site buildings. All identified SMF materials were in a stable condition at the time of the site inspection.

All SMF containing materials must be removed in accordance with the national Standard and code outlined in Section 3 of this report.

7 **LIMITATIONS**

The conclusions developed in this report are based on site conditions which existed at the time of the site assessment. They are based on investigation of conditions at specific locations, chosen to be as representative as possible under the given circumstances, and visual observations of the site and vicinity, together with the interpretation of available documents reviewed as described in this report.

Surveys are conducted in a conscientious and professional manner. The nature of the task however, and the likely disproportion between any damage or loss which might arise from the work or reports prepared as a result, and the cost of our services, is such that EIS cannot guarantee that all hazardous building materials have been identified and/or addressed.

Due to the possibility of renovations and additions to the building structures over time, hazardous building materials may have been hidden behind new walls and ceilings. Such areas were inaccessible during the inspection. If any suspect materials are found during further renovation of the buildings, the material should be sent for identification and expert advice sought.

Therefore while we carry out the work to the best of our ability, we totally exclude any loss or damages which may arise from services we have provided to our client and/or any other associated parties.

Unless specifically noted, the survey did not cover:

- Hidden and/or inaccessible locations such as in or under concrete slabs, wall cavities, hidden storage areas and the like.
- Lift wells and inaccessible/unidentified shafts, cavities and the like.
- Air conditioning, heating, mechanical, electrical or other equipment.
- General exterior ground surfaces and subsurface areas e.g. asbestos in fill/soil.
- Materials dumped, hidden, or otherwise placed in locations which one could not reasonably anticipate.
- Materials other than normal building fabric, materials in laboratories or special purpose facilities and building materials that cannot be reasonably and safely assessed without assistance.
- Areas where access was limited during the time of the site inspection as outlined in Section 6.
- Materials other than asbestos, lead, PCBs and SMF are generally outside the scope as identification can require specialised analysis/inspection techniques.

Where potentially hazardous materials are identified these are normally reported on to the best of the consultant's ability. Analysis is not normally included and there is no guarantee that all such materials have been identified and/or addressed.

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REPORT FIGURES



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GOLBURN HOSPITAL
SITE

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Title:

SITE LOCATION PLAN

Location:

GOLBURN HOSPITAL
130 GOLDSMITH STREET, GOLBURN, NSW

Report No:

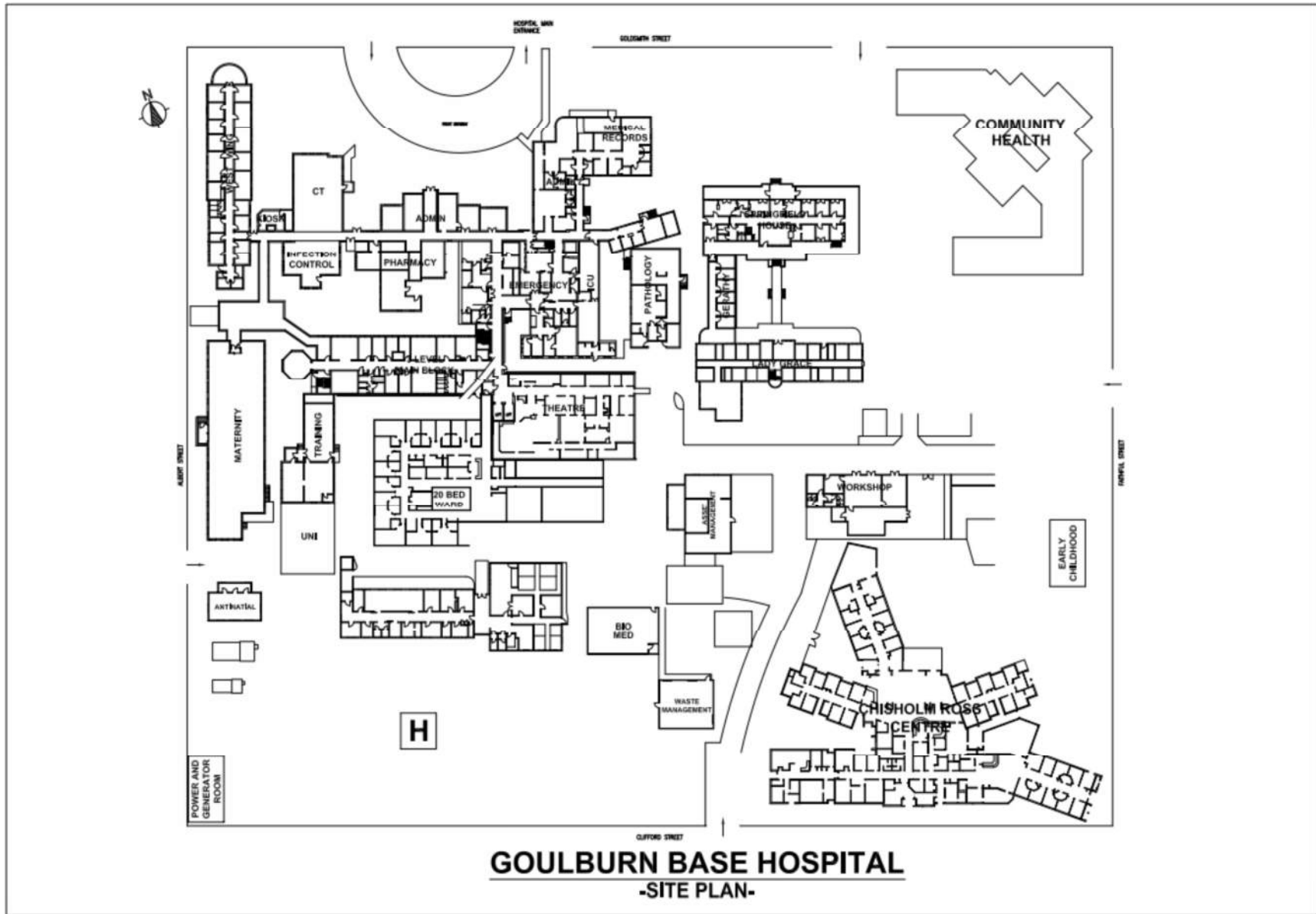
E30116KRPT2

Figure No:

1

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION SERVICES





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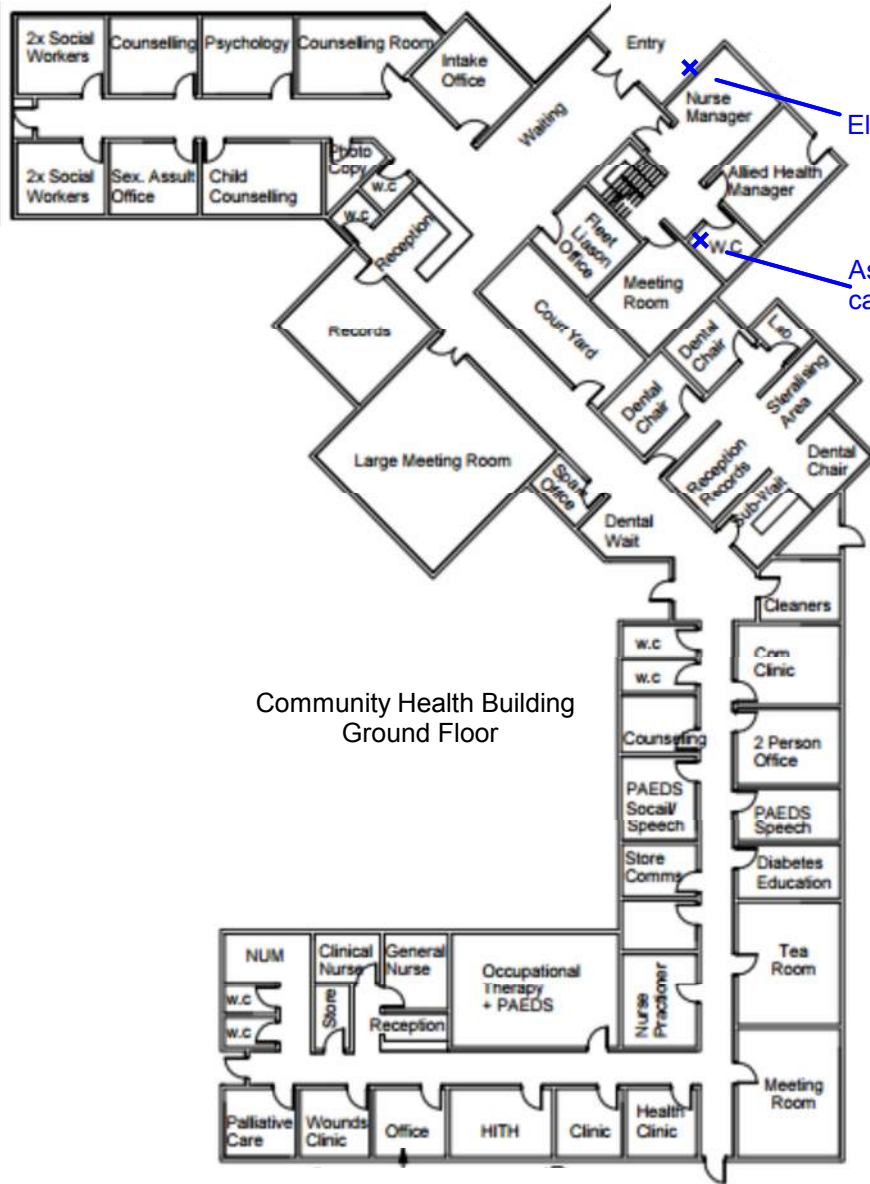


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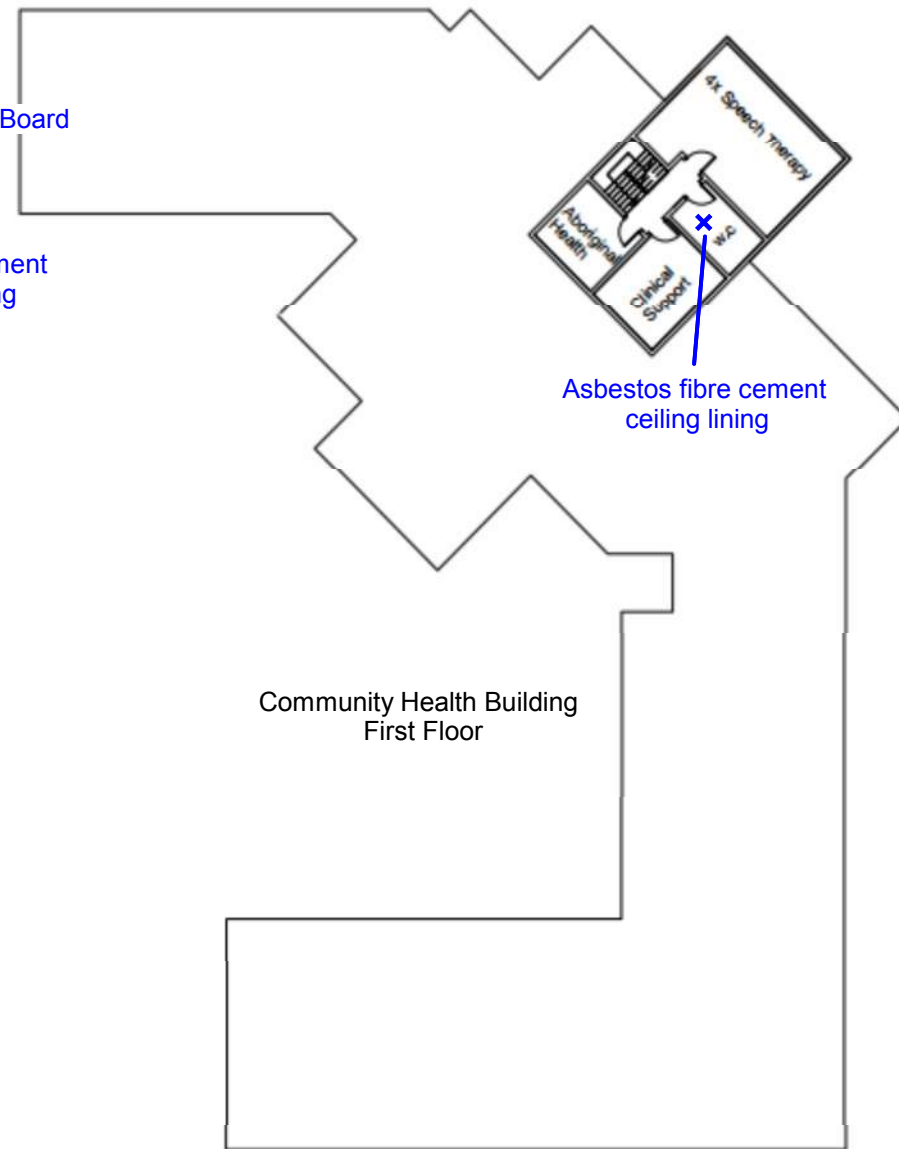
GOULBURN BASE HOSPITAL
BUILDING LAYOUT PLAN

PROJECT ID: E30116K

F2



Community Health Building
Ground Floor



Community Health Building
First Floor

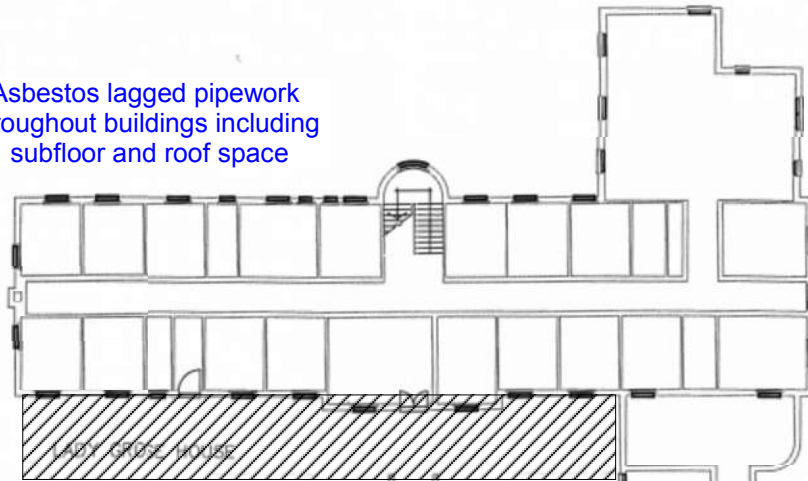


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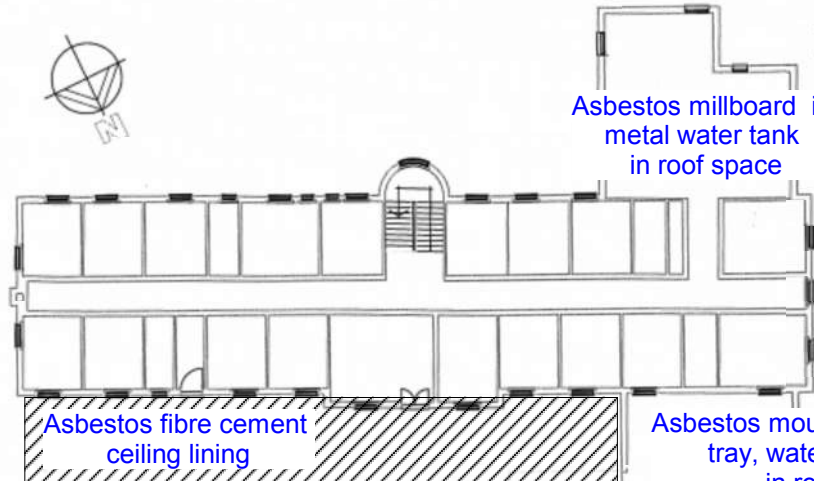
Asbestos lagged pipework throughout buildings including subfloor and roof space



LADY GROSE HOUSE
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



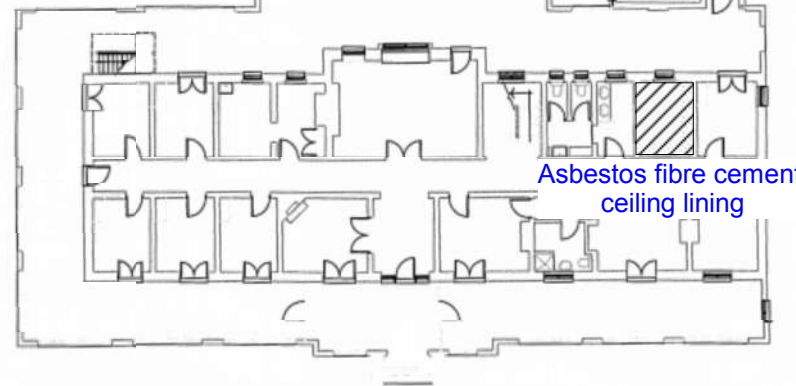
Asbestos millboard in metal water tank in roof space



Asbestos fibre cement ceiling lining

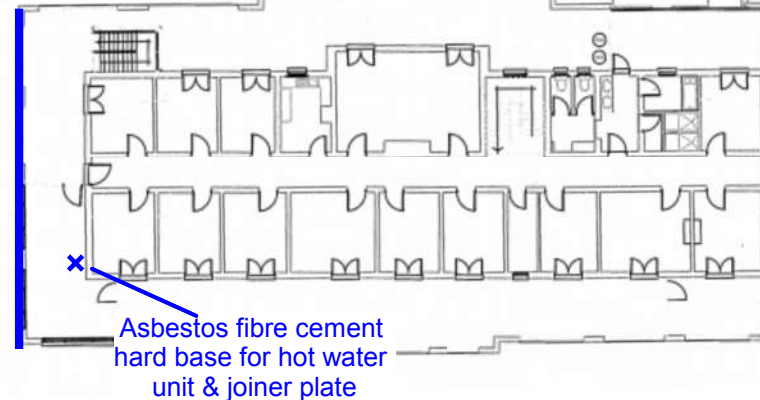
Asbestos moulded fibre cement tray, water tank and lid in roof space

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Asbestos fibre cement ceiling lining

Asbestos fibre cement wall lining



Asbestos fibre cement hard base for hot water unit & joiner plate



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Building 2 & 3 - Springfield House

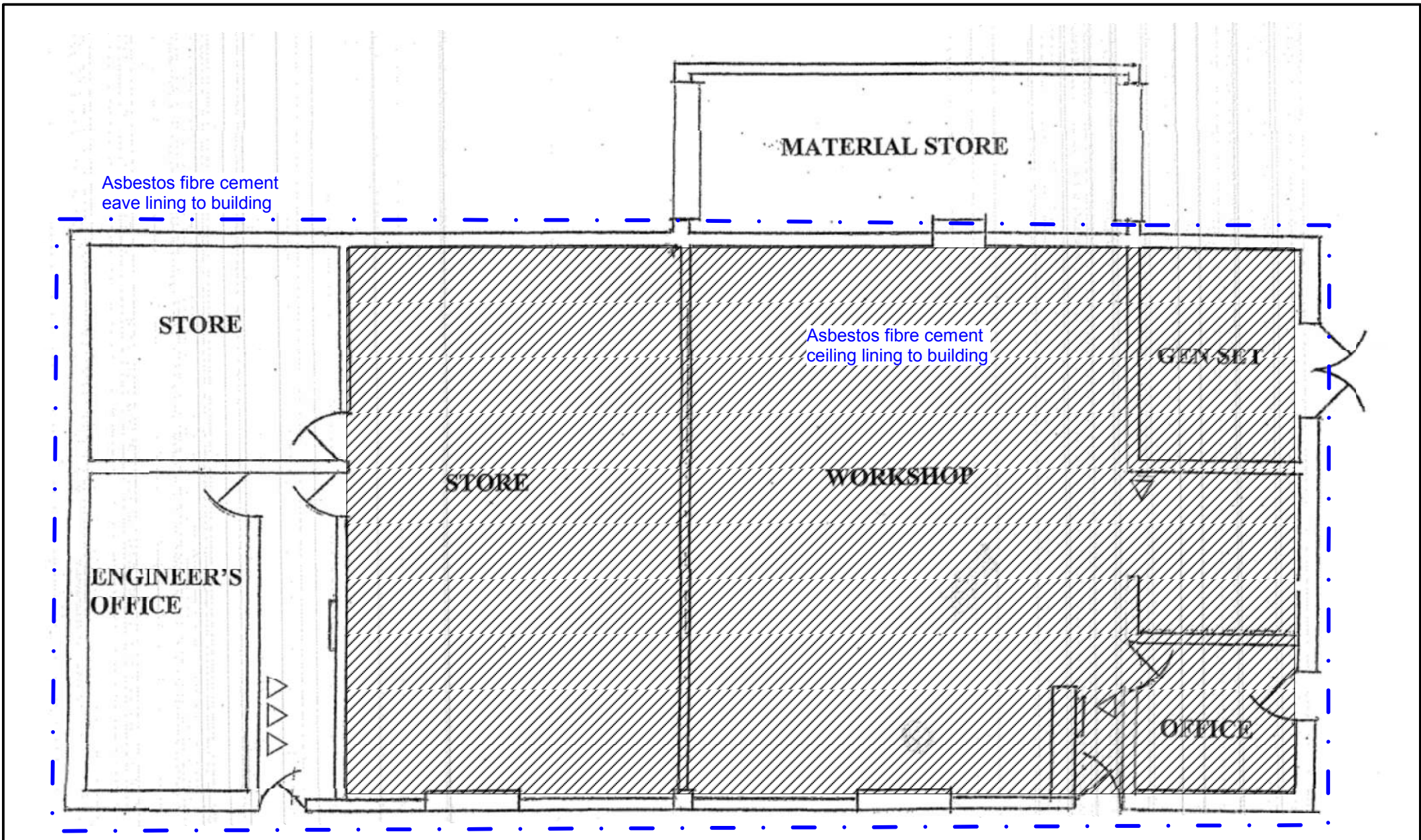
Lady Grose Home & George

Gerathy Wing

LAYOUT AND SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

PROJECT ID: E30116K

F4



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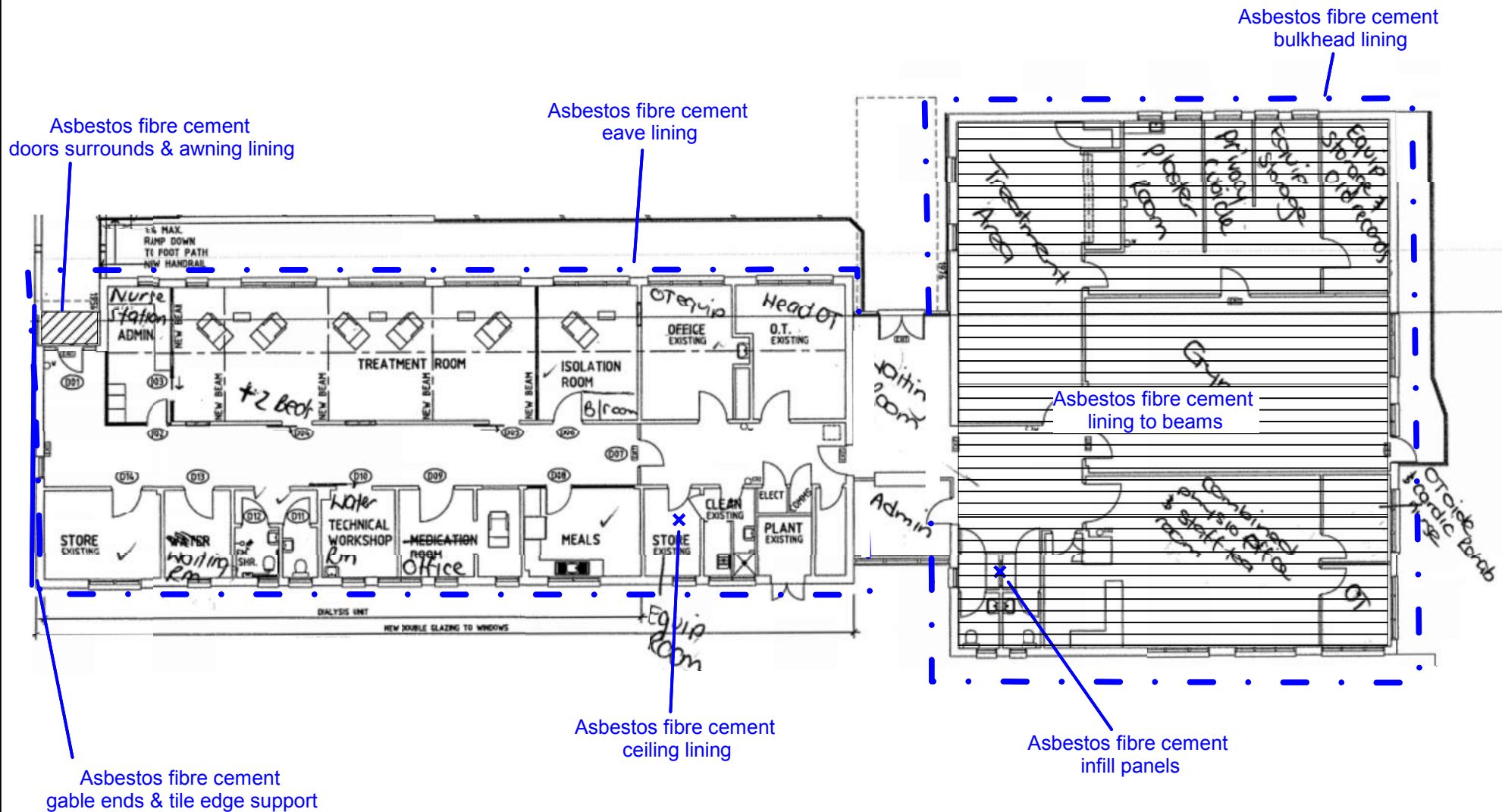
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Building 7 - Workshop
LAYOUT AND SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

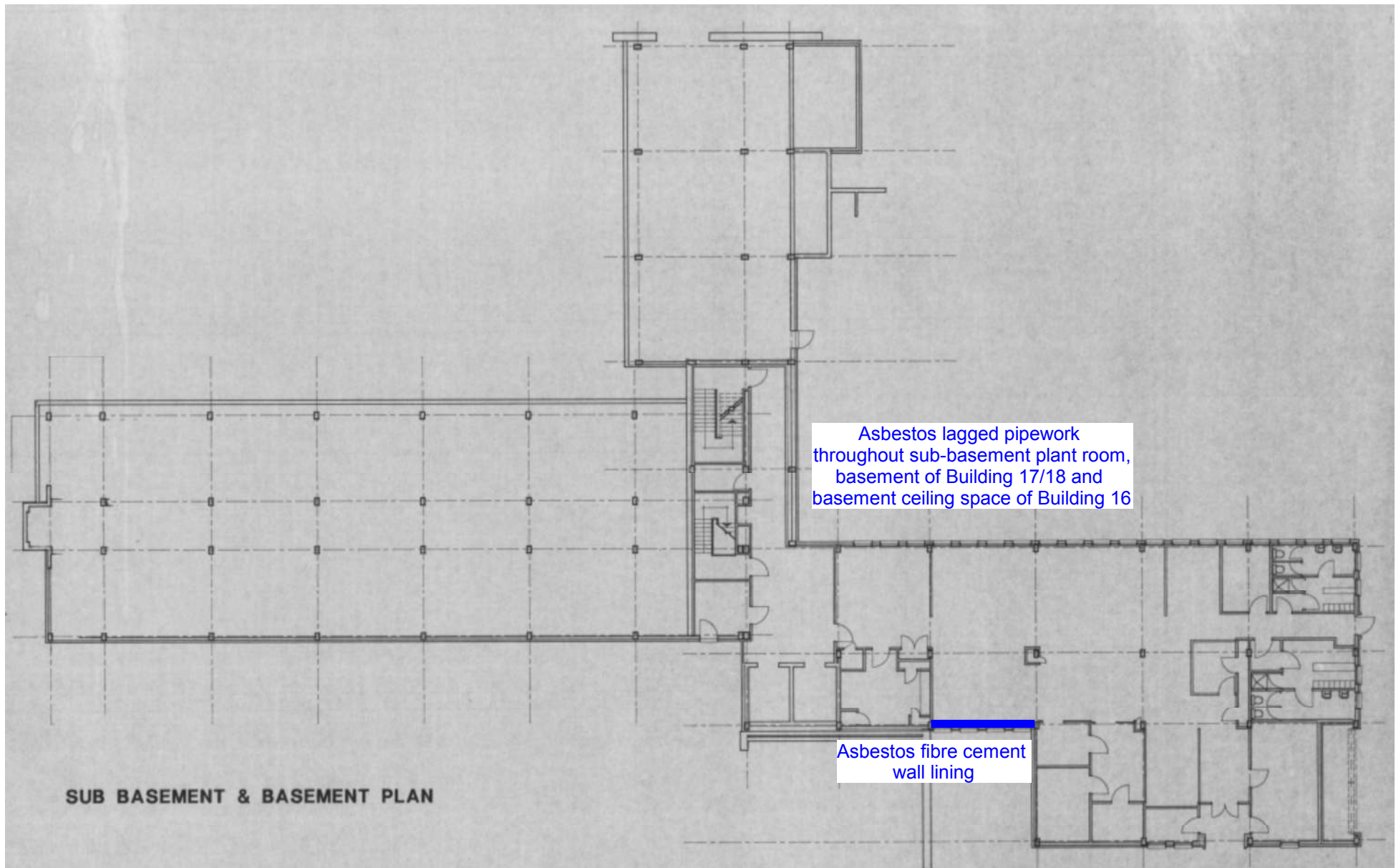
PROJECT ID: E30116K

F5



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SUB BASEMENT & BASEMENT PLAN

Asbestos lagged pipework
throughout sub-basement plant room,
basement of Building 17/18 and
basement ceiling space of Building 16

Asbestos fibre cement
wall lining



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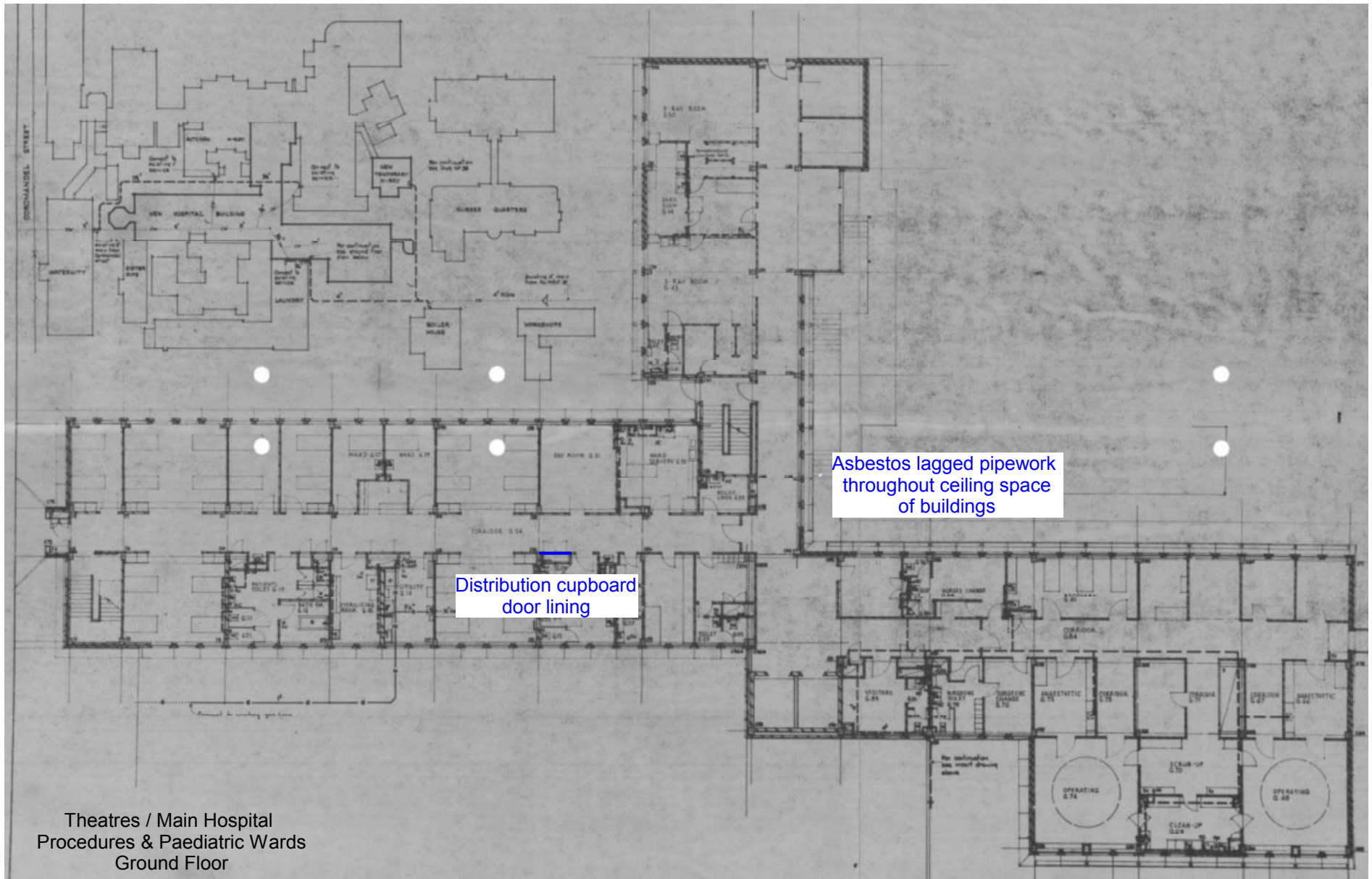
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Building 16 - Theatres & main Hospital
Building 17/18 - Wards
LAYOUT AND SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

PROJECT ID: E30116K

F8a



Theatres / Main Hospital
Procedures & Paediatric Wards
Ground Floor

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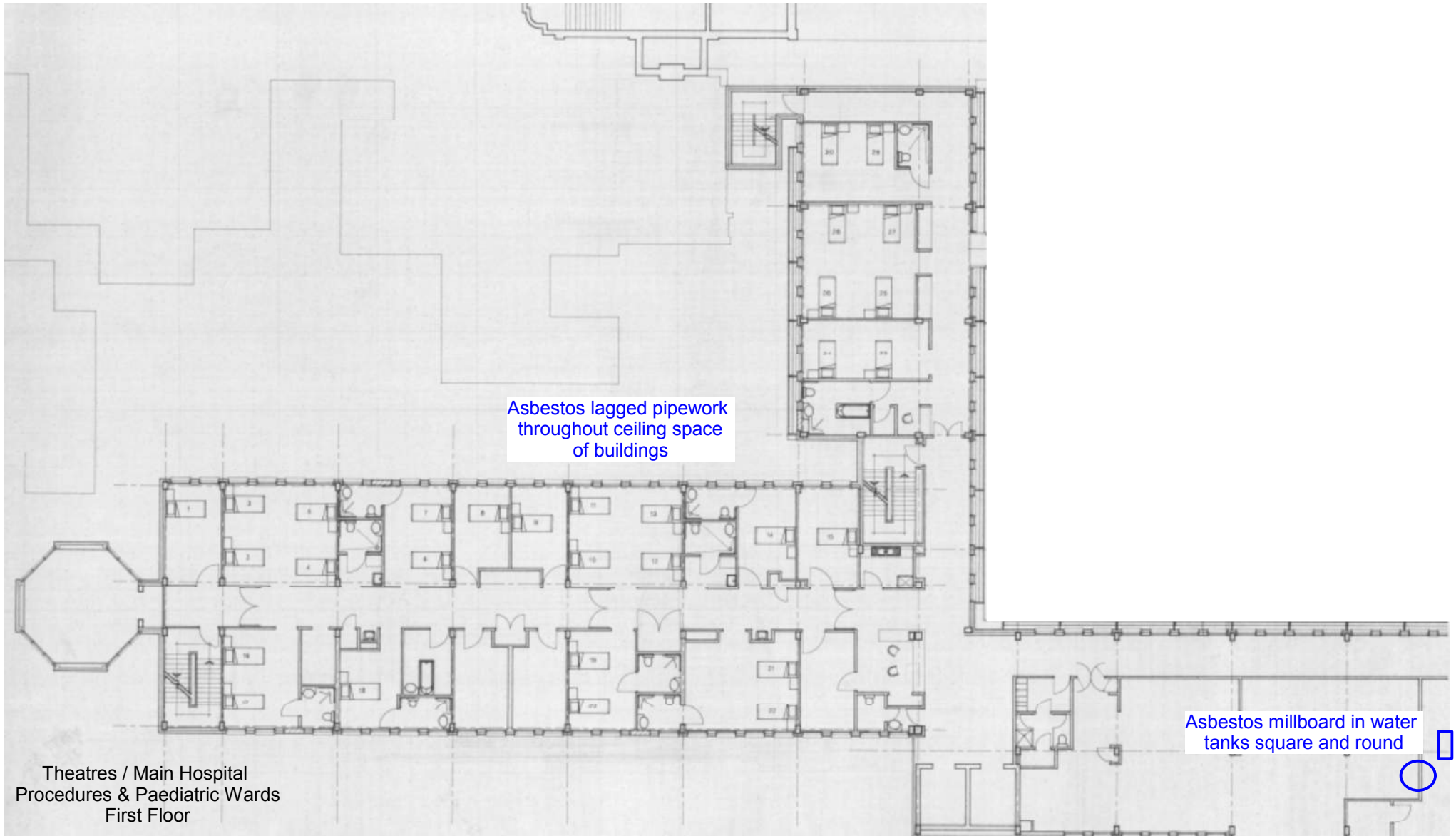
Building 16 - Theatres & main Hospital

Building 17/18 - Wards

LAYOUT AND SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

PROJECT ID: E30116K

F8b



Theatres / Main Hospital
 Procedures & Paediatric Wards
 First Floor

Asbestos lagged pipework
 throughout ceiling space
 of buildings

Asbestos millboard in water
 tanks square and round



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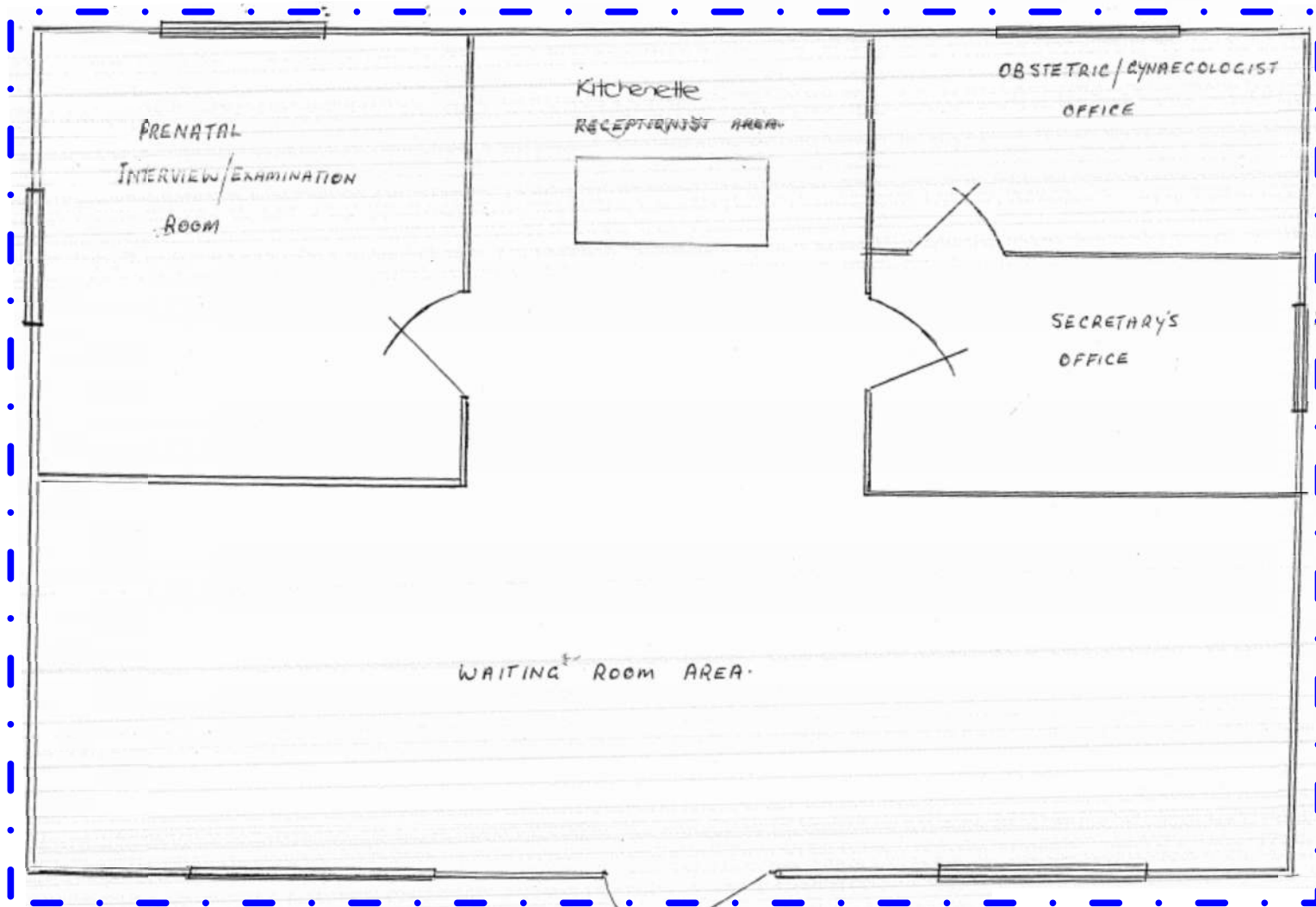
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Building 16 - Theatres & main Hospital
Building 17/18 - Wards

LAYOUT AND SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

PROJECT ID: E30116K

F8c



Asbestos fibre cement
eave lining

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Building 20 - Antenatal
LAYOUT AND SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

PROJECT ID: E30116K

F9

Distribution boards



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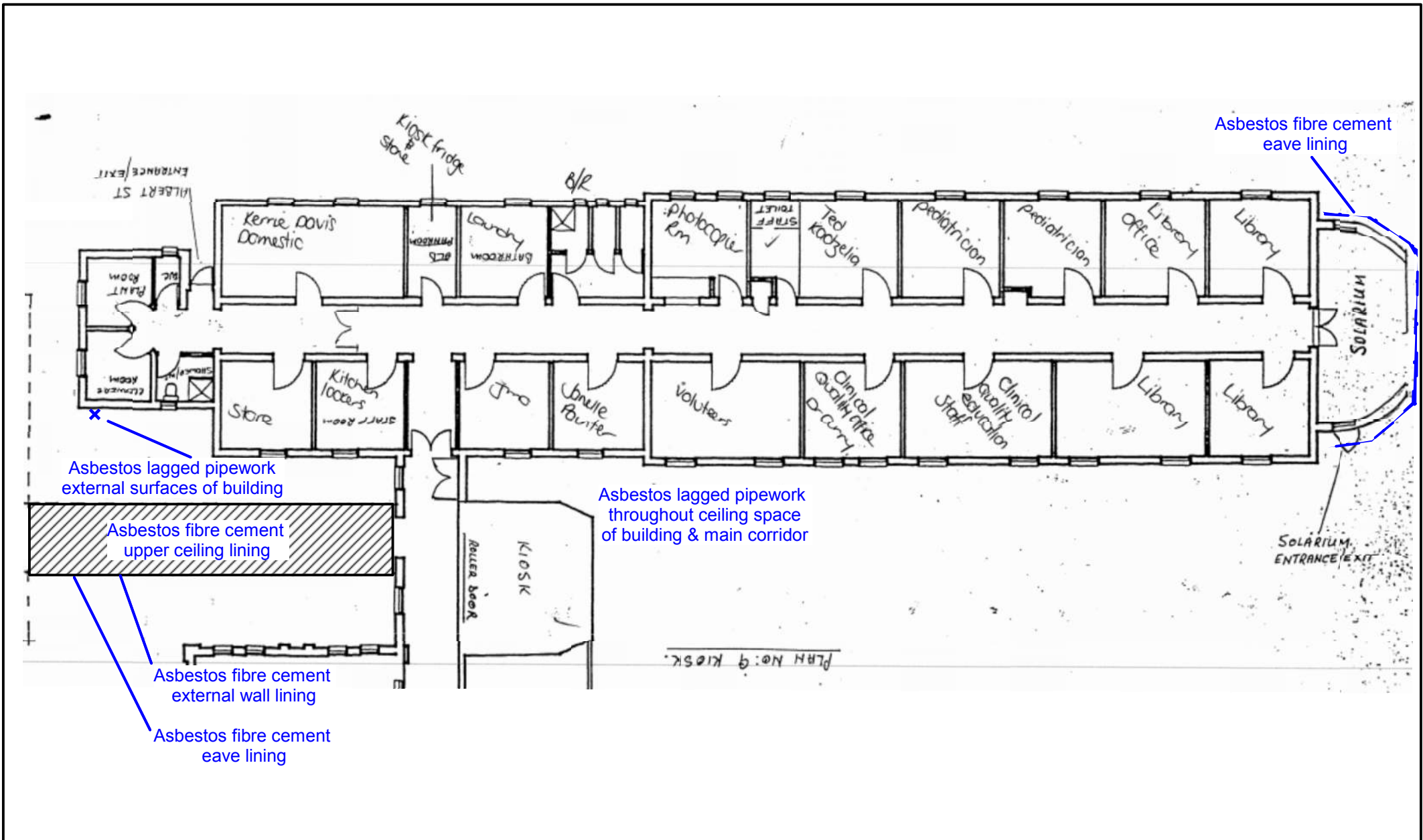
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Building 21 - Maternity
LAYOUT AND SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

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F10



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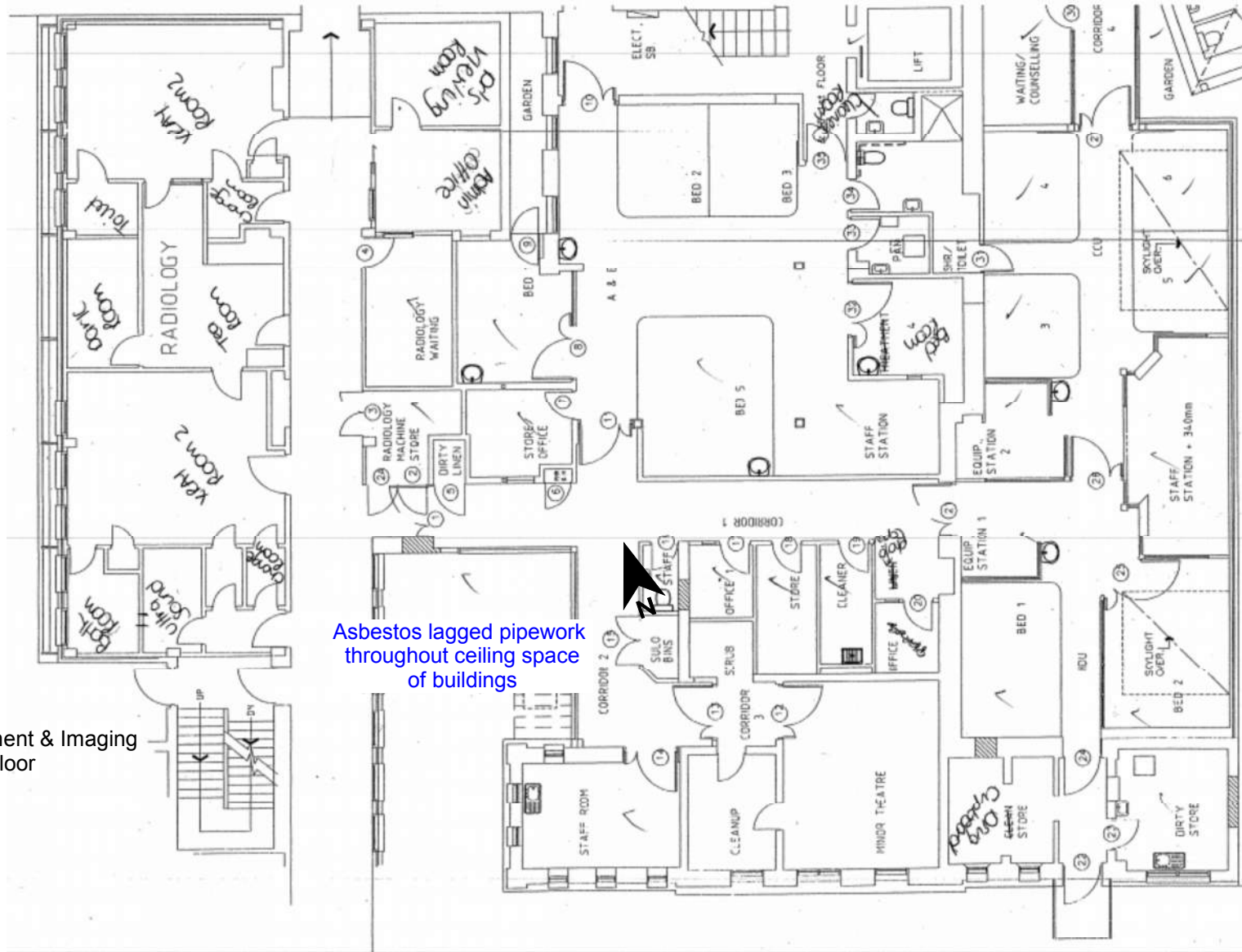
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**Building 22 - West Wing &
 Link Corridor to Albert Street Foyer**
 LAYOUT AND SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

PROJECT ID: E30116K

F11

Emergency Department & Imaging
Ground Floor



Asbestos lagged pipework
throughout ceiling
space of buildings

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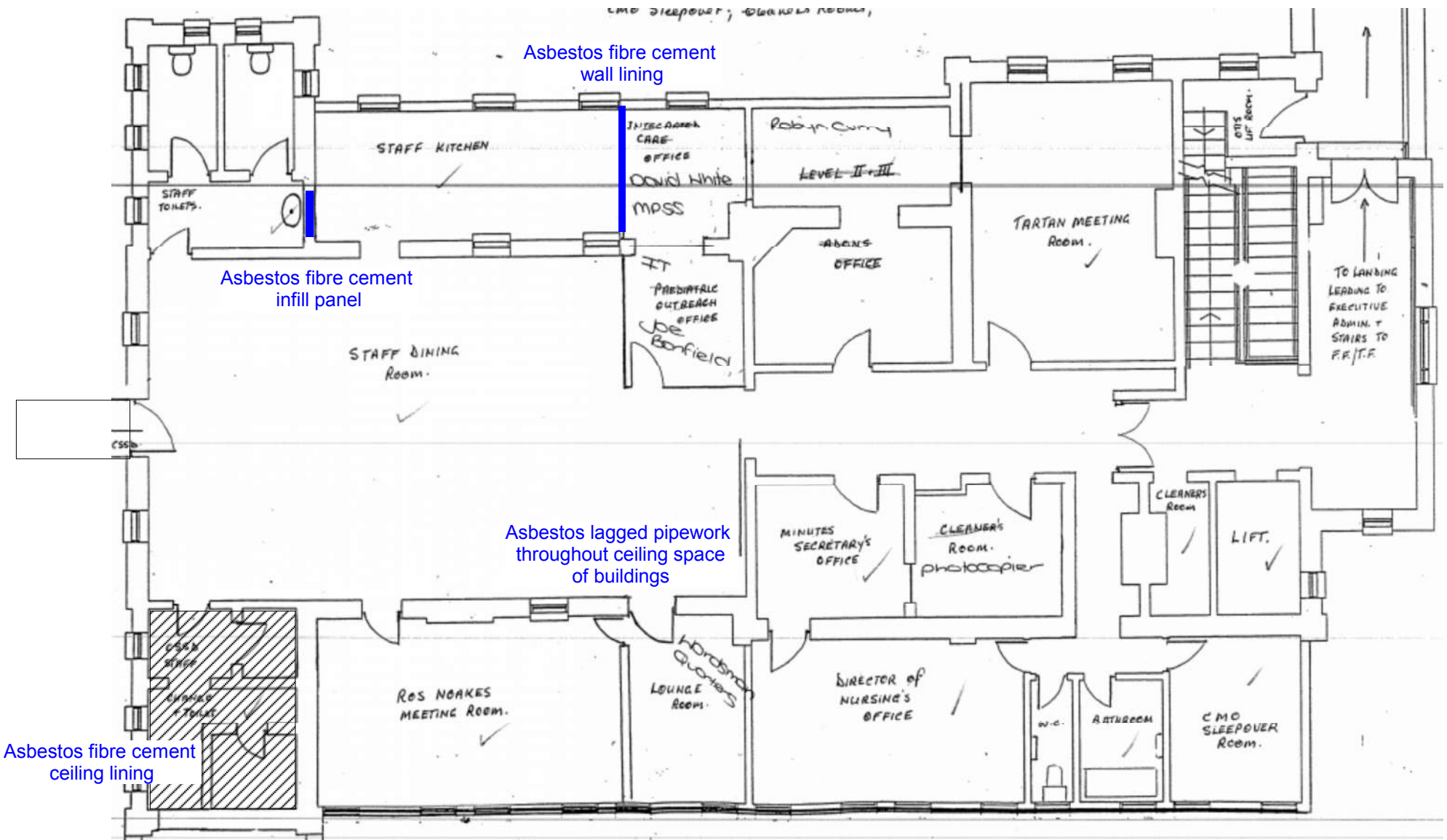
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Building 28 - Imaging
Building 29 - Emergency Department
& Drs/Nurses Kitchen & Lounge
LAYOUT AND SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

PROJECT ID: E30116K

F12a



Emergency Department & Dr's & Nurses Lounge
First Floor

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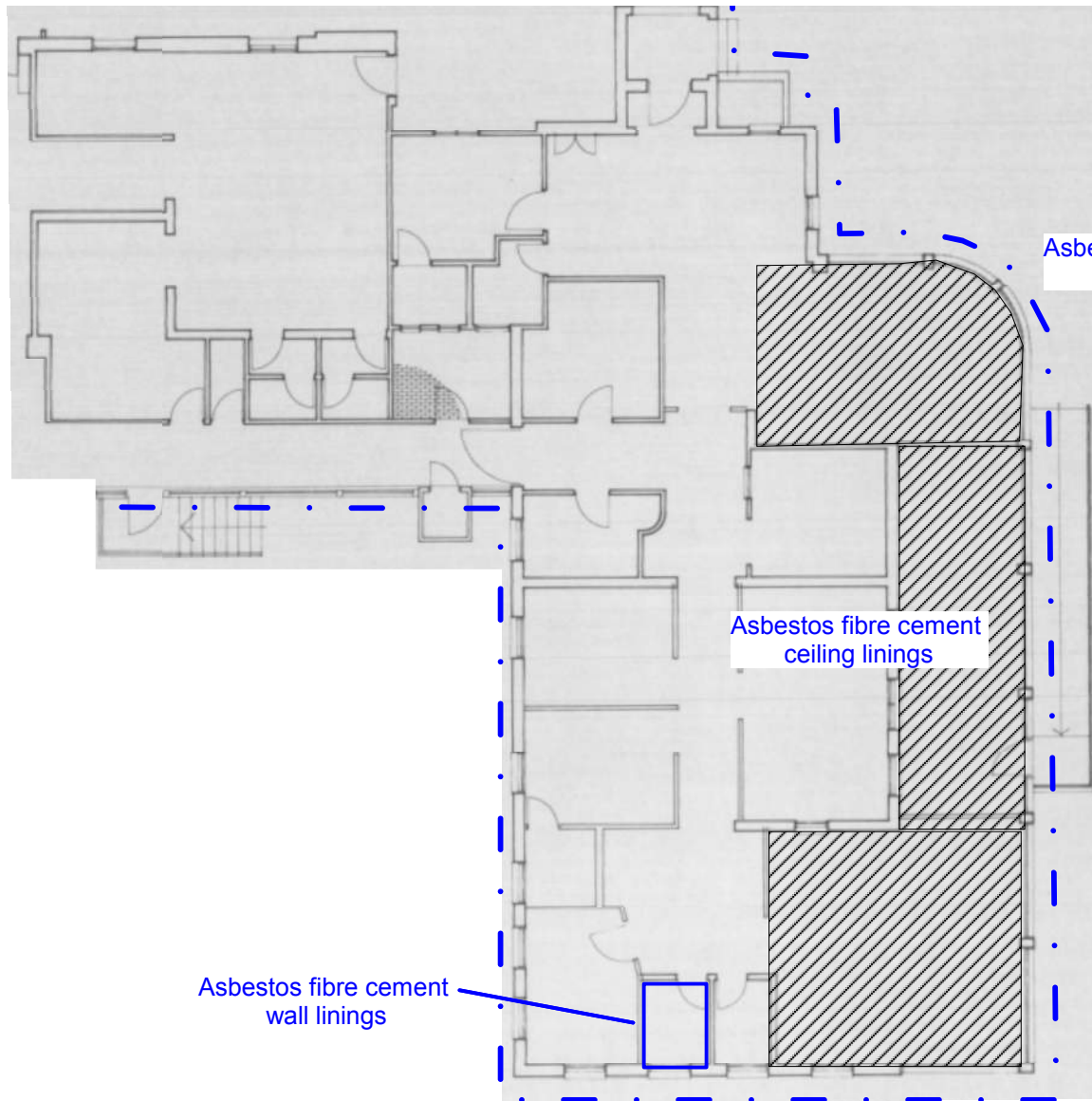
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**Building 29 - Emergency Department
& Drs/Nurses Kitchen & Lounge**
LAYOUT AND SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

PROJECT ID: E30116K

F12b

Asbestos lagged pipework
throughout ceiling space
of buildings



Asbestos fibre cement
eave linings

Asbestos fibre cement
ceiling linings

Asbestos fibre cement
wall linings



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Building 33 - Reception
Building 34 - Admin & Admissions
Building 35 - H.I.M. Wounds Clinic
LAYOUT AND SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN
PROJECT ID: E30116K

F13

Appendix A: Hazardous Building Materials Register

Goulburn Base Hospital, 130 Goldsmith Street, Goulburn, NSW Hazardous Building Materials Register - September 2017									
Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 0 - Ambulance Bay	External ceiling lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S33	Chrysotile and amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	30m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
Building 1 - Community Health	Internal, infil panel around air-conditioning units	Flat fibre cement sheet	S118	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, first floor, toilet ceiling lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S119	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	9m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, understairs lining panel	Flat fibre cement sheet	S120	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, ground floor toilet, cable tray box lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S121	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	6m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, bathroom wall linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S122	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, bathroom ceiling linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S123	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal courtyard, timber framed windows	Mastic	S124	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	External, bulkhead linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S125	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	External, electrical box	Electrical backing board	Not sampled - locked	Assumed to contain asbestos	NA	NA	NA	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, photocopy room, floor covering	Vinyl sheeting (grey pebble pattern)	S126	No asbestos detected: Synthetic mineral fibres detected	-	-	-	-	-
	External, eave, aming and soffit linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S127	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 2 & 3 - Springfield House / Lady Grose Home / George Gerathy Wing	Springfield House, internal, ground floor, northern hallway, infill panels around door	Flat fibre cement sheet	S9a	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Springfield House, internal, ground floor, staff showers and storeroom ceiling lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S10	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	8m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Springfield House, external, Level 1, hardstand base for hot water units and joiner plate between landing and verandah	Compressed fibre cement sheet	S11	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	2m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Springfield House, Level 1, wall lining at end of the verandah	Flat fibre cement sheet	Visually inspected (limit damage due to room being occupied)	Presumed to contain asbestos	Generally intact	Non-friable	20m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Springfield House, external, ground floor and Level 1, wall cladding	Moulded fibre cement sheet	S12	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Springfield House, internal, subfloor, pipework	Wrapped lagging	S13	Amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Friable	Unknown	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	Lady Grose Home and George Gerathy Wing, internal roof space, hot water pipework	Wrapped lagging and associated debris	S14	Chrysotile and amosite asbestos detected	Poor condition	Friable	~2 linear metres	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	Lady Grose Home and George Gerathy Wing, internal, roof space, metal water tank	Millboard	S15	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Friable	1 m2	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 2 & 3 - Springfield House / Lady Grose Home / George Gerathy Wing	Lady Grouse Home and George Gerathy Wing, internal, roof space, tray tank and lid of small Sydney Water Tanks	Moulded fibre cement sheet	S16	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	3m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Lady Grouse Home and George Gerathy Wing, Level1 external, verandah ceiling lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S17	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	40m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Lady Grouse Home and George Gerathy Wing, internal, ground floor, pipework in main hallways	Wrapped lagging and associated debris	Similar to S14	Chrysotile and amosite asbestos detected	Poor condition	Friable	~2 linear metres	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	Lady Grouse Home and George Gerathy Wing, internal, sub-floor, hot water pipework	Wrapped lagging and associated debris	S18	Chrysotile and amosite asbestos detected	Poor condition	Friable	~40 linear metres	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	Lady Grouse Home and George Gerathy Wing, internal, sub-floor, old pipework	Rope material	S19	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Friable	<1m2	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
Building 6 - Child & Family	Internal, rear office, shared wall with adjacent bathroom	Flat fibre cement sheet	S101	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	External, cladding to walls	Thick compressed fibre cement panels	S102	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	External, eaves to building	Flat fibre cement sheet	S103	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 7 - Workshop	External eave linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S1	Chrysotile and amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	40m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External rear of sheds, on ground (loose)	Flat fibre cement sheet	S2	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	
	Internal, partition wall	Flat fibre cement sheet	S3	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	
	Internal, rear sheds, rear wall linings and partitions	Flat fibre cement sheet	S4	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	
	Internal ceilings	Flat fibre cement sheet	Similar to S1	Chrysotile and amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	40m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
Building 8 - Asset Management	External, eave linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	Visually inspected (height restriction)	Presumed to contain asbestos	Generally intact	Non-friable	40m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, wall cladding, east wall	Flat fibre cement sheet	S7	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	
	Asset Management, internal, stationary cupboard wall and ceiling lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S8	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	
	Internal, office area and meeting room, infill panels beneath windows	Flat fibre cement sheet	S9	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 13 - Physio	Internal, infill panels in staff toilets	Flat fibre cement sheet	S111	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Organic fibres detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	1m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, bulkhead linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S112	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	120m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, basement storage room door panel	Flat fibre cement sheet	S113	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, lining to ceiling beams	Flat fibre cement sheet	S141	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, fascia to entrance awning	Flat fibre cement sheet	S189	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
Building 14 - Renal Unit	External, tile edge support	Flat fibre cement sheet	S104	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	10m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, eave linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S105	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected: Crocidolite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	80m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, gable ends	Flat fibre cement sheet	Similar to S105	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected: Crocidolite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	30m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, door surrounds and awning	Flat fibre cement sheet	Similar to S105	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected: Crocidolite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	20m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, timber framed windows	Mastic	S106	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, isolation room, bathroom wall linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S107	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 14 - Renal Unit	Internal, floor covering	Vinyl sheeting (light blue coloured)	S108	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, surrounds to door	Flat fibre cement sheet	S109	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, cleaners store outside Occupational Therapy, ceiling lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S110	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected: Crocidolite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	18m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, plant room, ceiling lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	Similar to S110	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected: Crocidolite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	9m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, debris on ground	Debris (fibre cement)	S188	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected: Crocidolite asbestos detected	Deteriorated	Non-friable	<1m ²	Moderate risk, remove as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 12 months
Building 16 - Theatres / Main Hospital	Internal, second floor, service duct, stored sheets	Flat fibre cement sheet	S52	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, third floor, plant room, wall lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S53	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	40m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, fourth floor, bitumen packers to water tank (large square)	Bitumen packers	S54	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, fourth floor, water tank (small round)	Millboard	Similar to S15	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Friable	1 m2	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	Internal, fourth floor, water tank (larger round)	Millboard	Similar to S15	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Friable	1 m2	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	Internal, fourth floor, gasket material to water tank (small round)	Gasket	S55	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 16 - Theatres / Main Hospital	Internal, catering offices, wall lining to partition	Flat fibre cement sheet	S76	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, catering kitchen west wall, wall lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S77	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	30m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, third floor, lift motor room	Brake pads	Not sampled - electrical/mechanical hazard	Potentially contains asbestos	NA	NA	NA	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, wall linings to corridor from Building 29 to Building 16	Flat fibre cement sheet	S179	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	30m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, first floor plant room, pipework	Wrapped lagging	Similar to S114	Amosite asbestos detected	Deteriorated wrapping	Friable	Throughout plant room, ceiling space and service ducts on first floor	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	Internal, first floor plant room	Electrical backing board	Not sampled - electrical hazard	Assumed to contain asbestos	Generally intact	Non-friable	1m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, basement level area outside lifts and catering, man hole cover	Flat fibre cement sheet	S180	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, ground floor ceiling space, pipework	Wrapped lagging	Similar to S114	Amosite asbestos detected	Deteriorated wrapping	Friable	Throughout ceiling space and service ducts of ground floor	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	Internal, basement ceiling space, pipework	Wrapped lagging	Similar to S114	Amosite asbestos detected	Deteriorated wrapping	Friable	Throughout ceiling space and service ducts of basement level	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	Internal, lower basement boiler room, pipework	Wrapped lagging	Similar to S114	Amosite asbestos detected	Deteriorated wrapping	Friable	Throughout lower basement extending into service ducts	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 16 - Theatres / Main Hospital	Internal, lower basement boiler room	Debris (fibre cement)	S181	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, lower basement, residue on wall	Residue/matted material	S182	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, lower basement	Electrical backing board	S183	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	1m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, first floor plant room ductwork	Jointing material	S187	No asbestos detected: Synthetic mineral fibres detected	-	-	-	-	-
Building 17 / 18 - Procedure & Paediatric Units / Wards	Internal, ground floor, fire hydrant cupboard lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S128	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, Anaesthetic room, and pan room / dirty linen room wall linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S129	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, distribution cupboard inside door lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S130	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected: Crocidolite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	6m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, floor covering	Vinyl sheeting (brown coloured)	S131	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, floor covering	Vinyl sheeting (light brown coloured)	Similar to S131	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, first floor, patient bathroom wall linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S156	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, second floor, patient bathroom wall linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S157	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, childrens ward, patient bathroom wall linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S164	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, childrens ward, kitchenette wall linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S166	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, childrens ward, medicine room off reception, wall linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S165	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 17 / 18 - Procedure & Paediatric Units / Wards	External, awning to Childrens ward	Flat fibre cement sheet	S174	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	External, under floor area, debris on ground	Debris (fibre cement)	S178	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected	Deteriorated	Non-friable	<1m ²	Moderate risk, remove as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 12 months
	External under floor access area, pipework	Wrapped lagging	Similar to S114	Amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Friable	Throughout under floor area and assumed to extend throughout buildings	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
Building 19 - Education	External, under floor space	Lagging debris	S114	Amosite asbestos detected	Deteriorated	Friable	<1m ²	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	Internal, 'treatment room'	Electrical backing board	S115	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	<1m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, eave linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S116	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	60m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, gable ends and joining strips	Flat fibre cement sheet	S117	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	80m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
Building 20 - Antenatal	External, eave linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	Similar to S33	Chrysotile and amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	20m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 21 - Maternity	Internal, corridor	Double fire doors	Visually inspected	Presumed not to contain asbestos ('installed 199_')	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, corridor, north end electrical cupboard boxing and door lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S20	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, corridor north and south end electrical cupboard floc lining	Compressed fibre cement sheet	S21	No asbestos detected SMF detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal corridor north and south electrical cupboards, distribution boards	Distribution board	Visually inspected (metal cover)	Presumed to contain asbestos	Generally intact	Non-friable	2m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, subfloor, brick foundation piers, packing	Flat fibre cement sheet	S22	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, subfloor, boiler room	Electrical backing boards (disused)	S23	Chrysotile and amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	2m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, eave linings and infill panels	Flat fibre cement sheet	S24	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
Building 22 - West Wing / Office / Clinical Library	Internal, domestic services end of building, wall lining to bathroom (sink wall/noticeboard wall)	Flat fibre cement sheet	S137	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, domestic service end of building, boiler room	Electrical backing board	S138	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, domestic services end of building, ceiling lining to wet areas	Flat fibre cement sheet	S139	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, ceiling space	Wrapped lagging	Similar to S114	Amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Friable	Throughout ceiling space	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 22 - West Wing / Office / Clinical Library	External, timber framed doors and windows	Mastic	S140	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	External, walls of domestic services end of building, pipework	Wrapping lagging	Similar to S114	Amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Friable	~8lm	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	External, eave linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S142	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	18m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, debris on ground	Debris (fibre cement)	S143	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Crocidolite asbestos detected	Deteriorated	Non-friable	<1m ²	Moderate risk, remove as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 12 months
Link corridor to Albert Street Entry Foyer	Internal, ceiling space, upper ceiling lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S163	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	20m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, eave linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S169	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	20m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, ground surfaces between corridor and Building 24	Debris (fibre cement)	S170	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected	Deteriorated	Non-friable	<1m ²	Moderate risk, remove as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 12 months
	External, wall linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S171	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
Building 23 - CT Scan	External, eave linings (not timber)	Flat fibre cement sheet	Similar to S33	Chrysotile and amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	10m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, subfloor space and ceiling space, pipework	Wrapped lagging	Similar to S31	Chrysotile and amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Friable	~20 linear metres	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 24 - Infection Control	Internal, junction cupboard in main corridor to hospital, infill panel	Flat fibre cement sheet	S32	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	1m ² Assumed to be throughout junction / distribution cupboards of hospital	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, ceiling space above toilets and main corridor of hospital	Wrapped lagging	Simialr to S14	Amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Friable	Throughout ceiling space	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	External, pipework	Wrapped lagging	Simialr to S114	Amosite asbestos detected	Deteriorated wrapping	Friable	30lm	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	Internal, junction cupboard in main corridor to hospital, floor covering	Vinyl floor tiles (red)	S133	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	1m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, bathroom, cupboard lining	Vinyl sheeting (brown patterned)	S134	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, corridor outside chaplains office	Vinyl sheeting (brown coloured)	S135	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, toilets, ceiling lining and manhole cover	Flat fibre cement sheet	S136	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	16m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
Building 25 - Chapel	External, ground surface	Debris (insulation)	S172	No asbestos detected: Synthetic mineral fibres detected	-	-	-	-	-
	External, tile edge support	Flat fibre cement sheet	S173	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 26 - Pharmacy	Internal, dispensary ceiling lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	Not sampled - height restriction	Assumed to contain asbestos	Generally intact	Non-friable	80m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External ground surface	Gasket	S167	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	External, eave linings to flat roof section	Flat fibre cement sheet	S168	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	External, dispensary, eave linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S175	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	18m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
Building 28 - Imaging	Internal, ground floor, radiology kitchen wall lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	S162	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, corridor outside radiology, distribution cupboard door lining	Flat fibre cement sheet	Similar to S132	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	2m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
Building 29 - Emergency Department / Dr's & Nurses Kitchen & Lounge	Internal, second floor, floor covering to corridor outside Dr's office / bathroom / nap room	Vinyl sheeting (Green coloured)	S148	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, second floor, wall and ceiling linings to toilet and bathroom	Flat fibre cement sheet	S149	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, second floor, infill panels to Ros Nokes Room	Flat fibre cement sheet	S158	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, second floor, partition wall in kitchen/Wardsmans office	Flat fibre cement sheet	S159	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	12m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, second floor ceiling lining to CSSD change rooms	Flat fibre cement sheet	S160	Chrysotile asbestos detected: Amosite asbestos detected: Crocidolite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	24m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 29 - Emergency Department / Dr's & Nurses Kitchen & Lounge	Internal, second floor wall lining to hot water tank cupboard in CSSD change rooms	Flat fibre cement sheet	S161	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, second floor infill panel to kitchen/bathroom	Flat fibre cement sheet	Similar to S159	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	12m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, third floor, lift motor room	Brake pads	Not sampled - electrical/mechanical hazard	Potentially contains asbestos	NA	NA	NA	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, third floor, lift motor room, lift motor switchboard	Electrical backing board	Not sampled - electrical hazard	Potentially containing asbestos	Generally intact	Non-friable	1m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, electrical cupboards throughout, ceiling and door linings and debris	Flat fibre cement sheet	S27	Chrysotile and amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	20m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, second floor, plant room, loose sheet	Flat fibre cement sheet	Similar to S27	Chrysotile and amosite asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	1m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, subfloor, pipework, flange	Gasket	S28	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, sub floor space, comms component, wall linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S29	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, sub floor space, ceiling lining (ground floor floor lining)	Flat fibre cement sheet	S30	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, ground floor ceiling space, pipework (assumed to be throughout ceiling space and risers in main hospital building)	Wrapped lagging	S31	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Friable	15m ²	High risk, material should be removed as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove material as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment and/or demolition works
	Internal, ground floor ceiling access hatch	Flat fibre cement sheet	S32	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 30 - ICU	Internal, storage room	Flat fibre cement sheet	S147	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	External, ground surfaces between buildings 30 & 31	Debris (fibre cement)	S150	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	Internal, small underfloor area	Debris on pipe	S151	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
Building 33 - Reception	External, eave linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	Similar to S146	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	8m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, under floor crawl space	Debris and dust	S184	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	External, infill panel to wall	Flat fibre cement sheet	S185	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
Building 34 - Admin / Admissions	Internal, enclosed former verandah area with slanting ceilings, ceiling linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S145	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	60m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Subfloor, infill panel and packers to building foundation piers	Flat fibre cement sheet	S25	No asbestos detected	-	-	-	-	-
	External, eave linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S26	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	40m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years

Asbestos									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 35 - H.I.M / Wound & Preadmission clinics	Internal, toilet wall linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S144	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	8m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	External, eave linings	Flat fibre cement sheet	S146	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	18m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years
	Internal, under floor crawl space, infill panel around piepwork in floor	Flat fibre cement sheet	S186	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Generally intact	Non-friable	<0.5m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works or reinspect in 5 years

Goulburn Base Hospital, 130 Goldsmith Street, Goulburn, NSW Hazardous Building Materials Register - September 2017									
Synthetic Mineral Fibre									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 1 - Community Health	Internal, photocopy room, floor covering	Vinyl sheeting (grey pebble pattern)	S126	No asbestos detected: Synthetic mineral fibres detected	Generally intact	NA	6m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, roof space, underside of roof	Foil-backed insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, roof space, upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
Building 2 & 3 - Springfield House / Lady Grouse Home / George Gerathy Wing	Springfield House, internal, Level 1, roof space, upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	~100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Lady Grouse Home and George Gerathy Wing, internal, roof space, upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
Building 6 - Child & Family	Internal, roof space, underside of roof	Foil-backed insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, roof space, upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
Building 7 - Workshop	Internal, internal cavities of shed	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally contained	NA	~10m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, underside of shed roof	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally contained	NA	~10m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, locker room, boiler and flume	Internal insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally contained	NA	~4m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works

Synthetic Mineral Fibre									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 8 - Asset Management	Internal, upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally contained	NA	~60m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
Building 14 - Renal Unit	Internal, roof space, upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, plant room, level 2, pipework and boilers	Foil wrapped insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
Building 15 - Sub Acute	Internal, upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally contained	NA	~160m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
Building 16 - Theatres / Main Hospital	Internal, plant room, level 2, pipework, boilers and air-conditioning ductwork	Foil wrapped insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>50m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, ceiling space of all floors and stored in plant room Level 2	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, basement and lower basement, pipework and ductwork	Foil wrapped insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>50m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, first floor plant room ductwork	Jointing material	S187	No asbestos detected: Synthetic mineral fibres detected	Generally intact	NA	<10m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Theatre, plant room, Level 3, pipework, boilers and air-conditioning ductwork	Foil wrapped insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>50m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works

Synthetic Mineral Fibre									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 17 / 18 - Procedure & Paediatric Units / Wards	Internal, roof space, underside of roof	Foil-backed insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, ceiling space, upper surface of ceiling in all levels	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, under floor space extending into service ducts throughout	Foil wrapped insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, ward reception areas	Ceiling tiles	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	40m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, service ducts and ceiling space throughout	Foil wrapped insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
Building 19 - Education	Internal, roof space, underside of roof	Foil-backed insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, roof space, upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
Building 20 - Antenatal	Antenatal, internal, ceiling space, upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	~50m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
Building 21 - Maternity	Internal, corridor north and south end electrical cupboard floc lining	Compressed fibre cement sheet	S21	SMF detected	Generally intact	NA	1m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, roof space, underside of roof	Foil-backed insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, roof space, upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal subfloor, pipework	Foil wrapped insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m ²	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works

Synthetic Mineral Fibre									
Building	Location	Material Type	Sample ID	Laboratory result	Condition	Friable / Non-Friable	Approximate extent	Risk Assessment / Recommendation	Reinspection / Removal Date
Building 22 - West Wing / Office / Clinical Library	Internal, internal ceiling space upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	~100m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, ceiling space, insulation to underside of roof	Foil-backed insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, ceiling space and boiler room pipework	Foil wrapped insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	~20 linear metres	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
Link corridor to Albert Street Entry Foyer	Internal, internal ceiling space upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	~60m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
Building 25 - Chapel	External, ground surface	Debris (insulation)	S172	No asbestos detected: Synthetic mineral fibres detected	Deteriorated	NA	<1m ²	Moderate risk, remove as soon as reasonably practicable	Remove as soon as reasonably practicable and prior to refurbishment /
Building 29 - Emergency Department / Dr's & Nurses Kitchen & Lounge	Internal, level 2, internal ceiling space upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	~100m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal, Level 2, ceiling space, insulation to underside of roof	Foil-backed insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	>100m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Sub floor space, pipework	Foil wrapped insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	~20 linear metres	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
Building 30 - ICU	Ceiling space, underside of roof	Foil-backed insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	80m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Sub floor space, pipework	Foil wrapped insulation	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	~20 linear metres	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
	Internal	Ceiling tiles	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	140m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works
Building 31 - Pathology	Ceiling space, upper surface of ceiling	Insulation batts	Visually inspected	Presumed to contain SMF	Generally intact	NA	120m2	Low risk, leave and maintain in current condition	Remove prior to refurbishment / demolition works